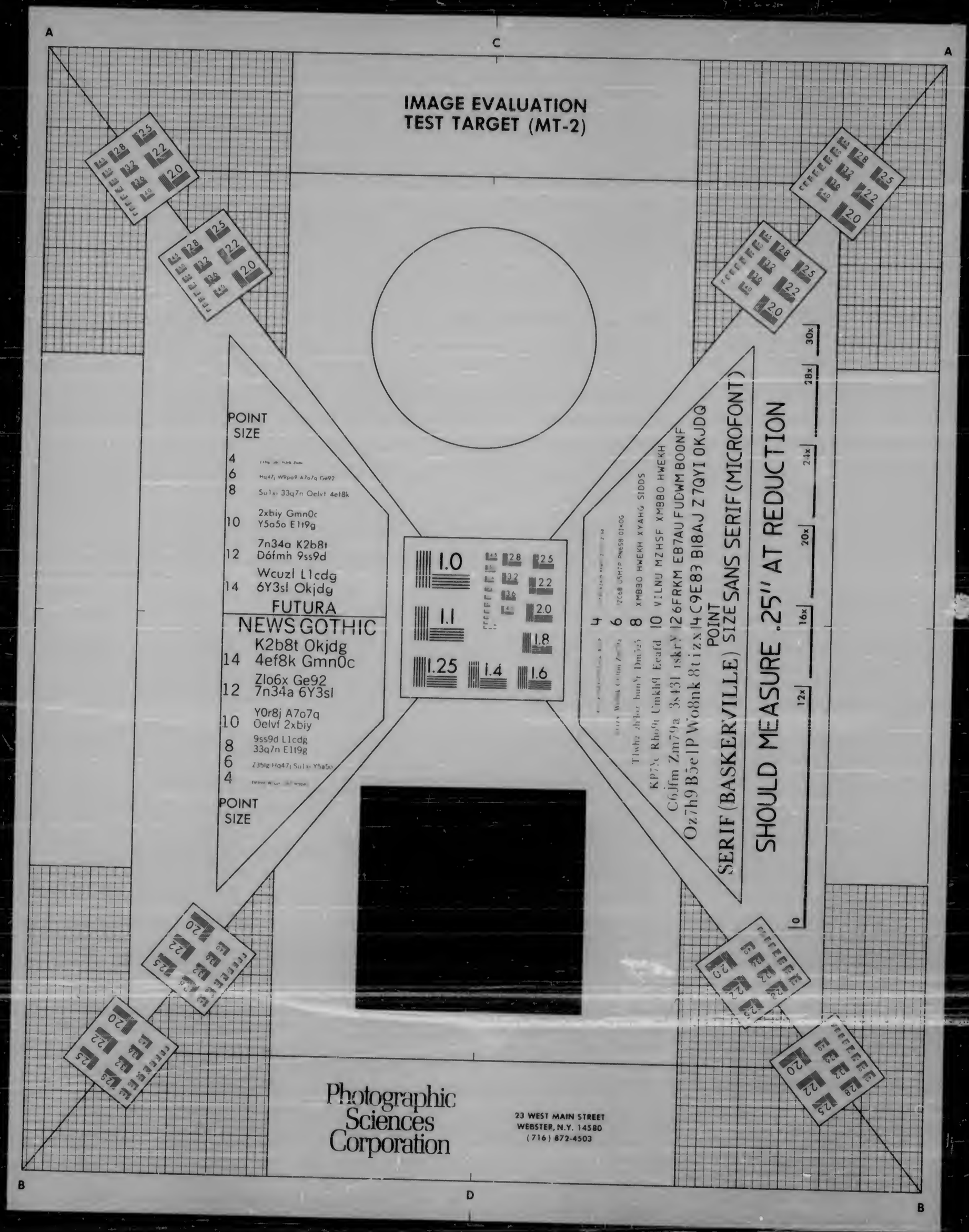
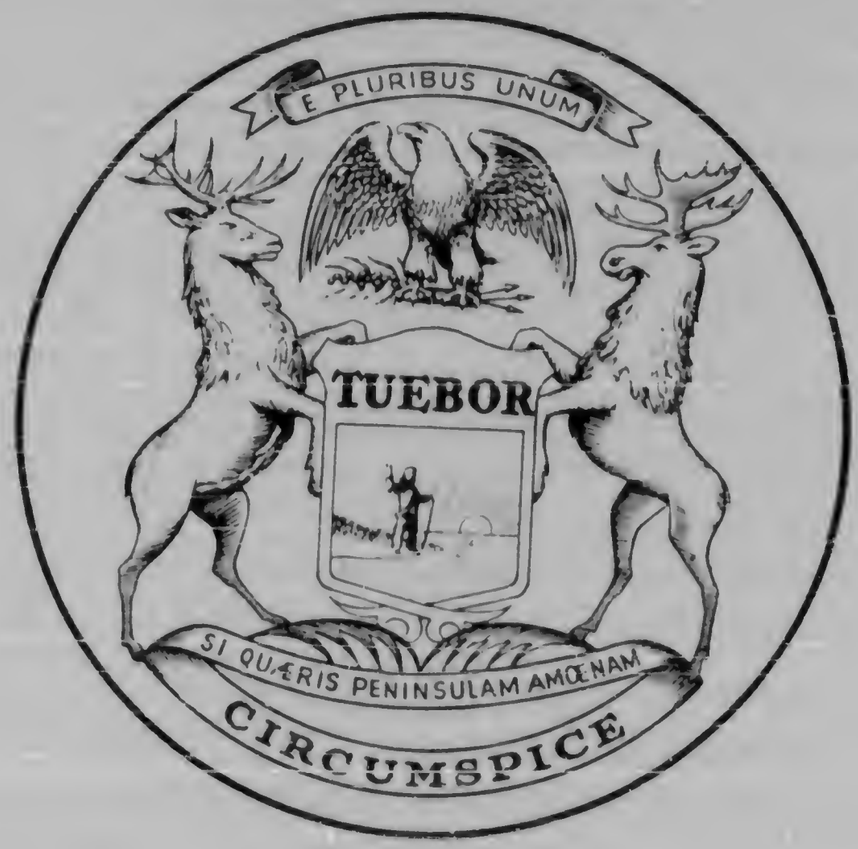

A
C
A
IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-2)
POINT
SIZE
4
6
8
10
12
14
FUTURA
NEWS GOTHIC
K2b8t Okjdg
4ef8k Gmn0c
Zlo6x Ge92
7n34a 6Y3sl
Y0r8j A7o7q
Oelvf 2xbiy
9ss9d L1cdg
33q7n E1t9g
POINT
SIZE
1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
30x
28x
24x
20x
16x
12x
SERIF (BASKERVILLE) SIZE SANS SERIF (MICROFONT)
SHOULD MEASURE .25" AT REDUCTION
POINT
Photographic
Sciences
Corporation
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503
B
D
B

DMB-541
Rev 12-73

START



State of Michigan
Department of Management and Budget
Office Services Division
Records and Publications Center
Central Microfilm Services

DEPARTMENT: Education	
DIVISION: State Library	
RECORD TITLE:	
ROLL NO.: 3	REDUCTION RATIO: 21X1
DATE: 5/24/77	CAMERA OPERATOR: O. Villarreal #207D

The Charlevoix Sentinel

May 1, 1877

to

April 23, 1878

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. VIII. No. 53. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 1, 1877. Whole No., 410.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 "	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
4 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	16 00	24 00
1 column,	3 00	4 50	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	24 00	36 00
4 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	120 00
1 "	2 50	4 00	5 50	8 00	11 00	14 00	22 00	32 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLeod, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix, County, Charlevoix, Mich. A special Term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Practicing in all the Courts, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids. - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all diseases of the teeth and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1y.)

The Campbell House.

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich. 1y.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

...sh Tinware & Stoves
...disk
A ...
...gant ... instantly on hand a large supply
the p... the celebrated
...scomb ... TROIT STOVES,
...drum,
...obler
'Th... With Furniture.
...
Cas... h Paid for Copper.

A FULL STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND STATIONERY.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. O. F. meet every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

L. L. BARNUM, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. [illegible] F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Thursday evening on or before each full moon.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Post-Office.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M. Depart the same days at 1 P. M.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M. Depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrives at 6 P. M. of the same day.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE SENTINEL needs money. Pay up

THE Van Raalte is expected here Thursday

E. Carpenter is outside after goods He is expected home this week.

WANTED.—A girl to learn dress making immediately. Apply at this office.

THE big tug is dredging the lower river as we go to press

SEE & WASHBURN are painting and refitting, preparatory to receiving their new stock of goods.

THE scow Hercules, ashore at the point, has been raised on the beach, and is now ready for repairs.

THE schooner W. A. Smith is taking a cargo of potatoes for the Milwaukee market She has 600 bu. bbls already.

HELD FOR POSTAGE.—A letter addressed to D. B. Turner, Lincolnshire, England, is held at the Post Office for want of sufficient postage.

WE hope our people will see that the gap in the south pier is properly filled up as soon as the channel is dredged out, or sooner.

THE Sutton will make a trip to Elk Rapids this week, and upon her return she will run on time. Her time table will appear soon.

THE Church is rapidly approaching completion. The roof is shingled, and the lathing and plastering is now in progress.

CHEBOYGAN is in the same fix as Charlevoix on the harbor appropriation question; that's *one* consolation.

JOHN MILLER, formerly of Marion, and family, were passengers on the Oswegatchie yesterday. Mr. Miller has returned to stay.

A Scribe's Portrait--Look in the Glass.

Grace Greenwood tells us that Fanny Fern is exceedingly regular in her literary habits. She bargained with Robert Bonner to furnish a weekly contribution for the New York Ledger, and wonderful to tell, for fourteen years her articles were *always* up to the stipulated time. Our informant has the heroism to aver that with herself it was far otherwise. She would have squandered the last moment of grace and had no extenuation to plead on to that. We are left alone to the conclusion that these two energetics, that never "crossed orbits," are quite contrary in their gyrations. One a dutiful planet, the other a defiant comet.

I take great pleasure in affirming—perhaps to the torment of some fidgety body who reads this—that all the instincts of my nature prompt me to sympathize with the afflicted Grace. The other may be a commercial superior, may receive higher bids in the market place, but what do I care for that. I love people, especially, if they are women; who are only complicated clocks with locomotive and manual attachments, not to speak of a few other inexplicables, minor or major as you choose to reflect. These intellectual chronometers are perpetually admiring that even old Time flies either too fast or too slow. They see methodical specimens, as to me he is always, like a standing chronicle of wearisome spirit of aggressive order. Perhaps the personification in your mind of a perfect governess; whose everybody requires you to exercise the world love upon. In spite of the sameness of the associations, you remember his irritability over your inability to ever replace the long-legged, crooked-nosed antiquated tongs, according to the established rule made and provided and by himself, at least, always observed. I perfer—and I dare to flaunt it in the face of the big world, to give an occasional chase to the colossal butterflies that chance to flit across my rustic pathway—winged flowers, bearing whole rainbows of beauty and promise upon their backs, even at the risk of crossing the threshold of the school room, some indefinite number of seconds after "school is took up" and receiving an eloquent lecture, if not some more substantial token, to convince me of the superstitive evils of truancy. Though a veritable "Cotton's us of roads," I never hope to outgrow the authority of the Ichabod Cranes, a dynasty never extinct. Mind you, it is not tragedy that I prefer when my own precious veins are pumped to furnish the ingredients; but, it is better to die glory stained than always to live in thrall; but, better yet it is to manage to achieve such success on these tangential departures, as to escape both the thunder and the blood. Still there is no success unattended by risks. I remember the story of Cesar crossing the Rubecon. I remember, too, Cesar's fortunes. He did not tread in the foot-worn foot-prints of his dead ancestors. The world has heard the trumpet of his fame. A cause may be something more than a uniform antecedent; but, that about accords with the world's logic.

I never could be transmuted into a successful journalist. If I were required to write up in the most graphic style of the art, the freest sensational item gleaned from the telegraphs at a given hour of the day—or night, so as to fill up just so many inches in newspaper column, regardless of Sanitary and domestic atmospheres or the value of my credit. Every such essay would be a game of chance with small hope of winning. A good deal might depend upon the quality of a batch of bread. A clumsy or careless kitchen maid is, no doubt, responsible for many a dull page. I am a picture loved rather than worshipped, a [illegible] representative, [illegible] sentiment of "depression, [illegible] of all I ever met." Every new [illegible] an immortal architect, building [illegible] ter for eternity.

The manufacture of copy for the printer, as a task, is indescribably irksome, is as tedious as the toils of the fabled Sisyphus, and about as fruitless as the attempt to chain the Hell-spent. When once the soul is thoroughly eclipsed, no ordinary fascination of will can remove the incubus, and call around the pen the laughing sunbeams, required to nature the clusters of Eschol. But when the fine phrensy does come, a commodity by no means always "born after the will of flesh" then the chains fall off and are supplanted by a grateful gospel of liberty, and the materialization of thought, is something more than the ingenious collocation of words from a dictionary. I am inclined to think that these potential moods, even in the case of the most successful writers are like the mountains which exist at the expense of corresponding depressions. The law of action and reaction holds true of mind as of matter. A prodigious performance is as surely followed by exhaustion in literary, as in other pursuits. Hence it is, that the most impassioned authors move in very eccentric orbits. The Fanny Ferns may always command a certain share of respect, but the highest crystals of literature must come from pens of a different order. The real crown diamonds are not flung out every week to fulfil a contract trade with the owner of Dexter.

A. T. GRAY.

Outdoor sports at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE STARKE BROTHERS.—Our readers have been apprised of the [illegible] of the Milwaukee Tug Boat Line to send one of their boats, the Starke Brothers, and a [illegible] to the Pine [illegible] On Tuesday [illegible] above the bar. The [illegible] was raised [illegible] feet, and with powerful purchases, and the assistance of her own power was brought inside. The prosecution of the undertaking has exhibited on the part of Messrs Starke and employes an admirable degree of perseverance and good [illegible]. The tug Starke Bros. registers 36 tons burthen. She is 61 feet long by 15 feet wide, and draws 8 feet of water. Her cylinder is 18x20, and her boiler and machinery are all in prime condition. She is commanded by Capt. Theodore Beck, and her engineer is Nicholas Smith. Mr. Conrad Starke, one of the senior members of the firm is at present with the tug, but he will return home, leaving Mr. Fred Starke, his nephew, as manager of their business here. All are pleasant and agreable gentlemen, and thoroughly understand their business. The tug will make a channel at least ten feet deep, and keep it through the season, making our lakes accessable to the larger class of vessels. The enterprise is one of incalculable benefit to this region, and a gigantic stride toward the future commercial importance of which we have hopefully dreamed so long. Success attend the Starke Brothers.

Another one of those eight day clocks drawn at Carpenter & Bartholomew with a package of prize coffee.

THE Schooner W. A. Smith will trade this season between Charlevoix and Manistee, carring lumber this way and limestone the other.

Piles of new goods expected at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—Pure bred Buff Cochin eggs for sale from prize fowls N. Y. State Fair. Also White Leghorn and Black Hamburg's, warranted pure. (Fullerton's strain Ontario) $2 00 per setting, (13 eggs). A. R. UPRIGHT
Charlevoix, Mich.

We regard the success of the Starke Brothers enterprise as equal in importance to a $10,000 appropriation, and in fact better than those we have been receiving for the past two years.

[illegible] at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

[illegible] invites the jewelry [illegible] store of Dr. Lewis. [illegible] permanently cast his lot among us, and we hope our people will patronize him. You need not be afraid to leave a good watch in his hands for repairs.

MANITOU COUNTY.

A Bill to Abolish and Attach to the County of Charlevoix.

The following bill has been reported by the House Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, with recommendation that it do pass

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the county of Manitou be and the same is hereby abolished and the townships constituting said county of Manitou are hereby transferred to and made a part of the county of Charlevoix for judicial, representative, and all other purposes.

Sec. 2. All real and personal property, books, records, moneys, credits, and effects belonging to said county of Manitou are hereby vested in said county of Charlevoix, and the county officers of said county of Manitou are hereby directed and required to transfer and deliver the same to the like officers respectively of the county of Charlevoix, within thirty days after this act takes effect.

Sec. 3. The said county of Charlevoix is hereby authorized to its own name to sue and recover all claims and demands, taxes and other moneys due to said county of Manitou, and it shall audit, allow and pay all legal claims against said County, it being the intention of this act to transfer to said County of Charlevoix all the rights and obligations of said county of Manitou, and all the county offices of said county of Manitou are abolished from and after the time this act takes effect, except for the purpose of making the transfers hereinbefore provided for.

THE tug Starke Brothers is four years old, and cost $12,000.

THE young schooner Flora is in the river ready to clear for Beaver Harbor with a load of hoops.

DR. LEVI LEWIS has been appointed Health Officer of the Township of Charlevoix, under the new law.

IN next issue of this paper Geo. W. Crouter will commence giving the public a series of useful family receipts. Look for them.

FIRST BOAT. The Northern Transit Boat Oswegatchie stopped at this port yesterday p. m., bound up.

THE UPPER RIVER.—As soon as the tug Starke Brothers has dredged the lower channel she will turn her attention to the upper river.

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.—We call attention to the new advertisement of J. E. Grielick & Co., of Traverse City. They are an old and reliable firm, and can do just what they say. Their reputation is unsurpassed

RESIGNED.—L. D. Bartholomew, Supervisor of Charlevoix Township resigned that office on account of ill health. The town Board has filled the vacancy by appointing D. C. Nettleton.

BRIDGE.—Application has been made, in legal form, to the Commissioner of Highways of the Township of Charlevoix, to repair the bridge in this village, which will undoubtedly be promptly done. The contract for raising said bridge has not yet been let.

THE HARBOR APPROPRIATION.—The Secretary of War has determined upon his line of action in relation to harbor improvements, which, it is evident, for this year at least, will be a continuation of the policy which last year deprived Charlevoix of what Congress voted for her harbor improvement. Among the appropriations of a year ago to be made available this season, that of Charlevoix has been excluded. Those who know say that the hardest death of all is death from imaginary causes. It may yet be discovered that imaginary blessings are as good as real ones, and that by some mythological charm phantasies of the mind may be transformed to honorable realities. But, unfortunately for Charlevoix we don't live in that age. It may be that our Washington friends consider an imaginary blessing sufficient to render us happy, and that the longer it lasts—like the boy and his pie—the more thoroughly it will be enjoyed, and the less apt it will be to create dyspeptic abdominal irregularities. Since long before election our appetite has been whetted by a savory bait, but the public pie has been held at a safe distance from our hungry mouths. "Brevet" harbor appropriations don't open harbors, and the people are tired of this jack in the box business. If the will of the people, expressed through their representatives, is to be counted by the Executive as naught, let us have an autocracy and done with it. We shall waste no more ammunition on decoy ducks.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

THE news from Constantinople and St. Petersburg, of the 14th and 16th, indicated the immediate declaration of hostilities. It was stated that Austria had resolved upon the armed occupation of Bosnia; that the Greek Government had ordered the raising of an army of 60,000 men for active and immediate service; that an international outbreak was imminent in Roumar Poland and contiguous Russian Provinces, that the Russian fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific had been ordered to rendezvous in the Mediterranean, and that Turkey had begun the erection of a bridge across the Danube at Kalafat.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 16th says Austria would not long remain an indifferent spectator to the action of Turkey and Russia, and that her position would be that of defensive neutrality.

BERLIN specials of the 17th say that 200,000 Germans in Russia were about emigrating to Brazil and the United States to avoid draft into the army.

THE Montenegrin delegates left Constantinople for home on the 17th, the negotiations with Turkey having failed.

ACCORDING to a Vienna telegram of the 17th, 40 men were soaking in Austria and England to produce the resumption of negotiations between Turkey and Russia, using the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris as a starting point.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of the 18th says Russia had already issued her declaration of war, and Turkish ironclads had arrived at the mouth of the Danube.

LOCKHART & DEMPSTER and Glenn, Walker & Co., commission merchants and shippers at Liverpool, England, have failed for large sums.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 18th says the Roumanian Government had decided to concentrate 100,000 men for the protection of the capital against the expected attack of Turkish irregular troops. It was reported from Constantinople that the Porte would proclaim a state of siege throughout Turkey.

ACCORDING to latest dispatches of the 19th, negotiations were going on, with a view to a separate peace between Turkey and Russia. The Russian Government has practically abandoned the extension of the Black Sea zone. Ten fast boat-having Odessa on the 19th. It was reported from Bucharest that troops were gathering in Little Wallachia, to dispute the passage of the Danube by the Turkish forces.

AN explosion in a coal-mine at Ponty-pridd, Wales, on the 19th, imprisoned nine men behind a column of coal 120 feet thick. Continuous efforts for three days resulted in opening communication with them on the 19th. Five were alive, but four had wandered to other parts of the mine and were believed to have perished.

ADVICES to Belgrade telegrams of the 19th, fighting had again occurred.

PARA specials of the 19th say the Russian Embassy had been closed, and that Russian interests would be cared for at the German Embassy.

DOMESTIC.

IT was reported at Deadwood, D. T., on the 18th, that 100 of Crazy Horse's band of Indians had taken to the field again. The cause of this renegade movement was supposed to be the decision announced by Special Tail, in representing that only the arms taken by them in the Custer fight would be demanded of them specially; another at Red Cloud, when in reality the Government demanded of them all arms and ponies.

A SAVANNAH (Ga.) dispatch of the 14th states that the deathly lee, from that port for Jersey, was destroyed by fire at three a. m., on the 13th, in a heavy southeast gale, eighty miles south of Tybee, thirty miles off shore. Thirteen of the crew were saved on a life-raft. The others (eighteen in number) and three passengers were missing.

ABOUT 1,000 Northern families made a formal surrender of their arms, points, etc., to Gen. Crook at the Spotted-Tail Agency in Nebraska, on the 14th. Their entry is said to have been very dramatic. Encircling Spotted Tail's camp and discharging their arms in the air, they rallied forth the whole force of that Chief to greet them, after which their Head Chief delivered a short speech to the people, intimating his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the General's feet.

THE Chicago *Journal* of the 15th states that Mayor Heath had received a letter from Minneapolis, asking for information as to a lottery scheme, the drawing of which is advertised to come off at "Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, June 12, 1877," under the direction of the Leavenworth City and Topeka lotteries. The Directors' names are appended to the circular, but the *Journal* says no such person could be found in the city, and that paper pronounces the whole thing to be a swindle.

IT was reported at Camp Robinson, Neb., on the 16th, that Crazy Horse, with about 2,000 of his people, was moving toward that Agency with the intention of surrendering. This will leave the country clear of hostile Indians, with the exception of Sitting Bull's force and some few stragglers from the other bands that have come into the Agencies.

THE fiscal year shipped to Europe from the country during the nine months ending March last amounted to $1,278,810 pounds, valued at $9,958,482. The statement shows a gradual increase from $6,000 pounds in October, 1876, to 6,707,885 in March the present year.

PERSONAL.

AT a meeting in New York, on the 16th, of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, Hugh Riddle was elected President, and Daven H. Rowe, Vice-President. Mr. Riddle has been for a long time Vice-President and Superintendent of the road.

MAJ. RENO, recently tried by court-martial on the charge of insulting the wife of a brother officer, who sentenced to be dismissed from the service. He forwarded to the War Department a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming that he has additional evidence that will lead to a mitigation of his sentence, and the request has been granted.

A DECISION in favor of Myra Clark Gaines, involving millions of dollars' worth of property in New Orleans, has been rendered by District Judge Billings, of that city. The litigation has extended over forty years, and it is said this decision ends the struggle in favor of the plucky claimant.

IT was reported from New York, on the 17th, that Wm. M. Tweed had sent to Atty-Gen. Fairchild a proposition that, in return for liberty and rest, he would pull up all his property, be a faithful citizen on behalf of the people, and make a full disclosure of his criminal connections. The *World* gives what purports to be a synopsis of this proposition, which is in the nature of a confession, and which implicates several prominent citizens of the city and State, including members of the Legislature. Many of those alleged to be implicated have since emphatically denied being guilty of any fraudulent transactions.

THE President has appointed John A. Kasson, of Iowa, to succeed Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain.

A BANQUET was given at the Executive Mansion, in Washington, on the evening of the 19th, in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis and Constantine. The guests present included the Russian Legation, Diplomatic Corps, Members of the President's Cabinet, Admiral Porter an the Justices of the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

GOV. HAMPTON, on the 14th, addressed a note to the Chamberlain officials requesting them to turn over their offices to their successors, subject to a decision of the Supreme Court. The ex-officials refused to do, asserting that they held their offices by declaration of the State Canvassers from the face of all the election returns, that their contestants had taken the case to the Supreme Court, and that Hampton had no right to anticipate the judgment of that court or in any way to pass upon their title, and that his action was a violation of his pledges to leave disputed questions to legal settlement.

AT the recent election in New Hampshire all the Constitutional amendments submitted to the votes were carried save the first, to strike out the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights, and the twelfth, prohibiting removal from office for political causes. The seventh, abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office, was adopted by thirteen votes over the two-thirds required.

THE California State Supreme Court, on the 19th, issued a peremptory writ of mandate to the Secretary of State to issue to Dudley as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, his certificate.

A JOINT CAUCUS of the Packard Louisiana Legislature on the 18th, adopted resolutions rejecting the propositions accepted by the Nicholls House for a reorganization of the Legislature. The resolutions were handed to the Committee and forwarded by them to the President.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 19th says ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, had that day received the following telegram from New Orleans: "Please inquire of President Hayes if he is by his direction that the Commissioners recommend the members of Packard's Legislature to join Nicholls. Two of our trusted men left to-day; such seem to persuasion." Kellogg replied: "If it is true that the Commissioners are so doing, I am satisfied that they are acting on their own instructions, and without instructions from the President."

THE New York Assembly has recently passed a bill amending the statute relating to the election of President and Vice-President. It provides for electing Electors-at-Large on the State ticket, and the other Electors on the tickets in the several Congressional Districts.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Ohio have decided to hold the next State Convention at Cleveland, Aug. 1.

THE Louisiana Commission, in their report to the President on the 15th, enclosed a letter from Gov. Nicholls, in which he declares that the State Government of which he is the head will secure a vigorous and efficient enforcement of the laws, so that all persons and property will be fully protected; the establishment of a system of public education, so that all, regardless of race or color, may receive equal advantages thereunder, and the fostering of immigrant on, in order to hasten the development of the great natural resources of the State.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans, on the morning of the 20th, says the Packard Legislature was rapidly dissolving many of their historic-ing-board members joining the Nicholls body, thus giving the latter a quorum. A series of members of the former Legislature was held, at which resolutions were adopted declaring an unalterable faith in the legality and justice of the claims of Packard to the Governorship, and denouncing the Commission—if they have acted upon their own individual responsibility—for their silence unwarranted interference with the domestic affairs of a State to which they do not belong, and a flagrant violation of the principles of local self-government, advocated by the President if, on the other hand, their action in the manner set forth has been directed by the Chief Executive of the Nation, we leave it to be characterized in fitting terms by the American people." The interference complained of consisted in members of the Committee recommending members of the Packard Legislature to accept the terms offered by the Nicholls Legislature as the best and only terms that could be secure, this causing the disintegration of the former body. Gov. Packard, it is stated, addressed the caucus, expressing a determination to continue the contest to the end.

A SCHOOLMASTER asked a class what Shylock meant when he said, "My deeds upon my head." "Well," said one of the boys, "I don't know unless he carried his papers in his hat."

A VERMONT woman left her umbrella at Sacramento, and had it expressed home at a cost of nine dollars. Nothing like having your own umbrella.

Marrying in France.

That young girls and young men in France are sedulously kept apart, that wooing and winning are unnecessary preliminaries to a French marriage, are facts that have been much commented upon; but *how* they marry in France, and the etiquette of that very formal and business-like ceremonial, and the preliminaries considered necessary thereto, are, we believe, but little understood on our side of the water.

The first thing to be done is to go through that time-honored formality called popping the question. But a French aspirant for matrimonial honors is not allowed to make his proposals in person to the young lady. That would be a sad breach of *les convenances*, and would probably horrify the *jeune personne* out of her seven senses. A friend is charged with the delicate office of asking her parents, and if they will accept M. So-and-so for a son-in-law, but if it would be agreeable to them to consider him in that possible light. Should the answer prove favorable, the gentleman may desire an interview with the lady's parents or guardians, at which interview the young lady must *not* be present. In this first interview all business questions, including the importance of the dowry, and the most original important one of the young man's fortune, expectations, etc., are settled. Should all these preliminaries be favorably arranged, a second interview is decided upon, and the day and hour rigorously settled beforehand. Exactly at the specified time the future bridegroom must present himself, carefully but not too carefully dressed—that point is essential. The betrothed, in elegant but simple attire, awaits his coming, surrounded by her parents and relatives. After the first visit he is entitled to be received as a *prétendu*, but must request admission to this privilege either by writing or through one of his near relatives. If he could once be coaxed, he is then for the first time presented to his lady-love as her future husband, and receives a kiss on the forehead in token of betrothal. The gentleman must immediately send to his *fiancée* a bouquet on the days that he intends to call. The engaged pair must never be permitted to indulge in a *tête-à-tête*, nor may they call each other by their first names without using the prefixes of monsieur and mademoiselle. An engagement is to be kept secret, and should be publicly announced only a few days before the signing of the contract. Of course, French engagements are usually very brief, such a life of constraint and formality being agreeable to neither party.

These preliminary formalities having been scrupulously gone through, the engagement is openly announced with, next comes the question of the wedding, or rather weddings, for our French couple must be married twice over, once in the mairie, in order to accordance with the law, and once at church, to satisfy religious scruples. This latter ceremony, by the way, is essential to the legality of the marriage; but not to be married in church is considered a proof of irreligion and political baseness of the most virulent type. Now comes an amount of bother which, to our extremely simple ideas as regards marriage, appears to be of most stupid and unnecessary. As a necessary preliminary to the civil marriage, the bride and groom must arm themselves with half a dozen documents each. First comes the *acte de naissance*, or birth-certificate then the consent in writing of both parents, or, if either or both of them be dead, the proofs of their decease, and the consent of grandparents or guardians in their stead. If you are sixty years of age, and have parents still living, this written consent is still indispensable, unless, indeed, you go through the formality of the *trois sommations respectueuses*, which consists in "respectfully summoning" your recalcitrant parents three times at short intervals. No one should not espouse the beloved of your heart, after which you can do as you please. But such a proceeding is looked upon with so much disfavor by French society that it is only resorted to in very extreme cases. If you are an officer in the army, you must get the permission of the Minister of War to your nuptials, and he will not grant it unless the bride possesses either a dowry of thirty thousand francs or a settled income of twelve hundred francs a year. All these consents obtained, next comes the publication of banns, which takes place not only in the church, but also at the mayoralty. The signing of the contract is the next formality to be fulfilled. Usually, in Paris, the ceremonial is made the occasion of a family festival, and a splendid dress is prepared for the bride, very often a *faux-semble* of the wedding-dress, only in some delicate evening-dread, but instead of white. The notary reads aloud the contract, after which the bridegroom rises, bows to the bride, and signs his name, afterward passing the pen to her. She signs in her turn, and must then hand the pen to the mother of the groom who must give it in turn to the mother of the bride. These little points of etiquette are strictly observed. All the other relations then sign in turn, according to age or station. It is considered a great honor to obtain some high personage as a witness to the contract. If there is a *fete* given on the occasion, the *corbeille* or wedding-presents of the bridegroom, and the *trousseau* as well, are exhibited to the guests. The *corbeille* comprises shawls, jewels, gloves, laces, furs, etc., *coquin*, with a piece constituting a sum of money in gold, the whole inclosed in a large and elegant box, or in a handsome work-table. The value of this present is usually supposed to represent one per cent. of the young lady's dowry.—*Appletons' Journal for May.*

Near-Sightedness.

One of the questions now enlisting attention is that of a medical supervisor for our schools. We have no doubt that the supervision proposed is a public necessity; that diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and other contagious diseases among children, might thereby be materially limited in their ravages; and the injury now done to the permanent health by foul air, improper temperature, badly-arranged light, and by undue stimulation of young brains, might be greatly diminished; and that many practical ideas, of life-long value, on physiology and hygiene, might be rendered familiar to pupils, either directly through such supervisor, or indirectly through their teachers.

Few, however, would think that near-sightedness was a grave subject enough for a medical inspector. Most look on it as very harmless, and as pretty likely to insure good sight when that of others would be failing. In rare cases, where the near-sightedness remains unchanged, this may result; but statistics show that the general tendency is to increase, and this increase caused by a progressive elongation of the ball of the eye, may soon give rise to distressing symptoms, and at length terminate in vision greatly impaired or utterly ruined.

The fact is, *a near-sighted eye is a diseased eye.* The highest authorities are now fully agreed in this. And the change usually takes place in the early school-years, and increases rapidly through the period of education and growth.

But what makes the matter a very grave one, is that our school systems in this country and in Europe are rearing the disease well-nigh universal.

Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, examined over 10,000 school children and pupils, and published the result with a case of blindness that among those who had just entered school, cases began to appear and multiplied as the years went by, until, by the tenth year of school life, they constituted about one-quarter of all (24.1); of the twelfth, about one-half (45.5); and at the fourteenth, more than three-fifths (63.6). Other distinguished investigators have reached similar results in other parts of Europe.

In our own country it is essentially the same. The majority of the pupils in our city schools are found to be thus affected. Examinations in our colleges show that those who are affected as entrance become more near-sighted as they advance in their course. The fact that may seem singular is that a large portion—it was so with nearly one-quarter of the near-sighted in a class examined in Harvard University—was not aware that their sight is defective.

Whether a medical inspector is appointed for our schools or not, we trust that measures may be taken for the arrest of the alarming deterioration of sight now going on among the youth of our land. Meanwhile, the following rules may serve as helps:

1. Keep the printed page nearly two feet from the eye.

2. As far as possible secure good air, not overheated—not above seventy.

3. Never read with the direct rays of the sun falling on the page.

4. Don't read with insufficient light.

5. Don't read immediately after a hearty meal.

6. Avoid books with extra fine print.

7. Don't continue any reading or study more than two hours without change and regulus.—*Youth's Companion.*

Watch the Children's Feet.

THE following advice from the New York *Evening Post* is very important. Let every mother remember it:

"Lifelong discomfort and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often resulted in dangerous attacks of croup, diphtheria, or a fatal sore throat. Always, on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand or rainy, muddy or thawy weather, the child should remove its shoes, and the mother should herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least damp. If they are, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept where they are perfectly dry, so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice."

GERMANY is shipping potatoes to this country (Philadelphia) as an experiment. It might pay well at the present high prices and low rates of freight.

WITHIN a radius of ten miles of Lexington, Fla., there are now 150,000 bearing orange trees.

Continuity.

To do one thing extra well is about all that can be asked of a man in this world. In fact, it is an open question whether to do just one thing, and do that well, is not the highest duty of man toward the world and its future. If so many attempts were not made by individuals to do many things at once, and no one thing at any time, there would not be quite so much a failure. And if there never had been men to grapple with the one idea and conquer it, letting the many other ideas go to the dogs—or, more properly, to other men—man would not be near as much a success as he is.

An old Chinese song says:

"If a man will talk,
Talk all the time,
If a man will talk,
Talk all the time.
If a man will talk,
He'll brace his back in a rock."

And it is about this way with everything. To grasp one subject to enter one field, to engage in one profession; to wrestle with one art; to follow one line of business; to stick to one trade—faith plucs, perseverance, unyielding will and study—always means success, if not fame, for the devotee. In these various fields of labor lead to the most popular division.

It is the lawyer who follows one line in his profession who best succeeds. He may aim to be a great criminal lawyer; a great probate lawyer; a great tax-title lawyer, or a great Constitutional lawyer; and, if he ever does grow really great, it must be with a title to excellence in exalting one of these particular lines of his calling, and no more than one.

A man may aim at eminence in literature, and if his ambitions dreams be realized, it must be—though it promise as a poet, editor, novelist, lawwriter, and historian? No. Not as all these in one, but as one of these quite to the exclusion of all the rest. Or he may aim for it as a writer in one line of business. He cannot be a very great merchant, combination, manufacturer, banker, railroad operator, speculator, theater-manager and cattle-drover at one and the same time. He must take some one of these as his leading aim, and make a specialty of that one. It is the only way that great trade schemes are pushed ahead and that millionaires are made.

This one-idea theory will hold good in every calling of life. It is the cranium of genius, and the source of public opinion, the wheat of money, the woof of fame, and the soul of all progress. In the lap of children we see the germs of all the renowned in all ages. In the sayings of its conquests we see all the achievements of science, literature, religion and trade, which have accumulated to bless the present time.

To the young mind—and, in fact, little better advice than that contained in the words, "Do some one thing in life, and do it well." The earth is cumbered with men who are good for little or nothing by being a little good at many things. The man who has no superior in his line never wants for work. It is the other man—the one clever at many things—a no hope for employment and gets none.

To be able to perform a special work—to excel and excel in one thing—this is the secret key which unlocks the golden vaults of Fortune, and the chilled-steel chisel which cuts deep names in the granite-column of Fame. In religion, the worthy of the period is, "Hold the Fort;" and in business the ambitious man can write above his calling no better motto than this same, only spelling it—"Hold the Four-t-be!"—*Chicago Journal.*

THE pines growing in Martin County, Minn., will be converted into lumber this year.

POSTAGE-STAMPS are manufactured at an average cost of one cent a hundred.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle		@	$7.00 @ $11.00
	Sheep	@	6.12½ @ 6.75
	Hogs	@	5.85 @ 6.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice		@	7.00 @ 7.50
WHEAT—Spring		@	1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—Western Mixed		@	67½ @ .68
OATS—Western and State		@	.42 @ .47
RYE—Western		@	.97 @ .97
PORK—Mess		@	16.00 @ 16.25
	Prime Mess	@	15.50 @ 15.75
CHEESE		@	.07 @ .14
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		@	.50 @ .57
	Pulled	@	.40 @ .50
BEEVES—Choice		@	$5.25 @ $5.85
	Good	@	4.75 @ 5.00
	Medium	@	4.30 @ 4.65
	Butchers' Stock	@	3.75 @ 4.25
	Stock Cattle	@	3.25 @ 4.25
HOGS—Live—Good to Ch'e		@	5.80 @ 6.05
SHEEP—Live		@	4.50 @ 6.00
BUTTER—Choice Yellow		@	.24 @ .30
EGGS—Fresh		@	.10 @ .11
FLOUR—Double Extra		@	8.25 @ 8.50
	Spring Extra	@	7.85 @ 7.90
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2		@	1.02 @ 1.03½
	Corn, No. 2	@	.66½ @ .67
	Oats, No. 2	@	.37½ @ .37¾
	Rye, No. 2	@	.77½ @ .78
	Barley, No. 2	@	.64 @ .70
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl		@	.06½ @ .07
	Good Med'm	@	.04½ @ .05
	Hurds & Com	@	.04 @ .05
	Crooked	@	.02 @ .03
PORK		@	14.87½ @ 15.00
LARD		@	9.65 @ 9.75
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		@	80.00 @ 85.00
	Common Boards	@	16.00 @ 18.00
	Fencing	@	10.25 @ 11.00
	"A" Shingles	@	2.30 @ 2.40
	Lath	@	1.80 @ 1.90
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best		@	$5.25 @
	Medium	@	5.40 @
HOGS—Yorkers		@	5.85 @
	Medium	@	5.75 @
SHEEP—Best		@	6.00 @
	Medium	@	4.15 @

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

"THE WORTHY POOR."

A dog of morals, firm and sure,
Went out to seek the "worthy poor."
"Dear Ounce," she said, "I'll feed them out,
And end their woes, without a doubt."

She wandered near, she wandered wide,
And many dogs her vision blocks—
Some well to do, some "to be fed,"
And some—all very much in need.

So poor they were—without a home,
Battered and bruised, and lame;
No friends, no help. "What lives they've led,
To come to this!" our doggie said.

"I laughed and gave to them; I'm sure
They drank of the worthy poor,
They must have fought or been disgraced,
My charity must be well placed."

Some dogs she found, quite of her mind;
So thrifty they—so sleek and kind!
"Ah me!" she said, "were they in need,
To help them would be joy indeed."

"Pass still the same day in, day out;
The poorest dogs were poor, no doubt;
But they were neither clean nor wise,
As she could see with half her eyes.

"I'm strange what faults come out to view
When folks are poor. She said, "'Tis true
They feed some! help, but, as for me,
I must not waste my charity."

So home she went, and dropped a tear,
"I've done my duty, that is clear.
I've searched and searched the village round,
And not one worthy poor I've found."

And all this while, the sick and lame
And hungry suffered all the same.
They were not pleased, were not meat—
But she had more than she could eat!

And don't you think it was a sin?
Was hers the right way to begin?
No, no! it was outright, the same,
For she was rich and they were poor.

O ye who have enough to spare!
To suffering give your ready care;
Waste not your charitable mood
Only in sifting out the good.

For, on the whole, though it is right
To keep the "worthy poor" in sight,
This world would run with sconce a hitch
If all could find the worthy rich.

—*Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas for May.*

"THE MAN IN THE MOON."

Is there a man in the moon? The question is not altogether a light one; nor is it, on the other hand, one of mere shadow. It has more than a surface allusion, at the outside, to that mythical personage who has immemorially borne that title, and whose existence depends, and will continue to depend, upon the persistence of superstitious faith, or upon the ingenuity of optical fancies in blending the exhalations of lunar light and shade into the general balance of a human face.

The legend of such an existence is one of great antiquity. Some very imaginative persons have shaped the outlines, traceable upon the surface of the moon by her full, into the figure of a man leaning upon a pitchfork, upon which he has been carrying a faggot of sticks picked up on Sunday, and the origin of this fabulous fancy is traced to the reward in the Book of Numbers, chapter xv., and verses 32 and 36 inclusive. Passing through the usual phases of such legends, this one was mentioned, at length, in Dante but as bearing a thorn-bush and a lantern, accompanied by a dog. It is undoubtedly this version of the old myth that appears in the prologue of "Midsummer Night's Dream," where Quince replies to Bottom's suggestion that a casement of the great window of the chamber where they were to play should be left open, that the moon might supply them with the moonlight for the meeting of Pyramus and Thisbe:

"Ay, or else one must come in with bush of thorns and a lantern, and say he comes to disfigure, or to present the person of moonshine?"

There is also an allusion to this popular notion in Chaucer's "Troilus and Cresseide," where the renowned old poet says of this lunatic:

"He stode the beste."

The tradition is not yet exhausted, but goes back, indeed, almost to the Genesis of our race, making the man in the moon to be Cain with his dog and thorn-bush, the latter supposed to represent the thorns and briers of the fall, and the dog being service as the falsehood who prompted Cain to his fratricidal crime. There is yet another, and more poetical fable of the origin of this mythical personage, which represents him as Endymion born to the moon by Diana.

These old traditions, popular and poetical alike, have served to give to the fancy of a human form and face on the moon's disk a breadth and perpetuity of force upon the uncultivated mind, and in the case of many not more palpable fantasies, they hold is narrowly separated from faith. The inquiry with which this essay begins demands for its satisfactory answer, however, more than this superficial dress in a prepared for the same time. He must take some one of these as his leading aim, and make a specialty of that one. It is the only way that great trade schemes are pushed ahead and that millionaires are made.

This one-idea theory will hold good in every calling of life. It is the cranium of genius, and the source of public opinion, the wheat of money, the woof of fame, and the soul of all progress. In the lap of children we see the germs of all the renowned in all ages. In the sayings of its conquests we see all the achievements of science, literature, religion and trade, which have accumulated to bless the present time.

To the young mind—and, in fact, little better advice than that contained in the words, "Do some one thing in life, and do it well." The earth is cumbered with men who are good for little or nothing by being a *little* good at many things. The man who has no superior in his line never wants for work. It is the other man—the one clever at many things—a no hope for employment and gets none.

To be able to perform a special work—to excel and excel in one thing—this is the secret key which unlocks the golden vaults of Fortune, and the chilled-steel chisel which cuts deep names in the granite-column of Fame. In religion, the worthy of the period is, "Hold the Fort;" and in business the ambitious man can write above his calling no better motto than this same, only spelling it—"Hold the Four-t-be!"—*Chicago Journal.*

THE pines growing in Martin County, Minn., will be converted into lumber this year.

POSTAGE-STAMPS are manufactured at an average cost of one cent a hundred.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle		@	$7.00 @ $11.00
	Sheep	@	6.12½ @ 6.75
	Hogs	@	5.85 @ 6.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice		@	7.00 @ 7.50
WHEAT—Spring		@	1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—Western Mixed		@	67½ @ .68
OATS—Western and State		@	.42 @ .47
RYE—Western		@	.97 @ .97
PORK—Mess		@	16.00 @ 16.25
	Prime Mess	@	15.50 @ 15.75
CHEESE		@	.07 @ .14
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		@	.50 @ .57
	Pulled	@	.40 @ .50
BEEVES—Choice		@	$5.25 @ $5.85
	Good	@	4.75 @ 5.00
	Medium	@	4.30 @ 4.65
	Butchers' Stock	@	3.75 @ 4.25
	Stock Cattle	@	3.25 @ 4.25
HOGS—Live—Good to Ch'e		@	5.80 @ 6.05
SHEEP—Live		@	4.50 @ 6.00
BUTTER—Choice Yellow		@	.24 @ .30
EGGS—Fresh		@	.10 @ .11
FLOUR—Double Extra		@	8.25 @ 8.50
	Spring Extra	@	7.85 @ 7.90
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2		@	1.02 @ 1.03½
	Corn, No. 2	@	.66½ @ .67
	Oats, No. 2	@	.37½ @ .37¾
	Rye, No. 2	@	.77½ @ .78
	Barley, No. 2	@	.64 @ .70
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl		@	.06½ @ .07
	Good Med'm	@	.04½ @ .05
	Hurds & Com	@	.04 @ .05
	Crooked	@	.02 @ .03
PORK		@	14.87½ @ 15.00
LARD		@	9.65 @ 9.75
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		@	80.00 @ 85.00
	Common Boards	@	16.00 @ 18.00
	Fencing	@	10.25 @ 11.00
	"A" Shingles	@	2.30 @ 2.40
	Lath	@	1.80 @ 1.90
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best		@	$5.25 @
	Medium	@	5.40 @
HOGS—Yorkers		@	5.85 @
	Medium	@	5.75 @
SHEEP—Best		@	6.00 @
	Medium	@	4.15 @

Cas

*The author of the famous "Moon Hoax."

some part period of its existence, poured their Vesuvian tides of lava and scoriæ all over its valleys and plains. It has been stated, with but faint show of probability, that this huge celestial cinder has been perforated, here and there, by its fires, and that the brilliant spots, or flashes of light, occasionally caught on the lenses of exploring telescopes are only glimpses of direct sunlight seen through the ghastly craters and crevices left by the ravages of incineration!

All that has been said or written about the physical condition of the earth's errant and fickle attendant round, however, be taken with allowance. It is beyond all peradventure chargeable with the fault of one-sidedness, for upon one side only of that always questionable orb has even telescopic vision rested. Upon the hemisphere of the moon which no human eye has seen or can see, save only as her librations serve, in swing her opposite edges alternately, and for a few leagues of their mysterious terrain—into the sweep of our great lenses. The moon thus may have large oceans with the same period that is connected in her revolution about our globe, and thus she lies ever plashed with our betenderers a gigantic "Lake Erie" and seek—with the "tides" always on her own part—the "seek" on their's. It is not impossible, therefore, that the *latus incognitus* of our satellite may be less Alp-like in its surface-aspect than the side which she turns to us. If we could inspect it we might miss the "ragged edge" which everywhere offending itself upon our pressure sight. There, the mottled face might disappear, and its external conditions seem more compatible with the ideas we have of a habitable planet.

The difficulties already considered would not, however, disappear from the problem. If the visible hemisphere has no air and no water, then neither could her unseen face glow with animated forms and forces, nor smile with the verdant hues of seasons and gold and crimson clouds.

There is also another drawback to the pleasing fancy that the invisible side of the moon is populated. Its night is a whole fortnight long, for its supposed "man" has never had a glimpse even of that great light which our earth pours upon the hemisphere she continually presents to us. Darkness must profound—Chimmerian gloom must wrap, for fortnight's scores of dreary hours at a time, that cis-side of our satellite, which our fancy may yet attempt from the volcanic fate and ghastly incineration of the side we see.

We can scarcely find, then, any other solution of the problem we are entertaining, than a negative to its question. There is "no man in the moon," none generically any more than there is, specially and superficially. The fable of the ages in this resolution is not more unreal than the fancy of the pseudo-explorer to whose ingenious vagary we have made allusion.

Whatever there may be in the moonman, is there not somewhat of regret mingled with the assurance with which we reach this end of our quest? The vigorous fields morning may have, from the lunar heights of the heavens, irradiated by the dazzling sunlight of the day and by the magnificent earth-light of the night—supposing they were so organized that they could hear the unrefracted, unreflected, undiffused and undimmed glory of the former—are lost now to human gaze, and the loss, as our imaginary measures and defines it, is vast, indeed.

It is melancholy, moreover, to reflect upon the utter lonesomeness of that orb, so fair to us, so friendly in her office, that we can scarcely help to call her "fickle!" How sad it seems that she should swing upon her lunar axes equicolidial, evolution in rhythmic melodies which no delicate ear can catch, and that as she sails majestically through the deep interspaces of the empyrean, the wondrous tale of her birth, which we have been taught to believe she tells to us nightly, is as voiceless to her gloomy depths and as echoless to her glittering heights as—unpeopled with sensitive men and women—as they are to us, when we look reverently up to her silver throne and vainly listen for the sounds that never come.

Is it any mitigation of this half-sorrow that we confess to feeling, in dismissing the idea of "a man in the moon"—as altogether mythical—that we may go back in our imagination to the days and years when her silvery face—unpeopled with sensitive men and women—as they are to us, when we look reverently up to her silver throne and vainly listen for the sounds that never come.

Is it any mitigation of this half-sorrow that we confess to feeling, in dismissing the idea of "a man in the moon"—as altogether mythical—that we may go back in our imagination to the days and years when her silvery face could her unseen face glow with animated forms and forces, nor smile with the verdant hues of seasons and gold and crimson clouds.

There is also another drawback to the pleasing fancy that the invisible side of the moon is populated. Its night is a whole fortnight long, for its supposed "man" has never had a glimpse even of that great light which our earth pours upon the hemisphere she continually presents to us. Darkness must profound—Chimmerian gloom must wrap, for fortnight's scores of dreary hours at a time, that cis-side of our satellite, which our fancy may yet attempt from the volcanic fate and ghastly incineration of the side we see.

We can scarcely find, then, any other solution of the problem we are entertaining, than a negative to its question. There is "no man in the moon," none generically any more than there is, specially and superficially. The fable of the ages in this resolution is not more unreal than the fancy of the pseudo-explorer to whose ingenious vagary we have made allusion.

Whatever there may be in the moonman, is there not somewhat of regret mingled with the assurance with which we reach this end of our quest? The vigorous fields morning may have, from the lunar heights of the heavens, irradiated by the dazzling sunlight of the day and by the magnificent earth-light of the night—supposing they were so organized that they could hear the unrefracted, unreflected, undiffused and undimmed glory of the former—are lost now to human gaze, and the loss, as our imaginary measures and defines it, is vast, indeed.

It is melancholy, moreover, to reflect upon the utter lonesomeness of that orb, so fair to us, so friendly in her office, that we can scarcely help to call her "fickle!" How sad it seems that she should swing upon her lunar axes equicolidial, evolution in rhythmic melodies which no delicate ear can catch, and that as she sails majestically through the deep interspaces of the empyrean, the wondrous tale of her birth, which we have been taught to believe she tells to us nightly, is as voiceless to her gloomy depths and as echoless to her glittering heights as—unpeopled with sensitive men and women—as they are to us, when we look reverently up to her silver throne and vainly listen for the sounds that never come.

Is it any mitigation of this half-sorrow that we confess to feeling, in dismissing the idea of "a man in the moon"—as altogether mythical—that we may go back in our imagination to the days and years that studied her volcanic ruin and think of some millions of sentient beings suddenly or slowly consumed in the outpour of her Ætnas and Hecles? Hardly; we say; and as we content ourselves with the negative solution of the question at the outset of this paper—there is never "a man in the moon."—*Wm. C. Richards, in Standard (Chicago.)*

A Young Frenchman.

A YOUNG Frenchman to avoid conscription, pleaded that his right arm was paralyzed. The story was not believed, and various pretexts were resorted to to compel him to accompany the efficiency of the member. It was proposed to cut it off, but the young man old not shrink in the presence of the surgeon and his instruments. Under pretext of talking him to another hospital for the operation, he was thrown into the river that was crossed. He at first swam with his left arm, but finding that insufficient finally struck out with his right, and to evade his trickery.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Auditor-General has prepared the following statement of taxes to accrue due the State from the several counties, and from birds in the possession of the State for Colleges, less, but not be retrieved. In the same, seek re-entitled, but the totals are as given by the Auditor-General:

COUNTIES.			
Alcona	$ 671		$ 17 492
Alger	2,250	12,715	30 190
Allegan	1,745		51 456
Antrim	74		3,151
Baraga		1,206	9,031
Barry	717		2,556
Bay	3,597		61 987
Benzie	247		5,297
Berrien	5,067	6,849	22,916
Branch	540		19,155
Calhoun	91	421	983
Cass	327		8,955
Charlevoix			972
Cheboygan	370		5,999
Chippewa	91		7,498

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, April 27, 1877.

News has doubtless reached you regarding Tweed's revelations, a synopsis of which was published here early this week. This confession has been long promised, and when it came there was a general ducking of heads all over the city and state, something similar to that which took place in the old Scotch Kirk whose pastor one morning broke into his discourse with the sudden announcement that he was about to throw his prayer book at an unfaithful husband whom he saw in his audience. The full particulars are not known yet, the document remaining in the hands of the attorney-general, pending his consideration of the proposition that accompanied it, namely, that Tweed is to be set free, and to be insured against further prosecution, on condition that he produces his proofs of the allegations of his so-called confession. If this be rejected by the government the old Spartan threatens to relapse into his clam like silence. Enough has already leaked out however to furnish material for numberless suits and investigations, the latter being loudly courted by those whose names are found in the statement published. Queer thing, that Tweed is known to have stolen millions and to have distributed his booty widely and freely; and yet you may scrape the state of New York with a fine tooth comb without finding a man who ever took one of his ill-gotten dollars. Here for instance are a Judge on the bench, the editor of a prominent New York journal, and a "reform" leader in the Albany legislature whom Tweed claims as accomplices, and now the torrent of their virtuous indignation is a sight both grand and beautiful to be hold. Well, we shall know more about it later.

The climax of the life insurance proceedings which I have noticed from time to time has at last been reached in the publication of the long looked for report of the committee appointed to investigate the "Equitable." This young giant of a company which in its eighteen years of existence time been the real focus of the blows aimed from all sides at the life insurance interest. Jealousy, like death, loves a shining mark, and as a consequence a number of lesser corporations have for many months sought in various ways to undermine public confidence in their too powerful rival, and to injure its business. To remove any doubts concerning its condition which might result from such attacks or from the general distrust occasioned by the failures of last season, the officers of the Equitable in January last made the request of nine New York business men of the highest standing, headed by ex-Governor Morgan of this state, that they would act as a special committee to probe the affairs of the society to the bottom, and ventilate every corporate act of its life. The commission was accepted, and three months having been given to an unsparing scrutiny of its accounts and condition, the results thereof are embodied in the comprehensive report just published—a report both critical and thorough, and closing with an emphatic declaration not only "that the Society is solvent beyond question, and that the policy-holders are amply secured in their investment," but also that its unparalleled growth reflects the highest credit on its officers, and places the "Equitable" in the front rank of institutions of its kind.

This effectually disposes of all detractions of this company, for the members of this committee are so far above suspicion of partiality of favoritism that their dictum is accepted here and everywhere as absolutely correct.

A new enemy to man, and in this longitude at least, a deadly one, is being developed in the shape of the ordinary cat, at whose door must be laid a number of recent deaths, and for whose suppression stringent measures are now proposed. So great is the alarm in the region of Fulton Ferry among the restaurant keepers and market people that an association has been formed which has offered a reward of "Fifty cents, dead or alive," for every cat brought in. The fish market has long been famous for its cats, each stallkeeper having a number of feline pensioners which answered to their names and received regular rations. But they have increased and multiplied till they have become a terrible nuisance. Thieving, mangy, quarrelsome and noisy, the atmosphere is redolent of the pungent odor of cats, the roofs, cellars, corridors and fences are pervaded with cats, the tempest tossed mariners temporarily sojourning in the adjacent boarding house cannot sleep for the pests, and fill the air with flying boots and portable furniture. The residents are in sore trouble. They say the cats are worse than the rats, with whom they have apparently formed an unnatural alliance for offensive assaults on anything and everything eatable they can lay their paws on. Worse than all, the New York cat, in addition to all his other vices, is becoming addicted to hydrophobia of an aggravated character. This puts the cap sheaf on his accumulated offences, and a long suffering public having risen against him, he has suddenly become an equal share with the Spitze dog in the general enmity and fear.

I think I am safe in asserting that it has come within the experience of all of us to see men run away from the Ten Commandments, avoid them, and leave them severely alone; but that any one should be moved by his affection to run away *with* them must be acknowledged to be a genuine novelty. This, however, is what some unconscionable specimen of humanity has done with the elaborately engrossed parchment which formed the central ornament of one of our New York synagogues. In spite of the commotion which this outrage has created, its perpetrator is still unknown; but his coolness, however he is, in carrying off bodily the injunction against stealing, is worthy of mention.

Of the two great ocean steamers which went ashore near Long Branch, during the winter, the *Amerique* of the French line has just been gotten safely off by skillful and persistent efforts, and is now lying in the dry dock receiving the slight repairs necessitated by her misfortune. The *Rutland*, which was a Belgian boat, proved less staunch, and has become a total wreck. The New York agent of the French line gave this week a grand dinner to the captain of the wreckers who saved the *Amerique*.

The Japanese are the most progressive of all the Orientals and are without doubt the best liked by Uncle Sam's nephews. The almond eyed nation has, however, made rather an inauspicious entry into the American learned professions, the first Japanese lawyer ever admitted to this bar, Yamada by name, lying at present under an indictment for an attempt to blackmail.

The smooth current of the amusement season has been slightly ruffled this week; largely, no one will be surprised to hear, by Anna Dickinson who suddenly, on Monday night, gave notice to the proprietor of the theatre at which she has been acting, that she should not put in an appearance. A newspaper quarrel followed, and the "Crown of Thorns" is killed dead.

On the same evening a certain Miss Lenox was to have made her debut at the Lyceum in the part of "Camille." At the appointed hour a crowd of ticket holders surrounded the entrance of the building which they were somewhat dumbfounded to find closed and dark. After some waiting a tumult arose which finally penetrated the green room of the theatre, where the fair *debutante* was eagerly completing her toilet, unconscious of anything amiss. When it became evident that the manager of the evening had failed to come to time, and that no performance was to be had, there followed rather more of a scene than though the regular programme had been followed out—a scene in which distracted supernumeraries, a hysterical actress and a disgusted public sustained the principal parts.

Not less interesting was a little episode at Gilmore's Garden, in which Barnum's big elephant "Borsen" who has only been in America a few days, filled the chief role. Borsen has the reputation of being the biggest elephant in captivity, and he feels his dignity accordingly. When, therefore, he was brought into this "blasted country," and actually shut up in the same cage with three plebian elephants of smaller size, his feelings were so outraged that he found it necessary to pick up his keeper with his trunk and chuck him a couple of blocks in order to show a proper resentment. Further reflection convinced him that this was not a sufficient vindication of his honor, so he knocked down the wooden walls of his domicile and the cage of lions, and then galloped around the establishment for an hour or so, when he was finally captured.

RADIX.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that pioneer of all books, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are electrifying to the sick, and immensely entertaining to those who are unconscious enough to enjoy classic literature. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of humbug and delusion, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already engulfed. By all means, send for and read it. It is for you. Its author, Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly **a quarter of a century** in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character, hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are FREE to the sick every where; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. Yet, reader, ASK AT LIBERTY THINGS of the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Without your money, you will receive light which will do you good, by investing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. P. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.50 for the standard edition. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50,** Sent by mail, postage prepaid on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were *the* physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and *original ideas*." One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the grandest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY, also by DR. FOOTE. Cheap edition. 5 vols in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 5 separate vols. at $.50 and $1.00, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Post the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular DIME Publications at wholesale and retail rates. "I LIVE TO MAKE NEW." Little hints to restore the right and prevent wrongs, without the doctor's prescription. Just a little book for the million. Price 10 cents. Also CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A FREE HAND-BOOK, reviewing inconsiderate legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "STERILITY IN MAN AND WOMAN," on Sexual Weakness with evidence of its curability. "LOVE, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "CHILD PET," causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Drs. FOOTE, Sen. and Jr. $1 per year with premium. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply by Dr. FOOTE'S Free Publications. "*Gratuitous Advice to the Sick*," *abroad as well as at home*, a circular of value to the sick. "*Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success*," a sixty page pamphlet, *free* by mail. —send for them

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, *129 East 28th Street, New York.*

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no **mother** will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH SEXES, particularly for EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

TWO HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS

WINTER
1877.
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary
To Enumerate Articles;
WE SELL
What You Want,
Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

FLINT GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS, FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc. goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor
Flint, Feb. Jan 1, 1876

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever &c. Every family should have a bott' of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment for a cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhage, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's
For the Next Thirty Days.
We carry a generaIG Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000, 000, ACRES
Bargains in the Best
Farming Land

TWENTY YEARS CREDIT DONE FOR 1876 and 1877.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, rock and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and continuous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold:

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres
In Charlevoix County.

Prices at from $1 to $5 per acre, according to location and quality.

Send for our illustrated Pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.
News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England).
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections aS peciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.
1191y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
Sash & Doors,
BLIND, MOULDING, TURNING
STORE FRONTS
Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts
Ash, Whitewood Doors
SEASONED
Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for all general trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
LETTER HEAD
ETC., ETC.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy
Which Eradicates
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant*, and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

THE COMPLEXION is not only kept free from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths*. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the Large Cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
● Black or Brown, 50 Cents. ●
C. H. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

PATTERNS DOMESTIC

A Pipe-Line.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19

The Packard Legislature met in session last night and adjourned the following, on motion of Mr. Bell, grays, of Madison:

The members of the Senate of Louisiana, assembled in session in the State-house, in the city of New Orleans, this the 19th day of April, 1877, reflected the following statement of the present views of the general conditions of affairs in the State:

Whereas, There is no considerable faith in the legality and validity of the returns of S. B. Packard and the Congressional ticket of which he is the head, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor with whom he is associated, and in fact conferring the seat of the majority of the members of this body;

Whereas, That the inauguration of the legal Governor, and the assembling of the State-House by the majority of the members of this Body, is the most important business immediately before the people of the State, and the country at large; and

Whereas, The Democratic party has peacefully made known and the National Administration has fully recognized its intention of not Compromising, in the slightest degree, the rights of the people, who have expressed themselves through the ballot-box, and have confirmed their action by the supreme test of possession, which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is conclusive evidence of right, and which is the only guarantee of peace and prosperity; and

Whereas, The Democratic party has, in its relations to the Republican party, used only suggested methods which directly tend to an abandonment of the contest for possession of right or justice. I respectfully submit that the questions at issue in Louisiana cannot be disposed of by mere expedients. The claim of individuals to office are of little consequence when weighed against the rights and liberty of a majority of the people. If a lawful government in Louisiana can be overthrown by domestic violence with the organized power of the National government, originally called into existence for the express purpose, among others, of preventing such occurrence, what States in the Union may not hereafter be subject to similar revolutions? Are the American people willing to see the president established?

Earnestly requesting your immediate action on the facts presented I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. D. PACKARD, Governor.

What may well be termed a wonder in the homology and mechanical skill is described in a foreign scientific journal, namely: A gold hunting watch, which, in addition to being a time-keeper of the utmost precision, with chronometer adjustments, compensation balance and cylindrical spring, advises on the dial-plate the following: The number of the month, the days, hours, minutes and seconds, as in an ordinary watch; the moon's age, the day of the month—in addition to the

We take the following items from the *Little Traverse Republican*.

One of the inmates of the Convent at Cross Village, committed suicide by hanging himself one day last week.

On last Monday, while the woods surrounding Petoskey were all on fire and the school house together with other buildings in that place were threatened with destruction, Mr. O. N. Wentworth on the roof of the school building we are informed, in the endeavor to saturate the roof with water, lost his balance and fell to the ground injuring him it is thought, mortally.

The schooner Ellen Stevenson, which has lain on our harbor during the winter is now being put in readiness for use. She is a trim, staunch little craft, and Capt. Sherman knows just how to handle her. She will keep our harbor for a short time in a few days, repainted and in fine style. We wish the captain success, and may his vessel take the waves during the season in safety.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Monday last, while the P. M. train on the G. R. & I. R. R. was on her way up, many very near meeting with a severe catastrophe. As near as we can learn, while the train was passing between Mio Lake and Crawford station, a tree some two feet in diameter fell, striking the rear car just over the forward trucks, crushing that end of the car into kindling wood. Fortunately the tree was free from limbs and fell diagonally with the train which careened it to one side. Strange as it may seem, but two or three passengers were injured, and they but slightly.

It seems that war in Europe is inevitable. No hope of a peaceful settlement is now entertained at Constantinople. The Turkish generalissimo has gone to the Danube to assume the immediate command. Where it will end no one can conjecture.

LATER.—War has been declared.

SENTENCED.—John Allen, the Big R pals burglar was sentenced to State Prison for five years at the late term of court at this place. After his sentence he tore a plank from the jail and escaped. He was overtaken and made to enter the jail by the same hole that he escaped from, he being compelled to remove his cool before he could squeeze through. He is to be taken to Jackson Ex's week.

The propeller Wenona is being dismantled. Her machinery is to be placed in another hull, which is to be built this season, and her hull is to be converted into a three masted sail barge.

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 20th day of April A. D. 1877, six months from that day are allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philo Breen, late of said county, deceased, and all persons are required to present their claims to said deceased to the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, for examination and allowance on or before the twenty-third day of October next, and that such claims will be heard by said Court on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Charlevoix, April 23, A. D. 1877.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., April 16, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wellington Crandell against Charles Beers for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5973, dated Feb. 28, 1877, upon the N. E. ¼ of Section 26, Township 32 North, Range 6 W., in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of June, 1877, at ten o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

—IS—

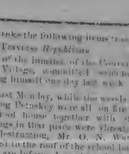
COMPLETE.

Bill Heads,

Note Heads,

Letter Heads,

And all kinds of Job work, plain and colored executed in good style. Now is the time to get your spring work done.



SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. F. Gillis & Co.

TRAVERSE CITY - MICH.

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

AND

Universal Dictionary.

The above great work completed in six parts at 50 cts each, and bound in 2 large octavo volumes of 1,000 pages each, is now ready for delivery. In commencing this standard work it was prepared and stereotyped on the most perfect plan, especially designed for the particular purpose.

The above work is being introduced into schools in various localities—being the most complete work ever issued in the world. A specimen number of the work, containing 32 pages, will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

Address, HENRY ZELL, Publisher, 19 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Address as above.

Dec. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Traverse City, Mich., May 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John T. Gee against Aaron A. Fisk for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7166, dated December 1st, 1875, upon the S. E. ¼ of Section 36, Township 32 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of June, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

S. C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experimental, that Dyspepsia can not be cured by cannot, but we are pleased to say that Green's August Flower has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, loss spirits, &c., &c. Over 3,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported. Hundreds of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Trial ten cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by

GEO. W. CROUTER.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1877. Present, Charles E. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert Buchan, of Marion Centre. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Henry Wright, praying that an instrument in writing be filed in this office purporting to be the last will and testament of said Robert Buchan, deceased, may be proved and allowed for its use will, and that letters of administration with the said will annexed may be issued to Henry Wright. Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May, at the office in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law, or said deceased, and all others interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then and there to be holden, and show cause if any they have, why the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulating in said County of Charlevoix, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. E. WRIGHT,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

Trees! Trees!

People in this section who are desirous of getting

Fruit Trees,

Can get them of the under signed, cheaper than the cheapest.

STEPHEN H SMITH

March 13, 1877.

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here,

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix.

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is "Quick sales and small profits. Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 25th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Alligknds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

In all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a general stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well a to us, by a continuance of the same.

We an Supply You

With a nything you need in the line of general merchandise, at

LOWEST CASH RATES.

Carpenter & Handy.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISI

BOOTS and SHOES.

TIN and HARDWARE.

STOVES, SOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

UULNITURE

We also keep coal oil and sell it low on East Pointe. Strangers arriving in town will find it to their interest to call before purchasing as we are determined to know how to do ourselves

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

ELECTION NOTICE.

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 16, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in April next (being the 2nd day of said month) in the village of Charlevoix, and the several wards or districts in said village, an election will be held for the purpose of electing the following officers, viz: One President, one Recorder, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one Marshal, one Street Commissioner, and two Trustees, and all other persons necessary to be elected at said election.

And that the polls of said election will be kept open from the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the office of the Village Clerk in said village.

JAS. E. WOOD, Village Clerk.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States sections 3232, 3233, 3239 and 3242, as amended by the act of July 14, 1870, require every person liable to special tax to make application for the same, and pay the amount thereof, before commencing business, or making sales, by which liability to payment and application is incurred; and the payment of said tax for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878, is required on or before May 1, 1877, including the month of April, after which time a penalty of five per centum is added to the amount of tax assessed. Persons commencing business after May 1, 1877, including the month of April, are required to pay the tax for the whole year. Persons commencing business after April 30, 1877, are required to pay the tax for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted, are the following:

Brewers, each dealer.	$100 00
Dealers (retail) liquor.	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor.	100 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, wholesale.	50 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, retail.	25 00
Add for each additional room used for sale of manufactured tobacco.	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco.	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars.	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals).	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals).	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal).	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, on foot, (on sale of manufactured tobacco).	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels.	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more.	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firm liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to S. S. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich., and pay for and procure the Special Tax stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions to do so, together with the necessary POST-AGE STAMPS to the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents. If two or more are ordered by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN C. RAUM,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C. Jan. 23, 1876.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms and payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

As regards soil and hardwood timber.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West.

W ½ of sw ¼ of section 24.
NE ¼ of sec. 25.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 sec. 34.
N. E. ¼ of sec. 34.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E ½ of sw ¼ of section 25.
W ½ of nw ¼ sec. 29.
E ½ of se ¼ sec. 29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 sec. 32.
N. e ¼ of sec. 32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. w. ¼ of sw ¼ of section 18.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N ½ of nw ¼ of section 16.
N. e ¼ of sec. 16.
W. ½ of sec. 16.

The last three descriptions, containing 280 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls station on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc., address

I-tf. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$2.50.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,

Unionville, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tags ply from boat to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Boarding-house reasonable charges.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

—

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

MANUFACTURER OF

CHARLEVOIX MICH

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 2. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 8, 1877. Whole No., 417

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street.

TERMS of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1 year.
One in.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two "	1 50	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00
Three "	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Quarter	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Half "	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	20 00
One "	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00

Business notices in Reading Column, 15 cents per line.

Local notices 10 cents per line.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WARD & REID, Notary Public, Commissioners, etc.

A. BIRD, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

BYRON REID, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

LOVELL H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Register in Chancery, Charlevoix, Mich. Will attend to all business in the Probate Office, in the Register's office, and in Chancery, with fidelity and dispatch. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

CHARLES E. WRIGHT, Circuit Court Commissioner, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

HOWARD BENNETT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Collections promptly attended to. Office, Elk Rapids, Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Petoskey and will give especial attention to the treatment of all acute diseases, and will perform all operations pertaining to the profession.

The Campbell House.

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAULTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public. Will practice in this and adjoining counties. Office in Holland's Block, Petoskey, Mich City.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND STATIONERY.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 292 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. A strong brethren welcome a fraternal greeting.

E. H. BATTIN, Sec'y. N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 292 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening next before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. C. DEMOTT, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

MAILS—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1 P. M.

EAST—Mails arrive at 5 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1 P. M.

NORTH—Mail commences at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

PASSED BRUNSLOW is dead.

CHERRY CREEK is here to-day.

THE schooner Emma has been fitted out.

THE Church will be ready for the plastering next week.

E. GIRARD has leased Robert Miller's blacksmith shop.

WANTED.—A girl to learn dress making immediately. Apply at this office.

BARK peeling has commenced. It will bring from $4 to 4.50 on the beach this season.

MARINE.—The schooners Starke and Little George have arrived for wood.

We shall call around among our friends on a collecting tour soon. Please be prepared.

THE propeller Idaho arrived up Friday night. The Fountain City will be up next Friday.

THE furnace for the Church arrived on Saturday. It is a gift from the Detroit Stove Works.

HON. JOHN NICHOLLS is grading the mill yard, and will put down a car track through the yard.

HARRISON MILLER will leave soon to take charge of the Beaver Island Life Boat Station.

CHARLEVOIX MARKET.—buying prices Eggs, one shilling; butter, 22 cents; oats, 50 cents; wheat, $1.75; potatoes, 75 cts.

MR. NETTLETON is putting the finishing touches on the new residence of J. M. Eaton. Mr Eaton can move in.

As soon as navigation get fairly opened we shall have and shall keep constantly on hand a complete line of every thing in general merchandise. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE snow fell arrived at this port Tuesday, but not being able to enter the harbor went to Little Traverse for a load.

HEITSCHMIDT & Macy, of New Hampshire, who, eleven years ago located on Sec. 7, Town 33—9, has returned and will clear up a farm.

DARRAGH.—The tug Starke Bros. completed the channel yesterday, and we have now nine feet of water into Round Lake and nearly that into Pine Lake.

MRS. BYRON SEE, of this village left for Grand Rapids yesterday to secure medical treatment for her eyes. Mr. See accompanied her. He will visit Chicago before their return.

J. G. Rensdell of Traverse City, and C. J. Faulthorp, of Petoskey, arrived yesterday with Hi. Honor Judge Balch. Court is in session as we go to press.

Carpenter & Barnhouse will open on Thursday next a choice stock of summer goods of all kinds.

COURT.—As we go to press we learn that the case of the people against H. L. Miller—obtaining money under false pretences—has been quashed by reason of information. The case of the people against Hodges was withdrawn by prosecution.

THE first skirmish of war is officially announced. Balkum, Turkey, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, near the Russian frontier, was the scene of the engagement, and the Turks claim victory, opposing the enemy, who lost some eight hundred men.

THE Van Raalte arrived here Saturday, laid at Little Traverse Sunday, and yesterday went up the bay on her regular time. The Van Raalte is officered as before, excepting the position of mate, which is now filled by Jo. Weeks. The steamer will be as popular as ever, and deserves patronage.

A good assortment of pocket cutlery just received at Carpenter & Barnhouse's.

THE UPPER HURON.—The tug Starke Brothers worked her way, through the upper channel into Pine Lake on Wednesday, but in getting through she created a bar behind her, which caused much trouble in getting back. The tug Minnie Warren helped her through by dredging over the bar, and now the captain thinks he can navigate the upper river without much trouble.

I. O. of I. T.—The following officers were installed at the Good Templars Lodge last Friday evening:

W. C. T.—G. W. Crouter,
W. V. T.—Miss Lottie Ainslie,
W. S.—J. Milo Eaton,
W. F. S.—Jay Worthington,
W. T.—Mrs. W. L. Tilden,
W. M.—Chester See,
Chaplain—M. J. Stockman,
W. I. G.—Miss Annie Barry,
W. O. G.—Jas. Waagenaluk,
W. D. M.—Miss Alice Carpenter,
W. A. S.—Miss Estelle Tridge,
R. H. S.—Miss May Johnson,
L. H. S.—Miss Antonia Kestner.

MRS. Carpenter has just received a choice assortment of fall hosiery and ladies fancy goods at prices lower than ever.

TIMOTHY died suddenly at Knoxville, Tenn., at the age of seventy-two, on Sunday, W. F. Brownlow, "Parson" Brownlow worked hard for some ten years as an itinerant Methodist preacher, and began his political career by advocating the election of Adams against Jackson. Forty years ago he became editor of the *Knoxville Whig*. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in '55 and again in '57; and in 1869 he was sent to the United States Senate. He was a thorough radical, a d one of the kind for which the present time has no use.

Practicians of all kinds at Carpenter & Barthelomew's at prices that are certainly high enough.

BOOTS, Boots, Shoes, Shoes, an elegant line for Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, Boy's and Children, new spring stock just received and are now open for inspection at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars

---

TO THE PEOPLE.—Exigencies like the present come in the history of [illegible] bor call for the united and prompt action of the entire people of the Pine Lake region. The Messrs. Starke have done and are doing nobly, generously, in dredging out the channel. It seems, and is, disproportionately large as compared with what are doing to help them. The work on the part of the people has been confined to a few enterprising citizens of Charlevoix, and a few up lake folks. But the spirit ought to be spontaneous and general, when the bread and butter of every man on Pine Lake and South Arm is concerned in it. There is work yet to be done in securing the channel, and we call upon the people to do their duty to themselves by helping the matter along.

THE Elk Rapids Business Case.—A suit had been brought against Perry Andrus, supervisor of Mancelona, for accepting a bribe to remove the county seat from this village to a more centrical geographical center of Antrim county, but now withdrawn or dismissed. This was withdrawn on condition that Andrus should make good said pecuniary loss over his own signature, of all the circumstances. This statement shows the Andrews E. Palmer, of Kalkaska, had contracted to sell forty acres of land to Perry Andrews and to John B. Barton, supervisor of Helena, on the condition that the county seat should be located on a spot adjoining said land before June 1, 1877, the contract to be void and void in case of failure to secure the location of the county seat. Wm. Getty, supervisor of Forest Home, was subsequently admitted to a share in the profitable transaction, and overtures were made to a fourth supervisor in order to secure his vote, but he proved more honorable than the others, refused to accept the bribe, and exposed the scheme, which would have invested the county in an expense of $15,000 or $20,000 for the sake of getting money in the pockets of a few schemers.

Spring Harbor.

Our Head of Pine Lake correspondent sends us the following:—We are pained to chronicle the death of Mrs. Perley the wife of Isaac Perley. She departed this life on the morning of May 1st. Her remains were taken to the South part of the state for interment. God in his providence has removed her from us in the prime of life. Thy will not ours be done.

Mr. Smith of this place has been very sick for several days, but we are glad to see him out on the streets again.

Capt. Porter has been busy during the week repairing the stow River. He has his canvass on and all in trim ready at any time to sail where ever business calls him. May he still continue to be happy.

Mr. A. Rogers of this place while clearing the rubbish from off his lot, found a chunk of lead weighing 13 3-4 pounds, with numerous pieces of brass and copper, supposed to have been carried and left there at some early date by the Indians.

Sabbath School for the summer months commenced the 6th at the school house Dist. No. 1. We hope there will be quite an interest taken in the school during the summer.

CINCINNATUS

Pork, flour, oats, wheat and all kinds of produce at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The foundation of the new M. E. Church, in Petoskey, is now completed.

Lake Michigan is already one foot lower than last season.

Not a single keg of beer has been received by boat at Ludington since the temperence reform work began.

Clam Lake has had a Board of Supervisors meeting, and the sheriff compelled the attendance of enough members to make a quorum.

Charlie Brunson, of Big Rapids, who was sent to State Prison three years ago for manslaughter, was released on the 27th.

BEATS AND TAILS!

Now You See It, and Now You Don't!

"The Gentleman's Plea" and the Harbor appropriation.

The Latest Hark r Revelations Favorable to Charlevoix.

The gravel belonged in last week by the steamer on the harbor question was the result of placing two months or more upon premature Washington dispatches. Later and more reliable information to the effect that the Secretary of War has ordered the unexpended balance of appropriations expended at once. Several of our exchanges contain letters from Washington, among which is the following from the Detroit Post and Tribune:

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Owing to Grand Traverse Bay and River and harbor appropriations by the Forty-fourth Congress, $17,750,000 of the money appropriated for the Sandusky, Cuyahoga and Grand River harbors in the extreme northern portion of the state, and is now [illegible] to the U. S. The following is a list of the appropriations which will have to be returned to the treasury. Quoting from memory, $15,000 Sandusky, $12,000 Marquette, $10,000 Cleveland, $10,000 Fairport, $10,000 Huron, $10,000 Grand Haven, $15,000 Muskegon, $10,000 Grand Lake, $15,000 Saginaw, $10,000 St. Joseph, $10,000 St. Mary's River and the Grand Rapids and Saginaw, $10,000 Traverse Bay, $5,000 Manistee, $5,000 Manistique, $5,000 Portsmouth, $10,000; Ohio River, $100,000; Mississippi River, $1,000,000; Missouri River, $1,000; St. Joseph, $2,000; Kansas River, $2,000; Arkansas River, $2,000; Red River, $2,000; Illinois River, $2,000; Monongahela River, $2,000; Ouachita River, $2,000; Yazoo River, $2,000; Tennessee River, $2,000; Kanawha, $2,000; Big Sandy, $2,000; Cumberland River, $2,000; Green River, $2,000; Wabash River, $2,000; Illinois River, $2,000; Missouri

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. — MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

According to a Calcutta telegram of the 23d, a serious outbreak of cholera had occurred at Akyab. Fully 30 per cent. of the European population had perished.

On the 24th, the Czar of Russia issued a manifesto to the Russian army and people, in which, after setting forth the causes of offense on the part of Turkey and the efforts made by Russia in the interests of peace and humanity, he formally declared war, and issued an order for the crossing of the frontier. Simultaneous with this manifesto, Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the Powers, giving the reasons for the precipitation of hostilities. The Turkish *Charge d' Affaires* at St. Petersburg was also furnished his passports. The advance of the Russian army, consisting of 17,000 men, crossed the Pruth into Roumania, under the leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas. A proclamation was issued announcing the invasion. The Roumanian Government, not having received a preliminary notification, declared that it yielded to force and directed its troops to fall back to avoid a conflict. It is stated that the immediate object of the advance was to protect the railway bridge at Barboschi, where the first collision was expected.

On the 25th, an Imperial order was issued declaring the Provinces of Bessarabia, Kerson, Taurida and Crimea in a state of siege. The Russians had crossed the frontier of Asiatic Turkey at Alexandropol, on the route to Kars. Galatz and Braila had been occupied by the Russians, and the important railway bridge at these points secured. Several Turkish ironclads were moving up the Danube to attack the bridge.

According to Berlin and Vienna telegrams of the 25th, the Powers would not attempt to mediate between Turkey and Russia until after one or two serious engagements had been fought on the Danube.

The municipality of Moscow voted funds, on the 25th, for 1,000 beds for wounded soldiers, and also 1,000,000 rubles for additional hospital appliances. The Russian Imperial family have given 40,000,000 rubles from their private purses for the expenses of the war.

In reply to the demand of the Porte for permission to cross the frontier, Servia has declared that she should maintain strict neutrality in the war between Turkey and Russia, so long as her territory was not violated.

Up to the morning of the 25th, 50,000 Russians had crossed over into Roumania.

Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a circular dispatch to the Powers in reply to the Russian manifesto on the 26th. He protests against the declaration of war, and sets out the efforts made by Turkey to improve the position of her Christian subjects and satisfy the demands of the Christian Powers. In the absence, therefore, of proper provocation, Safvet says the Porte cannot recognize in fact the motive of Russia's attack, and consequently appeals to the Treaty of Paris and the mediation of the guaranteeing Powers.

Servia notified Turkey, on the 26th, that she would resist by force any attempt on the part of the Turkish Army to occupy Gladova.

The Prince of Montenegro, on the 26th, issued a circular to the Powers, in which he states that the negotiations with Turkey were broken off because of his demand that the Herzegovinian refugees be restored to their homes. He adds that his small principality and integrity of his territory by all the means at his command, hoping that, if he be defeated, Christian Europe will save the women and children.

According to foreign newspaper reports of the 26th, an engagement had taken place on the Asiatic frontier, resulting in defeat of the Russians, with a loss of 800 killed and wounded. They were forced to fall back.

On the 28th, Prince Charles sent in a message to the Roumanian Chambers, substantially advising the declaration of war against Turkey.

The Sultan, on the 26th, issued a proclamation to his army, announcing the declaration of war by Russia. He invokes the assistance of God to repel the invader, and promises that the Nation shall care for the wives and children of those who fight her battles. Should it become necessary, he would himself go to the army and assume the standard of the Khalifizated the Sultanat, and would sacrifice his life for the honor and independence of his country.

The plague has appeared at Reshd, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, in Persia. There were 175 deaths at Reshd from the plague between the 16th and 23d of April.

A London telegram of the 25th states that another outbreak of the cattle-plague had compelled the slaughter of 124 head in Middlesex.

DOMESTIC.

Reports recently received at the Treasury Department in Washington show that the counterfeiting of notes, principally those of a denomination of one dollar, is increasing rapidly. Reports from the Rhode Island mention the coinage of counterfeit five-dollar pieces and some arrests.

A man, named John Krupple, died in Philadelphia, on the 21st, of hydrophobia. He was bitten in the throat by his dog three months before, but the wound cauterized and it apparently healed immediately. No fears were felt until a few days before his death, when the usual symptoms of hydrophobia appeared and the patient soon died in great agony.

Two little Boston (Mass.) boys named Dudley Kimball (aged four and a half years) and Stephen Orr (aged six years and a half), on the 21st, were playing in a lot, when young Kimball, saying "I will do you no harm," proceeded to deliberately remove the boy's scalp, that fell through the temple. The victim had inflicted two horrible wounds before the boy was prevented from doing more.

The Chicago *Tribune* issues of the 21st publishes crop reports from 102 counties in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. According to these reports, wheat seems to be unusually promising, in the 459 counties covered, 126 are reported excellent, 304 average, and only 29 poor. Peaches are likely to be at least a partial failure; in 180 counties they are reported injured or wholly destroyed; in 191 a fair or an average crop is prophesied, and in only 61 are they pe ensing. Apples promise very finely, 67 counties reporting a fine crop, 309 an average crop, and but 47 a poor or partial crop. Cherries and smaller fruits seem to promise about an average crop.

Six hundred Cheyenne Indians, under the leadership of Chiefs Standing Elk and Dull Knife, surrendered at Red Cloud Agency, Neb., on the 21st. The ponies surrendered number about 700.

A recent Washington dispatch says the Postmaster-General had issued an order that hereafter appointments of Post-Office clerks, route-agents, mail-route messengers, or local agents, shall be made only for six months, and that at the expiration of this period no reappointment will be made unless the appointee pass a satisfactory examination.

The National Exchange Bank, of Minneapolis, Minn., closed its doors on the 24th. It was stated that the financial embarrassment of its President, H. Miller, of Troy, was the chief cause of the suspension.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order designating May 30 as a Memorial Day. Wherever there are no posts of the Grand Army to lead in the good work, the Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of their surviving comrades, asks the citizens to take steps to decorate the graves of the gallant dead, and secure a proper observance of the day.

The New York canals are to be opened for navigation on the 5th of May.

PERSONAL.

The President has appointed George Schneider, of Chicago, Minister Resident to the Republic of Switzerland.

Capt. Geo. Barker, aged eighty-five, and believed to be the oldest Free-Mason in the United States, died at Hudson, N.Y., on the 22d; and at Rochester, N. Y., on the same day, William E. Lathrop died, at the age of eighty-three, having been a Mason for sixty years, and being, at the time of his death, Commander of the Grand Commandery of the United States.

Ex-President and Mrs. Grant arrived in Washington on the evening of the 23d.

Senator Blaine was interviewed by a New York *Herald* reporter on the evening of the 23d, and stated that he had no expression of opinion to make with regard to the change of political affairs in Louisiana. Being inquired of as to a statement made by a San Francisco newspaper that he had prepared, and intended to introduce, resolutions at the next session of Congress, repressing double of Mr. Hayes' election, and proposing a new consideration of the question by a tribunal to consist of the Chief-Justices of all the States, Mr. Blaine said there was not the slightest foundation for the story.

Gov. Packard issued a lengthy address to the Republicans of Louisiana, on the 26th, and, early on the morning of that day, he and his adherents, except one Metropolitan policeman, left the State-House. At noon the Legislature adjourned from Odd Fellows' Hall to the St. Louis Hotel, where it reassembled and proceeded with its business.

Caleb Cushing, ex-Minister to Spain, arrived at New York on the 26th.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 20th, rejected—117 to 106—the Prohibitory Liquor bill, which had previously passed the Senate.

In the Nicholls (Louisiana) Legislature, on the 21st, a number of the Packard members of the Senate and House took their seats. Seven Democratic members who had been seated subject to contest yielded their seats to, and introduced, the colored Republican members who claimed the seats on the face of the returns. Ex-Gov. Warmoth made a speech, in which he said: "We have been whipped in the battle, but have at least preserved our self-respect in an honorable contest, and are prepared now to offer our allegiance to the only existing government, and to fairly cooperate in anything which may be suggested."

The Louisiana Commissioners returned to Washington on the 24th, and visited the Executive Mansion during the session of the Cabinet. Business was suspended, when there was an informal conversation between them and the Cabinet respecting their mission. The Commissioners furnished the final report of their proceedings to the President, who returned thanks for the satisfactory way in which they had discharged their duties. The Commissioners are said to speak in warm terms of the kind manner by which they were received in New Orleans by both parties, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the result of their mission.

The bill prohibiting betting on elections, postselling at races, etc., passed the New York Senate on the 26th—yeas, 23; nays, 5.

Gen. Auger announces as follows, in a telegram of the 24th, the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the vicinity of the State-House in New Orleans: "The troops stationed at the Odessa Road, in this city, vacated it at twelve o'clock meridian to-day, and proceeded to Jackson Barracks. The troops in the city building is the immediate vicinity of the State-House that has been occupied by troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops emptied into the State-House to any part of it."

The Louisiana Legislature, in joint session on the 24th, elected George H. Snodfield Secretary of State, and Thomas Anderson Auditor of Public Accounts, the two being ballotted for. Wm. J. Leake, Jr.

The report of the Louisiana Committee appointed to proceed to Grand Sun Odessa, April 20, and consisting of Gen. Sheridan as chairman, and Messrs. Hoar and Logan as members, to witness the election and count of the vote, has been received by the President, and is now in the hands of the Committee at their room. They are still closeted with the President, and it is understood that the report is voluminous, and that they will be engaged for some days in preparing their report. The Committee have been in session every day since their arrival in this city, and have examined a large number of witnesses, and carefully considered the evidence in each case. The Committee have had no communication with any person outside of the Committee, with the exception of the President, and will not be in a position to say when they will report to the House of Representatives. It is understood that the Committee will report in favor of the seating of the Nicholls Legislature, and the recognition of the Nicholls State Government.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on the 21st, rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Minor, who sued the Registrar of Voters of St. Louis for refusing to register her name as a voter. The Court decided that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitutional Amendments do not add to the privileges and immunities of citizens. The decision was unanimous.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, on the 21st, rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Bradwell, who sued for admission to the bar. The Court decided that the Constitution of the State does not confer the right upon women to practice law, and that the Legislature has not conferred the right.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, on the 21st, rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Robinson, who sued for admission to the bar. The Court decided that the Constitution of the State does not confer the right upon women to practice law, and that the Legislature has not conferred the right.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on the 21st, rendered a decision in the case of Miss Lavinia Goodell, who sued for admission to the bar. The Court decided that the Constitution of the State does not confer the right upon women to practice law, and that the Legislature has not conferred the right.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, on the 21st, rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Myra

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, - - 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, May 5, 1877.

Local events have this week largely taken their color from the bursting war cloud in Europe. Remote as is the actual scene of action from us, we can scarcely be said to disinterested spectators to the developments which the last few days have inaugurated. Despite the expressed intention of the European powers to hold themselves aloof from the strife between Russia and Turkey, and thus prevent the strife from being more than a local one, the probability is everywhere felt to be strong, that unless the last abject appeal of Turkey to the treaty of Paris should prove of some effect—and nothing could be more unlikely—it will not be many months before England Austria, Germany, and perhaps France and Italy, will be found ranged upon the side of one or the other of the present combatants. The effect upon this country of the stubborn general war that would follow is easily to be seen. The production of provisions and of manufactured articles practically ceasing throughout Europe, demands upon the United States, the only great producing nation left with its hands free, for supplies of every variety, would tax our capacity to the utmost, and give such a stimulus to our manufactures as not even our own war furnished.

With these ideas uppermost in mind, Wall street and the heavy manufacturing interests have naturally been feverish and excited. Gold has gone up three or four figures and breadstuffs have followed suit. I presume few are so greedy and inhuman as to desire to see the whole of Europe plunged in the horrors of war; but certain it is that none of us can help it if such a state of things is brought about, and therefore need not hesitate to reap the temporary harvest which it would place ready to our hands

The Russian fleet, which brought the Grand Duke to this country, and which has formed the great attraction to the ferry passengers on the North River for several weeks, shows very evidently that it has heard of the disturbance on the other side. On receipt of the news of the declaration of war the ships' officers scoured the town for such members of their crews as, having been allowed leave to go on shore, had disported themselves with the characteristic *abandon* of Jack Tar the world over, had got drunk and been sent to various limbos by the police justices. The weather beaten truants were reclaimed as rapidly as possible, their fines being paid out of the treasury of his Imperial majesty, the Czar of all the Russias, and the fleet now lies with steam up awaiting and rather expecting a telegraphic recall to the Black Sea.

With the returning green of our parks and trees attention falls naturally upon the plant and seed interests, which now begin to be in enormous activity. Few people realize what a business is done about here in the raising and selling of flowers and seeds. Flower growers estimate that within a radius of thirty miles about the New York city hall there are over $10,000,000 invested in the growing of plants by professional gardeners, large and small, and that their annual sales—exclusive of cut flowers—reach 2,000,000, half of which, or more, belongs to the Spring trade. Besides this, there is probably not less than $1,000,000 worth of seeds sold from their city between January and June of each year. The growth of the seed and bulb house interest has of course occasioned a tremendous multiplication of varieties. I know of one seed house alone which has 500 named varieties of potatoes and other vegetables and flowering plants receive proportionate attention.

A very pleasant result of the concentration of this trade about New York is the cheapness of cut flowers in the city. Besides the numerous regular florist there is on most every busy street corner a little flower stand where, from the first warm sunshine to the first snow squall, pretty, fragrant little bunches of green and color can be brought for a song. And to the credit of New Yorkers it must be said that busy as they are, these flowers stands get very fair patronage. Throughout his hurrying day in the heat and dust of summer, many a clerk, banker and merchant, and above all, the wild, untamable broker of Wall street, would feel quite lost without a bunch of violets or pansies, or a rosebud and sprig of geranium in his button hole or on his office desk.

The tidal wave which for several years past has been sweeping the finest retail business of the city from its old moorings in lower Broadway to various uptown locations, has now carried away another landmark in the great photographic *atelier* of Sarony, the pioneer, and for many years the leader, in this department of Artedeans the arts Every visitor to New York knows the old location opposite the Grand Central hotel, and even those who never enjoyed an inspection of the beauties of the place cannot fail to be familiar with the bold and characteristic signature which appears beneath all the best portraits of native and foreign celebrities which are scattered through the country. The new quarters on Union Square are being made a palace of this art, every luxury and convenience which taste and experience can suggest, being supplied with unstinted liberality; for "Sarony's" has always been first in elegance as well as art, and its proprietor is not the man to fall behind in the universal march of improvement. Among the other accessories for the convenience of the public which he is placing in the new building is a steam elevator from the street to his elegant quarters.

Several delegations have already set out from this city and Philadelphia for the purpose of being present at the semi-centennial celebration of the Pope's elevation to the bishopric. This jubilee, as it is called, will be held at Rome on May 21st, and will be celebrated with immense pomp and splendor—provided that the old Pontiff lives another three weeks, a matter of some little uncertainty. The official reports of his health are always flattering, but private despatches show his condition to be quite precarious. It seems to be the continued determination of the American faithful that His Holiness shall not suffer from temporal want during his declining years. One of the deputations above referred to carries $20,000 Peter's Pence as a gift to Pius IX, and another $40,000. If the pilgrims from the rest of the world do as well as ours, the Vatican will not be in the Sheriff's hands during the life of its present occupant.

Everybody has heard of Calcraft, the famous English executioner, who, during his period of office has probably launched into eternity more human beings than did ever a red Indian or frontier desperado. Everybody, however, does not know that New York has a corresponding functionary. Our "Jack Ketch," who also officiates in Brooklyn, where he resides, is a quiet, black-haired, swarthy man, who has pursued his unattractive calling here for about twenty-five years He is a carpenter by trade, and doubtless rose from building scaffolds to operating them. What his real name is I cannot learn, as he persists in calling himself by an assumed name to shield his family from the odium which still clings about the hangman's office. He has already swung off nineteen victims, which number would have been twenty by this time but for the death in prison of the Jewish murderer Rubenstein last year. His fee for doing the disagreeable job is $200 per criminal. It's a good round price, but it doesn't strike me that I should care to compete with him for the business, even if I were sure of getting it at the same rates. As our criminal matters stand at this writing, I don't know of anyone who is awaiting his kind offices.

RADIX.

The Mayor of Chicago gets $3,700 a year.

Dom Pedro is stopping over trains in Paris.

Some Baltimore women put flowers on the grave of Wilkes Booth.

Mr. Wade's letter seems to have done the business for that opposition party.

Ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson, of Massachusetts, has resumed the practice of the law.

Mrs. Hayes receives her daily callers attired in a plain black silk gown, with her hair simply dressed, and wearing no jewelry, and the fashionable Washington women who live in extravagance on money borrowed or stolen by their husbands, don't like it. But Mrs. Hayes does not cater to Belknapism.

READ THIS ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that pioneer of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of brand **NEW IDEAS,** which are cheering to the sick, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of CERTAINTY to those who are already engulfed. By all means, find out all about it. **It is for you.** It's author, Dr. R. H. Foote, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a QUARTER OF A CENTURY in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character, hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His home visitors are FREE to the sick everywhere. Some half dozen correspondence with invalids all over the country, and **YOU SHALL BE NEXT** to receive the able advice of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by inventing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. F. Wavell, to inquire in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.25 for the standard edition. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50.** Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and *original ideas*." One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the grandest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach us almost every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by DR. FOOTE. Cheap edition, 8 vols. in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 8 separate vols. at $3 and $7.50, according to binding, sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give up glasses, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already. "CONSTANCY AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OR HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A new HAND-BOOK, reviewing inconsistent legislation concerning the "Prevention of Conception." "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CHOICE, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET" causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo Double Number. Edited by DRS. FOOTE, Sen. and Jr. $1 per year with premium. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Free Publications, viz.: "*Gratuitous Advice to the Sick*," abound as well as at home; a circular of value to the sick; "*Abridgment of Dr. Foote's Science*;" a sixty page pamphlet, *free* by mail. —Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, *129 East 28th Street, New York.*

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES, we will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no **mother** will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. Full of information, terse, particularly adapted to the wants of the NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, such as Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found thoroughly interesting to all nervous sufferers. POSTAGE FREE. Send for EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

FREE NERVOUS

FLINT GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS,

FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated to single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Flint, Feb. Jan 1, 1876

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever &c. Every family should have a bott' of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist.

GEO. W. CROSBY.

WINTER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a general Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains in the Best

Farming Land

3 SIZES OF INDIVIDUALS FOR 1876 and 1877.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $3 to $6 per Acre, according to location and quality.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART. Commissioner.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England) 284 & 286 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent. Charlevoix, Mich.

1116y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a assortment of Stair and Porch cash, at prices of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for ab general trade. Orders by Post will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region: and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

With Radicator

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. G. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. G. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FEARLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant,* and means of preventing and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered as the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT PELLUCID and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELLERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths.* Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. H. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

PATTERNS DOMESTIC

Gov. Packard and His Adherents.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO GOV. PACKARD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1877.

The following address was adopted in joint caucus of the Senate and House by the Republican members of the General Assembly of Louisiana:

To GOV. S. B. PACKARD:

We reverence and appreciate the fidelity with which you have sought to carry out the obligations which you assumed when, in the presence of a legally-organized quorum of both branches of the General Assembly, after a formal Constitutional amendment, the notice, you took the oath of office as Governor of the State of Louisiana. The organization and active co-operation of the Republican members of the General Assembly have been with you to seal your associates in the State Government in your struggle to maintain your authority against overwhelming obstacles at home and abroad. One of the first acts of the General Assembly was to pass a joint resolution calling upon the President of the United States, under Sec. 4, Art. 4 of the Constitution of the United States, to accord the legal Government support against domestic violence, which threatened its overthrow. In response to this appeal, after some delay, no order was issued by President Grant, stating both that you had been legally declared Governor of the State; that the Supreme Court violently set up by your opponent was destitute of legal authority, and declaring that, if necessity for recognition should arise, recognition would be given to you and not to Nicholls. Encouraged by the expression there and out that the Government acquiesced to be the legal Government and Executive of the State, and that a Democratic Senate would be recognized by the President, members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, most loyal, although encountering many hardships, patiently awaited the action of the National Government. Rumors, which soon took shape and form, were circulated that the over-zealous friends of the President-elect, for whose success hundreds of devoted Republicans in Louisiana had given their votes, had bargained to give away the States of Louisiana and South Carolina to your political opponents. The outgoing President failed to take further action for the protection of our General Assembly. Reluctantly, therefore, and only after repeated attempts to organize by the action of the Democratic members, a majority of the members of the General Assembly, which, though numbering the waver of undoubted legal rights on our part, was accepted by the Republican members in deference to the understood wishes of the President. That proposition was rejected by our opponents, who in spite submitted a plan flagrantly unjust and in violation of the laws. The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in joint caucus, which have been published, have explained by what means of coercion, persuasion and threats, the members of the Democratic organizing assembly to act as an individual capacity, but working all the power and influence of the political agents of the President sent to the State for a specific purpose, induced a sufficient number of Legislators to give to the opposing party a majority of members legally returned elected. The action of the Democratic majority in the joint session of the President, made at the request of Nicholls, directing the withdrawal of the United States troops, and virtually to remove the organized force.

Three days and more that have passed since we took possession as Governor, no word of encouragement or recognition or support has been accorded by a by the National Administration. On the contrary, a disposition has been clearly manifested to encourage, strengthen and maintain by all direct and indirect means the Government of your opponent, already so strong in the unsurpassing armed force it has rendered to its support in the Capital of the State. Under these circumstances, whilst abating none of our belief in the rightfulness of our cause, we cannot but feel that forces which neither you nor ourselves are able to resist render it impossible for us to enforce your rights at this present time. To attempt to do so would only add to the blood which has already been fruitlessly shed in defense of the righteous cause in this State. We therefore are constrained to advise that for the present you withdraw your petition from actively asserting your constitutional rights, trusting to the future to vindicate the righteousness of your cause.

M. H. TWITCHELL,
ANDREW HERO, JR.,
LOUIS M. SOUER,
Committee.

[SEN. PACKARD TO THE REPUBLICANS OF HIS STATE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25, 1877.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

On this day, the fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans to the forces of the United States, it becomes my duty to announce to you that the aid and [illegible] Government has been withdrawn from the Republicans of Louisiana, and that a Democratic administration, in form [illegible] in the point of usurping the control of affairs in this State. I recall the circumstances of the Electoral campaign only to thank you for the fidelity to principle which you then displayed. The Republican party, as you know, entered upon the canvass united, and stronger than ever before. It has enlisted under its banners an influential class of native-born citizens of old and [illegible] residents, who, to their honor be it said, still maintain faithful to the principles of the party, opposed and the Government they supported. I was further strengthened by the absence from the State of the opposition of that element whose previous adherence to the cause had brought a new discipline. These causes combined to bring about the remarkable success achieved by the Republican party in all the doubtful parishes, with one exception, even in those the white population preponderates, and which gave such majority in the Legislature. Except where open violence prevailed, our State ticket carried every parish in the State, and elects a number of parishes which, in the last Legislature, were represented by Democratic members.

I briefly summarize the historical events that have since occurred. The General Assembly met on the third January last, organized with a full legal quorum in both houses, passed laws which were approved by the then Executive of the State, and on the 30 of January last canvassed and declared the vote for Governor. At the time the canvass was agitated by doubt as to the result of the Presidential election. With the knowledge that Samuel J. Tilden might possibly become President of the United States, and with no hope of success otherwise, my opponent in the late contest established a rival Legislature, and went through the form of an inauguration. Under that time some of the Legislators, I am informed, which Mr. Tilden's assistance of a considerable number of Democratic members, and possibly gubernatorial candidate.

In the terms that followed Gen. Nicholls and his subordinates were encouraged by the unchecked refusal of the Government to recognize the State Government, or to respond to the constitutional call of the Legislature, and thereby compromised the legality of neither.

On the 5th of January, I had scarcely taken my seat in the Executive chair when the White ... express to remind insurrection, and by a coup ... assume such possession of the Supreme Court, the mint and the statues of the Metropolitan Police, all located at the Capitol. This overt act, ... from [illegible] constituted, with other ... the practical effect of which was to confirm the insurgents in the advantages which they had gained, and prescribed any effort to dispossess them.

On the inauguration of President Hayes, the State authorities made preparations to organize a militia force for the defense of the State Government. Gen. Nicholls' police seized upon the ... recruiting officers and imprisoned them for treason, without benefit of bail or ... Judges corpus. I telegraphed this fact to President Hayes, asking if this was a violation of the ... status quo, and, if not, whether the release of ... these men by force, all civil remedies having been exhausted, would be so considered. The President replied: "Your dispatch of the 28th is received. The Secretary of War has been telegraphed to this effect." A Commission shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the President desires that the situation remain unchanged.

The Commission came. In the meantime, the Nicholls Government had eventuated into shape. So far from permitting the situation to remain unchanged, it had broken into the Texas ... offices, seized upon the Custom-house, the ... control of the State institutions, and had strengthened itself on all sides. Notwithstanding the action of the Commission found the elected city members of the House, one ... less than a quorum. One at least of the members ... claimed by them was absent on the last day of January last. No Republican or Independent member would consent to act with the Nicholls House and subsequently, in order to obtain even the appearance of an organization, the last ... were compelled to call to their and three men who were defeated at the polls, whose election had not been previously claimed. This inquiry, therefore, was pertinent in this connection: If a Returning Board organism was so effectual for Nicholls' claim, why was it that such a quorum was ignored while it remained faithful to the legal Government of the State? That Government had a Returning Board quorum from the day on which the General Assembly convened, and the Legislature, duly organized, remained in legal existence till disintegrated by the direct action of the Commission.

This result having been achieved, it is a matter of record that congratulatory messages were exchanged between the President and his Commission. On the following day the President, by a formal order, made public though the press, directed that the United States troops occupying a building in the vicinity of the State-House should be withdrawn to their barracks. These troops had been placed there to Presidential order without a request of the Governor to protect the Returning Board while counting the vote for Nicholls.

I briefly believe that but the legal Government must been recognized, it could have sustained itself without the withdrawal of the troops. The said the order for withdrawal, issued under the circumstances, and in the manner that it was issued, clearly indicated that even the moral support which the legal Government of Louisiana should have received from the National Administration would be denied. But the General Assembly continued in session in the State-House. I should have deemed it my duty to have adjourned and defended the Government to the last, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the troops, but for the Legislature disintegrated and its prospect of present [illegible] week was fried briefly by asking you longer to continue to aid me in the struggle that I have for him maintained. I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abdicate, for the present, from all active assertion of my Executive powers. I warn none of my legal rights, but yield only to superior forces.

I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that, one by one, the Republican State Governments of the South have been forced to succumb to force, or fraud, or policy. Louisiana, the first State rehabilitated after the war, is the last State where Government has failed. Sooner or later it will be among the first to raise itself again to the place of equality and honest representation. I advise that you peaceably accept organization, and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these, and not for a man or men.

If error or misgovernment overcome that the people themselves have made, and the cruel sufferings you have made, and the cruel sufferings you have undergone, to maintain Republican principles in Louisiana, have all been unavailing. To those who have so gallantly stood to me in this long contest that we have passed through, I tender my heartfelt thanks. I commend your future fortunes and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail.

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—A new form of propeller for ocean steamships has been patented in England, and is on exhibition in Liverpool. It is criticised something after the style of the stern-wheels sometimes used on river steamboats, and the claim is that it cannot be broken or lost, and at the same time will give the ship greater speed for the same amount of applied power than the ordinary form of screw.

—An item of evidence regarding the growth of coral is furnished by a Melbourne paper. A piece of the ordinary species, measuring about five inches in height, six inches in diameter at the top, and about two inches at the base was taken off the submarine cable near Port Darwin. It is perfectly formed, and the base bears the distinct impression of the cable—a few fibres of the cell rope, used as a sheath for the telegraph wire, still adhering to it. As the cable has been laid only four years, it is evident that this specimen must have grown to its present height in that time, which seems to prove that the growth of coral is much more rapid than has been supposed.

—An improved French pavement system consists in the employment of wood distorted in line fragments, of as great a length as possible, in the construction of rides and bridle paths, carriage drives, and in fact streets and roads of all kinds; also in the employment of the same kind of wood, but shorter length, in constructing foot paths of all kinds for promenades and gardens. It is also adopted, as well if designed with pitch or with antiseptic material, as a cushion for supporting the sleepers of railways. The employment of such disintegrated wood, mixed with pitch obtained from gas tar, or with natural asphalt or bitumen, in the construction of roads, sidewalks, etc., shall indeed any description of workmen which asphalt is ordinarily employed, is claimed to be advantageous.

The Boy in the Alley.

Yesterday afternoon a brush-street housewife lugged a bedstead into the back-yard, leaned it against the fence, pulled up her sleeves, and went back and brought out a basketful of clothing but water. Her sole object was to wash off the dust and cobwebs which settle on every bedstead in the land, and she needn't have looked half around in a sly and stealthy way before proceeding to business.

There was a boy in the alley. He was hunting for plunder in a pile of rubbish, and, hearing the woman in the yard, he looked through the fence and began to chuckle. He knew that her object was to put the bedstead in tidy trim for the summer campaign, but yet he maliciously called out:

"Have the water up to the piano, pard! If you want to knock 'em!"

The woman put the basketful down in a hurry, and looked up at the wise man on either side. No one was visible, but presently the boy in the alley remarked:

"Don't let that water git cold!"

She located him that time, but she disdained to heed his remarks. Lifting up the kettle again, she began giving up the cobwebs another soaking.

"Now follow it up with kerosene!" hoarsely exclaimed the boy, as she paused for a moment.

Her face darkened, and she looked anxiously around, and nothing but the consciousness that everybody has a right to clean off the spring cobwebs prevented her from leaking mad.

"We allus use corrosive sublimate to kill 'em!" called the boy from the kindling-pile.

She went down to the fence and asked who was there, and what he wanted.

"I don't want nuthin'," he softly replied, "only you can't never kill 'em with hot water!"

"Can't kill what?" she sternly demanded.

"Bumble bees!" he chuckled. "We've had 'em up home ever since I was born."

"Boy, I'm only cleaning the dust off that bedstead," she said, as she got closer to the knot-hole.

"You kin call it that if ye want to, but I never saw no fun at dust with a shiny stick!"

"You are a mean, impudent boy, and I want you to go away from here at once," she exclaimed.

"This alley belongs to the city," he replied, "and I can't go. You'd better hurry back there, or they'll come in!"

She picked up a stick, laid it down after a moment, and going to the house, she brought out a huge piece of apple pie.

Saint-Saens.

A good story on Mons. Saint-Saens whose works are popular in Boston) is current. He is not only near-sighted, he is near-sightedness itself. He knocked a lady down, Cother day, by running against her, and gave her a kick when she was on the ground, saying, as he lifted his hoof: "You confounded old wheelbarrow, you came near making me fall!" Some time before this adventure, he stumbled over a barrel lying on the sidewalk, and jumped up for it said him low), took off his hat, and bowed as fast as he could, saying: "Ten thousand pardons, madam! I really did not see you." His latest adventure was at a party. He had at last consented to play, but the best had hard work to get him to the piano-stool. He was no sooner seated than he became all excitement. He, with one hand, threw his hair back, as it would alternately ing the flute, and lifted his head as if he tried to pierce the ceiling. "You have seen these frenzied musicians. He, for an hour, kept the company under the charm of his brilliant execution and extemporization; but, after an hour, attention began to stray. When sixty minutes of his music had been enjoyed, the company began to make French leave, exchanging, as they retreated, a guilty wink as each one of the host and hostess. Presently the hostess herself gave out and left the room. Mons. Saint-Saens was more brilliant than ever. His eyes shot flames; his body swayed to and fro; he beat time with his head. The clock struck two! a. m. The host, feeling drowsiness ... master him completely, went to Mons. Saint-Saens, and, laying his hand upon his musician's shoulder, asked: "My dear sir, now can I ever sufficiently express my gratitude for the delightful evening you have made all of us spend; but I am afraid you must be a little tired; aren't you?" Mons. Saint-Saens replied, without looking up or stopping his play. "Tired? No; am just beginning to get in the humor to play. To-night's speech by deed, Mons. Saint-Saens dashed off with a fire, vehemence, vigor, whose like he had never shown during the whole evening. The host dropped in. He joined his sleeping wife, and left drowsy servants to show the musician to the door at last he did creep in his performance. This was not till seven o'clock. Then Mons. Saint-Saens quitted the piano-stool, and, bowing very low to right and left as he retired (only always, he went home delighted with himself, for he thought even the absence of applause showed the company were enraptured beyond expression. He was far from imagining that the ladies and gentlemen to whom he had bowed so low, as he withdrew, were only in the halls and lounges.—*Paris Cor. Boston Gazette.*

"Boy, Aren't you hungry?" she asked, as she reached the fence.

"You bet!"

"And if I give you this will you go away?"

"I will that; I'll whoop right out of the neighborhood in two minutes, and you kin tack a shingle over this knot-hole."

"Well, now, here it is," she said as she reached it over.

"And I won't tell no one what I saw, ma'am, for we're all liable to find 'em, and ma says she really believes they're a sign of good luck. Thank'ee, and if I was you I'd leave the bedstead out-doors to-night and let 'em freeze up. Fust-rate pie, and don't let that water git cold!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Terrors of House-Cleaning Disarmed.

House-cleaning, that hideous bugbear that annually rises like a grim spectre before the vision of many a perplexed and troubled matron, is really a pleasure if well managed, methodically planned and rightly carried out.

All housewives do not consider the annual living—there are those who really enjoy the yearly renovating of the home nest. "I am in my element," when in the midst of our regular spring house-cleaning," I hear a most efficient lady remark not long ago.

Think well over all that has to be done, lay the plans systematically and carefully, and in the fine, mild spring days commence—not with a rush, to be soon wearied and worn and discouraged, but one thing at a time. In no business does this old adage apply so well as in this, one thing at a time.

Don't upset the entire house at once, and make the husband and children all homeless—sick of home—but work at it so quietly, room by room, that you will hardly be suspected. Have an assault by a general confusion. It is annoying to see how some people go about this work, house in a disorder for over, no alpha or omega anywhere, but general mayhem, with ludicrous delay and worriment. Filling rooms and furniture "to rights." How they are always "to rights" and taken on as we have described. The Pullman Hotel car the case is different in every respect. Its journey is only to sixty-six feet long, have sixteen wheels and is built entirely, so as to insure steady, quiet running, with as little motion as possible. Each Hotel car contains, in addition to the regular number of seats, one compartment for ladies, one for gentlemen, a baggage-room, a linen-room, a kitchen, a pantry, and a dining-room. This is fitted up with the greatest care and neatness, and is capable of seating forty persons. The dining-room is finished in hard wood, and is furnished with chairs, tables, etc. The kitchen is supplied with every convenience for cooking, and is in charge of a skilful cook. The pantry is filled with a choice assortment of canned meats, fruits, pickles, etc. The linen-room contains a full supply of table linen, towels, napkins, etc. The baggage-room is in charge of a baggage-master, who has charge of the baggage of passengers using the car

The New York *Herald* has a cable telegram from St. Petersburg, Russia, which says Russia has 500,000 men on the Danube, and 125,000 men in the Caucasus, while in the opposing forces of the Turks are 100,000 along the Danube and 50,000 or less in Asia Minor.

England has taken a precipitation of neutrality on the Eastern question, but the greatest activity prevails in all her navy yards, and her army is being pushed on a war footing. She is massing 50,000 troops in Egypt, from whence point they may be moved speedily, should they be needed.

The Canucks want Victoria declared Empress of Canada on the butterfly anniversary of her coronation, June 20. She is now Empress of India. Australia is a more important part of the United Kingdom than the New Dominion, and has the stronger imperial claim of the two. Besides, Canada will have part of the United States one of these days.

Sometimes words are necessary of the Navy Thompson ordered Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the U. S. fleet in European waters, to proceed with his force to the Bosphorus, and watch carefully over American interests in the Mediterranean during the war. In pursuance of this he has squadrons of six vessels of war, carrying 70 guns and 1,042 men, besides officers.

The Democrats are now amazed at the fact that Gen. Grant is not rich. Their organs have been calling him a thief for these eight years past, and it is so contrary to Democratic precedent for one in office to refrain from stealing, that nearly half the members of that party thought the accusation was true. Hence their surprise upon learning that Gen. Grant has not stolen himself rich.

Father Joos has been called to Detroit from Mackinac, to assume and perform the duties of Bishop Rargess during the latter's absence at the Pope's jubilee. Rev. Father Zhos, of Monroe, has also been called to Detroit to perform the duties of the Bishop's secretary during the same time. Rev. Frank O'Brien (who was ordained a short time since) will succeed Father Joos as pastor of St. John's Church in Monroe during the latter's absence.

—The officers of the Bay View Camp Ground Association, at Petoskey, have issued a circular to the members of that body set forth some of the attractions of that locality as a place to spend a camp meeting, especially to those troubled with asthma, hay fever, catarrhal affections etc. and where those who wish to hunt, fish, row, sail, and recreate generally. The circular mentions the railway and water routes by which the grounds can be reached, and on the reverse side of the document is a map which gives the location of Petoskey and all the railway system of the State which has any relation to it.

The famous divorce suit of Ann Eliza Cunningham Young, the Mormon prophet, was decided by the district court in Utah last Friday. The court decided that Brigham had been legally married but once, and that all his subsequent weddings were null and void. Also, Eliza's being one of the latter, there were no legal matrimonial bonds to sever in her case, and the suit was dismissed. The court also decided that while she was living with him as a wife she was really only a servant, and was entitled to compensation as such; but she already received such compensation in the way of temporary alimony heretofore granted, and there was nothing more for the court to do in the premises.

The United States navy now consists of 146 vessels, 176,157 tons measurement. Exclusive of howitzers and Gatlings they carry 1,142 guns of these 153, carrying 853 guns, will be a measurement of 150,941 tons, have steam power and 29, carrying nominally 209 guns, with a measurement of 29,269 tons, are sailing vessels.

Of the whole number of vessels, 62 are at present in actual use, thirty-seven are attached to fleets, two are in use as training ships, six on special service and as dispatch and freight ships, two are torpedo boats, five are receiving ships, two are store ships, two more are used by States, under act of Congress, as school-ships, and nineteen are in use as quarters, gunnery ships, tenders, etc., at the navy yards and shore stations. Of the remainder, nine are repairing and almost ready for sea, eight are under repairs, and fifty-nine are laid up at the various navy yards.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grisble & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISI

BOOTS and SHOES,

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE

We are now keep good goods and sell at low est Cash Prices. Give us a call and be convinced that we mean business. Fox, Rose & Buttars

Petoskey, Mich. May 1, 1877.

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here.

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix.

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits." Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix Mar 25th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Adjoins of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6,1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a general stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

AT

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well a to us, by an continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandise, at

LOWEST CASH RATES,

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms and improvement, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

All to good soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ of sec 21.
SE ¼ of sec 21.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 34.
S. ½ of sec 35.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E ½ of sec 25.
W ¼ of sec 29.
S. ½ of sec 29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 32.
S. ½ of sec 33.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. ½ of sec 31 section 19.

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sec 1 section 10.
W. ½ of sec 1 " 14.

The last three descriptions contain 1,000 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls village and the G. R. & I. R. R.

For terms, prices etc address

I. H. AMOS DAY, Cadillac.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Just received, a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, at

Green's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$2.50.

Family Bibles $2 to $35.

Hymn and Tune Books—Private at low cost rates.

Address, H. B. BATCH,
Bearmore, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and supplied with new furniture throughout. Tragedy from first to last.

Boarders and Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

Teams always found on hand.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

HAIR OIL.

Castor Oil, ... 5 1 2 oz.
Alcohol, ... 2 1-2 "
Oil of Citronella, ... 1 2 drm.
Oil of Bergamot, ... 1 2 "

This makes one of the finest oils for the hair now in use, and you can buy the goods of

GEO W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Notice.

Traverse City, Mich. April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Silas Walton against Charles Rose for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 4,975, dated Feb. 24, 1874, upon the S. E. ¼ of section 26, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Grand Traverse County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; that said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock, p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEVER D. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY C. NASH, Receiver.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bills against Stewart V. Cheney for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,011, dated April 7, 1875, upon the south west ¼ of section 24, township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a.m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEVER D. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY C. NASH, Receiver.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bills against Stewart V. Cheney for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,011, dated April 7, 1875, upon the south west ¼ of section 24, township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a.m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEVER D. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY C. NASH, Receiver.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bills against Thomas Lisk for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,012, dated April 7, 1875, upon the south east ¼ of section 24, township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a.m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEVER D. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY C. NASH, Receiver.

It is strange, but true, nevertheless, that the Upper Peninsula is to-day the great agricultural rival of Michigan and Minnesota, for all the produce it contributes.

The indications are that Roumania will join with Russia in the war against the Turks. She will be a valuable ally, for her army number 95,000 men, which may be increased to 150,000 by calling out her militia, or reserve forces.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bills against Robert H. Lisk for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,013, dated April 7, 1875, upon the north east ¼ of section 24, township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a.m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEVER D. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY C. NASH, Receiver.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bills against Thomas Lisk for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,014, dated April 7, 1875, upon the north west ¼ of section 24, township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a.m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEVER D. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY C. NASH, Receiver.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced men, that carpenters and mechanics in general, can go at a moment's notice and become a Money Making Insurance Agent, or Sewing Machine Peddler, and be successful. Every Carpenter and Joiner Competent in every respect to Build, Alter or Repair Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Shops, Barns, etc., can get Steady employment at Good Wages, and in addition at the Leisure hours, can, and last year, did a single Mechanic make, retail, into Cash Orders, from Steady Customers, Commercial Orders. These Orders will be very easy for Any Carpenter or Mechanic to secure while she was living with him as a wife she was really only a servant, and was entitled to compensation as such; but she already received such compensation in the way of temporary alimony heretofore granted, and there was nothing more for the court to do in the premises.

The United States navy now consists of 146 vessels, 176,157 tons measurement. Exclusive of howitzers and Gatlings they carry 1,142 guns of these 153, carrying 853 guns, will be a measurement of 150,941 tons, have steam power and 29, carrying nominally 209 guns, with a measurement of 29,269 tons, are sailing vessels.

Of the whole number of vessels, 62 are at present in actual use, thirty-seven are attached to fleets, two are in use as training ships, six on special service and as dispatch and freight ships, two are torpedo boats, five are receiving ships, two are store ships, two more are used by States, under act of Congress, as school-ships, and nineteen are in use as quarters, gunnery ships, tenders, etc., at the navy yards and shore stations. Of the remainder, nine are repairing and almost ready for sea, eight are under repairs, and fifty-nine are laid up at the various navy yards.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISI

BOOTS and SHOES,

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE

We are now keep good goods and sell at low est Cash Prices. Give us a call and be convinced that we mean business. Fox, Rose & Buttars

Petoskey, Mich. May 1, 1877.

Trees! Trees!

People in this section who are desirous of setting

Fruit Trees,

Can get them of the under signed, cheaper than the canvasser.

TERRON H. SMITH.

Boyne, April 15, 1877.

ENGLISH for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No stronger inks for other grades of ink hand by the

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Successors to Lessing, Pechtold),
244 & 246 CONGRESS ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Spruce Street, New York.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms and improvement, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

All to good soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ of sec 21.
SE ¼ of sec 21.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 34.
S. ½ of sec 35.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E ½ of sec 25.
W ¼ of sec 29.
S. ½ of sec 29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 32.
S. ½ of sec 33.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. ½ of sec 31 section 19.

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sec 1 section 10.
W. ½ of sec 1 " 14.

The last three descriptions contain 1,000 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls village and the G. R. & I. R. R.

For terms, prices etc address

I. H. AMOS DAY, Cadillac.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Just received, a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, at

Green's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$2.50.

Family Bibles $2 to $35.

Hymn and Tune Books—Private at low cost rates.

Address, H. B. BATCH,
Bearmore, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and supplied with new furniture throughout. Tragedy from first to last.

Boarders and Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

Teams always found on hand.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a general stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

AT

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well a to us, by an continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandise, at

LOWEST CASH RATES,

Carpenter & Handy.

HAIR OIL.

Castor Oil, ... 5 1 2 oz.
Alcohol, ... 2 1-2 "
Oil of Citronella, ... 1 2 drm.
Oil of Bergamot, ... 1 2 "

This makes one of the finest oils for the hair now in use, and you can buy the goods of

GEO W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 3. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 15, 1877. Whole No., 418

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ .50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00
2 spcs	1.25	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.00	7.50
¼ column.	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
½ "	5.00	6.50	8.00	17.00	26.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutorates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GALE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. CHURCHILL, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD R. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (3y-1.)

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public
Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office in Gilbride block, Petoskey, Mich

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

I. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 283 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening next before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. D. GUNSOLUS, Secy.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE schooner Little George took out a cargo of wood Wednesday.

THE scow D. R Owen has arrived back from Milwaukee.

THE schooner Aldrich and scow Hill are expected hourly.

WANTED—A girl to learn dress-making immediately. Apply at this office.

COOPER is to build a side walk from the Fountain City House to the dock.

JOHN DAY has leased the business of Dormer & Co., at St. James, for five years.

SOCIAL—The Ladies' Aid Society give an Ice Cream social at the residence of Major Green to-night (Tuesday.)

UNCLE John Miller has sold the "Union Jack" to young Hall, of the Head of Pine Lake.

THE Treasurer informs us that the river improvement fund is exhausted, while orders are being presented daily. He calls upon those back on their subscriptions to pay up.

THE SCHOONER STARKE.—This fine three-masted vessel arrived here on Sunday and left on Thursday with a cargo of wood. She is 122 feet keel, 27 feet beam, and carries 180 cords of wood. Capt. E. Tighe commands her.

NEW TUG.—The Elk Rapids Iron Co. have built a new tug at Buffalo which is expected at Elk Rapids daily. She will be used for towing on Elk and Torch Lakes, and is named the "Elk Lake's." Capt. A. G. Aldrich, of this place, will command her.

NEW GOODS.—Geo. W Crouter has just returned from the Chicago markets with a full stock of drugs and medicines fancy goods, combs, brushes, toilet soaps, sponges and a nice line of stationary and fresh confectionery. Orders by boat promptly attended to.

THE House has passed the bill putting Cheboygan County in this Judicial circuit.

THE Sutton sent to Elk Rapids on Thursday and returned Sunday.

FISHING.—A. B. Turner, T. H. Lyon and W. D. Roberts, of Grand Rapids went up Jordan river yesterday fishing.

STOVES.—The finest exhibit of stoves ever seen in this place can be seen at the hardware store of M. J. Stockman. Morris will sell you a stove and suit you. Try it.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's 50cts. tea can't be beat.

The Leelanau *Tribune* says the Northport Red Ribbon Club now numbers 164 members.

The "Rose House" at Petoskey will hereafter be known as the "Occidental."

Of the thirty-eight States in the Union, twenty-four will be represented in the next House of Representatives by a Republican majority.

Hon W. B. Williams, ex-member of Congress from the fifth District has just been appointed Railroad Commissioner for this State by Gov. Croswell.

Call and examine goods and prices at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Last Friday the House moved to appropriate the sum of $3,000, subject to the order of the Governor, to be distributed among the destitute settlers of Emmet county.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, commanding the Russian armies, are brothers of the Czar, and both participated in the Crimean war. As military men, they rank among the best in Europe.

It was rumored in Washington on Saturday and Sunday that General Grant had been offered the entire Command of the Turkish army. Although not deemed impossible army officers generally refuse to credit the story.

Mens collars, latest style, only 25cts, a pail'ul at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—Pure bred Buff Cochin eggs for sale from prize fowls N. Y. State Fair. Also White Leghorn and Black Hamburg's, warranted pure (Fullerton's strain Ontario) $2.00 per setting, (13 eggs). A. R. URQUHART, Charlevoix, Mich

WAY DOWN.—The price of sewing machines has "taken a fearful tumble" of late, since it has been decided that the patents which recently expired are not to be re-issued. It will be seen else where that the Singer Company is now selling its "Family Machine" for $35, the same machine that has formerly cost $65. A reduction of $30, or nearly fifty per cent., will please all who wish to buy a sewing machine.

ORANGE LODGE.—An Orange Lodge was organized at Central Lake on the 11th, and the following officers installed:

W. Master.—Bernard Burns.
D. M.—Allen Gregg.
Sec.—Geo. Dawson.
Treas.—Joseph F. Upthegrove.
Chaplain.—Henry Sisson.
Financial Sec.—John Spencer.
1st Com.—Levi B. Shrerer.
2d " —Henry Bennett.
3d " —Wm. Baker.
4th " —Robert Marky.
5th " —Robert White.

The institution is called Purple Hill I. O. L. No. 144, and meets every Monday on or before the full moon.

From the late report of Chief Engineer Kline, of the U. S. Navy, on Russian ships of war, we learn that the Turkish navy is as much superior to that of Russia, as the military power of the latter exceeds that of the former. The Russian navy comprises 29 armored vessels, and 196 of all other classes, carrying in all but 561 guns and less than 9,000 men. The Turkish navy consists of 90 men-of-war, of which 26 are powerful iron clads, as good as any afloat anywhere, and they carry a fighting force of 34,000 men. Turkey has spent fifteen million dollars on her navy in the last five years.

EASTWARD.

A Cruise Among the Farms and Villages.

We were gloriously happy in being able to lay aside the vexations of editorial and other duties and caper into the woods and suburban villages, but we were happier after getting there to find everybody else happy in the possession of a country fit for a King to live in, if natural beauty and fertility go to make up a royal realm. Desiring to reach the farthest point first and work homeward, we took the road for Boyne Falls, and under the over-arching trees we marched onward until thirst compelled us to turn in at the farm of Mr. H. Wright. Besides noticing a very pretty place, we found here one of the best laid out and finest flower-yard we have seen in many years. It was verily cheering.

BOYNE FALLS,

The only railroad settlement in the county, is by virtue of location, and the possession of an enterprising proprietor destined to be come a lively little business mart. Mr. Powers is doing much to beautify the plat, and if money and energy can make a beautiful village, the destiny of Boyne Falls is apparent. They have a hotel and three stores—A. O. Carpenter, W. A. Nelson, and the furniture store of W. H. Barnes. Mr. Powers has a good saw mill on the Boyne river, which supplies the home market and furnishes a handsome surplus for shipment. We returned the same day to the

HEAD OF PINE LAKE.

The ambition of the village-builders of this point seems divided between the mouth of the Boyne and the point opposite known as Spring Harbor. Both have natural advantages but both can't make large cities. At the mouth of the Boyne they have three stores, a blacksmith shop and shoe shop. Mr. Porter has commenced the erection of a cosy little residence, having sold his present one to Mr. Charles Miller, who will convert it into a hotel. As at the other points we have mentioned, a considerable quantity of wood and bark is handled here. Mr. Porter has been perseverling, public spirited and enterprising, and is reaping his reward.

OTHER MATTERS.

We were fortunate in being able to visit the farm of Mr. Vogel, about a half mile from the head of Pine Lake. Mr. Vogel possesses a very fine place and most excellently located. Mr. Vogel is a savant in the culture of bees, having followed that business quite extensively in Switzerland. He has lately been unfortunate with his bees, but starts out again with a firm confidence in his ultimate success. We think Evangeline very fortunate in possessing a family of the intellectual and industrial qualities of the Vogels. We extend thanks for courtesies shown us by Messrs Powers, Beardsley and Porter.

THE JENNIE SUTTON.

The obliging conduct of Capt. Aldrich, and the speed, safety and regularity of the Sutton, gives the Pine Lake people advantages of travel and communication of which they should be gratefully proud. She is always to be relied upon and her excellent management renders it not a task but really a pleasure to travel by her.

THE TRIP

We came home grateful that our lot has been cast "in pleasant places" and "beside the still waters." We are better satisfied than ever with our county, and more than ever convinced of its future importance as an agricultural region. Evidences are ample of the rising condition of the people, and a growing disposition among them of fixed and settled purposes.

THE DICTIONARY AS AN INSTRUCTOR.

We notice as a matter well worth mentioning, that at the recent great publishers' trade sale in New York, the books that were most in demand and brought the best prices were Webster's Dictionaries, from the famous Quarto to the neat and handy pocket edition. This fact is a good indication of the almost universal popularity of these books, and of the growing public demand of them. It indicates also a fact of far greater importance, and that is the interest the people are taking in the study of their own language. This is encouraging, as there is no branch of education that is new and has been so much neglected as the common branches of *spelling* and *defining*. It is often astonishing and grievous to see how grossly ignorant are our children and youth, and even men and women, of the orthography, pronunciation and meaning of ordinary words phrases. They cannot express their thoughts for the want of words, and often they express thoughts very different from what they intend, because they do not understand the words they employ. And very frequently, from the same cause, they take no idea, or wrong ideas, from what they read or hear.

The remedy for these evils is the proper training in the study of words, by the use of the Dictionary, and this training should begin as soon as the child can distinguish between one word and another, and continue indefinitely. The apparatus for this study should, of course, be the most complete and thorough to be had, and this is abundantly supplied in Webster's Dictionaries, which are justly recognized, wherever our language is spoken, as the standard authority in English. Parents and teachers can in no other way so effectually or so cheaply promote the educational interests of their children, when of suitable age, as by putting in their hands any one of Webster's School Dictionaries, for daily use in connection with the study of their lessons, and by placing on the family center table, or the teacher's desk as the authoritative guide and standard, a copy of the Unabridged.

The unbridged contains 3,000 illustrations, over 114,000 words in its vocabularies, and 10,000 words and meanings not in any other Dictionary; the abridged editions comprise "The Primary," which has the largest sale, and which has some capital rules for spelling. "The Common School" is similar, but larger, with tables of synonyms, &c. "The High School," still fuller, with many useful tables; "The Academic" and "Counting-house" for advanced schools and for general house and business use. The latter has some specially valuable commercial and financial tables. The little "Pocket" edition, with its bright gilt edges and morocco binding, is truly an invaluable pocket companion. It contains more than 18,000 words, rules for spelling, many abbreviations, words and phrases, proverbs, etc., ordinarily met with in the Greek, Latin and Modern languages. Whether it is convenient or not to have copies of any of the other books of the series, we certainly recommend that all should possess a copy of the Pocket, which, when not otherwise obtainable, may be had by mail, by inclosing $ 1 to the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

New goods! new goods! Piles of them, just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

M. de Lesseps, who constructed the Suez Canal, has another big project in view—at least he actively suggests one of the grandest undertakings ever yet proposed by man. He would simply cut a ditch from the ocean waters into the great Desert of Sahara, and flood that entire region, some three or four million square miles, which is said to be eighty feet below the level of the sea.

It is a late hour in the day to question the title of President Hayes, as some disreputable Democratic journals persist in doing. The Electoral Law, through the operation of which Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President of the United States, was a measure devised and supported, largely, by the ablest Democratic statesmen in the country. There was a distinct understanding that the arbitrations to be made under the law should be final, and be accepted by all parties. For the Democrats to talk about "fraudulency" now, is simply contemptible nonsense.

The New York *Herald* has a correspondent from St. Petersburg, Russia, which says Russia has 200,000 men on the Danube, and 125,000 men in the Caucasus, while in the opposing forces of the Turks are 140,000 along the Danube, and 50,000 or less in Asia Minor.

England has issued a proclamation of neutrality on the Eastern question, but the government privately permits all her navy yards, and her army is being put on a war footing. She is massing 50,000 troops in Egypt, from which point they may be moved speedily, should they be needed.

The Canucks want Victoria declared Empress of Canada on the fortieth anniversary of her coronation, June 20. She is now Empress of India. Australia is a more important part of the United Kingdom than the New Dominion, and has the stronger imperial claim of the two. Besides, Canada will lose part of the United States one of these days.

Some three weeks ago, Secretary of the Navy Thompson ordered Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the U. S. fleet in European waters, to proceed with his force to the Bosphorus, and watch carefully over American interests on the Turkish coast. The fleet now in progress. Its fleet consists of six vessels of war, carrying 59 guns and 1,042 men, besides officers.

The Democrats are now amused at the fact that Gen. Grant is not rich. Their organs have been calling him a thief for these eight years past, and it is so contrary to Democratic precedent for one in office to refrain from stealing, that nearly half the members of that party thought the accusation was true. Hence their surprise upon learning that Gen. Grant has not stolen himself rich.

Father Jouvhes has been called to Detroit from Mt. Carmel, and will perform the duties of Bishop Borgess during a six months' absence of the Bishop at Rome. Rev. Father Mace, of Monroe, has also been called to Detroit to perform the duties of the Bishop's secretary during the same time. Rev. Frank Gleeve (who was ordained a short time since) will serve as pastor of St. John's Church in Monroe, during these six months.

—The officers of the Bay View Camp Ground Association, at Petoskey, have issued a statement to the public, in which they set forth some of the attractions of that locality as a pleasant summer resort, especially to those troubled with asthma, hay fever, catarrhal affections etc., and also to those who wish to have fine, cool, and recruit generally. The circular insists on the railway and water routes by which the grounds can be reached, and on the reverse side of the document is a map which gives the location of Petoskey and all the railway stations of the State which use any station at all.

The famous divorce suit of Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, was decided by the highest court in Utah last Friday. The court decided that Brigham had been legally married but once and that the 27 subsequent weddings were null and void. Ann Eliza's being one of the latter, there were no legal matrimonial clouds to sever in her case, and the suit was dismissed. The court also decided that while she was living with him as a wife she was legally only a servant, and was entitled to compensation accordingly, that she already received such compensation in the way of temporary alimony heretofore granted, and there was nothing more for the court to do in the premises.

The United States navy now consists of 148 vessels, 138,137 tons measurement. Exclusive of launches and tenders they carry 1,142 guns of these 123, carrying 813 guns, with a measurement of 120,891 tons, have steam power and 20, carrying nominally 329 guns, with a measurement of 19,246 tons, are sailing vessels.

Of the whole number of vessels, 76 are at present in actual use, thirty-seven are attached to fleets, two are in use as training ships, six on special service and six dispatch and freight ships, two are torpedo boats, five are receiving ships two are store ships, two more are used by States, under act of Congress, as school ships, and nineteen are in use as quarters, summer ships, tenders, etc., at the navy yards and shore stations. Of the remainder, four are preparing and almost ready for sea, eight are under repairs, and fifty-nine are laid up at the various navy yards.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Gridley & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE.

We are now keep good goods and sell at low est Lake Prices, and are adding to our town soon find their way to our store.

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here,

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix,

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Don't fail to call and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge st.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 24th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Alljkinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a gene.al stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head o. South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS,

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well a to us, by a continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandize, at

LOWEST CASH RATES.

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale on reasonable terms and upon easy conditions the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST-QUALITY

As regards soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ and NE ¼ of section 24.
SE ¼ of sec 25.
E ½ of sec 26.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 35.
N. E. ¼ of sec 36.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 30.
W. ½ of sec 31.
S. E. ¼ of sec 32.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 33.
N. E. ¼ of sec 34.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. W. ¼ of sec 1 in section 2.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sec 1 of section 19.
S. W. ¼ of sec 30.
S. ½ of sec 31.

The last three descriptions contain a fine cedar swamp on the north side of Boyne Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For further terms etc. address

I. R. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

1143 Manual of Social and Business Forms—50c.

Guest's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$2.50.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Lowest cash prices, to agents, public or private sale at lowest rates.

Address R. B. RAGON, Bellaire, Mich.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been refitted, enlarged, and strengthened throughout in the construction of the boat. Has public. Thoroughly first class in

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of

Trout, Grayling and Pickerel.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

HAIR

SOFT

LUMBER

AND

Shingles

AND

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 3. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 15, 1877. Whole No., 418

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, in Advance. 75 CENTS SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.00	9.00	14.00
½ column	3.25	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
1 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutes rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

LOVEL H. JAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County. Office at Court House. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. CHURCH, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD P. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to Conveyancing. Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17:)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office in Gilbert's block, Petoskey, Mich. 41ly.

M.J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Epress constantly on hand a large supply of the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

HAIR OIL.

Castor Oil, ...	..... 5 1-2 oz.
Alcohol, ...	..... 2 1-2 "
Oil of Citronella,	..... 1-2 drm.
Oil of Bergamot,	..... 1-2 "

This makes one of the finest oils for the hair now in use, and you can buy the goods of.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Secty.

F. and A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 302 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. D. URQUHART, Secty.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m.; depart on the same days at 1 p.m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 5 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE schooner Little Georgie took out a cargo of wood Wednesday.

THE scow D. R Owen has arrived back from Milwaukee.

THE schooner Aldrich and scow Hill are expected hourly.

WANTED—A girl to learn dress-making immediately. Apply at this office.

COOPER is to build a side walk from the Fountain City House to the dock.

JOHN DAY has leased the business of Dormer & Co., at St. James, for five years.

SOCIAL.—The Ladies' Aid Society give an Ice Cream social at the residence of Major Green to-night (Tuesday.)

UNCLE John Miller has sold the "Union Jack" to young Hall, of the Head of Pine Lake.

THE Treasurer informs us that the river improvement fund is exhausted, while orders are being presented daily. He calls upon those back on their subscriptions to pay up.

THE SCHOONER STARKE.—This fine three masted vessel arrived here on Sunday and left on Thursday with a cargo of wood. She is 122 feet keel, 27 feet beam, and carries 180 cords of wood. Capt E. Trigue commands her.

NEW TUG.—The Elk Rapids Iron Co. have built a new tug at Buffalo which is expected at Elk Rapids daily. She will be used for towing on Elk and Torch Lakes, and is named the "Elk Lake". Capt. A. O. Aldrich, of this place, will command her.

NEW GOODS.—Geo. W Crouter has just returned from the Chicago markets with a full stock of drugs and medicines, fancy goods, combs, brushes, toilet soaps, sponges and a nice line of stationary and fresh confectionery. Orders by boat promptly attended to.

THE House has passed the bill putting Cheboygan County in this Judicial circuit.

THE Sutton sent to Elk Rapids on Thursday and returned Sunday.

FISHING.—A. B. Turner, T. H. Lyon and W. D. Roberts, of Grand Rapids went up Jordan river yesterday fishing.

STOVES.—The finest exhibit of stoves ever seen in this place can be seen at the hardware store of M. J. Stockman. Morrin will sell you a stove and suit you. Try it.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's 50cts. tea can't be beat.

The Leelanau *Tribune* says the Northport Red Ribbon Club now numbers 164 members.

The "Rose House" at Petoskey will hereafter be known as the "Occidental."

Of the thirty-eight States in the Union, twenty-four will be represented in the next House of Representatives by a Republican majority.

Hon. W. B. Williams, ex-member of Congress from the fifth District, has just been appointed Railroad Commissioner for the State by Gov. Croswell.

Call and examine goods and prices at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Last Friday the House moved to appropriate the sum of $3,000, subject to the order of the Governor, to be distributed among the destitute settlers of Emmet county.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, commanding the Russian armies, are brothers of the Czar, and both participated in the Crimean war. As military men, they rank among the best in Europe.

It was rumored in Washington on Saturday and Sunday that General Grant had been offered the entire Command of the Turkish army. Although not deemed impossible army officers generally refuse to credit the story.

Mens collars, latest style, only 25cts. a pailful at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—Pure bred Buff Cochin eggs for sale from prize fowls N. Y. State Fair. Also White Leghorn and Black Hamburgs, warranted pure (Fullerton's strain Ontario) $2.00 per setting, (13 eggs). A. R. UPHOUT.

Charlevoix, Mich

WAY DOWN.—The price of sewing machines has taken a fearful tumble of late, since it has been decided that the patents which recently expired are not to be re-issued. It will be seen elsewhere that the Singer Company is now selling its "Family Machine" for $35, the same machine that has formerly cost $65. A reduction of $30, or nearly fifty per cent., will please all who wish to buy a sewing machine.

ORANGE LODGE.—An Orange Lodge was organized at Central Lake on the 11th, and the following officers installed:

W. Master.—Bernard Burns.
D. M.—Allen Crego.
Sec.—Geo. Dawson.
Treas.—Joseph F. Upthegrove.
Chaplain.—Henry Sisson.
Financial Sec.—John Spencer.
1st Com.—Levi B. Shrever.
2d " —Henry Bennett.
3d " —Wm. Baker.
4th " —Robert Marky.
5th " —Robert White.

The institution is called Purple Hill L. O. L. No 144, and meets every Monday on or before the full moon.

From the late report of Chief Engineer King, of the U. S. Navy, on European ships of war, we learn that the Turkish navy is as much superior to that of Russia, as the military power of the latter exceeds that of the former. The Russian navy comprises 29 armored vessels, and 196 of all other classes, carrying in all but 521 guns and less than 9,000 men. The Turkish navy consists of 90 men-of-war, of which 25 are powerful ironclads, as good as any afloat anywhere, and they carry a fighting force of 24,000 men. Turkey has spent fifteen millions dollars on her navy in the last five years.

EASTWARD.

A Cruise Among the Farms and Villages.

We were gloriously happy in being able to lay aside the vexations of editorial and other duties and caper into the woods and suburban villages, but we were happier after getting there to find everybody else happy in the possession of a country fit for a King to live in, if natural beauty and fertility go to make up a royal realm. Desiring to reach the farthest point first and work homeward, we took the road for Boyne Falls, and under the over-arching trees we marched onward until thirst compeled us to turn in at the farm of Mr. H. Wright. Besides noticing a very pretty place, we found here one of the best laid out and finest flower yard we have seen in many years. It was verily cheering.

BOYNE FALLS.

The only railroad settlement in the county, is by virtue of location, and the possession of an enterprising proprietor destined to be come a lively little business mart. Mr Powers is doing much to beautify the plat, and if money and energy can make a beautiful village, the destiny of Boyne Falls is apparent. They have a hotel and three stores.—A. D. Carpenter, W. A. Nelson, and the firm of Porter Bros. of W. H. Barnes. Mr Powers has a good saw mill on the Boyne River, which supplies the home market and furnishes a handsome surplus for shipment. We returned the same day to the

HEAD OF PINE LAKE.

The ambition of the village-builders of this point seems divided between the mouth of the Boyne and the point opposite known as Spring Harbor. Both have natural advantages but both can't make large cities. At the mouth of the Boyne they have three stores, a kind of a hotel, and several residences. The stores are kept by A. J. Beardsley & Co. C. C. Batchelor, and J. H. Thompson. There are unmistakable evidences of a promising future for Boyne.

SPRING HARBOR

Boasts of one store and one dwelling Mr. F. M. Abraham, the only dealer has commenced the erection of a residence We were the guest of "Uncle John" and "Aunt Harriet" Miller on Wednesday night, and right royally we were entertained. May the good old couple live yet many years.

ADVANCE.

Formerly known as "Porter's Mill" certainly takes the lead of all other Pine Lake points. The grist and saw mill of W. H. Porter make it a desirable place for farmers to trade and is conveniently accessable to a large tract of country. They have a store under the proprietorship of A. E. Hayes, and we understood there was another store somewhere in town. They have also a blacksmith shop and shoe shop. Mr. Porter has commenced the erection of a cosy little residence, having sold his present one to Mr. Charles Hiller, who will convert it into a hotel As at the other points we have mentioned, a considerable quantity of wood and bark is handled here. Mr. Porter has been perseverING, public spirited and enterprising, and is reaping his reward.

OTHER MATTERS.

We were fortunate in being able to visit the farm of Mr. Vogel, about a half mile from the head of Pine Lake. Mr. Vogel possesses a very fine place and most excellently located. Mr. Vogel is a savant in the culture of bees, having followed that business quite extensively in Switzerland. He has lately been unfortunate with his bees, but starts out again with a firm confidence in his ultimate success. We think Evangeline very fortunate in possessing a family of the intellectual and industrial qualities of the Vogels. We extend thanks for courtesies shown us by Messrs Powers, Beardsley and Porter.

THE JENNIE SUTTON.

The obliging conduct of Capt. Aldrich, and the speed, safety and regularity of the Sutton, gives the Pine Lake people advantages of travel and communication of which they should be grateful proud. She is always to be relied upon and her excellent management renders it not a task but really a pleasure to travel by her.

THE TRIP

We came home grateful that our lot has been cast "in pleasant places" and "beside the still waters." We are better satisfied than ever with our county, and more than ever convinced of its future importance as an agricultural region. Evidences are ample of the rising condition of the people, and a growing disposition among them of fixed and settled purposes.

THE DICTIONARY AS AN INSTRUCTOR.

We notice as a matter well worth mentioning, that at the recent great publishers' trade sale in New York, the books that were most in demand and brought the best prices were Webster's Dictionaries, from the famous Quarto to the neat and handy pocket edition. This fact is a good indication of the almost universal popularity of those books, and of the growing public demand of them. It indicates also a fact of far greater importance, and that is the interest the people are taking in the step of their own language. This is encouraging, as there is no branch of education that is new and has been so much neglected as the common branches of *spelling* and *defining*. It is often astonishing and grievous to see how grossly ignorant are the children and youth, and even men and women, of the orthography, pronunciation and meaning of ordinary words in daily use. They cannot express their thoughts for the want of words, and often they express thoughts very different from what they intend, because they do not understand the words they employ. And very frequently, from the same cause, they take no idea, or wrong ideas, from what they read or hear.

The remedy for these evils is the proper training in the study of words, by the use of the Dictionary, and this training should begin as soon as the child can distinguish between one word and another, and continue indefinitely. The apparatus for this study should, of course, be the most complete and thorough to be had, and this is abundantly supplied in Webster's Dictionaries, which are justly recognized, wherever our language is spoken, as the standard authority in English. Parents and teachers can in no other way so effectually or so cheaply promote the educational interests of their children, whom of suitable age, as by putting in their hands any one of Webster's School Dictionaries, for daily use in connection with the study of their lessons, and by placing on the family or teacher's table, or the teacher's desk as the authoritative guide and standard, a copy of the Unabridged.

The unbridged contains 9,000 illustrations, over 114,000 words and meanings not to any other Dictionary; the abridged editions comprise "The Primary," which has the largest sale, and which has some capital rules for spelling. "The Common School" is similar, but larger, with tables of synonyms, etc. "The High School," still fuller, with many useful tables; "The Academic" and "Counting-house" for advanced schools and for general house and business use. The latter has some specially valuable commercial and financial notices. The little "Pocket" edition, with its bright gilt edges and morocco binding, is truly an invaluable pocket companion. It contains more than 18,000 words, rules for spelling, many abbreviations, words and phrases, proverbs, etc., ordinarily met with in the Greek, Latin and Modern languages. Whether it is convenient or not to have copies of any of the other books of the series, we certainly recommend that all should possess a copy of the Pocket, which, when not otherwise obtainable, may be had by mail, by inclosing $1.00 to the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

New goods! new goods! Piles of them, just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

M. de Lesseps, who constructed the Suez Canal, has another big project in its views—at least he seriously suggests one of the grandest undertakings ever yet proposed by man. He would simply cut a ditch from the ocean waters into the great Desert of Sahara, and flood that entire region, some three or four million square miles, which is said to be eighty feet below the level of the sea.

It is a late hour in the day to question the title of President Hayes, as some disreputable Democratic journals persist in doing. The Electoral Law, through the operation of which Rutherford B Hayes was declared elected President of the United States, was a measure devised and supported, largely, by the ablest Democratic statesmen in the country. There was a distinct understanding that the selections to be made under the law should be final, and he accepted by all parties. For the Democrats to talk about "fraudulent," now, is simply contemptible nonsence.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

THE Porte has declined to recognize the arrangement by which Russian subjects in Turkey were placed under the protection of Germany, and the German Government has entered a vigorous protest.

ON the 29th, the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs notified the Chamber of Deputies that he had signed a convention with Russia, by virtue of which the latter was promised free passage across the country and the treatment due to a friendly Nation. The Czar, on his part, had bound himself to respect the rights of Roumania as secured by the Treaty of 1856. No convention had been signed with the Porte, because it had persisted in making Roumania the theater of war, and had refused to recognize the country or settle long-pending difficulties.

THE Novelty Works building in Montreal, Can., was burned on the morning of the 29th ult., and nine persons were crushed or burned to death, and several others were injured —mostly firemen.

THE Czar has telegraphed to the Prince of Montenegro: "I am firmly resolved this time to realize the sacred mission of Russia and my predecessor. God will aid us."

GREAT BRITAIN has issued a proclamation of her determination to observe strict neutrality in the war between Turkey and Russia. France has also issued a similar proclamation.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 30th ult. says the Porte had given official assurance that it did not intend to carry on the war on Servian territory.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 30th ult. says extensive intrenchments have been made at Rustchuk and Bardandilan, during the night time, but been absolutely prohibited by the Turkish Government. All lights had been extinguished.

AT the request of Austria, Russia, on the 1st, declared the navigation of the Danube reopened, subject to certain local restrictions.

HOSTILITIES were fought before Kars, on the 29th and 30th ult., in which the Turks were worsted.

A SECTION of the northeast corner of the New York Postoffice building fell on the afternoon of the 1st, while men were at work removing supports which had been placed under it while making repairs. Of the ten men at work in the room at the time of the accident, two were killed, and four fatally and others slightly injured.

A JACKSON (Miss.) Associated Press dispatch of the 1st says that, on the evening of 29th ult., John W. Daily, a prominent citizen of Kemper, was assassinated by an unknown party. On the 29th, "two colored men made an ambuscade [sic] and fired, shot, a white man, did the deed, and that Judge Chisholm, who ran for Congress in the Republican ticket, in the Third District last election, his son and Gilmer, Boeckham and Hopper, prominent white Republicans, knew of and instigated the crime. Chisholm and son were arrested and imprisoned in De Kalb, Miss. Chisholm and daughter insisted on sharing their confinement. On Sunday, the 29th, Chisholm sent to Scooba for chloroform, for whom a warrant had been issued. Gilmer came and on his arrival was arrested; but just as he arrived at the jail was set upon by a mob and killed. The jailer was then overpowered by the mob, who immediately attacked Chisholm, mortally wounding him and killing his son. Miss Chisholm, in defending her father, shot and killed Dr. Hosier, and Mrs. Chisholm severely wounded young Daily, a son of Daily who was assassinated. Miss Chisholm was also seriously wounded. Incendiarism and disguises were current in the week in the mob, in cases from them the whereabouts of Rush, the alleged assassin of Daily. It is supposed Beeckham and Hopper will escape. It is reported that a horrible state of affairs is existing throughout that section. The people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow."

ITS New York City, on the 2d, the Grand Jury found indictments against Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, President, James Cruikshank, Secretary, and Alex. J. Bell, Cashier, of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, charging them with having subscribed to a sworn statement of the financial condition of the company in which the facts are misrepresented. Dr. Lambert was held in bail of $10,000, and the others were held in the sum of $5,000 each. Indictments for a similar offense were also found against Luther W. Frost, President, and J. F. Rogers Secretary, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, but they had disappeared from the city.

PERSONAL.

GEN. SHERMAN is said to be of the opinion that the war in Europe will be of long duration, and invites other Governments beside Russia and Turkey. He states that American officers desirous of visiting the scene of operations can only obtain leave of absence on half pay at all, and that they will be debarred from engaging temporarily with either army.

IN the divorce case of ANN ELIZA vs. Brigham Young, Judge Schaeffer has decided that there was no marriage between the parties, and that hence the plaintiff is not entitled to a decree of divorce. The Judge also decides that, for the mental sorrow which she endured since the Prophet during the years of their joint polygamous career, as man and wife *de facto*, she would be entitled to recover a reasonable compensation; but, as she has already received is the form of alimony during the pendency of the litigation, a sum in excess of the value of her services as shown in the proof, she has exhausted her legal claim upon Brigham's estate, and must look to the law for no further consideration.

JOHN E. KING has been appointed by the President Collector of Customs of New Orleans.

THE resignation of A. M. Clapp, Public Printer, was tendered, on the 30th ult., and J. D. Defrees was appointed to succeed him.

SENATOR BLAINE has been recently chosen for the eighteenth time, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee, he having already served seventeen years in that capacity.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW died at his residence in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 29th ult.

STATE SENATOR WOODIE, of New York, testified at Albany, on the 2d, relative to the charges in the alleged confession of Wm. M. Tweed, to the effect that in no possible shape had anything of any value passed through his hands, or been received by him, in consideration of any vote or act done by him in the Legislature or out of it for the benefit of William M. Tweed or anybody associated with him (Tweed); he never received any money from Tweed, Winslow or Hastings.

GOV. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, has received John P. Phair until April, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 27th.

THE South Carolina Legislature convened in special session on the 26th. In his message, Gov. Hampton cherishes the hope that the members "will forget the animosity engendered by political strife, and rise superior to petty considerations of partisanship, and that, choosing counselors with patriotism equal to the service of your State, you will strive earnestly to restore its lost prosperity, revive its wasted industry, reform all the abuses in its government, and promote harmony, good will and justice among all classes and parties."

AN Omaha dispatch of the 29th ult. says information from nearly all sections of the State is to the effect that the recent snow and rain storm of the previous three days had destroyed all the grasshoppers. The weather was intensely cold, and even the "hoppers" died. Experiments in thawing them out showed no signs of vitality.

THE HUNDRED AND FIFTY employes, mostly females, in the employ of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, were discharged, on the 30th ult.

THE Dime Savings Bank, at Bethlehem, Pa., suspended, on the 30th ult., with liabilities exceeding $285,000; assets unknown.

THE public debt statement for April shows the following: Coin bonds outstanding, $1,686,260,750; total debt, $2,232,058,703; cash in Treasury, $104,220,886; debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,070,858,917; decrease during April, $4,315,510.

THE Niagara water-power property on the American side was sold at auction on the 1st, and bid in by a Buffalo gentleman at $71,000.

A SECTION of the northeast corner of the New York Postoffice building fell on the afternoon of the 1st, while men were at work removing supports which had been placed under it while making repairs. Of the ten men at work in the room at the time of the accident, two were killed, and four fatally and others slightly injured.

A JACKSON (Miss.) Associated Press dispatch of the 1st says that, on the evening of 29th ult., John W. Daily, a prominent citizen of Kemper, was assassinated by an unknown party. On the 29th, "two colored men made an ambuscade [sic] and fired, shot, a white man, did the deed, and that Judge Chisholm, who ran for Congress in the Republican ticket, in the Third District last election, his son and Gilmer, Boeckham and Hopper, prominent white Republicans, knew of and instigated the crime. Chisholm and son were arrested and imprisoned in De Kalb, Miss. Chisholm and daughter insisted on sharing their confinement. On Sunday, the 29th, Chisholm sent to Scooba for chloroform, for whom a warrant had been issued. Gilmer came and on his arrival was arrested; but just as he arrived at the jail was set upon by a mob and killed. The jailer was then overpowered by the mob, who immediately attacked Chisholm, mortally wounding him and killing his son. Miss Chisholm, in defending her father, shot and killed Dr. Hosier, and Mrs. Chisholm severely wounded young Daily, a son of Daily who was assassinated. Miss Chisholm was also seriously wounded. Incendiarism and disguises were current in the week in the mob, in cases from them the whereabouts of Rush, the alleged assassin of Daily. It is supposed Beeckham and Hopper will escape. It is reported that a horrible state of affairs is existing throughout that section. The people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow."

ITS New York City, on the 2d, the Grand Jury found indictments against Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, President, James Cruikshank, Secretary, and Alex. J. Bell, Cashier, of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, charging them with having subscribed to a sworn statement of the financial condition of the company in which the facts are misrepresented. Dr. Lambert was held in bail of $10,000, and the others were held in the sum of $5,000 each. Indictments for a similar offense were also found against Luther W. Frost, President, and J. F. Rogers Secretary, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, but they had disappeared from the city.

DOMESTIC.

THE Treasury of the United States, up to the 27th, had disbursed $20,341,000 in silver coin, of which amount $16,000,000 were in lieu of fractional currency, and $12,249,000 for current obligations. There was a balance on hand of $2,500,000.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the Southern Hotel fire in St. Louis is to the effect that the fire had its origin in the basement of the hotel, in their opinion the store-room, but possibly the wine cellar, but, in either case, near the bottom of the burning elevator, which carried the flames and heat almost instantly to the upper floors and roof of the building. The bones of the building are consumed, among other things, for lasting made on partition for using the necessary means at hand for extinguishing a fire; for carelessness in storing inflammable materials in the storeroom or cellar, and for making an insufficient effort on the night of the fire to awaken their guests and employes.

AN Omaha telegram of the 27th says a heavy snow-storm, reported in the mountains on the night of the 25th, had passed over the entire line of the Union Pacific Road reaching that city in the shape of a severe rain storm. At Laramie Junction it was snowing hard. The thermometer ranged remarkably low for the season. The wool-growing interests were unfledged in that this cold storm would have the effect entirely to destroy the grasshoppers.

THE eighth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners has been recently made public. It reviews what has been done under the peace system, and deprecates the want of good faith of the Government in the treatment of the Indians. It concludes with the following recommendations: Immediate compliance on the part of the Government with the terms of the existing treaties with all Indians; appropriations for consolidating the agencies, generous appropriation for educational purposes; discontinuance of tribal relations; extension of the law for the protection of life and property; allotments of land, establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding-schools, and compelling the attendance of all between seven and eighteen years; the issue of supplies to be made to heads of families; increased station to Indian Agents.

THE suit, in New York, of the English owners of the famous Emma Mine against Tweed, Watson, Park and others, who sold it, to recover the $5,000,000 paid for it, alleging there was fraud, deceit and misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Park in regard to the richness of the mine, resulted, on the 29th ult., after a four months' trial, in a verdict for the defendants.

SEVERAL members of the St. Louis Whisky Ring, who were sentenced to pay a fine and to undergo imprisonment, a year ago, but who had never paid the fine, were arrested in that city on the 28th ult. One of them paid the fine ($1,000) and was released, but the others gave bail to $1,500. These arrests were made under the direction of Dist.-Atty Bliss, in pursuance of a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that measures must be taken to collect all unpaid fines in the whisky cases.

AN Omaha dispatch of the 29th ult. says information from nearly all sections of the State is to the effect that the recent snow and rain storm of the previous three days had destroyed all the grasshoppers. The weather was intensely cold, and even the "hoppers" died. Experiments in thawing them out showed no signs of vitality.

THE HUNDRED AND FIFTY employes, mostly females, in the employ of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, were discharged, on the 30th ult.

THE Dime Savings Bank, at Bethlehem, Pa., suspended, on the 30th ult., with liabilities exceeding $285,000; assets unknown.

THE public debt statement for April shows the following: Coin bonds outstanding, $1,686,260,750; total debt, $2,232,058,703; cash in Treasury, $104,220,886; debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,070,858,917; decrease during April, $4,315,510.

THE Niagara water-power property on the American side was sold at auction on the 1st, and bid in by a Buffalo gentleman at $71,000.

A SECTION of the northeast corner of the New York Postoffice building fell on the afternoon of the 1st, while men were at work removing supports which had been placed under it while making repairs. Of the ten men at work in the room at the time of the accident, two were killed, and four fatally and others slightly injured.

A JACKSON (Miss.) Associated Press dispatch of the 1st says that, on the evening of 29th ult., John W. Daily, a prominent citizen of Kemper, was assassinated by an unknown party. On the 29th, "two colored men made an ambuscade [sic] and fired, shot, a white man, did the deed, and that Judge Chisholm, who ran for Congress in the Republican ticket, in the Third District last election, his son and Gilmer, Boeckham and Hopper, prominent white Republicans, knew of and instigated the crime. Chisholm and son were arrested and imprisoned in De Kalb, Miss. Chisholm and daughter insisted on sharing their confinement. On Sunday, the 29th, Chisholm sent to Scooba for chloroform, for whom a warrant had been issued. Gilmer came and on his arrival was arrested; but just as he arrived at the jail was set upon by a mob and killed. The jailer was then overpowered by the mob, who immediately attacked Chisholm, mortally wounding him and killing his son. Miss Chisholm, in defending her father, shot and killed Dr. Hosier, and Mrs. Chisholm severely wounded young Daily, a son of Daily who was assassinated. Miss Chisholm was also seriously wounded. Incendiarism and disguises were current in the week in the mob, in cases from them the whereabouts of Rush, the alleged assassin of Daily. It is supposed Beeckham and Hopper will escape. It is reported that a horrible state of affairs is existing throughout that section. The people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow."

ITS New York City, on the 2d, the Grand Jury found indictments against Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, President, James Cruikshank, Secretary, and Alex. J. Bell, Cashier, of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, charging them with having subscribed to a sworn statement of the financial condition of the company in which the facts are misrepresented. Dr. Lambert was held in bail of $10,000, and the others were held in the sum of $5,000 each. Indictments for a similar offense were also found against Luther W. Frost, President, and J. F. Rogers Secretary, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, but they had disappeared from the city.

PERSONAL.

GEN. SHERMAN is said to be of the opinion that the war in Europe will be of long duration, and invites other Governments beside Russia and Turkey. He states that American officers desirous of visiting the scene of operations can only obtain leave of absence on half pay at all, and that they will be debarred from engaging temporarily with either army.

IN the divorce case of ANN ELIZA vs. Brigham Young, Judge Schaeffer has decided that there was no marriage between the parties, and that hence the plaintiff is not entitled to a decree of divorce. The Judge also decides that, for the mental sorrow which she endured since the Prophet during the years of their joint polygamous career, as man and wife *de facto*, she would be entitled to recover a reasonable compensation; but, as she has already received is the form of alimony during the pendency of the litigation, a sum in excess of the value of her services as shown in the proof, she has exhausted her legal claim upon Brigham's estate, and must look to the law for no further consideration.

JOHN E. KING has been appointed by the President Collector of Customs of New Orleans.

THE resignation of A. M. Clapp, Public Printer, was tendered, on the 30th ult., and J. D. Defrees was appointed to succeed him.

SENATOR BLAINE has been recently chosen for the eighteenth time, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee, he having already served seventeen years in that capacity.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW died at his residence in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 29th ult.

STATE SENATOR WOODIE, of New York, testified at Albany, on the 2d, relative to the charges in the alleged confession of Wm. M. Tweed, to the effect that in no possible shape had anything of any value passed through his hands, or been received by him, in consideration of any vote or act done by him in the Legislature or out of it for the benefit of William M. Tweed or anybody associated with him (Tweed); he never received any money from Tweed, Winslow or Hastings.

GOV. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, has received John P. Phair until April, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 27th.

THE South Carolina Legislature convened in special session on the 26th. In his message, Gov. Hampton cherishes the hope that the members "will forget the animosity engendered by political strife, and rise superior to petty considerations of partisanship, and that, choosing counselors with patriotism equal to the service of your State, you will strive earnestly to restore its lost prosperity, revive its wasted industry, reform all the abuses in its government, and promote harmony, good will and justice among all classes and parties."

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH

PUBLISHER.

TERMS, ETC.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1877.

You can always tell when you are in New York by the rapidity of the locomotion. Life and motion is the watchword of the place. A permanent resident of London travels around his world. I don't really suppose it takes longer to go to Mercury, Venus and Uranus, than it does to get from Harlem to Wall street in the morning. The business of the latter is carried on in a hurry, and the former is a place of rest. The Londoner is old and decrepit, and the New Yorker is young and vigorous. The Londoner is old and decrepit because he has lived too fast, and the New Yorker is young and vigorous because he has not lived fast enough. The Londoner is a man of business, and the New Yorker is a business man. The Londoner is a man of pleasure, and the New Yorker is a pleasure man. The Londoner is a man of leisure, and the New Yorker is a leisure man. The Londoner is a man of letters, and the New Yorker is a letter man. The Londoner is a man of science, and the New Yorker is a science man. The Londoner is a man of art, and the New Yorker is an art man. The Londoner is a man of music, and the New Yorker is a music man. The Londoner is a man of poetry, and the New Yorker is a poetry man. The Londoner is a man of prose, and the New Yorker is a prose man. The Londoner is a man of fiction, and the New Yorker is a fiction man. The Londoner is a man of history, and the New Yorker is a history man. The Londoner is a man of biography, and the New Yorker is a biography man. The Londoner is a man of philosophy, and the New Yorker is a philosophy man. The Londoner is a man of religion, and the New Yorker is a religion man. The Londoner is a man of politics, and the New Yorker is a politics man. The Londoner is a man of war, and the New Yorker is a war man. The Londoner is a man of peace, and the New Yorker is a peace man. The Londoner is a man of love, and the New Yorker is a love man. The Londoner is a man of hate, and the New Yorker is a hate man. The Londoner is a man of life, and the New Yorker is a life man. The Londoner is a man of death, and the New Yorker is a death man. The Londoner is a man of time, and the New Yorker is a time man. The Londoner is a man of eternity, and the New Yorker is an eternity man. The Londoner is a man of God, and the New Yorker is a God man. The Londoner is a man of the devil, and the New Yorker is a devil man. The Londoner is a man of nothing, and the New Yorker is a nothing man. The Londoner is a man of everything, and the New Yorker is an everything man. The Londoner is a man of all, and the New Yorker is an all man. The Londoner is a man of none, and the New Yorker is a none man. The Londoner is a man of one, and the New Yorker is a one man. The Londoner is a man of two, and the New Yorker is a two man. The Londoner is a man of three, and the New Yorker is a three man. The Londoner is a man of four, and the New Yorker is a four man. The Londoner is a man of five, and the New Yorker is a five man. The Londoner is a man of six, and the New Yorker is a six man. The Londoner is a man of seven, and the New Yorker is a seven man. The Londoner is a man of eight, and the New Yorker is an eight man. The Londoner is a man of nine, and the New Yorker is a nine man. The Londoner is a man of ten, and the New Yorker is a ten man. The Londoner is a man of eleven, and the New Yorker is an eleven man. The Londoner is a man of twelve, and the New Yorker is a twelve man. The Londoner is a man of thirteen, and the New Yorker is a thirteen man. The Londoner is a man of fourteen, and the New Yorker is a fourteen man. The Londoner is a man of fifteen, and the New Yorker is a fifteen man. The Londoner is a man of sixteen, and the New Yorker is a sixteen man. The Londoner is a man of seventeen, and the New Yorker is a seventeen man. The Londoner is a man of eighteen, and the New Yorker is an eighteen man. The Londoner is a man of nineteen, and the New Yorker is a nineteen man. The Londoner is a man of twenty, and the New Yorker is a twenty man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-one, and the New Yorker is a twenty-one man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-two, and the New Yorker is a twenty-two man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-three, and the New Yorker is a twenty-three man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-four, and the New Yorker is a twenty-four man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-five, and the New Yorker is a twenty-five man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-six, and the New Yorker is a twenty-six man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-seven, and the New Yorker is a twenty-seven man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-eight, and the New Yorker is a twenty-eight man. The Londoner is a man of twenty-nine, and the New Yorker is a twenty-nine man. The Londoner is a man of thirty, and the New Yorker is a thirty man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-one, and the New Yorker is a thirty-one man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-two, and the New Yorker is a thirty-two man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-three, and the New Yorker is a thirty-three man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-four, and the New Yorker is a thirty-four man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-five, and the New Yorker is a thirty-five man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-six, and the New Yorker is a thirty-six man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-seven, and the New Yorker is a thirty-seven man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-eight, and the New Yorker is a thirty-eight man. The Londoner is a man of thirty-nine, and the New Yorker is a thirty-nine man. The Londoner is a man of forty, and the New Yorker is a forty man. The Londoner is a man of forty-one, and the New Yorker is a forty-one man. The Londoner is a man of forty-two, and the New Yorker is a forty-two man. The Londoner is a man of forty-three, and the New Yorker is a forty-three man. The Londoner is a man of forty-four, and the New Yorker is a forty-four man. The Londoner is a man of forty-five, and the New Yorker is a forty-five man. The Londoner is a man of forty-six, and the New Yorker is a forty-six man. The Londoner is a man of forty-seven, and the New Yorker is a forty-seven man. The Londoner is a man of forty-eight, and the New Yorker is a forty-eight man. The Londoner is a man of forty-nine, and the New Yorker is a forty-nine man. The Londoner is a man of fifty, and the New Yorker is a fifty man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-one, and the New Yorker is a fifty-one man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-two, and the New Yorker is a fifty-two man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-three, and the New Yorker is a fifty-three man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-four, and the New Yorker is a fifty-four man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-five, and the New Yorker is a fifty-five man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-six, and the New Yorker is a fifty-six man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-seven, and the New Yorker is a fifty-seven man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-eight, and the New Yorker is a fifty-eight man. The Londoner is a man of fifty-nine, and the New Yorker is a fifty-nine man. The Londoner is a man of sixty, and the New Yorker is a sixty man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-one, and the New Yorker is a sixty-one man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-two, and the New Yorker is a sixty-two man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-three, and the New Yorker is a sixty-three man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-four, and the New Yorker is a sixty-four man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-five, and the New Yorker is a sixty-five man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-six, and the New Yorker is a sixty-six man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-seven, and the New Yorker is a sixty-seven man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-eight, and the New Yorker is a sixty-eight man. The Londoner is a man of sixty-nine, and the New Yorker is a sixty-nine man. The Londoner is a man of seventy, and the New Yorker is a seventy man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-one, and the New Yorker is a seventy-one man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-two, and the New Yorker is a seventy-two man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-three, and the New Yorker is a seventy-three man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-four, and the New Yorker is a seventy-four man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-five, and the New Yorker is a seventy-five man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-six, and the New Yorker is a seventy-six man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-seven, and the New Yorker is a seventy-seven man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-eight, and the New Yorker is a seventy-eight man. The Londoner is a man of seventy-nine, and the New Yorker is a seventy-nine man. The Londoner is a man of eighty, and the New Yorker is a eighty man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-one, and the New Yorker is a eighty-one man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-two, and the New Yorker is a eighty-two man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-three, and the New Yorker is a eighty-three man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-four, and the New Yorker is a eighty-four man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-five, and the New Yorker is a eighty-five man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-six, and the New Yorker is a eighty-six man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-seven, and the New Yorker is a eighty-seven man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-eight, and the New Yorker is a eighty-eight man. The Londoner is a man of eighty-nine, and the New Yorker is a eighty-nine man. The Londoner is a man of ninety, and the New Yorker is a ninety man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-one, and the New Yorker is a ninety-one man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-two, and the New Yorker is a ninety-two man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-three, and the New Yorker is a ninety-three man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-four, and the New Yorker is a ninety-four man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-five, and the New Yorker is a ninety-five man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-six, and the New Yorker is a ninety-six man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-seven, and the New Yorker is a ninety-seven man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-eight, and the New Yorker is a ninety-eight man. The Londoner is a man of ninety-nine, and the New Yorker is a ninety-nine man. The Londoner is a man of one hundred, and the New Yorker is a one hundred man.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New pamphlet mailed out to Health by that pioneer of Book-Talk, Hons. Talk and Horse Sense, which contains more thrilling pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the Earnest and Ordered. "Earnest bull of broad new ideas, which are cheering to the sick and invaluable to surrounding or those who are desirous enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already enguifed, by all means, find out all about it. It is for you. It's author, Dr. R. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the advantage of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment being standing and difficult diseases of every character. Price, $1 a shelf, to whom packed safely for the invalid order. His consultations are open to the sick everywhere; hence he comes every residence with its sick all over the globe. You, reader, are an invalid. You want the able author of this Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him at 120 and he will be at home with his common sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will be to your good, by sending only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. R. He wishes to introduce his book to the sick, and will send it free. The Book itself, which gives needful hints for the invalid order, 414

Cameron in Africa.

In a notice of Commander Cameron's recent publication, "Across Africa," the New York *Evening Post* says:

Commander Cameron suffered much, as all Central African travelers do, with the malarious fevers of that country, and the following description of the sensations experienced in an attack of the sort indicates the distressing nature of the disease.

"One night I thought I was at least twenty people, all of whom were in pain, and that each one had the same feeling as all the rest. Another night the fancies were more distinct, and I experienced a complete sense of duality. I imagined that another person, a second self, was lying upon the opposite side of the boat, and I was perfectly conscious of every shake of ague and pang of headache that he suffered. I thought, too, that the teapot of cold tea which had been placed on that side of the boat was for his sole benefit, and when, in my tossing about, I rolled over to that side, I seized the teapot and drank like a whale, and chuckled at the idea of the other thirsty mortal having been done out of some of his tipple."

Fever was not by any means the only, perhaps it was not even the greatest, hindrance to the traveler's work. His porters and carriers were constantly stoning merchandize, which was his money; they got drunk at inconvenient times, deserted at critical moments, outraged the natives and created hostility; they would refuse to move, too, when he was ready to march, and the man whom he had employed to command them, constantly absented them in their evil practices. Another serious obstacle was the irregularity concerning customs dues, which were exacted in every Chief's territory. It was frequently necessary to wait a day or two for a drunken chief to get sober before a parley on this subject could be begun, and then another day or two would be consumed in a dispute as to the amount to be paid.

The natives were sometimes friendly, and sometimes the reverse, but whether friendly or hostile they managed always to be extremely disagreeable. Their habit of anointing themselves with rancid castor oil, and their negative habit of not washing themselves, made them unpleasant visitors, and they were as persistent as they were disagreeable guests. Of one of his visitors Mr. Cameron writes:

"He seemed half-witted, and certainly was the coolest fellow I ever met; for he did not hesitate to take the pipe out of my mouth, and, after a whiff or two, to pass it on to a circle of greasy, dirty natives, who were squatting round us, staring as only a negro can stare."

Another of the traveler's annoyances was that he was constantly examined and exhibited as a curiosity. Writing of one of his visitors he says:

"He recognized some pictures of animals which we showed him, but invariably looked at the back of the paper to see what was there, and remarked that he did not consider them finished, since they did not give the likeness of the other side of the animal."

This exacting art critic was pleased, however, with his entertainment, and he resolved to detain the travelers for several days, so that the people who had never seen a white man, might examine them and their effects.

Com. Cameron was not less a sightseer than his entertainers were, although he was more cautious than they, and he has put upon record many observations of their customs which are of interest to engineers in making study of African civilization:

"There are two of these public houses—or, perhaps, they may be more properly termed 'clubs'—in nearly every village in Unyamwesi, one for each sex. That appropriated to the women is not open to strangers; but at the one frequented by the men all travelers of distinction are welcomed by the Chiefs and elders."

Youths become club-men rather early in African it appears:

"As soon as a boy attains the age of seven or eight years he throws off the authority of his mother and passes most of his time at the club, usually eating and often sleeping there."

Luxury and richness of apparel are sought as Africa as elsewhere, but in crude ways chiefly. A King who was making a royal progress through his dominions called upon the traveler on one occasion:

"He was dressed in a scarlet burnoose trimmed with gold and embroidery, which looked rather odd over his greasy waistcloth, his only other garment."

At Ujiaga Mr. Cameron was visited by a head man, whom he describes as a very civil young man of five-and-twenty years of age:

"When he called on me I was lying on my bed, without boots or stockings, waiting for my bath. I showed him my guns, books and other curiosities to occupy his attention; but in the midst of his examination of these things he suddenly caught sight of my toes and looked at them most carefully, remarking that my feet were much too white and soft for walking. Thus he transferred his attention to my hands, which certainly could not be called white, having been tanned to the color of a dirty dogskin glove; but after inspection he arrived at the conclusion that, had some very little work, and therefore must be an important personage in my own country."

The modes of salutation in the neighborhood of Ugaga are very curious:

"When two grandees meet, the junior leans forward, bends his knees and places the palms of his hands on the ground on each side of his feet, while the senior claps his hands six or seven times. They then change round, and the junior slaps himself first under the left armpit and then under the right. But when a 'swell' meets an inferior, the superior only claps his hands and does not fully return the salutation by following the motions of the one who first salutes. In two communes meeting they rest their stomachs, then clap hands at each other, and finally shake hands. These greetings are observed to an unlimited extent, and the sound of patting and clapping is almost unceasing."

The custom of "making brothers," or fraternizing, which is common in Central Africa, interested Commander Cameron, not merely because of the odd ceremonies with which the brother-making is accomplished, but because he believes that the custom is of Semitic origin, and that it was introduced into Africa by heathen Arabs before the time of Mohammed. The traveller was present at the brother-making between Syde, one of his following, and a Chief, Pakwanywa, and he thus describes the ceremony:

"The first operation consisted of making an incision on each of their wrists, just sufficient to draw blood, a little of which was scraped off and smeared on the other's cut, after which gunpowder was rubbed in. The concluding part of the ceremony was performed by Pakwanywa's sponsor holding a sword resting on his (Pakwanywa's) shoulder, while he witnessed for Syde went through the motions of sharpening a knife on it. Both sponsors then alternately made a speech, calling down imprecations on Pakwanywa and all his relations, past, present and future, and praying that their graves might be defiled by pigs if he broke the brotherhood in word, thought or deed. The same form having been gone through with respect to Syde, the sponsors changing duties, the brother-making was complete."

Crushed in the Dark.

One of the most heart-rending accidents which has been recorded for some time has just occurred at the Empire mine, near Scranton, Pa. Two men, named John Mooney and Patrick Quinn, were employed in No. 4. slope, laying track, a distance of about two miles from the opening, and a mile from the other workmen. When they least dreamed of danger there was a sudden convulsion overhead, and an instant later they were overwhelmed by a fearful fall of rock. The terrible accident put out their lights, and there was utter darkness. Mooney, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in extricating himself from among the massive bowlders, which fell about him in such a way as to form a sort of cave, and upon freeing himself his first thought was for his companion. He called aloud for Quinn, but received no answer—only the echo of his own voice beating back by the rocks. He felt himself growing faint, and realized that he was seriously injured, but was determined to ascertain the condition of his fellow-miner. After calling aloud in vain for some time, he groped about in the dismal place among the rocks, hoping to find Quinn and learning that he was dead.

At length he succeeded in finding him, but the poor fellow was pinned fast by a big bowlder which lay upon one of his mangled legs. The other leg had been completely severed from the body by the fall. To release him was a hard task, but Mooney, forgetting his own injuries, set about the work with a will and succeeded in getting Quinn free.

How to carry him to the light of day was the next trial, but he was determined to do it, and, taking him upon his back, he began groping his way through the pitchy darkness in the direction of what he considered was the foot of the slope. For two hours he wandered about the living tomb, with his dying comrade on his back moaning in the most piteous manner. The situation was awful, and, after running thus for a long time, poor Mooney was disheartened to find that he had come back to the very point from which he had set out, and where the accident occurred. He summoned up his fast-failing strength and made another effort, still taking Quinn on his back, but, after proceeding a short distance, he grew faint, and was unable to go further with his precious burden. Then, laying the dying man down in as comfortable a position as he could, Mooney crawled on his hands and knees toward what he thought was the slope. At half-past six o'clock a party of miners, while proceeding down No. 6 slope, were startled by the apparition of their lamps revealed. It was Mooney crawling slowly up the slope on his hands and knees, his face black and bloody, and his whole body soiled from contact with the jagged pieces of coal and rock. His eyes were at first dazzled by the light; he had been in darkness so long and trying to see, and he was speechless with joy for some seconds to find relief—at last.

This was eight hours after the accident had happened, and they were eight hours of awful mortal agony. As soon as Mooney found words to speak he related the story in brief, and begged the party to haste: to the assistance of Quinn, who might yet be saved.

They hurried to the spot indicated and found the unfortunate fellow in the condition already described, with one leg severed from his body and the other crushed to pieces. He was still alive and they took him up in their arms to carry him to the slope, but he never reached it alive. He died in the arms of his comrades. Mooney, who is severely wounded, is expected to recover. He played the part of a hero in the unselfish manner in which he risked his own life trying to save his comrade.—*New York Herald.*

Harriet Martineau's First Literary Venture.

It was at the age of nineteen that Harriet Martineau felt the sensation, that is so delightful to most authors, of seeing her first contribution to literature in print. The account of her entrance upon the vocation of an authoress is full of interest. For some years, it seems, she had aspired to this vocation. It happened that her brother James, who was going to leave home for college, perceiving that she was far from happy, advised her to turn her attention to literary pursuit which would distract and engage her mind, and suggested writing for the press. The very next morning, before six o'clock, she was at her desk composing an article on "Female Writers on Practical Divinity"—a ponderous theme for a girl of nineteen, which, it is when finished, she sent to a small Unitarian periodical called the *Monthly Repository*. Keeping her design a secret from the family, she carried the article to the Postoffice, and awaited with palpitating heart the arrival of the next number of the *Repository*, it came just before service on Sunday morning; and when she turned the sheet her heart "thumped prodigiously" on seeing her article on the page. In the evening her elder brother, by chance, read the article aloud in his family circle, where Harriet was taking tea, praising it as he read. When he had ended it, he turned to her and said:

"Harriet, what is the matter with you? I never knew you so slow to praise anything before."

"I replied, in utter confusion:

"I never could bathe anybody. The truth is, that paper is mine."

"He made no reply, read on in silence, and spoke no more till I was on my feet to come away. He then laid his hand on my shoulder, and said, gravely:

"'Now, dear, leave it to other women to make shirts and darn stockings; and do you devote yourself to this.'

"'I even home,' she adds, "in a sort of dream, so that the squares of the pavement danced before my eyes. That evening made me an authoress."—*Appleton's Journal.*

The Oriental Business.

A good citizen of Croghan street was reading the other day of a Persian gentleman who always walked about with a smile on his face. When this Persian was asked why he always looked so happy with a other men looked sad, he replied:

A smile because it may be sunshine in some past soul surrounded by shadows."

It was very nice in the Persian, and the Croghanstreet man said he'd be hanged if he couldn't commence Persian or any body else walking around on two logs. He at once began to smile at his wife. She stood it for a few minutes, and then observed:

"What's the matter, William—got the colic again?"

"I smile because I want to carry sunshine to your darkened soul," he replied.

She wanted him to understand that fifteen minutes at the woodpile would help her more than all the grins he could grin in a straight week, and when he went into the kitchen to smile some sunshine at the hired girl the wife followed him and raised a row that put dinner thirty-quarters of an hour behindhand. However, one can't get the tang of Oriental business in a day, and this man tried it again on the street-car as he came down town yesterday. Opposite him sat an old woman with a basket, and from habit he commenced to smile the shadows from her heart. She watched him for two or three minutes, growing mad all the time, and presently she asked:

"Do you think you know me, that you are grinning across the aisle like a circus baboon?"

"I smile, madam, because—because—" he stammered, forgetting what the Persian said. "I smile, because I—"

"You are grinning because I've got sore eyes!" she shouted.

"No, madam. I smile that I—that I—"

"I'll not stand it!" she exclaimed, and she humped him with the basket until he escaped off the platform.

"Now, girl over that, will you?" she called after him as she shook the basket in the air.

The Persian who went around smiling was a fool, and I'm his first cousin!" growled the man, and he quit smiling, and picked a sight with a harness-maker.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A late medical report declares that a large majority of the pupils in the Cincinnati public schools are breathing an atmosphere containing more than one-tenth per cent. of carbonic acid.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—According to the researches of an eminent German naturalist, our earth has at one time or other been inhabited by 155,000 kinds of animals, of which 20,000 are now extinct, while the other 135,000 are still with us. Among the survivors are 2,000 varieties of mammalia, 2,000 of birds, 1,500 creeping things, 8,000 of fish, 100,000 of insects, 4,000 radiata, 3,500 polypyfera and 1,400 infusoria.

—West Virginia has the largest and most valuable body of timber of any State in the Union. Prof. Fontaine estimates that the area still covered by forests is between 10,000,000 and 10,000,000 acres, and that the value of the surplus exportable timber is fully $75,000,000 as it stands in the forests. The oak, walnut, cherry, ash, poplar, maple, elm, sycamore and locust attain a size rarely met and surpassed on the American Continent.

—An improved nozzle for fire-engines is described in the foreign journals, the peculiar feature of the device giving it some important advantages over others. This device consists of a pet formed to deliver a solid stream of water first, when it is desirable that the water should be spread, a slight turn of the wrist causes a number of small fingers to enter the stream and break it up into a number of fountain streams, which may be further subdivided by similar fingers alongside the jet until it falls in a fine spray. It is claimed for this spreading of the jet that the water not only acts more efficiently on the fire, but that the spray, by driving back the smoke and placing a shield of water between the fireman and the flames, enables him to get sufficiently near to pour water on the seat of the fire.

—A proposal to reduce the week from seven days to five, and, further, to rename the days, comes from Australia. Mr. H. K. Rusden, the author of this scheme, enunciates his view in a paper on the week in the last volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria," where he expresses the opinion that while reducing the number of the days in the week it would be a good opportunity to discard the present pagan names, and to substitute Onesday, Twosday, Threeday and Foursday for those of Sunday to be called Goodday. The author is very sanguine as to the success of his proposal, and answers the objection of impracticability with the remark that "the week itself was actually forced by the Romans, Greeks and many other peoples; and in fact as there is no record of any attempt to alter the week having ever failed, the allegation of impracticability is so far proved to be utterly baseless.

—Substantially the same idea as that described in the Chelmsford *Nezeman* publishes an account of "a strange and distressing scene" which took place a few days ago in the old parish church of Great Tey. The vicar, the Rev. Roger Burton, after giving out his text, intimated that he had been very much grieved of late to observe the increasing taste of his parishioners for jewelry and fine raiment. "After mature consideration," he said, which he had mourning drawn upon reflection, he had come to the conclusion that he would discard the use of gowns, and using strong language." This was, indeed, a strange and distressing scene; but that was not all. Mrs. Burton was equally resolved to rebuke human pride, and performed prodigies of valor in the Sunday-school. One child had a small penny locket on, which Mrs. Burton tore off. "Another child was put on a form, and the other children made to go round and laugh at the peacock." "Eight big girls were turned out because they had small sprays of flowers on their hats."

But the heroic battle was lauded by the cowardly tactics of the enemy. The teachers and the children rushed out of the school, and being joined by the older boys and girls and their mothers, the scene of hooting and yelling was painful in the extreme." All the more painful that "this parish has hitherto always been noted for its peaceful and respectable inhabitants." Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin should go to the assistance of these reformers, who are born too late into too old a world.—*London Examiner.*

Transparency of Metals.

To see through a millstone of a building all has usually been regarded as a feat requiring for its accomplishment powers possessed by human beings only when in a spiritualistic trance, or when otherwise rendered clairvoyant; and to see through a mass of metal is ordinarily regarded as equally impossible to human visual organs. It is true that it is known to all beaters of gold-leaf may be beaten so fine as to transmit a greenish light tolerably readily; and, indeed, this is utilized as a practical test of the quality of gold by the gold-beater, the admixture of small quantities of silver with the gold employed causing a distinguishable alteration in the tint of the transmitted light. Hitherto, however, this property of luminiferous vibrations to pass through metals has been regarded as peculiar to gold, and belonging to no other metal, the reason for this being, no doubt, to some extent, that few metals other than gold can be successfully reduced by hammering to the requisite degree of tenuity. Platinum, silver and platinum, indeed no metals approach to gold, by electrical means, however, thin films of gold and other metals can be obtained which readily transmit light, the mode of operating to produce these attenuated sheets of metal being simply to cause electric sparks to pass from wires of the required metals existing into tubes of rarefied air or other gases, when the particles of metal detached from the wires by the sparks become deposited on the sides of the glass, forming an excessively thin film of gold and platinum under the microscope. Gold films thus prepared transmit a fine green light, silver gives a lineblue color, copper a dull green; platinum a bluish gray; zinc and cadmium a deep bluish gray; iron a nearly neutral tint, but slightly brownish.—*London Society.*

Titans and Men.

"Blessed are the meek," exclaims the voice of inspiration, but can a man be meek with the consciousness that a dreaded monster is pummeling his vitals. We are not aware of a Prometheus who might stand chained to the torturing rock and, in measure poetically guessing his fiver, and his face over with an expression of heroic and even calm endurance. But Prometheus has left no descendants in vulgar life (therapy assuming his liver, the modern man makes himself out a Titan around him miserable. Feel glumsy, hypochondriacal, he sees the world and life all on the wrong side—No wonder that everything can be pre-judged as a gloomy one, he regards as an unbearable burden the smoker of his imaginary woes. Unlike the mythical Titan, there is no eagle that succorless. There is no arm to rescue—a balm to relieve. As remedies for this most depressing of all diseases—biliousness—there are many, but the efficient or specific one is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persistent Purgatives and Pellets. The Pellets effectually remove the offending and poisonous matter, while the Medicinal Bitters restore strength and health to the entire system. They are sold by druggists.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

MEETS THE WANTS OF THOUSANDS.

Gentlemen.—We have sold Sanford's Radical Cure for many years, and can say candidly that no other similar preparation that gets such universal satisfaction. We have never known a case of Catarrh that it would not relieve. Many have used it for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Deafness, Hoarseness, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, and Kidney Complaints, and in every case it has given perfect satisfaction. We have testimonials of its value in these diseases, and we believe it to be the best medicine in the world. Any druggist should be convinced of its great merits by a trial. Any druggist who will recommend Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, and will not refund the money to any purchaser who is not benefited by it after using two bottles according to directions, can sell this bottle or any part of it that you wish. Yours truly,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Peoria and Bloomington, Illinois, Feb. 25, 1875.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. G. Sanford & Co., Peoria, Gentlemen.—It is a pleasure to recommend your Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, and all diseases of the head and throat. I was greatly afflicted with it for several years, and tried many remedies without relief. Your Radical Cure was taken with Cubeb Cigarettes, and Inhaling Tube, and the first bottle relieved me, and two bottles made a perfect cure. I am now entirely well, and can recommend it to all afflicted with Catarrh. Yours truly,

DEXTER, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Dell.

Each pack contains Dr. Sanford's improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use of all kinds of climates. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Depot, 263 Canal St., New York.

LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM CURED BY COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Messrs. Wright & Foster: Gentlemen.—One year ago I was taken with a severe attack of rheumatism in my right leg, in which time I tried a number of remedies, but without any relief. I finally procured one of your Collins' Voltaic Plasters, which, without the use of any other medicine, relieved me in a few days, and I am now well. My wife also used one of your plasters for a severe pain in her side, which it relieved in a few hours. I cheerfully recommend them to the suffering public.

ORLAND, Me., June 7, 1875. ROBERT COTTON.

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

Gentlemen.—I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the Voltaic Plasters in my practice, and have found them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are a reliable remedy.

DICKSPORT, Me., May 27, 1876. J. S. COLLINS, M.D.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of price. Stamps for one, $1 for six, or $2.50 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Hoe the cabbage while the dew is on, but never run beans while they are wet.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Sponge Cake.—Three eggs; one cup of sugar; three tablespoons of water; one teaspoon baking powder; one cup of flour.

—Baking Powder Cake.—White of one egg; one cup of white sugar; one-half cup of sweet milk; one and one-third teaspoons of baking powder; one and one-third cups of sifted flour.

Soaking peas a few minutes in benzoline, or warm paraffine, before planting, is said by a correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* to entirely prevent the ravages of mice and birds on the seed.

—Nummer Cake.—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; two tablespoons of molasses; three cups of flour; four eggs; one teaspoon of soda; two teaspoons of cream tartar; one cup of raisins; spice to taste.

—For cattle that cannot raise their cud, boil three or four at a time of ordinary sized stalks of white pulled chips between the grinders; pass them up as they grind them; keep the animals grinding the chips for ten or fifteen minutes; then put some wheat or corn corn or of a little hay into their mouth. Few, if any, cases occur that to timely help cannot be given. Cattle that have lost their cud are not likely to take food into their mouths.—*Rural Home.*

—In hostiness no man can be entirely successful without sufficient knowledge to enable him to make the best possible use of his labor and his means. The most extensive and varied knowledge, practical and scientific, will not always relieve the farmer from doubt and uncertainty, but he should improve every means of investigation and research, and avail himself of every opportunity for discussing questions relating to production, markets, etc., within his reach.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Sweet pickles of ripe cucumbers, or green tomatoes, or both, may be made. Prepare the cucumbers by scraping out the inside and paring the outside then cut in small pieces, let them lay in weak salt-and-water all night, or half a day; then drain them out, put them in a porcelain kettle, and cover with one-third vinegar and two-thirds water; let them boil about fifteen minutes, or till you can pierce with a straw; then take them from, drain and throw the liquor away; then, for one peck of green tomatoes, or the same quantity of ripe cucumbers, take two pounds of brown sugar, tablespoonfuls each of allspice, cloves, ginger and mustard, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; put in the kettle with two quarts of vinegar, or enough to cover; when hot, put in the cucumbers, let them boil, and they are done. I like mine with more sugar. *Cor. Household.*

The roller should be as much an accompaniment of the farm as the harrow or drill, and it would have been sold in its favor there are very few scattered through the country where there should be many. We use a roller to pack the earth about seed that are sown, of all sorts, whether in the garden or on the farm, on our light land, and sometimes on heavy or heavy soils to crush clods and lumps. We harrow and roll our old pastures, our winter wheat and sometimes the meadows. The last, after it is well soaked with rain, can be leveled more easily with a roller than other, and the drive is kept in shape constantly by an occasional rolling. There is a wonderful difference in the kinds of rollers used upon the farm. An old log may be tugged up and answer some purpose, but it pays in the end to have a substantial, well-made implement that is adapted to the work that is to be done; then it pays to keep it in a good state of repair, well housed and oiled, so as not to disturb a whole neighborhood every time it makes a revolution.—*Detroit Free Press.*

More Legs—Less Wheels.

FARMERS are fast learning the lesson that four feet are better than two wheels, that a good way to market grain is to walk it to market. That corn put on legs is enhanced in value; that time economy is practiced, when only the valuable portion of a crop is put upon the market, and when that crop is put into meat, or its condition is such as will by one other step produce it, be less extracted from the offering of the sod the gold and left the dross. Again, the raising of cattle, swine, sheep and horses combines the necessity for so much of machinery and expense in preparing for the harvests, and leaves the soil richer and the owner more of a profit.

It seems but the morning—its very dawn at that—of the stock interests of the great West; the problem of marketing the cattle product has been satisfactorily solved; another step in the great search for economy has been found; the farmer saves by reducing grain to animals and making them take themselves to market, and the shipper has found that the carcass can be prepared and handled in foreign markets in even better condition than when starting, and the carrying of all the refuse saved; and to-day we can furnish England with beef cheaper than she can produce it from her own slaughter pens. It is an established rule that no general movement is complete in its results, until the producer and consumer are brought into the most intimate relations possible. The Pellets effectually remove the offending and poisonous matter, while the Medicinal Bitters restore strength and health to the entire system. They are sold by druggists.

Bathing: How Often, and When.

Bathing has something to do with our supposed necessities in regard to bathing. Some respectable persons never bathe the whole body except in warm weather. Others cannot be comfortable, cannot feel clean, without a daily bath. Those who have a daily bath usually take it on rising from bed in the morning. For this purpose some use water of any temperature which the season may make most convenient, even taking icy water in winter, and bathing in a cold room. Some who have followed this practice for years, have become convinced that it has brought much misbehief, and that only great robustness of constitution ever enabled them to endure the tax upon their native vigor so long. Most physicians do not advise so frequent bathing, considering a weekly or semi-weekly bath sufficiently frequent for cleanliness. Something depends upon the season or climate, and much depends upon the manner of bathing and the previous condition of the bather. It is an established rule that no general bath should follow very closely upon a meal. The stomach should be allowed to recuperate after the first consideration for at least an hour after filling it, during which time no great demand must be made upon brain, muscles or skin. The stomach, when full, demands more than its usual portion of blood, so that the surface of the body is sometimes made chilly on account of a heavy or difficult meal. Where cool water, or much friction, is applied to the skin, an immediate demand for blood is made at the surface of the body, and of course stomach and skin cannot both successfully make these demands at the same time. Sudden death has been known to result from a full bath immediately after eating. I can't help thinking that many little children have suffered from the carelessness or ignorance of their mothers, or nurses, in regard to the rule. I have known more than one mother to bathe and dress her little child immediately after its dinner, just because this time was most convenient. This rule, however, does not apply strictly to infants while fed wholly on milk. The stomach of a little babe holds but a very small quantity, and this, being soon digested, does not require a very long period for its digestion. It does not seem necessary to wait more than an hour after nursing a baby, before giving it its mild little bath, which, of course, is never given in a cold room. If you wait too long, baby sometimes gets very hungry and complains loudly before the dressing is all completed. Physicians sometimes recommend that baths be taken when the body is at its greatest point of vigor, or near noon; but however this may apply to sick persons, in respect to their curative baths, it cannot well be obeyed by busy people, in their weekly or semi-weekly baths for cleanliness. A housekeeper will usually take her bath on rising, in the morning, or when she changes her clothes after the dinner work is done, or when she goes to bed. One should not bathe when much fatigued, but if not especially worry, a bath just before bed is a good thing—not cold—or cold bath, but a good washing with comfortable water, candly given if the room is cool; but, if possible, the room should be warm.—*Faith Be Better, in American Agriculturist.*

—A new theory, based chiefly on chemical considerations, is propounded by Prof. Mendeleieff regarding the formation of petroleum in the interior of the earth. From the fact that the Pennsylvania petroleum occurs in the Devonian and Silurian rocks, it appears to him highly improbable that the fluid hydrocarbon should be the result of the decomposition of organic remains, for but little organic life existed in the waters of those times. His theory, starting with Laplace's hypothesis of the formation of our globe, assumes the existence of masses of iron and, along with it, of inorganic carbon, in the inner parts of the earth. The water which, from the cracks in the exterior regions, penetrates to the molten metal, is decomposed; its oxygen goes to the iron, whilst the hydrogen unites, under the influence of great heat and pressure, with the carbon, to form the varieties of hydrocarbons which make up petroleum.

WILBOR'S TONIC.—A SAFE, SURE AND SCIENTIFIC CURE.—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves, incontestably, that no remedy has superseded WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL. It has been found so hard as not to yield in its healing influence, and so free as hypercupelled as not to give up its long retained bilious secretions, and our thrill or fever has yet been found to fail into free. G. R. PINLAT & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

What Is Dooley's Yeast Powder

Do you ask, my friend? It is made from the purest and strongest cleaments. A cream tartar, made from grape acid, prepared for these manufacturers. The result is that the biscuit, rolls, waffles, cake, meat and pastry produced, are beyond comparison.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—Dureng's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Pills

Cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous and Bilious Headache in all its forms, and derangements of Stomach and Bowels. To be had of all the druggists or from the proprietors, R. E. Talmadge & Co., Pittsburgh. Money refunded if they do not do all we claim for them.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Dr. Dureng's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS for Fever and Ague. Sure cure at once and a preventive.

DURANDO'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

See advertisement of "Rust Sickle Grinder."

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

SICK BEETS WELL.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., DEC. 11, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have had the doctors prescribe for me, but received no benefit. I was induced to try your VEGETINE, and had no appetite when I began to take it, but now I can eat my meals with a good relish. I have taken seven bottles of VEGETINE, and feel like a new man. I can recommend VEGETINE to be just as represented. Yours truly, MR. GEORGE M. SLOCUM, Jr.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Darling The Latest Popular Song. Sent by mail for 30 cts. Cash. J. Howes, Louisville, Ky.

WAR MAP. 28x36 Inches

For accuracy and only reliable Map of the SEAT OF WAR, showing the exact location of all the troops in the district; make money with our goods. All kinds of Maps, Charts, Patriotic and Flags. Catalogue free. Address D. C. HASKELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Great Horse Medicine. Tobey's Vegetable Condition Powders are a specific for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Blood. In one week in six bottles, at $1, for the cure of colic, worms, epizoötic and biliousness, in the best in the world, or no pay. Tobey's Condition Powders are a warranted to cure fever, loss, worms, give a fine coat, and increase the quantity of milk. Certified to by Dr. D. Bethune, owner of some of the fastest trotting horses in the world. Sold by druggists and dealers. Depot, 10 Park-place, N. Y.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

Is the only preparation that can be relied upon to cure Hog Cholera. Sold by druggists and dealers. Depot, 10 Park-place, N. Y.

EUROPE. Dr. Lemale Summer Tours for Ladies. Address Box 87, Washington, D.C.

$55 to $77 A Week in Agents. $20 Outfit Free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$20 for 2. Best thing for AGENTS. J. LATHAM & CO., 629 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. ALLEN & CO., Portland, Me.

$25 a day to Agents. Samples free. 25 page Catalogue. L. PRENTISS, Jr. Troy, N. Y.

$12 a Day at Home.—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers, Prices Reduced. J. STEVENS' Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$10 to $60 per day. Agents Wanted. All or spare time. Business legitimate. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GREATEST WONDER of THE DAY. Sent Free. THURBER & CO., 162 Lewis St., New York.

SOAP! Sample and Circulars Free. Address Box 1887, Boston, Mass.

$5937 Agents wanted. Best selling article in the world. Address Wells & Co., Bradford, Pa.

Revolvers Colt's New Pocket Revolvers, 6 shots, 38 cal. Price $10. Address COLT'S PT. F. A. M. CO., Hartford, Conn.

$2500 A year to Agents, local and general. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $25 A day made by Agents in Jan. 77 with the Wonderful Automatic Pump. Sample sent for $1. Address Automatic Pump Co., Boston, Mass.

$3 WATCHES, Cheapest in the known World. Sample watch and outfit free to agents. Address at once, JAMES LEE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$60 A WEEK. Agents Wanted. All or spare time. Business legitimate. No humbug. Will bear investigation. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Piles Can be positively and radically cured by using Pyrolatum's Pile Ointment. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. Pyrolatum Co., 39 Park Row, New York. Box 3,000, Washington, D.C.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Dealers. Salary $75 per month and expenses. Address P. O. Box 1,000, New York.

TEXAS Maps & general information free. Address JAS. H. STARR, Land Commissioner, Texas. Address P. O. Box 1,000, New York.

IF you want Printing of any kind, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Labels, Blanks, Pamphlets, Books, Newspapers, Ink, Cuts, Type, Presses, Paper, Cards, &c., send to the Manufacturers, KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

WANTED Men to travel and sell to Dealers. Salary $75 per month and expenses. Address P. O. Box 1,000, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE CENTENNIAL. The earliest ago to the present time, including the Centennial Exhibition. The most complete, comprehensive and popular work of the day. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Extra terms to Agents. Outfit free. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Good News Flies Fast. With Richards' New Instrument and Samuel can sell acquire his art of writing. Send for Circular and 100 page Catalogue. Address Montclair Glass Co., 36 Murray St., New York.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices. Largest Company in America. Trade continually increasing. Pleasant and profitable business for Agents everywhere. Best inducements. Don't waste time—send for Circular. Address Robt. Wells, 43 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 1287.

AGENTS WANTED for the Centennial Year. Something entirely new. Sells at sight. Immense profits. Address, with stamp, for particulars, J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE CENTENNIAL. The earliest ago to the present time, including the Centennial Exhibition. The most complete, comprehensive and popular work of the day. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Extra terms to Agents. Outfit free. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

1877 Pensioners Pensioners

Under the new law. Soldiers wounded slightly in the line of duty, or by accident, entitled to pensions. Address, with stamp, for blanks and instructions, W. W. CURTIS, Washington, D. C.

White Bronze Corinthian Monuments THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Indeed, are composed and manufactured by the only owners of the unpublished secret of White Bronze, which is now conceded by all to be the most beautiful and durable material for monuments, statuary, etc. Among the various kinds now in use, White Bronze is the only one that will not corrode or decay. Other kinds are constantly crumbling away, and becoming unsightly. The White Bronze will last for centuries, and will not change in appearance. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Address WM. H. MULLINS, Salem, Ohio.

Beautiful Chromo Cards, 10c. 40 Fashion Cards, 10c. 50 Agents' Sample Book, 25c. Name on all, 10c. Agents wanted. Outfit, 10c. Franklin Printing Co., Fredonia, N. Y.

Agents Wanted for Hoosier Sewing Machine. Only $25. Warranted five years. Sells at sight. Address HOOSIER MFG. CO., Richmond, Ind.

Agents Wanted for Hoosier Sewing Machine. Only $25. Warranted five years. Sells at sight. Address HOOSIER MFG. CO., Richmond, Ind.

Agents Wanted for Hoosier Sewing Machine. Only $25. Warranted five years. Sells at sight. Address HOOSIER MFG. CO., Richmond, Ind.

Agents Wanted for Hoosier Sewing Machine. Only $25. Warranted five years. Sells at sight. Address HOOSIER MFG. CO., Richmond, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED for Hoosier Sewing Machine. Only $25. Warranted five years. Sells at sight. Address HOOSIER MFG. CO., Richmond, Ind.

Agents Wanted

The *Ohio State Journal* comes to the defense of President Hayes, and says: "The man does not live who is more earnestly anxious for the welfare of the loyalists of the South, white and black, than the President, and no man will do more or sacrifice more to promote that welfare."

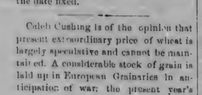
The call for an extra session of Congress has finally been issued, the day for convening being fixed at October 15 This postponement of the extra session until October has taken the county somewhat by surprise. It seems that, upon careful examination into the affairs of various departments, it was ascertained that, without serious embarrassment, the machinery could be kept in motion until the date fixed.

Caleb Cushing is of the opinion that present extraordinary price of wheat is largely speculative and cannot be maintained. A considerable stock of grain is laid up in European Grainaries in anticipation of war; the present year's sowing of wheat is not much if any less than that of former years in Russia.

New Advertisements.

The Biddle,

DETROIT - - - - MICH.



$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

☞ 25 Elegant Sample Rooms on First Floor. Decidedly the large-and finest house in the State. COM. F. HOWELL, Prop. (9-21 7tf.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(9-2) 6t. 1-7

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

6c, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(4mts)

BUY Butter Crackers,

That are manufactured by LEWIS & SYKES, Detroit. They are the best crackers in the market. You can order them through any WHOLESALE GROCER in Detroit. Give them a trial. (4tx)

Valley City Greenhouse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Flowers and Plants.

At Very Low Rates.

Geraniums, Fuchias, Verbenas and all kinds of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express at Catalogue rates. Catalogues mailed free on application.

John Suttle.

Valley City Greenhouse.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Helts against Stewart V. Wagner for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5993, dated April 1, 1874 upon the southwest ¼ of section 36, Township 33 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register, PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Helts against Isaac B. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5995, dated April 1, 1874, upon the northwest ¼ of Section 24, Township 33 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register, PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 5, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred P Beasley, against William N. Grover for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6396, dated April 1st, 1874, upon the northwest ¼ of Section 24, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH Receiver

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or hub will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Blacking, Scroll sawing, etc. Traverse City, - Mich.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—In Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each especially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. Baum, Gen'l Agent Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen Bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on tuesday, the second day of March, A. D. 1877. Present, A. Mills Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Philo Beers, late of said county deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Archibald Butters, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Orange B. Washburn, or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Courtwright, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said County of Manitou, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) J. MILO EATON. Judge of Probate.

Trees! Trees!

People in this section who are desirous of getting

Fruit Trees,

can get them of the under signed, cheaper than the cheapest.

STEPHEN H SMITH.

March 15, 1877.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISI

BOOTS and SHOES,

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, SOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE!

We aim to keep good goods and sell at low est Cash Prices. Strangers arriving in town soon find their way to our store; people living with us know how to themselves

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

ENGLISH for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or Inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Successful of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO. And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix,—ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 23d day of April A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philo Beers, late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-third day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, and on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Charlevoix, April 23, A. D. 1877.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. April 16, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Silas Walton against Charles Race, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5552, dated Feb. 23, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of Section 26, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan, County of Manitou,—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Manitou, holden at the Probate office in the village of St. James, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1877. Present, Charles R. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert Buchan, of Manitou Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Henry Wright, praying that an instrument in writing be filed in this office purporting to be the last will and testament of said Robert Buchan, deceased, may be proven & allowed for his last will, and that letters of administration with the will annexed be granted to Henry Wright. Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law, of said deceased, and all others interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then and there to be holden, and show cause if any there be, why the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said County of Manitou, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here,

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix,

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is "Quick sales and small profits. Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 25th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Allkinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

All kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a gene.al stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS,

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors received since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well as to us, by as continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandise, at

LOWEST CASH RATES,

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

As regards soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W½ of nw¼ of section 24.
S½ of sw¼ 27.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 34.
N. E. ¼ of 34.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E½ of nw¼ of sec. 2 35.
W. ½ of sw¼ 29.
S. ½ of se¼ 29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 32.
N. w. ¼ of 32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. w. ¼ of nw¼ of section 9.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of nw¼ of section 16.
S. w. ¼ of nw¼ " 16.
W. ½ of sw¼ " 16.

The last three descriptions, containing 360 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc., address

J.tf. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private as lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tags ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF,

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

4th

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

PILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 4. CHARLEVOIX, MICH May 22, 1877. Whole No., 419

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w	3 m.	6 mo	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 10 00	$ 15 00
Two sq.	4 00	5 00	7 00	9 00	14 00	20 00
3 "	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 "	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	22 00	30 00
4 col'mn.	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	70 00
½ "	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	120 00
1 "	40 00	50 00	70 00	90 00	140 00	200 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statetutes.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. REDED, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

EPHRIM SUE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. F. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOREN H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

MILO EATON Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. UPHAM, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD P. LOVE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Practices in Charlevoix Co.

DANIEL MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix once each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession.

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.,

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public. Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office in the City of Petoskey, Mich. 1-ly.

M.J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of the well known

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

HAIR OIL.

Castor Oil, ... 5 1 2 oz
Alcohol, ... 2 1 2 "
Oil of Citronella, ... 1 2 dram
Oil of Bergamot, ... 1 2 "

This makes one of the finest oils for the hair ever in use, and you can buy the goods of.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 287 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. B. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Isabella Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. UPHAM, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALBRIGHT, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Petoskey at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Fourth Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain, on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

DR. SMITH,

Of Adrian, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, or any disease of the throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the mornings at 8 p.m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE tug Starke Brothers went to Little Traverse Sunday.

THE ladies cleared over $11 at their ice cream social on Tuesday.

THE schooner Evening Star went out drawing seven feet six inches.

MR. Carpenter is to build a millinery store for his wife this spring.

BEN CAMPBELL returned from Benton Harbor on Friday.

MORGAN has the frame of his new store up, and is rapidly enclosing it.

Regular communication of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. this evening.

NEW prints, light dress goods and clothing prints, at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

THE propeller Fountain arrived up Tuesday. The ever popular Capt. Wilson still commands her.

THE Jennie Sutton went to Petoskey Saturday evening after a pic nic excursion.

THE Treasurer of the old Grand Rapids is required to give him the sum of one hundred and fifty and dollars.

OUR school teachers and their's wife went to Mill Creek fish factory, day, and returned each with as of trout.

THE band were out Decoration ning. Where is that band to play to in town for Saturday evening

NEW Goods, New Prices, and Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

WE are attempting to get a mail route from Mt. Vernon, via Ash Ridge to Charlevoix. Smith.

LOOK out for fourth of July. Lodge is going to have a big its members' business of selling the dirt cheap to the lovers of dirt generally.

VERY SICK.—Ben Campbell was summoned to Beaver Island yesterday by the serious illness of his mother. He left on the steamer Morgan.

WE see a good many fine new barns. Don't let your farm go to ruin for correspondingly low prices. Keep farms by putting on a coat.

THE Hannon.—A propeller from Col. Mansfield states there will be no delay in the conveyance and prosecution of our harbors that he can possibly avoid.

MEAT MARKET.—A. McLeod has purchased the south half of the old pioneer gallery opposite the store, and expects to have a meat act in operation there soon.

THE dredging of the coal has reduced the depth of water at Cook's pier so that the Pinnacle lay with out in upon the bottom in rocking Sunday.

THE timetable of them yacht Jennie Sutton appears in columns this week. Capt. Hendricks, a son of Capt. A. G. Aldrich commands her, and performs his duties.

DR. Bailey and Mr. Orr Mackinaw, were passengers on Petoskey City, Sunday, on their wa Dr. Bailey has been spending months at the Rocky Mountains.

REV. Mr. Thrall has raised $200 for the express and stipulated purpose of completing the spire to the church, and the workmen are now it skyward. Tilden has plucky no mistake.

THE cook on the schooner Aldrich, now in this port, owns a ceiling interest in that vessel, besides in other vessels. Facey has charge of the Captain and sails, and laying up the vessel in a season.

MANAGER [illegible] on the [illegible] with [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] Evening [illegible] with [illegible] The schooner [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in port [illegible] past.

THE Presbyterian Church recent sold probably to be used as a Lake Charlevoix excels all the of places in point of natural beauty sacrifices for pleasure, but her modest unpretentiousness can't cope the managed businesses, the rich companies and the larger towns his is the reason that the prizes all captured by those northern pirs

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—Pure bred Buff Cochin eggs for sale from prize fowls N. Y. State Fair. Also White Leghorn and Black Bandoung's, warranted pure (Fullerton's strain (Ontario) $2.00 per setting, (15 eggs). A. R. UPHAM. Charlevoix Mich.

The Michigan State Library now contains 53,000 volumes, besides pamphlets, maps and manuscripts, and is valued at $100,000.

Beans cultivated and planted right will produce from 20 to 25 bushel per acre. There is profit in a few acres at $1.50 to $2 per bushel.

BURNS TESTIMONY.—The Township Board have employed Joseph M Clark and S. S. Edmonds as bridge-tenders, their places of business being closely adjacent to the bridge. They receive $15 per month each.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A movement is on foot for getting up a grand union celebration in this village on July 4th. The co operation of sister villages is solicited. A mere extensive celebration than that of last year may be expected.

[illegible] a new sick [illegible] new [illegible] in ladies [illegible] [illegible] Fox, Rose & Buttars.

BURNHAM.—Capt. Sec. Day, and [illegible] returned to their home in the village on Friday. Mrs. See has had her eyes under the treatment of a scientific Occulist, and returns with those organs in much better condition.

THE war in Europe drags its slow length along. A battle has been fought in which the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded. They want you, Grant at the head of that Russian army, to make things a little livelier.

WOOD.—Shippers and vessel owners are somewhat "down in the mouth" over the stagnation in the wood market, —it being a hard matter to sell a cargo of wood in Chicago or Milwaukee for more than $4 per cord, and the prospects are not very encouraging for a rise.

IT is stated that the Episcopalians are about to look up a Ministerial resort. Now it is in order for our northern friends and their railroad allies to appoint a committee to watch the trains and head off the reverend gentemen, especially if they are inclined to look south of Petoskey for a resting place.

An endless variety of day goods, fancy goods, and notions, just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SINCE the expiration of the sewing machine patents, the Singer Company has reduced the price of its machines one half, and still there is a handsome profit for the manufacturers.

THE BURNHAM.—The oft recurring and troublesome question of what we shall do with our bridge is forced upon us this spring with redoubled perplexity. On Wednesday, a vessel passing through the superannuated old monument of foolishness which spans Pine River in this place, carried away one stanchion with its braces, causing a suspension of travel across it, and incurring a consid erable expense for its repair. It strikes us that the time has arrived for the people or corporation upon whom the duty properly devolves to take such action as shall stop this leak of public money. During the last season about $200 was expended in repairs on the thing, and now, the town has been compelled to employ one to tend it during the season, at a salary of $15 per month each. From the fact that a larger class of vessels are to trade here this season than ever before the danger to the bridge and to vessel property has correspondingly increased. If the fact is acknowledged that a bridge must be built sooner or later, and the other fact is also apparent that the interest on a bonded debt of $3,000 would hardly exceed our present expense in repairs on the present structure, why should not the matter receive immediate attention! Let us properly distinguish true and false economy.

HOUSE PLANTS, ETC.—We invite the inspection of our friends and neighbors to a choice collection of house plants at our residence, from the Greenhouse of John Suttle, located at Grand Rapids. We venture the assertion that for a new start a finer show of plants cannot be found anywhere for the prices as shown in the catalogue. We cannot see why people who love a pleasant home can be without a collection of house plants, when they can be secured at such low prices. Send for a catalogue to John Suttle, Florist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LAKE USE.—A very serious disaster to our lake marine occured on Monday night, 7th, on Lake Huron, and resulted in the total loss of a fine schooner, the capsizing of one of the finest steam barges on the lake, and the loss of at least two lives. The steam barge David W. Rust, bound up, coal laden, and the schooner Francis Berriman, collided when about 20 miles southeast of Thunday Bay. The blow given the Berriman was a terrible one, and she sank in 15 minutes in very deep water. It is known that two lives were lost, presumably men of the schooner's crew. Eight men were saved by the Rust. The latter craft is in a terribly shattered state, and barely succeeded in getting into east Tawas, where she is in a sinking condition. The last schooner was laden with 40,000 bushels of wheat, and the Rust was coal laden. The Francis Berriman was a splendid craft, and was valued, even in these hard times, at [illegible] $30,000, though she might have cost twice that amount.

A feverish thirst that refuses to be quenched by drinking water may be allayed in the following manner: Throw a slice of bread upon burning coal, and when it is all aflame throw it into a tumbler of water. This remedy has been tested and proved good.

It is said that Turkey wants to borrow money of England. Also that she won't get it

QUEEN VICTORIA has sent her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, to look after the Sea Canal.

THE war news continues to be of a contradictory nature. A little fighting has been done, and the reports lean either toward the Russian or Turk, according to the side from which the dispatch is sent.

MR. W J. Smith, of the firm of Shepard & Smith, has sold his interest to the drug business to A. B. Shepard. Hereafter the business will be run by A. B. Shepard. Mr. Smith has taken the position as clerk at the Occidental House—*Petoskey Democrat.*

RUSSIA has threatened that if England unites with Turkey a Russian army will invade India A collision has occured between the Turks and Greeks, and the latter are fast for war. The Russians have crossed the Danubeat Pottock and entered Dobrudscha, and also at Ibrail. An engagement was proceeding at Potback at last accounts.

President Hayes, in a recent interview, expressed himself as confident that his Southern policy will finally strengthen and redeem the Republican party, though it has been productive of some discords at the outset. Whatever may be said against his course, no one will question his sincerity or charge him with inconsistency. He has exhibited a strong practical adherence to his convictions, and endeavored without swerving to bring about a realization of his theories.

The *Ohio State Journal* comes to the defence of President Hayes, and says: "The man does not live who is more earnestly anxious for the welfare of the laydists of the South, white and black, than the President, and no man will do more or sacrifice more to promote that welfare."

The call for an extra session of Congress has finally been issued, the day for convening being fixed at October 15 This postponement of the extra session until October has taken the county somewhat by surprise. It seems that, upon careful examination into the affairs of various departments, it was ascertained that, without serious embarrassment, the machinery could be kept in motion until the date fixed.

Caleb Cushing is of the opinion that present extraordinary price of wheat is largely speculative and cannot be maintained. A considerable stock of grain is held up in European Granaries in anticipation of war; the present year's sowing of wheat is not much if less than that of former years su Russia

New Advertisements.

The Biddle,

DETROIT - - - MICH.

$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

☞ 25 Elegant Sample Rooms on First Floor. Decidedly the largest and finest house in the State. COM. P. HOWELL, Prop. (9-2) 71f.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 43, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS. (9-2) (6, 1-2)

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH. (4mis.)

BUY Butter Crackers,

That are manufactured by LEWIS & SYKES, Detroit. They are the best crackers in the market. You can order them through any WHOLESALE GROCER in Detroit. Give them a trial. (4ts.)

Valley City Greenhouse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Flowers and Plants.

At Very Low Rates.

Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas and all kinds of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express at Catalogue rates. Catalogues mailed free on application.

John Suttle.

Valley City Greenhouse.

NOTICE. U. S. S and Office, Traverse City, Mich; May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Sylvex er Minter against Egbert Carpenter, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7170, dated Oct. 19, 1875, upon the ne¼ sec 24, township 31 North, Range 7 West in Chevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment:

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 5, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred G. Hendry, against William N. Grosser, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3996, dated April 1st, 1874, upon the se¼ section 24, Township 32 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

ZELLS Popular Encyclopedia —AND— **Universal Dictionary.**

New and revised edition—In Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred. It contains 180,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. BALCH, Gen'l Agent, Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dells against Stewart V. Wasler for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5034, dated April 1, 1874 upon the southwest ¼ of section 34, Township 33, North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register, PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Isaac R. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5995, dated April 1, 1874, upon the northwest ¼ of Section 24, Township 33 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day o. August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register, PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured; but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of commplimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on tuesday day of March, A. D. 1877. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Philo Beers, late of said county deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Archibald Buttars, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Dennis Swanton, or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county of Manitou, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

ENGLISH INK for Printers, News, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO. And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of every description. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or both will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, SOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE!

We also keep good goods and sell at low cost Cash Prices. Strangers arriving in town soon find their way to our store; people living with us know how 'ds themselves

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix,—ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 23d day of April A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philo Beers, late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-third day of October, next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, and on Tuesday, the twenty third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Charlevoix, April 23, A. D. 1877,

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. April 16, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Silas Walton against Charles Race, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5073, dated Feb. 23, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of Section 26, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan, County of Manitou.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Manitou held at the Probate office in the village of St. James, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1877. Present, Charles H. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert Buchan, of Manitou deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Henry Wright, praying that a instrument in writing be used in this office purporting to be the last will and testament of said Robert Buchan, deceased, but to prove a duplicate for his last will, and that letters of administration with the will annexed be granted to Henry Wright Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law, of said deceased, and all others interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then and there to be holden, and show cause it any there be, why the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said County of Manitou, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

Trees! Trees!

People in this region who are desirous of getting

Fruit Trees,

can get them of the under signed, cheaper than the cheapest.

STEPHEN O SMITH.

March 13, 1877.

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here.

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix.

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is "Quick sales and small profits. Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 25th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good styl and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix. June 6,1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a gene.al stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well a to us, by a continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandize, at

LOWEST CASH RATES,

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

As regards soil and the wood timber.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W½ of sw¼ of section 24. 84
S½ of se¼ 27.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 34.
N. E. ¼ of 34.

Town 31 North of Range 7 West.

S½ se¼ of section 25.
W. ½ of sw¼ 29.
S. ½ of se¼ 29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 32.
N. ½ of 32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. ½ of ne¼ of section 9.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sw¼ of section 16.
S. ½ of se¼ " 16.
W. ½ of sw¼ " 16.

The last three descriptions, containing 200 acres, are within one half mile of Hayes Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc., address

1-15. AMOS FOX Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Bunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private and text books

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia Mich

Hards in Business Directory, $1 per line per qr.

Legal Advertisements at Statutetate.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which abound myriads of Speckled Trout Passage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

ash

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 4. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 22, 1877. Whole No., 419

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00	$1 75	$2 50	$4 00
2 "	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 00	5 00	8 00
3 "	1 75	2 50	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
1 col.	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 00	14 00	20 00
½ "	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
1 "	8 00	12 00	17 00	30 00	40 00	60 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per qr.

Legal Advertisements at Statutetate.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Conveyancer, &c.

A. J. BOLTON Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan

[illegible] Clerk, County Treasurer, Charlevoix Mich.

S. D. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

[illegible] Attorney at law, Traverse City, Mich.

I. MILO EATON, Justice of Peace of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Office corner of Court and the hotel on the Public Square at each session. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. E. FERRIGAN, County Clerk, and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

[illegible] Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Insurance Agency Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith in Charlevoix, does Horseshoeing and all kinds of repairing in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Graduate of Medicine, located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will give such attention to patients as the nature of their cases may require. 13tf

The Campbell House.

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in District and adjoining counties. Office in Chilson's block, Petoskey, Mich. 1-1y.

M. J. Stockman

HAIR OIL.

Castor Oil, ... 5 ; 2 oz
Alcohol, ... 2 1-2 "
Oil of Citronella, ... 1 2 dms
Oil of Bergamot, ... 1 2 "

This makes one of the finest oils for the hair now in use, and you can buy the goods of

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 297 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at Oddfellows Hall, in Bayside Block. Visiting brothers receive a fraternal welcome.

L. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 249 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. PERRY, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

Leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Baxter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain, on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month. If patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 1, 1877.

DR. SMITH,

Of Advance, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, or any disease of the throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 12 M.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 12 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 P. M. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Kinds constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

Local News.

THE tug Starke Brothers went to Little Traverse Sunday.

THE ladies cleared over $14 at their ice cream social on Thursday.

THE schooner Evening Star went out drawing seven feet six inches.

MR. Carpenter is to build a millinery store for his wife this spring.

BEN CAMPBELL returned from Beaver Island Harbor on Friday

SLOCUM has the frame of his new store up, and is rapidly enclosing it.

Regular communication of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. this evening

New prints, light dress prints, and shirting prints, at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

The propeller Fountain City arrived up Tuesday. The ever popular Capt Tillson still commands her.

THE Jennie Sutton went to Petoskey Saturday evening after a party of Indiana sportsmen.

THE Treasurer of the city of Grand Rapids is required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Cleveland tenders and the preacher's wife went to Mill Creek fishing Saturday, and returned each with a string of trout.

THE trout were out Saturday evening. Wines to that effect and that was to be expected for Saturday evening sure.

[illegible] Fox, Rose & Buttars' [illegible] Smith.

[illegible] sold to Capt. Henry Aldrich, [illegible] business of [illegible] Charlevoix. [illegible] Smith.

[illegible] sold to Capt. A. G. Aldrich, [illegible] business of [illegible] Charlevoix. [illegible] Smith.

THE cook on the schooner Aldrich, now in this port, owns a controlling interest in that vessel, besides shares in other vessels Fancy the cook dictating the Captain and all hands, and laying up the vessel in a mill season.

[illegible] Green left on Monday morning for Milwaukee [illegible] Mr. Green will [illegible] Detroit and Toledo [illegible] Traverse in port [illegible] morse.

THE Presbyterian Missionary [illegible] still probably be located at Round Lake. Charlevoix excels all the other places in point of natural beauty and facilities for pleasure, but her modesty and unpretentiousness can't cope with the moneyed influence of the railroad companies and the larger towns. This is the reason that the prizes are all captured by those northern pirates.

ROSE, Rose, Rose—Pure bred Buff Cochin eggs for sale from prize fowls N. Y. State Fair. Also White Leghorn and Black Humburg's, warranted pure (Fullerton's strain Ontario) $2 00 per setting, (13 eggs) A. R. URQUHART. Charlevoix Mich.

The Michigan State Library now contains 53,000 volumes, bushels pamphlets, maps and manuscripts, and is valued at $100,000.

Beans cultivated and planted right will produce from 20 to 25 bushel per acre. There is profit in a few acres at $1 50 to $2 per bushel.

BUDGET TESTIMONY.—The Township Board have employed Joseph M. Clark and S. S. Liscomb as bridgetenders, their places of business being closely adjacent to the bridge. They receive $15 per month each.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A movement is on foot for getting up a grand union celebration in this village on July 4th. The co-operation of sister villages is solicited. A more extensive celebration than that of last year may be expected.

[illegible] New Silk Strips, new [illegible] Fox, Rose & Buttars.

[illegible] Lyon Bay, [illegible] Sunday last [illegible] Mrs. Sterling [illegible] Mrs. Lyon. The [illegible] Mrs. Sterling [illegible] Mrs. Lyon [illegible] Mrs. Sterling [illegible] Mrs. Lyon [illegible] Mrs. Sterling [illegible] Mrs. Lyon

THE SENTINEL.

VILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

According to London dispatches of the 4th, the British Army and Navy were being placed on a war footing with great rapidity, in view of possible eventualities in the East.

The Servian Government has forbidden any of her subjects to leave the country without permission of the authorities.

The Turkish Government proclaimed the blockade of the whole of the Russian coast of the Black Sea, on the 6th.

The Porte has notified Roumania that, in consequence of the Russian Convention, its Agency at Constantinople would be suspended, but that Roumanians in Turkey would nevertheless enjoy the protection of Turkish laws.

On the 4th, the Porte suspended the Press law of 1865, and placed all newspapers altogether under administrative control.

According to dispatches of the 6th, the Russians had crossed the Danube in the vicinity of Sistatria and Rustchuk. The Russian forces in Asia were advancing toward Erzeroum in a semi-circle. In the west a battle of a heavy battle was momentarily expected. Between Rustchuk and Shumla, the Russians were steadily intrenching themselves.

The Russian Consul-General and staff, says an Alexandria dispatch of the 6th, had left Egypt.

Lord Derby's reply to the Russian Government appeared in full on the 6th. It plainly states that the British Government did not approve of the crossing of the Pruth by Russia.

The annexation of the Trans-Vaal Republic to the British Empire has been announced, and the British flag now waves at Pretoria.

A protest against England taking part in the war between Turkey and Russia, written by Thomas Carlyle, the distinguished author, appears in the London *Times*.

In the British Parliament, on the 7th, occurred an extraordinary debate. Gladstone, in arraigning the Government for its positive disloyalty, declared that neither British interests must, for the sake of humanity, give way. He was replied to by the Home Secretary, who, with great vacuity, defended the attitude of the Cabinet and its programme in regard to Eastern affairs. The debate was continued till the next day. The recent interest Lord Derby was considered throughout the continent, as a favorable telegram of the 7th, as a warlike document.

Turkey, according to a Constantinople telegram of the 6th, was endeavoring to secure the intervention of England granting in return for their assistance the cession of a harbor in Crete, which commands the Suez Canal, for a naval station.

At telegram from Vienna of the 7th says a body was had been determined on by the Roumanian Minister of Wales, from Rainfat, had been commenced by the Russians.

The Viceroy of Egypt has refused to further assist the Porte, by reason of the fact of the King of Abyssinia having declared war against him.

The Ville proclaiming a state of siege throughout Turkey has been approved by the Turkish Chamber of Deputies. To the Bulgarian general summary has been granted.

On the morning of the 7th, fireworks were displayed in Metz in honor of the Emperor's visit, and the roof of the cathedral was burned.

The failure of John Lee & Sons, Heaton, Ing., blanket manufacturers, is announced. Liabilities, $595,000.

The Gladstone resolutions were further debated in the British House of Commons, on the 8th, and the vote postponed to the 10th. On the 9th it was announced by the British Government that it was ready to embark 25,000 troops and 11,000 horses at any moment.

According to Vienna dispatches of the 8th, it was reported that the Russians were replaced at the late storming of Kars, after making two fruitless efforts to carry the citadel. Parisian advices of the same day, on the contrary, report that the garrison was about to surrender.

On the 9th, the London *Globe* published a Pera dispatch saying that the Russians had planted the Imperial standard on the Balkans and Erzeroum, and that the Turks had retreated upon the latter place. It was also rumored that the Turks had lost 14,000 men.

The Sultan, according to a Constantinople telegram of the 9th, had declined to proclaim a holy war.

Roumania, says a Bucharest special of the 9th, had decided to proclaim her independence and issue a declaration of war.

A fanatical uprising had, according to a St. Petersburg special of the 9th, taken place in the Tchetchenian country. The Russian troops dispersed one band of 3000 insurgents, with a loss of ninety-nine killed and 200 wounded. The Russian loss was small.

A special from Bucharest, of the 10th, says that Olteritza had been bombarded for four hours on that day. The Roumanians responded, silencing the guns and firing Turtukani, on the opposite side of the Danube.

The Russian Government, according to a Constantinople telegram of the 10th, in consequence of the Mussulman uprising, had declared the three Provinces of Caucasus in a state of siege.

Athens, says a dispatch of the 10th, has been formally sacked. The Turkish Minister, with the wife of a leading officer, to escape from office without rank or pay for two years.

A treaty between the Postoffice Departments of the United States and Italy, was signed by the President on the 6th.

At Glasgow, Ky., on the 8th, two churches, in which number the Methodists obtain twenty.

The London Bible Society has sent twenty thousand bibles to the Russian Army of the South.

—Books are furnished gratis to the children of the public schools of New York and Philadelphia.

—Boston school-teachers are so partisan that they object to the sharpening of slate pencils in school.

—In New Brunswick the most compelled public lectures receives a salary of $571, and the female teachers of $348.

—The State Teachers' Association of Iowa has resolved that political science should be taught in the public schools.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to pass a bill allowing pensions to ex-policemans ans after twenty years' service.

—It is expected that many Americans will attend the approaching Presbyterian meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has just sent out its first missionary, Sh. Dossou, who, with his wife, has gone to Hayti.

—The net increase in members in the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last year was 3,350.

—A society for systematic church extension has been formed by Episcopalians in and near Baltimore.

The *Sunday-School Times* gives the following as the Sunday-School statistics of Rutland: Schools, 800; teachers, 2,470; scholars, 75,000.

—A Board of Education in the state of New York has been fixed six cents a quarter cents for excluding from school a boy who wouldn't "speak pieces."

The Baptist Missionary Union reports its receipts for the year at $459,749, against $485,677 last year. The debt of the Union has been increased by $17,225, amounting to $47,361.

—The *Jewish Messenger* says that it has been impossible to collect the statistics of the Jews in this country. Their number has been variously estimated from 250,000 to 1,000,000, of whom 50,000 to 75,000 are in New York.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a denomination not much heard of in the East. Its field lying principally in Kentucky and Tennessee. It consists of 1,259 ministers and about 2,000 congregations, with 180,000 communicants. Its church property is valued at $12,250,000, and it contributed, last year, $350,000 to benevolent objects.

DOMESTIC.

On the 4th, the State Department at Washington received from our Minister to Mexico official information of the release of the American Consul at Acapulco, and Secretary Evarts has instructed the Minister to enter a formal protest and demand from the Government of Mexico an apology and full reparation for the outrage.

From March 1, 1869, to April 30, 1877, the decrease of the debt of the United States was $435,104,642.

On the 29th ult., the boiler of the steamship Sidonian burst, during her trip, killing the Captain, the engineer, two firemen and a trimmer. The cook was wounded.

Gen. H. Tinney, the defaulting and fugacious clerk to Post-Inspector Spaulding of San Francisco, has, after an absence of eighteen months, voluntarily returned and surrendered himself to the authorities.

According to dispatches of the 6th, the Tennessee Legislature had adopted a series of Resolutions denouncing the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the Church accused of smothering the Mountain Meadows massacre. They had determined to resist any movement against Brigham and Heber, the Russians were strongly intrenching themselves.

The Russian Consul-General and staff, says an Alexandria dispatch of the 6th, had left Egypt.

Lord Derby's reply to the Russian Government appeared in full on the 6th. It plainly states that the British Government did not approve of the crossing of the Pruth by Russia.

The annexation of the Trans-Vaal Republic to the British Empire has been announced, and the British flag now waves at Pretoria.

A protest against England taking part in the war between Turkey and Russia, written by Thomas Carlyle, the distinguished author, appears in the London *Times*.

In the British Parliament, on the 7th, occurred an extraordinary debate. Gladstone, in arraigning the Government for its positive disloyalty, declared that neither British interests must, for the sake of humanity, give way. He was replied to by the Home Secretary, who, with great vacuity, defended the attitude of the Cabinet and its programme in regard to Eastern affairs. The debate was continued till the next day. The recent interest Lord Derby was considered throughout the continent, as a favorable telegram of the 7th, as a warlike document.

Turkey, according to a Constantinople telegram of the 6th, was endeavoring to secure the intervention of England granting in return for their assistance the cession of a harbor in Crete, which commands the Suez Canal, for a naval station.

At telegram from Vienna of the 7th says a body was had been determined on by the Roumanian Minister of Wales, from Rainfat, had been commenced by the Russians.

The Viceroy of Egypt has refused to further assist the Porte, by reason of the fact of the King of Abyssinia having declared war against him.

The Ville proclaiming a state of siege throughout Turkey has been approved by the Turkish Chamber of Deputies. To the Bulgarian general summary has been granted.

On the morning of the 7th, fireworks were displayed in Metz in honor of the Emperor's visit, and the roof of the cathedral was burned.

The failure of John Lee & Sons, Heaton, Ing., blanket manufacturers, is announced. Liabilities, $595,000.

The Gladstone resolutions were further debated in the British House of Commons, on the 8th, and the vote postponed to the 10th. On the 9th it was announced by the British Government that it was ready to embark 25,000 troops and 11,000 horses at any moment.

According to Vienna dispatches of the 8th, it was reported that the Russians were replaced at the late storming of Kars, after making two fruitless efforts to carry the citadel. Parisian advices of the same day, on the contrary, report that the garrison was about to surrender.

On the 9th, the London *Globe* published a Pera dispatch saying that the Russians had planted the Imperial standard on the Balkans and Erzeroum, and that the Turks had retreated upon the latter place. It was also rumored that the Turks had lost 14,000 men.

The Sultan, according to a Constantinople telegram of the 9th, had declined to proclaim a holy war.

Roumania, says a Bucharest special of the 9th, had decided to proclaim her independence and issue a declaration of war.

A fanatical uprising had, according to a St. Petersburg special of the 9th, taken place in the Tchetchenian country. The Russian troops dispersed one band of 3000 insurgents, with a loss of ninety-nine killed and 200 wounded. The Russian loss was small.

A special from Bucharest, of the 10th, says that Olteritza had been bombarded for four hours on that day. The Roumanians responded, silencing the guns and firing Turtukani, on the opposite side of the Danube.

The Russian Government, according to a Constantinople telegram of the 10th, in consequence of the Mussulman uprising, had declared the three Provinces of Caucasus in a state of siege.

Athens, says a dispatch of the 10th, has been formally sacked. The Turkish Minister, with the wife of a leading officer, to escape from office without rank or pay for two years.

A treaty between the Postoffice Departments of the United States and Italy, was signed by the President on the 6th.

At Glasgow, Ky., on the 8th, two churches, in which number the Methodists obtain twenty.

The London Bible Society has sent twenty thousand bibles to the Russian Army of the South.

—Books are furnished gratis to the children of the public schools of New York and Philadelphia.

—Boston school-teachers are so partisan that they object to the sharpening of slate pencils in school.

—In New Brunswick the most compelled public lectures receives a salary of $571, and the female teachers of $348.

—The State Teachers' Association of Iowa has resolved that political science should be taught in the public schools.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to pass a bill allowing pensions to ex-policemans ans after twenty years' service.

—It is expected that many Americans will attend the approaching Presbyterian meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has just sent out its first missionary, Sh. Dossou, who, with his wife, has gone to Hayti.

—The net increase in members in the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last year was 3,350.

—A society for systematic church extension has been formed by Episcopalians in and near Baltimore.

The *Sunday-School Times* gives the following as the Sunday-School statistics of Rutland: Schools, 800; teachers, 2,470; scholars, 75,000.

—A Board of Education in the state of New York has been fixed six cents a quarter cents for excluding from school a boy who wouldn't "speak pieces."

The Baptist Missionary Union reports its receipts for the year at $459,749, against $485,677 last year. The debt of the Union has been increased by $17,225, amounting to $47,361.

—The *Jewish Messenger* says that it has been impossible to collect the statistics of the Jews in this country. Their number has been variously estimated from 250,000 to 1,000,000, of whom 50,000 to 75,000 are in New York.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a denomination not much heard of in the East. Its field lying principally in Kentucky and Tennessee. It consists of 1,259 ministers and about 2,000 congregations, with 180,000 communicants. Its church property is valued at $12,250,000, and it contributed, last year, $350,000 to benevolent objects.

POLITICAL.

On the 5th, the following proclamation of the President was issued, convening Congress on the 15th of October next.

Whereas, the final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress without making the usual appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution to convene the Houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting; now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1877, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

(Signed) R. B. Hayes.

By the President:

William M. Evarts, Secretary of State.

A bill authorizing the election of women to school offices, passed by the New York Legislature, was vetoed by the Governor, on the 8th.

The 10th was observed throughout Louisiana, in response to the proclamation of Gov. Nicholls, as a day of thanksgiving and praise for the settlement of the difficulties.

Senator Blaine, on the evening of the 10th, received the following dispatch from exGov. Dunkard, of Kentucky:

"The overthrow of the lawful State Government was appropriately celebrated today. Detachments of the Army and Navy of the United States participated with the White League of Louisiana and Louisiana in this celebration of Democratic success. Did peace justice require that the banners of the achievement should be thus equally divided? In the election of the Commission, the gray accorded the post of honor to the blue, and seized nothing. The Custom House and Postoffice closed in admiration of the deed. It is probable that United States interference will not be required hereafter.

"S. B. Packard."

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The number of scholars attending schools in New Brunswick in 1876 was 19,980.

Spurgeon says he considers it his duty to fill his pulpit and let his people fill the church.

—The City of Indianapolis has fifty churches, in which number the Methodists obtain twenty.

The London Bible Society has sent twenty thousand bibles to the Russian Army of the South.

—Books are furnished gratis to the children of the public schools of New York and Philadelphia.

—Boston school-teachers are so partisan that they object to the sharpening of slate pencils in school.

—In New Brunswick the most compelled public lectures receives a salary of $571, and the female teachers of $348.

—The State Teachers' Association of Iowa has resolved that political science should be taught in the public schools.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to pass a bill allowing pensions to ex-policemans ans after twenty years' service.

—It is expected that many Americans will attend the approaching Presbyterian meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has just sent out its first missionary, Sh. Dossou, who, with his wife, has gone to Hayti.

—The net increase in members in the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last year was 3,350.

—A society for systematic church extension has been formed by Episcopalians in and near Baltimore.

The *Sunday-School Times* gives the following as the Sunday-School statistics of Rutland: Schools, 800; teachers, 2,470; scholars, 75,000.

—A Board of Education in the state of New York has been fixed six cents a quarter cents for excluding from school a boy who wouldn't "speak pieces."

The Baptist Missionary Union reports its receipts for the year at $459,749, against $485,677 last year. The debt of the Union has been increased by $17,225, amounting to $47,361.

—The *Jewish Messenger* says that it has been impossible to collect the statistics of the Jews in this country. Their number has been variously estimated from 250,000 to 1,000,000, of whom 50,000 to 75,000 are in New York.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a denomination not much heard of in the East. Its field lying principally in Kentucky and Tennessee. It consists of 1,259 ministers and about 2,000 congregations, with 180,000 communicants. Its church property is valued at $12,250,000, and it contributed, last year, $350,000 to benevolent objects.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The Regents of the University having decided that the Seniors cannot have dancing at their social reception, held in the University Hall the evening before Commencement, the Seniors have decided to hold no reception and furnish no music for Commencement-day, as heretofore.

In 1876 East Saginaw lost 219 inhabitants and gained 497.

A Quincy man, who found $450 worth of lumber which floated ashore, the other day, was rash enough to advertise it in a Bay City paper. Such a thing never happened before in that county, they say.

Snow fell to the depth of an inch at Grand Rapids, on the 30th ult.

Several suits have been commenced at Grand Rapids against unfortunate Michigan stockholders of the defunct Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago.

Some excitement was caused in East Saginaw, on the 3d, by the rumor that Will E. Hobbie Teller of the First National Bank, had absconded with some of the bank's money. He disappeared on the 30th ult., and up to the 3d had not been heard from. His home was a pleasant one and his character excellent—circumstances which tended to discourage the theory of crime. The bank officers deny that there has been a defalcation, although slight irregularities have been discovered. Mr. Hobbie's father says that his son has been subjected to periods of mental derangement, and attributes his disappearance to this cause.

Jesse A. Burdick, who had resided in East Saginaw for nearly twenty years previous, died in San Francisco on the 1st. The property left by him will, it is said, of the romantic account of his daughter Jennie's love affair with Isaac Iskander, of the Russian navy, which terminated in marriage, a few weeks since.

The Michigan State Arbuster Verein will meet at Saginaw City on Tuesday, June 12.

Saloon licenses must be paid up during May, and the "Red Ribbon" means makes it come like pulling teeth.

The residence of Dr. Jenner, of Detroit, was recently entered by burglars and robbed of jewelry and plate, worth $150.

A fire days ago the Detroit postmaster was robbed of a quantity of clothing belonging to small-pox victims. The citizens fear that the goods may have been disposed of at one or more of the numerous second-hand shops in the city, and are looking for a new outbreak of the pestilence.

John Baker, the Detroit commission merchant, recently arrested for obtaining money on false pretenses, pleaded to have been fraudulent, has been discharged.

A short time ago, a couple of genteel looking fellows visited their city, and, after putting up at the best hotels, commenced selling spun ladies in various portions of the city, offering for sale what they claimed to be very fine fancy silver-plated knives. They represented the goods as having an English manufacturer and sell them at the rate of three dollars per dozen. They succeeded in disposing of a large quantity of those knives in that city. The other day a lady who had purchased a dozen of them called upon dealers and asked their opinion as to their intrinsic value. A knife was "stripped" and it was found that the composition with which it was plated consisted but two grains of silver, south about one cent.

The corner-stone of Orange Hunter, at Hunter Lake was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st.

The amount of salt inspected in the State during April was 126,044 barrels, which is a larger amount than was made during the last four months of last year.

Hoffman burglarized the residence of Luke Wallace, at Bay City, on the night of the 5th. Cash to the amount of $2.50 and a quantity of jewelry were the net results.

Detroit is the seventh city in the Union in respect to the quantity of mail matter distributed, and the eighteenth in point of population.

On the evening of the 9th, at Marquette, a daughter of John McMenamin, was burned in a shocking manner by her clothes catching on me from a pile of burning rubbish. She lingered in great agony until about midnight, when soon relieved her from her suffering. She was about seven years of age.

The shoe-case manufactory of J. Phillips & Bro., at Niles, and the adjoining sash-door factory of D. M. Ferry & Co., were burned on the night of the 8th, involving a loss of $25,000, of which $16,000 was covered by insurance.

Wm. B. Moran's room, in Detroit, was entered by an enterprising burglar the other night, and robbed of $1,081.92. The burglar was subsequently arrested and the money recovered.

Under a recent order of the President, the Grand Rapids Pension Agency has been consolidated with the Agency at Detroit.

At the first election in the new City of East Saginaw, on the 5th, the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 300. The First and Third Wards and the Republicans here Second. On the city ticket the Republicans had elected Wm. Jennison, Superintendent of Schools. Thompson, School Inspector. The Democrats elected Vanliew, Recorder, Treasurer.

The building at East Saginaw, owned by A. B. Bloomer, and occupied by Ingleharth Bros., grocers, was burned on the night of the 7th. Loss, $3,500.

A house at Midland, occupied by W. H. H. Smith, was burned early on the morning of the 8th. The family barely escaped with their lives, losing everything except night-clothes. Loss, $2,000.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, taste, per cental, $1.00@1.50; Butter, per lb, 16@17c; Cheese, per lb, 11@12c; Oats, per bu, 37@39c; Flour, White Winter, $6.50@7.75; Spring, $6.00@6.50; Rye, $6.00@6.50; Cattle, per cental, $4.50@5.75; Hogs, $5.00@5.25; Sheep, $4.50@5.37½; Oats—Mixed, per bu, 47@48c; Rye, per bu, 87@88c; Wheat—White, $1.20@1.21; Amber, $1.20@1.00.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate—A large portion of the day was spent on the 3d, in Committee of the Whole, on the bill to protect fish and muskrats. . . . Bills passed—authorizing the appointment of a stenographer for the Kent County Circuit Court; the Liquor Tax bill.

House—A concurrent resolution was offered appropriating $2,930 for purchasing seed for the Emmett County homesteaders. . . . The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Electoral bill and refused to recede from its amendments to the Senate Railroad bill. . . . The bill requiring telegraph companies to deliver messages in cities of 7,500 inhabitants free of cost was defeated. . . . The bill appropriating money for the contingent expenses of the House of Correction passed.

Senate—On the 4th, a bill was introduced to repeal the one-twentieth-of-a-mill tax levied for the support of the University. It was ordered printed, after a somewhat serious debate. . . . The vote on the House liquor-Tax bill was reconsidered, and, as amended, striking out the licenses tax, voted down. . . . A bill passed to amend Sec. 2,768, of the Laws of 1871, relative to the encouragement of agriculture, etc.

House—The University Appropriation bill was made the special order for the 8th. . . . Bills passed—making appropriations for the expenses of the Legislature; providing for the law in relation to the government and discipline of the State Prison; to regulate and govern the State Home and Training School; providing for the punishment of those aiding prisoners to escape from the State Prison; for the punishment of criminal offenses committed by prisoners; relative to insane convicts in the State Prison. . . . A joint resolution passed appropriating $6,500 for the Centennial Exhibition at the Michigan State Centennial Board of Managers.

Senate—A morning session only was held on the 5th. . . . A message was received from the Governor announcing the approval of sundry bills. . . . A bill passed relative to the creation of a sinking fund for certain penal institutions. . . . Bills passed to third reading—to provide for the appointment of an official fire-insurance companies; requiring the Auditor-General to credit to Midland and Mecosta Counties all moneys charged to said counties on account of detaching the unorganized County of Clare. . . . Adjourned until the evening of the 7th.

House—A large portion of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole. . . . A message was received from the Governor announcing the signature and approval of sundry bills. . . . Adjourned until the morning of the 7th.

Senate—Met on the morning of the 7th, pursuant to adjournment, but transacted no business of importance, and adjourned sine die.

House—The whole of the morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

Senate—On the 8th, the House resolution to amend the Constitution by making stockholders in corporations liable for corporation debts, was made the special order for next Wednesday morning. The following concurrent resolution was accepted, requesting the several Boards of Control having charge of the State Institutions thereunder to reduce all salaries over $1,500 per annum 10 per cent., and all salaries over $1,000 10 per cent. . . . A House joint resolution was passed requiring the Auditor General to credit Midland and Mecosta Counties with a certain sum, and debiting Clare County with the same. . . . A bill was offered to amend the law relative to the assessment and taxation of real estate in cities. . . . The bill to repeal the University tax failed.

House—Bills passed, providing compensation for persons imprisoned by mistake; punishing punishment for persons destroying bill posters, boards, posters, etc.; fixing the fees to Justice's courts in favor of prevailing parties in civil cases; appropriating $4,000 for improving the new Capitol grounds and furnishing the legislative halls; appropriating $25,000 for furnishing the new State Capitol, defeating Charlevoix County from the Eleventh Judicial Circuit and adding the same to the Thirteenth; providing for the appointment of a second clerk in the Upper Peninsula stamping mills on account of their damaging or stowing, providing for the organization of county-to-animal societies; appropriating $18,000 for furnishing and finishing the Pioneer Archives; to remove the School of Mines in the University of Michigan to some point upon the Upper Peninsula, and making appropriations for the maintenance of the same; to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to publish portions of the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association; to repeal the general law relative to the inventory and collection of the personal property; making appropriations for the maintenance of patients at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and for certain repairs, renewals and additions, to and in the same; relative to the duties of overseers

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, May 18, 1877

Presumably for the purpose of creating a reaction of public feeling in their favor at a moment when their case might be ripe for agitation, as well as to demonstrate to the rural man their dignity and importance the canine aristocracy have this week been in Congress assembled. The place of meeting was Gilmore's Garden, and the full title of the assemblage, The First Annual ew York Beach Show of Dogs. It is rather curious to note how surely persecution engenders sympathy. Two months ago it did not seem as though there was a soul in town except Mr. Bergh who could be called a friend of the dog. The annihilation of the whole tribe seemed to be demanded, and blood-thirsty ordinances were proposed for its repression. No sooner, however, did the dog law pass, prescribing collar, license, muzzle and a four foot string for leading in the street, or else instant death, than the tide seemed to turn and curious began to hear less about "the useless and dangerous nuisance," and more about "man's faithful friend." To cap the climax the Westminster Kennel Club got up the show just closed, and then the revulsion was complete.

The collection of dogs contained about twelve hundred animals, comprising pretty near every known variety from the giant Ulm and St. Bernard breeds down to the tiny black and tan weighing a pound or two and so "fancy bred," technically speaking, as to be almost hairless and constantly shivering. Hunting dogs were naturally most largely represented and included most of the valuable animals. Many of these were ticketed $1,000 a few $5,000 one or two $10,000, and upon one deerhound bred in Queen Victoria's kennels was fixed the astounding price of 10,000 pounds sterling, or $50,000 in gold. It is calculated to engender respect in the Leinster to interview dogs who represent in their own shaggy persons more money than most of us are likely to ever get hold of; but so far as my experience goes, these canine princes are just as affable and even demonstrative in their treatment of visitors as though they couldn't raise money enough to pay a lyceum fee and keep out of the dog catcher's hands.

The exhibition was a success financially, and still more so in point of interest. Between two and three thousand dollars were given as prizes in the shape of money, silver cups, guns, etc., and something of a balance will be turned over to Mr. Bergh, who intends to use it in carrying out his long cherished plan for a home for sick and homeless dogs. The attendance was a jam from beginning to end, and its decidedly high-toned character forebodes an increase in the dog fever, which has already become epidemic among our upper ten.

The show had many ludicrous features, but nothing funnier than an episode on Tuesday afternoon when the above named benevolent gentleman tried to make a speech to the company assembled. Of course, the numerous pups who either didn't like their temporary quarters or whose feelings were hurt by their masters' desertion gave constant vent to their woes in a deafening chorus of howls and yelps. When Mr. Bergh opened his mouth to speak the Pandemonium of sound swelled up with ten-fold violence. He tried to go on with his speech but the clamor of his ungrateful constituents reduced his rhetoric to dumb show. Three or four times a lull in the tumult encouraged him to proceed, when as though by a preconcerted arrangement the dogs would belch forth volumes of complaint. The President of the Society for the Protection, etc., looked very mad, and at last, amid the shouts and applause of the audience, backed down and cut darting a parting glance at his noisy tormentors which threatened vague horrors.

Our long talked of Carnival is at hand at last. A carnival in the middle of May, after Lent is past and forgotten, might well seem an anomaly to the original maskers of the old world, whose softer climate allows it to come in its proper place, just before the long season of fasting and prayer. It is a good deal more sensible, however, for us in this latitude to have the festival, which in spite of its spurious origin is celebrated only for itself, at a season when processions and outdoor fun generally don't have to be smothered in overcoats. This first New York carnival is to be something of a rival of the southern cities, being ushered by a chosen king, whose burlesque proclamation, printed on mammoth illuminated posters, ornaments our street corners and hotels. The programme includes immense processions both day and evening, the festivities culminating in a grand masked ball at night at Gilmore's Garden, which will be floored over for the purpose at a cost of $2,500. From this ball I presume no New York clerk who can raise $5 for a ticket will permit himself to be absent. On the whole the affair promises to be a success of its kind, and next week I shall be able to say how well these promises were fulfilled.

The mania for hunting up Capt. Kidd's buried money has not yet expired. A society has been formed in a neighboring coast town called the Society for Unearthing Hidden Treasure, which all who are in a hurry to get rich and are too lazy to work are cordially invited to join. This worthy corporation has just been thrown into a flutter by a letter from a Brooklyn man who knows where there is a big nest of gold and jewels buried on Long Island. What removes all doubt as to the genuineness of this discovery is the fact that the disinterested writer wants them to send him $1,500 to pay the cost of digging up the box. They do say that the fools are not all dead yet.

Mr. John T. Daly, an old an prominent New Yorker, a millionaire and the owner of the Windsor Hotel, which is the finest in the city, has added one more proof of the prevailing suicide epidemic by mysteriously disappearing from his accustomed haunts, and after a days walking on Long Island, hanging himself in a lonely and deserted barn, where his body was accidentally discovered.

There is rejoicing at the Aquarium over the temporary return of the prodigal sailed Japanese fish "No No" for which its owners refused Mr. Coup's offer of $2,000 cash, but which they have consented to loan to the institution. It may be remembered that I described this finny wonder in a previous letter. The successful importation of this beautiful fish is entirely due to the enterprise of Messrs. Martin Gillet & Co., an old established tea house, who in their endeavors to introduce into the United States Ile No ten (an uncolored tea in papers, such as the Chinese themselves drink) have made many trips to the East, and taking advantage of their opportunities, have at various times collected and distributed many rare natural curiosities.

Booth's Theater is again open under the management of Messrs. Bignell and Tillotson for a gala season. The opening piece is the old favorite Black Eyed Susan, in which Rignold has achieved some of his most brilliant conquests. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Miss Neilson is playing simultaneous to full houses.

Ole Bull has given his last farewell concert and started for Europe. Paul de Chaillu, the African explorer, friend of Livingston and Stanley, has been lecturing to the news-boys at their lions. It was amusing to see the little gamins, whose chief delight is to devour the highly spiced stories of boys' papers and yellow covered literature generally, fairly hanging upon the lips of the entertaining little traveler, who was able to draw from his own experience tales of adventure thrilling enough to satisfy the most inveterate little lover of blood and thunder in his audience.

At the Union Square a new dramatization from Nicholas Nickleby entitled "Smike" has commenced what promises to be a successful run. Bijou Heron, the pretty and talented little daughter of Matilda Heron sustains the title role.

RADIX.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. Now paths marked out to Health by that plainest of all books, DOES YOUR ARE MEDICAL Common Sense, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Hosts and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are shocking to the rich, and blessedly comforting to those who are intimate enough to escape disease. Is guards the reader against the plethora of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already captured. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. It's author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character, hence his ability to write practical matter for the invalid reader. His consultations are FREE to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. You, reader, are at liberty to correspond the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him, and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by inclosing only 3 postage stamps, and writing to Dr. F. We wish to impress you in both the doctor and his important book. The Book itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.50 for the standard edition. Cheap popular editions, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and original ideas." Gen. Grant says: "I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says: "I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Costumes table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY, also by Dr. Foote. Cheap edition. Price in 1 vols. in 1, neatly bound, for in 3 separate vols. at $3 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Costumes table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore lost sight and give spectacles, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "CONSUMPTION AND CURE FOR ITS VICTIMS" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Pulmonic Hosts. "PHRENOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT OF HUMANITY," tells us to be subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest properties regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A new Pamphlet, revealing interesting information concerning the Prevention of Consumption. "NERVE FOUNDER," or Sexual Weakness with evidence of its curability, "Cause, its cause, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET" cause, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Drs. Foote, Sen. and Jr. $1 per year with premiums. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Five Publications, viz.: "*Orgasmus Addeo to the sick*," abroad as well as at home; a circular of value to the sick; "*Discovery of Dr. Foote's Secret*"; a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. —send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and your mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These hand-Books are not to be found in private trash-heaps, but are intended for general circulation. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH SEXES. FOR EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N.Y.P.Co., Bedford, Mass.

LADIES' HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; their Cause and Cure.

FLINT
GOLD and SILVER
ELECTRO
PLATING WORKS,
FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warrant satisfaction. Watches and jewelry repaired, or sold, and to any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc. Also gilding vases, and other bronze ware and will gold when desired. All goods sent to us will receive care and attention in packing and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work for cash. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

Flint, Mich., Jan 1, 1876

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever &c Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Bronchitis, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when these doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "JESUS." BY CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.

MILES' NERVE & LIVER PILLS AND TONIC or HOLDER. DR. F. L. MILES & CO. ELKHART, IND.

WINTER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary
To Enumerate Articles;
WE SELL
What You Want,
But Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains to the Best

Farming Land

TERMS OF INDIVIDUALS FOR 1876 and 1877.

These lands are timbered with, beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 100,000 acres of the lands of the grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres
In Charlevoix County.

Prices at from $3 to $8 per acre, according to location and quality.

Sent for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Comm'r Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

LAW
AND
Real Estate Office
OF
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes, and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.
1161y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS,
STORE FRONTS
Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts
A assortment of glazed and ungl
sash, sizes of doors

SEASONED
Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for shipment or sale. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

ENGLISH INK for Printers!
News, Book and Job Ink, of full warranty of superior quality. No change in color, Value of Ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Factory at London, England.
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 33 Barclay Street, New York.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region: and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolies

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates
DISEASE OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Biliuf and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FEARLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant,* and means of preventing and curing rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELLERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths*. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. H. GRITTENDEN, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, - - 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, May 18, 1877.

Presumably for the purpose of creating a tension of public feeling in their favor at a moment when their race is being made the subject of severe legislation, as well as to demonstrate to the tyrant man their dignity and importance the canine aristocracy have this week been in Congress assembled. The place of meeting was Gilmore's Garden, and the full title of the assemblage, The First Annual ew York Inside Show of Dogs. It is rather curious to note how surely persecution engenders sympathy. Two months ago it did not seem at though there was a soul in town except Mr. Bergh who could be called a friend of the dog. The annihilation of the whole tribe seemed to be demanded, and blood thirsty ordinances were proposed for its repression. No sooner, however, did the dog law pass, prescribing collar, license, muzzle and a four foot string for leading in the street, or else instant death, than the tide seemed to turn and one began to hear less about "the useless and dangerous nuisance," and more about "man's faithful friend." To cap the climax the Westminster Kennel Club got up the show just closed, and then the revulsion was complete.

The collection of dogs contained about twelve hundred animals, comprising pretty near every known variety from the giant Ulm and St. Bernard breeds down to the tiny black and tan weighing a pound or two and so "finely bred," technically speaking, as to be almost hairless and constantly shivering. Hunting dogs were naturally most largely represented and included most of the valuable animals. Many of these were ticketed $1,000 a few $5,000 one or two $10,000, and upon one deerhound bred in Queen Victoria's kennels was fixed the astounding price of 10,000 pounds sterling, or $50,000 in gold. It is calculated to engender respect in the beholder to interview dogs who represent in their own shaggy persons more money than most of us are likely to ever get hold of; but so far as my experience goes these canine princes are just as affable and even demonstrative in their treatment of visitors as though they couldn't raise money enough to pay a lycense tax and keep out of the dog catcher's hands.

The exhibition was a success financially, and still more so in point of interest. Between two and three thousand dollars were given as prizes in the shape of money, silver cups, guns, etc., and something of a balance will be turned over to Mr. Bergh, who intends to use it in carrying out his long cherished plan for a Home for sick and homeless dogs. The attendance was a jam from beginning to end, and its decidedly high-toned character forebodes an increase in the dog fever, which has already become epidemic among our upper ten.

The show had many ludicrous features, but nothing funnier than an episode on Tuesday afternoon when the above named benevolent gentleman tried to make a speech to the company assembled. Of course, the numerous pups who either didn't like their temporary quarters or whose feelings were hurt by their masters' desertion gave constant vent to their woes in a deafening chorus of howls and yelps. When Mr. Bergh opened his mouth to speak the Pandemonium of sound swelled up with ten fold violence. He tried to go on with his speech but the clamor of his ungrateful constituents reduced his rhetoric to dumb show. Three or four times a lull in the tumult encouraged him to proceed, when as though by a preconcerted arrangement the dogs would belch forth volume of complaint. The President of the Society for the Protection, etc., looked very mad, and at last, amid the shouts and applause of the audience, backed down and out casting a parting glance at his noisy tormentors which threatened vague horrors.

Our long talked of Carnival is at hand at last. A carnival in the middle of May, after Lent is past and forgotten, might well seem an anomaly to the original maskers of the old world, whose softer climate allows it to come in its proper place, just before the long season of fasting and prayer. It is a good deal more sensible, however, for us in this latitude to have the festival, which in spite of its symbolic origin is celebrated only for itself, at a season when processions and outdoor fun generally don't have to be smothered in overcoats. This is a New York carnival is to be inaugurated on that of the southern cities, being ushered in by a Comic Flag, whose burlesque proclamation, printed on mammoth illuminated posters, ornaments our street corners and hotels. The programme includes numerous processions both day and evening, the festivities culminating in a grand masked ball at night at Gilmore's Garden, which will be floored over for the purpose at a cost of $2,500. From this ball I presume no New York clerk who can raise $5 for a ticket will permit himself to be absent. On the whole the affair promises to be a success of its kind, and next week I shall be able to say how well these promises were fulfilled.

The mania for hunting up Capt. Kidd's buried money has not yet expired. A society has been formed in a neighboring coast town called the Society for Unearthing Hidden Treasure, which all who are in a hurry to get rich and are too lazy to work are cordially invited to join. This worthy corporation has just been thrown into a flutter by a letter from a Brooklyn man who knows where there is a big box of gold and jewels buried on Long Island. What removes all doubt as to the genuineness of this discovery is the fact that the disinterested writer wants them to send him $1,500 to pay the cost of digging up the box. They do say that the fools are not all dead yet.

Mr. John T. Daly, an old an prominent New Yorker, a millionaire and the owner of the Windsor Hotel, which is the finest in the city, has added one more proof of the prevailing suicide epidemic by mysteriously disappearing from his accustomed haunts, and after a days walking on Long Island, hanging himself in a lonely and deserted barn, where his body was accidentally discovered.

There is rejoicing at the Aquarium over the temporary return of the tropicfailed Japanese fish "Ito Now" for which its owners refused Mr. Coup's offer of $2,000 cash, but which they have consented to loan to the institution. It may be remembered that I described this funny wonder in a previous letter. The successful importation of this beautiful fish is entirely due to the enterprise of Messrs. Martin Gillett & Co., an old established tea house, who in their endeavors to introduce into the United States He-No tea (an uncolored tea in papers, such as the Chinese themselves drink) have made many trips to the East, and taking advantage of their opportunities, have at various times collected and distributed many rare natural curiosities.

Booth's Theater is again open under the management of Messrs. Rignold and Tillotson for a gala season. The opening piece is the old favorite Black Eyed Susan, in which Rignold has achieved some of his most brilliant conquests. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Miss Nelson is playing Shakespearean heroines to full houses.

Ole Bull has given his last farewell concert and started for Europe. Paul de Chaillu, the African explorer, rival of Livingston and Stanley, has been lecturing to the newsboys at their Home. It was amusing to see the little gamins, whose chief delight is to devour the highly spiced stories of boys' papers and yellow covered literature generally, fairly hanging upon the lips of the entertaining little traveler, who was able to draw from his own experiences tales of adventure thrilling enough to satisfy the most inveterate little lover of blood and thunder in his audience.

At the Union Square new dramatization from Nicholas Nickleby entitled "Squeers" has commenced what promises to be a successful run. Bijou Heron, the pretty and talented little daughter of Matilda Heron sustains the title role.

RADIX.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. Any sufferer can be enabled out to health by the publication of all books PLAIN Home Talk and Common Sense. Common Sense Talk on table of nearly 1,000 pages on original matter, as every one knows who has seen a copy. Health and long life made sure for the married and unmarried. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are directly to the point, and intensely entertaining to those who are sick enough to desire Cures. It points the reader against the robbers of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already cured. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. It's author, Dr. R. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character, hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are free to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. You, readers, are an expert to consider the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will be you good, by investing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. R. B. Foote. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.25 for the standard edition. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50.** Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes to author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and original ideas." Another says—"I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Outcents table free.

SCIENCE IN A STORY, also by Dr. R. Foote. 5 vols in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 5 separate vols, at $0 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD ETON MADE NEW" tells how to restore the sight and give spectacles, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already. "Kow Pint and other kow ven Rhymes" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rudimental Humor. "Physiological Interviews on Humanity" relates to the subject of having people born right. "Physiognomy" explains and gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperament, adaptation, &c., &c. A very Bold work, replete with incredible facts, concerning "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability, showing its causes, prevention and cure. Invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "Female Piety" shows prevention of Pain. Any one of the following Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double columns. Edited by Dr. Foote, and only $1 per year with premium. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Free Publications. "Gratuitous Advice to the Sick," adapted to call or at home; a circular of values to the sick. "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success"—a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address The Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every Woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These Hand-Books are not for private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all sufferers. BOTH SEXES, particularly those suffering from NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all sufferers. BOTH EITHER of the foregoing HAND BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

TRY THE WORLD RENOWNED REMEDIES FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. NERVOUS

GOLD and SILVER
ELECTRO
PLATING WORKS,
FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, casters, tea settings, flower vases, and other hollow ware and will send when desired. All goods sent to us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; others wise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted.

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

Flint, Mich., Jan 1, 1876

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever &c Every family should have a bott le of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhage, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents, sold by your Druggist.

GEO. W. CHOUTER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "JESUS."

MILES' NERVE AND BLOOD RESTORER and TONIC or HOLDEN'S S.W. Remedies Co.

WINTER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES
Bargains in the best
Farming Land

TERMS OF INDIVIDUALS FOR 1876 and 1877.

These lands are timbered with, beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State [illegible] for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold:

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of it, and even when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres
In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $3 to $9 per acre, according to location and quality.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,
News, Book and Job Inks of superior quality. No change in color for years of ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.
(Yonge and London, England).
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Hartley Street, New York.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished,

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Antrim, Charlevoix and Emmet counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake, and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1106y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND MOULDINGS BRACKETS
STORE FRONTS
Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a assortment of glazed and unglazed sash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED
Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for shipment and orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region: and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy
Which Eradicates
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for Diseases, Sores, Abrasions, and Roughness of the Skin, as a *deodorizer, disinfectant*, &c., and means of preventing and curing rheumatism and Gout; and as an Adjunct of the Toilet and the Bath, "Glenn's Sulphur Soap" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The Complexion is not only freed from Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a transparent delicacy and velvety softness through the clarifying and emollient action of this wholesome beautifier.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. Families and Travellers provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths*. Hundreds are restored, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the 3's cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

PATTERNS DOMESTIC

The Campaign in Asia.

According to the Turkish report, the Russians have advanced to the westward of Kars, and are intent on intercepting the communications between that fortress and Erzerum. The Turkish command sought to defeat this movement by sending troops from Kars to oppose the advancing Russians. An engagement ensued which proved indecisive. It is now apparent that the Russian armies are concentrating upon Erzerum, and will simply invest Kars until the greater fortress falls into their hands. The latter is crossed by four main roads. The most northern starts from Poti, the terminus of a railway from Tiflis. This road, after crossing the Turkish frontier, forks at Batoum, whence one branch runs along the coast to Trebizond, while the other goes direct to Erzerum. The second road crosses the frontier close to the Russian fortress of Ardahleh, and thence to Kars. The third is the direct road from Tiflis to Kars, crossing the frontier at the Russian fortress of Alexandropol. The fourth road leads from Erivan to Bayazid, thence to Erzerum. The Russians have begun their advance on the last-named road by capturing Bayazid. In 1828, Paskewitch only moved by the three southern routes; but the force at his command was no small in comparison to the army now launched against Turkey that the president is of no value at the present time.

Excepting of course Kars, there are no great barriers to the advance of the Russians on the roads leading to Erzerum. The army from Poti, turning off at Batum, would pass through the defiles to the Valley of the Djoruk without meeting a fortress. On issuing on into the plain of Erzerum they would find themselves ranked on either hand by the little fortresses of Ispir and Thortum. These, however, are over twelve miles apart, and Thortum could be masked and besieged by a small force while the main body marched out at each of its guns upon Erzerum. The road from Acoulzeh to Kars was used by the Russians in 1828–29. It is rough and is barred by the fortress of Ardahan. In 1828 this place surrendered without defense, but this was in the first feeling of depression consequent upon the fall of Acbalzich, after one of the most desperate defenses ever related in history. Ardahan is small but strong. Its defences are not, however, proof against the improved artillery with which the Russian army is supplied. On the short, level road which leads from Alexandropol to Kars there are no obstacles to the Russian advance. On the fourth road leading to Erzerum the fortress of Bayazid was the main barrier. Having captured this, the Russians could march direct to Erzerum the fortress of Bayazid was the main barrier. Having captured this, the Russians could march direct to Erzerum, or, if they preferred it, could follow the Persian frontier, and advance through Toprak Kaleh, or more probably it will march due west, pass the Dingel Dagh Mountains and the Eastern Euphrates, and then, turning north, come down upon the main road to Erzerum, in the rear of the Turkish army.

The invaders would thus have marched nearly all the line of frontier which Russia covets. Kars is a strong outpost. It repulsed invaders several times prior to the Russian attack in 1828, when it fell after a very short siege. In the Crimean war it fell again, but this time by a slow process of starvation. The garrison upon that occasion was a very strong one, almost as large as the besieging army, and the Turks have always maintained that it ought not to have been sent up in the rear, but ought to have fought in the open. The position of Kars as a fortress is faulty, except as covering a large intrenched camp. As a citadel only it is useless, as the country to its south is sufficiently level and open for an army to march past out of reach of its guns. There is another road through Kaghizman, twenty miles further south, and the position can be turned altogether by invading armies advancing either by the Djorik road or that by Ararat. If, however, it be well provisioned and used as an intrenched camp for a *corps d' armee*, it must be reduced by a garrison sufficient to leave an army can move forward either by the main or southern road. It is said that the fortifications have been increased and strengthened, and another famous siege may be looked for. Erzerum is strategically a far more important fortress than Kars. It blocks the main road and that coming up the Djorik Valley from the coast, and, in fact, bars the passage of any army coming to the northward of the Bingol Bagh range. It is fairly fortified, and it new redoubts have been thrown up on the sides from which it is to some extent commanded by modern artillery, it should make a long and stout resistance. It has, however, the disadvantage of being a large and populous city, being the Capital of Asia Minor. Food may be laid in by an active and energetic Governor for the use of a garrison for months, but it is scarcely possible for the inhabitants of a large city to do so. It is therefore, the Turkish army be routed in the field, it can scarcely be expected that Erzerum would be able to stand a lengthened siege.

Having considered the line of advance of the Russians, the line of defense which the Turks might occupy may be examined. The line most, of course, depend greatly upon the strength of their army. But, supposing them to have any proportion still to the invading force of the Russians, the position which they should take up appears clearly indicated by strategical consideration. A force of some 10,000 men, in addition to the garrison, should be encamped under the guns of Kars or Erzerum. The latter force should be destined to take up a fighting position on the approach of the Russian column from the Djorik, at a point where, aided by the guns of Thortum, it would check the advance of the enemy, and, if this were found impossible, fall back upon the Capital. The natives of the hill districts, aided by what irregulars may be disposable, should harass the column in its march up the Djorik defile, and should, after its passage, entirely cut its communication with the sea. The main Turkish Army should take part with its right and left resting upon the hills of the fortresses of Beli Musa and Getshevan, which are about twenty miles apart, and are about twenty miles to the south-east of Kars. In this position they could throw their whole force upon a column trying to pass south of Kars, with a view of advancing on Erzerum, they could march to their right and crush a column advancing through Toprak Kaleh, or strike on a back coming along the Kaghizman road. Upon the other hand, their own line of retreat to Erzerum, in case of defeat, would be open to them, while the pursuit would be checked by the guns of the fortresses, while they could be with difficulty attacked as long as Kars resisted, because the corps there would threaten the invader's communication and sally out upon him in case of defeat.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Joke Reversed.

A very good story is circulating among the men about town, at the expense of one of their number. The story is to the effect that two middle-aged gentlemen engaged, some nights ago, in dalliance with the fowl to such an extent that one or them, thinking himself a trifle less dazed than the other, conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to take the latter to an asylum whose inebriates sometimes are received, and leave him there under treatment. He called a hack, succeeded in getting his friend into it, informed a number of cronies who chanced to be present what the joke was, and, getting in with the other, was driven off. It was some distance to the asylum, and during the trip a change came over the condition of the two men in the carriage. The one whose head was tolerably clear when the trip began, became gradually confused under the influence of what he had taken, while the man who was most intoxicated in the beginning recovered consciousness rapidly. As he recovered and noticed the direction the carriage was taking, he, making, also, certain inquiries of the driver, he perceived the trick his friend was playing upon him. He resolved to reverse the thing. The practical joker was in a condition to be readily managed by the time the asylum was reached, and was conveyed within and handed over to those in charge, without difficulty and without protest on his part. It was explained that he would be left at the place until the excellent treatment practiced by the institution should restore him to sobriety. Then the carriage drove away and the unconscious subject was left to recover his senses. He awoke sober the next morning, and the real nature of the situation dawned upon him. He endeavored to leave, but couldn't, and remained unmarred for some time before he was relieved by his joking friend, who had come on first best. Such, at least, is the story.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Maternal Remembrance.

A lady was riding in her carriage among the mountains, when they came upon an old woman, with a funny little hood on her head and a staff to her hand, walking on alone. She was neat and clean, and her skin was soft and delicate, but her back was bent and she was barefoot.

The lady saw she was shoeless, and stopped her carriage.

"Here is some money," said the lady, in a tender tone.

"What for?" said the woman, looking up pleasantly.

"To buy shoes for your poor feet. Do you want a pair of shoes?"

The woman laughed a little low laugh, which seemed to come from a heart filled with simple, happy thoughts.

"Don't you want a pair of shoes?" asked the lady, a little hurt.

"I s'pose I do," said the woman; "but I didn't think of anybody's giving them to me."

"Take this bill, please, and buy you a pair," said the lady.

"God bless and reward you!" answered the woman, heartily.

The carriage drove on, and the lady sank back on her seat, with tears in her eyes.

"O!" said she, "I thought I saw my own mother in that dear old lady. She has just such a sweet face and pleasant voice. You don't know how I felt when I thought of thy mother, old and feeble, walking with sore feet over the rough rocky road."

If we all saw fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, in the poor, and in the cold, and the hungry, what a world this would soon be!—*Child's World.*

Transmitting Photographs by Telegraph.

A French *savant* has proposed some method by which a photograph may be transmitted from one place to another by the agency of the telegraphic wire; but we have not yet been able to learn anything of the means proposed to be adopted for securing so desirable an end.

We are, however, says the *British Journal of Photography*, in a position to give details of a method by which a photograph may be transmitted with the "speed of thought" to any part of the world with which the sender is placed in electrical communication. But this transmission is subject to compliance with certain modifications by which the original character of the picture, as a photograph, must be slightly altered, although this alteration does not necessarily any greater than that to which it has to be subjected before it meets the eye of the public as an engraving in any of our illustrated periodicals.

Rather more than twenty years since, Mr. F. C. Bakewell, the author of a treatise on "Electric Science" and other philosophical works, invented what he termed "the copying telegraph." By means of this system any one handwriting or drawing upon a sheet of paper prepared in the way we have indicated. It, too, like the former cylinder, must be pressed upon with a needle-point tracer, and, like the original, it must also be made to rotate at a certain velocity previously determined upon, and finally it, too, must be made to move slowly from end to end, so that the point shall pass over it in a continuous line or spiral. It only now remains that, all things being ready, the clock-work be started, when the former cutter will rotate under a point which is transmitting electricity subject to the interruptions caused by the letters of the message. As the point passes on from one letter to forming within a circuit and lateral direction at the same rate, it is evident that every touch of the tracer on the original communication will be rendered visible on the black paper at the other end of the wire, the only difference being that whereas the original communication is dark on a white ground, the message is received in light letters on a dark ground.

To transmit a photograph in accordance with the principle here laid down, it is first of all necessary that it be converted into lines. With our present knowledge of electrical communication, we must not expect the electric current to discriminate between thick and thin non-conductors; and until this has been achieved, if it ever will be, graduated tints must remain in abeyance. To convert a photograph —a portrait, for example—into lines, a print should be made on silver paper in the usual way, and this must be traced over with black ink, using a fine pen. When the tints have in this manner been translated into lines, the photograph is immersed in a diluted solution of bichloride of mercury in hydrochloric acid, by which the photographic image will disappear, leaving the pen-and-ink drawing only visible. If from this a negative be taken and a print in carbon be made upon a sheet of tinfoil, all the electrical conditions requisite for effecting the transmission of this drawing to any distance will have been complied with. The gelatin which forms the blacks, or lines, of the carbon print is a non-conductor; the base, on tinfoil, upon which the print has been developed, or to which it is permanently attached, is a conductor, and nothing else is required in order to effect the transmission of the picture in the manner we have described.

The accuracy of any likeness thus transmitted will depend upon two things: First, the fidelity with which the artist who is employed to make the pen-and-ink tracing effects his work; and, secondly, the adaptation of such means as will insure both cylinders the transmitting and receiving cylinder) rotating with a similar degree of speed—a matter involving no difficulty whatever.—*Scientific American.*

A Rat Conquers a Rattlesnake.

No one who has had experience with rats—and who has not?—need be told that, vermin as they are, they are not lacking in courage when cornered. But the most gifted fighter in a rat's fighting abilities would hardly think of pitting even the blackest and bravest of the Norway persuasion against a lively, pole-poisoned rattlesnake. True, the serpent is a slow-coach at best, and, so long as an opponent kept out of striking distance, nothing is to be feared. But, once he fastens a tang on any living creature, except it be a pig or a mangoose, that creature's days are popularly supposed to be numbered. As for rats and mice, they are food for even the subtlest of snakes, in the ordinary course of Nature, and even so innocent a monstrictor as the black snake makes no flurry in lunching on full-grown squirrels. There are exceptions to most rules, however, and within a small, wire-cloth, covered packing-box in the store of a prominent Boston manufacturing firm is now being exemplified one of the most curious of these exceptions. A short time since one of the members of the firm spent a few weeks hunting in Florida, and on his return he brought with him a monster rattlesnake—a gift of a friend. His acquaintanceship measured about five feet in length, and has a body the size of a man's arm, the white, yellow and brown of his rattlesnake livery being arranged in patches of various forms. The heavy triangular head, characteristic of venomous reptiles, has a stolid expression, and, in moments of excitement, the five rattles on his tail keep up an unpleasantly suggestive whirring. The snake, a present of rich richness and surprising length darts angrily from his turtle-like mouth. He is no sleepy, befuddled fellow, as may be readily imagined, but while awake and ready for an encounter of any kind. It was into the cage occupied by this snake that three days since a rather small-sized wharf-rat was introduced, in the expectation that the resident would form a meal for the stranger. The cylinding monster seemed to think so, too, for he darted at the unwilling visitor and caught him by the neck. The rat, who had hitherto been running around the cage to dodge out, gave a sharp squeal as he felt the serpent's fangs, and, twisting himself about, buried his teeth in the scaly side of his aggressor. The snake writhed, and twisted and rattled alarm notes of alarm as the rat kept his sharp incisors at work, and before the spectators could fairly comprehend what had happened, the little quadruped had shaken himself loose, and was hopping around the cage as unconcerned as a sheet of paper prepared in the way we have indicated. It, too, like the former cylinder, must be pressed upon with a needle-point tracer, and, like the original, it must also be made to rotate at a certain velocity previously determined upon, and finally it, too, must be made to move slowly from end to end, so that the point shall pass over it in a continuous line or spiral. It only now remains that, all things being ready, the clock-work be started, when the former cutter will rotate under a point which is transmitting electricity subject to the interruptions caused by the letters of the message. As the point passes on from one letter to forming within a circuit and lateral direction at the same rate, it is evident that every touch of the tracer on the original communication will be rendered visible on the black paper at the other end of the wire, the only difference being that whereas the original communication is dark on a white ground, the message is received in light letters on a dark ground.

To transmit a photograph in accordance with the principle here laid down, it is first of all necessary that it be converted into lines. With our present knowledge of electrical communication, we must not expect the electric current to discriminate between thick and thin non-conductors; and until this has been achieved, if it ever will be, graduated tints must remain in abeyance. To convert a photograph —a portrait, for example—into lines, a print should be made on silver paper in the usual way, and this must be traced over with black ink, using a fine pen. When the tints have in this manner been translated into lines, the photograph is immersed in a diluted solution of bichloride of mercury in hydrochloric acid, by which the photographic image will disappear, leaving the pen-and-ink drawing only visible. If from this a negative be taken and a print in carbon be made upon a sheet of tinfoil, all the electrical conditions requisite for effecting the transmission of this drawing to any distance will have been complied with. The gelatin which forms the blacks, or lines, of the carbon print is a non-conductor; the base, on tinfoil, upon which the print has been developed, or to which it is permanently attached, is a conductor, and nothing else is required in order to effect the transmission of the picture in the manner we have described.

The accuracy of any likeness thus transmitted will depend upon two things: First, the fidelity with which the artist who is employed to make the pen-and-ink tracing effects his work; and, secondly, the adaptation of such means as will insure both cylinders the transmitting and receiving cylinder) rotating with a similar degree of speed—a matter involving no difficulty whatever.—*Scientific American.*

A Correction by Ex-Senator Wade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.

The Leader to-morrow will contain the following from the Hon. B. F. Wade:

JEFFERSON, April 30, 1877.

To the Editor of the Leader:

In your issue of to-day are two articles relating to myself, copied from the New York *Tribune*. The first purports to come from Mr. Wael Lamon, of Washington, formerly Marshal of the District, uniting in substance that some time during Mr. Lincoln's Administration a conspiracy was formed by the Republicans in Congress opposed to his Administration to depose him from the Presidency, and to confer Mr. Fremont or myself in his place as Dictator, that a written memorandum of the compact was made at the time; that a copy of it was in the possession of Mr. Chase, and by him shown to Mr. Lincoln. The other article is a letter from a statement in all its parts as a willful and malignant falsehood, and if Mr. Ward Lamon ever made such a statement as is alleged to anyone, I pronounce him a liar. I saw Mr. Lamon in the House but one week, and had it related only to myself I should not have condescended to notice so silly a lie, but when I find that it has been respectable journals, and as it implicates many members of that brave old Congress that carried on the war triumphantly through the war, most of whom are in their graves, I thought such a scandal upon them should not be unnoticed.

Very respectfully yours, B. F. WADE.

Parson Brownlow on Himself.

I have been a laboring man all my life long, and have acted upon the Scriptural maxim of "earning my bread in the sweat of my brow. Though a Southern man in feeling and principle, I do not think it degrading to a man to labor; as the most Southern disunionists. Whether East or West, South or South, labor is the dignity of labor, and look for card to a day, not very far distant, when educated labor will be the salvation of the vast country. I am known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the "Fighting Parson," while I may say, without incurring the charge of egotism, that no man is more peaceable, as my neighbors will testify. Always easy, and always oppressed with security debts, few men in my section and of my limited means have given away more in the course of each year to charitable objects. I have never been arraigned in the church for improper conduct. I never played a card. I never was a profane swearer. I never drank a dram of liquor, until within a few years, when it was taken as a medicine. I never had a cigar or a chew of tobacco in my mouth. I never was in a ball-room, or at a dance, or attended a horse-race, and never witnessed their running save on the fair-grounds of my own county. I never married but one woman, and her I married. I am about six feet high, and have weighed as high as 175 pounds, when in health. My constitution as any man need desire. I have very few gray hairs in my head, and, although rather hard-favored than handsome for the last thirty years, and have a family of seven children.—*From an Autobiographical Sketch in 1862.*

Flogging a Negro to Cure Him of Rebelliousness.

The *Times*, of this city, after referring to the flogging of a negro preacher by Oglethorpe County, Ga., "to cure him of Republicanism," reprints the following paragraph from a newspaper published in that county: "Anthony Thurster, the negro preacher who was so severely whipped by a party of disguised men near Maxey's, recently, asks that we announce to his white friends that from now on he is done preaching for the present, and will devote himself entirely to his farm and family. He says he has received a call to preach at Lexington, Oglethorpe County, Ga., 'to cure him of Republicanism,'

George Eliot says that a war between Russia and Germany would be the most terrible war in Europe within living memory. Even that which is raging on the Danube and in the Caucasus, but of which that war will be the occasion, or rather the opportunity, Germany, he says is one vast camp. She is stronger than ever before and better fitted for war. This has been accomplished at the cost of the prosperity of the country. The design is to strike such a blow at France that all possibility of a war for revenge on Germany will be removed for at least a generation or two. In other words France is to be crushed. This has been impracticable so long as Russia remained at peace. Germany would have struck the blow before now had not the Czar by his firmness and decision decided that he would prevent it. Among the most urgent and persistent advisers and aiders of the war against Turkey has been the German ambassador at St. Petersburg. He has wrecked the Czar on Germany's absolute neutrality in any programme he might see fit to carry out. This was but a row to fit the back of that ally of France and make Germany free to operate upon France. If this is anything but vague guess work the commercial crisis in European history which is now coming to the front is but a modest and trivial prelude to the tragedy which is to be performed in the West.

H. W. Bellfield, the brilliant correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is a teetotaler. He says that during his travels in the South he is invited at least two times a year to "take a drink." He always kindly, but politely, begs to be excused, giving as his reason that he never indulges in spirituous or malt liquors and he receives in a very amusing manner the effect of this announcement upon the average Southern gentleman. First, he looked the correspondent's feet, then slowly raises his eyes, taking in by degrees his whole person until he reaches the top of his head. Then the eyes are slowly depressed until they settle again on the ground, when he steps back one pace, plants his hands on his hips, and, after a moment's pause, says, with a tone of great astonishment, "Well, I'll be damned!"

According to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, the Nebraska farmers have begun the domestication of the buffalo. The wild animals, when young, are intimidated among herds of the tame stock, only one or two at a time. Half-and-quarter breeds are found to be very hardy, and in the yield of milk the cow ranks of mixed stock give even more than the average good Scotch milk. The experiment promises well, as the character of the wild animals is imparted to the domestic stock.

In Congressman Speer of Georgia represents the Democratic party in that State is officially failing to please. He says the question of separating the Pea-nut has already started a split, and predicts that there will be serious trouble when an attempt is made to nominate a Governor next fall. It seems so far as to say that the supporters of the President will be lucky enough by that time to elect their candidate.

The Biddle,

DETROIT MICH.

$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

Finest Sample Room in Detroit. Every thing the latest and best house in the State. GEO. E. HOWELL, Prop. 516

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, WINES, CIGARS, CANNED FRUITS, FINE FLOUR.

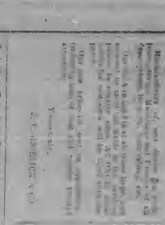
And all goods sold by grocers, 48 to 52 Woodbridge Avenue, Detroit.

Free We will pay the highest cash price in the world, for Coffee Bags. Wm. BEATTY, JAS. FITZSIMONS, J. A. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS. 1y12

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grelick & Co.

Traverse City - Mich.



Z. Ells'

Popular Encyclopedia

—OR—

Universal Dictionary,

Now and ever so continued by General Use.

The above is now completed in one large octavo volume of — so many pages, containing — so many illustrations, and — so many words, and strongly bound in a large variety of styles, and is for sale by booksellers generally throughout the country at the uniform price of $6 per copy.

H. B. FAIRE, Book Agent,

Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 2, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dodds against Lewis H. Lamberton for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,967, dated April 1, 1874, upon the n½ section 28, Township 31 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dodds against Lewis H. Lamberton for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,967, dated April 1, 1874, upon the n½ section 28, Township 31 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 31, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dodds against Lewis H. Lamberton for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,967, dated April 1, 1874, upon the n½ section 28, Township 31 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits and Domestically Sealed Goods.

141 & 143 Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(Study.)

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of invalids, who are not practical or experienced, that Hydrozone is not to be used by delicate ladies as pleasant as Lavender Salts or Cologne. Our experience, which is not confined to a few cases, but extends to thousands, has proved to our knowledge, in all the various forms of Liver Complaints in all its forms, such as Costiveness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness of the Head, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will prove its merits. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by

G. W. CROUTER.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dodds against Lewis H. Lamberton for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,967, dated April 1st, 1874, upon the n½ section 28, Township 31 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Walter or Minor Austin Egbert against Lewis H. Lamberton for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,967, dated April 1, 1874, upon the n½ section 28, Township 31 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

BOOTS and SHOES.

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, SOVEREIGN

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE

We keep good goods and sell at low prices. Strangers arriving in town will find it their interest to call at our store before purchasing elsewhere. Highest cash price paid for Butter and Eggs. Remember the place.

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., April 16, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter Dykgraaf and Lyter Compagner against Hendrik Kuiper and Cornelius Stek, both of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County, Michigan, in which it is alleged that the said Hendrik Kuiper has wholly failed to comply with the requirements of the law as to settlement and cultivation upon the Homestead Entry No. 3,187, dated Feb. 25, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of Section 23, North, Range 4 West, Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

BUY Butter Crackers,

That are manufactured by LEWIS & SYKES, Detroit. They go to Lake Michigan in every vessel that clears in Detroit. Give them a trial. (48tf)

Valley City Greenhouse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Flowers and Plants at Very Low Rates.

Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas and all kinds of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express at Catalogue rates. Catalogue mailed free on application.

John Suttle.

Valley City Greenhouse.

Trees! Trees!

People in this region who are desirous of setting

Fruit Trees,

Can get them of the undersigned, cheaper than the cheapest.

STEPHEN B. SMITH.

March 13, 1877.

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here,

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix,

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 25th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a general stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here, we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well as to US, by a continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandise, at

LOWEST CASH RATES.

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST-QUALITY

As to soil and timber.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ of sec. 1 of section 24, 80 acres
S½ of sec. 25, 80 "
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec. 26, 96 "
S. E. ¼ of sec. 26, 160 "

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E½ of sec. 1 of section 25, 80 acres
W ½ of sec. 1 of section 29, 80 "
E. ½ of sec. 29, 80 "
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec. 32, 96 "
N. E. ¼ of sec. 32, 160 "

Town 32 North of Range 8 West.

S. W. ¼ of sec. 1 of section 9, 160 acres

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sec. 1 of section 16, 320 acres
S. ½ of sec. 1 of " 16, 320 "
W. ½ of sec. 1 of " 16, 320 "

The last three descriptions, containing 960 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc. address

ltf. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

If in search of Social and Business Forms—

Consult No's Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tap-ply from boat to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

A120

Shingles

Clear

Common Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 5. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 29, 1877. Whole No., 420

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance, 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One in.	$ 1.50	$1.75	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00
2 spcs	1.75	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00
3 "	2.00	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50
4 "	2.25	2.50	3.50	6.75	10.00
2 columns	3.25	4.00	5.00	9.25	14.00
¼ "	5.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	22.50
½ "	9.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00

Cards in Business Directory, $3 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. BAILE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. REID EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. TURRELL, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GOREN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Personally at Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom blacksmith in Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month, for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

Lake Front.

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office on Gilbert's Block, Petoskey, Mich. 3-15.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

White-Wash

Whiting, 4 lbs. White glue 2 oz. Stand the glue in cold water over night; mix the whiting with cold water, and heat the glue until dissolved, and pour it into the other hot. Have of a proper consistence to apply with a common white-wash brush. This will not rub off and is very nice for rooms. The best materials for making above can be bought on

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Beaver Lake Lodge No. 283 I. O. O. F. regular every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. B. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 293 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. USHER, Sec'y.

I. O. I.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 114 I. O. I. meets at Crystal Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 4 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Baxter & Noble, on wharf, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in that town one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Neatly taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

DR. BARTH,

Of Advance, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, or any Disease of the Throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

WEATHER delightful.

HENRY MORMAN is in Chicago.

The editor of this paper is in Chicago.

THE Fountain City wooded at this port on her way up Sunday.

THEY have small pox at Cheboygan.

THOU shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

THE Snow Queen arrived here Sunday night after wood.

"PHEW, 's hot" is what we hear along in the afternoon.

Lemmons and Oranges at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE masons are putting the first coat of plaster on the new M. E. Church.

LET us have a rousing Fourth of July celebration.

THE band are actively engaged in preparing for July 4th.

OUR exchanges report crops looking fine throughout the State.

THE Michigan Senate closed its session by singing the Doxology.

THE propeller City of Toledo landed several passengers at this port on Friday.

Cucumber pickles in brine only five cents per doz. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Elk Rapids Iron Co's new tug coat $5,000.

THE schooner W. A. Smith arrived here Sunday.

WANTED—A pig, in exchange for a dog For particulars inquire at this office.

THE schooner W. A. Smith left this port yesterday for Manistee. She will bring back a load of lumber.

Call and see our new stock of dark and light colors summer printsat reduced prices. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

PERSONS cleaning house will do well to notice Geo. W. Crouter's ad. this week.

The publisher of the *Northern Tribune*, Cheboygan, has been appointed collector at the Sault Canal.

New clothing in the Latest and most fashionable styles just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Mrs. Veronia Bucher, the artist now in town, will remove to South Arm next week

THE Scow Hill, and Schooner Evening Star arrived yesterday morning, and went up Pine Lake for wood and bark.

THE steamer Jennie Sutton went to Petoskey and returned Sunday afternoon, to take a party of fishermen who have been enjoying the luxuries of our trouting region.

A new and nice assortment of glass ware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE editor of this paper and Judge Eaton are building new picket fences in front of their premises.

THE propeller Champlain, of the N. T. Line, stopped at this port on her way down. She landed a fine span of horses and a stage wagon for Mr. Powers of Boyne Falls, to be used as a stage between that place and the head of Pine Lake.

A great variety of parasols at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE HERCULES.—On Friday, the tug Starke Bros. pulled the scow Hercules afloat from the spot where she went ashore last fall, and towed her to the south side of the harbor, where she lies on the bank, in a badly leaking condition.

SURVEYING.—Wm. Elawson and son, from Grand Traverse are here surveying the lands immediately North of this village. Known as the Fox-Boers-Dixon-Macatee contested claim case. They will probably be at work a week or more.

Summer shawls, a nice assortment and at reasonable prices at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A large stock of womens and childrens shoes for sale cheap for cash at See & Washburn's.

Plenty of good fresh butter at See & Washburn's.

A fine lot of the celebrated Winchester & Partridge wagons just received at Nicholls's Lumber yard.

New stock of ladies silk ties, and lace bonnes, isle gloves, striped and plain hosiery, shawls, etc. just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The dock of A. Fox, & Co. at this place caught fire and considerable damage done, and only for the timely arrival of the tug Starke Bros which played upon it with her hose, something serious might have been the result. The cause was a spark from the Jennie Sutton.

Oh, the bitter, relentless, heart piercing and soul-rending darts of slander! The arrow pierces but one perceptible object, but the silent poison steals into the life-blood of the mother and the father, and the friends, saping their hopes and blasting their parental aspirations. The foul mouthed slanderer always has his full measure of public indignation, but there are cases where a little raw-hide and rotten eggs mixed constitute a just and well deserved retribution.

All Wanting clothing would do well to call and examine our stock and learn prices before buying. See & Washburn.

WHAT LOCAL PAPERS DO.—As to change combats with considerable vigor the argument that the metropolitan papers are cheaper and better because they give more columns of reading matter for the money. Do the metropolitan papers give you any home news? Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements, and hundreds of other local matters of interest, which your paper publishes? Do you ever see a word calculated to draw attention to your county and its towns, and aid in its progress and enterprises? And yet there are men who take such contracted views of the matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in the papers in Detroit or Chicago, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of the man who took the largest pair of boots in the box simply because they cost the same as the pair much smaller that fitted him.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, late of South Carolina, has opened a law office in New York city. He is said to be one of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

The best tea for the money at See & Washburn's.

Col. J. H. McLaughlin, the great Mickgan wrestler, has retired from the stage, and is now a passenger conductor on the Canada Southern railroad. His train is an unprofitable one for deadbeats

SEE AND WASHBURN have a small store, but it is full. This firm are constantly increasing their stock and must, ere long increase their means of accommodating the public, as their popularity continues to grow.

The Cheboygan *Free Press* says: "Fears are entertained that all the logs now on the upper streams in this vicinity will be hung up unless we get rain. Among them Thompson Smith has about seven millions. On the Black river a dam is being constructed to flood them out."

Russia is having considerable trouble with the dissatisfied populations of her conquered territory. The people of Poland, the Tartars of the Crimea and the Circassians, are intensely dissatisfied with the rigor of Russian rule; and now that the Empire is at war most of their people think the occasion a favorable one for them to rise, and make a last endeavor to free themselves from a rule that has been obnoxious and severe. If the movement should become general among the disaffected people, it would require a large precentage of the Czar's army to keep peace at home, and thus would render the conquest to Turkey still more problematical.

FOURTH OF JuLY.

Shall We Celebrate Our Nations Birthday.

There will be a public meeting at the Town Hall, in the village of Charlevoix, on this (Tuesday) evening, to consider the question of appropriately celebrating the Fourth of July. It is desired to surpass any previous celebration held here, and the co-operation of adjoining Townships and villages is requested both in the preliminaries and subsequent demonstrations. Let there be a general attendance. By request of many citizens.

THE HARBOR WORK.

The Advertisement for Proposals Now in City Paper.

There now appears in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, Detroit *Post*, and Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the advertisement soliciting bids for work on the Charlevoix harbor under the provisions of the appropriation of 1876, of $10,000.

The Engineer will receive bids until noon of June 4th.

The specifications call for the construction of two cribs, without superstructure, 20x50, and ten feet deep, and dredging in channel 12,000 cubic yards more or less. Cribs will be placed in prolongation of the line selected for a south pier. The specifications stipulate that if funds will admit, a third crib may be constructed.

The requirements call for a good quality of hemlock, straight, free from whirls, rot, shakes, wanes, or other imperfections.

2,862 cubic feet of hemlock timber will be required for the cribs; also about 6,000 pounds of iron, in bolts, 124 cords of stone, and ten cords of brush.

The contractor must bind himself to commence the work on or before the first day of July, and to complete the same before the first of November 1877.

Printed specifications and instructions to bidders, together with blanks for bids, may be found at the SENTINEL office. Also a tracing of the crib work.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—We received a call of F. Butler, Esq., of Dodge Co., Wis. Mr. Butler is grandfather to E. A. H. Cole of South Arm, and father to the widow of N. D. R. Cole, late of Intermediate Lake. Mr. Butler is 87 years of age. Having been born one year before the first congress, he has seen every administration of the American government. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and relates incidents of that struggle which seem like dim echoes from by-gone ages. Mr. Butler has twelve grand-children, and about fifty great-grand-children. He tells us that in his youthful days wheat flour was unknown and others his longevity due to simple diet and steady habits. He walks with very slight dependence upon a very fine and neatly inscribed gold headed cane presented him by a Wisconsin congressman. He can with his rifle bring a squirrel from the tallest tree as well as he could fifty years ago. He reads without the aid of spectacles, and his voice is as sonorous as if his owner was in the full vigor of his forties. It was with a feeling of reverance that we gazed upon a man who was born before we were born, and whose lifetime has stretched over so many historical scenes in our country's history. Were the world less wicked we could wish that our years might equal his.

FUNERAL DISCOURSE TO ATTEND.—A circular has been issued from the office of the State Board of Health, declaring a public or church funeral of any person who has died of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles or whooping cough dangerous to the lives of such as may attend, who have not had the disease, and requesting the family to limit the attendance to as few as possible, and prevent the presence of those who have not had the disease of which the person died. It also recommends that the room in which the person died and the clothing and bedding used during sickness be disinfected. The Board also advises the use of sealed wooden or metallic coffins, when the family can afford the expense.

For good dried beef go to See & Washburn's.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, May 22, 1876.

To say that Nothing but the restrictions on Sunday last, would be telling a sort of a double barrelled truth, so far as the Carnival was concerned. The morning dawned as bright and balmy as ever upon the finest Mardi Gras of Naples. And everything was propitious for the holiday experiment which was the advertised intention of the managers to finally outgrow even the New York calendar. Anticipation, instead of the usual spread like somethingness epidemic, till it had touched even the most fastidious epidemic, till it had touched even the most sensitive of the nerves and gracious. Unlucky a very small proportion only of the subscribers had taken that the vocation that of what a Carnival is or should be, but all could understand the arrangement of procession, and everybody was on the street to see what fun the day would develop. Very large numbers came in from the neighboring region, and the cost, all told, was immense. It has been since asserted that on not two previous occasions in the history of the city—namely, at the time of Lincoln's funeral, and on the Centennial Fourth of July—have there been seen such street assemblages.

Of the carnival I have little to say further than that it was almost entirely composed of advertising wagons of storekeepers, bakers, and confectioners, sprinkled with brewers and gaily-tinted most immodestly the beer display in the trail, and, in fact, to say, showing fantasy was an enormous wheeled platform, or "float," in the language of the carnival, prepared by the Pond's Extract Company. Traveling upon this was a colossal patchwork bottle, which, could it have been filled, would have held enough of the well-known remedy to cure the aches of a nation. In front of the bottle sat a young girl in white, seeing in a fancy little boat drawn by swans while at the corners reclined four of the most perfect by made up from that ever inaugurated. These "grenadiers" could open and shut their big mouths and roll their great goggle eyes in a most startling and frightful manner, and as the float sailed slowly up the line of march, terrific applause kept even pace with it. This the float attracted audibly to themselves, tossing and kissing their webbed paws in the multitude with a thing gravity that was quite irresistible. One or two other concerns made feeble attempts to embody something of the proper spirit of the day, but they didn't succeed.

The evening display, thanks to the incompetency of the managers, was not much better. The allegorical floats were mostly either unsuable or poor—largely the latter. There was no discipline or order either among the dramatic personæ or the miscellaneous crowd of vehicles and pedestrians who filled and mingled with the regular procession. Inside of the richness of the fares no adequate provision of torches or other illumination had been made, and as every train dragged itself through its prescribed route amid melancholy darkness and the shouts of would-be spectators who called for something to the show by. The day and evening were unsatisfactory to all concerned, but the ball which wound up the outrageous celebration, was by far the best exhibition of imbecility of those who had it in charge. Gilmore's Garden had been covered with 30,000 square feet of dancing floor, two bands of music had been engaged, and vast quantities of champagne and other refreshment ordered. The failure that was made may be imagined from the fact, that probably not over a thousand people were in the building at any one time, and these almost exclusively passive spectators. The half dozen or so couples who ventured out into the desolate waste of floor, looked very much, to use a homely comparison, like flies in a pan of milk. This was continued till some time after midnight, when the languid struggle was given up and the Carnival stepped down and out.

Other amusements are drooping at the sudden approach of the summer season, which has held a hot hand over New York all the week.

Following evidently a shot was fired from

As it had used to my letter of to-day, the close of the exhibition, but in regard to the [illegible] Mardi Gras has begun to take itself [illegible] The Wood Company [illegible] and promptly closed [illegible] the interior in spite [illegible] to the people will [illegible] a great success and give them [illegible] are hanging out at [illegible] Many [illegible] which will be in many respects superior to those which [illegible] the [illegible] known at the Centennial, and which is universally conceded [illegible] in its impurity.

Nothing new remains for the other [illegible] but to run into the behind the West, as they have [illegible] to do a good many times before.

The Aquarium has just received an [illegible] white whale, the fourth and the [illegible] which it has been [illegible] in this city. As the others have all [illegible] a history of [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] to preserve the life of [illegible] creature.

On Tuesday the action against [illegible] mentioned, covering the [illegible] the most costly of the [illegible] in Central Park, [illegible] connected with which would [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] what had already been [illegible] day or two ago, but the [illegible] of attendance of the [illegible] of Tuesday [illegible] and a portion of [illegible] against the contractors [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] established at the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] The popular curiosity to [illegible] of which has come the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Eastern Jugglers.

Convalescence is a capital time for odd amusements which will not tire the languid brain, and we had some jugglers up almost every day. We never could find out their tricks, which are very marvelous. Of course everybody has heard of the basket trick, where a small boy gets inside a basket, and the juggler plunges a sword through and through it, bringing it out reeking with blood, then hoists up the basket, shows that there's nothing there, and calls the boy, who calmly appears from outside the circle of spectators. And also the mango trick, where a seed is placed in the ground, is covered with a cloth, and appears as a shrub, growing visibly before one's very eyes, and then bears fruit, which ripens and is eaten in five minutes from first planting. These fellows have very scanty clothing, and, apparently, no apparatus whatever. There are some wise-acres who profess to know all about these tricks, I never saw the disembowelling and immediate healing of fakirs, in India, nor mere sitting in the air, "levitation," as Madame Blavatsky calls it. But I have seen other tricks as surprising, and especially unaccountable by any art or science with which Europeans or Americans appear to be acquainted now-a-days. I have seen a man throw up into the air a number of balls, one after another after him, with a drawn sword. In a few minutes down dropped cuts, a nose, a head and limbs of Number One; Number Two leisurely descends, wiping a bloody sword, shovels up the fragments of his victim into a box, and goes on with other performances, presently calling out for his defunct companion, who thereupon presents himself as large as life, all alive and kicking, from the ground. This is not a modern trick, but these I have seen are certainly not less marvelous.

Then, too, it is a well authenticated fact that some of these jugglers, on more than one occasion in recent years, have suffered themselves to be buried alive, and have been dug out alive after the lapse of a year. Something of this kind, according to a yarn I saw not long ago in some of the papers, is done by a tribe of Indians somewhere out in the great Northwest, who find, my winter always a season of hard times for them, economically make the most of their resources by saving up their children in air-tight bags, and keeping them all winter under the waters of the lake they live on, pulling them up in the spring all plump and hungry, like so many lyetanding dowsing or bears.—*Calcutta Cor. Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A Turkish Prison.

Opposite to the mosque with the six minarets, at Stamboul, there rises a gloomy building known as the Central Prison of the Ottoman Empire. Admission to it is formally denied to strangers, but no door can be consistent inexorably closed in Turkey to visitors familiar with the virtues of the Silver Key.

The fatal threshold being passed, circulation through the vast building is freely allowed, and also conversation with many of its inmates. There is not much to interest the visitors in the prison itself, the mirrors of former days having been put an end to, if they have not altogether ceased, being now, at least, very seldom, and always very secretly, resorted to, and the chains with which the prisoners were laden till lately fell at the request of the British Embassy Extraordinary at the time of the visit of Mr. Philip Currie, Lord Salisbury's First Secretary.

It is only the prisoners, or at least some of them, who appeal, if to not better feeling, at least to men's charity; and with these it is easy to be on friendly terms, as, although some of them may *yes fumus* be kept *in secret*, or doomed to solitary confinement, they are all allowed long hours of relaxation in the *cortoirs*, lobbies or passages, for the benefit of air and exercise, where a visitor, upon the slightest encouragement on his part, finds them extremely sociable and communicative. During those hours of promenade the dwellers of the various cells are thrown together *pele mele*, and, till custom has reconciled one to it, it is natural to be shocked by the sight of State prisoners, sometimes men of rank and education, having to struggle through the crowd of common felons and malefactors; the journalist Cassapo, for instance, or Kemal Bey, a literary man and a politician, elbowing past such monsters as Vassily, the coffee-house keeper, whose murder of the two sisters Samulik filled Pera with horror a year ago, or the Circassian, his accomplice, who, after the enjoyment of twelve months' imprisoning, has just been sent to keep him company after the trial in which he appeared as witness.

Hardly susceptible in the throng of common thieves, burglars and pickpockets there still linger here a few score of Bulgarians, mostly simple peasants and poor villagers, those who escaped the massacre and the first wholesale executions in that province, and who were arrested at hap-hazard, their guilt unknown to them as well as to those who apprehended them, and brought here, where no one ever heard their business, and where no one seems any longer to trouble himself about them. —*London Times Pera Correspondence.*

A Remarkable Dwarf.

Count Joseph Borowlaski was aptly termed "a perfect copy of Nature's finest works in Lilliputian." His intellect was remarkable, and was early developed. He spoke several languages. To soundness of understanding he combined quickness of apprehension and solidity of judgment. He soon acquired an elegance of deportment only obtained by intercourse with polished society. He was born in Chalfez, in 1739, and measured but eight inches at birth. He was exceedingly well-proportioned, and became a protege of Countess Humiska, a woman distinguished in her birth and personal accomplishments. She soon took him on a tour through the leading courts of Europe. He reached Vienna at the age of fifteen, and at that time was but twenty-five inches in height. He was presented to Maria Theresa, who became much attached to the great Princess was at the time at war with the King of Prussia. The Queen asked the dwarf's opinion of the Prussian monarch. "Madam," replied he, "I have not the honor to know him. Were I in his place, instead of waging a useless war against you, I would come to Vienna to pay my respects, thinking it more honor to gain your esteem than to gain a victory from you." The Queen took him in her lap and kissed him. He laughed. Queen Anne asked him what he was laughing at. His quick reply was: "I do not see so small a man on the lap of so great a woman." This answer procured him fresh caresses. He gazed at a ring on the hand of the Queen once when sitting on her lap, and she asked him if he thought it pretty. Borowlaski replied: "It was not the ring that I was looking at, but the hand I beseech your Majesty to kiss." This was granted, and the Queen took from her daughter a diamond ring and gave it to Borowlaski. The young lady from whose finger the ring was taken was the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, afterward Queen of France.

Maria Theresa used strenuous efforts to have the dwarf remain a member of her court, but countess Humiska would not consent to the arrangement.

When in Paris, Count Oliiski gave an entertainment to some ladies of high distinction, and to please them, he put Borowlaski into an urn. The urn was placed on the table, and a fancy dinner proceeded from it. The Count refused to uncover the urn, and the curiosity of the ladies was raised to the highest point. At length the cover was removed, and out sprang Borowlaski, who ran about the table to the no small astonishment and diversion of the ladies.

He visited various courts of Europe, and everywhere was he caressed by the ladies, and universally took him on their laps and kissed him.

At twenty-five he fell in love with an actress, and proposed to her; she laughed at him. At forty love again interfered to disturb his peace of mind. He married, shortly after, Isabella Barlo-Counton, and was turned adrift into the world by his former benefactress, Countess Humiska. He set out and gave concerts for the support of himself and his wife. A little daughter of one of the members of the nobility heard him sing, and asked her father to go buy the little man to her. When asked what she would do with him, replied: "I will keep him in my room and dress him like a doll."

Once, when the wife of Borowlaski was sick, he sent for Dr. Walker, who, seeing Borowlaski in the room, bade him keep quiet. It was with difficulty he was made to believe him a husband and a father. He had two children, and lived to the extreme age of ninety-eight.—*John T. Foster.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Mr. Worthington Smith, the discoverer of the true nature of the fungus which produces the potato-disease, has invented a mixture which he hopes will destroy the pest's.

—The most northerly telegraph-station in the world was established at Gjesvar, a Norwegian fishing-station, near the North Cape, in latitude 71 degrees 12 minutes north, on March 4th.

—A correspondent of the *American Art Journal* says that the girls of Cashmere make shawls worth $30,000, and will show three hundred distinct colors or shades which we cannot make, or even distinguish.

—In Sumatra, Jamaica, and some parts of India, the leaves of the coffee-plant are "cured" like tea-leaves, and used in the preparation of a beverage. The husks inclosing the coffee-berry are used for the same purpose in Arabia—a handful of the husks making about ten cups of coffee.

—A curious clock has recently been invented by M. Calsot, of Paris. It has two apparently dead hands placed in the center of a double plane, the two sheets of glass composing which are held in an ornamental frame. The clock is operated by concealed mechanism in the frame, which once a minute causes a slight and nearly invisible motion of one of the glasses. This causes the movement of the minute-hand, and a minute gearing concealed in the pivot of the latter actuates the hour-hand.

A late number of the *Russian Review* (St. Petersburg) contains an interesting paper on the wolf question in Russia. The number of wolves in that country is estimated at 200,000, annually costing the public at least 5,000,000 roubles. The author of a book on the subject advocates a grand universal effort to poison them off at the rate of fifteen roubles a head, and combats at length sundry objections to his proposal, one being the British one of the impossibility of laying poison for wolves without poisoning foxes. This public-spirited projector and author is an apothecary.

—English geologists have watched with great interest the progress of a well which has been bored for the benefit of a London Brewery, and which has just been successfully finished. At 120 feet the clays and gravels were passed, and the upper chalk began; from 400 to 842 feet the work lay through hard lower chalk and marl; at 840 feet, gault; at 1,004 feet the solid green-sand was reached below which water is already found. The work was done with a diamond drill. One crown of diamonds has cut 400 feet; but the strata have proved of very varied hardiness, and the flints in the chalk have occasionally delayed the speed of the work. When there was no mishaps the progress was fourteen or fifteen feet a day. The value of the diamond crown of the boring tool is about $500.

—People who take sulphur in spring and summer, after the time-honored method prescribed at Doctors' Hall, may be interested in the fact that the purity of their medicine is open to a doubt. Hands recently exhibited by his fellow-members of the San Francisco Microscopical Society specimens of the spurious and the genuine flowers of sulphur for comparison. The real article is obtained by subliming sulphur, and except that there is with it usually a little sulphurous acid, the product is almost chemically pure. But a great deal of what is sold as the sublimate now turns out, under the microscope, to be merely crude brimstone ground to a powder. Instead of "flowers" it should be called flour of sulphur. Of course the spurious article contains many impurities which make its use with treacle slightly matter.

—The *Scientific American* points out, giving figures which are seemingly careful, that in the event of a channel being opened into the great basin of the Sahara Desert certain disastrous results will follow. The surface to be flooded is on an average eighty feet below the surface of the sea, and, as the extent is near four million square miles, in flowing on the basin of one hundred and fifty millions for the entire ocean surface the general level will be lowered something like two feet. So much for the immediate result, but farther than this it is evident that if a sea which has practically no inflow or drain the water the loss from evaporation must be made good from the main ocean. This loss, according to the authority quoted, would amount to about 2,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet annually, and the supply channel from the ocean would have to discharge about five hundred and twenty-five times as much water as is carried by the river Rhine. It is estimated that in a little more than a century the entire basin would be filled with salt, which would be but a poor substitute for the mud which now tempers the climate of Southern Europe.

A Unique Swindle.

There is a man residing in Eureka whose ambition and boast is that he can beat anybody's little game. Some time ago, when the small-pox scare was agitating the citizens of Pioche, our hero, who was in an impecunious condition, seedy, and broke, conceived and put into execution a stratagem that succeeded admirably in filling his pockets and adorning his back. Letting a confederate into his confidence—another of the same ilk—he procured a vial of carbolic oil, retired to his room, and, by repeated applications, brought out a first-class eruption on his face and body. The confederate reported the case, and he was immediately removed to the pest-house, and his chum, who kindly volunteered, appointed nurse at a salary of $10 per day. They were the only occupants of the institution, and managed to while away thirty days of enforced seclusion, with the aid of Sunday delicacies and a morish-ing diet. At the expiration of thirty days the nurse reported a complete cure of the sick man, and boasted that under and by reason of the strict attention paid by him to the patient, not a pit or scar marred his features. A new suit of clothes was provided for both, the $300 paid for attendance, and they left town on the next stage, boasting, when at a safe distance, of their smartness and talent in "beating the pest-house game."—*Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.*

A Doctor's Love for a Fair Young Nun.

St. Fransiscus Hospital, a Catholic institution in this city, has recently been the scene of a very romantic occurrence. Some five or six months ago a young physician, a son of a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, obtained the appointment of Assistant Physician to the hospital. As he is a Protestant some surprise was manifested, by those conversant with the facts, that he should be thus honored by a Catholic institution. He accepted no pay for his services, further than his board and an unlimited command of the splendid wines and liquors of the establishment, which are as abundant as they are good. Everything apparently ran along smoothly and pleasantly to all, until a short time ago, when an event transpired which has caused the young physician to sever his connection with the institution, the reason therefor being that he, while lying in the hospital were several nuns and Sisters of Mercy, who had taken vows of eternal celibacy. One of these, however, happened to be young, beautiful, intelligent and attractive, and the physician soon became deeply enamored of her. And notwithstanding her vows, the young nun soon returned the love in secret at another shrine than that of God, and Mary. In fact, her love for the fascinating young physician became as strong as his for her. In the daily ministration of hospital life they had frequent opportunities for speaking in that language which requires not words for utterances, and on one occasion, when Romeo prevailed upon the not unwilling Juliet to renounce her vows and flee with him, that ceremony was entered her ardent young life. So one bright morning, not more than a week ago, the fair recluse was not to be found; in the stillness of night she had stolen, without even so much as bidding her companions adieu. The Mother Superior of the establishment was naturally somewhat angry, and proceeded to make an investigation of the affair. As the result of her inquiries she accused the young physician of having assisted in the nun's escape. To her surprise he not only did not deny it, but openly acknowledged that he had opened the doors for the nun. And, further, he insisted that he had a perfect right to do so, as he was engaged to be married to her, and it was a foregone conclusion that he could not fulfil his contract if she retained the veil and a residence within the circumscribed limits of the hospital. The Mother Superior became exceedingly wroth, and infuroned the physician that his services would be dispensed with in the hospital. He received the announcement very coolly; and more than that, he told the irate lady that he had made preparations to go to Philadelphia, and so soon as he established there he intended to marry the fair nun whom he loved, admired and respected. The physician is but a little over nineteen years of age, but is said to be a young man of great promise in his profession.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

She Meant Business.

Ah, Sam Woods sat contentedly in his easy chair, during the pleasant hours away. Business—well, the Magistrate rolled up his ears at the thought; not a decent case for two weeks. He was suddenly awakened by a clatter as of an army rushing up the office-stairs, then the door flew open, and a little stuffy woman, having in her a big six-footer of a countryman, waltzed in.

"I suppose you hitch persons up here?" spoke up the little woman, while the fellow gaped in open-mouthed dismay at the perfect *sang-froid* of his companion.

"Yes, if by hitching up you mean getting married," replied the astonished Magistrate.

"Come, John, step up like a little man until the Justice makes us one flesh," said the little woman, coolly; but John grew very red in the face, shuffled his feet uneasily; shifted his hands, started at the woman, then at the ceiling, and acted very unlike a happy prospective bridegroom.

The woman surveyed him carefully, her under lip became firmer, and a look of alertness lit up her eyes as she ironically said to the Magistrate: "You must not think hard of John, dear fellow; he always was timid and out of sorts when from the farm. Beside, I am older than he is, and have been married three times; but I am a lone widow now, all three died, and, when I saw John wanted a wife, I spoke to him, and we made up our minds to hitch—didn't we dear?"

"Wa'al, yes-ess, I 'spose so. If the Justice be willing," slowly stammered the bridegroom elect, coloring up fiercely.

"Now, take hold of hands and face me. No, not that way," said the Justice, as the fellow confusedly turned his back to the woman.

"I say, Judge, what be the charges for hitching up? Times be pesky hard——"

"Never mind his prattle, Judge; tie us up, and be quick about it, and I'll pay you," interrupted the woman, pulling a small United States Treasury Note from the folds of her dress.

"How much be there, Sally?" eagerly inquired John, his eyes lighting up like the headlight of a locomotive.

"Indeed, I shan't tell; it's all mine now;" and then, instantaneously, "but when we are married——"

"All right, Judge; tie us up as fast as the law will let you; we're ready," broke in John, excitedly.

In three minutes, city time, the twain were made one. As they were going down the stairs the breezes wafted to the ears of the Magistrate these words: "Now, Sally, how 'bout that 'ere money."—*Erie Dispatch.*

Hints killed on our prairies, packed closely with paper in barrels, and shipped to Europe, are said to keep well.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

MEETS THE WANTS OF THOUSANDS.

Cures for catarrh one cent, and cold in the head one cent. Cures for catarrh one cent, and cold in the head one cent. Cures for catarrh one cent, and cold in the head one cent. Not every such cure, but every such cure guaranteed. Not every such cure satisfactory. Satisfactory. We say, to insure the first cure satisfactory, and every cure satisfactory. Sanford's Radical Cure, four preparations in one package, sold by druggists everywhere for one dollar. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Their complete treatise on catarrh will be mailed free. Every person who is afflicted with catarrh in any form should send for it. Every person who has catarrh should read it. Every person who reads it will be convinced that they can be cured. Every person who is convinced that they can be cured will be cured. Every person who is cured will be glad of it. Every person who is glad of it will say so. Every person who says so will tell their neighbors. Every person who tells their neighbors will be relieved. Every person who is relieved will be grateful. Every person who is grateful will recommend Sanford's Radical Cure. Every person who recommends Sanford's Radical Cure will be doing a good deed. Every person who does a good deed will be entitled to the reward. Every person who is entitled to the reward will receive it. Every person who receives it will be satisfied. Every person who is satisfied will be happy. Every person who is happy will be thankful. Every person who is thankful will be grateful. Every person who is grateful will say so. Every person who says so will tell their neighbors. Every person who tells their neighbors

By Gov. Bagley, is reported as having been in critical health for some time past.

Samuel J. Tilden and all the Democratic State officials of New York were invited to attend the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet the other day but they all declined the invitation because President Hayes was also invited and accepted the invitation. But the digestion of the New York merchants was not affected by this bit of childish spite, and the reception of President Hayes was a complete ovation.

Respecting the appointment of a successor to Judge Emmons in the Sixth Judicial Circuit the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Of the four gentlemen named we believe that Mr. Christiancy possesses the most conspicuous claims, having served with great distinction as Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan and if his appointment should open the way for Mr. Chandler to re-enter the Senate, a statesman would be restored to that body who has done the country noble service there."

About the return of good times, the Chicago *Journal* expresses the conviction, not only that the depression has reached hard pan or bed rock, from which the bubbles, up will be below but sure, but that the "games of chance" are played out, and every man must henceforth earn his own prosperity by hard off-ort, for he will not be able to do it by luck. The sooner everybody—especially the great army of hoping and do-nothing adven urers and speculators—shall see, understand and act upon this stubborn and indubitable fact, the better for themselves and the public generally.

The glittering gem in Jeff. Davis' recent speech at Mobile was in the middle passage. He said: "Though the silver lining of the cloud be not fairly discernible, yet be not dismayed. But that I need not say to men who never felt any other fear than that of doing wrong. Then let me say rather, *'Be not without hope.'* The cause for which you struggled was that of justice and of truth. The triumphs of these may be postponed, but in the ordering of Providence must come at last. Your motives must be appreciated, sooner or later, for your sacrifices were made for Constitutional liberty."

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May, 17, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp land, situate in Manitou County, is erroneously included as a Homestead, and will be restored to the State, will be RE-STORED to market at this office June 28, 1877 at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the terms prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
ne ¼ of ne ¼	7	32 N	9 W.
ne ¼ of nw ¼	25	32 N.	9W.

The Biddle,

DETROIT - - - - MICH

$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

75 Elegant Sample Rooms on First Floor. Decidedly the largest and finest house in the State. COL. P. HOWELL, Prop'r.

1921 7tf.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of tea carry it in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

1917 (6, 1-2)

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Scroll-sawing, etc.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

1875. Fox, Rose & Buttars' 1875

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISI

BOOTS and SHOES.

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE

Wanted—Always good goods and fair at low prices. Strangers visiting the town will find it to their comfort to call and see us before buying with us know how to do business.

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

FOX, Rose & Buttars

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 42 parts at 25 cents each, and bound in 2 large octavo volumes—or 7 at may be preferred.

It contains 136,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authority each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world.

A specimen with a beautiful map will be sent on receipt of price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. BALDT, Gen'l Agent,
Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office,
Traverse City, Mich., Apr. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dells against Stewart V. Woolverton alias Stewart V. Houston and Emily M. Cole, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north west ¼ of section 24, Township 32, North, of Range 4 West in Cranberry county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24 day of May, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER O. MOSHIER, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Dells against Adam A. Mark for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2482, dated February 1, 1876, upon the s e qr of sec tion 25, Township 32 North, Range 5 West, in Grand Traverse County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office at the 12th day of June, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER O. MOSHIER, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 5, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred P. Hensley against William N. Grover for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3996, dated April 1st 1874, upon the north west ¼ of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31 day of May, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER O. MOSHIER, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at the office by Sirres or Minder against Elliot Carpenter, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2125, dated Oct. 1st 1875, upon the south Section 24, Township 27 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office on the 24 day of June, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER O. MOSHIER, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

(4 mis.)

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here,

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix.

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits. Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 26th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Alphabet of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Silas Wilson against Charles Berry, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 3975, dated Feb. 26, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of Section 26, Township 33, North, Range 6 W., Section 26, Township 33, North, Range 6 W., in Cheboygan County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a general stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well as to us, by a continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandize, at

LOWEST CASH RATES.

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

As regards soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ of nw ¼ of section 24.	
S ½ of sw ¼	27.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	34.
N. E. ¼ of	34.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E ½ of se ¼ of section 25.	
W. ½ of sw ¼	29.
S. ½ of sw ¼	29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	32.
N. E. ¼ of	32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. W. ¼ of ne ¼ of section 9.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sw ¼ of section 16.
S. W. ¼ of nw ¼ " 16.
W. ½ of se ¼ " 16.

The last three descriptions, containing 760 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc. address

1431 AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$1.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALDT,
Benzonia, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tap-ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

and

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

BEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

—

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 6. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 5. 1877. Whole No., 421

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription:
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Six FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$1 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14 00
¼ column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	15.00	20.0
½ "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	25.00	37.50
1 "	8.50	10.00	17.00	30.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $3 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statutorates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPHAM, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix once each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1911)

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich 349y.

M. J. Stockman

Fishing Tackle.

3 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 281 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. D. BATTERSBY, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. I.

Pepoie Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. I. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN BOWEN, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALCOCK, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Neatly taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 24, 1877.

DR. SMITH,

Of Advance, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, or any disease of the throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 5 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE upper channel is in bad condition.

F. M. LOVELAND glories in the possession of a son.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

LEMONS at Fox, Rose and Buttars' by the piece or dozen.

THE best tea for 50cts. in Charlevoix is to be found at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE ladies ice-cream stand cleared $14 on circus day.

McLEOD has his meat market building most finished.

A large stock of crockery for sale very cheap for cash at See & Washburn's.

THE county has purchased field-notes for the County Surveyor at an expense of about $150.

A good assortment of calicos, sheetings, white and colored dress goods for small amount of money at See & Washburn's.

WE learn that two men and a boy escaped from the Convent at Cross Village on Tuesday of last week.

Go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's to buy your clothing.

THE Charlevoix Masons have chartered the steamer Jennie Sutton, and will visit their Petoskey brethren to-morrow night.

Clothing for men and boys and dry goods notions in large quantities at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—The schooner Lillie Pratt, left on Saturday with a cargo of wood. The scow Hill also with wood. The scows Mariner and Nellie and Annie are now up the lake. The schooner Starke is now loading.

Best tobacco's for least moneys at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Under the new homestead law one may go before the County Clerk and prove up, instead of the U. S. Land Office. This will not only be of great convenience to homesteaders but will be less expensive.

New straw and wood hat's and any amount of other goods for the people at See & Washburn's.

Early Closing.

On and after this date we shall close our store at 8 o'clock p. m. Saturday evenings excepted.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

NEW stock of pocket cutelery Fox, Rose & Buttars.

CIRCUS.—The Great Australian Circus showed in this village on Saturday. It was the greatest circus on earth—so the bills said). They traveled on a steam barge, had a very fair band, which paraded our streets in a somewhat gorgeous chariot drawn by ten horses, clad (the band we mean) in red calico coats and tin helmets. They succeeded in taking two or three hundred dollars out of the country that should have been spent for bread, pork and newspapers.

Oats, ground feed and bran, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

FOURTH OF JULY.—At the meeting on Tuesday evening to discuss the 4th of July question considerable discord was manifest on the land question principally because that organization saw fit to set their own price on their services for the fourth. They are open for an engagement anywhere within a reasonable distance of Charlevoix. In the meantime, we presume the celebration will come off in Charlevoix the same as if nothing had happened. And we wish to add, that the land own their own horns, and are their own little milch.

New stock of fresh teas at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 18th. The tax bill as amended by the Senate was finally lost, the House not agreeing to the amendments. Senator Williams made an able and exhaustive argument on this question, favoring the appointment of a commission to settle the question. Mr. Williams showed himself thoroughly posted in this, as in every other matter he has taken in hand during the session. Among the bills lost during the last hours was that attaching Manitou to Charlevoix county.

The Burial Place of Marquette.

The Cheboygan *Free Press* of May 19 published the following items:

"Like wildfire the news spread throughout the village this week that the foundation of the old Jesuit Mission which was established by Father Marquette 200 years ago had been discovered on the farm of Mr. David Murry, at Pointe St. Ignace, and that numerous church relics of those days had been unearthed, showing beyond question that this was the place where the Mission was erected. Soon after this news was received the inquiries at the telegraph office announced the fact that the bones of a human being had been found on the grounds which were undoubtedly the remains of that intrepid missionary, Father Marquette. As the readers of the early history of Michigan are aware, in 1671 Father Marquette built a log chapel at Point St. Ignance, and named the station St. Ignatius. After this a church was erected which was subsequently destroyed by fire and all trace of its location was lost. Efforts have been made at different times to discover the site of the old mission, but heretofore they have been of no avail. On the farm of Mr. Murry, about 200 feet from the main road running through the town there is a small rise of ground covered over with thick underbrush, which had not been cleared away. It was here that Mr. Patrick Murry, son of David Murry one day last week made the important discovery of the location of the old church. The foundation, marked by a rise of ground somewhat in the shape of a cross, is clearly traced as well as the location of the baptismal font and the place where the church treasures were kept. As soon as the fact was made known of the discovery, many people gathered on the ground, and in the researches that were made was found a number of ancient church relics, such as gold pieces, portions of crosses, window glass, etc. It is reported also that a cross has been found with Father Marquette's name upon it. There is much excitement at the Pointe in regard to the matter, and a guard is now on duty to protect the place from intrusion until some definite plan of action shall be determined upon by the proper authorities. A rumor is current, with how much truth in it we cannot tell, that large rewards have been offered for the discovery of the old mission site or of the remains of Father Marquette. History tells us that he died in the vicinity of where now stands the city of Grand Rapids, and was there buried, but that his bones were subsequently taken up and placed in a vault in the church founded by him at the Pointe. The statements in regard to the recent discoveries were furnished us by different ones, and we give them as reported."

Pere Marquette is well known as among the most conspicuous of the Jesuit missionaries who were the pioneers of the French settlements which were the first durable results of the penetration of the whites into that portion of the Northwest. Of these missionaries as a class Judge Campbell says (page 18 "Political History of Michigan"): "We are indebted to some of them, of whom Marquette is a noble example, for great services in exploring the country and accurate geographical information. They were second to none in their contributions to geographical knowledge in both hemispheres, and as remarkable for courage and persistance as for scientific research." Marquette did not die near Grand Rapids, as suggested by the Cheboygan paper, but at the site of the present city of Ludington, on the river which bears his name with its priestly title. That there is ground for the belief that his remains may have been discovered at Pointe St. Ignance will be evident from the extract from Judge Campbell's history (p. 13 18): "The mission at the Sault de Ste. Marie was founded by Marquette in 1668. The same year or the next a mission was founded on the island of Michilimackinac, but removed very soon, and as early as 1669 or 1670, to Pointe St. Ignace, on the mainland north of the Straits of Mackinac and west of the island. * * * The establishment was afterward (but when is not exactly known from published authorities) transferred to the northern point of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, not far from Cheboygan. In Charlevoix's time (1721) the old mission was abandoned and had fallen into decay. * * The determination of its precise location has been attended with some difficulty. *It derives interest from the fact that the remains of Pere Marquette, some years after his death, were removed by the Indians from the place of his first burial, and interred at the church of Point St. Ignace.*" The possibility even that the resting place of Marquette's remains has been at last discovered will arouse the interest of all who are acquainted, even though it be but superficially, with the early history of the Great Lakes.

OUR TRIP.—For the first time in our life we have trod the pavements of the great Chicago—have traversed the miles that were laid waste by flame, and while ashes were yet warm rebuilt again with more than its former grandeur. Scarcely a reader of the SENTINEL but has seen more than we have of Chicago and we shall not attempt to describe it, but our time was well spent in visiting all the principal points of interest, from the ponderous yet beautiful waterworks, whose famous tunnel eclipses that of Monte Cenis, to the mammoth houses of Field Leiter & Co. By this way, in the wholesale house of this firm we found our old friend Dan Hill in charge of the silk department. This firm do a wholesale business of $28,000,000 per annum. We visited McVicker's, the great theatre of the West, and Col. Wood's Museum, abounding in natural curiosities.

We were seven hours at Milwaukee, and behind the fast rig of the Starke Brothers saw the greater portion of the Cream City. It is a beautiful town full of good people, fine buildings, and palatial residences.

The propeller Fountain City carried us to and fro, and we were fortunate in selecting a boat so noted for good treatment, and rapid transit. Capt. Gibson and his officers are ideal gentlemen.

The cheapest place in town to buy clothing is at See & Washburn's.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The new liquor law passed by the Legislature, and which took immediate effect, makes it unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, or give spiritous or intoxicating liquor to persons in the habit of getting intoxicated. All saloons and restaurants shall be closed on Sundays, and on weekdays from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m., except in cities and incorporated villages where they are permitted to remain open not later than 11 p. m. A penalty is inflicted upon persons who obtain liquor by false pretenses. The law gives a right of action to wife, child, parent or guardian against the sellers of liquors to an intoxicated person who inflicts an injury upon them. The dealer is not permitted to sell liquor at all to Indians or persons of Indian descent. We understand also that the dealers are compelled to pay the full amount of their tax at once.

Bed steads and chairs of all style at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

STILL the war remains indecisive and unimportant. The most significant intelligence of the last twenty-four hours is that Russia, Germany and Austria have come to an understanding by which the war is to be localized. This, if it is well-founded, means that Austria and Germany have determined not to interfere, and that, therefore the war will be confined to Russia and Turkey, as England will not venture to take part without co-operation with some other power. From Asia comes the news that Mukhtar Pasha is falling back upon Erzeroum, and at the same time is assuring the malcontents at Constantinople that he has in execution a scheme "certain to secure success," and begs to be left alone. This reminds one of the Confederate exultation, as they lost post after pos, upon the ground that these losses "enabled them to concentrate their resources." If Mukhtar Pasha has in reality fallen back upon Erzeroum, the Russian campaign in Asia has been more than half won already. From the Danube we have nothing but continued notes of preparation. Servia seems to be drifting into the fight, and the Russian passage of the Danube will probably be followed by a Servian declaration of war against Turkey. Events seem to be hurrying Greece into a similar attitude, despite the reluctance of the ministry. From Constantinople comes a rumor that the Sultan intends to abdicate, but it is not probable.

Plenty of pork, flour, smoked meats and oats at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 20th says the Sheik Ul-Islam has proclaimed a holy war against Russia.

On the 20th, an official report was received, at St. Petersburg, of the capture of the out-works of Ardahan, near Kars.

An attempt by the Russians to retake Sukoum Kaleh was repulsed, on the 20th, with heavy loss.

It is stated that the Czar will remain in Bucharest until the war is over. The Russians have occupied Krajova and Ottenitza.

A St Petersburgh telegram of the 21st says the Russians and Turks had already been buried at Ardahan.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 21st says the Russians were committing frightful massacres in the Caucasus.

A fierce engagement over the Alutu, near Sestiva, fell, on the 21st, engulfing a train of wagons conveying ammunition to Little Wallachia, with its attendants.

Advices to a 7th dispatch of the 21st, the Turkish men-of-war were bombarding and burning the peaceful settlements on the Black Sea, and murdering Circassian emigrants at various points to found insurrection among the Abchasians. Troops had been dispatched to suppress the rebellion.

Kars was again attacked on the 21st, and the Russians were repulsed with great loss.

According to an Odessa letter, received on the 21st, the fall of Sukum Kaleh had caused a panic at Odessa and other Russian Black Sea ports. Confidence in the shore batteries and torpedoes had been lost, though the interest of Odessa was trying to restore it by issuing proclamations.

The authorities of Russia and Roumania issued a decree, on the 21st, prohibiting all traffic on the Danube. Austria had protested because of the paralysis such a decree would bring to the trade of Hungary.

On the 21st, England gave notice to the Powers that she would protect the Suez Canal.

A VIENNA telegram of the 21st says negotiations were pending for a triple alliance between England, Austria and Germany.

At Hull, England, on the 21st, during the Whit-Monday amusements, a balloon about to ascend was blown against a gas-pipe, and caught fire. Against a gas-pipe, and caught fire. Against a gas-pipe, and caught fire.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

NELSON A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS, $1.00 PER ANNUM. } 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, June 1, 1877.

It was a most unseasonable March wind that came blowing into the city on the 31st of May, carrying overcoat, muff up to the ears, and burning the bosoms of straw hat and "flimsy" wearers, we know that the summer season is upon us. We were not prepared for this sudden and unwelcome change, but at the same time we are glad of it. Numerous men who took off all their thick things at the first warm breath and thus came near losing the pneumonia by the merciful intervention of Providence, are now pretty well through the threatened peril, and shame has played them many a trick for the last two or fifty years, according to their various ages. We know it by more than one symptom and certificate in our sanctum. It is not that the grass is long and each tree a most enticing grove, nor that we who live in the suburbs and have gardens welcome the gold purple hue as he saunters sunwardly in the walk, or quarrel hotly with our next door neighbor as to whose corn is tall an inch the higher. No, such signs as these are well enough in their way, but they cannot compare for accuracy with the reappearance of the soda water man. All winter long this estimable member of society is nowhere, to all intents and purposes. From the afternoon of his disappearance I am tempted to believe that at the first snow squall he curls up in some hollow tree, pats his paws in his mouth, and lies dormant like my excellent friend the black bear. His great forepaw fountain is bundled up and for many months is frustrated with snow or blown bare and clean by ice which shake the very thought of soda water a source of unstoppable suggestion. But at length, some time after those little arid corals, the birds, get back from their winter residence in Florida, the soda water man unearths himself, gets out of his tree, struts around in his stand, casts his weather eye around the firmament and finally at his good pleasure unfastens his apparatus and rolls up his sleeves. That settles it. We are keen at the commencement of our summer season, and may safely get out our four-in-hands, fix up our cottages at Long Branch and and Newport, and get ready for business generally.

Of course in speaking of the soda water man I do not mean the vendor of that one refreshment exclusively. Some of him sell ginger beer; others dispense the various mineral mud. I take him to represent the purveyors of any cool beverage that stings when it goes down, and immediately comes tingling back into the nose, making that organ feel and look like a pin cushion, causing the eyes to weep and the whole being to wail, for the moment that it had never been born.

Emboldened by so illustrious an example other regular commercialities are making their appearance. The magnificent excursion steamers in which New York is rich have thrown off tarpaulin coverings and misty loneliness, and commenced to blow hot breaths from their big black nostrils, as they rush to and from half a score of suburban resorts. The parks fill and the lattery is crowded. The yacht clubs and associations show signs of active life. Gilmore's Garden, after passing through six months of vicissitude at rink, race course, circus, dog show and ball room, has thrown off all commercial considerations, disinfected itself from dust and carnival, and fitted itself back into its normal position as the promenade concerts garden of the country. The managers have put in $5000 worth of turf, gravel, fountain and flowers, and Gilmore himself, having drilled his band within an inch of its life mounted the stand for the first time this year on the evening of the 24th.

The stringent law against gambling, passed at Albany just before the opening of the sporting season, threw the New York pool sellers and their numerous patrons into a sort of belligerant despair. Elections, ball matches, races, etc., without betting, seem to them like the play of Hamlet with the melancholy prince omitted. After considerable cogitation the difficulty was partly got over by the removal of the pugilist pool rooms to the more hospitable shores of New Jersey, where sports of high and low degree can wager their spare cash on the success of their favorites. The principal obstacle now found in rules and larges filled up for use in this emergency, and mustered around Abandoned wharfs in Hoboken. Such is the strength of the ruling passion.

The steamer Wisconsin of the same line as the ill-fated Dakota, which was wrecked on the Welch coast a short time ago, has just come in, bringing the latter's three hundred passengers, without mishap, baggage and almost their livery to their southern destination. Among those passengers were two women who were being brought over on slave purposes, and who literally danced for joy at being rescued. Another passenger was Henry the champion pedestrian, who has been walking for some months in England and Ireland, and now comes home heavy to charge with glory and trophies. He claims to have been hindered by the nobility in his friend's council, and to prove it he and Brannyes dismissed ring, a silver tea service and other marks of the traditional British respect to physical prowess.

The Charley B. excitement has been serenely revived by the return to America of the steamer by P. T. Barnum. Barnum believes the fund to be in Paris, and has made an agreement with the holder of the bag to offer a reward of $10,000 to be paid by himself, and as questioned asked for the return of the missing youth. Should the next attempt prove successful Mr. Rose is to have the option of repaying the $10,000 to Barnum or allowing the latter to exhibit the bag—who would certainly be one of the most drawing attractions the great showman ever took on—until he pays himself from the profits of the strange speculation. It is a business arrangement, on Barnum's part, but still it is a piece of kindness, for Mr. Rose has spent his entire fortune in the search, and has no more means to prosecute it.

Here is another of those queer freaks of fortune which occasionally make for themselves a ripple even on the restless sea of New York life. News came to a number of residents of Brooklyn and vicinity a short time since, that they were heirs to a fund which has been accumulating in the Bank of England for nearly seventy years, and now amounts to nearly twelve millions of dollars in hard cash. As the recipients of this intelligence are all in very moderate circumstances the accession promised among them by this Arabian Nights sort of information may be imagined. It seems that one Robert Shepherd in 1810 placed the fund which was the nucleus of this mammoth fortune in the Bank of England to the credit of a sister. Her elopement caused an estrangement between them which lasted some years, and all his subsequent efforts to find her were unsuccessful. At his death, heirs to himself or sister were advertised for, but none appeared, and the money has remained untouched till now. What lucky accident threw the club to these Brooklynites in the way of the public administrator in England is not known. As it is every person of the name of Shepherd for a hundred miles around is picking up his ears and lick ing his lips in hopes of getting a slice of this fat inheritance. It is very much to be feared that had this taken place in this country some one would have managed to get his hands on a treasure of this size which had begging for such a length of time.

RADIX.

In Oregon they have a law compelling every drinker of ardent spirits to take out a $5 license, as no dealer can sell without seeing the drinker's license.

Seventeen guns, weighing thirty-eight tons each, have been sent to Gibraltar. This means that the guns to the Mediterranean it is to be placed in a state of preparation for anything that may occur. It will, perhaps, puzzle our readers to imagine the mechanical contrivances by which these enormous guns will be taken up the steep rock at Gibraltar and placed in position.

An innocent-looking African named Wm. Hall was lodged in the jail lately by constable Dix for stealing chickens in Greenfield.

Judge Reilly lately nothing ordered the release of Henry Ellis from confinement to the House of Correction, on the ground that he is insane.

William Putnam, the companion of Anna Ogilvie, the woman who died in a drunken debauch at 114 Russell street, on Friday, was sent to the House of Correction lately for drunkenness.—*Detroit Tribune.*

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured, New cable formed and to all those Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter at reduced rates, and illustrating many new and old and life like cuts for the benefit of the afflicted. Price reduced to bind new forms, which now contain all the matter formerly contained in three volumes, and is enough to occupy dozens. It points the road to sound constitutional health and happiness, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already undermined. By all means, Read and Send It. 816 to 1,007,000. Its author, Dr. R. B. Foote, of 1120 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experimental cases in a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult cases of every name and nature, being the ability to write practical treatise for the unskilled reader. His correspondence reviews to the sick every phase of human disease, and correspondence with invalids in every part of the world, from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from Europe, Asia and Australia. Write him and you will hit stroke with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good by inclosing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. R. B. Foote, at the office, 24 to both the doctor and the immortal book. The Book is book, with many engravings in all who read it, can be had of agents, or from the author direct. Price, $3.50 for the standard edition. Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50, sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes to an editor: "I have always felt that you must be the best man of the world, from the fact of your thousands of letters and original books. One read of your books would lead to be one of the grandest souls of the earth." Another says: "I would not be without it for twice its cost." Numerous letters from the author every day. Consult him free.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by Dr. Foote. Cheap edition. 5 cents in 1 neatly bound. Sent in quantities sold at $2 and $2.50, according to business. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Odds table time.

DIME Publications. We can refer you to all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and diseases, viz.: "OUR EYES MADE NEW," which has been so successful with patients in Hosp. "DISEASES OF THE RECTUM" is a valuable work for those who are afflicted with piles, fistula or fissure. "DISEASES OF THE PRIVATE ORGANS" is the subject of large proportions. "DISEASES OF WOMEN" gives the most remarkable modern treatment, embracing experimental explanations, &c., &c. A new Dictionary, including incoherent definitions concerning the Prevention of Conception, Sterility, Abortion, &c., &c., and their Weakness with evidence of its curability. Also "Diseases of Children," "Nervous and Chronic Diseases," "Sexual Science," "Hygiene," "Consumption and Cure," "Social Purity," "Diseases of the Throat," "Diseases of the Skin," "Diseases of the Blood," "Diseases of the Heart," "Diseases of the Liver," "Diseases of the Kidneys," "Diseases of the Bladder," "Diseases of the Stomach," "Diseases of the Bowels," "Diseases of the Nerves," "Diseases of the Brain," "Diseases of the Spine," "Diseases of the Lungs

OUR RUBIES.

We are so rich—my heart and I—
We sigh—my sweet, though oft we try,
The various incomes grand and fair,
In which we hold perpetual share.

Our happy fortune is begun
Each morn, when comes the gracious sun,
Scattering, with golden largess round,
Earth seen at once enchanted ground.

Then all the splendors of the night
Are ours, by long-established right;
From silver moon and star-gemmed sky,
For gems on years, my heart and I
Have had a frequent eye.
That caught could boast of dearer delight.

Then, too, we have the world of flowers;
The songs of birds in woodland bowers;
The sparkling rivers that, to and fro,
Breathe words we can alone know,
And sound shoals and varying rows,
And murmured hills and azure seas—
Power many treasures, good for fate,
That time cannot waste or destroy;
Thus earned wealth of earth and sky
We freely share—my heart and I.

Then we have riches greater still,
That all our days with gladness fill—
Accents that cheer and scenes that bless,
And glorious truths to live and die;
And gentle words from lips we love,
And looks of kindness that dwell above
That fond like natures still have left
Here—in this sin-encumbered earth.

And we have memories—oh, how dear!
That gone moon precious year by year
Memories of loved ones passed away,
Whose tender teachings with us stay
And give us daily strength to bear
For life and heaven all that share,
As some must and left thus cold,
To say in many words untold
Unexpressed because softly by
Eyes only—ne'er—my heart and I.

Yet, though so richly—my heart and I—
Our portion of wealth to testify
Can thanks to that benignant Power
Who gave as such a glorious dower,
Ah, yes! all words are poor and weak
Our grateful, earnest love to speak;
But let us fondest hope that blooms
Have what it breathes soft perfumes—
To life none add before it dies,
Though none be near to drink its sighs;
And, as into smallest swallowed boat
Is by a lord impulse stirred
To send its song of rapture round,
Though never mortal hear the sound,
So sing my heart and I—as they
The Lord of Song call obey
And though our effort may be vain,
Though none may listened our fond deeds praise,
We yet must sing, and, singing, try
To speak our gladness in our lays.

—*E. S. Thomas, Sun, in Home Journal.*

PASSE.

Mr. Erskine was an idler that summer, as well as a stranger, in the pleasant town of Brierthorpe. Just up from a typhoid fever, the doctor had ordered him to take his ease and forget business. Mr. Erskine was a single gentleman—by that token Brierthorpe was not slow to discover. He was not without "means," the gossips intimated significantly, and he possessed a fine figure and a comely countenance, with manners so genial and polished as to be irresistible. Satirically the first remarked, it was sufficient to make the acquaintance of a gentleman so attractive, especially as young men were not abundant and the supply of marriageable daughters greater than the demand. But they were anxious to show him the civilities customary to strangers within their gates, of course not with the remotest idea, we know, of throwing Florence Ann or Ruth Ellen at his very prominent head. And what the first families had a mind to do, that they speedily accomplished. The Misses Brierthorpe, having gone out to row in a leaky boat, managed to come to grief one afternoon in Mr. Erskine's neighborhood, where he was varying the solitude by fishing and sketching by turns, with his wherry anchored near. He made haste to go to their assistance, to be sure, as their boat, having met a steep tooth of the hidden rocks, threatened to capsize. He took them into his own craft, admirably with pleasure at the success of their stratagem, and he rowed them against the tide to the border of the paternal acres. The young ladies were rendered mute by the emotion called gratitude. "Papa would be so glad to make the gentleman's acquaintance; their preserver would always be remembered; would he give them his card and address, that papa might call and thank him?" and so forth and so on.

Mr. Erskine was not sorry that a romantic episode had arrived to vary the monotony of his retirement. The young ladies were pretty, and spoke with the accent of cultivated people, and wore the fashions of good society; and how was he to know that the years of books and the middle-aged mediocrity at a boarding-house. He felt a natural craving for society. Papa Brierthorpe called and did the affable thing, and invited the young hero to his house; and before the week ended Brierthorpe rang with the report that Mr. Erskine had rescued Miss Linda from a watery grave at the risk of his life, and was on such intimate terms with the family that the usual *dénouement* was imminent. This, however, was not exactly the case. It is true that Mr. Erskine became a favorite at home in the Hardacre mansion; that he rowed and drove with the girls, especially with Miss Linda, that he loaned her to sketch a little, and spent a good deal of his leisure on their crippled pony; that he danced more frequently with her than with the other young ladies to whom the force of circumstances and society had obliged the Misses Hardacre to introduce him; that he walked in the moonlight with Miss Linda—that reason so conducive to lunacy—and had the general air of having been smitten by her charms, as well as Brierthorpe could interpret it.

"I wonder," said he one evening, "if you know a Miss Laura Loring who lives in this neighborhood somewhere?" It was the night of Mrs. Gore's garden party, and they were loitering in the Pane Grove, through which the Chinese lanterns shed a light as gorgeous as that reflected from painted windows, while the band discoursed some melancholy dance music from some hidden nook, and gay couples were passing and repassing on their way to and from the house, where refreshments and waltzing were enjoyed. "A friend of mine writes me that she is worth cultivating," he pursued. "You will find Loring's Folly; and, crawling through a tangled thicket, his title discharged itself into his side. Somebody gallantly seized him in the confusion to listen to the reverberations of the report, which seemed prolonged far up the wooded height, and then ventriloquized, saying, 'Echo, sweet echo, with thee let me die,'" till suddenly the delicate golden glow succeeded by a cry of fear, as she approached the prostrate figure of Mr. Erskine. That gentleman was naturally insensible when he was taken up by some of the lady sentinels and carried to the nearest dwelling. He was never himself conscious, throughout the whole night, to wonder why he was lying there helpless, why there were unfamiliar faces about him; but by the following morning that shadowy region that lies between the out, or had meant to go out, shooting —or had he dreamed it? Then he overslept himself; for at the reception sky was full of no early light. Then he let his glance escape from the diamond-shaped panes of the casement windows to the great mirror with its remnant of gilding, to the quaintly carved chairs with the cushions that had once been gay, to the wide fireside with its glittering dogs, behind which a handful of embers glowed, and back to the bed upon which he lay, with its high, curiously wrought posts and its hangings of faded buster. Had he been lured away into some enchanted prison? And was that a woman, or some cunning piece of sculpture, in the big armchair?—a woman fallen asleep as if after long vigils, with her dimpled chin upon her hand—a very fair woman, he thought, with a mobile mouth, and a shadow beneath the closed eyes, cast, perhaps, by the long brown lashes; and maybe a fine too pale and worn for rose; but a very fair woman for all that—and how unlike Miss Linda! And then he essayed to lift himself up, and a sharp pain drew him back, and he fell into a deep and sleeping hazily in the antique chair came to life with a start and a shiver; and just at that instant the door opened softly, and a medical gentleman entered. Mr. Erskine must have experienced some sensations similar to those of Sigismund, to Calderon's romance of "Life's a Dream," when he wakened in "sumptuous palaces." Not that there was anything like the magnificence of luxury in this new situation: the linen upon which he lay was coarse, the counterpane was home-made, patched; everything was dim and worn with age and use; everything except the apparition in the arm-chair, with its deep sweep of snowy linen waving straight into his.

"And how fares our patient this morning?" said the new visitor.

"He has been very quiet since you left him. But perhaps he can speak for himself. I think I had dropped asleep."

"You are not used to vigils, little girl; you are pale yourself. Ah!"—turning to Mr. Erskine—"our patient looks as if he would like to ask questions. So, so, but not to-day—not to-day; they'll keep."

That was no tedious convalescence of Mrs. Erskine's in the quaint old room, into which the sunset stole, rosy, red and gold, and touched the faded roses of the chintz into a moment's youth, and lent a magic light to the soft eyes watching beside him. What a tender hand was this which smoothed his pillow or bathed his aching head! how deftly, after the breakfast, the touch of a blind nurse! And what a tuneful voice was this that read from the poet and the novelist, and filled their pages with new revelations! What delicious twilights were those, when the young moon glanced in through the casements unnoticed, and they let their fancies wander into the future, betrayed by its beauty, and told each other "fairy tales of science," and grew confidential and personal, and found that they loved the same creeds, and often antipathized each on the thoughts! When he had first been allowed the privilege of speech, "I should be happy to know all about it," he said. "It is now in the days of witchcraft, and should believe myself under some enchantment. At least, I should like to know why it is that works these spells."

"I am Laura Loring," she said, smiling; "and you are just as wise as you were before."

"You are an angel, whoever you are."

"Nobody ever calls me one. Perhaps you are premature; you don't know me well enough."

"Don't know you! Doesn't a sick-room reveal character? Don't I know you! I believe I knew you when you were a star in the constellation of Cassiopeia and I was a nebulous point in the heavens—"

"Hush! I'm afraid you are wandering again."

"Not far away from here, I trust. And so you are Laura Loring! Well, I hoped to make your acquaintance sooner or later, but hardly expected to bring it about in this way. A gunshot wound is an ugly affair, but every thing has its compensations. And so you are Laura Loring!" he repeated, smiling quietly.

"Did you suppose I was anyone else?"

"I never supposed you were Laura Loring. I once asked Miss Linda Hardacre about you, and her description was quite different."

"Indeed? I dare say she flattered the portrait. I believe Miss Hardacre is imaginative."

"She certainly drew on her imagination in this instance." "And so this is Miss Linda's *passe* Miss Loring," he thought. "For accurate information recommend me to Miss Hardacre. She ought to cultivate such expert sciences, with such a taste for them."

The day arrived when he could walk in the garden with the assistance of Miss Laura. The red leaf had come, the grapes were growing incant and purple against the sunny wall, the ripening apples were dropping faint by faint, and gay, autumnal glories encumbered the garden borders, and the asters were crowned that indefinable sweetness which we call melancholy.

"I could almost wish to be an invalid forever, and walk these pleasant garden alleys alone with you," he said. "By-the-way, if that lucky shot had ended my existence, very likely the world have called it suicide because Miss Hardacre refused me." They walked on together in silence for a little space. "Have you ever let me ask me if she did?" he persisted.

"Because it is none of my affair."

"Oh, isn't it? Do you know I must have seen you somewhere in some previous state, if not in this?"

"Yes; you saw me; or, rather, I saw you, at Mrs. Gore's garden party. You were walking with Miss Hardacre, in the grove, and Mr. Vane said it looked like a match, and I turned to see what it could resemble, and saw you."

"I remember. We had just been speaking of you, as aforesaid. Miss Hardacre had been trying to paint the lily, and had made a wretched daub of it. She was in high spirits, with her dimpled chin upon her hand—a very fair woman, he thought, with a mobile mouth, and a shadow beneath the closed eyes, cast, perhaps, by the long brown lashes; and maybe a fine too pale and worn for rose; but a very fair woman for all that—and how unlike Miss Linda! And then he essayed to lift himself up, and a sharp pain drew him back, and he fell into a deep and sleeping hazily in the antique chair came to life with a start and a shiver; and just at that instant the door opened softly, and a medical gentleman entered. Mr. Erskine must have experienced some sensations similar to those of Sigismund, to Calderon's romance of "Life's a Dream," when he wakened in "sumptuous palaces." Not that there was anything like the magnificence of luxury in this new situation: the linen upon which he lay was coarse, the counterpane was home-made, patched; everything was dim and worn with age and use; everything except the apparition in the arm-chair, with its deep sweep of snowy linen waving straight into his.

"And how fares our patient this morning?" said the new visitor.

"He has been very quiet since you left him. But perhaps he can speak for himself. I think I had dropped asleep."

"You are not used to vigils, little girl; you are pale yourself. Ah!"—turning to Mr. Erskine—"our patient looks as if he would like to ask questions. So, so, but not to-day—not to-day; they'll keep."

That was no tedious convalescence of Mrs. Erskine's in the quaint old room, into which the sunset stole, rosy, red and gold, and touched the faded roses of the chintz into a moment's youth, and lent a magic light to the soft eyes watching beside him. What a tender hand was this which smoothed his pillow or bathed his aching head! how deftly, after the breakfast, the touch of a blind nurse! And what a tuneful voice was this that read from the poet and the novelist, and filled their pages with new revelations! What delicious twilights were those, when the young moon glanced in through the casements unnoticed, and they let their fancies wander into the future, betrayed by its beauty, and told each other "fairy tales of science," and grew confidential and personal, and found that they loved the same creeds, and often antipathized each on the thoughts! When he had first been allowed the privilege of speech, "I should be happy to know all about it," he said. "It is now in the days of witchcraft, and should believe myself under some enchantment. At least, I should like to know why it is that works these spells."

"I am Laura Loring," she said, smiling; "and you are just as wise as you were before."

"You are an angel, whoever you are."

"Nobody ever calls me one. Perhaps you are premature; you don't know me well enough."

"Don't know you! Doesn't a sick-room reveal character? Don't I know you! I believe I knew you when you were a star in the constellation of Cassiopeia and I was a nebulous point in the heavens—"

"Hush! I'm afraid you are wandering again."

"Not far away from here, I trust. And so you are Laura Loring! Well, I hoped to make your acquaintance sooner or later, but hardly expected to bring it about in this way. A gunshot wound is an ugly affair, but every thing has its compensations. And so you are Laura Loring!" he repeated, smiling quietly.

"Did you suppose I was anyone else?"

"I never supposed you were Laura Loring. I once asked Miss Linda Hardacre about you, and her description was quite different."

"Indeed? I dare say she flattered the portrait. I believe Miss Hardacre is imaginative."

"She certainly drew on her imagination in this instance." "And so this is Miss Linda's *passe* Miss Loring," he thought. "For accurate information recommend me to Miss Hardacre. She ought to cultivate such expert sciences, with such a taste for them."

The day arrived when he could walk in the garden with the assistance of Miss Laura. The red leaf had come, the grapes were growing incant and purple against the sunny wall, the ripening apples were dropping faint by faint, and gay, autumnal glories encumbered the garden borders, and the asters were crowned that indefinable sweetness which we call melancholy.

"I could almost wish to be an invalid forever, and walk these pleasant garden alleys alone with you," he said. "By-the-way, if that lucky shot had ended my existence, very likely the world have called it suicide because Miss Hardacre refused me." They walked on together in silence for a little space. "Have you ever let me ask me if she did?" he persisted.

"Because it is none of my affair."

"Oh, isn't it? Do you know I must have seen you somewhere in some previous state, if not in this?"

"Yes; you saw me; or, rather, I saw you, at Mrs. Gore's garden party. You were walking with Miss Hardacre, in the grove, and Mr. Vane said it looked like a match, and I turned to see what it could resemble, and saw you."

"I remember. We had just been speaking of you, as aforesaid. Miss Hardacre had been trying to paint the lily, and had made a wretched daub of it. She was in high spirits, with her dimpled chin upon her hand—a very fair woman, he thought, with a mobile mouth, and a shadow beneath the closed eyes, cast, perhaps, by the long brown lashes; and maybe a fine too pale and worn for rose; but a very fair woman for all that—and how unlike Miss Linda! And then he essayed to lift himself up, and a sharp pain drew him back, and he fell into a deep and sleeping hazily in the antique chair came to life with a start and a shiver; and just at that instant the door opened softly, and a medical gentleman entered. Mr. Erskine must have experienced some sensations similar to those of Sigismund, to Calderon's romance of "Life's a Dream," when he wakened in "sumptuous palaces." Not that there was anything like the magnificence of luxury in this new situation: the linen upon which he lay was coarse, the counterpane was home-made, patched; everything was dim and worn with age and use; everything except the apparition in the arm-chair, with its deep sweep of snowy linen waving straight into his.

"And how fares our patient this morning?" said the new visitor.

"He has been very quiet since you left him. But perhaps he can speak for himself. I think I had dropped asleep."

"You are not used to vigils, little girl; you are pale yourself. Ah!"—turning to Mr. Erskine—"our patient looks as if he would like to ask questions. So, so, but not to-day—not to-day; they'll keep."

That was no tedious convalescence of Mrs. Erskine's in the quaint old room, into which the sunset stole, rosy, red and gold, and touched the faded roses of the chintz into a moment's youth, and lent a magic light to the soft eyes watching beside him. What a tender hand was this which smoothed his pillow or bathed his aching head! how deftly, after the breakfast, the touch of a blind nurse! And what a tuneful voice was this that read from the poet and the novelist, and filled their pages with new revelations! What delicious twilights were those, when the young moon glanced in through the casements unnoticed, and they let their fancies wander into the future, betrayed by its beauty, and told each other "fairy tales of science," and grew confidential and personal, and found that they loved the same creeds, and often antipathized each on the thoughts! When he had first been allowed the privilege of speech, "I should be happy to know all about it," he said. "It is now in the days of witchcraft, and should believe myself under some enchantment. At least, I should like to know why it is that works these spells."

"I am Laura Loring," she said, smiling; "and you are just as wise as you were before."

"You are an angel, whoever you are."

"Nobody ever calls me one. Perhaps you are premature; you don't know me well enough."

"Don't know you! Doesn't a sick-room reveal character? Don't I know you! I believe I knew you when you were a star in the constellation of Cassiopeia and I was a nebulous point in the heavens—"

"Hush! I'm afraid you are wandering again."

"Not far away from here, I trust. And so you are Laura Loring! Well, I hoped to make your acquaintance sooner or later, but hardly expected to bring it about in this way. A gunshot wound is an ugly affair, but every

Mr. Erskine had drawn nearer while she spoke, and now, taking her hand, he said, "I shall do no such thing: I prefer to be happy myself. I love you. And as for poor Jack, he will never trouble us. He was the last man left clinging to the raft when we sighted it on our way home the year I was supercargo: we thought he was in a stupor when we took him off, but it was death. We dished knew where or to whom he belonged; he had no papers or anything to show about him, but 'Jack Loring' was tattooed upon his arm. I have not thought of him for years, poor fellow: and as for the name, there are Lorings and Lorings in my part of the world. Do you still think I had better go to Miss Hardacre?"

"I hope it will not break her heart," said Laura, with tears in her eyes.

And Miss Linda only learned that her pale girl was a widow when she read the marriage of Mr. Clarence Erskine to Mrs. Laura Loring in the Brierthorpe *Tattler*.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The First Napoleon's Idea of the Value of Newspapers.

In the ninth volume of the Napoleon correspondence, recently published, there is a curious letter addressed from Paris to Champagny, Duke of Cadore, then Minister of Police. It is dated "Chateau de Surville, 16 Fev., 1814," and written in a spirit of bitterness and despondency still to animate Oriental art; military potentates. "The newspapers," His Majesty is pleased to say, "are edited without any intelligence. Is it rational, in the present state of affairs, to say that I had very few men, that I conquered because I surprised the enemy, and that we were one against three? You must indeed have lost your heads in Paris to say such things when I am saying everywhere that I have 300,000 men, when the enemy believes it, and when it must be repeated again and again. I had formed a bureau for the direction of journals, does it never occur to you that I have some milk beat one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and rye flour enough to make a stiff batter; add one even teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of boiling water and drop from a spoon into a hot greased muffin pans or in balls on a large pan and bake in a quick oven. Or, into two cupfuls of sour

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND MOULDINGS, RIVETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts
A assortment of glazed and aged sash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for wholesale trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever &c Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow it for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of those dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

FLINT

GOLD and SILVER

ELECTRO

PLATING WORKS.

FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated to single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry replated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, tea pitchers, castors, ice coolers, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Flint, Mich Jan 1, 1876

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May, 17, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou County, heretofore licensed as a Homestead, which land has reverted to the State, will be BIDDEN to market at this office June 28 1877 at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. P. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
swj of swj	3	30 N.	10 W.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.
Lansing, May, 17, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be BIDDEN to market at this office June 28, 1877 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
swj of swj	7	32 N.	4W.
wj of nwj	25	33 N.	4W.

The Biddle.

DETROIT - - - - MICH

$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

☞ 25 Elegant Sample Rooms on First Floor. Decidedly the best and most liberal house in the State. LON. P. HOWELL, Prop

(9?) 7?.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, SPICES, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 47, 37 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of tea over shown in this state. Grades from 25c. to $2.50, Spices &c., Sliced Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(9?) (6.1?)

Traverse City, - Mich.

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Frames of all descriptions, Scrolling, Matching, &c., executed at short notice. Also, Planing and Matching done to order. Our new planer is now in operation, and we are prepared to furnish dressed lumber, with or without the matcher.

Orders solicited.

J. E. GREILICK & CO.

ZIEGLERS

Popular Encyclopedia

—OR—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps.

The above great work completed in six parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a handsome map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. BAILEY, Genl Agent,
Bengonis, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Apr. 21, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bells against Stewart V. Washer for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5094, dated April 1, 1874 upon the southwest ¼ of section 21, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Bells against Isaac H. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3005, dated April 1, 1874, upon the northwest ¼ of section 24, Township 33 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. TAX OFFICE
Traverse City, Mich., April 21, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Wills against Hiram T. Hipp for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 3154, dated October 7, 1875, upon the sw¼ of section 22, Township 28 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of July, 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that ANGIER'S AROMA PYRETICA has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by.

GEO. W. CROUTER.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich. May 5, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred P. Heasley, against William K. Brouwer for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5006, dated April 1st, 1874, upon the nw section 34, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at the office by Sylvester Minier against Egbert Carpenter, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7173, dated Oct. 13, 1876, upon the se section 34, Township 34 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, J. Berson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4?tf.)

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

BOOTS and SHOES,

TIN and HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE

We also keep good goods and sell at low cost CASH PRICES. Strangers arriving in town soon find their way to our store; people living with us know how to themselves

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix.—ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 25th day of April A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philo Beers, late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-third day of October, next, and that such claims be heard by the said Court on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, and on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Charlevoix, April 23, A. D. 1877.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 16, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Silas Walton Agnew, Charlevoix, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5053, dated Feb. 27, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of section 26, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

BUY Butter Crackers,

That are manufactured by LEWIS & ENKES, Detroit. They are the best crackers in the market. You can order them through any WHOLESALE GROCER in Detroit. Give them a trial. (4?tf.)

Valley City Greenhouse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Flowers and Plants at Very Low Rates.

Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas and all kinds of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express at Catalogue rates. Catalogues mailed free on application.

John Suttle.
Valley City Greenhouse.

Trees! Trees!

People in this region who are desirous of getting

Fruit Trees,

Can get them of the under signed, cheaper than one cheapest.

STEPHEN H SMITH.

March 13, 1877.

Centennial!

The Good Time Coming is Now Here

If you want to buy goods cheaper than ever before in Charlevoix.

Now is Your Time.

We have a well selected stock of

DRY GOOD, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Which we propose to sell cheap for cash or its equivalent. Our motto is "Quick sales and small profits. Come and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, May 24th, 1876.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Sol. Isaman,

The well known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a gene. al stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

Carpenter & Handy.

—AT—

BOYNE FALLS.

At the beginning of the Centennial Year greet their friends and customers.

THANKS ARE DUE

for the favors rendered since commencing our business here; we are confident that

PROFIT

Will accrue to YOU, as well a to us, by as continuance of the same.

Wean Supply You

With anything you need in the line of general merchandise, at

LOWEST CASH RATES,

Carpenter & Handy.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY,

As regards soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ of nw ¼ of section 24.	
S ½ of sw ¼	27.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	34.
N. E. ¼ of	34.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

S ½ of sw ¼ of section 33	
W. ½ of nw ¼	29.
S. ½ of sw ¼	29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	30.
N. e. ¼ of	32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. w. ¼ of nw ¼ of section 9.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of nw ¼ of section 16.	
S. w. ¼ of nw ¼	16.
W. ½ of sw ¼	16.

The last three descriptions, containing 360 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc., address

146. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest prices.

Address, H. B. BAILEY,
Bengonis, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which thousand myriads of Speckled Trout Dagger moved from change.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

ash

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

to.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

J Chandler

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 7 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 12. 1877. Whole No., 42?

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription.

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
OR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space 1w. 1?. 3w. 1m. 3m. 1yr.

One inch $1 00 $1 50 $2 00 $3 00 $5 00 $10 00
Two " 1 50 2 00 3 00 4 00 6 00 12 00
Three " 2 00 2 50 4 00 5 00 8 00 15 00
Four " 2 50 3 00 5 00 6 00 10 00 20 00
Column 5 00 8 00 12 00 15 00 25 00 40 00
Page 10 00 15 00 20 00 25 00 40 00 60 00

Each inch constitutes a square.

Ten lines Brevier Poetry, 24 cents per week.

Local advertisements at double rates.

Fishing Tackle.

A full trout rodes, cane poles, trent line, trolling hooks, trout lines from 5 to 25 cts each, trolling lines, bullhead hooks, all kinds sizes and shapes, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 203 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Rumsey Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a cordial welcome.

L. D. BOYNTON, Sec'y. N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 208 F. & A. M. Regular Communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. E. BARNES, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 181 I. O. G. meets at Round Lake Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

MRS. E. B. RAY, W. M.

GEO. BARNES, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

D. P. SMITH,

Of Advance, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, or any disease of the throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer against Eli Glenn for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5040, dated Feb. 27, 1874 upon the N. W. ¼ of section 6, Township 32, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 29, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer against James Mc. Cauley for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 5041, dated October 3, 1874, upon the N. ½ of the S. E. ¼ and lot 4 of section 6, Township 32 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of July, 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

W. W. CARWELL. C. S. BARNES.

CARWELL & BARNES,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Also pork for its curing, lamb sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Hazelton Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix once each month for the purpose of treating all diseases of the eye and perform all operations pertaining to that delicate profession.

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAIRTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public With power to take and administer oaths. Office next door to Bank, Petoskey, Mich.

M. J. Stockman

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES may correct with the undersigned at our lumber yard in Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

CUPRIGHT & WAY.
Dwgs. of Sch. W. A. SMITH
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Stop and Consider!

Till you do know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 19th, 1877.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

MAILS—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart the same days at 1 p. m.

POSTOFFICE will open at 8 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; at 10 a. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

The new Owen is in port.

STOCKMAN is building a barn.

See new advertisements in this paper.

T. D. Sherer is painting his new residence.

Trunks, valises and traveling bags at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The schooner Durington was recently sold for taxes.

Tower hunters are thick and Black Cooper is happy.

The tug Starke Bros. dredge-boat the last in the upper river on Friday.

We call special attention to Mrs. M. E. Johnson's advertisement elsewhere.

New stock of clothing at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A. K. Dorenmeyer paid a flying visit home Saturday. He returned to Elk Rapids yesterday.

Union lawn cash for 10 cts. per yd. and other things in proportion at See & Washburn's.

RETURNED.—Jas. A. Keel, and family, returned to South Arm from Arkansas last week, for good.

The steamer Gen. H. B. Paine is running as a passenger boat between Manistee and Grand Haven.

ROBERT MILLER, Esq., went to Grand Rapids last week to secure treatment for his eyes.

You can get 16 yards of calico for one dollars at See & Washburn's.

The schooner W. A. Smith arrived on Thursday with lumber lath and shingles, and left again on Friday for Manistee.

Mrs. BURNES, the picture woman, has removed her tent to the Block-ho, opposite N. Amsden'. She will remain until further notice.

You can get yard wide bleach cotton for 10cts. per yard at See & Washburn's.

Early Closing.

On and after this date we shall close our store at 8 o'clock p. m. Saturday evenings excepted.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MEAT MARKET.—McLeod finished fitting up his market building last week, and has it in operation. Moe will keep meat on hand from this time forth. See his advertisement elsewhere.

A large stock of cottonades at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Great Australian Circus visited Oconto a few days ago and while there, says the *News*, lungers on of the show dropped out of about $100 worth of counterfeit half dollars.

MARINE.—The scows Bill and Blue Bird left yesterday for Milwaukee with wood and bark. The dredge Breaker, tug and barges and scow Success are now in port, loading general mixed craft.

Look! Look! Look! Crockery, a set of white iron stone dishes containing 56 pieces for the small sum of ten dollars at See & Washburn.

FIRE has existed in the dry rubbish south of this village to such an extent that it was found necessary for the citizens to turn out Friday and fight the destroying element. The rain on Friday night came in time to save further trouble at present.

From the Elk Rapids Progress.

The new tug "Elk Lake" was put into the river Tuesday. Captain Aldrich, late of the "Success," will command her.

The "Queen of the Lakes" made her first trip Wednesday, Capt. Frank Johnson commanding.

MARRIED. At the Cushman House in Petoskey, on the 20th of May, 1877 by Rev. A. P. Mowrey, Russell T. Lewis, Esq., and Miss Annie Carrie Lawrence, both of Elk Rapids.

School books, blank books, stationery, window shades, wall paper and etc at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Fleming Stokes, leader of the Williams barg brass band, and at present teaching the Elk Rapids band, paid the Charlevoix band a visit at their picnic on Saturday, and took the lead for a few pieces. Mr. Stiles is a good cornetist and a good judge of music. He speaks in high terms of our band

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

EARLY on the morning of the 20th, two Russian officers and a band together under a Turkish monitor at Matchin, causing her to sink, with all on board.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 20th says the Turkish Commander at Erzeroum had notified the Porte that he should be compelled to abandon that point as the Russians were appearing on his flanks and were likely to capture his army if it remained.

ROUMANIA has appropriated the 900,000 francs yearly tribute usually paid to Turkey for the support of the Danubian Army.

THE Czar has issued a decree forbidding the granting of letters of nativity.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 28th, Ardahan had been recaptured by the Turks. A council of war had dismissed Mukhtar Pasha on what its plans were. He replied that a scheme was on foot which promised success, and begged to be left alone. The Ministerial crisis continues, and it was reported that the Sultan was contemplating abdication.

THE Turkish Commander-in-Chief, on the 26th, notified the inhabitants of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla and Silistria, that all persons who had not provisions to last at least six months must leave within twelve days.

GEN. GRANT and party arrived safely at Liverpool, Eng., on the 24th, on the steamship Indiana. Gen. Adam Badeau, formerly of Grant's staff, but now American Consul-General at London, with other prominent citizens of the United States, boarded the steamship and accompanied the distinguished party to the landing. On their arrival they were warmly welcomed by the Mayor of Liverpool and city gentlemen.

A DECREE was issued by the Sultan, on the 26th, banishing some of the leading Softas, officials and journalists concerned in the late émeute in Constantinople.

It was reported in Constantinople, on the 29th, that the Russians had abandoned the whole coast line of Abasia.

THE Greek Cabinet resigned on the 29th ult.

GREAT excitement prevailed in Crete on the 20th. At a meeting of the notables of the Island it was resolved to give Turkey twenty days to redress the grievances of the Cretans, failing which, an appeal would be made to the Great Powers asking that the Government of the Island be placed in charge of Mr Gladstone, the British ex Prime Minister, under the title of the Prince of Crete.

On the 30th ult., the Russians attacked the fortifications at Batoum, and, after ten hours' fighting, were repulsed with considerable loss.

BERLIN dispatches of the 30th state that it was reported that, though the mediation of Germany, an arrangement of the differences between Turkey and Russia had been considered. The semi-official papers had given currency to the rumor, and it was generally believed.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT was entertained by the officials and citizens of Manchester, England, on the 30th ult. At the corporation dinner, speeches were made by distinguished British gentlemen, and Gen. Grant made grateful and appropriate acknowledgements for the courtesies shown him.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the American historian, died of paralysis, in London, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-three years.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the Ilus afen Agency, in London, on the 31st ult., Servia had definitely resolved to maintain strict neutrality.

VIENNA dispatches of the 31st ult. announce the Grand Vizier Mahmoud Pasha. The Turkish Government charged maltreatment on an enormous scale.

ON the 31st ult., the Vienna *Freudenblatt* asserts: "that the President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies had advised the recall of Midhat Pasha.

ON the 31st ult., during service, the Catholic Church at Weischen, in Posen, was struck by lightning. Six persons were killed and seventy seriously injured.

MONTREAL, Can., had a $300,000 fire, on the 30th ult. About sixty families were rendered homeless by the conflagration.

AT Portland, Ont., on the 31st ult., the house of Alexander Snyder was destroyed by fire, and two of his children perished in the flames, his wife being also seriously injured.

DOMESTIC.

IN the United States District Court at Hartford, Conn., on the 20th, Judge Shipman pronounced sentence on James L. Chapman, Cashier, and John C. Trace, President, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, who had pleaded guilty, respectively to deceiving the Comptroller of the Currency, and to perjury and embezzlement, by which the bank lost $200,000. Trace was sentenced to the State Prison for six years and six months at hard labor, and Chapman for five years and a month and a-half of one donar.

THE dwelling of Henry Tower, of North Carnadon, Mass., was destroyed on the night of the 29th, by fire, and two of his children—boys aged nine and eleven years respectively—were burned to death.

ON the afternoon of the 28th, while a lighter, loaded with oil, was being unloaded in the North River, at New York, a terrible explosion occurred from some unknown cause, and in an instant the whole body of oil was in flames. When the flames were extinguished it was discovered that three men had been burned to death and another received probably mortal injuries.

NEWS was received at Bismarck, D. T., on the 28th, that on the afternoon of the 7th, Gen. Miles in command, with companies F, H, L and G of the Twenty-second Cavalry, and twenty-five mounted men of the Fifth Infantry, attacked an Indian village on little Muddy Creek, a branch of the Rosebud, ninety miles from the mouth of the Tongue River. The Indians abandoned the village and fled to the hills, where they made a brief stand, but were driven off, the troops pursuing them for five miles through a very rough country. Fourteen dead Indians were met on the field, and many others were known to have been killed. A herd of 400 ponies and horses were captured, and fifty-four lodges, with their entire contents, consisting of an abundance of all kinds of new agency annuity goods, were destroyed. Many saddles, guns, officers' clothing and other articles, taken from the Seventh Cavalry in the Custer fight, were captured. The band belonged to the Minneconjous, and were led by Lame Deer and Iron Star. Lame Deer was among the Indians killed. The command lost four killed, as follows: Privates Charles Springer, Company H; Peter Lewis, Company B; John Martindale, Company E; Charles Goukonsky, Company F. Eight were wounded.

THE little schooner Now Bedford, only twenty feet in length, sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on the 26th, for London, having on board Capt. Thomas Crapo and his wife. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the boat, which is the smallest that has ever attempted the feat.

IT was recently reported that the town of Double Mountain, in the Panhandle of Texas, has been captured by Apache Indians, and all the stock in the town run off. It is also reported that quite a large number of hunters were killed by the Indians during the past winter.

DECORATION DAY (May 30) was generally and appropriately observed throughout the country. All the Departments in Washington were closed, and the President and his Cabinet took part in the ceremonies at Arlington, the President and Mrs. Hayes, with flowers brought by themselves, strewing the graves of the dead soldiers, and especially decorating the monument to the unknown.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America closed a twelve days' session in Chicago on the 30th ult.

A HARTWORD (Conn.) school teacher named V. A. Alverenat, who was bitten by a dog on the 30th of April last, died of hydrophobia on the 31st ult.

THE Jury in the case of Mullins and Hughes, on trial at Springfield, Ill., for attempting, several months ago, to steal the remains of Abraham Lincoln from his tomb in that city, brought in a verdict of guilty, on the 31st ult., and the prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of one year each.

PERSONAL.

SIMMS, the fugitive slave, who was arrested by Marshal Barnes when the latter was United States Marshal at Boston during Fillmore's Administration, and under the Fugitive Slave law turned over to the authorities at Savannah, Ga., has been appointed messenger in Gen. Devens' department at Washington.

THE Secretary of the United States Navy has transmitted orders to American Naval Commanders in European waters to show suitable respect to ex-President Grant, and to facilitate in every way his tour of observation.

AT the recent session of the Grand Lodge of the Good Templars of the World, held in Portland, Me., the following officers were elected for the current year: Theodore D. Kanouse, of Wisconsin, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; the Rev. Stephen Todd, of England, Right Worthy Grand Counsellor; Mrs. A. B. Brockbank, Right Worthy Grand Vice Templar; W. S. Williams, of Saguaw, Ont., Right Worthy Grand Secretary. R. S. Scott, of St. Louis, Mo., Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, of Lowville, N. Y., Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.

FLETCHER HARPER, the senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, of New York, died in that city on the morning of the 29th, aged seventy-two years.

THE body of little Willie Dean, the missing Chicago boy who was supposed to have been kidnapped, was washed ashore from the lake on the morning of the 29th, twelve days after his disappearance. The little boy had, it seems, strayed to the lake, drank by lightning, fell into the water and was drowned.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, was married at Newark, N. J., on the 30th ult., to Miss Sallie Durand.

POLITICAL.

IN an interview with a reporter of the Memphis *Avalanche*, on the 25th, Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, stated that he had done all in his power to bring the guilty parties in the Kemper County tragedy to trial, by requesting Judge Dawson, Circuit Judge, to call an extra session of his court for that purpose, and that under the laws of the State the Executive had no power to do more in the matter. He had gone to D Kalb as soon as he heard of the riot, but when he reached there the rioters had dispersed, and nothing was left for him to do except to set as above indicated. The Governor thought it exceedingly doubtful if a jury in Kemper County would convict the rioters, all of whom were well known, and resided there.

A WASHINGTON Associated Press telegram of the 25th states that, according to a previous arrangement, a secret meeting was held in that city, the night before, for the purpose of organizing a National party in the interest of Senator Blaine. About 150 persons from different States were present. Those from the North expressed themselves strongly against the course of the President and his Cabinet, alleging that they retained in office men who are opposed to the principles of the Republican party, to the exclusion of its tried and true adherents. The representative from the South declared that the President had discarded the States which elected him.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ALBERT WILD, of Bay City, who recently went to Bedwell, in the Black Hills, was accidentally shot on the 3d. His wounds were pronounced fatal by the attending physician.

HON. O. A. BOWEN has tendered his resignation as Deputy Canal Commissioner. Commissioner Partridge has appointed L. H. Rogers, clerk in the office, as Bowen's successor.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Grand Rapids District, held its session at Grand Rapids, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. L. W. Boise, of Grand Rapids; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames L. A. Dumont, of Allegan; A. S. Compton, of Portland; D. L. Prescott, of Rockford; D. S. Palmer, of Montague, and Fred Stratton, of Ionia; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry Spring, of Grand Rapids; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Muskegon; Treasurer, Mrs. D. L. Thompson, of Muir. The work in the district is prospering, and all made most encouraging reports.

THE eighth annual gathering of the Michigan war veterans occurred at Adrian on the 23d. During the morning regimental gatherings were participated in, and the Association's officers elected by representatives of the following corps: the First, Fourth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Infantry, the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Cavalry, the Michigan Light Artillery, the Sixth Heavy Artillery and the Lenawee County Soldiers' and Sailors' Organization. In the afternoon the veterans marched in procession, escorted by state militia, city officials, etc. The State Association then convened at the Opera-House, when Gen. Throop, of Detroit, its President, delivered the annual address, followed by Mayor Comstock's address of welcome. After deciding to meet next year at Kalamazoo, the following officers were elected: President Ralph Ely; Vice-Presidents, Lieut. Davenport, of the Navy, William M. Ruffle, R. P. Robbins, W. W. Van Antwerp, W. H. Maston, B. S. Pease, L. L. Spaulding, B. W. Huston, R. F. Partridge and C. H. Grant; Recording Secretary, V. W. Bruce; Corresponding Secretary, Le Roy Phillips; Treasurer, W. B. McCreery. Executive Committee, Dwight May, Robert Burns, S. E. Matthews, L. W. Heath and J. A. McKnight.

THIEVES entered the St. James Catholic Church, in Grand Rapids, on the night of the 25th, and carried off the two silverums, the ostensorium and the lavabo, from the sacristy, in the altar. The four pieces were of silver and gold, and cost about $300.

THE lumber-camp at Chelsea, Kalkaska County, comprising over ten hundred men and a large quantity of manufactured lumber, was burned on the 24th. A dispatch was received on the afternoon of that day, just before the wires gave out, that a pile of lumber containing 3,000,000 feet was burning, with no prospect of saving a dollar's worth. The loss is from $50,000 to $60,000. The mills were stocked by Bernhard Carpenhard & Co., of Grand Rapids.

A FEW days ago, two brothers, named Clem and Mat McDermid, living at Pine River, while on their way home from Midland, got into an altercation, during which Clem drew a knife, and Mat, seeing the weapon, ran. No other was in sight, so Clem, it is supposed, threw the knife at his brother, striking him between the shoulders, the point coming out through the breast-bone. Mat fell dead in his tracks. Clem then walked up to his brother, drew the knife from the body, and then walked on to Midland and gave himself up to the officers.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio have decided to hold the next State Convention at Columbus, on the 25th of July.

Fashionable Smuggling.

A GRAND Bracket of time smuggling outfits for gentlemen, and a general quantity of feminine wear, from the Liverpool ship Isaac Webb, has directed attention to the practice among the leaders of fashion in this city of apparelling themselves in contraband English-made suits of the latest pattern. Finding for the smuggling of these goods has existed for a long time, but it is only recently that it has been exposed to the public gaze. The method of the Ring is composed of London and Liverpool tailors, officers of steamships and the wearers of the goods in this city. The great inducement to the latter class is the saving of the 50 per cent. *ad valorem* duty that is required on imported clothing. For instance, promenade suits of the most fashionable styles, with silk and satin linings and facings, for which New York tailors would be compelled to charge from $80 to $100, could be smuggled and delivered to customers here by steamship officers employed by the London and Liverpool tailors for between $40 and $50. Business suits that could not be made in Broadway for less than $50 and $60, could be got here from the Ring for $25 and $30.

The Government has not been the only loser by the operations of the smugglers and their well-to-do patrons here, but fashionable New York tailors have been unable to compete with the English clothiers, and have suffered a loss of custom. Of late the operations of the smugglers have been carried on so extensively that many small importing tailors have had their business ruined. One of the sufferers is an English clothier in Broadway, who imports goods in large quantities. Forty years ago he was caught undervaluing his goods. He was indicted in a large sum, and since then he has scrutinized with customs' laws with scrupulous nicety. He has had large number of customers within the last few months, and on making inquiries he found that his trade had been captured by a prominent London tailor. He was then advised by the Collector to follow marauders into Mexico and punish them upon that territory.

The next Pennsylvania Republican State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the 20th of August.

THE Governor of Illinois has vetoed the bills passed by the last Legislature, making silver coins a legal tender for the payment of debts in the State.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 31st ult. says the representations on the subject of the Chisholm massacre had been referred to Atty.-Gen. Devens, who would examine the laws for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any authority for the Federal Courts to interfere. The Secretary of State would take part in the investigation only from the fact that the British authorities consider Commissioner, Dwight May, Robert Burns, S. E. Matthews, L. W. Heath and J. A. McKnight.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio have decided to hold the next State Convention at Columbus, on the 25th of July.

Fashionable Smuggling.

THE seizure by Special Treasury Agent Brackett of nine smuggling outfits for gentlemen, and a general quantity of feminine wear, from the Liverpool ship Isaac Webb, has directed attention to the practice among the leaders of fashion in this city of apparelling themselves in contraband English-made suits of the latest pattern. Finding for the smuggling of these goods has existed for a long time, but it is only recently that it has been exposed to the public gaze. The method of the Ring is composed of London and Liverpool tailors, officers of steamships and the wearers of the goods in this city. The great inducement to the latter class is the saving of the 50 per cent. *ad valorem* duty that is required on imported clothing. For instance, promenade suits of the most fashionable styles, with silk and satin linings and facings, for which New York tailors would be compelled to charge from $80 to $100, could be smuggled and delivered to customers here by steamship officers employed by the London and Liverpool tailors for between $40 and $50. Business suits that could not be made in Broadway for less than $50 and $60, could be got here from the Ring for $25 and $30.

The Government has not been the only loser by the operations of the smugglers and their well-to-do patrons here, but fashionable New York tailors have been unable to compete with the English clothiers, and have suffered a loss of custom. Of late the operations of the smugglers have been carried on so extensively that many small importing tailors have had their business ruined. One of the sufferers is an English clothier in Broadway, who imports goods in large quantities. Forty years ago he was caught undervaluing his goods. He was indicted in a large sum, and since then he has scrutinized with customs' laws with scrupulous nicety. He has had large number of customers within the last few months, and on making inquiries he found that his trade had been captured by a prominent London tailor. He was then advised by the Collector to follow marauders into Mexico and punish them upon that territory.

A Harrisburg dispatch says the following appointments have been made by Governor Hartranft: Brigadier-General, Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia; Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, Thomas Cochran, Philadelphia; Frederick Taylor, Philadelphia; Thomas Sparrow, Philadelphia; Thomas Hart, Philadelphia; Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; Thomas Cochran

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, - 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, June 8, 1877.

The ceremonies of Decoration Day, which enjoyed never largest yet observance, Dr. consideration the weather, were the most successful ever observed heathenism. Cemeteries were crowded with people, and the processions of the Grand Army of the Republic, with their escorts, were never so large and imposing. The military display, which extended from Fifth avenue to the Battery, and from Washington Parade Ground to Union Square, was witnessed by thousands of persons, who lined the sidewalks and filled the windows and roofs of the houses. Many of the veterans who marched in the procession were accompanied by their wives and children, and the whole affair was a most inspiring exhibition of patriotism. The day was also observed by the Democratic Young Men's Association, which had a procession and a picnic at Jones' Wood. The Democratic Young Men's Association is a new organization, which was formed last winter with the object of bringing the young men of the party into closer relations with each other, and thereby increasing the party's influence. The picnic was a success in every way, and was largely attended. The display at Washington Parade was the largest the Democracy have ever made in this city. Governor Tilden, Senator Bayard, Governor Hendricks, Governor Hoffman, Governor Parker, Governor Randall, Governor Seymour, Governor Stevenson, Governor Thomas, Governor Vance, Governor Wallace, Governor Walker, Governor Woodward, Governor Young, Governor Ward, Governor Wright, Governor Wolcott, Governor Wood, Governor Wood, Governor Wood

Senator Morton's Letter on the Southern Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.

Senator Morton, in reply to an open letter in the New York Times and to numerous private letters, has addressed a long letter to the ——— journal, which is condensed below.

He says that when the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg were presented to the Senate in December last, and to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which Committee he was then a member, through the Republican Senators were prepared to report favorably in favor of Louisiana, and that he (Senator Morton) was, therefore, compelled to go into a consideration of the credentials of Kellogg as closely as if a majority of the Republican Senators were opposed to him. He says he spoke that Kellogg was lawfully elected, he had no hesitation in saying that his seat, notwithstanding the frauds that had been committed, was fairly won. Through the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Kellogg's subsequent inauguration as Governor, he was compelled to suppose that the Democratic party had been guilty of no more than the usual frauds practiced by both parties in that State. Senator Morton says that he was perfectly willing to vote for the admission of Kellogg, and that he would have done so but for the fact that the Democratic party had carried the State by a majority of 8,000 on the face of the returns, and that the Republican party had carried it by a majority of 5,000 on the face of the returns, and that the Republican party had carried it by a majority of 5,000 on the face of the returns, and that the Republican party had carried it by a majority of 5

...Traverse City, - Mich.

...

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Gotzlich & Co.,

...

BUY
Butter Crackers,
That are manufactured by LEACH & SYKES, Detroit. They are the best crackers in the market. You can order them through any wholesale grocers in Detroit. Give them a trial. (1m5)

Valley City Greenhouse.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.
Flowers and Plants
at Very Low Rates.
Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas and 20 varieties of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express to Cadillac for 75 cts. Catalogues mailed free on application.
John Suttle.
Valley City Greenhouse.

The Biddle,
DETROIT - - - - MICH

$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.
...

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,
'Late John Stephens & Co.'
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS,
...
Warehouse, 16 and 18 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT.
We carry on hand a full stock of the above in the original packages, 12, 17 & 25 lbs. each, and will promptly fill orders at lowest prices.
We carry on hand a full stock of Cigars, which we offer at Manufacturers' prices.
J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.
...

Photographing!
Mrs. Veronica Bucher,
An Artist of experience would inform the people of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in that locality one month, if patronage encourages.
Pictures of All Kinds
Taken when in gallery. Test up, call Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.
May 24, 1877.

Sol. Isaman,
The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a gene...l stock of
GOODS,
which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place.
Head of South Arm.

False Impression.
It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that Gardner's Access Pyspepsia has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by.
Geo. W. Cheever.

...

Traverse City, Mich., April 2, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Wells against Stewart V. Weaver for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5011, dated April 1, 1874, upon the south-west 1/4 of section 24, Township 33, North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.
Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.
66, Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.
(1m4w)

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.
REPAIRING
...
Upholstring a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

1875. 1875
Fox, Rose & Buttars'
PETOSKEY
Headquarters to Buy
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
TIN and HARDWARE,
STOVES, SOVEREIGN
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
TRUNKS, Traveling Bags
FURNITURE
We also Keep good goods and sell at low cut Last Prices. Steamer arriving to town soon to unload their cargo, and giving who we know how to themselves

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described
LANDS
In Charlevoix County, Mich.
FIRST - QUALITY
As regards soil and locations, viz:
Town 33 North of Range 7 West
W ½ of east ½ of section 23.
S ½ of section 25.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 26.
N. E. ¼ of section 34.
Town 34 North of Range 7 West.
E ½ of west ½ of section 29.
W ½ of east ½ of section 30.
S. ½ of section 31.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 32.
S. E. ¼ of section 32.
Town 32 North of Range 6 West.
S. W. ¼ of north ½ of section 9.
Town 32 North of Range 5 West.
N. ½ of west ½ of section 16.
S. W. ¼ of west ½ of section 16.
W. ½ of east ½ of section 16.
The last three descriptions contain about 800 acres, and within one half mile of Boyne Falls station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.
For price, terms etc., address
I.H. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.
Holly Household and Business Forms—$5.00.
Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.
Family Bibles, $5 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.
Address, H. B. BALL, Bucyrus, Mich.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tug will from here to
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in connection with trains of Grand Trunk Railway during travel there.

JNO. NICHOLLS,
CHARLEVOIX MICH
MANUFACTURER OF
HARD AND SOFT
LUMBER
ALSO
Shingles
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
&c.
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER
BILLS BUILT

...

NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 7th day of April A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Emily Bostwick, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Office, at the village of Charlevoix, for examination and adjustment, on the last day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated Charlevoix, April 28, A. D. 1877.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May 15, 1877.
Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp land, situate in Manistee County, is subject to entry at the Local Office in Manistee, at $1.25 per acre, and will be offered at public sale at the Land Office in Manistee on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1877, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously disposed of at private sale, viz:
Description. Sec. Town. Range. No. of acres.
...
Any person claiming any of the above described lands is required to file his claim in this office on or before the day of sale, or his right will be forfeited. Said lands will be subject to location by settlers with the usual preference in the case of swamp lands.
...

Traverse City, Mich., May 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Wilson against Hiram B. Hyde for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7474, dated October 7, 1876, upon the S½ of section 27, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Wilson against Hiram B. Hyde for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7474, dated October 7, 1876, upon the S½ of section 27, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. April 25, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Wells against Stewart V. Weaver for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5011, dated April 1, 1874, upon the south-west 1/4 section 24, Township 33, North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer
JENNIE SUTTON
CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master,
Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:
Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.
Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.
DEXTER & NOBLE.

...

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

John C. Miller

Vol. IX, No. 8. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 19. 1877. Whole No., 423

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street
Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$6.00	$8.00
2 sqs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
4 columns	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
¼ "	5.00	6.50	8.00	17.00	25.00	37.00
½ "	8.50	10.00	12.00	30.00	37.00	60.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statutorates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. CAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. DEMELL, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Possessing 40 Years Practice as Co. Clerk.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith at Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,
Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1m7)

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public. Will practice in connection and collecting claims in Gilkerson's block, Petoskey, Mich. July 1, '76.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
Tinware & Stoves
Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated
DETROIT STOVES,
With Furniture.
Cash Paid for Copper.

Fishing Tackle.
3 just trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks from lines from 5 to 75 cts each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compass &c. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
L. L. BARNHARDT, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Bayview Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening next before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. H. DRAPER, Sec'y.

L. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 114 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
Recording Secretary.
Geo. Dawson, Secy.

New Advertisements.

DR. SMITH.
At Advance, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, and any Disease of the throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer against Eli Chenault, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5303, dated Feb. 12, 1874, upon the N. W. ¼ of section 6, Township 33, South, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 30, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer, against James Mason for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6333, dated October 3, 1874, upon the N. ½ of N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of section 8, Township 33 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSLER.
CASWELL & RAESSLER,
Commission Merchants,
Dealers in Salt of
Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

To the Ladies.
I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of
Dress and Cloak Making
On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.
MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.
A. J. McLEOD.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Lumber Yard
Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.
...
Charlevoix June 12, 1877.

Stop and Cnsider!
Did you ever know that we sell Goods
Very Cheap,
If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,
Also a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Bought for Cash at
BOTTOM PRICES,
Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.
Remember the Place,
The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.
See & Washburn,
Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich.
All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (3)

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

School closes on the 29th.

See Liscomb's advertisement.

Lots of local reading on eighth page this week.

County Clerk Upright has school laws for the several townships.

The schooner Smith took a cargo of lime stone to Manistee yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. Phelps and family, of Big Rapids, are in town visiting friends.

The best 50 cents tea in town at See & Washburn's.

Mrs. M. Nowland has our thanks for that bouquet

Charlie Newman is filling up ice cream stand at his building.

Ladies Summer shawls for the small sum of sixty-five cents at See & Washburn's.

Resigned.—A. J. Mudge has resigned the Export Postoffice in favor of J. W. Pearl.

We have a nice assortment of latest style dress goods only one shilling per yard Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Grand Rapids occupied Rev. W. L. Tilden's pulpit last Sunday evening.

Capt. Dan Way, of the schooner Smith has purchased a lot at the head of South Arm.

The brick for the furnace and chimneys of the new M. E. Church have arrived.

Night Nickle.—The best paper published in Northern Michigan copies at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Good dried beef at See & Washburn's.

S. S. Liscomb has received a fine new regulator.

Senator Ferry is 50 years of age and still a bachelor.

Stone milk pans and fruit jugs at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Elevens tourists from Philadelphia are are angling in the Jordan, and so is A. B. Turner.

A nice assortment of prints at very low prices at See & Washburn's.

We have received the portrait of Mrs. Hayes, which the Toledo Blade is issuing as a premium to subscribers.

At Kenosha a day or two since Capt Johnson, of the schooner E. M. Stanton, had about $80 stolen from his coat pocket.

Messrs. Carpenter & Bartholomew's motto, good goods at bottom prices is winning the new customers every day.

Prof. Eisman and Mr. McClanathan we understand, have been employed to teach our village school for another year.

Mason Green has gone to Beaver Island to attend Circuit Court. He is accompanied by Mr. Pailthorp of Petoskey.

Lots of goods to exchange for tan bark at See & Washburn's.

The editor of the Traverse Bay Progress says: "Modesty prevents us from saying that we have the nicest front fence in town.

New House.—D. C. Nettleton is hauling stone for the walls of a new residence to be erected on his property on the north side of the harbor.

Senator Ferry is very ill, at his home at Grand Haven, and several of the most prominent physicians in the State are in attendance upon him. His disease is congestion of the brain.

The damage to standing timber and logs, by the fire in Northern Michigan is said to be great. No estimate can yet be made. In Bay county many farmers have lost their buildings, fences and crops.

Want to exchange, goods for tan bark or cash enquire of Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Arsons.—The schooner W. A. Smith, broke loose from her moorings one day this week and went ashore on the South side of the harbor. She was got off without any difficulty.

Drop in and look at our nice stock of the most desirable patterns of oriental dress cambrics only one shilling per yard Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Bids will be received up to Saturday 30th 4 o'clock p. m. for finishing a part of the second story of the School Building. For specifications &c. call on Byron See or L. D. Bartholomew.
School Board.

Road Work.—Under the management of overseer Ainslie, and commissioner Newman, a road has been completed around the sandy part of the State road just in the edge of the village. It was a much needed improvement.

Dr. A. Burnett, Surgeon Dentist, will be in town the 21st of June for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and performing operations in dentistry. Headquarters at Fountain City House.

Returned.—Robert Miller, Esq., who has been in Grand Rapids for the past two weeks under treatment for inflamation of the eyes, returned home this week with his eyes as good as new. He was under the treatment of Drs. J. D. & E. Peters, Oculists of experience. Mr. Miller speaks in the highest terms of their skill and many gentlemanly qualities.

Large stock of jaconet cambrics in plain and stripes, also white Victoria Lawns, white and colored tarletans at popular prices Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Senator Ferry's Illness.

A letter from Grand Haven to the Detroit *Post* gives the following in reference to the arduous labors of Senator Ferry which were doubtless among the predisposing cause of his illness:

The Senator has done an unusual and extraordinary amount of work during the past two years. The long and weary some session of Congress last year, lasting until August, was hardly over when he was called to take an active part in the long and exciting Presidential campaign. The undetermined results of that campaign left apparently an immense responsibility upon Senator Ferry, Vice President *pro tem*. The country, as it were, was leaning upon the Vice President. His name was on every one's lips. He was armed with consultations and interviews, hosted by his friends and denounced by his enemies. He was always at his post, always ready for committee work, presided over the Senate, and in general did the work of a half-dozen men. He might naturally have had some solicitude as to his re-election, or at least there was a necessity to keep posted and have to some extent his mind occupied for a time with the situation at home.

Then his brother's sudden and dangerous illness brought more anxiety, to which was added the cares incident to large business interests which now fell upon him. With the great mental strain of these concomitant labors it is no wonder that even his powerful constitution at length gave way. The immediate cause was the heat and close atmosphere of Chicago, where he spent Friday and Saturday, of last week. On Sunday he refrained and was taken sick. All that care and science could do have been done, and now the crisis appears to be over, and we rejoice that our worthy Senator is probably spared to us for a long life of honorable, public service.

If you wish to have a keep sake in your home, buy the Moss Covered Bucket chuck full of paper collars, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

No Celebration.—Inasmuch as the meeting which was to have taken place on Tuesday evening last to report progress in the celebration matter did not take place, we judge the people of our village have chosen to let the matter go by default. The unpleasantness which took place at the meeting two weeks ago was fully explained in our columns, and we have no desire to again refer to it at length. But suffice it to say, that leading citizens took occasion to castigate the head and all its leaders (present, of course) because that organization wished some slight remuneration for their music on the fourth. Now it is to be regretted that an imagination on organization as the band should be the rock upon which should be wrecked all the hopes of this community, and we say as a member of the band, go ahead and don't have any fear but the band can celebrate."

Try those custom made boots and shoes at See & Washburn's.

Justified by Facts.—Subsequent to the examination of our last by the Government Engineer, and previous to the supplementary estimate submitted by Col. Mansfield, Hon. John S. Dixon, through the *Sentinel*, had the justifiable audacity to criticise the $200,000 estimate of the Engineer, as being exhorbitantly high, and from a standpoint of sound knowledge of the value of material, he made an estimate amounting to only about half that of the Engineer, which contemplated about the same extent of improvement. Recent events have fully established the accuracy of Mr. Dixon's estimate. The extent of work as published for the guidance of bidders was intended to approximate to about the amount of the Government appropriation—$10,000—but the bid of Messrs. Darkin and Stickney shows that the work can be done for half the money. The same knowledge of facts upon which Mr. Dixon based his estimates have guided Mr. Stickney in his proposal for the work.

The best mens clothing for the least money at See & Washburn's

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

Accounts in Berlin and Vienna telegrams of the 1st, the present peace rumors were the invention of continental bankers, and were intended solely to affect the stock market.

A Bucharest telegram of the 1st says the Russian Army on the Danube would be increased to 200,000 men, and that provision contracts for this number had already been made.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople of the 1st declares that an unpleasant condition of affairs prevailed in that city, and the collapse of the dynasty was momentarily expected. The Sultan dared not ride through the streets, and the heads of the Grand Viziers the result of Midhat Pasha and the expulsion of Christians were loudly demanded.

THE French Cabinet has forbidden all political meetings attended by over twenty persons.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE has just been elected President of Dowells.

SERVIA, Panjorinca, Queen of Holland, died at The Hague, on the 23d. She was fifty-nine years old.

PEACE has been concluded by Gen. Gordon between Egypt and Abyssinia.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopacy of His Holiness, the Pope, was celebrated in Rome, on the 24, with imposing ceremonies.

ADVICES to Constantinople dispatches of the 3d, two strong Russian columns were within six hours' march of Erzeroum. The Turkish army had been flanked and was considered in a critical position.

AUSTRIA recently sent notes to the Porte and the Russian Government demanding a written declaration that the restrictions upon the navigation of the Danube should be removed at the conclusion of the war, and should in no way be a precedent in the future. On the 2d, both Governments gave the desired declaration.

On the 2d, a conspiracy against Prince Milan and in favor of the Prince of Montenegro was unearthed at Belgrade. Numerous arrests were made.

On the 2d, Gen. Grant and Minister Pierrepont left Paris, after a service in Westminster Abbey, and listened to a sermon by Dean Stanley. In the course of his sermon he alluded to ex-President Grant, saying that in the mind of the congregation there was one of the choicest citizens of the United States, who had just laid down the scepter of the American Commonwealth, who, by his military prowess and generous treatment of his enemies and adversaries, had restored unity to his country. "We welcome him as a sign and pledge that the two great kindred Nations are one in heart, and are equally at home under the paternal roof. Both regard with reverential affection the illustrious Queen of the Christian Hie." Dean Stanley also took occasion to refer to the historian, Motley, as one of the mightiest lights of the western hemisphere, a high-spirited patriot, one of England's most faithful friends, one of the best and purest spirits of this age, and one of the most brilliant and undying of the historians, who had told us, as none had ever told before, the stirring story of the Dutch Republic, which could almost be regarded as the parent of the American Republic. "There will be," continued the Dean, "a niche in the temple of fame for him, who henceforth will be laid in the hired land of his adoption, and who in life was honored by the respect and love of many a gifted ruler, statesman, poet and historian of the Atlantic." The people, the nobility and the Government of great Britain continued to overwhelm Gen. Grant with attentions.

IN consequence of the volume of water in the Danube, on the 4th, military operations had been altogether suspended.

THE Turkish Village Stozer was lately captured by the Montenegrins after a sharp engagement, in which both sides lost heavily.

THE Porte notified Austria, on the 4th, that, in consequence of her opposition, it had abandoned the idea of raising a Polish Legion.

THE remains of the late Mr. Motley were buried in London, on the 4th. Dean Stanley read the burial service.

DOMESTIC.

THE public debt statement for May shows the following: Coin bonds outstanding, $1,707,650; total debt, $2,239,302,311; cash in Treasury, $166,324,809; debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,063,977,502; decrease during May, $7,225,375.

THE passenger fare from Chicago to New York and Boston has been reduced to $15.50 and $16.00 respectively on limited tickets.

BY an accident to a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Pennsylvania, on the night of the 1st, two baths were instantly killed and seventeen other passengers were severely (four of them fatally) injured.

AN attempt was made, on the night of the 2d, to wreck an express train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, near Woodend Station, fifty miles west of St. Louis, but only the engine and baggage-car were thrown from the track, the engineer, fireman and physician of the road being killed. The outrage was committed by a gang of robbers, who fled when at the cars, their object doubtless being to throw the entire train from the track and rob the express and plunder the passengers.

THE twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Typographical Union commenced its session at Louisville, Ky., on the 4th. About fifty delegates were present.

A THOUSAND sweep over the Town of Mount Carmel, Ill., on the afternoon of the 4th, causing great loss of life and property.

two churches, two school-houses, the Custom-House and many stores and residences were reduced to ruins. One report places the number of killed at between fifteen and twenty, and scores more in a number of other persons were seriously injured. A tree broke and carried the post-office and contents a distance. The loss in property, would, it was thought, reach a million.

PERSONAL.

J. B. STILLSON, Salt Lake correspondent of the New York *Herald*, states that two attempts have been made to assassinate him, once on the evening of the 20th ult., and the other on the 31st ult. An investigation held by prominent Salt Lake citizens, on the 1st, tended to corroborate the statements made by Mr. Stillson.

POLITICAL.

IT was reported from Washington, on the 3d, that the Postoffice Department had sent a special agent to Louisiana to take action regarding vacancies, in both of which the parties nominally appointed to be Postmasters—one at Clinton, in East Feliciana Parish, and the other at St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish—reported that, owing to the threats and opposition of white citizens, they were unable to take possession of their offices. In both of these cases representatives are made to the Department by citizens whose good standing is indorsed by Congressman Elam, to the effect that the new appointees are, by reason of illiteracy, etc., unfit for the positions. A thorough investigation will be made.

A Story with a Moral.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's condition preaches the warning sermon to the great North American dosage-die business man. Dr. Ayer went into business for himself before coming of age. He left even Benjamin Franklin's sage business maxims far behind. He disregarded the precept, "Early to bed and early to rise." It was not enough for him. He went to bed late and arose early. He worked twenty hours out of every twenty-four. He lived to make money. His devotion were unceasing at the altar of business. He thought business, talked business, breathed business, ate business and dreamt business. Business prospered. He moved from a small store to a larger one, and from that to one larger. He was one of the representative successful men. He was pointed out as a model of what could be accomplished by luminary, patience and perseverance. He lived in the shop, and could never get out of the shop. The great globe, with all its beauty and grandeur, with all it had to give of thought, association and sentiment, was for Dr. Ayer but a huge pill and a place wherein to make and sell pills. "Other worlds than ours," if reached, would for Dr. Ayer only have meant other little and big planetary pills and homes for sick Mercurians, Jupiterians and Saturnarians, who should first call themselves with Ayer's Pills. That was all the universe implied to Dr. Ayer. Mind thus shorted, forced, cramped and cramped into one idea, at last found itself exploded into one idea, at last that idea dominated and masters the man. Too much pressure for years of pills and business. No other thought or association to serve as a balance. The regulator gives way. Now he wanders about the grounds of a private asylum, not the ghost of fifteen millions of dollars joyed if he can drive an imaginary bargain with his keepers for an old wheelbarrow. And the man of over-mind business begs and whines in vain for the loan of forty dollars.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Curious Umbrellas.

Though they did not invent the umbrella, the English have done much to develop and bring it to perfection. Between October, 1858, and July, 1871, no less than 282 improvements on the ordinary walking stick were patented in this country; and though some few of these patents refer to undisputed lustres, some 270 of them are for portable canopies. A considerable proportion of these open letters were granted for improvements in one or another of the subordinate parts of the sun-shielding such as ribs, stretchers, tips, handles, ferules, notches, splices; but the majority exhibit specifications that affect the general design or choice of materials for the articles. Indeed, an entire volume might be written about all the various projects for a perfect umbrella. The cheaper kind proves is an umbrella, with the drapery folded into a hollow stick, from which it is swung, thrown forth and expanded itself in a trice on the touch of a spring. The MacGregor umbrella may be used with equal effect against the rain or one's natural enemies, as it is fitted with a spear, and may be used as a bayonet. Just thirty years since an umbrella was invented for people with chilly hands, which had a curious little heating apparatus set in the handle. Draped canes have been fitted with sun dials, compasses and watches. The lady's parasol riding whip is familiar to everyone; but it is not everyone who has seen a needle-gun cane, a fishing-rod and a pipe stalk fitted with a capsule for the protection of the gentleman or smoker. What would fear old Izaak Walton have thought of a fishing rod fitted with an umbrella? The special feature of another umbrella is a long falling curtain that, on the expansion of the *parapluie*, hangs from the rips of the ribs and the edge of the covering to the ground. When he is in motion, the bearer of this umbrella has the appearance of an unusually tall and animated pillar post; and in order that he may see his way, the falling curtain is of

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, - - - 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, June 15, 1877.

In trying to decide what has been the main sensation of the last seven days, I am dazzled between the suddenly terminated libel suit, the seventeen-year locusts and the fish plague. I suppose Peter B. Sweeny would hardly thank me for the compliment of bringing him into such close company, and, besides, we have the letter at least as often as once in seventeen years, while a man like Sweeny doesn't turn up—luckily for taxpayers—nearly as often. So I think we shall have to give this gentleman our earliest attention.

The remembrance of the domestic scenes, the oratory and the great length of the Tweed trial had whetted the morbid appetite of the public for this sort of enjoyment to a high degree of sharpness; and curiosity being further stimulated by the former prominence and recent years of exile of this magnificent thief, the opening of the Sweeny trial found the court room packed to suffocation with an audience that was all eyes and ears, ready for a protracted session. But it was destined to be a disappointed crowd, for after the briefest of preliminaries, a consultation of the lawyers on both sides was entered into, and, after a few hours, it was announced that the duties of the city lies were compromised, and that all proceedings were at an end. It was a disgusted assemblage that then filed out of court, freely expressing their indignation at the turn things had taken; not so much probably, that the idea of compounding a felony grated upon their sense of propriety, as that they were thereby deprived of the pleasure of picking the tongues of each scandal as the suit might unearth.

The amount for which Sweeny has persuaded the city to give, in effect, a receipt in full for stealings of over a million, is $400,000, and even this the cunning criminal has arranged with the city lawyers to accept as coming from the estate of his dead brother James Sweeny, so as to leave in the record of the case nothing to show that he himself was required to refund stolen money. He thus gets himself whitewashed at the expense of his brother, and being left with a technically clear reputation and a large fortune of other people's money, he is said to contemplate a return to active political life, taking up his old Democratic affiliations. Rumor even goes so far as to lay out a partial programme for the employment of his peculiar talents; a programme embracing the election of the legislature next year with a view of giving Mr. Tilden Mr. Conkling's senatorial shoes in 1879.

The present season, indeed, to be the time spoken of by the poet "when the swallows homeward fly." Woodward and Sweeny have already "homeward flew," been taken in and done for, and now Dick Connolly's son-in-law pops up and plainly intimates that that distinguished statesman would like to leave the elevated society of the Alps and return to the city whose finances he kindly cared for some seven years ago, if he can arrange to do so without having to cool his nose for a period against the grating of a Ludlow Street cell. And the city, having her hand in, just now in this settlement business, intimates back that she shall be happy to see him and will only charge him $1,000,000 for the privilege. The two will probably haggle over the price for a while, and then Mr. Connolly will turn up in his old haunts and settle down to the enjoyment of the $1,000,000 or more which this arrangement would leave him.

Meanwhile, old Tweed shakes the bars of his cage in angry indignation at this easy treatment of his junior confederates, but cannot as yet shake off the clutches of the law which seems to have singled him out as the one scapegoat on whom to pile all punishment.

The seventeen-year locust, who comes next to the above mentioned gentry in order of present importance, is enjoying, a quiet bird. Why he shows up at such long and odd intervals, like a comet, is a mystery. The conundrum of what he does with himself in off years is too many for even the big forties. Why he grows so big and accomplishes so little, and then so soon are all among "those things that no fellow can find out," for that is really known about him is next to hanger around earthground somewhere for a good twelve-month, he gets a good "ready," and then burrows up to the top, leaving a little round hole to mark the place of his appearance, as regular and clean cut as that of a pistol bullet. How he performs this latter operation is another puzzle, for when he gets to the surface he is still tightly encased in the hard, transparent, yellow shell that has protected him during his subterranean residence. But he manages it somehow, and on his arrival in the air, cracks his shell and comes forth a little soft white bunch which hardens and blackens and chirps with a rapidity totally incredible to one who has not witnessed it, so that within a couple of hours from leaving the chrysalis he is a replica in every part.

A finished locust of this variety is more like an enormously fine anything else I can think of. It is almost an inch and a half long, with black body and head and little goggle eyes exactly like two dots of red sealing wax. Its only beauty is in its wings, which are as large as a small willow leaf, delicate, gauzy and prismatic. I remember hearing years ago that this insect always appeared in time of war, of which it bore the sign. Curious on this point, I picked one up the other day to look for this sign, and, sure enough, on each wing I found a W as plain as pikestaff. Whether the Russo-Turkish struggle is enough to satisfy its predictions, or whether we have got to get up a row in this country to save its reputation as a prophet, time will tell.

The locusts are hatching by the million out in Eastern New Jersey, where their whirring noise as compared to creeping steam. They live but a short time and apparently do no damage to crops or vegetation of any kind. A good sunny blow over to this city where they attract much attention.

And not satisfied with reviving one Egyptian plague New Jersey is introducing another in the shape of dead fish. All on a sudden last week the shore of the Passaic and other streams near this city began to be covered with smaller varieties of fresh water fish, which for a few days seemed to die almost by the million. The air is tainted for miles around, and the inhabitants of Newark, Paterson and other towns which depend upon the Passaic for water are in serious trouble. No one can account for this unparalleled occurrence.

While Gen. Grant is being dined and wined by the effete aristocracies of Europe, we of New York are given the opportunity of honoring the Chief Executive of a sister republic, by the presence here of the President of Bolivia. The honorable Bolivian, however, gets scanty attention, on official notice having been taken of his coming or sojourn. The object of his visit is stated to be the attraction of New York capital to the completion of certain important transportation facilities within his realm.

The annual races at Jerome Park have been progressing during the week, but under a wet blanket. The absence of the pool sellers, whom the law has ejected from their old stands, and the almost constant rains of several days, have made hard lines for the jockeys. A novel feature introduced this year is the addition of games by the Pete Club, which prove no small attention. The club misses its moving spirit, James Gorden Bennett, who continues in voluntary exile as a result of his rather ridiculous duel with young May last winter. It is now reported that he has leased a fine estate in England, which he purposes to occupy and enjoy in his own peculiar fashion during the hunting season.

At the theatres generally this is a time of benefits, farewell performances and windings up for the season. The exception to the rule is the Fifth avenue, where the musical burlesque "Evangeline," with Eliza Weathersby, is proving a great hit, being just the sort of thing for the hot weather and super-excellently well played. It will be continued indefinitely. Notwithstanding the close times, the season has been far from a bad one for the reputable theatres, and the prospects for the next fall are good.

RADIX.

And very neatly Wayne MacVeagh comes back at Gen. Butler. "The Essex statesman" made a little mistake in his waking-up business this time.

President Hayes has signed the commission of ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas, to be United States Minister to Chili.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to health by that pioneer of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life would carry for its general and unlearned. Crammed full of brand new Ideas, which are cheering to the sick, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already ensnared. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. It's author, Dr. R. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character. Issues his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are free to the sick everywhere; holds his immense correspondence with them all over the globe. You, reader, and anybody else, may consult the wise author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his common sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by inserting only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. R. B. Foote, in interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $2.50 for the standard edition. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50.** Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and original ideas." One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY: also by Dr. Foote. Cheap edition. 2 vols. in 1, neatly bound, $1; in 2 separate vols at $1 and $1.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sent on taking fairy-ring people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and Kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give spectacles without the aid of doctor or medicine. Has it ever been tested? "CONSUMPTION CURED, AND HOW TO CURE IT" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Hopelessness or Heroin. "PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTIDOTES TO HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing conjugal adaptation, &c., &c. A new BLACKGUARD, perjuring incendiaries legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CHASTITY, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET," causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Drs. Foote, Sen. and Jr. $1 per year with premiums. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Free Publications. "*Orgasmic Advice to the Sick*," *directed as well as if home*," a circular of value to the sick. "*Parental Directory to Obscure*," a fifty page pamphlet, *free* by mail. —Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address as above. The Murray Hill Publishing Company, *129 East 28th Street, New York.*

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are Intended for general circulation. THIS "HAND-BOOKS" FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous Derangements; their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH of EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

FLINT

GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS.

FLINT, MICH.

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warrant of full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. If is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, tea pitchers, oysters, ete goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Flint, Feb. Jan 1, 1876

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. N. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(f2) (6,1f2.)

WINTER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains in the Best

Farming Land

SOLD ON INDIVIDUAL FOR 1876 and 1877.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State recognized for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sort of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of the grant have already been sold:

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $3 to $8 per acre, according to location and quality.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks! All warranted of Superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 33 Farclay Street, New York.

LAW —AND— Real Estate Office —OF— **Edw. H. Green,** Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm AND **Wild Lands**

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description, apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent. Charlevoix Mich.

1169y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND MOULDINGS, BRACKETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a assortment of glazed and unglazed sash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for other general trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. MITH, Publisher.

SCHARY'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

TRADE MARK.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for Diseases, Sores, Abrasives, and Roughness of the Skin; as a *deodorizer*, *disinfectant*, and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incontestably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Neophyte Bathes*. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 90c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cake.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," ● Black or Brown, 50 Cents. ●

C. A. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N. Y.

A TRUE STORY OF THE SEPOY REBELLION.

The first outbreak in India occurred in February, 1857, at Barhampur, and succeeded, during the month of May, in the mutiny and massacres at Meerut, Delhi and Lucknow, and the proclamation of the Mogul Empire. Then, with appalling, fiendish quickness, followed the atrocities at Cawnpore, Delhi and Lucknow, by which time England, in the white heat of her wrath, had thrown her legions into the Himalayan jungles, and the swarthy devils were sent howling to the mountains, or distributed over the surrounding country from the throats of her cannon, while Sepoy Sahib slipped across the northern boundary, into Thibet, where he seems to have vanished forever from human purpose.

It was during the early summer of 1857, when the horrible rites of insurrection flamed for hundreds of miles along the Ganges, that the banking firm of Boreman & Brother, of Calcutta, became much exercised over the non-arrival of a messenger of theirs that had started from Allahabad, in the month of May. This city lies on the Ganges about 570 miles from Calcutta, in the very heart of the northern district.

Boreman & Brother had purchased the famous Singee diamond in Allahabad, at an enormous price, the draft having been forwarded by their messenger. In the early part of May a telegram was received from the parties from whom the gem was purchased, saying that the draft was in their hands, and the diamond had been turned over to Nuddee, the messenger, who had started homeward on the day preceding.

This was all enough, though their mail was fully a fortnight late, due, no doubt, to the disturbed state of the region through which he was traveling. And one week later came a dispatch in cipher from Nuddee, stating that he had reached Benares, and would leave again in the course of a few hours, the diamond being safely in his possession. This telegram was delivered to Boreman & Brother so soon after being sent that they immediately replied, advising their agent in case he found himself in personal danger to conceal the jewel in some secure place, telegraphing them at the same time cipher directions how they should find it.

This message was returned from the Calcutta office with the information that it could not be forwarded, as the telegraph wire had just been cut east of Benares, which was in the hands of the mutineers. Some months were to elapse before any broadway could be made across the seething, raging, bloody whirlpool. It is well known that they were orgies of massacres and atrocities unparalleled in savage warfare.

Boreman & Brother could only wait in the hope that the ferocious fury and cunning of their agent would bring him and his jewel through in safety. There was so much surprise and apprehension in Calcutta, and indeed throughout India, at that day for the fiendish exposé and mockery of the pretended loyalty of the Sepoy, that it was not likely the banking firm would make much sympathy, great as was the loss it stoke to them.

Nuddee seemed to have been a treasure wealth about him in the shape of several thousand dollars in cash, and it was natural that they should find a market. They seemed to be good reason to suppose that the latter would be the case, as he had traveled upward of seven hundred miles in safety, and was now within a few days of the boundary, and passage could be had to Calcutta from the north-western frontier without passing through the infected country.

But they were disappointed. Such was the fact. The succeeding fortnight passed by, forbearing what was likely to happen, and, possibly, wishful faith in the justice of Allahabad, and by that means saved the genuine.

The Mistake of a Captain in the Turkish Navy.

There is even a report that the Ottoman fleet passing in a Turkish fort mistook it for Odessa and bombarded it, and that the Turkish fort had conscientiously answered the fire. There is an old anecdote in circulation here, which is now given as an absolute fact, and as such implicitly believed. It is so funny and apropos that it will bear repeating. The Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz was very proud of his fleet and desired to show a sample of it to England. He therefore ordered one of his captains to go to England to salute in his name Queen Victoria. The ship sailed, and while in the Mediterranean all went well; the pilot was still on board. But when Gibraltar was reached and the pilot about to take his leave the Captain explained the sad fix he was in. He felt himself wholly incapable of making an English port. Out of this perplexity the pilot drew him by showing him a steamer steering for England.

"Follow that ship," said he, "she is going to England."

So it was done all day and all night. But during the darkness the guide was lost. At daybreak a ship was seen on the horizon, and the Turk followed it with all confidence. Four days passed, then six, then eight, then ten.

"I feel not sure England was so far," said the discreet Captain.

At length a great port was sighted. The stupefied Turk sailed, the news [illegible] and asked the Captain in English what he desired.

"I come on behalf of my master to salute your Sovereign." At the word Sovereign, the stupefaction of the visitors was complete.

"What Sovereign?" asked the chief [illegible]

"Queen Victoria. Am I not in England?"

At these words all the people of the country began to laugh.

"You are in New York," they cried. At first it was not believed. During the first night they had lost the steamer which should have guided them, and they had followed another, believing it to be the same ship. I repeat that this story is given as absolutely true.—*Odessa Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

"What are you doing here?" asked a New York policeman of a lousy unfortunate leaning up against a store lamp. "I'm (hic) injoy'n' m' freezin' (hic) Post Cap.

The Cenci Palace.

I happened to chance on a steep and narrow street, and cropping what looked like a palace at its head, I climbed up and found myself in a little square, on the walls of the Palazzo Cenci. A notice upon the door gained me speedy admission, and I was shown with great courtesy through the suites of apartments of the once splendid palace, the scene of many tragic events. The present owner is a banker of Rome, and has lately added to the interest of the place by the restoration of the frescoes with which the walls of the principal rooms are covered. These frescoes were the work of Guido, and represent the history of Beatrice Cenci, from her childhood to her execution. Some of the heads are very beautiful, and the whole series is full of interest. The last fresco represents the execution of Beatrice and Lucretia in the Piazza di Ponte Sant' Angelo. The figures are small, but the whole scene is given with great spirit. The executioner is standing behind Beatrice, and is about to strike the fatal blow. Lucretia is kneeling in front, with her head bent down, awaiting the stroke. Both victims are dressed in white, and have their hands tied behind them. Their beautiful hair falls down their backs, and Beatrice's is confined by a band of pearls. Behind the executioner is a crowd of spectators, and in the distance the Castle of St. Angelo. The whole picture is very touching, and the faces of the victims are full of resignation and sorrow. Some of the heads in the frescoes are portraits of the Cenci family, and that of Beatrice is said to be a faithful likeness. It is a beautiful face, with a look of sadness in the eyes that is very touching. The frescoes are in a very good state of preservation, and are well worth a visit.—*Rome Cor. Troy Times.*

Liked the Town.

Surprising a gentleman with his coat tail pockets full of beverage, strolled into the office of the Gorham House and regis. [illegible] as a baronet, the name of Arissochus II Bespiadues. Then he lazily picked up a tooth-pick, and [illegible] the counter, and [illegible] the counter, and nodded slightly at Andrew [illegible] on by rapidly placid brow the [illegible] and jerked [illegible] the arm up and down from the ceiling to the spittoon three times, for forty consecutive hours, fresh relays of tormentors relieving each other every fifth hour. And still the weak, fragile girl endured the [illegible] of her persecutors. When his victim was completely [illegible] Bespiadues threw back his head, and [illegible] his fingers, according to the light [illegible] that was in them, and [illegible] their hard [illegible] in trying to master [illegible] that they supposed was the [illegible] parlance. Spain, when he ordered the [illegible] of [illegible] of the Netherlanders to torture and to death, that he was working [illegible] a great [illegible] through [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] times try to make us believe. Nero was doubtless a madman, and Philip a fanatic. When God has made us perfect, then we can afford to pass judgment on the non-sparing severity upon the crimes of others. Meanwhile let us judge not, lest we be judged.

Barnes parts with their failure, they insert [illegible] her bags and beautiful hair in a stunning rose stitched to the flaps in the ceiling since which was constantly jerked up and down by hats, from the roof to the floor, while sharp cories, tied about each finger, nearly twisted them out of joint, lingering unbeauning the hand raised from the bone of the arm, while a knock of bursting wood was applied to the soles of the feet. At last yielding to the supplications of her family, who, with a refinement of hellish malice, were brought in to witness her sufferings, she consented to confess, and agreed to admit every [illegible] of which her cruel [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The band will have a picnic and excursion Fourth of July.

The Sutton is going to Beaver Island Sunday.

Bark peelers get $1.50 per cord, and mighty good wages.

DIED.—A young son of Chas. See, Esq. of this place age 22 months, died on Monday.

MARINE.—The schooner Starke left the 21st with wood and bark for Milwaukee. The Blue Belle is ready to leave as we go to press (Thursday), and the Owen has just arrived.

Seed buckwheat at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

JUSTICE COURT.—Before Justice Clark on Wednesday Gurley Book pleaded not guilty to the offense of creating a public disturbance on Sunday night, but the court imposed a fine upon him of two cents and costs of prosecution—amounting to $2.06, and he went on his way rejoicing. Daizell complained on himself before the court, and was fined the cost of prosecution. He too has learned a lesson.

JESSE T. M. Cooley, of this state, has been named in connection with the vacancy in the associate Justice chair, caused by the death of Judge Ramsdell. No more fit man can be found in the United States, notwithstanding the people of Michigan would regret exceedingly to part with him; they cannot refuse the honor if it should be tendered to one of her most deserving men.

REV. J. M. Whitney met with a slight accident one day last week, on the M. E. Camp grounds, where he has been engaged for two or three weeks assisting Elder A. P. Moore in building a cottage. It seems that a hammer had been left lying on one of the cotter beams or scaffolding aloft, and as Mr. W. was carrying a ladder along underneath, the hammer fell off, striking him just above the temple, causing him to fall to the ground senseless for a moment or two.

A number of ladies have put their heads together, and propose giving a grand strawberry and ice cream festival, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the Cadillac Brass Band. This is an undertaking deserving of the greatest success. Every citizen of this city should lend a "helping dollar."—*Cloam Lake News.*

This item moves us to refer to the band question here. We have a band of the ability of which modesty forbids us to speak—but they have some conceit—which receives no word of good cheer, no encouragement, but rather rebuffs and slurs. But instead of being discouraged at this treatment, they will go on in their steady improvement, and by their deeds heap coals of fire on the heads of their enemies.

Our dispatches of this morning give the impression that England may, at any hour, become involved in the war now in progress. In fact, if we are to believe the telegrams, only the dread of going against popular sentiment has prevented the declaration of hostilities before this. Russia's course within the support of the masses, the Disraeli government will never, if it can help it, permit the Czar to gain an outlet by the Black sea and a foothold on the Persian Gulf.

There is a skeleton in the closet even in the houses of royalty. Reports and rumors, which are apparently not without some foundation, have for some time been afloat, of a secret sorrow in the princely household of England. The well-known unsavory habits of the Prince of Wales are culminating in their natural fruit, especially in the domestic circle. This fact is doubtless an explanation of the recent statement in London circles that the Princess of Wales will proceed as soon as possible to take up her permanent residence at her father's court in Denmark. The alleged cause of this serious step is an unpleasant difficulty which has arisen, and in which a lady of title is concerned. The late severe sickness of the Princess and all the sorrows of this once beautiful and even noble daughter of royalty are alike traceable to the misteady conduct of her husband. Should a separation take place, it would be a great scandal, and a lasting disgrace to the heir-apparent of the British throne. There have been many children by the union of Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra.

Benjamin F Butler has purchased a large tract of land in Colorado, adapted to grazing, and is said to be going into the cattle and sheep raising business extensively.

Pine about stumps a lot of dry rubbish (there is nothing better than dry sawdust) and after setting fire on fire cover it with damp or wet sawdust. This is upon the plan of a coal kiln, and if one wants pay for his labour he can put out the fire at the proper stage and make a few bushels of charcoal. It not he can let the whole thing burn to ashes. One who has tried this plan says it is a perfect success.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to try something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get disconcerted spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspepsics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country for one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Crouter and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents

Valley City Greenhouse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Flowers and Plants at Very Low Rates.

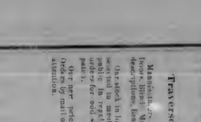
Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas and all kinds of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express at Catalogue rates. Catalogues mailed free on application.

John Suttle.

Valley City Greenhouse.

The Biddle.

DETROIT . . . . MICH



$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

25 Elegant Sample Rooms on First Floor. Decidedly the largest and most house in the State. COM. P. HOWELL, Prop'r. 1y-23

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Neatly taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a gen'l stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place.

Head of South Arm.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Planing of all descriptions, Scrawsaw, Stair, railing, etc.

On account of the increasing trade and demand for our work we have added to our facilities for doing work, and are now prepared to fill orders with promptness and dispatch. Our work will be found satisfactory in quality and our prices will be found as low as the lowest. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the order of Chas. Clark, Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 3rd day of April A. D. 1877, six months from said date are allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Paul Dean, late of Charlevoix county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, for examination and allowance, on or before the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1877, at which time said claims will be heard before said Court. Notice is also given that said Court will meet at said Probate Office on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Charlevoix, April 23, A. D. 1877.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May 17, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described swamp land, situate in Charlevoix County, incapable thereof as Homesteads, which have been reverted to the state will be OFFERED to market at this office June 25, 1877, at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. P. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description	Sec.	Town.	Range.
40 acres of lot	5	32 N.	7 W.
40 " "	25	32 N.	7 W.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May 17, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, incapable thereof as Homesteads, which have been reverted to the state will be OFFERED to market at this office June 25, 1877, at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. P. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description	Sec.	Town.	Range.
40 acres of lot	5	32 N.	7 W.
40 " "	25	32 N.	7 W.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich. May 5, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph B. Cramer against Jesse Mason for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2355, dated April 1, 1874 upon the south west ¼ of section 24, Township 33, North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at the office by Wm. A. Bells against Isaac H. Lawrence for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2566, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north west ¼ of section 21, Township 33 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bells against Isaac H. Lawrence for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2566, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north west ¼ of section 21, Township 33 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 22, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A. Bells against Stewart V. Walker for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3001, dated April 1, 1874 upon the south west ¼ of section 24, Township 33, North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony, concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 22, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at the office by Wm. A. Bells against Stewart V. Walker for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3001, dated April 1, 1874 upon the south west ¼ of section 24, Township 33, North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony, concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1ma.)

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

in all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1876.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

BOOTS and SHOES.

TIN and HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVEPIPE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags

FURNITURE

We aim to keep good goods and sell at low cost Cash Prices. Strangers stopping in town soon find out where to go to secure reliable piece with us know how to themselves

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

ZELL'S Popular Encyclopedia AND Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—in Colored Maps.

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map, will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. BATCH, Gen'l Agent,
Bennonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board

DEXTER & NOBLE.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST-QUALITY

As regards soil and hardwood timber.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W ½ of ne ¼ of section 24.	
Se ¼ of sw ¼	37.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	34.
N. E. ¼ of	31.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E ½ of sw ¼ of section 25.	
W. ½ of sw ¼	23.
S. ½ of nw ¼	29.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	32.
N. e. ¼ of	32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. w. ¼ of ne ¼ of section 3.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sw ¼ of section 16.
S. w. ¼ of nw ¼ " 16.
W. ½ of sw ¼ " 13.

The last three descriptions, containing 200 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Pallestation, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For prices, terms etc., address

141. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hills Manual of Social and Business Forms—$9.50.

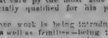
Gunns New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BATCH,
Bennonia, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,



Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

To which connection is made by Steele's Final Baggage wagon from the depot.

JNO. NICHOLS.

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

and

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

&c.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 9. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 26. 1877. Whole No., 424

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 88	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$6.00	$9.00
2 sqrs	1.34	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
4 column	3.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	14.00	24.00
4 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.50
1 "	8.50	10.00	13.00	26.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $4 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVER, B. CAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. CURRIGHT, County Clerk and Register in Chancery, Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTARIES B. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (3yr.)

The Campbell House.

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in summit and adjoining counties. Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich 1y1.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper,

Fishing Tackle.

3 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts. each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. H. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 289 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Secy.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Secy.

New Advertisements.

DR. SMITH,

Of Advance, Mich., cures Consumption, Asthma, or any disease of the throat or lungs. No cure no pay.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 21, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph B. Cramer against Eli Chenfent for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2358, dated Feb. 12, 1874, upon the N. W. ¼ of Section 6, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of July, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 30, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer, against James Mason for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2355, dated October 5, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Section 6, Township 32, North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of July, 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MARINE BLOCK.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. N. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY.
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date April seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1876, made and executed by Hiram Chenfent of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Lydia Smith and Rachels Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the seventeenth (17th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 78, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, of principal and interest, the sum of fifty-four dollars, and fifty-eight cents, ($54.58) and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof;

Therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven (27) in Township thirty-four (34) North, of Range seven (7) west, containing eighty (80) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including an attorney fee of thirty dollars, ($30), provided for in said mortgage) at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the outer door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock p. m.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Mortgagees.

WM. J. HIPP EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

—No saloons in Elk Rapids.

PLENTY of strawberries in the market.

LIVELY.—Seven vessels entered this port on Saturday last.

ELK RAPIDS and Petoskey will have Money Order Offices after July 1st.

THE Presbyterians have located their summer resort at Little Traverse.

PLENTY of flour and plenty of meal, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

H. P. WING has started a hotel at the head of South Arm.

BRING in your strawberries on subscription for the Sentinel. Also money.

THERE will be a dance at W. C. Newman's store building on the evening of the Fourth.

FORKS, grain cradles, cradle, scythe and scyth stones at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Sutton, under the capable management of Capt. Henry Aldrich is doing well, and gives general satisfaction.

PLENTY of pork, smoked hams' shoulders and dried beef at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ROBERT MILLER wants the man that borrowed his tamborine to return it without delay.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL Congress is to be held at Petoskey from the 24th to the 31st of July.

A nice line of white dress goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, was almost wholly destroyed by fire last week 15,000 people are homeless.

REGATTA.—The tenth annual Regetta of the Beaver Island fishermen will come off on the 4th of July, and a great time is expected.

THE red ribbon folks are required to assemble at the Fountain City House on the morning of the Fourth.

Rakes scythe and scyth snathes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

BALL.—W. F. Empey is to give a grand Ball at the head of South Arm, on the evening of the Fourth.

A boy named Levi, has been sent from Torch Lake to the House of correction until he is 21, for "general devility."

CAPT. Steele an old-time lake captain, and for seven years harbor master Chicago, has been spending a few days in town.

FOR one shilling per yard you can buy the best quality of gingnams and latest style plaid dress goods at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

PLENTY OF WORK in the Pine Lake region for men who can peel bark at $1.50 and $1.60 per cord

Croquet sets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

SCHOOL PICNIC.—James Reed writes us from Eveline that the people of his district, are to have a school picnic on Little Island on the fourth of July.

INSURANCE.—J. Milo Eaton has secured the agencies of two very reliable insurance companies. The Underwriters of New York, and the Atlas of Hartford. Now you have an opportunity to insure your buildings at home.

LIBEL.—Ducharme & Fletcher, a hardware firm of Detroit, have contributed the door and window trimmings for the new Church in this place.

First class fresh roll butter at Fox Rose & Buttars.

"In the beginning God Created," was Rev. Mr. Tilden's text last Sunday evening, and the subject was ably handled. "The new birth" next Sunday evening.

THE Ladies of the "Aid Society" with assistance from others will furnish (on reasonable terms) dinner ice-cream lemonade, etc. July 4th. Proceeds for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

STEAM YACHT.—The "Oriole" a small steam yacht of 22, feet keel, transferred at our dock last week. It belongs to Dexter & Noble of Elk Rapids.

STOVES.—The finest display of stoves ever seen in Charlevoix can now be seen at Stockman's hardware store. Call and examine them.

THE Engineer and contractor are expected to arrive here daily to commence the work on our harbor. The terms of the contract require that the work be commenced before the first day of July.

THE band boys return thanks to Sheriff McLeod for his courtsies on Friday evening, in furnishing team for their country excursion, such courtesies are appreciated.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week Schrs. W. A. Smith, Little Georgie, scows Nellie and Annie, Blue Belle.

NOW in Port: Schrs. Evening Star, scows Sea Star, Ahnapee, Hill, Prince, Success, Nellie Windlack.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Charlevoix school will be given an excursion to Advance, by the Principal, on Friday next, on scows towed by a tug. The parents of pupils are invited to attend.

BAND PARTY.—The second in the series of band vi its came off at the residence of R. A. Miller, in Marion on Friday evening last. A bounteous repast was spread before the boys and everybody enjoyed themselves. The boys call on Hugh Miller of this Township next Saturday.

LAUNCH.—T. D. Smith's new schooner was launched on Saturday evening last. It was not what might be called a successful launch, however, having stuck on the ways when half in. The tug Starke Bros. was called and she was pulled from the ways into the water after a lively jerk. She is not yet named.

FOURTH OF JULY !!

Charlevoix People to Celebrate After All.

The patriotism and public spirit of our people has manifested itself in a sudden and concerted effort to celebrate the Fourth, and it is expected that the national birthday will be commemorated in a manner that will equal if not eclipse the demonstrations of last year. Our citizens will be awakened at sunrise on the morning of the 4th by the ringing of bells, and blowing of steam whistles.

At 10:30 a grand procession will be formed at the Fountain City House and will march to the grove headed by the Charlevoix Cornet band, where the following ceremonies will take place:

Oration by Rev. W. L. Tilden.

Reading Declaration of Independence by J. Milo Eaton.

Reading Emancipation Proclamation, by Jos. R. Diamond.

After the ceremonies the usual horse races will take place, for which liberal prizes are offered.

At 2 o'clock the "fantastic" will then appear in the form of a mammoth show, which the bills assert will contain "Cleopatra's Needle, with Cleopatra onto it," also the largest band in the world in their great band chariot; the biggest elephant in the world, the funniest clown, the biggest collection of wild animals etc. etc.

Then following this display will come another: While we are celebrating national blessings, the more modern ones have not escaped the attention of the committee,—although immense of any natural talent—and O. D. Hilton will wheel Richard Cooper from the Fountain City House to Carpenter's store as the result of a bet on last fall's election.

At 4 o'clock the tug Starke Bro's, with scows in tow will give an excursion up Pine Lake, accompanied by the band.

A display of fire works will take place in the evening.

A poli good time is expected, and it is hoped that the country people will turn out and contribute to the general hilarity of the occasion.

ARRANGEMENTS.

The following premiums have been appropriated: Horse racing, $10.00 Boat racing,-six boats to enter-$3.00, $2.00 and $1.00—$6.00; foot racing, 50 cents, $1.00, $1.50—$3.00; jumping $1.00: climbing greased pole, $1.00; walking spring pole, $1.00; wheel barrow racing-six barrows to enter-50cts, $1.00 and $1.50—$3.00.

All prizes paid by Treasurer on the written order of committees.

Another lot of those celebrated lipplincott axes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

SENATOR FERRY is slowly but surely recovering from his late severe attack of sickness, and it is now thought all danger of a relapse is past. This is a happy release to the entire State from a painful supense.

BEAUTIFUL TREES.—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and nothing possesses more of the elements of natural beauty than a fine tree in full foliage, at several places in the highways of our village there are fine thrifty trees that should be boxed in and protected at the public expense. The wisdom of such a step would in a few years manifest itself forcibly to us when our streets are rendered beautiful, cool and shady by these old settlers.

SOUTH ARM.—We visited the Head of South Arm on Friday and hastily took a few notes of what we saw. Cole & Co.,—the "Co." of which is Mr. Stohlman a very pleasant and aggreable gentleman—are doing a good mercantile business, and deal largely in wood and bark. They are a very enterprising firm. On the same side of the Head Mr. Isaman still continues in business at his old stand and seems to be doing well. On the other side of the Arm Mr. Empey is as active as ever in the same line of business. South Arm has a promising future.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 6th, the revolt in the Herzegovina, reckoned in Roumania was spreading, and threatened to assume serious proportions. A court-martial had been ordered to try the mutineers, and it was understood that a severe example would be made as a lesson to other possible mutineers.

A LONDON telegram of the 6th reports a serious division in the British Cabinet. It was understood that Lord Salisbury vehemently opposed warlike action.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 6th says the Russians had been surprised and cut to pieces 1,000 Abadeeskians.

THE Greek Cabinet has been reorganized under the Presidency of Canaris, a veteran of the war of Independence.

ON the 6th, the bridge leading from the railway platform at Bath, England, gave way, and precipitated over 100 persons into the water below. Twelve persons were killed and fifty-one injured.

LONDON dispatches of the morning of the 8th say a Russian Ambassador had resolved London, with letters from Prince Gortschakoff to the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the statement is made that Russia did not contemplate any interference with the Suez Canal, Egypt, the Dardanelles or the Persian Gulf. She disclaimed also any intention of permanently acquiring Constantinople, though she would not consent to its possession by any other Christian Power. The letter concludes with the statement that Russia's sole object in the conduct of the war is to improve the condition of the Christians in Turkey. As soon as she had achieved this, she would fall back on the resolutions of the Constantinople Conference, asking the Powers to take up the thread where it was broken by its dissolution.

THE Russian official newspaper, of the 8th, published a decree calling for 60 extraordinary levy of 28,000 men.

SEVERAL Turkish officers have lately been shot for being concerned in the surrender of Ardahan.

THE five days' fight at the Duga Pass, in Montenegro, was continued, on the 10th, by the utter defeat of the Turks, who lost 4,000 men and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

ON the 9th, the Russians attempted to throw 5,000 men across the Danube between Giurgevo and Rutschuk, but were driven back by the batteries, with considerable loss. It was noticed to have been a feigned attempt, whose object was to develop the location of the Turkish batteries.

IN consequence of the discovery of a plot against the life of the Czar, all Poles have been banished from his dominions.

ACCORDING to a Therapia telegram of the 10th, a naval battle had occurred at the Bulsan mouth of the Danube. The Turks had 18 ironclads and the Russian torpedo fleet, to which the latter lost three vessels and the former one. The Russians also lost several prisoners.

ON the 9th, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Scotland, tendered to ex-President Grant a "public recognition of the high estimate held of his character and the services which he, as President, rendered to the cause of general peace, particularly in cementing the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain."

A BUCHAREST dispatch of the 11th says there were 320 newspaper correspondents in Roumania.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 11th, says the Turkish Minister at Athens had been instructed to demand of Greece the reason of her extraordinary armaments. The insurrectionary movement in Epirus, Thessaly and Crete had assumed large proportions.

THE bombardment of Rutschuk by the Russians began on the evening of the 11th. The Turks returned the fire with interest.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 11th, the insurrection in the vicinity of Sukoum-Kaleh was spreading rapidly.

DOMESTIC.

A TWELVE YEAR-OLD GIRL, named Cawthorn, at Lee, Mass., was burned almost to death a few days ago by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil, from which she was feeding a smoldering fire, and John Collins was considerably injured in trying to tear her burning clothing from her. A child two or three years old was also somewhat burned.

THE highest point yet attained by any railroad has been reached on the summit of the Lucia Pass, on the route to the Christo Mountains, by the Southwestern extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. The altitude attained is 9,340 feet.

SECRETARY EVARTS stated, on the 6th, relative to the alleged outrage on the whaler Ellen Bisepat by Spanish cruisers, that, while he was sensible of the friendly relations between Spain and the United States, he did not intend to allow any outrage upon our flag; and, while Spain would be held responsible for any injuries to the United States, he would see that this Government fulfilled all its obligations to Spain.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 8th says the Treasury was paying out only large United States notes for drafts, the idea being to get silver out in as large quantities as the Treasury can supply, and also to make the people prefer an 81 bank-note to large legal tenders.

FIVE men, charged with the recent attempt to wreck and rob a train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, near Wood End Station, were arrested on the 6th, one of the parties having confessed the crime. The intention was to run the entire train off the track, and then, under the guise of settling the wounded, rob the passengers and plunder the train. Four of the gang were still at large. All parties concerned are farmers and live at or near Richland, a small town near the scene of their fiendish work.

OF reports of crops from 211 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 6th, 179 indicate good crops of wheat; thirty-one, fair crops; one, light crop, Hardy, forty-seven, good crops of fruit; seventy-four, fair; ninety, light crop, if any.

IT is stated, 2 last on the 24 of July there will be 290 new money-order offices established, one in each among the several States. About 166 additional Postoffices will be made money order offices on the 1st of October next.

THE Ohio State Fair this year is to be held at Columbus, commencing on the 10th of September, and to continue five days.

GLOVER, SHEPPARD & SON'S hat shop at Bridgeport, Conn., was burned on the night of the 7th, and a number of men, engaged in efforts to save the property, were crushed by the falling walls, eleven being killed and their bodies mangled almost beyond recognition.

AN appeal is made to the citizens of other localities for aid in behalf of the sufferers from the Mount Carmel tornado. Any aid from cities or towns that may be sent to R. S. Gordon, Secretary, or Judge J. T. Shannon, of the banking house of Shannon & Beal, Chairman of the Relief Committee, will be wisely and faithfully appropriated toward those who are worthy and needy.

THREE squares, bounded by Market, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets and the bay, in Galveston, Texas, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th. The loss was estimated at $1,000,000.

AT the Cabinet meeting in Washington, on the 8th, Secretary Evarts read a communication just received by him from our Minister to Mexico, to the effect that the Mexican authorities will co-operate with the United States authorities on the Rio Grande to prevent raids into Texas and break up cattle-stealing in that section.

THE Brownsville (Texas) *Sentinel* of the 10th announces that a disease something like cholera had broken out among the troops at Ringgold Barracks. About thirty were in the hospital and six had died. The attack commenced with diarrhœa and colic. Typhoid fever also had appeared in Brownsville, and several cases had proved fatal.

AT its recent session in Chicago, the American Medical Association passed resolutions urging that the Government duty on quinine be removed.

TWO PAST trains which left Chicago on the 10th, ran the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, arrived at New York City on the evening of the 11th, on schedule time, having made the trip in twenty-five hours. The average rate of speed on the Lake Shore Road was thirty-eight and a half miles per hour.

ELEVEN hundred employes in seven collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, in Pennsylvania, struck against a reduction of wages, on the 11th.

PERSONAL.

AN Ottawa (Can.) dispatch of the 5th states that, according to recent official advices received by the Department of the Interior, it was probable that Sitting Bull was then at Wood Mountain, in Canadian territory.

LYDIA SHERMAN, the poisoner, escaped from the Connecticut State Prison a few days ago, and was captured about a week afterward, at Providence, R. I.

EDWARD THORNBURGH, United States Consul at Barbadoes during Mr. Lincoln's Administration, died last month, of hydrophobia, at Bridgetown, the capital of that Island. He was bitten by a pet dog in March last.

A COMPROMISE has been effected in the Sweeney case, whereby the estate of a deceased brother-James M. Sweeney-is to pay the sum of $60,000 to make good in part the plunderings of Peter B.

THE International Typographical Union at its recent session in Louisville, Ky., elected the following officers for the current year: President, Darwin R. Streeter, of St. Louis; First Vice-President, Edward Griffin, of Baltimore; Second Vice-President, Edwin Fitzgerald, of Trenton, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer, John O'Donnell, of Boston, Mass., reelected; Corresponding Secretary, John Armstrong, of Toronto, Canada.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 9th, removed Gen. R. S. Hilton, United States Marshal for Louisiana, and directed a commission to that effect to be sent to Jack Wharton to fill the vacancy.

CONGRESSMAN CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York, was thrown from his carriage, in that city, on the 9th, and severely injured his head.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, arrived in New York on the 11th, from Indianapolis, *en route* for Europe. Prior to leaving home he was tendered a reception by his fellow-citizens, which was largely attended, and at which speeches were made by Senator McDonald (presiding), D. W. Voorhees, Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Williams, etc.

IT was reported, on the 11th, that Senator Perry, who had been seriously ill at his home in Grand Haven, Mich., was much better and out of danger.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio State Greenback Convention met at Columbus on the 6th, and nominated: For Governor, Stephen J. Johnson, of Miami; Lieutenant-Governor, John B. Powell; Treasurer, John Junkins, of Tuscarawas; Supreme Judge, Samuel L. Adams; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Bussell; Attorney-General, Marshall O. Wagner, Member of the Board of Public Works, Jacob Riblett; School Commissioner, J. C. Logan. The principles of the National Independent party, which supported Cooper and Cary, are reaffirmed. The resolutions demand an unconditional repeal of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and arrest of the present plan of resumption; declare that it is the prerogative of the Federal Government only to supply currency, and that all moneys, whether paper or metal, should be issued by and bear the stamp of the Government; declare that paper money, made receivable for all dues and a legal tender in payment of all debts, and interchangeable bonds bearing an equable rate of interest, will afford the best circulating medium ever discovered; declare in favor of abolishing all banks of issue; favor a remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds, but oppose the issue of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage; favor taxation of United States bonds, a re-enactment of the law taxing incomes, and declare it the duty of the Government to foster and encourage the development of the resources of the country, that labor may be fully and profitably employed, and the general welfare established and secured.

PETER COOPER has addressed a long open letter to President Hayes, criticising the past financial policy of the General Government, and also making out the proper course, in his opinion, to be pursued in future. He says: "Our National currency must be made receivable for all purposes by ourselves and the country, and interconvertible with 3 per cent. Government bonds. Such a currency would have been worth more to the American people than all the gold mines that have ever been discovered or the Continent of America." He advises that silver be withdrawn from circulation and used in the purchase of foreign bonds, and that the fractional paper currency be revived.

A Wonderful Invention.

ANOTHER invention, wholly unlike that of Prof. Bell, yet related to it, as electrifying another phase of the same wonderful and mysterious element in nature, has appeared to share with the telephone, the telegraph and the magnetic needle the glory and triumph of magnetism. It is a means of utilizing the power of the permanent magnet for mechanical purposes; something which, like the transmission of sound through hundreds of miles of space, until recently has been regarded as an impossibility.

Electro-magnetism, as everybody knows, has been made available as a motive power, but only for limited uses, on account of the inconvenience and expense of maintaining the powerful batteries required; but the power of the permanent magnet, inexhaustible, as it is, and costing nothing, has, like gravitation, been considered until now wholly impracticable for mechanical uses. But as in the case of some other great inventions, what was supposed to be impossible has been achieved.

The new invention is that of Prof. Wesley W. Gary, lately of Pennsylvania, now of this city, who exhibited his invention on Thursday evening last before the Institute of Technology and has shown it to hundreds of our citizens, and who, unlike the proprietor of the "Keeley motor," does not seek to shroud his discovery in mystery but invites the fullest investigation, and submits it to the severest scientific and mechanical tests.

It will be seen, at once, that by the simplest, but at all who have observed the ordinary phenomena of magnetism that when a bar of soft iron is made to approach the poles of a permanent magnet, it becomes magnetized, and while in that condition is powerfully attracted by the magnet, having polarity and the power of attraction and repulsion like other magnets, opposite poles attracting and like poles repelling each other. But Prof. Gary has discovered what is not generally known, that as the bar of iron is made to approach the poles of the magnet, when very near, yet not quite in contact, its polarity changes, the positive pole becoming negative and the negative pole positive. The discovery of this law is the very point on which the invention turns. By causing the bar with a very slight current of electricity to produce an equilibrium between the magnetic power of the bar and that of the permanent magnet, the polarity of this current being changed, by means of a special changer, to correspond with the change of polarity in the bar, at the instant such change takes place attraction ceases and repulsion begins, and a reverse motion is obtained.

Then by using two magnets, or sets of magnets, one to attract while the other repels the bar of iron, which may be attached to a walking beam, pendulum, or other lever, a motive force is given with a rapidity and regularity suited to any mechanical use, and with a power limited only by the power of the magnets applied. It is as if the pile-driver should discover a means whereby, at the instant his falling hammer reaches the earth, the power of gravitation could be reversed and all the ponderous weight that had to strike an upward blow and raise it down again with the same force as before, and so on perpetually.

In usage the ordinary electro-magnetic power, the current of electricity must be equal to the power of the magnet which it supports, but in this case, as compared with the available power of the permanent magnet, the power of the electric current may be less than one to one hundred, and it may be taken from a small galvanic cup, or it may be generated by the motion of the magnets themselves, so that the cost of producing it is nearly nothing.

The engines which Prof. Gary has already constructed on the principle are of the size for running dental machines, sewing machines, jig saws and other small machines requiring little power, but he sees no reason why, by using larger magnets, and more of them, the available power may be increased indefinitely.

The easiest way of disposing of Prof. Gary's claim is to denounce it as a humbug, as the public has done to many other things that appear incredible. But there is no doubt that, as he sees his invention working successfully day by day before his eyes, he believes it genuine, and if some of our savans who know all about such things do not expose the fallacy soon, there is danger that he will dispose of his invention, and it may be doing good work in half the Nation before its worthlessness is discovered. As he does not close his doors nor discourage scientific scrutiny and investigation, here is a chance for some wise philanthropist to save the world from another unsufficient impositor.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following is a statement showing the total amount of cash, principal and interest, received by the State Land Office from the sale of State swamp lands, from 1850 to Jan. 1, 1877. Also showing the amounts upon which the several counties named would be entitled to draw 25 per cent. Interest under the joint resolution introduced by Representative Turck, which fortunately failed to become a law:

COUNTIES.	*Principal.*	*Expense of Sale.*	*Interest.*
Alcona	$1,860 00	$48 66	$455 80
Alpena	18,118 46	197 19	1,665 45
Bay	15,197 70	151 88	1,788 89
Calhoun	1,120 44	21 30	5,502 88
Clare	8,443 15	54 49	11 82
Delta	31,212 87	312 13	20 39
Gratiot	14,782 72	148 86	3,093 80
Huron	25,662 87	256 57	5,022 31
Ionia	9,814 61	78 11	601 86
Kent	11,437 92	114 39	3,162 56
Lake	600 00	6 00	
Lapeer	14,569 45	115 85	1,937 23
Manistee	856 10	8 56	15 61
Mecosta	8,566 46	85 66	629 02
Menominee	58,219 60	582 19	899 94
Muskegon	4,537 62	45 37	434 41
Oceola	6,418 02	61 07	71 20
Ottawa	5,053 24	50 53	1,003 47
Presque Isle	2,331 36	23 25	215 81
Sanilac	45,042 47	450 40	20,350 53
Shiawassee	14,934 86	148 35	3,349 16
St. Clair	11,063 31	110 62	6,911 80
Tuscola	2,210 56	21 01	1,072 13
Van Buren	16,893 78	168 97	15,138 81
Washtenaw	2,150 00	21 50	627 06
Total	$328,302 57	$3,282 68	$74,738 28

THE parties concerned in the University chicanery suit have agreed upon a series of stipulations, which promise to bring the case to a prompt trial on a plan by which the University is certain to recover the amount of the laboratory theft, and the relative responsibility of Drs. Rose and Douglas will be judicially determined.

THE salt product inspected during May was 196,292 barrels.

IT costs eleven cents per barrel to transport salt from Bay City to Chicago.

SANFORD'S mill at East Saginaw was burned on the 2d. Loss, $5,000.

THE shingle-mill of Davis & Hatcher, near Manistee, was burned on the 3d. Loss, $12,000.

THE establishment of G. C. Sweet, at St. James, on Beaver Island, consisting of a store, pier and saw-mill, together with his stock of manufactured lumber, etc., was burned, a few days since. Loss, $7,000.

CHAS. TROELER'S sash factory, in Detroit, was burned, on the morning of the 5th. Loss, $15,000.

DETROIT has been selected as the place for holding the next annual convention of the International Typographical Union.

THE June term of the Supreme Court commenced in this city on Saturday, on the 9th, with a full bench present. There are eighty-nine cases on the docket.

A MONUMENT is on foot to rescue the architecture of Judge Cooley, of the Supreme Court, to the vacancies in the United States Judgeship of the Sixth Circuit, caused by the recent death of Judge Emmons.

ABOUT a week ago, Otto Jansen, a young German, highly esteemed and widely known, having for some years held the position of book-keeper and teller in the private bank in East Saginaw, left the city in company with Miss Ebsall, daughter of one of the first families of the city, on a pleasure, report said, he was engaged. Investigation of the books of the bank showed a shortage of $728, and an officer started in pursuit of Jansen, as he was traced to Detroit. Soon after, arrested and brought back, arriving on the 7th. The young lady returned with him, and it is understood that during their absence they were married.

JACK HORN rescued a drowning gamin from the river, at the foot of Woodward avenue, Detroit, on the 5th, losing his gold watch and chain, worth $150, in the act. This is a 15th rescue.

GOV. CROSWELL has appointed Hampton Richardson, Cadwallader Divine & Greenville, and Thomas F. Moore of Adrian, to be the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reform, which will commence business during the present summer. Messrs. Rich and Divine were members of the Board of Building Commissioners for that institution, and have both been State Senators. Mr. Moore was an influential Representative from Lenawee County in 1873-4. Senator Richardson was a Democratic War Governor. Mr. Rich is a merchant.—*Lansing Republican.*

ON the 5th, at East Saginaw, Karl Eward, a well-known German, shot himself through the heart with a revolver, the ball passing instantaneously through the body. He was under arrest for alleged false pretenses, and had two suits on the same charge pending in the Circuit Court.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury May 30 was $808,561.11; receipts during the week ending June 2 were $7,046.59; payments during same time were $35,657.98, balance in Treasury June 2, 1877, $780,209.82; decrease for the week, $27,691.29.

AN Indian living near the old "trading post," about four miles north of Muskegon, killed a deer in Erie last Saturday. Last fall he dug it up and took out $145, and then reburied the balance. The other day he again sought his treasure and, opening it, found, to his surprise, that the box had become rusty and the money badly damaged. He sent it to Washington to get it redeemed, if possible.

WASHINGTON GROSS, of Lansing, and Ida Stock, of Spring Lake, each attempted suicide on the 6th, the latter taking morphine, and the last by swallowing Paris green. Unsympathizing doctors and prosaic stomach-pumps restored the lives they would rashly throw away.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.40; butter, per lb. 15@17c; Cheese, per lb, 12 @12½c; Corn, per bu, 47@52c; Flour, White Winter, $8.50@8.90; Amber, $8.50@8.75; Rye, $6.50@6.75; Cattle, per cental, $3.75@ 5.50; Hogs, $4.90@5.25; Sheep, $3.50@ 4.75; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 29@30c; White, 30@32c; Pork, per bbl, $15.00@15.10; Beef, per 5u, 90@93c; Wheat, White, $1.00@1.87; Amber, $1.00@1.75.

Improvements in Torpedoes, Etc.

MR. H. Bolen Pritchard, in a recent communication to *Nature*, describes some of the new weapons of naval warfare which are most likely to be used on the Black Sea and the Danube. Lord Charles Beresford said of the Whitehead torpedoes that they "could do almost anything but talk;" they are manufactured at Fiume, Austria, and it is believed have been sold in large numbers to both combatants, but especially to Russia. Great Britain manufactures her own Whitehead torpedoes, having paid a handsome sum for the use of the invention. Although the details of the machinery are kept secret, the following points are somewhat known. It is a cigar shaped, about twelve feet in length, and its motive power is compressed air. It is shot from a tube, under water, the direction being given by pointing the tube as if it were a gun. The compressed air is then admitted to the pressure on startling of 600 pounds to the inch, and operates machinery that revolves a screw propeller in the stern of the projectile, so that the whole apparatus goes through the water beneath the surface at a speed of twenty-four miles per hour for 600 yards, or sixteen knots per hour for 1,000 yards. This projectile is appropriately called a "fish." Great trouble is being carried on in some of the dockyards to keep secret the method of rendering the torpedo buoyant, so that it will keep at any depth required. The difficulty is to counteract the weight of the machinery. Many ingenious methods have been suggested, but the most simple is one that is proposed by Mr. Rich, who is a mercantile marine engineer.

On the 5th, at East Saginaw, Karl Eward, a well-known German, shot himself through the heart with a revolver, the ball passing instantaneously through the body. He was under arrest for alleged false pretenses, and had two suits on the same charge pending in the Circuit Court.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury May 30 was $808,561.11; receipts during the week ending June 2 were $7,046.59; payments during same time were $35,657.98, balance in Treasury June 2, 1877, $780,209.82; decrease for the week, $27,691.29.

AN Indian living near the old "trading post," about four miles north of Muskegon, killed a deer in Erie last Saturday. Last fall he dug it up and took out $145, and then reburied the balance. The other day he again sought his treasure and, opening it, found, to his surprise, that the box had become rusty and the money badly damaged. He sent it to Washington to get it redeemed, if possible.

WASHINGTON GROSS, of Lansing, and Ida Stock, of Spring Lake, each attempted suicide on the 6th, the latter taking morphine, and the last by swallowing Paris green. Unsympathizing doctors and prosaic stomach-pumps restored the lives they would rashly throw away.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.40; Butter, per lb. 15@17c; Cheese, per lb, 12 @12½c; Corn, per bu, 47@52c; Flour, White Winter, $8.50@8.90; Amber, $8.50@8.75; Rye, $6.50@6.75; Cattle, per cental, $3.75@ 5.50; Hogs, $4.90@5.25; Sheep, $3.50@ 4.75; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 29@30c; White, 30@32c; Pork, per bbl, $15.00@15.10; Beef, per 5u, 90@93c; Wheat, White, $1.00@1.87; Amber, $1.00@1.75.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, June 12, 1877.	
LIVESTOCK—Cattle	$10.00	@$12.90
Sheep	4.50	@ 6.00
Hogs	5.35	@ 5.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.65	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2, Red	1.04	@ 1.05
CORN—Western Mixed	.52	@ .57
OATS—Western and State	.39	@ .54
RYE—Western	.75	@ .81
PORK—Mess	14.10	@ 14.15
LARD—Steam	8.05	@ 8.10
CHEESE	.05	@ .12½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.25	@ .32
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$6.25	@ $6.50
Choice	5.75	@ 6.00
Good	5.25	@ 5.45
Medium	4.75	@ 5.00
HOGS—Light	4.50	@ 4.60
Heavy	4.75	@ 4.90
SHEEP—Common	3.00	@ 4.00
Choice	4.50	@ 5.00
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	.17	@ .20
Good	.15	@ .14
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .12
FLOUR—Choice Winter	9.00	@ 9.75
Choice Spring	8.50	@ 9.00
Patent	9.50	@ 10.50
GRAIN—Winter Red, 2 Spring	1.04	@ 1.04½
Corn, No. 2	.46½	@ .47
Oats, No. 2	.37	@ .37½
Rye, No. 2	.67	@ .68
Barley, No. 2	.90	@ .90
PORK—Mess	12.85	@ 12.90
LARD	8.30	@ 8.35
LUMBER—Com'n and Fen'g	9.50	@ 10.50
Siding	18.00	@ 20.00
Lath	1.40	@ 1.60
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	.09	@ .07
Good Medium	.05	@ .06
Inside & Crook	.01	@ .05
Crooked	.02	@ .04
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$6.00	@ $6.50
Medium	5.00	@ 6.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.90	@ 5.00
Philadelphias	4.90	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Best	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	3.00	@ 3.75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A FUNNY FELLOW.

'Twas a funny little fellow
Of the very purest type—
For he had a knott as mellow
As an apple ever ripes
And the brightest little twinkle
When a funny thing occurred—
And the brightest little twinkle
Of a laugh you ever heard;

His smile was like the glitter
Of the sun in frogue banks;
And his talk a score, a twitter
Than the swallow understands;
And he kept him soup the biggest
Of a pun, or crack a joke,
Would make you laugh and snigger
Till every button broke.

He was meek as any quaker
When it turnenest him a desire
Solemn as an undertaker
If occasion should require;
He could wrastle like you pleased him
With a somerfelt behind,
And I tell all weeping creatures
To the cry tomb of Grief.

He hadn't any money—
Had a stroke which bends
To make a fellow "honey"
In the palate of his friends—
He swatched every story
That entertainer could begin
With the confidence and glory
That his friends were genuine.

He wasn't learned—may be so—
Equally like standing laughed at them for
Yet I never saw a lady
That wouldn't own for him;
I never knew a mother
But urged a kindly claim
Upon him as a brother,
As the mention of his name.

The sick have ceased their sighing,
And have even found the grace
Of a smile when they were dying
As they looked upon his face;
And I've seen the eyes of laughter
Melt in tears that only ran
As tho' they opened after
One another just in fun.

He laughed away the sorrows,
And he laughed away the gloom
We are all so prone to borrow
From the darkness of the tomb;
And he laughed across the ocean
Of a happy life, and passed,
With a laugh of glad emotion,
Into Paradise at last.

And I think the angels knew him,
And had gathered to await
His coming, and run to him
Tho' the safely-opened gate,
With their faces gleaming sunny
For his laughter's sake, and thanking
"what a funny
Little angel he will make!"

—*J. W. Riley, in Indianapolis Journal.*

WHAT WALL STREET DID.

A Convicts Story.

I had a position in check with a firm in Wilson street, which I shall call Wilson, Carter & Co. I became a boarder in the family of a relative, and continued with him four years, when some changes in his business determined him to remove to San Francisco. I was then about 21, and I commenced, for the first time, what is called a bachelor's life. It was somewhat dull at first, but I soon began to make acquaintances, and it offered far greater attractions. Nay, more, I had now secured so fair a position that I was the hope of the firm, that I was frequently a guest at their tables, and it is only justice to myself to say that I soon regained their confidence, it certainly did not arise, on my part, from any lack of zeal, that my former employers had reposed in their services. One day when I was dining at the house of the senior partner, I met a certain Mr. Robert Thornton, one of the principal clerks in a large insurance office. He appeared a very gentlemanly, intelligent man, and had evidently seen a great deal of life. We left the house together, and I found he resided but a short distance from me, and the night being fine, he offered me a cigar, and we walked home together.

On the different subjects we conversed on during our walk, the one on which he appeared to take especial interest was speculating in stocks. Curiously enough, while engrossed for five years within a few blocks of the Stock Exchange, where I knew fortunes were constantly changing hands, I had never felt tempted to try my luck. My employers, indeed, were strongly opposed to it, and I had heard at least one of them denounce stock speculation as gambling of the worst kind. But I knew, too, that other merchants of equally high standing laughed at them for this, and Thornton, I soon found, was well stored with arguments to prove it every bit as legitimate as the many mercantile speculations also be reconciled. There is no doubt that an iron-clad struck by such a "Devil-fish" would be sunk almost instantly. There is serious talk of providing iron-clads with a sort of crinoline, petticoat of wire, to extend to some distance outside the vessels, and this is said to be an effective device. But iron-clads are quite awkward enough to manage now, without such additional incumbrance. It will be rare fun for the cartoonists if the idea should ever come to grief.

Mr. Pritchard says that the Danube boats have the screw of any little inconvenience together with two years' interest, which I had allowed to accumulate, my salary for the last two years having been simply sufficient for my wants. I was satisfied that it would have been a lucky thing for me if I had lost every cent of it. But, as it happened, Thornton's instinct was not at fault, he sold out at just the right moment, and I found myself as he had predicted, worth $20,000, besides several old landlords with which I indulged in champagne, cave suppers and other expensive luxuries which I had hitherto entirely avoided.

I had taken special pains to deposit my money in the bank, keep my secret, and attended steadily to my regular business. Thornton, too, kept his affairs from his employers, but continued to speculate with his share of the profits made off my capital, and with such success that in a few months he was worth as much as I. My resolution to be satisfied with what I had made, and impart fortune no more, gradually wavered, and I yielded to the continued prosperity, and when he came to me with secret information of a prospective movement in Wall street, which I could not comprehend, for the first time, while I

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, June 22, 1877

Pursuing the subject of the ring cases which continue to form, as last week, the most important local object within the range of public vision, I am called upon to report an act of bad faith on the part of the prosecution, which is in every way indefensible. Tweed's confession was given to the Attorney General months ago under what he claims to have been a positive assurance that he should be called as a witness by the city and then released. But whether this promise was absolute or not, it was certainly an acknowledged stipulation that no use whatever should be made of this confession unless the prisoner was set free. Such an agreement between prosecutor and prisoner has been repeatedly held, by the highest courts in the land, to be one of the most sacred obligations which can be entered into; but in this case it has in reality been shamefully violated. To be sure, the city's lawyers did not publish the document, but they held it on various pretexts through weeks and months, until their possession of it enabled them to get a much better settlement out of Sweeny than could have effected without it, meanwhile showing it to everyone implicated by its contents, and drawing from these persons what their defense would be in case the matter should be pressed; and now, having got all they want of it, the honorable counsel return the papers to Tweed, with word that on the whole they have decided that it is not of sufficient value to warrant his release.

This bits of sharp practice is so generally condemned that quite a revulsion of feeling in favor of the prisoner is already evident. If they are not careful the authorities will make a martyr of the great criminal—a result which ought to be sedulously avoided, as it would counteract all the good effects of his prosecution.

A newspaper rumor attributes the rejection of Tweed's confession, after so much hesitation, to the fact that it cuts too broad a swath; that its publication would hit a number of active politicians too powerful to be safely injured. For the sake of common decency it is to be hoped that this rumor is false, as it probably is. We are likely to know more about the matter before long, as Tweed's counsel intimates that the confession is to given to the press.

On Monday last Tammany received Governor Robinson with great *eclat*, and on Tuesday evening the Manhattan Club entertained this gentleman, together with ex-Governors Tilden and Hendricks, at what was the great Democratic affair of the season. "Big bugs" were there as plenty as in locust haunted Jersey, City, county, state and national officials fairly tumoled over each other in their pientitude, and hob-nobbed with numerous representatives of the local bench, bar, press and counting room. The occasion was ostensibly a complimentary farewell reception to Gov. Hendricks, who was to leave for Europe on the following day; but in reality it was intended to be a political meeting of great significance. Mr. Tilden's speech of that evening has already gone over the country, and has been interpreted to portend all sorts of direful events. One thing is certainly evident, both from this speech and from the similar one with which Mr. Hendricks followed; and this is, that the Democratic candidates of 1876 are not at all disinclined to be the Democratic candidates of 1880.

The brief period of rainy coolness has passed over, and a hot sun is warming the torpid wrath of summer sportsmen to the liveliest activity. Horse-racing is still in vigorous progress; the yacht fleet, cleaned, repainted and furnished up for fresh pleasures and fresh conquests, daily skim the bay; the baseballists have untied their hats and laid in their summer supply of arnica; and the croquet players, joining in the chase of the clearing heavens, rush eagerly upon the velvet lawn to raise lumps upon their own feet and the heads of their antagonists, in the heat of their noble contest. Unsatisfied, even, with the variety of sports which either by origin or long use may fairly be called American, our pleasure seekers, animated by the spirit which caused the imitation of Polo one or two seasons ago, have this year brought out the "coaches' carts," and merrily deal those nine outstanding practices by the Ladies' Out-door Club, a full-blooded and strictly feminine association which combines a minimum of athletic exercises, with a maximum of good eating, handsome dressing and gossip.

The events of the week in this general direction have been the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club which was won by the Rambler amid the plaudits of a dozen steamer loads of spectators, and the sharp baseball game between the Boston Reds and the Earlhorns of Brooklyn in the championship series. The latter Club whitewashed the Boston boys very handsomely by a score of 7 to 0.

Of the theatres Daly's and Wallack's are still open, but fail to present as strong attractions as Gilmore's Garden on the Aquarium, both of which, being airy and adapted to promenade, are well attended by all classes of people. The great void in our amusement world this season is the unwonted silence of our magnificent Theatre Orchestra and the absence of those Central Park Garden concerts which in former years have been the redeeming features of life in the Metropolis during the hot weather I am most happy to state however, that this is likely to be the last season that we shall have to endure without Thomas, for the plan to which I have previously referred, for erecting a suitable structure to be the permanent home of this incomparable organization, has progressed so far that the project has become a fixed fact. The subscription books of the company having the work in charge are rapidly fill up at the office of Steinway & Sons, to whose liberality and active interest the success of this noble work will be due in no small measure.

The influence of the Steinway firm, with its wealth, its public spirit and its wide reputation, upon the progress and culture of music in this country will bear a high estimate. They have not only done more for their peculiar art than any other house, but to every deserving enterprise they give such hearty and substantial support as in many cases has assured an otherwise unattainable success. To the absolute superiority of their instruments they have just received the testimony of that queen of pianists, Mme. Essipoff, all of whose New York concerts were given in Steinway Hall, and who used the Steinway pianos at her every performance in America. Her tribune to this superiority is careful and discriminating, but it is hearty as that of Rubinstein and Liszt. Liszt, by the way, ought by this time to have a profound respect for the musical mechanics of America. Some time ago he chanced to see in the warerooms of the Hanover (Germany) agent for the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, a cabinet organ which so far surpassed anything he had ever seen that he immediately gave orders through his agent for a similar instrument to be built in a particular manner which he described. This unsolicted order from the acknowledged king of the musical world was naturally felt to be something of an honor, when other makers would have given their ears for the privilege of presenting him with one of their instruments. Great pains and care were therefore taken with the Liszt Organ, which turned out to be, by acknowledgment of the makers, the finest they had ever produced, and which has elicited from the *maestro* a letter of wondering admiration. The improvements made during their study upon this instrument prove to unexpectedly great that they are to be permanently introduced into their manufacture, and the Liszt Organ will hereafter occupy a regular place in their catalogue.

Apropos of music, we have had one entertainment this week under novel circumstances. This was a concert given by Gilmore's Band and others, at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island on the occasion of Gov. Robinson's visit to the institution. The performance was entirely for the amusement of the unfortunate inmates, who seemed to enjoy it as fully as though their heads had been more nearly "level."

RADIX.

A number of Quakers from the fruit-growing district of Delaware called on President Hayes the other day and one of them invited Mr. Hayes to take a trip in the fruit-growers' steamboat, the Mary Washington, saying: "Friend Hayes, I have a word to say. The Mary Washington was built by the fruit-growers mainly. As it is a temperance boat, and thou art, I see, a warm supporter of that good cause, I thought it might be a further inducement to accompany us, if that fact were known." "Oh!" blandly replied the President, smiling, "Mrs. Hayes has that matter in charge."

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that pioneer of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the humblest and learned. Crammed full of brand **new ideas**, which are cheering to the sick, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already stricken. By all means, find out all about it. **It is for you.** Is a author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of 1,152 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a **quarter of a century** in the treatment of **all** forms of wasting and difficult chronic diseases of every character, hence his ability to write practical truths that will be found useful in self-consultation, are sure to the sick everywhere. Hence his numerous correspondence with sufferers all over the globe, which, together with his extensive PRIVATE PRACTICE, has enabled him to collect the most extensive and original fund of **Medical Common Sense.** Written to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by investing only a post-paid stamp, and writing to Dr. P. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his invaluable book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.50 for its standard edition. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50.** Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the last of your wonderful success and original ideas." One reader says: "I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says: "I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Consults table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by Dr. Foote. Cheap edition. 5 vols. in 1, neatly bound, $2. In 5 separate vols. at $1 and $2.50, according to binding. Sent to order on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give spectacles, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "COUGHS AND COLDS FOR THE MILLIONS" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Bronchitis or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MISDEMEANS OF HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A STEP BACKWARD, reviewing Incendiarie Imitation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CROUP, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET," causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Jas. Foote, Sen. and Jr., $1 per year with premiums. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Free Publications, viz: "*Gratuitous Advice to the Sick*," adored as well as it deserves; a treatise of value to the sick. "*Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success*" is a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and many a mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These Hand-Books are not sold, private treatises but are intended for general circulation. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH OR EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent free to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS

FLINT

GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS,

FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, tea pitchers, castors, etc. Rubbers, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Flint, Mich. Jan 1, 1876

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for MAPLE SYRUP &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(3) (6, 1-2)

WINTER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous,

Special Bargains at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT We are supplied With the Best THAT THE *WholesaleMarkets Afford.*

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains in the Best

Farming Lands

FOR SALE ON INDIVIDUALS FOR 1876 and 1877.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and conveniences to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweeden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap,

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $3 to $8 per acre, according to location and quality.

Send for our Illustrated Pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Comm. sioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 181 & 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

LAW —AND— Real Estate Office —OF— **Edw. H. Green,** Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm AND **Wild Lands** Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent. Charlevoix Mich.

1169y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND, MOULDING, BRACKETS, STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a assortment of gin and ingad ash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for shipment at trade. Orders by boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to cure Sore Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FEARLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant,* and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and, as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELLERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths.* Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE." ● Black or Brown, 50 Cents. ●

C. N. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N. Y.

THE SECOND MRS. LUTTRELL.

"Things begin to look lively over to Luttrell's. Such a hauling up as there is in that house, nobody in Ashcomb ever saw before."

"You don't say!" ejaculated Mrs. Jones, gathering up the pea-pods in a more compact heap, and making room for her neighbor by her side.

"Sit down, Mrs. Baynor, sit down, do, and let's hear all about it. For one, I am glad if old Luttrell has finally got his match."

Neighbor Baynor seated herself on the door step, and pushing back her sun-bonnet, gave vent to a fuming laugh.

"I tell you, Sarah Jones, Mrs. Luttrell is enough for a dozen like him. I never enjoyed anything more in my life than I did Luttrell's trouble this morning. It as nice royal pie we've had—a fat pig to the butcher, and taken a note. The note finally became due a day or so ago, and Luttrell offered to gather the money for her. To this she agreed, and her liege lord not only got the money, but spent the big-o half of it before he got home. I happened to be there when he came, and she asked him for the money in my presence. If possible, he looked more dogglish and unbearable than ever.

"'Here's five dollars. I had to use the rest,' said he, handing her a five-dollar bill.

She flashed fire in a minute.

"'You break a liberty that I will not sanction,' she cried, her eyes fairly snapping. 'I tell you, John Luttrell, you have no more right to spend what belongs to me than you have to use the preacher's salary, or the money belonging to your neighbor. What is mine you must let alone. It's no better than stealing.'

"He began to swell up and bluster, and get red in the face.

"'See here, ma'am,' said he, pompously. 'I'm the boss of this concern you've awhile. I don't intend, either, that *both* of us will carry an individual pocket-book. I have always had charge of the money, and I always will, and when you want anything you can come to me for it. If the request is for necessary things it will be granted. The first Mrs. Luttrell will be granted.'

"She got so white around the lips that I thought she was going to faint. But she didn't. She walked right up, and layin' her hand on his arm, says she:

"'That's enough. Everybody knows about the first Mrs. Luttrell, and everybody knows how you starved her and abused her little children. Don't mention her again, especially before Mrs. Baynor here, who was the poor creature's friend, and could not find among her wearing apparel enough articles in which to dress the body decently. As for individual pocket-books, much as you protest against them, they are an actual necessity with you and me, and will have to be endured by you, at least until you have learned to behave like an honest man.'

"Good," ejaculated Mrs. Jones. "It's a pretty time of day for him to bring up his first wife. It was the talk of the country how he misused her. She did the polishing as long as she could get to the cow-yard, and when she got so bed that she couldn't walk to the barn, Luttrell had the cows driven to the door-yard, and milked 'em there."

People of his stamp usually get come up with sooner or later, and I guess he'll find that the second Mrs. Luttrell will wipe out a few of the evil deeds he committed against the first."

John Luttrell knew that he had what in neighborhood circles is called a "bad name."

He knew that the people said openly that he had abused his first wife, and that it was the marvel of the town when he married his second one. But he did not care for that. He was too stingy and mean to hire his household labor done, if he could prevent it by marrying a drudge, to whom he was compelled the payment of wages for the service of her hands and body.

But, with all his meanness, John Luttrell was wise enough to know that he must look for his second wife in some region remote from his own home.

He had a keen eye to business when he selected Martha Hall, a spinster, of uncertain age. She owned a small farm in a neighboring state, near that of a relative of his own, and she was famous for her housekeeping qualities, as well as for the possession of a tongue keen and sharp as a sword.

The courtship had been prosaic in the extreme.

Luttrell had been recommended to Miss Hall by his relatives, as being "steady, an' no, or a "good business-turn," and "not overly old," and the said relative had actually received a letter in answer to one in which came the announcement of his wife's death, telling the bereaved (?) husband that the best thing to be done was for him to come on and marry Miss Hall.

Nothing but Luttrell immediately observed the business, and therefore, after his first introduction to the spinster, they were united and on their way back to Ashcomb.

To be sure, Luttrell did not tell his bride how long he had been a widower. No one of that, he thought, and she was a good deal shocked, the week after her installment in her new domicil, to be informed, by an officious caller, that the first Mrs. L. had died less than two months previously.

This was not all that she had discovered. Luttrell began to "lay down the law" in the way of extravagancies.

He offered coffee but three times a day, to be varied with an occasional kettle of mush.

There should be no pies, no cake, no preserves. Eggs must be sent to market, and the earliest and best of all the fruit went the same way. Hams were smoked and sold. Honey disappeared down the rapacious throat of the market, along with spring chickens and the butter, that grew into plump, golden rolls, under the skillful manipulations of the new wife.

Mrs. Luttrell number two closed her lips tightly as this phase gradually unfolded itself to her comprehension. Remonstrating, while she found it agreeable to prepare a separate pan of the table for her individual use.

The first time this plan was tried was at breakfast. At one end of the table she ordered it, without eggs or milk, a plate of pickles, and a glass of water. Directly opposite this primitive fare, and arranged around a solitary plate, were viands that would tempt an epicure.

Mrs. Luttrell smiled to herself as she called her husband to breakfast, but she made no comments.

Luttrell did not notice the difference in the two ends of the table until he was seated in his accustomed place. Mrs. Luttrell poured herself a cupful of coffee and helped herself to a fried egg.

In close proximity to his wife stood a great glass dish heaped with straberries and cream, and a generous slice of honey, snow white and glistening in its own richness, met his astonished eyes.

Luttrell's soul rose up in wrath.

"I thought I told you, Martha, that the fruit was reserved for the market!"

"So you did," said she, complacently.

"What do you mean by wasting it in this ridiculous manner?" he roared, holding his knife and fork upright in his rage.

"I mean to have enough to eat that, and if anything is left, the market is welcome to it," said she, calmly, taking a slice of ham.

"You've actually cut into my best honey cup."

"I know it."

"By George! madam, I can't stand this. I want you to understand that *I'm* master here."

"Yes, John, master, but not *mistress*," was the placid reply, as a morsel of delicate ham went into her mouth.

Luttrell sprang up from the table in a fit of blazing passion.

"What's that!" he asked, catching a glimpse of the meat ere it vanished. "Martha Luttrell," he thundered, "*was that ham?*"

"Ham," said she, sweetly, "and very good, too, after the long siege I've had on fat bacon."

Luttrell got up and went to the barn, livid with anger.

Luttrell had occasion to visit a neighboring city, and Mrs Luttrell desired to go.

"I have some purchases to make, my dear," said she, as he was about to demur; "and as we shall be gone over night, I will get Mrs. Houston to keep house for me while I'm away."

"Very well. And *you'll pay* Mrs. Houston, too, Mrs. Luttrell," he said, with a grim oath, as she climbed into the little buggy by his side.

"There'll be no difficulty about that," said she, pleasantly.

Mrs. Luttrell was very busy. She visited carpet stores, furniture shops, dry goods houses, and wherever she went she made large purchases, and gave her husband's notes for payment.

Last of all, she visited the marble works, and ordered three expensive stones.

carefully placed the first bacon swimming in grease, the corn bread baked as pensive things, but he dared not demur. She made purchases—heavy ones—but she bought wisely and well, and what she knew their income could afford.

People no longer look on Luttrell as a man whom nobody can conquer, but it may be safely said that a parallel between the characters of the first and second Mrs. Luttrell.—*Marah Crosse Farley, in N. Y. Weekly.*

The Holy Banner of Russia and Turkey.

It was stated as an important fact some weeks ago that the Russian regiments after their arrival on the Danube exchanged the Imperial standard for the holy banner of the Greek Church. Another statement was to the effect that every regiment was given, in addition to the National standard, the church banner representing the religion and the traditions of the old Greek Empire. This is untrue. It was held, the purpose on the part of the Czar to wage war in the name of the church and in behalf of the persecuted Christians of Turkey.

The Russian Imperial standard is yet now, charged with the double-headed eagle of Constantine the Great, symbolical of the Eastern and Western Empires, which were united under his rule. This emblem was adopted by Ivan I, on his marriage with a Princess of the Greek Imperial house. On the breast of the eagle, which is black, are emblazoned the ancient arms of Russia, St. George and the dragon, on a red field.

This Imperial flag is used only on great occasions. The common naval flag of Russia is a Greek cross in blue on a white field.

The holy banner of Russia, or of the Greek Church, is in imitation of the military standard adopted by Constantine the Great in commemoration of the appearance of the cross in the sky when he was on the march against Maxentius, the claimant to the throne of the Western Empire. On the eve of the decisive battle last ended in the defeat of Maxentius and the union of the whole Roman Empire under Constantine (A. D. 312), the Emperor, it is stated, saw, as in a vision, the cross in the sky, with the words, "By this conquer." He was the first Christian Emperor, and his great deeds and great conquests are associated with the standard of the Greek Cross.

On Constantine was bestowed the title "Caesar," and many writers have claimed that the title Czar had its origin in the title bestowed on Constantine the Great. The Russians represent their religion and the spirit of the old Greek Empire, and under the holy banner of Constantine and the church make war against the enemies of the old Empire or Greek Empire.

Turkey, like Russia, has two flags, one the imperial standard representing the power of the Ottoman Empire, and the other the flag of the Prophet, symbolizing the Mohammedan religion. The National or imperial flag is red, with a white crescent and star. This flag was the device of Hlano Byzantius, the patroness of Byzantium (Constantinople), and was hoisted by Mohammed II after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.

The Mohammedan flag, or the flag of the Prophet, is dead black. There are two stories as to the origin of this flag. Tradition has it that the original flag of Mohammed was made from the white silk of the turban belonging to the chief of the Koreish, the tribe to which the parents belonged and the first tribe he vanquished. He soon substituted the black, however, making it from the curtain which hung in front of the door of his favorite wife; and this is the sacred relic, which, passing from Mohammed to Omar, the second Caliph of the Moslems, after many changes of hands, came into possession of the Sultans of Turkey. It was brought into Europe by Sultan Amurath III, about the close of the sixteenth century, and has been religiously guarded by his successors ever since.

When it is unfurled a religious war is proclaimed, and the Mohammedans throughout the world are called upon to defend the faith. The black flag has been associated with the most inhuman and cruel wars of history, with the wholesale slaughters and piratical acts of the Turks, when animated by a spirit of fanaticism, and has become the symbol of war to the death, of a war to which no quarter is granted, no prisoners taken.

But the flag of the Prophet is not responsible for the bad reputation of the "black flag" of murderous warfare. The character of the early wars waged in the name of the Prophet suggested the black flag as the emblem of war to the death. The unfurling of the flag of the Prophet means now that the Sultan of Turkey calls on Mohammedans in all nations to assist him with men and money.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

At a recent meeting of the Society d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, M. Montefiori exhibited electric lights which emit sounds when burning coal is placed in the interior. The sound is modified when the place occupied by the coal has been changed. A copper tube into which metallic gauze has been introduced two-thirds of its vertical length. M. Mouretat is preparing to build large tubes for the International Exhibition of 1878. In these the sounds may be heard at a great distance, and, if successful, he intends to propose this method instead of steam whistles for warning on the sea coasts.

—The other night a man whose head was almost completely bald, fell asleep in a saloon, and some wags, procuring a fine comb and some India ink, indulged in delicate tracery the words, "I use Wagner's Hair Invigorator." The old fellow was a bachelor, never knew the difference, and last night attended the theatrical performance at National Guard Hall. He occupied a front row to the infinite amusement of a number of people just behind him.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

From Dec. 11, 1869 to March 31 last, the names of over 200,000 persons were placed on the register of habitual criminals in Scotland and Wales.

"The Supernumerated O. G."

"I have been called a supernumerated goose," remarked a woman about fifty years of age, as she entered the Central Station yesterday.

She sat down and looked at the Captain for half a minute, and then continued:

"I have been called an ignoramus and I have told, and draw a parallel between the characters of the first and second Mrs. Luttrell.—*Marah Crosse Farley, in N. Y. Weekly.*

Returned From the South.

The Charlevoix Sentinel says that eighteen families who removed from that country to Arkansas about two years ago have returned back and settled down again in this vicinity, having become fully satisfied that this country is much better adapted to every way for settlers. There may be some in this section who are dissatisfied, and who may think that they might possibly be better in some other locality. We think the experience of these families would go to show that they had better remain contented where they are. How much better off would these same families have been had the two years of their absence been spent in clearing and improving their farms. We are confident that those who are contented to endure the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, and work energetically in clearing up the land and building for themselves homes in this section, will be amply repaid in the future for all the privations and discomforts which they may now be placed under, and our advice to all would be to be contented where you are.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

A COMPANY has been formed in France for the express purpose of carrying fresh meat from the United States to Havre. An immense capital has been subscribed, and a fleet of ten steamers, each constructed on a peculiar plan for supplying cold air to a thousand tons of meat during the voyage, will be built. One of these steamers will be ready in June. It is said the company will adopt New Orleans as the port for embarkation of the beef. It is believed that the beef can be put on board the steamers in America at six cents per pound, and sold in Havre for less than nine. It will then be cheaper for all good Americans to live in Paris than at home

---

We presume Tilden's defense to the suit brought against him for false income returns will be that as Mr. Hayes was not legally elected President there is no legal government in existence, and no court that has legal authority to try him. This defence will give him an opportunity to take the question on appeal up to the United States Supreme Court, and have it settled.

Cincinnati *Times*: "Whatever else may be said about the Southern policy of President Hayes, it has disabled one of the heaviest campaign guns of the Democracy. Every Southern State has now a Democratic Government, and the Democratic party is responsible for whatever self-government, or lack of it, exists throughout the South."

Hereafter all school boards or officers authorized to examine applicants for license to teach, or to give certificates of qualification to teachers, are required to collect one dollar, and from each female applicant a fee of fifty cents. The fees received by such examiners are to be paid to the county treasurer on or before ten first of January, April, July and October, in each year, and to be set apart as a fund to be known as an institute fund; to be used in defraying the expenses of a teachers institute, which is to be held in every organized county in each year, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. CROUTER and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising its sale has become tremendous. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. CROUTER and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Valley City Greenhouse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Flowers and Plants at Very Low Rates.

Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas and all kinds of bedding and House Plants packed and sent by Express at Catalogue rates. Catalogues mailed free on application.

John Suttle.
Valley City Greenhouse.

The Biddle.

DETROIT - - - - MICH.

$2.00 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

☞ 25 Elegant Sample Rooms on First Floor. Decidedly the largest and finest house in the State. GR. P. HOWELL, Prop

(9-2) 71f.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

Sol. Isaman,

The well-known SOUTH ARM merchant, has on hand a general stock of

GOODS,

which the public cannot do better than to examine. Remember the place,

Head of South Arm.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix.—ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 25th day of April A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philo Beers, late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-third day of October, next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday, the twenty third day of July, say on Tuesday, the twenty fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Charlevoix, April 25, A. D. 1877.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May 17, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp land, situate in Manton County, heretofore offered as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be offered for sale at the office June 28, 1877 at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. F. PANTLIND, Com.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se¼ of se¼	7	32 N.	4W.
s½ of se¼	20	32 N.	4W.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office
Traverse City Mich., May 5, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred P. Healey, against William N. Spry, dated April 10, 1874, upon the se¼ section 24, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Bells against Isaac B. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5093, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north-west¼ of Section 24, Township N. North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Sylvester Milner against Egbert Carpenter, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7155, dated Oct. 13, 1875, upon the se¼ section 28, Township 34 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 22, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Willis against Hiram B. Hipp for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7454, dated October 7, 1876, upon the se¼ of section 22, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3rd day of July, 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. B. BALCH, Gen'l Agent,
Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Bells against Isaac B. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5093, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north-west¼ of Section 24, Township N. North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Bells against Isaac B. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5093, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north-west¼ of Section 24, Township N. North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 22, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Willis against Hiram B. Hipp for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7454, dated October 7, 1876, upon the se¼ of section 22, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3rd day of July, 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Bells against Isaac B. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5093, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north-west¼ of Section 24, Township N. North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. A Bells against Isaac B. Lawrence, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5093, dated April 1, 1874, upon the north-west¼ of Section 24, Township N. North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Sylvester Milner against Egbert Carpenter, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7155, dated Oct. 13, 1875, upon the se¼ section 28, Township 34 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 13th say a great battle was in progress at Kars. An official dispatch stated that the Baga Pass had finally been forced, and that the Montenegrins were in full retreat. A Russian spy had been captured and shot at Rutschuk.

On the 15th, the death of Ludwig III., Grand Duke of Hesse, was announced.

THE Sultan issued an Irade, on the 13th, calling upon Turkish subjects, of every creed, to prepare for hostilities, and order service for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

ACCORDING to an Erzeroum despatch of the 15th, proclamations had been circulated there calling upon all true believers to come to the aid of the Sultan.

On the 18th, the Turkish Chamber of Deputies voted an internal loan of 5,000 Turkish pounds, and were immediately thereafter dissolved.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 18th, the late battle of Kars proved to be a serious defeat of the Turks. Seven Russian spies had been arrested in the Turkish ranks and shot. They claimed to be newspaper correspondents.

THE engineers who made the geological explorations and soundings for a sub-marine tunnel between England and France reported, on the 18th, that the enterprise was entirely practicable, as there was a continuous chalk bed between the two shores.

ON the evening of the 18th, the Reform Club of Great Britain gave a rhetoric dinner to exile eminent Greek. It was attended by the notabilities of England.

ON the 17th, President MacMahon sent a communication to the French Senate announcing that he intended to dissolve the Assembly, provided the proposition was sanctioned by the Senate.

DOMESTIC.

A HOSTILE Washington dispatch says the books of the Treasury Department show that the total amount of one and two-dollar notes then in circulation was $51,404,511; amount of such notes in the Treasury office and reserved for use, $10,183,387; amount in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, prepared or nearly ready for delivery to the Treasury, $9,304,975.

THE Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle* of the 13th publishes an account of an interview with the Mormon question with W. W. Bishop, who defended John D. Lee. He states, from intimate personal knowledge of Mormon affairs, if Brigham Young thinks he can stand trial and get clear there will be no resistance; if he apprehends conviction he will unquestionably fight. His followers will stand by him to the last man. Higbee, Haight and Stewart can only be taken by a superior force of United States troops. Under the present jury system it is simply impossible to convict any of the other assassins in Utah. Lee was convicted only because Dist.-Atty Howard succeeded in making Young believe that by the conviction of Lee, Utah would be admitted into the Union as a State, whereupon Young ordered his conviction for the good of the church.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 14th says the Sentinel and Light will soon be issued from this date until July 10, at three p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 per cent funded loan of the United States at par and accrued interest in gold coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority. Subscriptions will be for coupon bonds of $50 and $100, and registered stock, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer, at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers throughout the country, and by National Banks and bankers generally. Two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription.

ON the 11th, the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ill., sent a package containing $8,000 per Adams Express to the Third National Bank of St. Louis. It did not reach its destination, but on the 13th a package of brown paper was delivered instead.

THE Common Council of Chicago have passed an ordinance prohibiting the retailing of fire-works in the city.

THE covered bridge over the Connecticut River, between Northampton and Hadley, was blown over by a hurricane on the afternoon of the 14th, and a woman named Mrs. Sullivan was instantly killed, and two men were seriously injured.

THE Treasury Department in Washington, on the 16th, resumed the shipment of legal-tender one and two-dollar notes, in limited quantities, to banks and those sending Nashville Banker Greenback currency for redemption, and the Treasury had also begun to furnish them for change to the amount of ten dollars to each applicant.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 17th states that the coal passenger rates between the West and East would be restored at once, and the fast trains would soon be withdrawn.

AN Indian uprising at Mount Idaho, W. T., was reported on the 17th, several whites having been murdered. Several settlers on Cottonwood creek are said to have been massacred. Troops had been sent for to San Francisco.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Union has reduced prices of composition to 40 cents per 1,000 ems on newspaper work, and to thirty-five and thirty-seven cents on book work.

ON the 18th, the entire Freshman class of Princeton College, numbering 100 men, were suspended and ordered to leave town. They were charged with "bulldozing" the faculty.

THERE is to be a National Christian Temperance Convention held at Lake Bluff, north of Chicago, beginning on the 10th of July and to continue five days, under the management of Dr. Reynolds, the author in Syria, in the district between Damascus and Aleppo.

SERIOUS Indian troubles were threatened at Ft. Canada, thirty miles from Montreal, on the 16th. It seems seven Indians had been arrested and lodged in jail for there passing out liquor sold by the Catholic Sisters' agent at St. Sulpice, and the Catholic Church, the priest's house and the farm buildings were all subsequently burned by Indians. A large number of the Indians in that section are Protestants, and a strong spirit of antagonism is said to exist between them and the Sisterhood.

ON the 18th, the Porte demanded of Servia an explanation of the object of Prince Milan's late visit to the Czar.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 18th, proclamations had been circulated there calling upon all true believers to come to the aid of the Sultan.

ON the 18th, the Turkish Chamber of Deputies voted an internal loan of 5,000 Turkish pounds, and were immediately thereafter dissolved.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 18th, the late battle of Kars proved to be a serious defeat of the Turks. Seven Russian spies had been arrested in the Turkish ranks and shot. They claimed to be newspaper correspondents.

THE engineers who made the geological explorations and soundings for a sub-marine tunnel between England and France reported, on the 18th, that the enterprise was entirely practicable, as there was a continuous chalk bed between the two shores.

ON the evening of the 18th, the Reform Club of Great Britain gave a rhetoric dinner to exile eminent Greek. It was attended by the notabilities of England.

ON the 17th, President MacMahon sent a communication to the French Senate announcing that he intended to dissolve the Assembly, provided the proposition was sanctioned by the Senate.

DOMESTIC.

A HOSTILE Washington dispatch says the books of the Treasury Department show that the total amount of one and two-dollar notes then in circulation was $51,404,511; amount of such notes in the Treasury office and reserved for use, $10,183,387; amount in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, prepared or nearly ready for delivery to the Treasury, $9,304,975.

THE Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle* of the 13th publishes an account of an interview with the Mormon question with W. W. Bishop, who defended John D. Lee. He states, from intimate personal knowledge of Mormon affairs, if Brigham Young thinks he can stand trial and get clear there will be no resistance; if he apprehends conviction he will unquestionably fight. His followers will stand by him to the last man. Higbee, Haight and Stewart can only be taken by a superior force of United States troops. Under the present jury system it is simply impossible to convict any of the other assassins in Utah. Lee was convicted only because Dist.-Atty Howard succeeded in making Young believe that by the conviction of Lee, Utah would be admitted into the Union as a State, whereupon Young ordered his conviction for the good of the church.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 14th says the Sentinel and Light will soon be issued from this date until July 10, at three p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 per cent funded loan of the United States at par and accrued interest in gold coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority. Subscriptions will be for coupon bonds of $50 and $100, and registered stock, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer, at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers throughout the country, and by National Banks and bankers generally. Two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription.

ON the 11th, the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ill., sent a package containing $8,000 per Adams Express to the Third National Bank of St. Louis. It did not reach its destination, but on the 13th a package of brown paper was delivered instead.

THE Common Council of Chicago have passed an ordinance prohibiting the retailing of fire-works in the city.

THE covered bridge over the Connecticut River, between Northampton and Hadley, was blown over by a hurricane on the afternoon of the 14th, and a woman named Mrs. Sullivan was instantly killed, and two men were seriously injured.

THE Treasury Department in Washington, on the 16th, resumed the shipment of legal-tender one and two-dollar notes, in limited quantities, to banks and those sending Nashville Banker Greenback currency for redemption, and the Treasury had also begun to furnish them for change to the amount of ten dollars to each applicant.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 17th states that the coal passenger rates between the West and East would be restored at once, and the fast trains would soon be withdrawn.

AN Indian uprising at Mount Idaho, W. T., was reported on the 17th, several whites having been murdered. Several settlers on Cottonwood creek are said to have been massacred. Troops had been sent for to San Francisco.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Union has reduced prices of composition to 40 cents per 1,000 ems on newspaper work, and to thirty-five and thirty-seven cents on book work.

ON the 18th, the entire Freshman class of Princeton College, numbering 100 men, were suspended and ordered to leave town. They were charged with "bulldozing" the faculty.

THERE is to be a National Christian Temperance Convention held at Lake Bluff, north of Chicago, beginning on the 10th of July and to continue five days, under the management of Dr. Reynolds, the author in Syria, in the district between Damascus and Aleppo.

SERIOUS Indian troubles were threatened at Ft. Canada, thirty miles from Montreal, on the 16th. It seems seven Indians had been arrested and lodged in jail for there passing out liquor sold by the Catholic Sisters' agent at St. Sulpice, and the Catholic Church, the priest's house and the farm buildings were all subsequently burned by Indians. A large number of the Indians in that section are Protestants, and a strong spirit of antagonism is said to exist between them and the Sisterhood.

ON the 18th, the Porte demanded of Servia an explanation of the object of Prince Milan's late visit to the Czar.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 18th, proclamations had been circulated there calling upon all true believers to come to the aid of the Sultan.

ON the 18th, the Turkish Chamber of Deputies voted an internal loan of 5,000 Turkish pounds, and were immediately thereafter dissolved.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 18th, the late battle of Kars proved to be a serious defeat of the Turks. Seven Russian spies had been arrested in the Turkish ranks and shot. They claimed to be newspaper correspondents.

THE engineers who made the geological explorations and soundings for a sub-marine tunnel between England and France reported, on the 18th, that the enterprise was entirely practicable, as there was a continuous chalk bed between the two shores.

ON the evening of the 18th, the Reform Club of Great Britain gave a rhetoric dinner to exile eminent Greek. It was attended by the notabilities of England.

ON the 17th, President MacMahon sent a communication to the French Senate announcing that he intended to dissolve the Assembly, provided the proposition was sanctioned by the Senate.

DOMESTIC.

A HOSTILE Washington dispatch says the books of the Treasury Department show that the total amount of one and two-dollar notes then in circulation was $51,404,511; amount of such notes in the Treasury office and reserved for use, $10,183,387; amount in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, prepared or nearly ready for delivery to the Treasury, $9,304,975.

THE Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle* of the 13th publishes an account of an interview with the Mormon question with W. W. Bishop, who defended John D. Lee. He states, from intimate personal knowledge of Mormon affairs, if Brigham Young thinks he can stand trial and get clear there will be no resistance; if he apprehends conviction he will unquestionably fight. His followers will stand by him to the last man. Higbee, Haight and Stewart can only be taken by a superior force of United States troops. Under the present jury system it is simply impossible to convict any of the other assassins in Utah. Lee was convicted only because Dist.-Atty Howard succeeded in making Young believe that by the conviction of Lee, Utah would be admitted

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, June 26, 1877.

Summer dullness henceforth is being considerably enlivened by what may be safely called a very pretty quarrel. And what is quite promising, the fight has already attained the age of nearly a week without any signs of old age, but, on the contrary, appears to be growing toward a still more vigorous maturity. It certainly ought to be a first class sensation, as indeed it is, for it possesses all the necessary elements of personality high toned participants and unlimited bitterness on either side. The fact is that the twelve tribes of Israel have been, figuratively speaking, stirred up with a long pole, and are being heard from on all sides. The pole in question was wielded by no less a personage than Judge Henry Hilton, A. T. Stewart's manager and largest heir, who as a part of his management of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, which belongs to the Stewart estate, deems it best to exclude the Jews from that caravansary. In pursuance of his recent order to this effect, the hotel managers the other day met the application of Mr. Joseph Seligman for rooms in their establishment with the reply that he could not be accommodated. Now, Mr. Joseph Seligman is not only a respected banker with "barrels" of money, but is vice-President of one of the finest clubs in the city, and is a member of the Syndicate having charge of the placing of the last great government loan. So it will be seen that Mr. Joseph Seligman was just about the worst specimen (for Judge Hilton) that could have been selected for the inauguration of the proscriptive policy.

The result is that the learned judge finds he has stepped on a good deal bigger hornet's nest than he calculated for. Not only have the Hebrews flown to arms with their usual unanimity where the interests of their race are attacked, but a majority of the Gentiles join them in condemning that they pronounce an act of persecution worthy only of the middle ages. On the other hand, there is no lack of sympathizers with Judge Hilton's position. Everybody is being drawn into the dispute, which may or may not assume serious proportion. The Israelites threaten suit and the total withdrawal of their patronage from A. T. Stewart & Co., of which firm Judge Hilton is a member. The latter defies all these demons rations, and a wordy fight is still in progress.

Apparently undismayed by the fact of the eleven Molly Maguires who were swung off in Pennsylvania this week, a sacreligious desperado has just attempted the assassination of Father Fitzbarris of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, while the latter was going upon an errand of mercy to the bedside of a dying man. The assailant aimed a deadly blow at the pastor with a long keen knife, but the latter, catching the murderous arm, received but a slight wound. He immediately grappled with the ruffian, and though his inferior in size, held him till he could deliver him to an officer, when he calmly proceeded on his mission of charity. This strangeassault, on cause for which is assigned by its perpetrator, has made quite a local commotion among the Catholics.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, in imitation of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who, by the way, got home a week ago, has run away from business and dull care generally via steamer Russia of Europe. Mr. Barnum electrified a reporter who has chased him on the boat for a farewell "interview" by saying that he believed they had got scent of Charlie Ross at last, and that he had left the $10,000 promised in his publiseed notice, in the hands of his agent in Bridgeport, to be paid over on the identification and restoration to his father of the missing youth. The latter, if living, must have grown up and changed to such an extent that it might be difficulty, even for his own parents, to recognize him when recovered.

Our distinguished legal, political and literary friend, Ben Butler, has favored us this week, delivering his lectrue on "The Irish Soldier in America," at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening. The lecture was for the benefit of a local Catholic charity, and the General was subsequently presented with a testimonial by the grateful beneficiaries.

The General has other business in New York, being engaged as counsel in the gigantic telegraph fight which is going on in our courts.

That wonder of business enterprise and hero of strange adventure, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, has finally got the better of the obstacles and prosecutions which have beset him for several years past, and has resumed business on his former magnificent scale. Whether his extraordinary man was ever really insane is a mystery which probably no one, himself excepted, can ever solve to the satisfaction of everyone. Not only did the doctors (who are in a chronic state of dispute, however) disagree over his case, but so also did the courts; and the war of interests, of which he was the center, agitated the cities of New York and Philadelphia for months together. But whatever may have been the facts of the case, there isn't much in his present course to indicate an unbalanced intellect. He was lately formed and become the moving spirit of the Helmbold Manufacturing Company, and in a shrewd and business like manner has addressed himself for the second time to the work of building up a colossal fortune. As a part of the expansion of their operations, which has thus far been steady and rapid, the company have just leased the magnificent old Drew mansion on Union Square, famous for having been for years the homestead of Wall Street's "Uncle Dan'l." The necessary alterations will be completed early next month, when New Yorkers are promised a sight of the finest drug establishment on the continent.

Some of our insurance companies smile a sickly smile when any one mentions the St. Johns fire. Only $20,000,000 loss!

Charles R. Thorne, the most popular leading man in New York, has shown symptoms of insanity, and has been compelled to leave the stage temporarily.

Mr. George Bignold, who, with his wife, was robbed of $8,000 in mone and jewels just previous to their late departure for Canada, has been unable thus far to obtain any trace of the missing property.

The Brooklin base ball nine did fair to capture the championship this year. Last week they blanked the Bostons, and this week they have administered to the Chicagos a coat of whitewash that s congressional investigating committee might well envy.

The Turkish war has been pressed into the service of our amusement purveyors. Niblo's Garden has just come out with a blood-and-thunder drama, entitled "Cross and Crescent," in which the Turks are torn limb from limb in quantities that awake the liveliest and most delightful emotions in the breast of the small boy who numerously haunt the pit.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, having a year or two ago cultivated the acquaintance of the law to a considerable extent, seems now to be unable to shake off his connection. Both he and the roaring Talmage have recently been made defendants to a suit brought by the Brooklyn Health Board against a number of ministers for failing to make returns of marriages as prescribed by law. The illustrious victim of hay fever and a late conspiracy does not propose, however, to lose much sleep or his summer vacation on this account, the suit being mainly a matter of form. A rumor is prevalent that he has been offered $25,000 by parties in San Francisco if he will spend his vacation in California this year and don some lecturing. It is not known whether this offer will be accepted or not; but I know at least one fellow in New York who wouldn't wait for a second offer—in fact, would be glad to get the vacation without the $25,000; and his name is RADIX.

Aimee is worth a quarter of a million, and is playing for $400,000.

The Democrats of Baltimore have nominated Col. George P. Kane for Mayor.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was married at Fair Haven, Ct., Saturday to Miss Hemingway.

Official returns from 136 counties in Georgia give 8,181 majority for the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Webb left his famous silver service presented by the Somerset Club, to his grand-son, Ashburton Wadd, and most of it was sold by that young gentleman's guardian. Some pordons remain in the family.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that plainest of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, so entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the married and unmarried. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are causing quite a sick sensation among the profession, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already stumbled. By all means, find out all about it. It is FOR YOU. It's author, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character; hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are rare to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. YOU, READER, ARE AT LIBERTY to consult the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by inventing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. F. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.25 for the handsome edition. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50.** Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and original ideas." One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the grandest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Consult within reach.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by Dr. FOOTE. Cheap edition, bound, $2; in 5 separate vols. at $3 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Consult within reach.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of DR. FOOTE'S popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OUR EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give up glasses, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued. Already "CONSUMPTION AND HOW FOR THE BEFORE" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with hopeless of Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPEDIMENTS OF HUMANITY" relative to the subject of large people is a field. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest remarkable remedies for laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A STAY BACHWARD, reviewing incidents and legislation concerning the prevention or Conception. "IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE" Sexual Weakness with evidences of its curability, "CANCER, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "ONLY FOUR" on these prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Drs. FOOTE, Sen. and Jr. $1 per year with premium. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. FOOTE'S Free Publications. "Confidential Advice to the Sick," adapted as well as at home; a circular of value to the sick. "Medical Common Sense Shavings;" a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters These Hand-Books are not for private treatise, but are intended for general circulation.

FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. TWO HAND-BOOKS. NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH OR EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

FLINT

GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS,

FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, tea pitchers, castors, etc goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Flint, Mich, Jan 1, 1876

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(6, 1-3)

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IF EVERY DEPATMENT We are supplied With the Best THAT THE *WholesaleMarkets Afford.*

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary To Enumerate Articles; WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous,

Special Bargains at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains in the Best

Farming Land

T[illegible] SES OR INDIVIDUALS FOR 1876 and 1877:

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other woods, and are accessible to best markets by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $3 to $8 per acre, according to location and quality.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LAW —AND— Real Estate Office —OF— **Edw. H. Croon,** Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm AND **Wild Lands**

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix Mich.

11tfv

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts A assortment of glass sed and ngsed ash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for shipgeneral trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 284 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now learns to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse region; and in ave for its object the development of HE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest heartsupport of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labrs in the past are on record and demand a just recogition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of them, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding peral or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning pre of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this departs of absorbing interest to all.

Jo Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRES

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant,* and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH. "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sempliner Baths.* Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," ● Black or Brown, 50 Cents. ●

C. A. Orilenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 3. 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, June 22, 1877

Summer dullness hereabouts is being considerably enlivened by what may be safely called a very pretty quarrel. And what is quite promising, the fight has already attained the age of nearly a week without any signs of old age, but, on the contrary, appears to be growing toward a still more vigorous maturity. It certainly ought to be a first class sensation, as indeed it is, for it possesses all the necessary elements of personality high-toned participants and unlimited bitterness on either side. The fact is that the twelve tribes of Israel have been, figuratively speaking, stirred up with a long pole, and are being heard from on all sides. The pole in question was wielded by no less a personage than Judge Henry Hilton, A. T. Stewart's manager and largest heir, who as a part of his management of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, which belongs to the Stewart estate, deems it best to exclude the Jews from that caravansary. In pursuance of his recent order to this effect, the hotel managers the other day met the application of Mr. Joseph Seligman for rooms in their establishment with the reply that he could not be accommodated. Now, Mr. Joseph Seligman is not only a respected banker with "barrels" of money, but is vice-President of one of the finest clubs in the city, and is a member of the Syndicate having charge of the placing of the last great government loan. So it will be seen that Mr. Joseph Seligman was just about the worst specimen (for Judge Hilton) that could have been selected for the imagination of the proscriptive policy.

The result is that the learned judge finds he has stepped on a good deal bigger hornet's nest than he calculated for. Not only have the Hebrews flown to arms with their usual unanimity where the interests of their race are attacked, but a majority of the Gentiles join them in condemning that they pronounce an act of persecution worthy only of the middle ages. On the other hand, there is no lack of sympathizers with Judge Hilton's position. Everybody is being drawn into the dispute, which may or may not assume serious proportion. The Isralites threaten suit and the total withdrawal of their patronage from A. T. Stewart & Co., of which firm Judge Hilton is a member. The latter defies all these demons rations, and a wordy fight is still in progress.

Apparently undismayed by the fact of the eleven Molly Maguires who were swung off in Pennsylvania this week, a sacreligious desperado has just attempted the assassination of Father Fitzharris of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, while the latter was going upon an errand of mercy to the bedside of a dyng man. The assailant aimed a deadly blow at the pastor with a long keen knife, but the latter, catching the murderous arm, received but a slight wound. He immediately grappled with the ruffian, and though his inferior in size, held him till he could deliver him to an officer, when he calmly proceeded on his mission of charity. This strange assault, on cause for which is assigned by its perpetrator, has made quite a local commotion among the Catholics.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, in imitation of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who, by the way, got home a week ago, has run away from business and dull care generally via steamer Russia of Europe. Mr. Barnum electrified a reporter who has chased him on the boat for a farewell "interview" by saying that he believed they had got scent of Charlie Ross at last, and that he had left the $10,000 promised in his publised notice, in the hands of his agent in Bridgeport, to be paid over on the identification and restoration to his father of the missing youth. The latter, if living, must have grown up and changed to such an extent that it might be difficulty, even for his own parents, to recognize him when recovered.

Our distinguished legal, political and literary friend, Ben Butler, has favored us this week, delivering his lecture on "The Irish Soldier in America," at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening. The lecture was for the benefit of a local Catholic charity, and the General was subsequently presented with a testimonial by the grateful beneficiaries.

The General has other business in New York, being engaged as counsel in the gigantic telegraph fight which is going on in our courts.

That wonder of business enterprise and hero of strange adventure, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, has finally got the better of the obstacles and persecutions which have beset him for several years past, and has resumed business on his former magnificent scale. Whether his extraordinary man was ever really insane is a mystery which probably no one, himself excepted, can ever solve to the satisfaction of everyone. Not only did the doctors (who are in a chronic state of dispute, however) disagree over his case, but so also did the courts; and the war of interests, of which he was the center, agitated the cities of New York and Philadelphia for months together. But whatever may have been the facts of the case, there isn't much in his present course to indicate an unbalanced intellect. He was lately formed and become the moving spirit of the Helmbold Manufacturing Company, and in a shrewd and business like manner has addressed himself for the second time to the work of building up a colossal fortune. As a part of the expansion of their operations, which has thus far been steady and rapid, the company have just leased the magnificent old Drew mansion on Union Square, famous for having been for years the homestead of Wall Street's "Uncle Dan'l." The necessary alterations will be completed early next month, when New Yorkers are promised a sight of the finest drug establishment on the continent.

Some of our insurance companies smile a sickly smile when any one mentions the St. Johns fire. Only $20,000,000 loss!

Charles R. Thorne, the most popular leading man in New York, has shown symptoms of insanity, and has been compelled to leave the stage temporarily.

Mr. George Rignold, who, with his wife, was robbed of $8,000 in mone and jewels just previous to their late departure for Canada, has been unable thus far to obtain any trace of the missing property.

The Brooklin base ball nine bid fair to capture the championship this year Last week they blanked the Bostons, and this week they have administered to the Chicago a coat of whitewash that a congressional investigating committee might well envy.

The Turkish war has been pressed into the service of our amusement purveyors. Niblo's Garden has just come out with a bood-and-thunder drama, entitled "Cross and Crescent," in which the Turks are torn limb from limb in quantities that awake the liveliest and most delightful emotions in the breast of the small boy who numerously haunt the pit.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, having a year or two ago cultivated the acquaintance of the law to a considerable extent, seems now to be unable to shake off his connection. Both he and the roaring Talmage have recently been made defendants to a suit drought by the Brooklyn Health Board against a number of ministers for failing to make returns of marriages as prescribed by law. The illustrious victim of hay fever and a late conspiracy does not propose, however, to lose much sleep or his summer vacation on this account. the suit being mainly a matter of form. A rumor is prevalent that he has been offered $25,000 by parties in San Francisco if he will spend his vacation in California this year and don some lecturing. It is not known whether this offer will be accepted or not; but I know at least one fellow in New York who wouldn't wait for a second offer—in fact, would be glad to get the vacation without the $25,000; and his name is RADIX.

Aimee is worth a quarter of a million, and is playing for $400,000.

The Democrats of Baltimore have nominated Col. George P. Kane for Mayor.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was married at Fair Haven, Ct., Saturday to Miss Hemingway.

Official returns from 126 counties in Georgia give 8,181 majority for the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Webb left his famous silver service presented by the Somerset Club, to his grand son, Ashburton Wedd, and most of it was sold by that young gentleman's guardian. Some pordons remain in the family.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured, how (with market cut to all books—PARK HOME TALKS AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of useful matter, as well as a few pages for fun and story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Consultation free, or if cannot **SCIENCE** IN STORY; also by Dr. Foote. Cheap edition, 75 cts. in 1 vol.; 2 vols. in 1, neatly bound $2, in 2 separate vols. at $1 and $1.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give spectacles, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already. "CONSUMPTION AND CURE FOR THE RICH AND POOR" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with that bugbear of Hectia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPOTENCY OR IMMATURITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A STEP BACKWARD, reviewing inconsiderate legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CANCER, its cause, prevention and cure," is valuable to every mother having the care of small children. "CROUP: Foote's cause, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 32 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Drs. Foote, Sen., and Jr., $1 per year with premium. Sample copy free.

FREE publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Free Publications. "Prejudicial Advice to the Sick," "Advice to Girls at Home," a pamphlet of advice to the sick. "Testimony of Dr. Foote's Patients," a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. —Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG. Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no **mother** will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. TWO-HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. **NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS** of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH OR EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. O., Bedford, Mass.

FLINT
GOLD and SILVER
ELECTRO
PLATING WORKS,
FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated to single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry replated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will PAY charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

Flint, Mich, Jan 1, 1876

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,
Late John Stephens & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

9(3) (6, 1-3,)

SUMMER
1877.
FOX, ROSE
& BUTTARS.

IN
EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous,

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES
Bargains in the Best
Farming Land

TERMS OR INDUCEMENTS FOR 1876 and 1877:

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best markets by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the best shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres
In Charlevoix County.

Po. ale at from $3 to $8 per acre, according ti location and quality.

☞ Send for our illustr. pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Comm sioner.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.
News, Book and Job Inks of warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN.
Real Estate Agent.
1161y Charlevoix, Mich.

J. E. Greilick & Co.,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
Sash & Doors,
BLIND, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS
STORE FRONTS
Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts
A assortment of glazed and unglazed sash, all sizes of doors
SEASONED
Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for wholesale trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now laims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse egion; and have for its object the development of HE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest heart support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy
Which Eradicates
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. G. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. G. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *Deodorizer, Disinfectant*, and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sexpitzer Baths*. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," a Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS.

CAUGHT IN A HOG.

A very unusual fatality befell Martin, whom the writer used to know and sometimes trapped with, since he had a very narrow escape from a most terrible death.

The unusual intelligence of a dog, that was not considered a very sagacious animal, saved him.

I place this incident with the "faithful dog" stories, though personally I am far from esteeming dogs as highly as many people do. I have often thought that if the number of persons who have had their lives saved by dogs were compared with the number who have died dreadful deaths from mad dog bites, the result would be far from favorable to the canine race.

Ed was that fall trapping otter on a large brook, known as the Bog Stream. This name was given because the brook flowed through an extensive bog, that was formerly the bed of a pond. The pond leaked in the course of time, piled up, except at the southern end, where there was still a shallow piece of water, called Mud Pond.

No trees nor shrubs had as yet taken root on the bog, save a few scattered clumps of chokecherry bushes. For the most part it was covered with moss, tussocks and cranberry, with here and there patches of cattails.

The stream wound through the bog in devious crooks. At some period in the past three mud huts been amazing freaks in here, for some of the logs of the bog, and at points back from the present stream, there were great ricks of drift logs and dumps, containing many cords of wood each. These must have been brought down from the forests on the hills above.

Throughout the bog, which must have contained two or three thousand acres, were open mud-beds, such as in the West are called "alkers." Indeed, the whole bog underneath the spongy moss was little better than a vast bed of soft mud. The surface moss trembled and shook beneath the foot. A person could almost anywhere be run down ten or a dozen feet beneath the moss.

Yet there was not much danger to crossing the bog so long as the person doing so kept on the moss, and steered the open belts of black mud, which were as soft as treacle. Even here the tussocks, when not too far apart, offered foothold.

The brook was well stocked with muskrats, chubs and a very thick-bodied kind of trout, and afforded good trapping. Ed had his other traps along the banks and beneath the roots of driftwood where the otters burrowed.

One morning in October he set off from home with his dog to visit his traps on the bog. The distance from his house was nearly four miles. The dog was one he had bought of an Ottawa Indian about two years before. It was of common breed (which means, I suppose, of no particular breed), yellow and white, shorted-legged, with a rather thick neck and head, not a large dog. Ed called it Jeff.

As Ed came out through the woods upon the bog, and looked across it, he saw that it was an oily calm. Although it is a natural creature disinbled up its back as it leaped, Ed knew it was an otter, though it is rare that an otter leaves its bread in the day-time.

The dog pursued her game closely, and after running fifteen or twenty rods, the otter took to the water. It was one of the ricks of driftwood a few yards from the brook.

Ed had given every rick on the bog a thorough examination, and he knew there was no burrow beneath this one; but directly across the stream, under the opposite bank, there was a fine deep burrow, where others often reinvested.

Ed was barking furiously at the rick, and the dog feared the otter would dart out and get under the opposite bank. So he ran at full speed to intercept and shoot the otter before it should take to the water.

He had forty or fifty rods to go, and between him and the rick was one of those long mud beds. It did not look very soft, Ed said, and he determined, in his haste, to try to cross it. It was not more than forty or fifty feet wide, while to go round it would take so much time that he might lose his game.

It would not be by putting the feet close together and taking very short steps of not more than three or four inches, with great quickness and dexterity, a man can cross a very small surface without sinking. I have often traversed soft snowbanks in this way. The feat consists in taking the second step before the first one has time to sink.

Ed knew of this mode of passing over dangerous bogs, and had often tested it. He tried it now. For the first twenty or thirty feet he succeeded in passing over the surface safely, but near the middle the mud was softer than he expected. He said, too, that a stick tripped him.

First one foot went into the soft mire and he sank nearly to his knee, then the other foot disappeared. Exerting himself to the utmost, he thoroughly recovered with mud, he every forcibly flung his gun to the bank, and using his hands to support himself, struggled to get through to the pile of driftwood.

But he sank into the slough amazingly. When he pulled one foot up the other sank still deeper. Ed was a strong, active fellow, not a flabby city man, and he made without a desperate effort to save himself. But he sank waist-deep in the soft, treacherous black mire before he realized his peril. Then it flashed upon him in an instant, and the cold sweat came out on his face.

If he had only kept his gun and used it to plant one foot on, he might have drawn the other up, and so escaped from his danger.

Collecting all his young strength, he now made a desperate struggle for life. But the soft, yielding muck held him as in a vise. His strained exertions only screwed to sink him deeper into the mire.

"I knew now," said he, "that I might just as well keep still, and let the slither the bottom. My struggles only made my danger the greater. There wasn't a thing I could get hold of, and I could literally feel myself settling."

Then he shouted and called "Help!" again and again, though he knew there was very little chance of making any person hear his cries, for there was not a house within three miles.

But he had not yet given up all hope of getting out.

"It did not seem as if a fellow need to lose his life in that way," he said; and he reated perfectly quiet, and tried to think of some way to get free. But there was no way. Inch by inch he sank lower and lower, till both his arms rested on the mud.

"I thought I could hold myself now," he said, "with both my arms thrown out straight, for I seemed to support myself by bearing on my hands. I then called the dog, but the dog was so excited by the game under the rick that she would not come. After a time, however, she ran back to the edge of the slough and whined.

"Then I tried to make her bring my gun to me, but all she would do was to whine and roll over. I couldn't make her understand what I wanted her to do. Yet she knew I was in trouble, for she would sit on the bank and howl and whine. Still, she wanted to go back to the otter and would start for the rick; but if I called, would turn back to me. At last I let her do as she wished."

Ed said that it seemed as if there were two enormous weights tied to his ankles, dragging him down. It was the suction. The upward pressure under his arms at length grew so intolerable that he had to raise them higher, though every inch thus yielded let him down deeper into the mud—nearer to death. He thinks that as much as an hour passed in this way, during which he was sinking very slowly, yet surely.

Jeff now came back to the slough of her own accord, and sat on the bank wagging her tail and whining.

"I took my cap off with one hand," said Ed, "and flung it at her. I had never tried to teach her to carry things, but now I told her to 'carry home.'

"At first all she would do was to play with the cap and roll over it. Then she picked it up and carried it a few steps, and then came back to the edge of the bank. I talked to her, but I got discouraged at last. She didn't seem to know what I wanted her to do. Yet a while after I stopped talking altogether, she took up the cap and went off twenty or thirty rods. There she left it and went to the rick. I heard her barking again; but she soon stopped.

"I was now too low in the mud to see where she went, but she did not come back to me. I supposed she had run off somewhere and left me."

Ed had sunk over his shoulders, though his arms were raised as high as his head. The cold, black mud oozed round his neck.

"It seemed as if two cold, black hands had taken me by the throat," he said, "and were just beginning to choke me to death."

Then he gave up all hope, and with that Indian like stoicism born of a life in the woods, resigned himself to die, like the brave he was, without a tear or an agony.

"I supposed it wouldn't take more than five minutes, anyway, after my head went under the mud, for I is smother me. Unless my gun was found I knew that my folks would never know what had become of me. I should keep sinking until I was so far beneath the surface that my body would never be found."

The mire rose above his chin, but by throwing back his head and drawing down one hand, he managed to reach it from his mouth and nose. He said that now many strange things occurred. Psychologists will set them down, no doubt, to exhaustion of the brain-nerves, but they are incredibly to have been caused by an overwrought imagination.

Every few minutes he declared that he could feel slight tremors of the whole bog. He could hear people talking in ordinary conversation at the clearings and farms miles away; and not only this, but he declared that he heard the dinner-horns, the cries of them everywhere, calling the farmers to dinner, and the noon whistles and bells in Bangor, fifty miles off.

"If the people could only have heard me as I heard them," he said, "I could have whispered, and they would not come to my help."

What is, perhaps, less strange, he assets that he heard the well-known voices of the two men who rescued him when they first stripped upon the bog, almost a mile from the spot where he was imprisoned, and knew the men were coming to help him.

By this time the mud had so compressed his chest that he could not speak loud enough to be heard more than a hundred feet. Just at this time he says that he felt queerly, was in a half stupid state, possibly a sort of lethargy, and did not care much whether he found him or not.

It seems that the dog, after barking at the otter, again took up the cap and went with it to a clearing that was between three and four miles to the southward of the bog. A settler, named Jarvis, was at work there piling logs.

An Indian, who had been hunting in the adjoining woods, was talking with Jarvis when Jeff came to them with the cap in her mouth.

Jarvis at once said: "That is Ed Martin's dog," and called her to them. The dog dropped the cap, and began to roll over, and bark and gambol. Jarvis supposed it was an old cap that the dog had found; but the Indian said: "There be hurt—somebody."

Then they both set off in the direction the dog had come. Jeff kept with them, running ahead and, after a manner, leading the way.

When they came near the imprisoned boy, the dog ran directly to the rick where she had driven the otter.

The men were more puzzled. But the Indian, who had been looking very carefully about, saw Ed's head in the slough. They seized logs and brush off the rick, and, throwing these on the mud, stepped out upon them and caught the poor fellow's outstretched hands. But they could no more pull him up than they could have raised a mountain.

It was only by stirring the muck round him, and thus breaking the suction, that they were at length able to rescue him from the death-grasp of the slough.

After his shoulders were out he rose with rather less difficulty, for he left his boots in the depths below. His legs and feet were numb, he could not stand, and could scarcely speak. Ten minutes more and he would have been under the mire and smothered.—*C. A. Stephens, in Youth's Companion.*

A Game of Huff Wet Played.

I had arrived at the outskirts of the town, and we stopped before a dirty-looking wooden cottage.

A tall man, dressed in a rag coal rencliing to his heels, bright yellow trousers, which were stuffed into a pair of red leather boots, while an enormous black sheep-skin cap covered his head, came out and asked my business. I said that I wanted three horses to go in the same stage, and asked him what he would drive me there for, the regular postal tariff being about two shillings.

"One of noble birth!" replied the fellow, "the roads are bad, but my horses will gain the whole day. They are excellent horses; all the people in the town admire and envy me. They say how fat they are! look, you round. The Governor has not got sublimer like mine in his stable. I spoil them; I cherish them; and they gallop like the wind. The people look, wonder and admire (some call me the dear life animate."

"I have no doubt of it," I said; "but will you take me for?"

"Let me say four rubles, Your Excellency, and you one seat account. One little whole silver ruble for the use of God let me put it in my pocket, and we will bless you."

"All right," was my answer. "Send the horses to the Tzarskoe Selo Inn immediately."

Presently the fellow rushed into my room, and, bowing to the ground, took off his cap with a grandiose air, then, drawing out the remnant of a pen, he dived into some hidden recess in the neighborhood of his skin, thrust the noble into my hand, and exclaimed:

"Little father, my uncle owns one of the horses; he is very dizzy. He says with the cap and roll over it. Then she picked it up and carried it a few steps, and then came back to the edge of the bank. I talked to her, but I got discouraged at last. She didn't seem to know what I wanted her to do. Yet a while after I stopped talking altogether, she took up the cap and went off twenty or thirty rods. There she left it and went to the rick. I heard her barking again; but she soon stopped.

"I was now too low in the mud to see where she went, but she did not come back to me. I supposed she had run off somewhere and left me."

Ed had sunk over his shoulders, though his arms were raised as high as his head. The cold, black mud oozed round his neck.

"It seemed as if two cold, black hands had taken me by the throat," he said, "and were just beginning to choke me to death."

Then he gave up all hope, and with that Indian like stoicism born of a life in the woods, resigned himself to die, like the brave he was, without a tear or an agony.

"I supposed it wouldn't take more than five minutes, anyway, after my head went under the mud, for I is smother me. Unless my gun was found I knew that my folks would never know what had become of me. I should keep sinking until I was so far beneath the surface that my body would never be found."

The mire rose above his chin, but by throwing back his head and drawing down one hand, he managed to reach it from his mouth and nose. He said that now many strange things occurred. Psychologists will set them down, no doubt, to exhaustion of the brain-nerves, but they are incredibly to have been caused by an overwrought imagination.

Every few minutes he declared that he could feel slight tremors of the whole bog. He could hear people talking in ordinary conversation at the clearings and farms miles away; and not only this, but he declared that he heard the dinner-horns, the cries of them everywhere, calling the farmers to dinner, and the noon whistles and bells in Bangor, fifty miles off.

"If the people could only have heard me as I heard them," he said, "I could have whispered, and they would not come to my help."

What is, perhaps, less strange, he assets that he heard the well-known voices of the two men who rescued him when they first stripped upon the bog, almost a mile from the spot where he was imprisoned, and knew the men were coming to help him.

By this time the mud had so compressed his chest that he could not speak loud enough to be heard more than a hundred feet. Just at this time he says that he felt queerly, was in a half stupid state, possibly a sort of lethargy, and did not care much whether he found him or not.

It seems that the dog, after barking at the otter, again took up the cap and went with it to a clearing that was between three and four miles to the southward of the bog. A settler, named Jarvis, was at work there piling logs.

An Indian, who had been hunting in the adjoining woods, was talking with Jarvis when Jeff came to them with the cap in her mouth.

Jarvis at once said: "That is Ed Martin's dog," and called her to them. The dog dropped the cap, and began to roll over, and bark and gambol. Jarvis supposed it was an old cap that the dog had found; but the Indian said: "There be hurt—somebody."

Then they both set off in the direction the dog had come. Jeff kept with them, running ahead and, after a manner, leading the way.

When they came near the imprisoned boy, the dog ran directly to the rick where she had driven the otter.

The men were more puzzled. But the Indian, who had been looking very carefully about, saw Ed's head in the slough. They seized logs and brush off the rick, and, throwing these on the mud, stepped out upon them and caught the poor fellow's outstretched hands. But they could no more pull him up than they could have raised a mountain.

It was only by stirring the muck round him, and thus breaking the suction, that they were at length able to rescue him from the death-grasp of the slough.

After his shoulders were out he rose with rather less difficulty, for he left his boots in the depths below. His legs and feet were numb, he could not stand, and could scarcely speak. Ten minutes more and he would have been under the mire and smothered.—*C. A. Stephens, in Youth's Companion.*

as unhealthy. As regards the medicinal properties of cultivated celery, there are no illustrations of them in the United States Pharmacopœia; but as celery (*Apium graveolens*) belongs to the same family as the parsley (*Apium petroselinum*), it is probable that it would yield apiin and apiol, as such substances are obtained from the latter. Apiol acts as a tonic, similar in its effects upon the system to quinia.

The other mania, metallotherapy, to which we have already briefly alluded, is less harmless, and at present is confined to France. *Les Mondes*, of recent date, reports another "astonishing cure": —a child four years old this time, almost dead with meningitis. The metallotherapy inventor enveloped the infant—there is no Children's Protective Society in France—in plates of iron and copper from head to foot. Half of the baby was cured with one metal, half with the other, in order "that both metals might have an equal chance of doing good." In eight months the child revived. In six days, it was out of danger; in a month, it was well. Manufacturers of iron will no doubt be soon consult with blue-glass-makers as to how to advertise this.—*Scientific American.*

The Seventeen-Year Locust.

The reappearance of the seventeen-year locust, in myriads in the near future, has once was awakened a new interest in this insect. The fact that an insect can remain for seventeen years in the bowels of the earth, a sluggish, creeping worm, and then rise to the surface, throw off its coat of mail, and become endowed with the power of flight, basking awhile in the light and warmth of the sun, and then, while leaving the eggs from which another progeny is to come, and thus through the same course of life, is indeed marvelous. We have every reason to believe that these insects have appeared in North America at regular intervals of seventeen years for unknown ages, as they have done since the first mention of their appearance in the year 1357, and that only the seventeen year broods appeared quite generally over the country, but the thirteen-year brood is conjunctive in them, an occurrence which, according to the calculations of Prof. Riley, was recently found to have not been as rare as was ashamed."

"Quite right," I said; "you have every reason to be so; but go on; is your uncle's horse dead?"

"No, one of noble birth, not so bad as that; but my brother is weak. He has a share in one of the animals, he will not let me drive him to the next station for less than six rubles," and the man, putting on an expression in which cunning, avarice and pretended sorrow were equally, rubbed his forehead, and added, "What shall we do?"

I said, "You have a grandmother?"

"Yes," he replied, much surprised, "how did you know that? I have—a very old grandmother."

"Well," I replied, "go and tell her that, fearing lest she should be annoyed in any manner on her journey, I have sent my horses on before you, and you will follow in your own carriage."

I should keep sticking until I was so far beneath the surface that my body would never be found."

The mire rose above his chin, but by throwing back his head and drawing down one hand, he managed to reach it from his mouth and nose. He said that now many strange things occurred. Psychologists will set them down, no doubt, to exhaustion of the brain-nerves, but they are incredibly to have been caused by an overwrought imagination.

Every few minutes he declared that he could feel slight tremors of the whole bog. He could hear people talking in ordinary conversation at the clearings and farms miles away; and not only this, but he declared that he heard the dinner-horns, the cries of them everywhere, calling the farmers to dinner, and the noon whistles and bells in Bangor, fifty miles off.

"If the people could only have heard me as I heard them," he said, "I could have whispered, and they would not come to my help."

What is, perhaps, less strange, he assets that he heard the well-known voices of the two men who rescued him when they first stripped upon the bog, almost a mile from the spot where he was imprisoned, and knew the men were coming to help him.

By this time the mud had so compressed his chest that he could not speak loud enough to be heard more than a hundred feet. Just at this time he says that he felt queerly, was in a half stupid state, possibly a sort of lethargy, and did not care much whether he found him or not.

It seems that the dog, after barking at the otter, again took up the cap and went with it to a clearing that was between three and four miles to the southward of the bog. A settler, named Jarvis, was at work there piling logs.

An Indian, who had been hunting in the adjoining woods, was talking with Jarvis when Jeff came to them with the cap in her mouth.

Jarvis at once said: "That is Ed Martin's dog," and called her to them. The dog dropped the cap, and began to roll over, and bark and gambol. Jarvis supposed it was an old cap that the dog had found; but the Indian said: "There be hurt—somebody."

Then they both set off in the direction the dog had come. Jeff kept with them, running ahead and, after a manner, leading the way.

When they came near the imprisoned boy, the dog ran directly to the rick where she had driven the otter.

The men were more puzzled. But the Indian, who had been looking very carefully about, saw Ed's head in the slough. They seized logs and brush off the rick, and, throwing these on the mud, stepped out upon them and caught the poor fellow's outstretched hands. But they could no more pull him up than they could have raised a mountain.

It was only by stirring the muck round him, and thus breaking the suction, that they were at length able to rescue him from the death-grasp of the slough.

After his shoulders were out he rose with rather less difficulty, for he left his boots in the depths below. His legs and feet were numb, he could not stand, and could scarcely speak. Ten minutes more and he would have been under the mire and smothered.—*C. A. Stephens, in Youth's Companion.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—To make the molasses candy of our grandmother's time, take one quart molasses; butter the size of an egg; shortcake a table-spoonful of saleratus; stir in flour enough to roll water; a teaspoonful of soda, to make it white and brittle, and a teaspoonful essence of wintergreen to be added when almost done. To be pulled while warm, with buttered hands, and cut in stacks.

—For meat roasting, chop any kind of cold meat quite fine; crumb the same quantity of side bread as you have meat; put a little of the fat of the meat in; season with salt and pepper and summer savory to suit taste; heat up one or two eggs, according as you need, and form your meat and bread into a thick paste with the eggs, then mold it into balls and fry a light brown color.

—We have found by practical test that early cut hay well cured is decidedly the best food for dairy stock, going much further when fed, and producing a better product of milk, and consequently butter. It keeps stock in finer condition than hay that is cut after being matured, or ripened. As early as the middle of June, some states before, we have practical opening of the hay harvest, and back when, during that the earliest cut is preferred to the last, by all the stock. When first getting this plan of cutting hay early into practice, the neighbors all old farmers—looked on strange with satisfaction, considering all such results, but upon noting the facts in the case, have fallen in with the practice with hearty good will.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Whenever we go we see the cucumbers in the open air sooner than we do on the ground. This is, no doubt, a result of the tropical sunshine. There it is necessary that the cucumber until it bloods freely and becomes perfectly numb. When this point is reached you are safe—all that is then necessary is to protect it from the dirt. Do not stop short of the bleeding and numbness, and do not on any account close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little simple cerate on a clean cloth is necessary. We have used and seen this used on all kinds of simple punctures for thirty years, and never knew a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed except after treatment as above. Among other cases: A cool-tooth going entirely through the foot, a rusty dam penetrating through the foot, a bad bite by a sucking pig, several instances of fire-shanks through the hands, and also chopped-off fingers and toes, etc., but we never knew a failure of this treatment.—*Scientific American.*

THE *World* says: "Some wondrously smart fellow has just determined the difference between an editor and his wife. He says one writes articles to set and the other sets articles to rights."

In the people on factories in Maine, last year, 518,000 barrels of fish produced 1,618,000 gallons of oil and 10,000 tons of scrap, valued at $716,000.

Chinamen at Their Meals, Etc.

It is a mistaken idea that Celestials eat nothing but roast rats and rice and a few other articles of plain and cheap vegetable food. This is about the extent of the bill of fare among the laboring classes, just as corned beef or cabbage is among our unwashed element. Of course they eat roast hog—all Chinamen, rich or poor, do. It is a part of their religion, just as it is of the Jews, to eschew it. To the Chinese is accredited the discovery of the exceedingly good thing we know as Chinamen dies, among other things placed on his grave is a sumptuous dinner—or whatever he may call it. The chief features of these edibles is a whole hog roasted. The better class of Celestials luxuriate in ducks, or canvas-back ducks, shell fish, tea costing $5 or $8 per pound, conserves and many other minutiæ, for which these Chinese only known to the Chinese epicurean. The first-class restaurants are beautifully fitted up with oil paint, red paper, and other gingerbread work, and at evening dozens of Chinese lanterns swing from the verandahs and entrances.

Most of the food used by them is brought from their native country, rice and tea. The tea used among the laboring class is even better than the article palmed off on the unsuspecting public as genuine Japan. Whenever we go we see the cucumbers in the open air sooner than we do on the ground. This is, no doubt, a result of the tropical sunshine. There it is necessary that the cucumber until it bloods freely and becomes perfectly numb. When this point is reached you are safe—all that is then necessary is to protect it from the dirt. Do not stop short of the bleeding and numbness, and do not on any account close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little simple cerate on a clean cloth is necessary. We have used and seen this used on all kinds of simple punctures for thirty years, and never knew a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed except after treatment as above. Among other cases: A cool-tooth going entirely through the foot, a rusty dam penetrating through the foot, a bad bite by a sucking pig, several instances of fire-shanks through the hands, and also chopped-off fingers and toes, etc., but we never knew a failure of this treatment.—*Scientific American.*

Bees.

In well-pe sectioned hive containing 20,000 bees, there should be one queen, 500 males and the remainder workers. If a hive has no queen swarming can never take place, however crowded it may be. On the last day of a swarm a queen hive is thrown into the greatest confusion; they seek her in all directions, and if she is not found and restored to them in a short time they become disheartened and disorganized. The best protection against moths and worms is a strong colony, having a fertile queen and stores of honey. Such colonies are never injured by worms. The bees are not numerous enough to cover all the combs in a hive, the moth miller will deposit her eggs in the unprotected combs, and they will soon hatch, destroy all the worms he can find and replace only as many as the bees can cover and defend, and some are always destroyed, and some are always manufacturing, and some have no consideration in piling on the work; and these are the ones. And therefore say, who are always complaining they have no luck with help.

Janice and I were saying the other day, "said Allen, "that whoever has a good article finds a market for it. A better cause. We had butter enough but bought some of his because it was a little better. Then people in the next house did the same and for the same reason, then, generally speaking, it is just so with things. If a man has a first-rate picture he can sell it. If a writer has a first-rate poem or essay he can find a publisher will print it. If a carpenter is a first-rate workman, he'll find work plenty. If a professor excels in mathematics or chemistry or philosophy, or any other science, some college will be in a hurry to get hold of him. If a man has business talent and good judgment, and a reputation for uprightness, mercantile establishments will overbid each other to secure him. If a young man has ability, energy, integrity, activity and industry, some business firm, or other monetary worthies will pay for his services."—*Central Christian Advocate.*

—The New York *Evening Post* says the influence to adopt fine words instead of homely ones—the impulse which prompts some persons to speak of perspiring when in fact they are sweating—is spreading downward, as any attentive observer may discover, and we expect soon to hear mennyspeaking well-to-do-folks with aspirations for refinement cry "obverse" and "reverse" instead of "heads" and "tails."

—An excellent sponge cake is thus made: Take six eggs, two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar in the flour, a half teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little warm water and added the last thing; beat the yolks and the sugar together; add the whites, well beaten, the the flour, and lastly the soda.

During the month of March, 1,500 ships passed through the Suez Canal. The receipts of the company amounted to $618,000.

Little Girls' Clothes.

The yoke slipson long worn by little girls from the time when short clothes are first put on up to five or six years of age are still popular when the yokes are cut in square Pompadour shape and the skirts finished with a Spanish flounce. A new effect, however, is given to these little dresses by laying box pleats down the front and back, instead of merely gathering the fullness into the yoke. There are these box pleats in front and three behind, reaching only to the waist line or below the hips, if she within a finger length of the little Spanish flounce. This makes the dress less bulky than the full skips gathered to the yokes, giving the slender appearance which now seems to be so fashionable for these little folks as for their mammas. White nansook slips made in this way have three broad rows of open-worked insertion down the yoke, and the clusters of box pleats, each one a full of edging as wide as the insertion. Cream-color, rose, lilac, pale blue, and navy blue wool dresses are made in this way. Scarsenets similarly made, but slightly shirter, are used for wraps or walking coats, with white dresses for the house beneath.

Simpler dresses than these just described, and more stylish because more clinging, are made with a box pleat down the neck down to within two or three inches of the edge of the skirt, and finished with a single ruffle. They have no yoke, and the only seams are those under each arm. The material is the same as for the more elaborate dress, and the garment fastens behind under the middle box pleat. The plain and flounces are more effective when the pleats are not sewed all the way to the top of the flounce, and this is done in many fine white dresses of fine muslin, but for cassories, ginghams, and linen lawns that are to be often laundried, this would prove troublesome. The material is then gathered full a three box pleats, down to the flounce, a bias band of the cambric is then used as a heading for the flounce, and the remaining box pleats must not be stitched on the edge, but merely sewed in the middle once, opened, and pressed flat. These have striped straw wry are worn with or without sashes, according to fancy. Fine white cords and tassels are used for the buttoned steel, but most of the colored stockings to show something of the color. stocking. The sash and cords, also the fine trimming, match in colors, and may be either plain solid color or may have white lines in cardinal red, brown, navy blue, or else very pale blue. The colored stockings are clocked or striped. Quite new are those with the sides, half way to the knee, and are of solid color above. Pale blue and rose colored stockings are very popular. Fine Balbriggans clocked with colors are the only white stockings now worn, as colored hosiery is used with white dresses.

Little girls' hats are not quite so large as formerly, the fine soft wool-faced felts with the wide lace trimmings being used instead. Pinches are still made, however, with princess shapes, and also the new Alice blue, where silk pleating is set in the back, and a sash is used to cover the join; the sash ends are left long in front and tied. Rejoice plaques are preferred to all others, and the trimmings are embroideries and ribbon bows.

Fine twilled woods and basket-woven stuffs in colors are now imported for children's wear, but these are found to be not warmer that piqué, and do not sell so easily. These are made up in the prim-est fashion, with the Russian blouse with all the weight suspended from the shoulders, and in unpleats, so that the skirt cannot be seen separating from the body, nor is the little figure confined by the belt. Newer still than these is the fancy just imported from Paris of making these dainty woolen up in the full box-pleated sacques described above for cotton goods, embroidered, and finishing them with the inevitable Spanish flounce. The upper part, which covers the manner of a cape with the body, is tined throughout with soft white muslin. The neck, sleeves and flounce are trimmed with Smyr insertion and lace, either all white or pale colored; the insertion, as well as the lace, is laid plainly on the colored good, without gathers, and is more effective than when edging it merely, as the material is cut away beneath the insertion. Cream-color, rose, lilac, pale blue, and navy blue wool dresses are made in this way. Scarsenets similarly made, but slightly shirter, are used for wraps or walking coats, with white dresses for the house beneath.

There are also simpler Breton sacques of these woolen goods made up with braids and gimps of brown. These have square collars and square pockets.

With the rest short clothes are worn little sacques of plain white muslin, made over white or colored silk tidings, and trimmed with insertions and edgings of Valenciennes lace, or the fine partly-colored russian lace.

More muslin and lace is used in these dresses than was formerly the case, but the general effect is not richer than it was, for the fabrics are simpler, and the trimmings are put on more tastefully. Plaited skirts of fine muslin, made over white or colored silk tidings, and trimmed with insertions and edgings of Valenciennes lace, or the fine partly-colored russian lace.

More muslin and lace is used in these dresses than was formerly the case, but the general effect is not richer than it was, for the fabrics are simpler, and the trimmings are put on more tastefully. Plaited skirts of fine muslin, made over white or colored silk tidings, and trimmed with insertions and edgings of Valenciennes lace, or the fine partly-colored russian lace.

Vegetine!

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which in VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs, it is very pleasant to take, very child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bond-st. Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be considered as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, with one prominent invalid particularly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 161 THAYER STREET

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I have spoken with my attendant the Rev. Mr. Walker, in regard to VEGETINE, and he cheerfully says he has found it a most valuable remedy in his household and I recommend it to all who may need a reliable blood purifier.

O. T. WALKER,

Formerly Pastor of Bond-st. Square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir:—Though a stranger I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last August, as you may remember, I was in a very unenviable condition. I was a walking miracle, appearing on the streets, since getting out of my sick room, with a thick white substance in the seat, one on my head which was neither sore nor scab, but like the white scale of fish, only larger, and so thick that two physicians came to see me, one of whom said he had never seen the like before, though he had practiced medicine in this city for many years. Another physician came to me in the same city, and said he would like to see my scalp when it was well. After using VEGETINE for a short time the white substance began to disappear, and in a few weeks my head was entirely well, and has remained so ever since. I have also used VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, and found it a most excellent remedy. I have taken it myself, and given it to my children, and I can truly say that I have never found its equal as a blood purifier. I have recommended it to many others, and shall continue to do so, for I know it to be a most excellent medicine.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM O'PAYN

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1874.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the best blood purifier, for I was troubled over 20 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had used a distressing quite thus it would seem as though I could not get rid of it. I was induced to try VEGETINE, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured, and have had no return of the disease for over two years. I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE. Any one doubting the above statement can call on me at my residence, Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the United States, to sell Bartlett's Patent Spring Stock Rack, the most useful Stock ever published. Send for circulars to H. BARTLETT & CO., Manufacturers, Lowell, Mass.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

CAMP MEETING, ALTON, ILL., Sept. 18, 1874.

Some months since I received from O. J. Willard, of Maryville, N. Y., circulars relative to my establishing an agency of the White Bronze Cornithian Monuments for this section of country. I declined to call for the Monuments ordered, as circumstances had changed with me, but as I had been collecting orders for the Monuments several months and had obtained quite a number, I wrote him to that effect. He replied that he would like the orders I had obtained, and if I would forward them he would pay me for my trouble. I did so, and received a check for the amount. Being fully satisfied myself on all points, I purchased the county, and have since further experience in the business, I subsequently added to my purchase the adjoining counties of Pettis and Johnson. The Cornithian Monuments will be generally adopted wherever they are introduced. Yours truly, JAMES M. HOUSTON.

AGENTS WANTED for Dioptric Spectacles. Sample pair sent free. EAKINS & CO., 1901 Woodward Ave., Detroit. Send for illustrated cat. and circulars.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and painlessly cured. Pamphlet free by addressing DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, La Porte, Indiana.

Our "Vibrator's" Superiors "alone," made by Pitts Agricultural Works, Separators, Horse Powers, and all other make of Engines, now, perfectly adapted to the wants of the Southern and Western trade. Price lists free, register of 3,000 purchasers in Va., Ill., Kansas, Texas, &c. 32 page pamphlet and Circular mailed to all who write. PITTS, CHESTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, by wastage, handsome finish, and great durability, has induced many unprincipled manufacturers to make various other machines and now fully established and generally recognized.

We Acknowledged Head and Front of Them All. Our Separators "alone," made by Pitts Agricultural Works, Pitts, Chester, and Silver Creek, New York, and Chicago, Ill. Price lists, register of 3,000 purchasers in Va., Ill., Kansas, Texas, &c. 32 page pamphlet and Circular mailed to all who write. PITTS, CHESTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers ARE MADE ONLY BY NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

There are now of their regular authorized Desirn, Separators, Horse Powers, Engines, Saw Mills, Traction Engines, Steam Plows, Wind Stackers, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws, Pumping Engines, Portable

CAUGHT IN A BOG.

A boy, named Elwin Martin, whom the writer used to know and sometimes trapped with once had a very narrow escape from a most horrible death.

The unusual intelligence of a dog, that was not considered a very sagacious animal, saved him.

I place this incident with the "faithful dog" stories, though personally I am far from esteeming dogs as highly as many people do. I have often thought that if the number of persons who have had their lives saved by dogs were compared with the number who have died dreadful deaths from mad dog bites, the result would be far from favorable to the canine race.

He was that tall trapping otter on a large brook known as the Bog Stream. This name was given because the brook flowed through an extensive bog, that was formerly the bed of a pond. The pond had been, in the course of years, filled up, except at the southern end, where there was still a shallow piece of water, called Mud Pond.

No trees nor shrubs had as yet taken root on the bog, save a few scattered clumps of huckleberry bushes. For the most part it was covered with moss, the usual cranberry, with here and there patches of cattails.

The stream wound through the bog in devious crooks. At some points in the past there must have been amazing freshets here, for along the banks of the bog, and at points far from the present stream, there were great ricks of drift logs and stumps, containing many cords of wood and These must have been brought down from the forests on the hills above.

Throughout the bog, which must have contained two or three thousand acres, there were open mud-holes, such as in the West are called "slews." Indeed, the whole bog underneath the spongy moss was little better than a vast bed of soft mud. The surface moss trembled and shook beneath the foot. A policeman almost anywhere he ran down ten or a dozen feet beneath the moss.

Yet there was not much danger in crossing the bog so long as the person doing so kept on the moss, and avoided the open dells of black mud, which were as soft as treacle. Even here the tussocks, which nothing far apart, offered foothold.

The brook was well stocked with suckers, chubs and a very thick bodied, kind of trout, and Ed had good sport. He had his otter traps along the banks and beneath the ricks of driftwood where the otter harbored.

One morning in October he set off from home with his sled to visit his traps on the bog. The distance from his house was nearly four miles. The dog was one he had bought of an Odtown Indian about two years before. It was a cross-country breed (which means, I suppose, of no particular breed), yellow and white in color, with a rather thick neck and head, not a large dog. Ed called it Jack.

As Ed came out through the woods upon the bog, Jack suddenly started some animal from its cover. By the way the creature doubled me by back as it leaped, Ed knew it was an otter, though it is rare that an otter is seen abroad in the day-time.

The dog pursued her game closely, and after running fifteen or twenty rods, the otter took refuge in one of the ricks of driftwood a few yards from the brook.

Ed had given every rick on the bog a thorough examining, and he knew there was no burrow beneath this one; but directly across the stream, under the opposite bank, there was a deep burrow, where otters often retreated.

Jill was barking furiously at the rick, and the boy feared the otter would dart out and get under the opposite bank. So he ran at full speed to intercept and shoot the otter before it should take to the water.

He had forty or fifty rods to go, and between him and the rick was one of those long mud holes. It did not look very soft, Ed said, and he determined, in his haste, to try to cross it. It was not more than forty or fifty feet wide, while to go round it would take so much time that he might lose his game.

It is said that by putting the feet close together and taking very shorts steps of not more than three or four inches, with great quickness and dexterity, a man can cross a very soft surface without sinking. I have often crossed soft snowbanks in this way. The feat consists in taking the second step before the first one has time to sink.

Ed knew of this mode of passing over dangerous bogs, and had often tested it. He tried it now. For the first twenty or thirty feet he succeeded in passing over the surface safely, but near the middle the mud was softer than he expected. He sank too, and a sick, dizzy feeling.

First one foot went into the soft mire and he sank nearly to his knee, then the other foot disappeared. Expecting nothing worse than to be thoroughly covered with mud, he (very foolishly) flung his gun to the bank, and leaning forward to support himself, struggled to get through to the pile of driftwood.

But he sank into the slough amazingly. When he pulled one foot on the other sank still deeper. Ed was a strong, active fellow, not a boy to be thus imprisoned without a desperate effort to save himself. But he sank waist deep in the soft, treacherous bank and before he realized his peril. Then it flashed upon him in an instant, that the cold sweat came out on his face.

If he had only kept his gun and used it to plant one foot on, he might have drawn the other up, and so escaped from his danger.

Collecting all his young strength, he now made a desperate struggle for life. But the soft, yielding mud took him as in a vise. His utmost exertions only served to sink him deeper into the morass.

"I knew now," said he, "that I might just as well keep still, and the stiffer the better. My struggles only made my danger the greater. There wasn't a thing I could get hold o', and I could literally feel myself settling."

Then he shouted and called "Help!" again and again, though he knew there was very little chance of making any person hear his cries, for there was not a house within three miles.

But he had not yet given up all hope of getting out.

"It did not seem as if a fellow need to lose his life in that way," he said, and he fretted perfectly mad, and tried to think of some way to get free. But there was no way. Inch by inch he sank lower and lower, till both his arms rested on the mud.

"I thought I could hold myself now," he said; "with both my arms thrown out straight, for I seemed to support myself by bearing on my hands. I then called the dog, but the dog was so excited by the game under the rick that she would not come. After a time, however, she ran back to the edge of the slough and whined.

"Then I tried to make her bring my gun to me; but all she would do was to whine and roll over. I couldn't make her understand what I wanted her to do. Yet she knew I was in trouble, for she would sit on the bank and howl and whine. Still she wanted to go back to the game, and would start for the rick, but if I called, would turn back to me. At last I let her do as she wished."

Ed said that it seemed as if there were two enormous weights tied to his ankles, dragging him down. It was the suction of the mire below. The upward pressure under his arms at length grew so intolerable that he had to raise them higher, though every inch thus yielded let him down deeper into the mud —nearer to death. He thinks that as much as an hour passed in this way, during which he was sinking very slowly, yet surely.

Jill now came back to the slough of her own accord, and sat on the bank wagging her tail and whining.

"I took my cap off with one hand," said Ed, "and flung it at her. I had never tried to train her to carry things, but now I told her to 'carry home.'

"At first all she would do was to play with the cap and roll over it. Then she picked it up and carried it a few steps, and then came back to the edge of the bank. I talked to her; but I got discouraged at last. She didn't seem to know what I wanted her to do. Yet a while after I stopped talking altogether, she took up the cap and went off twenty or thirty rods. There she left it and went to the rick. I heard her barking again; but she soon stopped.

"I was now too low in the mud to see where she went, but she did not come back to me. I supposed she had run off somewhere and left me."

Ed had sunk over his shoulders, though his arms were raised as high as his head. The cold, black mud oozed round his neck.

"It seemed as if two cold, black hands had taken me by the throat," he said, "and were just beginning to choke me to death."

Then he gave up all hope, and with that Indian like stoicism born of a life in the woods, resigned himself to die, like the hunted otter he had set, without a tear or an outcry.

"I supposed it wouldn't take more than five minutes, anyway, after my head went under the mud, for it to smother me. Unless some one was found I knew that my folks would never know what had become of me. I should keep sinking until I was so far beneath the surface that my body would never be found."

The mire rose above his chin, but by throwing back his head and leaning down one shoulder he managed to retain his mouth and nostrils above it. Then a most strange thing occurred. Psychologists will set them down, no doubt, to exaltation of the senses, but they were likely caused by an overwrought imagination.

Every few minutes he declared that he could feel slight tremors of the whole bog. He could hear people taking in ordinary conversation at the clearings and farms miles away; and not only this, but he declared that he heard the dinner-horns, the scream of fifes everywhere, calling the farmers to dinner, and the noon whistles and bells in Bongor, fifty miles off.

"If the people could only have heard me as I heard them," he said, "I could have whispered, and they would have come to my help."

What is, perhaps, less strange, he assures that he heard the slips and cries of the two men who rescued him when they first stepped upon the bog, almost a mile below the spot where he was imprisoned, and knew the men were coming to help him.

By this time the mud had so compressed his chest that he could not speak loud enough to be heard more than a hundred feet. Just at this time he says that he felt queerly, was in a half stupid state, possibly a sort of lethargy, and did not care much whether they found him or not.

It seems that the dog, after barking at the otter, again took up the cap and went off to the rick. There she left it and went to the rick. I heard her barking again; but she soon stopped.

"I was now too low in the mud to see where she went, but she did not come back to me. I supposed she had run off somewhere and left me."

Ed had sunk over his shoulders, though his arms were raised as high as his head. The cold, black mud oozed round his neck.

"It seemed as if two cold, black hands had taken me by the throat," he said, "and were just beginning to choke me to death."

Then he gave up all hope, and with that Indian like stoicism born of a life in the woods, resigned himself to die, like the hunted otter he had set, without a tear or an outcry.

"I supposed it wouldn't take more than five minutes, anyway, after my head went under the mud, for it to smother me. Unless some one was found I knew that my folks would never know what had become of me. I should keep sinking until I was so far beneath the surface that my body would never be found."

The mire rose above his chin, but by throwing back his head and leaning down one shoulder he managed to retain his mouth and nostrils above it. Then a most strange thing occurred. Psychologists will set them down, no doubt, to exaltation of the senses, but they were likely caused by an overwrought imagination.

Every few minutes he declared that he could feel slight tremors of the whole bog. He could hear people taking in ordinary conversation at the clearings and farms miles away; and not only this, but he declared that he heard the dinner-horns, the scream of fifes everywhere, calling the farmers to dinner, and the noon whistles and bells in Bongor, fifty miles off.

"If the people could only have heard me as I heard them," he said, "I could have whispered, and they would have come to my help."

"

A VISION.

Written for the Sentinel.

You write anything for the CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL, Ruel Grant Traverse, would not be very much of a surprise, even to Nestor and myself, but just who I am going to do it.

A few years ago—let them be few—I was a married gentleman residing in an humble little home on what was known as Antrim city. That eternal town I mean to see yet.

It was perched upon the summit of a sand dune, which to me was a fine image of the great nations as depicted in some of the old geographies. The bone and sinews of this prophet's shadowy of native industry, manufactured products, in the big wrecked sawmill hard by. It was roofed with cedar and pole-framed mill, mostly purloined lumber, like a vessel in distress. It remained one of the apparitions who was set to polish a veneered bureau, and he ported poor progress, for he found it so hard to get the look of the bark of the bark of like the lover furniture after his sweetheart to peal it. It was to such a one I keep Bishop Auer sentenced me, and Bishop Clark was kind enough to bless the house so that for a fence of years I adopted Antrim City as my particular ward, I profess. I feel a peculiar regard for that yearly shore. And now, standing upon the little mound that I fondly styled, home, I want to make a few observations. But first let me just step over to Sickle's store, only a few rods off, and borrow his opera glasses, the only pair in the place. Was it there I learned an illustrative incident? I am not sure. An industrious housewife wished to obtain a darning needle. Sickles was out. Forty miles away was Traverse City. Thither she sent by the mail carrier. The first cost was not much, but the freight charges were twenty five cents, well and duly paid. Perhaps, it was there also I learned of another incident, that has, hitherto, escaped the greed of the newspaper reporters. A gentleman who was nobody's beneficiary, who filled a prominent county office for many years in Grand Traverse, eminently for his scientific attainments, visited a neighbor's one morning. A chair was placed before him, and he was politely requested to be seated. He replied as he accepted that he had not much time to stay, that his house was on fire and he just came to see if he could borrow a ladder. Remembering the motto of the state of Michigan, we may look about us. Up the beach, a few rods, is the fishery. A ravishing appetite led me there frequently. Under the trees are the nets. There is the reel, there the small fleet used in gathering the fruits of the waters. Down in the direction of New York Point is the dock, a long bridge, planked to a large extent with cedar. The dock itself and the adjacent lands is piled with cord on cord of the finest beech and maple woods, entitling them to an occasional schooner, which seemed to have a penchant for arriving Saturday afternoons, so as to gather all the vagrants there upon a Sunday. And here depends a tale, which I do not think has adorned Harper's Drawer.—The "Gen. H. B. Payne" was a propeller of liberal proportions for the bay trade. Captain Brown had charge of the helm. Our Dock was very shy of Antrim Dock nevertheless in case when business demanded he would bring his propeller alongside. One day the new steamer fluttered in the breeze. Standing upon his bridge, anxiously looking for passengers and cargo, he came to a side. An enterprising urchin wanted to send a letter. I am not informed, as to the sequel, but I am afraid our son of Neptune was not overmuch classical, nor yet, very pious in his exploitives. As though to make up for the wounded dignity, on a subsequent occasion a granger went on board for some item of business, real or imaginary, and was soon told that he had better be getting ashore. Not obeying, promptly, he was not less than twelve feet from dock when he would have stepped off. He sent parts of two days and one whole night on the great deep, paying full fare for his involuntary. I remember the gusto with which the Captain told of this practical "gook."

Up from the dock and out of sight of it, as well as from our chosen observatory, is the log school house. It stands in the edge of the "forest primeval." It was at the door of this incipient academy, that a certain pedagogue I wot of, won for himself such a reputation; quicker than ever Arnold of Rugby.

The latest enrichment of Antrim I must forget. Among the deciduous specimens, there was the white birch with silver trunk, rock-ribbly immortal by Schoolcraft, Longfellow, and the Indians themselves. As for the evergreens, there was the hackery and hemlock impenetrable cedar, the Norway pine, bedecked with a superb garden of lichens, and the stately arbor vitæ, with its round spicy stem and I will only add another, the balsam fir, with arrow stems and pointed pyramidal tops. I was greatly enamored of them. But ever against this emerald skirted landscape was the [illegible] shanty used as a school and synagogue as ever the sun of a great child. Away in the West, not on the natural highway, half a score miles distant, are the shores of Lockport, coal to commerce or mining locations, coal to commerce or mining locations, coal to commerce or mining locations

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Cettinje dispatch of the 19th, the Montenegrins had, on that day, defeated the Turks, after a sanguinary engagement near Spaz.

LONDON telegrams of the 20th report that the Russians had been guilty of terrible outrages upon the Circassian population in Armenia. They had burned the military hospital in Ardahan, and 800 inmates had perished in the flames.

ALEX BARCLAY & Co., of Gottenburg, Sweden, failed, on the 20th, for $1,250,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 21st announce the defeat of a Russian Army near Bayazid, and the investment of that city by the Turks. It was reported that Lazard, the British Ambassador, had consulted the Sultan to make peace through England. All the Ministers favored peace except Redif Pasha, Minister of War.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 21st, Austria had invited Austria to unite with her to prevent the Montenegrins from being utterly crushed.

THE Russian Army effected the passage of the Danube at Galatz, on the 22d, by means of pontoon bridges located beyond the reach of Turkish batteries. They also secured and fortified a *tete de pont* on the Turkish shore. There was no fighting.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 23d, an arrangement had been effected by which England, with the consent of the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive, would occupy Egypt—England to determine when the occupation should begin and end.

DISPATCHES to the London papers, published on the 23d, say the Turks had secured all the strategic points to Montenegro, and that the trouble between the two countries was substantially at an end.

THE French Senate voted, on the 23d—150 to 130—to sanction the Government proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

THE insurgents in the province destroyed in the St. John (S. B.) fire is said to be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000—less than one-third of the total loss.

ADVICES from London telegrams of the 23d and 24th, the crossing of the Danube was intended merely as a diversion, the pestilential climate and the overflowed condition of the Dobrudscha forbidding any extended operations in that direction. The Turkish post of Matchin had been occupied by Russian troops. It was believed that the main crossing of the Danube would not be effected for some days. The total number of Russian troops in Roumania was stated to be 417,000.

AUSTRIA has formally refused to interfere in behalf of Montenegro, unless the latter acknowledge that she is hopelessly prostrate, and applies directly for assistance.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 24th say the Montenegrins had been forced to evacuate Gatzko. The Turkish Commander of Deputies had voted in secret session to continue the war to the death, even if all Europe combine against Turkey.

AN Athens dispatch of the 24th says the passage of the Danube had greatly strengthened the war party in Greece, and that several regiments had left for the frontier. A Greek conspiracy had been discovered to Pallonlea.

IT was reported from London, on the 25th, that the English Cabinet had, after due deliberation, disapproved of Gortschakoff's declaration as to Russia's policy in the Eastern war, and that the English Government had resolved not to allow even the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians.

AN attempt was made, on the 24th, to cross the Danube at Rutschuk, which proved unsuccessful, and was followed by a severe battle, in which the Turkish gunboats took part. The Town of Giurgevo, opposite, was set on fire by Turkish shells.

DOMESTIC.

FOUR tramps were killed and one fatally injured by the giving way of the walls of a long-disused limekiln near Bridgeport, Pa., on the 20th. They were sleeping on the broken furnace.

THE non-treaty Indians in Idaho Territory began hostilities on the 15th, and several settlers were murdered. Col. Perrer, with his command and some volunteers, subsequently engaged the Indians at White Bird, and were repulsed with the loss of about thirty men and several horses, after about three hours' fighting. Additional troops were called for on the 20th, and Gen. Howard, at Lapwai. The disaffected Indians numbered from 1,000 to 1,500.

ON the 21st, eleven of the Molile Maguire conspirators of the Pennsylvania coal regions, convicted of murder, were hanged—six at Pottsville, four at Mauch Chunk and one at Wilkesbarre.

THE body of Mary Ella Harrington, abducted from East Boston nearly a year ago, has been recently found in the Merrimac River, six miles from Lowell, Mass. The body was bound with rope in the smallest possible compass, sewed in sacks and weighted down.

SURSCRIPTIONS were being started in the principal cities throughout the country, on the 21st and 22d, for the relief of the suffering citizens of St. John, N. B. The entire business and large part of the residence portion of the city were burned over. Thirty dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins up to the morning of the 22d, and as many more persons were still missing. From fifteen to twenty thousand people had been rendered homeless, and most of them were entirely destitute. There was great need of immediate assistance.

A DISPATCH was received, on the 21st, by the Secretary of War, from a committee of citizens of Deadwood, D. T., stating that the Indians were raiding the Valleys of Bear Buttes, False Bottom and Whitewood—killing ranchmen and driving others to Deadwood for safety. The committee say they must have military protection at once, or the agricultural interests of the Black Hills must be abandoned. It was stated, by a Washington dispatch, that Gen. Sherman would leave, on the 28th, for the Black Hills and Yellowstone region.

THE Washington *Daily Nation* of the 21st contained an editorial in which it was stated that dispatches had been received there privately stating that if the insult to Joseph Seligman could be possibly construed as an entering wedge to the prosecution of the Jews in America, the Rothschilds would withdraw from the Syndicate and oppose American credit in Europe. The Jews also said the Secretary of the Treasury had dominated the course of Judge Hilton toward Mr. Seligman as unwarranted.

A SCRANTON (Pa.) dispatch of the 22d states that Patrick Golden, aged eighty-three years, had been brutally murdered in his own house at Nicholson. He was sitting with his wife, in the parlor, when a masked man entered with a double-barreled gun and fired two shots at Golden, who died shortly afterward. The murderer escaped.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram of the 22d says the situation in Northern Idaho is exceedingly gravity my Indian outbreak of earlier days, but it will tax the best resources of the Government and of the people immediately interested to smother the Indians and restore peace to the country. The citizens thereabout in Oregon were organizing volunteer companies and asking for Government arms. In the raid on the settlements on Salmon Creek the Indians killed the men, but spared the women and children, and allowed them to be taken under escort of friendly squaws to Slate Creek, which had thus far been left undisturbed. At Slate Creek the whites had fortified themselves in a stockade. The Indians had expressed their determination to take the fort and murder the men.

A SPECIAL from Mauch Chunk, Pa., on the 24th, says the Mollie Maguires had murdered William O'Connor, near White Haven, and also assassinated John Grady, a miner employed in one of the Lehigh collieries, and James McDermit and Michael O'Brien, who were witnesses against several of the executed Mollies, had mysteriously disappeared, and fears were entertained that they had been foully dealt with.

A SIXTH attempt was made by four men, on the night of the 22d, to rob an express car on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, near Ligonier, Ind., but the event had been anticipated, and four detectives secreted in the car came to the assistance of the messenger, and after a desperate fight, in which the pugilistic skills on the train also participated, the robbers were scattered. Their names were Lallo, Billman, Hathaway and Conley, all of Ligonier.

A SEVERE and destructive wind storm visited St. Joseph, Mo., on the night of the 23d, untooling several houses in the center of the city, and blowing down walls, trees and fences. Several persons were more or less injured, but none fatally so far as known.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed near the Village of Gore, seven miles from Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d, the victims being John Weldon, a thrifty farmer, his widowed sister, Mrs. Susan McClung, and her daughter. The object of the murderers was plunder. Two men, named Joseph King and Wm. Terrell, were arrested for the crime, and the latter made a confession throwing the principal part of the crime on to King, who denied all knowledge of the affair. It was thought Terrell did most of the horrible work.

THE Chief of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington has given orders for the issuing 1,000 stand of arms to the State of Oregon, and 500 to the Territory of Idaho and 500 to Washington Territory.

A FIRE in Marblehead, Mass., on the 25th, destroyed over seventy buildings, including every shoe factory but five in the town. Fifteen acres were burned over, being nearly the entire business district of the town. Loss over $500,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the burning of the factories, and many families are homeless and rendered nearly destitute.

TWO HUNDRED Mormons arrived at New York on the 25th, from Europe, *en route* for Salt Lake City.

THERE was a severe wind and rain storm swept over portions of Northern Missouri, Iowa, Northern and Central Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, on the 25th, doing considerable damage to property in many localities—uncooling buildings, uprooting trees, blowing down fences, signs, etc. The rain fall was so heavy in some sections as to produce a miniature deluge. Near Kankakee, Ill., the passenger train from Chicago for Cincinnati was blown clear off the track, the engine alone remaining on the rails. One of the seven cars was lifted on to an embankment six feet high, and all were turned over on to their sides. Of the 137 people on board the train, only six received serious injury, no one being fatally hurt. Much damage was done in Chicago and to the shipping in the harbor.

PERSONAL.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created at the East because of the exclusion of Joseph Seligman, a prominent New York banker, from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, on the ground, it is alleged, of his being a Jew. His brother, Jesse Seligman, stated on the 24th that he thought it very unlikely that any measures would be taken to institute proceedings against Judge Hilton under the Civil Rights act. What he wished impressed upon the public was the fact that this was not a personal controversy between his brother and Judge Hilton. His brother was excluded from the Grand Union Hotel on the ground that a rule had been made excluding all of his race. Judge Hilton is reported to have said that he had done what he conceived to be his duty in the protection of the interests of the property in his charge; there was a class of people whom he would not have in the hotel, and he had a right to say so.

IN a letter to Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, dated London, June 6, ex-President Grant says: "I appreciate the fact, and am proud of it, that the sentiment I am receiving are intended more for our country than for me personally. I love to see our country honored and respected abroad, and I am proud to believe that it is by most all Nations, and by some even loved. It has always been my desire to see all jealousy between England and the United States abated, and every sore healed. Together they are more powerful for the spread of commerce and civilization than all the others combined, and can do more to remove the causes of wars by creating mutual interests that would be as much endangered by war."

PRESIDENT and Mrs. HAYES, together with Secretary Evarts, Attorney Devens and Postmaster-Gen. Key, left Washington, on the afternoon of the 20th, for Boston.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, the noted author and Spiritualist, died at Lake George, N. Y., on the 24th, aged seventy-six years.

FORTY-SIX Jewish firms in Cincinnati have signed a pledge that, in view of the discrimination made against Israelites by Judge Hilton, of New York, in excluding them as guests from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, they will henceforth entertain no relations whatever with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of which Judge Hilton is the acknowledged head.

POLITICAL.

AN official opinion has been given by Secretary Sherman, and approved by the Cabinet, to the effect that the 4 per cent. Government bonds now in the market will have to be paid, principal and interest, in gold, in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force on the 14th of July, 1870, when the bonds were authorized.

THE Secretary of the State of New York stated, on the 21st, in defense of Att'y-Gen. Fairchild's action in the case of Tweed, that while the statement was under consideration information reached the Attorney-General that Tweed had to his credit in European banks, and that he was only employed in one of the Lehigh collieries, and James McDermit and Michael O'Brien, who were witnesses against several of the executed Mollies, had mysteriously disappeared, and fears were entertained that they had been foully dealt with.

A SIXTH attempt was made by four men, on the night of the 22d, to rob an express car on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, near Ligonier, Ind., but the event had been anticipated, and four detectives secreted in the car came to the assistance of the messenger, and after a desperate fight, in which the pugilistic skills on the train also participated, the robbers were scattered. Their names were Lallo, Billman, Hathaway and Conley, all of Ligonier.

A SEVERE and destructive wind storm visited St. Joseph, Mo., on the night of the 23d, untooling several houses in the center of the city, and blowing down walls, trees and fences. Several persons were more or less injured, but none fatally so far as known.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed near the Village of Gore, seven miles from Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d, the victims being John Weldon, a thrifty farmer, his widowed sister, Mrs. Susan McClung, and her daughter. The object of the murderers was plunder. Two men, named Joseph King and Wm. Terrell, were arrested for the crime, and the latter made a confession throwing the principal part of the crime on to King, who denied all knowledge of the affair. It was thought Terrell did most of the horrible work.

THE Chief of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington has given orders for the issuing 1,000 stand of arms to the State of Oregon, and 500 to the Territory of Idaho and 500 to Washington Territory.

A FIRE in Marblehead, Mass., on the 25th, destroyed over seventy buildings, including every shoe factory but five in the town. Fifteen acres were burned over, being nearly the entire business district of the town. Loss over $500,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the burning of the factories, and many families are homeless and rendered nearly destitute.

TWO HUNDRED Mormons arrived at New York on the 25th, from Europe, *en route* for Salt Lake City.

THERE was a severe wind and rain storm swept over portions of Northern Missouri, Iowa, Northern and Central Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, on the 25th, doing considerable damage to property in many localities—uncooling buildings, uprooting trees, blowing down fences, signs, etc. The rain fall was so heavy in some sections as to produce a miniature deluge. Near Kankakee, Ill., the passenger train from Chicago for Cincinnati was blown clear off the track, the engine alone remaining on the rails. One of the seven cars was lifted on to an embankment six feet high, and all were turned over on to their sides. Of the 137 people on board the train, only six received serious injury, no one being fatally hurt. Much damage was done in Chicago and to the shipping in the harbor.

PERSONAL.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created at the East because of the exclusion of Joseph Seligman, a prominent New York banker, from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, on the ground, it is alleged, of his being a Jew. His brother, Jesse Seligman, stated on the 24th that he thought it very unlikely that any measures would be taken to institute proceedings against Judge Hilton under the Civil Rights act. What he wished impressed upon the public was the fact that this was not a personal controversy between his brother and Judge Hilton. His brother was excluded from the Grand Union Hotel on the ground that a rule had been made excluding all of his race. Judge Hilton is reported to have said that he had done what he conceived to be his duty in the protection of the interests of the property in his charge; there was a class of people whom he would not have in the hotel, and he had a right to say so.

IN a letter to Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, dated London, June 6, ex-President Grant says: "I appreciate the fact, and am proud of it, that the sentiment I am receiving are intended more for our country than for me personally. I love to see our country honored and respected abroad, and I am proud to believe that it is by most all Nations, and by some even loved. It has always been my desire to see all jealousy between England and the United States abated, and every sore healed. Together they are more powerful for the spread of commerce and civilization than all the others combined, and can do more to remove the causes of wars by creating mutual interests that would be as much endangered by war."

PRESIDENT and Mrs. HAYES, together with Secretary Evarts, Attorney Devens and Postmaster-Gen. Key, left Washington, on the afternoon of the 20th, for Boston.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, the noted author and Spiritualist, died at Lake George, N. Y., on the 24th, aged seventy-six years.

FORTY-SIX Jewish firms in Cincinnati have signed a pledge that, in view of the discrimination made against Israelites by Judge Hilton, of New York, in excluding them as guests from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, they will henceforth entertain no relations whatever with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of which Judge Hilton is the acknowledged head.

POLITICAL.

AN official opinion has been given by Secretary Sherman, and approved by the Cabinet, to the effect that the 4 per cent. Government bonds now in the market will have to be paid, principal and interest, in gold, in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force on the 14th of July, 1870, when the bonds were authorized.

THE Secretary of the State of New York stated, on the 21st, in defense of Att'y-Gen. Fairchild's action in the case of Tweed, that while the statement was under consideration information reached the Attorney-General that Tweed had to his credit in European banks, and that he was only employed in one of the Lehigh collieries, and James McDermit and Michael O'Brien, who were witnesses against several of the executed Mollies, had mysteriously disappeared, and fears were entertained that they had been foully dealt with.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, colored, was taken with cramps while bathing at East Saginaw, on the 19th, and drowned.

A FEW evenings ago, Harrison H. Reed, a Grand Rapids furniture dealer, entered the grocery store of Crawford Bros. for the purpose of collecting a bill. There was some misunderstanding, and high words ensued, which soon came to blows, resulting in Reed receiving a severe beating at the hands of the two brothers. It transpires that Reed's injuries were of a much more serious nature than at first supposed, he having received internal injuries. The Crawford Brothers are prominent business men, and one of them is a member of the City Council.

JAMES HICKS, eighteen years old, was killed by lightning at Negaunee, on the 18th.

THE annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at Detroit on the 15th and 16 h of August.

A. LEUCHNER, the defaulting Treasurer of the East Saginaw Savings Bank, has been a second time arrested for embezzlement, and held to bail in $1,200.

THE Republican Convention for the new Twenty-third Judicial District, composed of Alcona, Alpena, Iosco and Presque Isle Counties, was held at Harrisville, June 14. On the second formal ballot Reuben Z. Roberts, of Harrisville, was declared the Circuit Judge, and the nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

CHARLES BLANCHARD was drowned in the river, at Bay City, on the night of the 18th. While rowing up the river with a friend, he suddenly plunged into the river.

AN election case of general interest, recently decided by the Supreme Court, is that of John W. Jochim *vs.* Cornelius Kennedy. These two gentlemen were opposing candidates for City Treasurer in Ishpeming at the recent election. The total number of votes cast was 700, of which 380 were for John W. Jochim, 18 for John Jochim and 302 for Cornelius Kennedy. Half all the Jochim votes been counted, Mr. J. would have had six majority. In the Circuit Court Judge Grant ordered a recount, but there was no other Jochim in the city and that these votes were all unquestionably for one man. Judge ruled that such evidence would not be admissible, and the case was appealed. The Supreme Court held that where there was no other Jochim but the candidate, the votes cast for Jochim alone should be counted for John W. Jochim, and therefore he was elected Treasurer of Ishpeming.—*Leading Resorts.*

THE Insurance Commissioner reports the number of companies doing business in this State to be 164, divided as follows: Michigan companies, 16; other States, 90; other States, 1086 Canadian, three; other foreign companies. The forty mutual companies in the State have risks in force to the amount of $46,087,326. The assessable companies have against $2,651 in 1870; amount of fire-risks written by the Michigan stock companies of the State and foreign Governments, $38,-907,988; premiums received, $1,000,000; amount paid for same time, $8,794,785; losses paid, $4,089,372; aggregate risks for 1876, $45,431,918; premiums received, $1,107,866; losses paid, $1,099,109. The risks in 1875 were $53,074,548; premiums received, $1,-225,666; losses paid, $1,250,148.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury June 8 was $756,993.37, receipts during the week ending June 16 were $46,868.06; payments during the same time were $8,794.78; balance in Treasury June 16, 1877, $795,109.09. Increase for the week, $40,099.83.

O. F. BOOTH, formerly Treasurer of the North Shore Boom and Publishing Company, was arrested at Allegan, on the 20th, upon the charge of embezzlement. The original arrest was founded on the affidavit of one of the corporators.

EDGAR SPENCER was recently drowned at Bay City, while bathing. He jumped from the boat into the water, and the current being very strong he was unable to save himself.

LESCHNER, the East Saginaw defaulting bank-teller, was arraigned, on the 21st, on three charges of embezzlement. He pleaded guilty to all of them.

TWO large barns at Cadillac were burned on the 19th, having been set on fire by tramps. The loss was $3,500.

JOHN BOYES, at Caro, Tuscola County, was injured on the night of the 20th. Loss $2,000.

HENRY GANS and Rosanna Schneider, of the Township of Bloomfield, were married on the 21st. The party next morning thirty miles, and were followed at the sound of the fence, then wheel in wild affright and dart back toward shore, and so aimlessly extend themself, while the water is constantly growing more and more shallower. At last he lies hopelessly stranded. None have ever been known to break through the barrier and escape. The boxing and transportation of these big fish to New York is a great labor, and it often takes thirty strong men several days to get one of the monsters into its traveling case. One in his big water box so big poured over the backs and blow-holes of the imprisoned whales every five minutes. That water-pouring, by the way, is a monotonous and tiresome job, which must be continued without intermission during the next ninety days, while the whales are being carried by schooner to Québec, thence by rail via Montreal and Albany to New York. The whale which Hughes hit must not cover their blow-holes, else, as they have not room to move, they would be unable to breathe and would soon, consequently, drown; yet they must be kept constantly wet. So their boxes are tight only as far up from the bottom as their eyes. Above that line there are cracks for the surplus water to flow off, and a man is told stand over them that they can be get into a tank, dipping from the river whilst, in the schooner, or from a hogshead when in the cars, and drenching them all the time.

THE census returns of Sweden and Norway for the close of 1875 have just been published. The former has a population of 4,382,291, and the latter of 1,817,847, making the total population 6,200,528.

THE bell-punch is going out of use on the Philadelphia street-car lines.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Jenny Lind is fifty-one, and her boss Olaf little baby is three months old.

—Jefferson Davis, by a recent decision, has secured the title to a Mississippi plantation formerly owned by his brother.

—The chief affliction of George Francis Train is his many ideas and two inadequate English language.—*Rochester Democrat.*

—Jenny Lind says few other people like her husband, but she does, notwithstanding. He is so true and self-sacrificing.

—Prof. Winchell, of Syracuse University, is the *Methodist Quarterly*, declares himself a convert to the theory of evolution.

—The Sheriff has put his relentless grip upon the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, one of the oldest literary papers in America.

—Representative Alexander H. Stephens recently arrived at his home in Crawfordsville, Ga., somewhat tired from his long journey, but not otherwise the worse for it.

—He was apparently in better condition than when he left home last winter, and said that he felt quite as well as he did then.

—Sarah C. Gregg, of Texas, married against her father's consent. The parent, being rather more obstinate than sensible, smoothed away his domestic infelicities by killing the unwelcome husband, then the Sheriff, in attempting to arrest the parent, killed him; and, finally, the girl killed herself.

—It is related of Thomas H. Benton, that a gentleman, whose guest he was, went up in his room on the morning after he had made a speech, and had on his toilet but one boot. "Why, Colonel," exclaimed the host, "I knew all about it, sir," replied Benton, with great dignity. "I wrote it all myself."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Frederick Lauer, Esq., has at present in his possession an original manuscript letter of the great reformer, Martin Luther, dated the year 1542. The letter is written on a half sheet of paper, note size, and is in a well preserved condition. The manuscript is bespoke, and the signature "Mart. Luther, D." is written in a good bold hand. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of this letter, written in the dialect of the German language current during the sixteenth century. The signature and chirography have been compared with other manuscripts of Dr. Martin Luther in existence, and have been declared to be an exact resemblance.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

—About the time when James and John Harper set up for themselves, their younger brother, Wesley, also wished to become a printer. The father removed from Newtown to New York, so that the sons might all have a home with him, and Wesley was set at work in the office of his brothers, at first as a compositor, his forte proof-reader. All the time his father charged him for his board, somewhat to the boy's surprise, for his father had no special need of the money. Soon after the close of age, the reason of this appeared somewhat suddenly. "I think you should go into business soon," said his father. "Any time you have been paying me for your board for six years has been saved for you. It shall be your capital to start with." With this Wesley Harper bought into the firm, becoming an equal partner.

—A man was fairly killed out west—Deadwood, in the Black Hills, by a stroke of lightning. The man's name was Coates Kinney—a man who was once a journalist of rare ability, but who became a strolling and an outcast by some misfortune. Will the surprise be all who read or sing when we inform such that this man—Coates Kinney—the victim of a thunderbolt in a far-away, wild and desolate spot, was none other than the author of the sweet and tender little poem, commencing with the verses:

Where the liquid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melody of motion
Thrills weeks in raising hears,
What a joy to be the listener,
Till a rantagon has her bed,
And a billion in the system
Of the soul can entertain.

What poem on the shades
Has so strong a hold on the heart,
And a thousand recollections
Bring it to the memory?
And a thousand busy fancies
Weave around its haunting spell?
As we listen to the mother
Of the soft, old-time lullaby.
—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

THE BEARS.

THE Detroit *Post and Tribune's* Saginaw correspondent writes: "A Detroit sportsman has just returned after a week's sojourn between an editor and his wife. He says one writes articles to set and the other sets articles to rights."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1877.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6 75	@$10 75
Sheep	5 00	@ 6 75
Hogs	5 70	@ 5 75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6 00	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 03½	@ 1 03½
No. 1 White State	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	53	@ 53½
OATS—No. 2	39	@ 39½
PORK—Mess	14 90	@ 15 00
LARD—Steam	9 60	@ 9 65
BUTTER—State	20	@ 30
WOOL—Domestic	48	@ 51
CHICAGO		
BREVES—Extra	$4 50	@$5 75
Choice	4 00	@ 4 25
Good	3 50	@ 3 75
Medium	3 00	@ 3 25
Butchers' Stock	2 75	@ 3 00
Stock Cattle	2 25	@ 3 00
HOGS—Live	4 60	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Live	4 00	@ 4 90
FLOUR—Spring	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	97	@ 97½
No. 3	87½	@ 88
CORN—No. 2	39½	@ 39½
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 29½
RYE—No. 2	56	@ 56½
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 70½
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	6½	@ 7
Good Medium	5½	@ 6
Inside & Crooked	3½	@ 4½
Brush	2½	@ 3½
PORK	13 00	@ 13 05
LARD	8 75	@ 8 80
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$4 50	@$5 00
Common Boards	9 50	@ 10 50
Siding	12 00	@ 13 00
No. 3 Shingles	2 50	@ 2 75
Lath	1 50	@ 1 60
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 65	@ $6 50
Medium	5 0	@ 5 60
HOGS—Yorkers	5 60	@ 5 70
Philadelphia	5 30	@ 5 40
SHEEP—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Medium	2 00	@ 4 50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

HIDING THE BABY.

Build him close, and closer hold him,
Ah, but this is home to-night!
Bring his pretty clean and fold him
From the cold Main going by
What! Old Bess—you cannot guess?
Not the cold Jack of the Sea.
Now he sounds my lovesome,
Can be half so old as he.

Could we only safely and blind miss,
To some polaic, chilling tide,
Where the sun could never find him,
This Old Man should surely go.
We would steal it his strike away
(Ghosts should grow about our feet)
And he should not take to-day
From us while to-day was sweet.

Gipsy ways he has most wisely
Taught us, and we gladly learn.
Wandering, stealing, yet serenely
Keeping something out of sight.
From our trees the fruit he shakes,
Silver lace on shawls he makes,
Only leaves little to leave.
This and other things he does.

Here he comes with nods that wither;
Here he comes with nods that blight;
Pretty Playfellow, Sister, Mother,
Just to take them by and by
He must find room in the night.
Though can mould put out the moon—
He can see without a light.
He will take the baby soon

Head with gold enough about it
Like to bring a thief to thought;
As what shall we do without it?
Children, you must help me out.
Still no better way appears
We can hide the baby so,
That the Old Man goes the way
He can never, never know.

There is one place, one place only,
We can hide him if we must
Very still and low and lonely
We can cover him with dust—
Such a wild rose at his head!
Thus the Man can understand.
Cannot take from us the dead.
—*Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, in Harper's Bazar.*

IN HIS OWN TOILS.

Tom and I were only brothers. Our parents having died when we were quite young, left us little beside their blessing, and, about the time I attained my majority, we had struggled on together through misfortune and adversity, looking forward hopefully to a happy and successful future. Our lonely place in the world had strengthened an early affection, and, at the time of which I write, we had become a source of curious shape, and, as suddenly as it they had been waiting for us, two men in the garb of mariners passed on the other side. They let down the drawbridge with much clanking of chains and creaking of timbers. Its rheumatic joints seemed to cry out with the pain motion occasioned them.

Carrying my burden as carefully as possible, I passed over the bridge and through the gate into the court-yard. Once inside, I was surrounded by creatures of every description, and, finally getting irritated, I said: "Why don't one of you gaping fools tell where to take this person, he is seriously injured?"

"Hurt! Injured! Ha, ha, hi, hi," and they capered roundme, laughing in shrill, piercing tones. I looked in vain for a reply for an explanation of this ghastly encounter, when, to my amazement, he slid from my arms and, in a jiffy was hanging and dancing about me with the others. He whose leg I supposed was broken, they brought ale and wine to, and I thought too weak to walk, was capering about me, carrying his ankles with an incessant somersault. In a moment the truth flashed upon me. I could account for the request that I should not examine his leg, and his cunning, devilish smile. I had been led into a trap in a very large mouth, containing a few scattered teeth, worn to the gums and blackened, completed the picture. His hands were yellow, wrinkled and dirty. The finger nails were talon-like. His whole "make-up" in fact, was by no means surprised, but I began at once to suspect that I had aided him. And yet how could I have refused to help a fellow-being so seriously injured? I was suddenly aroused by his sharp voice: "Stop. Now turn to your left."

This I did, when, to my utter amazement, the green leaved trees had vanished, and in their places stood barren trunks and withered limbs. All about us, on the ground, were myriads of faded leaves. Just beyond was a clearing, with not a blade of grass to be seen. The blasted grounded looked as though it had been singed. In the center of the clearing stood an old, dilapidated mansion, once chinked and lived. Turret and battlement, court yard, huge gates, said a beauty, commanding appearance. All these features could not doubt my senses; it was real. I had stopped, in my wonder and perplexity, and made a step or two forward in astonishment at the old pile, when I was suddenly made aware of the presence of the old man by a sharp pinch on my arm, and the words:

"Why don't you go on?" impatiently.

"Is that your home?" I asked, still staring in a mechanical sort of way.

"Of course it is. Why don't you go on, and not stand staring like a fool?"

"They told me at the hotel," said I, moving forward, "that this island hadn't a dwelling on it, and was entirely uninhabited. I can't reconcile what I heard with what I now see."

"They must have been mistaken, sir!" said he, with one of his devilish laughs.

This time I was not mistaken. There was some hidden meaning in his laugh. Whatever it was, it gave me a very positive dislike to the old man. Having reached the shore of the moat, I asked him how we were to get across. For an answer he blew a shrill whistle upon a key of curious shape, and, as suddenly as if

FOREIGN NEWS.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1877.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1, 000. 000. ACRES

Farming Land

LAW

AND

Real Estate Office

OF

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Sash & Doors,

BLIND MOULDINGS, BRACKETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts

SEASONED

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most reliable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and has for its motto the well known proverb of THE PINE TREE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

who has at last found a supporter in every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests. Claims these as its

THE LOCAL DEP'T

is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render the department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

OF ALL

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also, by Dr. Peebles. Cheap offer. Ends in 3 months. Send for circular, &c. Address Bunnell & Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

DIME Publications. Wecan furnish all of Dr. Peebles's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW." Both how to restore the sight and cure squinting, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been saved already! "Cure Deaf and cure for the Deafness" is a valuable manuscript for those who are afflicted with impairment of hearing. "PHYSIOLOGY AT THE FIRESIDE" is a very interesting treatise on the subject of having children. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" is the latest scientific work regarding the laws governing temperaments, adaptation, &c., &c. A great discussion, embracing Incompatibles, Courtship, Prevention of Offspring, "Self-Abuse," &c., &c. Any of the above publications will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 pages royal octavo. Double columns. Mailed by Dr. Peebles, Sen. and Jr., $1 per year with premium. Single copy 10 cts.

FREE Publications. We will send by Dr. Peebles's Free Publications, a list of titles "Depositor's Story in the Bank" "Journal as well as of Arms," a circular of value to the sick, "Miracles of Dr. Peebles" Circular, a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address Dr. Peebles, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information in every station, OLD or YOUNG. Married or Single. LADIES, you will thank us for this Hand Book, and no mother will object to putting it in the hands of her daughters. The Hand Books are not given away, but are sent to private inquirers, particularly Intended for Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements of either Sex. Consult and Cure. Essay will be found interesting to all sufferers. BOTH NUMBERS of the foregoing HAND BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P.O., Bedford, Mass.

TWO HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. NERVOUS

FLINT GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS. FLINT, MICH.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co., Late John Stephens & Co.'

ENGLISH INK for Printers. EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

1ST

EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

SEASONABLE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, DROPSY, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been curing cases of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and even a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. G. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation Scrofula and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Graves. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. G. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *Panacea*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 516 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A SPECIFIC FOR EXTERNAL AFFECTIONS AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for Pimples, Sores, Abrasions, and for eruptions of the Skin; as a *thorough disinfectant*, and means of preserving and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an Aperient in the Toilet and the Bath; as a Beautifier, it is unrivalled by the American people.

The Complexion is rendered pure from Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Tan, and all other blemishes, by the use of a TRANSPARENT PELLUCID and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WONDERFUL BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete detection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths*. Dandruff is removed, the hair relaxed, and its roots retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 cts. 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

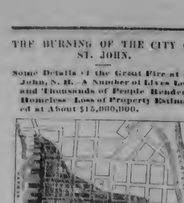
N B—There is economy in buying the large

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

R. P. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

THE BURNING OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.

Some Details of the Great Fire at St. John, N. B. - A Number of Lives Lost, and Thousands of People Rendered Homeless - Loss of Property Estimated at About $15,000,000.



MAP OF THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The burnt district is represented in the black space.

1. Fire started
2. Bank
3. Old Trinity Church and school.
4. Varley School
5. Peoples' Bank
6. Bank, Ritchie Building, Academy of Music.
7. Fernhill Street Methodist Church.
8. Custom House.
9. Post Office.
10. Old Kirk.
11. Bonded Stores
12. Military Building.
13. Roman Catholic Cathedral.
14. King's Square.
15. Queen's Square.

The thriving City of St. John, N. B., numbering a population in 1871 of nearly 29,000, and about 12,000 additional in the suburb of Portland, was visited by a terrible conflagration, on the 20th, and by far the larger portion of the city was completely wiped out of existence. A dispatch of the 21st summarizes as follows:

"The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry goods stores, the leading grocers, all ship brokers, commission merchants, all the wholesale liquors, flour, provisions, coal, salt, lumber, tea and West India goods are utterly wiped out. Forty old blocks, or nearly 200 acres south of King street have not six buildings remaining. There are no regular postal headquarters in the city proper. Every street, square and alley is filled with furniture, and thousands of people are without either food or shelter. The International Company's steamer New York sheltered and fed 1,000 persons last night, and vessels in the stream have large numbers of people on board. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats.

"The fire commenced in a building, owned by Mr. Fairweather, on the south of York street, about 200 feet from the Dock, Smith's boiler-shop. The flames spread to the various buildings on Howe's Wharf, which were quickly consumed, and then the fire broke out with a roar, into Smith street, carrying everything before it. From there the flames spread into Dreper lane and Mill street, following that into Dock street. Here the fire was so high as to be almost beyond reach, and the flames were then upon their own way.

"A building on Hazen street had hardly become prey to the flames when others on the other side followed. In half an hour all that the German street saw of the square was in ashes. The Victoria Hotel and St. Andrew's Church were in great danger, and the hotel guests, as well as employees, began to make preparations for seeking new quarters. Very little time was given them to collect their valuables, and in a majority of cases the inmates had to leave with scarcely wardrobe. About the same time St. Andrew's Church took fire and was speedily consumed.

"The buildings at the southern corner of Dock and Union streets, and on the opposite corner, caught almost simultaneously and the fire spread along the western part of Mill street, crossing over to the opposite side, and igniting Larkin & Sons' biscuit manufactory, then following rapidly toward South street. From South Wharf the flames entered into Ward street and extended to Peter's Wharf in a remarkably short space of time, carrying everything before them. Then they proceeded to Water street, and from thence soon made their way to the southern part, the Market Square, making a jump up to Prince William street. At this stage, a wood-e house on Canterbury street took the flames, and Church street buildings were soon imperiled. Then the flames advanced to Princess and King streets and on Germain street, and the front of Trinity Church began to take fire very rapidly. The Academy of Music was also destroyed.

"The fire entered King street on the western side from Germain to Canterbury streets, extending near thereby on Chester street to St. John Hotel, burning Trinity School in its course, went up the south side of Laing's Square, leveled to the ground the Lyceum, destroying the marble works of S. P. Osgood and Messrs. Milligan, proceeded to Robertson's stables, across to St Malachi's Hall, up Limeker street, and then back to King street and down nearly to Pitts. From there all the buildings south of King street have been burned.

"In the other part of the city the conflagration was stopped about North street, having extended as far up Union street as Messrs. J. & T. Robinson's.

"A great quantity of goods saved fell into hands of thieves, who eagerly availed themselves of any opportunity to attempt to carry off what they could lay their hands on.

"The following newspaper offices were completely swept away: *Freeman, Evening Globe, Daily Telegraph, Daily News, Watchman*, and *Religious Intelligencer*. The *Globe, Telegraph, News, Intelligencer* and *Watchman* had job offices attached.

"The following are among the list of public buildings burnt: The Postoffice, Bank of New Brunswick, City building, Custom House, Maritime Bank Building in which are this bank, that of Montreal and Nova Scotia, offices of School Trustees, etc., Bank of Nova Scotia, Academy of Music, Victoria Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 1 engine house, Orange Hall, King Street Temperance Hall, King Street East Temperance Hall, Methodist Church, Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria School House, Temples of Honor Hall, Barnes' Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, Brunswick House, Bayview Hotel, International Hotel, Wiggins Orphan Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

"The churches burned are Trinity, St. Andrew's, Germain Street Methodist, Germain Street Baptist, Germain Street Christian, Duke Street St. James, Leinster Street Baptist, Centenary, St. Phillip, Carmarthen Mission, Methodist, Pitts Street Mission, St. David's Reformed Presbyterian, Sheffield Street Mission House.

"Several persons are reported to have lost their lives in the fire, and many officers are still missing.

"Accidents were quite common, in particular among the brave firemen.

Ten of China and of India.

Sir W. H. Medhurst, in his last Consular report from Shanghai, recently laid before the Commons, states that the tea trade of that port showed again in 1875 a marked decline. The competition of India increases. Fifteen years ago the growth of tea in India was regarded as an experiment, but the export from Calcutta reached 25,000,000 pounds in 1875, and now it may almost be thought that, unless there be some change in the mode of cultivation or packing, it is only a question of time when China will be ousted from the field. The total export of tea from China was 242,000,000 pounds in the season of 1874-5, or four millions less than in the preceding season. The increase in the demand for tea in Great Britain has heretofore been supplied both China and India, but the returns for 1876 show 155,967,182 pounds of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom from China, but that 's 15,000,000 pounds less than in the preceding year; the imports from British India—28,126,854 pounds—shows an increase amounting to 2,842,000 pounds.—*London Times*.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED women have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to confer upon them and their sisters the right of suffrage.

Strength.

"That is the best rope in my store," said a dealer in cordage, pointing to a not very large rope which lay coiled up on the floor.

"In what way is it best?" I inquired.

"In strength," he replied.

A friend to whom was presently pointed to a much larger rope near by, saying that it must surely be much stronger, for the size was greater.

The man of rope then went into a description of the process of manufacture, and that different kinds of rope, from a minute line up to the largest hawser. His explanation was so clear, that we readily saw that a cable could be nearly as strong as to the amount of manilla it contained per fathom, as to the close union existing between the fibers, or, in other words, that a pound of manilla made into a loosely twisted rope, one foot long, would not be so strong as the same amount of material closely twisted; or, more properly, a loosely twisted rope, weighing a pound to the foot, would not be nearly so strong as a hard twisted rope of the same material and weight—and yet the loosely twisted, weak rope would look the largest of the two.

A familiar example of this is shown by the shoemaker, who untwists his hempen thread when he wishes to break it. This untwisting does not reduce the thread of single fiber, and yet it is so weakened that the thread, which before almost defied human brute force to break in naked hands, will now part with such ease, that it can hardly be called breaking, very few of them being strong enough to require quite exerting. Its strength depended more upon the close union of the fibers than upon their individual strength.

It is not unusual to find persons who, like the rope-dealer's friend, look upon size and strength as synonymous. This impression is much more general than some would suppose. We frequently hear people speaking of some unusually large man, saying, "Just look at him; I would not like to have him take hold of me." Or of a church, "It is a very strong church—over three hundred members." Corporations are judged in the same manner—the number and wealth of its members being taken as the standard of its strength; and yet the fallacy of this is apparent to any one who will take the trouble to examine the facts of the case. Great size does not always indicate corresponding strength. Even in physical contests the largest does not always prove the best man. That this is true of individuals, probably no one will dispute. Yet many who acknowledge this are unwilling to apply the same line of reasoning to societies, to whom it is certainly more applicable than to individuals. Probably many of these same false theories could readily be overthrown with the same ease that one does false theories could readily be overthrown with the same ease that one does false weights in packing, and the petty economies are not attempted which a Chinaman will employ at any cost. His beloved taxation also is heavy. In India the trade is free, and though hardly only with a light export tax. The Chinaman is not keeping his place in the race. Our Custom-House returns for 1876 show 155,967,182 pounds of tea imported into the United Kingdom from China, but that 's 15,000,000 pounds less than in the preceding year; the imports from British India—28,126,854 pounds—shows an increase amounting to 2,842,000 pounds.—*London Times*.

Learn a Trade.

There is one lesson which we hope the present time will so deeply engrave upon the minds of all parents that its impression will never be effaced. That is, the necessity of teaching boys some trade, and making them thoroughly conversant with it.

The flood of men who are wandering aimlessly about the streets of all great cities, seeking with weary feet employment which will provide for themselves and families even a meager support, contains surprisingly few mechanics, of men who have been trained up to any regular trade requiring skill and practice. It is made up mainly of men who in their youth were "smart" young men, who thought they knew too much to tie themselves down to the drudgery and unpleasantness of any shop. They would be "genteel" clerks, clothes from a clean shirt every day, and adopt some light, "genteel" employment, which they could follow without serious effects upon their clothes or hands.

These men have drifted around, clerking in a fifty-dollar store at a small salary, run a cigar stand, perhaps did some indifferently good book-keeping, copied papers, or done any and all of the thousand and one things involving no more special labor, brains or experience, which are possible in our complex system of trade. As long as times were flush they succeeded pretty well in satisfying their comparatively small wants and desires. But hard times came, running in different directions, with some few surprises by their attendant satellites. Thus our society is split into factions. And so completely is this "untwisting" sometimes done that societies composed of hundreds, or even of thousands, are often broken in two with as much ease as the shoemaker breaks his thread. Surely the strength of the family, society, association, community, State or Nation, depends upon the close unity existing between the individual members.—*Peste*.

An Hour in the Detroit Police Court.

"When I was in Mexico," said Bijah, looking out of the window, "I saw it rain just about this hard for fourteen consecutive days."

There was an awful silence for a minute, and then a vagrantish looking old man, who was stooped to go and scrape tooth-ache drops, spit on his hands and said:

"I also used to live in Mexico, and I remember that shower. That was nothing, however, to one you have probably forgotten. It began one Monday morning and continued right along for twenty-eight days. I was then living on a ranch with my wife and family, and for until it finally stood forty-eight feet deep all over my ranch."

Bijah looked at him with scorn and contempt, and sarcastically inquired:

"How did you escape?"

"I climbed a pole forty-nine feet high," was the quiet answer. "I got my feet wet, of course, but we managed to put up with some discomforts in the awful world."

The old janitor was so mad that he couldn't make a bet for the drinks on trial—no cure, no pay. He says he'll be a rather die of toothache than to patronize a man who would tell such a lie. The corrosponding editor seems to be of the same opinion, as he only smiled faintly at the story.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Mont Blanc.

George Hatfield and Wife occupy a woodline shanty in Potstown. They were seventy-dreaming when the woman awoke with a start and a groan, and informed her husband that it was raining, and that the wind had been chasing the party sofa in the back yard and left it out there. He got up. His anger got up, too. He got downstairs to mut the sofa smoking wet, and he hunted up the ax in the dark, and with nothing around him but an old bombazine to support him, and had up and laid up an article of furniture costing fifteen dollars. The wife came down, and it was time for the party to get under cover. She alarmed the neighborhood and raised the police.

"Did you want your husband punished?" asked the Court of the wife.

"I—I—that is——" she stammered.

"Because if you do, you will be disappointed. Do you think I'd get out of bed at midnight to fall over chairs, rub my nose against doors and haul a sofa in out of the wet? Never! I'd lying to that bed like a dog to a bone, and that sofa might float to Constantinople and back for all of me. I've been roused up to bring in clothes off the line, to chase cows out of the garden and to put down windows, but I didn't rouse worth a cent. You are the one to blame, Mrs. Hatfield. Your husband is discharged, and if you have to sit on the table instead of a sofa it's no one's fault but yours."

FATHERLY ADVICE.

A girl of twelve who was found romping the streets at a late hour was brought out to be taked to. His Honor kindly said:

"Child, it is not your fault that you are here. Your father was down town, your mother gadding around, and the house seemed lonely for you. I know scores of mothers who are setting just such examples for their daughters. Home is the last place to keep them. They neglect their children, neglect their homes and forsake their husbands for the purpose of gadding. They learn home as soon as they have swallowed a miserable breakfast, tramp the streets for hours, and go home to bring their evil with them and ill-feed. It is the same with girls. They gad to the library, to the stores, to the ferry-boats—anywhere to get away from home. Why, sir, how can I blame you, a child of my own, when I know of such church-members in this city whose daughters are in some two hours a day, and who are allowed to walk the streets until two o'clock in the morning? There are a thousand homes in this city made wretched for hard-working husbands by young fathers because wives and mothers prefer the streets to their own rooms. It won't be long before any three-line item about Hottentots, your nose will be poked into trashy novels, and I'll be thinking of puppets dressed in green and an Icelander panting for a bottle of camphor, place it near the mouths, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.—*Old Housekeeper, in Chicago Daily Commercial*.

—I once helped a man to drive some fat cattle to market, who, just before starting them, gave them all the salt they would eat, to make them dry; and just before he reached the scales he passed a brook where the cattle drank a good many pounds of water, for which he received pay, which was no better than stealing. He was always selling about others cheating. He never bought a pound of sugar but what he said, perhaps it was half sawdust—and everything else in the same way. —*Statement before a Kansas Farmers' Club*.

—At the very critical time of the starting of the fruit of plums, cherries, apricots and peaches, before which manure dressings will be found more beneficial far more so than heavy dressing of manure during the growing or autumn. For it is evident that the principal reason why stone fruit falls off at this time is because the plant cannot supply nourishment equal to the demand, and this liquid food be applied just in the condition and in the necessary proportions and times thus progressing require. Without this liquid manure, from the great evaporation at this time of the year, only a small amount of nutriment found by the soil by the slow progress of the feeders in search of it, therefore freely falls.—*Guide to Good Farming*.

Attention to the Exterior.

It is an old saying that "before a man starts out to borrow money he puts on a clean shirt," and there is principle and good in a majority of business affairs. If a man wishes to keep his credit good he must make some show for it, as few persons feel inclined to lend or help those who do not try to help themselves. With this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate, truthfully telling him that a man should be respectable if he would secure his good opinion. If a man dresses in rags and goes about with a look of misery and poverty, more for the purpose of his failure than one who neglects such simple matters.

How one doubts the effect of external appearance upon values in market or elsewhere, let him try sending butter to market in an old weather-beaten firkin, another low good the butter or cheese the vessel may be inside. If this does not suit, try some stained and dirty eggs, or half-plucked poultry. Producing a good article is one thing, but selling it to advantage is quite another, and the good salesman generally makes the best money of the two. This brings to mind a farmer who was driving his cattle to market for obtaining better prices than his neighbor whenever he has a colt, horse or cow for sale. In fact, he always gives a reason for purchasing stock from others and selling it again at an advance; and some of his friends declare that he is quite successful in shrewdness in making bargains. He is certainly shrewd, but it principally consists in the value of a good looking exterior. He says that a few minutes' work with a comb and brush will suit fit per cent. to the value of a horse or a cow in the eyes of ninety-nine buyers out of every hundred, and so do not think he ever sells a horse without grooming it. This is a principle is potent in any branch of trade, and in every grade of society; therefore, it be too important to be overlooked or passed unheeded.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Surgical Treatment of a Horse.

THREE weeks ago a gentleman of this city purchased a fine high-bred mare in Boston, and as she was being led to the depot in that city she became frightened and started at full speed, coming in contact first with a horse-car and next with a doctor's chaise, and fell with great violence upon the pavement, rolling over here league upon the top of the head which spilled out brad. A Prussian physician, who was in charge of the equine race, was consulted. Upon making careful examination of the wound he was satisfied that some foreign substance was keeping the wound open, and, in order to remove it, it was necessary to make a large incision in the brain. When it was found to be a part of the skull fractured and driven in upon the brain, the physician made a large hole in the top of the head, through which he succeeded in removing a splinter of bone, which was found to be about the size of a man's thumb. This was removed by a strong pair of dental forceps, and it was found necessary to cut away the superficial and callous tissue around the wound, which was then syringed out with carbolic acid, and after dressing it was sewed up. The animal made no resistance, but kept perfectly quiet, except a slight nod of the head when the chisel was struck. It appeared as if she thoroughly comprehended what was being done for her relief. She is now recovering.—*Providence Journal*.

A Brave Japanese Lady.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, a newspaper printed in Japan, has the following:

"On a certain day quite recently a lady of very respectable appearance attended the sentry at the ——— Department by walking unceremoniously into the portion where he was on guard. Such an unusual occurrence led him to arrest the footsteps of the fair one and inquire who she was and what was her business. The lady replied with well-bred gentleness: "I am the wife of Major ——. Since my husband married in the battlefield, I have received no tidings from him, but I have heard a rumor that he was killed while fighting against the enemy in Formosa. My anxiety led me to inquire from every one I met, but I thought could inform me whether the report was correct or not, but I have not heard anything trustworthy. Knowing that Gen. ——— would be able to tell me I have come hither. He will you kindly say to him that I am here without delay, bring a woman. The guard was more astonished than ever, and immediately complied with the lady's request. The General remarked that he was very sorry the lady had come, but it was of no use endeavoring to keep the bad news a secret any longer, and ordered the sadder confidence in her presence. After the customary formal ceremonies had been given and received by the bearer of bad intelligence to the lady. But it is quite true that Mr. ——— was killed in battle on ——— day." The lady, on hearing this, was for a moment overcome with emotion, and bent her head to the floor in silence. Soon she raised her cheeks. But she soon recovered her equanimity, and looking in the General's face, said: "Well, I married a soldier. I knew that possibly this might happen some day, and was therefore not altogether unprepared to receive the sad news. But when you told me I could not restrain my tears, for indeed he was a very kind husband to me." She then requested her sorrow at interrupting the General when he was so busy, and thanked him for according her such a favor. Having learned all he lady was then going away, but suddenly thinking of something, she returned to her seat and, addressing the General, said: "As I was so much excited by the news of my husband's death, I quite forgot to ask you an important question. Will you be so kind as to tell me how he met with his death?" Oh, yes," said Gen. ———, "he ——— fought most bravely on the battle-field, as may be recently concerned from his character. On the day when he was killed, and the last time he was seen leading his men to the charge a ball struck him on the right side of his chest and came out at his left shoulder, and he fell mortally wounded. However, on that day he behaved with so much courage and determination that the insurgents and Imperialists were equally astonished at his courage.' 'Oh! I run so very glad

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—To determine the percentage of cream in the milk of different cows, set some of each in glass tumblers. The thickness of the cream can be seen through the glass.

—Dental work lighter two feet or too close, as it breaks the grain and makes it salvy. But work thoroughly, so that the salt may be evenly distributed. So says Bliss.

—There is nothing more graceful for decorating doors, windows or pictures than the English ivy. A rather cool atmosphere and a moderate amount of water is all that the plant requires. Planted in common glazed pots, and trained on a brack, they may be trained in any way you desire.

—The Santa Rosa *Democrat* gives the following advice in burning stumps: Pile about them a lot of dry rubbish (there is nothing better than the ordinary manure), and after setting this on fire, cover with damp or wet manure. This is upon the plan of a coal kiln, and if one wants pay for his labor he can just cut the fire at the proper stage, and make a few bushels of charcoal. If not, he can let the whole thing burn to ashes. One who has tried this plan says it is a perfect success. It is worth a trial.

—Cold in the head can be cured at once, it taken care of at the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a pint of water; let it stand until it becomes tepid, snuff some up the nostrils two or three times during the day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with a few drops of camphor, place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.—*Old Housekeeper, in Chicago Daily Commercial*.

—I once helped a man to drive some fat cattle to market, who, just before starting them, gave them all the salt they would eat, to make them dry; and just before he reached the scales he passed a brook where the cattle drank a good many pounds of water, for which he received pay, which was no better than stealing. He was always telling about others cheating. He never bought a pound of sugar but what he said, perhaps it was half sawdust—and everything else in the same way. —*Statement before a Kansas Farmers' Club*.

—At the very critical time of the starting of the fruit of plums, cherries, apricots and peaches, before which manure dressings will be found more beneficial—far more so than heavy dressing of manure during the growing or autumn. For it is evident that the principal reason why stone fruit falls off at this time is because the plant cannot supply nourishment equal to the demand, and this liquid food be applied just in the condition and in the necessary proportions and times thus progressing require. Without this liquid manure, from the great evaporation at this time of the year, only a small amount of nutriment found by the soil by the slow progress of the feeders in search of it, therefore freely falls.—*Guide to Good Farming*.

—In the jungle oil factories in Malbe, last year, 518,500 barrels of fish produced 1,918,000 gallons of oil and 10,000 tons of scrap, valued at $216,500.

—OLE BOLLAR a day saved $\$\$\$$, in the course of an ordinary life time, amounts to 40 compound interest, to over $100,000.

Tremont House, Chicago.

The reason of the unprecedented success of this grand house this season, a notice of which is in elegant appointments, its unsurpassed cuisine, but in a great measure, due to the kind treatment he every invites patrons, and he makes it the most homelike hotel in Chicago.

Horse Hay Fork — Patent Intringements.

In the case of A. J. Nellis vs. The Ashland Hay Fork Manufacturing Company, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, a decree has been entered in favor of the patents, and an injunction issued against the defendants, enjoining them from making and selling Harris's Double Harpoon Horse Hay Fork. We notice from the Court records that its are over one hundred suits now pending for the infringement of these patents, against parties in the State of Ohio. Evidently the owners of the patents are determined to protect their rights.

Petty Frauds and Swindles.

Beware of Baking Powders which are put up short weights. A manufacturer who swindles, knowingly, in weight will not hesitate to sell adulterated baking powder. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has a world-wide reputation for purity, quality and giving full weight. It bears every test for superior excellence.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

DURAND'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of Rheumatism in the form of Gout or Sciatica, no matter how long standing. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5 by all druggists. Send for circular to HEIDENSTEIN & BENZLER, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

HOMES IN WESTERN TEXAS.—The unprecedented rush of immigration through the city of Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, during the spring year indicates that Southwestern Texas Handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlets, maps and circulars sent free to any address. Apply to H. SMITH, 506 Market St., St. Louis.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Rev. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest and health to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH for puddings, jellies, custards, etc., is considered a great favorite. It is highly recommended by physicians, for invalids and infants, as a nutritious food, very palatable and easy of digestion.

HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS for Fevers or Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE in my family for the last two years, and have found it an excellent remedy for the Dyspepsia, Constipation and Costiveness. I have also used it for Boils and Humors, and have found it a most perfect remedy. I have also given it to my children for Scrofula, and can say that it has done them more good than all the other remedies I have ever used

The Methodist camp ground establishment at Petoskey bids fair to become a popular summer resort. Many neat cottages are erected on the grounds. They have a boarding house 28x75 feet and two stories in hight. Several families are now packing to go there for the heated season. Its location on Little Traverse Bay was a "happy hit" by the Locating Committee.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "A cent and a half is now the rate per bushel on corn from Chicago to Buffalo, and it has sickened every Chicago vessel owner. It is said that with an up-cargo of coal at 60c, the round trip can be made to bring a margin, but none of the betting owners would wager any shekels to that effect. A few disgusted holders of vessel property predict a still further decline to 1c per bushel." Not much like the palmy days when 18 and 20 cents were asked and paid.

Dom Pedro of Brazil is now astonishing the London people with his ceaseless activity. No Yankee ever moved about and dodged in and out at livelier pace to see and make a note of whatever is to be seen. At home, Dom Pedro is said to be the most accessible of sovereigns. On a certain day in the week he receives at his palace in Rio anybody who chooses to come. His visitors await him in a long gallery, through which he walks at a given hour. Each explains his business, and the Emperor, who rapidly seizes the points of each recital, responds briefly in the language of the person who addresses him. He has a long memory, and he is never known to promise anything which he does not fulfill. It is related that when the Legislative Chambers wished to raise the amount of the Emperor's personal budget, Dom Pedro refused it, afraid of too heavily weighting upon the revenue of his country.

New Advertisements.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.
James L. Weeks, Complainant.
vs.
Catherine A. Weeks, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at Charlevoix in said county, on the Fifth day of July A. D. 1877.

In this suit it appearing from affidavit on file that the said defendant, Catherine A. Weeks, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the state of Illinois: on motion of J. Milo Eaton, Esq. solicitor for complainant ordered that the appearance of said defendant Catherine A. Weeks be entered herein within two months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a paper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be served personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

R HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge
J. Milo Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant.
11-6t.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. June, 29 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Barot against Lachlan McCulloch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7018, dated Sept. 7, 1875 upon the south-west ¼ of section 30, Township 34, North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of Aug. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
10:1 yr.

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and all descriptions Rough or Finished Lumber. Also Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done to order.

Our stock is the best in the upper peninsula, and we are prepared to meet the wants of the building community in quantity, quality and price. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick&.Co

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.
May 21, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.
Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY.
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

MARRIAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date April seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1876, made and executed by Ogeechebaum-bum of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the seventeenth (17th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock, M. in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 16, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, of principal and interest, the sum of fifty-four dollars, and fifty-eight cents, ($54.58) and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof;

Therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty seven (27) in Township thirty-four (34) North, of Range seven (7) west, containing eighty (80) acres, [or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including an attorney fee of thirty dollars, ($30) provided for in said mortgage] at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock p. m.
LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Mortgagees.
9:13t
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph H. Cramer against Eli Clement for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5958, dated Feb. 12, 1874, upon the N. W. ¼ of section 6, Township 35, North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., May 5, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred P. Beasley, against William M. Brewer for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4995, dated April 1st, 1876, upon the ne¼ section 34, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 7, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at the office by sylvester Dibler against Elbert Carpenter, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5125, dated Oct. 15, 1873, upon the se¼ Section 24, Township 34 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 30, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer, against James Mason for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6353, dated October 3, 1874, upon the N ½ of N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
7 PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., May 22, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Christine Willis against Hiram B. Hipp for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7124, dated October 7, 1875, upon the sej of Section 22, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., June 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by John F. Small Jr., against Robert H. Thorn, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7906, dated October 20, 1876, upon the north west ¼ of Section 26, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

1875. 1875

Fox, Rose & Buttars'

PETOSKEY

Headquarters to Buy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVSI
BOOTS and SHOES,
TIN and HARDWARE,
STOVES, SOVEPIPE
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
TRUNKS, Traveling Bags
FURNITUR Etc.

We aim to keep good goods and sell at low cast CASH PRICES. Strangers arriving in town soon find their way to our store; people living with us know how the themselves

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

Careful attention to Orders.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

ZELL'S
Popular Encyclopedia
—AND—
Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—In Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. BALCH, Gen'l Agent,
Hesperia, Mich
P. S.—Also supplies.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer
JENNIE SUTTON
CAPT. HENRY ADDISON, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for North Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST-QUALITY

As regards soil and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W½ of nw¼ of section 34.	80
S½ of se¼	27.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	34.
S. E. ¼ of	34.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E½ of se¼ of section 25.	
W. ½ of sw¼	79.
S.½ of se¼	20.
Lots 1, 2 and 3	52.
N.e ¼ of	22.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. ½ of se¼ of section 9.

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of nw¼ of section 16.	
S. ½ of sw¼ "	16.
W. ½ of se¼ "	16.

The last three descriptions, containing 208 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc., address

1-tf. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Socisl and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Hesperia, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug-ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which thousand myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD
and
SOFT
LUMBER
ALSO
Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
&c.
LUMBER SAWED
TO ORDER
BILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 12. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 17. 1877. Whole No., 427

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$6.00	$9.00
2 spaces	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
4 columns,	3.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
4 "	5.00	6.50	8.00	15.00	25.00	37.50
4 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. FERGUS, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Carriage-work, Horse-shoeing & Jobbing Parlor-work a specialty. Repairing of all kinds of machinery done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on Bridge street, Charlevoix, Mich.

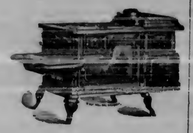
Russell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,
Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (19:1

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,
H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public. Will practice in general and collecting business. Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich 7:1y.

M. J. Stockman



DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
I. B. HARTINGORDEW, N. G.
Geo. W. CROUTER, Secty.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. H. URQUHART, Secty.

I. O. I.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 161 I. O. I. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
Geo. DAWSON, Secty.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice,

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

J. NICHOLLS has a fine assortment of farm wagons at the lumber yard.

MORRAY'S new store is rapidly approaching completion.

REGULAR communication of Charlevoix Lodge Tuesday evening, July 24.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Esq., of this place returned home from Cleveland, on Friday.

Fruit jars at Carpenters & Bartholomew's, both stone and glass.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Advices from Rev. J. Inwood, state that he has been spending a few weeks on the Continent.

CAPT WAY, of the schooner Smith has the Contract for furnishing stone for the cribs.

W. C. NEWMAN is doing a good business at his ice cream saloon. It is just the place to get a nice dish of ice cream.

THE propeller Fountain City on her last down trip, had 118 tons of pig lead consigned to Russia to kill Turks with.

J. H. PAGE and other officers of the G. R. & I. R. R. were passengers on the Van Raalte on Friday to Traverse City

Dinner bells at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THAT bucket of cherries sent us by L. M. Kanagy, Esq., of Banks, was appreciated.

Two daughters and two neices of Capt. Edwards, accompanied him here in the Blue Belle last trip, on a cruise of pleasure.

Plenty of nice fresh butter made on farm feed at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Boats at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

O. B. WEED, principal of Cheboygan Schools, who has been visiting his mother here the past two weeks, left here last week for Grand Rapids to visit friends.

GOOD FISHING.—Arthur W. Byrne, of Grand Rapids, recently caught 160 trout in eight hours, on the Jordan river. Can A. B. Turner beat this?

Plenty of oats, feed and pork at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE new schooner Fleetwing has received her lower sails, and expects to sail to-day with a cargo of bark.

MCLEOD is erecting a slaughter house on the south bank of the river below the Boyne place.

IT is universally conceded that the success of our fourth of July celebration was solely due to the perseverance of R. Miller, Esq. He is just the man for such enterprises.

DENTAL.—Dr. J. H. Morgan, of Grand Rapids, will be in Charlevoix the 23d, to remain two weeks. He will come prepared to do work in his line. Dr. Morgan is an experienced and scientific dentist.

AT the Fountain City House are registered daily parties from Indianapolis and Shelbyville, Ind. Hon. A. B. Turner, and his two sons, of Grand Rapids are also here in search of sport.

NAT. STICKNEY, Esq., the harbor Contractor, left here Friday on the Fountain City for Detroit. From thence he will go to Godrich, Ont. He will return on the same steamer, Friday next.

THE CHURCH.—The work on the new Church, which has been suspended for some time, has recommenced. The cabin-ney is now being built, and the masons are putting on the second coat of plaster. There is little doubt that the church will be completed and dedicated this summer.

THE HARBOR WORK.—Dredging still continues in the river. They have a Channel of about seventy-five feet wide and eleven feet deep as far up as the fish house, and one cut will be taken out that depth clear through to Round Lake. Only about 9,000 of the 20,000 yards to be dredged now been taken out, and there yet remains money enough to dredge the channel at the mouth to at least 100 feet. The cut through the river will take off the point at the bend to high water mark.

Plenty of feed at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

C. C. R.—At the semi-annual election of officers of Charlevoix Cornet Band, held last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected:

President.—E. Carpenter.
Leader and Musical Director, W. A. Smith.
Deputy Leader.—J. Steed.
Secretary.—M. J. Stockman.
Treasurer.—W. C. Newman.

The band now has fifteen members, is solidly organized, and has flattering prospects.

Flour corn and oats corn meal mess oats, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week, Scows Success, Nellie and Annie, Ahnapee, Moses Gage, I. M. Hill, Schooners Little Georgie, Evening Star.

Now in Port—Schooners Starke, Suprise, Emma, Radical, Scow Sea Star

The propeller Oswegatchie stopped, in this port Sunday.

THE INSPECTOR.—The progress of the work has confirmed the opinion already formed in our mind that the Engineer department struck just the right man in their selection for Inspector of our harbor work. Mr. Nettleton has carefully guarded the interests of the Government and the work, and the contractors may rest assured that they have an honest man to deal with. Mr. Nettleton has displayed good judgement in giving directions as to the manner of prosecuting the work.

Lemons at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Large stock of smoked shoulders and hams just received at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

GRAND LARCENEY.—In June last Geo. Walker moved from Canada to this county. From his goods,—which were landed here and transferred to Norwood dock—he missed a chest containing tools and other articles. Lately visiting the premises of Logrango Lamphear, of Norwood, he indentified a clothes line as being one of the missing articles. He thereupon swore out a search warrant searched the premises, and found ten articles which he asserts were in the chest. On the return of the warrant before Justice Clark, of this place, the court considered the evidence sufficiently strong to instruct the sheriff to keep the articles in his custody until further action. On Saturday Lamphear was arrested on a charge of grand larceny brought before Justice Miller, and gave bail for his appearance for examination to-morrow (Wednesday)

SUDDEN DEATH.—The schooner E. M. Stanton, of Kenosha, owned by W. H. Kearney, of this place, arrived here Tuesday morning. Her Captain, Peter Johnson, was taken sick on the passage from Milwaukee here, with diarrhoea and a billious attack, and not getting any better after reaching this port, he was yesterday taken to the residence of Chas. Johnson, one of the hotels being able to receive him. Dr. Hood was called in and did what he could to relieve his sufferings, but medical aid was of no avail, and he died at ten minutes past two o'clock this afternoon. Dr Calkins, of Fife Lake, was telegraphed for this morning, but as he could not reach here until evening, the order has been countermanded. Mr. Johnson leaves a wife and five children. Three sons were with him on the boat, and their grief at the loss of a dear father was a sad sight to witness, as they stood beside his dying bed. We did not learn as to whether his funeral would take place here or elsewhere.—*Petoskey Democrat.*

The following vivid account is taken from Col. Hoffman's reminiscences of two wars: "At the battle of Sedan Sheridan stood near Count Bismark. Toward its close he shut up his glass and said turning to Bismark said: 'The battle is won.' The Court replied that he should be glad to think so but saw no signs of it yet. In a minute or two the French gave way. Turning his glass toward Sedan, Sheridan observed: 'The Emperor is there.' Bismark answered that it could not be; that the Emperor was not such a fool as to place himself in that situation. Looking again, Sheridan said: 'He is there, anyhow.' He had drawn his conclusion from the immense staff he saw and the confusion reigning among them. Sheridan was right. The Emperor and staff were prisoners of war.

A foreign letter says that an old lady who took passage for Europe in one of the American Steamship Company's vessels in May, became so deathly sick all over when three days out that she was afraid she would die before reaching Liverpool; and sending for the captain, she endeavored to persuade him to turn, his ship arround and take her back home, and she wouldn't ask him to refund a cent of her passage money. The ungallant captain refused to turn back.

Newport has not always received Presidents as ceremoniously as she did Mr. Hayes the other day. When President Monroe first set foot there, a good old Quaker advanced, and with no ceremony whatever held out his hand with the greeting, "How does thee do, James? We are glad to see thee." And Mr. Monroe responded quite as simply.

A TRIP TO THE STRAITS.

A Historical Spot Visited—Also Mackinac and the Fort.

A favorable opportunity presenting itself on Thursday to make a short cruise of the Straits, we availed ourself of it, and right fortunate were we in being able to take passage in the favorite of the Lakes—the propeller Fountain City—At about 4 p. m. on that day we landed at

POINT ST. IGNACE,

which is the most southerly projection of the main land of the north shore, and is about six miles due east from Mackinac Island. The business aspect of the "point" is of a decidedly rum and molasses nature, but among the many saloons shine forth a few general stores which seem possessed of a lively business. On the north side of the small bay is the mammoth mill and outfitting business settlement of Hon. B. F. Stockbridge. The mill is supplied with logs from a considerable distance along the north shore, where they are hauled from their extensive pineries and skidded on the beach. From here to the mill they are towed in rafts by a large tug.

In 1676, the remains of Father Marquette, the French Jesuit Missionary, were brought from what is now known as Pere Marquette or Ludington, and deposited beneath the altar of his church at St. Ignace. Rude maps and drawings of the locality and church are now extant, showing that the sacred edifice was situated near the beach about midway in the bay, and it was here upon the farm of Mr. Patrick Murray, that the foundation ruins of the old church were lately discovered. On this spot we stood, where over two centuries ago the solemn high mass was intoned by the good priest, and the wild savages prostrated to the cross. Onduraste is the heart of the person who can stand here without a feeling of awe! Gazing upon these mementoes of the dim past, and following down the lapse of time to the present, what a volume of history crowds upon our bewildered mind! Two hundred and one years ago!

We were shown a ring bearing a crucifix, and other trinkets that were taken from the place. High esthetic dignitaries are now in correspondence with French Jesuits and it is expected that an excavation will be made the remains reinterred with imposing ceremonies and a lasting monument erected to the memory of the great and good traveler.

From a deep revery we were called back to the present age by the sonorous tones of the propeller's whistle, and we were soon steaming toward the not less historic island of

MACKINAC,

where we arrived just before the sunset gun upon the parapet of the fort boomed forth a salute to the retiring orb. There before have we "written up" Mackinac and about the historical antiquity of the island we will say nothing. The old fort is the principal object of interest to the visitor, and thither we hied. Within two years $40,000 has been expended in new quarters for the officers, new laundry, magazine, etc., and the appearance of the post has materially changed for the better. We had the honor of an hour's interview with the commanding officer Col. Hough, a brave and capable officer who has seen much service since the war in aiding the futile efforts of Uncle Sam to quell the troublesome Indians of the far west. Col Hough is a very polite and pleasant gentlemen and we very much enjoyed listening to his idess upon all the leading topics of the hour

Major Bush, the company Commander we were also fortunate in being able to interview, and although on duty in escorted us throughout the grounds, and through the quarters. For neatness, order and system, the company quarters at mackinac excel anything we ever saw of the kind. It is a marvel and it is well worth visiting. Capt. Bush is a courteous and affable gentleman, of whom we were proud to form an acquaintance. We formed the acquaintance of several non commissioned officers, who also showed us every courtesy in their power.

We met many old acquaintances among whom were Dr. Bailey, J. F. Cahoe, and H. Lachance. Mackinac is losing none of her formerly earned prestige as a famous watering place, and the advance skirmishers of the annual army of tourists have already reached the rock terraced Island of the Straits.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

According to Constantinople dispatches of the 27th, Mehemet Ali had advanced to the Moratscha River, in Montenegro, and had burned 1,500 houses, massacred, sparing only the churches and monasteries. On the march 5,000 Montenegrins were encountered, who were defeated after six hours' battle, with a loss of 1,500. The Turkish loss was 175.

The elections for Deputies in France have been postponed until the 14th of October.

The rumored conclusion of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia was denied in an Alexandria dispatch on the 27th.

The recent battle at Delibaba is acknowledged by correspondents with both armies to have been unusually severe. The Russians fell back with heavy loss, and the Turks had 600 killed and 3,000 wounded.

Austria is reported by Vienna journals to have 58,000 men on the frontier, in Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Banat and Transylvania.

According to Belgrade dispatches of the 27th, the general feeling seemed to be that Servia should go to the assistance of Montenegro, whose condition was believed to be desperate.

Accounts to late Erzeroum advices, both the Russian and Turkish Armies operating in Asia Minor had been greatly reinforced and placed in condition for immediate offensive operations.

A Russian official dispatch, published in the London papers on the morning of the 30th, states that Gen. Todtleben recently attacked the Russian right wing and was repulsed with great loss, after a battle lasting eight hours. The Russian loss was 150 killed and wounded.

The Turks evacuated Tchernavoda and Medjidi, in the Dobrudscha, on the 27th. The Russian cavalry had scattered all over the interior, slowly followed by the infantry. Vigorous cannonading prevailed all along the Danube. The bombardment of Rustchuk continued. At Giurgevo, 130 Russians had been killed, among others a Russian General. One Turkish battery had been silenced at Widdin, and at Rahova, below that point, the Turks were about to abandon the line of the Danube and concentrate on the Balkans, their second line of defense.

At Mulheim, Germany, a potato field, on which the Colorado beetle appeared, has been covered with petroleum and tar-tow and burned, the Government indemnifying the owner.

The Russian Commissariat was telegraphed, on the 26th ult., to hurry up supplies for the forces south of the Danube, as the country was entirely destitute and famine impended. About 100,000 men had passed over at Simultza up to the afternoon of the 26th ult.

Vienna telegrams of the 1st say it was reported that the Russians had been compelled by a succession of disasters to raise the siege of Kars. It was reported that they lost not less than 6,000 men at Telemdjari, and had been forced to withdraw upon Russian territory to recuperate.

On the 1st, the Porte published the following official telegram: "The Russians, defying the rights of humanity, and without any military necessity, have committed devastation of the flourishing Town of Rustchuk, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. They spared neither mosques, churches, hospitals, nor public buildings. We hereby make known their act to the justice and humanity of Europe."

Constantinople dispatches of the 30th ult. report heavy fighting near Sistova. The Turks were hastily forwarding reinforcements and were inflicting considerable damage.

Shumla telegrams of the 30th ult. report the defeat of a Russian force advancing behind, at Hirlova. It was also reported that the Town of Nikopolis had been evacuated by the Turkish monitors stationed there and abandoned.

According to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 30th ult., the Czar's proclamation, on entering Bulgaria, was regarded there as the signal for a Bulgarian insurrection. The announcement had been made by the Czar that the Turks had retreated, and that all of Bulgaria except the quadrilateral composed of Rustchuk, Shoistle, Shumla and Varna, might be considered in the hands of the Russians.

A Turkish monitor sank a Russian steamer embarking troops and ammunition, near Widin, on the 30th ult.

DOMESTIC.

A Hartford (Conn.) dispatch of the 26th says the special examination for the examination of the life insurance companies, appointed by the last Legislature, having examined a large part of the assets of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, had certified to Commissioner Stedman that there was an actual deficit in the assets of the company of over $2,220,000; and also that there were questionable assets amounting to over $1,735,000. It was believed, however, that the policy-holders, under present circumstances, ought not to sacrifice their policies.

John Welch, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, of Philadelphia, has paid over to the United States Treasury the balance of the $1,500,000 advanced to aid the Centennial Exposition, $20,000 being allowed the Board for amount advanced by them to pay the salaries of special customs officers in the early days of the exhibition.

Advices received in San Francisco, on the 28th, were to the effect that Gen. Howard, with a force of about 500 regulars and volunteers, was moving forward to engage the Indians under Chief Joseph, who were encamped at the mouth of White Bird Creek, on the Salmon River, in Idaho, and whose strength was variously estimated at from 100 to 400 warriors.

The printers in the New York *Tribune* office struck on the 29th, the managers having asked a reduction in rates from forty-six to forty cents per 1,000 ems, and having refused to confer with the Typographical Union on more or two points. Now men were instantly put to work, and the *Tribune* claimed that it could get along without taking back any of the strikers.

On the 28th ult., near Plymouth, Mass., the steamer Lady of the Lake exploded her boilers, and eighteen persons were scalded—six fatally.

Several years ago Mrs. Sarah M. Vicfor was convicted in the Courts of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, of murder in the first degree, having poisoned her brother, and was sentenced to be hanged. Sentence was commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. Since that time Mrs. Victor has been confined in the Ohio Penitentiary. Growing weary of life under such circumstances, in January, 1876, she made application to the Courts in Columbus to have the original sentence carried out, on the ground that she had not consented to commutation. After hearing the matter under advisement for eighteen months, Judge Bingham, on the 28th ult., gave an opinion that Mrs. Victor is, in law, an escaped prisoner after conviction, and issued an order to the Sheriff for her delivery to the authorities of Cuyahoga County to await action by the Court of said county. An application was then made to the Supreme Court for leave to file a petition in error, which was granted, and a stay of execution of Judge Bingham's decision was ordered until the case could be heard finally.

The following is the official statement of the United States currency outstanding on the late Old demand notes, $6,386,260; legal-tender notes, $340,764,322; notes of 1863, $96,26, compound interest notes, $300,360; fractional currency, $30,408,137 84; total, $850,627,979.84. The total amount of silver coin issued to same date was $68,121,887, of which $11,381,538 was issued on account of currency obligations, and $21,140,081 in redemption of fractional currency.

The coinage reports from all the mints in the United States, except that at Carson City, Nev., state that the aggregate coinage for the fiscal year is $71,650,050, showing an increase over that of the last fiscal year of $14,000,000.

Severe tornadoes occurred in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, on the 1st, causing great destruction to life and property. The Little Town of Reddoun, near Cedarville, Pa., was almost entirely destroyed—twenty families were made homeless in a few minutes, their dwellings being razed to the ground. One woman was instantly killed, and five other persons were injured, two fatally.

The celebrated trotting mare Lady Thorne died at Trenton, N. J., on the 1st.

PERSONAL.

President Hayes and party were in Providence, R. I., on the 28th, where they met with a cordial and enthusiastic reception.

Forty six Jewish firms in Cincinnati have signed a pledge that, in view of the discrimination made against Israelites by Judge Hilton, of New York, in excluding them as guests from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, they will henceforth entertain no such men whatever with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of which Judge Hilton is the acknowledged head.

President Hayes and wife, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, arrived in Boston on the 30 h. At different points along the route from Washington the party was met by large crowds of citizens, and the President was everywhere received with enthusiasm and returned thanks in brief remarks. The Attorney-General, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior, who were of the party, shared in the honors, and were also called upon for brief speeches. On their arrival at Boston they found the city profusely decorated for the occasion. They were met at the depot by Gov Rice and other distinguished citizens, and were escorted to the Hotel Brunswick by the military and a large concourse of citizens. The scene along the route was a grand and imposing one, a perfect ovation attending the distinguished guests at all points along the line of march. In the afternoon a reception was given at Faneuil Hall, and in the evening a private banquet was given by Gov. Rice to the President in private parlors at the hotel, after which a concert in compliment to President Hayes was given by the Apollo Club.

The American Tract Society, at it meeting in Boston on the 29th ult., elected the following officers: President, William C. Chapin, Vice Presidents, John G. Tappan, Gen. Erastus Rikereler, Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Tilman. The Treasurer, in his report, says the receipts of the Society for the past year from legacies, donations and royalties, has been greater than any previous year.

President Hayes has appointed Gen. William G. Lodue, of Minnesota, Commissioner of Agriculture.

L. Cass Carpenter, an United States Revenue Collector, at Charleston, S. C., was arrested, on the 28th, and held to bail upon the charge of "raising" State revenue warrants.

President Hayes and family returned to Washington on the 30th ult. from their New England trip. They will spend the heated term at the Soldiers' Home.

On the night of the 28th, at Cadillac, Edward Green slashed himself to the abd men three times with a large knife, inflicting very serious and probably fatal wounds. He was stopped by parties in an adjoining room before he could inflict anything himself. For some time he has been desperately in love with his landlady, whom he boarded with seven years. She rejected his advances, which caused the attempt on his life. He declares he will repeat it the first opportunity if she still refuses to marry him.

The annual reunion of the County Superintendents of the Poor, compiled by the Secretary of State, show the number of paupers in Poor-houses in the State in 1876 to have been 5,185. Of this number there were 2,075 Americans.

The Pioneer Furnace, owned by the Iron Cliffs Company, at Negaunee, was burned early on the morning of the 28th. Loss, $40,000.

Otto Leoschner, the defaulting bank teller, at East Saginaw, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction and pay a fine of $800, or, in lieu thereof, to eight ten months additional imprisonment.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has arranged to hold the State Teachers' Institute, provided for by the new Institute law, at Lansing, commencing Aug. 20, and continuing five days. The Hon John Hancock, Superintendent of Schools, Dayton, Ohio; President E. E. Hewett, of Normal University, Normal, Ill.; Prof. Robert Graham, Director of the M del School of the Oshkosh, Wis., Normal, and Prof. Jonathan Piper, of Chicago, Ill., have engaged to give instruction in the Institute. These men are among the foremost in the West in Institute work, and a profitable meeting may be anticipated.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury June 16, was $626,106.39; receipts during the week ending June 23 were $24,066.05; payments during the same were $47,518.82; balance in Treasury June 23, 1877, $603,599.43; increase for the week, $6,483.23.

Prof. Owen, of Saginaw, will enter upon his duties as Superintendent of schools, to which position he has been elected, next fall.

Little Nellie Lamb, of Muskegon, while playing with sawdust, swallowed a small piece of wood, choking her to death, the surgeon being unable to extract the piece.

Senator Ferry, of Grand Haven, is slowly recovering, but his brother, Mr. E. P. Ferry, has had some return of the symptoms with which he was afflicted a few months since, and which have unfitted him for attending to business. Both the gentlemen being afflicted at the same time is a serious embarrassment, as their business connections are very extensive

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, - - 1877

Calling of a King.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—Dear Sir: From a little item of news that has lately arrived from Charlevoix it seems that some one from a distance—perhaps Mr. Henry A. Clisaney of Detroit, who we have been told some time ago, was about to write up a history of the Beaver Island Mormons—wishes to know whether James J. Strang the leader of the mormons there, claimed to be a king. As there is some misunderstanding about it seemingly, we shall give to all your readers what we know about it,—not by hearsay, but from the documents and records left us by the pen of Mr. Strang himself; which so far as making that claim is concerned, should be the end of controversy on the subject.

First, then, Mr. Strang did claim to be a king only to the Mormon people and upon the same principles, and the same only upon which Moses, Melchizedec, Elijah, Elisha, Noah, Enoch, Peter, Joseph Smith, and all the great and leading prophets of God claimed that office since the world began; namely by an appointment by revelation, and an ordination under the hands of Angels and as none of those persons ever proposed in any way to be King, only to those who after a proper investigation of his claims and character chose to receive him as such, so it was with Mr. Strang. By virtue of this ordination, he claimed to hold "the conjoint, kingly, prophetic and apostolic office" held by all the above mentioned personages, so that if anyone understands, or knows just what the characters, claims, and prerogatives, of those persons, and how they came in possesion of them, he knows just what Mr. Strang claimed to be, and the ground upon which he claimed it.

Mr. Strang claims that he received this ordination under the hands of the heavenly messenger, at the very moment in which Joseph Smith was taken away or assassinated by the mob, in Carthage jail, Illinois. At this time Mr. Strang was in Burlington Wisconsin; and from the church records we take the following:

1st. On the twenty-seventh day of June, 1844, at 5:30 p. m. James J. Strang was in the Spirit, and the angel of God came unto him, saying:

2d. "Fear God, and be strengthened and obey him, for great is the work which he hath required at thy hand. Go on in the hope and strength and falter not, and he will sustain thee, and thou shalt triumph, for the voice of the Lord, by the mouth Joseph will be fulfil.

3d. "And the angel of the Lord stretched forth his hand unto him, and touched his head, and put oil upon him and said, 'Grace is poured upon thy lips and God blesseth thee with the greatness of the everlasting priesthood. He putteth might, and glory, and majesty upon thee, and in meekness and truth and righteousness will he prosper thee.'

Paragraph 5 in the quotation from the book of the Law must not be understood as translated from ancient records but as part of a revelation to Mr. Strang to the church and incorporated into the chapter entitled the "Calling of a King."

And in the "Book of the Law," which Mr. Strang translated as he claims from ancient records, had among the forefathers of the present aborigines of this continent, descended from the house of Isreal, we have the following under the head of the "Calling of a King."

4. Moses was king in Israel; but the people kept not the law of God, and rebelling set up a false God and worshipped it. When God would make them kings to rule the earth, they despised his majesty and went after other gods. Men have everywhere rebelled against God; nevertheless the earth is his and the fullness thereof. The dominion it belongeth to him, and he conferreth it upon whomsoever he will.

6. He hath chosen his servant James to be king; he hath made him his apostle to all nations; he hath established him a prophet above the kings of the earth, and appointed him king in Zion, by his own voice did he call him, and he sent his angels unto him to ordain him." (Book of the Law, page 168 and 169.)

As Mr. Strang claimed to be Joseph Smith's successor, the above as an item of history would hardly be complete without a brief notice of a few of the revelations given through him in which provision was made for a successor.

"I have sent forth the fulness of my gospel by the hand of my servant Joseph Smith, and in weakness have I blessed him, and I have given unto him the keys of the mysteries of those things which have been sealed, even things which were from the foundation of the world, and the things which shall come from this time, until the time of my coming, if he abide in me, and if not another will I put in his stead." (Doc. and Cov. Sec. 34 Par. 4, given Dec. 1830.)

"But verily, verily I say unto you that none else shall be appointed unto this gift" (the gift possessed by a prophet, see revelation and translation to the church) "except it be through him" (Joseph Smith) "for if it be taken from him he shall not have power except to appoint another in his stead." (Doc. & Cov. Sec. 43, 2. given Feb. 1831.)

"For I have given unto him the keys of the mysteries and revelations which are sealed until I shall appoint unto them" (the church) "another in his stead." (Doc & Cov. Sec. 27-2. Sep. 1830.)

"The President of the Church, is also the President of the Council, is appointed by revelation." (Doc. & Cor. Sec. 99. —6 Feb. 17, 1834.)

"And this ye shall know assuredly, that there is none other appointed unto you" (the Church) "to receive commandments and revelations until he be taken, if he abide in me." (Doc. &, Cov. Sec. 43:—1. given Feb. 1831.)

The above extract taken from the revelations of Joseph Smith dating from 1830 to 1834, are among the plainest things in the English language; and show very clearly, 1st, that he was to have a successor. 2d. That, that successor must be appointed by revelation from God. 3d. That this appointment or revelation is to be made through Joseph Smith only, and 4th, that, none would be appointed to act as a revelator to the Church, until Joseph was taken away.

Mr. Strong being the only one who could produce such an appointment in the handwriting of Joseph smith which he says, he "carried and exhibited in thirteen states, constantly challenging and inviting investigation," as to its contents and genuiness, and though Bigham Young, and a few of his co-laborers, have taken every pains to make it appear a forgery and Mr. Strang an imposter, and (from what Mr. Strang says in his "Prophetic Controversy,") actually put men on his track to destroy him; no letter ever received by man is surrounded by more overwhelming evidences of genuiness than this. I cannot here introduce this evidence, but would willingly do so, if an opportunity were given. I will only add that while Mr. Strang teachings has been constantly in harmony with his claims, and with the revelations and teachings of his predecessor Joseph Smith, Brigham Young on the other hand has been as far removed from these things, as the East is from the West, or light from darkness. In 1844, after the assassination of Joseph Smith, when the enquiry, "who has Joseph left to succeed him," was upon every mormons lips, nearly, Brigham Young in a proclamation at that time to silence all enquiry upon that subject, says "Let no man presume for a moment that his (Joseph's) place will be filled by another," &c.

And again, "you are now without a prophet present with you in the flesh to guide you, but you are not without Apostles, Secretties and Elders" &c. (See Times and Seasons Vol. 5 page 628.)

I can give here but barely the headings on turning points of Brigimite teachings upon the successorship of the prophet Joseph Smith; suffice it to say that from 1844 to the present time, the teachings which the Salt Lake Mormons have had from him upon this, and many other points in relation to it, are a mere series of blunders, contriadictions and falsehoods.

The evidences of general thrift, progress, industry, and temperance, every where observed in Salt Lake City and neighboring towns so much noticed and commented upon by ladies and gentlemen passing through there, are not as many have supposed, due to the sagacity shrewdness, and ability of Brigham Young as a leader, but very much rather to the teachings of Joseph Smith which Brigham, and all the Nawvoo Mormons brought with them into that territory; without which neither he nor any of his associates ever would have had any character or standing as leading men. Exhibit of these things Brigham Young is a mere blunderbuss. Neither would Mr. Strang ever had any name as a leading man, notwithstanding his natural talents were of a high order.

I have committed so much to paper, not for those who "know nothing about these things, and care less," but for men of a very different stamp and turn who may wish to commit these facts to history, or place them in a comprehensive form before a reading and thoughtful public.

I have undertaken to do so, because I feel that I am in possession of facts, and documents in relation to these things, that are in the hands of but few, and that if I should remain silent the future would reprove me for so doing. I do so the more gladly, because I am satisfied that whether I live or die, sink or swim, this great question will not die out among latterday Saints, and that the sequel will bring to them and many others a glorious future.

Respectfully and Sincerely,
WINSFIELD WATSON.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. Chouten and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspepsics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Chouten, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottle 10 cents.

FLINT
GOLD and SILVER
ELECTRO
PLATING WORKS,
FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc. goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent in will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will put charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor.
Flint, Mich, Jan 1, 1876

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,
Late John Stephens & Co.'
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.
And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.
9(3) (6, 1-3.)

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer
JENNIE SUTTON
Capt. HENRY ALDRICH, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary
To Enumerate Articles;
WE SELL
What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever So Numerous

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES
Bargains in the best
Farming Land
THESE LANDS FOR INSPECTION FOR 1876 and 1877
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by
WATER AND RAIL.
And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.
The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.
Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.
50,000 Acres
In Charlevoix County.
For sale at from $3 to $8 per acre, according to location and quality.
Send for our illustrated pamphlet.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.
News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or low priced grades of ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
181 & 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Park Row Street, New York.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes, and also included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
1169 Charlevoix, Mich.

J. E. Greilick & Co.,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
Sash & Doors,
BLIND, MOULDING & BRACKE
STORE FRONTS
Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts
A assortment of glazed and aged sash, all sizes of doors
SEASONED
Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for
Special bills. Orders
[illegible]

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy
Which Eradicates
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINA TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *Placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, as a DEODORIZER, DISINFECTANT, and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths*. Therewith is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS

Dr. Schliemann.

At a banquet given by the Salters' Company on Monday, Dr. Schliemann, in replying to the toast of "The Visitors," gave the following details of his autobiography, showing how he was led to regard Homeric archæology as his vocation:

"The first impressions which a child receives remain for life, and I feel bold to say that the pick-ax and shovel used in the excavation of Troy and Mycenæ were both forged and sharpened in the poor little village in which I was born and educated. In that little village there was an ancient castle—a ruin of the Middle Ages, with mysterious passages in the walls, and an underground passage which was said to lead beneath a lake. There was, beside, in the graveyard, a huge row of flat stones, said to mark the tomb of a malefactor. The sexton and sacristan of the village declared that for centuries past the foot of the malefactor had grown out of the tomb, and that they had themselves cut it off with their knives, and had used it for cutting down pears from the pear-trees. There was, beside, a hill, surrounded by a fable and tradition and that the hill contained a golden cradle. I remember I have often insisted my father to make excavations in the hill to take out the golden cradle. Behind our garden was a small pond, said to contain a silver vessel. My father, though he did not know Greek, was a great enthusiast about Homer, and daily recited to us some verses from the translation by Voss. He thus inspired me with great enthusiasm for the exploits of Achilles, and Hector, and Patroclus, but to my great regret I heard from my father there existed no vestige of ancient Troy. When I was seven years old he gave me as a Christmas present the "Universal History," with a picture representing burning Troy, with its huge walls and great gate, from which Æneas hurries out carrying his father Anchises on his back, and leading his son Ascanius by the hand. After I got that history I no longer believed my father's statement that Troy had disappeared. I said, 'Here are the great walls; Troy must know better than you.' He tried to persuade me that it was only a fantastical picture; but I firmly believed that Troy still existed, and that it was only covered by the dust of ages. Thanks to Heaven, that belief has never forsaken me in the vicissitudes of my life. My enthusiasm for Troy was so great that, when I was ten years old I wrote as a Christmas gift to my father, in bad Latin, the history of the Trojan war. When thirteen years old, unfortunately, or fortunately, my family fell into great distress, and my father, instead being able to pay for my schooling, put me in a grocer's shop to sell half-penny or pennyworths of berries and butter. There I remained for five and a half years, but I did not lose my enthusiasm. I shall always remember that in 1837 a journeyman miller came into our shop, half intoxicated, and recited about a hundred verses from the 'Iliad,' which were in a Prussian dialect passing, who had sent him to school to make a scholar of him; he was ready for the University, but, because he once came drunk to school he was sent away, and his father to punish him put him as apprentice to a miller. That sonorous language made a profound impression upon me, and I wept bitter tears over my miserable fate that I, who in my early childhood had dreamed such extraordinary things, should be obliged to sell berries and butter by half penny worths. There appeared no chance of getting out of it, at last, after five and a half years, I escaped from the shop, and since then, in general, fortune has smiled upon me. The simple reason why dear wife I have been able to realize the dreams of my early childhood, and to reap the fruit of the seed which was sown in my soul in the poor little village with the old castle, and the hill with the golden cradle, and the tomb in the churchyard from which the pear grew every year. I thank you heartily for listening to me."—*London Times.*

The Russian Advance.

The crossing of the Danube by the Russian troops deserves to be recognized as one of the greatest achievements in modern warfare. By many military authorities the Danube River has been regarded as one of the first natural fortifications in the world; by some, its passage in the face of a well-fed army has been considered impossible. Not without considerable delay and vast sacrifice of life and treasure has the triumph been accomplished. But all these were to have been expected, and the Russians are to be accorded the honor of having successfully accomplished a most dangerous and difficult military feat. The almost simultaneous and successful crossings at Widin, Simnitza, Sistova, and other points have seemed to the Czar and his commanders a sure footing on Bulgarian soil, and a fair field to fight their way through the formidable barrier of the Balkan Mountains, past the important fortress of Shumla, and so onward to the gates of the Celestial City.

The importance of the occupation of Sistova and Widin in a strategic point of view cannot be overestimated, and the Russians now command the whole northeastern portion of the Danube. Such a success as this must not, however, be regarded as by any means a certain forecast of a speedy advance. The loose and careless manner in which the Turkish troops received their assailants may be accounted for in two ways—the commanding officers may have been surprised, which in regard to a wretchedly foolish, for a true soldier would rather be beaten than surprised, and the Turk is no carpet-knight; or it may be their policy to permit the crossing, reserving their grand stand for the mountains, with which they are familiar. Again it is hinted at by our London correspondent that the Porte intends to make a faint attempt at defense, thereby encouraging the Russians to advance on Constantinople in the fervent hope that England, growing alarmed at the unimpeded advance of the Czar, may oppose her cause, and attempt to turn the scales at the very moment of Ottoman victory. Should the Turkish fleet prove more powerful than we have believed to suppose, and be prepared to meet and even to drive the enemy back, the Russians, leaving the Danube in their rear, have, to a certain extent, very materially widened their line of retreat.

The country lying between the river and the ultimate point of attack, as may be seen by a glance at the map, is strongly guarded both by mountain pass and fortification. The Russians will, of course, lose no time in following up the advantage they have gained, and we may now expect to hear war news of a very much more exciting character than that to which we have grown accustomed during the past month. The grand, decisive battle of the war cannot be far off.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 30.*

An Old Story.

Some months ago Frank Whittemore, an artist, courted a New York heiress by the name of Alice Carter. Her parents opposed the match and the twain eloped, were married and took up their residence in the vicinity of the metropolis. A few days ago she became a mother, her father relented and sent her a check for $1,000, which she indorsed and the wife's signature, got the money, abandoned her and the child and fled to Europe.

This is a striking illustration of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure. This pair young woman has now leisure to her sorrow that whether pursuing a knave or an honest man she lost her head for nothing swain than she ought, and that if she had followed the adage she would not to-day be in sadness.

The last act in this play of marriage was the most ingloirious. The father, learning of her desertion, threw open his door and shut out the fatted calf. She made up her mind to return, hit a Dr. Tabson, who had attended her, had an attachment issued against her property for the amount owing to him. They were seized on a truck-car at the Hoboken ferry, and conveyed to a station-house, where Mrs. Whittemore, accompanied by her father, appeared, and he paid the bill.

Nothing could be more sadly pursuant than this denouement; but it is safe to affirm that its lesson will be lost upon those whom it should serve. The young woman will continue to think of the artist, the silken ladder, the moonlight and the song of love. The nice young man will continue to appear when her parents are away, and will be regarded splendid, and especially her willing as a knight of the enemy. 9,000 or 10,000 men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, and their camp material, and baggage. But what was his astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. Macfahan, ... first met him on the banks of the Ulxus, relates his exploit to some how much method there is in this dare devil's madness.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

—In Chesterfield County, Va., there lives a pair of eccentric twins whom a local newspaper describes as follows: "Messrs. James and John Martin are twins, and have lived in the Skirmpartor neighborhood for these threescore years and ten. They are bachelors. One cannot be distinguished from the other in appearance, and it is said by those who know them that they are very eccentric. When brother James asks a man a question brother John repeats it, and when brother John takes a swallow of old rye brother James takes one too. They are honest and well-meaning, but plain and frugal in their habits. They came recently to Manchester in a wagon of old-fashioned build. It is the first time they have been seen two miles away from their home for ten years."

A Russian Bare-Devil.

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure, a clear blue eye, a large, prominent, well-shaped nose, and a face passing enough for a General Lafayette. It is Skobeleff, the youngest General in the Russian army, the conqueror of Khokand. He has the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a madman who would fling away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of 800 men, with 400 Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before a superior force of the enemy. Gen Trotsky decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Col. Skobeleff, then his Chief of Staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead the attacking column himself, and to take only 150 Cossacks. Skobeleff, having reconnoitered the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped in a semi-circle, and that the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the maneuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack; he fired his pistol and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, ... rode headlong into the enemy's camp of 9,000 or 10,000 men, shouting and yelling like fiends, and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shrieks and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobeleff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of the enemy, 9,000 or 10,000 men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, and their camp material, and baggage. But what was his astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. Macfahan, ... first met him on the banks of the Ulxus, relates his exploit to some how much method there is in this dare devil's madness.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

The Star Spangled Banner.

The Stars and Stripes have their centennial to-day, and it deserves notice perhaps as much as that of a battle, or a town settlement, or a meeting-house raising. At the beginning of the Revolution each of the Colonies here its own flag. Massachusetts her pine tree, and South Carolina —not her palmetto, which came afterward, but her crescent in a field of blue. The flag of Massachusetts waved over Bunker Hill, according to Trumbull's picture, which is better authority than any modern pamphlet. The following July Gen. Putnam hoisted the new red flag of Connecticut, with the State motto on one side and "An Appeal to Heaven" on the other, over headquarters on Prospect Hill. The pine tree on a field of white, with the last mentioned words on it, was suggested by Col. Read, Gen. Washington's secretary, for adoption by the army, and Washington very likely approved the notion, which was certainly better than that of the rattlesnake, which adorned the rattle and the same period. The merits of the rattlesnake were urged for the National coat-of-arms; it was exclusively American, totally wise and vigilant, never attacking first, and never surrendering after attack, and its rattles, while distant, were united, and increased in number. We don't know that the character of our people is nearly so good as the snake's, but he is a dead more picturesque. This, however, is aside from the flag.

The first flag thrown out by authority of Congress was not a National one, for it joined the union of the Thirteen States the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field, to thirteen stripes, alternately red and white. This was at the first meeting of the committee which devised this flag, or rather borrowed it—for one nearly identical was used by the East India Company. This flag was raised in the camp at Cambridge, January 2, 1776, not in March Washington entered it and went with its folds. It floated above the Virginia Convention which declared the colonies free and independent States, it won the first salute for the young Nation from the Governor of one of the Dutch West India; and it is a question whether Princeton and Trenton were fought with it or with the new Stars and Stripes. The latter was ordered by Congress at the Philadelphia, and became her willing ... with his tender story. The experience of father and mother will frown upon his suit, and recommend their favorite, some unromantic plodder of an assured future, from whom the daughter will turn away. She will not listen to the plain speech of the parental choice, but will hang by the hour on the sweet words of her Almanzor, and will not believe that the stars and stripes are to be hers without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of 800 men, with 400 Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before a superior force of the enemy. Gen Trotsky decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Col. Skobeleff, then his Chief of Staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead the attacking column himself, and to take only 150 Cossacks. Skobeleff, having reconnoitered the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped in a semi-circle, and that the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the maneuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack; he fired his pistol and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, ... rode headlong into the enemy's camp of 9,000 or 10,000 men, shouting and yelling like fiends, and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shrieks and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobeleff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of the enemy, 9,000 or 10,000 men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, and their camp material, and baggage. But what was his astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. Macfahan, ... first met him on the banks of the Ulxus, relates his exploit to some how much method there is in this dare devil's madness.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

The Mark Detroiter.

There are some meek-faced and tender-hearted men in this City of Detroit. There is one in particular who owns a house and lot in the eastern part of the city. Another citizen, whose face doesn't betray meekness, owns a second lot next to him, and a few days ago he wanted to buy the meek-faced man out and build a factory covering both lots. The figures were too high, and he went away feeling mad and revengeful. Coming across a shoeman who wanted to set up his trade and exhibit a wild man and other interesting specimens of life and death, he gave him the use of the vacant lot. It was stipulated that a hand-organ should be kept going, bells rung now and then, and if the wild man uttered wild yells occasionally so much the better. When the meek-faced citizen saw the tent put up a few days later he crossed his face, and he made for a printing office. About the time the showman was ready to open doors to the curious public the meek-faced citizen was ready with his signs and sackhammer.

"Gentlemen, walk in and see the great Kickapoo kangaroo from Kalamazoo!" said the showman.

"Gentlemen, walk in!" and up went a sign on the fence reading, "Look out for bull, pen!" A second and a third followed, and the meek-faced man was putting up the fourth when the showman closed a bargain with a truck to move his shows to the vacant lot. He went over fifteen minutes later, and the meek-faced citizen sat on his door-step and mused:

"He who wants to sell out let him sell, and I wouldn't much sheal the ore!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Beware of the Fatal Benzine.

EARLY yesterday morning a singular accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Charles H. Shoemaker, No. 1902 Swain street. Mr. Shoemaker was preparing to leave the city for the summer with his family, and to protect his carpets and upholstered furniture from moths, he sprinkled benzine over it. Then he went up stairs and while there the gas generated by the benzine exploded. Mrs. Shoemaker and Miss Hall, who were in the room at the time, were badly burned. They jumped out of the back window, Miss Hall going to the yard in the rear, and Mrs. Shoemaker to a neighbor's house opposite. Every stitch of Miss Hall's clothing was burned and her flesh scorched in a crisp, and at last accounts she was at the died from the effects of her injuries. Mrs. Shoemaker's burning clothing was smothered by Mr. Hall. Her flesh also was badly burned. During last night her agony was intense, and at one o'clock this morning was resting easy.

An examination of the parlor after the fire had been extinguished showed something else than the gas explosion to have been the cause of the flames. The window shutters were blown open, glass smashed and the sashes and frames of the windows knocked to pieces. The heat was so great that a small bronze figure was actually melted by it.

There seems no doubt that the accident was caused by the explosion of the gas arising from the benzine. There was no fire in the parlor, nor any in the dining-room immediately back; but in the kitchen, which connects with the dining-room, as the latter does with the parlor, there was a fire in the range. It is the theory of some that the gas in the parlor found its way to the kitchen and was ignited there.

Miss Hall was to have been married in a few weeks, also she was to tell the situation on Saturday to prepare for the wedding, but concluded to remain with Mrs. Shoemaker and during until they should leave for the country.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Wild Horses in the Black Hills.

Passengers, firighters and others, in passing over the Bismarck route, report seeing, on Antelope Creek, on Big Meadow, between North Morrow and Grand River, a herd of genuine wild horses. The valley chosen by these horses for their home is one of the finest between Bismarck and the Hills. It extends a great distance along the course of the Grand River, and is about twenty miles broad. The soil is a rich loam, and is covered by a luxuriant growth of the finest grass, and is well watered. These horses, numbering quite a dozen, have been here for several months. They are fat, and their coats are glossy as though just combed by the hand of the groom. They are led by a monarch, an animal of extraordinary beauty, power and intelligence. These seem actually to worship this monarch, as they frequently approach the road within the distance of a few hundred yards, and, standing on some elevated spot, watch the passing stage teams, snuffling the air and capering proudly about. They have, in one of two instances, followed the stage several miles—always keeping, however, a respectful distance between them.

Numerous attempts have been made to capture them, but the swiftest and hardiest riders are selected for the chase, but the good black leader and his followers have so far shown them all the way, although, in several instances, the chase has been several miles long. In one case, the others having given up the pursuit, the leader, when, with an intelligence seemingly beyond the capacity of a mere brute, he himself took the rear, and forced them forward, as they swept swiftly up the valley and away into the Iron Mountain country. Where these animals are now conducting plowing is here the horse is that next day he has to be turned to pasture, probably for weeks. Another horse is furnished, and he is told the deficiency in the harness the day before. Rashly he determines that there shall be no deficiency in the harness to-day, so he buckles the upper strap tight, and the lower one loose, and goes to plowing. The day is not long passed, by choking, the horse gives out before the last rings for dinner.

Again, he is set to harrowing. He takes the harness he was using the day before hauling out manure. The hip straps have to be much shorter on a wagon than on a harrow. But he did not know or did not care, so he harrowed all day with the hip straps holding up the front end of the harrow. When he went out to work, he passed the gate so, but did not listen to it.—1876

Gentlemen's Summer Fashions.

The suits worn by gentlemen for business suits in town and for traveling and morning wear in the country during the summer months are of cashmere and irregular plaids, bars and checks. Brown suits are much worn, yet there is no decided preference for any one color, and there is the same variety of design and liberty of choice in styles that now prevail in ladies' dresses. For example but cut away coats and sacques that do not fit the figure are worn with these suits; and these coats may barely meet at one point, where they are fastened by but one button, and thence cut away, or else they may be fastened still lower down by two buttons, or by three. The only obligatory thing is that the entire suit—coat, vest and pantaloons—must be made from the same piece of goods. The collar of the vest is the absence of any collar, and the mode of fastening, begun entirely on the shape of the coat, with which the vest is usually worn. The pantaloons must be cut large, full and straight, just as they were last year.

Light dress suits for church, visiting and afternoon wear have look-cuts of diagonal worsteds, either black or dark blue. The best and most effective suit for any important change from last year's styles is that these coats are slightly shorter and with narrower lapels, instead of the extreme length then worn. The vest is of the material of the coat, or else a double-breasted one of black cloth is worn in very warm weather. All the full straight pantaloons are of mixed gray stripes.

For midsummer at the country resorts, navy blue suits of Scotch heather cloth will be preferred to the flannel suits of last year. They are made in the easy English styles described above for business and traveling suits.

There is no change in the full-dress suit of black broadcloth, except that the swallow tail coat is made a trifle shorter. For full dress at the watering places many gentlemen eschew this altogether, and wear instead a black frock-coat, with vest and pantaloons of white duck.

The duster for traveling and for driving is the English Ulster or Cary Pasha cloth or of gray alpaca. It is very long, and is belted like an Ulster coat, but is less elaborate. Many traveling coats are made in the same shape. Carriage robes used by gentlemen when driven are of gray linen, with stripes or of handkerchief-borders, jewelry, etc. Fancy vests with linen checks are made up in slender satin-back cassimeres. Basket-woven silks are preferred plain, plaid or grain. What are called lace scarfs are nice and cool for summer wear. They are gauzes and sea side grenadines woven in small figures, put together of cream-color, or else bars of blue or red with black lace-like figures between. Either is handsome. The blue, dark blue lea cere bars. These are worn with scarf rings.

In jewelry there is a fancy for modest little scarf-pins of silver representing a trident with shells, a wheel, fan, horseshoe, gun, a horn and bow, a sword, a pick-axe, helmet, or other simple device: in solid silver these cost from $2.50 to $6. Different buttons are worn with different vests; those for general wear are of faceted red gold or the dead-polished Etruscan gold. Sleeve buttons are solid gold linked together so that the cuff meets without lapping.

High-crowned dress hats are of silver pearl color on a willow frame that renders them porous and cool. The crown is slightly bell shape, and the brim has the round English curl. Price, $6. Business hats are pearl gray, in Derby shape, with crown and brim both stiff, or else a soft crown with stiff brim, price, $4.50. A novelty for a cool summer hat is the bell hat, with low rather solid brim drawn in front and back and narrow on the sides. Its special feature is a corrugated band inside ten rotulins, also holds in the crown. Price $3. The "bounce hat," as soft that it may be carried in the pocket, and only an ounce in weight, is of the finest drab or gray felt, with merely a cord for a band; price, $2.50 to $5. Straw hats of English split straw are made in sailor shape, with stiff brims and crowns. They are also stiff, or else of alternate striped braids—brown, black, or blue with white. The brims are double, and are of solid color underneath. Price $4. White cloth braids trim white sailor hats. Mackinaw rough straw hats are always worn. They may be all soft or all stiff, and cost from $2.50 to $10.

Gloves of drab, pearl or gray lisle-thread are worn with two buttons or else the bands at the wrist. English gloves have the inner gores of the fingers in contrasting colors.—*Harper's Bazar.*

It is customary for the managers of State and county fairs to offer premiums for the best specimen shown by young ladies and girls. We think we will make a little change in the programme and offer a large reward for the discovery of any real live young man on a salary of less than $500 a year, who will wear a coat or pair of trousers after they have been patched.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—A Maryland mother shut her daughter up in a third-story room to keep the girl away from her lover. But it was no use. The girl dropped out of that third-story window with no compunctions whatever; it hurt her a little, but she said no one could keep her away from him, though a Niagara Falls lay between.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—For Rheumatism.—Take small doses of Rochelle salts at intervals, rub the part with camphorated oil or with spirits of turpentine, not leaving it on.—*Exchange.*

—Sweet or olive oil is a safe medicine to administer to animals. It never injures, but is valuable in choking, bloating, inflammation or constipation of the stomach or bowels.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Sheet Crust.—Chop the suet very fine, add six to eight ounces of it to a pound of flour, when chopping the suet add a little of the flour, as it will prevent the suet adhering. Mix with cold water, not forgetting to add a little salt, and work to a smooth paste. This crust is excellent for meat pies or tarts, but it is not so good for those which are to be served cold.

—Cucumber Pickles.—Select cukes, from cucumber; pour on them, for three successive mornings, boiling water enough to cover; add a handful of coarse salt. The night before pickling throw on cold water and drain, put into jars with ground spices in a bag, sugar and vinegar to your taste, alum size of an English walnut to each jar; pour vinegar hot in each jar, and cover tightly with lid.

—Canned Rhubarb.—Cut fresh rhubarb into inch pieces, planing a layer in a large earthen dish, and sprinkle liberally with sugar. When you have filled the dish, or used up your rhubarb, turn a large dinner plate over it, place in the oven, and bake until done. Have your canning jars heated; fill at once, and screw on the cover. Lightning does not touch cheat the sure; ...

Dr. Schliemann.

At a banquet given by the Saltars' Company on Monday Dr Schliemann, responding to the toast of "The Visitors," gave the following details of his autobiography, showing how he was led to regard Homeric archæology as his vocation:

"The first impressions which a child receives remain for life, and I feel bold to say that the pick and shovel used in the excavation of Troy and Mycenæ were both forged and sharpened in the poor little village in which I was born and educated. In that little village there was an ancient castle—a castle of the Middle Ages, with mysterious passages in the walls, and an underground passage which was said to lead beneath a lake. There was, beside, in the graveyard, a huge row of flat stones, said to mark the tomb of a malefactor. The sexton and sacristan of the village declared that for centuries past the foot of the noble tree had grown out of the tomb, and that they had themselves cut it off with their knives, and had used it for cutting down pears from the pear-trees. There was, besides, a hill, surrounded by a ditch; and tradition said that this hill contained a golden cradle. I remember I have often begged my father to make excavations in the hill to take out the golden cradle. Behind our garden was a small pond, and in coming a silver vessel. My father, though he did not know Greek, was a great enthusiast about Homer, and daily recited to us some verses from the translation of Voss. He thus inspired me with great enthusiasm for the deeds of Achilles and Hector, and Patroclus, but to my great regret I heard from my father there existed no vestige of ancient Troy. When I was seven years old he gave me as a Christmas present the "Universal History," with a picture representing Troy, which I copied in huge walls and great gate, from which Æneas hurries out carrying his father Anchises on his back, and holding his son Ascanius by the hand. After I got that history I no longer believed my father's statement that Troy had disappeared. I said, 'Here are the great walls, Troy must know better than you.' He tried to persuade me that I was only a fantastical picture; but I firmly believed that Troy still existed, and that it was only covered by the dust of ages. Thanks to Heaven, that belief has never forsaken me in the vicissitudes of my life. My entire career I owe to that book, and nothing has so much pleased me as when I was ten years old I wrote as a Christmas gift to my father, in bad Latin, the history of the Trojan war. When thirteen years old, unfortunately, or fortunately, my family fell into great distress, and my father, not being able to pay for my schooling, put me in a poor grocer's shop to sell half a penny's worth of pease, or rings and butter. There I suffered for five and a half years; but I did not lose my enthusiasm. I always remained sure that in 1837 a journeyman miller came into our shop, half intoxicated, and recited about a hundred verses from the Iliad.' He was the son of a Protestant pastor, who had sent him to school to make a scholar of him; he was ready for the University, but when once he came drunk to school he was sent away, and his father to punish him put him as apprentice to a miller. That sonorous language made a profound impression upon me, and I need hither tears over my miserable fate that I, who in my early childhood had dreamed about excavating Troy, should be obliged to sell turnips and butter by half pennyworths. There appeared no chance of escaping; but at last, after five and a half years, I escaped from the shop, and since then, in general, fortune has smiled upon me, and in company with my dear wife I have been able to realize the dreams of my early childhood, and to reap the fruit of the zeal which was sown in my soul in the poor little village with the old castle, and the hill with the golden cradle, and the tomb in the churchyard which the last sexton grew very year.' I thank you heartily for listening to me."—*London Times*

The Russian Advance.

The crossing of the Danube by the Russian troops deserves to be recognized as one of the grandest achievements in modern warfare. In many military authorities the Danube River has been regarded as one of the finest natural fortifications in the world; in some respects, its passage in the face of a wily foe was deemed impossible. Not without considerable delay and a vast sacrifice of life and treasure has the triumph been accomplished. But these were to have been expected, and the Russians have to be accorded the honor of having successfully accomplished a most dangerous and difficult military feat. The first crossing and most successful crossings at Wilitz, Nicopolis, Sistova, and other points have secured to the Czar and his commanders a sure footing on Bulgarian soil, and a fair field to fight their way through the formidable barrier of the Balkan Mountains, past the important fortress of Shumla, and so onward to the gates of Constantinople.

The importance of the occupation of Sistova and Wilitz in a strategic point of view cannot be overestimated, and the Russians now command the whole northwestern portion of the Danube. Such a success as this must, now, however, be regarded as by any means a certain forecast of a speedy and victorious advance. The loose and careless manner in which the Turkish troops received their assailants may be accounted for in two ways—the commanding officers may have been surprised, which we regard as exceedingly doubtful, for a true soldier would rather be beaten than surprised, and the Turk is no carpet-knight; or it may be their policy to permit the crossing, reserving their grand stand for the mountains, with which they are familiar. Again it is hinted at by our London correspondent that the Porte intends to make a stand attempt at defense, thereby encouraging the Russians to advance on Constantinople in the fervent hope that England, growing alarmed at the unexpected advance of the Czar, may espouse her cause, and attempt to turn the scales at the very moment of victory. Should the Turkish army prove more powerful than we have been led to suppose, and be prepared to meet and even to crive the enemy back, the Russians, having the Danube in their rear, have, to a certain extent, very materially weakened their line of retreat. The country lying between the river and the Balkans, full of attack, as may be seen by a glance at the map, is strongly guarded both by mountain pass and fortification. The Russians will, of course, leave no time in following up the advantage they have gained, and we may now expect to hear war news of a very much more exciting character than that to which we have grown accustomed during the past month. The grand, decisive battle of the war cannot be far off.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 30.*

An Old Story.

Some months ago, Frank Whittemore, an artist, married a New York heiress by the name of Alice Carter. Her parents opposed the match and the twain eloped, were married and took up their residence in the vicinity of the metropolis. A few days ago she became a mother, her father relented and sent her a check for $1,000; her husband forged the wife's signature, got the money, abandoned her and the child and fled to Europe.

This is a striking illustration of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure. This poor young woman has now learned to her sorrow that her parents knew much more about her good-for-nothing swain than she did, and that if she had followed their advice she would not to-day be in sadness.

The last act in this play of marriage was the most ingloious. The father, learning of her desertion, threw open his door and killed the fatted calf. She made up her mind to return, but a Dr. Tuson, who had attended her, had an attachment instead against her person for the amount owing to him. They were driven on a truck-car at the Hoboken Ferry, and conveyed to a station-house, where Mrs. Whittemore, accompanied by her father, appeared, and he paid the bill.

Nothing could be more sadly pathetic than this denouement; but it is safe to affirm that its lesson will be lost upon young women. Indeed, it should serve. A woman will continue to think of the guitar, the silken ladder, the moonlight and the song of love. The nice young man will continue to appear when her young imagination is filled with this parental opposition, and he beguile her willing ear with his tender story. The experienced father and mother will frown upon his suit, and recommend their favorite, some unromantic plodder of an assured future from whom the daughter will turn away. She will not listen to the plain speech of the parental choice, but will hang by the hour on the sweet words of her Almaviva, and, in spite of the family influence, will marry him, eloping for the purpose, if necessary. Then, nine times out of ten, she will discover, when it is too late, that what she took for gold was only pinchbeck.

It's an old story, and will probably go on as long as the world lasts. The cacophony for love is something enormous in the feminine breast, and the adverse experience of others will not deter her, as a rule, from following the man of her choice, though he come from the regions of brimstone.—*Washington Nation.*

A Russian Barefooter.

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure, a clear blue eye, a large, prominent, well-shaped nose, and a face young enough for a Second Lieutenant. It is Skobeleff, the youngest General in the Russian army, the conqueror of Khokand. He has the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a madman who would fling away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of 800 men, with 12 Cossacks, was compelled to repreat before superior force of the enemy. Gen Tcrakiev decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Col. Skobeleff, then his Chief of Staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead the attacking column himself, and to take only 150 Cossacks. Skobeleff, having reconnoitered the ground, observed that the Khokandians had encamped within a mile and a half of the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the maneuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, he rode headlong into the enemy's camp of 6,000 or 7,000 men, shouting and setting fire to tents and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shouts and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobeleff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of the enemy, 6,000 or 7,000 men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, all their camp material, and much baggage. But what was the astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. Macfarlane, who first met him on the banks of the Oxus, relates this exploit to show how much method there is in this apparently madness.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

—In Chesterfield County, Va., there lives a pair of eccentric twins whom a local newspaper describes as follows: "Messrs. James and John Bacon are twins, and have lived in the Skinquarter neighborhood for these threescore years and ten. They are bachelors. One cannot be distinguished from the other in appearance, and it is said by those who know them that they are very eccentric. When brother James asks a man a question brother John repeats it, and when brother John takes a swallow of old rye brother James takes one too. They are honest and well-meaning, but plain and frugal in their habits. They came recently to Manchester in a wagon of old-fashioned build. It is the first time they have been seen two miles away from their home for ten years."

The Star Spangled Banner.

The Stars and Stripes have their centennial to-day, and it deserves notice perhaps as much as that of a battle, or a town settlement, or a meeting-house raising. At the beginning of the Revolution each of the Colonies bore its own flag; Massachusetts her pine-tree, and South Carolina —not her palmetto, which came later—but her crescent in a field of blue. The flag of Massachusetts overlay Bunker Hill, according to Trumbull's picture, which is better authority than any modern pamphlet. The following July Gen. Putnam floated the new red flag of Connecticut, with the State motto on one side and "An Appeal to Heaven" on the other, over headquarters at Prospect Hill. The pine tree on a field of white, with the best mentioned words on it, was suggested by Col. Reed, Gen. Washington's secretary, for adoption by the army, and Washington very likely approved the notion, which was certainly better than the Kokandian rag encamped within a mile and a half of the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the maneuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, he rode headlong into the enemy's camp of 6,000 or 7,000 men, shouting and setting fire to tents and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shouts and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobeleff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of the enemy, 6,000 or 7,000 men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, all their camp material, and much baggage. But what was the astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. Macfarlane, who first met him on the banks of the Oxus, relates this exploit to show how much method there is in this apparently madness.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

—In Chesterfield County, Va., there lives a pair of eccentric twins whom a local newspaper describes as follows: "Messrs. James and John Bacon are twins, and have lived in the Skinquarter neighborhood for these threescore years and ten. They are bachelors. One cannot be distinguished from the other in appearance, and it is said by those who know them that they are very eccentric. When brother James asks a man a question brother John repeats it, and when brother John takes a swallow of old rye brother James takes one too. They are honest and well-meaning, but plain and frugal in their habits. They came recently to Manchester in a wagon of old-fashioned build. It is the first time they have been seen two miles away from their home for ten years."

The Star Spangled Banner.

The Stars and Stripes have their centennial to-day, and it deserves notice perhaps as much as that of a battle, or a town settlement, or a meeting-house raising. At the beginning of the Revolution each of the Colonies bore its own flag; Massachusetts her pine-tree, and South Carolina —not her palmetto, which came later—but her crescent in a field of blue. The flag of Massachusetts overlay Bunker Hill, according to Trumbull's picture, which is better authority than any modern pamphlet. The following July Gen. Putnam floated the new red flag of Connecticut, with the State motto on one side and "An Appeal to Heaven" on the other, over headquarters at Prospect Hill. The pine tree on a field of white, with the best mentioned words on it, was suggested by Col. Reed, Gen. Washington's secretary, for adoption by the army, and Washington very likely approved the notion, which was certainly better than the Kokandian rag encamped within a mile and a half of the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the maneuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, he rode headlong into the enemy's camp of 6,000 or 7,000 men, shouting and setting fire to tents and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shouts and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobeleff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of the enemy, 6,000 or 7,000 men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, all their camp material, and much baggage. But what was the astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. Macfarlane, who first met him on the banks of the Oxus, relates this exploit to show how much method there is in this apparently madness.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

Birds' Nests.

The best way to find nests is to watch a bird while building; in that way, moreover, you are sure to see them in their most perfect state, and to know when eggs are fresh. It requires patience; but you see the workers return again and again to the same spot, and a little observation usually completes your knowledge, though you may sometimes be deceived or puzzled by the curious instinct or reason of the architects. You will facilitate your work by scattering cotton wool, horsehairs, thread, string, worsted, and soforth over the fields, and you will soon see which they will attract the attention of the birds. About you. Put them on your lawn or on the piazza rails, and watch them. A robin comes to carry off the string, and, having used up what you have provided, and liking the material, makes a long piece wound round a stake, and supporting a gladiolus. By persistent effort he frees a part of it; but the hank that he pulls the rest, the tighter he ties the knot around the stake, and the string is becoming entangled with his legs. It fights twenty minutes and then gives it up. Sparrows pick up hairs and straws from the lawn, and warblers come to the vines for cotton wool, passing fearlessly within three feet of you; and then they come back to break off little twigs and to peel off shreds of dry bark from the honeysuckle. A pair of golden robins, the male with black and orange, the female with yellow and duller black, come for string, worsted and hair, but beware of them for they are thieves. Leave your knitting under the tree fears for five minutes, and it is gone; you will find it a week later, a part irrevocably woven into the hanging nest, and a part dangling with the needle in it. The weaving is so cleverly done that you wonder whether the orioles haven't used your needles. Not at all, madam; I defy you to produce with your implements such a piece of work as these birds have produced with their bills. Successful experiments have been made by supplying the orioles, in the tree where they are occupied, with bright silks and worsteds, which they employ altogether, if liberally provided so that a very gay and partly colored nest may arise in your orchard where you can see it from the house. Wilson says that an old lady, to whom he showed an oriole's nest in which a piece of dry grass, thirteen inches long, was passed through thirty-four times, asked him, half in earnest, if the birds couldn't be taught to darn stockings.—*H. D. Minot, in Harper's Monthly.*

An Historical Game-Cock.

The bravery of this bird and his really "game" nature is well known. From the Spaniards, especially, this has led to the pitting of them one against the other as a gambling amusement, when the Sirds are sure to fight, if pendited, until one of the combatants falls dead. We chanced to be in a circle lately where the nature of the game-cock was discussed, and where we heard related a historical anecdote illustrating the same, which we do not remember to have ever seen in print.

The occasion was that of the memorable naval battle which occurred June 1, 1794, when Admiral Lord Howe, the famous English Commander, gained a decisive victory over the French fleet, at which he captured seven ships of the line. These old-fashioned sea-fights were terribly bloody conflicts, and as there was no such military sway over in those days as now, but every seaman was expected in the maneuvering of a ship in action. Indeed naval warfare, at the period to which we refer, was, as compared to that of to-day, almost a totally different thing.

In this conflict between the English and French fleets, the ship of the line Marlboro was under the command of Capt. Berkley, son of the Earl of the same name, and who was promoted subsequently to be an Admiral. He was a brave and gallant man, devoted to his profession, and notwithstanding his high birth and blue blood, was a thorough sailor, and an excellent officer. On the occasion of this famous conflict he broke through the French line of battle between L'Impetueux and Le Jacobin, each of which was of superior force to the Marlboro, and gallantly engaged them both.

When Capt. Berkley was clearing his decks for action he ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard, but at the humble request of his crew permitted them to retain game cock which had become a pet among them, and who had been an inmate of the ship in all her successful actions. Sailors are proverbially superstitious, and the cock attached considerable importance to the life of his bird, which ranged over the Marlboro from stem to stern at all times, and whose clear, shrill voice was welcome to the ears of the seafaring men who heard it.

At the action between the Marlboro and her two opponents, the scuppers of the British vessel ran with blood; the decks were literally piled with the dead and dying; half of her crew lay dead beside their guns, and scores were borne below to the hands of the surgeons. Still the undaunted, and sheets of death-dealing fame dashed over the combatants. Finally, the two broad pennants of the enemy were hauled down, and the Marlboro was victorious, and the sun arising from the horizon made the scene more horrible in its light. The cock was about one year old, and had been hatched some three months ago, in the German Catholic Bonifacius Cemetery. The unfortunate woman was confined at the station, and the dead child was given to the Coroner.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Neck Detroiter.

There are some neck-faced and timber-hearted men in this City of Detroit. There is one particular who owns a homestead but in the eastern part of the city. Another citizen, whose face doesn't betray it, owns a vacant lot next to him, and a few days ago he wanted to buy the neck-faced man out and build a factory covering both lots. The figure were too high, and he went away feeling mad and revengeful. Coming across a shoeman who wanted to set up his tent and exhibit a wild man and other interesting specimens of life and death, he gave him the free use of the vacant lot. It was stipulated that a hand-organ should be kept going, bells rung now and then, and if the wild man uttered wild yells occasionally so much the better. When the neck-faced citizen saw the tent put up a board fence, forgiving smile crossed his face, and he made for a printing office. About the time the show-man was ready to open doors to the anxious public the neck faced citizen was ready with his signs and tuck-hammer.

Gentlemen, walk in and see the great Kickapoo kangaroo from Kalamazoo!" said the showman.

"Tack! tack!" and up went a sign on the fence reading: "Look out for small-pox." A second and a third followed, and the neck-faced man was putting up the fourth when the showman stood a stream of tobacco juice directly into the crinkle, underarmed and useless hands and fingers, and he went away to look for farmers. Oh! for more good, honest, faithful and skilled farm hands.—*Detroit State Register.*

Cutting Grass and Making Hay.

Although this subject has been discussed for a long time, as much as any other pertaining to farm economy, it is hardly thought that there is still a difference of opinion as to time and methods of cutting and curing in order to get the best results from hay. Generally it is, however, that a great change has taken place in the minds of a vast number of farmers with regard to the time of cutting grass within a quarter of a century. For a long time the common practice was to allow the grass to stand until a portion of the seeds were ripe, and could be rubbed out of the head, and the reason alleged for allowing the crop to become thus ripe was that then the hay would go further by feeding; that it would be longer, or, as it was sometimes expressed, "spend" better. There is no question that it would take longer to feed such hay than that cut while the grass is in full bloom (which is still held by an individual here and there) loses its juices in the cure, therefore more valuable than the grass containing the same amount of nutrition, and this point, as we have said, has been ascertained to be when the plant is in bloom.

But curing hay probably is quite as important, if all of the nutritive properties of the grass are secured (or as nearly so as possible), as is the proper time of cutting.

It may be said, without risk of much debate, that this matter receives more attention among farmers generally than it ought to, or than its importance deserves. It hardly need be said that the process of curing is one which requires judgment and skill, for it is well understood that to let it "make hay sunshine" is to allow the best portion of the nutrition of the grass to be washed out by rains, and the remainder left in the shade, or bare. The point to decide is, when the grass is cut, how to cure it in a manner to secure a necessary quantity of moisture to secure its palatable, and retain the largest portion of its nutritive properties. For the old method—and the one which a majority follow yet—is to expose it to the action of the sun and the drying wind, and then put either into cocks, or the stack, or barn. The point to decide is, when the grass is cut, how to cure it so as to evaporate

The price of petroleum in Egypt now is eternal vigilance, and Paris green at 60 cents per pound.

There are now built and being built ten cottages on the M. E. camp, also a boarding house 20x70 feet.

—Three hundred bushels of strawberries have been shipped from Montague to Chicago the present season.

Gov. Croswell, of this State, can now write LL. D. after his name. That degree was recently conferred on him by Hillsdale College.

The mail carrier between Little Traverse and Charlevoix has made a strike for higher wages. He has up to this time been paid $2.50 per day, which is a small sum considering the traveling of sixty miles every day, rain or shine.

—Wheat in Eaton county is about ready for harvesting, and quite a number of farmers have already commenced this week. The prospects for a big yield are not very flattering, though the insect has not done as much work at some parts.

Advice from Rome state that the Pope's health is exceedingly precarious. Dropsy has set in, and an operation was attempted, but the weakness of the patien prevented its success.

A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sydney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming, "If I had a son who was an ittot I would make him a parson." "Very likely," replied Sydney "but I see your father was of a different opinion."

George Francis Train says he has crossed the ocean forty-seven times, but a clever calculation says that George Francis must lie about it, for that number of trips belog an odd number, would have left the man of destiny on the other side.

The Grand Traverse *Herald* says Mr. Justus Francis, of Yuba, in that county, has in his possession a remarkable curiosity. It is a natural squirrel's nest, the occupants of which have turned to wood. It was taken from the heart of a maple tree three feet in diameter, and with is were some beechnuts, grass, etc., which turned to dust on being exposed to the air.

The Grand Sheriff of Mecca is dead. The Grand Sheriff of Mecca is always a direct descendant of the Prophet, and has custody of the Prophet's tomb and all its treasures. As the direct descendants of the Prophet are about as numerous in Mecca as stray dogs in Constantinople or lice in Egypt, there will be no lack of material out of which to make another Grand Sheriff.

We desire the President to come anoug us in order that we may meet, not the politicians, not the office hunters, not the office holders, but the people of the South. Such a meeting can not fail to be of benefit to the South and to Mr. Hayes The President will see a people whom he only knows through Northern presses and a few public men; the people of the South will see a President against whom they cast a solid vote at the polls, but who since his inauguration, has shown himself a wise and politic ruler, a just and generous man.—*Augusta Ga., Chronicle, Dem.*

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. June 29 1877. }
Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Bacot against Lachlan McCulloch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7018, dated Sept. 7, 1875 upon the south west ¼ of section 30, Township 34, North, R. 9 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of Aug. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c, we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. Chouteau and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Traverse City, - Mich.

J. E. Grieb & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll sawing, &c.

Our stock is handled at Grand Rapids prices, and we will meet any reasonable offer. Orders by mail or express will be filled with the same promptness as if personally present.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIEB & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 17, 1877.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Neatly taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

30 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY,
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

W. Y. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSLER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

New Advertisements.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. ss.
James L. Weeks, Complainant.
vs.
Catherine A. Weeks, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at Charlevoix in said county, on the Fifth day of July A. D. 1877.

In this case it appearing from affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Catherine A. Weeks, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the state of Illinois; on motion of J. Milo Eaton, Esq. solicitor for complainant ordered that the appearance of said defendant Catherine A Weeks be entered herein within two months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a paper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be served personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

H. HAVEN JR.
Circuit Judge.

J. Milo Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant.
11-6t.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date April seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1875, made and executed by Ogarche-ne-kun or Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Lydia Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the seventeenth (17th) day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 78, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, of principal and interest, the sum of fifty four dollars, and fifty-eight cents, ($54.58) and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof:

Therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty seven (27) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) west, containing eighty (80) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including an attorney fee of thirty dollars, (and provided for in said mortgage) at public auction or sealed, to the highest bidder, at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock p. m.

Dated, LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Mortgagees.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 31, 1877. }
Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer against Eli Clement for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No dated Feb. 12, 1874, upon the N. W. ¼ of Section 5, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of Sept. 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich. May 5, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Alfred E. Beasley, against William Gregory for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7386, dated April 1st, 1874, upon the south ½ of Section 23, Township 32 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3rd day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 7, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Ephraim Miller against Egbert Carpenter for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7116, dated Oct. 13, 1875, upon the sw ¼ Section 24, Township 34 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3rd day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 30, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer, against James Mains, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6993, dated October 3, 1874, upon the S. ½ of N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., May 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Willis against Hiram B. Hipp for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7131, dated October 7, 1875, upon the se¼ of Section 25, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. May 7, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Cornelius Willis against Hiram B. Hipp for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7131, dated October 7, 1875, upon the se¼ of Section 25, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Small Jr., against Robert B. Dunn, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7726, dated October 20, 1875, upon the north west ¼ of Section 26, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

ZELL'S
Popular Encyclopedia
—AND—
Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 24 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 2 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. ZELL, Gen'l Agent,
Bennonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1 yr.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

CIOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms of payment, the following described

LANDS

In Charlevoix County, Mich.

FIRST - QUALITY

As to quality and hardwood timber:

Town 33 North of Range 7 West

W. ½ of nw. ¼ of section 21.
S. ½ of sw. ¼ of section 27.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 " 34.
No. E. ½ of " 34.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

E. ½ of se. ¼ of section 25.
W. ½ of sw. ¼ " 26.
S. ½ of sw. ¼ " 22.
Lots 1, 2 and 3 " 32.
N. e. ¼ of " 32.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

S. w. ¼ of ne. ¼ of section 9.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

N. ½ of sw. ¼ of section 16.
S. w. ½ of sw. ¼ " 16.
W. ½ of se. ¼ " 16.

The last three descriptions, containing 360 acres, are within one half mile of Boyne Falls Station, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

For price, terms etc., address

1-tf. AMOS FOX, Charlevoix.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.
Gunn's New Family Physician—1220 pages—$5.
Family Bibles, $5 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Bennonia, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tap-p by from here to

Jurdan and Boyne Rivers,

in which resort myriads at Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

ath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

&

to.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS BILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 13. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 24. 1877. Whole No., 428

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

—Terms of Subscription—
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	5 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1 75	$2 50	$5.00	$8.00	$15.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	10.00	
3 "	1.70	2.25	3.00	5.00	9.00	12.00	
4 "	2 25	3.00	3.50	6.25	10.00	14 00	
4 columns,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00	
4 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	12.00	20.00	37.50	
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00	

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statutetrates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Mich

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LYDEL B. HAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. G. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register in Chancery, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. BREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in summer and adjoining counties Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich July.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Kpeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper,

Fishing Tackle.

8 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts. each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 287 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening in or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. DESMOND, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

HOWARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M.; depart at 1 P. M.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE Administrators are at work settling up the Beers estate.

WORKMEN are engaged completing the spire of the new Church.

The best teas for the least money at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Mens blue demings and brown duck overalls at See & Washburn's.

CARKIN & STICKNEY were the lowest bidders on the Cheboygan harbor work $10,000 is to be expended there.

Our Judge Hatch was in Grand Rapids last week holding court for Judge Hoyt, who is at Marquette rusticating.

SPRING & Co., of Grand Rapids, have an advertisement in this paper. Read and ponder.

SEVERAL members of Petoskey Lodge, F. & A. M., recently made their lodge a present of a fine tapestry carpet.

THE buoys which mark the location of the South pier were placed by the Engineer yesterday.

SOLD.—J. A. Johnson, of this place, has sold his 80 acre farm in Banks to C. W. Winters for $225,

MAD DOG.—A canine in the first stages of hydrophobia, was shot by W. C. Newman one day last week.

PICTURES.—Van Ostrand & Mrond, the picture men, are to remain in town this week only. Therefore those wishing pictures taken will do well to call soon.

THE tug Minnie Warren went to Traverse City yesterday for repairs on her boiler. Mr. Nicholls, her owner was a passenger.

A large assortment of boots just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

New japanese lace, new shades and styles of ladies silks and lace ties Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE MILLER took the prize at the fishermen's regatta at Beaver Harbor on the 4th. The prize consisted of a silver pitcher and goblet and $10 in money.

A new invoice of ladies and gents shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CAPT BLAIR of the schooner Emma, has taken the job of putting twenty-five cords of stone in the north pier.

DIED.—A. Hyde, who returned with his brother to Rochester, N. Y., this summer, died lately at that place, of Dropsy. He was ill for some time before leaving here.

ROCK.—Capt. Fred. Starke has discovered a rock in about eight feet of water about 300 feet from and in a line with the old south pier. Look out for it.

New goods just received consisting of calicos, brown sheeting, table linen, white fringe, ladies hose and a host of other things at See & Washburns.

COL. MANSFIELD, in his report submitted to the War Department, recommends an appropriation of $30,000 for our harbor. He visited Charlevoix last week, and expressed himself highly pleased with the progress of the work.

For good chewing tobacco, good cigars and good smoking tobacco go to See & Washburn.

THE LARCENY CASE.—Lamphear was arraigned before Justice Miller on Wednesday, waived examination, and gave bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of Circuit Court.

THE 12TH.—The Central Lake Orange Lodge had a grand celebration at the farm of Mr. Upthegrove, of that Township, on the 12th. An oration by Rev. Mr Conlter, a banquet procession, etc., were the order of the day.

Cooley's Cork Corsets the best corsett made. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep them.

BASE.—Hemlock bark has gone to keep coal wood company. The decline in the price of this article from $7.50 $5.75 makes our shippers look blue; but it is only the natural level again this season, which is greatly to be hoped.

CHEKEY.—While M. J. Stockman and family were quietly enjoying their dinner one day last week a woodchuck walked in at the open door. He was captured and is now in durance vile. A superstitious old lady thinks it was the spirit of old "Pitcher" visiting his old haunts.

Perfumeries! Perfumeries! Florida watter in large and small, bottles Bay Rum in large and small bottles. Largest stock of perfumerys and Toilet soaps ever brought into this market can be found at our store Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Genuine Morgan grain Cradles at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week: schooners Starke, Radical, Fleetwing, Surprise, Espinole, Henrietta Bach, scow Sea Star

Now in port.—Scows Owen, Prince, schooners Lillie Pratt, Little Georgia, Purington, The propeller Oneida stopped at this port yesterday.

Plenty of flour pork and meal always on hand at See & Washburn's.

TROUT.—Mr. Higgins, of Misbawauka, Ind., and Geo. Hughs, of this place, caught in Jordan, river, one day last week, 113 fine trout. A party of four gentlemen from Aurora, Ill., in four days recently caught over 1000 in the same stream.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Co. Clerk Upright hands us the following:

Deaths during year 1876 in County, 58; births, 86; marriages 25.

Since the organization of the County up to close of year 1876. Deaths, 136; ... Marriages 155

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. J. Boynton, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Michigan, will deliver a lecture on the subject of temperance on Wednesday evening, July 25th.

LATER

The above appointment will be changed to Monday evening July 30th.

Children, misses and ladies' stocking supporters, black yoke lace, new style collars and cuffs in white and colored and one thousand articles in notions and dry goods just received at our store, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SUNDAY was an unusually busy day in our harbor. We counted six vessels at the mouth of the harbor at one time, some entering and some clearing. Considering the fact that commerce does not stop on Sunday, ought not the Township Board to provide for the raising of the bridge on that day? Under certain circumstances the Township might be involved in a bill of expense which would be annoying.

THE NEW INSPECTOR.—Mr. Wm. W. Burke, the representative of Gov. Mansfield, as engineer in charge of our harbor work arrived one day last week and relieved Mr. Nettleton, who has been temporarily in charge of the work. Mr. Burke is a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman and comes recommended by his superior as being a very experienced and efficient engineer. We are confident that Mr. Burke will see that the best use is made of our small appropriation.

THE LARCENY CASE.—Lamphear was arraigned before Justice Miller on Wednesday, waived examination, and gave bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of Circuit Court.

THE 12TH.—The Central Lake Orange Lodge had a grand celebration at the farm of Mr. Upthegrove, of that Township, on the 12th. An oration by Rev. Mr Conlter, a banquet procession, etc., were the order of the day.

Cooley's Cork Corsets the best corsett made. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep them.

BASE.—Hemlock bark has gone to keep coal wood company. The decline in the price of this article from $7.50 $5.75 makes our shippers look blue; but it is only the natural level again this season, which is greatly to be hoped.

CHEKEY.—While M. J. Stockman and family were quietly enjoying their dinner one day last week a woodchuck walked in at the open door. He was captured and is now in durance vile. A superstitious old lady thinks it was the spirit of old "Pitcher" visiting his old haunts.

Perfumeries! Perfumeries! Florida watter in large and small, bottles Bay Rum in large and small bottles. Largest stock of perfumerys and Toilet soaps ever brought into this market can be found at our store Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Genuine Morgan grain Cradles at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week: schooners Starke, Radical, Fleetwing, Surprise, Espinole, Henrietta Bach, scow Sea Star

Now in port.—Scows Owen, Prince, schooners Lillie Pratt, Little Georgia, Purington, The propeller Oneida stopped at this port yesterday.

Plenty of flour pork and meal always on hand at See & Washburn's.

TROUT.—Mr. Higgins, of Misbawauka, Ind., and Geo. Hughs, of this place, caught in Jordan, river, one day last week, 113 fine trout. A party of four gentlemen from Aurora, Ill., in four days recently caught over 1000 in the same stream.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Co. Clerk Upright hands us the following:

Deaths during year 1876 in County, 58; births, 86; marriages 25.

Since the organization of the County up to close of year 1876. Deaths, 136; ... Marriages 155

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. J. Boynton, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Michigan, will deliver a lecture on the subject of temperance on Wednesday evening, July 25th.

LATER

The above appointment will be changed to Monday evening July 30th.

Children, misses and ladies' stocking supporters, black yoke lace, new style collars and cuffs in white and colored and one thousand articles in notions and dry goods just received at our store, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SUNDAY was an unusually busy day in our harbor. We counted six vessels at the mouth of the harbor at one time, some entering and some clearing. Considering the fact that commerce does not stop on Sunday, ought not the Township Board to provide for the raising of the bridge on that day? Under certain circumstances the Township might be involved in a bill of expense which would be annoying.

THE NEW INSPECTOR.—Mr. Wm. W. Burke, the representative of Gov. Mansfield, as engineer in charge of our harbor work arrived one day last week and relieved Mr. Nettleton, who has been temporarily in charge of the work. Mr. Burke is a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman and comes recommended by his superior as being a very experienced and efficient engineer. We are confident that Mr. Burke will see that the best use is made of our small appropriation.

TAR HARBOR.—The dredge has made a cut on the South side of the river to a point 100 feet above the fish houses, undermining the aforesaid sweet smelling edifices, as in accord with the recent order of the Board of Health. The intention was to take a corresponding cut from the point at the north side, but Col. Mansfield thinks the small appropriation will not warrant it. One crib will be placed this week and about sixty feet more of the bank on the South side of the mouth will be removed.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. A. J. Beardsley, of Boyne, arrived by Fountain City, Friday, from Port Huron, where she has been visiting her parents.

— Wm. W. Burke, U. S. Inspector and wife, are guests at the Fountain City House.

— The parents and married sisters of the lamented Gen. Custer, are sojourning at the Petoskey Camp Ground.

— Capt. Harrison Miller, of the Beaver Island Life Saving Station, has been in town a few days.

Rev. W. L. Tilden, of this place, goes to Fentonville this week to attend a family re-union.

— Messrs. Gunn and Cody, business men of Grand Rapids, are here fishing.

— N. Stickney returned here from Canada Sunday.

— Mr. F. A. Hull and wife, of Vermontville, are stoping at the Fountain City House.

—C. J. Pailthorp and H. O. Rose of Petoskey were in town yesterday.

HYDROMIC.—That august and all powerful body, the Town Board, has held a session, and the council of Three of the Spanish Inquisition never caused the common herd to quake as did the great aforesaid, the Town Board The Town Board stands erect, and in the full majesty of its authority notifies the Health officer that he must remove all nuisances from our midst instanter. And while the Dr. is nerving himself up to the performance of a task of prodigious magnitude the Board explain that pollution of our beautiful clear water must cease. that no more vaults, fish houses etc. will be permitted to remain upon the bank of the river or harbor. Therefore the Health officer has echoed the official mandate, and as the edict goes forth very much Dutch Swearing is heard among the fish shanties, and more than one of our citizens possessing water privileges are seen in their back yards with their overalls on looking for a good place to dig a hole, and damning up their chimneys and the Town Board in good style.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG.—A necessity which will soon confront the people of the lake portion of Charlevoix county will be the opening of the upper Pine River to a corresponding depth with the lower. It is an improvement which lies at the heart of our progress and development, and interests every tax payer—some more than others, but all in common. In short it *must be opened.* Simultaneous with this necessity will arise another,—the erection of a new bridge across Pine River at this place Upon whom the burden of this necessity should rest has been a matter of discussion since the bridge hall an existence. It may be said that the land highway is our own, and that to us belongs the duty of furnishing and keeping in repair the span. Let us analyze this argument. With all the natural resources, and extensive forest timber of Pine Lake and in Ann, what would to the situation of its people without a free navigation of the lower river? Now, what particular locality has done the most labor in the work of securing Statu and Government aid in its improvement? We answer, *Charlevoix Village.* And, in all enterprises aiming at the improvement of the upper channel Charlevoix village has done her full share, knowing full well that their neighbors of the upper lake received two fold benefit from the improvement. Therefore, coming home again to the present exigencies, we ask, who shall bear the burden of these two improvements alluded to in the outset? We reply, both sections should jointly put their shoulders to the wheel in both enterprises. It is unjust for Charlevoix to be compelled to build, keep in repair and tend to a bridge which is unquestionably the gateway to the homes and firesides of Pine Lake. For had it not been for the untiring and persevering labor of Charlevoix people no bridge would now be necessary. If, then, the people of Pine Lake people expect the Charlevoix people to aid them in their own work, they must have magnanimity enough to come forward and shell out their share toward maintaining the bridge at this place.

The worst enemy Ireland ever had has appeared in Dakota. It is the potato bug. This tourist from Colorado seems bound to "do" Europe, and has struck an elysium. A second St Patrick will be handy for Erin if he can drive out the bug.

TEMPERANCE AT ELK RAPIDS.—From the *Progress* we learn that John Lindsey was arrested, tried and convicted for selling liquor to Indians and other intoxicated persons, fined $300, in default of which he was taken to the Detroit House of Correction by Sheriff Acker, when he will remain for one year.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says "A private letter from abroad received here to-day from a distinguished officer who is a personal friend of General Grant says that the latter is taking deep interest in the present political situation here; that his sympathies are with President Hayes; and that among his friends he never ally speaks in support of Mr. Hayes, and approves and defends his policy. These declarations of General Grant to his friends are represented to be of a very earnest and cordial nature."

Sitting Bull has given his version of the Custer massacre. He stated that the battle lasted only thirty minutes, and that Custer with a few men and officers had cut through the Indian line when he turned and charged back. The Indians were bewildered by this unlookoffor desperate charge, but closed in on the few men and killed them all. Custer it is said, shot five Indians, and went down beating another with the butt of his revolver. This account corresponds with others coming from Indian sources.

Mrs. Allison, of Peninsular township, a woman of 88 years of age, is doing the entire house work for a family of ten persons, including washing, baking and ironing. Very few women of one third her years can accomplish as much.—*Traverse Bay Eagle.*

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

CLANTON & Co., heavy shipping merchants at London, with extensive foreign connections, failed on the 30, for £500,000.

A LARGE block of warehouses in Bradford, Eng., were burned on the 26, involving a loss of £500,000.

THE Pan-Presbyterian Council began its session in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 4th. A large number of Americans participated.

ACCORDING to a Rome (Italy) telegram of the 4th, Signores Lanzetti, Lamberting, who asserts that she is the natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, had commenced an action claiming the whole of his property, which is estimated at many million francs.

TWENTY-TWO persons were recently drowned in the Province of Murcia, Spain, in consequence of the sudden inundation of the valley.

MUKHTAR PASHA telegraphed, on the 4th, that the Russian left wing, in front of Kars, is being largely reinforced, and was retreating in great disorder in the direction of Bayazid.

THE death of the Grand Sheriff of Mecca is announced.

SINCE June 16, according to Turkish advice, the Russians in Asia have been defeated five times. Their losses, on the 30th ult., aggregated 10,000, the wounded alone filling 80 wagons.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 4th, the advance of the Russians across the Danube had aroused an intense war feeling in that city, and all available troops, including the Imperial Guards, had been sent to the seat of war.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 5th says the Russian car ley had penetrated to the foot of the Balkans, and appeared to be masters of Bulgaria, except that portion embraced by the quadrilateral.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 5th announces that the Dobrudscha had been completely cleared of Turks as far as Tarjan's Wall.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 6th says that, owing to the remonstrance of Great Britain, the Porte had ordered the Commander of the Black Sea fleet to make the blockade of the Black Sea ports more effectual.

IN response to the representations of Austria, the Porte, on the 6th, issued orders for the withdrawal of the greater part of the Turkish Army from Montenegro. It was reported that a kind of informal armistice had been established.

ACCORDING to a Vienna dispatch of the 6th, all representatives of the press had been ordered to leave the Russian lines.

PORTUGAL has agreed to act with England in suppressing the slave-trade on the coast of Mozambique.

The *Official Journal* of Mexico, in commenting on the order to Gen. Ord to cross the Rio Grande, charges the United States Government with a violation of treaties and international law, alleging that the Rio Grande movement is a pretext for territorial aggrandizement or forcing Lerdo upon the Mexican people. Telegraphic dispatches of the 30th ult announce a meeting between Gens Ord and Trevino, at Piedras Negras, at which amicable and satisfactory arrangements were made for the suppression of raids. It was said the Mexican Government insisted upon a modification of the order to Gen. Ord, and fears were entertained that a modification would not be conceded.

SEC. TERTERIN'S dispatches of the 5th deny the reported repulse at Biela, and assert that the town had been occupied by Russian troops.

ACCORDING to a Krin (Dalmatia) dispatch of the 8th, 30,000 troops, wounded in Montenegro, were at Scutari. The abandonment of Montenegro by the Turks was confirmed.

ACCORDING to an Erzeroum telegram, published on the 8th, the Russians had recommenced the investment of Kars, and established an intrenched camp east of the city.

THE Porte, on the 8th, published a protest to Continental Europe, accusing the Russians of horrible atrocities, both in Asia and Europe.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg telegrams of the 7th, trouble had arisen between Persia and Russia. It was alleged that the former Power had allowed a Turkish Army to pass over Persian territory, by means of which the Russian rear was attacked and the temporary abandonment of the siege of Kars necessitated.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 9th, there was much uneasiness in England in regard to the Mohammedan population in India, the famine having rendered them unsettled. This, in connection with the Servian and the Soudan, their spiritual head, it was feared, would lead to wide-spread sedition in favor of Turkey, which would assume dangerous dimensions and greatly imperil British interests.

A DISPATCH from Erzeroum, published in Constantinople on the 9th, says the Russians had been expelled from Mesoupeedy, and the place occupied by the Turks. The Russians at Bayazid had been summoned to capitulate, and it was believed they would comply with the summons.

AN Imperial decree has been issued by the German Government prohibiting the exportation of horses from Germany.

A TEHERAN (Persia) dispatch of the 9th reports the appearance of the plague at Resht, the deaths numbering from twenty to thirty daily.

ACCORDING to a Batoum telegram, published on the 9th, the Turkish fleet had bombarded and burned the Russian Town of Chavkevili.

AN official dispatch, received in St. Petersburg on the 9th, states that the Russians had captured Tirnova, two days before. A large force was moving southward.

THE Sultan recently stated to Mr. Layard, the British Minister, at a private audience, that he would not undertake to guarantee protection to Christians if the Russians continued to excite rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor.

DOMESTIC.

A HORRIBLE case of lynching occurred at Osceola, Ark., a few days ago. Riley Darlington, a colored barber, was arrested at Cairo, on the 1st, for the murder, at the former place, of two men, about a year ago. The prisoner was taken to Osceola, and then a crowd, composed of white and colored men, took him from the Sheriff, and, tying ropes around his neck and feet, hitched mules to the... The animals were then goaded to madness and driven in opposite directions, tearing the unfortunate man limb from limb. His piteous cries for a more merciful death are said to have been heartrending.

THE Directory of the City of Chicago, just published, contains 140,236 names, which, allowing three and a half persons to each name, as is ordinarily estimated, would show a total population of 521,041.

THE President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company has published a statement in regard to the Commissioners' recent report on the condition of the affairs of the Company, in which he says the Company not only has all the assets it claims to have but that they are worth at least all the Company claims them to be worth, and that the Company will pay every just claim. Its urgos policy-holders everywhere to renew their policies.

A RECENT Boston dispatch says the loss in valuation of real estate and personal property of that city, compared with last year, will reach $60,000,000.

A RECENT Washington telegram says the invitation of Capt. Hoogsto to the merchants of large cities of the United States, to assist pecuniarily in his Polar explorations, had been responded to very liberally. Contributions had been so generous that he had been able to procure the vessel necessary, the Florence, and that she would sail on the 30th of this month from New London, where she was being fitted out for her voyage. The officer selected to command her is Capt. Tyson, of the merchant marine. He was navigator of the Polaris, and has been on several Polar expeditions.

THE total amount of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan received in the United States, up to the 5th inst., was $43,822,950.

IT has recently been reported from Washington that President Hayes says he never did favor the annexation of Mexican territory, and does not favor it now.

A WASHINGTON special of the 6th says the order to Gen. Ord, in relation to Mexican depredations on the Rio Grande, had not been modified, and would not be.

NEWS was received in San Francisco, on the 8th, of a fight which occurred, on the 5th, at Clear Creek, Idaho, between Col. Whipple's command, with some volunteers under N. B. Reinhal, and the Indians under Chief Joseph Glass, forty in number. The Indians refused to surrender, and, in attempting to escape, seventeen of them were killed, the remainder getting away. Gen. Howard, on the 2d, moved his camp from Salmon River to Tahlehum, on the trail near Canal Landing, on Snake River. Here assistance in... Lewis, Clarke & Gouverneur, containing a large amount of new clothing, cigars, fancy Indian trinkets, etc. A large number of Indian horses and some excellent beef were also captured.

NEWS was received in Washington, on the 9th, that United States troops had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory, and attacked a band of raiding Indians, all of whom managed to escape into the mountains, some of them being wounded. Lieut. Bullis had captured a number of stolen horses, and was awaiting further orders from Gen. Ord. It is reported that the President and others in high official station expressed gratification with the intelligence received of the crossing of the Rio Grande in pursuit of depredatory Indians, and of the success of our soldiers' efforts in recapturing stolen property and punishing the marauders.

RECENTLY, Mrs. Mary Parish, of Fort Lee, N. J., who had made herself obnoxious to the liquor-sellers of that section by instituting proceedings for selling without license, was assaulted by Edward Hanlon, who called her and others in high social position "old whores" and then knocked her down and beat her so furiously that her life was despaired of. Hanlon gave bonds in the sum of six men who, he said, had paid him to kill her.

THE Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, N. J., suspended on the 29th. The stockholders would lose heavily, but the depositors are thought to be safe. The cause of the suspension was stated to be business depression, liquidations purchases of paper and investments in real estate.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first Constitution of Vermont was celebrated at Windsor on the 8th. Distinguished citizens from all parts of the St te were present.

ON the night of the 6th, Del Norte, the principal town in the San Juan mining region, in Colorado, was visited by a destructive fire, which burned over two blocks, and destroyed property valued at over $200,000.

ON the evening of the 7th, the Village of Pewaukee, Wis., was almost totally destroyed by a tornado, only three or four buildings being left standing. Six or eight persons were killed, and about twenty more or less seriously injured. Among the buildings destroyed was the Gardner House, the largest hotel in Northern Wisconsin.

A TORNADO arrived at Walla Walla, Ore., on the 5th, with intelligence to the effect that Col. Perry, who was *en route* for Gen. Howard, with a pack-train and escort of thirty men, were attacked on the 4th. Ten soldiers and two citizens were killed. Capt. Whipple, in command at Cottonwood, went to the rescue and repulsed the Indians. The Indians were in force around Col. Perry and Capt. Whipple, who had only force enough for defense.

PERSONAL.

IN the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, on the 5th, information was filed against J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kenner and G. Casanave, charging them with having, on the 4th of December, 1876, falsely and feloniously attested, and published as true, the altered, forged and counterfeited election returns for Presidential Electors from the Parish of Vernon at the election of November last, by which votes to each of the Hayes Electors and deducting 385 from each of the Tilden Electors. Bail was fixed at $5,000 each, and was furnished by Wells and Kenner. Anderson and Casanave would also surrender themselves and furnish the required bonds.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT reached Brussels, Belgium, on the evening of the 6th. He was traveling incognito, and no public reception was given him.

THE Pan-Presbyterian Council, in session at Edinburg, Scotland, has selected Philadelphia, Pa., as the next place of meeting.

POLITICAL.

AT a special election for Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., on the 3d, Henry Fairbanks (Rep.) was elected by a plurality of eight votes. There were two opposing candidates — a Democrat and an Independent.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) telegram of the 4th says the Commission to investigate the charges against Senator Grover, of using money for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate, met on the 2d. The witnesses summoned included many prominent politicians of the State, and the preparations seemed to indicate a searching inquiry.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 5th states that the Postmaster-General had received a letter from E. W. Keyes, Postmaster of Madison, Wis., stating that four of five members of the Republican State Executive Committee were Postmasters, and inquiring whether their signature for a call for a State Convention would violate the spirit of the President's order. As the Convention could not be called by any other means, they hoped the performance of the formal duty above indicated would not be considered as a violation of the President's directions. The Postmaster-General replied that, although he would prefer each official should interpret the Presidential order for himself, yet he was of opinion that to merely provide for the meeting of a Convention, and to call it to order without attempting to organize it, or take any other action, would not be inconsistent with the spirit or purpose of the President's instructions.

AT a State Greenback Convention held at Portland, Me., on the 6th, the following State ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, E. F. Allis, of Milbwaukee; Lieutenant-Governor, E. T. Beaston, of Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, J. H. Osborne, of Winnebago County; State Treasurer, William Bewsey, of Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George W. Steele, of Appleton; Attorney-General, Henry Hayden, of Wood County. The resolutions adopted at the State Convention on the 7th are in a large amount of new clothing, cigars, fancy Indian trinkets, etc. A large number of Indian horses and some excellent beef were also captured.

NEWS was received in Washington, on the 9th, that United States troops had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory, and attacked a band of raiding Indians, all of whom managed to escape into the mountains, some of them being wounded. Lieut. Bullis had captured a number of stolen horses, and was awaiting further orders from Gen. Ord. It is reported that the President and others in high official station expressed gratification with the intelligence received of the crossing of the Rio Grande in pursuit of depredatory Indians, and of the success of our soldiers' efforts in recapturing stolen property and punishing the marauders.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT reached Brussels, Belgium, on the evening of the 6th. He was traveling incognito, and no public reception was given him.

THE Pan-Presbyterian Council, in session at Edinburg, Scotland, has selected Philadelphia, Pa., as the next place of meeting.

POLITICAL.

AT a special election for Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., on the 3d, Henry Fairbanks (Rep.) was elected by a plurality of eight votes. There were two opposing candidates — a Democrat and an Independent.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) telegram of the 4th says the Commission to investigate the charges against Senator Grover, of using money for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate, met on the 2d. The witnesses summoned included many prominent politicians of the State, and the preparations seemed to indicate a searching inquiry.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 5th states that the Postmaster-General had received a letter from E. W. Keyes, Postmaster of Madison, Wis., stating that four of five members of the Republican State Executive Committee were Postmasters, and inquiring whether their signature for a call for a State Convention would violate the spirit of the President's order. As the Convention could not be called by any other means, they hoped the performance of the formal duty above indicated would not be considered as a violation of the President's directions. The Postmaster-General replied that, although he would prefer each official should interpret the Presidential order for himself, yet he was of opinion that to merely provide for the meeting of a Convention, and to call it to order without attempting to organize it, or take any other action, would not be inconsistent with the spirit or purpose of the President's instructions.

AT a State Greenback Convention held at Portland, Me., on the 6th, the following State ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, E. F. Allis, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant-Governor, E. T. Beaston, of Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, J. H. Osborne, of Winnebago County; State Treasurer, William Bewsey, of Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George W. Steele, of Appleton; Attorney-General, Henry Hayden, of Wood County. The resolutions adopted at the State Convention on the 7th are in favor of the Cincinnati platform, and the platform adopted as a platform, setting forth the paper and silver-money principles, etc.

AT the Fourth-of-July celebration at Woodstock, Conn., exercises were held in South Carolina, and Senator Blaine, of Maine, spoke upon political topics, the former assailing the southern policy of the Administration, and severely condemning the President's course in his dealing with South Carolina and Louisiana. Senator Blaine spoke of Mexican affairs, assuming that war between the United States and that country was imminent, with a view of annexing a portion of Mexican territory to the United States, the speaker opposing the entire scheme as unwise and chimerical. He also alluded to and disapproved of the President's Southern policy. When Mr. Chamberlain had concluded his speech, the Hon. Mr. Eldridge, of Fairhaven Mass., stated that he believed the sentiments which the address did not represent the feeling of New England. He then stated for all those who desired to express their policy of President Hayes to signify it, and three hearty cheers were given for the President. Speeches then called for three cheers for Gov. Chamberlain, and they were lonely given. Mr. Wall, President of the Convention, then arose and stated that it should be understood that every speaker was personally responsible for what he said. As for himself, he had the abiding confidence in the integrity of President Hayes, and confidence in his policy.

AT the Cabinet meeting, in Washington, on the 6th, an informal discussion was held relative to the recent order of the President prohibiting Federal officers from participation in the management of political councils and conventions, and, while no formal action on the subject was taken, it was agreed that the recent letter of the Postmaster-General was a correct and judicious statement of the meaning of the order in regard to cases like the one presented from Wisconsin, and that the order should be firmly maintained and impartially enforced, there was no occasion to apply it to town officers, who were elected as members of the convention before it was issued, and who probably took their seats before it reached them by mail.

EVIDENCE was given before the Grover investigating Committee, at Portland, Ore., on the 6th and 7th, tending to show that bribery had been used in the Senatorial election in that State, and that members of the Legislature had been hired to support Grover. The evidence was not all in, and some had yet been heard on behalf of the de... tenus.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

H. R. SHERMAN, who was forcibly put off a way freight train at the Michigan Southern Railroad, near White Pigeon, last January, has been awarded $300 by a Branch County jury.

THE shipments from the Saginaw River for the season, to July 1, are as follows: Lumber, 157,406,037 feet; shingles, 42,068,250; lath, 13,368,800; staves, 1,987,287. The salt shipment will aggregate about 475,000 barrels.

E. D. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has resigned that position—under the President's recent order.

THE President has appointed John J. Bell on Warden of the new House of Correction.

THE salaries of several Ann Arbor Professors have been fixed as follows: Dr. J. Taft, Dentistry, $4,000; Dr. D. N. Walling, Dentistry, $1,800; Dr. W. H. Jackson, Dentistry, $500; Professor C. L. Ford, at $2,500 from the 1st of October next; $2,100 for services in Medical Department and $300 for services in Dental Department, said $400 to be paid from the special appropriation made by the Legislature for the Dental School. Profs. A. B. Palmer, D. B. Frothingham, Donald McLean and Edward E. Bunster have each at $2,500 per annum, and of this sum $700 is to be paid to each Professor for an extended course from the special appropriation made by the Legislature for said purposes. Dr. Hinsdale, Demonstrator of Anatomy, $1,200; B. C. Davis, Assistant Librarian, $1,000.

A NEWSPAPER libel suit came to grief in Detroit on the 5th. One Webster, proprietor of Webber's Hall, sued the *Post* for $10,000 for misrepresenting the character of a dance held there. After the case was opened, the Court held that suit could only be brought for damages inflicted on the property, and that the article complained of could not be a personal libel. The suit was therefore thrown out of court.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury on the 2d was $760,507.43, receipts during the week ending June 30 were $47,231.46; payments during same time were $85,686.75; balance in Treasury June 30, 1877, 4993, 137.14; decrease for the week, $38,455.29.

WHITE & BUNDY'S sawmill, at Perrysburg, was burned on the afternoon of the 4th. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

A VERY severe and disastrous thunder storm occurred at Grand Rapids on the afternoon of the 5th. It was accompanied by a very high wind, and the wheat, oat and other crops of Kent County, were seriously damaged. Lightning struck four houses in the City of Grand Rapids, inflicting damages amounting to $5,000 in the aggregate. John W. Pemill's barn, three miles south, was also struck and consumed, entailing a loss of between $1,500 and $2,000.

A DETROIT boy fooled with a shotgun's flint, and received life-long facial scars.

THE Mars Mine, on Lake Superior, recently produced a nugget of copper weighing nine tons.

THE Detroit saloon-keepers have decided to fight the Liquor and Sunday law, and say they will carry the matter up into the Supreme Court of the United States.

A FLOATING shingle-mill is the latest thing at the mouth of the Saginaw River. It gathers in the stray logs and converts them into shingles.

THE steamer Peerless, on her last trip from Chicago to Port Huron, took 1,000 bales of Buffalo fodder, in all about 21,000 rolls. This is said to be the largest shipment ever made from Lake Superior.

THE Twenty-Fourth Michigan Infantry Veterans have decided to have a reunion on the 8th of August.

THE first line of survey for the projected narrow-gauge railroad between Grand Rapids and Lansing has been completed. No insurmountable obstacles in the way of grades and curves have been encountered.

ANDREW A. WILLISTON was recently drowned, while bathing, at Bay City.

A NEW water-route has been opened between Pentwater and Chebeygan, at a cost of $15,000, payable in swamp-lands at $1.25 per acre.

THE East Saginaw races, advertised for July 17 to 20, will not come off, as the classes did not fill.

DETROIT has a Reform Red Ribbon Club numbering 4,500 members.

THE famous University chancery suit came on for a final hearing, on the 5th, before Judge Hamilton, on the 6th, and Attorneys for Rose demanded the submission of the case on certain issues of fact to a jury for a decree, while the attorneys of Douglas maintained that it was time enough to call a jury when an issue was clearly shown to be proper for such reference, and the Court held with the latter. The suit and answers were then filed, after which a demand was again made to submit certain issues to a jury. Pending discussion the Court adjourned.

WRIGHT, BENNETT & ANDA's sash factory, in Grand Rapids, was burned on the morning of the 6th. Loss, $6,000. It was struck by lightning during the storm of the preceding day, while occupied by workmen, who supposed they had extinguished the flames.

IT was generally conceded, in Detroit, on the 6th, that Jonathan B. Tuttle (Dem.) had been elected Judge of the new Twenty-third Circuit, by a small majority.

THE Detroit brewers and saloon-keepers who propose to fight the State Liquor law have voted to give $1,000 to Carpenter $100 to investigate the matter and state his opinion of the probable outcome of the suit.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices on leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1 15@1 50; Butter, per lb, 12@15c; Cheese, per lb, 9 @10c; Corn, per bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Winter, $5 25@6 00; Amber, $5 75@6 75; Rye, $5 50@6 00; Cattle, per cental, $3 50@ 5 50; Hogs, $4 50@5 00; Sheep, $3 75@ 4 50; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 35@40c; White, 40@44c; Pork, per bbl, $17 00@18 00; Rye, per bu, [illegible]; Wheat, White, $1 30@1 40; Amber, $1 28@1 32.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Cattaraugus County (N. Y.) girl has sued her father for $500 for breach of contract. She says that while he was a widower he offered her $500 to get him a wife. She got him a wife and now he refuses to pay.

—At Hannibal, Mo., a few days ago, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Crosby and two children were drowned by the fall of a bridge, which gave way as they were crossing it.

—The other day, at Sussex, N. J., seven mowers engaged in drawing a bucket filled with ore from a mine, caught the rope on a stump and cut it in two, by which three of the men were precipitated into a washed-out mine, and four. Baxter Jones, Wm. Garvey, Henry Peters and Richard Afgar, were killed.

—Capt. Charles Brown, of Southport, Me., was placidly fishing in his dory, the other day, when he felt a "bite" which jerked him over the edge. His companion, however, caught him by the heels as he was about to disappear in the briny deep, and pulled him in, still clinging to his line; the two, after a protracted struggle, succeeded in landing the fish aboard, which proved to be a halibut weighing 130 pounds.

—A man by the name of Bast, in Cincinnati, put up his little girl's dinner, old. A young lady found the waif and cared for her tenderly for a week at great trouble, and finally discovered who her parents were, and borrowed a hat and other things to take her wee thing home in. She accordingly went to Mr. Bast's house, and now has a milliner's bill to pay. She thinks if charity is twice blessed it is about time for the first installment to be paid.

—A Mr. Whitesides recently found a snake in the road, which he picked up and brought along with him. He first examines it, however, and found that it contained some $3,000—$2,000 in gold and $1,000 in currency. He overtook some movers, and it occurred to him that they might have dropped it, so he asked if they had lost anything. An old gentleman in the party replied they had not, but that the same time asked his wife, who was in the wagon, to make an examination. The wife soon said their satchel was missing. Mr. Whitesides held up the one he had found, and asked if it was the one, and the old gentleman replied that it was, and that it contained $2,000. Mr. Whitesides deemed it unnecessary to make further inquiry, and delivered the snake contents to its rightful owner.—*Bell County (Tex.) Journal.*

—The Western woman doesn't go well. A burglar broke into the house of Mrs. Gray, of Kansas City, who was alone, and told her if she made any noise or attempted to give the alarm he would kill her. She was frightened, and did not speak or stir while he packed her silverware and jewelry for removal. Then by way of emphasizing a parting injunction not to raise an alarm, he forced her into a closet, and locked her there. Then by way of making a parting injunction not to raise an alarm, he locked her there. That made her so angry that she forgot her proper position of bed, knocked the burglar down with a chair, and, scratching his face, stamped upon him, and yelled at the top of her voice. A police officer heard the noise and rushed to the rescue of the prostrate man, and took him to jail in order to protect him from fatal injuries from the irate woman. It is a terrible thing to fall into the hands of such a heroine, and burglars should be careful.

—A Philadelphia special to the Chicago *Tribune* states that during the execution of "Big Bully" Maguire, murderers at Pottsville, Gov. Hartranft sat in the telegraphic office in Philadelphia by the side of an operator who maintained constant communication with the Pottsville office, while his (the Governor's) Private Secretary stood at the foot of the gallows with a reprieve in his pocket for Duffy, the last man who was hung. The reprieve was not used in case any of the condemned men had in their last speeches expressed a willingness to die game. Maguire who might divert the Elgin wealth from Donkeng, and hence an improper sort of a person. He said that Arthur's address was slow heading against the local opposition, and became finally wrecked on the "Centennial Association." Bessie assenting her information by a nervous laugh or sobbing, or under the circumstances, and always in such company as took away the responsibility from her feelings, and appeared very much frightened so early in the day. Indeed, all that Bessie said put the check with her hand, and then she was flitting miles away in Yosemite, leaving the unfortunate agent in a much worse predicament than if he had been rare for him at all, she yet, on this Fourth of July morning, before commencing herself finally to the purposes of the Association, felt constrained to declare once more her personal freedom, and so to fortify herself against further importunity.

The objective point assigned to Bessie was the Centennial Exhibition itself; and as New York intervenes between Philadelphia and Donkeng, so that in going from one to the other they never meet needs pass through the metropolis, and as Bessie intended to go and return the same day, it became necessary for her to make an early start. Special early and late trains were to be run that day, among them Donkeng, 5.30 a. m., the other leaving New York 6.30 p. m., and it was by these that Bessie for her departure and return must be governed in her movements. Taking, accordingly, the former, after some delays she reached the Centennial grounds at about eleven o'clock.

The day was hot, as everyone remembers, but the excitement was intense, and Bessie felt apart from her own pleasure as she was vindicating profound theory. She was thankful that she should be freed once from her fellow-travelers—especially of the male sex—and hence had compensated Prospect Hill police officer, a gentleman in the carto raise her window, which she was unable to do herself, and had nearly suffocated during all the journey. But this was but a trifling episode and even as her own cost she had proved her independence in the matter, so it was with some sense of self-complacency that she laid down her half-dollar and passed through the Centennial turnstile.

Her first move was to leave her umbrella and lunch basket at the cloak-window, that the weight be entirely emancipated, until at noon, or when hunger and heat demanded, she would put these articles to their appropriate use. The lunch was securely fastened with a padlock, and the provision which it contained was all signed to remind Miss Bigin independent of restaurants and waiters.

At twelve o'clock, after doing Italy, Norway and Sweden, and having worked her way into Great Britain, Bessie began to experience some feelings of fatigue; at half-past, however, at one, an aggravated hunger overtook her, and, in the latter hour, she made her way from France, which she had by this time reached, back to Italy, which, in the latter hour, she entered and approached the cloak window, before which there was still the same crowd of applicants.

"I'll take my things, if you please," said Bessie, calmly, to the attendant; "it's a dinner basket and a——"

"Don't, please," interrupted the official, while a smile of recognition lighted up her face and blushed the cheek over the girl's slender.

Bessie was annoyed, but, assuming an air of dignity, she said, in an indifferent way, "Certainly," and put her hand in her pocket.

There was no check there!

Did the man give it to her when he took the things, or not? She could not tell. Perhaps she had dropped it on the floor! Her pocket, or dropped it on the floor! Had anyone picked the basket, or did Bessie pull out the check with her hand-kerchief?

Whichever alternative she might choose to adopt, the check was not there.

"Check, ma'am!" repeated the official, as if to jog Bessie's attention. Bessie felt again, and now assured all the contents of the pocket, shook out her dress, looked intensely annoyed and experienced a sudden loss of all her previous self-possession.

"Check!" reiterated the man, in a very peremptory way, while the people around glared at Bessie as being the cause of their delay.

"Oh!" said Bessie, hurriedly, while the hot blood rushed up in her face. "I guess I must have lost the check. But you can give me the things, you know; I can identify them."

The man turned to the next applicant for a check, while he looked at the other woman, "you can't get the things, there's no check, and you can't likely you'll get no luck over 500 bundles to find yours."

"But what am I going to do?" asked Bessie, now in positive alarm.

The man shrugged his shoulders, and made no reply.

"But I must have my things," asserted Bessie positively and with bulldog then.

"You can't get them now," said the official quite as positively as the other, "so bring you can do, miss, is to wait till after six o'clock. Then if you'll come here the things will be sent all come, and I'll see you, and we'll run through what's left until we find yours. That's the best I can do for you, and you'll excuse me, I'm sure," he added, not unkindly, as she saw her evident distress.

Bessie, now almost crying, lifted her eyes to keep back the tears, and feeling the suit, as she walked mechanically away, that all the time there had been a number she couldn't get her parasol.

"I'll go to the Lafayette anyhow, and get a dinner," she said, to herself.

And then, to her dismay, she all at once recollected that her purse was locked up in the basket, and that she had not a cent in her pocket.

Now here was surely Bessie's opportunity to demonstrate all that was claimed by the "Centennial Association." And yet Bessie could not help realizing that, so far as a pecuniary consideration, her situation. She had calculated taking the New York, and to do this she must leave Philadelphia by five o'clock. So if she waited until six o'clock for her basket she would necessarily miss the train; and yet she couldn't go before that time, for her return tickets were locked up with the money. And if she staid in Philadelphia, as it seemed likely she would have to do, there was the grim anticipation of negotiating with hotel clerks and encountering all sorts of uncivil and disagreeable people. Whichever way she turned, the outlook was not an encouraging one. To tell the truth, Bessie hadn't anticipated anything at the start of her journey in the way of travel, she felt a sudden sense of inadequacy to meet them. And yet for all that she was determined that it should be a success, for it was only half past one o'clock, and Bessie had staked too much upon her own powers to allow herself defeated so early in the day. Indeed, all that was known in Donkeng was that Bessie Bigelow had gone on a special errand of business, and that was all. For, as she stood irresolutely before Macchesney Hall, where the ill-fated letter was, after which, a demand was again made to submit certain issues to a jury. Pending discussion the Court adjourned.

WRIGHT, BENNETT & ANDA's sash factory, in Grand Rapids, was burned on the morning of the 6th. Loss, $6,000. It was struck by lightning during the storm of the preceding day, while occupied by workmen, who supposed they had extinguished the flames.

IT was generally conceded, in Detroit, on the 6th, that Jonathan B. Tuttle (Dem.) had been elected Judge of the new Twenty-third Circuit, by a small majority.

THE Detroit brewers and saloon-keepers who propose to fight the State Liquor law have voted to give $1,000 to Carpenter $100 to investigate the matter and state his opinion of the probable outcome of the suit.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices on leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1 15@1 50; Butter, per lb, 12@15c; Cheese, per lb, 9 @10c; Corn, per bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Winter, $5 25@6 00; Amber, $5 75@6 75; Rye, $5 50@6 00; Cattle, per cental, $3 50@ 5 50; Hogs, $4 50@5 00; Sheep, $3 75@ 4 50; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 35@40c; White, 40@44c; Pork, per bbl, $17 00@18 00; Rye, per bu, [illegible]; Wheat, White, $1 30@1 40; Amber, $1 28@1 32.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MY JEWEL.

Rich, jewel-eyed that smile at me,
In whose bright depths I read my love;
The rest light, the fairest gem
That ever decked my fair bedside.
I have to sit and watch them rise,
And feel the swift thrill through me leap
When each fair jewel lights a new old.

Dear, earnest eyes that fondly smile,
And sweetly speak to me the while,
That look so tender, full of rest,
Yet shone as beacons and as light
As when I first my young heart steered
Within our like a seagoing bird.
And know the joy had found land,
And felt the first of passion thrill
Like love-stirred chords my being filled,
Enwined and bounden in its bond.

Though years have gone and left their traces,
Though time has laid his cheek low-fled,
And sun has pressed his burning hand;
Not to my heart-ache a spot the same
As when in color it so came,
And stood lovely, me like a queen.
When looked those eyes and smile were such
As when the wild breeze so youth
Had strewn its fragrance in my path.

Her whispers are still within my ear
Make me feel that I love to hear;
She says I'm the only thing girl
That e'er my youthful breast settled
Long, long ago, when I was young,
And golden-tresses in clusters hung;
She says I'm young now, though the years
Have brought their trail of cares and fears;
And still she loves me, for I'm
Another old, fond, foolish girl, then.

She sits beside me here to night,
One hand on my knee, the other
Rests on my shoulder, and we scout
To live again our young lifedream;
Each fair thought flouts her brow,
I know she's thinking of me now,
As dear for—than when I had
The sword, cannot take that's never old

BESSIE'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

A FOURTH OF JULY STORY.

If Miss Bessie Bigelin, on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1876, had formulated into speech the declaration of independence which she framed in her thought, it would have asserted among other things her right to become a member of the "Donkeng Centennial Woman's Traveling Association."

Not that anyone in Donkeng denied Bessie that right, for the institution through which the women of Donkeng proposed to express their patriotic fervor on that memorable anniversary. The same day, one hundred years before—so had witnessed the liberation of those from British tyranny. The same day, one hundred years hence would commemorate the emancipation of the women of America from the tyranny of male attendance in travel. To travel unattended, it is contended, is to travel unsatisfactorily; it is to travel with some sense of self-complacency that she laid down her half-dollar and passed through the Centennial turnstile.

Her first move was to leave her umbrella and lunch basket at the cloak-window, that the weight be entirely emancipated, until at noon, or when hunger and heat demanded, she would put these articles to their appropriate use. The lunch was securely fastened with a padlock, and the provision which it contained was all signed to remind Miss Bigin independent of restaurants and waiters.

At twelve o'clock, after doing Italy, Norway and Sweden, and having worked her way into Great Britain, Bessie began to experience some feelings of fatigue; at half-past, however, at one, an aggravated hunger overtook her, and, in the latter hour, she made her way from France, which she had by this time reached, back to Italy, which, in the latter hour, she entered and approached the cloak window, before which there was still the same crowd of applicants.

"I'll take my things, if you please," said Bessie, calmly, to the attendant; "it's a dinner basket and a——"

"Don't, please," interrupted the official, while a smile of recognition lighted up her face and blushed the cheek over the girl's slender.

Bessie was annoyed, but, assuming an air of dignity, she said, in an indifferent way, "Certainly," and put her hand in her pocket.

There was no check there!

Did the man give it to her when he took the things, or not? She could not tell. Perhaps she had dropped it on the floor! Her pocket, or dropped it on the floor! Had anyone picked the basket, or did Bessie pull out the check with her hand-kerchief?

Whichever alternative she might choose to adopt, the check was not there.

"Check, ma'am!" repeated the official, as if to jog Bessie's attention. Bessie felt again, and now assured all the contents of the pocket, shook out her dress, looked intensely annoyed and experienced a sudden loss of all her previous self-possession.

"Check!" reiterated the man, in a very peremptory way, while the people around glared at Bessie as being the cause of their delay.

"Oh!" said Bessie, hurriedly, while the hot blood rushed up in her face. "I guess I must have lost the check. But you can give me the things, you know; I can identify them."

The man turned to the next applicant for a check, while he looked at the other woman, "you can't get the things, there's no check, and you can't likely you'll get no luck over 500 bundles to find yours."

"But what am I going to do?" asked Bessie, now in positive alarm.

The man shrugged his shoulders, and made no reply.

"But I must have my things," asserted Bessie positively and with bulldog then.

"You can't get them now," said the official quite as positively as the other, "so bring you can do, miss, is to wait till after six o'clock. Then if you'll come here the things will be sent all come, and I'll see you, and we'll run through what's left until we find yours. That's the best I can do for you, and you'll excuse me, I'm sure," he added, not unkindly, as she saw her evident distress.

Bessie, now almost crying, lifted her eyes to keep back the tears, and feeling the suit, as she walked mechanically away, that all the time there had been a number she couldn't get her parasol.

"I'll go to the Lafayette anyhow, and get a dinner," she said, to herself.

And then, to her dismay, she all at once recollected that her purse was locked up in the basket, and that she had not a cent in her pocket.

Now here was surely Bessie's opportunity to demonstrate all that was claimed by the "Centennial Association." And yet Bessie could not help realizing that, so far as a pecuniary consideration, her situation. She had calculated taking the New York, and to do this she must leave Philadelphia by five o'clock. So if she waited until six o'clock for her basket she would necessarily miss the train; and yet she couldn't go before that time, for her return tickets were locked up with the money. And if she staid in Philadelphia, as it seemed likely she would have to do, there was the grim anticipation of negotiating with hotel clerks and encountering all sorts of uncivil and disagreeable people. Whichever way she turned, the outlook was not an encouraging one. To tell the truth, Bessie hadn't anticipated anything at the start of her journey in the way of travel, she felt a sudden sense of inadequacy to meet them. And yet for all that she was determined that it should be a success, for it was only half past one o'clock, and Bessie had staked too much upon her own powers to allow herself defeated so early in the day. Indeed, all that was known in Donkeng was that Bessie Bigelow had gone on a special errand of business, and that was all. For, as she stood irresolutely before Macchesney Hall, where the ill-fated letter was, after which, a demand was again made to submit certain issues to a jury. Pending discussion the Court adjourned.

WRIGHT, BENNETT & ANDA's sash factory, in Grand Rapids, was burned on the morning of the 6th. Loss, $6,000. It was struck by lightning during the storm of the preceding day, while occupied by workmen, who supposed they had extinguished the flames.

IT was generally conceded, in Detroit, on the 6th, that Jonathan B. Tuttle (Dem.) had been elected Judge of the new Twenty-third Circuit, by a small majority.

THE Detroit brewers and saloon-keepers who propose to fight the State Liquor law have voted to give $1,000 to Carpenter $100 to investigate the matter and state his opinion of the probable outcome of the suit.

THE latest

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, - - 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, July 16, 1877.

The New York Custom House has been a centre of attraction for a couple of months past. First it was "severely" then it was weeded out by the abolishment of a lot of sinecure positions and the giving of a strong hint to the remainder that they would be expected to earn their pay. Then came the presidential order to Federal officials wanting them to keep their fingers out of the political sugar-bowl, and causing considerable emotion among the heads of this establishment who are also much addicted to "runing with the mashees," and now the Custom House, goaded into something almost like activity by these unprecedented onslaughts upon its time-honored corruption, has bestirred itself in the person of one of its special agents and unearthed the biggest mere's nest, in the way of smuggling conspiracy, that has swindled Uncle Sam and bothered the few honest importers of New York in a good many years. Already some fifteen of the conspirators have been arrested who acknowledge the smuggling during the past two years of nearly a million dollars worth of silks and laces. Of course frauds of such magnitude could be practised only with the connivance of steamboat and dock officers, a dozen of whom, belonging to the National Line, are found to be among the guilty parties. The method so successfully pursued was to bring over the silks in barrles which the parsees and storekeepers of the boats involved would secretly land with the aid of the shore hands who were in the ring. The goods would then be auctioned off at figures so far below the prices at which honest merchants could import them that the suspicions of the latter were aroused and finally led to the present discoveries.

The latter have a pretty serious bearing upon the steamship line in connection with which they were made. By United States law if the value of goods smuggled on any vessel is over $400 the itself is liable to confiscation as well as the goods. In the present case five first-class ocean steamships, worth nearly as many dollars, came under the provisions of this law; and while it is improbable that the latter will be rigidly enforced, the company running them will doubtless have to pay a fine which will cause them in future to exercise a stricter supervision of their employes.

The New York Central Railroad which has been working so hard and, luckily for the city, so unsuccessfully to get permission to run their cars by steam along our western water front, have had better fortune in another scheme which has just got the sanction of the city government. In pursuance of this scheme they will at once proceed to run an enormous underground pipe or main from their up-town depot to the East River, and along the botom of that stream to the point on Long Island where a large proportion of the refined petroleum used in the world is made. This important work will save an immense amount of freighting and transfering of oil which will now run direct from the cars through three or four miles of pipe to the refinery.

Secretary of State Evarts is about to lose a portion of his wealth by the foreclosure of a large and valuable piece of real estate near Brookiyn worth nearly $300,000, on account of non-payment of interest on a mortgage to the county authorities. In justice to the illustrious statesman and advocate it should however, be said that his non-payment is not because he can't, but because, having got his legal back up about something, he won't.

Dramatic amusements have been pretty much "crowded off the course," to use a "Horsey" expression, by the race regattas and steamboat excursions which form the staples of summer dissipation. Some bralesque is, however, being done to good audiences, the most popular thing being still that inimitable and irresistable "Evangeline" at the shorter-lived bonanza in a season of "Mesopa" with Fanny Louise Buckingham in the title role. Like almost every actor or actress who is sought to be put down by unjust criticism and slander, this lady has been decidedly aided by the press attacks which have been made on her, and has achieved a popular access. Next week a new candidate for a position on the list of successful plays will come before the footlights of the Park for judgement. This is an adaptation from the French called "Baby." Baby hopesthat its innocence and helplessness will disarm criticism.

The Minstrels are doing a scanty and perplitog buiness, as is their custom during the dog days. A novelty has also been developed which may be described as the reverse of minstrelsy, being a play in which darkey actors assume Caucasian parts, their faces and hands being covered with a ghostly coating of white chalk to produce an illusion as to the race of the performers who are the only victims of the deception.

John E. Owens, the popular "Solon Shingle," is lying very ill at his Maryland residence. It is to be hoped that he will recover before the opening of the Fall season. We can't spare Solon and his "bar'l of apple sass" quite yet.

July 12th, for centuries marked by riots and bloodshed on the occasion of rival parades of the Orangemen and their old-time foes, passed off in unusual quiet here. The Orangemen wisely decided to omit entirely the parade which in past years, and most notably in 1872, has been attended with such disastrous results confining themselves to picnics, excursions and similar inoffensive rejoicing. From other points, and particularly from Canada, come reports of murderous outbreaks.

In order that the code of honor may not become entirely obsolete in this enlightened land we have managed this week to get two duels under way here in New York. One challenge was issued on account of a bull-dog and the other as the result of an "argument wid shticks" over clams and beer at Coney Island. So you see that the age of chivalry is not dead yet.

RADIX.

John E. Owens, the comedian, is very ill at his residence, at Townsoutown, Md.

Von Bulow will conduct the choral and orchestral concerts at Glasgow next winter.

Mr. Ira D. Sankey's cottage at Cohasset, Mass., was entered on the 4th inst., and property to the value of $100 was stolen.

Prof. Huxley's daughter has been awarded the first prize in art by the University of London.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, the Boston clergyman, has two lectures ready for the lyceum. on "Life or Mechanism, Which?" and "Ultimate America."

It is reported that a marriage will shortly take place between Mr. Dean Richmond, of New York, and Miss Chaffee, only daughter of the Senator from Colorado.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Crounse, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

FLINT

GOLD and SILVER

ELECTRO

PLATING WORKS,

FLINT, MICH.

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in receiving and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will not charge on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

Flint, Mich. Jan. 1, 1876

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that pioneer of all books PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are cheering to the sick, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already unpilled. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. It's author, DR. R. V. POOTS, of 1240 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character; hence his ability to write practical guides for the invalid reader. His consultations are free to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. Whenever you feel it necessary to consult the able author of PLAIN HOME TALK and Medical Common Sense, Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good. By inclosing a three cent postage stamp, and writing to Dr. P., you will be interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. The Book itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.50 for the standard edition. Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in Sunshine, $1.50. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes us thus: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the feet of your wonderful sprcser and original ideas." Your reader says: "I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says: "I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY, also by Dr. DR. POOTS. Cheap edition, 5 vols. in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 5 separate vols. at $1 and $1.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Get the ling for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Poots's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give up glasses, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "One more and come you over Rupturer," is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing conjugal adaptation, &c., &c. A FEW BACK NUMB. Including Incontestable legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability; "CROUP, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET," causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double column. Edited by Drs. POOTS. Sen. end 2c. $1 per year with premiums. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. POOTS's Free Publications. "Gratuitous Advice to the Sick," devised to cost us at home, a circular of value to the sick. "Weaknesses of Dr. Foote's Patients" a fifty page pamphlet, free by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find employment. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH SEXES. FOR EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

TWO HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements: their Cause and Cure.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

3(2) (6,1-2.)

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, MASTER.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be Chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE

& BUTTARS.

IN

EVERY DEPATMENT

With the Best

THAT THE

WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter &

Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of

Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains in the Best

Farming Land

T NES ON INDIVIDUALS FOR 1876 and 1877:

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market by

WATER AND RAIL,

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold;

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres

In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $3 to $8 per acre, according to location and quality.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Comm'r Minerals,
Grand Rapids Mich.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office.

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

—

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

—

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

—

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

—

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
1101v Charlevoix Mich.

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts of assortment of glass and panel cash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for the general trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

ENGLISH for Printers' INK

Known, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

124 & 126 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant,* and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The COMPLEXION is not only benefited from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELLERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF *Stephen Baths.* Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (4 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," ● Black, or Brown, 50 Cents. ●

C. H. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

DOMESTIC PATTERNS

Points by Josh Billings.

The habit of saving is a good one, but the results are sometimes simply ridiculous. I have known people tarify poor, in odd and cents, that they had saved, that were worse than nothing.

When an old man marries a young wife, the love in the transaction is always on one side, but the lolly is about equally divided.

To avoid all trouble of lawsuits from heirs and others, I have concluded to administer upon my own estate by spending it as I go along.

There are men who can keep a secret, but they are the very ones who never will take one to keep if they can help it.

A good talker is a pleasant acquisition to any company, but to be very agreeable, it must at times be a good listener.

The office of true wit is to discover truth and to show it up in a new and concise manner.

In a forlorn hope a woman's will is worth more than a man's judgment.

The friendship that exists between those who give and those who receive is invariably on the side of those who give; if we give gifts that can be re-paid we have made a debtor and lost a friend.

I don't know that philosophy makes a man any wiser or, even any happier, it usually makes him more satisfied with what he cannot help.

Laziness has been mistaken for adversity, and has completed more persons than adversity ever has.

If a man is perfectly honest he does not need brains to run his machine successfully, but if he is not he has got to have a head full.

There is no man needs watching so much as the one who is all the time watching some one else.

I never knew a drunken, lazy vagrant yet, but what was always complaining of his bad luck.

It is a great deal easier to cheat a cunning man than an honest one, especially if you make love with him.

Avarice is not economy, any more than generosity is justice.

The great mass of people go through life as the bubbles float on the surface of the river, with no centre or power to go only where the current takes them.

True courage never picks its time and place; like the conscience, it is always at its post, ready for the encounter.

The most ridiculous sight I know of is a sprig in wolf's clothing.—*N. Y. Weekly*

A Romantic Story.

In 1861 Miss Marie Matilda Kibbell lived with her parents, well-to-do people, at Albion, N. Y. She was then about twenty, was prepossessing in appearance, rather small in stature, with a certain masculine appearance, though not coarse, which often served her a good purpose in many ways. Early in the summer season she went with a party of excursionists to Niagara Falls, and met accidentally with Chauncey N. Niles, then of Cleveland. It was a case of mutual as well as sudden infatuation, and resulted in promises of speedy nuptials. Niles was a widower, with one child, a lad, who, since grown to manhood and to family, is now a locomotive engineer on the Lake Shore road, and lives at 375 South street, this city. Chauncey Niles and Miss Kibbell, the juvenile Niles soon went to Albion, and argued to his love-sick damsel the displeasure of Miles Kibbell's relatives. They forbade further attentions to the young lady, under penalty of sending her away to a convent. But neither was dismayed nor disheartened. They met clandestinely, and arranged an elopement. And so, having given out to friends of the family that he would yield to fate and lose his love, he started home to wait, with the promise of the girl to follow by a train fourteen hours later, to meet him at Cleveland, where Niles was known, but in Toledo. Niles hastened at once to this city, where, having staid a few hours, he took an Eastern train and met the train bearing the faithful girl at Fremont. They found they were pursued, and stopped off and were married at once by a justice of the Peace. The next train through Fremont took her brother to Toledo in pursuit, but he could get no trace further than that the couple took a train for Toledo at Cleveland. Both staid at Fremont a few days, when Niles went on to Toledo, and she followed, disguised in male attire. He secured a place in an engine yard located, he thinks now, at E. 3 street, and she, in her boy's disguise, went to peddling oranges and cigars on the street, and actually sold some to her brother on one of his trips to the city in pursuit.

At the fall when on they saw and heard no more of the searching of friends, and settled down to housekeeping, throwing off disguise, though she went out but little. The "thirst of gain" was blooding strongly—how fiercely, many a lonely bond still remembers to its sorrow. Advertisements from Cleveland were sent out for engineers to run Big Consolidated trains. Niles went there, made an engagement for himself and fireman, and subwinter found him running a down-grade engine on a Nashville railroad, with his wife, in her old disguise, as fireman. This lasted several months. On their 3 trains return to Nashville, but there were reports of a train being fired into by bushwhackers, and a number of passengers killed on the train. Niles was hurt, including the brave engineer, who paid no heed to destructions on the track, and by nearly pulling through saved the Government a valuable train of cotton. This was Niles. He was badly wounded, and on being stopped at Bullsborough, where the road was blockaded, was removed to Murfreesboro in an ambulance, and thence to a Northern hospital, while his wife fireman for hospital nurse.

In 1865, the war over, the couple found themselves in Cleveland. Niles got the gold fever, and, leaving his wife in that city, left for the West, he returned at the close of the season, however, disheartened with the wet, which had made the mining season a failure. They lived with Mrs. Niles's parents with her child in bend. Mr. Jones rejoins with the gout in his toe, Brown puts in a plea for his rheumatics, and so on, until the whole society has given in detail and summed up its diseases with the fullness and exactness of a "domestic medicine" book. There would seem to be a better reason for the use of castor-oil as a "conversational aperient" than was thought of by Dickens in his witty allusion to the young Philadelphia Quaker who opened a conversation with him by a statement "that his grandfather was the inventor of cold-drawn castor-oil."

Old Sir Bagot de Caverly was wont, whenever he heard anyone complaining in his company of being "out of order," to call immediately for some round drink for him, thinking, rightly enough, that any fellow who oppressed the cheerful ling of his kind of valetudinarianism, it would seem either to be confined to a special class of people of leisure, or exclusively acknowledged by them. Its victims, at any rate, are seldom or never heard from the lips of the busy workers of the world, and its symptoms are not regarded in the serious accounts of the hospital. This valetudinarianism, moreover, is not *hypochondria*, which is a veritable disease of grave import. The valetudinarian, so far from being a *monomaniac*, though his mind lives, his may tend to make him one, is under no delusion in regard to the seriousness or existence of his malady. He knows perfectly well quite conscious that the complaints he utters are quite beyond any pain he feels and the sympathy he asks is much more than he can justly claim.

While the bodies of these valetudinarians are so far sound as to show to the test of the physician's eye or surgeon's probe no indication of disease, and their minds continue to exhibit all the intelligence they ever did, it must be confessed that there is something morbid in their state. They possess ordinarily an excessive egotism, which leads them to an inordinate longing for personal consideration. It is generally people more favored than disposed in attaining what their vanity claims, but their merit fails to secure. Greedy, perhaps, of social recognition, and having neither the powers of entertainment of the bright and clever, nor the attractions of the amiable and beautiful, by which it may be legitimately obtained, they determine to have it at all hazard. Getting no notice from the admiration of the world, they force from it its pity, and strive to compensate themselves for its scanty smiles with the abundance of its tears.

It is astonishing how conversation is absorbed by the enumerating of people's ailments, for the great part of no real existence, or, at most, of little moment. Mrs. Smith speaks with her cold in the head. Mr. Jones rejoins with the gout in his toe.

Chauncey M. Depew, of Peekskill, has been elected Judge of the new 23d Judicial Circuit.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad company have made a change to the running of trains, which gives passengers advantages that has long been needed. They have again put on a night train. As it is now, passengers can leave Petoskey either in the morning or at night.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit *Post* Company Wednesday, it was unanimously voted to agree to the proposed consolidation with the *Tribune*. According to a gentleman prominent in the councels of both, there seems to exist no further doubt that the *Post and Tribune*, by which the new concern is to be known, will very shortly issue the first number of the consolidated sheet.

A complete transfer of the pension agency at Grand Rapids to Detroit was made July 5 by Samuel Post, now the pension agent for our whole State. At Grand Rapids about 2,000 pensions were paid; at Detroit 8,800. By the consolidation of offices one agent's salary and one rent will be saved. The consolidation of revenue districts in the State has quietly taken place in like manner and with like economy, until now there are only three districts where six formerly existed. Such is the action of Republican administrations, in the way of practical "reform." But the Democratic govern or of New York, who was lifted from obscurity into his high place on the cry of "reform," has vetoed a bill which would largely reduce the swarm of municipal officers in New York city and relieve the tax payers from unnecessary burdens. In the same city, by the way, the custom house employees are being reduced 20 per cent by order of President Hayes. The Democracy, being the original "spoils" party, were never known when in power to cut down the offices, and very seldom the salaries, unless (as in this county) their opponents held the positions.—*Lansing Republican.*

Here is a fat rumor. The President is to be ousted, and the Returning Board inducements are the first steps in the conspiracy. An alliance has been formed with the anti-Hayes Republicans and the London Democrats to play the very old scratch with things in general. The editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who has been let into the secret, unfolds it as follows: "The plan proposed, as it ignore Mr. Hayes altogether, to make Senator Conkling President *pro tem.*, and to leave the organization of the lower House entirely with the Democrats. In pursuance of this plan, the Returning Board is under indictment at the suggestion of prominent Democrats of the North." It will be a great sight to see a President ousted by the simple process of "ignoring" him.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who recently interviewed Senator T. W. Ferry, writes as follows: "He was in an easy chair, in slippers and dressing gown, in a very comfortable state both mind and body. When the Senator has been very near to death in the past five weeks, yet he is to day looking better than he has for years. On his return from Washington in March he was worn both mentally and physically, and the break down last June was only a question of time. His complexion is clear and fresh, his eyes have lost their strange, overworked look which they had for the last six months of Grant's administration, and his physicians say he will be stronger than ever. Every care that can be taken, and he will soon be fully recovered. It has been very gratifying to him in his illness to receive so many tokens of the esteem in held. Letters of sympathy and latterly of congratulation have poured in from all quarters of the Union. With the delightful climate of Grand Haven he can hardly help getting along now."

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to prive you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullnes at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. Crouter and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flowers for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

on short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

Miss M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, lean sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (3)

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., July 9th, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Case against Peter Lemoon for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7321, dated Nov. 1, 1875, upon the south west ¼ Section 30, Township 31 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with notice to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once,

H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date April seventeenth 1876, A. D. 1876, made and executed by Ephraim Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the seventeenth (17th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 78, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, of principal and interest, the sum of fifty four dollars, and fifty-eight cents, ($54.58), and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The southeast half of the southeast quarter of section twenty seven (27) in Township thirty-four (34) North, of Range seven (7) west, containing eighty (80) acres, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due on said mortgages, with interest and costs, including an attorney fee of thirty dollars ($30), to be paid for in said mortgage) at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock p. m.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Mortgagees.

St 13
J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 30, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Cramer, against James Mercer for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7289, dated October 2, 1875, upon the N ½ of N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of section 6, Township 33 North, Range 5 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19 day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Small Jr., against Robert H. Thom, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5986, dated October 20, 1875, upon the south west ¼ of section 30, Township 34 North, R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Small Jr., against Robert H. Thom, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5986, dated October 20, 1875, upon the south west ¼ of section 30, Township 34 North, R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

COCOAINE

FOR THE HAIR

TRADE MARK

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred. It contains 150,000 articles all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. HAREN, Gen'l Agent,
Boyne City, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

1tf 1 yr.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

Saw & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on plank road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres impro ed, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES can always find me on the yard at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

WRIGHT & WAY,
Owners of sch'r. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hills Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician.—1200 pages—$8.

Faculty Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tage ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which streams and myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

A120

Shingles

ash

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

&c.

LUMBER SAWED

TO ORDER

BILLS FILLED

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 14. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 31. 1877. Whole No., 429

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Six For Six Months.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One in.	$ .90	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$6.50
2 spa	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
4 columns	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.0
4 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.50
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. HARE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. PERRIHE, County Clerk and Register Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD B. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Boswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in quasset and adjoining counties. Office in Hilliard's block, Petoskey, Mich July.

M. J. Stockman

Fishing Tackle.

A joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts. each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

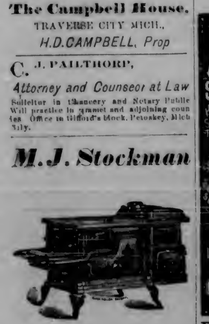
OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

She Stands at The Head!



Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and finish. Award ed two

GOLD MEDALS

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. HURLBURT HAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

HOT, and still heating.

SUBSCRIBE for the SENTINEL now.

HOT? You bet!! 85 in the shade, and getting hotter.

SOLD.—Benj Campbell has sold his half in Schooner Emma to S Handcock.

Plenty of oats and shelled corn Fox, Rose & Buttars.

New and large stock of dry goods notions fancy goods just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The best cheapest and largest stock of perfumeries and toilet soaps in this City can be found at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE tug Carkin and steamer Sutton took a number of Charlevoix people to camp meeting Sunday.

THE steamer City of Traverse took a crowd of Traverse City folks to Camp Meeting Sunday.

A party of young Grand Rapids gentlemen arrived here in a small sail yacht from up the shore Thursday on their way to Boston.

ALL who anticipate going to camp meeting next Sunday will bear in mind that the Jennie Sutton will leave here Sunday morning.

CAPT. D. S. Way has rented the Carr house in this village and will occupy it as a residence.

Large stock of new and desirable prints at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

TROUT.—Ezra and Fred. J. Meech, of Norwood recently went "cross lots" to the head waters of the Jordan, and floating down stream caught 600 fine trout.

SCHOOL HOUSE.—The School Board have let the contract of completing the upper portion of the School buildilg to D. C. Nettleton, and the work has been commenced.

THE third in the series of band parties came off at the residence of the leader on Saturday night, and was a pleasant affair.

FIRE.—An unoccupied dwelling house containing five tons of hay, belonging to Geo. Burns, in Marion, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

ON Friday aftrnoon from Chicago stated that vessels arrived there from this point could not discharge their cargoes, owing to the labor strikes.

HARRY NEWMAN has his bakery in running order, where can be found bread pies, cakes, etc., at very low prices Just the place to get a lunch.

REAL ESTATE.—[illegible] Crouter [illegible] Wright [illegible]

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 283 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Inclevoix Lodge No. 289 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening in or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Queens for the immediate embarkation of troops were given in England lately. Is it probable that the British lion is to be in readiness for intervention? It certainly has that appearance.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Henry Shores, of Elk Rapids, July 22d, by Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb, Joseph V. Shores and Abigal Webster, both of this village.—*Progress.*

MR. WILLIAM ASTOR of New York is having built for him the finest yacht in the world. It will be 145 feet long, over all, and carry 7,000 yards of canvass. Of course, all of its appointments will be of regal style.

E. P. Ferry is not recovering so rapidly as his friends might desire. It is probable that he will visit Philadelphia the latter part of this week where medical aid of the highest reputation may be summoned to his case.

THE CHURCH.—The spire to the new Church has been completed and adds to the edifice a look of dignity. It can be seen from a point far out in the lake, and is a token that in behind the hills rests a village, that is blest with a commodious house of worship.

FREE FIGHT.—Two chaps named Alurado Smith and Lavally, of the head of South Arm, had a misunderstanding concerning a young woman, and thinking it a most effective way of settling the matter they arranged for a pitched battle on Wednesday morning last, and both kept their engagement. They fought twenty minutes, and came out a couple of badly pounded up fellows—especially Lavally, who looked as if he had been through the cylinder of a threshing machine.

PICTURES.—E. A. H. Cole is building a Photographic gallery at the Head of South Arm, and will have it in running order soon. Mr. Cole is an artist of experience, having followed it as a profession for several years before entering upon his present business enterprises, and people can depend upon getting good pictures or none. We bespeak for Mr. Cole a good business. Gallery near his store at the head.

STRIKE.—On Friday Frank Loveland and Geo. Miller, salesmen at Fox, Rose & Buttars', armed themselves with shot guns, revolvers and "struck." A vigilance committee from the SENTINEL office promptly disarmed them before they succeeded in bringing around a general suspension of business among the other establishments. It is thought that the aid of Militia will not be found necessary here.

THE HARBOR.—The dredge finished work in the river on Friday and resumed work outside at the mouth, in widening and preparing for the South pier. The shoalest spot now in the channel between Lake Michigan and the harbor is ten feet, and between the piers we have full eleven feet. Mr. Burke has caused twenty-five cords of stone to be placed in the north pier-end, and the outer crib of the same to be decked over with heavy plank, as an additional protection against the heavy sea. Mr. Morgan has a large force of workmen engaged in framing the timber for the south pier, and it is expected that a crib will be floated down and sunk on Thursday of this week.

PERSONAL.—Col. Gould and wife, of Owosso, are enjoying our salubrious climate, as the guests of I. M. Eaton. They will remain during August.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hull left for their home in Vermontville, on Thursday.

— L. H. Gage and family of Traverse City, were in town a few days last week.

— Dr. Morgan, the Dentist, is in town, stopping at Mrs Aldrich's.

—Dr. S. F. Phelps, and wife, of Big Rapids, are spending a few days in town.

—GEO. W. LEE, Indian agent, was in town last week

UPPER RIVER!!

Call for a Meeting to Consider the Upper River Question!

During the time that the cribs are being sunk, the dredge will be idle, and can be secured at a very low figure per day—feed and feel. This gives us an opportunity that does not often occur, and it should be taken advantage of. Therefore a Public Meeting is called to be held in this village for Monday evening August 6th, to consider the question, and a general attendance of up lake people is requested.

RAILROAD STRIKES!

They Have Spread Over the Entire Country.

The firemen and brakemen of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. inaugurated a strike a few days ago, and the mania has rapidly spread into all the railroad centers, and has almost undermined the peace of the country. The State Militia were ordered out in Baltimore and Pittsburg, but were found to be insufficient, and Government troops were ordered to the scene of the turmoil. The troops were assailed by the mob with bricks and stones and shots were fired by both sides, the slaughter increasing the excitement until the mob ruled, and then commenced a scene unrivaled in the history of the country. Railroad property including twenty five locomotives were destroyed. The excitement is spreading fast and more trouble is inevitable. It has reached Chicago, and a reign of terror has commenced there. Be it said somewhat to the credit of the railroad men, it is the tramps, ruffians and unemployed men that carry the matter to such an extreme,—seeing in the emergency a good opportunity for plunder.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week: schooners Pinta, Mary Booth, J. P. Becombres, Little Georgie, Lillie Pratt, Evening Star, Charlevoix Boats, H. Esch, seven D. R. Owen, Belle and Annie, Prince, Shuspee, Success, Agnes.

Now in port.—Hill, Radical, Blue Belle, Sutton.

The snow Agnes, reported above, took out a cargo of hardwood lumber from head of Pine Lake, for H. Powers.

The schooner Smith brought cargo of coal from Elk Rapids for steamer Sutton.

What is an editor? Well, he is the man who sends the newspapers, writes articles on most any subject, sets type, reads proof, folds, mails, runs on errands, saws wood, draws water, makes fires, works in the garden, sweeps out, talks to all who call, is blamed for a hundred things which is nobody's business but his own, helps people to get into office (who forget all about it afterward) and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings. He puffs and does more to build up a town than any other body, and the men and dogs are benefited thereby, but they will say the editor's paper is of no account, will not advertise or take the paper, but will borrow it. Who would'nt be an editor?—*Ex.*

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE telegraphs to Gen. McDowell that the Indian war is practically ended. Chief Joseph is in full retreat to the mountains, and portions of his band are daily surrendering themselves to Gen. Howard. There is no apparent danger of any further revolt. Gen. Howard has conducted the campaign with much vigor and discretion, and deserves credit for its success. In order to make that success complete, however, he ought to follow Chief Joseph wherever he flies and inflict upon him a punishment that will make Indian risings in that vicinity a serious matter.

It is reported that a rich deposit of gold has been discovered in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Several tons of ore have been taken out and tested, some of which assayed as high as $250 and $260 per ton, 50 per cent. of the mineral product being copper, 20 per cent. oxide of gold, and lead, and 10 per cent. of silver. Whether a real bonanza has or has not been discovered, the owner of the farm where the discovery was made is [illegible] to sell to a Boston syndicate at a handsome price.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

REV. C. G. TREMBLE, of Chicago, who has become a visit to St. John, N. B., reports that the insurance must be realized on the property destroyed will rebuild the place, and that the sufferers by the fire have been amply provided for by the donations of other cities.

ST. PETERSBURG dispatches of the 11th say the Czar had ordered the withdrawal of Russian troops from Armenia, and that Gen. Melikoff had tendered his resignation and demanded a court-martial.

SERVIA and Roumania have concluded a treaty for joint operations against the Turks, and it was reported, on the 11th, that Austria had notified Russia that she intended to occupy Bosnia.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* of the 11th announces the intended resignation of Disraeli, the British Premier.

PETROLEUM riots have made their appearance in Java.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 11th, the Turks had apparently abandoned the line of the Danube.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 11th says the Turkish fishermen was greatly dissatisfied with the inactivity of Abdul Kerim, the Commander of the Bulgarian Army, and had issued incendiary circulars that he make a stand against the Russians. In consequence of the command, the Turkish forces had been concentrated on the Lom-Vidin River Line, which separates the two armies.

A LONDON dispatch of the 12th says the bombardment of Rustchuk had been commenced by the Russians on days before. An assault was also made, but the assaulting forces were repulsed with heavy loss, after two hours' hard fighting.

THE Porte has summoned the military and civil commandants of Slatova, Tirnova and Osman-Bazar to Constantinople, for trial by court-martial. The Secretary

THE Russian advanced cavalry force was at Schipka Pass, in the Balkans, on the 12th.

THE Senate of the London University has decided to admit women to degrees in other departments beside those of medicine.

ON the 12th, Ex-President Grant and party visited Franconia-on-the-Main, and were received by the American consul-general and American citizens. A banquet was given him in the evening.

THE United States Treasury, at Washington, had advices from London, on the 12th, that 4102 were being paid for $500 of 4 per cent United States bonds, thus showing that the bonds were at par.

THE Orangemen of Montreal, in view of threatened hostilities in case of a public procession by them at their celebration of the 12th of July, this year abandoned such parade, and contented themselves with more quiet demonstration, notwithstanding this, one young man, who sought to defend and protect an Orange, is pursued by a mob, was fired on in his own house by Lieut. Col. Hacket, and it is said the man whom he was defending had been assaulted for protecting a woman who was insulting for swearing an Orange lily. Before being killed, Hackett fired several shots into the crowd. Two were by the name of Boome, wounded in the riot, are reported to have since died.

ACCORDING to an Erzeroum dispatch, published in London on the 13th, the attempt of the Russians, under Gen. Tergukasoff, to relieve the beleaguered garrison at Bayazid had failed, notwithstanding the besieged made a most determined sortie on the approach of their friends. The Russians were forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses, and were again defeated in the vicinity of Mount Ararat. Per contra, dispatches of the same date from Russian sources say the garrison had been relieved and the Turks beaten back.

ACCORDING to Pera dispatches of the 13th, the Russian advance guard of Cossacks had reached Jeni-Sadagra, a railway station beyond the Balkans, about halfway between Adrianople and Jamboli.

ADVICES from Bagdad, published on the 13th, state that Montenegro had resumed hostilities with Turkey. It was reported that the latter had been defeated at Kobolly, with great loss.

THE Irish Catholic and National Societies of Montreal, on the 14th, passed resolutions condemning the murder of Hackett on the 12th, and earnestly appealing to their co-religionists in the country from any acts calculated to disturb the peace or offend the Orangemen on the occasion of the funeral on the 16th.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 16th, the passage of the Balkans and the extraordinary advance of the Russians in the direction of Adrianople are treated as a surprise, and all indications pointed to a general European war. The passage of the Balkans was effected at the Travnitsha Pass instead of the Schipka Pass, as at first reported.

THE Russians have organized a military tribunal at Tirlo, to try Mussulmans accused of complicity in the Bulgarian massacres. Several have already been executed on Bulgarian testimony.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 16th say that all available troops had been sent to Adrianople, to oppose the anticipated Russian advance to the Rhodopens. The Mohammedan civil population were panic-stricken and wet, abandoning the country. The defeat of the Russians north of Tirnova was reported.

THE capture of Nikopolis, with 6,000 men, forty cannon and two Turkish monitors, was officially reported on the 16th. The losses on both sides were heavy.

THE funeral of Hackett, the murdered Orangeman, took place at Montreal, Can., on the 16th. The Orangemen turning out in full force, lodges from several other towns taking present. No serious trouble occurred, with the exception that a crowd of roughs fired upon some boys, and seriously wounded two of them.

DOMESTIC.

AT the Brookfield coal mine, near Wheatland, Pa., on the 11th, a locomotive, burning anthracite coal for the first time, entered the tunnel to the mine, and, after being in a short time, the man in charge of the engine became suddenly affected by the gas from the hard coal, causing them to fall to the ground in a senseless condition. The engineer managed to make his way back to the mouth of the tunnel and give the alarm, at which a large number of men rushed into the tunnel to rescue their comrades. The after-damp had passed in, and were almost immediately overcome by it, and they too fell insensible. After several had thus fallen, a gas was organized to rescue those who went in last, and squads of four or five passed in until they succeeded in getting out, when they would take him in their arms and carry him out to the open air. In this way thirty-two were brought out, all of whom were either dead before reaching the mouth of the bank or died immediately after.

A MISS KATIE KELLEY, of Decatur, Ill., was struck in the mouth by a base-ball while base ball, and no rabbits did the poison take effect that she was dead by eight minutes.

AT Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 11th, a man who recently got married Kate Wells was fatally stunned by the explosion of a case of nitro-glycerine, with which she was starting up the freezing store.

A PORTLAND (Oregon) dispatch of the 12th says a telegram had been received at military headquarters, dated Cottonwood, on the 11th, from Joseph's Band had crossed the Clear Water, and were supposed to be heading for the Bitter-Root country. Should this be true the fight would probably be a running one, and the infantry would prove comparatively non-effective, as the decisive work would have to be done by the cavalry.

THE Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Capt. Howgate, originator of the plan to establish a colony for Arctic exploration, declining to detail a civil officer to accompany the expedition. The Secretary does not consider himself authorized to detail civil officers for such service, and for the same reason he regrets that he cannot comply with the request for a loan of instruments belonging to the navy for use on the expedition.

AT the Cabinet meeting in Washington on the 13th, it was decided to sell upon Gov. Terry, of Washington Territory, for volunteers to assist in the suppression of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. Nine companies of the Second Infantry had left Alamo, Ga., for St. Louis, where arrangements had been made to forward them without delay to Cheyenne, on Denver City, *en route* to Idaho.

A BROWNSVILLE (Texas) special of the 14th to the Galveston *News* says Gen. Cannies and Gen. Devin had had a conference, at which they had no difficulty in coming to an agreement in relation to suppressing raids. They were of opinion that they could render the passage of troops from one side to the other entirely safe by discharging their respective duties. Gen. Canales thought the publication of an order of such importance as that of the secretary of War to Gen. Ord without notice to Mexico was disrespectful to the Diaz Government, but he waived that and would co-operate with our authorities in any measures necessary to insure peace, and to secure the preservation of order on both banks of the Rio Grande.

THE Insurance Commissioners of Connecticut made an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company on the 14th.

NEWS was received at San Francisco, on the 14th, to the effect that Chief Joseph and his band, on the 10th, surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen who were coming down for Clearwater in canoes, and, for mere pastime and recreation, ruthlessly killed the whole party but one, who managed to escape in a canoe and escape. An official telegram from him, Howard states that, on the 13th, he came across the Indians, about 300 strong, in a deep canyon, near the mouth of the Cottonwood, near the south fork of the Clearwater, and a fight ensued, which lasted during the day, the enemy being driven from some of their positions. The troops say the Indians gave way, and at last accounts were in full flight westward. They had thirteen killed and quite a number wounded. Of the whites, Capt. Bancroft, Lieut. Williams and eleven enlisted men were killed, and twenty-four others wounded.

THE Tenney Engineering Company, on the 16th, issued the fifty-first call for the redemption of pre-twenty bonds and coupons of '65, the call being for $7,000,000 coupon and $2,000,000 registered bonds, principal and interest to be paid at the Treasury on and after the 10th of October next, and interest to cease on that day.

UP to the evening of the 16th, subscriptions to the new Government 4 per cent. loan aggregated $50,000,000, of which $23,700,000 were through the Syndicate and $5,400,000 through the Treasurer and Assistant-Treasurers of the United States.

BY the explosion of a boiler in Keefer's Ore Mills, at Hokendauqua, Lehigh County, Pa., on the 14th, four men were killed and eight injured. Several horses and mules were also killed, and the engine-house, boilers, etc., totally wrecked.

TWO St. Louis banks—the North St. Louis Savings Association and the Bank of St. Louis—closed their doors on the 16th.

PERSONAL.

THE Ilites monument was dedicated at Rome, Pa., on the 16th, in the presence of 10,000 people. Messrs. Moody and Sankey took part in the exercises, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Pierson, of Detroit.

THE National Christian Temperance Camp-Meeting Association began its Western session at Lake Bluff, Ill., a few miles north of Chicago, on the 11th, under the lead of Dr. H. A. Reynolds.

A RESCRIPT (D.T.) dispatch of the 11th says the steamer Fletcher had just arrived from the Little Big Horn, bringing the remains of Gen. Custer and other officers massacred with him June 25, 1876. They would be taken to Fort Lincoln for the present.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES resigned at Bloomfield, Mo., on the 13th, for the murder of Wm. Shaw, in October of last year. On his trial his mother and two sisters swore that he was in bed and asleep at the time of the homicide, but the jury convicted him. An intimate partner of the prisoner subsequently died, and the rest of the family swore that on his death-bed he confessed to the murder of Shaw, exonerating Poindexter. Upon this statement a requisition was granted, but the deathbed statement could not be substantiated to the satisfaction of the authorities, and the sentence was carried out. The remand and main maintained his innocence to the last.

POLITICAL.

COMPLETE returns of the vote in Minnesota, at the special election held June 12, on the railroad bond question, officially canvassed on the 11th, show the entire vote cast was 76,500, of which 39,150 were noes and 37,381 ayes. Majority against the proposed issue of settlement, 1,782.

BEFORE the Grover Investigating Committee, at Portland, Ore., on the 10th, a witness named Straight gained that, while he was staying in the mountains of those who, like himself, changed from Nesmith to Grover received any money for so doing, he, nevertheless, was the first to make oath of the case, did not believe that either of them received a cent.

THE Iowa Greenback State Convention met at Des Moines, on the 11th, and nominated the following ticket to acclamation: For Governor, Daniel P. Stubbs, of Jefferson County; Lieutenant-Governor, A. H. McCready, of Woodbury; Supreme Judge, John Porter, of Hardin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard, of Davis County. The platform adopted demanded the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption Act of Jan. 14, 1875, the abolition of National Banks and the issue of legal-tender paper money by the Government, receivable for all dues public and private; the resumption of specie payments after repealing the Act of 1875, making it a legal tender; the repeal of all State legislation; that all legal means be exhausted to reduce the traffic in alcoholic beverages and the enactment of the evils of intemperance, etc.

THE Georgia Constitutional Convention met at Atlanta on the 11th. Chas. J. Jenkins was chosen President, and in his address said it was unnecessary to caution the Convention against doing anything that would infringe upon the rights of the negro race.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) dispatch of the 12th says the returns of the election held in seven of the counties of the region known as the scene of the Hamburg riot last fall was held on the 11th, with a view to preserve peace and harmony. Resolutions were unanimously adopted looking to a cessation of race trouble and to the discontinuance of pending prosecutions in the State and Federal Courts.

THE State elections to be held this year are as follows: Alabama, Aug. 4, Legislative, Kentucky, Aug. 6, Legislative and County; Arkansas, Sept. 5, Legislative, Congressional, Sept. 5, full ticket; Maine, Sept. 10, full ticket; Colorado, Oct. 2, Legislative, Congress, Oct. 2, full ticket; Ohio, Oct. 2, full ticket; Louisiana, Nov. 1, legislative; Massachusetts, Nov. 6, full ticket; Minnesota, Nov. 6, full ticket; Mississippi, Nov. 6, Legislative; Nevada, Nov. 6, full ticket; New Jersey, Nov. 6, legislative and County; New York, Nov. 6, legislative and State; Pennsylvania, Nov. 6, legislative; South Carolina, Nov. 6, legislative; Tennessee, Nov. 6, full ticket; Texas, Nov. 6, full ticket; Virginia, Nov. 6, full ticket; Wisconsin, Nov. 6, full ticket.

IT has been recently announced that the President has decided that those members of the Republican National Committee who are Federal officeholders do not come under the new rule that Government officials shall not take an active part in partisan campaign operations, for the reason that they will have nothing to do, as committeemen, for three years to come.

Diving for Torpedoes.

A letter from Erzeroum in the Hamburg *Correspondant* gives some particulars of the new corps of divers which has been organized by the Turkish Government, for the purpose of removing the torpedoes laid down by the Russians in the Danube and on the shores of the Black Sea.

These divers, says the correspondent, are Bohdumanners from Lazistan, and a certain number of them are attached to each of the Turkish squadrons cruising in the Black Sea. Whenever the ships arrive near a spot where the existence of torpedoes is suspected, two of the divers row to the place in a very light boat, dashing as little water that there is scarcely any danger of its striking against a torpedo. On arriving at their destination one of the rowers dives into the sea: if he finds the wire or rope by which the torpedo is attached, he cuts it with a sharp instrument and returns quickly into the boat. The liberated torpedo floats to the surface of the water, the men have plenty of time to row round it, take it in tow and then row back to the ship as quickly as possible.

For each torpedo thus captured the divers are paid $45, and also a sum of money equal to one-half of its value. Although the men have been employed since last autumn, their services not a single accident has yet occurred to any of them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THUS is the season when newly-married couples make their appearance at the watering-place hotels, languishing on a four dollars-a-day diet for one week precisely, and then go home to the realities of corn-beef and cabbage for the balance of their natural lives.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

TEN THOUSAND sheep have lately died around Desert Springs, near Baujave, Cal.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

PROF. COOK, of the Agricultural College, has examined specimens of the grasshoppers which have recently made their appearance in many sections of the State. He says they are not the Rocky Mountain grasshoppers, for the Michigan article would be just as destructive as the Western if allowed to increase, which is more than the latter ever did.

AT the close of his Superintendency of the East Saginaw schools, Prof. Tarbell, State Superintendent, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain—the gift of the teachers and the Board of Education.

TWO Scandinavian sailors, named Olsen and Erickson, were instantly killed in the Lake Superior mines, at Ishpeming, on the 10th, by a fall of rock from a hanging wall.

WM. LANE, a farmer living near Dundee, died on the 10th, of paralysis. He was seventy years old. His funeral was one of the most carefully-ordered in the West, being especially strong in emphasis on details. His diabolical skill was universal. To the last he continued heathens in his little afternoon avocation.

JOHN CLARK, Jr., for two terms Clerk of Wayne County, died at Detroit on the 10th.

G. M. WILSON, Prosecuting Attorney of Ida County, committed suicide, on the morning of the 10th, at Ida, by cutting his throat with a razor. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by the act while temporarily insane, and the deceased was buried on the 12th.

AN old farmer, named Stoker, living in the Huron-Clear Settlement, three miles from Bad Ax, committed suicide on the 13th, by hanging himself in his barn. Just as soon as I got my strength back and my clothes on, I thought for heaven have that scoundrel arrested. He might settle, though, mightn't he, if I was to hint him up and let him know that I meant to pull him through?"

Two minutes afterward the sound man was rubbing himself down Fulton street, with a startled expression, and complaining to some citizens that it was an outrage that a man couldn't be knocked insensible beaten at North Beach and then kicked out of the City Hall, when all he made a complaint about it. He would have justice though the heavens fell. He was a taxpayer and a man of family, he was, and to have his pocket-book and not suffer for it—*San Francisco Mail.*

A Unfortunate Rescue.

A small man with a funeral face, on one side of which was a large swelling, called at the police office yesterday, and in reply to the

"What can you do to a man that hits you and raises a lump like that?"

"Have him up for battery if he struck with his fist. If he pounded you with a club you might make assault to murder out of it," replied the official in charge.

"Pretty bad case, ain't it?" said the small man.

"Pretty good well," assented the official. "How did you get it?"

"Well," said the small man, "I went in to take a swim at Coney Beach a while ago, and the water was cool and a little rough, and somehow I felt I was going to get homesick. A big fellow on shore yelled to me to keep afloat, and then threw off his clothes and swam out to me. They were just fun, mister, I had a close squeak. When the big fellow got hold of me I was seeing stars and drinking salt water, and I just grabbed the man around the neck to save myself, and we went down together. I was out of wind and I had a bad go, for I'm a little short-hove. Now, would you believe, it, mister, the salmon my head came above water and I saw that the entire side of the fish on the cheek-bone—no, a big fish, as you might say. I never heerd of such an outrage since I seed cruelty. Did you?"

"Well," inquired the official, "what happened next?"

"Oh," said the small man, tenderly patting his swollen jaw with his handkerchief, "I dunno. The fellow knocked me out of my senses. When I come to I was layin' on the sand, and, as my head feels sore, I suppose I was pulled in by the hair. The fellow was shaking the big brute by the hand and holding out blades to him. Just as soon as I got my strength back and my clothes on, I thought for heaven have that scoundrel arrested. He might settle, though, mightn't he, if I was to hint him up and let him know that I meant to pull him through?"

Two minutes afterward the small man was rubbing himself down Fulton street, with a startled expression, and complaining to some citizens that it was an outrage that a man couldn't be knocked insensible beaten at North Beach and then kicked out of the City Hall, when all he made a complaint about it. He would have justice though the heavens fell. He was a taxpayer and a man of family, he was, and to have his pocket-book and not suffer for it.—*San Francisco Mail.*

CHINESE JUSTICE.

A Visit to a Prison of Canton on the Day of an Execution.

I was just resting my breakfast when I, entered suddenly and said: "They will pass in prison to-day at Nan-hoi; probably you there will be glad to accompany. Would you like to come?"

Not that executions in Canton are rare, for here they occur almost every day, but I had not yet witnessed five hundred. (?) criminals a year, to say nothing of those who perish from the effects of torture or imprisonment. But, as I rode these twelve miles between Canton and Nan-hoi, so suddenly and irregularly do they take place. A European may have been here a dozen years and yet not have an opportunity, unless he has unusual influence and puts himself in eminent pains, of seeing one. I, as has lived here some time, and is beside thoroughly knowing the city, is a sufficiently experienced linguist, and he brought he was offering me an unusual treat when extending me this invitation.

At first, as you can imagine, I hardly thanked him for the offer, but the prospect of seeing nearly and in company with an experienced physician the workings of that Chinese judicial system of which I had read accounts that I deemed fantastic, induced me to accept. "Let us go," said we, in prison, my boy," I said.

Nan hoi, the larger of the prisons of Canton, is situated in the center of the Chinese city, at a considerable distance from the European quarter. Nothing more gloomy than the surroundings of this jail can be imagined. Bound it swarm ragged, haggard, sallow men, with from rags round their necks, to pallocks in which are fastened chains reverted to iron bars or blocks of stone, which they drag painfully over the soil, as they pass through the throng begging of the visitors or offering small trinkets of their own manufacture for sale.

The prison is a long of rude buildings grouped around a large yard or ward, at the back of which is the door reserved for the passage of the living. Here, also, and not apart for the administration of justice, such justice! In the cages of the prison hundreds of prisoners, the majority charged with no crime, but simply awaiting the decision of their fate, given over to hunger, famine and vermin. There is no imprisonment here as a punishment, and often those who are condemned to suffer death or stripes are left to depend on the public or charity for food. Only "Lei" those who pity scoundrels feel them," says a maxim.)

The aspect of these dens is at once pitiful and repugnant. Spectral faces filthy behind the bars and fleshless fingers implore alms, you can see dimly human forms writhing upon heaps of filth; from the shadows come the clinking of chains and an odor so nauseous that I turned sick. It is an important personage and leaves the prison only with his assistants. Decapitating is his specialty."

At this moment the cortege entered the little gate; the coolies, out of breath and sweating, deposited their load on the ground; the executioners seized their victims, led them to the middle of the space where was barely room enough for them kneel one before the other in two lines, twenty-four persons in all stretched out their necks by raising their pinioned arms; wrapped around their skulls the queues that had been loosened or disarranged—then waited.

The Mandarin did not arrive. He had probably had some difficulty in making his way through the crowded streets, and till he reached the ground nothing could be done. While waiting for him the executioner examined critically the edge of his weapon and tightened his girdle, and the kneeling prisoners wearily twisted their untattractive necks. Thus at least ten minutes passed. Imagine what thoughts must have coursed through the brains of those poor wretches during these ten centuries of waiting, the mental torture unparalleled without motive and by sheer negligence to their physical punishment. There they were kneeling in a long line, each one beholding before him the bomb that should be dipped of its victim came I scanned the yellow faces with some such thought as this; but I did not see upon them one impression, one indication of sentiment, one muscle move, one sign of fear. Everywhere was resignation, indifference or utter unconsciousness. Two were chewing the betel-nut, or something of the sort.

At last the cortege appeared and the Mandarin's sedan appeared. This was the signal to begin. What then transpired I dare not write you. Its remembrance is like that of a nightmare. I have still before my eyes the two executioners swinging their reclosed blades round, rolling upon two ground or remaining attached to the necks by a rag of flesh, decapitated trunks slinking down all flecked with gore. Poor Ah Fong breaking off from the line to change his sweat, the edges of which had become dulled, then I saw again the sweet clicking on the neck-bone, the head of Ah Fong falling on the lucky clay, the cry of admiration I heard the thrilling stroke which followed.

In a few minutes all was done; in the middle of the yard in a pool of bloody mire lay twenty-four lopped corpses, and the executioners were plashing about in it, carrying by the hair several heads with inlived eyeballs, or dragging behind them the bodies, lurched, ignominious. At this instant the headsman, who had just noticed us, approached and presenting us with smoking with the two swords with which the work had been done, offered to sell them to us for $5, as we might like to have them by way of souvenir.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

Tornadoes.

MAY, quite assured of his power and of his role soundly to manipulate ions at different times challenged to meet the most potent forces of nature, and very frequently encountered conqueror in the conflict. Now a correspondent speaks in a plain for opposing one of the most powerful and dreaded of nature's destructive forces—tornadoes. He says:

"The plan is to shoot a handful of shot, or more or less according to the quantity, through it, to break holes in the walls, which will break up the moving mass almost instantly. The tornado that struck Louis XIV. After this avalanche of pestilence the Mandarin, who had apparently only called in to take his leave of his colleagues, went out again by the way he came, and very likely, taking on their passionless faces, returned to their work.

"He is going to preside at the execution," said I, "make haste." We found the court-yard thronged with yellow uniformed soldiers armed with halberds, executioners, civilians in multi-colored jackets, parasols, palanquins, coolies, each sedan-chair carried by six coolies, and the cortege of a great Mandarin, and in the middle, seated on the ground in tenders, with evidently nothing heavily inured, a dozen ragged men, the victims.

At each moment a new captive was carried in, and the executioners were jogged them out of the cell; each was seized and bound by the murkeys and dragged to the ground, and, after suspending from a bamboo, by two bearers, a wooden tablet was placed on his neck giving his name, quality and crime, pasted upon it, a stick announced the crime for which he was to die by order of the Emperor.

The prisoners assume in the scene of execution, and we hurried into the court and set out. As we did so the hostle and sharp fife of the gongs announced that the procession was forming. So great an impression had the whole affair left on my mind that I remember but little of the procession. Who else was there at the same time? Was we not to see your friend Howard? Was he not present? Where was he? Was he not present? Where was he? Was he not present? Where was he

THE SENTINEL.

[illegible] Murder will Out.

A few years ago "Angel Flower" was introduced to a certain care for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, a few thin [illegible] made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been raised to health. The great merits of [illegible] Angel Flower became [illegible] through the country by one [illegible] to another, until, without advertising, the sales [illegible] enormous. Druggists IN EVERY TOWN in the United States [illegible] No person [illegible] with severe disease, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Jaundice, or Nervousness, should [illegible] one bottle of Angel Flower. Sample bottles 10 cents.

PRINT

GOLD and SILVER

ELECTRO

PLATING WORKS,

PONT. MICH

every description of [illegible] were replated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted [illegible] Watches and jewelry repaired in silver or gold, and in any desired color of gold. It is commercial what metal the goods are composed of, whether base copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to [illegible] knives, etc. [illegible] Gentlemen's clothing, carpets, etc. cleaned [illegible] and other fashion [illegible] and work guaranteed. All goods sent to and from [illegible] and attention to ordering [illegible] Goods may be sent by express with small amount to [illegible] other way by express. All work [illegible] charges on work one way. All work [illegible]

H. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Pont. Mich., Jan. 1, 1876

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on Stone road.

Known as the Cooper Farm.

[illegible] Will trade for [illegible] Terms reasonable. For further particulars address

JAMES F. TAYLOR,

Hackley, Mich.

Lumber Yard

[illegible] LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES [illegible] cheap, and do will to suit [illegible] Lake. Gives [illegible]

TARRANT & WAY.

Agents of Jas. W. & Bro. Chamberlain, Jr., Prop'r. C. S. HARRISON.

CHAMBERLAIN & HARRISON

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Masonic Block.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$9.50.

Gleason's New Pocally Physician—1200 pages—Family Edition, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH, Bozoville, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Mich Elegant

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tug-ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which [illegible] myriads of [illegible] Baggage moved free of charge.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. [illegible] Hints Talk and Medical Common-sense, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of [illegible] entertaining stories. Helpful and [illegible] Enlightened and [illegible] Sent [illegible] Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

SCIENCE IN STORY, also by [illegible] Cheap edition, $2.50. Books by mail, finely [illegible] $3 and $7.50, according to binding. Agents wanted everywhere, of [illegible] Ring to the people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish [illegible] Dime Publications on [illegible] and [illegible] Catalogue. "CHILDREN MADE NEW." Help how to remove the cause and [illegible] Sent [illegible] Dime Publications on [illegible] Half a million [illegible] AND FOR HOME READING. Is a valuable [illegible] [illegible] Sent [illegible] Dime Publications [illegible]

HEALTH Monthly, 32 pages, [illegible] Editor Dr. Foote, Sen. and Jr. $1 per year with premiums. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will [illegible] Dr. Foote's Free Publications. "*Gentlemen's Advice to the Sick*," *abroad as well as at home*; a treasury of [illegible] to the sick. "*Kindness of the Social Kingdom*," a sixty page pamphlet, *free* by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents [illegible] Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, *129 East 28th Street, New York.*

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES [illegible] will thank us for this Hand Book, and [illegible] mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These Hand-Books are sent in private [illegible] Intended for gentlemen's [illegible] Their Causes and Cure. Tids Every will be found deeply interesting to all [illegible] No one suffers [illegible] for EITHER of the foregoing HAND BOOKS sent prize to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both [illegible] particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; Their Causes and Cure. This Every will be found deeply interesting to all [illegible] No one suffers [illegible] for EITHER of the foregoing HAND BOOKS sent prize to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

TWO KINDS OF BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, Fruits, Farm.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

9(2) (6, 1-2.)

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877

Will leave Charlevoix at 8:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board

DEXTER & NOBLE.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

ask the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most reliable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section, wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolies

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher.

1,000,000 ACRES

Bargains in the Best

Farming Land

[illegible] These lands are finished with much and ample, and other [illegible] to best markets by

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, and in every [illegible] to the great Fruit-raising belts of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the tract.

The east of Michigan to settle these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of [illegible] persons AND FIFTY THOUSAND more are [illegible] filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and [illegible] to the East in the Union.

Over [illegible] acres of the [illegible] have already been [illegible]

The wealth of the country is on the rise and now is the time to [illegible] when it can be had cheap.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

For sale at from $1 to [illegible] according to location and [illegible]

☞ Send for our Pamphlet [illegible]

Address W. O. BURHART, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

—

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

—

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

—

Collections a Speciality

—

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

—

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farm and Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

1877y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a large assortment of glass and [illegible] sash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for [illegible] Orders by boat will be promptly attended to.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality No cheapness in better grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of Meadow, Montague) 181 & 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

With Curative

POWER OVER EVERY FORM OF DISEASE ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLOOD, AND URINARY ORGANS. FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For nearly a quarter of a century this terrible pestilence has been [illegible] the cities of the United States to which it is [illegible] with such a persistency of purpose [illegible] to all causes of misery have been [illegible] to its wondrous removal [illegible]

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has [illegible] proved [illegible] It has [illegible] a specific remedy [illegible] [illegible] Brown Cure for Consumption is [illegible] with assurance of success in the [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] Coughs of the most obstinate kind are [illegible] by [illegible] it, and [illegible] are [illegible] Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, and Hoarseness [illegible]

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily [illegible] by [illegible] it, and [illegible] are [illegible] Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, and Hoarseness [illegible]

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly corrected by this powerful vegetable combination, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts [illegible] to the food, and, by promoting [illegible] and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural nutrient of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Bilious and Bloating Fits, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere [illegible] It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 618 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FEARFUL EXTERNAL [illegible] AND DESTROYER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Is a remedy for Diseases, Scurfy Affections, and Blemishes of the SKIN, as a [illegible] cleanser, and [illegible] of unrivalled [illegible] Curing Eruptions, [illegible] Blotches, Worms, Scurfs, Black Heads, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Blotches, Red Rough and Oily Skin, Dandruff, and Itching Humors of the Scalp, and Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, and other [illegible] of the Skin.

The Compounding of this article from [illegible] Ingredients, [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] a thorough [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

How to Read Aloud.

I was led to turn my attention to this subject by the affliction which my ears, mind and heart suffer and endure when listening to readers aloud, both in public and in private. Only now and then does my experience the pleasure of hearing a "good reader," and yet, what a wide-spread enjoyment can be afforded by one such!

I said "myself" to "me," "very probably you annoy other people's ears and senses in like manner as they vex yours, or it may be, jerk actually against them, you probably fail in communicating to your hearers the full interest and enjoyment which every reader ought to be able to excite in the minds of the listeners." I am once resolved to study the matter, and I need not to spend my wave.

My first object was to notice the particular faculties one had to deny. Why did the mind of such a person irritate me? Why did that of another wearey me? Why be that of a third leave only continued ships adrift?

On the other hand, what constituted the special charm of the good reader? Why was the pleasure to listen to him or her, so that one immediately felt disappointed when the book was closed? Now that I can, be the reason what it might, I felt able to understand and to appreciate it.

And here let me say at the outset that the possession of a sweet, musical voice, low not indeed at all essential for a good reader. I have listened to people reading aloud in the most silvery tones, to whom I have longed to say, "Stop, I beseech you!"

Let me now tell you the result of my observations.

I perceived that a distinct utterance and a perfect pronunciation were very essential, but neither the absorption of the proper articulation of words; "In just attention the words are not hurried over, nor mashed together; they are neither slurred nor prolonged; they are not swallowed, nor are they shot forth from the mouth as a mother or nurse would send them softened to drop unbushed; but they are delivered from the lips as beautiful coins are issued from the Mint, deeply and accurately impressed, neatly struck by the proper organs, distinct, sharp, perfectly finished."

Here, then, is the key which opens and lets loose to the delectation and taste of the reader who practises and wears the last new forms of embellishment and sloven. At the same time we are shown the particular habits and attainments of the reader who pleases the ears of his auditors.

How little need is told in general to small words! And yet they are worth talk our ears of, for the effect is always endangered by those so punctiliously observed them. Take, for instance, "and" and "an," pronounced as in the last letter, "an" and "an," pronounced as in the word "ann," are in not allowed changed into "and" and "an," as is often changed when reading to a short time, they would soon become inefficient and powerless. Then, again, the word "the," which comes in over and over again in every page, but you will observe that nearly every pronounced as a toughed do not adopt the true "the"—probably the majority of them are mistaken of the ones. Then you hear this pass by, and whether you be aware of the omission or not, you feel that something is wanting. Again, "a" is pronounced "ay" instead of "uh," "ah," or "ah," as the case may be, and "to" is sometimes "tu" instead of "tuh," "tah," or "toh," as the case may be. Then, "of" is not seldom changed into "ov," and "ov" into "uv," and sometimes a spelling of "ov" into "uv" is heard, which is more than the sweetness of the "ov" and "uv" have said your own knowledge and your own ears will point them out. If you seek to be instructed, I trust you will not only read, but you are nevertheless worthy of attention, and worthy of attending.

Very rarely the reader will feel at first somewhat peculiar in style, when paying particular attention to all words, great and small. I now find, for a new habit never sits with ease between the feelings disappeared, for practice wore off and smoothed down the extra efforts which were observable at the outset.

But it is possible to articulate perfectly and yet read in a drowsy, tiresome, tedious manner, and this is attained mainly by correct articulation, but not solely. Due tone must be given to punctuation. Most people know that the use of punctuation demand a proper and different utterance at a pause, and a corresponding one in any sentence, as a summons, there at a colon, and four at a full stop. A rightful servance of a few such as this would, of course, break into and spoil the interest of a good poem, but it would tend to remember that some attention should be paid to these marks. Readers require to take breath for their exertions, and this should always be taken at a stop. Often I hear people talking in while in the middle of a sentence; nay, I have heard them doing so in the middle of a word. This, of course, involves another stop, which is an awkward interjection.

If you desire to read quickly and at the same time to be intelligible and distinct, you must read in a sonorous, silky fashion—utter your words glibly, slightly shortcuts. If you utter, you will hear many of those who are called upon to read aloud in public buildings adopt this style, and it is partly owing to this peculiarity that every word is heard without the audience straining their ears to catch them.

I have now set forth the necessary requirements for being heard, and understood, but that should not be the only aim in the minds of him or her who reads aloud. Listen to some more the words which have reference to this subject: "There is no composition in music, however perfect as to key or melody, but in order to do justice to its author will require something more than an exact adherence to time and tune. It is this which gives music its power over the passions, and it is called expression." Let two people play the simple tune of "Home, sweet Home," each will play it quite correctly; but one will so express himself by very different if one plays it with merely mechanical accuracy, and the other adds expression and feeling to correctness of execution.

This, then, is what constitutes the qualification of a good reader in the proper sense of the term—expression. To hear books, whether grave or gay, heavy or light, whether political, theological, biographical or geographical, whether novelists or arguments, to hear everyone of these various subjects read in the same tone of voice is extremely trying to the ears of the listeners. Proper and suitable variations of the voice and manner we must have, if enjoyment is to go hand in hand with instruction. We want nothing theatrical, no affectation, but an avoidance of mechanical, sing-song, laudrum, droning reading, such as that with which we are forcedly punished.

A pathetic subject surely needs pathos in the tone; a gay and lively subject must be possessed with a light and airy manner. Conversations require variety of tones. In fact, nature has given to half a dozen people to ask and answer questions and make remarks in exactly the same pitch of voice? Yet this is the most usual way they are represented as uttering them by the reader aloud. Descriptions of scenery require more even tone of tone, so do lucks of a grave and learned character.

I have now given you the directions which I gathered and followed myself, and with good results, for, at the risk of being considered atrociously conceited, I must tell you that I am now a proficient in the art of reading aloud. I am not a professional reader, nor do I pretend to read the parts and dramatists, but my home circles wherever I sojourn I find I can give pleasure, and am always called upon to use my powers of reading aloud. Fortunately for me I have also attained the power of reading for a great length of time without feeling weary—four hours at a stretch does not fatigue me now. When one thinks of the many to whom one can afford this enjoyment—the sick, the aged, the blind, and the busy—a feeling of self-satisfaction and thankfulness steals over the mind that one may do something to alleviate their sufferings and lighten their burdens.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Longfellow Embarrassed at a London Banquet.

When Longfellow visited London, a dinner was given to him at the Langham Hotel. It was a surprising fact that this dinner should be unlike the usual semi-public banquet, inasmuch as there should be no addresses and no proposing of toasts. There were many distinguished guests present. They were each in turn presented to Longfellow. Then came the dinner. It was excellent. A bright and general conversation had sprung up unhindered by this nonsense. Just as the dessert was being served, Mr. Longfellow was approached by a gentleman, who asked for a speech, and without a word, Mr. Longfellow was upon his pleasure. He opened his mouth. No sound came forth. A second time he essayed to speak, with a like result. At last he said: "Gentlemen, I thank you, and I was understood that there were to be no speeches."—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

"A Living Tomb."

All the bowels of the bureaux try to distourage young men from entering the department, as it is life without a future. On the other day I heard a Cabinet Minister talking to a young chap wanting a place.

"My young friend," said he, "you apply. You may not be able to pass an examination, this would be mortifying. Save your money and your patience, and go home. Saw wood, drive cows, anything honest, but preserve your independence. A confidential clerk is an agreeable situation for anything. Not one in ten save a dollar. This is an expensive place to live. Board is high and the weather hot. I have a man in my department who has been in forty years."

"Forty years!"

"Yes, every day of it. He came in in 1836. Well, he's there still, the same as any he did to commence with. The other day he came to me saying: 'I ought to have died forty years ago.' 'You don't mean that,' said I. 'Yes,' said he, 'I mean that. I have been buried in this building forty years, and I might as well have been buried in my grave. What's the difference between tombs? Of what advantage to myself have I been here? I had nothing when I came in and have nothing now. I am disqualified for anything. If I was turned out to-day I would starve to-morrow.' So much for a Government position that young men are so anxious to get. They loiter let it alone."

The Cabinet Ministers have an assortment of experiences like the slaves, which they relate for the encouragement of young men who press for place. But in the face of all this and the civil-service rules, and the harrowing experience of those turned out and finding themselves fitted for nothing—in the face of all these discouraging circumstances, the applicants crowd in an everlasting stream.—*H. V. Bedford's Washington Correspondence.*

Why is a man more devout when he has a cold in his head? Because he is on his sneeze most of the time.

Chicken-Raising by Machinery—The Largest Poultry Farm in the World.

A New York *World* reporter has been visiting the mammoth machine chicken hatching and feeding establishment of Mr. Baker, some sixteen miles south of Jersey City, in the edge of the Palisades. Mr. Baker keeps over 2,000 fowls, but these do not furnish a tenth of the eggs used, which he intends shall reach the grand total the coming year of 250,000. The incubating apartment of his poultry-house is about twenty feet square, protected by double sets of windows, and containing eight large incubators or hatching cases. Each of these contains eight tiers of shallow egg-drawers, one above another, and they will all hold, when filled, nearly 8,000 eggs. Over each of these tiers of drawers parallel rows of hen-sitter pipes are placed, which send out a steady heat from above upon the eggs in the trays beneath. The gas for heating the water is manufactured by a large machine in the basement. Burning gas lets beneath each incubator heats the water in the pipes, and, by an automatic arrangement, when ever the heat rises above a fixed point the supply of gas is cut off. But the gas burn less brightly, and the water in the pipes is allowed to cool to the desired point. When that point is reached the supply of gas is restored, and the heating process goes on as before. An electric battery communicates with the incubators, and any undue variation of heat is announced to the attendants through indicators. When the eggs are ready to hatch they are put in the animal heat evolved from them by the incubators that the temperature of the air in the drawers is affected materially. As even slight variations of temperature are unfavorable for the hatching of eggs, it is sometimes necessary, in spite of the automatic arrangement for regulating the heat, to take out the drawers and allow the eggs to cool, and this is done by an ingenious device for striking of an electric bell connected with each case. The cases are numbered, and the number at the indicated case is shown by an indicator on the wall of an adjoining room. When the reporter was in the room the bells were ringing quite vigorously, and the woman in charge was consequently obliged to pay close application in order to find the right cases. White, brown and mottled eggs lay side by side in the drawers, and the attendant showed how, under the microscope, from 100 degrees to 110 degrees, the chicks are gradually formed. The brooding-house is 30 by 158 feet, and contains 50 separate compartments, each accommodating 100 chicks. The hen mother is a hollow zinc box with sleeping-room which is filled with hot water, and placed a few inches above the ground floor. The under side of the box is lined with blankets, and the chicks creep under it at night when they feel tired of outer warmth. The brooding-house is heated by steam, but the temperature varies somewhat, and the under chicks are very susceptible to cold.

In another building 500 feet long and divided into seventy-five compartments for laying hens are confined. The interior is fitted up with everything which a well-regulated hen could possibly require to make her comfortable and clean. By means of an ingenious arrangement of pulleys and weights, 25 feet of perches can be lowered into the middle of this large room, and, thundering on the table, begs can be struck. He would not be 653 down. Yes, he knew what the agreement was, but he also knew that at the board sat the most eloquent of English men, and he called upon Mr. Gladstone to say a few words in honor of the great American poet. Mr. Bait and monsieur his rabbles work well. He sat down amid a loud cheer, and presently Mr. Gladstone rose to still louder plaudits. The orator himself was taken aback, but he was equal to the occasion, and he paid a glorious tribute of eloquent praise to the poet. When Gladstone sat down Longfellow stood up. Thunderous cheers greeted the grand old man, but the grand old man was very miserable. If they had given him a pen and called on him for a poem he would have done well enough, but expect to a speech, and without a word, Mr. Longfellow was upon pleasure. He opened his mouth. No sound came forth. A second time he essayed to speak, with a like result. At last he said: "Gentlemen, I thank you, and I was understood that there were to be no speeches."—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Curious Facts About the Tidal Wave.

The more detailed statement of the late earthquake in Peru received from New York gives the date of the occurrence as the 9th, but the compiler provisingly omitted the hour of the day. The first report of the convulsion, received by the Postdolent was of London, gave the date as the 10th. But a calculation of the time at which the tidal wave which followed the earthquake manifested itself in other points shows that this could not have been correct. The chances are that the telegraphic agent at London failed to notice that there were about nour hours' time against him between Peru and his station. What was to him the 10th of May was the latter part of the 9th at the scene of the disturbance. Unfortunately, it no one in the exact period of time given at which the tidal wave appeared anywhere, so that no precise calculation can be made. But approximations are possible, which indicate that we may be on the eve of important scientific discoveries.

Taking our date of 7:10 a. m. as a basis we reach the following facts: The Sandwich Islands being 2,000 miles further westward are 2 20 minutes ahead of it in time. At four a. m. the tidal wave manifested itself at Hilo. That world-renowned 6:30 a. m. at Anaheim. The time at the transmission of the wave to this coast would seem therefore to have been fifty minutes. Now, the time reported at Acapulco is ten a. m. But Acapulco is about 1,500 miles more easterly than the coast of California. The difference in time will therefore be one hour and forty minutes. Added to say, Acapulco is that much, behind us. Four a. m. at Hilo would represent eight a. m at Acapulco, the latter only allowing for the time of the transmission of the tidal wave between these points.

The fact is here to be noted is that the tidal wave rolled upon the beach at Hilo fifty minutes before it was felt on the coast of California, and no longer before it inundated Acapulco. The height to which it attained at these points would seem to strengthen this view, for it was in greatest force at the place where it rose the highest. Waves lose force as they progress. Thus the tidal wave was twelve feet three inches at Hilo, five feet at Anaheim and three feet at Acapulco. But at the point of the original disturbance it was sixty-five feet high. This estimate is not extravagant when it is considered what it did, viz.: it destroyed many towns, and lifted the United States steamer Wateree, situated by the tidal wave of 1868, and carried her entire over two miles from her old position.

The force of the impact of the tidal wave on the coast of Peru, the calculation would be completed. But so far, its dimensions are considerable. Sixty-five feet high at Merriphones, twelve feet three inches at the Sandwich Islands; five feet on the coast of Peru—these are not an unmanner demands that he release the girl, to which the man returns by giving the organ grinder a blow that knocks him to the ground. Officer Schneider, who was in the vicinity at the time, was called up, and took the two men in charge. The girl was also taken in charge, and thundering on the table, he gave the speak. He would not be 653 down. Yes he knew what the agreement was, but he also knew that at the board sat the most eloquent of English men, and he called upon Mr. Gladstone to say a few words in honor of the great American poet. Mr. Bait and monsieur his rabbles work well. He sat down amid a loud cheer, and presently Mr. Gladstone rose to still louder plaudits. The orator himself was taken aback, but he was equal to the occasion, and he paid a glorious tribute of eloquent praise to the poet. When Gladstone sat down Longfellow stood up. Thunderous cheers greeted the grand old man, but the grand old man was very miserable. If they had given him a pen and called on him for a poem he would have done well enough, but expect to a speech, and without a word, Mr. Longfellow was upon pleasure. He opened his mouth. No sound came forth. A second time he essayed to speak, with a like result. At last he said: "Gentlemen, I thank you, and I was understood that there were to be no speeches."—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

A Cossack Sentinel.

A approach to Glurgeon is now forbidden by Cossack sentries, good-tempered but unexcusable, perfectly stupid, but firm as rocks. No one is suffered to approach with out a pass from the Russian authorities. Every thought, even, is guarded, and the Commandant de Plaine himself has taken up his quarters in the railway station.

It is curious that Cossacks are to me a source of bitter annoyance, and not good-humored insolence, their self-possession, their constant disregard of the mere foreigner, are traits so startling to observe. It would have been impossible for any other troops to have thrown further feet high." Sometimes the original soil being disturbed, a new vegetation will spring up along the wagon-track, and thus mark out the road for miles.

Even on hard rock a man's bare feet will leave the dust caked together by perspiration, so that a practiced eye will see it, and even from ten feet or more the footprints will be distinguished from each other, the pole of a pebble which had long path next the ground being shaped. There are also impressions made at least that buried it less passed very recently. If a shower of rain has fallen during the night, and no vehicle was made before, during, or after the shower, absolute certainty can be obtained from the depth and distinctness of the impressions. Hans Pfiech was an artist, for notoriously outlaw he remained in Glurgeon at single blow, but the knew and respected that subject's rights and preferences. The old rock dwelt the Sabbath morning with black doublet and red hose; he wore long black silk stockings, short, close fitting pantaloons of black velvet, a black cap and black gloves. He would not touch the handle of his ax with his bare palm; instead the gold in Prussia coin, and no longer indeed how to commit such a flagrant breach of seafood etiquette.

Nevertheless, the Germans insisted on overlooking the fact that he wore gloves and saw the blood upon his hands. Friesh had no friends and no foes except his parishioners. People all knew him and shrank from him. To enable him to leave the town he worked only till noon, although although one of his long, black silk stockings was generally found. The housekeeper, in the long run, found that with straining food and constant care his tools by gear. It is well in winter to have a supply of food for the fowls is distributed to the different compartments by means of small trucks which run on a railway, and the way which extends the whole length of the building. Fresh water is carried through pipes and delivered in troughs, a range of pens, and the water troughs and feeding-hoppers are models of convenience. About 2,000 laying hens of the different varieties are kept in these pens —leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Houdans and others—and all appeared strong and healthy.

From this building the attendant led the way to the incubating house, a building near by. This is a wooden building 125 feet long by twenty-five feet wide. Unlike the other buildings it is lighted by small rather than large windows, for in the process of fattening the fowls darkness and coolness have been found essential. The mode of fattening is similar to that in use in France, but is an improvement upon the latter in many important its details. Within the house eight upright cylinders occupy the greater part of the building, and by all. Her beauty and lady-like manners were not lost on the rugged, gruff old Russian, that was manifested upon, and in penny after penny dropped into her lambourine, it was no doubt given more out of sympathy for her than as an assurance of appreciation of strains whose ground out at the old music box.

So much by way of introduction and now for the sequel of our story.

Last Wednesday forenoon, shortly after ten o'clock, the old Italian was grinding out the "Last Rose of Summer," on South Canal street, when a man wearing a foreign air took a place among the little in the room the bells were ringing vigorously, and the woman in charge was consequently obliged to pay close application in order to find the right cases. White, brown and mottled eggs lay side by side in the drawers, and the attendant showed how, under the microscope, from 100 degrees to 110 degrees, the chicks are gradually formed. The brooding-house is 30 by 158 feet, and contains 50 separate compartments, each accommodating 100 chicks. The hen mother is a hollow zinc box with sleeping-room which is filled with hot water, and placed a few inches above the ground floor. The under side of the box is lined with blankets, and the chicks creep under it at night when they feel tired of outer warmth. The brooding-house is heated by steam, but the temperature varies somewhat, and the under chicks are very susceptible to cold.

In another building 500 feet long and divided into seventy-five compartments for laying hens are confined. The interior is fitted up with everything which a well-regulated hen could possibly require to make her comfortable and clean. By means of an ingenious arrangement of pulleys and weights, 25 feet of perches can be lowered into the middle of this large room, and, thundering on the table, begs can be struck. He would not be 653 down. Yes he knew what the agreement was, but he also knew that at the board sat the most eloquent of English men, and he called upon Mr. Gladstone to say a few words in honor of the great American poet. Mr. Bait and monsieur his rabbles work well. He sat down amid a loud cheer, and presently Mr. Gladstone rose to still louder plaudits. The orator himself was taken aback, but he was equal to the occasion, and he paid a glorious tribute of eloquent praise to the poet. When Gladstone sat down Longfellow stood up. Thunderous cheers greeted the grand old man, but the grand old man was very miserable. If they had given him a pen and called on him for a poem he would have done well enough, but expect to a speech, and without a word, Mr. Longfellow was upon pleasure. He opened his mouth. No sound came forth. A second time he essayed to speak, with a like result. At last he said: "Gentlemen, I thank you, and I was understood that there were to be no speeches."—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Romance of a Street Musician.

Last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday he continued his attention attracted by the piercing notes of a hand-organ, presided over by a representative of sunny Italy. The organ-grinding lion was a bright, attractive little girl of eight years, whose shining black eyes and long black curls were setting by all. Her beauty and lady-like manners were not lost on the rugged, gruff old Russian, that was manifested upon, and in penny after penny dropped into her lambourine, it was no doubt given more out of sympathy for her than as an assurance of appreciation of strains whose ground out at the old music box.

So much by way of introduction and now for the sequel of our story.

Last Wednesday forenoon, shortly after ten o'clock, the old Italian was grinding out the "Last Rose of Summer," on South Canal street, when a man wearing a foreign air took a place among the little group assembled. By way of change from grave to gay a lively Irish jig was struck up, and the little girl began dancing with an Irish navvy on her tambourine. This appeared to offend the man with the foreign air very much, and he gave vent to his indignation by a frown. The music stops the little girl collects her pennies and the pair move off a little way, and the "Mulligan Guards" comes marching from the organ, and the little street Arab keeps time with her tambourine. Again the man with the foreign air appears on the ground, shows signs of humanity, and when the performance is concluded he calls the child to him, and, placing a few coins in her hand, he took her on shoulder and walked off. The child's companions came along and stole her. After the man had walked a few blocks with the child he called a passing hack, and, placing her inside, he told the driver to proceed. The Cossack, all his teeth on view, said one syllable, which meant "no," and stood there, grinning in the kindest manner, but fixed as the gout Terminus. A crowd of unfortunate Russians subject round him, and he preached with a pass in the native tongue. He honored these also with a passing smile sometimes, but that is best attention were all for no. I talked, argued, entreated and reviled him, without lessening for an instant the beam of complacent amiability. Not a word did he reply, and I grew silent, bussed at length by the fascination. Then was suddenly conveyed to me the interpretation of the mystic passage in "Wonderful," where the Cheshire cat leaves a grin behind even after he has vanished.

The Cossack's bright smile haunts me still." He had, however, a companion of more serious cast, who finally was persuaded to inform us that an official might be found somes miles away, across the corn-belt. Thither we drove, pursued to the very town by our Cossack's beaming countenance. And at the camp we found Col. Oriolf, who received us with that perfect courtesy and soldier-like frankness where-in Russian officers are distinguished above all whom I have met. He was the regiment sheltered yesterday, and he gave me the freedom. Under guidance of the orderly we reached the town across the cornfields, and, to our great disappointment, were debarred from triumphing over that Cossack jailer.—*Glurgeon Cor. London Standard.*

HARK: Is that the r-r-r-market of the moving machine? It be it let Surgeons, Coroners, undertakers and regulars, come and view the remains!—*Detroit Free Press.*

Death of a Headsman.

An old man died at the age of eighty, a few days ago, in the dreary street of Chatenet-Landon, Paris, who for some years lost dwelt there absolutely alone and unknown. He was stout, solidly-built, not talkative, but good-humored and friendly. He was known to be a Bertiner by birth, but he did not care to talk about himself, and his early history was shrouded with mystery. Hans Friesh was the name by which he passed among his neighbors. He only went out of evenings, and then but for a short time, exchanging a few strokes of the hand with acquaintances. Why is he heard a German voice he turned away or crossed the street to avoid the owner. He never read the papers, and received letters but rarely, yet he looked himself most of the time writing—what, he refused to say. He had no visitors, paid his rent punctually, was and retired early, and lived well. In fine, he was the perfect type of a small bourgeois retired from business and living on his income. To women he was always polite, to children more than kind. He did until his death dirt in fact become public that Hans Friesh had been the headsman of Berlin.

Headsman is the true significance of the word, not a mere mechanical pulling of cords and loading of weights, like Samson, Roch, for during the period he executed the *haute œuvre* at the Prussian Capital, ending in 1840, the system of decapitation was employed for the decapitation of criminals. Hans Friesh was an artist, for notoriously outlaw he remained in Glurgeon at single blow, but the knew and respected that subject's rights and preferences. The old rock dwelt the Sabbath morning with black doublet and red hose; he wore long black silk stockings, short, close fitting pantaloons of black velvet, a black cap and black gloves. He would not touch the handle of his ax with his bare palm; instead he had a pair of gloves made of the finest kid, and these he wore on the occasions of his official duties. He would not touch a piece of money with his bare hand, but carefully covered it with a piece of black velvet, a habit he retained to the day of his death. He would not touch the handle of his ax with his bare palm; instead the gold in Prussia coin, and no longer indeed how to commit such a flagrant breach of seafood etiquette.

Nevertheless, the Germans insisted on overlooking the fact that he wore gloves and saw the blood upon his hands. Friesh had no friends and no foes except his parishioners. People all knew him and shrank from him. To enable him to leave the town he worked only till noon, although although one of his long, black silk stockings was generally found. The housekeeper, in the long run, found that with straining food and constant care his tools by gear. It is well in winter to have a supply of food for the fowls is distributed to the different compartments by means of small trucks which run on a railway, and the way which extends the whole length of the building. Fresh water is carried through pipes and delivered in troughs, a range of pens, and the water troughs and feeding-hoppers are models of convenience. About 2,000 laying hens of the different varieties are kept in these pens —leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Houdans and others—and all appeared strong and healthy.

From this building the attendant led the way to the incubating house, a building near by. This is a wooden building 125 feet long by twenty-five feet wide. Unlike the other buildings it is lighted by small rather than large windows, for in the process of fattening the fowls darkness and coolness have been found essential. The mode of fattening is similar to that in use in France, but is an improvement upon the latter in many important its details. Within the house eight upright cylinders occupy the greater part of the building, and by all. Her beauty and lady-like manners were not lost on the rugged, gruff old Russian, that was manifested upon, and in penny after penny dropped into her lambourine, it was no doubt given more out of sympathy for her than as an assurance of appreciation of strains whose ground out at the old music box.

So much by way of introduction and now for the sequel of our story.

Last Wednesday forenoon, shortly after ten o'clock, the old Italian was grinding out the "Last Rose of Summer," on South Canal street, when a man wearing a foreign air took a place among the little group assembled. By way of change from grave to gay a lively Irish jig was struck up, and the little girl began dancing with an Irish navvy on her tambourine. This appeared to offend the man with the foreign air very much, and he gave vent to his indignation by a frown. The music stops the little girl collects her pennies and the pair move off a little way, and the "Mulligan Guards" comes marching from the organ, and the little street Arab keeps time with her tambourine. Again the man with the foreign air appears on the ground, shows signs of humanity, and when the performance is concluded he calls the child to him, and, placing a few coins in her hand, he took her on shoulder and walked off. The child's companions came along and stole her. After the man had walked a few blocks with the child he called a passing hack, and, placing her inside, he told the driver to proceed. The Cossack, all his teeth on view, said one syllable, which meant "no," and stood there, grinning in the kindest manner, but fixed as the gout Terminus. A crowd of unfortunate Russians subject round him, and he preached with a pass in the native tongue. He honored these also with a passing smile sometimes, but that is best attention were all for no. I talked, argued, entreated and reviled him, without lessening for an instant the beam of complacent amiability. Not a word did he reply, and I grew silent, bussed at length by the fascination. Then was suddenly conveyed to me the interpretation of the mystic passage in "Wonderful," where the Cheshire cat leaves a grin behind even after he has vanished.

The Cossack's bright smile haunts me still." He had, however, a companion of more serious cast, who finally was persuaded to inform us that an official might be found somes miles away, across the corn-belt. Thither we drove, pursued to the very town by our Cossack's beaming countenance. And at the camp we found Col. Oriolf, who received us with that perfect courtesy and soldier-like frankness where-in Russian officers are distinguished above all whom I have met. He was the regiment sheltered yesterday, and he gave me the freedom. Under guidance of the orderly we reached the town across the cornfields, and, to our great disappointment, were debarred from triumphing over that Cossack jailer.—*Glurgeon Cor. London Standard.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Col. Scott says that, as far as practicable, hay should be cured the day it is cut, and put up in cocks for the night. The next day, if the weather be favorable, open it out, turn it over, and take it to the barn or stack.

—The best way to plow mud-flants into heavy strips of galvanized tracks at the sides as well as at the ends of the field, all of equal width, and then finish the whole by going round with one cutting furrow until it is completed come to the finer, thus avoiding the treading down of newly plowed land.—*Iowa State Register.*

—To stall potatoes, cut a thin slice from the upper part of a smooth, ripe tomato; do not peel; take out all of the inside and chop it fine; fry a *very little* chopped onion in some butter, and when it is turning yellow add the chopped tomato and a few fine bread crumbs, stir well, season with salt, pepper, and a little chopped parsley—fresh this and the onion can be omitted if not liked. Simmer a minute and fill the tomato with the mixture. Place in a pan; fit each top on its own tomato and bake for an hour or until it is tender.

—A practical trial for a good many years has proved the following recipe an excellent one for protecting against moths. Take one gill alcohol, one gill spirits of turpentine, mix, and dissolve therein one ounce of camphor gum. Put into a stoppered glass vessel, and shake well before using. With this mixture wet some blotting paper and put in the upper tray into the box or drawer where the fur to be protected will be kept; the tin should be nitrogen in fine. Wardrobes containing clothing should also be provided with these paper balls, the smell of which will drive away and kill all moths, but quickly disappear on exposure to the air. This procedure should be repeated every year.—*Country Gentleman.*

—Plaster of Paris is highly recommended by some who have tried it for bugs that infest vines. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: Having often seen inquiries in your columns for something to keep bugs off squashes and melons, and having tried everything I ever heard of, also found at last what seems to be, here, at least, a sure cure, I will now let both me and others know it. Nearly two years since, while talking with a friend of the ravages of the bugs, he said: "How would you like plaster of Paris?" We used it last season, and it worked well." Of course we took the hint, and that season, 1875, we saved our cucumbers and squashes with it—we had no bugs. This summer we used it on melons, summer and winter squashes and cucumbers with very satisfactory results. Last year we bought three pounds of Paris at a marble shop, where you will find it the best and cheapest. Watch your vines closely, and when the leaves have grown large enough to please the striped bug, go out early in the morning while the dew is on, taking a box for your plaster, get on this windward side of the vines, and sprinkle the powder thoroughly over them till they are well whitened. If there are striped bugs on them you will see them double up and roll off in a very disgusted manner. It is just as good for the large black bug. The vines must be watered and gone over after every shower, as the wind and rain will wash most of the plaster off. Don't fancy that gypsum, or plaster as it is called here and in many other places, will do. It will not. Plaster of Paris is the thing.

Thinning out Fruit.

It is a well known fact that the inflexible laws of supply and demand governs the prices of produce of all kinds. This fact being remembered, it is only necessary to bear in mind that the quantity of ordinary or inferior quality of produce is always in excess, and when a "glut" in the market happens, anything beyond the ordinary consumption of the community is naturally gravitate toward the best, which they can buy at fair prices—prices which pay the producers even though they can get poor or ordinary quality of the same at their own figures, which are, as a rule, below the cost of production and marketing, bringing the producer in debt, instead of remitting him even merely a fair profit on his labors.

There are very many ways to increase the size of fruit, such as only plant-ing those varieties best suited to your soil and climate, cultivating thoroughly and thinning out the fruit at certain stages of growth. Thinning out apples, especially in a large orchard, to make them grow to a larger size, is but very recently the practice in the vicinity of the apples to come to nearly per fection under the best system of pruning and cultivation, the consequently small increase is preconsidered for slightly larger specimens produced by thinning the fruit. The case, however, is different with pears; for the amount produced annually is far less than with apples, and the price per bushel or basket is considerably higher.

To enable pears to grow to a larger size and to make size and quality rank ahead of mere quantity (though we believe that nearly the same weight of fruit is obtained by judicious thinning out, but in fewer number of pears), the last should be thinned out about two or three times during a season—in all we spent one-half or more of the numbers of pears first set on the trees. About two weeks after the blossoms have dropped, go over the trees and sort out a few of the poorest specimens and carefully remove them from the tree, having a care not to disturb the remaining. In from two to four weeks later go over the orchard again, and remove a few more of the inferior ones in the same careful manner; and again in about the same length of time give the orchard a third visit for the same purpose, which generally constitutes the last thinning-out. Some growers prefer to go over the orchard once, during June, and thin out the fruit.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Cincinnati proposes to economize by lighting her public lamps a half hour later and extinguishing them a half hour earlier than heretofore. The estimated saving is $90,000 yearly, which is enough to make the change an object.

The Boston *Journal* of recent date says: "On Friday evening, as a gentleman was promenading with two ladies in the grounds at Harvard, while the throng was at its thickest, some one threw a brickbat right upon the people from a window in Holworthy hall. The last of the gentlemen was crushed over his head, and one of the ladies, the wife of Mr. Joseph Williams, of Cambridge, was so much injured that she has been ill ever since. Her comb was found late her hurt, and she was severely bruised."

$5 to $10 per day guaranteed to Agents to sell the Most popular Tools in the market. Enjoy Health by working outdoors. Extra inducements to agents now. Address A. W. LEADER & CO., 168 Monroe St., Chicago.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Hudson, Feb. 18, 1875.
Messrs. FARMS & CO.
Gentlemen: We have been in the monument business for the past twenty years, and have never handled anything that has given such universal satisfaction as your White Bronze Monuments. They are handsomer and more durable than marble or granite, and cost much less. Our sales have been largely increased since we commenced handling them, and we can recommend them to all as the best monument in the market. Yours truly, ALLEN & CO.
AGENTS WANTED. Address FARMS & CO., Hudson, Ohio.

ADVERTISERS
THE READERS OF THIS STATE
Can Consult the Best and Cheapest Manner
E. R. RUGG, 221 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

RUSSEL & Co. BUILDERS OF THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS PORTABLE ENGINES, MASSILLON, OHIO.

VEGETINE.
SHE RESTS WELL.
South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir: I have been troubled with the Dyspepsia for many years, and, having taken various remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was recommended to try your VEGETINE, which I did, and am happy to say that I have received great benefit from its use. I can recommend the VEGETINE for what it is represented to be. Yours truly,
Witness of the above: Mrs. ALBERT BICKFIL.
Mr. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN.
Medford, Mass.

Vegetine.
Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that VEGETINE is the best medical compound ever placed before the public, for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all scrofulous impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system, debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

Safe and Sure.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
In 1857 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, following the directions as given, I commenced to use it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, accompanied by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and recuperative powers soon manifested themselves upon me, from the first dose; and under its use I rapidly recovered my health, and have since been in the enjoyment of excellent health. I have continued to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, H. H. CLARK.
126 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.
The following letter from Rev. O. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, most emphatic every one, as to the character of our wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:
Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 19, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir: Some years ago my health failed, through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia, nearly a year's wasting disease. I settled in Hyde Park, and was induced to use VEGETINE. I took three bottles, large, deep seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgeons to operate, but at last, to the state, but received no permanent benefit. I was induced to use VEGETINE, and before I had taken one bottle I felt relief. I have had small pieces of bone at different times since I commenced using VEGETINE. I have taken in all about seven years, till May, 1875, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and see what VEGETINE would do for me. I did so, and I am now free from disease

From Old England.

Holyburn, Alton Barns.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR.—The feature that strikes the observation most in the rich rural southern districts of England is the great quantity of Timber growing, and a stranger can judge the quality of the land by quantity and kind of timber. The hedge rows are studded with elm in all the bottom lands and on the upper lands beech and oak. So plentiful is timber here that we find it impossible to dispose of a couple of Black walnut trees growing on a piece of land on which we are about to build a Wesleyan chapel. We have at length bargained them for an equal quantity of Elm and disposed of the Elm to a wheelright for which to make hubs and fellers, being very tough and much harder than American elm. Large flocks of sheep are kept by farmers and it is just this that keeps up their land to its astonishing productiveness. The course the farmers take here is an 8 year course 1I we commence with clover, it would be wheat next, then next oats or barley or peas, then wheat, next sweeds succeeded by oats or barley. Then the 8th year clover, which cannot be grown oftener than once in eight years. The sweeds being fed off by sheep the ground is manured for the next crop either of oats or barley, while commercial manure is used for the sweeden and they are used to fat sheep and beeves with in connection with oil cake or cotton seed cake, and it is this enriching material (cotton seed and oil cake) that helps to force such heavy crops; the wheat here looks as though it would yield sixty bushels. It is too early yet to judge of the barley or oats. Farmers have just put up a crop of hay larger than usual, and are busy sowing sweeds, and in most cases with prepared phosphate, a great quantity of mangolds are raised. These keep, and are fed to fat cattle and sheep after the sweeds are gone, and it is wonderful how large they grow —many 18 inches long by 7 or 8 through and are very fattening being very sweet. It is astonishing to me that so many oilcake and cotton seed is sent to enrich others that ought to be used at home. Another thing that strikes an observer is the care with which woods are fenced. This allows the sprouted timber to grow into small poles or rods, out of which hurdles are made. These make movable fences to pen up the sheep on the spot they wish, and save hauling. This is a very great gain to them, whereas anyone going through the older settled portions of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio will see how perfectly the ranging of cattle there is converting the whole country into a desolate wilderness as far as timber is concerned, besides the whole country as traversed by rail looks as remarked to me—like the "widows farm." Let any intelligent farmer come to England, get on one of the hills which abound in this country, look over the Eden-like landscape, and he will at once be converted in the belief that cattle should not run in the woods, and that to preserve Michigan, farmers had better graze a poor man's cow in his own pasture than let it kill his growing timber. Farmers pay as much rent for these copse lands as for the plowed lands and cut them in from 8 to 10 or 12 years according in their wants. It takes longer to raise a hop pole than a hurdle rod; but we turn to other matters. The church of England just now having a convocation and the great matter before them is, what the priest shall wear: 1 I make no comment but inclose a specimen of astonishing puerility. They kicked out John Wesley one hundred years ago, and now are like boys rejecting the clear teachings of the bible, talking of surplices, scarfs, hoods, cope, vestments, such weighty matters, while the farmers are looking on astonished. It would be laughable if it were not such supreme folly. They seem to have totally lost common sense.

Yours,

JAMES ISWOOD

Jay Gould, the great railroad capitalist, is reported to have said within a day or two, that he would give a million dollars to have Gen. Grant in the Presidental chair at this time. He seems to think Grant would be a good man to assist in settling the railroad troubles.

Results of the Pittsburg riot: Two thousand freight cars, with the merchandise on them; destroyed; one hundred and fifty locomotives burned; a dozen important buildings reduced to ashes; fifty lives lost. And this loss of $5,000,000 and fifty lives does not benefit a single striker.

Judging from the present set of the political current there never was more need of keeping the republican party strong and well organized in the northern states than at this time. The safety of the Government may depend upon it. —Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Outside paragraphists are active in predicting a republican defeat in Pennsylvania next election; but they omit to state that the most distressful element is democratic, simply from the fear that the efforts of President Hayes for peace and reform may succeed. These efforts promise well; and if they triumph, the good people of Pennsylvania will be the first to sustain him in very heavy battalions next November, and these good people are wishing God speed everywhere, here and all over the land. —Philadelphia Press.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

New Advertisements.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., July 16, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles M. Cone against Peter Lennon, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7321, dated Nov. 1, 1875, upon the sw¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th, day of Sept., 1877 at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 12 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in any locality in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Pallnes at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. Crouter, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it. or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all description, Brackets, Stair railing, &c.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or text will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRISLICK & CO.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grislick & Co

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good styl and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary,

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—cost as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. R. RATCH, Gen'l Agent,
Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1 yr.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

&c.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in upper and adjoining counties Office in Hilliard's block, Petoskey, Mich 9:1y.

M. J. Stockman

W. V. CARSWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CARSWELL & RAESSER

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are found myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved freeof charge.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 15. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 7. 1877. Whole No., 430

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Six FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
4 columns,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
½ "	4.00	5.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutetates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Horse shoeing. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (12y.)

Fishing Tackle.

8 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout lines, trolling hooks trout lines from 6 to 75 cts each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., July 30, 1877. Complaint having been entered at the office by Samuel H. Ward, against Hezikiah Smith, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6786, dated Sept. 16, 1875, upon the nw¼ Section 36, Township 33 North, Range 8 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31 day of Oct., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.

Peter Tegosh, Complainant.

vs.

Robert Allison and Mary S. Morrison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are and residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin. On motion of J. Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non residents, Robert Allison and Mary A. Ison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance

R. HAYEN JR.
Circuit Judge

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant. 15-6w.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 225 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. QUIMBY Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE tug Starke Brothers is preparing to put on a fresh coat of paint.

THE propeller Oneida woods here regularly now.

THIRTY five men are employed in our harbor work.

THE wife of James Headley, of Advance, died suddenly on Thursday.

THE doors and windows of the new Church have arrived.

SHERIFF McLeod has four in a ratchet Call and prove properly.

Buffalo beef at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Governor has very wisely reappointed Hon. J. B. Haviland to the office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.

THE Charlevoix SENTINEL has been designated as the paper in which to publish the annual tax sales for the counties of Charlevoix and Manitou.

THE tugs Carkin, Starke Bros Minnie Warren, and steamer Sutton, all went to camp meeting Sunday, and were all loaded with passengers.

Cooking apples at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

George Francis Train hasn't come out with a card yet contrasting the strikers to stand fast, but he will as soon as the last one has resumed work.

THERE will be a dance at Newman's Hall to-morrow evening (Wednesday.) A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The rear of the main drive on the Muskegon is still at Big Rapids. Rivermen are still at work trying to get the Clam drive out and down to it.

Spinning wheels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The mob in Chicago was composed chiefly of boys from 12 to 20 years of age, and of dissolute men who endeavor to live without work. Very few railroad men were among them.

JUMPED.—Squire H. H. Vanhorman, of Norwood mourns the departure of Lamphear, for whom he was bail in the sum of $5.00. The Squire mistrusted his designs, and made an effort to throw up his bail, but before he had accomplished it the bird had flown.

A nice assortment of prints just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE crops throughout the country look finely, and will contribute much toward a general revival of business this fall. Hay is light, but other crops are luxuriant, and give us an encouraging outlook.

Cadillac's city fathers propose the building of a water reservoir on the summit of the hill back of the town as a protection from fire for the thriving young city. Mackinac is also planning for the same improvement.

The Cadillac *News* says the California salmon placed in Clam Lakes by the State Fish Commissioners are already three to three and a half inches long and are doing splendidly.

A good stock of provisions at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

PICNIC.—Several Charlevoix families joined Friday in a picnic excursion to the head of South Arm by steamer Sutton All were laden with well-filled baskets, and a jolly good time was the result of the trip.

A good regulator would be an army of 50,000 regulars, and 100,000 would be still better.

MARINE.—Cleared during week: scows Blue Belle and Hill, schooners Radical and Minnie Miller.

Now in port: schooners Mary, Fleetwing, Purington, Evening Star, Starke, City of Toledo, scows Blue Belle, Ahnapee, Nellie Church, Moose Gage—representing an aggregate tonnage of 1,948 tons.

—Eight schooners in Charlevoix harbor Monday morning.

—The tug Starke Brothers broke her wheel at the pier yesterday.

Fresh lemons at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Any one wanting to go to Europe and take a hand in the free fight, can secure a letter of introduction from Gen. Sheridan. He gave a Michigan man one the other day that read: "This man's name is Jones—Jones, of Michigan. Very truly, P. H. Sheridan."

I. O. of G. T.—The following officers were installed at the Good Templars Lodge on Friday evening.

W. C. T.—W. A. Smith.
W. V. T.—Mrs. E. H. Green.
W. Secy.—Robert Miller.
W. Treas.—Mrs. J. Ingalls.
W. F. S.—W. E. McLennan.
W. M.—Henry Cooper.
W. D. M.—May Johnson.
W. A. S. —Minnie Cooper.
W. R. H. S.—Jennie Van Duzen.
W. L. H. S.—Ella Barry.
W. I. G. — Lottie Mason.
W. O. G.—Thos. Nowland.

THE DOG LAW.—A new dog tax law was enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and next year the township and ward assessors (Supervisors) will have to take a census of the canines. The tax on male dogs will be $1, and on female dogs $3, the net proceeds, after paying for sheep killed—sheep not to be paid for when killed unless the owner cannot collect damages from the owner of the dog or dogs that kill the sheep—to be turned into the school fund of the city or township in which it shall be collected. A fine of not less than $30 nor more that $100 is imposed upon any official neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties imposed by the law.

—PERSONAL.—L. W. Heath, of Grand Rapids, Inspector General State Troops, and Hon. Henry W. Lord, of Pontiac, Secretary State Board of Charity and Correction, were in town yesterday. They went up Jordan fishing.

—Arch Buttars went to Chicago on the Fountain City Friday night.

— Mr. Gale, the Albion plow man, and Mr. Blanchard, of the same place, are rusticating in Charlevoix as the guests of L. D. Bartholomew.

— A number of Chicago and Evanston families are registered at the Fountain City House.

— J. T. Beadle, and wife, of Traverse City, have been spending a few days in town as the guests of Jas. E. Wood.

— "Katie" the four year old daughter of the editor of this paper is in Big Rapids visiting relatives.

— Rev. Geo. L. Cole and wife were in town last week. They went to camp meeting Friday, and will return here for another short visit this week.

Choice cigars for sale at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CODE TO LIGHT.—One year ago the sails from a small pleasure yacht owned by S. M. See and Ben. Campbell, were stolen, and so mysterious was their disappearance that suspicion could not find even a momentary resting place. Early this summer the sails were discovered at Two Rivers, Wis, where they had arrived after passing through many hands. It appears that one Milton Benson stole the sails, sold them to a hand on the scow Blue Belle, and he to parties in Wis. Lately it became known that Benson was on Pine Lake, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but before it could be served same person notified him of his danger and he fled, but turned up frequently at various places in this vicinity. Sheriff McLeod put deputies upon his track, and the fugitive finally took to the woods north of this place. Two Indians were then deputized to capture him but he managed to elude them and escaped.

The strikers portested vehemently that they intended no violence. Of course, then, it is some other agitator who shakes his fist at the shipper, the mill owner, the carrier, and cries, "you shall pay me two dollars a day, and let that other man starve, or, by heaven you shall do no business at all!" Of course the result is that no business at all is done, and they all starve together.

The Flint *Globe* estimates the value of the wheat crop in Genesee county, at present market prices, at $1,000,000.

Our County.

Although small in acres of land, Charlevoix county, upon the map draws the eye to its particular spot, as the vision is attracted by an excellent and beautiful spot in nature, a surpassing feature in art, a strikingly beautiful countenance among a large assemblage, or an overtowering, obelisk among a field of monuments. Michigan itself is rich in nature, but there are many points where nature was more lavish in her distribution of blessings than in others. Charlevoix county was one of those places. Into the broad Lake Michigan, like the veins and arteries of the human system our inland waters flow from the heart of our little empire, and upon their bosom, as upon the iron rail, passes down and out the results of toil and capital. Openings for the farmer and the manufacturer are plenty here and we urge upon all embarking in business enterprises to examine our locality.

A new stock of men's clothing at See & Washburn's.

It is generally supposed that rates on freights will advance immediately It is now beyond all doubt that the railways will have to increase their tariffs, which will from a basis for demanding higher rates for wages. It is to be hoped that we will see vessel men contented yet this fall, and no one the worse for it. This combination of circumstances must create a demand for vessels, and as a consequence, cause a rise in Pine Lake freights. Quite a revival is already noticable at this port, and strong hopes are entertained that our trade will drift back to its old-time activity.

A good lot of six cent prints just received at See & Washburn's.

GOOD TIMES MUST COME.—The estimates of the Agricultural Department place the total of the wheat crop of the United States for the present year at upward of 325,000,000 bushels, 75,000,000 bushels more than that of last year. Of the total quantity fully 100,000,000 bushels will be available for exportation. The cotton prospects were rarely more favorable than they are at present, and it is estimated that the product will be upward of 4,500,000. The sale abroad of the surplus products of the country will undoubtedly have a good effect upon the general bulness interests of the country; and a country with the enormous productiveness of the United States cannot, for any very long period, suffer from "hard times."

For anything that you want to buy cheap, come and see us. See & Washburn.

THE HARBOR WORK.—As we go to press the dredge has completed work, and nothing remains to be done under the present contract but sink the cribs, and complete the shore connection. The channel to a point far inside of the shore line has a width of one hundred feet, and a depth of eleven, while a vessel drawing ten feet can go out with ease. A force of men under Alexander Ross are actively engaged putting together the cribs in Round Lake, and two will be ready to float down to their bed by the middle of the week; the third will not be long to follow. Inspector Barker has already commenced work on the shore connection by shifting the timber of the old south breakwater to the pier line, and just inside the pier bed, and from this to the shore a temporary breakwater of brush and stone will be placed.

A fine lot of groceries just received this morning consisting of tea, coffees, raisins, canned goods and a good many other things at See & Washburns.

Governor Croswell, for his timely, temperate, and firm toned proclamation, and the Governor and Adjutant General Robertson, for their timely and considerate action in placing the three regiments of State militia in their annual encampment just at the neck of the woods, and at the places where, in case of violent outbreaks, the presence of troops would do the most good, are entitled to the thanks of all order-loving citizens of the State

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

A TELEGRAM of the 18th announces the evacuation of that post by the Turks and its occupation by the Russians.

SAFVET PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned and accepted the portfolio of Public Works. His successor in the Foreign Office is Aarifi Pasha, a member of the old Turkish party, and vehemently opposed to the entertainment of peace propositions.

THE elections in Servia have resulted in the election of the Government candidates giving the Government a majority of 100 to the Skuptschina.

ADVICES sent to Pesth (Hungary) telegram of the 18th, the passage of the Balkans by the Russians had occasioned great consternation there, and the Hungarian Journals were loudly demanding the immediate action of Austro-Hungary against Russia.

AN ERZEROUM dispatch of the 18th says the Russian Gen. Melikoff had hanged twenty-three members of leading Kurdish families in Russian territory, because of their active sympathy with Turkey.

REMIF PASHA, Turkish Minister of War, was dismissed on the 19th, and orders were given to Robert Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, to bombard all places of importance on the Russian coast of the Black Sea.

A NICOPOLIS special of the 19th says $6,000 Russians were advancing upon Widin from Nikopolis, and that the bombardment from Kalafat by the Roumanians had recommenced.

ON the 18th, Abdul Kerim telegraphed to the Porte that he would be able to cut off the retreat of the Russians who had crossed the Balkans as soon as reinforcements arrived. The Government sent 40,000 troops from Constantinople to Adrianople, and then ordered the dismissal of Abdul Kerim, and appointed Mehamet Ali his successor. The latter started from Adrianople on the 20th, intending to force a battle with the Russians.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 20th, a levy en masse had been ordered in the Province of Adrianople. The Cossacks had burned several villages in the vicinity of Kasanlik, captured that place and were rapidly advancing upon Philippopolis. The statement was publicly made in Constantinople that the Sultan had resolved to abdicate in favor of Youssef Izzeddin, son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

ON the 20th, the Town Council of Glasgow, Scotland, formally tendered the freedom of the city to ex-President Grant.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 20th, England had decided to dispatch troops to Gibraltar and Malta, to be in readiness for Turkish contingencies. The ministerial organ had stated that Russia would not be allowed to occupy Constantinople. A report had been received from Berlin that the German Government had also ordered its fleet to rendezvous in some port in the vicinity of the Bosphorus, to watch Russian action and take advantage of the progress of affairs between Russia and Turkey.

A TIFLOVA official telegram, published on the 20th, announces the capture of the Schipka Pass of the Balkans. The Russian loss was about 300.

TELEGRAMS, received in London on the 21st, state that an attempt had lately been made to assassinate the Czar. While inspecting an outpost near one of the captured pontoon bridges at Sistowe, some one fired a shot, and an officer of his staff was dangerously wounded.

ACCORDING to a Tiflis telegram, received on the 21st, the Russian army had resumed the bombardment of Kars. They were throwing into the fort an average of 2,000 shells per day. During the preceding twenty days the Turks had thrown 19,000 shells.

A LONDON dispatch of the 21st says the Pope, wishing to place the American Church on an equality with the Church in Europe, had expressed a desire that the Church in the United States should be directly subject to the Pontiff, instead of being governed through the intermediary of a Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni was understood to have taken steps in this direction, and concordats were stated to have been concluded and Papal Nuncios appointed.

RADOSL telegrams of the 22d say the Montenegrins, taking advantage of the departure of the bulk of the Turkish troops, had recommenced the bombardment of Niesics.

THE whale-boat New Bedford, manned by Capt. Crapo and his wife, which left New Bedford, Mass., a few weeks ago, reached the British coast on the 22d. Capt. Crapo experienced three gales during the trip, and was obliged to lay by for fifteen days.

ACCORDING to Berlin telegrams of the 23d, the officials at the Russian Embassy in that city had threateningly declared that England's open support of Turkey would release the Czar from the disinterested promises made at Sivadia, and enable him to dictate his own terms of peace.

ORDERS were issued by the Press Bureau, at Constantinople, on the 23d, prohibiting the publication of war news, favorable or unfavorable.

A PESTH dispatch of the 23d says Austria regarded the departure of the Italian fleet for Tarranto with suspicion, and greatly misconceived her professions of neutrality. Austria herself was about to send a fleet to some point adjacent to the Bosphorus, to watch the outcome of the Russian military movements and be prepared to take advantage of circumstances.

THE Turkish troops recrossed the Montenegrin frontier on the 23d, with the object of preventing the expected attack on Nicsics.

DOMESTIC.

THE total assessed value of property in the State of Iowa for 1877 is $388,220,110—a decrease of $1,180,000 since 1875.

PRESIDENT HAYES received a dispatch from Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, on the 18th, stating that the strikers on the Baltimore & Ohio Road had become so riotous that he was unable to quell the disturbance with the forces at his command, and requesting that United States troops be placed at his disposal to put down the mob. An order was subsequently issued directing troops to be sent immediately to the Governor's assistance. Over 300 men were sent under the command of Gen. French. The President issued a proclamation declaring the condition of affairs in West Virginia, and commanding the rioters to disperse.

IT was reported from Washington, on the 18th, on high official authority, that before taking any further steps toward a recognition of the Blue Government the United States Government would await the promised reparation for the actual invasion and conflict by Mexican troops upon the soil of the United States.

GREAT excitement existed in Washington on the 18th over the threatening situation of affairs throughout the country. At a meeting of the Cabinet it was determined to respond at once to a call from the Governor of Pennsylvania for aid in suppressing the outbreaks in that State, and President Hayes issued a proclamation to that end, calling on the rioters to disperse by or before twelve o'clock, noon, on the 20th.

DURING the progress of the strike in Pittsburgh on the 19th and 20th, the freight depot and general offices of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and the Union Depot at Pittsburgh belonging to the Pennsylvania Central, were set on fire and badly damaged or destroyed, as were also a number of other railroad buildings and several cars and their contents, involving a loss of several millions of dollars. The number of lives lost as a result of the riotous proceedings reached in the neighborhood of fifty or sixty—including several of the military and scores of the spectators—and a number of other persons—men, women and children—were more or less seriously wounded.

THE strike among railroad employes was spreading and becoming more general on the 19th. A report that the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Company had acceded to the demands of the strikers proved incorrect, and the officials of the road declared that there would be no compromise whatever. The officials of the Pennsylvania Central are reported to have taken the same stand, and to have declared that they would not yield though not a wheel should turn on their entire road. Business was generally suspended on the 20th and 21st. The Associated Press says the terrible scenes that had been enacted in the city were traceable to a much lower grade of men than those who inaugurated the strike. Riotous proceedings occurred, on the 23d, in several localities on the roads in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, general strikes occurring at Buffalo, Elmira, Columbus, St. Louis, Indianapolis, etc. The Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Reading, Pa., was burned, and the track torn up. Four of the rioters were killed, and several wounded, by the military. Property was destroyed in other localities. In Buffalo, an assault was made by nearly 2,000 rioters on about 300 soldiers who were guarding the Lake Shore depot. The military were obliged to leave the building, which was barricaded by the mob, who placed the cars in such a way as to form a defense against attack. An attempt by about fifty soldiers under Col. Flack to retake the building failed, the soldiers being roughly used. Col. Flack was severely injured and was subsequently released on $400 bail. A dispatch late on the evening of the 23d says the town had become perfectly quiet. A number of the strikers had informed the officers of the road that they were willing to go to work, but were afraid to do so. The strike extended during the day to different points along the line of the road. There was also a strike at Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Central, because of an order doubling duties without corresponding forces to run them. At a meeting of the Trainmen's Union resolutions were adopted demanding the pay allowed them prior to June 1 (when a reduction took place) and abolition of the classification of workmen in the different departments heretofore established. Strikes were also threatened on other roads.

A VIRGINIA DISPATCH of the 20th says the strikers had refused the compromise offer of a ten per cent. loan were $72,000,000, of which $19,200,000 were from London. The total subscriptions were $26,152,800.

THE Governor of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation, on the 20th, against the various demonstrations on the line of the Pennsylvania Central, and the military were called out to be in readiness to quiet all disturbance. The strikers at Pittsburgh seem determined to maintain their position and keep the road in a blockade, in defiance of the military, if necessary.

A TERRIBLE riot occurred at Baltimore, Md., on the 20th, growing out of the strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. News had been received in that city that all the freight trains had been stopped at Cumberland, and the cross taken from them by the strikers. Gov. Carroll at once issued a proclamation, calling upon all citizens to desist from lawlessness, and on order to Gen. Herbert to proceed with the Fifth Regiment of his command to Cumberland, to quell the riot there. The Sixth Regiment was also subsequently ordered to assemble. As three companies of the latter, under Capt. Tapper, were marching from the armory, along the line of the road, to Camden Station, to proceed to Cumberland, the soldiers were stoned and fired into by a crowd on the streets. The companies fired into the crowd, and a number were killed and wounded. The greatest excitement existed in the city, between 1,000 and 5,000 people being congregated around the armory building. Four or five of the soldiers were knocked senseless by the missiles thrown by the crowd before they could form, the soldiers, on account of the firing without orders to do so. The depot at Camden Station was set on fire by the rioters, and the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the crowd. Two

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, - - 1877

Written for the Sentinel.

BOOKS.

For some time I have been meditating a paper on this topic. But there have been certain, spalling difficulties in the way. I have had a very uncomfortable presentiment that I might not be well able to treat this subject, unless in a very stiff way, without in some manner turning my heart inside out. All that might be very easy in a certain sense, but there is an inner *sanctum sanctorum* in every one's nature, which a sensitive spirit is very slow in opening up to the gaze of the mob. I am quite sure, that in this fugitive fragment, I shall not use any unnecessary circumlocution, to avoid the use of the honest pronoun I. There is no more upright character than that same up and down vowel. That straight and perpendicular character, the symbol of upright manhood, has been a standing target for much spiteful and senseless criticism. I confess there is a little (I am not sure but my little really means a good deal) spirit of combativeness in my composition, that prompts me to a gallant defense of the subject of outrage. I have long been of the opinion, and I have my modicum of satisfaction in giving it a corporeal expression, that egotism by no means consists in this simple vocalization. The circumstances, alone, must determine that. Cæsar wrote his celebrated commentaries in the third person, yet who that has read him, but remembers his braggadocio in the close of his first book. His egotism is poorly disguised by his flimsy lace.

I was born with a love of books. Of course this affirmation is the result of a logical deduction. Long ago, as I can remember, I esteemed books as most desirable companions. My subsequent affection may be somewhat wiser, and reach out so as to include many other objects, but is no less genuine and intense. It assumes more the character of a sieve, allowing a great amount of weak brained sentimental stuff to go through. It is but another instance of the survival of the fittest. I now have an assignable reason why I delight in the society of these wise corporations. at the first I had no guide but instinct, for I verily believe there was a great deal of divinity in it, rough hewn or otherwise.

Last summer, I stood beneath the hill where the first—and I might as well add, in some respects, the most important event in my biography occurred. The old house that sheltered more than sixteen years of my precious life was gone; not a vestige challenged recognition. The prints of Vandal hands were everywhere. I will not signify that there was no spirit of hostility, grasping a keen Damascus, in my nature. Be that as it may, I was permitted to behold a wonderful exposition, whose sacred chambers have never yet been thrown open to the world. It was a sort of demi-semi-centennial, with a tapering plus of annuals tacked on. No doubt, there were some confusion among the wares in that wonderful palace of Aladdin, for it was an extemporaneous affair. I cannot of course now reproduce the exact pose of my cogitations. But I do remember, that the old ancestral library was, for the most part blank as an idiot's stare and my soul did fret exceedingly at the straitness of its dimensions. The volumes in anywise adopted to my years, did not recline upon the shelf unthumbed. I found disposition to execute many an exploring expedition, into the labyrinths of a literature, not purely juvenile. I sometimes found many thorns for a few roses but that inbred passion, never has turned the cruel heel upon me. I do not know but toilsome meandering through the lonely wilderness, was just the discipline I needed to fit me for the region beyond. I only know it was *via dolorosa*. Even the memory has a melancholy hue. No wonder, then at some of my petty idiosyncrasies. From those days gaunt and grim as a frightful dromn, down to the year one of our second centennial, I have experienced the pangs of purgatory, when I have been detained with no special employment, beneath some wayside roof, destitute of any accessable literature, but of the scantiest and stalest sort. An old almanac, dog eared and fly specked; a stray and disputated Detroit Office organ, well blanketed with cobwebs, or months old newspaper, coarse and smirched with unbasked bread, or other equally unsavory viands have been clutched up eagerly, in a vain attempt to reason the "dull, flat and unprofitable" hours. I have found many specimens answering to Plato's definition of man, who excuse themselves from patronizing, even, the weekly paper, on the score that they have no doubt some of these vegetable hulks are honest, though not the noblest of God's works, Pope to the contrary notwithstanding; but I do not believe them after all.

Day after day I have followed the patient ox in the logging hollow, and the old fashioned cradle in the harvest field, and performed other similar hum of prosaic life. I know something of physical weariness and the clods it lays upon the spirit. I never saw the time when I could not find time to devour more than one paper in a week, and feel the better for it. Under such circumstances, I have consumed more than one portly volume when I had to hide away in the night to do it, and I have as yet found no place for repentance. Again and again I have gone miles, afoot, to the township library, not overstocked nor too well selected, and lugged to and fro its precious freight. I had then some seasons of joy, though too often I had to trade away my jewels in musty cheap ber books, and peruse them in sunshine, at untoward seasons. My pleasure was purchased at a cost. Perhaps the gratification was none the less intense on that account. That humble case of books in the clerk's office, was to me a mint of gold. I remember, I obtained two volumes, of the four or more of James Prior's Edition of Oliver Goldsmith. I am hardly sure I have seen the rest since. There was much to inspire. In one of his papers on the *belleslettre*, was an honest avowal, contrary to popular proverb. I will not characterize it here, but its influence has tinged all my subsequent life with a rainbow of delight. And I chance to know I am not the only one indebted to poor Oliver for the formation of literary taste.

It is amazing to me how stupid some people are with reference to books. To them books are books, books are nothing more. They have no charms in the matter contained. They are geometrical figures done up in goat skins or sheep skins, to be laid away upon the shelf like any other mantel ornament, or to be toyed by vicious children. A young woman once, it is said, inherited a large pecuniary fortune. After a long list of expenditures had been indulged, she bethought her that her new station would require a library. The poor fool waited upon a tradesman for the coveted decorations. The bookseller politely inquired what kind of books she desired. She naively replied that she guessed she would take red ones. Query. Were her books *read* after she procured them?

I own I have a penchant for bookstores and public libraries, and for that matter, private ones too when they come in my way. A tyranical purse cannot keep me away, though it may inflict inquisitorial torments after I am there. In those great quarries of learning, it is an indescribable satisfaction, to even peep over the titles. Somehow one's soul is expanded by so doing. I know a pilgrimage to the literary mecca, does not harass ones self esteem. Humility outranks pride in the consciousness of the great monarchs of human thought.

I love books with an ardor that time and his cohorts have never yet succeeded in blunting. I am not alone in my devotions. Almost every trony great man has indulged, freely, in this class of amours. Gibbon is represented as saying that he would not exchange his love of books for the wealth of the Indies, and Montesquien that there was no trouble, no chagrin, he couldont escape in his library. And thus through all the alphabet to the forty thousanth izzard. The reviewers, awhile since, found a choice morsel for the literary epicure, in the Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, which they were not slow in serving up. He is represented as being an intense lover of books, which he esteemed as the best of anodynes, and longing for burial in an immense library "and never pass a waking hour without a book." During an eventful period of his career he wrote "Even now I dare not, in the inval of business, remain alone for a minute without a book in my hand." When we consider that books constitute the treasury of human wisdom, we may not wonder at the devotions of the philosophically inclined.

A. T. GRAY.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New cards marked out to all Books—PLAIN HOME TALK and MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, so entertaining as a fascinating story. Brief, and long life made easy for the busy and unlearned. Crammed full of brand **new ideas,** which are cheering to the sick, and interesting enough to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It prods the reader with the points of human suffering, and points the way to deliverance to those who are already afflicted by all means, find out all about it. **It is for You.** It's author, Dr. R. Foote, of 1,24 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted in person at house at home and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a **quarter of a century** in the treatment of the maladies and difficult diseases of every character. I leave his ability to write practical matter for the invalid reader. His consultations are **FREE** to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. Your case will receive the same careful attention that the author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good. By inclosing 25 cts. in postage stamp, and writing to Dr. R. Foote, who is interested you in both the doctor and the medicinal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $2.25 for the plain and common. **Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50.** Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were *the* physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and *original ideas.*" One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says: "I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Consultation table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY, also by Dr. Foote. Cheap edition. Book in 1, neatly bound. $2, in 3 separate vols. at $5 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give spectacles, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "Consumption and cure for the Million" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Ingrature of Blood. "Physiological Impotency or Humanity," relates to the subject of having people born right. "Physiological Marriage" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. "Sexual Science Manhood," reflecting inconsistents and advice concerning the Prevention of Conception, "Sexual Science Womanhood," on Sexual Weakness with reference to the curability. "Cause, its cause, prevention and cure," "Impotency or Sexual Debility, its cause and cure." "Cause, its cause, prevention and cure." "Cause, its cause, prevention and cure." "Cause, its cause, prevention

THE RIOTS IN PITTSBURGH.

An Account of the Fighting Between the Soldiers and the Strikers.

Telegraphic dispatches of July 22 give the following account of the fighting between the military forces and the railroad strikers and their sympathizers in Pittsburgh:

The Philadelphia troops were under command of Gen. Brinton, and were met by Sheriff Fife, who was killed in the engagement of the day. It was known that he had in his possession warrants for the arrest of a large number of the ringleaders, and from that moment he was a marked man. The Sheriff preceded the military with a posse, and at 3 40 o'clock the combined forces moved from the Union Depot along the railroad track in the direction of what was then the scene of the disturbance. This was at the Twenty-eighth street crossing, where the conditions is located. As the Sheriff's handful of men advanced to the crossing they found the tracks blockaded with strikers. The Sheriff found it impossible with his small force, to make the streets of the leaders, here the fight began. The crowd was immense, choking the crossing and extending up the hillside. The strikers occupied the contested ground. Beyond them were thousands of persons, many of whom had been gathered as much out of curiosity as out of sympathy for the belligerent brakemen. When the Philadelphia troops arrived, the house within the Fourteenth Pittsburgh, was on the ground, and there was no disturbance. The mob seemed to be infuriated at the soldiers from the eastern part of the State.

The Black Hussars of Philadelphia were commanded to clear the crossing. The crowd at once understood the situation. As the troops advanced, dismounted and fixed bayonets, they were assailed from all sides with a perfect torrent of stones that were showered down from the hills upon them. Some of the soldiers were injured, and the order was given to fire. The first volley was aimed above the heads of the men, and doubtless the number of citizens wounded on the hill side is to be attributed to this cause. The mob continued their assaults on the soldiers, and a number of those who seemed to be ringleaders were seen to use pistols. But few of the troops were injured by this discharge, the wounded having received their injuries from the rocks hurled by the strikers.

An indescribable scene followed these demonstrations. The loose militia, when ordered to fire, fell on their faces and did not fire a gun. The fusillading from the troops brought the crowd to a standstill. Then came a cessation for a little. Then a dash was made, but the troops held their own, although the result was in certain for a few minutes. The panic spread, and the prosecution soon became general.

When the smoke lifted, it was ascertained that fourteen persons had been killed and a large number wounded. Several members of the local militia were killed, and there was great excitement, and much indignation was expressed freely in that west was termed "this new outrage."

There was a lull after this encounter, the mob seemingly resting from the cross ing. The strikers then moved in the direction of the arsenal. Their expressed purpose was to secure the arms and ammunition with which to retaliate on the troops. To make up, own gunshops were ransacked and guns, and ammunition and stampede followed as the rioters retired.

The train at six o'clock, were in command of the militia, but nothing was done to start any of the trains. When the encounter between the militia and the mob occurred the Seventeenth Regiment arrived, and returned to the city. The crowds on the South Side began to reassemble again in the evening. At eight o'clock the concourse was not less than 10,000 strong. The rendezvous was the roundhouse. The mob had unconsciously swung, and came back to the field of the first fight more determined than ever. They marched down Fifth avenue to the number of 3,000. Drums were beating and flags were flying. The soldiers were completing to prepare to fight. Cars were run through the frenzied mass of humanity clamoring for their blood. The structure was set on fire, but did not burn as rapidly as was desired, and the task, lest on revenge, rushed out on the road and sent burning trains toward the Loomel Building.

From midnight until five o'clock this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing the building and cars, but about half an hour later the mob, which had been besieging the military, left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity to emerge from the roundhouse, and they succeeded in reaching Liberty street in a very few moments. They quietly formed in line and marched up to Thirty-third street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler street. Their objective point was the United States Arsenal on Butler street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler street, however, the leaders of the mob discovered them, and fully 1,000 men, armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit.

Some of the troops fired at citizens, either accidentally or intentionally, as they moved along, and this added fury to the cry for revenge. When they reached the arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He counseled to take care of the wounded, and they were accordingly carried into the hospitals. The main body of the troops continued their march on Butler street, a fusillade being kept up on them by the mob as they moved forward. The shots find a killing one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, and nearly opposite the cemetery gate, fully a mile above the arsenal, two others were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their flight and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny River on the Sharpsburg bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies.

To the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. Thousands who had not joined in the pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains, and assisted in spreading the flames wherever they had not been applied. By seven o'clock the fire had extended from Millvale Station to Twentieth street and enveloped hundreds of cars, the extensive machine shops, two roundhouses, the depots, and offices of the Union Transfer Company, blacksmith shops, storehouses and numerous buildings making up the terminal facilities of the mammoth corporation. In the roundhouses were 125 first class locomotives, which had been housed in consequence of the strike. These were totally destroyed, but even the depot, which was built with stone, was not the mere stone is but a trifle in the aggregate damage done.

The scenes transpiring on Liberty street, along the line of which the tracks of the railroads run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the outer depot, thousands of men, women and children engaged in pillaging the cars.

Men armed with heavy sledges were breaking open the cars, and then the contents would be thrown out and carried off by those engaged in pillaging the train. Scenes of terror existing. The street was almost completely blockaded by persons intending to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances wagons were pressed into service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor McCarthy, early in the day, endeavored to stop the pillage, but the hand-ful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd, who were desperate in their anxiety to secure goods. At one time the pillage was checked, but the mob fired the cars and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands would not cover the loss.

How Custer Died.

Howard talked with the camp followers regarding the Custer massacre, and disclosed some new facts. This body of hostiles, or a portion of it, was with Sitting Bull in that shocking affair, and thus the story that Howard relates may be depended upon—as they, not suspecting his guise, is among them and in consultation with his residence among and relationship with Sitting, talked to him as one of themselves. They state that many of Custer's men were killed by mounted Indians, who rushed in and killed them with their knives. The poor fellows were huddled together here and there, and fought at great disadvantage, as they killed a great many of their assailants, fighting desperately in this fashion. Sitting Bull assured that the battle lasted but thirty minutes all told, ending with the death of Custer and a few men and officers who had rallied around him. Then the forlorn hope had gotten off some distance, and could have escaped; but, unfortunately, Custer thought the day was theirs, turned, and ordered a charge, and the devoted party rushed upon the Indians with revolvers, shooting down the astonished savages right and left. Custer killed five himself, when his pistol emptied, and the fire pressing about him, he closed with a grappling savage, and, beating out his brains with the butt, was shot as his victim fell to the ground. This doubtless true story supports the theory advanced by military men at the time of the massacre, that the deeds of some desperate that not receiving support from the position and location of the groups of the battle-field Custer, viz., That he, seeing his command annihilated, and fearing to face the consequences or scorning to live when his soldiers lay dead about him, had deliberately rushed to certain death.

His body was not recognized at first, the Indians thinking him a scout; but being soon identified, all that remained of the famous General was propped up against the corpses of two soldiers, and so left to receive the scorching but too late response. Poor Tom Custer's heart was not cut out, as previously reported, but he was barbarously killed with knives. Lieut. Sturgess was knocked off his horse, shot and killed, his body stripped and thrown into the river. It must be Sturgess' death which is thus described, as the Indians tell of this poor fellow as a young warrior who rode with a buckskin coat strapped to his saddle, and it is known that he was so equipped. They also relate that two soldiers, who threw down their guns and surrendered, were set free and advised to return to their people and tell them all the whites would follow Custer unless they would let the Sioux alone." The poor fellows fled, but the next day, probably crazy from fright, attempted to return, when they encountered some Indians who had been engaged against Reno, and were killed. Howard recognized many Custer trophies in the camp, among them Cooke's saddle and accoutrements. He thinks this camp of hostiles must be severely dealt with; that Sitting Bull must be secured or killed, or else the season's success and surrenders will go almost for naught. I am convinced that Gen. Miles shares this opinion, at least partially, and that he is right in opposing any cessation of active offensive operations until the suggested results be studied. It must not be imagined that he is bloodthirsty in his plans or ideas in this long-drawn-out contrary, he recognizes the fact that the Sioux even has rights the Government must respect; but at the same time he feels with all intelligent observers that its strong arm must now thoroughly assert itself before the field be abandoned. Any other course can but result in loss of all that has been gained, and endless repetition of campaigns against the Indians.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Only three persons have lifepasses on the Hudson River Railroad. One is John B. Jervis, the first engineer of the road, another is his wife, and the third is Gov. Knubull, of West Point. The passes are made of solid silver, on which is engraved the name of the holder, date when given, and occupation.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—Barry Sullivan had his eyeball cut open, and from it there was taken an eyelash, which had been thrust in at the point of the sword.

—At Newport, N. Y., on the occasion of the recent celebration of the Fourth, a large quantity of fire works was accidentally exploded and a Mrs. Parkhurst had her face frightfully lacerated by a fire-rocket. Her death was considerably expected at last accounts.

—At Wendell, Mass., on the 14th, an engine and caboose, on the Fitchburg Railroad, ran into a train crossing the track and killed Ira Davis, Mrs. Josiah Davis (his mother), Mrs. J. a Wakefield, Mrs. Eugene Brown and Miss Nellie Lacey. Mrs. Brown lived half an hour. The others were killed instantly and badly cut up.

The locomotive was not running at very great speed. The party were returning home from a herrying.

—There has been another fatal case of hydrophobia at Hartford, and this time at the same time disagreement among the doctors over its reality. Daniel Braboun's daughter Annie, four years and a half old, was bitten by a dog six weeks ago, and last week she died, after undergoing for three days all the symptoms of the terrible disease. Some doctors declined to make a post mortem examination of the child's body, but when they appeared at the door with the case of post mortem instruments the fourteen years old brother of the child could not bear to see it, and drove them away with a loaded revolver and vowed he would kill the first man who touched his sister's body. The post-mortem was indefinitely postponed. —*Hartford (Conn.) Post.*

—A Hazardville correspondent tells of a novel wager recently won in that town. A party of men being together, one of them proposed a bet that Peter Toombs would whistle one hour, without stopping or speaking, and without repeating any tune. The proposal was made by another of the party, who reduced the time to half an hour. Mr. Toombs accepted the amendment, the stakes were put up, and Mr. Toombs began his task. Beginning with "I Won't Go Home Till Morning," he ran through his repertoire, ending with "Paddle Your Own Canoe," in grand style. When the half hour was ended, not being blown, the whistler kept on up twenty minutes longer, winning, of course, the stakes.—*Hartford Times.*

—A case of some interest to farmers of skimmilk's proflictions was lately tried at Glencoe, N. Y., before Justice Peck. President of the Discovery Dairy complaint against Wm. Cowan for watering the milk which he supplied to the factory. On the trial it was shown that the milk supplied by him at several times registered from eighty-five to ninety degrees on the lactometer, while the average was known to have been about 100 degrees. The Directors, with the consent of Cowan, had Cowan's cows milked, and the testing by the lactometer showed it to register about 100 degrees. Mr. Cowan then signed a document, agreeing to deliver pure milk hereafter, or pay a forfeit of five cents per milk. He attributed the excess of water to carelessness in milking, and promised that the milk should have been put with the milk. Mr. Cowan was fined $5, and $7.50 costs.

—The Hannibal (Mo.) *Advertiser* says: Mr. Smith was in town on Saturday with his hired man, and the two left in singular

FARMING LANDS.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and sixty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HIGH 167. Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly in any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and finish. Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. PURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison St. Toledo O.

DOMESTIC PATTERNS

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railing, etc. All descriptions Scroll Sawing done to order.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the trade. Orders filled at SHORT NOTICE. Shipping orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Your new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Traverse City, - Mich.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

Photographing!

Mrs. Veronica Bucher,

An Artist of experience, would inform the public of Charlevoix and Vicinity that she will remain in Charlevoix one month, if patronage warrants.

Pictures of All Kinds

Usually taken in galleries. Tent opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

May 21, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. U.S. LAND OFFICE.

Traverse City, Mich., July 16, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Small Jr., against Robert H. Thom, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7296, dated October 29 1875, upon the north west ¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Sept., 1877, at 10 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,

Traverse City, Mich., June 29 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Bacot against Lachlan McCulloch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5015, dated Sept. 7, 1874, upon the south west ¼ of section 36, Township 34, North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of Aug. 1877, at 10 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,

Traverse City, Mich., June 30, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by John K. Small Jr., against Robert H. Thom, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7296, dated October 29 1875, upon the north west ¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Sept., 1877, at 10 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. Crofoot and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date April seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1876, made and executed by Hiram Johnson of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the seventeenth (17th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M. in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 78, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, of principal and interest, the sum of fifty-four dollars, and 87½ eight cents, ($54.87) and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof:

Therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty seven (27) in Township thirty-four (34) North, of Range seven (7) west, containing eighty (80) acres, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs including an attorney fee of thirty dollars, ($30) provided for in said mortgage) at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, on saturday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock p. m.

LYDIA SMITH,

RACHEL S. SMITH,

9(13) Mortgagees.

J. MILO EATON,

Attorney for Mortgagees.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,

Traverse City, Mich., May 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph H. Cramer, against James Mason for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6035, dated October 3, 1874, upon the N. E ¼ of N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Sept., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

7 PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,

Traverse City, Mich. June, 29 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Bacot against Lachlan McCulloch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5015, dated Sept. 7, 1874, upon the south west ¼ of section 36, Township 34, North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of Aug. 1877, at 10 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office,

Traverse City, Mich., June 30, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by John K. Small Jr., against Robert H. Thom, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7296, dated October 29 1875, upon the north west ¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Sept., 1877, at 10 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods

68, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(4mtx)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.

James L. Weeks, Complainant,

vs.

Catherine A. Weeks, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at Charlevoix in said county, on the Fifth day of July A. D. 1877.

In this case it appearing from affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Catherine A. Weeks, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the state of Illinois; on motion of J. Milo Eaton, Esq. solicitor for complainant ordered that the appearance of said defendant Catherine A. Weeks be entered herein within two months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainants solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a paper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be served personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

R HAVEN JR.

Circuit Judge

J. Milo Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant.

11-6m.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 50 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. HAUCH, Gen'l Agent,

Kenosha, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1 yr

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Shook

Broom Handles

&c.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on plank road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,

Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Mount Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY,

Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

W. V. CARWELL. C. A. RAESSER.

CARSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tuggedy from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 16 CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Aug. 14. 1877. Whole No., 432

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

Or $1.75 in Advance.

JOB PRINTING executed in a neat and expeditious manner.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One sq.,	$ 1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Quarter	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	6.00	8.00	15.00
1 column,	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
4 "	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
1 "	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00

Carlton Business Directory, $4 per line per year

Local advertisements 25 cents a line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Traverse City, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SLY, County Treasurer, Cattle Dealer, Mass

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVELL GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Probate will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. PERKINS, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD P. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and all the Courts of Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Dealer in Black cattle Traverse City, Mich. Parties wishing to buy or sell cattle will find it to their interest to call on me.

Boswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY.

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. 1y-1

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in circuit and adjoining counties Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich 1y1y

M. J. Stockman

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F

Bond Lake Lodge No. 232 I. O. O. F meet every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

S. S. SMITH-HOLMES, N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F AND A M

Lovewell Lodge No. 252 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. E. URANDAT, Sec'y.

I. O. I.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. I. meets at Colonial Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN LOSS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Now is the time to subscribe for the SENTINEL.

THE workmen are leaving the scaffolding down from the new church.

REV. H. M. MOREY, of South Bend, Ind., talked to our citizens, both morning and evening Sunday.

NEWMAN'S Ice Cream is very refreshing on a warm evening, besides being very palatable.

STATE TAX.—The apportionment of State Tax for Charlevoix county is $765.02

THE painters are engaged in painting the inside wood work of the Church. The finish is as imitations of ash and walnut, and looks very fine.

THE President has issued an order forbidding any further sale of arms to Indians. Let's see, what is that old saying about locking the barn door after the horse had been stolen?

Wanted first class fresh roll butter in exchange for goods highest market price paid, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

DIED.—The information comes that the wife of Wm. Bliver, ex-county surveyor of this County, died at their home in Arkansas lately.

W. C. NEWMAN, has a new method by which he can furnish ice cream to any part of town, and keep it frose for half a day.

WM. HARRIS of Norwood, received a dispatch on Wednesday, from Battle Creek, Mich., that his daughter Carrie, temporarily stopping at that place, was dangerously ill. Mr. Harris left at once for her bedside.

Fishing Tackle.

3 jointed trout poles, cane poles, trout lines trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 ft each, trolling lines brass bells, books of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Traverse City, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SLY, County Treasurer, Cattle Dealer, Mass

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVELL GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Probate will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. PERKINS, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD P. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and all the Courts of Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Dealer in Black cattle Traverse City, Mich. Parties wishing to buy or sell cattle will find it to their interest to call on me.

Boswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY.

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. 1y-1

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in circuit and adjoining counties Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich 1y1y

M. J. Stockman

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F

Bond Lake Lodge No. 232 I. O. O. F meet every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

S. S. SMITH-HOLMES, N. G.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F AND A M

Lovewell Lodge No. 252 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. E. URANDAT, Sec'y.

I. O. I.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. I. meets at Colonial Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN LOSS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Now is the time to subscribe for the SENTINEL.

THE workmen are leaving the scaffolding down from the new church.

REV. H. M. MOREY, of South Bend, Ind., talked to our citizens, both morning and evening Sunday.

NEWMAN'S Ice Cream is very refreshing on a warm evening, besides being very palatable.

STATE TAX.—The apportionment of State Tax for Charlevoix county is $765.02

THE painters are engaged in painting the inside wood work of the Church. The finish is as imitations of ash and walnut, and looks very fine.

THE President has issued an order forbidding any further sale of arms to Indians. Let's see, what is that old saying about locking the barn door after the horse had been stolen?

Wanted first class fresh roll butter in exchange for goods highest market price paid, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

DIED.—The information comes that the wife of Wm. Bliver, ex-county surveyor of this County, died at their home in Arkansas lately.

W. C. NEWMAN, has a new method by which he can furnish ice cream to any part of town, and keep it frose for half a day.

WM. HARRIS of Norwood, received a dispatch on Wednesday, from Battle Creek, Mich., that his daughter Carrie, temporarily stopping at that place, was dangerously ill. Mr. Harris left at once for her bedside.

Clothing a specialty at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Rosses—Is in Bellaire and is the greatest wheat in Mud Creek trout. Antrim county has sent Bartholomew Carpenter a check, and Bartholomew sent it Cankerous.

New Shingles—If Cooper is engaged in laying a wall from the Point to Loon's house, to the east part, on the south side of the street. This is a very needful convenience and we hope our citizens will not object to aiding Mr. Cooper in this enterprise.

Large stock of ladies' coats, and children's just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

BIRD PARTY.—The most pleasurable of the season of bird parties came off at the residence of the President, on Saturday evening. Besides being as musical as usual, it was a very pleasant gathering of neighbors and friends. Pressdom Carpenter and his lady kindly overwhelmed themselves with sociality. The refreshments which prevailed deserved seriously from the balcony canopy to the canal.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have received those custom boots they are good ones.

The funeral of General Custer will take place at West Point some time in October. Until then his remains will be left in the receiving vault of Poughkeepsie Cemetery.

New and large stock of flannels and cloths just received at greatly reduced prices at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

In the coal mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania only is the strike still maintained with any degree of vigor. Almost every railroad in the country is now in full operation, and the work of arresting and trying the ringleaders has begun. As a rule the men have gained nothing by the strike, while the roads are in a better condition than before to deal liberally with them.

On the 5th inst. Fred Hanson, Schram, Ont., was burned. Seventeen of the 19 inmates were burned to death, and several who escaped were badly burned.

School books and stationary, Carpenter & Bartholomew have a full supply.

GERMAN COLOGNES FOR CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.—Messrs A. Hoppe, of Philadelphia, Randolph Zeiger, M. Nebel, Fr. Tower, Abel Louis Stecker, of Winchland, N. J., recently visited the eastern portion of our county, and located a large tract on the G. R. & I. R. R. R. lands between Boyne Falls and the head of Pine Lake, in Antrim and for a German colony recently formed in Philadelphia. The original purpose of this colony was to locate in Kansas, but the above named R. R. Co., ever on the alert to improve the country along the line of their road, induced the agents of the colony to visit and examine this section. The result is that our beautiful country has captivated them, and it is Michigan instead of Kansas. The colony will number about 100 families of sturdy, industrious, honest Germans, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our county and region. One or two sections of the land will be occupied this fall. We commend the wisdom of the committee in locating their colony at the point they did. The lands are high and dry, with a soil of inexhaustible richness, with numerous springs of clear cold water. The location with a railroad upon one side, and a navigable feeder of the great lake thoroughfare upon the other is one eminently desirable, and must eventually prove a rich country. Contrary to the plan of many who do not take the pains to investigate, our climate is not as cold as its northern location would perhaps indicate, but on the contrary the climatic influences of waters modify the severity of the winters. The ground never freezes, and the sultry, melting summer weather of more southern localities is never known here. Let more who contemplate western emigration take a trip of observation in this direction.

A SAD AFFAIR. On Thursday last an event occurred which took from this late a young maiden full of life and vigor and brought sorrow to a community. While Misses Mary and Lizzie Whitford were crossing the Arm near Little Island, Lizzie, in some manner fell from the boat into the water. In her efforts to save her sister—which cost the accomplished Mary was drowned. The body was recovered the following day. She was a young lady universally esteemed. The event has cast a shadow of gloom over the entire neighborhood.

DISTRICT BEAR TRAPPER.—The people in the vicinity of Advance were much excited on Saturday evening over the appearance of a huge bear. Immediately a brigade was summoned mounted cavalry, Thomas Biggs, Amos Bates and Dan Smith. Infantry, armed with Spencer rifles, Horace Wood, John Sherry, and Sidney Ingalsbe. Sharp shooter James Healey and George Wood, armed with pitch forks and axes. Force only four infantry on hand, thinking that flight was his only resort, but one lone little dog kept the trail, and six minutes before seven of the same evening this mighty son of the forest surrendered both soul and body to Two jack knives which were hurried in his throat. Wounded.—George Wood, in the hand, by one stray buck shot.

A. E. Hays.

See Hunters Union.

Call and look at our new dress plaids all wool and exceedingly low in price at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—The schooner Mary, loaded with wood and bark for A. Fox, & Co., left this port about 4 p. m., on Thursday, and soon after was seen lying a signal of distress. The tug Corkin went to her assistance and found her waterlogged, having sprung a leak soon after leaving port. She was towed to the mouth of the river and her cargo discharged. She will undoubtedly leave light. She is an old vessel, and is commanded by Capt. Stretch, who took the Pandora to Liverpool last winter.

The tug Stacey Brothers, needing repairs, was relieved by the tug E. D. Holton, owned by the same company, on Wednesday and proceeded to Milwaukee. She will report, on her return from the last into the water. In her efforts to save her sister—

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

A BERLIN special of the 26th says the Russian Government had called out the reserved landwehr.

PRINCE MILAN OBRENOWITCH, according to a Pesth dispatch of the 26th, had notified the Powers that in no event would he treat directly with the Porte.

A VIENNA telegram of the 26th says the Russian Army in the Caucasus had been reinforced by 30,000 men, and that a fresh advance would be made into Armenia.

A NAVAL engagement was fought in the Black Sea, on Kuriatelje, on the 27th, between the Russian monitor *Vesta* and a Turkish monitor. Both vessels were badly shattered, and had to withdraw for repairs. The battle lasted five hours.

THE Montenegrins have blown up the outworks of Nessics. They were bombarding the fortress from all sides on the 27th.

THE forces of Suleiman Pasha at Kara Bunar were entirely routed, on the 26th, to have been 8,000 killed and wounded.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 26th, the Sultan and the Porte would be removed to Brussa, in Asiatic Turkey, when the Russians occupied Adrianople.

ABADIUS, ex King of Spain, was fatally injured at Turin, Italy, on the 26th, by being thrown from his carriage.

AN official report from German Bazar, on the 26th, says the Turks from Pirona had recaptured Lovatz, which had previously been occupied by the Russians.

GEN. H. HUNT, Ex-Lord of the Admiralty, died at his residence, near London, on the 29th.

ON the 25th, a quantity of shell exploded prematurely in Fort Valetan, near London, killing several soldiers and wounding many others.

IN an engagement near Rustchuk, on the 29th ult., the Turks met with a disastrous defeat, from 8,000 men, thirty horses and ten standards.

ARSHAPOFF, the Chief of the Moscow Slavophile Society, has been temporarily exiled from Russia in consequence of the revolutionary tendencies of that organization.

DOMESTIC.

AT Washington, on the 26th, the Executive Committee of St. George's Association of North America, through a representative, held a conference with Secretary Evarts, and read a series of resolutions recommending arbitration for the settlement of the existing railroad troubles. Mr. Evarts expressed a general approval of the principles of arbitration, and promised to give the matter due consideration.

THE Treasury Department, on the 27th, issued the fifty-third call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $10,000,000 consols of 1865, of which $3,000,000 are registered and $7,000,000 coupon bonds, principal and interest to be paid at the Treasury on and after the 27th of October next, interest to cease on that day.

THE Central Council of the Labor League of the United States, headquarters at Washington, on the 27th, transmitted a petition to the President of the United States, urging that steps be taken immediately to end the existing labor trouble, restore traffic, law and order. They opposed any compromise with the actual rioters, or those countenancing riot, and think the Executive should call the prominent railroad men and the leaders of the labor organizations of the country together, to effect a compromise of the difficulties between them. The petition also sets forth that any further lawful resistance of the railroads to the detriment of the business of the Nation would justify the Government in taking possession of the roads and running them in the interest of the people, as well as that of the companies.

THERE were some disturbance reported from eastern points, on the 27th, but the general outlook was favorable to a resumption of railroad traffic at an early day, under the protection of military and civil authorities where necessary. Arrests were being made in many cities of leaders of the riotous gangs. The strikers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at Pittsburgh, had agreed to turn over to the Company the rolling stock which they had been controlling for several days. Freight trains had started east and west from Harrisburgh on the Pennsylvania Road, and a number of men had resumed work in the shops of that Company.

NEWS from the Black Hills region, on the 27th, was to the effect that the Indians were attacking settlements in that country and murdering the people.

NO SERIOUS conflict between the rioters and the authorities occurred in Chicago during the day or night of the 27th. A list of the killed and wounded resulting from the strike in that city foots up about eighteen or twenty of the former, and about sixty of the latter. Eight policemen received wounds of a somewhat serious nature, several others slightly hurt. Railroads were resuming business, and freight and passenger trains were being started out all the time. A large number of arrests were made in St. Louis on the 27th. The authorities expressed confidence that the worst of the riots was over. An Indianapolis (Ind.) dispatch says the strike in that city might be considered at an end. Reports of a favorable nature were received, on the morning of the 28th, from other Western points—the strikers, while still holding out in many quarters, refraining from riotous demonstrations. The Governor of Illinois called on the President for troops on the 27th.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 29th announces that the freight blockade there was pretty well broken. The strikers on the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne Roads were subdued, but offered no resistance to the movement of trains. The strikers were firm, and claimed that the roads could not resume full operations for want of men. A train of cars containing soldiers under command of Gen. Hartranft, who accompanied them, was met at Johnstown by a large mob, who attacked the cars by throwing stones and pieces of metal in the windows. Several soldiers were injured by the missiles. The train was shocked up just before reaching a misplaced switch, but the engine, tender, two baggage and three passenger cars left the track and collided with a car purposely placed in the way by the strikers. Col. John Hamilton, of the First United States Artillery, was seriously injured in the side, and several soldiers were badly bruised by the concussion. The soldiers of the wrecked train succeeded in arresting about 100 of the rioters. The trouble in the mining regions of Pennsylvania continued on the 28th, all the mines being abandoned and the companies paying off their employés preparatory to operating either their mines or their roads.

A RIOT was current at Yankton D. T., on the 26th, that the Indians has massacred all the inhabitants at Fort Pierre.

A SIOUX CITY (Iowa) dispatch of the 28th says lengthy answers of grasshoppers had been filed over that place in an easterly direction during the day, but few alighting in that neighborhood.

TRAINS were started under military protection on the Chicago & Alton Road at East St. Louis, on the 29th. Large quantities of the rioters were arrested at different points in the West, on the 28th and 29th. James Hardy, a prominent Internationalist, Peter Lofgreen, Chairman of the Strikers' Executive Committee, and C. H. Loden, a negro, who led the levee rabble—all of St. Louis—being among the number. All was comparatively quiet in Chicago, the city being still guarded by the militia and regular and special police. The engineers of the Vandalia Road struck on the night of the 28th, and attempted to prevent trains passing through Terre Haute. They were consequently remodelled their action, and decided to go to work on the 30th. Freight trains began moving on many of the Western roads on the 29th, but the strikers still held out in a majority of cases, and opposed the moving of trains. All was reported quiet at San Francisco.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury has recently stated that the new 4 per cent bonds having been issued to exchange for gold coin, they cannot be considered by anything but gold coin or its full equivalent.

A WASHINGTON special, of the 30th ult., says the news received there from all quarters was of a reassuring character, and it was hoped that no further aid would have to be granted to State Governments for the preservation of peace, and that the Federal troops employed in the various railroads throughout the country would soon be relieved from that duty.

SEVERAL arrests of rioters were made at different points throughout the country on the 30th ult.

AN EXTRA (Pa.) telegram of the 30th ult. announces that freight and passenger trains were running on all roads centering in that city.

THE Delaware, Lackawanna & Western strikers, in Pennsylvania, unconditionally resolved, on the 30th ult., to return to work at once, the reduced wages, and trains commenced running in all directions from Scranton. The miners' and iron-workers' strike still continued.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* says the damage done to railroad and other property in that city, during the recent riots, would reach from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in amount, which will have to be paid for by the county. Several suits have already been commenced. Another Pittsburgh paper says the amount, divided up among the taxpayers, will give a $218 for each taxable person in the county.

FREIGHT trains were running on all the roads out of Pittsburgh, on the 30th ult., and met with little or no opposition.

THE inquiry into the causes which led to the death of ten persons in the riot at Baltimore, on the 20th, when the Sixth Regiment fired into the mob, began in that city on the 30th ult. The testimony showed that several soldiers were knocked down before any shooting took place by them, and that long feed without rations from the Odenal.

SERVANT of the miners in the Cumberland (Md.) district struck for an increase of wages on the 30th ult. A general strike was threatened.

SEVERAL ringleaders of the crowds engaged in stopping trains on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad in Illinois, were brought before Judge Drummond in Chicago on the 30th ult., to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of the Federal Court, that road being in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatch of the 30th ult. says the strikers there had completed control of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Yards, and prevented all freight trains from leaving.

PERSONAL.

GEN. GRANT reached Berne Switzerland, on the 26th.

WOODS, WEEKS & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $795,000. Assets variously estimated at from $304,000 to $600,000.

ON the 28th, A. O. Jones (colored), former Clerk of the South Carolina House of Representatives, was brought to Columbia and committed to jail in default of $35,000 bail, upon the charge of having defrauded the State of $32,250.70, and of being concerned in the offenses charged against Speaker Lee. Montgomery, the ex-Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, was also committed to jail in default of $9,000 bail upon similar charges.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN and staff arrived in Chicago from the Western plains, on the 26th. They were on their way home when they heard of the strike, but hastened their return on account of the trouble.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus, on the 25th, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, H. B. Bishop; Lieutenant-Governor, Ben Jabez W. Fitch; Supreme Judge, Judge J. W. Okey; Clerk of Supreme Court, R. J. Fanning; Attorney-General, Isaiah Pillars; Treasurer, Anthony Howells; School Commissioner, J. J. Burns. The platform adopted declares that the inauguration of R. B. Hayes was the most dangerous experiment upon popular rights ever attempted in this country, and that its representatives still seek by permitted, denounces the Republican party as responsible for the destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor; demands the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver; subjugates and favors the retention of greenbacks, congratulates the country on the prospect of success by the present Administration of the Democratic party of local self-government in the States, and favors a tariff for revenue only; condemns the use of United States troops in the States and interference in political affairs, etc., etc.

IN the Postal Convention, at Portland Monroe, on the 26th, resolutions were adopted in favor of additional appropriations ought to be made by Congress for the postal service; favoring the immediate establishment of steam communication between the most convenient of our Southern ports and the Janeiro, Havana and Aspinwall, and asking Congress to aid and encourage such enterprise; stating that the mail service of the Southern States is inadequate to the needs of the people, and that it is in the power of Congress to bring it into the level of efficiency elsewhere, and asking that the Postoffice Department be empowered to provide for a greater speed of transmission and quicker delivery of mail; also asking the establishment of a limited mail service between the great cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Boston to New Orleans, and of other through or trunk lines of fastest communication between the chief points in the Northern, Northwest, and Southwest and southwest; also the establishment of lines of quick transportation for mail matter between subsidiary to said limited mail, and the appointment by the Government of the service by river and coasting steamboats. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to Congress.

THE Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio organized, on the 27th, by electing John G. Thompson, Chairman; J. F. McKinney, Vice Chairman; Jacob Binkard, Treasurer; and William Bell, Secretary.

The End of a Romantic Attachment.

Some of the Sunday papers are giving details of a very extraordinary suit case which will shortly be submitted for trial. The story is this. The daughter of a country practitioner in a little village in Scotland awoke one morning to find herself a great heiress. The traditions, maxims, which had come from Judas with a forgiven heart, leaving a handful of money and fully $1,500,000 in money and West Indian property to his niece, Miss Macchuckie.

At that time she was bright, clever, handsome and about twenty-one years of age. She was possessed of her property, and lived in great style, keeping a large stud of horses, and driving tandem herself all over the country. Her father and mother she took under her wing, and was devoted to them to the last day of their lives. She established them in an independent and elegant house near Edinburgh, but had been a great deal with herself at Aberlour House, at the days she.

Some fifteen years ago a young lady came to pay her a visit. She was a stranger to Miss Grant, and was brought by mutual friends. It ended in this young lady, Miss Temple, leaving father and mother, with their entire concurrence, and living with Miss Grant, for better or for worse, until death should them part; in fact they formed such a friendship that they never could married into an engagement that neither should marry, and that they should pass their lives together. Miss Grant has since refused a very good offer of marriage, and rejected all other suitors. The conditions were that Miss Grant was to be mistress of the house, and everything to Miss Temple of Miss Temple on her part never left her and never married. A will was made by Miss Grant, under which Her property was to pass to the Temples.

Two years ago Miss Temple married. Last Christmas Miss Grant died. The will was revoked. She never forgave the defection. He never made any visits, and the estate goes to an obscure country doctor in Aberdeenshire, who hardly knew he was related to Miss Grant, and should not be punished for contempt of the Federal Court, that road being in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatch of the 30th ult. says the strikers there had completed control of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Yards, and prevented all freight trains from leaving.

PERSONAL.

GEN. GRANT reached Berne Switzerland, on the 26th.

WOODS, WEEKS & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $795,000. Assets variously estimated at from $304,000 to $600,000.

ON the 28th, A. O. Jones (colored), former Clerk of the South Carolina House of Representatives, was brought to Columbia and committed to jail in default of $35,000 bail, upon the charge of having defrauded the State of $32,250.70, and of being concerned in the offenses charged against Speaker Lee. Montgomery, the ex-Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, was also committed to jail in default of $9,000 bail upon similar charges.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN and staff arrived in Chicago from the Western plains, on the 26th. They were on their way home when they heard of the strike, but hastened their return on account of the trouble.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus, on the 25th, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, H. B. Bishop; Lieutenant-Governor, Ben Jabez W. Fitch; Supreme Judge, Judge J. W. Okey; Clerk of Supreme Court, R. J. Fanning; Attorney-General, Isaiah Pillars; Treasurer, Anthony Howells; School Commissioner, J. J. Burns. The platform adopted declares that the inauguration of R. B. Hayes was the most dangerous experiment upon popular rights ever attempted in this country, and that its representatives still seek by permitted, denounces the Republican party as responsible for the destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor; demands the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver; subjugates and favors the retention of greenbacks, congratulates the country on the prospect of success by the present Administration of the Democratic party of local self-government in the States, and favors a tariff for revenue only; condemns the use of United States troops in the States and interference in political affairs, etc., etc.

IN the Postal Convention, at Portland Monroe, on the 26th, resolutions were adopted in favor of additional appropriations ought to be made by Congress for the postal service; favoring the immediate establishment of steam communication between the most convenient of our Southern ports and the Janeiro, Havana and Aspinwall, and asking Congress to aid and encourage such enterprise; stating that the mail service of the Southern States is inadequate to the needs of the people, and that it is in the power of Congress to bring it into the level of efficiency elsewhere, and asking that the Postoffice Department be empowered to provide for a greater speed of transmission and quicker delivery of mail; also asking the establishment of a limited mail service between the great cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Boston to New Orleans, and of other through or trunk lines of fastest communication between the chief points in the Northern, Northwest, and Southeast and southwest; also the establishment of lines of quick transportation for mail matter between subsidiary to said limited mail, and the appointment by the Government of the service by river and coasting steamboats. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to Congress.

THE Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio organized, on the 27th, by electing John G. Thompson, Chairman; J. F. McKinney, Vice Chairman; Jacob Binkard, Treasurer; and William Bell, Secretary.

The End of a Romantic Attachment.

Some of the Sunday papers are giving details of a very extraordinary suit case which will shortly be submitted for trial. The story is this. The daughter of a country practitioner in a little village in Scotland awoke one morning to find herself a great heiress. The traditions, maxims, which had come from Judas with a forgiven heart, leaving a handful of money and fully $1,500,000 in money and West Indian property to his niece, Miss Macchuckie.

At that time she was bright, clever, handsome and about twenty-one years of age. She was possessed of her property, and lived in great style, keeping a large stud of horses, and driving tandem herself all over the country. Her father and mother she took under her wing, and was devoted to them to the last day of their lives. She established them in an independent and elegant house near Edinburgh, but had been a great deal with herself at Aberlour House, at the days she.

Some fifteen years ago a young lady came to pay her a visit. She was a stranger to Miss Grant, and was brought by mutual friends. It ended in this young lady, Miss Temple, leaving father and mother, with their entire concurrence, and living with Miss Grant, for better or for worse, until death should them part; in fact they formed such a friendship that they never could married into an engagement that neither should marry, and that they should pass their lives together. Miss Grant has since refused a very good offer of marriage, and rejected all other suitors. The conditions were that Miss Grant was to be mistress of the house, and everything to Miss Temple of Miss Temple on her part never left her and never married. A will was made by Miss Grant, under which Her property was to pass to the Temples.

Two years ago Miss Temple married. Last Christmas Miss Grant died. The will was revoked. She never forgave the defection. He never made any visits, and the estate goes to an obscure country doctor in Aberdeenshire, who hardly knew he was related to Miss Grant, and should not be punished for contempt of the Federal Court, that road being in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE body of Moses Zander was found in the river near Bay City on the evening of the 20th. Indications pointed to a murder.

THE newsboys of Detroit struck against the *News*, again, on the 25th. A great deal of uproar resulted, and the proprietors were forced to yield the second time.

TWENTY MILLION feet of logs are "hung up" in Cheboygan County, Mich.

MRS. M. W. LOOMIS, of Muskegon, committed suicide, on the morning of the 25th, by taking strychnine. The dose was taken in the presence of her husband, who supposed it to be opium, and the truth was not discovered until too late to save her.

T. B. ROWLAND, formerly one of the Aldermen of Detroit, died in that city on the 25th.

THE will of the late E. A. Brush, of Detroit, disposes of his estate very easily. The personal is valued at $1,000,000, and is given to his wife and children, with trustees to see that it is kept intact.

THE logs are said to be unprecedentedly abundant throughout Lake now than for years previous.

THE life insurance report of the State Commissioner for 1876 gives the following: Amount of the Number of life companies doing business during the year, 33; policies issued, 2,705; amount of those policies, $5,340,532; losses paid, $200,209; entire amount received from this business, $1,257,956; of this amount, $775,020,578 was from premiums, $58,085,753 from interest, $312,962 from other sources. The disbursements were $766,963,122; of this amount, $575,000,448 was paid for losses and claims $35,160,917; dividends, $1,800,000; surrendered policies, $37,489,183; dividends to stockholders, $765,700; management expenses, $15,536,293. Insurance has paid into the State Treasury for both fire and life companies, $47,886, tax for 1875, $134,846—a decrease of $25,730. Expenses of the Bureau for 1876, 48,466, against $7,965 in 1875. The Lansing *Republican*, after a careful study of the Commissioner and the laws, reaches the conclusion that the recent decision in the new Twenty-third Circuit was legal, and that Judge Tuttle was fairly elected.

SEVERAL Muskegon sawmills have shut down on account of the scarcity of logs.

L. F. EMERY, formerly colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, recently died at his home in Detroit.

THE Hancock, on the 24th, a team returning from a funeral ran away, and James Parchen, the driver, jumped out and fractured his skull. He died soon after.

THE special election held at East Saginaw, on the 24th, for citizens to vote to issue $45,000 in bonds to purchase or build a free bridge across the Saginaw River.

THE Detroit, Bay City & Western railroad from Traverse City via Lake City to Bay City.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury during the week ending July 21 was $89,386.09, the week ending July 28 were $86,860.09, payments during same time were $86,189.19, balance in Treasury July 28, 1877, $90,504.99; increase for the week, $9,253.90.

JUDGE REILLY, of Detroit, has resigned his office.

THE publishers of the Detroit Directory estimate that that city has a population of 127,500, an increase of 12,000 during the year.

THE Agricultural College hay field has given a more than satisfactory yield this year, sixty-one and a half tons from twenty-three acres, or more than three tons per acre.

THERE are about 11,000 pensioners in the State, all of whom are paid at the counter against agency at Detroit.

THOS. MOSES COIT TYLER, of the University of Michigan, has gone to New York with the intention of spending the summer in research among literature, the History of American literature, for which he is seeking material, leads him into the extensive collections of book collections.

ON the 26th, the Governor issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Michigan:

WHEREAS, Information has been received that a spirit of disorder is threatening the peace of the country, and whereas, the public welfare requires the security of persons and property and the preservation of order; now be it

WHEREAS, It seems necessary that all good citizens should unite in the use of every lawful means for the preservation of peace and order.

Now, therefore, I, Charles M. Croswell, governor of the State of Michigan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State, do hereby warn all persons against participating in any unlawful, disturbing or tumultuous proceedings, and especially against the unlawful obstruction of railroads, and do call upon all persons in authority to use their utmost endeavors to suppress the same in the most prudent manner for the maintenance of the public peace, and I refer on the part of the State to the evidence of our people to give us the assistance necessary to enable us to discharge properly, at once and promptly for the use of any armed force.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Governor.

On the 625,000,000 feet of logs put in last winter in the streams which come into Saginaw, 11,125,000 feet, that about 100,000,000 feet are hopelessly hung up.

FORT BARRY, Sault Ste. Marie, is in charge of Lieut. Peyster, the colored graduate of West Point.

THERE is another hitch in the recent special election of Judge in the new Twenty-sixth District. The Board of Canvassers failed to meet within the legal time and declare the result, and the law does not provide any remedy. Efforts will be made to get the governor to appoint a Judge.

FRANK NORTHSAGER, a Detroit merchant, drowned himself in the Detroit River on the night of the 30th ult.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, state, per central, $1.25@1.40; Butter, per lb, 14@18c; Cheese, per lb, 9@9½c; Corn, per bu, 46@54½c; Flour, White Wheats, $6.00@6.50; Amber, $6.50@6.00; Rye, $4.75@5.25; Cattle, per central, $3.50@5.00; Hogs, $4.50@5.00; Sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 28@30c; White, 30@36c; Pork, per bbl, $14.25@14.50; Rye, per bu, 65@75c; Wheat, White, $1.30@1.35; Amber, $1.19@1.20.

—Persons employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad coming into Hoboken this morning with a sad story of the burning and drowning of a party. The bad, aged about fifteen years, was riding on a train through the region around Dover, in Morris County, N. J., yesterday, when his clothing took fire in some way. The train hands, learning that he could swim, threw him into the Morris Canal, for the purpose of extinguishing the flames. He had probably been disabled by the burns, and, instead of ashore, sank. It is said that 200 passengers stood on the shore, looking at the struggling lad, and that no one went to his rescue.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SOMETIMES we think that it would be pleasant to be the bridegroom in a big wedding, or some wounded in a spell of dizziness capacity, whose chief delight should be to see that our every dream at the wedding was realized. But we trust the husband of some woman famous in literature or on the stage is laid up at the Arkansas Hot Springs with the gout, and we resolve never to marry.—*Worcester Press.*

A PENNSYLVANIA Sheriff is paid fifteen dollars a day for boarding a man. Business must be dull this summer that it takes a mighty smart Sheriff to make more than $4.50 a week.—*Boston Hook Eye.*

The Great Regulator.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is summer is the season of the year, above all others, when the liver needs to be kept in order, and severe and dangerous bilious attacks frequently follow. The principal cause of all sickness at this season of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, the great regulator of the system, which, if deranged in time, great suffering, wretchedness and Death will ensue. A little precaution taken in time, in the shape of a reliable and always-Liver Regulator, will in most cases prevent illness and fatal consequences. No medicine in modern times has gained such a world-wide reputation and real merit as SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, manufactured by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., the Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia. It acts specially on the Liver, promotes digestion and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular COUGH CURE of the day is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Simple dosing, Wonderful Cures—no long list of worthless trash. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is such crisp perfection that the Hypocrite must perforce admire it. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is Anti-Pain, for it quickly and surely cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Consumption, which, if neglected, will be made to get the governor to appoint a Judge.

FRANK NORTHSAGER, a Detroit merchant, drowned himself in the Detroit River on the night of the 30th ult.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, state, per central, $1.25@1.40; Butter, per lb, 14@18c; Cheese, per lb, 9@9½c; Corn, per bu, 46@54½c; Flour, White Wheats, $6.00@6.50; Amber, $6.50@6.00; Rye, $4.75@5.25; Cattle, per central, $3.50@5.00; Hogs, $4.50@5.00; Sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 28@30c; White, 30@36c; Pork, per bbl, $14.25@14.50; Rye, per bu, 65@75c; Wheat, White, $1.30@1.35; Amber, $1.19@1.20.

HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS for Fever and Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 31 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle,	$4.50	@ $11.70
Sheep,	5.00	@ 8.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.50	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.09	@ 1.09½
No. 2 Chicago	1.04	@ 1.04½
OATS—Western and State	.36	@ .42½
RYE—Western	.67½	@ .70
CORN—Mixed	.51	@ .51½
Steam	9.85	@ 9.87½
CHEESE	.07	@ .09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.35	@ .56

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$6.25	@ $6.80
Choice	5.75	@ 6.20
Good	5.00	@ 5.60
Fair	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light	3.80	@ 3.95
Packing	3.70	@ 3.85
SHEEP—Common	3.75	@ 4.50
Choice	4.75	@ 5.25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.22	@ .24
Good to Choice	.20	@ .21
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12
FLOUR—Choice	5.50	@ 6.00
Choice Family (Spring)	7.50	@ 7.75
Patent	8.00	@ 8.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.07	@ 1.07
Corn, No. 2	.47½	@ .47½
Oats, No. 2	.27½	@ .28
Rye, No. 2	.64½	@ .65
Barley, No. 2	.70½	@ .71
BROOM CORN—Hurl	3.00	@ 3.00
Good, Medium	.05½	@ .06½
Crooked & Common	.04½	@ .05
PORK—Mess	$12.25	@ 12.35
LARD	8.85	@ 8.90
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	8.50	@ 10.00
Shingles	2.30	@ 2.50
Lath	1.80	@ 1.90

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$5.25	@ $5.50
Medium	5.00	@ 5.00
Fair	4.50	@ 4.60
Philadelphias	5.30	@ 5.40
HOGS—Yorkers	4.25	@ 4.30
SHEEP—Best	5.00	@ 5.25
Common	3.75	@ 4.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

GETTING TO THE POINT.

[*First Attempt.*]

"Miss Lulie I've bought the prettiest little cottage
The sweetest nook, indeed, you ever saw
It's on a river
I mean if you would paper your—a—house
[*Second Attempt.*]
I really believe I'm getting nervous
Miss Dorothy will you be the first to know
Something to engage me both from running away
[*Third Attempt.*]
"Miss Wilcox, can you tell—I—I—know it's all
That I'm to be the first to know
Is all the while, wide world, to you in heaven
As I—I—love you
In these hot days—as I—I—do
[*Last Attempt.*]
"About the—a—weather I've to—to—to—know
I could—but there's no use—
This bird must—must get—or you will be late
Would ye—would ye—
(Then he rushed
Out of the house
(Then he rushed.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MARY ANN'S MIND.

The kitchen loves the Chaser gal,
The markered loves the sea,
And I love Mary Ann!
Mary Ann, Mary Ann, Mary Ann,
Mary Ann, Mary Ann, I love!

Jake Hazard smoked out his match of sea song at the tapped his pleasant nose, as he pushed his chair within reach of the beach, on the relinquishment rollers, and at last launched her in the water.

"That's the style!" inquired Hoey Long, with a comic cast of his eye across the boat at Jake, as he shoved at her other side with brawny shoulders and deep breaths of effort.

"Hey, Jake?" cried Jake, "Ain't you small, Hoey? I expect you'd see through a miniature quick's the next minute!"

Hoey grinned horribly; he was not a brilliant creature, but he could catch fish better than any man on the shore, and when you go fishing that's the sort of companion you want.

Now, everybody in Sandy Creek knew Jake Hazard was guretally in love with Mary Ann Tucker; he had made no secret of it; and she, being a born coquette, treated Jake in out-and-mostly fashion till he was as nearly crazy as a hard-headed young fellow with no nerves and a mighty digestion can possibly be. I said Mary Ann was the prettiest girl in the town I should do her great injustice; for she was the only pretty girl there; the three or three tanned, freckled, good-natured daughters of the two lawyers, and Parkers, and Conklins, who were "the girls" of Sandy Creek, never pretended to be pretty; they went their way in a homely, dingy claims, linked short-cakes, muslin chamber, and darned stockings, undisturbed by lovers or rivalry; in due time one married a married them, became everybody could marry Mary Ann, and thereafter they lived Sandy Creek as a matter of course. Mary Ann's text, sooner or later, every young man in the town kessed down and fell.

Then she was the "cherished sensual," and had a right to be proud of her conquest. She was an heiress in her own right, being the only child of a well-to-do farmer, whose farm adjoined the village, less coy and unsenful than the beauty of Sandy Creek. But Jake Hazard combined nutbrid, his nature was strong and true. The quips and cranks of his fun and good humor were but the cross of finer bells on a forceful and opulent depth, a constant and mighty tide setting toward one shore. Perhaps Mary Ann did not perceive this fact; perhaps she thought him gay and careless, as young men are apt to be. It certainly never crossed her mind, as a reasonable question, whether she meant to marry Jake; or even if he meant to marry her, before his part the matter was thoroughly settled, though till to-day he had never proposed in words.

"Pretty good, pretty good!" Jake shouted back to him, setting his teeth together in a short, sharp contest with the biggest blue fish of the kind, who in another minute lay flapping and beating at Hoey's feet.

"Bring it all that's a most item teased fish, Jake!"

"Only the eighth-dinner, old fellar."

"Well, now," said Hoey, keep the boat trimmed carefully while Jake reloads, and don't get wet in the crowded boat, I tell you, before I tell you, brilled on the coals, or buttered up, long o' a good fish dinner, and nothing else."

Hoey paused and gloated on the fine fat fish with blinking green eyes and broad red face, that was the picture of good humor. Then he took to speech again.

"If you'd got an odd woman now, Jake, to your house, you'd have the round head a fine place for a wife, I'm going to know that Jake Hazard's mothin' to me, me! I shan't point to cotton to no man because he's lonesome, I can be masterful myself, if I'm a mind to, so there." With which shake out of her big she slammed back her head and set her face, and that dejected look of Jake's home, not of—

"Oh, mother, mothin' much, nothin' particular, only I was you I wouldn't be the one to get all 'an o' Jake's home, not of—

"I'll bet you to know, sir," snapped Mary Ann, the quick color flashing and she brave, "you're growing cheeky. "I'll bet you

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, - - 1877.

From the Far West.

CAMP BAKER, July 12, 1877.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—

I am impelled to write you from seeing an article copied from the N. Y. Herald in one of the Helena, Montana, papers.

The Herald correspondent paints the almost worthless valley of the Yellowstone in such glowing colors, and with such a disregard of truth that is, to say the least, *the very least* shameful in the extreme.

If he does not write in the interest of speculation, I am at a loss to understand, why he should so misrepresent.

He begins by saying that the valley of the Yellowstone for the first 200 miles has an average width of five miles, then suddenly widens to ten miles, that at Clark's Fork Bottom it spreads out to the "enormous width of 20 miles." That on this bottom there is room for "5000 farmers and stockmen." The fact of the matter is that of real bottom land, such as can be farmed by the help of irrigation, in no place on the Yellowstone is the valley five miles wide. Below Sweet Grass creek which enters the Yellowstone 500 miles from its mouth, not a solitary living stream flows from the north into the Yellowstone, and in all that long distance of 500 miles the ground can only be cultivated by irrigation, and can only be irrigated by raising water from the bed of the Yellowstone, over banks not less than ten feet high.

One thousand farmers, or even 500, if settled on Clark's Fork Bottom and dependent on the ground for subsistence would most assuredly starve.

He also states, that there are rich silver mines at the head of Clark's Fork River and that they have not been worked;—on account of the Indians having been quieted the miners are commencing work. This is another misstatement. There are silver mines there true enough, but, the almost inaccessible nature of the country has kept people out. The enormous expense of getting to and from the lands, through the gloomy and almost impassable mountain gorges will not warrant the experiment of working the mines yet There are no Indians there, nor has there been.

He then discribes the Big Horn, Tongue, Powder, Little Big Horn Rivers and Rosebud creek, landing them to the skies as farming regions, giving the Big Horn valley the place of honor as the future paradise of farmers. The valley he states, at the mouth of the Little Big Horn, is 18 miles wide, abounds in wild fruits and berries, and that, at no distant day this valley alone will furnish homes for 20,000 farmers and stockmen. Now the truth of the matter is, that the whole of Montana, vast as it is, will not support a farming population of 20,000 people, without irrigation. On none of the ground bordering the rivers above mentioned to which this untruthful Herald correspondent so freely and recklessly invites farmers, can crops be grown without raising the necessary water from the beds of the streams *Until* the vicinity of the mountains is reached, even then the ground must be artificially watered from the mountain brooks. Naturally Montana is fit for nothing but stock growing and mining, and away from the mountains and rivers it is not fit for that.

In the immense tracts of treeless, streamless lands, no living thing can exist in winter. Stretch after stretch of dreary desolation until the mind is lost in surmise as to where the vast sheet of frozen glistening untrodden sheet of snow comes to an end

There is a whole volume of meaning in the single fact that in 1866 67 this territory contained 40,000 and 60,000 inhabitants. To day its entire population will not exceed 15,000 people. Had this been a paradise for farmers or anything like it, would not a greater proportion of the disappointed miners have remained, as was the case with California. To such of your readers as contemplate a move to this country as farmers, I would recommend the perusal of Gen'l. Hazen's plausplet "Our Barren Sands" published by Robert Clark and Co. Cincinatti Ohio. The piece cannot be more than 25cts. The berries and other wild fruit found in this country are almost tasteless. The following extracts from Genl. Hazen's pamphlet is truth itself.

* * * * * * *

To all this Prof. Winchell the chief savant of the expedition—(Custers Black Hillis expedition)—has already spoken slinging that his conscience will not permit him to keep silent. He says that the country is not fruitful and there is no evidence of rich mines. Col. Grant also says "all the good land in the Black Hills will not make twelve good farms."

* * * * * * *

"This country has only one third the rainfall that on an average, falls upon the productive portions of the United States. * * * * *

Within that vast area of barren lands, nature refuses to assist man in the cultivation of the ground. Year after year with wonderful patience, industry and endurance, the emigrant has struggled, and as one winter has followed another cries of distress have gone forth to their brethern of the East and the West: "Give us food, give us clothing, or we shall die."

Their petition will not be made in vain, but it is time that one and all clearly understood that animal and vegetable life cannot be sustained on these barren lands. Hereafter, let emigration to these places known not to be arrable be emphatically discouraged.

The following lines written by a disgusted officer of last summer's expedition fits the country like an old boot.

Oh Yellowstone, my Yellowstone,
The time has come when we must part;
And candor frankly bids me own,
How low regrets oppress my heart.

Through dreary hills of sterile clay,
Long may thy tawny waters roll;
But ever distant be the day,
When sight of thee shall vex my soul.

To roving, wolf and wandering Sioux,
Thy desolation I consign;
And every curse that Cromwell knew,
Forever more be theirs and thine.

Damned be thy sage and cactus plains,
And doubly damned thy ghastly hills;
Where nameless horror lives and reigns,
Fruitful of nought but nameless ills.

May every power that seals my fate,
Keep us asunder, thee and me;
And baneful lines of cordial hate,
I'll daily dedicate to thee.

A great many of the miners that left Western Montana to go to the Black Hills, have returned satisfied to work here at $3.00 to $5.00 per day during the mining months, and spend in winter what they make in summer.

It is the opinion of those who profess to be judges that Montana's population is growing smaller every year. Eventually the population will consist of stockmen, quartz miners, the placer miners being exhausted, and in favorable localities, which are by no means numerous: farmers.

There is plenty more to be said on this subject, but I fear that already my letter is too long.

If you desire any information on any matter connected with this region, I will furnish it if possible.

"In this region there are many years of famine and none of plenty, so that provision for the future cannot be made." * * * * *

The Indian troubles in Idaho are assuming a very grand character. The Sioux to Eastward of us, the Nez Perces, Coeur de Alenes, Yakimas, Umatillas, and Warm Spring Indians to the west. The Flat Heads, Black Feet, Piegans, Bloods, Crows, Gros Ventres, and Assiniboines in our midst, make the settlers and stockmen feel rather uneasy.

Last year the grasshoppers ate the farmers crops, this year it may be a worse visitor.

To day intelligence was received here, that a number of stockmen were run in only thirty miles from this Post, and we may be in the thick of it long before this reaches you. The cattle and sheep were in this valley, and o., the Musselshell River, are not by any means safe, especially those on the Musseshell who are from seventy five to 200 miles outside the lines of safety. The Sioux, and other tribes above mentioned, can put about 25,000, fighting men into the field. In the event of a general outbreak I suppose that our Uncle will send from 500 to 1500 men, who will hammer away until they are all killed, then another lot will be sent to be served the same way, at least this has always been the course pursued with our red brethren. Instead of adopting the views of those who know what will be required, the bloodthirsty politician must be consulted. The result being that we are always outnumbered by the savages.

Don't the Chippewas want to come out and take a hand? Ask George!

W. CLIFFORD.

Latest reports from Deadwood, Dakota Territory, state that the Indians have suddenly become both plenty and hostile in the Black Hills country. Upwards of twenty rauchmen and others had already been killed, and much excitement prevailed. The few troops at hand were promptly reinforced by citizen volunteers, and sent out to punish the redskins.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "In one of the Chicago mobs of the first few days, there was a conspicuous figure carrying a banner on which was inscribed, Bread! Bread! Bread!" The fellow that carried that banner was a professional thief, well known to the police, and had been familiar with the interior of several penitentiries. He was toting this epigramatic transparency for the purpose of gathering a crowd upon which his fellow thieves and pickpockets could operate. While holding aloft a luminous appeal for 'Bread! Bread!' he was looking forward to the tenderloins, frogs' legs and champagne he proposed to enjoy on the proceeds of the night's plunder. This is the sort of a fellow who believes the 'world owes him a living.'"

Gen. Grant's retirence pleases the English. It reminds them of the Duke of Wellington's ways. The Duke, when questioned about Waterloo, never ventured farther than saying, "It was a big fight."

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that pioneer of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are cheering to the sick, and indemnify entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already engulphed. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. Its author, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, of 130 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character; hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. Its commendations are YEAS to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe, a YEA, YEA, YEA, AND AN EARNEST TO CONSULT the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by investing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. F. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. The Book itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Price, $2.25 for the standard edition. Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, neatly bound in muslin, $1.50. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and *original ideas*." One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by DR. FOOTE. Cheap edition. 8 vols. in 1, neatly bound, 25; in 8 separate vols. at $3 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. Foote's popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give up glasses, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "CURTAIN AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPOTENCY OR HUMANITY," relative to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A STEP BACKWARD, reviewing inconsiderate legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "FEMALE ANDROMIA," or Sexual Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CANCER, its cause, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "CHILD BIRTH" causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HEALTH Monthly, 16 page royal octavo, double columns, $2 a year. Sam. and Jr. $1 per year with premium. Sample copy free.

FREE Publications. We will supply Dr. Foote's Free Publications, including Curious Advice to the Sick, abroad as well as at home; a circular of value to the sick, "Mysteries of Dr. Foote's Success;" a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents wanted immediately. Address, The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all classes. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

TWO HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements; their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH or EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address, with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary
To Enumerate Articles;
WE SEL
What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of groceries in the State. Orders for Teas, Syrups &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

9:31 (6,1-2,)

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer
JENNIE SUTTON
CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullnes at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. CROUTER and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it. or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No change in prior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four Thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1160v Charlevoix, Mich.

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a assortment of glazed and ungla'd sash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand or at the general trade. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopoly

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

FLINT
GOLD and SILVER
ELECTRO
PLATING WORKS,
FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver or gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as waiters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, castors, etc plate, flower vases, and other hollow ware as with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in repairing and returning. Goods may be sent by all when small enough to be safe; otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way. All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

Flint, Mich. Jan. 1, 1876

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics who knew to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another until, without advertising, its sale became immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervousness, Low Spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. CROUTER, and get a bottle for 75 cts. and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy
Which Eradicates
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century thisterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinary and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Several in the reception parlor of a boarding-house in Clinton place, a few nights since, Francois Z. Babrien related to a *Mercury* reporter his thrilling escape from the bowels of the grave. On the Tuesday of the third week of January, of the current year, at Elsburg, Clinton County, in this State, he was buried alive. His escape was as extraordinary as it was providential.

Mr F. Z. Babrien is about thirty-five years old, and slightly above the medium size. He is of French-Canadian extraction, was educated here in Montreal, and for several years has resided at and practiced his profession in Bangor, Province of Quebec. Before the melancholy misfortune is to be mentioned overtook him, he was a robust man of fine physique. Now, he is a pallid, cadaverous personage, whose every motion does not exceed 10 pounds. He is accompanied in his only child—a boy of six summers.

"I would much rather escape the notice of publicity," quoth Mr. Babrien, "but I feel grateful that hitherto the circumstances of my lamentable casket-ment have remained all secret to the world, but I deem my that result to be entirely due to the cessation of that portion of Cupid's dominion in the winter quarter just passed, and in utter darkness. I had no power to stir, and yet I tried to loosen a sheet, or something in which I was apparently enveloped. My hand would not reach my nose when I attempted to do so, by reason of my elbow touching the bottom and my hand the top of the inclosure around me. It was while making this effort and finding myself almost naked, that was suddenly forced upon me the conviction that I had been buried alive. You will hardly believe it when I declare that my first sensation was that of simple surprise. I was like a child aroused out of a deep sleep, and not sufficiently awake to recognize its attendants. When the real truth flashed upon me in all its fearful energy, I never can forget nor describe the unutterable thrill of horror that flashed through me. It was as if a bullet had perforated my heart and all its blood-vessels had been drained through the orifices. I lay motionless for a time stunned petrified with terror. A clammy sweat oozed from every pore of my body. The agony of one million years seemed to be concentrated in one paroxysm. Gradually I seemed to sink into the utter abysm of a calm and resolute despair. I began to think of death coolly and to calculate how long I might survive before famine closed the hour of my existence. This calm state of mind did not last long. Remorse soon began to whisper to me that if I had been buried and the earth had been closed around my coffin, I should not be able to smile, which I could now do with comparative ease. The freedom of respiration conveyed the idea that, after all, I was not yet carried forth for interment; for that I was about to be borne to the grave and that there I should be sufficient. Inevitably. The conviction that my funeral had not yet taken place aggravated my dreadful anxiety to hear myself bored from without. I called aloud and shrieked for aides and aid at the top of my lungs and my voice was hoarse and exhausted. The effort was in vain. A deathly stillness and utter darkness prevailed. I was now steeped in fearful agony. I shrieked with horror. I plunged my nails into my thighs and lacerated them. The coffin was soaked with my blood. I tore the woolen sides with my teeth like a mad dog, swearing audibly like a mad dog, swearing audibly like a mad dog, swearing audibly

FARMING LANDS.

700,000 ACRES

OF

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

WATER AND RAIL.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

Over 1,000,000 Acres of the Lands are quite Level and Could be Broken.

W. H. BRINKART,
Land Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

$777 [illegible]

She Stands at The Head!

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

SIMPLEST & BEST

AGENTS WANTED

Office, 63 Madison St.
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exposition, the 1st Premium awarded to any machine of each class.

Purchasers of a "NEW AMERICAN" and persons receiving the Sewing Machine in exchange from any machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. FURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo, O.

DOMESTIC PATTERNS

[illegible]

SAS-H AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grislick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

To the Ladies.

[illegible]

Brass and Clock Making

[illegible]

Mrs. S. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., July 31, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Lucy A. Green against Peter Johnson, for abandoning his homestead entry No. [illegible] dated Nov. [illegible] 1875, upon the [illegible] Section 22 North, Range 5 West in Grand Traverse County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Sept. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. [illegible] Register. DANIEL HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 26, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Samuel H. Ward, against Hiram Stanton, his homestead entry No. [illegible], dated August 18, 1875, upon the east [illegible] Section 22 North, Range 5 West in Grand Traverse County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Sept., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. [illegible] Register. DANIEL HANNAH, Receiver.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods.

Carpeting.

Oil Cloths

Matting, &c.

[illegible]

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Will be forwarded by return mail, and orders filled by mail or express will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Choice Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

No. 56 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

(6mos.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

[illegible]

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix. In Chancery.

[illegible]

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

[illegible]

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All Kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—18 Colored Maps.

The above great work completed in 41 parts at 50 cents each and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or if as may be preferred

It contains [illegible] as has yet appeared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a 16 valid map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. BATES, Gen'l Agent,
Benzonia, Mich.

P.S.—Also supplies.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken in good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office—opposite Cronister's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know there were such goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will inform you that we have on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH.

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

with

Cheese Box Stuff

Dressed Handles

to

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land some seven miles out of Charlevoix, on Stone road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

To agree improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and good reason given for selling. Inquire of

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake, filled or about to be filled.

PERRIGO & WAY,
Owners of said W. A. Smith
Charlevoix, June 19 1877.

W. V. CASSWELL. C. S. RAINSFORD.

CASSWELL & RAINSFORD,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood · Bark · Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MILWAUKEE.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which a bound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR. TRADE MARK

CHANGE OF ADVERTISEMENT

CHEEP'S WAR JOURNAL MONOCHUS.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 17. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 21. 1877. Whole No., 432

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
2 sq's	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 00	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 75	10 00	14 00
1 column.	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 25	14 00	20 00
4 "	5 00	6 50	8 50	17 00	26 00	37 50
1 "	8 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	32 00	50 00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. UPHAM, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD P. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties. Office in Stillson's block, Petoskey, Mich 1y.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture,

Cash Paid for Copper.

Fishing Tackle.

3 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts. each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

I. B. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Secty.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 297 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. E. UPHAM, Secty.

I. O. I.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 114 I. O. I. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BERNS, W. M.
GEO. BAWDEN, Secty.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p.m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

School begins Sept. 3d.

CATTLE must be kept up nights hereafter, or the law will be enforced

THE sad intelligence comes from New Brunswick of the death of W. H. Carr.

Green apples on hand now at See & Washburn's.

DIED.—Carrie, the young daughter of Wm. Harris, of Norwood, died at Battle Creek, lately.

TRY a box of those "Mayflower" stand-up collars just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars'. They have all sizes.

THE report comes that our fellow townsman, James Inwood, has fallen heir to another fortune of $28,000.

A lot of boots and shoes just received that we are going to sell cheap for cash. Come and look at them at See & Washburn's.

SENT UP.—"Peg Leg Dave," the notorious gambler has been sent from Grand Rapids to the Detroit House of Correction for one year.

STRIKE.—The stevedores engaged in loading vessels in the harbor struck for an increase of wages one day last week. Other crews were immediately employed.

FOR SALE.—A No. 1 team of horses, sound and all right, will sell, or trade for shipping wood. Also wagon and harness. Geo. W. Abraham.
Head of Pine Lake. (tf.)

RECOVERED.—John W. Hawke, who has been in Big Rapids under the medical treatment of Dr. Phelps, for the past month, for organic disease of the heart, has returned home in good health.

For fine fresh candies go to See & Washburn's.

NOTICE.—Come into my inclosure on the morning of Aug. 7th, one bay mare pony about 2 years old. Owner please prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

J. A. BACOT.
Township of Hayes, Mich.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week, schooner Dayspring, City of Toledo, Radical, Starke, Lillie Pratt, scow Blue Belle.

Now in port, scows Success, Ahnapee, Blue Belle, Owen and Christy, schooners Purington and Gilbert Knapp.

Plenty of flour, pork, corn meal and oats, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

RELIGIOUS.—Quarterly meeting was held here yesterday. Presiding Elder Moore preached both morning and evening. The rite of baptism was administered by immersion at the piers in the afternoon to three young converts.

A new stock of calico's this week. Also shootings and shirtings at See & Washburn's.

BOYNE FALLS.—A call this week at this beautiful little place found it as pleasant as ever, and Mr. Powers still improving the grounds. Mr. Powers is preparing to erect an addition to his mill, and introduce more machinery.

Another new stock of boots and shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

AFFRAY.—The mate of the Schooner F. M. Stanton assaulted a sailor on that vessel with an axe on the 12th cutting him badly about the face. No arrest was made.

We have just received the best and handsomest stock of ginghams ever brought to Charlevoix. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Gents white neck ties, black spanish lace edge, and large stock of other useful fancy goods and notions just Received at our store, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

— Mr Kimball, editor of the Pontiac *Gazette* and Postmaster of Pontiac is fishing up the Jordan.

— Judge Gould, of Owosso, Mich., brother of Col. Gould, has been spending a few days among us.

— M. J. Stockman, Esq., returned home Sunday from Cleveland.

Go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's and get one of those feather furniture dusters. They are cheap.

ANOTHER FIASCO.—The SENTINEL announced last week that arrangements had been made with Carkin, Stickney & Crain, whereby the upper river was to be dredged. The dredge moved into the channel as we went to press with the intention of doing the work, but a telegram from the Engineer ordered him at once to Cheboygan to commence work and our job had to be abandoned.

Any one wanting either bees wax or barn door hangings go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE CHURCH.—The new M. E. Church edifice in this place can now be said to be completed and ready for dedication and occupancy—at least nothing remains to be done but seating, which project the building committee now have under consideration, and will without doubt accomplish soon. It has not been definitely determined whether the building will remain unoccupied until dedication, or temporary seats put in for present use; most likely the former. It is an important fact that this edifice has been erected upon the "pay as you go" plan, and has been completed without leaving upon the society a burdensome debt. We assert upon authority, and without fear of contradiction, that the fact is without parallel in Methodist church building in this state. It stands a monument of the public spirit as well as the civilization of our community. The pastor in charge deserves much praise for the energy he has evinced.

A new and choice stock dry goods just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CHARLEVOIX AS A RESORT.—Year after year Charlevoix is growing in popularity as a summer resort. During the present warm season the Fountain City House has been full to overflowing, and private boarding houses have been in demand. Our many great attractions must continue to increase the travel here during the warm season, and another summer hotel will have to be built to meet the increasing demand for accommodation. In fact we think two hotels could be filled to overflowing during the summer months. It is fast becoming realized that Charlevoix surpasses all other points in Northern Michigan as a resort for those who desire rest from labor, health or pleasure. We have a great variety of attractions, combining steamboat riding or sailing fifteen miles to the interior, beautiful scenery, and proximity of those famous trout streams the Jordan and Boyne.

MICHIGAN AHEAD.—The Lansing Republican says that J. E. Warner, the experienced traveler and showman, who resider in Lansing, returned to his home a few days ago. He has this season made a thorough tour of California, and saw much to repel immigrants, but little or nothing to draw them from Michigan. The wheat crop of this year is ruined by drouth, and the cattle and sheep are perishing by thousands. Men are offering to give away their stocks and herds if any one will keep them alive, and where last year over 300 ship loads of wheat were exported, this year there will not be enough raised for home consumption. The bottom has fallen out of mining stocks, and there is no spot on earth at present where men of small means would find it so difficult to live as on the Pacific slope, having traveled through almost every state in the union, Mr. Warner is qualified to express an opinion on the advantages of different localities; and he unhesitatingly declares that Michigan, with her natural excellence of soil and variety of production, and the welcome she offers to worthy settlers, and her enterprise and love of education, entrenched in the very frame work of her political and social organization, stands in the very front rank of the American union.

WE have again disheartening news from the campaign against the Nez Perces Indians. Gen. Gibbon has been defeated by them in a hotly contested fight on the Big Hole river in Montana. This locality must not be confounded with that of the Big Horn river in the same territory, near which Gen. Custer and his gallant followers met their fate. It is some two hundred miles or more west of the latter, some hundred miles east of the locality of the first Nez Perces outbreak, and across the main ridge of the mountains from that point. The scene of the last battle is in the most mountainous region of Montana, some eight miles southward of Helena, and some sixty northwest of Bannock. It seems from the meager news which has thus far been received that Gen. Gibbon attacked the Indians in a strongly fortified position, and, after winning some unimportant advantages, was driven back with a heavy loss. Two officers and fifty men were killed, and Gen. Gibbon himself and a number of officers wounded. The company of Capt. Clifford, well known to our readers, was evidently in the fight, as Lieut. Coolidge of that Company is reported among the wounded.

A Paper City

Written for the Sentinel.

The above is the name of a new novel which has been doled out in weekly installments, *a la mode*, in the New York Independent, by D. R. Locke, widely known by the *nom de plume*, Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby. As the name suggests, the scene revolves about one of those points in the great west, where a parcel of wild-cat speculators proposed to develop a mighty city to rival Chicago in magnitude, and pour uncounted millions into their coffers by the operation. Character painting is freely indulged. Some of the portraits are life like; others are mere caricatures. The plot is, perhaps, well conceived, and in the main successfully executed; but is disappointed in some of impossible events, and justice in all cases is hardly quite observed

New Canton, we are told, was originally the meanest town in Illinois. It was situated on Loggy run, and was supposed to be tributary to the Illinois River by way of Catfish and Eel Creeks. It passed through several transition states before the romance describes began. It had two hostile newspapers, three churches not on very friendly terms with each other, but friendly enough with the world, three doctors, both the others quacks in the opinion of each, Borax and Blister are named, and three lawyers, magnetically repellant, like the rest. It had a branch railroad and a wild premise of four more. It was at such a time that Mr. Charles Burt appeared upon the scene. He was of low extraction and a dentist by profession, but he turns up here as a "speculator with check of brass and tongue hung upon swivel." This man weaves a magnificent web from the loom of his own fancy and seeks a conference with some of the lords of the "one mile town," and succeeds in virtue of his blandishments in organizing a land company, with his own name upon the front as secretary and treasurer. A magnificent city is laid out upon paper, and the maps displayed with much cunning upon the walls of their office. The only capitalist in the company was a banker by the name of Gardiner. Burt was shrewd enough to have him made president. It was from his coffers that the money came to make the display. This Gardiner had a son, James, who was a young lawyer, college bred, handsome, brilliant and honest, was the pet of a credulous and doting father; but there were "spots upon the sun," for "Jim" was as notorious as ever Rip Van Winkle and of decidedly Bacchanalian habits. Such was the attorney for the land company. He was early in his office, being mostly employed hunting and fishing or at the saloon, when not in company with Mary Lewis, who was the idol of his heart, Mary had a pretty face, a moderate intellect was just a little disposed to flirt, but became very deeply attracted to Jim and promised to marry him. Her mother was a vain, mercenary woman, at first, warmly in favor of the match; but after she saw the probable downfall of the senior Gardiner, she repudiated the whole affair, without a twinge. It seems that Lewis' fortune was tottering though not generally known, and the unfeeling mother, virtually, compelled Mary to wed a miserable sexagenarian by the name of Tom Paddleford. This out-winged tallow had not a single redeeming trait, but he was thought to be rich, and this was the *sine qua non*. The fact was Tom's finances were rotten, and he was in quest of Lewis supposed pile. The wedding was a brilliant affair, and Mr Locke describes it like the professional reporter is capable of doing. Jim Gardiner maddened by the loss of his mate, plunged deeper than ever into his excesses, till overtaken by a new resolution, he at once, quit his "gay companions o'er the bowl" and though he did not take to real piety, he took hold of his business in good earnest. In course of time he found a new "phantom of delight" in the person of Beatrice Butterfield, who was the daughter of a small farmer a little out of the town who was an admirable model of shiftlessness, but with a thriving wife. The portrait of "old Butterfield" though it is but a figure in the back ground is a fine exemplification. Emeline I regard as a somewhat impossible character. Mr. Locke has hardly done justice by her. She arose to the general management of Burts household. She was the personification of perfection as housekeeper. She was handsome, graceful, attained to considerable literary culture, in short, was the creature of many accomplishments. But for all that, she was "old Butterfield's daughter," and as the lowest aristocracies in New Canton felt that they had a right to throw a sneer and an insult at her heels, *ad libitum*. Jim and Emeline became intimate, companions and ardent lovers. The gossips predicted I cannot chronicle the many scenes, well-drawn.

Let it suffice to say, that when Jim learned how the miserable pukes of the town felt towards his new jewel, he

(*continued on eighth page.*)

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the morning of the 3d the Turkish Army had defeated the Russians, near Plevna, after a battle lasting two days. The latter were said to have lost 9,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. The Turkish loss was comparatively small as they fought from behind intrenchments. Reinforcements had been forwarded from the Danube, (Servia) was expected that the fight would be renewed.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 5th, all England was still over the belief that the Russians had been decisively defeated on both flanks, and that the campaign had substantially ended for this season in favor of the Turks. A Tirnova telegram of the same date, says the Russian Grand Duke had already left for Plevna, and that reinforcements would be hurried forward with the design of driving the Turks from their position. Two Turkish monitors had been sacrificed at Nikopolis.

A VARNA dispatch of the 3d says Gen. Zimmerman had responded all sons to the Dobrudscha since the Plevna defeat.

ACCORDING to an Erzeroum telegram of the 3d, the Russian Army in front of Kars had been largely reinforced and offensive movements resumed.

ON the 3d, the Greek Minister at Constantinople demanded of the Porte redress and indemnity for the recent massacres of Greeks at Kavarna, as well as satisfactory guarantees for the security of Christians. War with Turkey was considered probable.

ON the 5th, the Porte announced that the Russians had sustained a disastrous defeat south of the Balkans, and that one of the passes being controlled by them had been negotiated by the Ottoman Army.

THE Convention between England and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade has been signed by representatives of both Powers.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 5th, the effect of the late Russian reverses at Plevna was only temporary. The Russian advance guard was within six miles of Plevna, and the army was being rapidly reinforced. Reinforcements were also being received by the Turks, and a division had occupied Selvi.

AN Imperial decree has been issued by the Sultan, reducing the salaries of all officials of the Government 50 per cent. until the end of the war.

THE total amount to be paid by the Imperial Government on account of losses by the St. John (N. B.) fire is $6,736,000. Of this, English companies will pay $4,322,000; Canadian, $1,480,000, and American, $845,000.

THE Poor-House, situated a mile from Simcoe, Ont., was burned on the night of the 4th, seventeen of the inmates perishing in the flames. Four others were badly burned.

ACCORDING to official dispatches, published in St. Petersburg on the 6th, the losses of the Russians at Plevna were 30,000, including one Colonel killed, and a Major-General and two Colonels wounded. The same dispatches announced that Gen. Gourko has been operating south of the Balkans, had been forced to retreat.

RUSSIANEST dispatches of the 6th say that Mehemet Ali and Osman Pasha had defeated the Russians at Tirnova, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded.

A BELGRADE dispatch of the 6th announces the issue of orders for the mobilization of the Servian Army within eight days.

THE Village of Garnsee, in Prussia, was recently destroyed by fire, and 800 persons rendered homeless. The Town of Sundsvall, in Sweden, has been also almost wholly burned.

THE Russians have recommenced a forward movement in Armenia.

DOMESTIC.

AT Newport, R. I., a few mornings ago, Mrs. Dennis MacMahon undertook to hurry up the fire by using kerosene oil, when the can burst and the foolish woman was fearfully and fatally burned.

THE National Bank of Lock Haven, Pa., failed on the 5th ult. The suspension is stated to be only temporary.

PRESIDENT VANDERBILT, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has issued a circular stating that of the 12,000 employes of that Company less than 500 engaged in the recent strike, and no injury was done to property. The recognition of the full benefits he directs that $100,000 be divided ratably, according to their positions on the pay-roll, among all employes engaged in supressing the riots. He also says no man who, in time of trial, embarrasses the Company can remain in or re-enter its service, and adds that pay will be increased the moment business justifies it.

QUITE a number of the leaders in the recent disturbances at Columbus, Ohio, were arraigned and tried, on the 31st ult., and sentenced heavy fines or sent to jail on long sentences. The military had been recalled to that city, and States would attempt connivance running on all the roads there.

On the 31st ult., the First National Bank of Georgetown, Col., closed its doors, liabilities reported at $100,000. The cause was the personal financial embarrassment of its President.

Eight of the rioters engaged in stopping trains on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, in Illinois, were tried before Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, on the 31st ult. The names of the prisoners are Jas. Mack, Jas. Eunis, Geo. Hamilton, Monroe Jeffries, Julius Schlansen, Nicholas Hoffower, Philip Kerber and Julius Schurer. The charge against them was for contempt of Court in obstructing the passage of trains on a road in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Judge of the Court. They were adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars each, and to be imprisoned in the County Jail, Mack, the leader, for four months, and the others for two months each, the imprisonment to be continued until the fines are paid.

THE public debt statement for July shows the following: Coin bonds outstanding, $1,702,791,900; total debt, $2,589,611,427; cash in Treasury, $101,277,869; debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,500,329,918; decrease during July, $818,906.

THE receipts from internal revenue during July were $8,364,574. The estimated receipts were, it is stated, reduced at least $1,000,000 in consequence of the recent strikes. Custom receipts during the same month, $10,000,000.

AT Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 1st, a crowd of between 5,000 and 7,000 assembled at the Lehigh Valley Depot to see the mail train south run in, and when the Company arrived, a Constable and a United States detective, standing on the platform near the engine, were assailed with stones, and the man running the engine was struck from his place, and the strikers mauled the engine, cut it loose, and ran it off. Further troubles occurred at Scranton, on the 1st, and a company of volunteers fired into and dispersed a large mob, killing four and seriously wounding several others. All places of business in the town were closed, and additional volunteer companies were being organized, as further serious troubles was feared.

A LARGE number of State troops were in the Wyoming (Pa.) coal regions on the 2d, under the command of Gov. Hartranft. They were arresting strikers and rioters by the wholesale. The laboring population still maintained their determination to prevent the consumption of work, and further outbreaks are reported.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S schooner Florence sailed from New London, Conn., on the 2d, for the Arctic Ocean, under command of Capt. Tyson. The Florence left Idlefish Capt. Howgate's polar colony at a point on the coast on the north side of Cumberland, and there to store the supplies upon which the main exploring expedition, which will sail in July, 1878, under Capt. H. W. Howgate, is to subsist.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Road has given fifty dollars to each of the men who led in breaking the strike and took the trains through on that road.

THE total amount of United States bonds held as security for the circulating notes of National Banks is $337,926,100.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 3d, issued the fifty-fourth call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, $7,000,000 of coupon and $3,000,000 of registered bonds.

DISPATCHES of the 3d, from the Pennsylvania coal regions state, that the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Road had got trains through by guarding them with troops. Obstructions were put on the track, and the wires were cut at night. An attempt had been made to burn the Lehigh Railroad freight depot at Hazleton.

AT Pittsburgh, on the 3d, seven men were engaged in lining a furnace on a scaffold supported by ropes. These caught fire and the platform was precipitated into the burning furnace below. Two men were taken out dead, and the five others were rescued, seriously and probably fatally burned.

THE Coroner's verdict in the case of persons killed in the riot in Baltimore is to the effect that, the soldiers being demoralized, a general order necessary firing was done, but that the responsibility for the killing rests entirely with the rioters who attacked the soldiers.

ON Lake Michigan, on the night of the 2d, at a point between Racine and Milwaukee, the propeller Favorite ran into and sank the schooner Grace A. Channon. All on board were rescued except Alexander Graham, son of the owner of the schooner.

IN the trial of railroad rioters for contempt of Court, at Indianapolis, on the 3d, Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, held Sayles, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to recognizance bonds for good behavior for one year, and sentenced fifteen others to three months' imprisonment each.

A CIGAR-BOX factory was burned in Cincinnati on the 3d, and six of the inmates of the building perished in the flames.

GEN. SHERMAN, in a recent letter to the Secretary of War, says: "With the new road at the fork of the Big and Little Horn Rivers and that at the mouth of the Tongue River, connected by strong, enterprising garrisons, the Sioux can never regain the country, and they will be forced to remain at their agencies or take refuge in the British Possessions." The General says the country west of the new posts is a good one, and will rapidly fill up with emigrants, who will, in the next ten years, build up a country as strong and as capable of self-defense as Colorado.

CONSIDERABLE damage has been done in Brown County, Wis., by recent forest fires. The Town of Eaton was nearly all burned over, a large number of settlers barely escaping with their lives.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed near Luray, Clarke County, Mo., a few nights ago, a family of five persons, consisting of Lewis Spencer and his four children, two daughters and two sons, being the victims. The family were asleep at the time the attack was made. The father and both boys were still breathing when found, but were in an unroused as state. The instrument used by the murderer was an ax, the children receiving from one to three blows each in the head. About $1,200 in money was secured by the perpetrators of the fiendish crime. The daughters were aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years, and the sons thirteen and eleven. Joseph Robb and Orrin Fry, who live near Belfast, Iowa, were arrested on the 6th, on suspicion of being implicated in the crime, but there was not a very strong case against them. A brother-in-law of Spencer, named Jones, and another man named Brady, were previously arrested, but a night examination by Vigilantis failed to elicit anything against them, and they were released. Joseph James was still looked upon with suspicion by many, and was closely watched.

PERSONAL.

W. H. N STILES, who testified positively and pointedly against Senator Grover, of Oregon, before the Congressional Investigating Committee at Portland, has been indicted for perjury by the United States Grand Jury, and was, on the 1st, committed in default of bond for $2,500. Indictments were also found against two other witnesses for perjury before the same committee.

WHILE passing through Exchange place, in New York, on the morning of the 2d, Jay Gould was accosted by Maj A. Scheer, a friend of Jim Keene, the Californian. Words were exchanged, when Scheer struck Gould smartly on the nose on the side of the head, and then threw him down on the side walk, a distance of eight feet. Gould was only slightly injured, and was able to walk to his office. The trouble is said to have originated from Gould having betrayed a combination to run up the price of Lake Shore shares, in which Keene and Scheer were interested with him. Scheer says Gould tried to make him sell stocks when he (Gould) was buying, and in doing so broke his word of honor.

THE remains of the late Gen. Custer arrived at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 2d, and were deposited in a vault, where they will remain until Gen. Custer's family can be taken to West Point.

FRANK WALDWORTH, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of his father, a few years ago, in New York City, has been pardoned. It is stated that the weak mental condition of the young man was the principal reason for the granting of the pardon.

ON the 2d, at his residence near New York City, Hon. Wm. H. Ogden, Chicago's first Mayor, died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was seventy-two years old.

THE remains of five of those of Custer's officers who were killed with him in the battle of the Big Horn—Capt. Benj. W. Bates, Capt T. W. Custer, Lieut. J. Calhoun, Lieut. D. McIntosh and Lieut. A. E. Smith—reached Bismarck, on the 3d, and were sent by boat where they received final burial with due military honors.

A CIVIL suit for damages was filed in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, on the 6th, by the United States Government, against Wm. McKee. The action embraces 1,923 counts for the alleged wrongful cutting $2,314,000. The charges against the defendant are for aiding and abetting in the unlawful removal of distilled spirits.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention was held at Cleveland, on the 1st. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, W. H. West; Lieutenant-Governor, Ferd. Vogeler; Supreme Judge, W. H. Johnson; Attorney-General, Geo. K. Nash; Clerk of Supreme Court, Dwight C. Bowell; School Commissioner, J. T. Lukens; Board of Public Works, A. W. Lucksey. The platform adopted reaffirms the resolutions of the last Republican National Convention, expresses unfaltering confidence in President Hayes as a statesman, patriot and Republican, and cordially supports his efforts for the pacification of his country and the establishment of its civil service upon the basis of purity and efficiency;" declares the unlimited purpose of the Republican party to maintain and enforce the Constitutional amendments; favors both silver and gold as money, both to be a legal tender, and demands the remonetization of silver; opposes any further grants of public lands or subsidies to railroads; approves the action of the National and State authorities in their efforts, during the late disturbances, to enforce the supremacy of the law, and declares sympathy with the action of the honest and industrious laborers who are willing to work, but remain unemployed, or whose wages are inadequate to their necessities, and recommends the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry, and that Congress shall exercise such authority as shall be necessary to adequately protect the interests of labor and capital alike, and calls for statutory arbitrations to adjust differences and controversies between employers and employes.

THE Wisconsin Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Madison on the 19th inst.

THE Georgia Constitutional Convention has decided to elect Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts by joint ballot of the Legislature. The election will occur in 1880.

THE Democratic nominations in Mississippi are: For Governor, John M. Stone, (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Sims; Treasurer, W. L. Hemingway; Auditor, S. L. Lyons; Attorney-General, J. C. Catching; Superintendent of Public Education, J. Argyl Smith. The resolutions adopted by the Convention declare fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, in favor of home rule and the preservation of State Governments, with all their reserved and guaranteed rights unimpaired; against military interference with the freedom of elections and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States; in favor of protection and equal rights of all classes against discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude or birthplace; in favor of the maintenance of the State system of free schools, etc., etc.

IT is stated that a good portion of the President's Message, upon the reassembling of Congress, will be devoted to the consideration of the labor question. Several Cabinet meetings held during the recent troubles, this subject has been discussed to the exclusion of all other matters. It said several members of the Cabinet are known to favor the passage of a law providing for the organization of a Commission which shall have due regard for the interests of all concerned—producers, merchants, railroad employes and capitalists—so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

By request of Railroad Commissioner Wilkens and the Legislative Committee, we announce that the disturbed condition of railroad affairs has made it expedient to postpone the legislative excursion to the Upper Peninsula, which was to commence at Chicago on Tuesday, Aug. 7. Should it take place this season, due notice will be issued.—*Lansing Republican.*

GEO. SPENCERVILLE, a Burlington lumberman, failed recently, liabilities estimated at $150,000; assets, $70,000.

LARGE premium products will be more abundant this year than last.

AS a recent banquet given in Ishpeming, there was a huge punch bowl on one of the tables, four feet in diameter and three feet high, carved out of ice. Although the weather was very warm, it lasted the evening through.

THOMAS FLYNN, a Detroit drayman, was thrown from his dray and fatally injured on the 30 ult.

AT the Pine Will F Goldie, the defaulting Teller of the First National Bank, of East Saginaw, made restitution to the bank by turning over $1,000 to Cashier Clark, who acted in his behalf. Goldie stated he was short a $700 note, which he believed had been taken by a young man who had access to his room, and promised, if he succeeded in recovering it, he would forward it to the bank. On the 31st ult. the bank received a telegram from Goldie at Clifton, Ont., stating he had sent the express $895, the proceeds of the missing note, which he had recovered, making the total sum turned over $1,895.

THE three State militia regiments which were ordered into camp near Detroit, Jackson and Grand Rapids when the strike broke out, have been ordered out of further duty and returned to their homes. There were no symptoms of trouble in any part of the State, on the 30th ult.

WILLIAM SANDERS fell off the bridge at Bannara mill, Saginaw City, on the 30th ult., and was drowned.

THE steamer Swanson, fifteen years old, hailing himself in his father's barn, at East Saginaw, on the 30th ult. Cause, trouble with his father.

THE shipments from Saginaw River for the month of July were as follows: Lumber—Rail, 30,809,964; S ginew, 673,864,316; other shipments from the river were as follows: Lath, 4,253,000; shingles, 16,682,000; staves, 1,177,112; hoops, 1,360,000; timber, 399,200; salt, 57,052.

IT is said that no attempt be attempt to judicially ascertain the whereabouts of the money which constitutes the deficit in the laboratory accounts of the State University has been in progress in the triangular case of the University against Prof. Rose and Prof. Douglass, now on trial, in chancery, at Ann Arbor, before Judge Huntington. The case for Prof Douglass, when developed in court, changed from with forging certain private memoranda and mutilating others sent by Douglass in settling with Rose, and forming the latter's vouchers for the payment over to Douglass of moneys received by him. Outside, point there has been important expert testimony, that Rose's counsel demanded that the case to be sent to a jury. Dr. Douglass' counsel resisted this, claiming that Rose's friends had so poisoned public opinion as to make a fair jury trial impossible. After a hot contest, Judge Huntington, on the 31st ult., decided to send the questions of forgery to a jury, but changed the venue to Jackson County.

ON the 31st ult., at Grand Rapids, Fred. Rose fell through an elevator hatchway, receiving fatal injuries from which he died. He employs at Child's paper mill, was caught by a belt, drawn several times around a pully and killed.

AT the opening of the Circuit Court, on the 1st, the counsel for Dr. Rose, in the University chancery suit, withdrew their application for a reference of disputed questions to a jury, mainly on the ground of the delay that would be occasioned thereby, and the decision of Judge Huntington in the matter was thereupon revoked.

MICHIGAN has now 3,846 miles of railroad in operation.

ON the morning of the 3d Robt. Johnson, a lumberman on Manistee River, about seventeen miles from Manistee, was shot by an unknown person, a heavy charge of buckshot crushing his head, left arm and shoulder.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 21 was $705,561.23; receipts during the week ending July 28 were $15,015.41; payments during the same time were $75,497.11, a balance in hand July 28, 1877, $644,080.54, decrease for the week, $60,481.69.

WHILE intoxicated, on the 2d, a man named Wood, residing near Godfrey's planing mills, Wyandotte township, struck his wife on the head with an ax, fracturing her skull. Physicians say she cannot live. Wood had not been arrested at last accounts.

THERE was never such a crop of wheat as the present season, give to Saginaw County. The Town of Blumfield, Frankenmuth and Saginaw Townships are instances of a yield of fifty bushels to the acre. On the 31, the first car-load of new wheat left Saginaw for Detroit, being the first wheat ever sent from Saginaw County.

JOHN GALLAGHER, ex-banker, ex-City Treasurer, and a leading citizen of East Saginaw, was arrested, on the 1st, and held to bail in the sum of $4,000, upon the charge of obtaining $2,000 by false pretenses.

THE body of John Hunsaling, who disappeared from his home some days before, was found in the river, above Detroit, on the 31.

MILTON B. WARD, son of the late E. B. Ward, of Detroit, died recently in the West Indies, whither he went for his health.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.25@1.40; Butter, per lb, 14@16c; Cheese, per lb, 9½@10c; Corn, per bu, 46@45½c; Flour, White Winter, $5.0 @8.50; Amber, $7.25@7.75, Rye, $4.75@5.00; Cattle, per central, $3.50@5.75; Hogs, $4.50@5.00; Sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 34@35½c; White, 40@44c. Pork, per bbl, $14.25@14.50; Rye, per bu, 65@70c; Wheat, White, $1.30@1.38; Amber, $1.30@1.33.

Japanese Night Shops.

The great Japanese night shops lined by gay shops, and brilliancy illumined by gas lamps, would in itself be sufficiently attractive, but at this season of the year it is rendered much more so by the presence of "night shops," which extend almost a continuous line from Kodoshi to Shiba Ichi. These shops are kept by very poor dealers, who come out between eight and nine o'clock in the evening and stay till eleven or even later. Their method of doing business is very simple. Each merchant spreads his meager display of goods on a mat in the gutter, on one corner of which he sits, keeping a sharp lookout for the depredations who crowd about his expectant property. The wares on sale are of the cheapest description, of course, but are attractively arranged, and make a pretty appearance, often in the weird flickering rays of the torch lamp of fallow saturated paper. Generally secondhand, but sometimes new, they consist of a motley all kinds of goods to common request, such as domestic utensils, books, sandals, gutta, "chopped hair," false "back hair," combs of every conceivable and inconceivable shape and purpose. Some stocks are, collectively, of considerable value, but in many cases a five-dollar note would buy out the entire establishment. But to most of these dealers the small amount of ready cash is undreamed of wealth, and few of the transactions amount to a higher sum than a few cents. Nothing value can suffice as a medium of exchange.

Most of these tradesmen have other occupations during the daytime, but about the streets, with boxes on their backs, picking up trifles at low prices when they can find a purchaser, and hawking their capital. Some, again, are sent out by established houses to work off cheap and damaged goods. When not engaged in business they may be found in very dirty houses called by the Japanese *aradana*, or back-shops, in lower rooms and miserable localities where they make a shift to live. But despite their dingy poverty they seem to share the happy disposition of their nation, and a passer-by who stops in examine their wares will find them polite, pleasant and eager. Always especially it will be worth his while to examine the wares, for, now and then, really pretty articles may be picked up at very low prices. And the purchaser, sharp as he usually is, in bargain, may rest assured that he has at any rate got some fun and sly laugh at his own unaccustomed profits. —*Tokio Times*

How the Strike Was Inaugurated.

The Trainmen's Union, which inaugurated the present strike, was organized between engineers on the Ohio & Mississippi when the Pennsylvania Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company reduced the wages of their men. The cut in wages, to take effect on June 1. Mr. A. R. Ammon, then employed on the Fort Wayne Road, and living at Washington, was in the service, and at once proceeded to the organization of the Union. Three years ago, when the engineers struck, the firemen took their positions at the throttle, and there was no interruption to business. At this time the engineers struck all along the line and the trains, and flagmen, brakemen, conductors and firemen took the oath, which the members refuse to disclose, and Ammon was the first to sign the roll and issue the oath, and following came the names of the Fort Wayne men. This was all the organization there was about it. A trip was made over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by the leaders, and finally the "secret" of the line broke the oath. About this time the Managers of the Consolidated Division got wind of the situation, and discharged all the men who joined the union. The work of organization meantime went on, and a Board was ordered for June 27, the going out of the Fort Wayne men to be the signal for a general strike on the trunk lines. The men on the Fort Wayne line were assembled, and the strike did not take place. Mr. Ammon predicted that a general strike would follow the action of the Fort Wayne Road, and the news by telegraph from all parts of the country seems to justify his statement. The union was a strong one, considering that it was a little over a month old. The engineers, although not members of the union, are nevertheless in sympathy with the strikers, and it does not require much intimidation to cause them to desert their engines. This is the statement made by the leading strikers in the union.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THE City of Boston owes $42,857,333. Its debt having increased to that amount from $8,500,000 in the past seventeen years. During all that time there has been no reduction until last year, when the sum of $442,877 was paid off.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.00	@ $6.00
Sheep	4.60	@ 6.20
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6.00	@ 6.80
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago		
CORN—Western Mixed	.51	@ .62
OATS—No 2 Mixed State	.39	@ .42
RYE—Western	.70	@ .75
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.50
Lard—Steam	9.20	@ 9.25
BEEF—Extra Mess	.00	@ .00
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.38	@ .56

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5.75	@6.00
Choice	5.40	@5.65
Good	4.90	@5.00
Medium	3.75	@4.80
HOGS—Light	3.85	@4.40
Packing	3.85	@4.40
SHEEP—Common	2.75	@3.75
Fair to Choice	3.50	@4.25
BUTTER—Fair to Creamery	.12	@ .14
Choice to Choice	.15	@ .20
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .12
FLOUR—Double Winter	$5.00	@6.00
Choice Family	7.50	@7.75
Spring Extra	5.00	@5.25
GRAIN—Wheat, No 2 Spring	1.17½	@1.18
No 3 "	.97	@1.15
Oats, No 2	.38	@ .38½
No 3	.36	@ .37
Barley, No 2 (new)	.66	@ .67
BROOM CORN—Hurl	.05	@ .06
Good Medium	.05	@ .05½
Brush & Crook	.03	@ .04
Crop Red	.02	@ .03
PORK—Mess	$13.00	@13.40
LARD	8.65	@ 8.70
LUMBER—Dimension and Fencing	9.50	@ 11.00
Shingles	2.20	@ 2.50
Lath	1.80	@ 1.90

EAST LIBERTY

CATTLE—Best	$6.75	@ 00.50
Medium	5.00	@ 6.00
HOGS—Yorkers	5.30	@ 5.40
Philadelphia	5.30	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Best	4.75	@ 5.50
Common	3.75	@ 4.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE FAIRIES' TABLE-CLOTH.

Here is the fairies' table-cloth
Dew'd with bluebell bells and cockle-pearls;
Here is the cloth they left behind
After their feast was done at midnight.

Never such napery met our eyes;
Never such cobweb lawn! See fringe!
Dotted with dots design'd to cost, alas!
Bordered with seed-pearl all around.

Sprigs of shamrock lily-wise;
Specks of gold from the tulip's heart;
Silver spot mixed unlike rare—
Napkin-fringed by the maiden's hair.

Wine from the spice-wood's vintage, poured
Out of the sedge's Venice glass;
Bread from the cedar-leaf wafer shred;
Dates from the buds of waxen fruit;

Meats from the laurels' sweets and sours
Fashioned alone for fairy lips.
Out of the leaves of pre-said flowers,
Out of the petals of pre-said bowers,
Out of the sepal's cup and saucer—

Fruits from the winter green, sloe, grape;
Barberries tied with ruby gloves;
Hollyberries, coral of price;
Forest in leaves of fine repose.

Sultry toad stools ranged in shades,
Meant not to be seen of mortal eye;
Fairies and fays their revels keep
Up in the green grass wood.

Ah, what a supper it must have been!
Beautiful seeded, rare, fare—
Ah, if I only had been there!
—*Margaret Preston, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

THE BIG-HEADED MEDICINE MAN.

The North American Indians, especially the Algonquin tribes, are governed entirely superstitions in regard to deformed persons, deeming them divine in some manner, or in league with the Great Spirit. Many of the "medicine men"—*manitouisors*"—among those tribes were hunchbacked, club-footed, hare-lipped or something of the kind. Red Jacket, a famous Seneca Chief, had a brother who was considered a prophet because he was deformed. Ekkatawa, twin brother of Tecumseh, and the most renowned of all Shawanese medicine men, did not belong to the regular priestly family of the tribe, but assumed his office "because the Great Spirit gave him all his brains on one foot and six fingers on each hand."

Enos Owen was a deformity belonging to a family of pioneer whites. His father and brothers were stalwart and athletic, engaging in all the struggles of their times, but Enos was a dwarf. He rest to say of himself that he was all "understanding," for at the age of thirty his head and feet were as large as other men's, while his body was like a child of twelve. He had the mind necessary to enslow a first-class man, but his shrunken frame made him dependent and incapable.

In the year 1812, during a fight attack by the Indians, Enos found himself fenced on all of bed in the darkness, and instead of having his big head tomahawked and scalped, he was held in a gang of captive women and children and marched off into the northwest wilderness. A summer or two passed, and he knew by the movements of the warriors that they were seeking a camp, and soon they disappeared in a narrow ravine thickly grown with luxuriant deciduous trees, among which stood a few lofty pines. Here they built their wigwams and planted their corn, and here they remained for the winter. This was the usual encampment of the Indians during the war, and it was no great display of wisdom for Enos to guess out their intentions.

When the warriors began their hunting place until darkness sheltered him, he stole down to the river's edge and saw their canoes making for the Canada landings not twenty rods away. But the camp was very quiet as compared with former nights, another proof of proximity to the whites.

Now if he had strength enough left in him the settlement his object would be accomplished.

Quickly he crept away from the vicinity of the red-skins, and following the water pushed on as best he could toward those whom he sought to warn and save. But ah, what a night march was that for Enos! His moccasins were worn to strings, his leg feet were blistered and swollen, and his big head ached with the effects of weariness and hunger. He was almost ready to cry out in his pain and despair, but the fear of being overheard by the savages kept him from doing so.

The next day he described that any case it was all that time there has been no reduction until last year, when the sum of $442,877 was paid off.

THE BIG-HEADED MEDICINE MAN.

The North American Indians, especially the Algonquin tribes, are governed entirely by superstitions in regard to deformed persons, deeming them divine in some manner, or in league with the Great Spirit. Many of the "medicine men"—*manitouisors*"—among those tribes were hunchbacked, club-footed, hare-lipped or something of the kind. Red Jacket, a famous Seneca Chief, had a brother who was considered a prophet because he was deformed. Ekkatawa, twin brother of Tecumseh, and the most renowned of all Shawanese medicine men, did not belong to the regular priestly family of the tribe, but assumed his office "because the Great Spirit gave him all his brains on one foot and six fingers on each hand."

Enos Owen was a deformity belonging to a family of pioneer whites. His father and brothers were stalwart and athletic, engaging in all the struggles of their times, but Enos was a dwarf. He rest to say of himself that he was all "understanding," for at the age of thirty his head and feet were as large as other men's, while his body was like a child of twelve. He had the mind necessary to enslow a first-class man, but his shrunken frame made him dependent and incapable.

In the year 1812, during a fight attack by the Indians, Enos found himself fenced on all of bed in the darkness, and instead of having his big head tomahawked and scalped, he was held in a gang of captive women and children and marched off into the northwest wilderness. A summer or two passed, and he knew by the movements of the warriors that they were seeking a camp, and soon they disappeared in a narrow ravine thickly grown with luxuriant deciduous trees, among which stood a few lofty pines. Here they built their wigwams and planted their corn, and here they remained for the winter. This was the usual encampment of the Indians during the war, and it was no great display of wisdom for Enos to guess out their intentions.

When the warriors began their hunting place until darkness sheltered him, he stole down to the river's edge and saw their canoes making for the Canada landings not twenty rods away. But the camp was very quiet as compared with former nights, another proof of proximity to the whites.

Now if he had strength enough left in him the settlement his object would be accomplished.

Quickly he crept away from the vicinity of the red-skins, and following the water pushed on as best he could toward those whom he sought to warn and save. But ah, what a night march was that for Enos! His moccasins were worn to strings, his big feet were blistered and swollen, and his big head ached with the effects of weariness and hunger. He was almost ready to cry out in his pain and despair, but the fear of being overheard by the savages kept him from doing so.

The next day he described that any case it was all that time there has been no reduction until last year, when the sum of $442,877 was paid off.

The Dutch Farmer in Africa.

The Dutch farmer or Boer of the interior of the Cape Colony may be described in a few words. In every community there are bad exceptions; and the exception is fast making a bad one at a distance. the South African Boer has till lately been regarded in England as little better than a savage. We must learn to know his fairer side. The type is unchanging. As he was in 1806 is the Colony, so he is in 1876 in the Republics of the interior. He is uncultivated. He is unprogressive, but he possesses qualities which even here will be regarded as not without value. He is domestic, but not gregarious. When he settles he procures from 9,000 to 20,000 acres of undulating grass plain. He takes possession in his wagon with his wife and children, his family furniture, an family Bible, which is all his literature, and his sheep and cattle. He selects a spring of water as a site, for his house; he settles, perhaps, from his nearest neighbor. His house consists of a central hall, with a kitchen behind it, and three, four, or five bed-rooms opening out of it, all on the same floor. He builds kraals for his cattle. He fences in a garden which he carefully irrigates. And so rapid is the growth in that soil and climate that in four or five years it will be stocked with peaches, lemons, citrons, peaches, apricots, figs, apples, pears and grape-vines. In five years fifty or a hundred acres, which he plows and sows with wheat or Indian corn. His herds and flocks multiply with little effort. If he is unskilled he seeks a few ostriches, whose feathers he sells at high profits. Finally, his children are numerous and they marry young. The old man gives to each daughter a farm, and settles his sons around him. The whole family is a large one. Every man is a gun, and every family a house is built a few gun-shots from the rest. A few years after he founded under the shade of his own vine and fig-tree. His life is free from anxiety. He has good neighbors and plenty of land. His children and grandchildren, when the land is good they remain at his side. For each new

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, - - 1877

TO A MAGDALEN.

I gaze upon that face, but while
It seems so bright and fair,
I ask me, if that sunny smile
Is wont to linger there?
I ask me if that bosom's heave
Hides not a heart that's doomed to grieve
And wither in despair?
I ask if joy and peace can be
With beings desolate like thee?

I know I see not, thou fallen flower,
When virtue mark'd thy growth;
I know thee not, 'till treacherous ways
Had dimm'd the sunshine of thy days,
The freshness of thy youth;
And then I cast thee in thy shame,—
Without a friend—without a name,—

An outcast from thy happy home,
A blighted joyless thing,
Thy journey, onward to the tomb,
A rayless wandering;
Uncheer'd by hope, thy bosom heaves,
Yet, like the rose's scattered leaves,
Some sweets still 'round thee cling,
And dimly thro' thy ruins shine,
Like ivy on the shatter'd pine.

Thou'rt beauty still upon thy brow,
And kindness in thy heart;
That smile is with thee, even now,
All hopeless as thou art;
But sorrow's wave too soon will chase
The light of beauty from thy face,
And thou with them depart;
As bends the lily to the blast,
Unwept, unloved, thou'll sink at last.

God help thee on that awful day!
For none will watch thy bed
None sight to see thee pass away,
Nor grieve for thee when dead;
None seek the silent, lonely spot
Where all forsaken and forgot,
Declines thy lowly head.
The turf, alas, will soon be green
And few will know that though hast been.

E. M. W.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1877.

I shall not be able to write you any letter this week, and as such an irregularity demands an explanation I will make a clean breast of it and apologize briefly for my short coming. The fact is I dont know what has been going on here, for during most of the time since my last, I have been by, in and under "the soft sea waves" whose glorious roar has filled my ears to the utter exclusion of the city's clatter. I had about made up my mind to stay in the traces through this summer, in a staid and business like manner, but the fates were against me. The weather was warm here and I knew it. "Our set" wrote up from the seashore of braeing days and refreshing nights such as make a man a terror at the boarding house table, and white-toped breakers that wash headache and the "hyps" out of body and mind. This put a strain on my fortitude which the urgent proposition of a friend, that we should "shake the shop" and seek this inviting spot finally broke down and I surrendered at discretion. Once out of the path of duty, our downward course was fearfully rapid; so much so that by the time we were fairly seated in the cars and whirling along the length of Long Island, I really do not believe that the news that New York was burned up or had been suddenly swallowed up by an earthquake would have seriously disturbed our serenity, or so much as suggested an interference with our plans.

I don't propose to tell where we went, any further than that it was on the outer shore of the island, where the long rollers, in endless procession, break slowly and heavily, as though wearied with their unbroken journey across the Atlantic, and where miles of hard, white beach offer attractions to wearied humanity, to which, as it seems to me, the combined ailinements of inland resorts should form no serious competition. Neither do I intend to give you a record of our stay there, excepting as far as it may seem proper to amplify this apology, and show you the sort of things which prevented me from doing my duty by your readers this week. Without particularizing them, I think it proper to state that the surf occupied most of our attention, and that it was well worthy of it. The scene on the beach every morning from ten to twelve was a jolly one. Some hundred or two of other New Yorkers than ourselves had found out the quiet little place, and at about the hour first above-named most of them would come trooping down from the town, which lies nearly two miles from the ocean, pressing into the transportation service every sort of vehicle which it has entered into the heart of man to construct—buggies, carriages, carts, spring wagons, farm wagons and what not, in rattling procession each a bouquet of humanity, with men for the green portions, and charming girls for the roses, lilies, fuchsias, heliotropes and other sweet blossoms of *Gotham*. Come to look over my hetrical similie here, I find it somehow doesn't read very flatteringly to my own sex, but as I haven't time to stop and fix it now I will let it go merely requesting your fair readers to give me proper credit for the comparison. Well as I was saying, a fun-loving crowd soon accumulates on the sand, and at once proceeds to the various business of the day. The older folks spread their shawls and their sun umbrellas, the children get out their miniature pails and shovels and with their little skirts gathered into a ridiculous similarity to a chignon behind them, rush shoeless and stockingless for the wet sand, and then and there perform such complicated feats of engineering in the way of mounds, trenches and fortifications as would greatly astonish a West Pointer. The residue and larger part of the company make for the line of pine bathing shanties in the background and are lost to view. Their absence is brief, but, shades of our ancestors! what a transformation does it suffice to produce, especially among the fair creatures! Nary an artificial charm now. Nary a flounce, or furbelow, or bit of lace, or neat boot, or pretty hat to intensify the attractions that exist or supply the place of those that nature has withheld. Only a flapping bag of blue flannel, topped with an oil silk bag for the hair—unless, indeed the greater part of the latter is left in the bathing-house—heck the form which so lately bewitched the observer. But there is one advantage All look about alike and nobody cares for looks anyway; especially, when, after the necessary amount of trying the water with many retreats and delicious little screams, all hands are fairly in old Neptune's embrace, and have all they want to do to attend to his caresses.

But right here I desire to prevent a possible misapprehension. You may perhaps infer from my remarks upon the appearance of the young ladies when robed for the sea, that I myself looked real pretty in my bathing clothes. But I did not. I make this statement with some confidence because my conclusion in the matter is not based on my own unsupported opinion. I got a good deal of volunteer testimony on the subject from my friends, and it was all so direct and uniform in affirming my resemblance to a scarecrow in the rain, that I see no ground to doubt its correctness. But however that may be, the Atlantic did not appear to mind my costume, but as soon as I got within its reach, picked me up, turned me over, thumped me down on the sand and roared its "How are you?" with a hearty but somewhat misplaced cordiality similar to that of your boisterous friend, (you know him, of course; everybody has one) who meets you on the street after a fortnight's absence, knocks the breath out of you with a blow on the back, wrings your arm out of joint, and talks to you in a tone that would reach you if you were a mile off—all to prove to you the devoted character of his friendship.

One gets his sea legs on though after a few tumbles, and it soon got to be an exhilarating pleasure to stand in five feet of water grasping the life-line, and see one great green wall after another roll toward us, mounting higher and higher, and growing thinner and thinner as it approached, till it curled over our devoted heads and rushed seething up the sand.

And then the effect of the thing! After half an hour of such buffeting the waves, you feel like a new creature. Health, vigor, appetite—every thing that the physical system wants seems to flow in at every pore. Were I to turn physician to-day, I am afraid my prescriptions would seem rather monotonous, for I would pack every patient off to the sea-shore and let the great pool of health do all the healing.

The point on the beach at which our surf bathing was done chanced to be very near one of the life saving stations of the U. S. Coast Service, and I had an opportunity of learning something of the workings of this important system. These stations are placed along this portion of the cost at intervals of about ten miles. During the winter months, from the first of November till the middle of April each is manned by a picked crew who patrol the beach every night and hold every thing in readiness to succor distressed vessels. Our host forms one of the winter crew, and through his kindness I procured access to station and much more interesting information than I can reproduce here. The station itself is a small unpretending frame structure lying among the "dunes" or sand piles, which the storm of centuries have raised, and contains within a space of 40x15 feet, the kitchen and cot-beds of the crew of seven, two large life-boats mounted on wheels ready to run out at a moment's notice, the mortar from which twenty-four-pound balls carrying life-lines are fired, rockets for signals, appliances for restoring the benumbed seamen who may be rescued from the waves, and everything else which ingenuity and humanity can suggest for heightening the efficiency of the service. Curiously enough the most serious disaster known to that coast occured directly off this station last winter, on the 29th of December the fine iron vessel, the Circassian broke up, drowning twenty-eight men. This however was no fault of the station, but of the careless wreckers who alone lost their lives by their own recklessness.

But I am afraid my apology is getting rather long, and that you will wish that instead of trying to explain why I can't give you any letter this week, I would just let it go and say nothing about it. So I won't say anything about our experience in blue-fishing, or about that big clambake we had up on the Shinnecock Indian reservation, or any of our numerous other exploits; but, promising strict attention to business in future, will subscribe myself, penitent ly. RADIX.

FARMING LANDS.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At this present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. BALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

BUY IT! COCOAINE CURES THE HAIR TRADE MARK

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumcous,

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of tea in the state. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

9(3) (6,12.)

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullnes at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Low-spiriting of the dead, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist (no. W. CROETER and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

ENGLISH INK for Printers!

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 264 & 266 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, and 13 Barclay Street, New York.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collection a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent. Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

J. E. Greilick & Co.,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Sash & Doors,

BLIND MOULDINGS BRACKE

STORE FRONTS

Stair Railing Balusters and Newel Posts a assortment of glazed and ungla d sash, all sizes of doors

SEASONED

Clear Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Pickets constantly on hand for all general trde. Orders by Boat will be promptly attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

FLINT GOLD and SILVER ELECTRO PLATING WORKS.

FLINT, MICH

Every description of table ware re-plated in single, double or triple plate, and warranted full weight. Watches and jewelry re-plated in silver, gold, and in any desired shade of gold. It is immaterial what metal the goods are composed of, whether brass, copper, white metal or steel. Particular attention given to large ware, such as castors, cake baskets, ice pitchers, easters, tea goblets, flower vases, and other hollow ware and with gold when desired. All goods sent us will receive care and attention in repairing and returning. Goods may be sent by mail when small enough to be safe, otherwise by express. We will pay charges on work one way All work warranted

O. W. SMITH, Proprietor

Flint, Mich. Jan. 1, 1876

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspepites made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Otis. W. CROETER and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $4 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

A Sterling Vegetable Remedy

Which Eradicates

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, PILES, URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For nearly a quarter of a century this sterling preparation has been effecting cures of the various diseases to which it is adapted, and thousands of persons, of perfect reliability, in all classes of society have borne evidence to its wondrous remedial efficacy.

As a remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs it has achieved a popularity rivalled by that of few proprietary remedies. Experience has shown that for those who are troubled with weakness of the Lungs it is the best possible protective against Consumption, and it may be relied on with certainty to eradicate Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diptheria, and Soreness of the Chest.

Coughs of the most obstinate kind are speedily overcome by it, and since a simple cough is very prone to develop into serious Inflammation of the Lungs, the early use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is earnestly recommended, as it invariably prevents the further progress of the disease.

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Torpidity of the Liver and of the Kidneys are promptly overcome by this superb vegetable corrective, which not only regulates but strengthens the organs of digestion, as well as those of the urinery and biliary secretions. It imparts unwonted relish for the food, and, by promoting digestion and assimilation, enriches the blood, which is the natural motor of vital energy and nutriment to the system.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial thoroughly regulates the Bowels, removes Blind and Bleeding Piles, banishes from the circulation dropsical and all other impurities, and effectually counteracts a tendency to Gravel. It also entirely obviates the weaknesses incident to females.

Dr. L. O. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is no mere *placebo*. It is a standard medicine, and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the press and members of the medical profession, who emphatically endorse the popular verdict long since rendered in its favor.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Principal Depot, No. 216 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Seventeen Families of a Canadian Town Burned to Death.

SIMCOE, ONT., ——

At 10:45 on Saturday evening fire was discovered in the Poor House on the Industrial Farm of the County of Norfolk, and about one mile from the town. The building was very old, dry and built of wood. The fire originated in the centre of the building down stairs, and spread so rapidly that before any alarm could be given both staircases were in ruins there being no outside means of egress. The inmates were sleeping both on the ground floor and the first floor above, the men on the one side and the women on the other. Very few people were at the scene of conflagration, owing to the distance at which the Poor House was situated from the town. The fire alarm was not sounded and no fire engines or fire men were passed.

Meanwhile the flames spread rapidly, and, notwithstanding the extreme excitement and complete presence of mind of an old, blind man, an inmate of the building, who went through room after room and awoke the men and boys and women, and aided in the hasty dressing, he inmates lost all control of themselves and were as helpless as infants. The blind man fearlessly led most of the weak and aged, and worked until the flames and smoke compelled him to seek safety in flight. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the males perished in the flames. Meantime, some one in the crowd formed an entrance from the outside to the female department, and succeeded in awakening all the inmates. They were, if possible, more excited than the men, and, although many jumped out of the windows at a distance of twelve feet, others could not be induced to leave. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, the time was very short, not exceeding from the first twenty five minutes, before the greater part of the building was in flames.

Meanwhile the grounds surrounding the building were in a state of great confusion. Men and women were running like mad people, some half-dressed and some with nothing on but a night-shirt, crying and uttering the most pitiful shrieks. During this time the crowd were witnessing a sad and heart-rending scene. Men and women could be seen through the open windows seated on their beds and the flames rapidly licking the bed-clothes and their own scanty clothing.

One young girl went down-stairs, and when she found all retreat was cut off in that direction she sank down on the stairs and perished. She was plainly visible through the open door, and many a brave heart sickened and turned from this most horrible spectacle. Another woman threw two of her children out of the window and then jumped herself. Fortunately, some men underneath caught both mother and children.

After a lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes the doors and walls gave way, and left nothing standing but the frame. All the victims could plainly be seen in the ruins lying. This was the most sickening scene that the crowd had to withstand. Soon the frame fell, and in a very short time all was buried in smoke and ashes.

There were seven men, eight women and two boys burned to death, and four men who escaped were badly burned, and one man had his leg broken in jumping from the window. These unfortunates received all possible attention. They were conveyed at once to the County Jail, in the town, and received medical aid. It is feared that four of them will not recover. Those who escaped were well cared for. They were temporarily housed in the Jail and a small house on the premises and attended by the Matron of the Poor House. There were forty inmates, twenty-three women and seventeen men, the remainder being under the age of fifteen.

The Battle of Plevna.

LONDON, Aug. ——

The *Daily News* correspondent, telegraphing from Bulgarini, fifteen miles from Plevna, gives a detailed account of the fighting of Thursday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000. They occupied a series of positions which by naturally strong and artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the River Vid. The Russian force consisted of the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Krudener, the Third, Fourth Rifle Brigade and the Fourth Corps of the Second Division, under Prince Schakesky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. It was arranged that Gen. Krudener should attack the Turkish center at Grivica and the northern flank of the intrenched position, while Prince Schakesky attacked Radizevo and Gear. Skabeleff held in check the strong Turkish force at Lovea, which was the extremity of the Turkish line. Gen. Krudener began the battle about half-past nine o'clock. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could not expel the infantry from the earthworks. He spent the whole afternoon unavailingly endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, assisting after dark without having gained anything material, and having himself suffered considerable loss. Prince Schakesky about noon carried Radizevo, and, planting four batteries on the ridge beyond, bombarded the entire Turkish position which was on an earthwork armed with cannon in front of an intrenched village. After an hour's cannonade he silenced the Turkish guns, and his infantry, after a long and bloody contest, carried the earthwork and the village. The second Turkish position, consisting of a series of intrenched vineyards strongly held, was then attacked and ultimately carried, but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire. The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize the captured position. About four o'clock the reserve brigade was brought up and an attack made on the positions immediately covering Plevna. The attack continued till nearly sunset. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line under the shelter of the trenches. Despite the most stubborn efforts no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches and entered [illegible] town of Plevna, but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken by attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot. At sunset the Turks made a concerted movement forward and recovered their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate charges, but failed like heroes. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With its losses the Russian Razooks took possession of the battle field and slew all the wounded. The Russians held the heights about Radizevo, but the Russian Bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the Village of Radizevo. A retreat was compelled in the direction of Butgareni, and the cantinge in loss resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance.

Six Lives Lost by Fire in Cincinnati.

A Cincinnati special of the 3d gives the following account of the recent disastrous conflagration in that city, by which six persons met with horrible deaths:

A most disastrous fire, resulting in the death of six persons and severe injuries to several others, and a heavy loss of property, occurred in this city this morning. The victims were most of them girls, persons, three of the number girls, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty years. Two were boys of eighteen and twenty, just verging upon manhood, and one of them, although perhaps both, gave up heartily exclaimed: "I'm very glad to see you here, Gen. Shields, and will cut out every one of the rebels you command before long." As I this was simply Gen Zachary Taylor, one of the brave, kindest and noblest men that ever lived.

GENIO OSUNO.

Previous to the brilliant American victory at Cerro Gordo the enemy's forces, numbering about fifteen thousand men, had carefully surveyed the highest to the commanding position in the adjoining town, and had reported it inaccessible. Rover, looked the whole Mexican Army, but the Americans were confident that it could not be occupied, and the same belief prevailed in the American camp. The night before the assault was a very dark one. Shields was in his tent, when toward midnight a number of soldiers of his command came to the day, and a portion of the girls found gun on the top of the cliff.

"I was astonished. 'Don't you know,' I asked, 'that the engineers say that it can't be climbed?—to say nothing about putting cannon up there.' They insisted, however, that they should be able to try it.

'Try it, then, boys,' I said; 'no harm will be done, even if you fail.' They went to the work, and in a short time they came again with the amazing news that they actually had a six-pounder in position on the summit of that almost perpendicular height.

"'And if you'll consent, sir,' said one of them, 'we'll put a twelve-pounder there, too.'

"'Go ahead,' I replied. 'I'll believe you can do anything after this.' And long before daylight they reported that the twelve pounder was up there beside the six-pounder, ready to open on the Mexicans in the morning. I thought the news too good to be kept, so I went to Gen. Twiggs' tent and roused him up. He took my story, and looked at me as though he did not believe a word of it.

"'Do you mean to tell me 'he exclaimed,' that these fellows of yours have hauled a twelve-pounder and a six-pounder up to the top of that height?'

"'Yes, sir; and what do you think of that?'

"I think there are two pieces of artillery lost to the United States, for they are not men enough in the army to get them down again.'

"But those two pieces did excellent service against the astonished Mexicans that day, and they were got down again safely."

GEN. SANTA ANNA'S DAUGHTER.

Gen. Santa Anna was in command of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo. He was utterly defeated and compelled to retreat, with heavy losses in prisoners, material and killed and wounded. Shields was dangerously wounded in the fight, and of course he left it at dusk. When he became convalescent it was informed that a lady living opposite the house where he was lying sick and wounded attentive, and had been of much help to his attendants. As soon as he was allowed to walk out he went to thank her; when he learned to his surprise that she was a daughter of Santa Anna. In the course of the conversation that followed he remarked:

"But did you know who it was that you were ministering to all this time?"

"Not at first," she replied; "but I discovered after a time that you were Gen. Shields, who I had heard was killed."

"Then you no doubt know at the first that I was one who had a large share in defeating your father, you would not have spoken to me."

She drew herself up with the air of an old Castilian. "Sir," she said, "had you left your son to die in battle, my father's fair fight—in fair fight—I would have done for you in your extremity just as you have done for me. And she kissed it as well as spoke it.

MAGRUDER AND THE GUERRILLA.

I was during the campaign, about this time, that an incident occurred which the lecturer very humorously described. It was the case greatly abbreviated, John B. Magruder, of subsequent Confederate fame, was then an officer in the regular army, and a captain of artillery, his horse-manship. On day he rode across the square on a superb black animal that he had just bought for a high price, and came to the window by which Shields lay, that the latter might see and admire his purchase. On reaching the steed and the bearing of the rider drew a crowd into the square, and presently there were a thousand or more soldiers, officers and private assembled, all kinds watching and admiring "Jack Magruder" show off. After a time, when Magruder had stopped a moment, one of the Mexicans came up to him, patted and praised the horse, and told the officer that he rode almost as well as an inhabitant of the country.

"Almost!" Magruder cried. "I can ride as well as any Mexican! Show me one who can ride better."

"Any!" said the Mexican, "you claim too much. You ride well, but it is not possible that you can know our horses quite as well as we do."

Magruder insisted, and, growing warm, offered to bet a dozen doubloons that he could ride his horse better than the other could. The Mexican objected; said he did not like to bet and did not like to show off his horsemanship in public, but at last, as Magruder grew more urgent, he reluctantly consented, and the money was put up in the hands of another Mexican. For judges, an American was chosen by Magruder, a Mexican by his adversary, and the two together chose for the third a Frenchman. Then Magruder put his horse through his paces, first walking around the square, then trotting, then galloping, and finally putting the animal to top speed, with a magnificent jump that drew cheers and hand clappings from the crowd. After a few moments the Mexican came forward for trial. With out touching his hands to the animal he vaulted on his back and went through with precisely the same performance as had Magruder, and really proved himself to be the more accomplished horseman of the two. Magruder himself joined in the applause, and admitted frankly that he was fairly beaten. The Mexican smiled and bowed, and said: "Now, if the Senor will wait a moment I will show him a feat of horsemanship the like of which he has never seen."

Magruder assented, and the Mexican rode half way round the square, and then, putting spurs to the horse, disappeared in a cloud of dust.

"What the dickens does that mean?" said the owner of the horse.

"I only saw one man who can ride like that," said a bystander, "and that is Mollno."

"Molino, the guerrilla!" groaned Magruder.

"The same, sir. I don't think you'll ever see your horse again."

He never did, and the Mexican who held the stakes had also disappeared, and money and horse were gone together. Magruder never heard the last of this trick from his brother officers, and while his vexation lasted he was known as "the biggest fool in the American army."

Read this, Young Ladies.

We hear a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, a widow, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the happy consummation was about to take place, the young lady's friends, who were rich, having been very successful at San Francisco. It had not existed six months, however, when, by an unfortunate investment, he lost his entire "heap." This event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to be married. What does he do? Why, like an honorable and chivalrous young fellow as he is, he tells his young girl wrote the lady her particular of the unhappy turn which has taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if she had entertained any change in her feelings toward him, she is released from every promise she has made him. He should not be surprised, he said, if she should see a lump of pure gold, which her love has sent her in his prosperity as a token that nothing in the shape of gold can change his feelings toward her. He turned to his manuscript, and went on writing, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in the finest manner upon it: "Thine heart I give me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people will be my people and thy God my God, where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also if aught but death part thee and me." The lover could not be more delighted than ever when he received his precious evidence of her devotion to him both in prosperity and adversity. The lovers soon again united their fortunes, and the young physician, and that he subsequently removed to the State of Indiana, where he lived and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader, this is all true, and we worked by the needle demand sunk in squalor, poverty and wretchedness. Also the fine a new invention. It was resolved by the workingmen. It was certain, this sewing machine, to throw labor out of employment, and depress their already low condition. But the new machine, with its unfailing persistence of such pests, forced its way into universal use. What was the result? The appearance of the sewing machine produced for the first time the condition of the operatives of every trade where it was introduced. Hours of labor were lengthened from ten or eleven to eleven and ten hours a day; their wages rose from three and four shillings a week in England, to eight, twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings a week. The work became more and more regular, and the whole aspect of the trade was changed for the better. But if the fact is considered any change in the condition of the machine operatives, it is certain that the introduction of the sewing machine was attended with great benefit to them. The small boy in the shop was no longer a slave to his master, but was put up to the hands of another Mexican. For judges, an American was chosen by Magruder, a Mexican by his adversary, and the two together chose for the third a Frenchman. Then Magruder put his horse through his paces, first walking around the square, then trotting, then galloping, and finally putting the animal to top speed, with a magnificent jump that drew cheers and hand clappings from the crowd. After a few moments the Mexican came forward for trial. With out touching his hands to the animal he vaulted on his back and went through with precisely the same performance as had Magruder, and really proved himself to be the more accomplished horseman of the two. Magruder himself joined in the applause, and admitted frankly that he was fairly beaten. The Mexican smiled and bowed, and said: "Now, if the Senor will wait a moment I will show him a feat of horsemanship the like of which he has never seen."

Magruder assented, and the Mexican rode half way round the square, and then, putting spurs to the horse, disappeared in a cloud of dust.

"What the dickens does that mean?" said the owner of the horse.

"I only saw one man who can ride like that," said a bystander, "and that is Mollno."

"Molino, the guerrilla!" groaned Magruder.

"The same, sir. I don't think you'll ever see your horse again."

He never did, and the Mexican who held the stakes had also disappeared, and money and horse were gone together. Magruder never heard the last of this trick from his brother officers, and while his vexation lasted he was known as "the biggest fool in the American army."

Read this, Young Ladies.

We hear a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, a widow, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the happy consummation was about to take place, the young lady's friends, who were rich, having been very successful at San Francisco. It had not existed six months, however, when, by an unfortunate investment, he lost his entire "heap." This event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to be married. What does he do? Why, like an honorable and chivalrous young fellow as he is, he tells his young girl wrote the lady her particular of the unhappy turn which has taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if she had entertained any change in her feelings toward him, she is released from every promise she has made him. He should not be surprised, he said, if she should see a lump of pure gold, which her love has sent her in his prosperity as a token that nothing in the shape of gold can change his feelings toward her. He turned to his manuscript, and went on writing, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in the finest manner upon it: "Thine heart I give me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people will be my people and thy God my God, where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also if aught but death part thee and me." The lover could not be more delighted than ever when he received his precious evidence of her devotion to him both in prosperity and adversity. The lovers soon again united their fortunes, and the young physician, and that he subsequently removed to the State of Indiana, where he lived and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader, this is all true, and we worked by the needle [illegible] Chicago *Tribune*.

—Mr. Smalley says that General and Mrs. Grant were treated with every courtesy at Windsor Castle by Queen Victoria. The Queen personally received them, and highly enjoyed their visit

THE New Hampshire State Prison has only 160 convicts, and the year just closed cleared above all expenses the sum of $8,000.

Death From Stage Fright.

Celia Logan, in a letter to the New York *Dispatch*, says:

I never knew of but one death occurring from "stage fright."

During my father's management in Cincinnati, a stage-struck young man with more money than brains, came to him with a proposition to buy an opening.

The company being full, my father could find no speaking part for him, but as he consented that he should appear as a supernumerary first opportunity that offered. The important hour soon came, and the ever ambitious youth was given a large share in defeating your father, you would not have spoken to me."

She drew herself up with the air of an old Castilian. "Sir," she said, "had you left your son to die in battle, my father's fair fight—in fair fight—I would have done for you in your extremity just as you have done for me. And she kissed it as well as spoke it.

MAGRUDER AND THE GUERRILLA.

I was during the campaign, about this time, that an incident occurred which the lecturer very humorously described. It was the case greatly abbreviated, John B. Magruder, of subsequent Confederate fame, was then an officer in the regular army, and a captain of artillery, his horse-manship. On day he rode across the square on a superb black animal that he had just bought for a high price, and came to the window by which Shields lay, that the latter might see and admire his purchase. On reaching the steed and the bearing of the rider drew a crowd into the square, and presently there were a thousand or more soldiers, officers and private assembled, all kinds watching and admiring "Jack Magruder" show off. After a time, when Magruder had stopped a moment, one of the Mexicans came up to him, patted and praised the horse, and told the officer that he rode almost as well as an inhabitant of the country.

"Almost!" Magruder cried. "I can ride as well as any Mexican! Show me one who can ride better."

"Any!" said the Mexican, "you claim too much. You ride well, but it is not possible that you can know our horses quite as well as we do."

Magruder insisted, and, growing warm, offered to bet a dozen doubloons that he could ride his horse better than the other could. The Mexican objected; said he did not like to bet and did not like to show off his horsemanship in public, but at last, as Magruder grew more urgent, he

Munchhury and Workingmen.

The principal speakers at the so called "workingmen's meetings" held in various cities have alluded frequently to the lullmy done the working classes by the adoption of labor saving machinery. One spoke of the good old times when a man was able to earn an honorable livelihood for himself and his family by wheeling coal and elevating grain in a basket. Another said that machinery enabled the employers to control labor and reduce wages to starvation prices. Descending to epigram, he declared the machine to be the capitalists' servant but the workingmen's master. The argument between the advocates and opponents of labor saving processes and machinery is too full, too old and too tiresome to be reopened here. But it, as we believe is the case, a good many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of workingmen in Chicago believe the doctrines put out by the speakers at those meetings, it is worth while to place before them some of the evidence that they are wrong. All that is now said against machinery in general has been said specifically against every new invention. The steam engine, the knitting machine, the power loom, the railroad, have all met with the bitterest opposition from mechanics and workingmen. The latest case is most interesting. The same arguments in almost the same words that have been used in all these other cases were directed against the sewing machine. It would be employed to oppress the laboring classes, to lower wages. It would ruin journeymen tailors, and throw a million of women out of employment. Let us examine the evidence on these points in a very interesting paper by Mr. John Plummer, in the "Companion to the Almanac for Working People" issued in England. Before the sewing-machine was invented, the wages of needlewomen were absolutely at starvation point. In the "Song of the Shirt" the poor sewing woman, clad in unwommly rags, cries to Heaven that she and her children are "dying of cold and blood so cheap." In the trades in which men had to use the needle—making shoes, for instance, and manufactures of leather and of heavy sewn goods—a similar state of affairs prevailed, with the usual margin of superiority in favor of the male workers. But the whole class, male and female, were the worst paid, hardest worked and most unhealthy working people. Philanthropic efforts were made to better the situation, of the women especially. Associations were formed by the cry of wrong and suffering that burst out in the "Song of the Shirt," formed to assist and help the needle-women. All these efforts were in vain. The needlewomen, the shoemakers, the harness-makers and all the hard-worked by the needle demand sunk in squalor, poverty and wretchedness. Also the fine a new invention. It was resolved by the workingmen. It was certain, this sewing machine, to throw labor out of employment, and depress their already low condition. But the new machine, with its unfailing persistence of such pests, forced its way into universal use. What was the result? The appearance of the sewing machine produced for the first time the condition of the operatives of every trade where it was introduced. Hours of labor were lengthened from ten or eleven to eleven and ten hours a day; their wages rose from three and four shillings a week in England, to eight, twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings a week. The work became more and more regular, and the whole aspect of the trade was changed for the better. But if the fact is considered any change in the condition of the machine operatives, it is certain that the introduction of the sewing machine was attended with great benefit to them. The small boy in the shop was no longer a slave to his master, but was put up to the hands of another Mexican. For judges, an American was chosen by Magruder, a Mexican by his adversary, and the two together chose for the third a Frenchman. Then Magruder put his horse through his paces, first walking around the square, then trotting, then galloping, and finally putting the animal to top speed, with a magnificent jump that drew cheers and hand clappings from the crowd. After a few moments the Mexican came forward for trial. With out touching his hands to the animal he vaulted on his back and went through with precisely the same performance as had Magruder, and really proved himself to be the more accomplished horseman of the two. Magruder himself joined in the applause, and admitted frankly that he was fairly beaten. The Mexican smiled and bowed, and said: "Now, if the Senor will wait a moment I will show him a feat of horsemanship the like of which he has never seen."

Magruder assented, and the Mexican rode half way round the square, and then, putting spurs to the horse, disappeared in a cloud of dust.

"What the dickens does that mean?" said the owner of the horse.

"I only saw one man who can ride like that," said a bystander, "and that is Mollno."

"Molino, the guerrilla!" groaned Magruder.

"The same, sir. I don't think you'll ever see your horse again."

He never did, and the Mexican who held the stakes had also disappeared, and money and horse were gone together. Magruder never heard the last of this trick from his brother officers, and while his vexation lasted he was known as "the biggest fool in the American army."

Read this, Young Ladies.

We hear a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, a widow, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the happy consummation was about to take place, the young lady's friends, who were rich, having been very successful at San Francisco. It had not existed six months, however, when, by an unfortunate investment, he lost his entire "heap." This event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to be married. What does he do? Why, like an honorable and chivalrous young fellow as he is, he tells his young girl wrote the lady her particular of the unhappy turn which has taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if she had entertained any change in her feelings toward him, she is released from every promise she has made him. He should not be surprised, he said, if she should see a lump of pure gold, which her love has sent her in his prosperity as a token that nothing in the shape of gold can change his feelings toward her. He turned to his manuscript, and went on writing, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in the finest manner upon it: "Thine heart I give me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people will be my people and thy God my God, where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also if aught but death part thee and me." The lover could not be more delighted than ever when he received his precious evidence of her devotion to him both in prosperity and adversity. The lovers soon again united their fortunes, and the young physician, and that he subsequently removed to the State of Indiana, where he lived and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader, this is all true, and we worked by the needle [illegible] Chicago *Tribune*.

—Mr. Smalley says that General and Mrs. Grant were treated with every courtesy at Windsor Castle by Queen Victoria. The Queen personally received them, and highly enjoyed their visit

THE New Hampshire State Prison has only 160 convicts, and the year just closed cleared above all expenses the sum of $8,000.

The Public Library of Boston now contains 314,365 volumes.

Flogging, Suicide and Schools.

The suicide of a London schoolboy twelve years of age is causing much talk in England. The little fellow had run away from Christ's Hospital School, and been brought back and had been flogged. A second time he ran away, and was not taken; but while shut up in a room to await another flogging, he put an end to his troubles by fastening around his neck the cord attached to the ventilator of his prison, and hanging himself. Wrigley came next morning to flog him, he was out of their reach. The Coroner's Jury, with the usual stupidity, rendered a verdict of "temporary insanity."

The verdict, however, has not settled the case. Mr. Serjeant Sturlock, in his seat in the House of Commons, asked the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to the inquest on William Arthur Gibbs, at Christ's Hospital boy, twelve years of age, who was found by the jury to have committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity, and whether, whether an inquiry is to be instituted into the treatment, as when, it is alleged, the boy was subjected? The least monster of the school desires that the boy was cruelly treated, and has placed a sad emphasis upon it. The same arguments in almost the same words that have been used in all these other cases were directed against the sewing machine. It would be employed to oppress the laboring classes, to lower wages. It would ruin journeymen tailors, and throw a million of women out of employment. Let us examine the evidence on these points in a very interesting paper by Mr. John Plummer, in the "Companion to the Almanac for Working People" issued in England. Before the sewing-machine was invented, the wages of needlewomen were absolutely at starvation point. In the "Song of the Shirt" the poor sewing woman, clad in unwommly rags, cries to Heaven that she and her children are "dying of cold and blood so cheap." In the trades in which men had to use the needle—making shoes, for instance, and manufactures of leather and of heavy sewn goods—a similar state of affairs prevailed, with the usual margin of superiority in favor of the male workers. But the whole class, male and female, were the worst paid, hardest worked and most unhealthy working people. Philanthropic efforts were made to better the situation, of the women especially. Associations were formed by the cry of wrong and suffering that burst out in the "Song of the Shirt," formed to assist and help the needle-women. All these efforts were in vain. The needlewomen, the shoemakers, the harness-makers and all the hard-worked by the needle demand sunk in squalor, poverty and wretchedness. Also the fine a new invention. It was resolved by the workingmen. It was certain, this sewing machine, to throw labor out of employment, and depress their already low condition. But the new machine, with its unfailing persistence of such pests, forced its way into universal use. What was the result? The appearance of the sewing machine produced for the first time the condition of the operatives of every trade where it was introduced. Hours of labor were lengthened from ten or eleven to eleven and ten hours a day; their wages rose from three and four shillings a week in England, to eight, twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings a week. The work became more and more regular, and the whole aspect of the trade was changed for the better. But if the fact is considered any change in the condition of the machine operatives, it is certain that the introduction of the sewing machine was attended with great benefit to them. The small boy in the shop was no longer a slave to his master, but was put up to the hands of another Mexican. For judges, an American was chosen by Magruder, a Mexican by his adversary, and the two together chose for the third a Frenchman. Then Magruder put his horse through his paces, first walking around the square, then trotting, then galloping, and finally putting the animal to top speed, with a magnificent jump that drew cheers and hand clappings from the crowd. After a few moments the Mexican came forward for trial. With out touching his hands to the animal he vaulted on his back and went through with precisely the same performance as had Magruder, and really proved himself to be the more accomplished horseman of the two. Magruder himself joined in the applause, and admitted frankly that he was fairly beaten. The Mexican smiled and bowed, and said: "Now, if the Senor will wait a moment I will show him a feat of horsemanship the like of which he has never seen."

Magruder assented, and the Mexican rode half way round the square, and then, putting spurs to the horse, disappeared in a cloud of dust.

"What the dickens does that mean?" said the owner of the horse.

"I only saw one man who can ride like that," said a bystander, "and that is Mollno."

"Molino, the guerrilla!" groaned Magruder.

"The same, sir. I don't think you'll ever see your horse again."

He never did, and the Mexican who held the stakes had also disappeared, and money and horse were gone together. Magruder never heard the last of this trick from his brother officers, and while his vexation lasted he was known as "the biggest fool in the American army."

Read this, Young Ladies.

We hear a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, a widow, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the happy consummation was about to take place, the young lady's friends, who were rich, having been very successful at San Francisco. It had not existed six months, however, when, by an unfortunate investment, he lost his entire "heap." This event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to be married. What does he do? Why, like an honorable and chivalrous young fellow as he is, he tells his young girl wrote the lady her particular of the unhappy turn which has taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if she had entertained any change in her feelings toward him, she is released from every promise she has made him. He should not be surprised, he said, if she should see a lump of pure gold, which her love has sent her in his prosperity as a token that nothing in the shape of gold can change his feelings toward her. He turned to his manuscript, and went on writing, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in the finest manner upon it: "Thine heart I give me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people will be my people and thy God my God, where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also if aught but death part thee and me." The lover could not be more delighted than ever when he received his precious evidence of her devotion to him both in prosperity and adversity. The lovers soon again united their fortunes, and the young physician, and that he subsequently removed to the State of Indiana, where he lived and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader, this is all true, and we worked by the needle [illegible] Chicago *Tribune*.

—Mr. Smalley says that General and Mrs. Grant were treated with every courtesy at Windsor Castle by Queen Victoria. The Queen personally received them, and highly enjoyed their visit

THE New Hampshire State Prison has only 160 convicts, and the year just closed cleared above all expenses the sum of $8,000.

A Mortifying Mistake.

A well-known young lady of this city has made a most ludicrous mistake. A handsome and wealthy gentleman, whose acquaintance she has long desired to make, has been a regular attendant at her father's house for a month past, and seems quite well disposed to her. Last evening he called and was shown into the parlor, where the young lady was sitting alone. Thinking that each moment was precious, she determined to improve the opportunity, and, with a blush and a trembling voice, confessed a little fib she had told in order to make his acquaintance. She said that she had told her father that she had been married to a gentleman named Smith, when in fact she had not been married at all. She then asked him if he would not forgive her for telling such a falsehood. He looked at her in astonishment, and, rising from his chair, said: "Excuse me, madam, but I am married myself, and I have a wife living." The young lady fainted away, and when she recovered her self-possession the gentleman had left the house. He has not been there since.

A Prairie Minuet.

One autumn day, watching for ducks while ensconced on a muskrat house in the great Meadowby Marsh, which extends from Lake Koshkonong to the Mississippi River opposite Clinton, I noticed some objects moving on the remnant of a sandbar. By careful watching I discovered they were prairie-fowl, and, moved by curiosity, carefully approached them. As I drew near I discovered fifteen prairie-fowl apparently dancing a minuet. They were scattered about on the short turf, twenty yards apart, nodding their heads at one another, and presently two would run out and perform the figure which in a country dance is known as "cross over and back to places," all the while uttering a soft note of "coo-coo." The last syllable being much elongated. Then would follow "salute your partners" and "*dos a dos*." This species of merriment was sustained for half an hour and until I shot from a neighboring gun caused the birds to run into the tall cover of the reeds. [opyright simplune of autumn and the conspicuous group of native birds, impressed the scene vividly on the spectator's mind. A neighboring farmer, to whom the circumstance was mentioned, said:

"Them prairie hens is some birds saye around there mostly every day."

The other varieties of prairie-grouse indulge in the same kind of amusement.—*Charles R. Whitehead, in Scribner's Monthly.*

MESSRS. MONROE AND SETH GREEN have hatched out altogether 4,670,000 shad fry this year and turned them all into the Hudson River except 80,000, which were placed in the Black River, a tributary of Lake Ontario. This is 2,850,000 more fry than were hatched out last year.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Fix up a decoction of walnut leaves to put on your horses and cows, and drive the flies away.

—A bit of cotton put into a bird's cage over night will attract the insects. The cage may be removed in the morning and burned at once.

—Farmers should make a careful distinction between tramps and the honest harvest hands who go about at this time of the season seeking work.

—Sunflowers, when no cockscrew is handy, can be puzzled how to remove the root of a bottle. Try this method: Fill the hollow at the bottom of the bottle with a handkerchief or towel, prop the neck with one hand, and strike firmly and steadily with the other upon the handkerchief.—*American Cultivator.*

—When planted in very rich soil, tomatoes often produce much wood and little fruit. The best crop of tomatoes I ever saw was furnished by plants whose roots were first somewhat checked in their growth as a sucking stick. All growths except the leaves and blossoms attached to the principal stem, but been pinched off as they appeared.—*The Garden.*

Tomato Honey.—To each pound of tomatoes allow the grated peel of a lemon, and as much fresh peach leaves (cut them small) as will fill all the pieces, then squeeze them through a bag, to each pound of liquid allow a pound of sugar, and the juice of one lemon; boil them together until they become thick jelly, then put into glasses.

—French Pickle.—Take three quarts of green tomatoes, three quarts cucumbers, and three quarts onions; two good handfuls salt; one-ounce celery seed, one ounce allspice, one ounce black pepper, ten cups mustard seed, one tablespoonful tumeric, one pound brown sugar, two tablespoons ground mustard, one gallon vinegar, cauliflower, put all in vine, let it stand two days, then boil it from three to four hours; this is splendid.

—A correspondent, discouraged at the many failures of prominent agriculturists about him, wants to know of us the true key of success. In answer we would say, it is an utter impossibility for a man to succeed sleeps, the exercise of muscles which never tire, the strain of muscles which never rest, the concentration of faculties which never blunch, and the concentration of the thought which never wanders from the business of the farm.—*Iowa State Register.*

—To Extinguish Kerosene Flames.—One of the most ready means is to throw a cloth of some kind over the flames, and then stifle them; but as the cloth is not always convenient in the kitchen, where such accidents are most likely to occur, some one recommends flour as a substitute, which, he said, promptly extinguishes the flames. Happily it absorbs the fluid, deadens the flames, and can be readily prying. Try and throw out of doors when the fire is extinguished.

—Ice-Cream.—To one quart of cream bake six ounces sugar, grate in one-quarter of a vanilla bean, strain it and put it into your freezer, add the whites of two eggs beaten very light, with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to stiffen them. If your cream is not very rich, boil a little milk, sweeten it, beat two eggs very light and stir in and cook like soft custard. The flavor will perhaps be better if the vanilla bean is boiled a few minutes in a little milk, which may be added to the cream when cool.

—The Williams College Trustees voted, recently, to restore the degree of LL. D. on Representative Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, forgetting that he received that honor some years ago. The *Troy Times* makes its explanation: "It is said that the board has been entirely changed during the last decade, and that none of the present members were aware the honor had already been conferred. The Trustees discovered their error before the degrees were publicly announced, consequently Mr. Townsend's name was not called off at the Commencement Exercises."

"I hope," say I, "you understood her. I wouldn't have the presumption to say that of any woman," says Dolly Varden's father, in Barnaby Rudge.

EXTRACT from a letter in a recent broach of promise case: "My owness own."

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

"It is Perfectly Splendid."

"There's nothing like it." "Never could use bread to equal it." "Tries every time." "Can't speak too highly of it." That's what they say of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

KINSMAN'S OSWEGO STARCH combines three essential qualities—whiteness, purity and strength—the great desiderata in starch.

See adv. of Bettis Burt Institute this week.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.
H. R. STEVENS, M. D. Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1872.
Dear Sirs,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last twenty years, and have taken more than a hundred dollars worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. I was induced to try VEGETINE, and have taken in all about three bottles and can say that I am entirely improved. I have since taken three bottles more, and am now in better health than I have been for twenty years. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they have all used it with the same success as myself. I am now in the employ of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and am on the road all the time. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
For an Acre!
A FARM FOR $200.
In Easy Payments, with low Rates of Interest.
SECURE IT NOW!
Full information sent free.
O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent, U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
For All Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.
It enlivens a Dumb Machine, and by keeping the Liver in healthy action, prevents Chills and Fever, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles.
After 1 has corrected it is still perfectly safe, and will not injure the most delicate in any way whatever. Explicit directions in every package.
EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Side and Back, Nausea, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Blues, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Dizziness, Jaundice, Colic, and all the various symptoms of a deranged Liver.
It put for Bilious Disorders, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Piles, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.
Keep the Liver in perfect order by the occasional use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and you may defy the attacks of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, and DEATH will not.
Affirm with the Affidavit of Clerk, also and charge of Package and the Red Stamp on the Wrapper.
A Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Kidney Diseases, &c.
The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
Thousands bear miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, disordered stomach and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, headache, sour stomach, nervousness, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet go blindly on, taking no remedy to prevent these afflictions and restore health to them. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(continued from first page.)

chalenged him, and though not quite successful, he nevertheless, practically brings the consignment to the most convenient manner. And now comes the crisis. Tom Puddlefoot was a beast, and his wife was treated worse than a brute. One day Jim hearing the frantic cries of Tom's dwelling and rescued the distressed wife. Then he received for me a divorce, and married his first love. Nearly everything went to smash in the "Paper City". Tom Puddlefoot failed, Lewis Bros. Bert got all possible converted into money and run away with the funds of the company. Gardner went to smash &c. &c.,

And now for the conclusion of the whole matter. The cultured will find some things to admire, but also some things to censure. He ought to have rewarded Darling Buttercup's better, than to have made her the half victim of the artful hypocrite, Charles Burt, and finally, an old maid school teacher in Chicago. So much it meant and little beyond what deserves better treatment. Burt's wife is given in caricature, but with skill and effect. It were well if those who steal away from home for real or imaginary discomforts would see themselves in this misery. The inflation and opulence that reigned, for a time, in New Canton has a partial parallel in some real cases. All in all, I do not vote to a very valuable contribution to our literature, and though I read it when too much indisposed for earnest efforts I am half entranced at the fact of having dropped it only to resume it and read it through. It may do some good I wish I could be assured it would not do any harm.

A. T. GRAY.

She Stands at The Head!

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE

SIMPLEST & BEST

AGENTS WANTED

Office, 63 Madison St.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Has easiest adjusted tensions

GOLD MEDAL

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. F. DURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison St. Toledo O.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by the

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Successors of London, England.)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PUMPLY'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR

TRADE MARK.

Epilepsy or Fits.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Druggists & Gen. Agts. San Francisco, Cal.

and 4 cor. of Washington and Charles Sts. N.Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and Vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., July 18, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles M. Case against Peter Lennon, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2464, dated Nov. 1, 1865, upon the east ½ of Section 36, Township 32 North, Range 9 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods.

Carpeting.

Oil Cloths.

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can save from twenty to fifty per cent. by calling at our store when in the city. Our new prices for cash or approved credit will astonish you. Our goods are all bought for cash and we are selling them at a small advance for cash. We are determined to meet the wants of the trading public. Our new prices for cash or approved credit will astonish you. Our goods are all bought for cash and we are selling them at a small advance for cash. We are determined to meet the wants of the trading public.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRISLICK & CO.

Traverse City, - Mich.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegosh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Adison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin on motion of J. Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said defendants Robert Adison and Mary S. Adison, be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

B. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. Milo Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant.
15w6s

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
HISTORY OF THE
GRANGE MOVEMENT
OR,
ARMER'S WAR AG...S...

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grislick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date April seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1876 made and executed by Ogechekanon of Charlevoix County Michigan, to Hollis Smith and Rachael S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the seventeenth (17th) day of April A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M. in Liber 7 of Mortgages, on page 78, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, of principal and interest, the sum of fifty-four dollars, and fifty-eight cents, ($54.58) and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof:

Therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven (27) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) west, containing eighty (80) acres, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said amount due on said mortgage, with interest and cost including an attorney fee of thirty (30) dollars) purchased for in said mortgage at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the fifth day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock p. m.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Mortgagees.

HIRAM
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 25, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank E. Bond Jr., against Robert B. Hinds, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2586, dated October 29, 1875, upon the south-west ¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Sunell Jr., against Robert B. Hinds, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2586, dated October 29, 1875, upon the south-west ¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, Mich.

(6mtw)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

James L. Weeks, Complainant,
vs.
Catherine A. Weeks, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at Charlevoix in said county, on the Fifth day of July A. D. 1877.

In this case it appearing from affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Catherine A. Weeks, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the state of Illinois: on motion of J. Milo Eaton, Esq. solicitor for complainant, ordered that the appearance of said defendant Catherine A. Weeks be entered herein within two months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be se, ed on the complainant's solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a paper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

B. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. Milo Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant.
11-6ts.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., July 20, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Samuel H. Ward, against Havilah Sutell Jr. for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 5786, dated Sept. 16, 1873, upon the south ½ of section 30, Township 33 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of Aug. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Sunell Jr., against Robert B. Hinds, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2586, dated October 29, 1875, upon the south-west ¼ of Section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES

Are the Best Needles ever made. Will fit any Machine in use. Try them. Ask for them. Take no other. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstring a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

ZELL'S

Popular Encyclopedia

—AND—

Universal Dictionary.

New and revised edition—In Colored Maps

The above great work completed in 64 parts at 10 cents each, and bound in 2 large quarto volumes—or 3 as may be preferred.

It contains 150,000 articles, all prepared with great care by the most able authors, each specially qualified for his particular part.

The above work is being introduced into schools as well as families—being the most comprehensive work in the world. A specimen number with a beautiful map will be sent at half price—25 cents, by addressing

H. B. Batten, Genl Agent,
Benzonia, Mich.

P. S.—Also supplies.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1 yr:

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

ClOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for CASH at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

AND

Clear Box Stuff

Broom Handles

&c.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on Stone road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres log roved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address. ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY,
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

W. Y. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark . Cdar Posts. Tigraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arrange with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug-ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which thousand myriads of Speckled Trout Beggage moved free of charge.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 16. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 28. 1877. Whole No., 433

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 mo's.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00
Segra	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
2 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
½ column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	9.25	14.00	20.00
¼ "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutorates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Michigan. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. BRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.,

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public will practice in garnet and adjoining counties. Office in Gifford's block, Petoskey, Mich 1-ly.

M.J.Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Stoves constantly on hand a large supply of other

DETROIT STOVES.

With Furniture

Cash Pai... for Rags

Fishing Tackle.

3 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts. each, trolling lines braided hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D. 1876 by Abijah Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J. Stockman of said county and State, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876 at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 123; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the recovery of the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principle interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage) will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the Township, of Charlevoix, (that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are known and described as follows to-wit:—The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section Two (2) In Town ship Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
(28w13s.) Printers fees, $17.15.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 293 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. RAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p.m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

MR. NETTLETON has the frame to his new house up.

DIED.—A three year old son of T. D. Smith of Marion, died on Thursday.

Call and Look at our fine stock of ginghams. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Fairbank's celebrated lard in packages and pails of 3 and 5 pounds. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

FIGHT.—A battle occured at the head of South Arm, on Saturday, between Peter Sutton and Sol Isman, in which Sutton got a bad pounding. It arose in a dispute over the price or measurement of bark.

TELEGRAPH WAR ENDED.—The war between the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies has come to a close by a consolidation of the two companies.

Buy the cork corsett, the easiest and most durable corsett. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep them.

THE mail route between Boyne and Acme has been discontinued, and a route has been established between Boyne Falls and Norwood via. Advance and South Arm.

THE HARBOR.—The third and last crib of the south pier was sunk on Wednesday. Inspector Burke has a force of men engaged in getting together the necessary brush and other material for the shore connection, and it will probably be finished during the week.

FOR SALE.—A No. 1 team of horses, sound and all right, will sell, or trade for shipping wood. Also wagon and harness. Geo. W. Abraham.
Head of Pine Lake. (tf.)

CAPSIZED.—A small sail boat containing lawyer Derby of Northport and Geo. Hughes, of this place, was capsized in Round Lake by a squall, one day last week. It is unneccessary to state that they got wet.

THE GOSPEL SHIP.—The schooner Glad Tidings, in command of Rev. Capt. Bundy, sent out by the Western Seamen's Friend Society, arrived in this port early last week. The Rev. Capt. Bundy preached at the School house Wednesday evening. As we go to press the Glad Tidings is up the lake.

DROWNED.—We learn that Norman McLeod, who served as cranesman on Carkin & Stickney's dredge while at work here, was drowned from another of the Co.'s dredges while in tow from Goderich to Cheboygan.

California over sells a good substantial article sold by Carpenter & Bartholomew.

— PERSONAL.—Col. Gould and lady returned to their home in Owosso, on Thuesday.

— Hon. A. B. Turner, Amos Rathbun, R. N. Goodsell, and W. G. Roberts, of Grand Rapids, are here on a fishing excursion.

— L. D. Bartholomew has gone to Grand Haven on business.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week with cargoes: Scows Owee, Silver Cloud, Warren, Prince, Nellie Church, Ahnapee Sucess, Christie, Schooners Fleetwing, Purington, Gilbert Knapp.

—Ready to clear—Scows Moses Gage, and Hunter.

—Loading in port: Scows Blue Bell, Contest, Schooners Mary, J. H. Stevens, Dayspring, Little Georgie, Radical, J. M. Forest, Warren, E. Scoville, Prince.

—Sixteen vessels in port yesterday morning.

—Capt. Stretch, of the Schooner Mary, tells us that the cause of his trouble last trip was not the vessel's age, but a leak caused in coming through the upper cut. The vessel way put in dry dock at Chicago, and quite extensive repairs put on her, and she now seems to be solid and in good condition.

—The tug Starke Brothers arrived from Milwaukee on Friday, and the Holton returned back. The Starke Brothers has received a new wheel, has been re-painted and otherwise improved. She is temporarily in command of Capt. Thomas McGinn, Capt. Fred Starke having gone to Milwaukee on a visit.

TO BE REORBITED.—It is officially announced that J. H. Page, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, will resign from his position Sept. 1 He leaves to take a preferable position as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, or the Hoxie Road, a more responsible position. Mr Page has been an extremely successful and popular officer of the Indiana Road, and to his efforts is due much of the popularity of that road with the traveling public, especially with summer tourists, and his removal will be much regretted by the public with and for whom he has labored, and by all railway officials in the West, but his new position furnishes a larger field for his commanding ability and talents in his profession. He is to be succeeded by A. B. Leet, now general freight agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road. Mr. Leet will attend to both the freight and passenger departments. He is a valuable and popular officer.

Large stock of the celebrated Imperial axe greese, best in use just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SILLY.—Such senseless blather as the remarks of the editor of the Petoskey *Democrat* last week concerning the proposed Baptist Resort, can have only the effect to belittle their author in the minds of people who are posted on the subject in question. If Charlevoix could only claim as its stock in trade the brief and transient activity of a Methodist camp ground, its citizens would consider themselves poorly off indeed. What besides that has the settlement in which the *Democrat* is printed? We have a vivid remembrance of a certain town not far from here, which upon a time, was the rendezvous of a community of beggars, to aid which the charitable of far off sections were called upon. Charlevoix, meanwhile, was fat in its own prosperity. Take away the camp ground from Petoskey and it would only be the counterpart of its "other self" of two years ago. Let the *Democrat* give vent to its superfluous editorial wind and bombast in some other manner. It smacks to much of the fable of the toad and the elephant.

Cheboygan Items.

From the Cheboygan Tribune.

Messrs. Carkin, Stickney & Cram expect another dredge here the first of next week, when they will commence work on the harbor and push it right along.

We learn that the Chippewa county court house is now something near in the future. The contract for its construction was let a few days since to Messrs. Dewey & Bishop, of Detroit. The price for its construction complete is $18,150.

The tug W. S. Carkins arrived Thursday morning with Carkin, Stickney & Cram's dredge, No. 1, and two dumps in tow. She took on wood and left for Goderich.

The brig Pamlico, one of the vessels loading at this port last season with a cargo of timber for Bonaze direct, has been chartered to take a cargo of 300 tons of coal and 2,8020 cases carbon oil to Galveston, Texas, and to bring back a cargo of pine lumber from Cedar Keys, Florida to New York. She is to receive $5,000 for the round trip.

Carkin, Stickney & Cram's dredge No. 1, and two dump scows, with full crew, arrived Thuesday morning to enter upon the work of improving the harbor. The dredge, however is not of the capacity required by the contract, and Col. Durfee, the engineer in charge of the work refused to allow it to commence on the work. It is to be regretted that the contractors should have sent a dredge here of less capacity than their contract required, for it delays the work at a season of the year most favorable for it. The fall is fast appearing, when it is to be expected that more or less storms will prevail which will serve to retard the work. We hope to see the proper dredges soon upon the ground and busy at work.

RELIGIOUS RESORTS.

The History of a Brief Struggle— A Defeat and What Came of It.

At the last moment of grace, which was Tuesday last, our lethargic community seemed to partially awaken from their slumbers and realize that a savory morsel was within reach of their lips, and if sufficient strength could be mastered to open the mouth it might by some mysterious act of providence, roll in to please the palate, and appease the appetite. The facial effort was accomplished, but the bun passed on to gratify a hungrier and a greedier maw than ours.

Our citizens learned on Tuesday that the proposed Presbyterian Resort had had not yet been definitely located and that the committee were to meet at Petoskey on the day following to decide upon the spot. Knowing that at least half of the committee were favorable to this place, a meeting was called and steps taken which resulted in raising by subscription the amount of $625. and an arrangement made whereby 25 acres of the Stockman farm, at the foot of Pine Lake, be purchased and presented as a free gift to the committee, for the purpose named. A committee, consisting of Messrs Butters, Eaton, and Bartholomew were appointed to carry the proposition to Petoskey, which they did. But previous pledges made to the Little Traverse people seemed to have settled the question favorably to that point.

THE BAPTISTS.

But out of the ruins of the forlorn hope arose, Phœnix like, the outlines of realization. A delegation of prominent Baptists from Indiana consisting of Hon. Dr. Stone, Judge Zollars and John W. Hayden, were in Petoskey as a sort of self constituted committee, having in view the question of locating a resort for their society. They were easily prevailed upon to accompany the committee to this place. They were shown the ground, and through the village, and the beauties and advantages of this place pointed out to them. They expressed themselves convinced of the superiority of Charlevoix over any other point in this region as a location for a resort of the nature contemplated, and will recommend the acceptance of our proposition.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds offered embraced all of the clearel and a part of the wooded portion of the land known as the Stockman farm. They do not extend north of the township road which passes east across the land, but a small tract reaching from the road to the bayou is to be included in the gift, which gives frontage on both Round and Pine Lakes. The ground rises from the lake by terraces which in perfection and symetry seem more like the work of an artificer than of nature. The scenery in any direction is of surpassing loveliness. No spot can be found that is better suited to the purpose contemplated than the spot described.

Buy the gale chilled plow, warranted to give satisfaction or no pay. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep them.

OUR ready to send in your meal and pork to the Petoskey needy. Camp meeting has closed.

LET the *Democrat* man put this in his pipe and smoke it. The commercial transactions of Charlevoix and its contiguous country for one day exceeds that of Petoskey for a week

NOTICE is hereby given that a public examination of all persons offering themselves as teachers for the schools in Charlevoix Township, will be held in the lower east room of the school building in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. In accordance with Act. No. 33, of the Laws of 1877, the "examining officer shall collect from each male applicant receiving a certificate, a fee of one dollar, and from each female applicant receiving a certificate, a fee of fifty cents."

EDW. H. GREEN,
Superintendent of Schools
Dated Aug 28, 1877.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

TELEGRAMS to the London newspapers of the 8th report the defeat of the Turks in an engagement between Osman Pasha and Plevna. The Porte had notified the English Embassy that the army had gained a substantial victory over the Russians at Lovatz, where the loss of the latter was 300 killed and 800 wounded.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest telegram of the 8th, the Russian forces around Plevna numbered 70,000 men.

AN Alexandria (Egypt) telegram of the 8th says the Abyssinians were massing on the frontier, and threatened an irruption into Egyptian territory.

GEN. GRANT reached Lake Maggiore, Italy, on the 8th, and was received with great respect by the citizens and authorities. The President made a short extemporaneous speech, in which he alluded in commendatory terms to Gen. Garibaldi, which was enthusiastically greeted.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 9th, a very strong anti-Turkish sentiment was growing up in Great Britain, and the probability of interference had greatly diminished.

A REPORT prevailed in Constantinople, on the 9th, that the Russians had sustained another defeat at Plevna. Up to the morning of the 10th, the report had not been confirmed, although it was known that a severe battle was in progress.

A NIKOMOLIS telegram of the 10th says that Achmed Pasha, who succeeded Nikopoli, to the Russians, and was afterward interned at Orel, had committed suicide.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 10th, the Geneva conference, prosecuted by the French Government, was daily becoming more active and oppressive. The publication of Republican journals had been forbidden, and arrests made upon frivolous pretexts. A son of a former Republican Senator had been fined for speaking disparagingly of President MacMahon.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 12th say a still war of extermination had been begun in the Province of Eski-Saghra. All male Christian natives had been ordered to be put to death, since every Bulgarian was looked upon as a spy or open enemy.

THE Turkish troops in the Caucasus have been withdrawn and ordered to Batoum and Varna. The Russians have evacuated the Kain-Boghaz Pass of the Balkans.

THE cholera has made its appearance in the Russian camps on the Danube and in the Dobrudscha.

THE French Cabinet has decided by a vote of five to four to proclaim a state of siege throughout France, the amount of the excitement caused by the pending election canvass for members of the Assembly.

LONDON dispatches of the 12th say the Russian armies between the Danube and the Balkan range numbered 210,000, and that the Turkish forces were about as numerous.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade, published on the 13th, says the Turks had burned the hospital at that place, and that 800 sick and wounded Russians perished in the flames.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 13th says it has been determined to retire Gen. Gourka's forces from their position south of the Balkans.

REPORTS of horrible atrocities are daily made by correspondents, ascribed with rigid impartiality to both the Russian and Turkish Armies. The Turkish correspondents called the attention of the European Cabinets to these outrages and demanded that a period be put to them.

IT was reported from Vienna, on the 13th, that Prince Bortschakoff, the veteran diplomatist and premier, had tendered his unconditional resignation.

LATER advices received at New York, on the 11th, of the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, off Valparaiso, on the 25th of July. Of the crew, sixty-three were saved, but nearly the of the passengers were drowned. Among the lost was the commander of the vessel.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT HAYES issued a general order, on the 7th, prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to Indians, and revoking all licenses to trade with them in such articles. Military commandants are charged with the duty of assisting in the execution of the order.

THE Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., has failed, with a deficit of $60,000.

IN Detroit, a few days ago, a ferocious hog attacked a man named John Perkins, and so badly injured him that his life was despaired of. The savage beast literally chewed the man's leg to pieces before help came.

APPLICATION was made, on the 6th, in the Circuit Court at Chicago, for an injunction to restrain the Protection Life Insurance Company from doing business, on the ground of their issuing wagering policies, and for the appointment of a Receiver. No opposition was made to the motion for the appointment of a Receiver, and Mr. E. D. Cook was appointed, under a bond of $300,000. The total assets of the Company are said to be $276,256, and the liabilities, $500,761.

A SPECIAL to the San Antonio (Texas) *News* of the 8th says Lieut. Butler crossed the Rio Grande on the 4th, recaptured five stolen horses and returned to the Texas shore on the 5th. Maj. Schofield had arrested forty-five of Valdez' cutthroats at Eagle Pass. Valdez himself had escaped.

THE amounts paid in to the United States Treasury from customs collections for the year ending June 30, 1877, were: Duties on imports, coin, $189,422,039; duties on tonnage, currency, $1,475,803.

THE members of the Citizens' Vigilance Committee, at Scranton, Pa., who had surrendered themselves to the authorities at Wilkesbarre, on charges of murder committed during the recent troubles, were discharged on bail, on the 9th.

THE Convention of Iron and Steel Workers, in session at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th, unanimously resolved that they firmly believed the demand made by railroad employes for the re-establishment of the late ten per cent reduction, and the restoration of all old Grandmother rules and orders, was just and proper, having full faith that the railroad companies, by proper management, are fully able to, and of right should, accede to the same; but while they thus believe they emphatically denounce any track-pending brandishing of law and the disturbance of the peace and order of the country, knowing that such shallow and disturbance tend only to beget the cause and the consequent horrors, and that in every disagreement between employer and employed they believe in the sacredness of arbitration.

GEN. GRANT reached Lake Maggiore, Italy, on the 8th, and was received with great respect by the citizens and authorities. The President made a short extemporaneous speech, in which he alluded in commendatory terms to Gen. Garibaldi, which was enthusiastically greeted.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 9th, a very strong anti-Turkish sentiment was growing up in Great Britain, and the probability of interference had greatly diminished.

A REPORT prevailed in Constantinople, on the 9th, that the Russians had sustained another defeat at Plevna. Up to the morning of the 10th, the report had not been confirmed, although it was known that a severe battle was in progress.

A NIKOMOLIS telegram of the 10th says that Achmed Pasha, who succeeded Nikopoli, to the Russians, and was afterward interned at Orel, had committed suicide.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 10th, the Geneva conference, prosecuted by the French Government, was daily becoming more active and oppressive. The publication of Republican journals had been forbidden, and arrests made upon frivolous pretexts. A son of a former Republican Senator had been fined for speaking disparagingly of President MacMahon.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 12th say a still war of extermination had been begun in the Province of Eski-Saghra. All male Christian natives had been ordered to be put to death, since every Bulgarian was looked upon as a spy or open enemy.

THE Turkish troops in the Caucasus have been withdrawn and ordered to Batoum and Varna. The Russians have evacuated the Kain-Boghaz Pass of the Balkans.

THE cholera has made its appearance in the Russian camps on the Danube and in the Dobrudscha.

THE French Cabinet has decided by a vote of five to four to proclaim a state of siege throughout France, the amount of the excitement caused by the pending election canvass for members of the Assembly.

LONDON dispatches of the 12th say the Russian armies between the Danube and the Balkan range numbered 210,000, and that the Turkish forces were about as numerous.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade, published on the 13th, says the Turks had burned the hospital at that place, and that 800 sick and wounded Russians perished in the flames.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 13th says it has been determined to retire Gen. Gourka's forces from their position south of the Balkans.

REPORTS of horrible atrocities are daily made by correspondents, ascribed with rigid impartiality to both the Russian and Turkish Armies. The Turkish correspondents called the attention of the European Cabinets to these outrages and demanded that a period be put to them.

IT was reported from Vienna, on the 13th, that Prince Bortschakoff, the veteran diplomatist and premier, had tendered his unconditional resignation.

LATER advices received at New York, on the 11th, of the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, off Valparaiso, on the 25th of July. Of the crew, sixty-three were saved, but nearly the of the passengers were drowned. Among the lost was the commander of the vessel.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT HAYES issued a general order, on the 7th, prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to Indians, and revoking all licenses to trade with them in such articles. Military commandants are charged with the duty of assisting in the execution of the order.

THE Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., has failed, with a deficit of $60,000.

IN Detroit, a few days ago, a ferocious hog attacked a man named John Perkins, and so badly injured him that his life was despaired of. The savage beast literally chewed the man's leg to pieces before help came.

APPLICATION was made, on the 6th, in the Circuit Court at Chicago, for an injunction to restrain the Protection Life Insurance Company from doing business, on the ground of their issuing wagering policies, and for the appointment of a Receiver. No opposition was made to the motion for the appointment of a Receiver, and Mr. E. D. Cook was appointed, under a bond of $300,000. The total assets of the Company are said to be $276,256, and the liabilities, $500,761.

A SPECIAL to the San Antonio (Texas) *News* of the 8th says Lieut. Butler crossed the Rio Grande on the 4th, recaptured five stolen horses and returned to the Texas shore on the 5th. Maj. Schofield had arrested forty-five of Valdez' cutthroats at Eagle Pass. Valdez himself had escaped.

THE amounts paid in to the United States Treasury from customs collections for the year ending June 30, 1877, were: Duties on imports, coin, $189,422,039; duties on tonnage, currency, $1,475,803.

THE members of the Citizens' Vigilance Committee, at Scranton, Pa., who had surrendered themselves to the authorities at Wilkesbarre, on charges of murder committed during the recent troubles, were discharged on bail, on the 9th.

THE Convention of Iron and Steel Workers, in session at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th, unanimously resolved that they firmly believed the demand made by railroad employes for the re-establishment of the late ten per cent reduction, and the restoration of all old Grandmother rules and orders, was just and proper, having full faith that the railroad companies, by proper management, are fully able to, and of right should, accede to the same; but while they thus believe they emphatically denounce any track-pending brandishing of law and the disturbance of the peace and order of the country, knowing that such shallow and disturbance tend only to beget the cause and the consequent horrors, and that in every disagreement between employer and employed they believe in the sacredness of arbitration.

GEN. GRANT reached Lake Maggiore, Italy, on the 8th, and was received with great respect by the citizens and authorities. The President made a short extemporaneous speech, in which he alluded in commendatory terms to Gen. Garibaldi, which was enthusiastically greeted.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 9th, a very strong anti-Turkish sentiment was growing up in Great Britain, and the probability of interference had greatly diminished.

A REPORT prevailed in Constantinople, on the 9th, that the Russians had sustained another defeat at Plevna. Up to the morning of the 10th, the report had not been confirmed, although it was known that a severe battle was in progress.

A NIKOMOLIS telegram of the 10th says that Achmed Pasha, who succeeded Nikopoli, to the Russians, and was afterward interned at Orel, had committed suicide.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 10th, the Geneva conference, prosecuted by the French Government, was daily becoming more active and oppressive. The publication of Republican journals had been forbidden, and arrests made upon frivolous pretexts. A son of a former Republican Senator had been fined for speaking disparagingly of President MacMahon.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 12th say a still war of extermination had been begun in the Province of Eski-Saghra. All male Christian natives had been ordered to be put to death, since every Bulgarian was looked upon as a spy or open enemy.

THE Turkish troops in the Caucasus have been withdrawn and ordered to Batoum and Varna. The Russians have evacuated the Kain-Boghaz Pass of the Balkans.

THE cholera has made its appearance in the Russian camps on the Danube and in the Dobrudscha.

THE French Cabinet has decided by a vote of five to four to proclaim a state of siege throughout France, the amount of the excitement caused by the pending election canvass for members of the Assembly.

LONDON dispatches of the 12th say the Russian armies between the Danube and the Balkan range numbered 210,000, and that the Turkish forces were about as numerous.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade, published on the 13th, says the Turks had burned the hospital at that place, and that 800 sick and wounded Russians perished in the flames.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 13th says it has been determined to retire Gen. Gourka's forces from their position south of the Balkans.

REPORTS of horrible atrocities are daily made by correspondents, ascribed with rigid impartiality to both the Russian and Turkish Armies. The Turkish correspondents called the attention of the European Cabinets to these outrages and demanded that a period be put to them.

IT was reported from Vienna, on the 13th, that Prince Bortschakoff, the veteran diplomatist and premier, had tendered his unconditional resignation.

LATER advices received at New York, on the 11th, of the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, off Valparaiso, on the 25th of July. Of the crew, sixty-three were saved, but nearly the of the passengers were drowned. Among the lost was the commander of the vessel.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT HAYES issued a general order, on the 7th, prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to Indians, and revoking all licenses to trade with them in such articles. Military commandants are charged with the duty of assisting in the execution of the order.

THE Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., has failed, with a deficit of $60,000.

IN Detroit, a few days ago, a ferocious hog attacked a man named John Perkins, and so badly injured him that his life was despaired of. The savage beast literally chewed the man's leg to pieces before help came.

APPLICATION was made, on the 6th, in the Circuit Court at Chicago, for an injunction to restrain the Protection Life Insurance Company from doing business, on the ground of their issuing wagering policies, and for the appointment of a Receiver. No opposition was made to the motion for the appointment of a Receiver, and Mr. E. D. Cook was appointed, under a bond of $300,000. The total assets of the Company are said to be $276,256, and the liabilities, $500,761.

A SPECIAL to the San Antonio (Texas) *News* of the 8th says Lieut. Butler crossed the Rio Grande on the 4th, recaptured five stolen horses and returned to the Texas shore on the 5th. Maj. Schofield had arrested forty-five of Valdez' cutthroats at Eagle Pass. Valdez himself had escaped.

THE amounts paid in to the United States Treasury from customs collections for the year ending June 30, 1877, were: Duties on

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

WHEN BABY COMES.

What's back to in the house?
Like joy, lonesome no more,
Round the nursery most room,
Trouble alone is left?
Now Baby's come.

"Charley's nose is out of joint"
Sad he," sneers Ned, sly, sits pout
In the darkest little corner
Headcast of the growing class,
Miss Baby's come.

All the world has gone awry
To Charley's mind;
Lingly calls—But none obey.
For Baby's come.

"Bed" he cries. "Take Ace away!
I don't like her. She said I play
Quite big girl and fearful pop—
Charley' So is Mamma sing,
Since Baby's come.

Wondrous fair, the pillowing love
Encases the mother's heart of boy;
Ah! her head can hold the two—
Eyes of down and crimson blue,
When Baby comes.

Baby bring all love along,
Evil ogre has gone away,
Boundless wealth of heaven is
Never can be poor the less
When Baby comes.

What's blot of fatal pastime,
What a home! Look around
All the land world put to rout,
All the wide world in
When Baby comes.

'Tis a magic; on its shrine
Trouble sinks in the ocean,
Pain one. *Her* heaven dwells
In the sphere of every one,
When Baby comes.

Far the wild world's fret and snare
Endless harbinger every one;
Once again omnipotence is saved,
Life is young and fair the time
When Baby comes.

All the earth is made anew—
Fair by labor, and fair by love.
Why're a little his begins,
Ever of sorrow, Fate of sins,
And Baby comes.
—*Mary Clemmer*, in *N. Y. Independent.*

WHEN THE SHIP COMES IN.

A sweet-faced woman and a sweet-faced child are wandering among the shipping docks of the young city. The woman is plainly dressed, but evidently in her best attire, and there is a touch of gentility in her finery, in the frail lace collar, relic of better days perhaps; the pearl ear-rings and the neat gloves. The child is neatly dressed, too, and she has gone the woman's hand, looks love at her guardian. But the woman's face is not at its best now, there is an anguished expression upon it, a careworn look, and a faint shadow upon the pale forehead that ages her and lessens the charm of her face.

Perhaps the anniversary of the death of the husband and father, Mr. Bobbin was elected President of the Association.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury July 1, 1877, was $685,384.04; receipts during the week ending Aug. 4 were $39,377.97; payments during same time were $21,617.95; balance in Treasury Aug. 7, 1877, $644,542.56; decrease for the week, $1,026.02.

Fires have again sprung up in the forests north of Bay City, and threaten to prove destructive.

Rh. ADAM SAGER, a member of the Faculty of Michigan University from 1853 to 1875, died, on the 9th, after some years of failing health.

The location of the Portage Lake (Mich.) *Mining Gazette* has a horrible story to tell. He says that he saw near that place a human skull rising from a water dipper in a road shanty occupied by a man who obtained the "death's head" years ago from a stripped grave on the beach near Copper Harbor, and has used it ever since as a household relic.

The total losses by the recent burning of the extensive salt and lumber works of W. H. Hart & Co., eight miles below East Saginaw, were $225,000, on which there was an insurance of $91,000. The salt block was the largest in the world and cost $600,000.

According to the Business Directory of Bay City, just issued, that city contains a tract of 5,000 acres, has a population of 17,000 souls, a real valuation of $13,500,000, and a bonded indebtedness of $186,320.

The salt product of the State during the month of July was 193,354 barrels. The total product for the season to August 1st was 781,595 barrels.

Leonard Clink committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn near Pewamo, on the evening of the 9th. Cause, financial trouble.

Arthur Van Pannwitz, a fireman citizen of Jackson, committed suicide on the 10th, by shooting himself in the right temple. Financial and domestic troubles are supposed to have been the inducing motives of the deed.

David Sullivan and George Siggins, two Detroit roughs, had a fight, on the 10th, which ended by the former throwing the latter off the dock into the water where he drowned, Sullivan refusing to render assistance.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1 20@1 30; Butter, per lb, 15@17c; Cheese, per lb, 10 @11c; Corn, per bu, 46@46c; Flour, White Winter, $7 0 @7 50; Amber, $6 75@7 25; Rye, $4 75@5 00; Cattle, per cental, $3 50@ 5 75; Hogs, $4 25@5 00; Sheep, $3 50@ 4 25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 32@36c; White, 36@40c; Pork, per bbl, $14 25@14 50; Rye, per bu, 60@60c; Wheat, White, $1 26@1 30; Amber, $1 23@1 31.

An Unsolicitated Traveler.

I see Americans everywhere who still smell of salt water, and who are yet trying to appear as though they had been abroad every year of their lives. For three a nothing an American is so much afraid of as of seeming green. Put my part I rather like to be a greenhorn. Perpaps making my mistakes. I tell everybody on the cars thus that I'm an American, and am not used to this sort of thing, and then every man and woman in the cars keeps delighted to find some of those poor benighted Americans willing to confess his ignorance, that I am straightway overwhelmed with all sorts of information. I got up alongside the driver and say: "I don't often get a Yankee up here that don't know anything about Loghon do you?" Then coachee swings his whip and nudges me—he always nudges before he speaks—and begins to tell me that the Duke of Wellington lives here on the left, and the Mayor's of Wes'minster lives there. One of the drivers told me that he "showed Gen. Grant on an' back very much bowered since 'eed dined with the Lord Mayor." I told him I did not doubt it.

The pronunciation of the nether classes here is rather better in some regards than our own—the vowels are fuller and rounder. But I am satisfied at some words. The plural of "days" is plain if not quite identical with the Latin "dies," in the ordinary pronunciation. Of course the illiterate cockney is not assuming to an American as the nobleterel American is to the English traveler. It took me some time to find out that *Somerstone* meant "Somerset House," and when a driver pointed out what he called "the Bonk of Hengland," I had to look into the books of the building that it was the House of Outrection.

I try to learn away from Americans. I am in a very good hotel, but one of the most old fashioned of English hotels. "The Golden Cross" used to be a stalling place for the post-coaches, say in Pickwick's time, but it is now a rather unposh "quality hotel"—"quality" however, meaning old ways. I am, after a week's experience, beginning to learn how to manage things. I am never so well pleased as when I succeed in making some mistake sufficiently ridiculous to bring a smile to the face of an attendant in the place. Then I look so deadly solemn—these English folks about hotels—that I am driven to desperation with a desire to ask them what is the use if they can.—*Edward Eggleston's London Letter to Evening Times.*

BONNETS are smaller than at the beginning of the season.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE.—Wilbor's Tonic cures Chills and Fever. Dumb Chills and Bilious attacks. Wilbor's Tonic Pills kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures enlargement of the spleen. It cures hypertrophy of the liver. It buries no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fever and is the only positive cure in all its effects. Try Wilbor's Tonic, the great Malarial Chill Cure. H. S. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has been put to a six years' test in our trade, with the following result: It gives the best of satisfaction to all our customers, and we certify to that satisfaction by buying for more of it than of any other cough remedy. 1875, 625 gross; 1876, 1,000 gross; 1877, 1,500 gross. We are in the wholesale drug trade, and dealers of medicines, in fact all that have used it here before considered most salable.

SLAUGHTER & WELLS, Waverly, N. Y. Sold by H. A. Barbour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Celebrated Vienna Rolls.

Among the numerous articles Dana's Yeast Powders is used for, are the celebrated Vienna rolls, which are so delicious, palatable and healthful. If you have not already send three-cent stamps to Dodge & Bowman, New York, and you will get, together with many other valuable cooking recipes, by return mail.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects all sour stomach, and, by giving rest to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Ginger Tea is made from Sanford's Jamaica Ginger as a tonic, a cordial, and is, when so made, ten times as effective and agreeable. Thousands of aged people rely upon it as a necessary stimulant to support them during the heats of summer.

Kingsford's Oswego Pure and Silver-Gloss Starch requires less than common starch. Its purity and strength are far greater. Household economy is assured.

Hoffman's Hop Pills for Fever and Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6 00	@$11 75
Sheep	3 25	@ 5 75
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6 00	@ 8 75
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 09	@ 1 09
No 2 Milwaukee	1 09	@ 1 09
OATS—Western and State	30	@ 42
RYE—Western	70	@ 70
PORK—Mess	13 00	@ 14 00
LARD—Steam	9 00	@ 9 00
CHEESE	9	@ 10½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	40	@ 50

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Extra	$5 50	@ $5 75
Choice	5 10	@ 5 30
Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
Medium	3 50	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	4 75	@ 5 00
Heavy	4 75	@ 5 10
SHEEP—Common	3 00	@ 4 00
Choice	4 25	@ 5 00
BUTTER—Dairy Creamery	17	@ 20
Good to Choice	15	@ 16
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@ 11½
Fair to Good Spring	4 00	@ 4 80
Patent	6 00	@ 6 50
GRAIN—No 2 Spring	1 13½	@ 1 14
Corn, No 2	1 13½	@ 1 14
Oats, No 2	30½	@ 30½
Rye, No 2	57½	@ 58
Barley, No 2	66	@ 68
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	6 00	@ 6 50
Good Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
Inside & Crooked	3 00	@ 4 00
Crooked	2 00	@ 2 50
PORK—Mess	12 75	@ 12 80
LARD	8 50	@ 8 80
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	9 00	@ 10 00
Boards	12 00	@ 13 00
Lath	2 00	@ 2 50

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$5 75	@ $6 00
Medium	4 50	@ 5 25
HOGS—Yorkers	5 00	@ 5 40
Philadelphias	5 35	@ 5 60
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 25	@ 4 00

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 50	@ $6 00
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Good	7 00	@ 8 00
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 5 00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

WHEN BABY COMES.

What's back to in the house?
Like joy, lonesome no more,
Round the nursery most room,
Trouble alone is left
Now Baby's come.

"Charley's nose is out of joint"
Sad he," sneers Ned, sly, sits pout
In the darkest little corner
Headcast of the growing class,
Miss Baby's come.

All the world has gone awry
To Charley's mind;
Lingly calls—But none obey.
For Baby's come.

"Bed" he cries. "Take Ace away!
I don't like her. She said I play
Quite big girl and fearful pop—
Charley' So is Mamma sing,
Since Baby's come.

Wondrous fair, the pillowing love
Encases the mother's heart of boy;
Ah! her head can hold the two—
Eyes of down and crimson blue,
When Baby comes.

Baby bring all love along,
Evil ogre has gone away,
Boundless wealth of heaven is
Never can be poor the less
When Baby comes.

What's blot of fatal pastime,
What a home! Look around
All the land world put to rout,
All the wide world in
When Baby comes.

'Tis a magic; on its shrine
Trouble sinks in the ocean,
Pain one. *Her* heaven dwells
In the sphere of every one,
When Baby comes.

Far the wild world's fret and snare
Endless harbinger every one;
Once again omnipotence is saved,
Life is young and fair the time
When Baby comes.

All the earth is made anew—
Fair by labor, and fair by love.
Why're a little his begins,
Ever of sorrow, Fate of sins,
And Baby comes.
—*Mary Clemmer*, in *N. Y. Independent.*

WHEN THE SHIP COMES IN.

A sweet-faced woman and a sweet-faced child are wandering among the shipping docks of the young city. The woman is plainly dressed, but evidently in her best attire, and there is a touch of gentility in her finery, in the frail lace collar, relic of better days perhaps; the pearl ear-rings and the neat gloves. The child is neatly dressed, too, and she has gone the woman's hand, looks love at her guardian. But the woman's face is not at its best now, there is an anguished expression upon it, a careworn look, and a faint shadow upon the pale forehead that ages her and lessens the charm of her face.

Perhaps the anniversary of the death of the husband and father, Mr. Bobbin was elected President of the Association.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury July 1, 1877, was $685,384.04; receipts during the week ending Aug. 4 were $39,377.97; payments during same time were $21,617.95; balance in Treasury Aug. 7, 1877, $644,542.56; decrease for the week, $1,026.02.

Fires have again sprung up in the forests north of Bay City, and threaten to prove destructive.

Rh. ADAM SAGER, a member of the Faculty of Michigan University from 1853 to 1875, died, on the 9th, after some years of failing health.

The location of the Portage Lake (Mich.) *Mining Gazette* has a horrible story to tell. He says that he saw near that place a human skull rising from a water dipper in a road shanty occupied by a man who obtained the "death's head" years ago from a stripped grave on the beach near Copper Harbor, and has used it ever since as a household relic.

The total losses by the recent burning of the extensive salt and lumber works of W. H. Hart & Co., eight miles below East Saginaw, were $225,000, on which there was an insurance of $91,000. The salt block was the largest in the world and cost $600,000.

According to the Business Directory of Bay City, just issued, that city contains a tract of 5,000 acres, has a population of 17,000 souls, a real valuation of $13,500,000, and a bonded indebtedness of $186,320.

The salt product of the State during the month of July was 193,354 barrels. The total product for the season to August 1st was 781,595 barrels.

Leonard Clink committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn near Pewamo, on the evening of the 9th. Cause, financial trouble.

Arthur Van Pannwitz, a fireman citizen of Jackson, committed suicide on the 10th, by shooting himself in the right temple. Financial and domestic troubles are supposed to have been the inducing motives of the deed.

David Sullivan and George Siggins, two Detroit roughs, had a fight, on the 10th, which ended by the former throwing the latter off the dock into the water where he drowned, Sullivan refusing to render assistance.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1 20@1 30; Butter, per lb, 15@17c; Cheese, per lb, 10 @11c; Corn, per bu, 46@46c; Flour, White Winter, $7 0 @7 50; Amber, $6 75@7 25; Rye, $4 75@5 00; Cattle, per cental, $3 50@ 5 75; Hogs, $4 25@5 00; Sheep, $3 50@ 4 25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 32@36c; White, 36@40c; Pork, per bbl, $14 25@14 50; Rye, per bu, 60@60c; Wheat, White, $1 26@1 30; Amber, $1 23@1 31.

An Unsolicitated Traveler.

I see Americans everywhere who still smell of salt water, and who are yet trying to appear as though they had been abroad every year of their lives. For three a nothing an American is so much afraid of as of seeming green. Put my part I rather like to be a greenhorn. Perpaps making my mistakes. I tell everybody on the cars thus that I'm an American, and am not used to this sort of thing, and then every man and woman in the cars keeps delighted to find some of those poor benighted Americans willing to confess his ignorance, that I am straightway overwhelmed with all sorts of information. I got up alongside the driver and say: "I don't often get a Yankee up here that don't know anything about Loghon do you?" Then coachee swings his whip and nudges me—he always nudges before he speaks—and begins to tell me that the Duke of Wellington lives here on the left, and the Mayor's of Wes'minster lives there. One of the drivers told me that he "showed Gen. Grant on an' back very much bowered since 'eed dined with the Lord Mayor." I told him I did not doubt it.

The pronunciation of the nether classes here is rather better in some regards than our own—the vowels are fuller and rounder. But I am satisfied at some words. The plural of "days" is plain if not quite identical with the Latin "dies," in the ordinary pronunciation. Of course the illiterate cockney is not assuming to an American as the nobleterel American is to the English traveler. It took me some time to find out that *Somerstone* meant "Somerset House," and when a driver pointed out what he called "the Bonk of Hengland," I had to look into the books of the building that it was the House of Outrection.

I try to learn away from Americans. I am in a very good hotel, but one of the most old fashioned of English hotels. "The Golden Cross" used to be a stalling place for the post-coaches, say in Pickwick's time, but it is now a rather unposh "quality hotel"—"quality" however, meaning old ways. I am, after a week's experience, beginning to learn how to manage things. I am never so well pleased as when I succeed in making some mistake sufficiently ridiculous to bring a smile to the face of an attendant in the place. Then I look so deadly solemn—these English folks about hotels—that I am driven to desperation with a desire to ask them what is the use if they can.—*Edward Eggleston's London Letter to Evening Times.*

BONNETS are smaller than at the beginning of the season.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE.—Wilbor's Tonic cures Chills and Fever. Dumb Chills and Bilious attacks. Wilbor's Tonic Pills kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures enlargement of the spleen. It cures hypertrophy of the liver. It buries no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fever and is the only positive cure in all its effects. Try Wilbor's Tonic, the great Malarial Chill Cure. H. S. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has been put to a six years' test in our trade, with the following result: It gives the best of satisfaction to all our customers, and we certify to that satisfaction by buying for more of it than of any other cough remedy. 1875, 625 gross; 1876, 1,000 gross; 1877, 1,500 gross. We are in the wholesale drug trade, and dealers of medicines, in fact all that have used it here before considered most salable.

SLAUGHTER & WELLS, Waverly, N. Y. Sold by H. A. Barbour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Celebrated Vienna Rolls.

Among the numerous articles Dana's Yeast Powders is used for, are the celebrated Vienna rolls, which are so delicious, palatable and healthful. If you have not already send three-cent stamps to Dodge & Bowman, New York, and you will get, together with many other valuable cooking recipes, by return mail.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects all sour stomach, and, by giving rest to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Ginger Tea is made from Sanford's Jamaica Ginger as a tonic, a cordial, and is, when so made, ten times as effective and agreeable. Thousands of aged people rely upon it as a necessary stimulant to support them during the heats of summer.

Kingsford's Oswego Pure and Silver-Gloss Starch requires less than common starch. Its purity and strength are far greater. Household economy is assured.

Hoffman's Hop Pills for Fever and Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6 00	@$11 75
Sheep	3 25	@ 5 75
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6 00	@ 8 75
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 09	@ 1 09
No 2 Milwaukee	1 09	@ 1 09
OATS—Western and State	30	@ 42
RYE—Western	70	@ 70
PORK—Mess	13 00	@ 14 00
LARD—Steam	9 00	@ 9 00
CHEESE	9	@ 10½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	40	@ 50

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Extra	$5 50	@ $5 75
Choice	5 10	@ 5 30
Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
Medium	3 50	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	4 75	@ 5 00
Heavy	4 75	@ 5 10
SHEEP—Common	3 00	@ 4 00
Choice	4 25	@ 5 00
BUTTER—Dairy Creamery	17	@ 20
Good to Choice	15	@ 16
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@ 11½
Fair to Good Spring	4 00	@ 4 80
Patent	6 00	@ 6 50
GRAIN—No 2 Spring	1 13½	@ 1 14
Corn, No 2	1 13½	@ 1 14
Oats, No 2	30½	@ 30½
Rye, No 2	57½	@ 58
Barley, No 2	66	@ 68
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	6 00	@ 6 50
Good Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
Inside & Crooked	3 00	@ 4 00
Crooked	2 00	@ 2 50
PORK—Mess	12 75	@ 12 80
LARD	8 50	@ 8 80
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	9 00	@ 10 00
Boards	12 00	@ 13 00
Lath	2 00	@ 2 50

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$5 75	@ $6 00
Medium	4 50	@ 5 25
HOGS—Yorkers	5 00	@ 5 40
Philadelphias	5 35	@ 5 60
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 25	@ 4 00

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 50	@ $6 00
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Good	7 00	@ 8 00
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 5 00

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE total equalized valuation of the taxable property of Michigan is $620,000,000. The total State tax levied for 1877 is $1,057,-167.30, and is composed of the following items:

New Capitol and furnishing	$182,500 00
Deficiency 4th and extra	50,500 00
General State, expenses and building	47,3 1
Agricultural College, expenses and building	98 6
State Public School	70,1
State Reform School	31,5
State House of Correction	31,5 00
State Prison	43,5 00
Salaries and Asylum	13,500 00
Circuit Judges	27,000 00
Blind Institution	4,8 0 00
Military Fund	10,000 00
Fish Commission	7,000 00
Deficiency expenses and refunding to counties	480,000 00
Total	$1,057,167 30

This amount has been apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Alcona	$1,3 5 67	Lapeer

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,

TUESDAY, ...

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, August 16, ...

...

...

Railroad Employes in France.

Yesterday we gave a record of the measures adopted by an Austrian railway company (which has been in success-ful operation for twenty years) for improving the condition of their employes, at the same time more permanently attaching the service of the Company, by providing assistance in case of illness, and pension in case of death or incapacity from long service. The Eastern Railway of France, one of the great corporations of that country, which has receipts amounting to $20,000,000 annually, has a system equally thorough and admirable, which is described in a pamphlet recently issued by the *Railroad Gazette*, and made up from certain lectures delivered by the Manager of the Eastern Railway before the French School of Bridges and Highways in 1867.

The Eastern Railway system begins at the beginning, by certifying its employes from among men whose previous career has shown them to be sober and industrious, and then making promotions, as vacancies occur, according to ability and term of service. This system is now in operation on all the French railways. The employes are graded, and there is never an appointment to a higher grade of a person who has not been in the employ of the Company in some inferior capacity. The admission of new employes is thus confined to the lowest grades of the service, so that the railroad business is learned thoroughly by all to whom its minutiæ must be intrusted. The plan is the more feasible because of the practice of selecting the new employes, as far as possible, from the children of the old employes, while they are still young men, many of them, indeed, begin as mere boys in the capacity of messengers or attendants. The judicial records of France assist the Company in protecting itself against vicious characters, since any previous bad conduct can be traced immediately when application for employment is made. Women are largely employed as ticket sellers, and they have proved themselves quick, accurate and polite. The wives and daughters of railroad employes are given the preference; and, in the case of the smaller stations where the train-master acts also as ticket-seller, an extra allowance of from $60 to $100 a year is made to his wife for assisting him. Women are also employed as gate-keepers at street-crossings on the line, and the trackmen's wives are generally selected.

Owing to the variation in the extent of business, the employes are divided into two classes, viz.: the "commissioned" men," who are regularly and permanently attached to the service, and the "ordinary men," who are engaged by the day, week or month. This establishes a reward for good behavior and earnest application from the first, as the lowest of a roustabout, a uniform and permanent tenure, inspires every man who enters the temporary service. This system of rewards is kept up in various ways. Thus the foreman and master foremen, the station gangmen, the switchmen and the watchmen, men, and so on, are divided into several classes, with a difference of $10 a year in the pay of each class. This arrangement extends to conductors, train-guards, clerks and other employes. Economy is practiced by a carefully-worded provision for station supplies to the agents, train-supplies to the conductors, stationery, pencils, etc., to the clerks, out of which they can provide what is necessary and make a small saving for themselves if they are careful. Some difference in pay is also made between those who live in large cities, where the cost of living is more consumerable, and those who live in the smaller towns. Employes are also given advantages in communication tickets for their families and reduced rates for the transportation of their supplies. Reasonable allowance is made for the repayment of counterfeit money and for indemnifying those who handle large amounts of money. It is also the custom to issue monthly orders, in which special acts of probity and attention to the Company's service are publicly acknowledged; regular gratuities are granted every year to those who have not been punished during that time, and special gratuities frequently made for exceptional services or great energy in case of a blockade, or fire, or other accident. All the employes are uniformed; the Company assumes two-thirds of the expense of the clothing, and 3 per cent. of the wages is retained for the remainder. Thus in 1866, 4,000 men were uniformed at an expense of $89,681, of which the employes paid $41,091 and the Company $67,573. A certain leave of absence is granted every year, and provision made for the allowance of pay and part-pay during illness, according to the time of service in the iron work Building houses, the furnishing of coal at a used and low price, the furnishing of cold drinks in summer and hot drinks in winter to the laboring men, and a monthly indemnity when the price of bread rises to an extraordinary point, are also features of the system.

All that has been described so far is done by the Company itself; the further provisions in case of sickness and infirmity are furnished by the joint efforts of the Company and the employes. There are "Provident Funds" and a "Pension Fund" for the Provident Funds, the employes pay monthly 1 per cent. of their salary, which may be increased on extraordinary occasions, but must never exceed 2 per cent.; the Company always pays into this fund an amount equal to the aggregate amount paid in by the employes. Out of the "Provident Fund" a sick or disabled employe receives half his wages, beginning from the time when the Company ceases to pay him full wages, which the Company pays during the first two months of illness or disability. This fund pay, the medicines, physicians and nursing, the hospital expenses, expenses for trips to watering places, funeral expenses and contributions to families of deceased members, form the chief drafts upon the "Provident Fund." Of course, the administration of this fund is protected by strict regulations, under the immediate supervision of the officers and physicians of the Company.

The "Pension Fund" is distinct from the "Provident Fund." It is made up by an assessment of 2 per cent. on the salaries of employes and a contribution from the Company equal to the aggregate of the assessments. The minimum age of a retiring pensioner is fifty years, and the minimum period of service twenty years. The funds are dispensed on the Tontine plan. A pensioner's proportion of the fund is determined by dividing the sum of salaries earned by him during his whole term of service by the sum of the salaries received by the whole force during the same term, and multiplying the result by the amount in the fund, which yields the amount on which an annuity is paid. The annuity must never exceed, however, the sum of $1,200 a year; and, if the surplus shows a larger sum than this, the surplus reverts to the fund. The pension applies in the case of death after ten years of service; it is then so divided that the widow receives one-half and the minor children one-half; or, in the case of the death or second marriage of the widow, the deceased employe's children get the benefit of the annuity till they severally become of age. When employes are dismissed or accused of the abolition of their positions before the term of service expires which entitles them to the pension, they are entitled to the restoration of what they have paid into the fund, but when they are discharged for cause they have no claim on the Company whatever. The fund is administered by the operating officers and the Directors of the Company, and an account is rendered the council of Administration every three months.

M. Jacquin, the Manager of the Eastern Railway, has furnished tables showing the term of service in the various departments and branches, which prove that this system has exerted a direct influence on the permanency of the staff. The great majority of the train-masters, conductors, passenger and freight, brakemen of both classes, foremen and sub-foremen of engine houses, engineers and firemen have been in the employ of the Company over five years, and their term of service ranges from that to more than twenty-five years. The same corps (not identified with the welfare of the road, and the system is worthy of the attention of our leading railroad managers in America.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Flow of Forensic Eloquence.

Judge Stutsman's Court Room was crowded yesterday morning, for there was an interesting case of assault and battery on hand. Thomas Douglass and Elson Trumbull, both residents of West Hill, got into a dispute about the President's policy, which terminated in a row, in which it appeared Mr. Trumbull climbed Mr. Douglass' fence, put a head on him, blacked his eye, wrenched his neck, spraul his nose all over his face, gibbed him heavily on the listening, bored him on his left-hand rising merriment.

"May it please the Court," Mr Gastolet again began, and the Court, despite its stern official dignity, looked so positively and undeniably pleased, that not a disturbing murmur was heard. "Gentlemen of the jury, this is not a case for levity. It is rather a case for profound thought." Here a juror who was asleep at the end of the lunch fell off and punctuated Mr. Gastolet's eloquence with a prodigious crash, after which order was restored and Gastolet, who had broken out into a profuse perspiration, went on:

"A cause," he said, "for profound thought, and for sorrow; for deep-felt, patriotic sorrow. What do we see, gentlemen, what do we see? An American citizen, half white and free born. An American citizen—and what vicious dew that word conjures up. Liberty strangled by the iron heel of a pitiless despotism; a little band of patriots penniless in purse and few in numbers struggling to undergo the hated manacles that mind her to the earth. The glowing sunrise flats with touch of gold the verdant brow of Bunker Hill, crowned with the coronet of cumparts, glittering with dewdrops, behind which our fathers crouch, like lions in the lair. The dim cloud of battle palls the reeling earth and bending heavens from my sight. The tramp of charging columns shake the earth and the loud-mouth cannon wake the echoing echoes with more resonant tones than even the reverberating echoes of heaven's dread artillery. The pitiful glitter of the bayonet answers the licking tongues of red, red flame. The smoke cloud lifts. Oh, horrid sight! Oh, merciless deed!"

Here Mr. Gastolet threw up his hands and bending backward in a rigid attitude of pain, exhibited a portion of the jury, that the big fat junior in the middle, who was at that moment stealthily taking a dose of the court, thought the gesture in reference to himself, and guiltily dropped his chew on the floor, and hid his tobacco box behind his leg, and braced himself up to deny that he ever used tobacco. But Mr. Gastolet went on, in a loud expression of voice.

"The dead are crawling over the hillside! The wounded lie rightly weltering in their gore! Freedom shrieks in the dim distance and nature veils her face, aggnifier, at the awful sight! A nation is born and the blood of heroes is poured out like water upon the altar of its christening. And for what? For what, gentlemen? Eight years of blood and war and famine and pestilence; eight cruel years of patriotic struggle; eight long years of the sword; eight years of heroic endurance and god-like courage—for what? To hand down to posterity a government that will demand that my client shall tamely submit to be slapped in the face with a breeching-strap and make no sign? Slapped in the face with a breeching-strap, and fall with his dumb, cold lips in the dust at the feet of his oppressor? No, by the smoke of our liberty loving and heroic sires, never, gentlemen, never! No, hand our manhood, no, gentlemen! I leave my client's cause in your hands, with serene confidence in your unbroken love of justice, and your devotion to that spirit of freedom and independence, the dearest heritage of our godlike sires, which will not brook oppression nor tolerate tyranny, but in its unjust taxes, tyrannous laws, or stinging breeching-straps. Gentlemen the case is in your hands."

And the jury brought Mr. Trumbull in guilty of domestic violence in the first degree, and the Court fined him forty dollars and send him up for eighteen days.—*Burlington Hawk Eye.*

Scenes on the Ganges.

The great sight of Benares is me bathing in the Ganges. We were early there, drove down in the river, and, getting a boat, were rowed slowly for hours up and down the stream. It was a fine sight. Many of the palaces, which descend to the water's edge, are of dark material anything but bleached, with a dark, reddish-colored straw hat, not recently purchased. Its few folds of pale brogans, with cotton socks which might make been several days in the wash, were an inch or two longer, he remarked, than a careless, well-to-do stock-buyer or farmer ought to wear; rather than the chief financial agent of it's great nation. Its conversation he is affable, and when Lafe Pence forgot to give a newspaper correspondent, which, by the way, is his especial aversion, he is free and somewhat careless in his oaths.

—Here are three versions anecdotes of Dr. J. G. Holland, of *Scribner's*, whom the *Sun* irreverently thinks "Topper Holland." Last year some one sent him what he had read "Daniel Deronda." "Now," he replied, "the fact is I intend myself to write that book, and I don't care to read anyone else's book. I wish to be Original." Some one once said in his hearing that Prof. Fowler and his phrenological examinations were humbugs. "Yes, no," hurriedly interrupted Timothy Titcomb; "it was very useful to me, for it showed me I was nearly half decayed, and other birds were fluttering over it. But this is too common a sight in Benares to make much of a stir in the blood of the Hindoo, whose prayer is that he may die on the banks of the Ganges. Does his prayer avail him? Not always. If he come loud for the fowls of the air, his soul floats to its final rest in the Deity as sure as the Ganges flows and to those of the Hindoos that the nearest male relative applies the torch. Here was a body with the feet and hands of which were wrapped in coarse garments, perhaps all that affection could give. Beside it stood a boatman ready, as it with eager eyes, lest any rude hand should touch the form which, though dead, was still beloved, to push away the bosom of the sacred river. Another pile was a mass of ashes and burning fiercely. I stood close to it till driven away by heat and smoke. As the flames in bowed from the form, portions of the body were exposed. Now the hair was consumed in a flash, leaving the bare skull; now the feet dropped from the other end of the pile. It was a ghastly sight. Now a horrid smell filled the air, and still the pile glowed like a furnace, crackling with the intense heat, and shot out tongues of flame that seemed eager to lick up every drop of blood.

Perhaps a stranger can enter into the feeling with which the devout Hindoo regards the sacred river. However we upbraid the sacred river of India, we find a wealth of associations gathering around it such as belongs to no other river on the face of the earth. Each other is so intimately connected with the history and the whole life of a people. Other rivers have peculiar and patriotic associations. The ancient Romo kept watch on the Tiber, as the modern Germans keep watch on the Rhine. But here are associations of country and of patriotic pride—not of life, not of science, not of religion. In these respect the only river in the world which approaches the Ganges is the Nile. What the N is to Egypt, the Ganges is to a part of this, giving life and wealth to plains that for it were a desert. As it bursts through the gates of the Himalayas, and sets along with restless current, cools with its icy breath the hot plains south, and giving fertility to the far field. It has, too, a history well known to the Hindu the greatest visible emblem of Almigh power and infinite benificence.

But it is more than an emblem. The ancient Egyian worshiped the Nile as a god, and this day has had the same feeling which exists among the Hindoos in regard to the Ganges. It is not only a sacred river—a river of religious rites—it is itself Dis. Being, like the River of Life in book of Revelation, out of the throne of G. It descends out of heaven rising in mistake where [illegible] the mountains which form the Hindoo'plas, or Heaven, the abode of the Hon Trinity—of Brahma and Shiva and Vishnu. Rushing from under a glacier the region of everlasting snow, it see as if it rushed from the throne of God, and in the blood of the Hindoo, whose prayer is that he may die on the banks of the Ganges. Does his prayer avail him? Not always. If he come loud for the fowls of the air, his soul floats to its final rest in the Deity as sure as the Ganges flows and to those of the Hindoos that the nearest male relative applies the torch. Here was a body with the feet and hands of which were wrapped in coarse garments, perhaps all that affection could give. Beside it stood a boatman ready, as it with eager eyes, lest any rude hand should touch the form which, though dead, was still beloved, to push away the bosom of the sacred river. Another pile was a mass of ashes and burning fiercely. I stood close to it till driven away by heat and smoke. As the flames in bowed from the form, portions of the body were exposed. Now the hair was consumed in a flash, leaving the bare skull; now the feet dropped from the other end of the pile. It was a ghastly sight. Now a horrid smell filled the air, and still the pile glowed like a furnace, crackling with the intense heat, and shot out tongues of flame that seemed eager to lick up every drop of blood.

Perhaps a stranger can enter into the feeling with which the devout Hindoo regards the sacred river. However we upbraid the sacred river of India, we find a wealth of associations gathering around it such as belongs to no other river on the face of the earth. Each other is so intimately connected with the history and the whole life of a people. Other rivers have peculiar and patriotic associations. The ancient Romo kept watch on the Tiber, as the modern Germans keep watch on the Rhine. But here are associations of country and of patriotic pride—not of life, not of science, not of religion. In these respect the only river in the world which approaches the Ganges is the Nile. What the N is to Egypt, the Ganges is to a part of this, giving life and wealth to plains that for it were a desert. As it bursts through the gates of the Himalayas, and sets along with restless current, cools with its icy breath the hot plains south, and giving fertility to the far field. It has, too, a history well known to the Hindu the greatest visible emblem of Almigh power and infinite benificence.

But it is more than an emblem. The ancient Egyian worshiped the Nile as a god, and this day has had the same feeling which exists among the Hindoos in regard to the Ganges. It is not only a sacred river—a river of religious rites—it is itself Dis. Being, like the River of Life in book of Revelation, out of the throne of G. It descends out of heaven rising in mistake where [illegible] the mountains which form the Hindoo'plas, or Heaven, the abode of the Hon Trinity—of Brahma and Shiva and Vishnu. Rushing from under a glacier the region of everlasting snow, it see as if it rushed from the throne of God, and in the blood of the Hindoo, whose prayer is that he may die on the banks of the Ganges. Does his prayer avail him? Not always. If he come loud for the fowls of the air, his soul floats to its final rest in the Deity as sure as the Ganges flows and to those of the Hindoos that the nearest male relative applies the torch. Here was a body with the feet and hands of which were wrapped in coarse garments, perhaps all that affection could give. Beside it stood a boatman ready, as it with eager eyes, lest any rude hand should touch the form which, though dead, was still beloved, to push away the bosom of the sacred river. Another pile was a mass of ashes and burning fiercely. I stood close to it till driven away by heat and smoke. As the flames in bowed from the form, portions of the body were exposed. Now the hair was consumed in a flash, leaving the bare skull; now the feet dropped from the other end of the pile. It was a ghastly sight. Now a horrid smell filled the air, and still the pile glowed like a furnace, crackling with the intense heat, and shot out tongues of flame that seemed eager to lick up every drop of blood.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—William H. Newell, of Gilmantan, N. H., and his wife, are a remarkable pair. Mr. Newell is ninety-one years old and his wife eighty-four. During the last winter he has made a large sawdust and bookcase of excellent workmanship. This season, besides attending to a large garden, he has planted and hoed 400 hills of pole beans. The old couple drive long distances to visit friends, and are as vigorous and enthusiastic as young married folks. They have twelve children, including one lawyer, one doctor, two clergymen, one carpenter, one merchant, one artist, one manufacturer and four married daughters. They have also many grandchildren and ten great grandchildren, and not one of the whole number drinks spirituous liquors, uses tobacco or swears.

—Secretary Sherman is thus described by a person who saw him during his recent trip to New England: "His personal appearance is striking, if nothing pleasing. Over six feet tall, lean and lank, he is the type of a true Westerner. Orderly dressed, wearing a suit of dark material anything but broadcloth, with a dark, reddish-colored straw hat, not recently purchased, his few folds of pale brogans, with cotton socks which might make been several days in the wash, were an inch or two longer, he remarked, than a careless, well-to-do stock-buyer or farmer ought to wear; rather than the chief financial agent of it's great nation. Its conversation he is affable, and when Lafe Pence forgot to give a newspaper correspondent, which, by the way, is his especial aversion, he is free and somewhat careless in his oaths."

Number two of the kick is the most important of any, and, strange to say, the one most neglected by self-taught swimmers. It is actually the propelling power of swimming; for when the legs are brought firmly together, the body is shot forward. Therefore, the wider the legs are kicked apart, and the firmer they are guided together, the greater will be the speed attained. Every swimmer should bear this constantly in mind.

The instructions as to the movement of the ankle-joint, in number three, should also be borne in mind, as it is indispensable to perfection in swimming, and is done so that there may be as little friction as possible when the feet are being forced to the stroke. The toes are turned out again, to allow of the feet being kicked with less waste of strength than could otherwise be the case. Do not bend the knees in the water, the limbs should be used like sweeps, and be stuck stiff, and make no effort to raise the head above the surface of the water, beyond the level, the head being very slightly raised.

Many swimmers experience difficulty in turning themselves in the water, and have no difficulty at all in breathing as regularly in the water as when walking on land, secondly, there is a most agreeable feeling of learning it has been got over. The instruc and best of our living swimmers have the mouth and nostrils immersed in the water for at least two-thirds of the time they are swimming. This, also, is the case with a number of overland stroke, accounts for the very fast swimming that is being performed, at the present time especially. The mouth and nostrils lie deepest in the water at the beginning of the stroke, and as the head is turned to the side outward, and keep the ankles perfectly stiff.

At "two," bring the knees, both turned downward, and, without jerking, bring the legs together, joint for joint.

At "three," bring the feet close up to the body, the heels touching and the knees again turned to the side, the toes to be pointed sideways immediately the feet are close to the body.

Practice these movements slowly; distinctly and separately, until each one is performed perfectly. Then begin the movements of arms and legs simultaneously as follows:

At "one," put the arms out in front, and kick the legs wide apart.

At "two," bring the arms round, describing the quarter circle, at the same time pulling the legs together until they touch.

At "three," return the hands to the original position, and bring the heels close up to the body, knees not being turned out.

Work, with legs and arms in unison, slowly at first, and counting each movement, in silent time the motions will be performed quite mechanically, and, once the legs are learned, they are not easily forgotten.

The following hints in reference to the movements will be of some service to the learner in swimming, and will be found useful:

While performing the first part of the kick, insure the legs are as wide apart as possible from each other, the effort being made to kick sideways and backward, not downward. The reason for this are obvious. In the first place, kicking downward gives an ungainly jerk to the body, spoiling the smoothness of the stroke, and is also a waste of strength, as, it sends the body, or part of it, out of the water, while every effort should be made to propel the body forward.

The instructions as to the movement of the ankle-joint, in number three, should also be borne in mind, as it is indispensable to perfection in swimming, and is done so that there may be as little friction as possible when the feet are being forced to the stroke. The toes are turned out again, to allow of the feet being kicked with less waste of strength than could otherwise be the case. Do not bend the knees in the water, the limbs should be used like sweeps, and be stuck stiff, and make no effort to raise the head above the surface of the water, beyond the level, the head being very slightly raised.

Many swimmers experience difficulty in turning themselves in the water, and have no difficulty at all in breathing as regularly in the water as when walking on land, secondly, there is a most agreeable feeling of learning it has been got over. The instruc and best of our living swimmers have the mouth and nostrils immersed in the water for at least two-thirds of the time they are swimming. This, also, is the case with a number of overland stroke, accounts for the very fast swimming that is being performed, at the present time especially. The mouth and nostrils lie deepest in the water at the beginning of the stroke, and as the head is turned to the side outward, and keep the ankles perfectly stiff.

At "two," bring the knees, both turned downward, and, without jerking, bring the legs together, joint for joint.

At "three," bring the feet close up to the body, the heels touching and the knees again turned to the side, the toes to be pointed sideways immediately the feet are close to the body.

Practice these movements slowly; distinctly and separately, until each one is performed perfectly. Then begin the movements of arms and legs simultaneously as follows:

At "one," put the arms out in front, and kick the legs wide apart.

At "two," bring the arms round, describing the quarter circle, at the same time pulling the legs together until they touch.

At "three," return the hands to the original position, and bring the heels close up to the body, knees not being turned out.

Work, with legs and arms in unison, slowly at first, and counting each movement, in silent time the motions will be performed quite mechanically, and, once the legs are learned, they are not easily forgotten.

The following hints in reference to the movements will be of some service to the learner in swimming, and will be found useful:

While performing the first part of the kick, insure the legs are as wide apart as possible from each other, the effort being made to kick sideways and backward, not downward. The reason for this are obvious. In the first place, kicking downward gives an ungainly jerk to the body, spoiling the smoothness of the stroke, and is also a waste of strength, as, it sends the body, or part of it, out of the water, while every effort should be made to propel the body forward.

Number two of the kick is the most important of any, and, strange to say, the one most neglected by self-taught swimmers. It is actually the propelling power of swimming; for when the legs are brought firmly together, the body is shot forward. Therefore, the wider the legs are kicked apart, and the firmer they are guided together, the greater will be the speed attained. Every swimmer should bear this constantly in mind

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
—
Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
—
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
—
Collections a Speciality
—
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
—
Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.
1101y

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Murray Hill Publishing Co.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New pamphlet sent out to those who apply by this universal of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, so entertaining as to be reading story. Health, and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of brand new ideas, which are cheering to the sick, and hitherto undertaking to those who are intimate enough to create disease. It guards the reader against the pollution of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance for those who are already conquered. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. Its author, Dr. R. H. POOTE, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character. Basis his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are rare to the sick everywhere, hence his numerous correspondences with the sick all over the globe. ♥ You, madam, are certainly to consult the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with its Common Sense. Whatever you modestly ask will receive light which will do you good by bringing you into possession of health. ♥ You, sir, who wish to interest yourself in the study and be instructed how to be healthy and be in the enjoyment of good health, send for this book. The Book itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of the author or of the publishers direct. Price, $3.50 for the standard edition. Cheap popular edition, with all the matter and illustrations, nearly the same size, $2.25 in Boards, $1.50. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and original ideas." One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the greatest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Countless letters reach the author every day. Contents tables free.

SCIENCE IN STORY, also by Dr. FOOTE. Cheap edition. 1 vols in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 3 separate vols, at $1 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents tables free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of Dr. FOOTE'S popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and strengthen it, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been helped already! "CHRONIC AND CURE FOR EVE SUFFERERS" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Inflammation of Eyelids. "PHYSIOLOGICAL SELF-ABUSE OR IMPURITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A Free Rat-Exam. previous to consummate legislation concerning the "Social Evil," or Sexo-Conviction. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with its numerous train of curability, final Weakness with its numerous train of curability, final Weakness with its numerous train of curability, final

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

RECENT reports of the famine in India represent that the stricken area contains 18,000,000 sufferers dependent for food upon the activity and exertions of those who transport grain to the country; that the Madras Presidency was powerless to satisfy their wants, and that all aid that could be secured was necessary to the salvation of life. Over 500,000 people had perished, and more had been found dead one single morning than in any during the whole Bengal famine. Passenger trains had been partially discontinued on the roads to enable relief trains to get through, and a frantic appeal for assistance has been sent to the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and India.

THE Queen prorogued the British Parliament, on the 14th, until Oct. 30.

THE German Government has addressed remonstrances to the Porte against the atrocities committed in Bulgaria, and intimated the absolute necessity of better discipline.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 4th say that every Russian had been driven from that portion of Turkey south of the Balkans.

INTELLIGENCE was received in London, on the 16th, of a successful sortie against the Ameer of Cabool. Four officials had already been executed.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 18th, Russia had declared that she would not be bound by the pledges she made when war was first declared, but would dictate the terms on her own terms when the Turks have been finally subjugated.

THE Russians have completed a second bridge across the Danube at Pyrgos, and large numbers of troops have already passed over.

THE death of Wm. Longman, the well-known English publisher, is announced.

THE British Privy Council has forbidden the landing of leaves or stalks of potatoes grown in the United States, Canada, or Germany.

A REPUBLICAN conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated in Madrid. Numerous arrests were made there and through out the Provinces.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 16th, the Russians had virtually raised the siege of Rustchuk. They had officially acknowledged the loss of 14,459 men, killed and wounded, up to Aug. 9. Prince Nikita had also raised the siege of the Citadel of Nicsics, because of the entry of a Turkish force into Montenegro. The whole of Bulgaria, south of Tirnova, was being substantially abandoned by the Russians.

THE Sultan has issued an Imperial decree calling to arms all hitherto exempted.

DERVISH the energetic attempts of the Government to stamp it out, the Colorado beetle has spread over a field of twenty-five acres at Langenerchtebusch, in Germany.

ACCORDING to Bucharest telegrams of the 17th, the fever epidemic in the Russian Army was rapidly increasing. The troops were also suffering for the want of sufficient food.

THE Servian Cabinet has resigned on account of differences in respect of the foreign policy of the Government.

THE Russians occupied the Turkish City of Kustendji on the 19th. The flue from Trnova to the Schipka Pass of the Balkans was occupied in force, and the announcement was made that the Russians would, in no event, abandon the pass.

IN Armenia, on the 18th, the Russian forces, numbering 20,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and 108 guns, attacked the Turkish forces commanded by Mukhtar Pasha. The battle lasted all day, and the Russians were compelled to withdraw with a loss of 1,500. The Turkish loss was stated at 1165.

THE persons implicated in the murder of the German Consul at Salonica, some months ago, have been released from imprisonment, and the great Powers, at the instance of Germany, have protested to the Porte concerning the impolicy of the act.

ON the 20th, the Paris Conservative papers united in announcing that there was no choice there except between a *coup d'etat* and revolution, and that a bloody page of history in the coming election would not be submitted to. It was believed that France was on the verge of a serious crisis.

LONDON telegrams of the 20th say the Turkish accounts of the late Russian battle in Asia greatly exaggerated the disaster—that the Russian movement was merely a reconnaisance in force, and that the army fell back with slight loss after its purpose had been accomplished.

THE Province of Salonica and the coast district from Olympus to the terminus of the Adrianople Railroad has been declared in a state of siege by the Porte.

THE London *Agricultural Gazette* of the 20th, in its review of the crop prospects of Great Britain, predicts a general failure of all crops. The potato crop, which, until then, had promised to be productive, was very generally threatened with disease.

DOMESTIC.

TWO CHILDREN of P. M. Lavalley, of Flushing, N. Y., were burned to death, on the 16th, by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil.

THE new Central Coal Company, of Cumberland, Md., one of the heaviest shipping companies, went on the 15th, at big discounts, the rates demanded by the several anthracite company would soon do likewise at the same rate. At Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special of the 15th reports that the strikers in that section were engaged in forcibly stopping the pumping in several of the mines. A strike had been resolved on by the miners in the Hazleton (Pa.) region.

IT was announced in the Cabinet meeting, in Washington, on the 14th, that the governor of Texas would demand of the Mexican authorities the culprits who crossed over from the Mexican side, and committed the outrages at Rio Grande City, on the 13th. The Cabinet approved of such action by the Governor.

THE Centennial celebration at Bennington, Vt., on the 15th and 16th, in commemoration of the Revolutionary battle of Bennington, was largely attended, many distinguished personages being present, among whom were President Hayes and members of the Cabinet. Dorman B. Eaton, Gen. Mc. Julia C. R. Dorr were read on the 16th, and short speeches were made by President Hayes, Secty Evarts and others. The procession of the day, numbering 8,000 people, passed in review before President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and the Cabinet, the President, in the remarks, congratulating Vermont upon her grand and successful Centennial celebration, and referring to the evident interest taken in the 100th anniversary of two prominent events in her history by the visiting officials of sister States, the military and the thousands present. Secretary McCrary introduced Mrs. Hayes as President Hayes' Molly Stark. Great enthusiasm was kindled by these expressions. The crowd in attendance upon the celebration is estimated at 50,000 in number.

A VIRGINIA CITY (Mont.) dispatch of the 16th says all the Chinamen on Horse Prairie had been massacred by the Nez Perces Indians. The Bannock tribe of Indians are reported friendly and willing to fight against the hostiles, the Nez Perces being their natural enemies.

A FORT CLARK (Tex.) special of the 16th says that, on the 14th, Mexican cattle-thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande.

THE National Educational Association, at its recent session in Louisville, Ky., appointed a committee to memorialize Congress on behalf of a National Educational Bureau and Museum.

THE operatives in several Pennsylvania collieries struck on the 16th, while the employers in three of the largest collieries in Maryland had resolved to resume work, having secured the rate of pay demanded by them.

ON the night of the 16th, the steamer City of Madison, *en route* from Chicago to Luddington, Mich., took fire off Racine, and burned to the water's edge. The crew escaped in a yawl-boat.

PROF. WATSON, of the Michigan University Observatory at Ann Arbor, reports the discovery by him, on the night of the 7th, of a hitherto unknown planet. It was in the constellation of Capricorn. An accurate observation of the stranger was not obtained until the night of the 16th, when it was discovered to be moving west and north, and was shining like a star of the tenth magnitude.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 18th states that the land case involving the title of the State of Kansas to over 200,000 acres of land, being the aggregate of the grant of the State under the act of 1861 admitting Kansas into the Union, had been decided by the Interior Department in favor of Kansas.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in Washington and surrounding counties, in Nebraska, by the mysterious disappearance of the little daughter of Mr. Rose. At first it was thought the child might have been lost on the prairie, but a thorough search failed to give any trace of the little one, and the conclusion was arrived at, on the 18th, that she had been kidnaped for the purpose of obtaining a reward for her return. An Omaha dispatch of the 19th says that search by the band of Indians had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the child's return.

A REMARKABLE astronomical discovery is reported by Prof. Hall, who has charge of the great telescope in the Washington Naval Observatory. After two or three nights of close observation of a small star, discovered in the neighborhood of Mars, and which seemed to be following that planet, he demonstrated that it is a satellite of Mars. A second smaller body was also discovered, which is thought to be another moon of the same planet.

IT was reported in New York, on the morning of the 21st, that an arrangement had been entered into by the Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies, by which the Western Union had obtained the controlling amount of the Atlantic & Pacific stock, the earnings to be pooled in proportion of seven-eighths to Western Union and one-eighth to Atlantic & Pacific.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT HAYES' old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, will hold its annual reunion at Fremont, on the 24th, 25th and 26th. The President, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and other distinguished persons will be in attendance.

GEN. GIBBON, accompanied by Lieut. Jacobs, arrived at Deer Lodge, Mont., on the 15th, where he met with an enthusiastic reception by the citizens. He was feeling well, but was a little stiff from his wound.

W. B. HINNY, indicted for subornation of perjury in the recent Grover investigation at Portland, Ore., has been held to appear for trial in the sum of $2,500, and, in default thereof, was in jail on the 16th.

HARLOW T. DANTEL, the Attorney-General of Virginia, and Democratic candidate for re-election, died at Richmond, on the 16th, after two days' illness, of hemorrhage of the bowels. He was seventy-two years old.

THE Commission appointed by the Government to treat with Canada for the return of Shuting Bull and his band of Indians is composed of Gen. Terry and Mr. Mitchell, a St. Louis merchant. Capt. Curtis will act as Clerk of the Commission.

THE annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee occurs at St. Paul on the 31 and 6th of September next. Extraordinary preparations are making for the entertainment of the visitors. President Hayes and his Cabinet have been invited and are expected to be present.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party were at Windsor, Vt., on the 18th, where they met with an enthusiastic reception, before leaving Brattleboro, speeches were made by the President, Secty Evarts, Postmaster-Gen. Key, Att'y-Gen. Devens, and William Hunt, of Louisiana.

SENATOR MORTON was reported to be improving in health, on the 20th. He had recovered nearly full control of the arm that was paralyzed, and he was, to all respects, in improved condition.

POLITICAL.

THE Greenback party of New Jersey, on the 14th, nominated Gen. Thos. D. Rudy for Governor, and passed resolutions demanding the immediate repeal of the Resumption act, attributing to it the contraction of the currency, and the general distress of the country, and warning workingmen that it is part of a conspiracy of the money power to pauperize and thus defraud the labor, denouncing the demonetization of silver, and demanding the repeal of the law effecting such demonetization.

THE Democratic State Convention of Maine was held at Portland, on the 14th, and Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta, was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the platforms and principles of the St. Louis Convention; charging the administration with the reversal of the election of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and asking an amendment to the Constitution which will make a like result in the future impossible; declaring that the restoration to the common rights of citizenship of the people of three Southern States, was a political necessity; declaring that the contest against the hostiles, the Nez Perces being their natural enemies.

A FORT CLARK (Tex.) special of the 16th says that, on the 14th, Mexican cattle-thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande.

THE National Educational Association, at its recent session in Louisville, Ky., appointed a committee to memorialize Congress on behalf of a National Educational Bureau and Museum.

THE operatives in several Pennsylvania collieries struck on the 16th, while the employers in three of the largest collieries in Maryland had resolved to resume work, having secured the rate of pay demanded by them.

ON the night of the 16th, the steamer City of Madison, *en route* from Chicago to Luddington, Mich., took fire off Racine, and burned to the water's edge. The crew escaped in a yawl-boat.

PROF. WATSON, of the Michigan University Observatory at Ann Arbor, reports the discovery by him, on the night of the 7th, of a hitherto unknown planet. It was in the constellation of Capricorn. An accurate observation of the stranger was not obtained until the night of the 16th, when it was discovered to be moving west and north, and was shining like a star of the tenth magnitude.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 18th states that the land case involving the title of the State of Kansas to over 200,000 acres of land, being the aggregate of the grant of the State under the act of 1861 admitting Kansas into the Union, had been decided by the Interior Department in favor of Kansas.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in Washington and surrounding counties, in Nebraska, by the mysterious disappearance of the little daughter of Mr. Rose. At first it was thought the child might have been lost on the prairie, but a thorough search failed to give any trace of the little one, and the conclusion was arrived at, on the 18th, that she had been kidnaped for the purpose of obtaining a reward for her return. An Omaha dispatch of the 19th says that search by the band of Indians had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the child's return.

A REMARKABLE astronomical discovery is reported by Prof. Hall, who has charge of the great telescope in the Washington Naval Observatory. After two or three nights of close observation of a small star, discovered in the neighborhood of Mars, and which seemed to be following that planet, he demonstrated that it is a satellite of Mars. A second smaller body was also discovered, which is thought to be another moon of the same planet.

IT was reported in New York, on the morning of the 21st, that an arrangement had been entered into by the Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies, by which the Western Union had obtained the controlling amount of the Atlantic & Pacific stock, the earnings to be pooled in proportion of seven-eighths to Western Union and one-eighth to Atlantic & Pacific.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT HAYES' old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, will hold its annual reunion at Fremont, on the 24th, 25th and 26th. The President, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and other distinguished persons will be in attendance.

GEN. GIBBON, accompanied by Lieut. Jacobs, arrived at Deer Lodge, Mont., on the 15th, where he met with an enthusiastic reception by the citizens. He was feeling well, but was a little stiff from his wound.

W. B. HINNY, indicted for subornation of perjury in the recent Grover investigation at Portland, Ore., has been held to appear for trial in the sum of $2,500, and, in default thereof, was in jail on the 16th.

HARLOW T. DANTEL, the Attorney-General of Virginia, and Democratic candidate for re-election, died at Richmond, on the 16th, after two days' illness, of hemorrhage of the bowels. He was seventy-two years old.

THE Commission appointed by the Government to treat with Canada for the return of Shuting Bull and his band of Indians is composed of Gen. Terry and Mr. Mitchell, a St. Louis merchant. Capt. Curtis will act as Clerk of the Commission.

THE annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee occurs at St. Paul on the 31 and 6th of September next. Extraordinary preparations are making for the entertainment of the visitors. President Hayes and his Cabinet have been invited and are expected to be present.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE famous laboratory suit was closed on the 11th. All that remains is the decision of Judge Hamlington, which will come after some months' study on his part, probably.

THERE was a row at Zilwaukee, on the night of the 12th, between Frank Miles and Al Wadge. Constable Reuben Sproul attempted to quiet the fracas, when he was struck by Madge. Sproul retaliated by shooting at Madge, the bullet entering the arm, inflicting a serious wound, necessitating, it is believed, amputation.

THE Post-Office at Coopersville was entered by burglars, on the morning of the 12th, and who carried away $100 in money, a lot of postal cards, registered letters, &c.

MILO EDISON'S barn, in the Town of Walker, was struck by lightning, on the 13th, and destroyed. Loss, $1,500.

A POLANDER, named Marenski, died recently, at Grand Rapids, of starvation.

BISHOP MCCORMICK has been making some changes in the Michigan Episcopalian Convocations, and the Southern Convocation will hereafter consist of the Counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Jackson and Washtenaw.

MARCUS MONAHAN, aged eighty-one years, was killed at Detroit, on the morning of the 16th, by an insane son, who struck him on the head with an axe. The father had sent him to chop wood, on which he went into a crazy rage, with this fatal result. He made no effort to escape, and went peaceably with the officers, saying, "I killed father because he was killing me with his talk." The dying Monahan was well known, and was the oldest resident of one of the largest Irish families in Detroit. The son is about forty, and has been deranged twenty years.

FOUR stacks, containing 1,500 bushels of wheat, the property of John Lalley, of Oakley Township, were burned by an incendiary fire a few nights ago.

WYSOR'S Block, at Bay City, was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000 on the morning of the 16th.

THERE were about 500 visitors on Mackinac Island on the 15th.

MRS. J. BAKER'S dwelling house in Bay City was burned on the night of the 18th. Loss, $2,000.

WM. HAMP went below the Fort, near Detroit, on the 19th, to bond. While loading his gun it was accidentally discharged, and he was instantly killed.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.18@1.25; Buffalo, per bu, 86@88c; Cheese, per lb, 10 @10c; Corn, per bu, 48@53c; Flour, White Winter, $7.0 @7.50; Amber, $6.75@7.25; Rye, $4.50@4.75; Cattle, per central, $3.50@ 5.50; Hogs, $4.25@5.00; Sheep, $3.50@ 4.25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 27@28c; White, 31@32c; Pork, per bbl, $14 00@14.50; Rye, per bu, 65@75c; Wheat, White, $1.25@1.30; Amber, $1.26@1.31.

A Tramp's View of Idleness.

He came in sunny and laboriously, as if five tons of weariness were weighing down his spirits.

He dropped heavily into a chair, sighed several four-foot sighs, and then bombarded us with the following conundrum:

"What is idleness? What does it consist of?"

"Don't know. Never experienced it."

"Now, some people would call doing nothing idleness, wouldn't they?"

"I suppose they would."

"Or, and that's where some people make a mistake. There is as much doing as idleness. No man is ever wholly idle; if his body isn't busy his brain is. I know that if a man sits around and shows a disinclination to work, folks will call him a tramp and a cucumber of the ground,' as Shakspeare says; but it don't make any difference. It isn't so, and I can produce plenty of proof to sustain the position I take in the matter. Now, for instance, who ever heard of Napoleon getting up at five o'clock in the morning and starting out to the field with a hoe over his shoulder, or chaining a side-hill plow around a field lasting hours a day? Did Napoleon ever do that?"

"Never heard that he did."

"No, and he wouldn't have suited his intellect, and when he had any real work to perform, thousands of men were ready to do the drudging. That's the sort of a man Napoleon was. He never sawed a cord of wood or did a hard day's work in his life, and I maintain that his generalship for strategy, and no interfering policeman ever came nosing around and told him to move on or get in the land of the law would snatch him to the jug.

"Then look at Diogenes! What sort of a man was he? One of the most prominent figures of history do we find on the credit side any entry of this kind:

Diogenes, Cr.

"By one day's work..... $1.00?

"Nothing of the sort. Diogenes was a man who took the world easy. He only thing he ever did that we have any record of was pawing around the streets of Syracuse with an old lantern in his hand. He pretended to be looking for an honest man. Does likely he was mapping out a free-lunch route. Cursed for Diogenes.

"Now turn over another page and glance at the pursuit of Sir Isaac Newton. Wasn't he a thoroughbred tramp? All he did was to sit out in his garden under an apple tree, smoke his old clay pipe, and build castles in the air. One day an apple picked off the tree and struck Sir Isaac square in the head. The circumstance made him famous. Why? Because he was a genuine, philosophical tramp, and took things easy. When the apple hit him he didn't get mad and throw a three cornered greek words around through the atmosphere, as some would have done, but simply picked the apple up, looked it over carefully for worm-holes, and ripped it in his pocket for an after supper. Then he began to wonder why the apple didn't go up instead of falling down to the ground. Before that he had never paid any attention to the matter, and he didn't know whether it was the moon and stars that moved, or the earth. He put in pregnery, refresh your senses with rural sights and sounds; go and look at trees and flowers; listen to the birds and the music of running waters; follow this plan and you'll know it's me. Ta, ta."

And the weary man arose and slowly glided forth—never, we hope, to return.—*Puck.*

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* tells of a butcher who would not go into the strike "because he had two meals at a steak, and it wouldn't have been meat for him to have taken any joint action."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	$11 25	@$11.50
Sheep.....	5 50	@ 6.00
Hogs.....	5.87½@	6.00
FLOUR—Good to Fancy.....	6.75	@ 8.00
WHEAT—No 2 Winter.....		@ 0.00
CORN—Western Mixed.....		@ .56
OATS—Western and State.....		@ .47
RYE.....		@ .67
PORK—Mess.....	13.75	@ 13.80
LARD—Steam Rendered.....	8.75	@ 8.80
CHEESE.....	10	@ .10½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece.....	.40	@ .50
	.36	@ .38

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra.....	$5.60	@ $6.00
Choice.....	5.25	@ 5.40
Medium.....	4.25	@ 4.80
HOGS—Heavy Packing.....	4.75	@ 4.90
Light.....	5.15	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Common.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice.....	5.00	@ 5.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery.....	17.75	@ 18.00
Good.....	.22	@ .24
EGGS—Fresh Receipts.....	.13	@ .14
FLOUR—Choice White.....	.10	@ .10½
Fancy Spring.....	8.50	@ 7.00
Choice to Fine Spring.....	6.75	@ 7.00
Spring Extras.....	5.75	@ 6.00
GRAIN—No 2 Spring.....	1.01	@ 1.01½
No 3 Spring.....	.91	@ .92
No 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
Rej. No. 3.....	.82	@ .83
No 2 Corn (Western).....	.56	@ .56½
BROOM CORN—Hurl, Choice.....	.06	@ .06½
Good Medium.....	.05	@ .05½
Inside grading Crooks.....	.05½@	.06
Crooked.....	.04	@ .05
PORK—Mess.....	12.12	@ 12.20
LARD.....	8.07	@ 8.10
LUMBER—Common and Fencing.....	1.80	@ 2.00
Shingles.....	2.40	@ 2.50
Lath.....	1.60	@ 1.65

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best.....	$6.00	@ $6.50
Medium.....	5.25	@ 5.80
HOGS—Good.....	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Good.....	4.00	@ 5.00

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best.....	$6.00	@ $6.10
Medium.....	5.50	@ 5.80
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5.50	@ 5.60
Philadelphias.....	5.60	@ 5.65
SHEEP—Best.....	5.00	@ 5.25
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.85

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE UNFINISHED LETTER.

NEAH DELWOOD.

"DEAR JENNY:

"We reached here this morning.
Have been 'at home' to Ireland, lately;
So you see that in spite of your warning,
The call of our country is high.

"The redskins, they say, are worse worth a mention,
Don't worry us at the Derby.
Have shown us no blue abstinence—
Confound them—hang on out way

"Poor Ned got a ball in the shoulder—
Another one just grazed my side—
But I'm here as well as a day older
Well be a, the end of our ride.

"We've camped here for breakfast. Tom's spitting,
Some kind of wood on the fire place.
And strike a stick over I'm sitting
To hastily pen you these lines.

"A courier from headquarters we met him
Just now with a mail for the rearies,
(Ah, Jenny! I'll never forget him)—
For this need unbiggedly wearies.

"He says, too, the prisoners are mending
The duties of a day every man.
Halting here cannot long—he's attending—
And running to tell you—Ta, ta.

"It's nothing, I guess; he is only
At once of his practical—"Bang!
And short through sigh, but suffices wholly,
The crack of hoofs rifle-shots range.

And as the dire scales came blanded
With blood from the fingers of grass,
The letter to Jenny was ended—
Its writer lay dead on the pass.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE MUSIC OF THE WATERS.

And so all I had to do was to go into the country and enjoy myself for six weeks—that is what it came to.

Why, if anyone had struck me with a feather at the moment the doctor uttered his verdict I should certainly have been knocked down; fortunately, no such atrocity was attempted, so I maintained as erect a posture as my enfeebled health would allow until the eminent licentiate of the College of Physicians, whom I was consulting, began to rise to remove our seat.

"You are utterly smoke dried," he said square in the face, "Liquid refreshment made him famous. Why? Because he was a genuine, philosophical tramp, and took things easy. When the apple hit him he didn't get mad and throw a three cornered greek words around through the atmosphere, as some would have done, but simply picked the apple up, looked it over carefully for worm-holes, and ripped it in his pocket for an after supper. Then he began to wonder why the apple didn't go up instead of falling down to the ground. Before that he had never paid any attention to the matter, and he didn't know whether it was the moon and stars that moved, or the earth. He put in pregnery, refresh your senses with rural sights and sounds; go and look at trees and flowers; listen to the birds and the music of running waters; follow this plan and you'll know it's me. Ta, ta."

And the weary man arose and slowly glided forth—never, we hope, to return.—*Puck.*

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* tells of a butcher who would not go into the strike "because he had two meals at a steak, and it wouldn't have been meat for him to have taken any joint action."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	$11 25	@$11.50
Sheep.....	5 50	@ 6.00
Hogs.....	5.87½@	6.00
FLOUR—Good to Fancy.....	6.75	@ 8.00
WHEAT—No 2 Winter.....		@ 0.00
CORN—Western Mixed.....		@ .56
OATS—Western and State.....		@ .47
RYE.....		@ .67
PORK—Mess.....	13.75	@ 13.80
LARD—Steam Rendered.....	8.75	@ 8.80
CHEESE.....	10	@ .10½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece.....	.40	@ .50
	.36	@ .38

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra.....	$5.60	@ $6.00
Choice.....	5.25	@ 5.40
Medium.....	4.25	@ 4.80
HOGS—Heavy Packing.....	4.75	@ 4.90
Light.....	5.15	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Common.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice.....	5.00	@ 5.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery.....	17.75	@ 18.00
Good.....	.22	@ .24
EGGS—Fresh Receipts.....	.13	@ .14
FLOUR—Choice White.....	.10	@ .10½
Fancy Spring.....	8.50	@ 7.00
Choice to Fine Spring.....	6.75	@ 7.00
Spring Extras.....	5.75	@ 6.00
GRAIN—No 2 Spring.....	1.01	@ 1.01½
No 3 Spring.....	.91	@ .92
No 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
Rej. No. 3.....	.82	@ .83
No 2 Corn (Western).....	.56	@ .56½
BROOM CORN—Hurl, Choice.....	.06	@ .06½
Good Medium.....	.05	@ .05½
Inside grading Crooks.....	.05½@	.06
Crooked.....	.04	@ .05
PORK—Mess.....	12.12	@ 12.20
LARD.....	8.07	@ 8.10
LUMBER—Common and Fencing.....	1.80	@ 2.00
Shingles.....	2.40	@ 2.50
Lath.....	1.60	@ 1.65

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best.....	$6.00	@ $6.50
Medium.....	5.25	@ 5.80
HOGS—Good.....	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Good.....	4.00	@ 5.00

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best.....	$6.00	@ $6.10
Medium.....	5.50	@ 5.80
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5.50	@ 5.60
Philadelphias.....	5.60	@ 5.65
SHEEP—Best.....	5.00	@ 5.25
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.85

And so all I had to do was to go into the country and enjoy myself for six weeks—that is what it came to.

Why, if anyone had struck me with a feather at the moment the doctor uttered his verdict I should certainly have been knocked down; fortunately, no such atrocity was attempted, so I maintained as erect a posture as my enfeebled health would allow until the eminent licentiate of the College of Physicians, whom I was consulting, began to rise to remove our seat.

"You are utterly smoke dried," he said square in the face, "Liquid refreshment is the only thing for you."

"Bully," he answered. "No physic, fresh air is all you want—mountain air, if possible; perfect rest and quiet; absolute quietude, early hours and no tobacco."

"But," I feebly protested, "I don't care about the country; how am I to fill up my time?"

"Nonsense; you know nothing of it, from your own showing, and as to occupation, anything will do, so that you keep clear of your ledgers. Fish, sketch, bile, read poetry and listen to music; go and study Cockneydom in greenery, refresh your senses with rural sights and sounds; go and look at trees and flowers; listen to the birds and the music of running waters; follow this plan and you'll know it's me. Ta, ta."

And the weary man arose and slowly glided forth—never, we hope, to return.—*Puck.*

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* tells of a butcher who would not go into the strike "because he had two meals at a steak, and it wouldn't have been meat for him to have taken any joint action."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	$11 25	@$11.50
Sheep.....	5 50	@ 6.00
Hogs.....	5.87½@	6.00
FLOUR—Good to Fancy.....	6.75	@ 8.00
WHEAT—No 2 Winter.....		@ 0.00
CORN—Western Mixed.....		@ .56
OATS—Western and State.....		@ .47
RYE.....		@ .67
PORK—Mess.....	13.75	@ 13.80
LARD—Steam Rendered.....	8.75	@ 8.80
CHEESE.....	10	@ .10½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece.....	.40	@ .50
	.36	@ .38

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra.....	$5.60	@ $6.00
Choice.....	5.25	@ 5.40
Medium.....	4.25	@ 4.80
HOGS—Heavy Packing.....	4.75	@ 4.90
Light.....	5.15	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Common.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice.....	5.00	@ 5.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery.....	17.75	@ 18.00
Good.....	.22	@ .24
EGGS—Fresh Receipts.....	.13	@ .14
FLOUR—Choice White.....	.10	@ .10½
Fancy Spring.....	8.50	@ 7.00
Choice to Fine Spring.....	6.75	@ 7.00
Spring Extras.....	5.75	@ 6.00
GRAIN—No 2 Spring.....	1.01	@ 1.01½
No 3 Spring.....	.91	@ .92
No 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
Rej. No. 3.....	.82	@ .83
No 2 Corn (Western).....	.56	@ .56½
BROOM CORN—Hurl, Choice.....	.06	@ .06½
Good Medium.....	.05	@ .05½
Inside grading Crooks.....	.05½@	.06
Crooked.....	.04	@ .05
PORK—Mess.....	12.12	@ 12.20
LARD.....	8.07	@ 8.10
LUMBER—Common and Fencing.....	1.80	@ 2.00
Shingles.....	2.40	@ 2.50
Lath.....	1.60	@ 1.65

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best.....	$6.00	@ $6.50
Medium.....	5.25	@ 5.80
HOGS—Good.....	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Good.....	4.00	@ 5.00

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best.....	$6.00	@ $6.10
Medium.....	5.50	@ 5.80
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5.50	@ 5.60
Philadelphias.....	5.60	@ 5.65
SHEEP—Best.....	5.00	@ 5.25
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.85

"Why, there she is in the garden at this moment, and how beautiful she looks! Now that I have made myself presentable," I thought, "I will go down immediately and thank her like a coherent being and a gentleman."

She was sitting in a little arbor at the end of the inn garden. As I approached, a blush, the more evident from the paleness which her unusual exertion and subsequent faintness had left, overspread her sweet face—that angel face, which I had at first thought, a dream, and which to me now with my newly awakened sensual sensibilities, scarcely seemed a reality.

I cannot describe it. Why should I? Other people would not see it with my eyes; there were hundreds and hundreds of faces in the world doubtless far more beautiful.

"I hope you are feeling better," I said. "I am afraid that what you have done for me has overtaxed your strength; I shall never forgive myself if it has made you seriously ill."

"Oh, no," she answered, "I was only a little out of breath with the running and the scramble through the brushwood and trees; But I was sure that if I was to be of any use there was no time to be lost. Please don't say any more about it."

"Oh, but indeed I must, you must tell me how you saw me and how you were able to reach me."

"Oh, I had merely gone down to look at the waterfall—I knew it would be very much swollen—and the moment I came upon it, to my horror and surprise, I saw you standing upon that rock in the middle of the river. I felt sure that you would be drowned; but before I could even call out you were washed off it and I saw you carried away. Well, I don't know what it was that made me do it, but I ran along through the wood by the side of the river as fast as I could. I don't suppose I had a thought of being able to save you, but it all seemed so dreadful; and then I lost sight of you. But I still ran on to near the top of the second fall, and got close down to try if I could see you; the trees were so thick up above that I was obliged to get close to the edge. I was looking all about for you, when I suddenly saw you just underneath where I was standing, and trying to reach that bough. Well, then I pushed it down to you, that's all."

"All, indeed!" I cried. "Can I ever repay you for that 'all?' You simply saved my life; I should never have got out for you."

"Hope you are not much the worse for your ducking, sir?" here broke in her father's voice. "I and my wife hope that you will give us the pleasure of your company at dinner this evening; you must have a little chill and lonely here by yourself."

Of course I would, and of course I did, and, of course, I spent the very pleasantest evening I had ever known in my life. I told the family who I was and all about myself; and they told me a good deal about themselves—father, mother and two daughters—and how they had come out for their annual run, as every one called it, and how they often made very pleasant acquaintances on their little tours.

But it's not worth while," said my host, "that we make one in this fashion; it is not to be wished. We don't expect to be anything but commonplace people, and one hears of a domestic drama every day. Its, in' but, by Jove, it was very lucky Lucy saw you."

And so on, and so on.

After this evening followed a succession of the most delightful hours I had ever known; morning, evening and noon were spent in the company of my new acquaintances, and at the end of a very few days those acquaintances had become fast friends. I was as completely over head and ears in love as I had been over head and ears in the turbulent water, and I told her so.

"Save me once more," I said: "give me that hand once again, and let it be mine forever; otherwise it would have been kinder to have left me to drown out right."

She dropped her head, but held out her hand, that hand which at this moment has just touched my arm, as a silvery voice says:

"Come, Billy, stop; I have been peeping over your shoulder. You need not write any more; people can guess the rest. I would rather you did not enter into details."

"Very well, dear," I answered; "as it is nearly twenty years ago since it all happened, perhaps you are right. Yes, settled down for twenty years: who would think it! And a week or two we must be off, for the nineteenth time together, on another holiday diversion. What shall it be, and where shall we find it?"

"O, I am still all for the country, you know," she cries. "I am never tired of rural sights and sounds."

"Nor I," is my reply: "well go where—

"Gentle winds and waters near
Make music to the lonely ear."

as Byron says. Fancy my quoting Byron! What a transformation in a man! Only we shall not be lonely, shall we?"

"Indeed, no," she says; "we will only take care not to sit in the dry beds of mountain streams when we want to listen to the music of the waters."—*London Society.*

"Yes, we have our trials and tribulations, same as other people," answered one of the small keepers at the Central Market when interviewed the other day. "I for one study human nature, but never interfere with it. Ten minutes ago a handsome and stylish lady got out of her carriage over there, sailed down to my stand, and with all the dignity of a queen she asked: 'Mr. Beans, have you any red nice huckleberries?' I replied: 'Madam, I have the best lot of huckleberries in market,' and I sold her two quarts. Five minutes later another lady came along and called out: 'Mr. Beans, have you any cheap whortleberries?' I replied, 'Madam, I have the cheapest whortleberries in the world,' and she took fourquarts. It's all the same to me, sir, whether they put the 'huckle' or the 'whortle' to you—my business is to please the public."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MID tree of California, when cut up, yielded no less than 400,000 shingles. Here is an opportunity for the statistical fiend to figure out how many thousand square feet of surface of bad boy these shingles

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1877

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, August 31, 1877.

I am not a mirror-maker enough to know whether your readers were treated to the same show or not, but we of New York have been indulged in an eclipse this week. Of course we admit that it was in the highest degree condescending for the earth to get in the moon's way in that style, and perhaps it was our duty to get out the tea-urns and tiepans at the Astatic function do under like circumstances and accept it as of its proper position, but as our Government policy is at present one of strict non-intervention we make no action in the matter further than to shut ourselves in our front doors or windows to watch for a moon that didn't come off. Presently a the moment when the Orb this should have shown her countenance above the sands of Long Island, our own planet had shut off the whole supply of radiance which she usually obtains at second-hand from the orb of night, nor did we begin to get out of our own light until the latter got up several degrees above the horizon. Then came the rest-ous sight of a full moon gradually appearing out of the darkness of a clear sky. If the silver goddess is still inclined to bashfulness she must have suffered at this juncture, for the number of telescopes and opera glasses directed at her from the metropolis alone was enough to disconcert Lucky Thirteen herself.

That courageous lady let the way at present aiding those Gothamites who are doomed to stay at home during the hot weather, to while away the closing days of summer at Wallack's. Theatre where with her blondes she is giving the burlesque of "Blackbeard". The other theatres are showing more activity as the regular fall season approaches. At the Union Square the attraction is Pink Dominos, one of those French plays which our dramatists take and giving them a very thin and transparent coat of moral whitewash present to American audiences as "reformed". At the Park "Baby" persists in proving himself a success. At Niblo's a sharp manager is reaping a golden harvest, the result of a novel piece of managerial ingenuity. He has hit upon the plan of scattering broadcast tickets of admission good for the gentlemen bearer only when accompanied by a lady. These tickets have no reserved seats attached and as of course no gentleman is going to take a lady to the theatre and make her stand through a five act play, the holder invariably goes to the box office and gets reserved seats paying therefore prices varying with location. The bait takes so well that the large house is crowded every night and the ingenious proprietor is hugging himself for his smartness. I rehearse the little tale as a hint for your local managers.

At the remaining theatres the Chinese bubble is beginning to burst. The 6th Avenue is still prattling by the antics and pig-tail of Mr. Parsloe, the inimitable Ah-Sin of Heate and Twain's "Heathen Chinee." This will be continued for another week, when the first of a promised list of sensation will be brought out in the shape of a new play by Augustin Daly entitled "Our City." At the Broadway, "Washee-Washee" has a prominent position in Joaquin Miller's maiden dramatic effort which he calls "The Danites," the action of which is located, according to the approved traditions of the American drama, amid the red shirted and blood-thirsty scenes of Californian life. There has been a good deal of curiosity exhibited to see how the talented and eccentric poet would succeed in this branch of literary work. The verdict after the first performances inclines to be favorable, though the critics are as usual conscientiously trying to earn their salaries by making fun for it.

The Chinaman is getting to be an object of attention in other relations than those of the mimic stage. About a dozen of him were up this week before the U. S. Commissioner for selling unstamped cigars. No description could convey an idea of the blandness and child-likeness of their yellow faces when arraigned to answer. It seemed as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths when they bullstated that they understood nothing of the charge or of the language, nor when, having that that couldn't work, they set up the untruth at further defense that their cigars being entirely made of cabbage leaves, did not come under the tobacco laws. Altogether, they proved too much for the Commissioner who, unable to make anything of them, finally discharged the whole lot after a severe reprimand which of course rolled off them like water off a duck's back.

They are by no means such fools as they look, these seven wooden-stool tenants. Not long ago, one of them, whom I will call Ah Sam, procured from another, who shall be designated as Ah Ling, about $120, in money which the obliging Ah Sam told his compatriot ought to be deposited to the latter's credit. So the two went together and made the deposit taxing a receipt for it in Ah Ling's name. This receipt Ah-Sam retained saying that he would keep it safe till Ah Ling should want it. Next day the perfidious Sam returned to the place of deposit alone, assumed the identity of Ah Ling, produced the receipt and said he wanted his money. One of these heathens looks so much like all the rest that the cashier, naturally suspecting nothing, counted out the $120, but said he must have the signature of Ah Ling to the receipt. Sam readily acceded to this, and made on the paper a ten cheet character which he natural the confiding stamp—slinger was Asatic for that name. Shortly afterward the genuine Ah Ling discovered the ways that were dark of his benighted brother and tore his pigtail in an equal mixture of wrath and anguish. He rushed to the cashier, explained the circumstances and received the advice to have Ah Sam arrested for forging his name to the receipt. This counsel was acted upon and Sam was hauled before the bar of Justice. He was observed to smile sweetly when the charge was preferred, but said nothing. The cashier excitedly produced the receipt, and showed it to Ah Ling for identification. No sooner had the latter fixed his slant-indicular gaze upon the signature than he gave vent to what was probably a Mongolian expective, and began to sputter to the interpreter, who at once announced the unexpected development that the signature was not Ah Ling but Ah Sam. Of course the latter had committed no forgery in signing his own name, and therefore, to the dense bewilderment and indignation of the wronged Ah Ling, the charge was dismissed. The wily Sam, who throughout had sat with the same half closed eyes and innocent smile, glided peacefully out, whispering softly as he went, "Melican man he thinee he damsmarter; allee same China man teachee he one tree four nlee trick."

RADIX.

LAW

—AND—

Rea Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

—

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

—

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

—

Collections a Speciality

—

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

—

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

Ho1y

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

(3)

FARMING LANDS.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth while it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

$7777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $50 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $50 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It will pay you to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting.

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY.
Orange Scribner, W. A. Smith.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for EAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

9:21 6, 1-3.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ADDISON, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, 234 Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullnes at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. CHOUTER and get a sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

for Printers!

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior Quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Spring Street, New York.

Stop and Consider!

DID you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

CIOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivelent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crosier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10:1-yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS,

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. CHOUTER, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

ash

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

to.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

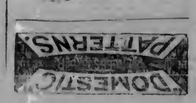
Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.



CURIOUS PICK-UPS.

The pick-ups, the findings, from underground or underseas, or in hidden places above ground comprise a strange medley of the odd and the choice, signalling to the tastes or the pockets of persons filling widely different positions in society.

The drains and sewers, for instance can a more lowly and uncomfortable inventory-house than these be found? But killing by dogs, in an inclosed space surrounded by the roughest rongis, is a savage exhibition, unfortunately not yet quite dead out among us. The exhibitors purchase the live rats at so much per dozen from men who grope along the filthy sewers in search of them; and in Paris, especially, dead rats are brought up from the same unseemly regions, and placed in the hands of skilled sanitarians, who manage to get out of them strong and good-looking pieces of leather suitable for the manufacture of gloves. The great sewage mains in recent years in London by the extensive Main Drainage Works have deprived the sewer grubbers of many a good chance, but in the old sewers the pick-ups were often strange enough. Dead infants, school satchels, and bags full of silver and steel, spoons, tobacco-boxes, children's playthings, bad half-crowns and shillings, sets of false teeth, walking sticks, penknives, and all manner of articles that had been thus hidden from view, are among these discoveries.

A laborer, digging a drain in a farm on the estate of the late Lord Palmerston, found a golden torque of the ancient British necklace. It was ascertained that the original grant of the estate gave to the grantee, as long as he kept up a right to all treasure-trove found there; in the veteran statesman established his claim, but took care that the finder should not go unrewarded. A plowman, working near Bordslean in Hants, found more than a hundred old silver coins in a northern jar under the surface of the ground; the lord of the manor gave to the finder the intrinsic value of the coins as mere silver, and then had to fight a battle with the Crown as to who ought to possess the coins themselves. One find near Highgate was very remarkable, on account of the strange manner in which the veritable owner made his appearance. Laborers, grubbing up a tree in a field, found ten jars containing nearly four hundred sovereigns; they divided the money amongst themselves, and were then taken before the lord of the manor claiming it. Before this claim could be investigated, a tradesman came forward and stated that one night, under a temporary delusion, he had gone out and buried the money; when he awoke, and for some days after, he tried in vain to recollect the locality he had selected, and only obtained a clue when he heard a rumor of the finding of 400 sovereigns. He was able to bring forward sufficient evidence in support of his singular story, and his claim was admitted.

On different occasions, in 1884, the Crown put in claims for treasure trove—a gold casket at Long Crendon in Buckinghamshire; sixty-two gold coins found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; and more than 6,000 silver pennies of the time of Henry III. found at Eccles, near Manchester, and 750 silver coins earthed up near Ayr. In the next autumn year gave their crown a claim to a hundred and eighty silver coins of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., found at Grantham; and a gold torque and gold chain brought to light at Castle Hadley, Clare, in Suffolk. The years 1886 and 1887 were marked among other instances by the finding of nearly 7,000 small gold and silver coins at Highbury, near London; eighty guineas concealed in the wall of an old house at East Parley near Christ Church, Hants, and 200 old silver coins in a leaden kitchen pot in other years there were 906 silver coins found at Cuxberford in Staffordshire; and eleven rose nobles found in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. These several instances of treasure-trove were settled in various ways. Some of the findings were returned by the Crown to the finders, some were sold to the British Museum, in a manner to place an honorarium in the finder's pocket; some were presented to museums, and the money value given to the finders; some are retained by the Crown as antiquarian curiosities, while one has been handed over to the descendants of a former owner.

Seven or eight years ago, two laboring men found a very ancient gold chain, which they sold as a dealer who knew the value better than they did; the unlucky-lucky men fared badly in this instance, seeing that they were punished for selling the "find" without giving notice to the authorities—rather hard lines for rustics, who are most likely to know little about law of treasure-trove. In another case a poor man found a pair of ancient gold armlets, and sold them as old silver bracelets; he sold them as old silver to a silver-smith, who melted them down at once—to the great regret of an antiquary, who would have given much more than their intrinsic value for such relics of former days. During the multifarious digging in which we have been engaged for some years, in and near Cannon street and its neighborhood, for the formation of new streets and the construction of large commercial buildings, the workmen lighted upon twenty-nine guineas and twenty shillings nearly two centuries old; the men got into trouble because they did not voluntarily give them up. On one occasion, when the fusty and musty contents of a rag-dealer's heap were being overhauled, somewhere in the neighborhood of Houndsditch, a diamond ring was espied. A contest arose as to who should possess it; a woman engaged in sorting the rags claimed it because she had found it; the rag dealer disputed her claim; a pawnbroker, who said he had advanced money on the ring, insisted on his prior right; a dealer in old clothes who had sold a garment for that money, and one or two other persons of somewhat doubtful antecedents—all came forward to show that, for some reason or other, the diamond ring ought to be considered theirs. Whether the Crown waived its claim, we are not certain; but a Magistrate eventually gave a decision in favor of the rag-sorter.

Bank-notes, as well as coins, jewelry and articles of the precious metals, sometimes make their appearance among the findings. A bundle of notes was one day placed on outside the counter of a retail shop; the finder claimed them because he was the finder; while the shopkeeper claimed them because it was on his premises that the notes had been dropped. The real owner, whoever he may have been, did not come forward, and the law decided in favor of the finder. But a much more remarkable case occurred here three years ago. A packet containing no less than ten thousand pounds' worth of bank notes was picked up from the pavement in one of the busy streets near the Bank of England, ten notes of one thousand pounds each. A young city clerk picked up and pocketed the treasure. A friend advised him, on consultation, to keep the notes until the following day, when a handsome reward would possibly be offered by the luckless person who had inadvertently dropped the notes. A firm of solicitors, in the name of the real owners, speedily offered one hundred pounds to the finder. The judicious friend consulted the same lawyer, he stipulated that he should have nearly half the sum of one hundred pounds as his reward for the finder's share; and all the time the coaxed sixty pounds out of the owners by a fabricated story concerning himself, the finder and the finding. A Sheriff Court had to decide the matter, and ordered the "friend" to return part, at any rate, of the money he had received.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Vouching It.

The Americans are accused of spoiling their children by excessive indulgence, and we fear that there is some justice in the charge. Suddenly-acquired wealth, in the vastness of the country, the energy of engenders, is more apt to affect injuriously the offspring of the rich than the rich themselves.

The mere acquisition of a fortune is generally a proof of the possession by him who has accumulated it, at least if he has done so through his own skill and industry, of certain robust qualities of mind or body, which are more or less a protection against some of the obvious influences of wealth. The indigent he must needs have exercised, the energy exerted, and self-denial practiced, and which have become to a great extent habits of life, will surely tend to good him from lapsing into the indolence, apathy and luxurious enjoyment to which the possession of riches often leads. The vices of self-acquired wealth are, for the most part, of a different kind, and may be regarded as merely as the vices qualities displayed in the acquisition, but carried to excess in the possession. The man who has long been the maker of his own fortune will seldom be conscious of any enjoyment it can give beyond the increase of which itself supplies the means. He accordingly, being the same man, with his circumstances, indeed, changed, but only in the sense of increasing his scope, continues the exercise of his habitual propensities. With increased power comes naturally a more imperious application of it, and his early industry, energy and self denial, are apt, so far from abating in the least, to be stimulated into excess, and we often see him in the midst of his superabundance, a mere eager, restless and unemployed being than ever. Self-important, proud and niggardly he will be, perhaps, but there is little chance of his becoming prodigal and lavish of his money. Indeed it is well known that in our large commercial and manufacturing towns the most penurious and sordid misers usually die of money, are those who, having long carry, light fires and cook, like any valet or scullion, or submit to a drubbing if he resists the performance of the lowly work.

It is notorious that the children of American parents residing abroad are quite unable to compete in endurance, not from want of physical vigor, but from the terrible lack of exertion to which they are condemned by the habits of society. Reiring from business at a comparatively early age, as they say he; and he put them in his pocket; and I called to his lordship on the length for a witness and I'm thirty-pands or older dealer closes his shop to day only to take his place in the Exchange or bank to-morrow. Such men are not likely to acquire that zest in lust of which the proverb speaks, and the sole use of it their sons or heirs may perceive in the course of their careless pursuit of wealth.

It is quite otherwise with their offspring, who have never, like their parents who began life in poverty, been subjected to that grinding experience of adversity which swept away all the soft pasts and leaves nothing but the grit of man's nature. Prosperity and luxury, then from the beginning, and guards them carefully from all the rubs of life. It might be supposed that a sire who has accumulated his riches by the hard and long grain of his energies, and clings to them with that bond tenacity characteristic of such, would keep his children the same arul luxury which can only be attained by a more or less free expenditure of his darling money. It is not so, however. It is often observed that even the most avaricious of wealthy men, with all their ordinary prudence, are apt to be extravagant upon their bounty, open it freely to the prodigal demands of their children. The latter are most likely to become acute, alert, law of treasure-trove. In another case a poor man found a pair of ancient gold armlets, and sold them as old silver bracelets; he sold them as old silver to a silver-smith, who melted them down at once—to the great regret of an antiquary, who would have given much more than their intrinsic value for such relics of former days. During the multifarious digging in which we have been engaged for some years, in and near Cannon street and its neighborhood, for the formation of new streets and the construction of large commercial buildings, the workmen lighted upon twenty-nine guineas and twenty shillings nearly two centuries old; the men got into trouble because they did not voluntarily give them up. On one occasion, when the fusty and musty contents of a rag-dealer's heap were being overhauled, somewhere in the neighborhood of Houndsditch, a diamond ring was espied. A contest arose as to who should possess it; a woman engaged in sorting the rags claimed it because she had found it; the rag dealer disputed her claim; a pawnbroker, who said he had advanced money on the ring, insisted on his prior right; a dealer in old clothes who had sold a garment for that money, and one or two other persons of somewhat doubtful antecedents—all came forward to show that, for some reason or other, the diamond ring ought to be considered theirs. Whether the Crown waived its claim, we are not certain; but a Magistrate eventually gave a decision in favor of the rag-sorter.

Bank-notes, as well as coins, jewelry and articles of the precious metals, sometimes make their appearance among the findings. A bundle of notes was one day placed on outside the counter of a retail

How Every Lady May be Her Own Hair-Dresser.

A beautiful head of hair is a woman's crown of glory, but a certain amount of care is needed to keep this crown in order. The finest hair in the world loses its beauty if uncared, and soon becomes frowsy, dry and wiry, and falls out prematurely. Women of wealth have maids whose only fit is to take care of their hair. Others employ hair-dressers, who come at stated times to perform the office, charging from $8 to $10 a month for a daily visit. But the great majority of women have neither maid nor hair-dresser, but attend to their hair themselves, and it is for these we write.

In the care of the hair, the first and most indispensable thing is a good hair brush. This is the best hair tonic in the world, taking the place of all pomades, washes and lotions. It cleanses the head and hair, thus promoting their growth, and is more effectual than the ivory comb, which irritates the scalp and injures the hair. Those who use the ivory comb and hair brush moderately still brushes or better still a stiff one for cleansing the hair and a soft one for smoothing it. Brush your hair vigorously in morning and night, or get some one to do it for you if you can. A half-hour's brushing is not too much for a liberal allowance, and as these can be given by an expert in three minutes, it will not require much time. Once or twice a week and you will find your hair become as silky and glossy as satin, without the use of any of the many hair washes which no lady of refinement will tolerate.

If your hair is moist, or matted, it is well to rub into the roots a little bay-rum or rum-starch, and afterward brush it out till the glossy condition is reached. Many use a tendency to dry up the natural oil of the hair. It should be used only when the hair is thin and short enough to fly immediately. Long, thick hair that is often wet soon becomes musty and disagreeable. The best method of shampooing is to rub the head well with the yolks of one or two eggs, slightly beaten, and afterward with a little water, thus producing a fine lather. When the head is thoroughly cleansed, rinse it with cold water, and dry with a soft towel, as much as possible. If not susceptible to cold, spread out the tresses in a current of air, and dry them quickly. Then comb and brush out the hair, and a fine dressing, mixed with glycerine. A professional hair-dresser charges one dollar for shampooing the head.

Next to the constant use of the brush, we recommend the frequent trimming of the ends of the hair, not merely of the long ends, but of the broken and jagged ends that are about the roots of the head. It were. This can be easily done by parting the hair in small locks, then letting the long ends hang over the front of the teeth of a dressing comb, and clipping off the forked ends as they appear above the comb. Ladies who have their hair cut in this manner should have it done by a member of the French Academy predicted a sure fortune to any one who would invent a lotion which would banish the hair of two juvenile professors. But those who will use such dyes should be told that the only safe ones are based on sugar of lead or some other harmless ingredient. For instance, a pint of alcohol, a pint of rosewater, four ounces of the fluid extract of logwood, four ounces of the tincture of iron, and four ounces of the spirit of ammonia, make a harmless and effectual dye for those who think they cannot dispense with it.

It is a disputed question whether children's hair should be kept cropped. There is no doubt that its fineness and softness are lessened by cutting. The Greeks, those apostles of beauty, never permitted the razor to touch the boards of their men or the scissors the hair of their women; and some physicians affirm that men become bald oftener than women because their hair is stimulated to waste its vitality by more frequent cutting. On the other hand, girls' hair doubtless gains in thickness and strength by being cut occasionally, even when not kept short. When doctors differ, who shall decide?—*N. Y. Express.*

The Unhappiness of Childhood.

There is a common way of talking of the period of childhood as if it were one of perpetual happiness. Grown-up people are so far removed from their early days, that, in many cases, they seem to forget what they endured as children. They think of themselves as having been happy, strong, free from care, light-hearted—at least, in contrast with the various troubles and ills which thought in which they now find themselves, it seems as if they had been so; and they speak of happy childhood as if nearly all persons were the normal condition of human beings in the early stages of their existence.

It is probable that there are some persons who can look back upon an unintrospectively happy childhood, and, when that is the case, they have reason to be assured up which are, indeed, priceless in value. But it is true, in far more cases than they suppose, that childhood is a period in which there is very little of positive happiness, and very much of actual suffering and unhappiness. Not only are there the small griefs incident to the discipline necessary for childhood—the petty disappointments which seem so keen, the small self-denials which appear so great, the restraints as to the exercise of will which the necessary rule of home or school imposes—but there are far keener sufferings than these. There are the cases of children whose whole life is one of suffering, of actual or impending illness, who may, perhaps, by reason of it, grow prone to be men and women in tolerable health, but who never can look back on a time when they were not familiar with pain, and dread and well.

People are apt to think that such children as these have their compensations in extra care and love given to them; but let any one who has had experience of such a childhood look back to it, and say if the unhappiness of illness did not greatly overbalance all that could be the unhappiness of misunderstood and misunderstood children. There are children of peculiar temperaments, whose whole lives are rendered a burden to them by the fact that the persons set over them—either parents, guardians or teachers—have been destitute of sympathy for them, and have not thought it worth while to try what a chance a little kindness would do for them. Harriet Martineau and the young Brontes seem to have been children of unusually sensitive natures, and their natures struggled through into brighter lives yet there are hundreds may thousands, of children, in city, town and country, who have as thousands of men fighting their battle of life, and, probably, more dogged, obstinate, and trusted with harshness, who live lives of dull wretchedness because they are not understood, and are treated with the same discipline as if they were the children of a wealthy system will supply oil enough if the head is kept clean. There may be little, if any, use or unnatural dryness of scalp and lushness of hair. A mixture of half an ounce of defibrene and ammonia to a pint of sweet oil will remedy this. When the hair is falling out, the following is the best dressing: Mix a pint of alcohol, a pint of rose-water, a fluid ounce of vaseline and an ounce of pure quinine in powder, and two scruples of tartaric acid, and apply as a wash every other day until the hair stops falling. Avoid all nostrums, especially such as contain mercury, sulphur or cantharides, which are positively dangerous.

The hair being nicely brushed and in order, the next thing is to be put it up in the most becoming fashion. To do this it is necessary to study one's face, and adopt the prevailing style so it as far as possible. If the face is short the hair should be rolled back from the forehead and dressed high on the top and in the back. A long face, on the contrary, is shortened by arranging the hair in flat bands over the forehead and low down on the back. A fine, full, round face requires a compromise between the two styles. Avoid all nonsense in dressing the hair; wear it

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 110. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Sept. 11. 1877. Whole No. 435

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Or FOR SIX MONTHS

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable figures.

Advertising Rates:

SPACE	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	5 w.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1.25	$1.75	$2.25	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Three "	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00
Quarter "	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
Half "	7.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
One "	12.00	14.00	16.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL R. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of the Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. FORBUSH, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD B. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Charlevoix, Mich.
Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLAR Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention to Horse Shoeing.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D. 1865 by Abijah Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J Stockton of said county and State, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 121, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, by the recovery of which moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said amount due, including the principle interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Thirty dollars as provided for in said mortgage) will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the West front door of the County Clerk's office in the Township of Charlevoix, (that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises are situated,)

said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows to wit:—The North-west quarter of the South-east quarter (¼ of ¼) of Section two (2) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKTON Mortgagee.
R. H. GAGE Attorney for Mortgagee.
(6-13-m)

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by John S. Small Jr. against Robert B. Thom, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5268, dated October 21 1875, upon the north west ¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West, in Kalkaska county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., July 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at the office by Samuel H. Ward, against Buvilah Ward, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4780, dated Sept. 16, 1873, upon the west half of Section 7 Township 33 North Range 8 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31 day of Oct., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham, against Eli Perce, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7215, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the west ½ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th, day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.
19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 17, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin R. Fear, against Henry Couch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7205, dated Jan. 21, 1876, upon the E½ of the S½ of section 1, Township 32, North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17 day of Oct. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Fishing Tackle.

3 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstrng a Spcialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1m18.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.
Peter Tegosh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin on motion of J. Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants, And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance

E. HAVEN Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
15-6ts.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Kipes constantly on hand a large supply of the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper.

Notice.

To the Resi-ents of the township of Evangeline. Notice is here by given that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at their next annual meeting, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the 8th day of October A. D. 1877, to detach from the present township of Evangeline the territory herein described: To Wit, Town thirty three (33) North of Range four (4) West Meridian Michigan in said County and State and annex the same into a new township to be known and designated as the township of Melmore.

Melmore, Evangeline.
James A. Hadkins, Jason D. Riggs
John F. Strong, Chas. A. Bell
J. S. Loughlary, Lemuel W. Bell
Alfred Howard, Isaac S. A. Trainer
Alfred D. Jones, Jerome B. Cutts
Lambert Bell, George H. Griffin
John B. Barrak, John Miller
Isaiah W. Austin, Andrew J. Hall
Richard Parks, J. Tompkins
John Jones, Frank Burnside.
Andrew Mitchell, George E. Thompson.
William Long

Notice,

To the residents of the Township of Evangeline and Hayes; Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan at their next annual meeting to be held at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix on Monday October 8th A. D. 1877. To annex to the bounds the present Township of Hayes, by detaching from it the territory herein described, as follows, to wit—All that part of town thirty-four (34) North of Range six (6) West in Charlevoix county that is situated West of Wilson Lake, or what is more commonly known as "Bear Lake" and to annex the said territory to Town thirty three (33) North of Range Six (6) West known as the township of Evangeline, the same to become a part of the said Township of Evangeline.

Dated at Hayes August, A. D. 1877.

Hayes	Evangeline
Stephen L. Hicks	Isaac McCrea
Martin Woolf	Isaac Wilkins Sen.
E. E. Tuttle	Isaac A. West
J. Windover	Wingfield Watson
Frank W. Davis	J. P. Biggs
William Keeler	Geo. H. Griffin
James S. Miller	Isaac Willis Jr.
Ezra Butler	Ingalis Hicks
Abram Letts	Wm W. Smith
William Hicks	Andrew J. Hall
Alsey B. Hunt	Edmund W. Hall
Wm H. Smith	John Miller

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application in writing will be made by us the Undersigned freeholders of the Township of Charlevoix, in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Charlevoix at their next session to be held in the village of Charlevoix, in said county on the 8th day of October A. D. 1877, for the organization into a new Township of the territory comprised in fractional town six north of range seven west, the south half of Town 34 north of range 7 west, and the gore piece east of the west arm of Bear Lake, and the south half of Town 34, North of Ranges 8 West. And further, that such new Township shall be known and designated as the Township of Bear Lake.

Dated, September 11, 1877.

J. J. Johnson,	O. V. Huffey,
C. J. Wooden,	Justin Couch,
Edwin F. Couch,	J. A. Gellick,
H. B. Waterman,	James Case,
G. H. Cushman,	E. M. Smith,
G. Hatch.	D. Herrington.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 20, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres. Twenty-five acres improvements, 200 fruit trees, 30 bushels of apples last year. Will be sold for $300 cash. Address

ANTOINE SHARON,
Elk Rapids
Mich.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

SEVENTEEN vessels in port yesterday.

CIRCUIT Court proceeding next week.

CLOCKS at very low rates at Liscomb's.

The best fifty cent japan tea in town at See & Washburn's.

RICHARD WILLIAMS went to Milwaukee on schooner Stevenson on Friday after nets. He proposes to fish here this fall.

THEY say that Osman Pasha who so unmercifully whipped the Russians at Plevna, is none other than Marshal Bazaine.

Green apples by the peace or Bushel at See & Washburn's.

THE chamber Warrior received her pass to ocean in this port yesterday.

Co. Clerk Upright informs us that six final homestead have been made before him during August, embracing 960 acres.

The finest assortment of candy in town at See & Washburn's.

Men's ready made clothing as cheap as ever at See & Washburn's.

THE widow Kane died at the residence of her son, Thomas on the 5th.

JAMES Isaacson, and daughter, now absent in England, will return home in October.

WM. NEWMAN and family, of Trempeleau, Wis., is in town visiting his brother Hon John Newman.

HYMENIAL.—At Mt. Hayes, and Mrs. Janet Harris, were married in the Town of Hayes Sunday.

TELEGRAPH.—The rate for telegraphing have been reduced to 25 cents within one hundred miles. Charges for greater distances will doubtless take place soon.

MEAT.—McLeod gives notice to farmers to bring in their live poultry and he will pay them the highest market price He also announces that he will sell beef by the quarter for seven cent per pound

NOTICE.—Came into my inclosure on the morning of Aug. 7th, one bay mare pony almost two years old. Owner please prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. A. BACON.

A few pieces of nice dress goods at See & Washburn's.

STARK and Pearsons, the Marine Inspectors, were in town yesterday, inspecting our harbor steam craft.

THE Schooner Hinckley slightly damaged the bridge in entering port from day Comm'issioner Newman repaired the damage yesterday.

REAL ESTATE.—Dr. Lewis to S. S. Linscomb, the South half of North West quarter of Section 29, Town 34 North of Range 7 West, for $275.

We have a good line of Groceries which we propose to sell cheap for cash. Come and give us a call. See & Washburn.

COAL.—The report that coal was discovered near the head of Pine Lake brought an expert from Pennsylvania, who has been prospecting; with what result we know not.

THE annual school meeting in the vosburg District in Marion, voted to rebuild their school house in the McGeogh neighborhood. The movement has many opponents.

DIED.—Capt. Francis Macaway, of the Sow Moose Gage, died on board his vessel last week on the way from this port to Chicago.

See & Washburn have a very select assortment of confectionery. Go in and examine

C C B.—At the semi-annual election of fficers of Charlevoix Corset Band, here on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—M. J. Stockman.
Leader and Musical Director—W. A. Smith.
Deputy Leader.—I. Steel.
Secretary.—John Mason.
Treasurer.—W. C. Newman.

School book at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, a new supply.

— E. S. Pratt, of Traverse City, was in town Friday.

— Mrs. Byron See, of this place, is in Wisconsin visiting friends.

—The propeller Susquehanna has been condemned.

—The schooner Alice tripped her anchor and went ashore at Cross Village on the 30th.

Transparnot drawing slates for children at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

LOOK THIS WAY!!

Charlevoix the Acme of the Pleasure Seekers Joy.

Although the subject of this article is time worn with us and our readers, it is a topic rich in subject matter, and one which professes an ample fund of argument.

Since the railroad has furnished quick transit to the cool breezes of the lakes only very little has seemed to prevail among the class of people who profit by the circumstance—and that has been to reach a spot where the malaria could not associate nor the suffocating atmosphere render their summer days miserable and comfortless. This necessity has been the Ely-a sojourn on the shores of Lottie Traverse Bay or at Mackinac.

It has been said to me what particular disease fuel antidotes in this climate. We will not attempt to answer this question spiritually. We know, and hundreds will bear us witness, that this climate will make a well man better, and upon this hypothesis we must reason that an invalid must improve under the same influences. Our cool breezes and our beautiful water are arguments of themselves. The healthfulness of this climate is proverbial.

But we desire to point to Charlevoix as a point peculiarly fitted by nature to meet not only the necessities of *health*, but of *pleasure*. The spirits of the sick must be buoyed by healthful sports, as well as their systems invigorated by pure air. We have been asked if the stories of trout catching in this region are 'fish stories" or facts, and we answer by stating that it is not uncommon for parties of two and four to "kil," from five to twelve hundred trout in a sojourn of three days upon the Jordan River. We can give instances, names and proof if called upon. This stream is pronounced by competent judges as the *best trout stream in America!* This is but a pleasant steamboat ride of less than two hours from Charlevoix. Numerous streams of less notoriety are near Charlevoix, which abound in the *speckled beauties*.

The existence of our beautiful crystal lakes will suggest many other pleasures which it is unnecessary for us to enumerate here. We assert that in no place in this broad country can the summer months be spent more pleasantly and healthfully than here.

Our mail and telegraph facilities are ample, and our routes of travel are numerous and convenient. Two local steamers give us quick transit to the mainland, in as many directions, and two large lake steamers give quick and pleasant trip by lake to Chicago or Buffalo and their intermediate ports.

In conclusion we challenge comparison with the resorts of America in the points we have mentioned, and feel confident that it will overstep many resorts that now claim prestige.

COLLISION.—The schooner Fleetwing, of this port, collided with the large schooner Milwaukee Belle, on Wisconsin shore, one morning last week. The Fleetwing had her foremast carried away, pilothouse displaced, and bulwarks broken in on one bow. The other schooner towed her into Mud Creek, where she shipped a new foremast. She is now in this port making repairs.

We have a nice stock of fresh butter at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a full stock of Albers & Poehl celebrated custom-made boots and shoes.

We now have on hand plenty of flower, corn meal, pork, smoked hams and shoulders. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Carpenter & Bartholomew will receive a full stock of fall goods the last of this week do not fail to call and examine them.

We have just received a large stock of barrel salt, have also received another stock of No. 1 cheese. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Plenty of fresh eggs can be found at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., July 5, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands situated in the county of Charlevoix, bid off to the State for Taxes of 1875 and previous years, and remained in unredeemed which will be offered for sale at the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County seat, on the first Monday of October, next at the time and place designated by the Statutes of this State, and not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said at descents contain a full description of each parcel of said Lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of this or other years, at the Tax Sale to be held at last will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State here at this Office, prior to the sale.

RALEIGH RAY,
Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., July 2 1877.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the county of Charlevoix delinquent for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, at the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place in the said county as shall be designated by the County Treasurer, and continued from day to day for such time as may be necessary to complete said sale.

RALEIGH RAY,
Auditor General.

1876.

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

	Section	Number of Acres	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
Lot 1 of	2	32 20	1 96	12 1 60	2 61	
lot 2 of	2	73 80	1 29	12 1 60	2 41	
lot 3 of	2	21 15	1 44	14 1 60	2 58	
lot 4 of	2	20 80	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
lot 5 of	2	21	1 44	14 1 60	2 58	
lot 6 of	2	31 20	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
lot 7 of	2	30 15	1 72	17 1 60	2 90	
lot 8 of	2	29 80	1 72	17 1 60	2 90	
sq of sw¼	2	79 60	4 58	45 1 60	6 03	
sq of se¼	2	80	4 58	45 1 60	6 03	
ne of nw	3	40	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
nw of ne	3	40	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
sq of nw¼	34	80	4 58	45 1 60	6 03	
sq of sw¼	34	80	4 58	45 1 60	6 03	

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

sw of ne	21	40	2 29	22 1	3 91	
se of nw	22	160	9 16	90 1 60	11 66	

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

und ½ of sq	2	80	3 03	30 1 6	4 33	
ne of nw	2	80	6 18	61 1 60	7 79	
sq of ne	2	38 21	3 09	30 1 60	4 99	
ne of nw	3	40	3 09	30 1 60	4 99	
sq of se	3	40	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
und ½ of sq	3	80	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
und ½ of sq	3	78 56	4 29	42 1 60	6 31	
und ½ of sq	4	78 56	4 29	42 1 60	6 31	
und ½ of sq	9	80	3 47	34 1 60	5 81	
und ½ of ne	9	40	1 73	17 1 60	2 90	
und sw						
of nw	10	40	3 47	34 1 60	5 81	
und ½ of nw	10	80	3 47	34 1 60	5 81	
und ½ of se	24	160	6 13	61 1 60	7 73	
und ½ of ne	24	80	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
und ½ of nw	24	80	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
und ½ of sq	24	80	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
und ½ of sq	25	80	2 29	22 1 60	3 91	
und ½ of sq	26

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

FREDERICK CAVELL swam across the English Channel, starting from Cape Grisnez at 3:49 p. m. on the 20th and reaching Dover at 3:45 a. m. on the 21st.

LISBON telegrams of the 22d say that Great Britain was arranging for the intervention of the Great Powers in the interests of peace.

ACCORDING to advices from Russian headquarters, on the 23d, the battle of Schipka was still progressing. Ten determined attacks upon the fortifications at the Pass had been successively repulsed, also an attack upon the Russian position at Tirpova. The Turks had also made offensive demonstrations at Bebul and elsewhere along the Russian line.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 22d say the Russians had been defeated, with great loss, in an engagement at Eski-Djuma.

AN insurrection has broken out in Crete. Two battles have been fought, in which seventeen Christians and thirty-six Turks have been killed.

THE French man-of war Correze passed Aden, on the 23d, with cholera on board. Fifty of her crew were dead, and 130 were sick.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 24th, Greece was rapidly arming, in order to take advantage of Turkish reverses and endeavor to bring about the acceptance of the Provinces of Thessaly and Epirus.

THE plague having broken out in Russian Poland, the German frontier has been closed by a strong military guard.

THE Russian authorities at Warsaw have forbidden the sale of arms to the Poles.

THE Town Council of Glasgow, Scotland, has unanimously resolved to present the free-dom of the city to Gen. Grant, on his approaching visit. The resolution to confer on the 28th, his visit to Paris having been postponed to avoid the possibility of attentions reflecting retired by ex-President MacMahon.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 26th says Suleiman Pasha had finally succeeded in crossing the Russian canal, and that he was pushing on toward Gabrova.

ACCORDING to an Erzeroum telegram of the 25th, the Turks had captured the heights of Kizilagne, and had thereby forced the Russians to retake them. The Russian losses were 4,000. Gen. Tchontchousoff was killed. The Turkish loss was 2,000. The Russian dispatches of the same affair claim that the advantage was with them.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 27th, the Russians, since crossing the Danube, had lost, from sickness and the casualties of war, the enormous aggregate of 50,000 men.

THE famine in India has already cost the Indian Government $8,000,000, and is now involving a monthly expenditure of £20,000.

AN extraordinary session of the Servian Skupthina has been convoked, to decide definitively between war and continuance of neutrality.

A LONDON telegram of the 27th says Gladstone had written letters to a Greek merchant in Constantinople, urging the Greeks to unite with Russia in the war with Turkey. There was great excitement throughout Great Britain in consequence.

A PARIS dispatch of the 27th says the French Ministry had resolved to prosecute Gambetta before the tribunal at Tours, for insulting President MacMahon and his Cabinet. There was great excitement throughout France, and it was feared that revolution would be precipitated.

RUSSIAN dispatches of the 27th state that the Russian troops still retained possession of Schipka Pass, and had not clashed on account of their original position. The hills about the Pass were covered with Turkish dead, and it was believed the Turkish losses during the eight days' fighting had exceeded the Russian losses at Plevna.

DOMESTIC.

THE official statement of the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, shows a total of $269,720,000. The expenditures were: Civil, $96,250,000; war, $61,000,000; navy, $15,000,000; Indians and pensions, $36,250,000, interest on public debt, $60,000,000.

THE New York *Daily Witness*, a religious paper, suspended publication on the 21st, for want of adequate pecuniary support.

N. A. GERNER, E. B. Weston and a man named Stevens were arrested in Chicago, recently, upon suspicion that they were the gang of forgers who have operated in various parts of the country, during the last year, in the forging of drafts and checks. By their operations, the Third National Bank of New York lost $2,700, and Winslow, Lanier & Co., of the same city, $40,000. They were arrested on requisition of Governor of the New York and taken East, on the 20th. The plan was to purchase genuine drafts, take out with chemicals all the printed and written matter except the bank officer's signature, and fill in with small, lawyer-like quills.

THE National Board of Trade convened in the ninth annual session at Milwaukee, on the 21st. Delegates were present from nearly all the Boards throughout the country. Mayor Butler, of Milwaukee, made the welcoming speech, in which he alluded to all the leading topics of the day connected with the commercial interests of the country. In his response, Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the National Board, spoke of the labor question as follows: He hoped that each man, "considering his relation to himself, and thus comparing it to its great relations with the great interests of the country, will see that as labor is the creator of all wealth it should be protected by sound and wise laws, and that, for the settlement of questions involving principles of labor and capital, the best intelligence of the country may be invited and invoked, and that out of such invitation may come considerations that will lead to the enactment of laws referring the questions of labor and capital, as they come in contact, to Boards of Arbitration, that may ascertain precisely the question involved, as between the laborer and the capitalist, and suggest remedial measures for their settlement by considerations adopted to equitable considerations."

A SALT LAKE (Utah) dispatch of the 22d states that Gen. Howard had a slight skirmish with the Indians on the 20th, in which one man was killed and seven were wounded. The Indians stole 230 of Howard's horses. Montana volunteers were returning home disgusted, many of them on foot.

THE General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad has notified parties having claims for goods destroyed during the riots in Pittsburgh, to put their claims in the hands of the attorneys of the Company, and they will be presented to the authorities of Allegheny County without expense to the claimants, the county being responsible for the losses.

AT a meeting in New York City, on the 23d, of the Executive Committee of the Cotton League, an address to the people of the United States was adopted, together with a resolution that the inhabitants of large cities form Cotton Leagues for the purpose of exercising moral influence upon our own and other civilized Governments in favor of the suppression of the Ishmian war waged against Cuba during the last eight years, and asking the aid of the press to demand Cuba's recognition as a belligerent.

THE National Board of Trade, at its session in Milwaukee, on the 24 adopted resolutions asking the President of the United States to consider the expediency of recommending Congress to take the initiatory steps for securing the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; that, in the opinion of the National Board of Trade, Congress has omitted to pass the necessary measures to carry into effect the Resumption act, and the Board therefore recommends that Congress should enact a law authorizing the funding of legal-tender notes in bonds running forty years, at 4 per cent. interest per annum, payable quarterly, to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000 per month, until the legal-tender notes shall be at par with gold; that the existing Bankrupt law is unjust in its essential features, and providing for a special committee to devise changes in the law to avoid the alleged unjust provisions of the law, and present the same to Congress.

A SUPPOSED Texas desperado, named John Wesley Harden, who is said to have committed twenty-seven murders, was captured, after a desperate resistance, on board a train of cars at Pensacola, Fla., on the 24th. A companion named Mann was killed. The Legislature of Texas had offered a large reward for Harden's body.

MUSIC was transmitted distinctly over the telegraph wires from New York City to Hartford, Conn., and back, a distance of 240 miles, on the 26th, while testing the new Edison telephone.

TWO spans of the eastern end of the Union Pacific Bridge at Omaha were blown down by a whirlwind, on the night of the 25th. John Pierce, the watchman at that end of the structure, was carried down the embankment, but not so badly injured but that he attempted, soon after the accident, to signal the watchman at the other end of the bridge to stop a train which was to start across the bridge at four o'clock a. m. Failing to get any response to his signal, he crossed the river in a boat during the storm, and reached Omaha in time to stop the train. The damage to the bridge was estimated at over $100,000, and it will take three months' time to repair it.

CAPT. WILKINSON, an Aide of Gen. Howard, telegraphed from Lewiston, Idaho, on the 28th, to the effect that the council with the Northern Indians had been quite successful, all the chiefs having signed an agreement that they would go on the reservations designated. The Indians seemed thoroughly disposed, and it was thought there would be no further occasion for apprehending hostilities from those tribes. A telegram was received by Gen. Gibbon, at Fort Ellis, Mont., on the 27th, from Capt. Hoyt, stating that the Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, had, on the 26th, attacked a party and several settlers men, and captured two women and one man. Of another party attacked by them, nine were killed and one escaped. The main camp of the Indians had crossed Lolo Fork, and were, the warriors going back, on the 26th, to fight Gen. Howard.

A PITTSTON (Pa.) telegram of the 27th says the Pennsylvania Coal Company's colliers had resolved to resume labor when the 3 were allowed 10 per cent. advance.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES A. MINNIE (colored) won the West Point appointment in Congressman Miller's (N. Y.) District, his average being ninety-eight.

A TELEGRAM was received on the 22d, announcing the safe arrival at Gen. Sherman at Helena, M. T.

PRESIDENT HAYES and his party reached Washington, on the evening of the 24th, from their New England trip.

AT noon on the 25th, Senator Morton's condition was such that his friends about him gave up all hope of his recovery, but this, patches on the night of the 26th announced that the crisis had passed, and that he was much improved, and there was confidence that he would ultimately recover.

EX-GOV. WELLS and Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived at Washington on the 26th. They said their visit had no connection with the Interstate Bill now pending in the Senate against them.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* says Dom Pedro, the victor in the Havana battles, is none other than ex-Marshal Bazaine, of France, who was to command at the Gravelotte Battle in the Franco-German War.

THE dead body of the daughter of S. C. Rose, of Washington County, Neb., who disappeared mysteriously, on the 14th, under circumstances suggesting a second Charlie Ross case, was discovered in Davis Creek, two miles from her father's house, on the 20th.

A SALT LAKE (Utah) dispatch of the 27th states that Brigham Young was very sick and not expected to live.

POLITICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Democracy met in State Convention at Harrisburg on the 26th, and nominated John Trunkey for Supreme Judge, and Wm. P. Schell for Auditor-General. The resolutions adopted declare that the induction of Mr. Hayes into the Presidency, notwithstanding the election of Mr. Tilden, was a high crime against free government which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten; that the application by the Federal Administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States, and the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present Administration, are confessions of the failure of its policism, and a just tribute to the Democracy; oppose further Federal or State enactments for the special benefit of capital at the expense of other interests; accept the admonition of Jackson concerning standing armies as dangerous to free government in time of peace; protest against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the tax-paying industries of the country; affirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the St. Louis platform of last year.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* of the 24th says it had been informed that an error had been discovered in the return of Kern County for Representative in Congress from the Fourth California District, by the correction at which Wigginton would receive an addition of three votes which were previously credited to Pacheco. This will give the seat to the former, as only one majority was claimed for Pacheco before the error was discovered.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A woman at Fair Haven, Conn., the other day, was poisoned by breathing the odor of the blossoms of an ailantus tree.

—Mr. Gould, a Livingston, Me., farmer after picking a lot of potato-bugs from his vines, put them in a bottle and, with milk, crumbling up the bread with unwashed hands. It is supposed that some of the bugs were left in the bottle when the bowl, so he died before the morning.

—The one white swan upon the Public Garden pond, says the Boston *Gazette*, has turned out to be a pure-blooded female. Her companion will therefore be obliged to content himself with the society of his own sex. Consequently, the two will probably live happily together.

—Dr. Ephraim M. Epstein, a prominent physician and scientist of Kingman, Ind., died a sad mistake last evening, which resulted in the death of his own son. His little son Willie, a child of less than four years of age, had been taken ill, and, with the intention of administering quinine, he went to a druggists and unwittingly ordered six grains of morphine, and, although bearing that label, the doctor administered three grains of the poison. The mistake was discovered by his wife. Two physicians were called in, who administered antidotes under which the child rallied for a time and appeared to be out of danger, but a relapse occurred this morning, and the little sufferer died.—*Rooseville Cincinnatis telegram.*

—Yesterday morning, when a box-car which had brought a load of coal in cases to the city from Council Bluffs was being unloaded, it was found that some one had occupied it as a passenger car during the trip, having probably managed to secure himself in it before it was sealed up at the Bluffs. That he had prepared for the trip was shown by the parcel of provisions, cheese, etc., lying around. A piece about six inches square and about ten or twelve in width had been cut from one of the two inch planks forming the flooring of the car; the passenger, whoever he was, performing the work with his jack-knife. Doubtless it required an many hours to cut through the plank as it has probably felt that he had plenty of time. After the plank was cut he had a convenient little door by which he could emerge from and return to his car when the train stopped at night. It is of course a matter of speculation as to when he finished his trip.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

—A young man in this place, after trying in vain to get the girl of his choice to smile upon him, as a last resort gave her a $10 gold ring on condition that she "go with him one week," he failing to consider that she would learn to "go" him. She accepted and kept the pledge. At the end of the week she signified her willingness, then gave a silk dress of the value of $35 if she would try him a month. During the month he gave her another ring, she tried very hard to love him, but did not succeed, and told him so. The giver was angry. He hurried to a lawyer, outlined the color of the blossoms of an ailantus tree. plot of the affair, and caused the young woman to be notified to call immediately. The lawyer explained the charge, made some remarks about the jail, and demanded the gold ring and silk dress. The young woman was frightened. She said she would see her sister. The sister inquired about the matter of an officer. The statutes were searched, and the young woman was told to hold on to the property, which she will do.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Secretary of State has received official returns from 858 towns and cities in the State concerning crops. Its estimate that 17,000,000 bushels of wheat would be produced from the acreage sowed this year at last year's average yield. His estimate is that it will actually exceed 21,000,000 bushels. The total number of acres reported to him under cultivation this year is 1,250,000.

A. F. STILLMAN, a member of the firm of D. Hardin & Co., Saginaw City, was struck, the other day, by a piece of plank falling from the top of a drill house. His skull was fractured, and he died next day.

SENATOR CARPENTER advises the Liquor-Dealers' Association, at Detroit, that he thinks he can crush the Liquor law of Michigan if they care to employ him.

THE State inspector of Illuminating Oils reports that he inspected 80,580 barrels of oil for the year ended July 31, 1877. Of this number, 666 barrels have been rejected and shipped out of the State. Some of the rejected oil flashed as low as 76 degs. This low test is due to inferiority brought by shippers as inspected and approved Michigan legal test, 150 degs., and is shipped in deadly in small pieces, remote from any inspector.

JOSEPH MORSE, of London, Monroe County, was arrested one day lately for putting counterfeit coin into circulation; around which there was not much fence, for the avowed purpose of killing his neighbors' dogs. He had a lot of cattle have died in the neighborhood, and it is supposed that they were poisoned.

THE Lansing *Republican* says: "Senator Christiancy has made up his mind to retire, will probably rest from his labors as counsel for the Regents for a few weeks, when he and Mr. Webster will make further investigations in regard to the claims of the University against Dr. Douglass, and with which Dr. Rowe has no connection."

THE Bay City *Tribune* says: "Eleven years ago four young men in this city, all young, beginning business men, formed a club for the purpose of passing their evenings in comfortably. They had their hot suppers, with champagne and brandy accompaniments nightly, and as the years passed the drinking bills increased so fast that the usual evening curse was very often extended into weeks of debauchery. Since the organization of the club one of its members have committed suicide in this city by cutting their own throats, one died of delirium tremens in Chicago, and the remaining seven of the number put on the Red Ribbon a few weeks ago."

THE National Council of Congregational Churches will be held at the Second Congregational Church in Detroit, commencing Oct. 17.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 31 was $690,615.32; receipts during the week ending Aug. 7, $9,820.96; payments during the same time were $29,190.23; balance in Treasury Aug. 18, 1877, 1,259,754. Aug. 25, decrease for the week, $10,566.27.

UNDER a recent law, all Sheriff's deeds are now recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in like manner as warranty deeds. The change was necessitated by the law to keep them on file in the office one year before recording and indexing.

C. L. WATROUS' planing-mill, the Bay City Ice Company's ice house and a blacksmith shop, all in Bay City, were burned, on the evening of the 25th, involving a loss of $8,000.

HENRY STOWE took his stand on the Central Market, Detroit, the other day with his team and a load of hogs. While the horses were tieing up there one of them was taken with the mare-blood and in a very short time expired.

A BRAND if the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, from Vassar to Caro (the county-seat of Tuscola County), sixteen miles, is projected. Subscriptions have been obtained, except about $5,000, to complete the same, and work will be commenced about the first of the month. It is estimated that Tuscola County will have 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to ship by the present season. The contract has been let for the branch from Stanton to Cedar Lake, and a large force is at work.

THE Detroit House of Correction has just completed a contract with the Governor of Dakota Territory, confining its walls of all convicts of that Territory.

A NEW store-house building on the farm of J. W. Cochrane, near Midland, containing a quantity of farming tools, carriages and other hem lugs, was burned, on the night of the 23d. Loss, $2,000.

THERE is a thoroughly-go of horse-thieves operating in the vicinity of Bay City. Sanders, E. W. Hood was arrested for this offense, on the 27th.

SIXTY prisoners, under twenty-five years of age, were transferred from the Jackson prison to the new House of Correction, on the 22d, it being so far completed that the Circuit Court now sentences to that institution. There are 217 cells. The Board of Managers is composed as follows: Hampton Rich, Washtenaw; Dexter and Thomas T. Moore, Adrian. John J. Graham is Warden; H. H. Webster, Deputy; C. O. Thompson, Treasurer; Charles Lowe, Clerk.

A. BRADLEY, of Livingston, about forty years of age, was drowned, on the 23d, at the Gang Mills, Manistee, by jumping from the boat into the lake. No cause is known, except that he was out of employment and could get nothing to do.

THE stave and heading works of Hinn & Rowe, at Deerfield, were burned on the morning of the 23d. Loss, $10,000.

JAMES E. SCRIPPS, of the Detroit *News*, has been sued lately by Dr. Geo. B. Foster, of Detroit, for the sum of $25,000 because the *News* charged him with mal-practice.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.15@1.20; Butter, per lb, 17@18c; Cheese, per lb, 10 @11c; Corn, per bu, 49@50c; Flour, White Winter, $6.25@7.00; Amber, $6.00@6.75; Rye, $4.50@4.75; Cattle, per cental, $3.75@ 5.50; Hogs, $4.25@5.30; Sheep, $2.50@ 4.50; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 29@28c; White, State and Canada, per bu, 31@31½c; Rye, per bu, 85@75c; Wheat, White, $1.20@1.30; Amber, $1.18@1.27.

A Tourist.

"You have a fine city here," remarked Oscar Dusk, as he stood before the desk and rubbed his hands.

The Court looked down on him in silence.

"Such broad streets, such big dogs, such beautiful alleys, such nice hand organs I never saw in a town before," continued the man.

That same cold, murderous look from the Court.

"I'm almost tempted to spend the remainder of my days here," said the prisoner. "The water agrees with me, the air seems very pure, and I find that the Detroit quart of peanuts is bigger than any other in the land."

Still no word from his Honor. His eyes glistened like the tines of a pitchfork in the hay-field, but he was lidding his time.

"I'm much obliged to the boys for helping me in here last night," coolly continued the man. "I am subject to those attacks of vertigo, and *Providence* seems to raise up friends for me at the perilous moment. I'll leave a quarter for the man who lifted me up and begged of me not to die."

While he was feeling for the clinker the Court was calling round how the tourist broke two chairs in a saloon, had a fight with a hackman and hid himself in a lumber pile, and wrote out on a piece of paper at full length that familiar old saying. "Twenty dollars or three months," and held it up to view.

The tourist looked at the words. Then he looked at the clock. Then he glanced out upon the green grass in the alley and saw the lambs gallopling up and down in playful mood.

"Your complaint—I'll lend you twenty dollars," he finally sighed.

"And don't have any more vertigo in this city," said the Court. Vertigo makes the money go, you observe."

"I believe you think I was drunk," complained the tourist.

"Vum," replied the Court, bowing profoundly.

"And you don't make any difference between vertigo and drunkenness?"

"Not a bit."

The man walked out doors and headed for the nearest saloon. He was going in for the first thing, with vertigo counted out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WILBOUR'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is now by construction companies for the benefit of the employed, are engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilbour's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply repay the outlay in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all in such localities. Prepared only by Dr. J. F. WILBOUR & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

INNY sell Hazlett's Universal Cough Syrup since 1870. It has had the leading sale among all cough remedies, from its first introduction. My customers, as they get acquainted with it, become its friends almost without exception. After this trial of six years, I can recommend its use to all in need of a cough remedy.

Sold by J. BLOCKI & CO., Chicago, Ill.

HOW DEWEED TAKES THE STARCH OUT.—Kingsford's Mammoth Starch Works at Oswego, N. Y., require over 25 tons of steam-pipe for drying, 12 turbine water-wheels of 50 horse power each, in addition to steam engines of 1,000 horse power, consuming one million bushels of corn in the production of over 10,000 tons of their celebrated STARCH annually.

"MY dear," said Mr. S——, to his blooming helpmeet, "I must congratulate you on your recent improvement in cakes, biscuit, bread, rolls, every kind of pastry is short." "Oh!" said the wife, "I've solved the secret by using the greatest thing in the market for shortening—Cleveland's Yeast Powder. Henceforth my kitchen knows no other."

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

PAINS AND ACHES, who is free from them? To all who suffer, we recommend Conway's VOLTAIC PLASTERS. In them you will find an effectual remedy for pain, ache and inflammation of every kind. No more grateful, soothing and strengthening application can be made.

HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS for Fever and Ague. They CURE at once and are a preventive.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$10 00	@ 12 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 50
Hogs	5 60	@ 5 70
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago (New)	1 05	@ 1 05
CORN—Western Mixed	54½	@ 55
OATS—Western and State	37	@ 38
RYE—Western	57½	@ 58
PORK—Mess	12 75	@ 13 00
LARD—Steam	8 50	@ 8 75½
CHEESE	8	@ 12
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	36	@ 38

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5 00	@ $5 00
Good	4 75	@ 4 90
Medium	4 35	@ 4 60
Common	3 75	@ 4 25
Choice	4 75	@ 5 00
BUTTER—Fairly Creamery	20	@ 24
Good to Choice	17	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 12
FLOUR—Choice Spring	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair to Good, Spring	4 00	@ 4 65
Choice, No. 2 Spring	4 00	@ 4 25
Fair to Good, Spring	3 75	@ 3 90
Choice, No. 3 (new)	3 70	@ 3 75
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	4 25	@ 4 50
Good Medium	3 50	@ 4 00
Crooked	2 00	@ 3 00
Common	1 25	@ 1 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	1 07½	@ 1 08
Corn, No. 2	45	@ 45½
Oats, No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye, No. 2	56	@ 57
Barley, No. 2 (new)	70	@ 71
PORK—Mess	12 25	@ 12 30
LARD	8 05	@ 8 20
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	9 00	@ 10 00
Shingles	2 10	@ 2 90
Lath	1 80	@ 1 90

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$6 00	@ $6 50
Medium	5 00	@ 5 75
HOGS—Yorkers	5 80	@ 5 85
SHEEP—Best	4 75	@ 5 25
Common	3 75	@ 4 00

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 75	@ $6 25
Medium	5 00	@ 5 25
HOGS—Good	5 87	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Good	5 50	@ 5 65

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

HENNINGTON.

The following poem, by Wm Mullen Bryant, was read at the recent celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bennington:

On this fair valley's verdant breast
The rains sweet rays of summer rest,
And there like peace herself, by breeze
On its smooth lawns and sunbeam woods.

A century since, in flame and smoke,
The storm of battle over it broke,
And, o'er the border turned and fled,
There pleasant fields were strewn with dead.

Stark, quick to act and bold to dare,
And Warner's stubborn heart were there,
And Allen, who laid flung the sea
Aside to lead the Berkshire men.

With fiery onset, blow for blow,
They rushed upon the enchanted foe,
And swept his scanty columns from the vale
Like leaves before the autumn gale.

Oh! never may the purple stain
Of conquer'd blood these fields again,
Nor the fair valley's sky cease
To wear the placid smile of peace.

Yet here from all the battle field
We plight the vow that, ere we yield
The rights for which our fathers bled,
Our blood shall steep the sod we tread.

BLACK EAGLE'S LAST RACE.

"When Mars Dick—dat's your uncle, chillyens—was a young man, he was a leadin' sport, he was. He cut a big swath, he did. He was de prettiest son. 'You've got de hurricane jaf, Robert,' he says—your father, he was called Bob, but I'se de practical son. 'I'se lef' myself only an empty pocket an' dese two ole salvants. Will yer gib 'em shelter till dey die, in 'membrance ob de times?' Dem salvants war dat hoss in de stall yonder—dat great racer, Black Eagle, sir,—*me.*" And the speaker gave emphasis to his remark by a lordly wave of his hand over his skinny little figure, as he sat perched on the top of a barrel.

"Yis, sah! Dat war jes' like yer Uncle Dick—allers free-handed—gibbin' de right han' an' de lef' de mos' valoodiest things he owned! Dah he is now, in dem far-off hoss's abidin' wid Kings an' a-waltzin' wid Princesses—de Furlongs allers kep' de best ob company—an neber nigger ob his own to hoss his shoes. How's dey to know he's de owner on dat great hoss, Black Eagle, sah, or ob me? Yar fader, Ac's got me. He allers had de pick an' de choose, Mars Robert did."

The Furlong boys did not relish this everlasting reference to Point. They had a pretty clear idea of the true story of Uncle Dick. Boys always do catch glimpses of the family skeletons, on account of their tightly the closet doors are locked.

They suspected that it was on races to all the Dick Points in this way, how much "go" there is in 'em. Often the bony old beast and ugly, chubby Dick, would be found lying there together upon the grass, fast asleep. Point delighted with the boy because of his friendship for the horse.

"Re am got de right name! He's got his uncle's blood. He knows de hosses, and de hosses knows him, at fus' sight!"

But Dick, unfortunately, was not an influential friend. Mr Furlong left the affairs of the one to another, who moved in a circle of which Dick was not included. Such fault-finding as there was with Point would come from his boon companions, or, as Point said, "dem low-bred Cornhill ponies."

Dick grinned with delight. Sucking tore his head, and he was amazed at the thumped, flicked and struck him with the stick, but Black Eagle would not move a leg to faster. He jogged on slowly as any obstinate donkey. He knew what was good for Dick quite as well as did the horse-jockey, and he was now searching the house for the young regue.

Dick continued his parsuay for at least half an hour, and then gave it up. Away from home, in a lonely road which wound up the South Mountain. His ride had been a long and wearisome one, and he was really feeling hungry. Looking around, he caught sight of some bushes such as he had found blackberries on in the months before. The snow did not look very promising for chinquapins, nor was he quite sure it was the season for them; but the thought might be worth while to look at these bushes more closely.

Black Eagle, poor horse—easily enough—but the trouble was, that he could not stop sliding. The ground was covered with a thin coat of frozen snow. On the right, the hill rose, thickly wooded. Upon the left was a perpendicular precipice of fifty feet, with a creek at the bottom, which was covered with thin ice. The bushes grew along the edge of this precipice, letting it from sight. It was to them that poor little Dick had turned.

The horse stood were the child had left him, shivering as though he had no sap, and thinking, moreover, that even the cold stable was a comfortable place compared with this bleak hillside.

Suddenly, he heard a crash among the frozen bushes, and a cry. Then he looked back at his master, and saw that he was not there. He started on a run—a jog-trot, at least—but the ice was too slippery for that. He could not support him many minutes below was a sheer descent into the frozen creek.

Black Eagle, with his fore feet planted on the edge of the cliff, tried to reach Dick with his teeth. The old fellow stretched his neck to the utmost, but could not reach the boy by at least three feet. He tried again, and then, drawing up his hands to grasp his manes it hung down, but could not reach it.

Then the old racer turned and seemed to measure with his eyes the distance between him and home. He looked at Dick, telling him—in his way, I have no doubt—to hold on until he could come back, and the next moment, the long beard the boy had grown on the jaggy knees of frozen road.

Dick called after him after him, but as he raised his head, the slight motion made his head ache, and he sank down again, and slowly down the hill.

But this did not suit Master Dick. He tugged at the reins, shouted, and, finally, brought a branch from a thorn-bush that was near at hand, he laid it on to the poor old hide. The horse quickened his pace, but only for a few moments, and then he lagged behind.

Dick grew quite angry. Shaking the branch, he struck the horse on the back, he thumped, flicked and struck him with the stick, but Black Eagle would not move a leg the faster. He jogged on slowly as any obstinate donkey. He knew what was good for Dick quite as well as did the horse-jockey, and he was now searching the house for the young regue.

Dick continued his parsuay for at least half an hour, and then gave it up. Away from home, in a lonely road which wound up the South Mountain. His ride had been a long and wearisome one, and he was really feeling hungry. Looking around, he caught sight of some bushes such as he had found blackberries on in the months before. The snow did not look very promising for chinquapins, nor was he quite sure it was the season for them; but the thought might be worth while to look at these bushes more closely.

Black Eagle, poor horse—easily enough—but the trouble was, that he could not stop sliding. The ground was covered with a thin coat of frozen snow. On the right, the hill rose, thickly wooded. Upon the left was a perpendicular precipice of fifty feet, with a creek at the bottom, which was covered with thin ice. The bushes grew along the edge of this precipice, letting it from sight. It was to them that poor little Dick had turned.

The horse stood were the child had left him, shivering as though he had no sap, and thinking, moreover, that even the cold stable was a comfortable place compared with this bleak hillside.

Suddenly, he heard a crash among the frozen bushes, and a cry. Then he looked back at his master, and saw that he was not there. He started on a run—a jog-trot, at least—but the ice was too slippery for that. He could not support him many minutes below was a sheer descent into the frozen creek.

Black Eagle, with his fore feet planted on the edge of the cliff, tried to reach Dick with his teeth. The old fellow stretched his neck to the utmost, but could not reach the boy by at least three feet. He tried again, and then, drawing up his hands to grasp his manes it hung down, but could not reach it.

Then the old racer turned and seemed to measure with his eyes the distance between him and home. He looked at Dick, telling him—in his way, I have no doubt—to hold on until he could come back, and the next moment, the long beard the boy had grown on the jaggy knees of frozen road.

Dick called after him after him, but as he raised his head, the slight motion made his head ache, and he sank down again and slowly down the hill.

But this did not suit Master Dick. He tugged at the reins, shouted, and, finally, broke

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

Hartford Sept. 10, 1877

Well, in spite of my recent promise to play truant no more I find myself again away from that hurly-burly and surrounded by the (to me) novel attractions of this venerable but lovely and vigorous little city. And a very interesting spot it is, from whatever standpoint it be regarded. There is nothing else in the Nutmeg State or out of it so the greensward greener or the shade of the grand old trees more grateful. In few other American cities are pressing evidences of wealth and culture more plentiful. With hardly another is there more of historic interest associated while as a precinct center I don't know there is another town of equal size on the globe that can compare with her—a fact of which her citizens seem justly proud. In fact if the average Hartfordite has one prominent amiable weakness it is for impressing outsiders with the solidity and magnitude of his city's financial operations. To this end statistics are kept lying around loose in order that even the most transient visitor need not depart in ignorance of the wealth of Connecticut capital. Nor can it be denied that these statistics justify the prominence given them. For example I had not been an hour in town before I staggered under the knowledge that this little city of 50,000 inhabitants is worth in real and personal property considerably upwards of two hundred millions of dollars. It is not an every day affair for a New Yorker to feel like taking a back seat on questions of material prosperity, but here there is no escape for him; for, torture the figures as we will, they still leave Manhattan way behind. New York with twenty times the population has only five times the valuation of Hartford.

These figures must seem of doubtful credibility to anyone who forgets Hartford's position as the insurance center of America. Over one half the enormous property represented by the numbers above quoted belongs to the fifteen or twenty companies having their home in this favored spot. Everybody knows more or less about the Hartford companies, but everybody does not know perhaps that the amount which they now have at risk on buildings and lives is a billion and a half of dollars, or more than the total estimated value of New York city. American Fire Insurance may almost be said to have been born here, the history of at least two of its still flourishing companies dating back to the first years of this century, and here it has seemed to thrive more than elsewhere. Life insurance to the attained a wonderful growth, and with the exception of the late unfortunate trouble with the Charter Oak, Hartford Companies have stood the shrinkage in values and general depression of business, probably better than any similar institution in the country. Want of confidence in life insurance is not so manifest in Hartford as in cities more remote from the Home Offices.

In this connection we are pleased to note a few facts respecting the Ætna Life Insurance Co., of which the people of this city may well feel proud. Its name is a tower of strength, and its solvency has never been questioned. With twenty seven years of successful and uniformly progressive business, with conservative management and judicious investments which have characterized the history of the Company, its patrons may feel assured their interests are well protected. The President T. O. Enders, has been identified with the Company twenty-four years. With his executive ability and untiring efforts, and the co operation of an efficient and honorable board of directors the company has a guarantee of a successful future.

The Ætna embraces both the "stock" and "mutual" plans of doing business. Let us now look at the Connecticut Mutual, an institution operating purely on the latter basis, and see whether or no the public may feel safe in putting premiums into its hands. Here is another company, which was born during the infancy of life underwriting in this country; and after thirty years of business during which it has grown to be the second life company in the world in point of size, it can make the rare boast that the finger of suspicion has never

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Nervousness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc, can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Cumtren, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullnes at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. Cumtren and get a sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALBRUM, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Grand Haven at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Grand Rapids and return.

The Propeller Troy will leave as usual for Pine Lake and return.

Can be engaged for excursions by applying at Dexter & Noble, Ele. Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Some of these lands are situated near the North Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN

Real Estate Agent.

1161y Charlevoix Mich,

FARMING LANDS.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, birch and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our 116 page pamphlet.

Address W. C. BUCKHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time mines cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once,
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods.

Carpeting.

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks to buy Goods and Carpets in the State by calling on us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY.

Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 19, 1877.

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN

EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous,

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and finish. Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work.

Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. FURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you this we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

ClOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crocker's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC, ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(22) (6.1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Ilenmonie, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite P. M., Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are seen myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Night After Plevna—A Terrible Scene.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Bucharest, Aug. 5, descriptive of the sad scenes which followed the defeat of the Russians at Plevna:

The day was fast receding into one of the bloodiest battle-fields of the century—closing in round the batteries whose guns were still firing, round bleached parties of Russian soldiers who were doggedly maintaining the fight against the swarms of Turks who formed a ring around them, firing fiercely into their midst, round the dead and the wounded lying thick on the stubbles, on the grassy slopes, in the hollows among the maize plants and cool copses, round the knots of wounded who had crawled for cover to the inside of the grain stacks on the fields, and who lay there in the unspeakable agony of waiting for the inevitable doom which they knew too well was to befall them, round the groups of nineteen tramps from about the battle-field intent on wreaking that doom on the defenceless wounded, and stopping over and over again to perpetrate some barbarity. Prince Schaikoskoy and his staff stood on the summit of the rhize above the Village of Radisovo, which was crammed with wounded men. The fate of the battle had hung in the scale for some time, but now all hope of success had gone. There was no reserve among us in the acknowledgment that the attack had been a failure—all the regiments now to do on what was possible toward diminishing the results of that failure. There was no conversation; men's heads were too heavy for talk. We sat about on the knoll, gazing down into the pandemonium below.

The General, alone and apart, paced up and down a little open space in the oak copse, gloom settled on his face. All around us the air was heavy with the low moaning of the wounded who, having limped or been aided thus far out of the fight, had cast themselves down to gain a little relief from the agony of motion. There was not even water for them, for Radisovo is all but a waterless village, and what water trickled in the tiny rill from the fountain behind the village was snatched for eagerly by the parched and fevered wounded who crowded around it, coveting with a longing, the agony of which the reader can never know, a few drops of the precious fluid. I cannot tell when I most respect and admire the splendid, honest Russian soldier—whether when he is plodding along without a murmur vert after vent, under a burden just double in weight that which our soldiers carry, cheering the way as he tramps with a lusty chorus, or when, with cheers that ring with sincerity, and with an alacrity which is genuine, he presses forward into the battle; and when he is standing stubbornly confronting his enemy, conscious of being overmatched, yet never dreaming of running away; or when he is lying wounded but uncomplaining, helping his neighbor in the same plight with some trifling act of kindly assistance, and waiting for what God and the Czar shall send him, with a patient, unmurmuring calm that is surely true heroism.

The darkness closed in around us, and the enemy seemed bent on following the example of the Russians. We had been on this ridge for a long time beyond the range of the enemy's batteries; but now these were advancing, and were in action more under fire. Through the darkness we could see the flashes of the cannon—they must be back now in the position on the knoll below the position where four hours ago the Russian soldiers had charged them with the bayonet, and whence two hours ago the Russian cannon had been firing. A second move, and nearer and nearer came the whistle of the shells, with a swiftly gradual crescendo into a scream as they sped over, as and crashed down into the village in the valley behind us; and yet nearer there was the flashing of the musketry fire in the darkness, one could watch the streaks of flame foreshortened down in the valley there, and nerves trained by a long day of restlessness, excitement, fatigue and exposure to sun, and the chances of the battle-field, quivered under the prolonged tension of endurance, as the throbbing hum of the bullet sped through or over the straggling group. No man dared to say to that stern, lowering Chief, eating his heart there in the bitterness of his disappointment, that it was a bootless hurrying of forces to linger longer on this exposed spot, nor did any man care to quit for the sake of proper safety the companionship which had endured throughout the day. So we lingered on till our senses became dulled, and we sank down at last into slumber, regardless of the scream of the shells and the hum of the bullets. It was a unique object which so long detained the General in a position so exposed. There was no force available to line the height and cover to form a little extent the wounded lying on and behind it from the Bashi-Bazouks, who, too certainly, were prowling in the vicinity, and ever coming nearer and nearer. An attempt had, indeed, been made to get together a detachment of infantry for this purpose, and a bugler, at the General's order, persistently sounded the assembly, but the result was merely to gather a handful of stragglers from half a dozen different regiments, and although but a company was wanted, that trivial strength could not be collected, so the General, his staff and his escort took up for the time a kind of informal post duty, and there we waited till the pale, calm moon rose and poured the sheen of her soft radiance over the battle-field. While it was yet dark there had been no cessation of the firing both artillery and musketry, and now that Heaven was bidding a cassile to Hades, the fire waxed warmer and bitter. Up from out of it, with broken tramp, came a detachment, silent, jaded, powder-grimed. There could not have been a company all told; a Lieutenant marched at its head, and it was the remnant, so far as could be gathered, the sole remnant, of one of the battalions of one of the many second division, that had crossed the ridge over which its debris was now listlessly trailing itself, three fine battalions strong.

At last the jingle of cavalry accouterments was heard, and a squadron of dragoons rode on to the heights and, extending in skirmishing order, relieved the headquarters staff. It was a poor screen to interpose between a victorious and ferocious army and a mass of wounded men; but nothing more was available. The General had lost an army, the fragments of an army had lost their General. We turned the heads of our jaded horses, and, silent and depressed, rode down the slope across the valley and up the slope beyond. Our pace was a slow walk, for there were wounded men everywhere, limping along the narrow path in front of us, prostrate on the grass by the side of it, or asleep in the very dust. Occasionally we struck detachments of infantry who had scrambled back out of the fight and were lying on their arms in utter ignorance of the best direction in which to march. Or it might be a battery of artillery, halted in perplexing dubiety whether if they went on they might march into the bosom of the Turkish Army. I believe there existed some intention that we should go for the night to a village called Bogot. But we got confused as to the road, and bewildered by the crackling spurts of infantry fire that broke out in the moonlight in the most fortable fashion. Were the Turks then wholly round us, that we heard, and seemingly felt, fire as it seemed to north, to south, to east and to west? Once such was the confusion that we were forced upon by a detachment of Russian troops, halted in equal bewilderment with ourselves, and expecting an enemy from any or every side.

We made halt after halt, but there never was rest for us. A spurt of news, a word or two from one or a Cossack would ride in with intelligence that the Bashi-Bazouks were prowling near by, and there was a hurried move forward there yet lingered with the most sanguine of us the idea that the battle would be resumed next morning, we sounding as artillery support to the supposedly fresh troops of Krudener. Where, I asked myself, is our artillery to take orders for such a purpose? We did not know where we were ourselves, much less where the army was, of which the groping, forlorn, dejected band were the headquarters. Of Krudener's experiences we knew as little as we knew simply nothing. It was useless to dispatch aides-de-camp or orderlies without being able to give them a direction in which to ride. All we knew was that there were wounded men about us, and that we and our horses were dead beat.

Nature will assert herself. About one o'clock in the morning we threw some branches on the embers of the berky to-bacco-pipes, shook some shower cut as fodder for our horses, and other cut for ourselves, and, throwing ourselves down, fell into dead slumber. But there was no long rest for us. At three o'clock we were aroused by the tidings that the Bashi-Bazouks were close to us, and the fine, manly mould of the answer to that statement. We huddled a number of wounded into and upon some carts which came up casually, and started them off, whether in the right direction or not we had no conception. Ugh, how miserably raw and chill struck the bleak morning air before the dawn! But if the rawness of the air struck to our marrow, hale and sound as we were, what must have been the sufferings of the poor wounded, weak from loss of blood, fallin in the grass, and soaked which follows, so inevitably, the night dew of August? Some were shivering on the ground in their blood-clotted clothes! Yet happy were they, pitiable as was their plight, in comparison with those who had been left behind in the battle-field and had been left behind in Rudlovo. The tale of the former we know from what we have seen ourselves seen; of the latter, it was told to us by scared messengers that the Bashi-Bazouks had, in the dead of night, worked round our left flank, and had fallen upon them and butchered them in their beplessness.

Schipka Pass.

A correspondent, an eye-witness of the battle in Schipka Pass, telegraphs on the 20th, while riding forward from Schipka through the night. I passed masses of reinforcements, artillery and infantry, hurrying forward. Their presence ought to secure the safety of all the important positions. The same correspondent telegraphs from Bucharest, on the 20th: Information follows me that fighting at the Pass is still raging, having been so in progress to-day; but Raieoff's troops continues to hold his own. It is now a question of endurance. But I adhere to my impression that Schipka Pass being the famous Suleiman Pasha was run the column through another pass he will wreck his army by useless dashing if continually against Schipka. The correspondent adds that Schipka Pass consists merely of a section of the Balkans, lower than the surrounding heights. There is no room properly to extend but merely a track over the lower section of ridge which is extremely broken and hilly. The highest point of the road is flanked on either side by a sore commanding heights and also a ridge behind the first of these two spurs can rake the road leading to the Russian positions. During the spurs break off abruptly and precipitously, affording no access to the valley north of the Balkans. Their sole access to the Turks was the defiling of positions from whence to flank the central Schipka Ridge. It is possible also for troops to descend from these struggle through the intervening glens, and, climbing the steep slopes of Schipka Ridge, give back to each other or reach the road which runs along its summit. This done, the Schipka position would, of course, be turned, but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. The road over Schipka Ridge constitutes, for an army, the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans.

On the 21st, when the fighting began, Suleiman Pasha was a little over a mile strong, with forty cannon. The Russians on this day had nines in front of their trenches, which were exploded by means of an electric battery. Second division, this had crossed the ridge over which its debris was now listlessly trailing itself, three fine battalions strong.

An American Circus in Brittany.

To-day the Bretons are very much what they were a century ago—yes, more than that—perhaps two or three centuries ago. They are superstitious, bigoted and ignorant. They come to the markets clad in skins in winter and in sackcloth in summer. They cultivate the soil in the rudest manner with wooden plows, and are content in all the ways of life to live as their fathers lived.

We often hear of the sun standing in the skies of the father, and this may be said literally of the Bretons. It often happens that a pair of leather shoes is handed down from father to son. These shoes last a long time, for they are only used on rare occasions, ride wooden shoes, or *sabots*, being commonly worn. Not one in ten of the grown people can read and write, and newspapers are a luxury enjoyed only by the rich. The people are simple-minded and credulous, but in money matters they are not too simple to make exceedingly shrewd bargains.

Now, in a country like this, in a town like this quaint, old-fogyish Quimperle, just fancy an American circus making its appearance. Here, in the public square, a tremendous yellow-and red poster has been displayed for a week past, and crowds of admiring peasants, more picturesque than tidy, have stood before it in admiring wonder from morning till night. In long trains of unridden horses, in lumpbacked camels and bulky elephants, have been commented upon until their minutest points are known to every peasant within ten miles. A commotion was created one day by a cyclist of one-eyed beggar declaring that the proprietors of the circus were emissaries of the Prussian Government, and from that suspicion to the belief that they were secretly fortifying the town preparatory to the attack was but a single step. Finally, when the day arrived for the grand entrance in the painted cavalcade was Prince Bismarck, although the bill announced, in plain English, that it was the Anglo-American circus that was coming. The people evidently quite take in the word Anglo; but American was plain to each of them as could read French on account of its similarity to the same word in that language.

As the writer was known to be an American, he was called on many times to give explanations of the figures on the bill; and many conversations regarding these pictures would have grown doubt at once on his nationality. Was that like an American elephant? Does Mr. Barnum patronize the United States ride in a coach like that?—pointing to the musician's car. How many camels could a good sportsman shoot in a day in America? Do all the people in America wear feathers like that red Indian on the bill?

All these questions, and many more, were continually put and faithfully answered.

At last the circus came. Relight and early on that wonderful morning all Quimperle was up and astir. Even the best clothes to see the grand entry of the circus. Tramp, tramp, tramp into the town, from all quarters, the people came, and the *sabots* clattered in one direction toward the great square, where huge hauling wagons were being unloaded. Such a thing as a French clown is all but an impossibility and it seems almost equally impossible for an English clown to learn French. So two Americans and English gathered there were obliged to explain the jokes over and over again for the benefit of our Quimperle friends, who laughed, but did not understand. But we did it all very willingly, for we were patriotic enough to wish the best impression should be it by the American circus in Brittany.—*Wm. F. Bound, in St. Nicholas for September.*

Astounding Precocity.

Among the notable human curiosities which are constantly being picked up by the police in their rounds on the outskirts of society is little Mary Fagan. She is a wonderfully precocious child of seven years. The police found her one day wandering as if she were innocently lost in the streets of New York though she looked prosperous and cunning beyond her years, but even he, who imagined he knew every trick of the street Arab, was thrown off his guard and laid by the heels that he had not an inkling of the rascality that was ripening in that child's mind. The child was taken to the station house, did great damage to the crops, and in a single day ruined the broad plain back of the city but as ingenuous as ever. The water was only kept from flowing into the city by an embankment outside the walls, which in many places was out of repair. Great fear was felt of such an inundation as occurred in 1861—the year of the plague—when 1,000 persons died in two months, at last broke through the dikes some ten miles above the city, and the torrent swooping down with irresistible force

ANNUAL TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., July 2, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Manitou sold off to the State for Taxes of 1875, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, to said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the hour and place designated for the ordinary Tax sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said Lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for Taxes of 1875, or other years, at the Tax sales to be held as last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as the right of purchase of the State lands at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH FAY,
Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., July 2, 1877.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land situated in the county of Manitou delinquent for unpaid taxes for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon will be sold by the Treasurer of said county, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Charlevoix the County seat of said County, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

RALPH FAY,
Auditor General.

1869.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.
nl of nw	29	60	4 48	0 72	1 00

1871.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

lot 7 of	22	48	46	1 00	1 46

1876.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West

sq of nwj	2	80	1 76	17	1 00 2 93
seq of nwj	2	40	85	08	1 00 1 93
nw of sej	4	160	1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sw of	4	160	3 40	34	1 00 4 74
se of	4	160	3 40	34	1 00 4 74
lot 1 of	5	160	3 40	34	1 00 4 74
sq of neq	5	40	85	08	1 00 1 93
neq of neq	5	40	85	08	1 00 1 93
sq of neq	6	80	1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	6	80	1 70	17	1 00 2 87
lot 1 of	14	26		01	1 00 1 01
fractional	12	1	30	76	07	1 00 1 83
neq of	15	160	6 21	63	1 00 7 83

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

fractional	1	11	20	76	07	1 00 1 83
lot 2 of	2	35	80	2 07	20	1 00 3 27
lot 3 of	2	39	40	2 07	20	1 00 3 27
sq of neq	2	40		2 76	27	1 00 4 03
nw of seq	2	40		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	4	80		3 40	34	1 00 4 74
eq of neq	4	80		4 76	47	1 00 6 23
sw of neq	4	80		3 40	34	1 00 4 74
sq of neq	4	80		3 40	34	1 00 4 74
sq of neq	4	80		2 76	27	1 00 4 03
eq of neq	4	80		6 80	69	1 00 8 49
sq of neq	5	40		3 40	34	1 00 4 74
neq of neq	6	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	6	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
seq of neq	8	80		3 40	34	1 00 4 74
sq of neq	9	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	10	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	10	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	10	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	11	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	11	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	12	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	12	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	13	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	13	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	14	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	14	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	15	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	15	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	16	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	16	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	17	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	17	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	18	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	18	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	19	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	19	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	20	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	20	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	21	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	21	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	22	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	22	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	23	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	23	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	24	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	24	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	25	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	25	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	26	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	26	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	27	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	27	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	28	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	28	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	29	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	29	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	30	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	30	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	31	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	31	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	32	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	32	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	33	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	33	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	34	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	34	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
sq of neq	35	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87
neq of neq	35	80		1 70	17	1 00 2 87

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

lot 2 of	22	45	40	1 85	18	1 00 3 03
Land in lot						
2 of section						
28, commen						
cing at a						
stake on the						
line of a pro						
posed street						
twelve feet						
from the west						
ling of Ed						
ward Hilton						
running along						
the line of						
said street						
one hundred						
and ten feet						
in a southerly						
direction,						
thence West						
erly, to the						
shore of Lake						
Michigan thence						
along the shore						
of Lake Mich						
igan and bou						
nded and ten						
feet thence						

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

lot 1 of	2	33	30	1 85	18	1 00	2 03
lot 2 of	2	33	80	1 24	12	1 00	2 41
lot 3 of	2	34	45	1 24	12	1 00	2 41
lot 1 of	2	39	2	2 20	22	1 00	3 42
lot 5 of	2	34		1 40	14	1 00	2 54
lot 6 of	2	31	25	2 09	20	1 00	3 29
lot 7 of	2	30	10	1 24	12	1 00	2 41
lot 8 of	2	28	80	1 77	17	1 00	2 94
nl of sej	2	162	78	9 72	97	1 00	12 34
sl of seq	2	80		1 48	14	1 00	2 62
swj of seq	8	40		2 22	22	1 00	3 44
nl of sel	26	80		3 44	34	1 00	4 78
lot of seq	27	80		1 48	14	1 00	2 62
sq of seq	27	80		3 48	34	1 00	4 82
wq of seq	34	40		2 22	22	1 00	3 44
nw of sel	34	40		2 22	22	1 00	3 44

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

swj of sej	31	40		2 22	22	1 00	3 44
sel of		32	160	8 88	88	1 00	10 76

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

and parcel							
of nw fl	2	80		3 99	40	1 00	4 39
wj of sel	2	80		0 18	01	1 00	1 19
swj of nw fl	2	76	21	3 03	30	1 00	4 33
sq of seq	3	80		4 58	45	1 00	6 03
sq of neq	3	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
sq of sel	3	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wj							
of nw fl	3	78	24	2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of sej							
of nel	4	9	99	5 73	57	1 00	7 30
undi of sej	36	320		9 17	91	1 00	11 08

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

undi of wl of							
nwj	2	82	42	2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	2	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of swj	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of nwj	28	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl							
of nwj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51

Town 34 North of Range 5 West.

undi of wl of							
nwj	2	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	2	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of swj	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of nwj	28	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl							
of swj	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51

Town 35 North of Range 5 West.

undi of wl of							
nwj	2	82	42	2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	2	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of swj	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of nwj	28	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl							
of swj	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51

Town 36 North of Range 5 West.

undi of wl of							
nwj	2	82	42	2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	2	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of swj	21	40		1 14	11	1 00	2 25
undi of wl							
of nwj	28	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of							
wl of nel	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl							
of swj	33	40		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	34	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	35	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
nwj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51
undi of wl of							
swj	36	80		2 29	22	1 00	3 51

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

lot no 3 of	1	87	60	5 27	52	1 00	6 79
s pt of lot							
4 of							
sw of nej	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nej	5	40		6 39	63	1 00	8 02
nw of sej	5	160		16 99	1 69	1 00	19 68
sw of nwj	7	40		2 25	22	1 00	4 27
nw of sej	7	160		16 99	1 69	1 00	19 68
sw of nwj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sw of nwj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02

Town 33 North of Range 6 West.

sej of nwj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	2	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	2	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	2	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	2	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	3	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	3	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	3	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	3	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	4	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	4	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	4	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	4	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	6	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	6	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	6	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	6	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	7	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	7	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	7	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	7	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	8	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	8	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	8	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	8	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	9	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	9	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	9	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	9	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	10	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	10	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	10	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	10	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	11	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	11	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	11	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	11	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	12	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	12	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	12	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	12	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	14	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	14	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	14	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	14	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	15	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	15	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	15	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	15	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	16	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	16	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	16	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	16	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	18	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	18	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	18	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	18	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	19	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	19	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	19	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	19	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	20	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	20	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	20	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	20	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	21	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	21	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	21	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	21	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	22	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	22	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	22	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	22	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	23	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	23	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	23	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	23	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	24	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	24	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	24	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	24	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	25	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	25	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	25	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	25	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	26	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	26	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	26	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	26	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	27	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	27	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	27	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	27	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	28	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	28	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	28	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	28	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	29	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	29	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	29	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	29	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	30	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	30	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	30	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	30	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	31	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	31	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	31	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	31	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	32	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	32	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	32	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	32	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	33	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	33	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	33	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	33	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	34	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	34	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	34	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	34	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	35	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	35	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	35	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	35	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of nwj	36	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of nwj	36	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
nej of swj	36	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
sej of swj	36	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02

Town 33 North of Range 6 West.

undi of nwj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	1	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	2	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	2	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	3	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	3	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	4	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	4	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	5	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	6	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	6	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	7	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	7	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	8	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	8	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	9	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	9	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	10	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	10	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	11	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	11	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	12	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	12	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	13	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	14	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	14	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	15	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	15	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	16	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	16	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	17	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of nwj	18	40		3 66	36	1 00	5 02
undi of swj	18

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

According to a London dispatch of the 29th, the war had already cost Russia 800,000,000 roubles.

THE Porte has directed the concentration of an army of 20,000 men at Timok, on the Servian frontier, and it threatens the deposition of Prince Milan if Servia begins war.

THE editor of the Madras *Times*, under date Aug. 1, writes that 583,000 persons had already died in that town in India from starvation, and that one-sixth of the entire population would die.

DR. LLOYD, one of the largest merchants in Rome, Italy, has failed for $400,000, and absconded.

A PERA dispatch of the 31st ult. says an English publication, just returned from Sofiyka, says the loss on both sides from the Turkish assaults upon Plevna would exceed 20,000 in killed and wounded, and that the dead outnumbered the wounded. Up to that time the allied garrison had suffered substantial advantage from the tremendous sacrifice.

THE British Consul at Belgrade has remonstrated with the Prince of Servia on the warlike attitude, declaring that, if the Servians be defeated, the Principality would be abandoned to the discretion of Turkey.

ON the 31st ult., Gambetta appeared before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, to answer to the charge of "assuming the Power to Dout and Cabinet, and exciting hatred between citizens."

THE *Journal des Alpes*, a French newspaper, has been summoned before the Correctional Tribunal, for publishing an insulting remark relative to Gen. Grant. The Freedom of the City of Geneva was presented to the latter on the 31st ult.

SHUMLA telegrams of the 31st ult. announce that the Turks were assuming the offensive along the whole line. They had crossed the Rorer Lom, and, after a brisk engagement, lasting nine hours, driven the Russians from their fortified camp. The Turks admit a loss of 3,000 men, and claim that the Russians lost 4,000.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Roumania, has assumed command of the united Russian and Roumanian Armies, compelling the western detachment.

AN EREZROUM telegram of the 31st ult. says the Russian army changed front and were then between the Turkish Armies and Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 31st ult. say the Turks were making supreme efforts to increase their fighting forces, and were quietly, but swiftly, putting every man capable of bearing arms into the army.

DURING the recent engagement on the Lom, Col. Valentin Baker, the British officer who recently served a term in prison for an assault upon a young lady in a railway carriage, commanded the Turkish cavalry, and is reported to have behaved in a dashing. Shot the battle he has disappeared, and it was believed, on the 3d, that he had been killed.

OCT. 14 has been fixed upon as the date of the French election.

THE Russians evacuated Selvion the 3d.

THE Turkish Government has ordered that the fortifications around Adrianople, consisting of two detached forts, be completed before cold weather.

LONDON dispatches of the 3d say the Turks acknowledged the loss of 7,000 men in their recent assault upon Schipka. It was stated that Suleiman Pasha had abandoned all efforts for its recapture.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Roumania, has assumed supreme command of the united Russian and Roumanian Armies before Plevna.

THE Turks evacuated Sukum-Kaleh, on the Black Sea, on the 3d.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS died quite suddenly, at his residence near Paris, on the evening of the 3d.

DOMESTIC.

THE Illinois State Savings Institution, at Chicago, suspended on the 28th, an assignment of the bank being made to Cashier Abner Taylor. The liability is about 14,000 depositors as nearly $6,000,000, and the assets are said to be composed of worthless savings, although on the face they nearly equal the liabilities. A statement of the condition of the affairs of the bank would be made as soon as an examination could be had.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 29th says: Terry having brought information that Forrest, all, with 200 warriors, was in camp this side of the 31st inst., all proceedings in regard to [illegible] Commission to arrange for his return to the United States had been suspended for the present.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about seven miles from Des Moines, on the morning of the 28th, by which several lives were lost, and many other persons received serious injuries. A sudden rise in the east branch of Two Mile Creek had, it seems, undermined the foundations of the railroad bridge over that stream, and a portion of the structure had given way during the night, leaving the track suspended. The west-bound express train came along about half-past two in the morning and passed on to the ice colored, where the wreck of Barnum's advertising car, the baggage, mail and three passenger cars went into the stream, a distance down of twenty feet, and were almost completely demolished. The scene at the time of the accident is said to have been terrific, the rain falling in torrents, accompanied by wind, lightning and thunder. Up to the night of the 29th, eighteen dead bodies had been taken from the wreck, and forty or fifty other persons were seriously or slightly injured.

THE Chicago Inter-State Exposition was formally opened, on the evening of the 30th.

THE eight men condemned to from two to four months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty dollars each for interfering with the execution of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, were discharged from further durance by Judge Drummond, at Chicago, on the 30th ult., on entering into bonds to keep the peace for one year.

THE excitement in Chicago caused by the failure of the State Savings Institution continued on the 30th ult., large numbers of depositors congregating on the street in front of the bank building, and freely commenting on the outrageous swindle which had been perpetrated upon them, and showing by their words and manner that, if they could have got hold of the absconding President, Spencer, or Cashier, Guild, they would have dealt with them in a summary manner. Some of the scenes and incidents among the impoverished patrons of the defunct institution are described as being pathetic and affecting in the extreme. Very many, including washerwomen and laboring men with large families, had deposited their small earnings, during years of hard labor and close economy, in the bank, having implicit faith in its solvency, only to find, as the truth leaks out, that they have been systematically and unscrupulously robbed of the fruits of their toil and privations, and that, too, at a time, when they need it most for the support of selves and families. The threatenings of Socialism and Communism assumed a mystery, and Buckley, the Assistant Cashier, who had much to do with the management of the bank, had also failed to put in appearance, and could not be found. They have doubtless left for parts unknown. The investigation into the bank affairs had so far developed evidence of deliberate swindling on the part of the management. What percentage would be realized by depositors was still, on the 30th, a matter of conjecture, but it would be small, indeed. The daily papers of the city are very severe in their strictures upon the management of the bank, and especially upon the absconding cashier, who seem to have deliberately laid their plans to leave the city before the mast crash came. Runs were taking place on other savings banks in the city, but confidence seemed to be felt, in business circles, that no further failures would take place.

A WASHINGTON special of the 31st ult. says that Secty McCrary and others at the War Department did not believe the report that Sitting Bull had left Canada and was advancing to meet Chief Joseph. Neither Gen. Sherman nor Gen. Sheridan placed faith in the statements of Gen. Miles' scout, and were of the opinion that the rumors in regard to Sitting Bull's return may have been based upon the movements of a small band of his warriors.

TEN blocks of business houses and dwellings in Paris, Tex., were destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Three hotels, the Postoffice, telegraph and express offices were among the buildings burned. Many families were rendered homeless. Several lives were reported lost, but only one body had been found. Loss estimated at $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. It is said that a man named Taylor started the fire by pouring oil on the floor of a saloon and lighting it, remarking that he would burn the town. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

AMONG the failures at the East, announced on the 2d, were those of the Bandwich Savings Bank, of Boston—deposits $1,100,000; a metal broker of New York City—liabilities, $120,000, assets, $50,000; and T. E. Field, banker, of Frankfort, Me.—liabilities estimated at $1,100,000.

DURING August the National Bank currency was increased by an additional issue of $1,301,640, and the outstanding legal tender aggregate reduced to $356,052,998.

A FIRE broke out in the piano factory of J. P. Hale, on West Thirty-fifth street, New York City, on the morning of the 2d, and the flames rapidly spread throughout the entire building, eight stories high. About two hundred workmen were in the building at the time of the fire, several of whom perished in the flames. The fire communicated to adjoining buildings, and, owing to a scarcity of water, the firemen were unable to check its progress until about eight buildings, including several small dwellings, were destroyed. Two men were killed by jumping from an upper story of the factory, and several others were seriously hurt. The number perishing in the building was variously estimated, on the morning of the 4th, at from ten to forty. One woman died from fright. The property loss was estimated at about $500,000.

A HEAVY snow-storm occurred at Washington, N. H., on the 3d. At the base of the mountains the thermometer registered 31 degrees above zero.

PROF. WATSON, of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, made an announcement, on the 3d, of the discovery of another planet of the eleventh stellar magnitude.

PERSONAL.

E. L. STANTON, son of the late Secretary Stanton, died in Washington, on the 29th, after a brief illness.

BURHAM YOUNG died at Salt Lake City, on the afternoon of the 29th, after a six days' illness, of cholera morbus. He was seventy-six years of age, and had been President of the Mormon Church since 1844. The Church will be managed by a quorum of the Twelve Apostles until a conference is held and a successor chosen.

THE Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar in session at Cleveland, on the 29th, elected Dr. Vincent L. Hurlburt, of Chicago, Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States, and selected Chicago as the place for holding the next Triennial Conclave.

THE Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., on the 30th ult., found true bills against ex-Lieut.-Gov. Strauss, ex-Treasurer Parker and Cardoza, ex-Comptrollers Dunn and Hoge, ex-Speaker Lee and others, on various charges of fraud in connection with the discharge of their official duties.

EX-CONFEDERATE ADMIRAL SEMMES died at Port Clear, Ala., on the morning of the 30th ult.

EX GOV. WILSON SHANNON died at Lawrence, Kan., on the night of the 30th ult.

ON the 30th ult., at Osawatomie, Kan., the monument of John Brown was formally dedicated. Senator Ingalls delivered the dedicatory address, and Messrs. Blood, Clark, Anthony and others made short speeches. About 10,000 persons participated in the ceremonies.

THE reports concerning the whereabouts of Sitting Bull were so conflicting that Secty McCrary decided, on the 1st, to send a commission to meet him wherever he might be found. Hon. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, a member of the Commission which negotiated the surrender of the Black Hills, had consented to serve on the Commission.

IT was reported in Chicago, on the 2d, that H. H. Spencer, the absconding President of the defunct Illinois State Savings Institution, sailed from New York for Europe in the steamer Wisconsin, on the 28th ult., the date of the assignment of the affairs of the bank. Much disgust at his flight has been manifested by the creditors of the institution, the appointment of Col. Taylor as assignee, it was stated, on the 2d, that he had expressed a wish to resign, in addition a bond as a successor could be determined on. A large portion of the securities held by the bank were pronounced by competent authorities, and a dividend of about twenty to twenty-five cents on the dollar was anticipated.

THE President having some time ago asked for the resignation of J. Russell Jones, Collector of Customs of Chicago, and the latter having neglected to comply with the request, on the 2d ordered him from his suspending him from the office, and appointing William Barry Smith in his stead.

E. L. DAVENPORT, the noted tragedian, died at his summer residence in Canton, Pa., on the morning of the 1st. His complaint was the gout, which finally attacked the heart.

A BOY has been discovered in Ohio who is claimed to be the long-lost Charlie Ross. He has been forwarded to Philadelphia, where some person have identified him as the missing boy. On the 2d, he was shown to Mr. and Mrs. Ross, neither of whom were convinced of his identity.

JUDGE JAMES C. HOCKING, of the United States Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Madison, on the 3d, after a lingering illness. He was fifty-eight years old.

THE late Brigham Young was buried with appropriate ceremonies, at Salt Lake City, on the 1st. About 15,000 persons were in attendance.

POLITICAL.

A CALL has been issued for a State Republican Nominating Convention to meet at Rochester, N. Y., on the 26th of September.

THE New Jersey Republicans will meet in State Convention at Trenton, on the 25th of September.

THE Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Marshalltown on the 29th, and nominated, by acclamation, John H. Peters for Governor; C. C. James for Lieutenant-Governor; N. E. J. Boardman, for Supreme Judge; and H. D. Cutleson, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform adopted declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only; the immediate repeal of the Resumption act; the remonetization of silver; against further contraction and in favor of the restoration of a greenback currency, and its substitution for National Bank bills, and congratulates the country upon the acceptance, by the present National Administration, of the Constitutional and public policy of local self-government in the Southern States, so long advocated by the Democratic party. Fairs of this Society have been the landmarks of the growth and progress of the State. This year $10,000 in cash, beside medal and diplomas, are offered in premiums. The competition, stimulated and excited by these premiums, cannot but have a healthy tendency. The Society receives no State aid, and does not ask any.

THE Virginia Conservative State Committee have selected Gen. James C. Field as candidate for Attorney-General, and the Governor has appointed him to fill the unexpired term of the late Atty-Gen. Field, who was the Democratic candidate for re-election.

THE Minnesota Republican Convention, on the latter having neglected to comply with the request, on the 2d ordered him from the office, and appointed Col. Taylor as assignee, it was stated, on the 2d, that he had expressed a wish to resign, in addition a bond as a successor could be determined on. A large portion of the securities held by the bank were pronounced by competent authorities, and a dividend of about twenty to twenty-five cents on the dollar was anticipated.

THE New York Republican Association in Washington adjourned *sine die* on the 1st, in compliance with the President's order. A letter from A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, was read before adjournment, protesting against this action as a "surrender of their independence as citizens and belonging as Republicans," at the behests of the Administration.

THE Prohibitionists of Iowa have nominated Hon. Elias Jessup, of Oskaloosa, as their candidate for Governor. For a platform they adopted the resolutions of the last State Temperance Convention, omitting the tenth.

THE new railway station at York, England, the largest in the world, is not terminal, like the old one; trains will run, without backing or shunting, straight through it. It is situated on a slope rising from the banks of the Ouse. The main entrance, which is on the city walls, is from the south side through a portion, 160 feet by 55 feet, and this is approached by a circular drive under an archway near the end of Lendel Bridge. The length of the platform is to be 1,500 feet, while the covered part of the station is in length 800 feet and in breadth 234 feet. The height is about 50 feet. The superficial area of the platform at York is 171,851 feet, and that at St. Pancras, London, 165 300 feet. The roof consists of four semicircular spans, the largest of which is that in the north center, which is 81 feet wide and covers four lines of rails. That springing from the north walls is 75 feet wide, and embraces a platform and three sets of rails.

THE attitude striker: The pugilist.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AT East Saginaw, during the week ending Aug. 25, from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber changed hands. Prices ranged from $5 to $8.

HENRY RAINER fell from a rowboat on Lincoln lake, near Grand Rapids, on the 24th, and was drowned.

THE dead body of a man was found wedged in the water-wheel of the old Kennedy mills, at Jackson, on the morning of the 2d.

ADAMS SMITH was killed by a switch Stephenson, at a German picnic in one of the Detroit suburbs, on the 26th. The parties were Germans and brothers-in-law.

ON the 7th of March last, a daughter of a German laborer was sent to a Saginaw meatmarket on an errand. She reached the market and departed. Not returning, her parents became alarmed, and a search was instituted. Officers were sent out on the different roads leading from the city, and several supposed clues to the whereabouts of the missing one were traced out without accomplishing the object sought. The City Council, some days later, offered a reward of $100 for the return of the child, and one or two spasmodic efforts were made to find her, but nothing resulted. From the hearsay left by the market to the present time, not the slightest trace of the little girl, or a clue to her probable fate, has been obtained. In the bond light of day, speaking both English and German, and thoroughly acquainted with the vicinity, she having been frequently sent upon similar errands in safety of 13,000 inhabitants, a little girl suddenly disappears, and after the lapse of six months the mystery surrounding her fate is as deep as ever. On the day on which she was lost to her parents.

HUDD BAKER, of Dundee, went about the task of finding eight cows one day and one day, on a wager. He lost both the bet and his life in the attempt.

THE Michigan Central Railroad Company has been whitewashing the fences at the various crossings and its minor buildings all along the line.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Aug. 18 was $620,754.25; receipts during the week ending Aug 25 were $8,146.26; payments during the same time were $9,134.30; balance in Treasury Aug 25, 1877, $620,766.34; decrease for the week, $1,277.31.

AVERY & AVERY, dry-goods dealers, of Grand Rapids, have failed, and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

JOHN G. HELLER, of Detroit, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, on the 28th, while working in the fields near Ann Arbor. Emil McClelland, youngest daughter of ex-Gov. McClelland, died suddenly of heart-disease, on the morning of the 28th.

MIKE WELSH and Bill Flanagan, both drunk, got into a fight in Allegan, the other evening, and Flanagan stabbed Welsh so severely that he died twenty-four hours later.

THE State Fair will be held at Jackson—Sept. 17 to 21, inclusive.

ON the 29th, while waiting for an excursion train at Fowler Station, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, John Gordon was run over by the cars and instantly killed.

THE State Agricultural Society was organized March 23, 1859. The first Fair was held at Detroit, in September, 1849, when $1,000 was thought to be a large sum to appropriate for premiums. The Society has never failed to hold a State Fair each succeeding year, and has disbursed during this time, it is estimated, about $150,000 for premiums, beside numerous diplomas and medals. The Agricultural Fairs of this Society have been the landmarks of the growth and progress of the State. This year $10,000 in cash, beside medal and diplomas, are offered in premiums. The competition, stimulated and excited by these premiums, cannot but have a healthy tendency. The Society receives no State aid, and does not ask any.

A MIDLAND dispatch of the 30th says: Dr. Rockwell, of Edenville, this county, killed Benjamin Wilbur, of Gladwin County, last night. They had some difficulty, it appears, about a horse trade. It ended in a row, in which Rockwell kicked Wilbur several times, killing him. Wilbur was one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county. Rockwell is in charge of the Sheriff."

LANSING was visited with a most terrific thunderstorm, on the 31st ult., lightning striking in several places. The barn of John Baker was destroyed.

ON the 31st ult., at Scott's Lake, John Kilpatrick was drowned by falling from a rolling log on which he was standing.

PETER G. NOEL, five years old, fell from a hay-loft in his father's barn, near Grandville, a few days ago, and sustained injuries which proved fatal on the morning of the 31st ult.

A LEDGE of marble has been discovered at Lake Hamburg, about forty miles west of Kalamazoo, near by the Breitung Mine, on the Menominee range.

OVER 2,500 bushels of huckleberries have been shipped from Au Sable and Oscoda this season.

J. Q. A. DEAN, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, has resigned his position.

AT Detroit, on the 1st, John Evans hung himself in his woodshed. The cause of the act was despondency, induced by continued sickness.

C. L. STONE'S house, at Grand Haven, was burned on the evening of the 1st. Loss, $3,500.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.15@1.50; Butter, per lb, 17@19c; Cheese, per lb, 11 @12c; Corn, per bu, 40@42c; Flour, White Winter, $6.25@7.50; Amber, $6.00@6.50; Rye, $4.00@4.50; Cattle, per central, $3.25@ 4.75; Hogs, $4.25@5.00; Sheep, $3.50@ 4.25; Oats, per bush, portion, 30@32c; White, 30@32c; Pork, per bbl, $11.50@12.00; Potatoes, per bu, 50@60c; Wheat, White, $1.—; Amber, $1.—@—.

Brigham Young.

Brigham Young is dead. This news has been flashed all over this land and Europe. No other American is better known than was this remarkable man. His mail reached Egbert at four o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 29, after an illness of six days. He died at his home, if a man of his surroundings could be said to have a home.

It would be carrying charity for the dead too far, and be too gross a disregard for truth, to pretend that his death was a loss, for that the world will deplore his departure from it. On the contrary, Brigham Young has long been looked upon as the pillar whereon polygamy rested, the prop without which it could not withstand the pressure of modern civilization. Consequently, his death brings hope that the "peculiar institution" which is now disgracing the continent and demoralizing, retarding and blighting in every way an otherwise thrifty Territory will disappear. Therein consists the significance of his death. This hope may be disappointed. Things change and go as unexpectedly in this strange world that perhaps Brigham, in this regard, may live more potent dead than alive. But this is it: many, the expectation is certainly reasonable. Very few men have the force of will and vast capacity for management which the deceased President of the Mormon Church possessed. He seems even unwieldy in comparison, and so are all the Twelve Apostles, as the dignitaries of the Mormon Church are called. The system of polygamy is utterly abhorrent to modern ideas. It belongs to antiquity and barbarism. Our ancestors, even as we, when we made laws to cause us to practice it, but the people from whom our religion came used it as a matter of course. It is probable that a great many of the Mormons are sincere. Perhaps the President of the Church was. His career in the early days of Mormonism would indicate it.

Brigham Young was a Yankee of the most pronounced type. Born in a little out of the way town of Vermont, June 1, 1801, he possessed the strongness and tenacity characteristic of the sons of the Puritans. His education was very meager. He joined the Mormon Church as early as 1832, in Ohio. It was then in its infancy. It had not developed into a polygamic monstrosity. It was a pious and prolific parent of fanaticism—a perversion of the lawlily second coming of Christ. During the period of his youth the strongness of soul stood heroically by his predecessor in the Presidency, Joe Smith. When he led the people, as there records say, into the wilderness of the plains to Utah, a generation ago, he did a grand thing. That burial of a handful of Christians on the banks of that dead sea of America, Salt Lake, was one of the bravest and most admirable enterprises of history. One cannot but be lost in admiration in the contemplation of such indomitable determination to meet destiny single-handed. With all its Dantic infamies, the Mormon settlement proved a great blessing to the country, furnishing a most convenient and necessary half-way house between the Pacific Slope and the East. The Pacific Railroad project owes more to Brigham Young, in a way, than any other. He has had no philanthropic or patriotic purpose. He was as destitute of patriotism as of philanthropy. But in a nature like the march of events used him for some good purpose, and we may hope that his life will prove to have been a public benefit.

Brigham Young leaves behind him a vast estate, to be divided among his numerous wives and children. He kept the matter a profound mystery in regard to the greater part of them, and appropriated to himself the wealth they produced. His property was in strict limits, to be concealed and distributed among the people whom he deprived of it by playing on their credulity. Not minding of the kind will be done. His heirs will keep what the lawyers do not get. But it is morally certain that the Mormon grasp, once freed from his personal despotism, will begin to lay by for their own families the surplus profits of their tillage. On the whole, then, the public has no cause to drop a single tear upon the bier of the dead Mormon. As he takes his place among the spent forces of humanity, he leaves a vacancy through which the sun of better days may throw its beams upon the people he has so long ruled with a rod of iron.—*Chicago Journal.*

THERE are two counties in the State of Pennsylvania which have not a rod of railroad within their limits—Forest and Greene.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 00	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5 10	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago (New)	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—Western Mixed	50	@ 50
OATS—Western and State	34	@ 37
RYE—Western	67	@ 67½
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 12½
LARD—Steam	6 85	@ 6 87½
CHEESE	10	@ 13
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	35	@ 36

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5 00	@ 5 00
Good to Choice	4 25	@ 4 80
Medium	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	3 50	@ 3 60
SHEEP—Common	2 00	@ 3 50
Good	4 00	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	20	@ 21
Good to Choice	18	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 13½
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Choice to Fine Spring	5 25	@ 5 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
Corn, No. 2	43½	@ 44
Oats, No. 2	28½	@ 28¾
Barley, No. 2 (new)	53	@ 54½
BROOM CORN—Hurds	1 75	@ 2 00
Good Medium	2 50	@ 3 00
Self-working Corn	3 00	@ 3 50
Crooked	1 00	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 05
LARD	12 70½	@ 12 75
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	9 50	@ 11 00
Shingles	2 00	@ 3 00
Lath	1 60	@ 1 80

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 75	@ $6 25
Medium	5 25	@ 5 50
HOGS—Good	7 00	@ 7 50
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 4 75

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$6 00	@ $6 25
Medium	5 00	@ 5 75
HOGS—Yorkers	5 80	@ 5 90
Philadelphias	5 80	@ 5 90
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 5 00
Common	2 00	@ 3 00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A WOMAN'S LETTER.

My letter's late by one day,
But truth is, Jenny dear,
Neil Gregson came on Sunday—
It seems he's always here.
He, our young Fred W Kemble.
They said there she sat hours,
And she was in a dreadful pet
He brought some lovely flowers.

I meant to tell you, Jenny,
The use and everything,
But I find how he's mad
In the next week. Need a bit sing
With the Mozart Club at Irving;
I'll manage, dear to go.
The Pike and weather serving—
I don't want me to know!

Jem, lovers are a nuisance!
Vernie brought the ring last night—
A scrill the, like bonnet;
It gave us a fine fright.
Now, Jenny, I'm not fooling,
The girls could live to board in
Their interest to one!

Poor George, the foolish fellow,
Began to storm and drag,
And turned quite red and yellow—
I hate him out of things.
How Nature has always ordered;
I think his cool, gray eye,
Would still be bright.
Or make a regiment fly.

But what's so very funny
About him, you want to know—
He is not a any money;
I hope Fred's fortune screen
Just how he's situated—
Keep he looks like Work & Ware.
Ah, well, those things are fated!
George owns a million, square.

Yes, dear, Pike trims the corners,
Rough-hew them as we may!
We can't go, but leave worries,
Or wear the livelong day.
But, oh, don't breathe it, Jenny!
I'd marry Ned, you see.
When I marry single penny,
If only he loved me!

Ah, well—well—well—that's tolly,
Just nonsense, Jen, I'm thought,
He, too, seemed melancholy,
Quite glances that I've caught.
Looked full of speechless sadness—
There goes a coffin bell!
To bind the page, what madness!
Good-bye, pet, George is here.

We dine at Rita Johnson's,
P. S.—I must decide.
He won't accept with much nonsense.
The crepe comes full yard wide.
Don't get the half I have on,
Have theirs and split up sacque,
For organdies are meager.
My heart aches. Love to Jack.
—*Mary Mapes in Ivers and Scribner's Monthly.*

FAMOUS AUTOMATA.

Though the ancients were deficient in mechanical skill, some of the accounts handed down to us seem to show that automata existed even in the remotest ages. Homer says that the tripods made by Vulcan for the banqueting hall of the gods were self-moving, advancing of their own accord to the table, and then returning to their stations. Aristotle mentions automatic tripods, and Archimedes, of Tyana, is said to have made a flying dove. Archytas, of Tarentum (B. C 400) is said by Aulus Gellius, on the authority of Favorinus, to have constructed a wooden pigeon which was capable of flying. After alighting it could not resume its flight.

A curious water-clock, presented to the Emperor Charlemagne by the Caliph Haroun al-Raschid, deserves mention, as one of the earliest—if not the earliest—pieces of modern mechanism. There were twelve doors, which in the dial-plate, to correspond with the division of the day into hours. The hours were struck by the successive opening of the doors, and at the falling therefrom of small balls upon a brazen bell. At twelve o'clock twelve little figures emerged in order, and came out at the same instant, and after parading around the dial, shut all the doors, and returned to their places.

John Muller, or Regiomontanus, is credited with having constructed an automatic eagle, which, on the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian to Nuremberg in 1470, flew out to meet His Majesty, and, after having done so at some distance from the city, returned and perched upon the gate. When the Emperor approached, the eagle received on its head a wreath of laurel, which it bore in triumph to the interior of the city. Regiomontanus is also said to have made an automaton man who saluted the Emperor at every point (Brewer).

Mallardet constructed a number of automata of the most perfect kind. One of these was a steel spider, which established all the movements of that animal. It ran on a table, always toward the center, to prevent it from running off the table, and went hasted for three minutes. He also constructed a caterpillar, a lizard, a mouse and a serpent, which put into the mouth, finished and darted out its tongue. The singing bird of the same kind was still more delicate. Under a oval box, about three inches long, was set upon the table, and in an instant the bird flew up, and, perching on the edge of the box, about three inches from the bottom, began to warble. It opened its bill and moved the pipe from the figure's hand, and wound up the machinery. The automaton was then ready for play, which began as soon as an opponent was found in the audience. The automaton took the first move in all cases. "At every move made by the automaton the wheels of the machine are heard in action; the figure moves its head, and seems to look over every part of the chess-board. When it gives check to its opponent it shakes its head twice, and only twice when it checks the queen. It likewise shakes its head when a false move is made, replaces its adversary's piece on the square from which it was taken, and takes the next move itself. In general, though not always, the automaton wins the game. During the progress of the game the exhibitor stands near the machine, and when it is time for it to move, he looks in vain for chess-men in either hand, ready to throw them upon the President. Being in some doubt how to proceed in the automaton's play, he takes up the proper person or whom to bestow their honors, they very naturally took the best-looking man in the party for the President, and bestowed their favors accordingly. In consequence, Gov. Van Zandt was almost smothered with roses, and had to beg Mrs. Hayes to set the matter right. She did not care, however, to interfere, and so the fun went on.

—One of the largest diamonds ever found in the South African fields belongs to Miss Schreiner, a temperance preacher.

—Mr. Bonner says he can't read the "Fatin Diamond." It is said that one of her brothers would not become a Good Templar on any consideration, because he found a rare big stone. Miss Schreiner finding all ordinary means of converting him failed to Temperance principles in vain, at last prayed that he might find a large diamond. Soon after the monster gem was unearthed, and the brother, who was a partner in the claim property, was so good as his word. He became, and is still, a consistent Good Templar. Local merchants have offered $100,000 for the stone. The lady is an enthusiastic temperance advocate, and preaches with wonderful ability.

Ridicule and Reform in Spelling.

Ridicule is a powerful weapon, and this as often used it a bad cause as a good recovers. Indeed, the temptation to use it to further the ends of injustice is supreme, for derision will often serve to discredit an experiment or an opinion where logic would find no room to stand. Thus we see it summoned to promote fraud, bankcrism and retrogression. The Cincinnati *Commercial* turns it against the commendable movement to reform the barbarous spelling of the English language. Here the weapon is very effective, and is so simple that a child can fire it off. What can be thought of a mode of spelling," says the Facetious *Commercial*, "in which 'cone' appears as 'kum,' and 'knowledge' takes the form of 'nolej'?" And the question seems by the querist to be settled, and the people of the nation thrown back upon the old system. The *Commercial* reproduces some specimens of the proposed alphabet, spelled on a phonograph, in order to ridicule their grotesqueness, and this is aggravated by numerous typographical errors, averaging about one for each three words. The effect thus becomes very ludicrous indeed.

We are slaves of the eye. Mr. Robert Bonner recently said, with the sagacity which has given him success, "People cannot begin to change their habits suddenly. For one issue of a paper to look differently from the preceding issue offends in the interest of the late Emperor is indulgently looked on by the Imperial Government. In Turkey, where Bazaine's master was the best friend of the Sultan, Bazaine would be received with open arms by those of his friends, who knew his value in any capacity as a trained soldier. That he should have concealed his identity with the utmost care is equally natural, and had not the war come it is possible he might have concealed it till his death, but war with Russia, by an agonist of twenty years ago, could not fail to bring Osman Pasha in contact with the people who know Gen. Bazaine as Governor of Sabastopol. Whether the secret leaked out through some Russian officer prisoner in his hands, or some English or French attache who had served in the Crimea and recognized Osman Pasha, is uncertain, but the character of his fighting at Plevna, a stubborn, defensive battle, is curiously like the first day at Gravelotte, though the difference of force on the enemy's side led him to a happier issue.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

TEXAS FIR promises to be the future ship-building material in California. They have built forty-nine vessels of it within a year on the Pacific coast capacity 8,000 tons) at a cost of $620,000.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—William Lloyd Garrison is remarkable for his youthful appearance in his old age. A writer in a Liverpool paper says: "No one would take him to be in his seventy-third year. He is one of the youngest septuagenarians I ever saw."

—"Long" Bluthell, "the strong man of the world," once well known in the circus arena, is in the Poor House of Putnam County. In his time he could hold back two yoke of oxen, and support a weight of 1,800 pounds resting on his chest and hands and feet, with his stomach upward.—*N. Y. World.*

—King Alfonso of Spain has welcomed Minister Lowell. After the first embrace, the King said in broken English: "Yass, Mseer, Yer Highness—I hear off you so much. Cranie seen! Write pooty general, lobely! Zekel creap up quite unknowns"—but I—vot you say? Youtler pas—I remember him!" And Mseer Highee put his hat gently over his face and said, in a faltering voice, And even that is not my best, Yer Majesty!"

—Mr. George William Curtis writing of official precedence in his "Easy Chair," says: "A Senator gave a dinner, and asked the assembled company to drink to the senior Senator of the United States, who was present, and asked him to hand out the toast. 'Mr. Senator, I see the Secretary of State,' replied the senior. 'No guest in my house takes precedence of the senior member of the body that makes Secretaries of State,' was the lofty reply."

—The story that Moulton is financially embarrassed, and that Tilton offered to loan him several thousands of dollars, is going to rounds in spite of the contradiction it got in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, where it first appeared. The fact is that Mr. Tilton has not offered to loan Moulton thousands of dollars, for two excellent reasons: First, he had not the money to loan; and second, Moulton is not financially embarrassed, and does not need to borrow money. The tale was manufactured out of an old experiment which Tilton once made on the queen. It likewise shakes its head when a false move is made, replaces its adversary's piece on the square from which it was taken, and takes the next move itself. In general, though not always, the automaton wins the game. During the progress of the game the exhibitor stands near the machine, and when it is time for it to move, he looks in vain for chess-men in either hand, ready to throw them upon the President. Being in some doubt how to proceed in the automaton's play, he takes up the proper person or whom to bestow their honors, they very naturally took the best-looking man in the party for the President, and bestowed their favors accordingly. In consequence, Gov. Van Zandt was almost smothered with roses, and had to beg Mrs. Hayes to set the matter right. She did not care, however, to interfere, and so the fun went on.

—One of the largest diamonds ever found in the South African fields belongs to Miss Schreiner, a temperance preacher.

—Mr. Bonner says he can't read the "Fatin Diamond." It is said that one of her brothers would not become a Good Templar on any consideration, because he found a rare big stone. Miss Schreiner finding all ordinary means of converting him failed to Temperance principles in vain, at last prayed that he might find a large diamond. Soon after the monster gem was unearthed, and the brother, who was a partner in the claim property, was so good as his word. He became, and is still, a consistent Good Templar. Local merchants have offered $100,000 for the stone. The lady is an enthusiastic temperance advocate, and preaches with wonderful ability.

Ridicule and Reform in Spelling.

Ridicule is a powerful weapon, and this as often used it a bad cause as a good recovers. Indeed, the temptation to use it to further the ends of injustice is supreme, for derision will often serve to discredit an experiment or an opinion where logic would find no room to stand. Thus we see it summoned to promote fraud, bankcrism and retrogression. The Cincinnati *Commercial* turns it against the commendable movement to reform the barbarous spelling of the English language. Here the weapon is very effective, and is so simple that a child can fire it off. What can be thought of a mode of spelling," says the Facetious *Commercial*, "in which 'cone' appears as 'kum,' and 'knowledge' takes the form of 'nolej'?" And the question seems by the querist to be settled, and the people of the nation thrown back upon the old system. The *Commercial* reproduces some specimens of the proposed alphabet, spelled on a phonograph, in order to ridicule their grotesqueness, and this is aggravated by numerous typographical errors, averaging about one for each three words. The effect thus becomes very ludicrous indeed.

We are slaves of the eye. Mr. Robert Bonner recently said, with the sagacity which has given him success, "People cannot begin to change their habits suddenly. For one issue of a paper to look differently from the preceding issue offends in the interest of the late Emperor is indulgently looked on by the Imperial Government. In Turkey, where Bazaine's master was the best friend of the Sultan, Bazaine would be received with open arms by those of his friends, who knew his value in any capacity as a trained soldier. That he should have concealed his identity with the utmost care is equally natural, and had not the war come it is possible he might have concealed it till his death, but war with Russia, by an agonist of twenty years ago, could not fail to bring Osman Pasha in contact with the people who know Gen. Bazaine as Governor of Sabastopol. Whether the secret leaked out through some Russian officer prisoner in his hands, or some English or French attache who had served in the Crimea and recognized Osman Pasha, is uncertain, but the character of his fighting at Plevna, a stubborn, defensive battle, is curiously like the first day at Gravelotte, though the difference of force on the enemy's side led him to a happier issue.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

As old tin pan doesn't "

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept 14, 1877.

The destroying angel has been busy with the leaders of well-know names of late It is an unaccountable fact, but none the less true, that Death, who "views a shining mark" loves to wait till he can get several such targets in long and then "cuts loose" on them all at once. It does not often happen however that he gets so successful an array as the yellow fever just winged its way half the known space of the globe, striking in quick succession six men who have for years moved before the public eye. Three, Brigham Young, Raphael Semmes, H. L. Davenport, Ben De Bar Alvin Adams and "Crazy Horse." What a strangely assorted company to cross the River together!

Apropos of Brigham Young I must confess to having made a mistake, as a result of his death. I had always supposed that, with exception of perhaps a few scattered members, the Mormon Church was concentrated in Utah; but the attention turned to the subject by the loss of the prophet developes the fact that there is and has been for over thirty years a rival Mormon organization of "Saints" of most remarkable power, having their headquarters in Brooklyn. This organization numbered four hundred members, including men of wealth and influence. Probably the air of Brooklyn is not pure for them. Further down I may inform there is one other small sect which is the only other in the city. As the rites and observances of the Mormon religion are kept up by these Eastern societies, which have each having memorial services and a season of lamentation over the loss of their crafty and powerful leader. Polygamy alone, which by the way, formed no part of the original "revelation," has to be omitted from their programme. The laws of New York allow every man to believe what he pleases but don't countenance his carrying all his beliefs into effect, and even young ex-Young as their section to intimidate the government, the poor oppressed "Saints" of Long Island have to get along with one wife or else "go west."

The fire fiend allowed New York to get through the month of August with a fire loss of only $17,000, the smallest loss for any month on record. But in order to make up the average he commenced bright and early this month, with a half million blaze which laid waste over a block in the northern part of town. This fire though no larger than many another, is worth some mention on account of the general row it has caused. The block building burned, and the one in which the fire started, was the piano factory of one Hale, whose care must linger if he has read the papers since the event. His factory was a mere fire trap, entirely without protection against fire and so shoddily put up that on the occasion of its creation, a few years ago, it fell down when almost completed, burying several persons in its ruins. It was run right up again, however in the same slovenly way and has now brought about this catastrophe, involving greater loss of life than before. The only redeeming trait felt against Hale has prompted some investigation of his business, in the course of which it turns out that he is the manufacturer of most of the bogus pianos which have flooded the country for many years. His plan is to throw together the cheapest kind of work, and then stencil on the name-board a name approximating as closely as possible that of one of the standard makes. He has thus imitated the brands of all the prominent manufacturers, but has naturally expended most of his efforts in trying to pirate the reputation of Steinway & Sons, who are the most prominent of all. To this end he has used no less than six different imitations of their name, to wit: "Steinway & Sons" "Steinway & Sons" "Steinway & Son" "Steinmetz & Sons," "Steinway Piano" "Steinway & Co." By means of this fraud he has sold hundreds of worthless pianos before suspicion was aroused. Now they seem having genuine Steinway power. The lesson we learn is that it seems impossible to stop these disreputable operations, and the only protection is to buy of a house that has made "Steinway & Sons" famous as the iron protected trade mark of every instrument offered purporting to come from that celebrated house.

At this writing no one knows how many perished in the disaster. As soon as the ruins are sufficiently cool, however excavations will be made and the worst will be known.

Rifle shooting has again loomed up as an object of interest. The national teams of England and America are putting the last and most careful touches to their practice at the Creedmoor range, preparatory to the grand match on the 13th and 14th inst. when it will be seen whether American skill has deteriorated since a year ago when our marksmen bore off the trophy in competition with the world. Some of the best scores on record have been made on both sides during this recent practice, showing that the British marksmen are going to make an desperate an effort to "clear" Victory from its perch on the American Banner as our own boys will to induce Victory to stay where she is. Teams from New Orleans and San Francisco are also on the ground and doing fine work.

RADIX.

Murder will Out,

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thousand Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by the use of August Flower. Soon all over the civilized world Dyspeptics became to Queen's August Flower because it traveled through the country by one Dyspeptic another, until to-day all nothing else has become known. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low spirits etc. can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Cheever's and get a sample bottle for 25 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with not little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Pulbus at the pit of the stomach, Yellow skin, Coated Tongue, Low Spirits, nothing at the depot, nervousness, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo. W. CHEEVER and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents, and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, MASTER.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 8 a. m. and 3 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Loomer & Noble, on board, or to Captain on board.

DENTER & NOBLE.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

From the [illegible] of the citizens [illegible] Charlevoix, I am induced to [illegible] a very low rate on Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake, and can be taken to without difficulty and expense on good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,

Real Estate Agent,

Charlevoix, Mich.

1yr

FARMING LANDS.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County.

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered and contiguous to the best Fruit growing section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are situated is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to get a share of such wealth while it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

$777 can easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $50 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents now making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

Parties who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and all orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled at short notice.

SPRIGHT & WAY.

Owners of same.

Charlevoix June 12 1877

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE

& BUTTARS.

IN

EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Numerous.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter &

Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and finish. Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work.

Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crocker's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and lives for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolo

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, D. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(22) (6.1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. H. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep, and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers!

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England.)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Recent Terrible Accident on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug 29.

The bridge on the Rock Island Road where the disaster occurred was over what is known as Little Four Mile Creek nine miles east of DesMoines. It is a little stream, generally quiet, and never before known to be so high as it was made by the unprecedented rainfall of yesterday morning and the night before. The bridge rested on 4 stone arch twelve feet in the clear, by walls five feet thick. The bridge is approached from the east on a curve, and from a grade. It is thought the rails were left standing along as the train approached, and the engineer who had slackened his speed till he came in sight of the bridge, supposing all was right, dashed upon it. The chasm at that season was forty or fifty feet wide, and the banks about twenty feet high. The locomotive, in its wild dash, leaped with the force of the whole side and half buried itself in the earth. Barnum's car was next the engine. It dropped into the channel. The baggage and mail car followed, passed directly over it, smashing it to pieces, but going to the bottom, a hard river running right through it. The men in that car escaped alive. Even the lamps were not put out.

The first passenger car pitched headdown into the channel, where the water was at least fifteen feet deep. The next car was piled under this, telescoping with it, and the next telescoped half through the two preceding it. The sleeping car did not go into the wreck, simply because there was not room for it. Its occupants were jarred, but none of them seriously hurt. The list of the killed were in the car in front of the sleeper.

The scene at the time of the accident is described as having been terrific. Rain was falling in torrents, accompanied by wind, lightning and violent thunder. The crash put out the lights, and the scene of terror ensuing may well be imagined. The men who were not injured and could get out, went to work at once to rescue the living and the wounded. They had to go a mile to a farmhouse to get axes to cut away the logs of the wrecked bridge, and by daylight had the most of the wounded rescued.

There were many painful scenes and fatal incidents. One mother was killed sitting between two children who escaped unhurt. One little girl with her dead father in the water for four hours with a heavy man lying dead beneath her body, was discovered to be breathing, and was rescued and restored, and now shows no sign of injury.

The dead were brought here on a train, reaching here at eleven o'clock. Some twenty-five of the wounded came with them. The officers of the road were at the wreck all day, caring for the dead and wounded, and have been and are doing all that can possibly be done for them.

The number of killed is estimated all the way from ten to fifty. All the train but a sleeping car went down into the stream. The engine is completely out of sight. A special to the *State Register* from there says there were sixteen killed so far as known. Twelve bodies are out on the banks, and four bodies are still down in the wreck, but cannot be got out at present.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30

R. M. Cherrie, of the firm of A. B. Meeker & Co., Chicago, arrived here to-day from the scene of the disaster on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, east of DesMoines. Mr. Cherrie says:

"The accident occurred about half-past two o'clock in the morning. It was raining fearfully at the time—pouring down. I was in the sleeper, partially awake, and felt two or three slight jars. I raised the window and looked out, and heard the rush of waters below. I knew something had happened, though I could see nothing. It was very dark. I got up and put on my pants, and the first thing I saw was people rushing out of the rear end of the car next to us, and it was not long before I knew the character of the terrible accident. Of course, everything was confusion, and it was some little time before those who were unhurt could get to work and relieve the others. It seems a stone culvert had recently been built, and on each side of it was trestle-work that was being filled up with earth. The fireman, who escaped, says everything ran right when they ran on the bridge, but the next thing he knew was that he was lying alongside the engine in the sand below. Engineer Bales can ascribe to him, but that was the last the fireman heard of him, and he probably died almost instantly afterward. There were fifteen persons in Barnum's advertising car. The car was completely annihilated. Seven of the occupants were killed, three badly wounded, and they will probably die, and three were slightly wounded. It was a miracle that anybody at all got out of that car. One of the wounded men was carried down stream and landed on a small island, from which he was afterward taken off. The baggage car shot across and over the engine, and landed on the bank beyond, with a rail through it lengthwise, and one through it sideways. It sits flat on the track, right side up, but without its trucks, which disappeared in this wonderful leap. The employes in this car were not hurt, strange to say, and even some hooded pigs that were being shipped by express were unharmed. The baggage was not damaged at all. The smoking car came along, plunging downward, the rear end raising up and allowing the next passenger coach to go under it, and then the next car went under this last coach, and the rear ends of the two last coaches resting on the bank. There was a time-card was wedged in, one on top of the other. A lady crawled up through a hole and got on top of the smoking car, with a child in her arms, and got down on the roof of the next car, when, she left the child. She then returned down into the smoking car and brought up another child in the same way, and next helped out an old lady from the same place. I helped her down from the car myself. Out of that hole which she had left, we took five or six others, among whom was the conductor, who was badly wounded, while several persons got out themselves without aid. All that we helped out were severely wounded. We then went into the car and made a thorough examination, but found nobody but dead persons, of whom there were four or five. By this time it began to grow a little light, so we could see better to work. Up to this time we had feared that the cars were going to tip over, but we now saw that they would remain upright. We got under the rear of the top car, as well as under the other two cars, and released four men that were fastened in. We used rope to pull them out. A corps of physicians and train workers now arrived from DesMoines, and they all went to work with a will. The physicians especially deserve the greatest credit for their untiring efforts to relieve suffering. They did noble work. The ladies in the sleeper also rendered efficient services in assisting the wounded. A girl who was found last in the wreck was finally released from her dreadful situation. About eight o'clock we counted ten persons in that pit. We had to cut out the side of the middle car in order to rescue several persons. There was more loss of life in this car than in any of the others, except Barnum's. Eighteen dead bodies were taken out last night when we left. There were thirty wounded, four of her whom will die. I cannot describe the terrible scene and do it justice in any respect. No one can realize such a situation unless he be there to witness it, and even then he cannot picture it to others in the vividness of detail as he himself viewed it."

The Savings Bank Failure in Chicago.

The worst news the *Times* has been called upon to communicate to its readers since the panic of four years ago, is the fact that the State Savings Institution has failed. This calamity has been expected for some weeks, but it will be none the less disastrous to the thousands whose fortunes are thus swept away, for, while waiting for the apparently inevitable crash, they have been powerless to help themselves in any degree from its consequences. The "sixty days rule" tied the hands of depositors and left them completely at the mercy of the managers. The institution, whose career is now closed, was organized twenty years ago, and for the greater part of the intervening period its management commanded the full confidence of the community. In 1872 Mr. D. D. Spencer obtained a large interest in the concern, and very soon afterward the gentlemen who had till then controlled it found means of disposing of their interests. Spencer secured $270,000 worth of the stock, while the bank itself owned $200,000, and only a paltry $30,000 remained for the persons who nominally filled the directory and the executive offices. The exact extent of the legal responsibility of these persons for the acts of criminal mismanagement upon which the bank then entered, and which has led to the present catastrophe, remains to be ascertained. About their moral responsibility there is apparently no room for question. It was their business to know, if they did not, what their President was doing with the funds which the public entrusted to their keeping. Those funds were in almost every instance the hard-earned savings of the poor; the provision made through continual self-denial for the inevitable "rainy day." They represented the bread of the widow, the fatherless, the aged and infirm. The hopes of tens of thousands were bound up in the little sums which, accumulated dollar by dollar, and poured into the treasury of this bank, swelled the grand total of its deposits, as shown by a hasty glance over the books yesterday, to $2,681,756. The owners of this sum number, perhaps, twelve thousand. Probably there are not a hundred of them who will not suffer serious inconvenience from the failure of the bank. Doubtless there are thousands of them who will suffer inexpressible hardship from it. Their money has been squandered in wild speculations; sunk beyond recovery in reckless ventures. Buried in real estate for which there is no market, and from which there is no hope of realizing more than a fraction of the investment.

The bank made an assignment, yesterday, to Mr. Abner Taylor, who will proceed to ascertain and realize the value of the assets as soon as practicable. There are no means at present of making an estimate as to the percentage of the dividends which may be ultimately made.—*Chicago Times, Aug. 30.*

A Lively Adventure with a Bear.

On Thursday last a young man named McDonald, belonging to Gay's River, had a narrow escape from being devoured by a bear in the woods near his home. He was making towards the woods when he heard a rustling sound behind him. Turning around he saw a large-sized she bear coming towards him. He had just time to spring for the nearest tree and climb up it. The bear sprang at him, and catching one of his feet with her paw tore off the shoe and stocking and badly lacerated the flesh. McDonald managed to crawl out on a limb, whither the bear attempted to follow, but the limb was too narrow. Failed in this she began to tear savagely at the limb on which Mr. McDonald, holding on by his hands, screamed mainly for help. A man near by, hearing his cries, approached just as the bear dropped from the tree. McDonald called out to the newcomer to look out for the bear, and at that moment the savage animal rushed at the man, who nimbly climbed into the same tree, followed by the bear. The newcomer's only safety was to get out on the same limb as McDonald, and the bear, too, crawled out. Under the weight the limb broke, and bear and men fell a distance of some twenty feet. Fortunately the bear was stunned by the fall, and the bear, though badly shaken, were able to get away. Obtaining arms, which they were entirely without, they returned to the spot, but the bear could not be found.—*Charlottetown (Va.) Herald.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Troy *Times* says that the Hoosac Tunnel's freight and passenger business has increased 150 per cent. during the present fiscal year.

A PRETTY good hard-times cigar is made of leather shavings soaked in tobacco juice.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—In the year 1845 the late James Bidwell, then postmaster from Hickletown to Saybrook, did errands for the people living on his post route, deposited their money, collected their bills, etc. He dispositeu that year, for a gentleman living in a town down the river, in the Middletown Savings Bank, the sum of $150. The gentleman visited the bank for the first time last Tuesday, bringing his bank book with the original deposit to have the interest added to it. Great was his surprise to find that in thirty-two years it had accumulated $873 18 interest, making in all due on his book to May 1, $1,023 18.

—*New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.*

—At Highmarket, Lewis County, the six year-old daughter of Mrs. Theodore Mark ham was left alone in charge of a baby, in trying to light a lamp to heat milk for the baby, the child set her own clothes on fire. She started to run out doors, fearing the house was going to be burned, and noticing that pieces of her burning clothes had dropped on the floor, she carefully extinguished them. She finally got out doors and threw herself into a horse-trough, putting out the fire. She then returned to the house, and waited patiently for her agony would permit, waited for her mother. When Mrs. Markham returned, the little one said: "Mamma, I takes into the house, but I shall die." She lived one hour and a half after the accident.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

—A few weeks ago a boy in Lancaster, Pa., fell between the bumpers of a moving train, but his pantaloons catching on some projection of the car, he was suspended over the rail without injury until the train stopped, when he was released. Had the cloth been of poorer quality, or had the lad would have been killed. This incident shows the advantage of wearing strong clothing. In Lancaster County, a few days ago, a man who was driving a threshing machine had one of the legs of his pantaloons caught in the couplings and torn completely off. Had the cloth been of slimmer stuff the man probably would have been killed. The moral of this incident is—well, it is so plainly and distinctly opposed to the fact that it is hardly worth while indicating.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

—On Saturday morning a strange accident happened to a young man employed at the foot of Union street. A little boy, a year and a half old, named Jhamie Hassell, walked out of the back door of his house, and went in between two buildings, which are only about nine inches apart at each end. The boy could pass in at the other, until he wedged himself in so that he could not move either way. His mother discovered where he was, but could not get to him. His sister about twelve years old, went up-stairs and attempted to go down the same passage-way, but got down so she could reach him, but at this point she stipped, and was so fastened that it was impossible for her to move. A large crowd congregated, but it was a long time before they could get to the child between the buildings, and the children were obliged to remain in their unpleasant position for the space of an hour. Their fond parents had been assured out of the side of the house, when they were released.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig*

Catching the Train.

A young man, thirty years of age, was a little late, and had to run to get on the train. But he was scarcely set up firmly on the platform when he threw up his hand, and would have fallen had he not been caught. During the train arrived at the next station he was dead. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect that death was from syncope of the heart, brought on by running, after a hearty meal. There is in this simple narrative, taken from an English sanitary periodical, a lesson which many may profitably learn and remember. How many business men of the large cities, whose residences are much of the year in the country, have a run every morning to catch the train. That run is followed by a gulp; clothes are donned with a spasmodic effort, the distance is walked or run over with breathless anxiety and haste; the train is at the depot on time, and its platform is gained as it is moving away. The heated passenger takes his seat, out of breath, feels that his heart is beating with great violence, his head seems compressed. But after a few minutes of rest his heart regains its normal stroke, his breathing becomes natural, and he resumes his wonted composure. His his system received no damage by his disturbance of the vital organs? Apparently it has not. He did not fall by the faint, if it is true; he did not drop dead. Still, was his heart as sound as before the exertion? We think not. It had suffered a rupture of the heart valves. It may perform its function for many years, if not further severely taxed; but the foundation is laid for future trouble.

It is well stated, in the commentary upon the accident in the article referred to, that the number of persons who systematically delay to the last moment and run desperately for the train is by no means counted by hundreds on each of the great lines. A large majority of these persons are not trained or otherwise prepared for such efforts. Their pursuits are sedentary; there is no preparation on the part of the internal organs to undergo sudden strain, as in the case of laborers. The heavy meal distends the space in which the heart beats; and that organ, taxed by sudden effort at the same time, stopped, and its pantomime died. He was a young man and apparently in perfect health. He had run in the same way many times before, without harm. Why should he not repeat the experiment every morning? Evidently he repeated it one too many times. Every repetition made him more and more liable to the accident. The heart was becoming enfeebled by the overstrain. It only required that this organ should be compressed by a distended stomach, and then put on the pressure to paralyze it. This accident, though rare, is one to which any of those persons who habitually tax by to the last minute and then have to make a sudden effort is liable.

The following suggestions from the same source are eminently judicious: The dangers of such sudden strain are not confined to failure of the heart upon the spot. Very commonly in those cases where apparently healthy old people are found dead in bed there may be traced on a history of sudden effort made during the preceding day. The overstrain so put upon the heart does not manifest itself fully at the time; but during the sleep of the ensuing night. With elderly people sudden exertion during the day is undoubtedly one cause of failure of the heart's action during the night. Nor are these fatal results the only untoward consequences of sudden demand upon the powers. Much more commonly the effort is followed by shortness of breath on exertion, by palpitation greatly reduced, by incapacity to undergo any violent effort, and even by enfeeblement of the powers for some considerable time after the effort which produced these consequences has been made. A chronic condition of impaired vitality is thus brought about by undue effort, even in the young and comparatively robust who are accustomed to exertion; by persons in the prime of vigorous, perhaps, to impress upon business men the risks that they run from their habit of delay until it becomes necessary to make a severe effort to catch the train. Doubtless, it is done by a multitude of persons with breathless anxiety and haste; the train is at the depot on time, and its platform is gained as it is moving away. The heated passenger takes his seat, out of breath, feels that his heart is beating with great violence, his head seems compressed. But after a few minutes of rest his heart regains its normal stroke, his breathing becomes natural, and he resumes his wonted composure. His his system received no damage by his disturbance of the vital organs? Apparently it has not. He did not fall by the faint, if it is true; he did not drop dead. Still, was his heart as sound as before the exertion? We think not. It had suffered a rupture of the heart valves. It may perform its function for many years, if not further severely taxed; but the foundation is laid for future trouble.

It is well stated, in the commentary upon the accident in the article referred to, that the number of persons who systematically delay to the last moment and run desperately for the train is by no means counted by hundreds on each of the great lines. A large majority of these persons are not trained or otherwise prepared for such efforts. Their pursuits are sedentary; there is no preparation on the part of the internal organs to undergo sudden strain, as in the case of laborers. The heavy meal distends the space in which the heart beats; and that organ, taxed by sudden effort at the same time, stopped, and its pantomime died. He was a young man and apparently in perfect health. He had run in the same way many times before, without harm. Why should he not repeat the experiment every morning? Evidently he repeated it one too many times. Every repetition made him more and more liable to the accident. The heart was becoming enfeebled by the overstrain. It only required that this organ should be compressed by a distended stomach, and then put on the pressure to paralyze it. This accident, though rare, is one to which any of those persons who habitually tax by to the last minute and then have to make a sudden effort is liable.

The following suggestions from the same source are eminently judicious: The dangers of such sudden strain are not confined to failure of the heart upon

BURNED TO DEATH.

Destructive Fire in New York City—A Large Flour Factory and a Number of Other Buildings Consumed —Several Persons Perish in the Flames.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in this city broke out in Dale's plane factory, situated about the center of the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The buildings were of brick and of the flimsiest construction, being eight and nine stories in height. The newer of the two structures was built on the ruins of the factory blown down in 1871, at which time several persons were killed. In the old factory some 200 hands were employed. No one of those seemed to think of turning in an alarm, and, when the first engines arrived, the whole factory was wrapped in flame and smoke. The workmen on the fourth floor and below got out without trouble. The floors above were mostly filled with dense smoke, causing most of the occupants to run to the windows and roof. Two men, Greb, called Nat, and Albert Lee, aged fifty-two, were seen to fall backward from a window into the flames, and, undoubtedly, both perished, no trace of them having since been found. The flames, fanned by a brisk gale, spread rapidly, and in less than an hour the walls of the old factory fell, with a crash that was heard a mile. A moment later the new factory was a blaze of flame, and speedily five factories, twenty-two tenements, fifteen shanties and eighteen stables and sheds were consumed.

The people of the tenement houses and shanties saved scarcely any of their effects, being driven out by the intense heat. The sparks were carried in every direction, and were beaten down by citizens, among whom was Capt. Jourdan, of Graham's silk factory, on Thirty-fifth street, could not be saved. Robe's immense packing establishment was saved by a private hose conveyance.

The scene was grand. There was an area of fire extending over two blocks. The flames leaped Thirty-fifth street and swept nearly the entire block. They ran across Thirty-sixth street and destroyed five buildings. Nearly all the houses facing on Tenth avenue were licked up, and, while the fire was under control, leaving two or three tall chimneys and a few tottering walls with great heaps of steaming debris behind them, a glowing charcoal to mark the site of over sixty buildings.

From the first the rumors regarding the loss of life began to spread. From five men buried in the ruins, the number was run up to fifty or more. Eight persons sent to the hospitals brought thirteen ambulances to the scene—many more than were needed. It will always be hard to ascertain the actual loss of life. Two men were killed by jumping from a window, and others are missing. The fireman says there are not less than forty bodies in the ruins. The number of men on the upper floors at the time of the alarm is not known. Various persons living in the vicinity report seeing numbers of men carried down in the burning buildings, and all sorts of stories are afloat.

The losses on the property destroyed and damaged will not much exceed $500,000. In all, eighty buildings were either destroyed or damaged by the fire.

The fire began in the drying-room on the fourth floor of the old factory. In the new factory were piled lumber for planes were laid away until they became properly seasoned. The room was almost twelve feet high, and filled with lumber. The remainder of the fourth floor was occupied by the carvers, about forty in number. These men discovered the fire before nine o'clock. They thought of little account, and gave no alarm. Some of them busied themselves in removing lumber from the room, while the others threw upon the flames all the water they had on the floor. Not more than half a dozen pails full of water were thus expended. After thus combatting the flames for about ten minutes the carvers gave up the work, and, seeing the fire likely to spread into their shop, began assisting in packing up their tools and clothing for removal. None of them thought of giving an alarm to their fellow-workmen on the upper floors. The flames, meeting with no opposition, grew in strength. Very soon a rush caught and carried them beyond the door way and tearing of the door from its apartment of its casings. At once they took an end to one and from side to side of the room, driving the workmen out. It was then that the peril of the workers on the upper floors became apparent. They were given the alarm. All the carvers had already carried with them their tools, and the workmen employed on the three lower floors also got out in safety, but those on the two top floors lost their implements.

Carl Carlinski, of No. 154 Broome street, a varnisher, jumped out of the eighth-story window and was instantly killed. Otto Pisdorf, of 412 West Forty-eighth street, a varnisher, also jumped from a window on the eighth floor and was instantly killed. His body was picked up from the sidewalk, by the the police, and taken on a street-car to the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. Paul Hess and Thomas Ludwig, varnishers, jumped from windows and were badly bruised and carried home by the Kern town Lumber Company, of 412 West Forty-ninth street, and Hugh Logan, of Graham's silk factory, on Thirty-fifth street, could not be saved. Robe's immense packing establishment was saved by a private hose conveyance.

The scene was grand. There was an area of fire extending over two blocks. The flames leaped Thirty-fifth street and swept nearly the entire block. They ran across Thirty-sixth street and destroyed five buildings. Nearly all the houses facing on Tenth avenue were licked up, and, while the fire was under control, leaving two or three tall chimneys and a few tottering walls with great heaps of steaming debris behind them, a glowing charcoal to mark the site of over sixty buildings.

From the first the rumors regarding the loss of life began to spread. From five men buried in the ruins, the number was run up to fifty or more. Eight persons sent to the hospitals brought thirteen ambulances to the scene—many more than were needed. It will always be hard to ascertain the actual loss of life. Two men were killed by jumping from a window, and others are missing. The fireman says there are not less than forty bodies in the ruins. The number of men on the upper floors at the time of the alarm is not known. Various persons living in the vicinity report seeing numbers of men carried down in the burning buildings, and all sorts of stories are afloat.

The losses on the property destroyed and damaged will not much exceed $500,000. In all, eighty buildings were either destroyed or damaged by the fire.

The fire began in the drying-room on the fourth floor of the old factory. In the new factory were piled lumber for planes were laid away until they became properly seasoned. The room was about

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

Annual Tax Sales.

1876.

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

Town 32 North of Range 5 West.

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

Town 34 North of Range 5 West.

Town 32 North of Range 7 West.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

Town 35 North of Range 7 West.

Town 32 North of Range 8 West.

Town 33 North of Range 8 West.

Town 34 North of Range 8 West.

Town 35 North of Range 8 West.

Village of Charlevoix.

Town 32 North of Range 9 West.

Town 33 North of Range 9 West.

Town 34 North of Range 9 West.

Town 35 North of Range 9 West.

Town 32 North of Range 10 West.

Town 33 North of Range 10 West.

Town 34 North of Range 10 West.

Town 35 North of Range 10 West.

Town 32 North of Range 11 West.

Town 33 North of Range 11 West.

Town 34 North of Range 11 West.

Town 35 North of Range 11 West.

Town 32 North of Range 12 West.

Town 33 North of Range 12 West.

Town 34 North of Range 12 West.

Town 35 North of Range 12 West.

Town 32 North of Range 13 West.

Town 33 North of Range 13 West.

Town 34 North of Range 13 West.

Town 35 North of Range 13 West.

Town 32 North of Range 14 West.

Town 33 North of Range 14 West.

Town 34 North of Range 14 West.

Town 35 North of Range 14 West.

Town 32 North of Range 15 West.

Town 33 North of Range 15 West.

Town 34 North of Range 15 West.

Town 35 North of Range 15 West.

Town 32 North of Range 16 West.

Town 33 North of Range 16 West.

Town 34 North of Range 16 West.

Town 35 North of Range 16 West.

Land to be sold at Auditor General's office, Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5 1877.

Annual Tax Sales.

1876.

Land to be sold at Auditor General's office, Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5 1877.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Manufacturer of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Bro. & Bullard's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Dealers in all kinds of Canned and Preserved Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit, Mich.

(1m3)

W. V. FARWELL. C. K. FARWELL.

CARWELL & FARWELL,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegarph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

BOARD NO. 10 MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Duke Trowbridge, Complainant, vs. Robert Allison and Mary E. Allison defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, on the 19th day of A. D. 1877. In the cause of application for the foreclosure of a mortgage and for the appointment of a receiver of the State of Wisconsin, by motion of J. Mills Eaton, complainant's solicitor, entered into the appearance of the said defendants, Robert Allison and Mary E. Allison by agreement within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them or one of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default the said bill will be taken as confessed as to said defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH, Circuit Judge.

J. MILLS EATON, Solicitor for Complainant. 14-6w.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all Descriptions, Brackets, Balusters, etc.

Our stock in boards is at all times large and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. At the R. while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new prices to meet competition. Call up by mail or boat and receive prompt attention.

Your Ob'dt.

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of pattern furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 22. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Sept. 25, 1877. Whole No., 437

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 per Annum, in Advance, OR BY ROUTE

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at lowest cost.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
One sq.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
Space	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.50	3.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	14.00
4 columns,	3.50	5.00	6.00	10.00	14.00	24.00
1 "	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	35.00
1 "	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	60.00

Uniform business locals 15 cents per line per year.

Legal advertisements of Statutory.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. Hayden, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GRIGGS, Attorney at law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILLS EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A session is held at the — will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. J. HAYDEN, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GLEASON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Michigan, Traverse City, Michigan. Prompt attention given to collections, Chattel mortgage Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Carbon Block, Chicago, Ill. Photographic Materials and Apparatus.

Boswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Professionally located at Pine Lake and vicinity. Charlevoix may work up much good. For the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and performing all operations pertainable to the medical profession.

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D.CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAULTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public for Wexford and Grand Traverse counties. Traverse City, Mich.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash, Highest Price Copper

Fishing Tackle.

3 3-4 lot trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 25 cts each. Trolling lines braided books of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the tenth day of November A. D. 1876 by Andrew Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, party of the first part, to Lucius Hyde of Boyne City, Charlevoix County, Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix aforesaid, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876 at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 122, on which default there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars ($40) principal and interest, for the non-payment of which sum or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted. Therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount due, including the costs and expenses of sale, and an Attorney fee of Twenty dollars, as provided by statute, will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Courts for said county within which said premises to be sold are required) said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are described as follows to-wit:—The North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section Two (2) in Town Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to Plat and Survey of said Section.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee

R. H. GEERS Attorney for Mortgagee. 18d43w. Printers' fee, $17.15

NOTICE. U. S. Land office Traverse City Mich., Sept. 6, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Louis Bremer against George Tipe for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7445, dated Jan. 3 1877 upon the n ½ of Section 22, Township 31 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of Oct., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

12.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 30, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Samuel H. Ward, against Thomas Ward for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7246, dated Jan. 3 1877 upon the n ½ of Section 36, Township 33 North, Range 8 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of Oct., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 30, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Lysander Denham against Bill Dench for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7218, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the n½ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

13

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 17 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin R. Pratt, against Henry Couch for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 1165, dated June 21, 1876 upon the n ½ and s e qr of Section 2, Township 33 North of Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17 day of Oct., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Notice.

A young daughter of the residence of A. R. Dougherty.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have some very fine grapes, and they are cheap. Try some of them.

Capt. Dunnett, says the Purington was not tied up in Chicago last week and we take it back.

Mr. Gray is first mate on the propeller Fontaine City.

For trimming valance go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's. They have a nice assortment.

Sutters—Osborn and Wilson of Norwood settled their difficulty, and our Justice Court lost the case.

Plenty of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Custom made boots and shoes at See & Washburn's.

New goods. Good goods cheap goods and lots of them at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Groceries at as low figures as they can be bought for in town at See & Washburn's.

If you want to get a good hat go to See & Washburn's.

Personal.—M. J. Stockman, Esq., went to Buffalo on the Fountain City, on Friday.

L. D. Bartholomew returned from Cleveland Friday.

Miss Jennie Martin, formerly a teacher in our public schools, is in town.

Misses Hattie and Irene Butters, sons and daughters of Avelon Butters of this place, arrived from Port Austin on Friday.

Mrs. H. H. Van Norman and son Frank spent a few days in town last week.

The Upper River.—The tug Sparks, of Grand Rapids, arrived at Pinconning on Friday, and is now engaged in towing a boom of logs down the river to Saginaw.

New goods this week at See & Washburn's.

Marine Accident.—The three-masted schooner Bay View, went ashore while going out of the harbor on Friday morning last. The vessel had in tow one of the steamer Purington, which was lying at the ice bridge. The Purington had two 50-fathom ropes on board, and the port bow of her spritsail yard carried away, leaving her two ropes short. The vessel lay here for several days waiting for a tow, but proceeded on her way to Chicago.

Men's coats and vests, pants to order. Come and see the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. See & Washburn's.

The Fair.—The steamer Van Buren will run as follows during the week of the fair: Monday and Tuesday will make trips as usual. Wednesday will leave Little Traverse at two a. m. touching at Petoskey, Charlevoix, Norwood and Torch Lakes, arriving at Elk Rapids at 6 p. m. for Little Traverse and other Pacific ports. One full fare for the round trip going and returning.

Beautiful pure calcimine, and the White Lily Bleaching Powder, at See & Washburn's.

The River Dyke.—An examination of the shore recreation of the South pier will at once be interesting, and convince anyone of the efficacy of that kind of work, and the masterly skill of Inspector Burke. The inside line of the work is about five feet back of the inside line of timber cribs. When the work is completed a row of piles 8 feet apart will be driven in line with the timber pier, and facing the dyke. As the dredging progresses the outer row will settle, unevenly perhaps down against the piles. This will matter not, as new brush work will be built up from the uneven surface to a correct line or the top. When completed this will consolidate and make as solid, substantial and lasting as solid timber and stone. One hundred and seven feet of this work has been built, ten cost of about $600. Mr. Burke will put a quantity of brush in the outside angles of the South pier, and also inside around the projecting point; to prevent its further extension into the channel.

Ice Bar.—On saturday, H. H. Van norman, of Norwood, thinking perhaps an arrangement might be made whereby Lamphear, the county prisoner might be released, visited the County Clerk's office with that end in view. County Clerk Upright, who has the prisoner in charge, brought Lamphear to the office to talk the matter over, and while the negotiations were progressing, the prisoner managed to get out doors without being noticed, and immediately started at a rapid rate up the County road. Mr. Upright discovered the fugitive through the window, and immediately gave him pursuit. After a lively run of about three rods Lamphear was overtaken and carried back. When questioned by Mr. Upright as to why he made the attempt, he said he "wanted to get away." Mr. Upright locked the prisoner in one of the iron cells, and says he will see that he stays there hereafter.

Notice!

New goods, new goods, good goods, and plenty of them at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Remember the Pacific Ball to night A verified test race between Sensation, Surprise and Flora Temple will take place. Admission 25 cts.

New goods, new goods, good goods, and plenty of them at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

LISBON dispatches of the 31st say the Turks have adopted the line of Tchadaldja in their recent assaults upon Schipka. It was stated that Suleiman Pasha had abandoned all efforts but its occupying.

THE Turks evacuated Sukum-Kaleh, on the Black Sea, on the 5d.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS died quite suddenly, at his residence near Paris, on the evening of the 3d.

AN official statement places the Russian losses at Schipka at 1,200 killed and 3,000 wounded.

SEVEN KALEH has been occupied by the Russians. The Abchasian coast is clear of Turks, and the rebellion in the interior has been suppressed.

THE Turkish parliament has been convoked for Nov. 13.

A ROAD has been constructed up Schipka Pass, by the Russians, for the passage of troops into Roumelia.

ADVICES to a telegram from the Turkish Commander at Kochliwa of the 8th, he had defeated the Russian Twelfth Army Corps, near that place and driven them back over the mountains 3,000 strong and wounded. The loss to the Turks was 300 killed and 500 wounded.

A FOREIGN force of 2,000 Montenegrins are massed a village near Pereliin, recently, intending to get cattle and grain. During the night, a fresh band arrived, which the first party supposed to be Turks, and a fierce struggle ensued, with a loss of 50 killed and a great number wounded. Not until morning was the mistake discovered.

THE deficit of the Turkish Treasury for the current year is calculated at 1,125,000 Turkish pounds.

IT is said that the Pope has definitely decided to re-establish the Roman hierarchy in Scotland.

THE Army of the Emir of Bokhara has been placed on a war footing, because the Emir considers that Russia is warring against the Mohammedan religion.

THE Battle of Kizilitape, which cost the Turks 430 killed and 1,600 wounded, resulted in the Russians being driven from their position at Kizilitape, on the 10th.

A FURTHER issue of 6,000,000 piasters of Turkish paper money has been made.

NICOSIA, according to a special from Cattaro of the 9th, has practically surrendered. The place had nineteen guns. The garrison were permitted to withdraw to Gaitsche. The Montenegrins secured several commanding positions on the heights surrounding the citadel, and this fact precipitated the surrender.

THE release from imprisonment of the Russian bankrupt speculator in railways, Br. Stroussberg, is announced.

THE Emperor of Brazil sailed for home on the 9th.

THE funeral of ex-President Thiers, at Paris, on the 8th, was conducted with imposing ceremonies, 500,000 people being in attendance, together with all the diplomatic corps. The Minister Washburne attended, with U. S. Minister Noyes.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE the Egyptian obelisk, was afloat in deep water, inclosed in a caisson, on the 8th, and would be towed at once to London.

THE reported capture of Plevna by the Russians is discredited by a London despatch of the 9th. The latest intelligence, up to the evening of the 9th, reported that for nearly two days the fighting had been progressing; that the Turks still held Plevna, but the Russians had secured a line of Turkish redoubts, and a Turkish retreat was thought to be imminent. The storming column was led by the Rumanian forces, and their numbers are sadly depleted.

ON the 6th, a battle was fought with the right wing of the Rasgrad Army, and continued all day, without any apparent advantage to either side. The losses were extensive on both sides. A telegram from the Turkish Commander announces the retreat of the Russians.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 10th, the whole of Suleiman Pasha's Army had passed north of the Balkans.

THE moment Servia takes part in the war, the Turkish forces on the frontier have been ordered to enter that Principality.

A DEFIANTE agreement, according to an Athens special of the 10th, had been made between Greece and Russia, and it was said the former would soon issue a declaration of war against Turkey.

LAYARD, the explorer, has been granted a firman by the Sultan, authorizing excavations at Nineveh.

THE Khedive, having given England the right to search vessels in Ottoman waters, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, the Porte has protested against this action.

DOMESTIC.

A CASE of undoubted yellow-fever occurred in New York City on the 4th. The patient, who was a sailor from a Gulf port, died. Efficient steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

ON the 4th, while endeavoring to kindle a fire in a kitchen stove with kerosene, Mrs. Edwin C. Fisher, of West Lebanon, N. H., was fatally burned.

AT Red Cloud Agency, on the 4th, considerable excitement prevailed, caused by the avowed determination of Crazy Horse and others to leave the reservation, and a large party did leave the reservation; but after the arrival of the troops they were captured and brought back, with the exception of Crazy Horse, who escaped.

COUNTERFEITERS, according to the secret-service reports, were never so numerous in the country as at present. Upward of a hundred of bad dollars are displayed at headquarters, any one of which is calculated to deceive. During the last half year each month has averaged about sixty arrests.

ON the 5th, Crazy Horse, the belligerent Indian, was captured at Spotted-Tail Agency, and lodged in the guard-house at Camp Robinson. On his way there he drew a knife and tried to murder his guard. Crazy Horse was badly wounded in the struggle.

WM. M. TWEED, on the 6th, appeared before the New York Aldermanic Committee on the investigation of Ring Frauds, and gave testimony regarding his connection with the frauds of 1868-70. He said that a Democratic Hall, Comptroller Connolly, Street Commissioner McLean and himself constituted that Ring.

THE Army of the Tennessee held its reunion at St. Paul on the 5th and 6th. It was decided to hold the next at Indianapolis. The attendance was good. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was elected President, Col. Dayton, Secretary; Gen. Force, Treasurer, and Col. Vilas, Orator.

THE outgoing Treasurer of Auglaize County, Ohio, named Louis Mayers, on the evening of the 6th, while on his way home, at Wapakoneta, was seized, gagged and taken to his office, where four masked men made him surrender up the keys of his safe, which they robbed of $37,000. Mayers was found next morning, nearly bound and gagged, and nearly dead from exhaustion and fright.

ON the 7th, President Hayes was present at the reunion of Union and Confederate ex-soldiers at Marietta, Ohio. He spoke briefly in response, and was warmly received.

ESTIMATES, published on the 7th, show that the wheat crop of this year will aggregate 325,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 111,000,000 bushels for export.

THE Milwaukee physician, Dr. Orton, who, some months ago, was indicted for counterfeiting, was arrested, on the 9th, at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he had examined the issue of Chambers, and was practicing medicine.

THE guilt of the $31,000 check forgery on the Union Trust Company of New York has been traced to and fas cued upon two clerks, one in the Union Trust and one in the New York Life Insurance Company.

IN Iowa and Illinois the corn crop is said to be beyond any danger from frost.

FOR the murder of Mary Ann Whitby, in May, 1873, Thomas F. Corley was hanged in Boston, Mass., on the 10th.

HENRY BURLAGE murdered his brother at Baltimore, on the 10th, and then killed himself. The deed resulted from a quarrel over business matters.

THE Hartford Common Council has discovered a deficiency of over $45,000 in the accounts of the late City Collector, John Francy.

ON the morning of the 10th, the vicinity of Mount Holly, N. J., experienced a shock of earthquake, and houses were shaken and crockery broken.

AT Fernandina, Fla., on the 10th, there were two fatal cases of yellow-fever, quarantine the eg-liest that place has been established in the various Floridian towns, and a large number of people are leaving the State.

PERSONAL.

MRS. IRENE HOUSE, who shot her husband, a noted divorce lawyer, some years ago, and was acquitted on a plea of insanity, was released from the New Jersey Insane Asylum, on the 4th, cured.

IT is announced that Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, has been appointed Deputy Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

CHIEF HOUSE, the Indian Chief, who was wounded while assaulting his guard, according to a Camp Robinson dispatch of the 5th, died from his wounds at midnight of the preceding day.

THE freedom of the Cities of Dundee and Aberdeen has been voted to ex-President Grant, by their respective Town Councils.

AS Turkey have been so many eminent men about the nationality of Osman Pasha, the Turkish fugleman at Washington has issued the announcement to be made that that distinguished officer is of Mussulman parentage, born in Asia Minor.

THE Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Rappe, who was consecrated in 1847, and ordained in 1872, died at St. Alhanson on the 9th, aged seventy-seven.

THE well-known publisher of New York City, Frank Leslie, has made an assignment.

THE late Minister to France, Hon. E. B. Washburne, has sailed for this country.

SENATOR MORTON, according to a Richmond (Ind.) despatch of the 10th, was not improving as much as his friends had hoped, and it was feared that his death might take place at any time.

POLITICAL.

ON the 5th, the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee met at Harrisburg, and nominated, for Supreme Judge, J. P. Sterrett; for Treasurer, Wm. H. Hart; Auditor General, J. S. M. Paramore. The platform adopted declares that "while we recognize and respect the differences of opinion as to the course of the President during the South, we are hearti ly in accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him;" that the wisdom of the Democracy are childlike and foolish; asks members of Legislatures and Congress to adopt measures which will assist in the return of prosperity to the country; opposes the grant of more than 100 acres of land to any person or corporation; deprecates the release of pardons; demands the repeal of the act demonetizing silver and the restoration of the double standard; indorses the administration of Rev. Hartranft; favors economy, and indorses the resort of forts to suppress disturbances in the State, etc.

THE Greenback Convention of Massachusetts met at Boston, on the 5th, and nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor, D. H. Lane for Lieutenant Governor, Nathaniel Clark, Jr., for Secretary of State; H. M. Bemis for Auditor, W. F. Whitney for Treasurer, and Israel W. Andrews for Attorney-General. The resolutions declare that greenbacks are the only desirable currency; that they should be interchangeable with 3-65 bonds; that the interest on private capital should be kept at the minimum by competition; that savings banks should be supervised; that the Resumption act should be repealed, etc.

IN the election in Wyoming Territory, according to a Cheyenne special of the 8th, the Democrats had secured a majority in both the Council and House of that Territory.

THE State Central Committee of the Independent free-block party of Minnesota met at St. Paul, on the 8th, and nominated for State Auditor, Wm. L. Banning; for Governor, Wm. Meighan or Ignatius Donnelly; Lieut. Governor, Isaac Staples; for Treasurer, A. E. Rice; for Secretary of State, S. L. Pierce; for Attorney-General, Thos. Wilson. The convention, representing the farmers and workingmen, also adopted this ticket.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from San Francisco of the 7th, the Democrats have elected ten Senators and fifty-seven Assemblymen, and the Republicans ten Senators and twenty-three Assemblymen. With those who hold over, the Democrats have ninety-eight majority on joint ballot.

A THOROUGH change in the management of the New York Custom House is regarded for the good of the service by the President and Cabinet, and when Congress meets that change will be made.

AT Harrisburg, Pa., on the 10th, the State Labor Convention met. The nominations were: For Supreme Judge, Wm. L. Smith; Auditor-General, John W. Davis; State Treasurer, James L. Wright. In the platform they call for the abolition of the National banking system; the repeal, unconditionally, of the Specie Resumption act; insist that eight hours be a day's work, and favor legal penalties for violations; favor the sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, etc.; the enactment of Protective Tariff laws; the establishment of Bureaus of Statistics in the States, as well as by the National Government; equalization of taxes; the abolition of the contract system in State, National and municipal work; condemn the leasing of railroads; favor reserving land for actual settlers; the establishment of courts of arbitration to settle all disputes arising on employers responsible for injuries to employes; the abolition of conspiracy laws; gratuitous education, etc.

THE Maine election, on the 10th, passed off quietly, and the vote was light. Conner (Rep.) was believed to have received a plurality of between 4,000 and 5,000 votes. The Legislature is strongly Republican in both branches.

Popular Superstition in Rome.

The superstitions of the people are endless. They not only believe in those which are common, in the United States, such as the evil omen of spilling salt, of breaking a looking-glass, of the cries of nocturnal birds, of having thirteen persons at table, and of undertaking any enterprise on Friday, but they believe in the evil eye. This is a superstition which was common to the Romans, and which was placed at the doors of their houses figures of reptiles, a wolf's tail, or an onion, and worn on their persons amulets made of goats' horns and of coral, which was considered a powerful protection against lightning. Amulets and charms are still worn. They are blessed by the priest and hung round the necks of children, who sometimes continue to wear them all their lives. Their material varies according to the condition and means of the parents: some are of gold, others of silver, brass or copper, and many are nothing but tinsel, covered with a little silk embroidery. Figures of the Madonna of course are represented upon them, and they are supposed to be a talisman against accident or misfortune. The crook of a person is sold at Naples and Rome, and so much worn here, are imitations of the goat's horn and are lighted at dusk to ward off the evil eye. This is the ancient superstition preserved in its original form.

Not long ago, in the excavations made at Rome, a little gold bell of a peculiar shape was found, upon which were engraved several words, the interpretation of which is that the bell was a talisman against the evil eye and was to be hung round the neck of a child. The original bell was presented to the Princess Margaret, and innumerable imitations have been made of it, so that it is now one of the most familiar ornaments of ladies and children.—*Rome Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

SPEAKING of cookery, the attention of American ladies who are piling for a vacation is respectfully called to the fact that, while food material here is more abundant and varied than in any other country, the average of the cookery is the poorest that could easily be found. They throw freely of spices, which tend to destroy physical strength; though not the same time the whole mass seemed composed of bone, for there was very little muscle to cover it. The color of its great coarse face was of unnatural whiteness, and the rigid immobility of the features favored the idea that the man was really dead than alive. There was altogether something so remarkable in his looks that I could with difficulty turn my eyes from him. My fixed gaze, I imagine, aroused some cuiollous within him, for he returned my scrutiny with a determined and terrific glare. If I forced myself to turn away my head for a moment, round it would come again, and there were his

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

JAMES KANE, a well-to-do farmer of the Township of Algonda, was struck by lightning while at work in one of his fields, on the 31st ult., and instantly killed.

THREE Marquette tradesmen recently shipped 100 "ustons of knick-knacks in one day, when they had bought for 4,500 on bucket within the twenty-four hours previous.

A MORMON missionary is proselyting in Michigan.

THE southern tier of counties is suffering from log-cholera.

HERMAN BAER, at Reed's Lake, was burned a few days ago. Loss, $1,200.

THE 3-n. little Jake was struck by lightning, on Saginaw Bay, on the night of the 30th ult.

ON the afternoon of the 3d, a young woman named Kate Stoddard, while drunk, went from Detroit to Hamtramck, and, sadying auburn, drowned her six-year-old child, hurled it in the sand, and returned to Detroit with her three-year-old child. She was arrested

A PRISONER, sentenced to the House of Correction, while on route from Muskegon, on the 3d, jumped from the train, at Nunica, and escaped.

CHAS. HOFFENBECH, of Grand Haven, committed suicide in his shooting on Main street, on the night of the 3d, by cutting an artery in his right arm with a shoe-knife. He was a respectable German, about sixty years of age, and had resided in Grand Haven twenty years. He leaves a wife and four children. The cause was pecuniary trouble.

REPORTS from 1,100 counties in Northern Michigan show that, with a single exception, corn and potatoes are a full average crop. The latter average about forty bushels to the acre, and what about twenty the

ON the 3d, at Sebewaing, on the east shore of Saginaw Bay, a man named Baker was killed by runaway horses.

THOMAS LEWIS, brother of Mayor Lewis, of Detroit, was thrown from his carriage, on the 5th, and fatally injured.

JOHN BOSANQUET, of Midland City, was arrested, on the 6th, upon the charge of murdering his wife. John and his wife have not lived together very comfortably lately, for which reason Mrs. Bosanquet had applied for a bill of divorce, and, intended, when it was granted, to marry a man named Johnson. On the 4th, the case came up for trial, but Bosanquet had it adjourned. He then went home, and when his wife came in, about three o'clock, they had a quarrel. The neighbors heard her talk, watched the house, and observed that Mrs. Bosanquet did not leave it. Bosanquet went down town in the evening, and told some parties that he was afraid that she would make way with herself, as she had taken a severe beating that noon. The neighbors, fearing that something was wrong inside search, and found her body nearly buried.

MICHIGAN bank agents are instructed to sell exercise tickets from all stations on the line in Michigan to the Jackson fair and return for one regular fare. This big State fair begins Sept. 16. Tickets will be good to return until the 22d inst. In addition to regular trains, special trains will be run to meet the wants of the people.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Aug. 25 was $633,676.04; receipts during the week ending Sept. 1 were $14,304.77; payments during the same time were $54,107.90; balance in Treasury Sept. 1, 1877, $593,872.81; decrease for the week, $42,803.13.

PARTIES who have traveled through various portions of the State report a heavy crop of corn in most localities.

ALL the acts of the last Legislature have gone into effect.

INSURANCE Commissioner Row has issued a circular calling the attention of insurance companies to an act of the last Legislature which prohibits the betting, either on policies, unless compliance is made with the provisions of law regulating insurance companies.

THERE are 2,111 children between the ages of five and twenty years in Lansing.

TWO PROMINENT German citizens of Detroit died on the 6th—Solomon Freedman, senior member of the house of Freedman Brothers, and Frank Kremer, well known as a politician, and formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen.

ALLEGAN people want Albion College moved to their town.

THE Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad intend building a new bridge over the Tittabawassee River.

THE Muskegon harbor improvement is progressing very favorably.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND, the Evangelist, is to labor at East Saginaw four fall.

THE Adrian Jail has nineteen prisoners down with fever, and the Justice declares that he will move out unless the institution be cleansed

THE general Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad has issued a circular directing Division Superintendents and Trainmasters to so arrange the runs of their men that they can be at home on the Sabbath

THEY are driving quite a thriving trade at Bloomingdale this year in salted suckers, a fish which has heretofore been considered worse than useless. They bring as high as $3 per barrel, are sent South and sold as "bay fish."

CRAWFORD Bros., grocers, and Southwick & Wright, crockery dealers, of Grand Rapids, have failed.

THE storage rooms of Schultz & Sattler's barrel factory, at Lansing, were burned, on the evening of the 8th. Loss, $30,000.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, 21.25@2.65; Butter, per lb, 12@18c; Cheese, per lb, High Dairy, Ohio, per lb, 10@12c; Flour, White Winter, $6.25@6.75; Amber, $5.75@6.00; Rye, $1.00@4.50. Cattle, per central, $3.25@4.50; Hogs, $4.75@5.00; Sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 28@29c; White, 28@31c; Pork, per bbl, $14.00@14.50; Rye, per bu, 50@55c; Wheat, White, $1.24@1.35; Amber, $1.00@1.26.

Late Fashion Items.

Perhaps the prettiest fashion in the universal wearing of white for full dress; white grenadines, white cashmeres and white foulards are used at the seaside where thinner materials would be injured by the dampness, all sorts of feather trimmings and exuberant ruches are used as trimmings

Among the newest similes are these singular names: Dead turquoise, surfland, apple, Eudymion's moonbeam, nenuphar and water lily green, Dacha's green, toadstool moss green, absinthe green, cooked sorrel green, Persian lilac, Dubarry plak, Pierrot white, wood or marigold yellow and meteor red.

Yellow in the shade known as old gold is still retained for dresses, in conjunction with black. A very handsome dress for autumn is of black grenadine, with a checked design of chenille, in which threads of gold are interwoven. It is made in the Princesse style, and the drapery is laid at one side under two large "choux," or full rosettes of black and yellow; this draws the dress open to show the black skirt beneath, which is of silk, alternate kilts of yellow and black silk extending from the waist to the edge of the dress. Chenille is also used for the two robes is set on The vest front, the turn over collar and the sleeves are of plaited silk, and the whole is embroidering; this costume is for the house, and although eccentric, is excessively rich.

Until quite recently the "Madonna" has been a favorite, but it has held its place in popular favor, and is still so much a favorite that fall dress goods are made in shades of dark chamois colored felt, the brims supple and capable of assuming the graceful curves and pointed sides; and the velvet ramadoras of green or of the deepest shade of ruby have been seen at the watering places of the races. Other bonnets for dress occasions at the seaside have cardinal bands, the whole crown a mass of currants and leaves, the under-brim is also a wreath of the leaves, and the back composed of some large full wreath of roses and buds of different shades; some have coronets of vine leaves in shaded hues, while the backs are a mass of green and black grapes. Round the sides will be seen over the face are encircled with damson plums on a dark ground of white satin Alsatian bows set on the crown.

Long draperies are still worn, and the backs of graceful princesse dresses always are in folds which are sometimes studded up half a yard from the bottom in allow of "crevasse" or trimmings set in either as puffs or narrow, graduated ruffles. These long trains are set on in deep plaits from the waist, and are held under bows and loops of ribbon, or a scarf is worn negligently over them to hold them in place when walking. The tendency for evening wear or when made of the dark-colored very rich materials, is to be quite severe, no much worn for ornaments, but the square, or sort heart-shaped back and front, for materials they are filled in with illusettes of cut-work, or with ruffles of the material in color; and for evenings laces is used. In Europe these dresses are always accompanied by a pelerine or cape of the same, or of white lace, and when worn out-of-doors. Blue linen or Irish flannels with lighter material for trimmings, are much worn by children for the skirt, and scarf for the neck, is one of the favorite styles of morning dress with little girls.

In jewelry the newest designs for pins are long bars of gold or onyx set with diamonds, for scarf pins or to be worn at the neck. Some of the handsomest designs shown at Tiffany's have onyx bars two inches long, from which the diamonds are hung as if they were slotted a fine gold bar, and Congress to adopt measures which will assist in the return of prosperity to the country; opposes the grant of more than 100 acres of land to any person or corporation; deprecates the release of pardons; demands the repeal of the act demonetizing silver and the restoration of the double standard; indorses the administration of Rev. Hartranft; favors economy, and indorses the resort of forts to suppress disturbances in the State, etc.

THE Greenback Convention of Massachusetts met at Boston, on the 5th, and nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor, D. H. Lane for Lieutenant Governor, Nathaniel Clark, Jr., for Secretary of State; H. M. Bemis for Auditor, W. F. Whitney for Treasurer, and Israel W. Andrews for Attorney-General. The resolutions declare that greenbacks are the only desirable currency; that they should be interchangeable with 3-65 bonds; that the interest on private capital should be kept at the minimum by competition; that savings banks should be supervised; that the Resumption act should be repealed, etc.

IN the election in Wyoming Territory, according to a Cheyenne special of the 8th, the Democrats had secured a majority in both the Council and House of that Territory.

THE State Central Committee of the Independent free-block party of Minnesota met at St. Paul, on the 8th, and nominated for State Auditor, Wm. L. Banning; for Governor, Wm. Meighan or Ignatius Donnelly; Lieut. Governor, Isaac Staples; for Treasurer, A. E. Rice; for Secretary of State, S. L. Pierce; for Attorney-General, Thos. Wilson. The convention, representing the farmers and workingmen, also adopted this ticket.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from San Francisco of the 7th, the Democrats have elected ten Senators and fifty-seven Assemblymen, and the Republicans ten Senators and twenty-three Assemblymen. With those who hold over, the Democrats have ninety-eight majority on joint ballot.

A THOROUGH change in the management of the New York Custom House is regarded for the good of the service by the President and Cabinet, and when Congress meets that change will be made.

AT Harrisburg, Pa., on the 10th, the State Labor Convention met. The nominations were: For Supreme Judge, Wm. L. Smith; Auditor-General, John W. Davis; State Treasurer, James L. Wright. In the platform they call for the abolition of the National banking system; the repeal, unconditionally, of the Specie Resumption act; insist that eight hours be a day's work, and favor legal penalties for violations; favor the sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, etc.; the enactment of Protective Tariff laws; the establishment of Bureaus of Statistics in the States, as well as by the National Government; equalization of taxes; the abolition of the contract system in State, National and municipal work; condemn the leasing of railroads; favor reserving land for actual settlers; the establishment of courts of arbitration to settle all disputes arising on employers responsible for injuries to employes; the abolition of conspiracy laws; gratuitous education, etc.

THE Maine election, on the 10th, passed off quietly, and the vote was light. Conner (Rep.) was believed to have received a plurality of between 4,000 and 5,000 votes. The Legislature is strongly Republican in both branches.

Popular Superstition in Rome.

The superstitions of the people are endless. They not only believe in those which are common, in the United States, such as the evil omen of spilling salt, of breaking a looking-glass, of the cries of nocturnal birds, of having thirteen persons at table, and of undertaking any enterprise on Friday, but they believe in the evil eye. This is a superstition which was common to the Romans, and which was placed at the doors of their houses figures of reptiles, a wolf's tail, or an onion, and worn on their persons amulets made of goats' horns and of coral, which was considered a powerful protection against lightning. Amulets and charms are still worn. They are blessed by the priest and hung round the necks of children, who sometimes continue to wear them all their lives. Their material varies according to the condition and means of the parents: some are of gold, others of silver, brass or copper, and many are nothing but tinsel, covered with a little silk embroidery. Figures of the Madonna of course are represented upon them, and they are supposed to be a talisman against accident or misfortune. The crook of a person is sold at Naples and Rome, and so much worn here, are imitations of the goat's horn and are lighted at dusk to ward off the evil eye. This is the ancient superstition preserved in its original form.

Not long ago, in the excavations made at Rome, a little gold bell of a peculiar shape was found, upon which were engraved several words, the interpretation of which is that the bell was a talisman against the evil eye and was to be hung round the neck of a child. The original bell was presented to the Princess Margaret, and innumerable imitations have been made of it, so that it is now one of the most familiar ornaments of ladies and children.—*Rome Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

SPEAKING of cookery, the attention of American ladies who are piling for a vacation is respectfully called to the fact that, while food material here is more abundant and varied than in any other country, the average of the cookery is the poorest that could easily be found. They throw freely of spices, which tend to destroy physical strength; though not the same time the whole mass seemed composed of bone, for there was very little muscle to cover it. The color of its great coarse face was of unnatural whiteness, and the rigid immobility of the features favored the idea that the man was really dead than alive. There was altogether something so remarkable in his looks that I could with difficulty turn my eyes from him. My fixed gaze, I imagine, aroused some cuiollous within him, for he returned my scrutiny with a determined and terrific glare. If I forced myself to turn away my head for a moment, round it would come again, and there were his

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

There is the room where she slept,
Only a year ago;
Gold and softly waves
Blinds and curtains like snow.
There, by the bed, in the dusky gloom,
She sang & knelt with her lily clasped hands
And sang
Here is the little white rose of a room
With the fragrance fled away!

Sadly, gentle voice,
With her wise little face—
I seem to hear her yet—
Sits big about the place;
But the crickets call on, and the straws are dear,
And the world seems hard with a bitter doom,
And Nellie is singing elsewhere—and here
Is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she must just there,
As she used to do
With her long, light, yellow hair,
And her even shoe
Of blue,
If she must, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a lively touch,
Though I knew—and I knew that there was
no desirable shelter nearer, unless I chose
to throw myself on the hospitality of the
corporation, and become a boarder—she
embosomed amongst the hills a little to
the east of the road I was traveling. There
is something romantic in the idea of living in
a residence at a convent, but to, that I need
not now say anything After a short
mental debate, I nevertheless prepared myself at the convent gate and ask them to
give me a night's shelter. As I neared
all the road and rang the heavy bell,
which was answered by a burly, rosy
cheeked lay brother, and he forthwith
conducted me to the Prior, who was
called the Pere Dolivet. He received me
very kindly, and we chatted away for
some time on politics and the affairs of
the world; and when the brothers were
summoned to the refectory I begged
leave to join them and share their simple repast, instead of eating the solitary supper prepared for me. There were two tables in the hall, and I was seated
next the Prior, in a situation that gave
me a pretty good view of the whole
company, and, as I cast my eyes round
to take a survey of the various countenances, they all wore a solemn cast of thought, and the absence of conversation
and buds of different shades; some have
coronets of vine leaves in shaded hues,
while the backs are a mass of green and
black grapes. Round the sides will be
seen over the face are encircled with damson
plums on a dark ground of white satin
Alsatian bows set on the crown.

Long draperies are still worn, and the backs of graceful princesse dresses always are in folds which are sometimes studded up half a yard from the bottom in allow of "crevasse" or trimmings set in either as puffs or narrow, graduated ruffles. These long trains are set on in deep plaits from the waist, and are held under bows and loops of ribbon, or a scarf is worn negligently over them to hold them in place when walking. The tendency for evening wear or when made of the dark-colored very rich materials, is to be quite severe, no much worn for ornaments, but the square, or sort heart-shaped back and front, for materials they are filled in with illusettes of cut-work, or with ruffles of the material in color; and for evenings laces is used. In Europe these dresses are always accompanied by a pelerine or cape of the same, or of white lace, and when worn out-of-doors. Blue linen or Irish flannels with lighter material for trimmings, are much worn by children for the skirt, and scarf for the neck, is one of the favorite styles of morning dress with little girls.

In jewelry the newest designs for pins are long bars of gold or onyx set with diamonds, for scarf pins or to be worn at the neck. Some of the handsomest designs shown at Tiffany's have onyx bars two inches long, from which the diamonds are hung as if they were slotted a fine gold bar, and two great mysterious eyes upon me and that still jaw slowly sat mechanically moving from side to side, as he ate his supper, like something acted on by a pendulum. It was really dreadful; we seemed both bewitched to stare at each other; and I longed for the signal to rise, that I might be released from the strange fascination. This came at length; and though I had promised myself to make some inquiries of the Prior concerning the owner of the eyes, yet not finding myself alone with him during the evening, I forbore, and in the time allotted to my chamber, intending to proceed on my journey the following day. But when the morning came I found myself very unwell, and the hospitable Prior recommended me not to leave my bed; and, finally, I was obliged to remain there, not only that day but many days—in short, it was nearly a month before I was well enough to quit the convent.

"In the meantime, however, I had learnt the story of Brother Lazarus—for so I found the object of my curiosity was called; and had thereby acquired some little knowledge of my fellow-creatures. My first duty on leaving my room was to call on my host and thank him for his kindness, which he only answered by a shrug of the shoulders, and a remark that it was only a matter of common humanity. He then asked me how I liked the brothers, and I replied that I thought them a very worthy set of men, but that I had been much struck with the appearance of one of them, whom I had observed sitting at the bottom table, and who, I was informed, was called Brother Lazarus.

"'Ah, poor fellow!' said the Prior, 'he has a sad history, and is, indeed, a most unfortunate man.'

"'Will you not tell me it?' I said, 'for I am much interested in him.'

"'Willingly,' replied the Prior, 'for there is no secret in the matter. Lazarus is a Spaniard, and was born of wealthy parents in Madrid, and whilst there, became betrothed to a young lady of his own rank in life, to whom he was tenderly attached. Previous to the day fixed for their marriage, however, he was induced to accompany a friend on a visit to his father's country seat, and there he met with a young peasant girl, who, by her beauty, fascinated him so much that he was induced to break off his engagement with the lady of his choice, and to marry the girl. Shortly after the marriage, he returned to Madrid, and his wife, who was of a very jealous disposition, accompanied him. Here she soon discovered that her husband's affections were not entirely centered in herself, and, in a fit of jealousy, she stabbed him with a dagger, and then fled from the house. Lazarus was carried to his bed, and for many days his life was despaired of; but, at length, youth and a good constitution triumphed over the wound, and he began to recover. As soon as he was able to leave his room, he sent for the police, and gave information of the attempt on his life, but no trace could be found of the woman, and it was supposed that she had left Madrid immediately after committing the deed. Lazarus, however, was not satisfied that she had done so, and, disguising himself, he set out in search of her, and, after a long time, discovered her living in a small village in the province of Andalusia. He watched her for some days, and then, one night, when all was still, he entered her house, and, creeping softly to the bed where she was sleeping, he plunged a knife into her heart, and then, rushing from the house, he mounted his horse, which was waiting for him at the door, and rode off at full speed. He was pursued, but escaped, and, after wandering about for some time, he came to this convent, and, having confessed his crime to the Prior, he was received into the community, and has remained here ever since.'

"'And his wife's eyes?' I said, 'what of them?'

"'Why, I believe they are the eyes of the dead,' replied the Prior, with a smile; 'but, as I said before, Lazarus is a most unfortunate man.'

"I remained at the convent for a few days longer, and then, having received the blessing of the Prior, I left the hospitable walls, and continued my journey. But the image of Brother Lazarus, and his gloomy countenance, haunted me for many days, and I could not help thinking that there was something more than met the eye in the story which I had heard. I could not help thinking that there was something more than met the eye in the story which I had heard. I could not help thinking that there was something more than met the eye in the story which I had heard.

"Well, reverend father, if you will have it so, what I dreamt was this—but that you may be better comprehend my dream, I must first relate to you some of the circumstances in which it originated."

"Do so," said I, "and that we may not be interrupted I'll lock the door." So saying I turned the key, and bade him seat himself on a stool opposite, I prepared to listen to a story of his life, which was to this effect: While a child four years of age, he awoke one morning and found that his poor mother lay a bleeding corpse by his side. She had been murdered during the night by a miscreant relative, in order to obtain some money that was in the possession of her husband. The effect of the circumstances, with its painful details, had disturbed his mind, and to terrific dreams. These dreams, he added, sometimes made him feel as if they were the cause of his existence, and of performing the part of the murderer of his mother. "And pray," I inquired, "do you select any particular season as your waking hours for these dreams?" "Always," replied Dominique, "it is a pellucid moment, for no sooner do I awake than I am subject to strange hallucinations." he replied. "their dream is to them as real as our waking life is to us, and they not unfrequently act out the scenes which their dreams with a terrible determination. I will give you an instance of the danger that may accrue from a delusion of this nature. At the last monastery I was in, there was a young Spaniard named Pierre Chatel, and a monk who was known to be somnambulist. He was a man of a most unpleasant appearance, and altogether not it was rather supposed that his melancholy proceeded from physical causes rather than from any particular source of mental uneasiness. His nightly wanderings were strictly watched, sometimes they were frequent, sometimes there were long intermissions. Occasionally he would leave his cell, and be absent from it for several hours, would return of his own accord, still fast asleep, and lay himself down on his bed with as much order so far away that we had to send in search of him, and sometimes he would be found by the messengers on his way back, either awake or asleep, as it might happen. This strange malady had caused us a great anxiety, and we had not neglected to seek the best advice we would obtain with respect to its treatment; and although the remedies applied seemed to have taken effect; the paroxysms became more rare, and the disease so far satisfied, that it ceased to be a subject of observation amongst us. Several months had elapsed since I had heard anything of the nocturnal excursion of Brother Dominique, when one night that I had retired to the business of repose—as usual, instead of going to bed when the rest of the brotherhood retired to their cells, I seated myself at a desk, for the purpose of reading and answering certain letters concerning the affair in question that I had received by the evening post, and had just finished my work, and had already locked my desk preparatory to going to bed, when I heard the cloister of a distant door, and immediately after, said a door in the long gallery that separated my room from the cells of the brotherhood. What could be the matter? Somebody must be ill, and was coming to my assistance; and I was confirmed in this persuasion when I perceived that the foot was approaching my door, the key of which I had not locked. The moment more it opened, and Pere Dominique entered, asleep. His eyes were wide open; but there evidently was no speculation in them; they were fixed and glassy, like the eyes of a corpse. He had nothing on but his night shirt, which was in the habit of wearing at night, and in his hand he held a large knife. At this strange apparition I was transfixed. From the cautious manner in which he had opened the door, and the stealthy pace with which he advanced into the room, I could not doubt that he was bent upon mischief; but aware of the dangerous effects that frequently result from the sudden break ing a sleep-walker, I thought it better to await in silence the acting out of his fearful dream, than venture to disturb him. With all the precautions would have used not to arouse me had he been awake, he moved toward the bed, and in so doing he had occasion to quite close to where I stood, and as the light of the lamps fell upon his face I saw that his brows were knit and his features contracted into an expression of resolute malignity. When he reached the bed, he bent over it, felt with his hand in the place where I should have been, and then, apparently satisfied, he lifted up his arm and struck successively three heavy blows—so heavy that, had I been there, they would have pierced me through and through. Then, with a low, fiendish laugh, he turned away, and, creeping stealthily from the room, he left me to my own reflections.

"Now, reverend father, I am not a coward, but I confess I did not much relish the idea of passing the night alone with such dangerous dreams was better out of the house than in it; more especially as my own room was the next to his, and I knew that he would pass through it on his way back to his cell. On the day I quitted the monastery I saw him in a shady part of the garden, and, telling the silent and gentle monk, I told him that I had seen him walking in his sleep, and that I thought it would be better for him to be locked in his cell at night. He looked at me for a moment with a strange expression of countenance, and then, turning away, he said, 'Yes, I am aware of it, and I am glad you have told me, for I will take care that it shall not occur again.' I then left him, and I have never seen him since.

"Well, reverend father, I was informed that Brother Lazarus was dead," continued Lisle, "and I confess I did not much regret his decease, though a sort of respect to such dangerous dreams was better out of the world. He might, especially as my own room was the next to his, and I knew that he would pass through it on his way back to his cell. On the day I quitted the monastery I saw him in a shady part of the garden, and, telling the silent and gentle monk, I told him that I had seen him walking in his sleep, and that I thought it would be better for him to be locked in his cell at night. He looked at me for a moment with a strange expression of countenance, and then, turning away, he said, 'Yes, I am aware of it, and I am glad you have told me, for I will take care that it shall not occur again.' I then left him, and I have never seen him since.

"Well, reverend father, I was informed that Brother Lazarus was dead," continued Lisle, "and I confess I did not much regret his decease, though a sort of respect to such dangerous dreams was better out of the world. He might, especially as my own room was the next to his, and I knew that he would pass through it on his way back to his cell. On the day I quitted the monastery I saw him in a shady part of the garden, and, telling the

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1877.

We Americans take our amusements something as our French cousins take their meals—one item at a time. You know the latter people serve their fish, their meat, their vegetables and their salad separately and successively, and consider Uncle Sam's plan of crowding the table with everything at once, a sort of unrefined lodge-podge. On the other hand, they in common with most other nations have, and maintain their various standard games and recreations comparatively unchanged from one generation to another. But our own people are restlessly progressive (the patriotic word for *fickle*) in such matters, and seek relaxation in "everything by turns and nothing long." Ten years or so ago we had a severe attack of skating-rinks, bands, gas, dancing and a high old time generally—ice in winter and smooth floors in summer. Two or three years, however, sufficed for the rise and fall of this fever, and all of a sudden the handsome club skates that could readily be turned out last season at from $8 to $12 per pair, went begging at $3 and $5. Then base ball loomed up, and although that perilous and exciting institution is considerably more tempestuous of life than its predecessor, it is plain that its attractiveness has culminated and is now on the wane.

Then came rowing, and on a twinkling the clear salt logs began to take the form of oars instead of logs. The correct costume suddenly became a sleeveless undershirt, and the young man whose cork arms were not the color of sole leather, and whose sastren lacked a measured ten inches in circumference as suddenly forest himself elsewhere. The new accomplishment captured the colleges and displaced as much of the regular curriculum as it found convenient, till a state of things arose which caused the simple minded western farmer, anticipating for his only son, to write down to the faculty of Yale inquiring there "terms," and wishing particularly to learn if one of the terms would not be something extra if he boy should want to learn to read and write as well as to row a boat. We even got so bold as to send over a crew to storm the very strongheld of boat racing, on the Thames. I stood on Hammersmith bridge myself, and saw the finish of that contest, and I guess the less said about it the better.

But since the one glorious season at Saratoga, when Cornell bore off the honors, college boating subsided to about its former level and the feverish spirit of novelty craving began to clamor anew for gratification. Several tubs thrown to this whale, such as yachting, coaching and Polo, have been impatiently thrown aside as only partially available, and now rifle shooting is temporarily without a rival in popular favor. I say temporarily, because judging from all precedent it is reasonable to prophesy that not many seasons will elapse before five-fifths of the clubs whose high-sounding names now fill the sporting columns of the newspapers, will be disbanded, the ranges and butts grown high with weeds, the sheds falling to decay, and the now enthusiastic shootists absorbed in some newer amusement.

But whatever may become of my reputation as a prophet, the fact remains that at the present time, and particularly during the present week, all of the population who can spare an hour or a thought *from* their regular avocations are more interested in the proceedings at Creedmoor than in any other outside matter. The assemblage of fine shots is even greater than last year. I could not begin to enumerate the different private and military organizations that are now busily blazing away, partly for glory, mainly for the numerous elegant and valuable prizes that have been offered, and incidentally for the detestation of the thousands of spectators who attend each day's meeting. Their number may be imagined when I say that for the first match, which was a sort of free-for-all, at short range, there were 917 entries.

Various distances are shot varying from 200 to 1000 yards. And when the range is from 800 to the latter figure, I can tell you that correct shooting is no boy's play. In fact from the stand it

FARMING LANDS.

7000000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also red other wood, and are accessible to good market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a [illegible] unequaled for health, and [illegible] to the great Fruit [illegible] of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

[illegible] of Michigan in which these lands are situated is

Sold on Easy Terms, by any Means

[illegible] HUNDRED AND [illegible] is rapidly filling [illegible] every State in the Union.

OVER 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

[illegible] of the country is in the sell and [illegible] a share of such wealth [illegible]

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in [illegible] more profits by any one of [illegible] the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. No one who is not honest and of good habits need apply. Many are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so rapidly and honestly in any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and elsewhere can call themselves one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in [illegible]

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

[illegible] of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

[illegible] good log house and frame [illegible] orchard. Will trade for [illegible] Title perfect, [illegible] given immediately if required.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

Lumber Yard

[illegible] nothing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to [illegible] Lake. Bills [illegible] short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY.
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN
EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
WholesaleMarkets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

ToSell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer
JENNIE SUTTON
CAPT. HENRY ATTERSON, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes and are included in School Districts, and situated in good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Post Office Address,
Charlevoix Mich

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became bruited through the country and sufferers to another, until, without advertising, its sales has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No one suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Green's and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is the cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, Pulmus at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist now, W. Chorter and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and 1875 or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and finish. Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1y

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILA HELDS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(22) (6,1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Ionia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

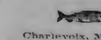
MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.



Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are boon myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers!

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No charge for inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
(Formerly of London, England),
MANUFACTURERS,
164 & 166 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 15 Chamber Street, New York.

A RUSSIAN FUNERAL.

I sat sitting in my study at Moscow. A slow dirge met me that of funeral's approaching. I look out of my window and notice that the payment has been strewn well this of fir and leaves, and soon are four men in long, rusty-black gowns and broad brimmed hats, each carrying a candle in a lantern. Next comes a high-headed man with a holy picture which he carries in front of him against his breast, the frame being carefully wrapped in white muslin so as to avoid the contact of his hands. Then comes the coffin-lid, borne by two men, and on it a cocked hat and sword, for this, it seems, is the funeral of an officer. With this are more and boys carrying on velvet cushions the crosses and medals of the deceased. The priests and deacons follow, dressed now in robes of black velvet, trimmed with silver, and covered with silver crosses. The deacons have candles and censers, and, together with the choir, are chanting a funeral hymn. Immediately next, with candle always on either side, is the coffin, carried by the nearest relatives and friends. It is very shallow and open so as to show half of the body of the deceased, with his face uncovered and his hands clasping a cross over his breast. The coffin itself is covered with black velvet or broadcloth, very different from the polished rosewood and the black pall we always see at home. It must be on its way to the church, for when it goes to the graveyard it will be carried on a hearse—a sort of gorgeous triumphal car, in the form of a temple resting with gold and silver brocade—where it will be raised up on a lofty platform like a throne in front of the church, and there the coffin will be opened and the body, dressed in its best clothes, and with a crown on its head, will be raised in the sitting posture, and will passed by on mournfully as they meet the procession, and, crossing themselves, utter an inaudible prayer. We're it winter, these bare-headed mourners would have handkerchiefs tied over their ears, and as each man seems to prefer a different color, the motley effect would be odd enough.

There is no more startling inexpressibly soothing in the Russian services for the dead. From the time when the body is laid out in the funeral, the Psalter, interspersed with prayer, is read aloud, day and night, in the same room with the corpse. The readers take turns, one first this low, dull, mournful sound never ceases. Twice a day there are services in the house, by the priest and church assistants, at which all the friends of the family are expected to be present. The gentlemen are always in full dress, the ladies in black. All hold lighted candles and stand around the bier, which lies on a table in the center of an empty room—for most of the furniture has been removed, and all of the curtains drawn, from superstitious motives, been covered up. The chants are very sacred and mournful, and there is some passage, the "Everlasting Remembrance," when all kneel and touch their foreheads to the floor. It any are too infirm for this they at least touch the tips of their fingers to the ground. After praying for the repose of the soul of the deceased and for the forgiveness of his sins, voluntary and involuntary, the priest says: "In the hands of the soul of the deceased servant Ivan (always naming him, O Lord, rest in peace and keep him in everlasting remembrance!" The response is then taken up by the choir and sung in a very sad air. At this mention of the name of the dead man it is customary for the friends to keep dry eyes, and sobbing is infamous. This very repetition of the prayers, this solemn and impressive singing twice a day of all the friends, acts as a sort of opiate on the feelings, and the mourners insensibly themselves sooner to the fact of death.

The actual funeral ceremony at the church is no less impressive. The cold spiritual lamp in the coffin between the waxlights in the middle of the church, the echo of mourning, the long prayer, the solemn gospel and epistle, the sweet hymns and weird chants sung by pure voices, with no admixture or accompaniment of organ or instrument, the lighted tapers in the hands of the standing and kneeling mourners—all produce a peculiar effect. After the mass is said there is a short address or sermon in the case of any one of distinction, and the priest reads aloud a prayer, or rather a form of absolution, a printed copy of which is placed in the folded hands of the dead man—a custom originating in Kief eight centuries ago. All present then kiss the hand of the deceased, the official cross is given pours on the body the wine and oil which feel been used in the extreme unction, and sprinkles it with the water of the incense, or with simple earth; the lid is placed in the coffin, which is carried to the grave, the accompanying friends usually walking all or a greater part of the distance. Here several ceremonies consist of the coffin, but good people prefer to be buried in some of the outlying cemeteries, if there is room enough to afford a grave there. The cemeteries of the Donskoi, Seguenof and Novo Devitchi monasteries are full of the tombs of the great and rich of Moscow. Few more pious or fortunate enough to obtain burial in the hallowed soil of the great monastery of Troitza.

On the forth day, on the name's day and on the anniversary of the death, on even for many years, a commemorative requiem is sung at the monastery or cemetery where the body is buried, and the friends are expected to be present. There is one curious custom observed at these commemorations. The friends stand with lighted tapers about a small black dish, on which are candles and a dish containing a pudding mixed with honey and raisins, which they eat or taste. On these occasions a dinner or lunch is often provided at the house. The Archbishop Benjamin refers to the mystical meaning of this odd dish:

"The rice," he says, "for, as in ancient times ordained, stands for the soul of the deceased Christian, who will hereafter rise again like a rice buried seed (John xii., 24). The honey typifies the fruition, resurrection a sweet and joyful existence awaits us in the Kingdom of Heaven. The raisins, dried up as they now are, will, on coming up, be beautiful and lovely, as the glorified Christian will be (1 Cor. xv., 42, 43)." In spite of the Archbishop's learned explanation the custom remains a Pagan one, brought here from Greece, where it is also fixed in the ceremonial of the church, it is nothing but a remnant of the old sacrifice to the manes of the dead with the fruits of Demeter and Dionysus.

Much as I dislike funerals, I have had to see many, and of all kinds, but none, except at times in the form of the Episcopal Church, are to me as beautiful or as pleasant as these Russian funerals. The Presbyterian form is too cold, too bleak, too still. We bury our dead too much as if we were trying to draw a lesson from the dead, and as if we doubted where the soul had gone. The Catholic service has too grandiose. There is flue music, but the ceremony is too long and too entirely confined to the officiating priest. In the Russian Church every one seems to be taking a part in the service, and the dead are treated with a tenderness and love not elsewhere found. The bows and prostrations, the tapers in each one's hands, the kissing the hands, the earth thrown in the coffin with its beautiful symbolic meaning, are marks of affectionate respect, as well as the carrying of the coffin and the earth thrown into the grave by the hands of the friends and relatives. There are no black palls, no double coffins or burial caskets, no horrible screwing down of the lid. "Dust thou art, to dust must thou return" is a truth which man here does not attempt to evade. As I said above, the ceremony and every repetition here tends to make its realize the fact of death without destroying any of its sanctity.—*Lege in Schnyler, in Scribner for September.*

"Base is the Slave That Pays."

Accidents was making some revelations the other day about prominent men in New York who never pay their debts, and I confess that he astonished me. Having an intimate acquaintance with literary and professional people generally, he dove deep into the heart of the mystery, and the result was that it was infinitely more interesting than the perusal of "How to Live on $1,000 a Year," or any of those other little, tight little *brochures* of impracticable economy. From an revela tions it appears that there is a certain literary many in our town who is notorious for never paying any bills but those which he is positively compelled to in order to subsist. This gentleman is received with distinguished courtesy both at home and abroad, but it is quite certain that an instant after he has grasped some great dignitary's open hand he may hesitate to meet the eye of his grocer. He never flinches in his course, however, he simply will not and does not pay. A jewelry house had a bill of thirty dollars against him for years, no collector could obtain the sum, and the firm disliked to institute legal proceedings for so trivial an amount. At last, however, the debtor sent in a valuable clock to be repaired, and this the firm promptly seized upon for liquidation of the debt and retained. An even more flagrant case is that of a distinguished professional man belonging to one of the best families of the State. He lives in a handsome house, fairly encumbered with works of art and objects of vertu, but he lived religiously up to Pindar's maxim: "Base is the slave that pays." He is aided and abetted by a cunning housekeeper, who, scenting a creditor afar off, opens the door herself, and with the blandest possible grace answers all inquiries to the utter defeat of the question er. He may pay many visits to that brown-stone front, but that little bill is never to be presented. Accidents—aristocratic "dead beat" has withal the most luxurious and refined tastes; he will buy anything—provided that immediate payment is not required. For instance, he had a dead calf upon him at some choice work of art. The host will admire it and then say he would greatly like to purchase it, but he feared it would be impossible—the fact is I have no money about me," he would confess. The dealer, impressed by the elegance and taste of the mansion and the name and position of its owner, cries that it does not matter; he will call again. He calls many times again, but if he ever obtains payment he is a noteworthy exception. And yet my informant assures me that the man who perpetrates all this wrong is singularly kind hearted, and is surrounded by dependents to whom his influence certainly gives money, since they are constant in their presence. "It is possible that he gives them all he has," I suggested. But I was assured that he was a wealthy man by inheritance, and, moreover, in receipt of a handsome income from his practice. He is simply averse to paying anybody whom he can "do." The world is his debtor, and every month, week, day, has un it in it.—*N. Y. Cor. Washington Capital.*

A Ghost Guarding a Church.

ST. JAMES SQUARE, on Saturday night about half-past eleven o'clock, was the scene of great excitement, and was thronged with a curious people who had collected on the report that a ghost had been seen in the rear portion of the church, standing in a threatening manner. The report seemed not without foundation, as those who were drawn thither could plainly see standing, as it were, against the wall a full-length figure, with upraised arm. The lineaments were chiefly discernible, and the appearance was like this: that even the more curious were afraid to venture too near to discover who or what was the ghostly-looking occupant. Finally, a self-constituted committee concluded to go in search of a policeman, with the view of having the mystery cleared up. The party encountered Policeman Mulligan, on South Broad street, near Barnard, who returned with them. On reaching the church the officer was somewhat appalled by the apparition which apparently guarded the premises. This shock was but momentary, however, and, as the crowd stood in breathless anxiety, the officer marched up and boldly pierced his hand on the figure, which was found to be a reflection of a statue in the marble-yard of Col. R. D. Walker, directly opposite the church, on York street. As soon as the discovery was made known the courage of the crowd arose, and several were bold enough to approach and see for themselves that the suspected ghost was nothing more than the reflection of a figure, occasioned by the proximity of a gas-lamp to the marble-yard. The sensation being spoiled, the curious soon dispersed.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

Myopia and the School-Room.

The last book is a fact, widely known, that myopia affects by preference those who use their eyes constantly for near work. And especially is it prevalent among the educated and cultivated classes who employ their eyes during a larger portion of the day (and night too) in reading or writing; studious is almost unknown among the uncivilized inhabitants of the globe. Watch-makers, jewelers and some others whose business requires a close application of the eyes form an apparent exception to this rule, since the percentage of short-sightedness in these is not great. The exception, however, is only apparent. They always have a good light; seldom work by artificial light, and nearly always use in their very fine work an eye-glass which removes pretty much all the strain from the eye; and the investigations of recent years go to show that the most frequent cause of myopia lies not so much in the continuance of the eyes as in the unfavorable circumstances attending upon their use, and in particular as regards illumination.

In order to an appreciative understanding of the manner in which these causes tend to the production of myopia, a brief explanation of the condition of the eye as short-sightedness is necessary. A myopic eye is one in which the rays of light upon one of two conditions: 1st, its refracting surfaces may be too strongly curved—or, 2dly, The eyeball may be too far removed from these surfaces—in which event, the eye may be too long. Either of these conditions will have the effect to allow a distinct image of an object to be formed on the retina only when the object is situated within a comparatively short distance of the eyes. The images of all objects farther remote will fall behind the retina in an image that is no longer in the focus of rays of light coming from them. Now the first of these conditions (the excessive curvature of the refracting surfaces) is rare, and, when present, is generally congenital. The second condition, though beyond doubt, sometimes congenital, is not commonly so, but is developed in after life, and in accordance with statistics the percentage of its increase is in direct proportion to the continuance of the eyes under unfavorable circumstances.

The manner in which these circumstances bring about a change in the shape of the ball is the following:

Given a dull light, fine work, or work placed in such a position as requires a constant position of head and eyes, and let it be continued under these circumstances day after day, or night after night, and the result sooner or later must be a congested condition of the eyes, and especially, it has been found, of the inner coats of the back portion of the eye. This congestion, if kept up for any consider. able length of time, tend to a softening of the tissues at that point, and eventually to a lengthening of the ball through a giving way of the parts to the lateral pressure of the muscles which move the eye.

Such is the now accepted theory; but, whether satisfactorily explanatory in all particulars or not, the fact yet remains, which cannot be disputed, that there is a constantly increasing tendency, under such circumstances and the production and increase of the degree of short-sightedness. This being so clearly demonstrated, the question becomes one of practical importance, How can the increase of existing myopia, and even its production in the case of many, be avoided? To the point to which we would call the earnest attention of our educators.

The question of first importance is necessarily that of light. And this is just where almost every school-room that has been examined has been found wanting. The quantity of light, in the first place, is rarely sufficient. It has been determined that the proportion which should exist between the amount of glass surface (in square feet) and the square surface of the floor, is as 1 to 5, or at least as 1 to 4 again, but if he ever obtains payment he is a noteworthy exception. And yet my informant assures me that the man who perpetrates all this wrong is singularly kind hearted, and is surrounded by dependents to whom his influence certainly gives money, since they are constant in their presence. "It is possible that he gives them all he has," I suggested. But I was assured that he was a wealthy man by inheritance, and, moreover, in receipt of a handsome income from his practice. He is simply averse to paying anybody whom he can "do." The world is his debtor, and every month, week, day, has un it in it.—*N. Y. Cor. Washington Capital.*

A Ghost Guarding a Church.

ST. JAMES SQUARE, on Saturday night about half-past eleven o'clock, was the scene of great excitement, and was thronged with a curious people who had collected on the report that a ghost had been seen in the rear portion of the church, standing in a threatening manner. The report seemed not without foundation, as those who were drawn thither could plainly see standing, as it were, against the wall a full-length figure, with upraised arm. The lineaments were chiefly discernible, and the appearance was like this: that even the more curious were afraid to venture too near to discover who or what was the ghostly-looking occupant. Finally, a self-constituted committee concluded to go in search of a policeman, with the view of having the mystery cleared up. The party encountered Policeman Mulligan, on South Broad street, near Barnard, who returned with them. On reaching the church the officer was somewhat appalled by the apparition which apparently guarded the premises. This shock was but momentary, however, and, as the crowd stood in breathless anxiety, the officer marched up and boldly pierced his hand on the figure, which was found to be a reflection of a statue in the marble-yard of Col. R. D. Walker, directly opposite the church, on York street. As soon as the discovery was made known the courage of the crowd arose, and several were bold enough to approach and see for themselves that the suspected ghost was nothing more than the reflection of a figure, occasioned by the proximity of a gas-lamp to the marble-yard. The sensation being spoiled, the curious soon dispersed.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The melon seeds may be made into oil, good for table use; and the cake from which the oil is pressed is nearly as good for stock as the oil cake in the market.—*Iowa State Register.*

—In boiling beef and vegetables, put a tea cup of vinegar into the pot when the water is cold, and the beef will be much tenderer, and cabbage and beets better flavored, and will not fill the house with unpleasant smell. The vinegar will not affect the taste of the food.—*Exchange.*

—As a remedy for poisoning by ivy, *Forest and Stream* gives the following: "Take one pint of the bark of black spotted alder; add one quart of water and boil down to one pint. Wash the poisoned parts a dozen times a day, if convenient; it will not injure you."

—No place is ever "finished," as regards the garden, its fruits and its surroundings. A few trees are to be added here; those dying there; a choice grape vine or two are needed; or some other fruit; and so all our places tax us yearly or more.—*Kendall Herald.*

—Green Tomato Pickles—Gather when full-grown, just before changing color; wash and slice very thin; throw but brine over them—not too strong—and let them stand over night; in the morning scald and can cold, drain, and cover with boiling vinegar, adding to taste. This slicer of onions may be added if liked.

—Deviled Eggs.—Boil six eggs ten minutes, then lay in cold water till cold; then shell and cut in halves. Take out the bottom of each, so they will stand upright. Remove the yolks, and rub to a smooth paste with a little melted butter, a teaspoonful cayenne and mustard and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Fill the hollow whites with this, and send to the table upon a bed of chopped white cabbage. Lettuce may be used instead of cabbage, and a spoonful should be used with half an egg.

To make apple brust, take apples and boil or a pulp. Mix with double the quantity of flour. If the apples are juicy very little or no water will be needed. Use the same proportion of yeast as in ordinary bread. Let rise, and then roll out and bake in long loaves. This was told us by one who had seen it made in France, and, we think, highly recommended for its lightness and fine flavor. We have not tried it, but would suggest, for some apples are sweet, a little soda might improve it, put in when kneading for the last time. We were told that the yeast corrected the acid of the apples, but sweet apples were better.—*Christian Union.*

Water-Glass.

A stream of water running through a farm has in its its advantages and disadvantages, but when properly managed the former largely predominates. The valley through which a creek runs is always fertile. But, as a rule, the water is taken from the stream, yields beautiful crops of grass or grain, and the pasture it affords frequently carries the stock through a dry summer when owners of neighboring uplands are compelled to resort to soiling crops or even dry feed. The advantages are, interference with regularity of fencing, the ease and cheapness of freshets which sweep away fences and wash away good soil, with others that attend particular localities, are overcome. We intend now to speak only of the second disadvantage named, and make some suggestions as to remedies for it.

The water-gates one sees in passing through the country are generally mere make-shifts, having been put up for some purpose, and swept away or rendered useless by the first freshet. This is what makes the beneficial stream a source of annoyance to some farmers, who have to repair water-gates and fences after every little freshet. If the job was done well at first, very little trouble would ensue. In the original words of Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel:" Mr. White knew that this was a business hardly known to old and of English origin. The word *bull* before does is simply an intensive qualification.

—Gen. Field, of Fredericksburg, Va., an ex-Confederate officer, recently returned home from Egypt, where he had a high position in the Army of the Khedive. His withdrawal from that army grew out of the late Egyptian complications, in which Egypt, through her vassalage to the Sultan, has been forced to take part against Russia. Gen. Field, unconstitutionally take the field for the Crescent against the Cross, and resigned.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The composer of the song "Listen to the Mocking Bird" keeps a music store in Baltimore. His name is Septimus Winner, and his *nom de plume* is Alice Hawthorne, his mother's name, once. Speaking of the latter, Dr. Holland, in the *Second Table* criticised him severely, comparing his music with that of Alice Hawthorne, and expressed the hope that her gifts would be represented by a publisher other than Sep. Winner, whom, for the sake of euphony, he once pleasantly called "the mosquito of the musical world."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—In spite of the jokes and stories that are circulating with reference to Sam Bowles and Charles Francis Adams, it is said that they respect each other. Charles Francis Adams never crossed the threshold of Sam Bowles' house, and Sam Bowles never visited Charles Francis Adams but once, the occasion then being a formal dinner to Senator Beach, of California. Both born in Springfield, Mass., Sam Bowles never met Charles Francis Adams personally except once or twice, and then simply by accident and most casually.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—This morning Mrs. Ann Mary, wife of George Heberger, 38, Michael's street, died after an illness extending back for fifteen years. She was afflicted at first with rheumatism, and for the whole fifteen years has not risen upon a bed or walked a step. For the past five years she has not been out of a chair, even to sit upon a couch. Her spine and limbs were distorted and stiffened, and she was bent double, nearly double. The fiend would rest on the back of a chair, and in that position for five years she has patiently received death. She was sixty-two years of age at the time of her death.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—Thursday's Chicago *Tribune* says: This good story is told of Spurgeon. His habit is to shut himself up on Saturday. On Saturday a man called, and insisted on seeing the pastor. He said to the visitor to the servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The servant told him that Mr. Spurgeon was not receiving. "Tell him that I am engaged with His Master."

—Hardly a great Whitz, in his *Calvary* article for September, states that he has found the word *dare*, used in the sense of to challenge, in the writings of Scott in the chapters of the original edition of Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Mr. White says that this use of the word *dare* is really old and of English origin. The word *bull* before does is simply an intensive qualification.

—Gen. Field, of Fredericksburg, Va., an ex-Confederate officer, recently returned home from Egypt, where he had a high position in the Army of the Khedive. His withdrawal from that army grew out of the late Egyptian complications, in which Egypt, through her vassalage to the Sultan, has been forced to take part against Russia. Gen. Field, unconstitutionally take the field for the Crescent against the Cross, and resigned.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The composer of the song "Listen to the Mocking Bird" keeps a music store in Baltimore. His name is Septimus Winner, and his *nom de plume* is Alice Hawthorne, his mother's name, once. Speaking of the latter, Dr. Holland, in the *Second Table* criticised him severely, comparing his music with that of Alice Hawthorne, and expressed the hope that her gifts would be represented by a publisher other than Sep. Winner, whom, for the sake of euphony, he once pleasantly called "the mosquito of the musical world."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—In spite of the jokes and stories that are circulating with reference to Sam Bowles and Charles Francis Adams, it is said that they respect each other. Charles Francis Adams never crossed the threshold of Sam Bowles' house, and Sam Bowles never visited Charles Francis Adams but once, the occasion then being a formal dinner to Senator Beach, of California. Both born in Springfield, Mass., Sam Bowles never met Charles Francis Adams personally except once or twice, and then simply by accident and most casually.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—This morning Mrs. Ann Mary, wife of George Heberger, 38, Michael's street, died after an illness extending back for fifteen years. She was afflicted at first with rheumatism, and for the whole fifteen years has not risen upon a bed or walked a step. For the past five years she has not been out of a chair, even to sit upon a couch. Her spine and limbs were distorted and stiffened, and she was bent double, nearly double. The fiend would rest on the back of a chair, and in that position for five years she has patiently received death. She was sixty-two years of age at the time of her death.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Secretary Evarts' house-rent in Washington will cost over $10,000 this season, the only man who owned a larger house in 1869.

—It is now said that the word "skedaddle," supposed to be from the Greek, is from *spedadi*, an old Irish word, meaning *to scatter*.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Mr. Bob Lemon, a brother of Aunty Lemon, has just been driven out of the Cherokee Nation for alleged treason. He married into the Cherokee tribe some years ago, and has a family of beautiful children.

—Florence, the comedian made $20,000 by his last engagement at San Francisco, and invested the proceeds in mining stocks, at the suggestion of Ollivier, the millionaire. The stocks are worthless—all assessments.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

The Deacon's Cat.

Teddy was known everywhere as the Deacon's cat. The Deacon had brought him up from kittenhood, and used often to boast that Teddy knew quite as much as some children.

The cat had a history, too. The Deacon, once upon a time, was seen going down to the river with a bag on his back, with a big stone in it, followed for some distance by two chubby children, crying loudly. Two days after the Deacon was seen with a bag stone in it, followed for some distance by two chubby children, crying loudly. Two days after the Deacon was seen with a big

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 23 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 2. 1877. Whole No., 438

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription:
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
The FIFTY SIX NUMBERS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m	6 m	1 y.
One sq.	$ 1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
2 sqs	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 00	5 00	8 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 00	9 00	12 00
¼ column	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
½ "	5 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	8 00	10 00	12 00	25 00	40 00	60 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Local advertisements at 8 cents a line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. STOCKBRIDGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO BATES, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the second Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. WRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prompt Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER Custom Blacksmith in Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Physician and Surgeon, has located at Beaver Island, will visit Charlevoix, one week each month by the 1st packet of the week, and Beaver Island, one week each month by the 2nd packet of the week. Calls promptly attended to.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Insurance in Fire, Life and Accident Companies. Collections promptly attended to. Office in Bridge Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Kept constantly on hand. Always supply unadulterated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Pendulum,

Cash Paid for Copper

Fishing Tackle.

3 joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts each. trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROTTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located at his shop in J. E. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS.
Charlevoix, Aug. 2 1877. 23 tf.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROTTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 289 F & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. CRANMER, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

GERARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Two inmates to the county jail.

See new advertisements in this issue.

AGAIN we say the SENTINEL can't live on faith and promises. Pay up!

SPECIAL meeting of Charlevoix Lodge F & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 sharp. General attendance desired. By order of the W. M.

MRS. CARPENTER'S new millinery store is enclosed, and will be speedily completed. She goes to Chicago Friday after goods.

THE harbor dock commission in the rear of the SENTINEL office, has gone, and will need rebuilding.

HON. A. B. TURNER is on Indian River Cheboygan County, shooting ducks, with Melvin Thompson of the plaster's gable.

THE Petoskey Independent says the Elk Rapids Fair. The Charlevoix boys talk of going, but it is not definitely settled yet

NOTICE—The person who took my cow will confer a favor on me by returning her to me. If he would have her for me to milk once a day.

JAMES INGRAM.

BUILDING.—J. A. Johnson has commenced the erection of a residence on his lot recently purchased of L. C. Dixon on Main Street.

DENNOS TOWNSHIP, in this County, held a special election for Township officers on Sept. 26. The result of election is claimed to have been Democratic.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.—The patent office at Washington took fire and was almost destroyed by it on the 24th. The damage of the building and in the destruction of models will exceed $1,500,000.

MARRIED.—We take the following notice from the Cheboygan *Tribune*:

CAMPBELL—INGALLS—At the Seventy House, Cheboygan, Sept. 26, by Rev. E. B. Edmonds, of Owosso, Mr. Benjamin Campbell and Mrs. Lennie R. Ingalls, both of Charlevoix.

REED—KELTNER.—At the same ceremony, Mr. Phillip Reed, of Cheboygan, and Miss Amelia J. Keltner, of Duncan City.

Mr. Campbell and his bride, and the bride's sister, Miss Ingalls, are at Beaver Island, the guests of Mr. Campbell's parents. They are expected here Friday.

Senator Ferry is reported to be fully restored to vigorous health. His brother —Edward P.—is said to be steadily gaining, with a fair prospect of complete recovery in due time.

A wise thing for the Board of Supervisors to do at their session next week will be to make a contract with the Detroit House of Correction, whereby the vicious and unruly of our county can be made to earn something for their country while undergoing the penalties imposed upon them.

Oh, how interesting it is to read the lushy talk thrown at each other by the Emmet county papers. Come, gentlemen up brethren, and call each other names that amount to something. Roll each other outright, or we shall have to intervene in the interest of humanity and the English language.

THE NEW MINISTER.—Rev. Mr. Whitman, the newly appointed M. E. Pastor, arrived last week, and is the present guest of A. Buttars. His family will follow him this week, and they will settle down among us at the parsonage. Mr. Whitman is a clergyman of gray hairs and appears to be dignity. We welcome him among us, and hespeak for him the friendly consideration of our people, and success in his work. Mr. Whitman preached two interesting sermons Sunday, to large congregations.

INDIAN AGENT Lee, and C. H. Brooks, Special Agent of the U. S. General Land Office were in town a few days last week. They came to look up some land matters in the interest of the Indians. Rumor has it that several Indians who have been deposed from their homesteads by advertising, will be placed in possession of their lands again—evidence having been produced to show that poor Lo had not been fairly dealt with.

SENT UP FOR BURGLARY.—Wm. Morrison of Evangeline, was arraigned before Justice Stanton on Wednesday, on a charge of having, some time in August, broken into a house belonging to Mr. Delano, and taken therefrom provisions and other articles. He was fined $15, in default of the payment of which he was brought to this village on Saturday and is now languishing in the lock up.

Marine.

—The new Hall made the trip from Manistee here in twenty-two hours, last week.

—The new Mason Gem is out on the Manistee. She promises to meet the demand for fine steamers each.

—The steamer Sutton will leave the Pine Lake route during the Fair week, to run in the interest of the fair.

—The engineer W. A. Smith made a trip from Traverse here in steamer Lucy last week.

—The steamer Warren declared out of the line in the upper river city the first week, so that the two Starke Bros. now passes through with little trouble.

—The new steamer bound from Manistee to Milwaukee, lumber-laden on the 24th, when about fifteen miles out from Manistee sprung a leak and sank. Legend, that turned about and reached Manistee in a sinking condition. She was towed to Milwaukee and put on dry dock. She loaded in the port last week.

—Chased with cargoes during the week ending to-day: Scows Bill, Seaman, Otter, Johnson W. A. Smith Parrington, Beloit, Hetty Taylor, Mary, Evening Star, Warren.

Now in port: Scows Silver Cloud, Hunter, Bill, Sea Star, schooners Gilbert Knapp, and Bob Ray.

—DEMURRAGE.—The schooners Hinckley, Stalker, Libbie Nau and Gilbert Knapp, whose masters claimed to have been unduly detained in loading here for Mr. Morgan, two weeks ago, put in a claim for demurrage at Milwaukee. The first two vessels, having delivered their cargoes over to consignee before filing their claims, failed to get credit. The Libbie Nau recovered $60, and the Knapp $25 demurrage. The fault of detention was not with Mr. Morgan, but owing to the fact that the Hinckley and Stalker were too large for the trade, and that facilities for lighterage were not great enough for the number of vessels in port.

PERSONAL.—H. C. Sessions, of Louisville of Stanton's Manual, was in town last week

— F. J. Meech, of Norwood is in Chicago.

— W. S. Phippany, of Chicago, is in town the guest of L. D. Bartholomew.

— Hon. E. H. Green went to Beaver Island Thursday.

— Albert E. Mason, of this village, left on Thursday for Ann Arbor, to complete his course in Law Department of the University.

— Capt. Beatty and wife left town on Friday for New Orleans.

— Mrs. Burke, wife of Inspector W. W. Burke, has been lying very ill for the past week or more. She is in a fair way of recovery, however.

—Inspector Burke left for Hillsdale, Mich., yesterday. Mrs. Burke remains here until she is more fully recovered from her recent illness.

Mrs. J. W. Meadowcroft, of Grand Rapids, is in town, visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Burke.

BRIDGE DEMONSTRATION.—The snow Hunter, in attempting to get into the harbor without the aid of a tug, on Sunday, came in contact with the bridge, damaging one side of the draw and pulling out a group of fender piles into the channel. The vessel should be compelled to pay the cost of repair.

FOR THE FAIR.—The Van Raalte will run on Petoskey during the fair. She will run on Monday and Tuesday as usual. On Wednesday she will leave Little Traverse at three a. m., touching at Petoskey, Charlevoix, Norwood, Torch Lake, arriving at Elk Rapids, at noon. Returning, will leave Elk Rapids Thursday evening, Oct. 11th at 6 o'clock, for Little Traverse, this intermediate ports Only one half fare for round trip. All packages for exhibition will be carried free of charge.

LATER OUTGOING.

Capt. Dodge informs us that he will return here Wednesday evening, if he gets locally five or thirty passengers from this place, which is altogether probable.

The Bridge.

The necessity is upon. Let the report of the bridge committee be adopted, and it will be a new thing to assist the commerce of this great lake country. Let it be constructed upon Pine River in such things before lumber comes down.

We believe at least every fair minded man that is conversant with the matter, is a unanimous, and expresses the hope that the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting next monday, will grant the desk.

We do not see why argument should be necessary to convince anyone of the justness of the proposition, but let before a review the case.

For the foregoing reason should the territory comprising Charlevoix county would have been and would not grow in the lakes and rivers which connect on most interior parts with the great lake thoroughfare. Would the same chance of prosperity now exist among its inhabitants? Would they possess the same social benefits, the same religious and educational advantages, which would have been their starting?

It may be said that Charlevoix must bridge her highway.

Yes, but a bridge that would answer the requirements of the highway would still for short of supplying the need of navigation. This right angled circumstance is not the fault of Charlevoix Township.

The whole matter resolves itself into this simple fact, that the greater highway is the navigable one, which is the highway over which passes the trade and commerce of a county. This trade and commerce effects the entire region as the earth absorbs the rainfall, and upon all connected in its prosecution, and all who reap its benefits should fall the burden of building this bridge.

We believe that Charlevoix Township should, besides bearing its proportion of the cost of construction, bear the expense of swinging for the passage of shipping, and make such repairs as shall be caused by teams passing over it, in addition to its proportion of the usual expenses of repairs by reason of navigation.

NEW BOAT FOR PINE LAKE.—M. J. Stockman, Esq., of this place returned home from Buffalo on the propeller Empire City, Friday, having accomplished the object for which he went, viz. The new steamer of a contract for the building of a steamer for the Pine Lake trade. The new steamer will be built by Capt. M. H. Brake, at the Union Steamboat Co's yard, and will cost $4,200. Without furniture, anchors or lines. She will be 68 feet in length, 14 feet beam, 7 feet depth of hold, and will draw five and one half feet aft, and three and one half feet forward. She will have a cabin 20 feet in length extending from the engine room to the stern, and one cabin deck 45 feet in length forward of the engine, for freight. She will have a 12 inch cylinder with 4 feet stroke, and will be supplied with a pump engine, lines and other facilities for extinguishing fire. She will be driven by a wheel 11 feet eight inches in diameter, and will be warranted to make twelve miles per hour. John Mason, of this place is to have one third interest in the steamer, and Mr. Stockman, who will own the controlling interest, says she will be run in such a manner as will best serve the interest of the people of the region. He expects to have her here this fall to commence business promptly upon the opening of navigation in the spring. The new steamer will be called the "Pine Lake."

DANGER.—A tramp was through here last Saturday telling the story that he was one of the survivors of the steamer Northwest which was burned in Lake Huron on the 23d with 300 barrels of kerosene on board. The story did not obtain much credence.

Local reading on eighth page

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

On the 11th, the trial of Gambetta, the Radical French leader, was to have taken place, but, owing to his indisposition, he did not appear, and the case went against him by default. He was fined 2,000 francs, with three months' imprisonment. He has appealed to a higher tribunal. During the evening of the 11th, five of the Paris Republican journals were seized because of the possible publication of a report of Gambetta's trial and for violent articles.

The arrest and confinement of the five Salonica assassins has been ordered by the Porte, in consequence of the representations of Germany and France. They had been released from Widin.

According to Reginas dispatches of the 12th, the Montenegrins had defeated Dervish Pasha, who was marching for the relief of Novibi. Six hundred Turks were killed and two hundred prisoners.

The British ship Avalanche and the British ship Forest collided in the British Channel, on the 12th, and both vessels foundered. The latter vessel was struck on the morning of the 13th, indicated that over 150 lives were lost.

A London telegram of the 13th says it had been given out by high authority that England would indist upon peace between Russia and Turkey, at the close of the pending military operations, upon the basis of the autonomy of Roumania and Servia. It was said that both hostile Powers had signified a disposition to make peace on the terms proposed, although Russia demanded additional guarantees in respect to Greece and Montenegro.

A special from the Cassels Southern Railroad, advocating home rule, the Rev. C. H. Burgess, Bishop of Michigan on his return from Rome, made the discovery of 111 tubes, from St. Thomas to Archendrieg, in fifteen minutes, twenty-five minutes the boat rattened the, receiving on board.

The contest for the possession of Port au Prince was progressing on the 13th, but no decisive result had been reached. It was reported from Jacmel that the Rouzanists had captured the heights of Gittibea, by assault, and that there were 400 killed on both sides. It was also reported that Mehemet Ali had struck the Russian flanks, and that they were in great danger of being crushed between two Turkish armies.

According to a London dispatch of the 14th, the Russians had "lost 60,000 men by disease, since crossing the Danube, and an equal number by battle.

A Constantinople dispatch of the 14th announced the evacuation of Ardanan, in Asia Minor, by the Russians.

One of the oldest banking houses, that of Seasons, Bertens & Co., has failed for about $1,600,000.

The London *Telegraph*, of the morning of the 15th publishes a dispatch from Stanley, the African explorer, dated at Embomma, in Congo, on the west coast of Africa, August 16. He had completely harvested the Lualaba, and proved its identity with the Congo.

Greece has assured the British representative at Athens that she has no present intention of declaring war against Turkey.

The reports from Plevna, up to the 16th, were conflicting and altogether contradictory. From Turkish sources the defeat of the Russians, the abandonment of the attempt to take the position, and their retreat upon Sistova and Tirnova, were announced. Russian reports were to the effect that all positions captured were retained, and that every attempt for their recapture had been bloodily repulsed. Up to the morning of the 17th, the Russian and Roumanian armies had lost 17,000 men in the operations before Plevna. The Turks fought mainly from behind intrenchments, and their loss had not been so great.

Canaris, the Premier of the Grecian Cabinet, died, on the 15th, of apoplexy.

A Shumla telegram of the 17th says the Turks had captured the Russian Fort St. Nicholas, in Schipka Pass, and that the Turkish flag was then flying upon the ramparts. An early abandonment of the Pass by the Russians was expected.

The Town and Fortress of Bielka have unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegrins.

According to London dispatches of the 17th, the armies of Suleiman Pasha and Mehemet Ali had effected a junction, and would march at once to aid Osman Pasha, at Plevna. The impression prevailed that the Russian attack on that stronghold had proved a substantial failure, and that they would soon be compelled to fall back to Nikopolis.

The freedom of the Town of Ayr, in Scotland, was presented to ex-President Grant, on the 17th. He was decided to proceed to Paris, on the 20th of October and remain six weeks. From thence he goes to Italy and then to Egypt and Turkey.

President MacMahon has issued a manifesto to the French electors, advising them to vote for the Government candidates for the Assembly.

Gambetta and Murat have given notice of appeal from their recent sentence.

DOMESTIC.

According to Washington dispatches of the 11th, the question whether the President should send the usual message and reports of departments to the extra session, had been lately discussed in the Cabinet, and the decision reached that the message and accompanying documents should relate only to the business for which Congress is to be especially convened and not to general subjects of legislation. It was thought, therefore, that the message would be a brief one.

The Third Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association commenced its session in New York City, on the 11th. Chas. H. Bell, of the Boston National Bank, was chosen President for the ensuing year; James Buell, of the Importers & Traders' National Bank, of New York, Secretary, and D. Tresser, of the First National Bank, of New York, Treasurer.

The Hyde Park Hotel, a popular suburban retreat, south of Chicago, was burned on the morning of the 12th. Loss, $100,000.

James Dees's band of Indians arrived at Camp Sheridan on the 10th, and surrendered, thus completing the surrender of all the hostile Sioux, and clearing the Black Hills and Big Horn country.

The Annual Convention of the Locomotive Firemen of the United States was in secret session at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 11th.

Rev. Father Ghoman, of the Chicago St. Bridget's Catholic Church, was the occasion of considerable disturbance on one of the trains arriving in Chicago, on the 11th. It appears that he discovered a Bible lying on one of the seats, and, after glancing at the title page and turning over a few leaves, deliberately threw it out of the window. This raised a high row, and at one time there were probably outsomebroadrailroadmen. On reaching Chicago, Father Ghegan was taken to the Superintendent and explained that he had been influenced by an inspection of the Bible readers' caricatures drawn on the fly leaf, and that, in a fit of ungovernable enthusiasm, he had thrown the book out of the window. The gentleman was released and the matter was referred to Bishop Foley.

The Kemper County (Miss.) disturbance which resulted in the shooting of Colby, Judge Chisholm, Mrs Chisholm, etc., last spring, is to be made the subject of investigation by the federal jury under a charge recently delivered by the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of that county.

The Bankers' Convention, in New York City, adjourned *sine die*, on the 11th, after having protested against any taxation of the National Banks by the General Government except that on circulation, and setting forth the need of a change in the system of state taxation whereby National Bank property will be assessed on the same footing as other taxable values. Resolutions were also adopted that the early resumption of specie payments is necessary for the restoration of general prosperity and social progress through out the Nation; that the general use of coin as the measure of value, as formerly, call about some more certain remedy in future and impart that steadiness to the value and price of all property which are required to properly exchange values, and give encouragement to every useful industry; that silver money as a subsidiary currency is desired by the people, and that it should not enforced use, will greatly aid in restoring the value of our paper money.

The International Rifle contest, at Creedmoor, L. I., ended, on the 14th, in a victory for the American Team, by a score of 8,531 to 8,362—a majority of nineteen points. The superiority of the American over the British marksmen is said to have been considerable noticeable in the 1,000-yards range.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the condition of cotton the first week in September as averaging 85 per cent. for the whole cotton belt, which is 5 per cent. less than last September.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington received from New York, on the 15th, from an unknown person, $20.01 for an errors in income returns for 1865 and 66, and omission in 1870. The amount was placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

The demand of the miners at Hazleton, Pa., for the restoration of the wages paid last May, and for a percentage on any advance in coal stove $2.25 at tide, has been refused, and the strike in that region was reported ended on the 16th.

A Presidential Election was dedicated in Boston, on the 17th, to the memory of the Union soldiers who fell in the late war. A procession said to number 30,000 passed through the streets, and an assemblage estimated at 100,000 persons gathered at night on the Common, the occasion being made a holiday. During the dedicatory ceremonies several tiers of seats fell, hundreds of people going down in the ruins. Twenty-five or thirty persons were injured, some of them quite seriously.

A special dispatch from Bozeman, Mont., on the 17th, says Gen. Sturgis, assisted by Howard's cavalry, under Sanford, had a fight with the Nez Perces Indians in Canon Creek, on the 14th. Ten Indians were reported killed, and between 400 and 500 ponies were captured. In two fights the Crow Indians and soldiers had captured nearly 1,000 horses. Over 300 Crows were to join Gen. Sturgis on the evening of the 18th, when he would again pursue the fleeing hostiles. Gen. Howard was twenty-five miles behind him.

The Bible thrown from a car on the Illinois Central Road, by the Rev. Fallon Greene, a Catholic Priest of Chicago, was picked up by some section hands on the road, and returned to the railroad headquarters in Chicago, on the 17th. It is said there was no sign of a skeleton or finger mark in the book, as charged by the priest and given as his excuse for ejecting the same through the car window.

PERSONAL.

On the 11th, information was received at headquarters that Sitting Bull and his band were still in the British Possessions. They evidently no intention to come back.

A letter received in Washington, on the 12th, from the West, speaks of the safety and success of most of the parties composing Prof. Hayden's Exploring Expedition.

The Soldiers' Monument, at Dayton, Ohio, was unveiled, on the 12th, by President Hayes. There were present 3,000 veterans and about 20,000 citizens. Addresses were made by Mr. Hayes, Gen. Butler, Secretary of War McCrary, Chief-Justice Waite, Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff and others.

The Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., has appointed Jared G. Strong, Receiver of the collapsed State Savings Institution of Chicago.

President Hayes and party visited Richmond, Ind., on the 13th, the President calling upon Senator Morton. By order of the Senator's physician no other person was present at the interview between the President and the sick Senator. President Hayes is said to have been deeply affected upon beholding the condition of Mr. Morton, finding him, however, much better than he expected to see him. Dr. Toompson stated that the Democratic members in the Senate's condition had been very marked for two days. Gen. B. F. Butler, who was passing through Richmond on his way to Chicago, also made a brief call upon Senator Morton. Mr. Morton is reported to have said to the President, during the interview between them, that he expected to take his seat in Congress in December next, and to warmly and earnestly support the Administration.

Thursday, 16th, attended the reunion of his old regiment, the Twenty-third ohio, at Fremont, on the 14th. Twenty-thousand people were present on the occasion.

It was stated, on the 14th, that the defalcations of Parsons, the absconding Mayor of Burlington, Iowa, would reach $700,000, of which amount the bank of which he was Assistant Cashier took about $50,000, the School District $20,000, and numerous other interests the remainder.

—In a statement made before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee in New York, on the 15th, Wm. M. Tweed said almost every one connected with the Tammany Ring had been indicted by the charter of '70, and that members of the Assembly were paid to vote for it. He could not tell of his own personal knowledge who members were paid, but he knew the Senators were. It was understood among the members of the Ring that they were to reimburse themselves for the large sums expended in passing the charter.

The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at their recent session at Indianapolis, elected F. B. Allen, of Louisville, Ky., Grand Master for the ensuing year, and W. A. Sayre, of Indianapolis, Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

Levi Coffin, well known as an anti-slavery apostle in antebellum days, and President of the "Underground Railway," died at his residence near Cincinnati, on the afternoon of the 16th, aged about seventy-five years.

President Hayes met with a grand reception and ovation at Louisville, Ky., on the 17th. The reception speech was made by Mayor Jacobs, and an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Stuart Robinson, to which the President responded at some length, returning thanks for the hearty welcome extended to him and his Cabinet. He was followed in his remarks to Secty Evarts, Gov. Wade Hampton, Gen. Joseph Taylor, Postmaster-Gen. Key, Secty McCrary, Secty Thompson and Secty Schurz.

POLITICAL.

The Prohibitionists of Minnesota have nominated Rev. A. Wilby for Governor, A. P. Sewell for Lieutenant-Governor, C. H. Anderson for Secretary of State, W. W. Sheman for Treasurer, James G. Childs for Attorney-General, and T. G. Carter for Railroad Commissioner.

The Republicans of Wisconsin met in State Convention at Madison, on the 11th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Wm. E. Smith; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Bingham; Secretary of State, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther; Attorney-General, W. E. Carter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. C. Whitford; Hon. E. W. Keyes having resigned his position as Chairman of the State Central Committee Hon Horace Butler was appointed to succeed him. The platform declares it the purpose of the party to preserve the letter and spirit of the Constitution and its amendments; recognizes the efforts of the National Administration to restore peace and concord in the South, and will rejoice if the Southern policy shall produce the hoped-for results, but upon the failure of the experiment will demand that other measures be adopted which shall secure to all citizens, without distinction of race or color, the fullest enjoyment of their Constitutional rights; that the efforts of the Executive to bring about Civil-Service reform are approved; that they have no unshaken confidence in the patriotism of the President; that the Patent laws should to modified; favors the remonetization of silver; sympathizes with workingmen, and recommends the careful consideration of the labor question by the State and National legislatures; opposes the granting of further railroad subsidies, advises Governmental supervision over Inter-State railways; commends the administration of Gov. Ludington; favors an appropriation by Congress to assist the suffering laboring man to settle on the public lands, etc.

The Democratic State Convention of New York has been called to meet at Albany on the 3d of October.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists met in State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 12th, and adopted a platform declaring adherence to the principles of prohibition and expressing an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the Prohibition party. The following ticket was nominated: For Supreme Judge, A. H. Wilson; State Treasurer, Samuel Cornell; Auditor-Ge neral, A. A. Barker.

The Prohibition State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester, on the 12th, and nominated: For Governor, Judge Pitman; Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. O. Ewing; Secretary of State, D. B. Gurney; Treasurer, B. N. Stilling; Attorney-General, Orr. T. Gray; Auditor, J. H. Gass. The resolutions adopted declare that the real remedy for the present distress among the laboring men throughout the country is to save, by legal prohibition, the annual waste of $700,000,000 now spent for liquor; bid God-speed to the Reform Clubs of the State, and reaffirm the determination of the party to give the ballot to women.

The Massachusetts Democrats have renominated William Gaston for Governor; Wm. R. Plunket for Lieutenant-Governor; Weston Howland for Secretary of State; Hazel N. Skilling for Treasurer; John E. Fitzgerald for Auditor, and C. P. Thompson for Attorney-General. The resolutions reaffirm the National Democratic platform of 1876; declare the belief that Tilden and Hendricks were fairly elected by the people; congratulate the country upon the hopeful signs following the "adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the Executive Department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States," and oppose the re-enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor law of the State.

A Workingmen's Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th, and the following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Stephen Johnson, candidate on the greenback ticket; Lieutenant-Governor, Christopher Lewis; Supreme Judge, Milton M. Cady; Treasurer, James Jenkins; Clerk of Supreme Court, E. T. Filkin; Attorney-General, A. A. Duncan; School Commissioner, John D. Logan; Board of Public Works, C. U. Strong. The resolutions declare the unavailing the repeal of the Resumption act; the remonetization of silver coin; wholesome restrictions upon the issue of national bank bodies, and the fostering of the resources of the country, to the end that labor may be employed at living wages. The platform also declares in favor of a graduated income tax; that Government lands shall be reserved for actual settlers, and deprecates all efforts to redress wrongs by violence; that legal-tender currency shall be issue by and continued without contraction and that the National Banking law shall be repealed.

The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's party of New York have issued a call for a Convention, to be held at Troy, on the 8th of October, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

The New York State Convention of the Independent party has been postponed to the 10th of October.

At the late election in Maine a constitutional amendment providing that no person who has not paid poll tax for two years, legally assessed, shall vote, was defeated by over 5,000 majority against it, and an amendment was adopted by over 30,000 majority to prevent towns from creating debts for railroads, etc., above existing municipal debts of 5 per cent. of valuation.

An Aged Tortoise.

In the hall of the Episcopal Palace of Peterborough there is preserved under a glass case the shell of a large tortoise, which appears to have been a double "centenarian." Beside the shell, there lies the following description of this remarkable animal: "The Peterborough Tortoise." "It is well ascertained that this reptile must have lived about 200 years. Bishop Parsons had remembered it for more than sixty years, and it had not increased in any visible change. Bishop Marsh (in whose time it died) was the seventh who had visited the palace during the sojourn here. Its shell was perforated (as is seen) in order to attach it to a tree, to keep it from the reach of those who carried, among the strawberries, of which it was very fond. It ate all kinds of fruit and sometimes a pint of gooseberries at a time, but it made the greatest havoc among the strawberries. It knew the gardeners well (of whom it had seen many), and would always keep near them when they were gathering fruit, etc. It could bear almost any weight, sometimes as much as eighteen stone was laid upon its back. About October it used to bury itself, in a particular spot of the garden, at the depth of one or two feet, always shifting to the vicinity of the approaching season, where it would remain without food until the following April, when it would again emerge from its hiding place.

"Palace, Peterborough, March, 1842

"The Bishops during whose time it lived were:

1. John Thomas, 1745–1757.
2. Richard Terrick, 1757–1764.
3. Robert Lamb, 1764.
4. John Hinchcliffe, 1769.
5. Spencer Madan, 1794
6. John Parsons, 1813.
7. Robert Marsh, 1813–1839."—*Montreal Witness.*

Early Birds in France.

A French ornithologist has taken the trouble to find out at what hour during the summer the commonest small birds wake up and begin to sing. The result of his inquiry shows that the earliest riser of all is the greenfinch, who probably imagines that he may make up for the thin note of his voice and the monotony of his strains by being first in the field. At any rate, he tunes up, and gets to work at his treble chirping at about half past one a. m., some hours before the more robust and melodious species of finches are ready for work.

The second to put in an appearance is the black cap, who is to be heard at half past two or thereabouts; and half an hour later the quail makes his first attempt at a musical performance. It is nearly four o'clock and the sun is well above the horizon before the first real songster appears in the person of the blackbird. The vigorous notes of this performer are to be heard about half an hour before those of the thrush; and the chirp of the robin is about the same length of time before that of the wren. Finally, the house-sparrow and the bonfit occupy the last place on the list.

Hitherto early birds have always been exhorted to take the lark as their example; but the lark is shown to be comparatively a sluggard; he can never be heard, like the greenfinch, actually before the break of day; and except on a very sunny morning, it does not appear that he "rises" in any sense of the word, until long after chaffinches, linnets, and number of the hedgerow birds have been up and about.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Literature is fast running to obituaries.

—One of Brigham Young's sons is clamoring for the duds of his daddy.

—The life insurance companies in New York are unbusiness for five people to be killed. They are anxious $75,000 worth.

—Chief Joseph is entirely unlike Sitting Bull, and doesn't seem at all inclined to become a outsider. He is more like the Ben.

—George Sand died in too much strong coffee, and Alfred de Musset of too much absinthe. She began with pure milk, and he began with wine.

—Jay Gould says the reason he is not popular on Wall street is that his hands are thoroughly dismistic, and he has no fondness for dissipation or display.

—"Will Hamilton is the Hon. George Vennius of wannamaker."—*Chicago Journal.* "And it is reported that no man has ever loosed a bigger load from the cranes."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, and three Phelps, of Missouri, were graduates of Trinity College, and it is said they never had considerable difficulty in getting their degrees.

—It is now rumored that ex-ence Mr Bennett is engaged to marry a French woman of exalted rank. It is said she cannot speak a word of English but she is fluent in French.

—Charles Francis Adams has real estate worth $1,410,650, personal property worth $1,384,165, and bank shares worth $149,-000. His annual valuation of $2,944,545, which is a decrease of $102,625 since last year.

—Ex-Treasurer Spinner has arrived in New York from Florida. His health is unusually good, and his signature has been issued to the New York *Herald* to be used as a war map.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

—Secty Evarts has, instead of eleven daughters, as stated, six sons and seven daughters. The previous report was a miss deal; but now, on the authority of the Secretary himself, he prepares can speak for the card.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Chauncey Rose, at Terre Haute, Ind., was an exceedingly modest philanthropist, and at the time of his death left a million dollars to have it handed them to the aldermen of Terre Haute, Ind., to be used in such way as they might see fit. The aldermen failed to have it handed them to the aldermen of Terre Haute, Ind., to be used in such way as they might see fit. The aldermen failed to have it handed them to the aldermen of Terre Haute, Ind., to be used in such way as they might see fit.

—The New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium* says that "it has just been discovered that one of the resident Chinese educational commissioners at Hartford has two wives. He lives in the most fashionable quarter of the city, and his two wives, hitherto unsuspected by the natives, were first known in the evening looking just as he left you by the morning. But you and they are only natives. Where are the Americans, properly speaking, he says. The Springfield *Republican*, however, seems to think the word describes precisely enough persons who have descended from several generations born in America. Because Mr. Richard Grant White is an accurate Englishman, by descent and toilet, shall he not be considered an American? Where are the lines drawn?

—Mr. Alexander McGonin, in a recent issue of the Galena (Ill.) *Gazette*, gives some sound advice to young college graduates who contemplate entering the profession of journalism. He remarks that journalism is the most exacting of all professions, and the sooner young men discuss the idea that a college diploma qualifies them to take an editorial or a reporter's chair the sooner will they prepare themselves against every disappointment.

—The whole number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden during 1877 was 296,-000. The destination of 90,000 was the State of New York, 44,000 the Middle States, of 99,000 the Western and North-western States, of 24,000 the Eastern States, and 2,000 the Southern States. The whole number arriving in 1874 was 249,984, the destination of 52,444 being the State of New York, 62,930 the Middle States, 56,613 the Western and North-western States, 12,237 the Eastern, 3,506 the Southern States, and 2,152 Canada. In 1875 the total number of immigrants was 99,999, and in 1876 the total was 113,-978.—*Wm. H. Bidering, in Scribner for September.*

There are only 450 square miles of anthracite coal in the whole United States. Of bituminous coal there are in America 200,000 square miles, and 8,000 square miles in Great Britain.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1877.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.00	@ $6.00
Sheep	4.00	@ 6.00
Hogs	6.00	@ 6.50
FLOUR—Good to Choice	$5.00	@ 6.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago (New)	.96½	@ .96½
CORN—Western Mixed	.55½	@ .55
OATS—Mixed and State	.35	@ .36
RYE—Western	.70	@ .70
PORK—Mess	15.75	@ 15.87
LARD—Steam	9.05	@ 9.15
CHEESE	9.00	@ 12.00
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.50	@ .58
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.90	@ $6.00
Choice	5.60	@ 5.80
Good	4.80	@ 5.75
Medium	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light	5.50	@ 5.65
Packing	5.30	@ 5.60
SHEEP—Common	3.25	@ 3.75
Fair to Choice	4.00	@ 4.75
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.26	@ .27
Good to Choice	.23	@ .25
EGGS—Fresh	.16½	@ .18
FLOUR—Extra White	$6.00	@ $6.50
Choice to Fine Spring	5.50	@ 5.90
Good to Choice	4.90	@ 5.40
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1, Spring	1.04½	@ 1.05
Wheat, No. 2	.96½	@ .97
Oats, No. 2	.34½	@ .34½
Rye, No. 1	.70	@ .70½
Barley, No. 3 (new)	.62½	@ .63
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	.06½	@ .07
Good Medium	.05½	@ .06
Crooked & Covers	.01	@ .04
PORK—Mess	14.60	@ 14.62½
LARD	8.72½	@ 8.75
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.00
Shingles	2.40	@ 2.50
Lath	1.75	@ 1.75
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $5.00
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
Hogs—Good	5.75	@ 6.00
SHEEP—Good	4.50	@ 5.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.37
Medium	4.50	@ 4.87
Fair	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Yorkers	5.50	@ 5.60
Philadelphias	5.35	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Best	4.75	@ 4.87
Common	3.00	@ 3.75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BRILLIANTS.

Pain and pleasure fill my life
Woven each in each by strife,
For this pain is mine,
Build I each then vain regret
Better still to say—forget.
Neither is and either.
—*Boston Transcript.*

SLEEP.

Beautiful sp from the depths of the unknown sea
Gliding sweet sleep to me
Slip from the silent deeps
Where no one wills and weeps;
Cometh as one who draweth nigh,
Without a voice, without a sigh,
And the sound of the calmest sweetness
Like water on the feet I rest.
There is not for all mankind,
As one who whom stir the wind,
With balmily the drowsy waters creep
To kiss the feet of sleep.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

FORGETFULNESS.

Being negligent that I may forget
Being forgetful that I can best learn!
But how assiduous can be art,
And this is the secret of its success,
To limited foreknow and regret.

Then shall the chamber on grasses grow
Above the mouth of the grave,
While wind, there shall softly blow
And shake the yew, and the wasp
Or perfect rest shall be like below.
—*Christina Rossetti, Victorian Winter.*

LOVE'S FAR SIGHTS.

The round fat moon sheds forth its mellow light,
The pale stars twinkle in the sky,
The night, calm, holds at night,
Against my face, while heavy, gently blows
Far from the spear of the hoary trees
I drift down the moonlit stream at ease;
My memories ebb slowly, calore clouds brown,
The rain as sometimes on the night breeze;
The boy passing on my drifting boat,
The fellow wayfarers of the footpath,
With every care from this life cease remote,
Nothing have a joy divine and sure
The bonds like those which fight life's devious ways
Account a glory or the complicate.
—*Alice Ryder.*

SONNET.

A moment past, the whole of this fair scene
Was wrapt by clouds that now are rolling fast
In powder mountain, beyond, where the last
Has left its trap, the landscape lies serene,
Far spreading, as at first the kindly dawn
Revealed it to my view. Above, below
The adverse—earth, sea, and sky—holding past.
Of a cheerful in instinctive by Globe, filling
Into the round the source of the sensation.

—The New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium* says that "it has just been discovered that one of the resident Chinese educational commissioners at Hartford has two wives. He lives in the most fashionable quarter of the city, and his two wives, hitherto unsuspected by the natives, were first known in the evening looking just as he left you by the morning. But you and they are only natives. Where are the Americans, properly speaking, he says. The Springfield *Republican*, however, seems to think the word describes precisely enough persons who have descended from several generations born in America. Because Mr. Richard Grant White is an accurate Englishman, by descent and toilet, shall he not be considered an American? Where are the lines drawn?

—Mr. Alexander McGonin, in a recent issue of the Galena (Ill.) *Gazette*, gives some sound advice to young college graduates who contemplate entering the profession of journalism. He remarks that journalism is the most exacting of all professions, and the sooner young men discuss the idea that a college diploma qualifies them to take an editorial or a reporter's chair the sooner will they prepare themselves against every disappointment.

THE CHANGED HOME.

I.

"I wonder why it is," said Charlie Banks to his beautiful young wife, as they sat happily together at an early tea-table, so tastefully laid, one winter evening, "that Willis Clark spends his evenings so constantly at their house. Jennie must feel dreadfully about it! And how happy he did seem with her only a few months ago! Why, it has been more than two years since they were married, is it?"

"It is just two years this month," said Mrs. Banks, "and I am as happy as I ever knew a happier couple. I think they love each other yet, and I have been wondering for some time whether or not I ought to tell her what I think the trouble is, and help her to win her husband back again. When she was here she cried her eyes red and closed parlor, gave it a thorough dusting, which I had been needing for a long time, if I really was making. With all these pleasant thoughts in her mind, she made her currant jelly, and then, after dinner, set to work carefully to put her home in better order, hoping that her husband might come in that night. In the first place she opened the parlor

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 2, 1877.

The sound of the firing in the great rifle match had barely died away, when my last letter was mailed, so that I had no opportunity to speak of the excitement which ran riot in this country in the city when the result was announced, and it became known that, for the first time, America led the world in the national match. The President of the United States could not have been more of a lion for the time being, than was Bruce and Highhalough, and the meeting at the Hippodrome on Tuesday evening, when the several prize winners were greeted amongst a perfect ovation. The immense building was packed, and such cheers as only an excited multitude can give, electrified the englishmen for two hours. The foreigners, too, came in for their full share of attention. Gen. Henry Hafford's appearance the very roof shook with the applause, and cheer after cheer was given for the Captain of the British team. Sir Henry addressed the multitude, paying the tribute of a warm hearted Briton to his opponents in the late match, and to the American people in general. In concluding he said that "the only disaster, under which we labor is that we will go back to our country defeated men. From what the teams say and to Dolmonico's, where they were the guests of the National Rifle Association at an elegant banquet.

So brilliant a victory not only confirms the above verdict, but should every nerve to wipe out the cankering last year's defeat, but every old previous record, has naturally excited much into its cause, as well as some short itself. With regard to the cause of the nation that the Americans did not lose on account of accumulation. They were on their own shooting ground for the thing, although the victories of the Americans in England a few years ago would seem to prove that such was not the case, the shooting, as an important one was supposed to be of the home team. They were [illegible] they have had practice to do with the unparalleled 1,760 of the second day. But more than four-fifths of the scores or than from all of their combined, our riflemen worsted their trained competitors on account of the vast superiority of their guns. The American breech loaders have proved themselves, on this occasion, as on many others, a second and previous achievements in gun making in accuracy at long range.

This never to be forgotten contest has proved the Sharps improved long range rifle to be the most perfect gun the world ever saw has made it acknowledged the standard Bisley, the hero of the American team who on the last day, made the unheard of record, 210 out of a possible 225, used this wonderful gun, and, at the conclusion of the contest, made the emphatic remark "That gun's rifle made my record; I only happened to be behind it." Lieut. Rhodes, the accomplished military and rifle editor of the *Tribune* and to a friend of mine after Friday's work, that there could be no question but that the improved Sharps is the coming gun. But more convincing than the testimony of the action of the British marksmen, several of whom have bought the Sharps for their own future use. Among this seven is Wm. Rigby, of Wm. & John Rigby, Dublin, now and for many years the most celebrated rifle makers of Great Britain. If anything more than its record were needed to show the shooting world that they want on the Sharps gun hereafter to stand any chance, it strikes me this episode furnishes:

On Tuesday last occurred what was known as the "Spirit of the Times" match, for prizes aggregating $1000 in gold and the championship of the world. It was open to all comers, and in view of the large number of high scores made the previous week was a very exciting contest. There were seventy nine entries embracing almost all the best rifleman in the world. It was fully expected that Bruce, Blydenburg or Creighton would win the highest honor but the latter ranked up a new man to the 3500 prize. In the person of Washburn of Connecticut. Blydenburg came second, 3490, [illegible]

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your friends to try something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know in your heart will not get discouraged at spending money with but little success. Now let me give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its attends, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sweetness of the dead, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist then W. CHARTER, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and LIT R, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

[illegible] WATER AND RAIL.

[illegible] of the State unequaled for [illegible] and contiguous to the [illegible] tion of the East shore [illegible] Indiana Railroad runs [illegible] the grant.

[illegible] And a W. Jamison, *Ly any Means*

[illegible] of TWO HUNDRED AND [illegible] land is rapidly falling [illegible] above Every State in

[illegible] acres of the lands [illegible] have already been

[illegible] the country is in the soil and [illegible] own a share of such wealth [illegible] behold sheep.

[illegible] Send for Illustrated pamphlet.

W. O. BUCHART,
Commissioner.

[illegible]

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

[illegible] made in Charlevoix [illegible] themselves of one of the largest Carpet and Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will b promptly attended to and satisfaction guar anteed.

SPRING & CO.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

30 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Peoskey, Mich.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reason able rates.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and finish. Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

DID you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place.

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section, wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolies.

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endevor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

[illegible] and Wholesale Dealers in [illegible]

[illegible] YEAST CAKES, &c., &c. IN CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, Fresh [illegible]

[illegible] Also a large assortment of [illegible] Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Dessert [illegible]

[illegible] We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders [illegible] will receive prompt attention and [illegible] prices.

[illegible] BEATTY, FITZSIMONS, J. V. [illegible], E. S. [illegible]

BOOKS. BOOKS.

[illegible] Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Mouldings, Curtain Poles, Fixtures, Cornices, Etc., Etc.

Address, B. B. BATES, Traverse City, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles, Lath, Cheese Box Stuff, Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

[illegible] The undersigned has opened a meat market in the [illegible] and will keep constantly on hand [illegible] the best [illegible] market affords.

[illegible] A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

[illegible] NORTH CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop'r.

[illegible] has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the [illegible] public. [illegible] from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which [illegible] Speckled Trouts [illegible] Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. Also always in Stock Inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly Crafton, Bonfield) No. 4 and 6 Spruce St., CHICAGO, And 43 Gardiy Street, New York.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

He Crosses the Continent and Arrives on the West Coast—Desperate Fighting and Thrilling Adventures in Forests and on the Great Rivers

SAN YSIDRO, Sept. 11.

A *Herald* cable sent this morning, after months of suspense, during which the greatest fears were entertained for his safety, news has come that Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the west coast of Africa, after a thousand-mile journey across the continent along the line of the Lualaba and Congo Rivers. Stanley's letters are dated from Banana, Congo River, Aug. 19, and say he arrived at that point from Zanzibar, Aug. 6, with only 115 souls, and in an awful condition, after the long, terrible journey through the heart of the African continent, after completing the exploration of Lake Tanganyika, and settling definitely by actual survey the question of the outflow of the lake by what was believed to be the River Lukuga, but which he has proved to be only a creek draining into the lake, except where the waters of a great island sea attain an extraordinary level.

Stanley and his followers pushed across the country to the Nyangwe, on the Lualaba. This was the most northerly point reached by Cameron when he attempted to move directly to the westward from Tanganyika with the main drainage line of the Lualaba basin. Stanley left Nyangwe, Nov. 14, 1876, and traveled overland through Urega. After an absolute march of nine days through a country covered with difficulties, and being compelled to transport on the shoulders of his own very pound of provisions and other stores necessary for the transcontinental journey, and beside carrying, in a similar manner, the sections of the Lady Alice, the exploring boat, and the arms and ammunition of his party, Stanley found himself brought to a stand by an immense tract of dense forests, through which all attempts at progress were futile.

Finding he could not advance along the line he had first intended to follow, Stanley crossed the Lualaba and continued along the left bank of the river, passing through Northern Ukusus. On this route he endeavored to find an outlet westward, but the jungle was so dense and the fatigues of the march so harassing that it seemed impossible to pass the tremendous barrier of the forest. To add to the horrors of his position, Stanley was opposed at every step by the hostile cannibal natives, who filled the woods and poured lights and poison arrows on his party, killing and fatally wounding many of his men. From every tree and rock the deadly missiles winged their course, and the heavily-laden bearers fell dead under their loads. Only now and then could Stanley and his men reply with their rifles, as the savages kept under dense cover. Stanley's march through the cannibal regions soon became almost hopeless. There was no cessation of the fighting day or night. An attempt at camping merely concentrated the savages, and rendered their fire more deadly. The advance was a succession of charges in rude and skirmishing order by a guard engaged to clear the road of the main body, while a rear-guard in like manner covered the retreat. All efforts to appease the savages were unavailing. They would listen to no overtures, disregard all signs of friendship and refuse gift. They regarded as cowardice the unwillingness of Stanley's men, so that no course was examined but to fight the way out with as little loss as could be.

To render Stanley's position more culpable, his escort, of 140 natives, engaged for the service at Nyangwe, refused to go further, and deserted. They were so overawed by the terrors of the forest and the fighting, that they believed destruction was sure to overtake the whole party. Learning that his ranks were thinned by this desertion, the hostile natives gathered for a grand attack on Stanley, in compliance with this. It became necessary, therefore, to organize a desperate resistance, which was so successful that it repulsed the savages for the time, and gave Stanley a chance to arrange plans adapted to his trying situation. There was only one way to escape, unless Stanley accepted the alternative of returning to Nyangwe, and abandoning the work he had undertaken. This was to use canoes. With the Lady Alice on a last reliance, and good canoes for the party, Stanley concluded he would advance with a better prospect of success.

Although he had a decided advantage over the savages on the water, Stanley found each day's advance a repetition of the previous day's struggle. It was desperate fighting throughout wave-pushing down the river. In the midst of these struggles Stanley's journey was interrupted by a series of great cataracts not far apart, and just north and south of the equator. To pass these he had to cut his way through thirteen miles of dense forest and to drag his eighteen canoes and the Lady Alice overland. This enormous labor enabled the most exhausting efforts, and the men had frequently to abandon the ax and drag ropes for their relief. To defend themselves against the continuous assaults of the hostile natives, in passing the cataracts there was a long breathing pause and comparative security, from attack, while the party received strength to the further journey westward.

Though fighting his way continuously, Stanley made opportunity to note the interesting changes and physical characteristics of the route. At two degrees north latitude he found the course of the great Lualaba several miles in almost direct northerly direction to the northward, to the westward, and then to the southwestward, developing into a broad stream varying in width from two to ten miles, and choked with islands. To avoid struggles with the tribes of cannibals, inhabiting the mainland each side the river, Stanley's fleet paddled between the islands, taking advantage of the cover to this way many lives were made with little molestation, but this safety was purchased by much suffering. Cut off from supplies in the middle of the great river, starvation threatened. Extreme hunger was endured, three days being passed by the party without food. This state of things could not be longer endured, so Stanley resolved to meet his fate on the mainland rather than by hunger on the river. He turned to the left bank of the Lualaba, and with the singular good fortune that has generally attended him, reached the village of a tribe acquainted with trade. These people had four muskets, which they had obtained from the West Coast. This represented the advance guard of civilization toward the interior of the continent. They called the great river Ikutu Ya Congo. When these natives Stanley made "blood-brotherhood," and perchance from them as abundance of provisions.

After a brief rest, Stanley continued his course among the left bank. Three days after leaving the friendly village he came to the country of a powerful tribe, whose warriors were armed with muskets. Here, for the first time since leaving Nyangwe, Stanley had to fight an enemy of equal breeding as to arms. No sooner did the natives discover Stanley's approach than they mustered fifty-four large canoes, and put off from the river bank to attack him. Not till three of his men were killed did Stanley consent to give up the natives understand that he was friendly. He offered peace gifts, but the savages refused to be reconciled, and the fight went on for twelve miles down the river it was undisturbed by Stanley's followers with great courage, and was the last save one in thirty-two battles since the expedition had left Nyangwe.

The Lualaba, which river changes its name several times as it approaches the Atlantic Ocean, now becomes known as the Kivanga, and the Congo. As the river was known by the great basin which it drains between 16 and 7 degrees east longitude, and has an uninterrupted course of over 700 miles, with magnificent affluents, especially on the southern side. Thence clearing the broad belt of mountains between the great basin of the Atlantic Ocean, the river flows with a current of three miles an hour and shrewd known tactics, would be odd enough without the inexpressible strangeness of their head-gear. There are strangers from Rotterdam and Zealand, with their great spiral horns of gold; there the antlers of some African antelope, projecting on each side of their head; here the true Hagoe women, with a shell of silver or mother-of-pearl rounded to fit each side of the head, and over her and all a lace cap drawn tightly; two little flaps, like butterflies, of gold or filigree, dart from behind each ear. But a rare visitor or two, from Friesland, outdoes these local ladies, and with her head girdled with barbaric gold and pearl, and even with diamonds, carries her dowry with her in her headdress."

The official figures of the cost of the Tichborne case have been published. The total expense incurred was $309,371.83. Of this sum the lawyers received $118,-272.25, the witnesses, $71,561.52, and the jurors, $18,000. The cost of printing the various documents connected with the trial was $31,341.25, and there was paid for the services of stenographers $10,187.-50.

It is estimated that 20,000 oil wells have thus far been dug in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at an aggregate cost of $192,000,000. They have yielded about 85,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at the wells at $200,000,000, or $400,000,000 at the seaboard.

King Laufrey I.

To rise from the humble position of pedagogue and gardener's son, to reign for a time as King of the Marianne Isles, in the Spanish Main, and, from his dream of power, awaken in a Police Court to the reality of a cruel deception was the unhappy fate of Antoine Godfrey Jerome Laufrey. Were those natives Stanley made "blood-brotherhood," and perchance from them as abundance of provisions.

Laufrey, a native of Rouen, came, early manhood, with all manner of ambitious projects in his head, to the United States, and must be living in this city, for the gossipers of the Atlantic cable have ferreted him out in his present exalted station. He is a man of about 50 years of age, with an eagle eye, a Napoleonic forehead, and a head of hair that would make a Hyperion envious. He is a man of fine physique, and has a commanding presence. He is a man of fine physique, and has a commanding presence. He is a man of fine physique, and has a commanding presence

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 24 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct., 9. 1877. Whole No., 439

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00
4 column,	3.7	4.00	5.00	10.75	17.00
4 "	5.00	5.50	8.50	17.00	30.00
"	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.50

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Mich

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GALE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. EPHRIEM, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith & Carriage, Wood, Painting, Repairing and horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining in the dental profession. (1yr.)

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public Will practice in Emmet and adjoining counties Office in Gilbert's block, Petoskey, Mich Tf.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply and will sell at

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture,

Cash Paid for Copper

Fishing Tackle.

A joint trout poles, cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 5 to 75 cts each, trolling lines braided, hooks of every size and shape, and pocket compasses. Call and examine.

GEO. W. CROUTER, Druggist and Dispensing Chemist.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., June 20. 1877 Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Erkson Briggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1275, dated August 21 1874, upon the S½ of sec. section. 34, Township 34 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., June 20, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Noah for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7565, dated April 15, 1876, upon the SE¼ of sec. section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Sept., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to rule according to law as prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description of Land	Section	Town	Range
neq of neq	5	32 N	4W
nwq of swq	5	32 N	4W
seq of neq	29	34 N	4W
sq of lot 1	32	34 N	4W
lot 2 of sec	32	34 N	4W
sq of nwq	32	34 N	4W
sq of swq	26	32 N	6W
swq of neq	26	32 N	6W
neq of lot 1	30	32 N	5W

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, Lansing, Sept. 2d, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Primary School and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at this office November 5th 1877 at ten o'clock a. m. unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner

Number of Certificate	Description of Land	Section	Town	Range
1052	e½ of nwq	16	32 N	7W
1083	all of nwq	16	32 N	7W
1053	neq of swq	16	32 N	7W
1780	nwq of neq	16	32 N	7W
1090	sq of	16	34 N	7W
1443	neq of seq	16	32 N	7W

Agricultural College Land.

461	e½ of nwq and wq of	8	32 N	7W
533	lot 2 of sq	18	32 N	4W

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street. EMMA J. HAWS.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. B. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 289 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. OVERTON, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141, L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday evening the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting Brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

ROLAND BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M.; depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

No frost yet to injure vegetation.

SEE new advertisements in this issue.

THE Lewis House at Traverse City is now closed to the public.

THE sere and yellow of Autumn is beginning to show itself.

MASONIC—Regular communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 289 F. & A. M., on Tuesday evening Oct. 16.

HOSEA, an anti-polygamic Mormon defends the Book of Mormon at great length, in last weeks Cadillac *News*.

THE Official Board of the M. E. Church of Traverse City has decided to rent the pews in that church for the ensuing year.

THE fine of young Morrison was paid on Tuesday and he was released from the county jail.

COMMISSIONER Newman on Wednesday collected $11 from the scow Hunter for damage done to the bridge.

PERSONAL.—Ben. Campbell and bride returned home on Tuesday, and have commenced house keeping at the old Beers homestead.

CO TREASURER See informs us that the receipt of sales of land for taxes, on Monday, aggregated $400.

A Northwest storm raged here during the greater part of last week, holding several vessels here wind bound.

GOOD THURSDAY.—J. H. McPherson, lately threshed for H. Cunningham, in Marion, 72 bushels of wheat and 63 bushels of oats in one hour. Let us hear from the rest.

FOR water-proof cotton, flannel, brown sheeting and striped shirtings go to See & Washburn's.

— Harrison Miller, and son from St. James, were over this week.

As we go to press the Board of Supervisors are engaged in an animated discussion on the bridge question.

We shall receive this week a large stock of plaid dress goods for fall and winter wear, to be sold at ten cents per yard. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Within a month President Hayes has trodden the soil of sixteen States.

About a dozen States will hold their annual elections on Tuesday, Nov. 6.

"Do you understand the points of an issue" a juryman was asked in a St. Louis court. "Of course I do," was the reply. "Do you mistake me for a member of Congress?"

A few pieces of plaid suitings very cheap at See & Washburn's.

COLORADO followed Michigan's lead and voted down the Woman Suffrage proposition. Its advocates made a thorough canvass of the State, and in many towns committees of women worked throughout election day at the polls.

New goods, new goods, dress goods in all styles, fancy plaids, plain, and figured, for ladies and misses wear. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

GEN. McClellan characterized his nomination for Governor of New Jersey as "one of the surprises of his life," whereat the St. Louis *Globe* reminds us that George got several of the other "surprises of his life" from stonewall Jackson and Robert E Lee.

HO FOR THE FAIR!—The Van Raalte will leave Charlevoix Wednesday morning, arriving at Elk Rapids at noon, and returning to Charlevoix the same evening. The Charlevoix Cornet Band are going, fifteen strong, and a jolly good time is expected. It is desirable to have as many Charlevoix people go as possible. Only one dollar fare for the round trip.

Regular-cut fashioned navy plug tobacco at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

FIRE.—On Tuesday a blaze of fire was seen issuing from the tug Starke Bros, lying at Fox Rose & Buttars harbor dock. Engineer Smith was promptly on the spot, and with remarkable coolness and presence of mind attached the hose to the pony engine pump, and extinguished the fire before it did much damage. The lodgement of a spark from the smokestack was the cause.

New invoice of goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, the last of this week.

A boy of five years was "playing rail road," with his sister of two and a half years. Drawing her upon a footstool, he imagined himself both the engine and conductor. After initiating the pulling noise of the steam, he stopped and called out "New York," and in a moment after "Patterson," and then "Philadelphia" this knowledge of towns was now exhausted, and at the next place he cried "Heaven." His little sister said eagerly, "Tod! I dea I'll dit out here."

If you wish to get booted call on us we can boot you or shoe—I you. We have just received our fall and winter stock of boots and shoes in men's, boy's, ladies, misses, and childrens. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A couple were married in Georgia by a justice of the peace. Unto the man he said: "Sir, will you have the beloved woman you hold by the right hand, in the name of the State of Georgia, in Cobb county, and the new constitution, whether it be adopted or not, to be your lawful wedded wife" And to the woman he said: "Madam, will you take this man to be your lawful husband under the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Georgia, no matter who is President"

Recollect that Carpenter & Bartholomew keep the best wooden pumps in the world.

Don't forget the Farewell Ball at Fox's Hall to-morrow evening.

Be sure and attend the fair at Elk Rapids this week. It will pay you.

ACCORDING to the *Kalkaskian* the Public School at Kalkaska cost a trifle over $10 per scholar last year.

E. M. Washburn, of this office leaves for Wisconsin to-morrow, he will be gone one week

We shall receive this week a large stock of clothing, also dry goods groceries, and everything else to numerous to mention. Fox, Rose & Buttars

Do you know where to buy your supplies for fall and winter. If not, go to See & Washburn's, and examine goods and get their prices

The *Progress* tells of a man in Milton Township, Antrim County, who paid for threshing his wheat according to the measurement of the threshers, but afterwards finding he had some 15 or 20 bushels more than the threshers made it, called upon them and paid the difference.

NOTICE.—Come into my inclosure on the morning of Aug 7th, one bay mare pony about two years old. Owner please prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. A. BACON.
Township of Hayes, Mich.

Large stock of first class tub butter now on hand. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ARREST FOR DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Deputy United States Marshal Bailey returned on Saturday from the Manitou Islands and the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, where he arrested for persons on the charge of defrauding the revenue, selling liquor and tobacco without licenses from the government. He was assisted by the United States revenue cutter Andy Johnson. The persons arrested were Richard Kitchen, of South Manitou, and Daniel Bass, of North Manitou Island; William Smith, of the same place, and S. S. Bennett of Bamfield Mills. All were taken to Commissioner Gage at Traverse City, and after examination, held for trial at the October term of the United States Court They were released on bail. Mr. Bailey was absent two weeks on this duty.—[G. R. Times, etc. 2

Plenty of that fifty cent Japan tea at See & Washburn's.

TO THRESHERS AND OTHERS.—It is our desire to compile a table of figures showing the amount of the several kinds of grains raised in the County the past season. To further this object we ask of all men of threshing machines, or Supervisors of Townships, to give us all the information in their possession bearing on this subject. It is a matter which will be for the mutual benefit of all concerned in more ways than one. We desire to show up the development and adaptability for grain raising of the several townships, and by so doing assist in their further development. We wish also to know that our County is second to none in the State agriculturally Give us all the light possible on this subject.

Don't forget that Carpenter & Bartholomew have a nice assortment of winter caps.

HYMENAL.—The social event of the season in this village was the marriage on Thursday, of Geo. W. Miller and Miss Ida Whitcomb, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs Ames Fox. Rev. Wm. L. Tilden, of Petoskey, was the officiating Clergyman, and the guests numbered about twenty. After the ceremony, and the storm of congratulations which were showered upon the young couple, a bounteous wedding supper was served by the host and hostess. The happy couple, accompanied by a few relatives and friends, left by private conveyance for Petoskey about four p. m. at which place Mr. and Mrs. Miller will take the train for Pentwater where they will remain a week. On their return they will enter upon the realities and responsibilities of married life in their new residence on Clinton street, and their very many friends unite in sincerest hopes for their future happiness and welfare.

See leading matter on eighth page.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON has reached Belgium and is safely out of the French frontier, with a whole, it is stated, of being conveniently in case a complication should arise out of the result of the coming elections. The London *Times* of the 18th thinks a coup d'état may confidently be expected.

A DESPERATE battle was fought in the Valley of the Lom, on the 17th, between Asiatic Pasha's division of the Turkish Army and thirty-two battalions of infantry and eight batteries belonging to the Russian Army. The latter are reported to have been defeated with great slaughter.

A TREATY Belgrade, received in Vienna on the 18th, declares the reported evacuation of Vodahan, in Asia Minor.

ACCORDING to a Pera dispatch of the 18th, Suleiman Pasha had driven the Russians entirely out of Schipka Pass. The report was denied by the Russian authorities, and the statement made that the Turks had been forced to abandon Fort No. 6, which they having held it for six hours. It was stated that the officer in command had been largely reinforced and was prepared to hold the position.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, having ordered the surrender of the Rio Grande jail broken by the United States authorities, Canales and the other Generals in the Department of Matamoras have indignantly thrown up their commissions. It was believed, on the 19th, that they meditated revolution against the Administration of President Diaz.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 19th, the Russians had apparently abandoned the idea of taking Plevna by assault, and were besieging it, pure by say and trench. The Porte had sent 50,000 men to reinforce Osman Pasha, but it was believed they could not break through the Russian cordon.

A HERALD'S dispatch of the 20th says Osman Pasha has declined the Russian request for an armistice to enable them to bury the dead who were lying unburied and rotting in front of the fortifications of Plevna.

D. D. SPENCOYE, the defaulting President of the Chicago Savings Institution, had not been arrested up to the morning of the 20th. A Liverpool dispatch of that date thought that he had left the Circassian at Moville, Ireland. It would be easy to reach the continent from Liverpool, and he had twelve hours' start of the officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 20th say it was well understood that the Turkish Government would not accept the mediation of Great Britain, or any other Power, while a single Russian soldier remained on Turkish soil, nor consent to an armistice except on terms of a consequent peace proposals were at the same time clearly defined.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the London *Times*, the garrison of Plevna had received 50,000 reinforcements since the recent battles at Plevna. Their losses, on the 11th and 12th, were 40 per cent. of the numbers engaged. The Russians were making every preparation for a winter campaign.

THE Montenegrins have captured Zobrno and Nosche Forta, and are mentioned masters of the Duga Pass. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Trebinje.

THE Greek Foreign Office announces, on the 21st, that three days before, 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks had attacked the Greek Consulate at Larissa, and had been repulsed by the Consular Guards. The Greek Government had addressed remonstrance to the Porte on the subject.

WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, a distinguished British photographic inventor, is dead.

THE Republican candidates for the French Assembly have issued a manifesto in reply to the recent manifesto of President MacMahon.

AN assault was made upon the Russian position at Schipka Pass, which continued during the 21st and 22d, and resulted in the repulse of the Turks with great loss.

THE armies of the Czarowitz and Mehemet Ali came together at Hecis, on the 21st, and a battle ensued, which lasted until dark. Both sides fort heavily, but neither gained a substantial advantage.

A CORRESPONDENCY telegraphed the London press, on the 23d, that every Turk had been driven from Montenegro. The Prince had established his headquarters at Niesics.

OSMAN PASHA, at Plevna, was, on the 23d, reinforced with 20,000 men and a large quantity of ammunition.

A GREAT demonstration of workingmen in honor of ex-President Grant occurred in Newcastle, Eng., on the 23d.

DE VERRIER, the celebrated French astronomer, died on the 23d.

THE schooner Newton Booth, which arrived from the Arctic regions, or San Francisco, on the 22d, reported that seventy men left by the abandoned whaling fleet last year, only two, both Kanakas, had reached Point Barrow. All the rest are supposed to have perished in the ice packs.

THE Thiers manifesto was published on the 24th. It was addressed to his constituents, the electors of the Seine Arrondissement. In it the late President justifies the proceedings of the late Chamber of Deputies and praises its moderation and wisdom; insists that a monarchy in France is impossible and intolerable; proclaims the sovereignty of the Nation and the right to rebuke the recent dissolution; demands freedom of elections and freedom of the press, etc., etc.

DOMESTIC.

FROM statistics contained in the annual report of the Quarantine Officer at San Francisco, it appears that the Chinese coming to that port during a period of one year numbered only 1,450 in excess of those returning home.

THE eastern-bound passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad was stopped and robbed by thirteen masked men, at Big Springs, Neb., on the night of the 18th. The robbers first took possession of the station at the Springs, destroying the telegraph wires and instruments, and compelling the agent to hang out a red light. When the train stopped, the robbers took possession, pulling the train-men and passengers under guard. The express car was broken into and the safe robbed of about $20,000. The passengers were also robbed. To delay the train reaching the next station and to prevent an alarm being given, the ore in the tender five was wet down. The Railroad Company offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the robbers.

SOME Chinamen having, on the 15th, brutally murdered a Mr. Sargent, his fore man and the wife of the latter, in Placer County, Cal., the citizens assembled, drove the Chinamen out of the Town of Brooklyn, and destroyed the Chinese quarters. On the night of the 17th, the entire Chinese portion of Old Town of Grass Valley, except one house, was burned. On the morning of the 18th, a body of armed men left Roseville and proceeded up the Auburn road, warning all Chinamen, numbering some sixty in the seven camps, to leave before midnight, under penalty of death.

SIMKY MYERS' savings bank, the Farmers', Merchants' and Mechanics', of Chicago, closed its doors on the 19th. The number of its depositors amounted to about 3,500; aggregate amount on deposit about $500,000, with assets nominally equal to the liabilities.

THE damage to the Union Pacific bridge, at Omaha, was so far repaired on the 19th, that trains commenced crossing on that day.

AN advance of 10 per cent., offered by the Wilkesbarre, Pa., coal companies on the rate of wages, has been refused by the striking miners.

ON the night of the 19th, the steamer Grand Republic, the largest vessel navigating the Mississippi River, was burned, while tied at the river bank, below St. Louis. The steamer was valued at $350,000. The Carondelet, tied alongside, was also burned, involving an additional loss of $75,000.

A MEMORANDUM prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st, shows that there were in the United States Treasury United States notes to the amount of $346,239,097, and National Bank notes to the amount of $13,461,966; total, $360,001,063. This statement does not include money deposited with National Banks.

A DISPATCH from Mount Washington, N. H., on the 21st, reports a furious snow storm prevailing there at that time.

THE western-bound Chicago express train on the New York central Railroad collided with a freight train, by a misplaced switch, near Rome, N. Y., on the 21st. Both engines were completely wrecked, and the mail and baggage cars were smashed. A passenger, a brakeman and a mail agent were killed, and several other persons were seriously injured.

THE Maryland Republicans held their State Convention at Baltimore, on the 20th, and nominated, in the forenoon session, Governor John Lee Carroll, of Howard County, for Comptroller. Resolutions were adopted cordially approving of the President's "undertaking to restore fair and honest Government" throughout the South, and the kindliest relations among all its inhabitants, so that the late war may be everywhere obeyed, life may be everywhere held inviolable, and genuine liberty be made the actual possession of the humblest dwelling of the American people," and opposing the repeal of the Resumption act.

A Warning to Travelers in Italy.

A recent case illustrates, in a very forcible way, the ill-treatment to which incautious Englishmen may be subjected in Italy. Dr. Giles, the Vice-Rector at the English College in Rome, got out at a roadside station between Rome and Naples, in search of some flowers for his pet paint. He was strong in the innocence of an artist and a priest, but he was unaffortunately provided with passports of identification. The slept at a village inn, and at midnight was awakened by a Brigadier of Carabineers, who required to be at once informed who the strange visitor might be.

As it happened, Dr. Giles had a passport, but it bore the date of 1866 and this would not do for the Brigadier. Dr. Giles also produced his priest's permission to celebrate mass. But the Brigadier was as illiterate as a Brigadier could be. He could make nothing of the passport or of the priest's document, and he declared himself confused between the William of the passport and the Guglielmo which Dr. Giles said was his name, and between the cardinal who issued the permission and the prince who produced it. The English man suggested blandly that perhaps the Brigadier's superior officer might understand the documents, but the Brigadier proudly replied that he was the superior officer, so there was no help in that direction.

Dr. Giles was locked up for the night in the guard-house, and when morning came and he was asked to be allowed to telegraph to his friends, the Brigadier simply pocketed the telegram. In the afternoon he was taken to Sora, where a Sub-Prefect resides, and after a short time of further indecision he was released with the simple message of regret from the Sub-Prefect that a mistake had been made.

But this was not all. After spending a week at Sora, Dr. Giles made a further tour, and at another little village was asked by another Brigadier for his papers. Again the ancient date of the passport puzzled the official, who told him that he must stay where he was until the Prefect of the district had examined his papers. Dr. Giles insisted on going with his papers and the Brigadier to the town where the Prefect lived. The Prefect saw him, and immediately released him, but said the Brigadier had had only done his duty, and pointed out that it was very imprudent to travel without proper papers.—*London Saturday Review.*

—"Do you know me, father," inquired one of Brigham's sons tenderly, as the prophet was about to breathe his last. "I should think I ought to," responded the parent, with energy.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

A LANDSLIDE in Bay City has some twenty acres in one of its business which he wishes to get rid of; but just how to accomplish that object is what puzzles him. He has ordered them out and they will not depart, taken off the doors and taken out windows, and still they tarry; and, as a last resort, he will fire to the house, as rumor says, but they remained the impudent conflagration and still abide in the house.

JOSEPH M. DIXON, a Grand Rapids tea dealer, has lately failed.

TWO saloons from the Propeller J. S. Fay came ashore at Marquette, the other night, got drunk, and had a terrible fight with knives. John O'Brien was fatally stabbed by Frank McLean.

DR. ROSE was called upon by his friends at Ann Arbor, the other night, and presented with money and other articles valued at $1,200.

A DOUBLE framed dwelling, owned by Thomas Lee and occupied by Patrick Murphy, at Ionia, was burned on the night of the 16th. Loss, $2,500.

AT the recent session of the Detroit Conference, at Adrian, Bishop Foster made the following appointments:

DETROIT DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, A. Sutherland; Fuller Church, C. Kinsley; Bethel, Tabernacle, C. T. Allen; Jefferson Avenue, W. C. Prentiss; Woodward Avenue, W. W. Bradshaw; Trinity, Jefferson Avenue, R. S. Pardington; Detroit, Second Street, J. Shaw; Third Street, to be supplied; Fort Street, to be supplied; Delray, to be supplied; Dearborn, to be supplied; Springwells, to be supplied; Ecorse, to be supplied; Trenton, to be supplied; Grosse Isle, to be supplied; Monroe, to be supplied; Raisinville, to be supplied; Erie, to be supplied; Petersburgh, to be supplied; Toledo, to be supplied; Fort Meigs, to be supplied; Perrysburgh, to be supplied; Bowling Green, to be supplied; Portage River, to be supplied; Port Clinton, to be supplied; Put Ilay, S. P. Leroy; Sandusky, to be supplied; Fremont, to be supplied; Fort Seneca, to be supplied; Clyde, to be supplied; Fort Ball, to be supplied; Tiffin, to be supplied; Republic, to be supplied; Fostoria, to be supplied; Findlay, to be supplied; Fort Findlay, to be supplied; Arthur Edwards, other Conference Missionary; Bethesda, to be supplied; Church Quarterly Conference; J. M. Arnold, agent Superintended Preachers' Aid Society, to be supplied; Quarterly Conference, Leander Wilder and Joseph Hatch, Missionary; Wyandotte, to be supplied; Grosse Isle, to be supplied; Gibraltar, to be supplied; Monroe, to be supplied; Dundee, to be supplied; Milan, to be supplied; Saline, to be supplied; Ypsilanti, to be supplied; Ann Arbor, to be supplied; Scio, to be supplied; Manchester, to be supplied; Clinton and Tecumseh, A. J. Bigelow; Clinton and Raisin, to be supplied; Adrian, W. E. Bidlack; Logan, George F. Weeks; Hudson, J. W. Hamilton; Hudson Mission, to be supplied; Bethel and Allmon, J. Sewell; Cadmus, J. Hosken; Pleasant and Oak Grove, Wilbur Cornwell; Ypsilanti, Peter Pelts, I. Johnston; Rockford and Middle Ridge, to be supplied; Rockford, H. Edward and Manchester, to be supplied; Roseville, H. W. Thompson; Romeo, to be supplied; Kingsville, Swanton and Indian Mission, Peter Markensee, Sanilac and Huron Mission, to be supplied; Detroit and Brown; Isle Royal, to be supplied; Gustavus on Lake Huron, to be supplied; Grosse Island and Cedar River Mission, to be supplied.

BEGBY V. P. COLLIER has resigned and the Governor has appointed Rev. Isaac Gallard Beg-ley in his place. Mr. Collier resigned on account of ill health.

JUDGE HENRY STORY has filed his opinion in the Detroit Municipal Court relative to the case of Mayor Moore against the Board of Police Commissioners. He holds Rose responsible for the main defalcation and Douglass liable for the stubs belonging to the United States.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@1.35; Bubbie, per lb, Dairy, Choice, per lb, 13@14c; Corn, per bu, 42@53c; Flour, White Winter, $4.25@4.85; Amber, $5.75@6.25; Rye, $4.00@4.50; Cattle, per central, $3.25@4.50; Hogs, $4.50@5.25; Sheep, $3.50@4.50; Oats, Mixed, per bu, 26@33c; White, 30@36c; Pork, per bbl, $14.50@15.50; Rye, per bu, 80@86c; Wheat, White, $1.28@1.41; Amber, $1.22@1.30.

Land Titles in England.

You are well aware of the value in your country of the system of compulsory registration of deeds, under which the title of any given piece of property can be readily and definitely traced. No such system ever existed in this country, and the only substitute for it consisted in permitting those who cared to do so to have their deeds recorded in Chancery. Transcripts of millions of these documents, dating from a very early period, are preserved among the Rolls at the Public Record Office; but it would probably be difficult, if not impossible, to find a single unbroken series among them all. A few years ago Lord Chancellor Westbury succeeded in establishing an official Land Registry Office, similar to those in existence with you, and it was confidently expected that in London would be enormous, and return a handsome surplus to the country. But the compulsory clause was objected to, and was left out of the act, which, thus emasculated, has already become a dead letter. From a recent return it appears that the expense of maintaining the office has averaged, round numbers, $20,000 per annum, while in no year have the receipts from fees exceeded $4,000, and have generally been less than $2,000. The experiment has been a dead failure, and the office itself will doubtless soon be closed and the books distributed among the archives. The common argument against the system is that land-owners with a good title have no need to register it, and those with a bad one are not fools enough to do so. It has not yet struck the British mind that the object of registration is to make good a title have been to render every title a good one.—*London Cor. Chicago Journal.*

JIM BROWN, a worthy German, died in Franklin recently, and his next friend, also a worthy German, was appointed administrator. He called at a printing office the other day to have posters printed announcing that the goods of the late Brown would be sold at public auction. "I vant you write up those bills in some kind of style," said the administrator. "I vant somedings that will attract der public eye, and bring der people from de country." The printer took the order, suggestion or two. "Mrs. Brown and myself last dutked it over," continued the former, "and we dink you can put in some bood dose bills somedings this way:—and he marked on the wall with his cane to show how it would look in print. "Dear-rawl hour-rawl Jim Brown is dead!"

WILBOR'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is entirely free from Quinine, is perfectly safe and harmless in all instances now in use. Its efficacy is vouched for by thousands of certificates, which can be had from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, and counteracts the baneful influences of the raging epidemics. Try it. It will not disappoint you. It has never been known to fail. G. H. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Wives Know That the Brow of Care is often soothed by a delicious supper, to which the nervous invalid husband is also so important. To have those delicate products of baking always reliable, the use of Dooley's YEAST POWDER is very important. Their light, sweet, wholesome character is the day in its bearing on health. It is put up in cans always full in weight.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WESLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

THE silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is perfect in quality and workmanship. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money. *Jefferson Observer.*

THE Filthy Discharges and disagreeable Bad Breath incidental to Catarrh disappear after a few doses of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. Cheers of the most branesom Hidings, the bones and cartilages of the nose, and ulcers healed.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH is used throughout the world. The ratisfactment, as now enlarged, has over 12 acres of flooring, consumes 5,000 tons of coal, and produces over 24 tons daily of the best starch known.

If you want good reading see List of Books and Sunnyside Libraries, in another column.

HORSMAN'S BOX PILLS for Fever and Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

See R. BROWN'S ADVT of Foot LATHES.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$11 25	@$11 75
Sheep	5 87	@ 5 25
Hogs	5 25	@ 5 40
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6 00	@ 6 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (New)	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@ 58
OATS—Western and State	34	@ 37
RYE—Western	71	@ 71
PORK—Mess	13 90	@ 14 00
LARD—Steam	8 10	@ 8 20
BUTTER	18	@ 22
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	28	@ 30

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5 50	@ $6 00
Choice	5 25	@ 5 40
Good	4 75	@ 4 75
Medium	4 10	@ 4 40
Stockers	3 50	@ 3 85
Cows	2 50	@ 3 25
SHEEP—Common	3 00	@ 3 75
Good	4 00	@ 4 25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	26	@ 28
Good to Choice	23	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	14½	@ 15
FLOUR—Choice	6 00	@ 7 00
Fair to Good Spring	5 50	@ 6 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	1 14½	@ 1 15
Corn, No. 2	47½	@ 47¾
Oats, No. 2	29½	@ 30
Barley, No. 2	82	@ 82½
BROOM CORN—Hurl	3½	@ 4½
Good Medium	3½	@ 4
Short & Crooked	02½	@ 03½
Brush	03½	@ 04½
PORK—Mess	13 75	@ 13 90
LARD	8 05	@ 8 10
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	10 00	@ 11 00
Shingles	2 10	@ 2 50
Lath	1 75	@ 1 75

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$5 60	@ $5 80
Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
HOGS—Yorkers	5 00	@ 5 25
Philadelphias	5 00	@ 5 30
SHEEP—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Common	3 25	@ 3 75

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 75	@ $6 25
Medium	5 00	@ 5 75
HOGS—Good	5 12½	@ 5 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 90

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

God give us peace.
It is the universal prayer
Of mortals, fathers, everywhere
When will our cries arise or cease
To purchase favor for which their subjects pay?
If it be bravery, the fathers say
To leave our homes so desolate
And widowed mothers, we can bear to see
To fight for royal quarrels, far away
To fight, for stranger kings, the foreign fray,
To win a ribbon and a grave.
Then are we cowards, and no brave.

God give us peace.
It is the universal prayer
Of wives and mothers everywhere
They be God as silent tokens:
We are not Spartans, and we have our sons;
We are not warriors, and we love the same
Who loved us first and counted us,
Have cherished and supported us,
More than we care for Kings and Parliaments,
Who glory in the Nation's great events
Of war and battle, since the world began
No notice of the hearts that break.

God give us peace.
It is the universal prayer
Of little children everywhere.
And the return of those who go to fight,
We ever ask, and ever will,
It all seems very wrong to us—
That fathers who belong to us,
And to the children of some lands afar,
Should meet in battle as in war,
It may be good and right, although
We cannot understand it so.

God give us peace.
It is the universal prayer
Of all the human race everywhere.
So may the world increase
In all the blessings that the Nations bless
In peace, sweet peace, the gladsome and kind.
As we are men, and savages,
So we may bind the ravages
Of war to a dishonor our time,
And every statesman's voice and minstrel's rhyme
Advance the day when war shall cease,
And all the world abide in peace.
—*Frank H. Dekay Carpenter, in N. Y. Evening Post.*

MY FIRST GUN.

BY EDMUND ABOUT.

In the days of my youth—when Alsace still belonged to France—Frank Saverne was considered the best sportsman in our part of the country. He was a lawyer, and a man of fifty, but no young gamekeeper or forester was equal to him. No one else was so good a walker, no one else was so sure a shot, no one had his presence of mind, his quickness of sight, his coolness and decision; above all, no one had his prudence. Prudence is a very great merit in a sportsman, and, although I was considered by my own children, for I never had any, and it may be I owe it to the children of others. No one in my neighborhood is aware that Frank Saverne, the sportsman, once met with a proud ed—but who is noted for his absurd precautions against accidents—when he was fourteen years old some near killing his own father! Yes—you may well look astonished. My first shot nearly cost my dear father his life.

"I had just finished my third year's schooling at Strasbourg, and demi-papa Frank—bless his kind soul—promised me a muzzle-loading, single-barrel gun if I carried off a prize. I won the prize for history, and got the gun, and was so happy as a King after it.

"I had been wild to go our shooting for a long time. Like every other boy of Alsace, I had been accustomed since I was ten years old to spend my holidays carrying game-bags for real sportsmen, helping the beaters to drive up the game, or setting snares for rabbits or small birds. To be owner of a gun now seemed to make a man of me.

"Unluckily, the game laws of Alsace would not permit a boy of my age to take out a license; I was only allowed to shoot in an inclosure; in our own garden, for example, on the banks of the Zorn, where there was nothing to kill but poor little titmice and wrens, and the destruction of such birds my father and mother held to be a sin. Besides which, I might have chanced to shoot my little brother or sisters.

"The little gun seemed likely to be of no use, till my father took compassion on me.

"'Some day or other,' he said, 'you must begin to learn how to handle a gun, and you may as well begin now as later. I am going over to Haugen, where I have to get somebody to sign a law paper. I will take you with me, and as we come back we will stop and reload a cartridge in the Upper Warren. M. de Saint Far gave me permission to shoot there, and I may get the two larks out of the lower meadow.'

"I rushed off, delighted to obey him. Oh, how glad I was! What a long way it seemed to the house where we were living! How provoked I felt with the old clock who insisted upon having his paper read over and explained to him! At last he signed it, just as I began to fancy it was going to sleep, and I was shooting would have to be put off until the next day.

"The terriers at my feet were less eager than their master.

"After all, by five o'clock we reached the gate of the rabbit-warren. I tied the horse to a tree, my father loaded our guns very carefully, he was always particular about everything, and the dogs were let loose.

"'My father stationed me inside a little wood, and gave me all the usual instructions. How I was to watch both paths before me; how I was to aim at the rabbit as soon as I might see one; yet not to fire if the dogs were close to him, but, above all, I was to stay still on the spot where he had stationed me until I heard his recall whistle. The poor boy forgot all these instructions, and, relying on my usual obedience, he took his gun and placed himself in a commanding part of the range.

"I had been waiting about three minutes when the dogs reappeared upon the path before me, and a moment after a rabbit, which appeared to be of unusual size, broke cover about ten paces to my left. He came over the little footpath at one bound, and got away, with the dogs after him.

"What a fool I had been! I felted when I could no longer see.

"The voices of the dogs again roused me with their bark which is music to a sportsman's ears; the rabbit reappeared, but at some little distance, and ran along the path directly away from where I was standing. I rushed out after him. He turned to the left, and turned off into the bushes. I followed him over roots and stumps, and brown and leathery withered leaves, etc., etc., etc.,

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
Publisher and Proprietor.

OUR RAILS LETTER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1877.

Editor of the Sentinel:

Dear Sir—Your valuable reminder about "Deadrail" and "Starlight," &c., some days ago has been pretty much a matter of fact, and another hit, almost as great as the former of the great spanish [illegible] The [illegible] Court [illegible] "Cagliostro" and has been most generally supposed to be the most accurate [illegible] Tweed. Mr. Sothern [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Assignee's notice of sale of Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Rev. George W. Wood, has been canvassing this county for the American Bible Society. The work has involved traveling to the amount of 1568 miles in selling 489 families, 74 of these were found to be with out the Bible and were supplied by sale or gift—129 copies of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, worth $64, were sold; and 165 were given away, worth $89.46. Thirteen of these were single books, the rest Bibles and Testaments. The Society has met the expense, expecting that it will never be necessary to reject the canvass, but that the Christian people living here will take an interest in keeping the county supplied with the word of God, and leave its agents free to pass on to other new and needy regions. Friends of the cause will please meet in the School House at Charlevoix, next Thursday evening (Oct. 11th) at 7 o'clock, with a view to organizing a Bible Society for this county.

Value of all kinds at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Republican state convention have been held since the President's Southern action and his measures for civil service reform took shape and definitely defined for public comprehension. Of these ten conventions, four—those of Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland and Minnesota—have given the President a very decided and hearty indorsement. Only one convention—that of New York—has made any declaration in its platform in opposition to the President. In both the Iowa and New York conventions, however, the course of the debate in the convention showed a preponderance of opposition in the first to the President's action concerning South Carolina and Louisiana, and in the second to his civil service reform. In the Maine convention resolutions were offered both indorsing and condemning the Southern action of President Hayes, and both were laid on the table on motion of Mr. Blaine, without any vote which afforded a test as to the real feeling of the convention. The elections in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have given a mild indorsement to the President's action, drawn in each instance however, as we understand by the extended Republicans.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great iron making section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Illinois, every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time for you to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTLASS.
Charlevoix Aug. 7 1877. 21tf

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's Express shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of the locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—I grant You, Rose & Butlass store

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one suffering to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, pulsation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Cmotren, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call on or address the undersigned at Boyne City. Bills filled on short notice.

CHAMBERLAIN & WAY,
Owners of Mill, W. A Smith Charlevoix June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Domestically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mts.)

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and surrounding that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns for sale at reasonable rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 14, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE

In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres on section 36 in Eveline, 26 acres improvement, good barn, and log house, good well and orchard in 2 fruitful lots. Good access. On main traveled road. School house quarter of a mile, grist-mill two miles and a half.

Charlie Hotler,
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 20, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres twenty-five acres improvements, 200 fruit trees of kinds of apples last year. Will be sold for $300 cash. Address

ANDREW SHARROW,
EN Rapids
Mich

W. Y. CASWELL. C. S. RANSOM.

CASWELL & RANSOM,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM 50, 13, MANNA BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

For Pass. Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

Capt. BENRY ATKINSON, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake excursions.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of best

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. Smith.

Legal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of November A. D. 1875 by Abijah Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J. Stockman of said county and State, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 24th day of November A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 1231 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents principal and interest, for the recovery of the money secured in said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principle interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Thirty dollars as provided for in said mortgage) will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the West front door of County Clerk's office in the Township, of Charlevoix, that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are known and described as follows to wit:—The North easterly 1/4 of the Northwest quarter of section Two (2) in Town shop Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.

E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
(16t33m.) Printers fees: $17.15.

NOTICE. U. S. land Office
Traverse City Mich., Sept. 6, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Louis Brenner against George Hyde for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7423, dated Jan. 3 1877, upon the S½ of NE¼ Section 22, Township 33 North, Range 8 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of Oct. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Legal

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application in writing will be made by us the undersigned freeholders of the township of Charlevoix, in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Charlevoix at their next session to be held in the village of Charlevoix, in said county on the 8th day of October A. D. 1877, for the organization into a new Township of the territory embraced in township number, the south half of Town 34 North of Range 8 West, and the part lying east of the east arm of Bear Lake, and the south half of town 34, North of Range 6 West. And further, that such new Township shall be known and designated as the Township of Bear Lake.

Dated, septembre 11, 1877.

J. J. Johnson,	O. V. Bailey,
G. J. Wooden,	Josiah Houck,
Edwin F. Couch,	J. A. Gellick,
D. B. Waterson,	James Cox,
G. H. Cushman,	C. B. Smith,
H. Hatch,	D. Herrington.

Notice.

To the Residents of the township of Evangeline. Notice is here by given that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at their next annual meeting, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the 8th day of October A. D. 1877, to detach from the present township of Evangeline the territory hereinafter described. To Wit, Town numbering (34) North of Range five (5) West Meridian Michigan in said County and State and erect the same into a new township to be known and designated as the township of Melrose.

Melrose.	Evangeline.
James A. Hankins	James P. Riggs
John T. Collins	Clark A. Hall
J. S. Engelhoy	Leonard W. Hall
Albert Howard	Daniel A. Talsley
Alfred D. Jones	Jerome B. Cater
Louis Seyld	George B. Griffin
John E. Darrah	John Miller
Isaiah W. Austin	Andrew J. Hall
Richard Decker	J. Thompson.
John Jones	Frank Beardsley.
Andrew Mitchell	George B. Thompson.
William Long	

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegorh, Complainant,
vs
Robert Aitken and Mary S. Aitken defendant.

Suit pending In the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix. In Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin on motion of J. Mile Eaton complainants solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non residents, Robert Aitken and Mary S. Aitken be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them or one of them of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-residents defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant. 13-6t.

Notice.

To the residents of the Township of Evangeline and Hayes. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan at their next annual meeting, to be held at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday October 8th, A. D. 1877. To alter in its bounds the present Township of Hayes, by detaching from it the territory herein described, as follows, to-wit—All that part of Town thirty-four (34) North of Range six (6) West in Charlevoix County that is situated West of Wilson Lake, or what is more commonly known as "Bear Lake" and to annex the said territory to Town thirty-three (33) North of Range Six (6) West known as the township of Evangeline, the same to become a part of the said Township of Evangeline.

Dated at Hayes August, A. D. 1877.

Hayes	Evangeline
Stephen E. Hicks	Isaac Mathews
Martin Woolf	Isaac Wilds Sen.
C. E. Tuttle	Isaac A. West
J. Windover	Winefield Watson
Frank W. Davis	J. F. Riggs
William Keeler	Geo. B. Griffin
James K. Miller	Isaac Willis Jr.
Ezra Dexter	Daniel Hicks
Amasa Leiles	Wm W. Smith
William Hicks	Andrew J. Hall
Alsop B. Hunt	Leonard W. Hall
Wm B. Smith	John Miller

NOTICE U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 31, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham, against Eli Perce, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7213, dated Oct 15, 1875, upon the SE¼ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Aug. 17 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin K. Frair, against Henry Couch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7465, dated Jan. 21, 1876 upon the Lots 3 and 4 of section 2, Township 32, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17 day of Oct. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver,
19

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 25 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 26. 1877. Whole No. 449

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE: Postoffice Building On Bridge street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,

OR $2.00 IF NOT PAID

IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates:

Business Directory.

W. H. ANDERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. SCOTT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix Mich.

D. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

LORIN H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

L. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

ROBERT MILES DUNHAM, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. [illegible] A. BURNETT, Physician & Surgeon, Boyne City, Mich.

Office Campbell House, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH. H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. B. FAIRCHILD, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand, and is receiving the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

with Furniture,

Cook Parlor Coppers

THE SENTINEL.

Charlevoix Co. Shuffles.

Chas. Hotler, Deputy Sheriff.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's Express shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of the locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

Dress Fitting and Cutting

LADIES HATS

Trimmed and Dyed. Dress goods of all kinds Dyed Plain or Fancy.

LIZZIE PIERCE.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Taylor, against Peter Rasmussen, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 5766, dated August 11, 1874, upon the Lots 3 and 4 section 2, Township 32, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Taylor, against Peter Rasmussen, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 5766, dated August 11, 1874, upon the Lots 3 and 4 section 2, Township 32, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Notice.

To the residents of the township of Evangeline. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at their next annual meeting, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the 8th day of October A. D. 1877, to detach from the present township of Evangeline the territory hereinafter described. To Wit, Town numbering (34) North of Range five (5) West Meridian Michigan in said County and State and erect the same into a new township to be known and designated as the township of Melrose.

Melrose.	Evangeline.
James A. Hankins	James P. Riggs
John T. Collins	Clark A. Hall
J. S. Engelhoy	Leonard W. Hall
Albert Howard	Daniel A. Talsley
Alfred D. Jones	Jerome B. Cater
Louis Seyld	George B. Griffin
John E. Darrah	John Miller
Isaiah W. Austin	Andrew J. Hall
Richard Decker	J. Thompson.
John Jones	Frank Beardsley.
Andrew Mitchell	George B. Thompson.
William Long	

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegorh, Complainant,
vs
Robert Aitken and Mary S. Aitken defendant.

Suit pending In the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix. In Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin on motion of J. Mile Eaton complainants solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non residents, Robert Aitken and Mary S. Aitken be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them or one of them of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-residents defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant. 13-6t.

Notice.

To the residents of the Township of Evangeline and Hayes. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan at their next annual meeting, to be held at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday October 8th, A. D. 1877. To alter in its bounds the present Township of Hayes, by detaching from it the territory herein described, as follows, to-wit—All that part of Town thirty-four (34) North of Range six (6) West in Charlevoix County that is situated West of Wilson Lake, or what is more commonly known as "Bear Lake" and to annex the said territory to Town thirty-three (33) North of Range Six (6) West known as the township of Evangeline, the same to become a part of the said Township of Evangeline.

Dated at Hayes August, A. D. 1877.

Hayes	Evangeline
Stephen E. Hicks	Isaac Mathews
Martin Woolf	Isaac Wilds Sen.
C. E. Tuttle	Isaac A. West
J. Windover	Winefield Watson
Frank W. Davis	J. F. Riggs
William Keeler	Geo. B. Griffin
James K. Miller	Isaac Willis Jr.
Ezra Dexter	Daniel Hicks
Amasa Leiles	Wm W. Smith
William Hicks	Andrew J. Hall
Alsop B. Hunt	Leonard W. Hall
Wm B. Smith	John Miller

NOTICE U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 31, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham, against Eli Perce, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7213, dated Oct 15, 1875, upon the SE¼ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Aug. 17 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin K. Frair, against Henry Couch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7465, dated Jan. 21, 1876 upon the Lots 3 and 4 of section 2, Township 32, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17 day of Oct. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEVI C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver,
19

Surety Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings of Charlevoix Lodge No. 295 I. O. O. F. are held every Wednesday evening at their hall in Charlevoix.

[illegible] No. 295 I. O. O. F. are held every Wednesday evening at their hall in Charlevoix.

Fishing Tackle.

3 Split bamboo fly rods, 2 cane poles, trout flies, trolling hooks trout lines from 3 to 7 lbs each, trolling lines from 3 to 7 lbs each, [illegible] lines from 3 to 7 lbs each, [illegible] lines from 3 to 7 lbs each, [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

THE Russian authorities have ordered the construction of about 300 miles of military railways in Bulgaria, and the erection of huts to the 40,000 men and hospitals for 15,000.

THE Sultan has conferred the title of Ilhan (conqueror) on Osman Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha.

THE Russian Army in Poland is on the move to the Danube.

THE Sacred Congregation of the Vatican has pronounced against the canonization of Christopher Columbus.

A STRONG detachment of Turkish troops, who attempted to enter Montenegro, has been driven back, for the purpose of reoccupying the territory conquered by the Montenegrins, were repulsed, on the 1st, after several hours' hard fighting.

THE Catholic Church, in France, has ordered a three days' prayer for the success of the government in the coming elections.

ON the 3d, the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's three near Kizil, and after several hours' hard fighting, annihilated the Turkish battalion defending, and captured the key to the position, consisting of the field of battle. It was expected to renew the fight on the following day. The Russian loss was about 1,500 men.

RUSSIA has asked of Roumania a further contingent of 60,000 men, and ordered to such purpose of thousands and give a comfortable subsidy therefor.

A BUCHAREST dispatch of the 3d says 500 Asiatic prisoners had been killed in a railway accident between Wernsch and Nesselt, on the line.

RAOUF PASHA has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Balkans, at Schipka, and Suleiman Pasha, to the command of the Army of the Danube, per Montenegrin Army, or the frontier, per Montenegrin Army, revealed.

SEVERAL of the officers of the Midland Railway, of England, were arrested, on the 3d, upon the charge of having defrauded the corporation of large sums of money.

RUSSIA has offered to clear all obstructions from the mouth of the Danube, provided the neutral Powers will guarantee to her the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the present war.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 4th, the Emperor of Germany had addressed a letter to the Porte, demanding that the outrages of the Turkish Army be stopped at once, or the peace of Europe should cease.

THE Russians resumed the bombardment of Rustchuk on the 4th. The damage to the fort was great, though the outworks were not much injured.

THERE were twenty-seven cases of yellow fever reported at Gibraltar on the 4th. The total number of deaths to date was 1,000.

THE Russians resumed the bombardment of Rustchuk on the 4th. The damage to the fort was great, though the outworks were not much injured.

THERE were two feet of snow in Schipka Pass on the 7th.

THE Porte has seized a Greek vessel entering the Gulf of Arta with arms and ammunition, and refused an apology and explanation, and threatened war unless the demand be complied with.

GARIBALDI, the French Republican leader, issued a manifesto to the electors, on the 7th, to which he appealed to the people of the French Government, and repeated the phrase for which he was sentenced to be punished. The Government has ordered the prosecution for using seditious language.

THE German corvette Elizabeth has been ordered to Mazatlan, to support the claim for indemnities in behalf of German citizens who were recently incarcerated there.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 8th says the Servian Republic Agent had notified the Porte of the pacific intentions of Servia.

THE Pesth newspapers of the 8th announce that the Italian Government on the Peace Congress meeting has hurriedly placed in a position of Complete Neutrality with France, fearing in case the clerical party should be successful in the coming elections.

THE German Ambassador to the Turkish Government has been instructed to notify the Porte that the blockade of the Black Sea by the Turks is ineffient and, therefore, void.

AGATIC cholera has appeared at Yokohama and Nagasaki.

AN earthquake shock was experienced at Geneva, Switzerland, on the morning of the 8th. No great damage was done.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT HAYES issued a proclamation, on the 3d, placing in the market all the unsold public lands in the State of Arkansas.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, a New York broker in insurance stocks, has been roundly detected in a long series of forgeries, by having been engaged in procuring certificates of scrip for small amounts and afterward raising the same to large sums and using them as collaterals for the borrowing of money at the banks. The aggregate amount of the forgeries discovered up to the 3d was over $200,000, raised from an actual value of about $4,000. Mr. Gilman's whereabouts were unknown on the 3d. He has been engaged in insurance scrip brokerage for over forty years, and enjoyed a good reputation as a business man and citizen.

THE boiler of an engine attached to a sawmill, near Sinclerville, Ohio, exploded on the morning of the 3d, completely demolishing the mill and instantly killing three young men, Peter Miller, Geo Eltzroth and Henry Skeibel, Solomon Miller, one of the proprietors of the mill, was seriously and probably fatally injured. The bodies of the victims were horribly mangled. Pieces of timber, hurled through the air nearly 1,000 feet, and fragments of his limbs were found 100 feet from the other portions of the body. Peter Miller was blown across the road and through a fence, and portions of his body were found strung along the rails.

THE Allegheny Savings Bank, the oldest bank in Allegheny City, Pa., suspended on the 3d. The Directors hoped to be able eventually to pay all the depositors in full.

BY the explosion of 42 boilers of the steamer Comfort, near Mountsville, W. Va., on the 3d, five persons were killed, three others were still missing on the 3d, and about fifteen others were wounded, two fatally.

THE salaries of all employees of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad who receive less than $1,500 per year, have been increased 5 per cent.

THE delegation of Sioux and Arapahoe Indians, who have been on a visit to the President in Washington, left New York City, on the evening of the 5th, for their homes in the West. They received, while in Washington, from the Interior Department, expenses, a small amount of money each, and other supplies and were promised further assistance in the spring. They expressed great reluctance to remove their agencies to the Missouri River, as contemplated by the Government, and, in fact, said their people would not acquiesce in the proposed change of location, and an earnest protest was entered against it to the Chief. They expressed themselves otherwise well pleased with the treatment they received at the hands of the President, Sec'y Schurz, etc., while at the National Capital.

A TREMENDOUS rain and windstorm prevailed in the Atlantic States, on the night of the 4th, which caused great damage to the railroads and canals of the Middle States. Valuable merchandise and canal boats were wrecked. An excursion train on the Hickering Valley road, Ohio, was wrecked near Phœnixville, Pa., killing twelve persons and seriously injuring nine. Nine train was washed from the Delaware River and three persons were drowned. The steamer Massachusetts went ashore near Hampton Point, but no lives were lost.

THERE were twenty-seven cases of yellow fever at Port Royal, S. C., on the 5th—twenty-one whites and six colored—six deaths—nine of whites and two negroes. The people were suffering because of a scarcity of medicine, nurses and physicians.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 7th states that pensioners of the late Civil War deprived of their pensions from March 4, 1865, to January, 1873, and refunded a commission to enforce their claims upon Congress.

ELEVEN new cases of yellow fever were reported at Fernandina, Fla., on the 5th. The Mayor had issued an appeal to the Mayors of Northern cities, earnestly imploring immediate help in behalf of the sufferers in that city.

NEWS was received at Galveston, Tex., on the 5th, to the effect that a Mexican mob, of strong feeling had taken possession of the town of Tula and had killed Gen. Trevino and both men in the El Paso County officials pleasure. The crew was "Death to the foreigner" (American) "Viva Mexico!" It was also stated that a possible massacre was imminent, as three troops on the frontier. Judge Charles H. Howard was among the prisoners, and was bound with ropes. According to the Chicago papers of the 5th, Gen. Sheridan denied that there had been an invasion of Mexicans, but said the trouble was between Americans, and over a disputed salt claim.

A DISPATCH was received by Gen. Terry, at St. Paul, on the evening of the 5th, from Gen. Miles, latod at Camp, near the Bear Paw Mountains, on the 3d, stating that the latter, with his command, had overtaken and surprised the camps of the hostile Nez Percés, on the morning of the 30th ult., and had captured the larger part of their herd, about 600 horses, mules and ponies. The engagement was a very severe one, the Indians losing seventeen killed, including Looking Glass and other prominent chiefs, and forty wounded. Of the whites, twenty-three were killed, including eight officers, and forty-two wounded. Two friendly Indians were also wounded. Gen. Miles says though now his soldiers pledge on the 30 that he would surrender, he had fulfilled his pledge, and was evidently waiting for all three other Indians. They were closely investigated in some deep ravine and kept under fire, and could be constantly worn out and compelled to give up. They fought with more desperation than any other Indians Gen. Miles had ever met. He believed there was considerable between them and Sitting Bull, and had used every effort to prevent a junction.

THE Board of Inquiry appointed by Sec'y Schurz, to investigate the cause of the recent fire in the Interior Department, have submitted a report to the effect that there was no foundation whatever for the supposition that the fire was caused by incendiarism or spontaneous combustion. They think there is no doubt that some dry pine grating covering the gutter on the roof, and lying immediately against the sash, was set on fire by some sparks or burning cinders which came up through said gutter, a draft having been built of pine boards and a blower placed over the grate in a room below on the day of the conflagration.

THE total receipts of the General Government for the first 8 months ending Sept. 30 were $178,178,607; expenditures, $81,357,467. Same time last year: Receipts, $176,116,524; expenditures, $91,911,942. Only $2,937,704 are given in the expenditures for the War Department for the three months this year, as no appropriation was made, and the total amount cannot be given; it amounted last year to $9,748,004.

PERSONAL.

RT. REV. J. R. BAYLEY, Archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore, the highest ecclesiastic dignitary in the United states, died at Newark, N. J., on the morning of the 3d. He was sixty-three years old.

IN the Inter-State Rifle Match, near Chicago, on the 6th, the total score was 1,116 yards, 836; Wisconsin, 455; Michigan, 440—the Illinois Team winning by twenty-one points over Wisconsin, the latter taking the second prize.

GEN. SHERMAN and staff arrived at San Francisco, on the 6th, overland from Portland, Ore.

A RICHMOND (Ind.) telegram of the 5th states that Senator Morton's condition had again become alarming, and that his friends were feeling very uneasy and feared the worst. A special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, from Indianapolis, says there was no foundation for the statement that the Senator was worse, no change being reported in his condition.

POLITICAL.

THE Workingmen's party of Massachusetts in State Convention, on the 3d, nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor, with a State ticket similar to that of the Labor Reformers.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Kansas, on the 3d, put in nomination for Chief Justice, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Kingman, Hon. A. H. Horton, who now fills the positiveby appointment, and nominated L. A. Humphrey for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Democratic State Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul, on the 5th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Wm. L. Banning, of St. Paul, for Governor; A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, for Lieutenant-Governor, and A. T. Hudson for Secretary of State. The platform adopted denounces the alleged frauds and crimes by which the inauguration of Mr. Tilden was prevented; rejoices that President Hayes has found it necessary to adopt the Democratic policy of local self-government, and accuses the Republican party of acting in the interests of capital against labor in making the public debt payable in coin, in demonetizing silver, in passing the Resumption Act, in ordering enormous unnecessary revenue since 1865, etc.

THE New York Republican State Central Committee has elected Hon. F. Smith, of Albany, as Chairman.

AT the election in Colorado of the 5th on the constitutional amendment to the Constitution was overwhelmingly defeated. Also on the ratification for supreme Judges, resulting the entire ticket, both parties uniting on him as their candidate.

THE New York Democracy, in State Conventional Albany, on the 4th, selected a platform denouncing the alleged frauds perpetuated in the Returning Board of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, by which Hayes was declared elected; demanding the seating of the Tilden electors; condemning the action of the Administration in recent appointments, especially that of Senator Cameron to the Cabinet; declaring the Democratic party of the State of New York is in favor of the payment of the public debt in coin, etc.; opposing the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railways or other internal improvements; expressing sympathy for the working classes, and favoring equal and just laws which shall not operate in favor of one class at the expense of another, and demanding a more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes. The candidates are—For Secretary of State, Allen H. Beach; Comptroller, F. C. Otoott; Treasurer, James Mackin; Attorney-General, Augustus Schoonmaker; State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

THE Missouri Greenback State Convention was held at St. Louis, on the 4th, and resolutions were adopted demanding the immediate repeal of the Resumption act of 1875; the issue of absolute money in greenbacks to the full legal-tender for all purposes, and in sufficient quantities to relieve all business or that may in the future become subject to contraction a reduction of taxation so as to secure a tax on all incomes of over $1,000, and claiming for every individual male or female the same political rights and equity in the State and nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I was shooting 193 yards to one nephew when he was about to succeed. He pointed to the face of the dial and said, "Why, there is another little watch!" I said, "What is called the second-hand." He answered, "It goes very quickly, and walked till, softly sighing, "I wouldn't own a *second-hand* watch!"

A TRAMP applied to a lady in Des-Moines for something to eat, and to the inquiry as to why he didn't go to work, said there was not any chance to work at his trade now. The lady asked him what his trade was. "Shoveling snow," was his confident answer. He got his dinner. *Burlington Herald.*

"IT is curious, doctor, that every time I smoke after dinner I have something dazzling in my eyes. What can you do for that?" "Eh!" said the doctor, with a smile, "Don't smoke." The patient was nonplussed. He hadn't thought of that. *Berlin Charivari.*

IT is difficult to insure the fortunate ones of our republic that of our letters we are certain to obtain, as they are dependent on us for their superiority.

THE Turk is less frequently alluded to as the Sick Man of the East, but the Russian may safely be considered as the Mad Sick of the East.

THE Pioneer Land and Loan Bank of San Francisco suspended payment on the morning of the 8th. Its liabilities are stated to be $1,113,000, and its nominal assets $1,374,-000—mostly in real estate.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE new money order offices in Michigan are Mallardtown, Tuscola county; North Branch, Lapeer County, and Pelonky, Emmet County.

AT the session of the Missionary Conference of the Disciples Church, recently held at Grand Rapids, the Secretary made a report showing fifty-nine churches in the State, with a membership of 6,000, an increase of 800. The sunday-schools number thirty-nine, with 2,200 pupils. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, H. A. Wilbur, of Ionia; Corresponding Secretary, E. Sias, of Geneville; Recording Secretary, C. L. Hook, of Lansing; Secretary for Sunday-School work, H. R. Wall, of Ionia; Delegates to the General Convention at St. Louis, on Oct. 25, E. Sias, Rev. Mr. Cook, Elliss and T. D. Butler. It was decided to hold the next convention at Ionia, on or after Tuesday in September, next year.

THE summary from the report of Saginaw for the month of September are:

Lumber, ft	33,472,200
Shingles	16,868,500
Lath	1,400,000
Posts	71,000

THE shipments from the Saginaw River, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1 were:

Lumber, ft	228,228,203
Shingles	106,301,000
Lath	30,962,500
Salt, bbls	1,000,000
Staves	4,000,000

A PECULIAR animal named Wall, whose haunts are said to be in the Union Army, and who has ever since had to struggle hard to keep he self and family from starvation, living part of the time in an old scow on the Saginaw River and supporting life by fishing, has just received a pension for $2,500 back pension, and will hereafter draw her monthly allowance.

AT East Saginaw, the other day, Capt. R. Medler, of the steamer W. H. Burt got on food in a shower of the boat as it was leaving the dock, and the boat was cut entirely off.

TIMOTHY Murphy died at the Calumet Mine, in Hamtramck, the other evening, from the effects of home medicine, which he drank under the impression that it was booze.

DURING the Penal year which closed Sept 30, only $1,000 in bonds were purchased by the State Treasurer, and these were obtained at par. The present condition of the debt is as follows:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS	
Seven-Lumber bonds, 7s, due July 1, 1876	$46,000 00
Railroad loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878	193,000 00
Two-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1890	211,000 00
Five-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1900	220,000 00
War loan loan bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890	267,000 00
—INTEREST-PAYING BONDS.	
Agricultural bonds, due Jan. 1, 1878	$5,000 00
$20,000 part-paid five million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1890	12,140 97
	23,140 97
Total bonded debt	$1,020,140 97

—*Lansing Republican.*

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.25@1.30; Butter, 2 lb, Dairy-fine Cheese, 9 lb, 12@13c; Corn, 9 bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Winter, $6.00@6.75; Amber, $6.00@6.50; Rye, $1 bushel 58; Cattle-Shipping steers, $3.25@4.75; Hogs, $4.50@5.75; sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, 37 bu, 29@30c; White, 29 @ 32c; Peas, $1 bushel, 81 @ 85c; Potatoes, 75 bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, at 1.26@1.30; Amber, at 1.20 @1.24.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE new money order offices in Michigan are Mallardtown, Tuscola county; North Branch, Lapeer County, and Pelonky, Emmet County.

AT the session of the Missionary Conference of the Disciples Church, recently held at Grand Rapids, the Secretary made a report showing fifty-nine churches in the State, with a membership of 6,000, an increase of 800. The sunday-schools number thirty-nine, with 2,200 pupils. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, H. A. Wilbur, of Ionia; Corresponding Secretary, E. Sias, of Geneville; Recording Secretary, C. L. Hook, of Lansing; Secretary for Sunday-School work, H. R. Wall, of Ionia; Delegates to the General Convention at St. Louis, on Oct. 25, E. Sias, Rev. Mr. Cook, Elliss and T. D. Butler. It was decided to hold the next convention at Ionia, on or after Tuesday in September, next year.

THE summary from the report of Saginaw for the month of September are:

Lumber, ft	33,472,200
Shingles	16,868,500
Lath	1,400,000
Posts	71,000

THE shipments from the Saginaw River, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1 were:

Lumber, ft	228,228,203
Shingles	106,301,000
Salt, bbls	30,962,500
Staves	4,000,000

A PECULIAR animal named Wall, whose haunts are said to be in the Union Army, and who has ever since had to struggle hard to keep he self and family from starvation, living part of the time in an old scow on the Saginaw River and supporting life by fishing, has just received a pension for $2,500 back pension, and will hereafter draw her monthly allowance.

AT East Saginaw, the other day, Capt. R. Medler, of the steamer W. H. Burt got on food in a shower of the boat as it was leaving the dock, and the boat was cut entirely off.

TIMOTHY Murphy died at the Calumet Mine, in Hamtramck, the other evening, from the effects of home medicine, which he drank under the impression that it was booze.

DURING the Penal year which closed Sept 30, only $1,000 in bonds were purchased by the State Treasurer, and these were obtained at par. The present condition of the debt is as follows:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS	
Seven-Lumber bonds, 7s, due July 1, 1876	$46,000 00
Railroad loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878	193,000 00
Two-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1890	211,000 00
Five-million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1900	220,000 00
War loan loan bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890	267,000 00
—INTEREST-PAYING BONDS.	
Agricultural bonds, due Jan. 1, 1878	$5,000 00
$20,000 part-paid five million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1890	12,140 97
	23,140 97
Total bonded debt	$1,020,140 97

—*Lansing Republican.*

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.25@1.30; Butter, 2 lb, Dairy-fine Cheese, 9 lb, 12@13c; Corn, 9 bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Winter, $6.00@6.75; Amber, $6.00@6.50; Rye, $1 bushel 58; Cattle-Shipping steers, $3.25@4.75; Hogs, $4.50@5.75; sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, 37 bu, 29@30c; White, 29 @ 32c; Peas, $1 bushel, 81 @ 85c; Potatoes, 75 bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, at 1.26@1.30; Amber, at 1.20 @1.24.

IT is difficult to insure the fortunate ones of our republic that of our letters we are certain to obtain, as they are dependent on us for their superiority.

THE Turk is less frequently alluded to as the Sick Man of the East, but the Russian may safely be considered as the Mad Sick of the East.

How to Give Alms.

There were several valuable papers read at the late meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratoga, but none more timely than that of Prof. Wayland, of New Haven, upon the ontdoor relief of the poor. As the summer wanes and the winter approaches, which must necessarily be a hard winter for the poor, the old question of charity recurs, and it is very pleasant to know that it is engaging the careful inquiry of most competent persons. Everybody wishes to relieve the suffering of poverty, yet everybody knows his own ignorance, and doubts whether his alms are not more injurious than helpful. Ignorance, however, and good feeling lead to a lavish and indiscriminate giving, which fosters a threatening danger to society, and the object of Prof. Wayland's paper was to show the proper principle and general method of outdoor charitable relief. The paper does not consider the question of tramps or paupers, for out-door relief contemplates persons who have a home in the community, and who are known to be administered, and whose circumstances require only temporary assistance. Even people are not paupers. The last class includes those who must be wholly and always supported by others. Out-door relief is not for them, because their proper home is the Poor-House.

The three methods of such relief are, first, with funds raised by taxation, and distributed by paid officers; second, with funds raised by taxation, and distributed by committees of citizens in accordance with the recommendation of unpaid officers, or of Supervisors selected from reputable citizens; and third, by voluntary contributions, distributed by unpaid agents. Prof. Wayland considers the three methods. The first, in his judgment, is the worst. It tends to make paupers by fostering and confirming the habit of dependance, destroys self-respect of the poor, encourages deceit, tends to political corruption, and is most wasteful of money. It is also a more permanency system, while any one has the moral advantage of personal sympathy, but has the positive disadvantage of all personal charity, namely, that the giver, rather than the first, yet encourages the idea that the State is bound to support the idle poor. The answer, as agents are politically selected, and are therefore dependent in a degree upon the votes of those whom they are to relieve. This is a most important point. The third system, where voluntary contributions are distributed by unpaid persons who combine the elements of wise charity, is plainly preferable. The giver gets under a high sense of moral obligation. This is a steward of sessions of the Christ of the master, and is responsible and aware of the peril of wasting it. Moreover, he has an acquaintance personal with those to whom he ministers.

This system requires, of course, the most unitary organization, but for all small towns and country neighborhoods it is by far the best. Its efficiency in large towns will depend wholly upon the number of sincere and thorough workers who have the necessary public spirit to undertake the service. A region must be subdivided into very small districts, for each of which an individual visitor can be responsible, who must perform his work efficiently. It is said that the community finally experience that relief may safely be intrusted to the poor. The moral effect of such a system in destroying class jealousies and promoting the common welfare, are only by humanely helping the poor, but by elevating the consciousness of the rich, is incalculable. In the great multitude of smaller communities this is a perfect system, when the object of charity may wisely supersede all official relief. It requires a sacrifice of time, of money and of personal ease upon the part of those who undertake it. But its results are so beneficent that they are a rich compensation. *Harper's Weekly.*

AN orator declaring that Fortune knocked at every man's door once, an old Irishman said: "Faith she knocked at mine a little harder than once."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1877.

LIVE STOCK	Cattle	$7.00 @$11.00
	Sheep	4.50 @ 6.00
	Hogs	6.00 @ 6.40
FLOUR	Superfine	3.40 @ 4.00
	Extra Western Mixed	4.00 @ 4.25
	Extra Western Red Winter	4.50 @ 5.00
	Extra Minnesota	4.50 @ 5.00
	Extra Double	5.00 @ 6.00
	Patent	6.00 @ 7.00
GRAIN	Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1.04 @ 1.05
	Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.07 @ 1.08
	Corn, No. 2	53 @ 53½
	Oats, No. 2	35 @ 35½
	Rye, No. 2	73 @ 74
	Barley	1.00 @ 1.10
	Barley Malt	90 @ 1.00
BROOM CORN	Common to Medium	3½ @ 4½
	Good Medium	5 @ 6
	Good Red Tops	6 @ 7
	Hurl	3 @ 4
PORK	Mess	14.75 @ 15.00
LARD		10.75 @ 11.00
LUMBER	Common and Fencing	10.00 @ 11.50
	Shingles	2.50 @ 3.00
	Lath	1.50 @ 1.75
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE	Best	$5.50 @ $6.00
	Medium	4.75 @ 5.00
HOGS	Good	6.00 @ 6.25
SHEEP	Good	4.50 @ 4.75
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE	Best	$5.00 @ $5.60
	Medium	4.50 @ 4.90
HOGS	Yorkers	6.00 @ 6.10
	Philadelphia	5.90 @ 6.00
SHEEP	Best	4.75 @ 5.00
	Common	3.50 @ 4.00
		2.50 @ 4.50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE ROCKING CHAIR.

Enthroned in these arms I see,
In fancy, a fairy lady-bird;
A floss-young girl sparkling in art,
A darling as a mamma's pet!

In fancy a grand mystery,
A rosy hope trembles her fair face,
A hallowed faith nourishes grace,
An luminous sense, shadows her heart,
A cradle her dropped on dolly past.
As wields whispering!

Arms I see her in that chair,
Her soul adorn with tender care
Nor holds a fear, wintershed thing
The fairies in her lap could sing
Were they on mischief bent.

Thrice and again I've seen her there
With beauteous visions soft and fair,
And rich, low laughing waves heard
Sweeter by my fond song of hand
By angels taught in art.

Last sung in Memory's wave I hear
The rippling of those voices dear
The smiles of it is I heard.
Those I've seen, I'll see them there
Where evening on that chair.

There treasured are grief and bonder I've
Lovingly counted one by one
The perfect features of the sun
Our Father gave to me.

Twas there I nursed my daughters three;
In them, could I, I see
Their mother's image over me,
The smiles of it is I heard.

There in the happy evening's calm
Sweet childhood heard its simple prayer
Nearly that sacred looking chair
There in the happy evening's calm found
The purest bond of love renowned
And baby lullabies.

Twas there I rocked my bonny to sleep,
And read of the gods, with vigil keep
My cradle watch, of Heaven's fairy decree
As Night a starry home crept their each hour,
And Nature lull'd to rest.

Twas there I held my drooping flowers
In anguish watched through weary hours;
Till silent, agonizing prayer
Brought their God His gifts would spare
Unknown to my fears.

I wasted solitary perished—one by one.
My luxurious ladies, my noble sons!
Twas there I held my dying flowers
As Night a starry home crept their each hour,
And Nature lull'd to rest.

Oft when in fainting in those arms
I've heard the beasts a dread alarms,
I've heard the wolf howl in the hills,
In fable wake for no late lad beau,
And terrible ominous arms.

There sank and drooped her faith fled;
They faded—passed—by one by one!
My cherished lamb, death Heavenly spirit
Now blesses and the parted fair
In heaven's flower-clad home.

With solitude at eventide,
Memory's wand in hand at my side
Recall a host of spirits dare
Around that rocking chair.

That speak in genteel strain.

They talk of flowers that never fade,
Of crowns that never wither,
Of streams where sinless beings live
And sound and pure deep as the sea,
Nor bitter'd with a tear.

They tell me of their home of bliss
Are pure that no sin can enter
They speak of Heaven's unfading treasures
Of angels' harps and music heard,
Of songs in heaven and music heard,
Of songs in heaven and music heard,
Of songs in heaven and music heard,
The same I've heard from love to rest.

—*Jennie Ross, in Leisure Hours.*

JANE ROSS' LOVER.

"Oh, if I only had a carriage like that, and a dress like that, and a house like that house, and all the rest of it—how happy I should be!" said Jane Ross, as she leaned over the old stone fence at the west end of Uncle Caleb's farm, and looked after Mrs. J. McMahoney Middlebury's carriage, as it rolled away along the dusty midsummer road.

"Don't you mind be a bit happier, said Peleg, her brave looking into the tin can in which his dinner had been brought to him, as he sat upon the grass.

"Oh, Peleg!" said Jane. "But you are just that way; you don't seem to understand anything above the common."

"I know it's all very fine," said Peleg, very fine, but this is what I mean. It ain't worth much. I count as happy in dad's wagon goda's to bot a building, and as healthy and a bit prettier, I think, than if you had your hair scratched about, and a bold-tail shown your back, and a thing unwjig tucked up on your skirt, and a great long train dragging behind you."

"Much you know about it, Peleg," said Jane, scornfully. "A body must feel so splendid, and—and contemptuous, dressed so."

"Contemptuous!" asked Peleg.

"Yes—I mean," said Jane, "as if you were better than common folks."

"I should call that contrumptible," said Peleg. "If I knew money or was better than most folks, I'd be mighty tickled; and I shouldn't calkerlate to plan out to be poor, unless I lost my health or my senses; but jest because I had money enough to buy all the finery I shouldn't get so up. The wife keeps and the ignorantest can do that, and do, Jennie Ross, I can tell you. For my part I look at the man or woman, and I respect them, and put their coats or their purses to one side for happy, why, dog-nie, a farmer is the happiest man in creation."

"But I don't think a farmer's wife is the happiest woman," said Jane. "Did you ever read Jimmy Rider, Peleg?"

"No, I didn't, is it pretty?" said Peleg.

"It's *touching*," said Jane.

"Ah!" said Peleg.

"Mrs. M'Mahoney Middlebury gave it to me," said Jane, beginning to look very solemn. "She said that it would teach me a lesson, and it has."

"Ah!" said Peleg.

"I know it by heart," said Jane.

"Small Matter, one summer day,
Rided the meadow where I was playing;
Beneath her paw her shoed the wealth
Of orange beauty and rustic health."

"Oh, Peleg, I'm sure I have sinned. The name I can't recall from her to rose."

"That's just a picture of *you*, Jane," said Peleg, innocently.

"So Mrs. Middlebury said," sobbed Jane; "and you know while she was in the hay-field the Judge came riding by."

"Well, now?" said Peleg, interested.

"And he asked for a drink——"

"Of cider?" asked Peleg.

"From the spring that flowed
Through the meadow across the road"

said Jane.

"Ah!" said Peleg, eating cabbage with his knife.

"And she was ashamed of her old clothes," said Jane; "but he talked away just as sweet as could be——"

"And he courted her, and she accepted of him?" asked Peleg. "It's the way in songs, mostly."

"No" said Jane.

"At last he came who, for riches,
Reckon'd not the rude away."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"He wanted a wife of refined shows
Who lived in a house to be for power;"

"and she——"

"Wedded a man unlearned and poor;"

"and—and all sorts of awful things, happened;" and Jane began to cry bitterly.

Peleg had dropped his tin kettle. "Out with it, Jane," said he. "Do you or and I, or is it hymns?"

"I mean, we shouldn't be happy with each other. I can't be a farmer's wife!" said Jane. "I feel just like Maud Muller. I have longings for something better than I have ever known." And Mrs. M'Mahoney Middlebury wants me to go and live with her—as pet and companion," she says. And I'm going, Peleg; and you'll find somebody more contented to work, and all that, than I."

Peleg turned on her fiercely. "No," said he, "I've done with women—done for good. I ain't a fool, Jane, and I ain't learned. I've got course of common paws, and I earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, but I've got feelings fine enough to see that when all you value a man for is what he gives you, there ain't a bit of love in your heart for him. The way I loved you, Jane—oh the way I loved you, and have given you all I could, God knows. To have you comfortable would have been my pride—but—but I didn't think you jest—just—and Satan—you are welcome to her finery and her pride."

"Peleg!" said Jane, off, gal," he said, sternly, "I dunno where. If it's to perdition, you have got to answer for it at the judgment seat. Jane Ross, he hasn't no mother, and no sister to advise her on him but you. That hold is bruised, and the good Lord help him."

And with these words in her ear Jane Ross drove away with Mrs. M'Mahoney Middlebury, whose latest whim it had been to make a pet of the fresh, rosy country lass, whose admiring eyes had followed her so lovingly when ever she trailed her silken robes, or lolled within her pretty carriage where ever she drove her.

Mrs. Middlebury took her pet in the city, and rushed with her to the modiste, and to the hair-dressers, and to the jewelers, and to dancing-school, feverish with the hope of making her more dull gorgeous; and Jane did for a while forget that she had cast away bolt in her life. Months passed—fairy, five, six, seven, then suddenly she awoke one morning thinking of Peleg; found that she could not drive him from her mind; remembered his kindness, his rustic wooing, his true love; his agony when she deserted him; and what he remembered, too, the kindly country folk, whose hearty welcome had no counterpart in the city in which she moved; and the breezy river-side with the green woods, and the field, and Peleg again how worn there in his shirt sleeves. Remembering the meeting-house, and the white-haired minister, and Peleg again holding the hymn-book for her with his large hand—Oh! dear, dear, dear, rough red hand," sobbed Jane—"Oh! the kind, good hand." And as Peleg had thrown himself on the grass, so she flung herself upon the luxurious carpet of her boudoir.

That day she wrote a note and sent it by stealth, since Mrs. Middlebury would have objected severely, to old Uncle Caleb. She asked two questions in it; the first was, "What is Peleg doing now?" the other, "Has he forgiven me?"

The answer came one day. It ran thus:

JANE ROSS: Perhaps you're sorry for what you have done. You had ought to be. I've never seen my own Peleg since we parted. He's thrown himself away. Gone to sea, or to light the Indians. He's one of the best of our name-drop that. I don't expect him back no more, and it's only old Uncle Caleb can ever be to forgive you. What Peleg does we neither us will know. Good-by, and the end of all things.

The told me a story when I was a child of a man that entered a frozen snake in his bosom. When I think of you, Jane Ross, I can remember that snake.

Jane was ill for days after this message came, but some better, she flung herself, in a reckless sort of way upon her new life for comfort.

Little came of it. There were more drinking dazzling in her eyes; there were beautiful girls who made her feel plain and coarse. Men she admired never looked her way; men she despised followed her like her own shadow.

Mrs. Middlebury, firing of her pet, would have rid herself of her elegantly and commendably by marrying her to one of these men, old enough to be her father, and a fashionable club-room sot. And again Peleg, wholesome and fresh, with breath like newmown hay, and eyes that turned upon a woman kindly and purely, as such eyes, how rare they are even that a woman can meet unblushingly, with no shamein meeting them—Peleg arose before her, and the lines she had quoted, those sad true lines, rang in her ears once more:

"For at all and sort of tongue or pen,
The coldest are those, I might have seen."

Four Jane grew pale and nervewom between thought and corsets, remorse, late hours, and chicken salad.

So the day of Mrs. M'Mahoney Middlebury's grandest party came. More dress, more show, more competition, more assumption of European absurdities, more of that now unbearable attention from that elderly edition of Champagne Charley, probably; and Jane, with the stereotyped smile of society on her face, was ready for it all. But her heart was heavy, and her head ached, and her soul was empty; and Peleg's face, so sweet as could be, was before her in songs, mostly."

"No" said Jane.

"At last he came who, for riches,
Reckon'd not the rude away."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"He wanted a wife of refined shows
Who lived in a house to be for power;"

"and she——"

"Wedded a man unlearned and poor;"

"and—and all sorts of awful things, happened;" and Jane began to cry bitterly.

Peleg had dropped his tin kettle. "Out with it, Jane," said he. "Do you or and I, or is it hymns?"

"I mean, we shouldn't be happy with each other. I can't be a farmer's wife!" said Jane. "I feel just like Maud Muller. I have longings for something better than I have ever known." And Mrs. M'Mahoney Middlebury wants me to go and live with her—as pet and companion," she says. And I'm going, Peleg; and you'll find somebody more contented to work, and all that, than I."

Peleg turned on her fiercely. "No," said he, "I've done with women—done for good. I ain't a fool, Jane, and I ain't learned. I've got course of common paws, and I earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, but I've got feelings fine enough to see that when all you value a man for is what he gives you, there ain't a bit of love in your heart for him. The way I loved you, Jane—oh the way I loved you, and have given you all I could, God knows. To have you comfortable would have been my pride—but—but I didn't think you jest—just—and Satan—you are welcome to her finery and her pride."

"Peleg!" said Jane, off, gal," he said, sternly, "I dunno where. If it's to perdition, you have got to answer for it at the judgment seat. Jane Ross, he hasn't no mother, and no sister to advise her on him but you. That hold is bruised, and the good Lord help him."

And with these words in her ear Jane Ross drove away with Mrs. M'Mahoney Middlebury, whose latest whim it had been to make a pet of the fresh, rosy country lass, whose admiring eyes had followed her so lovingly when ever she trailed her silken robes, or lolled

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, - - 1877.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 12, 1877.

Last week I made a passing allusion, (cursory intended to be humorous, although I blame no one if it wasn't taken that way,) to the present extraordinary condition of our banks, trust companies and similar institutions to which some events of the past few days have called still further attention. Everyone who has paid attention to the statistics of wrong-doing of any kind must have noticed the curious way in which crimes of any certain class, like evil birds of a feather, incline to flock together. The sons of burglary recur in irregular cycles, train robberies usually treat on each other's heels to the number of half a dozen or so, murders shock the community in rapid succession. The same odd laws appear also to govern, at least in some extent, what are commonly called accidents. Thus railroad men have told me that when, after a season of freedom from such disasters as to reach them of a serious accident of travel, they feel morally certain that two more of a similar character will follow it at sufficiently short intervals to connect the three in one group. The same principle seems to prevail in connection with large fires, and so on.

Our epidemic now seems to be forgery and misappropriation of funds. Take the last two weeks. Without taking into account ten cases which involved sums ranging below $25,000 each there has been the fraudulent issue of almost a million dollars of railway bonds traced to President Morton of the Permanent Exhibition of Philadelphia, the detection and flight of William C. Gilman one of the most high-toned, gilt edged brokers of Wall street, after having after a series of practical forgeries amounting to nearly $300,000, and later the discovery that two important and long established insurance concerns, ex-defaulters in the amounts of $40,000 and $125,000 respectively. The question in everybody's mouth now is "Who among us can be relied on?" and no one appears inclined to venture a reply. When I called upon about the contusions I should say that until laws were passed and enforced too, under which great and awe-inspiring criminals could be murdered from their luxurious offices into the penitentiary with the fewest possible stops along the route, the community has no reason to expect anything different and is served just right for its failure to protect itself.

But to show that the ancient and honorable profession of forging has not yet passed entirely into the hands of the pious church members like those above indicated, the detectives have just brought to light another series of operations of this sort performed by an expert professional gang during the last eighteen months and amounting to about $40,000. These have mostly been accomplished by buying a small draft on New York or some neighboring country bank and obliterating parts of the writing with chemicals and filling up the draft again with sums to suit. Thus a draft for $50 was made to collect $4,000 and so on through the list. The detectives have been after this gang of a long time, but only succeeded in running them to earth this week. The head and front of the forgers was found to be a quiet, gentlemanly looking man who for some time past has occupied an office in Park Row near the Post Office, the door of which bore the sign "Wm. H. Lyman, Stenographer." In this office Mr. Lyman was captured, together with various colored inks, chemicals brushes and other appliances of his crooked art, which were sufficient to establish his guilt beyond a doubt. It turns out that Lyman is well known. He has served two terms in Auburn for forgery. While there he was made a bookkeeper, and distinguished himself by altering prisoners' sentences on the books, so that many were discharged before they had served half the terms for which they were put in. Ten year ago he would reduce to seven, ten year men to five, and otherwise tamper the minds of justice to the "abominations of his acquaintance."

The wreck of the Long Island boat has been discussed incessantly over Washington in New York. After all the comments with which I have so far entertained myself, now waiting at great length until the government, and receiving pensions for money and clothes made at the expense of the papers whom they make it their business and pleasure to denounce whenever they get half a chance, the "middle ages" comprising the Egyptian times in Siena agency have now come over to the city to be fleeced and skinned and starved at the so many foreign potentates. While I have been writing this letter three cars-ha loads of the copper-colored rascals have passed my window on their way to make sight-seeing the vehicles constantly surrounded by gaping crowds mostly composed of men and boys whom I gather chief of these facts in the case novel, and to whom, of course, "Squaw Tea" "Iron Crow" "He Dog" and "Little Big Man" are heroes of the first water.

It is a sight of some interest and the offering to see thirty or forty of these bird-feathered redmen, the record of most of whom would richly entitle them to the benefits and protection of lynch law, parading about our streets or our cities, making arrogant demands of our government, all finally going back to the agencies and thence to the war path till they get ready to make us another visit. If they would only while on here distribute their collections of scalps as keep-sakes among the relatives of the slain, it would be something, but they always leave the former to dry in the stacks of their wigwams, while they themselves are off on their tours of begging and inspection among the latter.

The thrilling storm of Thursday night has ended the most wonderful fairing that this city has known since I have lived in it. 1876 was a very dry year and yet during the nine months of this year, which have already elapsed there fell almost one-third as much rain during the same period of last year. Thursday evening Croton, Grand, and Gleenville lakes and the neighboring ponds and reservoirs within which we depend for water for every purpose, were relieved to swamps and inundations, and the scanty supply which reached the city was full of sediment. But the timely opening of the windows of Heaven which made many of our streets navigable by vessels of light draft and indeed floated some house boats over to Brooklyn it seems from that pleasant city are to be believed, has removed our difficulties and averted what would now have become a very serious state of things. New reservoirs are now in construction which, the contractors say will insure a permanent supply.

The total cases with the dutch generally have continued to be conveyed by the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Sachs on the finishing touch to the latest proceedings of the Criminal Department. The Council has from its inception been very free from favoritism in the matter of contracts, and has never granted any contract privately except when special necessity existed, but all to appear as far as possible to the public, and to give every one an equal chance. It was charged that an artificial stone pavement had been laid in front of the residence of Mr. Sachs on Fifth avenue, which was the only one in the city which the Croton reservoir passed. This charge was entirely false, and the stone was granted by Commissioner Kingsley under the usual form of advertising and contracting. The object of the stone was to conveniently that of the "cross-walk" together that the corner stone was in a rest.

RADIX.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "Angier Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made to down to Druggists how easily and quickly they has been cured by its use. The great basis of Green's August Flower is the best medicine through the country by actual test to another, small, without advertising, its sales has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get W. Green's and get a Bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about; you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Wakefulness, Fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist Geo W. Cimerns and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

a good improved, good log house and frame barn, well watered. Will trade for property near Detroit. Title perfect, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply or address,

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, pine and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the state unequaled for health, well watered and contiguous to the great lumbering section of the east shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

Ten cent of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of [illegible] and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now that I has known a chance of such wealth which it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W.O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

Buy, Exclusively for Cash in Charlevoix and Grand Rapids, Michigan, is one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State, and will sell as low as the lowest.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval and on application either by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon.

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS.

Grand ville, Aug. 2 1877. 22 tf

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unnecessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SELL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnamcous,

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (9)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjust tensions.

It is beautiful in style and is Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work.

Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in sewing machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, CIOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn.

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Will attend and [illegible] forms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T.

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEDAS

NOTE HEDAS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLAD A. SMITH, Publish er.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, RICE,

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for Teas, Syrups &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(27) 6.13.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hall's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$1.50

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$4.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH, Benzonia, Mich.

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep a full supply of Charlevoix market [illegible] hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arrange with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs pl from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which [illegible] myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved freee charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us. EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS. (Successors to London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Chief-Justice Gray of Plymouth, Mass., the head of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, had retired, as old custom by ruling on horseback to court from Pittsfield to Boston—a distance of one hundred miles—and back again, just as the Judges used to do a hundred years ago.

—Secretary of the Navy Thompson, in speaking of the many jokes at his expense, said: "That of the hatchway was the best. In one of my visits of inspection it was said that I was asked to define the proper dimensions of a hatchway, and that I replied, 'That depends upon the size of the hen and the number of eggs she is to sit on.'"

—An American once said to Thiers, when the latter was President: "Well, Mr. Thiers, if you are passing an evening near us, hold the next time you are in Paris. I hope you'll give me a look in; I shall be very much pleased to see you." Thiers, expressive of amused surprise as he looked up into the face of his guest was a thing to be remembered. "It is possible," he seemed to say, "that you can forget who I am that I am the Chief of the State, and that I do not drop in to take afternoon tea with every foreigner who pays me a visit?"

—Ralph Waldo Emerson addressed some twenty years ago a literary society in the college chapel every Sunday afternoon at Middlebury University, Middlebury, Vt., and when he ended the President called upon a clergyman to close the service with prayer. Then one of the Massachusetts minister, who stopped into the pulpit which Mr. Emerson had just left and uttered a most acceptable prayer, of which this is one sentence: "We beseech thee, O Lord, to deliver us from ever hearing any more such transcendental nonsense as we have just listened to from this sacred desk."

—After the benediction Mr. Emerson asked his next neighbor the name of the officiating clergyman, and when haltertingly answered simply said: "It seemed a very commonplace, plain-spoken man."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—At the moment when Spencer, the vagabond President and chief of the Chenango Stars and Stripes, was acquitted, he "stood propounded" for admission to the Plymouth Congregational Church at its next communion. About a year ago Pastor Bartlett preached a series of particularly impressive sermons on the "Ten Commandments." The one on prejudice took effect to this extent, at least, that President Spencer, on entering the flank next morning, informed the clerks that from that time on there must be no more swearing there." What effect the sermon on stealing had upon him not only, but conjured, but perhaps Spencer is on the only one among us who has sometime ventured upon the perilous experiment of presuming to select the commandments he will interpret himself to, and those which he chooses to ignore. We do well not to forget the essential units of the law.—*The Advance.*

A Virginia Recluse.

Nearly a century ago there lived in the Town of Charlotteville a young man who played a prominent part in society circles. He was an accomplished dancer, dressed in fashionable style, and was the central figure at balls and parties. Upon one of these festive occasions a wag, who was present, attached a bundle of rags to the coat-tail of the youth, and with this absurd appendage his attire was complete. Upon a parcel he went through the mazes of the dance with the beautiful belles of the day. When he discovered the trick that had been played upon him the young man was so deeply mortified that he ever afterward eschewed society, and lived the life of a hermit. Abandoning the gay world, he betook himself to a small building which stood on the site of the present residence of Mr. James Dolin, and commenced the sale of whisky. The door of his den was fastened with a leg chain, and was never opened wider than was necessary to admit the quart bottle of a thirsty customer. At first he bought the liquor by the jug and retailed it by the pint, but as business grew brisk he purchased a barrel, and finally, when the price of whisky got down in Lynchburg to a dollar a gallon, he was enabled to lay in a supply of hogsheads to fill his cellar. He lived thus for many years, never leaving the premises in daylight except at the May term of the County Court, when he would emerge from his den clothed in a drab swallow-tailed coat, reaching nearly to the ground, and a pair of leather breeches, walk to the Court-House, preen his feathers, and repair to his hole. After night he would visit a pump near the Court-House, and many people said that on dark nights he would extend his walks into the country.

About forty years ago, one rainy morning when a stranger knocked at the door of this singular individual, then an old man, there was no response. The door was forced open, and the solitary occupant was found to be dead. A committee of citizens was appointed to examine the premises. The cellar was found well stored with liquor and bowed by age, and beneath the ground, buried in earthen crocks, scores in specie were brought to the surface. Probably, with a prophetic vision of broken charlottesville banks, he was a backwoods man in the strictest sense of the words. A log of wood, upon which the head of the miser rested, and a blanket, covering his slippered limbs, constituted the furniture of the miser's home. His only ledger was a slate, upon which was found a statement of the amount of cash on hand, which tallied with the contents of the earthen jars. The name of this old man was John Yeargen. There are many of our citizens who remember him well.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.*

Economy of Life.

There are two common limitatis is of economy which are unfortunate and misleading. It is, in the first place, too strictly limited to deprivation, to abstinence, to a self-denial; and, in the second place, it is still further limited to saving and accidental in pecuniary matters. It is synonymous in some minds with economizing in some words, in a place where we were playing, and as soon as she discovered it she bounced out and declared she wouldn't stay in it if she'd give her the whole town. Well, then, there are superstitions nations about going on the stage from the wrong side and beginning study or rehearsal on Friday, and dozens of other things. Why, Fanny Davenport thinks a canary-bird in a house is a sure sign of death, and she'll. One day I came home and heard a bird, and I said: "What is that; a canary-bird?" and they said it was; so I just told them to take it out or there'd be a death in the house. Well, the bird went, but there was a death just the same.—*Tony Pastor.*

Unprincipled Performance.

A citizen who should be preparing himself for the makeup life beyond the grave instead of being up to such tricks, removed the setting from his big gold ring the other day, leaving a marked and decided vacancy. He gets on a streetcar, holds his hand so that the ring must be seen, and pretty soon a man sends forward and remarks:

"Excuse me, sir, but you have lost the set from your ring."

"So I have," replies the owner, as he looks around on the floor.

Every passenger began to peer around, and the man who made the discovery finally asks:

"Was it a valuable set?"

"It was a thousand-dollar diamond," is the calm reply.

There is another movement on the part of the passengers. Some look along the seat, some under it and some make a dive for pearl buttons and other small objects.

"When did you miss it?" asks the first man as the search weakens a little.

"A year and a half ago, when I was attending camp-meeting in Illinois," is the sad reply.

Then every passenger straightens up, every eye looks most vacancy, and not the faintest smile can be seen on any face. A person boarding the car just then would wonder what great man in the city had just died, and if the passengers were on their way to take a sad farewell look at his remains.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pleasure also, are meal to learn, as a matter of cultivation, almost entirely. Men and women require for their enjoyment what they bring themselves to require. Lord Samuel Pepys, two centuries ago, got reserved seats for himself and ladies to witness the beheading of Sir Henry Vane, and then grumbled because the crowd got in their way and they didn't see very well, after all. In Madrid, please is the bullfight; in Naples, the opera; in America, less exciting and expensive recreation must be the lot of the mass of people. Even here a brass-band, processional and regalia will suffice for only the briefest period. Public and extraordinary excitements are fatigues rather than pleasures, and the real enjoyment of life must be in the small amenities and activities of daily existence. As bread is the chief support of physical life, we should recognize our daily and hourly opportunities for pleasure as the chief source of it. If we look forward to some great event which is to be the crown of bliss, we are sure to find it qualified by some thorn beneath the rose as Hawthorne has observed in one of his notes. The late George T. Davis, who realized a great sum of money out of a life of at least ordinary trial, once remarking upon the disappointments and tragedies into which he had entered, uttered his gathering feelings with the wise reflection that we must, after all, "get the pleasure of life out of little things as we go along." The chance meeting of friends and kindred, the daily association of families, the wealth of literature open to the poorest, the changing phase of outward nature and inner life, these are the proper sources of human enjoyment which each soul may cultivate to its own satisfaction.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Superstition of Showmen.

Well, now, there's no showman on the road who would think of letting a lady be the first to pass through his door when opening for performance. I don't know why it is, but there's a sort of a feeling among them that it brings bad luck. Perhaps the reason has to be the first to come into one of my entertainments. I'd parley with her at the door,—I call her attention to something else, until a man went in. Each woman should chance to get in first I'd expect to have a bad show, and so would almost any other manager. I know of. Then there are crosseyed people; many a veteran ticket-seller of my acquaintance loses good hearty when one presents himself at the ticket window. A cross-eyed patron and a bad house generally go together. It doesn't seem possible, hardly, but it's so. A crosseyed performer would be a regular bad omen. By the way, there are some people in the profession who have the reputation of being Jonahs, and they are not crosseyed, either. The most unfortunate one I ever knew was a boy, and sometimes I think that the large amount of their treasures on t' market, and the late Mostapha Fazil Pasha contributed not a little to the enriching of the jewel Bazar. I plead guilty to one weakness, and that is to the Oriental carpet. The Tabriz carpet, as a rug made by the hand-looms of Turkish, is a fabric that in durability, wearing qualities, and softness of texture cannot be surpassed. It is made in square pieces of various dimensions, but generally of a size to cover an ordinary room. The colors are so subdued that it is said a rug of vinegar upset on it will not change a color. For wear, time seems to make no impression on it. Beautiful my feet is a Turkey carpet which is at least thirty years old, and it is at this writing as fresh as the day the last thread was woven into it at Oredon. There seems to be no fixed patterns, for I have never seen any two alike. The weaver's fancy determines the figures and arrangement of colors, and that is as fantastic as an Oriental imagination always is. The carpets are so heavy that they rest on the floor with their own weight, and need no tacks to fasten them down. As they are not secured to the floor, they are frequently taken up and dusted, and are always this kept clean. When the strangers, well as to the rooms, are laid in these solid fleecy carpets, the house is as still as it were unoccupied, so far as the movements of its occupants are concerned. It is a curious fact that while everything else has declined in price, Turkey carpets hold their own. In the East, once a quarter of a century old selling near on to its original cost.—*Cincinnatiensis Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

Bird-Spiders.

Among the formidable animals to be met with in the forests of the Amazons, none is more unpleasant to encounter than the **Bird-Spider** (*Mygale aurifera*), which is able from its size to seize upon small birds for its prey. The history of an experience with one of these ugly cannibals is related in a late number of *Forest and Stream*. A gentleman stopping at a wood-cutting establishment on the Essequibo started, one day, on a canoe excursion to the creek, in search of some sort of fish or flesh for his breakfast. The spring-hooks which had been set in the stream the previous evening were found empty; therefore the gun was brought into requisition for the needed supplies. While eagerly searching for game, the rustling of leaves in the canoe attracted his attention, and suddenly fired at some object moving rapidly along the topmost branches of a tree. Which something the sluggish stream a short distance in advance. For a moment or two the success of his aim seemed doubtful; then something came tumbling through the intervening foliage, and I guided," says the narrator, "the canoe homeward, lest the prey be lost in the waters. Our surprise was not meaningless. I must confess, with vexation at first, on finding that the creature belonging to the gun had removed the possibility of a morning's repast as far off as ever. A huge spider and a half-fledged bird lay in the bottom of our canoe: the one with disjointed limbs and mutilated carcass, the other maimed by the shot, but nearly dead, though still faintly palpitating. The remains of the spider showed him to be larger than any I had previously seen. He may have measured two-and-a-half inches in the body, with legs probably twice that length. He was rough and shaggy, with a thick coverage of hair or bristles, which, beside giving him an additional appearance of strength, considerably increased the ferocious look of his aspect. The hairs were in some places fully an inch long, of a dark-brown color inclining to black. His powerful jaws and sturdy arms seemed never adapted for the desperate struggle of prey less noble than this small member of the feathered race, for whom our science had unfortunately arrived too late.

The victim had been snatched from the nest while the mother was absent to collect a morning's meal for her offspring. It had been clutched by the neck immediately above the shoulders, and the murderer's talons still remained; and, although no blood had escaped from the wounds, they were turned inward and pressed.

Mr. Bates, the English naturalist, who for eleven years was engaged in studying the habits of animals on the Amazons, has made a careful record of an interview with a bird-spider. He fell in with the individual at Cumeta, and states that it was nearly two inches in length of body, but the legs expanded seven inches, and the entire body and legs were covered with coarse gray and reddish hairs. I was attracted, he continues, "by movements of the monster on a tree-trunk. It was close beneath a deep crevice in the tree, across which was stretched a dense, white web. The lower part of the web was broken, and in the small aperture I observed the spider and took the following account from Mr. Bates: "The Myades are quite common insects: some species make their cells under stones, others form artistic cells in the earth, and some build their dens in the thatch of houses.

The hairs with which they are clothed vary in length and fineness, and cause a peculiar and almost maddening irritation. The first specimen that I killed and prepared was hundred inches long, and I suffered terrible for three days afterward. I think this is owing to my ignorants specific irritating power of the hairs, for they are short and hard, and this getting into the fine crosses of the skin. Some Myades are much worse than others, and I have seen the children belonging to an Indian family who collected for me so swollen from the irritation of the hairs that they could not open their eyes for many days. The Myades are very abundant in the woods, and I have frequently found them in my bedroom, etc., and therefore it is necessary to be constantly on the watch in a perfectly natural way, and so openly and honestly that there can be no suspicion of your wishing to take any unfair advantage. There are few people in business circles who do not know that cheap bargains are sure to get swiftly bitten often enough to more than counterbalance the petty gains they may have secured from other low-priced purchases. And so it is with labor. It is far better to give a good price and secure the best.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Walking Horses.

Everybody concedes that there is no gait which so greatly adds to the actual value of the horse as a fine walk; and yet it is notorious that there is no gait so little cultivated. Even our agricultural societies, that are supposed to especially foster the improvement of our domestic animals in all useful qualities, persistently ignore this, the most valuable of all gaits in the horse. A premium for the fastest walking horse is very rarely offered, and when there is any such thing, the amount is so insignificant as to attract no attention; while hundreds, and in many cases thousands, of dollars are offered for trials of speed at the faster and much less useful gaits.

This is not as it should be. We have racing associations all over the country, and offer enormous purses for trotting and running, thus furnishing abundant stimulus for improvement in that direction; but we have no special provision of our *agricultural* societies to stimulate improvement in the horse that is really useful and valuable to our agricultural purposes, and in that gait which is less, adapted to the use to which he is put. The walk is the gait which the horse must assume when drawing the plow, the harrow, the reaping machine, or when performing a long journey, the road; and here the superiority of a pair of best walkers over those of a mixed gait is the most striking. A horse that can walk off on the road at the easiest five miles an hour, and at a correspondingly rapid gait when hurried, is a treasure to the farmer; and yet such horses are more rare than 2:30 trotters. There is no reason why this should be so the case. The trouble is notso much from lack of capacity for fast walking, in most of our horses, as in from a general, careless, toothless, heedless carelessness, that "mamma's darling" is the "sweetest, prettiest baby that ever lived," but it is often required to preserve neighborly relations intact.—*Exchange.*

Snoring.

Dr. John Wyeth is entitled to the gratitude of all who are afflicted with the habit of snoring for the simple device he has contrived to counteract the vile tendency. The apparatus is described by him in the *Popular Science Monthly* and an explanation is at the same time given of the cause of snoring. In the act of breathing, the air may travel to and from the lungs through the channels of the mouth or the nose. Both channels unite in a common cavity just below the soft palate, which is attached by one end to the hard palate or bone forming the roof of the mouth and the arch of the nose. The other end of the soft palate hangs loose, and is moved by the current of air passing in and out of the lungs, as a window-curtain is flapped by a breeze. If the air passes through the nose alone the end of the palate is pressed gently down upon the tongue so as to lessen the movement or vibration, and no sound is heard. But if the mouth as well as the nose be open, so that two currents of air pass in and out together during the acts of breathing, the soft palate is thrown into rapid and sonorous vibrations, and what we call snoring is the result.

It follows that the remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth shut, and admit air to the lungs only through the channel of the nose. This can be effected in many cases by simply tying the head snugly, and muted by an elastic band, near the ear on each side, to a cap of soft material fitting the chin.—*Phila. Press.*

Walnuts.

It is a tremendous wear on a man's moral faculties to attempt to shell a hickory, hazel, butternut, beechnut, or walnut. The rage among the boys, stable hands, and even small saloon keepers, is for speed, and, as the old saying goes, "haste must be made to *trot*. He is taught at once to understand that the walk is a gait to be resorted to only when *time* is a matter of no consequence, and thus many a naturally fast walker becomes, from use, a very slow one.

If as much pains were taken in developing and breeding for increased speed at the walking gait as is now taken in breeding for trotting, we should soon have our farmy horses that could walk five miles per hour; and horses that could walk a mile on the road in ten minutes, or six miles per hour, would be as often met with as trotters that can go ten miles per hour for any considerable length of time.

We are anxious that this matter should receive the attention of our agricultural societies, and that liberal purses should be given at our annual fairs for contests of speed at this most useful gait. These walking races would be almost, if not quite, as attractive a feature, and would "draw" nearly as well, as trotting or running races, if the purses were equally as large. It is the close contest for a large prize that gives to races their chief attraction, and there may be quite as close and exciting a contest in a walking race for a $1,000 prize as in trotting or running; while the effect which the awarding of large prizes for such races would have upon the common stock of our country would doubtless eventually be highly beneficial.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Farm Laborers.

Looking back to the farm laborer-la days of yore, when changing about was equally avoided by master and man, it puzzles one to think what motive any employer can have in these days for preferring transient to permanent help. Yet this preference in some small exists in the United States, and not only do some of the would-be leaders in agricultural matters boast of keeping their men ignorant of their next job and their movements for the morrow, but they are foolish enough to believe that a general feeling of uncertainty as to a continuance of employment is good policy. The writer, however, abhors such a course extremely unwise, for it necessitates the eye of the master on every motion of his men, as this insecurity makes them careless; and not only do they feel indifferent about the well-being of the employer's property, but some dispositions will allow the dislike of such treatment to draw them on to utterly hate such a master.

Again, many a conceited agricultural manager, priding himself on his talent in this respect, will suffer the loss of valuable animals and injury to other property rather than all things should be known, would be found to be the result of his employees detestation for the low estimation in which they conceive he holds them, or knows he is right in his conviction that all these pretended fine managers of men had best be upright and unexceptionable in their every aspect, and instead of beating down the wages, give their employes a little over the common run, and thus succeed in getting retain all the best men, and at the same time cause these to feel conscious of being in good hands, and desirous to remain in them. Such a course may be made is fair and liberal with them. Stingy men invariably defeat their own ends, and many a one has had to bitterly deplore with forever after allowing themselves to be so influenced as to act in such an illogical manner.

Be that as it may, it, however, is certain that every man, however ignorant, are able to see through any man's objects in mystery, deception, etc., and therefore it is necessary and honesty that there can be no suspicion of your wishing to take any unfair advantage. There are few people in business circles who do not know that cheap bargains are sure to get swiftly bitten often enough to more than counterbalance the petty gains they may have secured from other low-priced purchases. And so it is with labor. It is far better to give a good price and secure the best.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Wood Fires.

We grant, as has recently been said, that an open fire is "incompetent to heat our houses" but we believe it can be made such an important factor by the culture of children, that we have no hesitation in urging others to try it. In some houses we are wholly warmed by furnace, the family circle is likely to become impaired. The children take their meals in their own rooms, and the mother rarely becomes intimately acquainted with their associates. Around a wood fire, all naturally come and sit, it puzzles one to think what motive any employer can have in these a little while to interest all, and the children learn to be open and free. The fire warms the heart as well as the body. A wood fire lit early in the evening when the children are home from school is all that is necessary. When the loves get used to coming in from the cold and snow to find a cheerful blazing fire, blazing on the hearthstone, the home must not be merely furnished for them to use, they will not want to leave it for any outside attractions. The moment the familiar whistle is heard in the evening, let some kindling wood be thrust under the logs. The pleasant sensation produced by a blazing fire, if only every day, winter after winter, amounts to a great deal of happiness in a boy's lifetime, and will never be forgotten. It is difficult to overestimate the value of the genial gathering-place for the whole family. Wood fires are not dusty, and when used not for heat, but for cheer, and only in the evening, are not costly. The modern heat of a furnace or stove is not meant for the parlor by day, and but little wood in the fireplace is necessary to make it comfortable at night. Indeed, the register often has to be turned off and the doors have to be closed to keep the heat of the house from rushing into the parlor. The wood fire ventilates, and thus, not only are the feet kept warm, but the head remains cool. Had a cord of hickory wood lasts us almost a month, and we use it on Sundays after church, and on other days if we have friends to dinner.

Salt Water Fish in a Queer Place.

It is not our purpose to go into a web of theories to substantiate the assertion made in the caption of this article, but simply for the present to record the fact that two of a herd of water recently dug on Sherman street there was yesterday pole, reputed to be found a number of fish, and beelith to the child gives rest to the mother.

KIDNEY DISEASE, weakness and pain across the back, lack of strength and activity, depression and misery entail, eradicated and disease to a speedy CURE by VOLTAIC PLASTERS, all the other plasters are worthless in comparison.

"Light as a Cork."

The good wife exclaimed on baking the biscuit, prepared with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, from the oven; and well she might, for they were "perfectly splendid."

OWENS' STARCH.—Manufacturers of all fine goods, threads, laces, etc., at home and abroad, say KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH. No other article can produce so fine a finish.

PATENTEES AND INVENTORS should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

HOFFMAN'S LIVER PILLS for Fever and Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

See E. BROWN'S ADVT OF FOOT LATHES.

KEEP IN THE RIGHT LATITUDE

BEST LANDS B&M RAILROAD LAND IN IOWA AND NEBRASKA

Address LAND COMMISSIONER B. & M. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

Vegetine!

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, MD. Feb. 13, 1877

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Sir: Several years I have got a sore and running place on my leg, which has been a source of great annoyance to me. I have used many remedies, but VEGETINE is that only one that has done me any good. I have taken about two bottles of VEGETINE, and after I had taken the first bottle I could see a change for the better. I have now taken seven bottles, and the sore is entirely healed up. I have also been troubled with Rheumatism, and VEGETINE has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever taken. I have also been troubled with Dyspepsia, and VEGETINE has relieved me of that complaint. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DESMORIE, 79 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir: For years since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility, and had myself brought to the verge of the grave. Having heard much said in favor of VEGETINE, was induced to try it, and after using a few bottles, was restored to health, and have since enjoyed good health. I feel it my duty to make this statement for the benefit of those who feel that they need some thing to relieve them from suffering.

Yours truly, J. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. H. Pettengill & Co.,
Nos. 10 State st., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BRIDGE, ME. Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir: I have had Catarrh in its worst form for over two years, and have taken bushels of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. I purchased one bottle of VEGETINE, and soon found some which from my health. It has wonderful power over Catarrh, and I have taken about two dozen bottles and consider myself entirely cured. I have also taken VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS P. SHORT,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: For years VEGETINE was recommended to me, and thinking to the preservation of a friend, I consented to try it. At that time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. A wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first bottle taken, and I soon found myself recovering, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified recommendation as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in purifying the blood and restoring health. I am now in the best condition of health I ever enjoyed, and VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I am free I ever expect to do so.

Yours truly, H. H. CLARK,
129 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and find that for scrofula, Cancerous Humors of three years' standing, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier for Spring use, I know of nothing that will equal it. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. E. KEARE, 626 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Governor of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: For years VEGETINE was recommended to me, and thinking to the preservation of a friend, I consented to try it. At that time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. A wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first bottle taken, and I soon found myself recovering, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified recommendation as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in purifying the blood and restoring health. I am now in the best condition of health I ever enjoyed, and VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I am free I ever expect to do so.

Yours truly, H. H. CLARK,
129 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and find that for scrofula, Cancerous Humors of three years' standing, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier for Spring use, I know of nothing that will equal it. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. E. KEARE, 626 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir: For years since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility, and had myself brought to the verge of the grave. Having heard much said in favor of VEGETINE, was induced to try it, and after using a few bottles, was restored to health, and have since enjoyed good health. I feel it my duty to make this statement for the benefit of those who feel that they need some thing to relieve them from suffering.

Yours truly, J. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. H. Pettengill & Co.,
Nos. 10 State st., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BRIDGE, MF. Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir: I have had Catarrh in its worst form for over two years, and have taken bushels of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. I purchased one bottle of VEGETINE, and soon found some which from my health. It has wonderful power over Catarrh, and I have taken about two dozen bottles and consider myself entirely cured. I have also taken VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS P. SHORT,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Shut who travels through life afoot and alone for forty odd years may often yearn for a manly breast to lay his head against but her hands are free from callous places and broken finger nails, caused by pulling off her boss hand's boots.—*Hawk-Eye.*

"I WANT five cents' worth of starch," said a little girl to a grocer's clerk. The clerk asked: "What do you want five cents' worth of starch for?" "Why, for five cents, of course," she answered, and the clerk concluded to attend to his own business.

A writer in the Indiana *Farmer* recommends greasing hogs leeving the cholera from head to tail along the back, with lard or coal oil.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Wilbur's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable chills has yet presented itself, where this reliable and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences, but with its use has come in perfect restored. No pills or quinine are required with this medicine. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest to the child and health to the mother. 25 cents a bottle.

KIDNEY DISEASE, weakness and pain across the back, lack of strength and activity, depression and misery entail, eradicated and disease to a speedy CURE by VOLTAIC PLASTERS, all the other plasters are worthless in comparison.

"Light as a Cork."

The good wife exclaimed on baking the biscuit, prepared with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, from the oven; and well she might, for they were "perfectly splendid."

OWENS' STARCH.—Manufacturers of all fine goods, threads, laces, etc., at home and abroad, say KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH. No other article can produce so fine a finish.

PATENTEES AND INVENTORS should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

HOFFMAN'S LIVER PILLS for Fever and Ague. They cure at once and are a preventive.

See E. BROWN'S ADVT OF FOOT LATHES.

DO NOT FAIL to send for circulars of the Texas Land and Immigration Co. of Austin, Texas. Address P. L. Mc. Austin, Texas.

GO TO THE BEST.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. 58 & 60 STATE & WASHINGTON STS. CHICAGO, ILL.

JUST THE THING for Ladies and Young People. Lightest Pen made. Writes Alphabets with ease, at once. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cts. Address, Mrs. A. A. DESMORIE, 79 Russell Street, Boston, Mass.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

What is Life Without Health? It is worthless, and to be without health is a misfortune. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT restores lost digestive, tone strengthens, and takes rank as a standard Alterative. It will keep the system in perfect order.

WANTED—AGENTS for the Centennial Year. Something entirely new. Address STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., 55 & 57 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS Desiring to reach the Readers of the Best Class of Religious Papers, should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 41 Park Row, New York.

ONLY TEN CENTS FOR ONE YEAR. The PACIFIC HOMESTEAD, a 24 column Monthly Paper, will be sent to any address for ten cents for one year. It is a first-class paper, and the best paper for the money ever published. Address PACIFIC HOMESTEAD, San Francisco, Cal.

Hershey School of Musical Art, at Hershey Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. All branches of MUSIC. MODERN LANGUAGES and PAINTING taught. Pupils may enter at any time. Circulars, Illustrated Prospectus, Testimonials, etc., free on application. Send for circular.

CLOVER HULLERS! CLOVER HULLERS! CLOVER HULLERS! Address HUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, O.

THE BEST COMBINED CLOVER-THRESHER & HULLER EVER MADE. SEE ADVT.

"THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DON'T Wear Your Hands Out, BUT USE DAILY'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES AND PINS.

MAKE BETTER THAN EVER.

Men's Full Husking Mittens, per pair $2 00
Boys' " " " 1 75
Men's Mitt 1 00
Boys' " 75
Husking Pins, 15c each; Dozen 1 00

Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price by any Address. And Dealers in Sporting Goods generally.

HALL, DAILY & CO. (LIMITED), Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

Any Agent or Canvasser Knows no Other Book like

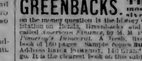
SMITH, BROWN, JONES,

In fact, anyone himself with these familiar names, and you have a sure thing. Over 1,000 names in a single book. Sold by subscription only. Agents wanted everywhere. Sells at sight. Agents are making from $200 to $500 a month. Salary or fees. Sample copy, with terms, etc., sent free. Address, J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ONLY $1

For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, Different subjects, 16x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Every one of these pictures is a GRAND ENGRAVING, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for Framing. Send ten cents for illustrated Calendar containing over 100 pictures. Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC, New York City.

GREENBACKS. THE BEST. Most complete Book-keeping for Agents ever published. Sells on the money question in the history of money and finance. Contains Tables, Discussions and Opinions, Laws, Decisions, Statistics, by M. B. PUMPELLY, Editor of the Democratic Review, A. T. STEWART, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Ex-President, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Ex-Minister to England, and others. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. Address, H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 111 Nassau St., New York.



HAIR-GROWER.

Warranted to restore Dandruff or any Humor of the scalp, and in other cases one of less value than $5. Sent by express, C. O. D., for $1.50. Address, JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Evansville, Va.

PATENTS and INVENTORS, Foreign and Foreign Patent Agency established in 1856. For after all unknown Circular of Instructions, etc., send free.

TEXAS Maps & Pamphlets mailed free. Address the Texas Land and Immigration Co. of Austin, Texas. Land for sale in Texas. Address P. L. Mc. Austin, Texas, and Co., Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

$5 to $26 a day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

A Month—Agents Wanted—$350 for best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Ladies' Friend Complete Invalid Bed-table. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. Address J. H. HUTCHINSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$30 to $50 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—name paper. Sample Free. J. B. BUTLER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES U. S. STANDARD—Address U. S. SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

$300 a month to Agents. Address U. S. SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

50 Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c. FIRST PRIZE ROLLER NAME CO., Cleveland, O.

$5 to $20 per day at Home. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$20 to $2 Best thing for AGENTS. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$66 A WEEK. Agents wanted. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

$12 a Day at Home. Agents wanted. All classes of working people wanted in their spare moments or all the time. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Reader, think of the above and address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEATTY Cabinet Organs, Pianos, $125 Upright Pianos, $175 Square Pianos, $125 Parlor Organs, $65 Catalogue FREE. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BIG PAY to Sell Our Goods. Terms free. H. B. PARSONS, P. O. Box 295, Chicago.

$20 a Day. How to Make It. Something New. Address at once, with stamp, for Agents' Book, PHOENIX & CO., 44 Lindell Block, St. Louis, Mo.

40 Fine Mixed Cards, Largest in Town, with name, by mail, 10c. A BUST & CO., Northford, Ct.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Damask, etc., no 2 alike, with name, 10c. Samples and Club Rates, 10c. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. Sample Book of Cards, 3 stamps. PARKER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Elegant silk-fringed Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c, postpaid. U. GRANGER & SONS, Box 28, Nassau, N. Y.

STOWELL'S Famous Visiting Cards, 25c for 40 Mixed, 10c, postpaid. M. STOWELL & CO., Fair Haven, Vt.

JAN 6 3. 1874.

WHEN DESIRING TO ADVERTISE, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Lumber Yard

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Legal.

Legal

Notice.

Wool Bags Paper Bags Telegraph Paper, B. A. Tag, Cardwood Leather, &c.

JENNIE SUTTON

REMEMBER THE Sentinel

JOB PRINTING Office,

JOB WORK

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony cheap if desired.

S. BUTLER.

CHARLEVOIX Harness Shop

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

REPAIRING

Upholstering a Specialty

JAS. B. WOOD.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office.

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm AND Wild Lands

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Gridlick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 26. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 23. 1877. Whole No., 441

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance, —Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00
2sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.50	5.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.25	10.00	14.00
4 column.	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
4 "	5.00	6.50	8.00	15.	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Carden Business Directory, $4 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. G. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LYDEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO BATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. UPHRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Gristmill Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. [1871]

The Campbell House.

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PALLYHORP,

Attorney and Counseor at Law

Solicitor in Ch ancery and Notary Public. Will practice in upper and adjoining counties Office in rear of John S. Petoskey, Brooklyn.

M. J. Stockman

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware & Stoves

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply the celebrated

DETROIT STOVES,

With Furniture.

Cash Paid for Copper

Wanted!

Every body to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the wants of his customers and surround the counters with anything they wish to find here. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has leased the shop of J. E. Wells' harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Charge or Cash. Goods made to order.

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS-FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street. EMMA J. HAWES.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., June 20, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Jackson Higgs, for abandoning the Homestead Entry no. 8275, dated August 21 1874, upon the S. ½ of sec. section 34, Township 34 North, R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 11, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Il ence Pardee, against Calvin Mayell, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6435, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, Lansing, October 1st 1877.

Notice is hereby given that, the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed to Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State will be restored to market at this office November 8, 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the laws prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
se¼ of se¼	5	33 N	5W
sw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	6W
ne¼ of nw¼	29	34 N	4W
s½ of nw¼	33	34 N	4W
½ of se¼	22	34 N	4W
se¼ of se¼	22	34 N	4W
ne¼ of se¼	26	32 N	6W
sw¼ of se¼	26	32 N	6W
se¼ of n ¼	6	32 N	7W

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, Lansing, Sept. 21, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Primary School and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county forfeited to, into pay cent of interest, will be offered for sale at this office November 8th 1877 at ten o'clock a. m. unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner

No. of Certificate	Description	Section	Town	Range
Primary School Land.				
9482	s½ of sw¼	16	32 N	7W
9483	nw¼ of sw¼	16	32 N	7W
9625	se¼ of sw¼	16	32 N	7W
9626	sw¼ of se¼	16	32 N	7W
9990	¼ of	16	34 N	7W
11467	ne¼ of sw¼	16	32 N	7W
Agricultural College Land.				
461	s½ of sw¼	8	32 N	7W
542	and se¼ of s½ of se¼	12	33 N	4W

Society Directory.

L. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 291 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.

GEO. W. LOCKWOOD Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 293 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month. W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. UPHRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Pocahontas Lodge No. 111 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN BURNS, W. M.

REV. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, ED. TOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. and close at 12 m.

Mails arrive daily at 12 M. depart at 1 P. M.

Mails arrive daily at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, depart at 8 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Pinkney has a Money Order Office.

Jack Ingram has gone to Chicago.

Preaching next Sabbath morning and evening.

See Crouter's new advertisement on this page.

Henry Morgan went to Milwaukee on the Idaho yesterday.

Bring in your winter vegetables to pay for your paper.

The Schooner S. G. Crowell has been sold at Marshal's sale.

Archie Butters recently purchased a very fine thoroughbred horse.

Choice teas, that is sure to please, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Austin Newman has the contract for stumping the court house yard.

CONGRESS is in full blast, and the Senate is ventilating the Louisiana matter.

Specimens of extraordinary growth of leeks from the farm of Myron Geer, are received

Dr. Bailey, of Elk Rapids, has been appointed U. S. Examining Surgeon for the County of Antrim.

FAIRBANKS, the fruit-tree man, is on hand with a lot of trees which he is delivering at Doc Wood's yard.

Try that fifty cent tea at See & Washburn's. It cannot be beat in town for the money.

An Episcopal mission has been established at Cheboygan, and funds are being raised to build a church.

THE Hon Michael Dooner, M. P. the member from Killarney, still sojourns among us for the benefit of his health.

The copy of the Co. Treasurer's report is in our hands, but we are obliged to defer its publication until next week.

A sample of corn-stalks raised on the farm of Wm. Ferguson, north of this village, and measuring 12 feet high can be seen at this office.

The small yacht Minnie Sutton went adrift at Spectacle Reef, lately and is supposed to have swamped. No one aboard.

DROWNED.—The body of Chas. Miller, a homesteader near Cross Village, was found near the Petoskey dock Sunday. He undoubtedly fell from the dock

NORWOOD.—We enjoyed the hospitality of P. J. Meech and Rev. Mr. Blake, at Norwood, on Thursday last. Norwood hospitality is proverbial.

THE seat-ends for the Church have been ordered from the manufactory, and upon their arrival the seats will be made and put in. They are now excavating for the furnace.

The weather is warm and balmy.

The schooner Little Georgie is up the lake.

Sheriff McLeod is away on a deer hunt.

Ben. Hiram Powers, of Boyne Falls, was in town to day.

The wrecking tug Prindiville was lost on Presque Isle lately.

Yarnes—all disciplines at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Miller returned home from their bridal trip Tuesday

Mr. Nettleton has the work on the shore end of the north pier completed

Geo Millen has entered upon the realities of house-keeping in his new residence.

HARD TO BEAT.—A seagel weezel lately raised by Hugh Miller, two feet in length, twenty inches in circumference, and weighing 20 pounds, is on exhibition at the PENTINEL office.

The Masonic fraternity partook of an oyster supper at W. C. Newman's restaurant on Tuesday evening last, which was very palatable as well as socially enjoyable.

Another lot of those Gale chilled plows at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The M. E. Charge at Norwood has been supplied permanently by sending the Rev. Mr. Blake as pastor. In times past we were proud to know Mr. Blake as a "pedagogue," and were glad to find our old friend in such close proximity.

The Cheboygan Tribune says that the contract for diverting the course of Sturgeon river into Burt Lake and thus securing navigation into Burt and Crooked lakes was let last week by the local commissioner to Mr. Alfred J. West, of Cspae, Mich.

REAL ESTATE.—Cornelius Mennay and wife to John and James Mitchell, the south east quarter of south east quarter of sect on 18 T. 33 N. R. 7 west consideration $200.

—MISS Lennie M. Campbell, (see In gails) to John A. Cooper, the north-west quarter of section 24, T 33 N. R. 8 west, in Marion, for $475.

A good stock of leather and findings at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

ACQUITTED.—Martin Wolf was arrested on the 15th, on complaint of J. A. Bacot, for an alleged larceny of a horse from the premises of said Bacot, and examined before Justice Miller, in this place. It was proven that Woolf took the horse supposing it to be his own, and was therefore discharged from custody.

The tug Prindville and the schooner Provost went ashore at Presque Isle in in the late gale. The tug is a total loss. The Provost will probably be saved. The scow Ada Child is ashore at South Point. The schooner Lake Forest and a number of other vessels not known are in bad shape near Alpena. The schooner Portland, which went ashore near Presque Isle, has been abandoned as a total loss. She propeller Dean Richmond is lying at Alpena with her machinery disabled.

THE PAST.—The annual fair of the Grand Traverse Agricultural Association, just held in Elk Rapids, was a success in every respect but financially. The number of entries exceeded those of any former year by over 100, and the display was pronounced superior in quality by the oldest inhabitants. Floral Hall was admirably filled up and there was a large display of antiquities, foreign curiosities, coins, etc., in addition to the ordinary attractions. No one could doubt the agricultural resources of this region who saw the great variety of the fruit to be sent to Philadelphia for exhibition, by the request of parties there,—apples, pears, grapes and plums. The weather was very bad, raining most of the time, and one day so stormy that no boat could approach. For this reason the fair was prolonged one day, but the receipts did not cover the expenses.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

Oct. 11, 1877.

[Continued]

Roll called; full board present Journal read and approved.

Moved and carried that one per cent. be raised as a county tax.

Moved and carried that each Township levy a tax of one mill and seventenths on the dollar on the aggregate taxable valuation for State tax.

Moved and carried that the Chairman and Clerk be authorized to draw orders quarterly at the rate of $1.00 per day in favor of the jailer for board and care of prisoners now in charge.

Moved and carried that the sum of $25 be expended in extracting stumps from county grounds, and setting out shade trees around same, and that the Chairman and Clerk draw an order for the amount when the work is completed.

Moved and carried that $30 be appropriated for furniture for Court House.

Moved and carried that the Co. Treasurer be instructed to procure one half gross covers for assessment rolls.

Moved and carried that F. P. Myers, of Boyne Valley, be appointed County Superintendent of Poor for the ensuing three years.

Moved and carried that the salaries of the County officers remain the same for the ensuing year as fixed upon for last year, and that the Chairman and Clerk issue orders quarterly for the payment of the same.

Moved and carried that the bridge question be taken from the table.

The following was offered by Mr. VanNetter as an amendment to the pending amendment.

That the county of Charlevoix raise $500 to open a road already surveyed, commencing on Clear Lake, on section 26, Township of Hudson, and running from thence to Boyne Falls.

The ayes and nays were called for on the amendment of Mr. Niles as amended by Mr. VanNetter, with the following result:

Ayes—VanNetter, Kline—2.

Nayes — Nettleton, Ward, Smith, Stroud, Robinson, Bailey, Jones, Pierce —8.

A motion being before the Board, it was moved and carried that the rules be suspended for action upon claims, and the following claims for mileage, attendance, etc., were allowed.

Ava Smith	$21 21
W. C. Niles	17 50
Hayson Hart	17 40
O. D Wood	27 52
E K Robinson	19 82
A. J. Stroud	15 60
Geo. W. Bailey	19 10
John Ward	23 30
D. C. Nettleton	16 10
D. H. Pierce	14 91
R. N. VanNetter	17 85

Moved by Mr. VanNetter that the Board indefinitely postpone the pending question.

Lost.

The ayes and nays on the original motion showed the following vote.

Ayes Nettleton, Ward, Smith, Stroud, Robinson, Bailey, Jones, Pierce—6.

Nayes—Robinson, Bailey, VanNetter, Niles, Wood—5.

Carried.

Moved by Mr Nettleton that a Committee be appointed by the Chairman with the Highway Commissioner of Charlevoix Township to make arrangements for building a bridge across Pine River, and on the certificate of said Commissioner and Committee that the bridge is completed and accepted by said Commissioner, that the County Treasurer issue bonds to the amount of $3,000 for the payment of the same.

The Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. Nettleton and Ward.

Moved and carried that Mr. Wood be appointed to confer with the Attorney General as to the legality of the action of this Board on the bridge question.

Moved and carried that the sum of $12 be appropriated for the use of the jail.

Adjourned

O. D. WOOD, Chairman

A. B. UPRIGHT, Clerk.

John Strong of South Rockford, Wayne county this State, recently received $4,100 in cash for 122 black walnut trees the logs of which will be sent to Europe.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to Lokanthy (India) dispatches of the 27th and 28th, phenomenal rains had fallen in the worst famine districts, and agriculturists were now active and cooperating rapidly. It was believed that the tide of the great famine had turned, although many would be found to yield to the disease which was inevitable, as a consequence of their previous condition.

THE radical Socialists of Paris have issued a manifesto, attacking the ad vocates of President MacMahon and the support of the Republic. The manifesto demands amnesty for the Commune, the abolition of all expenditures for public worship, the expulsion of the Jesuits, the exchange of a standing army for universal armament, the substitution of a single progressive tax for existing taxes, and the abolition of the Presidency and the Senate.

GEN. GRANT was received by the Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield, Eng., on the 30th. Various addresses were made to which the ex-President made appropriate response.

ACCORDING to a report made by Osman Pasha to the Porte, on the 26th, there had been fought at Plevna three considerable battles since Sept 12, in all of which the Turks had been successful.

SERVIA has demanded that Turkey withdraw her troops from the Servian frontier. A similar demand preceded the declaration of war last year.

GORJANSKO surrendered to the Montenegrins on the 29th.

THE Vienna papers of the 27th unite in regarding the retreat of Mehemet Ali from his advanced position to his former position on the banks of the River Lom. Military operations on both sides were greatly retarded on account of the severity of the fall rains. There was no sign of Russian attack and defeat at Plevna, but they came from constantly expected and were looked upon with skepticism.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 28th, snow had fallen in the Shipka Pass since the 24th, and it was likely to prevent the crossing of the Balkans.

A LARGE quantity of arms and ammunition have been seized at the Pesth (Hungary) Custom House. They were sent from England to Spring in a number of cases, and Hungary, and were consigned to prominent Magyar agitators.

LONDON dispatches of the 28th report that sickness is on alarming extent prevailed in the Russian Army before Plevna. The spirit of the men remained unchanged, with courtesy necessary for the harvesting of the crops.

ABOUT 3,000 of the striking coal-miners in the Lehigh Scranton district went to work resumed work, on the 25th, at an advance of 10 per cent upon the price paid before the strike. It was believed in Philadelphia that the strike was substantially over.

WILLIE Anderson Shifflett was being hanged at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 28th, for the murder of a man named Lawhorn, the type thinks, and the drummed man fell to the ground. He was again placed upon the scaffold after the executioners that he was innocent of the crime for which he was being executed, admitting, however, that he knew the murder was to be committed. A second rope was placed around his neck, and, after being allowed at his own request, to look once more upon the light of day, he was again swung off and died of strangulation, his neck not being broken by the fall.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 27th, received the Sioux and Arapahoe delegation of Indians from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. Several members of the cabinet were present at the interview. In their address the Indian Chiefs all expressed a desire for cattle, wagons, farm implements and schools, so that they may become civilized like the whites. All objected to being removed to the Missouri River.

A FIRE in Providence, R. I., on the 27th, destroyed several fine business blocks, causing a loss in property of about $750,000, which is largely covered by insurance.

AT Rocky Hall, Ky., on the night of the 26th, an engine attached to a train of cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad exploded, killing three men and seriously injuring several others. A number of race horses stockyards on hand were killed and several others were more or less injured.

TWO or the highwaymen who recently robbed the express car on the Union Pacific Railroad near Cheyenne were Wallace Kan., on the 26th, to a noose under the Rocky Mountain Detective Association. The robbers made a stand and were both killed, and $20,000 in gold was recovered.

A BAY SACK containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of shares, mortgages and promissory notes to the value of $200,000, was taken from the First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y., on the 23d, and the loss was not discovered until several days after the theft. The stolen property belonged to private individuals.

NEWS was received at Fort Shaw, M. T., on the 24th, of an encounter between the Nez Perces and a detachment in charge of the government freight-teams, at Cow Island, on the 23d. The fight continued throughout the night, the Indians losing in the meantime having in the meantime burned about fifty tons of freight, fifty tons of which belonged to the government. Two citizens named Weimer and Walker, who took part in the fight, were seriously wounded. It was thought the hostiles were making their way to the British Possessions. Several reliable half breeds who arrived at Benton, T. T., on the 25th, report that Sitting Bull, with 1,500 warriors, was encamped at Wood Mountain on the Canada side, as late as the 18th. Several outrages on trading parties by Sitting Bull's warriors had been reported, but he repudiates the charge of having authorized them.

THE entire business portion of the Town of Putnam, Conn., with the exception of the National Bank and a newly-erected hotel, was destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 30th ult. Loss, about $300,000.

A PENSACOLA (Fla.) dispatch of the 29th ult. says that of the 1,562 inhabitants of the place 293 were sick of the yellow-fever, and 833 had been sick. Four deaths and three new cases had occurred within the previous twenty-four hours.

THE public-debt statement for September makes the following exhibit: Coin bonds outstanding, $1,717,590,550; legal-tenders, etc., $400,203,017; interest, $27,128,816; total debt, $2,228,801,183. Cash in Treasury, $178,831,098. Debt less cash in Treasury, $2,049,487,255. Decrease during September, $3,382,524.

THE coinage at the mints of the United States for the month of September was: Double eagles, $4,402,200, trade-dollars $1,670,000, half-dollars, $408,400; quarter-dollars, $240,000; dimes, $120,000. Total, $7,000,000.

A CAMP ROBINSON (Neb.) telegram of the 1st says there was a good deal of excitement among the Indians as the different agencies in regard to their removal to the Missouri, as it was considered doubtful if such removal would be accomplished without force.

ON the 30th ult., at Port Royal, S. C., there were four deaths from yellow fever.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT HAYES and the party accompanying him returned to Washington, on the evening of the 25th, from their Southern trip. They met with a hearty reception and cordial greeting at all points on the route through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. The President concluded to defer his proposed visit to Richmond, Va., until October.

DR. V. A. TURPIN, a Chicago homeless man of good reputation and large means has been appointed Receiver of the surpendent Fidelity Savings Bank, of Chicago.

SYDNEY MYERS, owner and manager of the defunct Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Chicago, was, on the 26th, indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzlement, and taken to jail in default of bail. The same jury also returned an indictment for the alleged embezzlement of $200,000, against the officers and managers of the late Protective Life Insurance Company—E. T. Hilliard, President; A. W. Edwards, Secretary; John Reed, Treasurer; Martin Ryan, Actuary, and L. M. Sayre, Assistant Secretary.

SIDNEY MYERS, the President of the defunct Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Chicago, has been released on bail of $20,000.

COL. DAVID H. ARMSTRONG, of St. Louis, has been appointed by Gov. Phelps to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri.

A DISPATCH to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* from Richmond (Ky.) on the 24th, speaking of the killing of Perry White mentioned in Hon. Cassius M. Clay, gives the following verdict of the Coroner's Jury: "Perry White, aged 18, died this day of a pistol-shot wound inflicted by C. M. Clay, sending, Sept. 20, 1877. Testimony being given under the oath by C. M. Clay, he being the only witness, we are constrained to justify said Clay, and believe that he did it in self-defense." It is understood that White attacked Clay because of his mother's dismissal from Clay's farm-house.

POLITICAL.

THE New-york Republican State Committee, was held at Albany, on the 24th. Wm. A. Sewell was nominated for Governor, and a platform was adopted reaffirming the National Republican platform of last year; condemning the carelessness and slackness with which President Hayes is laboring to promote reconciliation in both sections of the country and to secure the efficient and economical administration of the Government, and pledging a hearty support to every wise measure calculated to secure the lasting union and prosperity of the whole country on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens; declaring that the resumption of specie payments, and demanding the abolition of all discriminations against the country upon the progress made towards

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
PUBLISHER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1877.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1877.

The Pattie whale of the Aquarium, long the keenest curiosity of this city, has let his log nose put entirely out of joint. A few days ago a steamer from St. Johns drew up to a dock in the East River, and as its coming had been previously heralded by telegram, it was soon surrounded by a curious crowd who eagerly awaited development. Their curiosity however, got scant gratification, for after the cowbell unbending of a huge cask something like a sugar hogs head, which was placed on a truck and rapidly driven away, the audience grumblingly dispersed. The mysterious attraction which this cask contained, and which has dimmed the lustre of the white whale's pre eminence as a curiosity, was nothing less than a monster octopus or devil fish, a member of the Cephalous family which Victor Hugo has so graphically described. This animal, which is so unprobably horrible and utterly nightmarish in appearance that I wouldn't believe in his existence any more than in that of the sea serpent unless I had seen him with my own eyes, got caught in the rocks somewhere along the coast of Newfoundland, and having struggled himself to death was secured by some fishermen, who daring his lifetime wouldn't have risked themselves within his reach for all the gold of the Indies. After exhibiting their ghastly prize for a day or two they sold it to a showman, who shipped it southward for the purpose I believe, of placing it in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. But our wide-awake Aquarium managers got wind of the affair, and promptly bought the thing by telegraph at an enormous price, to the intense disgust of the Smithsonian Institute.

We may well congratulate ourselves on securing this specimen, for besides being one of the largest ever taken from the sea, it is the greatest natural curiosity ever seen in this city. Barnum's "What-is-it" and the "woolly horse" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Arrived at the Aquarium the devil-fish was spread out upon the floor for examination and measurement, to which formalities only a chosen few were admitten. In appearance the creature is unlike any other living thing under the sun; but for the sake of having something in mind with which to compare it, I may say that its general plan is more like that of an enormous spider than any thing else I can think of. Its pulpy body measured nine feet in length by four in breadth and one in thickness. From this misshapen carcass stretch ten arms or tentacles, trailing, livid, snaky affairs, two of which are over twenty-four feet, and the others about ten feet in length. The eyes are the largest possessed by any known creature, each being fully eight inches in diameter and said to wear, in life, a most terrible expression. To complete the horrors of the thing its mouth is furnished with a thick curved beak like that of a parrot, with which it tears in pieces whatever prey its long waving arms encounter. These arms are furnished with numerous orifices which, the moment they touch any object, act like so many suckers and give the animal a grasp from which there is absolutely no escape except by severing the arms from the body. The dead monster will soon be placed on public exhibition.

The annual trade book sale for 1877, the opening of which I noticed two weeks ago, has closed with a larger record than any of its predecessors. Altogether, over a million volumes were disposed of, including for the first time considerable contributions from prominent European publishers.

The largest demand for any one book was for Lee & Shepard's "That Husband of Mine," the total sales of which already foot up 130,000. Just as "Helen's Babies" opened up a new and apparently exhaustless vein of literature, "That Husband of Mine" has proved the pioneer in a rich field of writing. It has set a style which everybody is following, though at a considerable distance. "That Wife of Mine," however, which the same publishers are just bringing out, promises an equal success. Another book just announced promises to be an even greater bonanza to them and to its author, and that is "They All Do It," in which Bailey, the Danbury News man, demonstrates to the reader that he has lost none of the power that has kept the whole country laughing its sides sore the past five years. 40,000 copies of this book were sold in advance of its publication.

The dramatic fraternity have this week added one more to the many recorded proofs of their warm-hearted generosity as a class. Edwin Adams, the tragedian having fallen into long sickness and pecuniary trouble, the prominent actors now in New York, headed by Sothern and W. J. Florence got up a benefit matinee for their unfortunate brother artist which netted him somewhere from seven to ten thousand dollars. This matinee which was held in the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon was one of the most remarkable performances on record. Something like one hundred members of the dramatic and musical profession took part including Sothern, Florence, John Gilbert, McKee Rankin, William Castle, S. D. Mills, Clara Morris, Letta, Aimee and a host of lesser fame. The programme comprised fourteen different pieces and lasted from one o'clock till well nigh the evening. The most prominent performance was the third act of Othello, which was given with the most extraordinary cast ever seen in this or any other country. Think of "Lord Dundreary" as *Othello*, "Hon. Bardwell Slote" as *Iago* and "Topsy" as *Desdemona*! And yet Sothern, Florence and Letta did actually assume these tragic roles. It was extremely rich.

Some days before the performance the boxes and best seats in the house were sold at auction. Florence and Charlie Backus of Backus' Minstrels being the auctioneers. Sothern paid $500 for one box, which he afterwards returned to be sold over again. The auction sales realized $8,500. In view of the ingrown slurs on actors as a class it may be pertinent to inquire what other profession would take hold and give time, trouble and money to help a needy member to one-tenth of this extent?

In fulfilment of the terms of his compromise with the city, Peter B. Sweeny auctioned his real estate two or three days ago. The result was eloquent testimony as to the scale on which the ring depredations were committed. Sweeny only got a small percentage of the spoils, and yet this one item of real estate just brought to the Ring realized at a ruinous sacrifice, almost $700,000.

Tweed is continuing to tell tales out of school in a way that threatens destruction to about one half of all the local politicians who were uppermost in 1871. The victims squirm vigorously and do the "injured innocent" the best they know how, but the relentless old Boss keeps bringing out letters and checks and all sorts of documentary evidence, and the wails of the persecuted keep growing louder and louder.

RADIX.

Murder will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspepties made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Geo. W. Crouter and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, Pellines at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist (geo. W. Crouter), and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Centreville, on Hall road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

On said premises are good log house and frame barn and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Detroit. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT FYFIELD,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, and are well watered and accessible to rail roads.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health and beauty, and contiguous to the great fruit growing section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grants.

For a part of the land in which these lands are located in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

In addition to the above, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND acres and upwards lying in the counties of Clare, Missaukee, Wexford, Osceola and Grand Traverse.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

For information apply at the office of the land commissioner in the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., or address the undersigned.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address, W. D. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting Oil Cloths, Matting &c.

Those who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be furnished for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS.
Charlevoix, Aug. 1 1877. 23 tf.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN
EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumcous,

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LINCOMB,

JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and is Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. FURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION. We

SENTINEL.

ask the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopols

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLAD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, CIGARS, ETC.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(25) (6-1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which Steam Yachts of Specified Trents. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by the

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
183 & 185 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

English Policemen.

However, our Byemoor police are a fine body of men, and never, so far as I am able to testify, mislaid their belts or lay aside their motions. They are simple, staid, a little grim in their demeanor, displaying none of that romantic gallantry, either in appearance or action, that distinguishes our own Broadway squad; though I will not assert that the sight of an ironclad or a mirror-polishing navy not sometimes go near to awaken their social instincts. Solomon's Monument, danced as well as a lame man could, and sang:

> I'm Cæsar, feels with regard to Rome,
> As Captain Banks with a rosy nose;
> I'm Napoleon Bonaparte, and many more,
> But I am not to be counted!

When he was asked by an officer to "come along," he cheerfully went. When they put him in a cell he had no objection. When they refused to give him icewater with his supper he was willing to take pumpkin pie. And when they brought him out for trial he looked at his Honor and mildly said,

"Let me down gently, fellow-man. I'm old and thin and weak, and any rough usage might bring on a fit or something."

"Old man, where is your home?" asked the Court.

"All this big world is my home, Squire."

"Where are your good clothes, money and other evidences that you are not a vagrant?"

"I'm run down, Squire. Those are my famous clothes. I'm out of cash, and I can't furnish any collateral for one square meal. You see me just as I am, and now what are your intentions to do with me? Please don't fill me with a big sentence all at once."

"Joseph Smythe, you will be better off in a brick house than on the street. In a few days more the winds will blow cold, the frosts will warp you out of shape, and orchids and crumbs won't be flying around loose. I think I'll send you up."

"Yes, yes. I knew you would from the start; but don't be too much elated at the sentence you carry."

"Well, then, I'll sentence you in six months to fifteen days' solitary confinement. Give me months, out of a possible seven, and now please sit down and rest. Remember the logues of Byemoor will know it, and if you further annoy me I shall call the police."

And yet he was her husband. *Detroit Free Press.*

The Rifle Victory.

Yesterday will ever be marked with a white stone among American rifle men. Their most ardent hopes of success have been far exceeded. The day before the highest point in rifle shooting had been reached by a total of 1,855 in a possible 1,800; yesterday, even that superb record was thrown into the shade by a total of 1,929. To this extraordinary result all elements contributed. The clouds that had been expended in long rains narrowly veiled the sky at intervals. The wind was slight as not to interfere with the course of the bullet, and yet sufficient to clear all vapors from the air. Our marksmen had, in addition, the great advantage of hope founded upon the previous day's good fortune, and it has long since passed into a proverb that there is nothing so successful as success.

The record upon the three targets of the Bellevue Range is already one the wonder of disciplinarians, the gloomy prophecy of foreign journals has been belied, the insolent boast of the day advanced, and crippled their later efforts. They began gallantly, and the largest score they have yet made on the Sea-yard target, and were, nevertheless, surpassed by eleven points at that range. At the next target both teams fell off nearly an equal number of points, giving the Americans an additional advantage of eighteen. Hitherto it has generally been supposed that the superiority of American shooting shows best at the longer ranges; but the boastfulness of their struggle seems to have impressed itself on the British Team at 1,000 yards, and their score at that distance fell behind the American thirty-six points. It is not a matter for surprise that the pluck of the losers gave way at last, having been so long severely strained. From a comparison of the first competitive shooting, as given by exact messages, down to the last hour of the match, they have had what yankees men call a stern chase. They deserve thanks for the courage which so long sustained them, and for the fortitude they have made, which have called forth our marksmen's finest skill.

The reward of their Captain shows that the British Team have taken their ill-fortune in noble and pleasant mood. There are various theories about the cause of their failure, such as that their bullets, expanding beyond calculation in the greater heat of our climate, stuck too closely in the barrel of the rifle. But the chief cause has no doubt been the superiority of our breech-loading rifles over their muzzle-loading guns. The score of 219 out of a possible 225, made by Mr. Bruce, yesterday, not only surpasses all previous record of rifle shooting, but indicates the range of a gun which perfection has been nearly reached. It is not at all surprising that the British Team are regarded as intending to supply themselves immediately with American breech-loading rifles. When they have practiced with these new weapons sufficiently, they will have another opportunity and a severer contest is there for our sharp-shooters. Meanwhile, we may expect to hear again repeated the assertion of a London journal, that all Americans are accustomed to the use of the rifle, even from their cradle.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Auerbach is an illustration of the truism that there is an excellence without great labor. He dictates his stories to a shorthand writer, and never allows the first draft of his manuscript to go to press. He weeds out nearly one-half of the original dictation, and the final copy delivered to the printer is entirely in his own handwriting.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

In the Detroit Police Court.

TENDER AND TOUCHING.

He limped. He carried a huge cane. He was old enough to be most anybody's father-in-law, and he hadn't the faintest show of cash in his pockets, yet he was jolly. He stood in front of the Solomon Monument, danced as well as a lame man could, and sang:

> The Cæsars feels with regard to Rome,
> As Captain Banks with a rosy nose;
> I'm Napoleon Bonaparte, and many more,
> But I am not to be counted!

When he was asked by an officer to "come along," he cheerfully went. When they put him in a cell he had no objection. When they refused to give him icewater with his supper he was willing to take pumpkin pie. And when they brought him out for trial he looked at his Honor and mildly said,

"Let me down gently, fellow-man. I'm old and thin and weak, and any rough usage might bring on a fit or something."

"Old man, where is your home?" asked the Court.

"All this big world is my home, Squire."

"Where are your good clothes, money and other evidences that you are not a vagrant?"

"I'm run down, Squire. Those are my famous clothes. I'm out of cash, and I can't furnish any collateral for one square meal. You see me just as I am, and now what are your intentions to do with me? Please don't fill me with a big sentence all at once."

"Joseph Smythe, you will be better off in a brick house than on the street. In a few days more the winds will blow cold, the frosts will warp you out of shape, and orchids and crumbs won't be flying around loose. I think I'll send you up."

"Yes, yes. I knew you would from the start; but don't be too much elated at the sentence you carry."

"Well, then, I'll sentence you in six months to fifteen days' solitary confinement. Give me months, out of a possible seven, and now please sit down and rest. Remember the logues of Byemoor will know it, and if you further annoy me I shall call the police."

And yet he was her husband. *Detroit Free Press.*

The Rifle Victory.

Yesterday will ever be marked with a white stone among American rifle men. Their most ardent hopes of success have been far exceeded. The day before the highest point in rifle shooting had been reached by a total of 1,855 in a possible 1,800; yesterday, even that superb record was thrown into the shade by a total of 1,929. To this extraordinary result all elements contributed. The clouds that had been expended in long rains narrowly veiled the sky at intervals. The wind was slight as not to interfere with the course of the bullet, and yet sufficient to clear all vapors from the air. Our marksmen had, in addition, the great advantage of hope founded upon the previous day's good fortune, and it has long since passed into a proverb that there is nothing so successful as success.

The record upon the three targets of the Bellevue Range is already one the wonder of disciplinarians, the gloomy prophecy of foreign journals has been belied, the insolent boast of the day advanced, and crippled their later efforts. They began gallantly, and the largest score they have yet made on the Sea-yard target, and were, nevertheless, surpassed by eleven points at that range. At the next target both teams fell off nearly an equal number of points, giving the Americans an additional advantage of eighteen. Hitherto it has generally been supposed that the superiority of American shooting shows best at the longer ranges; but the boastfulness of their struggle seems to have impressed itself on the British Team at 1,000 yards, and their score at that distance fell behind the American thirty-six points. It is not a matter for surprise that the pluck of the losers gave way at last, having been so long severely strained. From a comparison of the first competitive shooting, as given by exact messages, down to the last hour of the match, they have had what yankees men call a stern chase. They deserve thanks for the courage which so long sustained them, and for the fortitude they have made, which have called forth our marksmen's finest skill.

The reward of their Captain shows that the British Team have taken their ill-fortune in noble and pleasant mood. There are various theories about the cause of their failure, such as that their bullets, expanding beyond calculation in the greater heat of our climate, stuck too closely in the barrel of the rifle. But the chief cause has no doubt been the superiority of our breech-loading rifles over their muzzle-loading guns. The score of 219 out of a possible 225, made by Mr. Bruce, yesterday, not only surpasses all previous record of rifle shooting, but indicates the range of a gun which perfection has been nearly reached. It is not at all surprising that the British Team are regarded as intending to supply themselves immediately with American breech-loading rifles. When they have practiced with these new weapons sufficiently, they will have another opportunity and a severer contest is there for our sharp-shooters. Meanwhile, we may expect to hear again repeated the assertion of a London journal, that all Americans are accustomed to the use of the rifle, even from their cradle.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Auerbach is an illustration of the truism that there is an excellence without great labor. He dictates his stories to a shorthand writer, and never allows the first draft of his manuscript to go to press. He weeds out nearly one-half of the original dictation, and the final copy delivered to the printer is entirely in his own handwriting.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"I won't be till a week from now, recollect, no matter what appearances may seem to say to it!" *Julian Hawthorne, in Appleton's Journal for October

The last of the [illegible] of Michigan [illegible] at Grand Rapids last week took the initiative step in the scheme to make Charlevoix the summer resort of the ecclesiastical laity of that denomination. Early in the season the matter was talked over, and a special committee appointed to consider the proposition made by the Charlevoix people to give them 56 acres of the Stockton farm. The committee reported that in their judgment the convention could not assume such a trust, but asked an expression as to the desirableness of a special organization for that purpose, and upon their recommendation a committee was appointed to take the steps necessary to call a permanent convention. This committee will probably act in conjunction with one from the Indiana Baptists. Rev. H. C. Seeley, of this county, was present, and gave much information relative to the land offered, and the surroundings. He said many others were anxiously awaiting the action of the Baptists here.

LATER.

The Grand Rapids Eagle has received a letter from the committee appointed by the Convention, submitting contemplated plans, and a detailed statement of the proposition, with a view to a decision at the next convention. Yesterday morning a golden opportunity was lost, and a special committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Carpenter, Felch and Cooper, and the matter will soon be closed up.

The Republicans elected the Sheriff of Iosco county. Charlevoix to choose from, as they do most of their county officers, a county democratic by over one hundred majority.—*Traverse Bay Eagle*.

The *Eagle* is noted for its correct statistical power as known to rectify them. The error is easily made. The revenue is the cost. The Convention very properly decided that they were not legally empowered to accept of such a trust, but recommended that such steps be taken independent of that body as would make the Charlevoix Baptist Retreat a reality.

BUNGOM HERO.—William Roberts was a mate of a sailing vessel, the E. M. Stanton. He is accused of assaulting one of the crew of that vessel with intent to kill him, while on the "high seas" of our inland waters, on the 22nd of August last. If the Eagle is correctly informed, he tried to cut the man down with an ax while the vessel was in Little Traverse Bay, near Bay View, as stated in the Eagle of August 29th last, and wounded him severely. The vessel went into port at Kenosha, Wis., and there Roberts was arrested by U. S. officers after the injured man had made complaint against him. Investigation of the case followed, and the authorities decided that the case properly belonged to this, the Western District of Michigan, and so sent the accused here. He arrived yesterday in custody of Deputy Marshal Simpson, of the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and was turned over to U. S. Marshal Parker. He is in jail awaiting the action of the U. S. Court.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*.

New goods at See & Washburn's this week. Call and examine.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars held its annual session at Kalamazoo last week. Grand Secretary John L. Evans made his report, which shows that the enumerate lodges are in a healthy in a prosperous condition. During the past year 14 lodges have been established, and the order now has flourishing lodges in 59 different counties in the State, with an aggregate membership of 10,000.

The message of the President is short and merely recommends such appropriations as are deemed necessary for the immediate wants of the government. Comments on matters of general policy are deferred by the President until the regular meeting of Congress in December.

Otsego county has five supervisors, and there is a county seat quarrel going on. Three of the supervisors are in session at Gaylord and three at Otsego Lake, and each trio is having a nice fifth session of its own.

There are five lines of telephones now in successful operation in New York city.

"I will go back to St. Petersburg either dead or victorious," said the Czar. Why didn't he have some style about and say "Bulgaria shall be preserved or Maria Alexandrovna Montalevith will be a widow some day."

A good assortment of every thing at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Chicago *Journal* truthfully and very pertinently says: One thing is becoming continually more evident, and that is that, whatever, may be thought of the President's Southern policy of pacification, his new civil service order, which effectually ties the hands and closes the months of those Republicans who happen to hold offices by Government appointment, is a blunder. While its effect is not reformatory upon the civil service, yet it manifestly works weakness to the Republican organization, which the President and his Administration can hardly afford to dam age, even by a mistake of policy.

A good assortment of dry goods groceries boots and shoes and crockery on hand at See & Washburn's.

It is estimated that the Russians have over 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals. Twenty five thousand sick soldiers arrived at Odessa one day recently.

NOTICE.—Came into my inclosure on the morning of Aug. 7th, one bay mare pony about two years old. Owner please prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

A. HAYDEN,
Township of Hayes, Mich

The grass crop of the United States this autumn is a vast increase over that of any preceding year in the history of the country. It amounts in the two principal cereals—wheat and corn—to 825,000,000 bushels of the former, and 1,200,000,000 of the latter, according to the careful estimates of Mr. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. The movement of this enormous crop has just begun to be felt, as up to the past two months the exportations were of last year's crop. But the sudden increase already noted gives good promise of a golden future.

It is said by Michigan Congressmen that Senator Christiancy was tendered the Judgeship of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and declined it.

REMEMBER,

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH.

Lumber Yard

THE undersigned will keep on hand a full supply of SHINGLES and lumber, and do well to furnish parties in Antrim, Johnson Lake, Bear Lake or near either.

PROMPT PAY.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits and Domestically sealed Goods.

68, 70, 72 Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(ly&tc.)

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I have prepared to attend to all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

in short notice. All kinds of patterns [illegible] to order.

MRS. W. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE

In Exeline.

Lot being the South half of Quarter on section [illegible] in Township [illegible] North of Range [illegible] West, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, with good [illegible] on it. Also [illegible] Orchard [illegible] in [illegible] cultivation and [illegible] acres [illegible] timber. Two miles and a half [illegible].

Charles Keller.

Address Mich.

FARM FOR SALE

IN

SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 29, Town 32 North 8 East, South West, 80 acres [illegible] acres improvements, 200 fruit trees, 50 bushels of apples last year. Will be sold [illegible]

Inquire of

[illegible]

124 Rapids

Mich.

W. W. CAMPBELL. C. E. RASSELL.

CAMPBELL & RASSELL,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 14, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

CAPT. HENRY ALDRICH, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877:

Will leave Charlevoix at 8:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bear Lake and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids, or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Boston, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS.

Charlevoix, Aug. 7 1877. 27 tf.

Legal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D. 1876 by Adolph Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Norris J. Stockman of said county and state, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876 at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 121, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, and the attorney or the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principal, interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the township of Charlevoix, that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and are known and described as follows, to-wit:—The North-west quarter of the North east quarter of Section Twenty (20), in Town ship Thirty three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to the United States Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.

E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.

(Dec13dec) Printer's fee, $17.15.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City Mich., Sept. 6, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Louis Hosmer against George Pope, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 7121, dated Jan. 3 1877, upon the S½ of Section 32, Township 32 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Oct., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City, Mich., July 30, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Samuel B. Wade, against Hardin Smith for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5766, dated Sept. 16, 1875, upon the east Section 36, Township 32 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31 day of Oct., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on applications orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Legal.

Notice.

To the Residents of the township of Evangeline. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of supervisors of the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at their next annual meeting, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the 8th day of October A. D. 1877, to detach from the present township known as the Evangeline the territory herein described. To wit, Town thirty three (33) North of Range five (5) West Meridian Michigan in said County and State and erect the same into a town township to be known and designated as the township of Melrose.

Melrose.	Evangeline.
James A. Hoskins	James T. Eggs
John T. Collins	Clark A. Hall
J. S. Hamilton	Leonard W. Hall
Alfred B. Jones	Daniel A. Palmer
Alfred B. Jones	Jerome B. Peter
Louis Stein	George H. Griffin
John E. Barrah	John Miller
Isaiah W. Austin	Andrew J. Hall
Richard Packet	J. Thompson.
John Jones	Frank Brandsby.
Andrew Mitchell	George B. Thompson.
William Long	

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.

Peter Tegoah, Complainant,
vs
Robert Adlem and Mary S. Adlem defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the office of said Charlevoix in, said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause, it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin the counties of [illegible] Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non residents, Robert Adlem and Mary S. Adlem be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-residents. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after such cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that before such copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

JULIUS EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
12 6w.

NOTICE U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham against Eli Perry, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7233, dated Oct 15, 1875, upon the nw ¼ Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 9 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5665, dated April 15, 1876, upon the east of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summonsed to appear at this office on the 30th day of Oct., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City Mich. Sept. 23, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Kelsick A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6383, dated Oct. 5, 1874, upon the SE¼ of NE¼ and E½ of NE¼ Section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of Nov 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Ross & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 27 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., OCT. 30. 1877. Whole No. 442

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Michigan Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,

or $2 IN 6 MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

[illegible]

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. ROUSE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. [illegible]

E. [illegible]

ROBERT MILLER, Circuit Court Commissioner, Charlevoix, Mich. Deeds executed, acknowledged and taken promptly and carefully. Office at residence, Mich.

A. [illegible]

Mansell Lovell,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

[illegible]

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

[illegible]

S. J. FARMER,

[illegible]

ROOT AND SHOE MAKER.

[illegible]

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

In the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles, to be found at my residence on Main street.

EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Drugs and Medicines

Stationery & Confectionery

AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store.

Because we employ no [illegible] we can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in the county. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Trade Extension Without Fuss

New Advertisements.

LOOK!

The largest and best assorted stock of

STOVES,

Hardware & Tinware

To be found together at any one store in the county.

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

New Advertisements. [illegible]

County Directory. [illegible]

Business Directory. [illegible]

Local News. [illegible]

Charlevoix Postoffice. [illegible]

THE SENTINEL. [illegible]

COUNTY FINANCES.

The County Treasurer's Annual Report.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix:

I hereby hand you my report for the year ending October 8th, 1877.

Respectfully, BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, in account with Charlevoix County. Dr.

1876.		
Oct 13	To cash on hand	$441 86
	" balance p. [illegible]	33 54
	" [illegible]	19 95
	" [illegible]	9 00
Nov 6	" [illegible]	9 14
	" [illegible]	1,200 00
	" [illegible]	[illegible]
1877.		
Feb 1	" [illegible]	9 61
28	" brass [illegible]	200 00
	" [illegible]	40 00
12	" [illegible]	19 27
	" [illegible] certificate	8 00
	" [illegible] Bayview	30 00
	" [illegible]	200 00
	" [illegible]	12 00
	" [illegible]	9 44
	" [illegible]	9 00
	" [illegible]	90
Aug 17	" [illegible]	60 00
21	" [illegible]	1 00
25	" [illegible]	1 00
	" [illegible]	[illegible]
	" [illegible]	[illegible]
	" [illegible]	125 00

	County Tax	
Oct 13	To [illegible]	[illegible]
	" [illegible]	85
	" [illegible]	[illegible]
	" [illegible]	14 25
	" [illegible]	1,000 00
	" [illegible]	12
	" [illegible]	40
	" [illegible]	24
	" [illegible]	49
	" [illegible]	20
	" [illegible]	16 00
	" [illegible]	9 00
	" [illegible]	90
	" [illegible]	7 00
	" [illegible]	12 00
	" [illegible]	12

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

THE SENATE was called to order at twelve o'clock on the 15th, with very few absentees. After the calling of the roll, Messrs. Stanley Matthews, Don Cameron and D. H. Armstrong were sworn in. The credentials of Mr. Spofford, of Louisiana, were not presented. A motion was agreed to that the committee-room as at present constituted for a few days. The Senators absent were Messrs. Morton, Mc-Millan and Stanton. The House was called to order at twelve o'clock by Clerk Adams, and the Presidents proclamation convening Congress was read. The roll was called. When Tennessee was reached the Clerk stated that the credentials signed by him, Nicholas relative to the membership from the First, Fourth and Sixth Districts were the only ones presented by parties claiming the seats which were regular and legal in form, and the Clerk had therefore placed on the roll the names of the persons contained in them. The Clerk stated that no certificates had been received from the Third Missouri District. As to the First and Second Districts of Florida, the Clerk had received two sets of certificates, one from Horatio Stearns and the other signed by Gov. Drew. Both were certifying to the election of Messrs. Purman and Bisbee, and the second to the election of Messrs. Davidson and Finley; he deemed the claims of Messrs. Davidson and Finley the best, and Bisbee, from the Senate, to be regular in form, and had, therefore, placed their names on the roll. With reference to Colorado, the Clerk stated that the certificate presented by the Governor of that State showed that he was elected at a time not authorized by law, and

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, - 1877

OUR RADWAY LETTER.

New York, Oct 19, 1877.

I was engaged last week in writing a circular about Wm. C. Ogden, the wealthy merchant who failed for $2,000,000 a few days ago, when I received a letter from Radway & Co., requesting me to call at their office and see a gentleman who had been cured by their Ready Relief. I did so, and found Mr. Ogden there. He told me that he had been afflicted with Rheumatism for years, and had been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in the country, but had received no benefit from any of them. He had been induced to try Radway's Ready Relief, and after using a few bottles was entirely cured. He said that he had been in the habit of spending $5,000 a year for medicine, but that he had not spent a dollar for that purpose since he commenced using Radway's Ready Relief. He also said that he had been in the habit of paying his household expenses were $50,000 a year, and that the building in one of his houses cost nearly $20,000. Another that he lost $600,000 in two years running the Metropolitan Hotel. I visited his other house and found it a splendid mansion, fitted up in the most costly manner. Mr. Ogden is a perfect wreck of his former self. His great wealth of Queen's Arsenic Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low spirits, etc., can take these pills without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a box of Dr. W. Radway's Pills and try it. Price only 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

[illegible] miles east of Charlevoix, on the road

Known as the Cooper Farm,

Has about [illegible] acres improved, good log house and [illegible] barn, and water supplied. Will trade for [illegible] property in Charlevoix. Title perfect, and a bargain to be had. Inquire of proprietor.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Evanston, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

OF

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

[illegible] with loans and [illegible] of the [illegible] of Jr. roads. Interest and [illegible]

WATER AND RAIL.

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Republicans in roman; Democrats in small caps.

ALABAMA.
1879. Geo. E. Spencer. 1881. Enoch K. Brere.
1883. John T. Morgan. 1883. Jo. C. C. Lamar.

ARKANSAS.
1879. S. W. Dorsey. 1879. D. H. Armstrong.
1885. A. H. Garland. 1885. P. K. Dickerson.

CALIFORNIA.
1879. Aaron A. Sargent. 1879. F. Wellington.
1881. Newton Booth. 1885. John F. Miller.

COLORADO.
1879. Jerome Chaffee. 1879. Henry M. Teller.

CONNECTICUT.
1879. W. H. Hamilton. 1879. Eugene Hawley.
1881. Wm. W. Eaton. 1881. Francis Kernan.

DELAWARE.
1879. Thos. F. Bayard. 1881. A. S. Paddock.
1881. Eli Saulsbury. 1885. Alvin Saunders.

FLORIDA.
1881. S. B. Conover. 1879. John P. Jones.

GEORGIA.
1881. Charles W. Jones. 1881. Wilson Sharon.
1883. John B. Gordon. 1879. A. S. Merrimon.
1883. Benj. H. Hill. 1883. Mat. W. Ransom.

ILLINOIS.
1879. B. J. D. Dowdy. 1879. Stanley Matthews.
1883. David Davis. 1881. A. G. Thurman.

INDIANA.
1879. Thomas F. Morton. 1879. John H. Mcdonell.
1881. J. E. McDonald. 1881. Daniel W. Voorhees.

IOWA.
1873. Wm. Allison. 1881. James W. Grimes.
1883. S. J. Kirkwood. 1881. Wm. A. Wallace.

KANSAS.
1873. John J. Ingalls. 1881. A. L. Bridgman.
1883. Preston B. Plumb. 1883. H. L. Ashenfelter.

KENTUCKY.
1873. John S. Williams. 1879. J. C. S. Blackburn.
1883. James B. Beck. 1883. T. C. Todd.

LOUISIANA.
1879. Wade Hampton. 1881. James E. Boffet.
1883. Wm. P. Kellogg. 1883. Randall L. Gibson.

MAINE.
1879. Hannibal Hamlin. 1881. Hiram Blaine.
1881. James G. Blaine. 1883. Richard Cobb.

MARYLAND.
1879. Geo. R. Dennis. 1879. Josiah A. Stonfil.
1881. Wm. P. Whyte. 1881. Jno. Lee Edmunds.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1881. George F. Hoar. 1881. Rob't C. Withrop.
1883. George L. Boar. 1883. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1881. Thos. W. Ferry. 1881. Frank Hedderd.
1883. Thomas W. Ferry. 1883. Henry M. Davis.

MINNESOTA.
1881. Wm. Windom. 1879. Alex. G. Rice.
1883. Wm. Windom. 1881. Angus Cameron.

House of Representatives.

Following is the list of the Members of the new House of Representatives as presented to Clerk Adams. Republicans are in small caps and Democrats in roman. Here being 139 of the former and 152 of the latter, with no successor to fill for Colorado and the District of Columbia.

MAINE.
1. Thos. B. Reed. 3. Llewellyn Powers.
2. Wm. P. Frye. 4. Eugene Hale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Frank Jones. 2. Henry W. Blair.

VERMONT.
1. Dan. R. Joyce. 3. Geo. W. Hendee.
2. D. C. Denison.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Wm. R. Crapo. 7. B. F. Butler.
2. Dan. W. Rice. 8. Wm. Gaston.
3. W. A. Field. 9. Wm. W. Rice.
4. Leopold Morse. 10. Julius H. Seelye.
5. N. P. Banks. 11. Geo. D. Robinson.
6. Otis P. Lord.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benj. T. Eames. 2. Latimer W. Ballou.

CONNECTICUT.
1. George M. Landers. 3. John T. Watt.
2. James Phelps. 4. Levi Warner.

NEW YORK.
1. James W. Covert. 18. A. Williams.
2. William H. Weaver. 19. R. E. Fitch.
3. R. H. Cruttenden. 20. John B. Stahl.
4. Archibald H. Bliss. 21. Geo. West.
5. Nicholas Muller. 22. Geo. A. Bagley.
6. Samuel S. Cox. 23. Jno. H. Ketcham.
7. Anthony Eickhoff. 24. Wm. H. Baker.
8. Alexander McCue. 25. Frank Hiscock.
9. Fernando Wood. 26. John H. Camp.
10. Abram S. Hewitt. 27. Wm. J. Bacon.
11. Benj. A. Willis. 28. J. W. Bryant.
12. Clarkson N. Potter. 29. Jno. Ryckman.
13. John B. Kelleher. 30. E. Kirke Hart.
14. Jno. H. Reagan. 31. H. Bentley.
15. R. L. Maybam. 32. D. N. Lockwood.
16. Hermon J. Quinn. 33. G. W. Patterson.
17. M. I. Townsend.

NEW JERSEY.
1. C. H. Sinnickson. 5. Augustus W. Cutler.
2. John Howard Teese. 6. Robert Hamilton.
3. Miles Ross. 7. A. A. Hardenbergh.
4. Alvah A. Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Chapman Freeman. 15. Ed. Overton, Jr.
2. Charles O'Neill. 16. Geo. A. Post.
3. Samuel J. Randall. 17. J. M. Campbell.
4. Wm. D. Kelley. 18. Wilson C. Metzger.
5. Alfred D. Harner. 19. Levi Maish.
6. William Ward. 20. Levi A. Mackey.
7. J. Newton Evans. 21. Jacob Turney.
8. Homer D. Jones. 22. Lowell Thierry.
9. A. Herr Smith. 23. Thomas M. Bayne.
10. Sam'l A. Bridges. 24. Wm. Mutchler.
11. Francis D. Collins. 25. [illegible]
12. Hendrick B. Wright. 26. Hiram White.
13. James H. Reilly. 27. John M. Thompson
14. John W. Killinger. 28. Lewis S. Watson.

DELAWARE.
1. James Williams.

MARYLAND.
1. Dan M. Henry. 4. Thomas Swann.
2. Charles B. Roberts. 5. Eli J. Henkle.
3. William Kimmel. 6. William Walsh.

VIRGINIA.
1. H. H. Douglas. 7. John R. Tucker.
2. John Goode, Jr. 8. John T. Harris.
3. Henry Heiner Walker. 9. Eppa Hunton.
4. Joseph Jorgenson. 10. R. T. Prideomore.
5. George C. Cabell.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Jesse J. Yeates. 5. Alfred M. Scales.
2. Orlando H. Dockery. 6. William L. Steele.
3. Alfred E. Rodwell. 7. William M. Robbins.
4. Joseph J. Davis. 8. Robert B. Vance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph D. Hammett. 3. John H. Evans.
2. Richard H. Cain. 4. Robert Smalze.
3. D. Wyatt Aiken.

GEORGIA.
1. Julian Hartridge. 5. James H. Blount.
2. William E. Smith. 7. William H. Felton.
3. Philip Cook. 8. Jack. R. Sheffield.
4. Henry R. Harris. 9. Hiram P. Bell.
5. Milton A. Candler.

ALABAMA.
1. James Taylor Jones. 5. Robert D. Logan.
2. Hilary A. Herbert. 6. H. W. Hewitt.
3. Jere N. Williams. 7. William H. Forney.
4. Charles H. Shelley. 8. William W. Garth.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. H. L. Muldrow. 4. H. B. Singleton.
2. Van H. Manning. 5. Charles E. Hooker.
3. H. P. Money. 6. J. R. Chalmers.

LOUISIANA.
1. Randall L. Gibson. 3. P. B. Elam.
2. E. John Ellis. 4. J. E. Leonard.
3. C. E. Nash.

OHIO.
1. Milton Sayler. 11. Henry S. Neal.
2. Henry B. Banning. 12. Thomas Ewing.
3. Milan D. Gardner. 13. Rezin A. Beaman.
4. John A. McMahon. 14. Ellsworth R. Finley.
5. Americus V. Rice. 15. R. M. Wilcox.
6. Jacob D. Cox. 16. Lorenzo Danford.
7. J. H. Jockey. 17. Martin A. Foran.
8. John Warren Keifer. 18. James Monroe.
9. Richard A. Harmer. 19. John S. Gabfield.
10. Charles Foster. 20. Asher Townsend.

KENTUCKY.
1. Andrew R. Boone. 6. John G. Carlisle.
2. James A. McKenzie. 7. Jo. C. S. Blackburn.
3. John W. Caldwell. 8. Milton J. Durham.
4. J. Proctor Knott. 9. Thomas Turner.
5. Albert S. White. 10. John B. Clarke.

TENNESSEE.
1. James H. Randolph. 5. John F. House.
2. E. H. Dunnington. 6. W. C. Whitthorne.
3. Dregg C. Dibrell. 7. Jo. D. C. Atkins.
4. D. W. Voorhis. 8. W. P. Caldwell.
9. John M. Bright. 10. H. Casey Young.

ILLINOIS.
1. Wm. Aldrich. 11. Robert W. Knapp.
2. Carter H. Harrison. 12. Wm. M. Springer.
3. Lorenz Brentano. 13. Thos. F. Tipton.
4. Wm. Lathrop. 14. J. C. Cannon.
5. H. C. Burchard. 15. John L. Jones.
6. E. C. Hinrichsen. 16. Wm. A. J. Sparks.
7. Philip C. Hayes. 17. Wm. R. Morrison.
8. Jno. R. Eden. 18. William Hartzell.
9. Jno. A. Rood. 19. Jo. W. Townshend.
10. R. R. Hitt.

MICHIGAN.
1. Alpheus S. Williams. 6. Mark S. Brewer.
2. Edwin Willits. 7. Omar D. Conger.
3. Jonas H. McGowan. 8. C. C. Ellsworth.
4. Byron M. Cutcheon. 9. Jay A. Hubbell.
5. John W. Stone.

ARKANSAS.
1. Lucien C. Gause. 3. Jordan E. Cravens.
2. William F. Slemons. 4. Thomas M. Gunter.

TEXAS.
1. John H. Reagan. 4. R. Q. Mills.
2. H. B. Culberson. 5. R. C. Giddings.
3. J. W. Throckmorton. 6. Gustave Schleicher.

IOWA.
1. Jonathan C. Stone. 5. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
2. Hiram Price. 6. M. J. P. Cummings.
3. Thos. W. Bedford. 7. William F. Sapp.
4. Nathl. C. Deering. 8. Addison Oliver.

CALIFORNIA.
1. Horace Davis. 3. John K. Luttrell.
2. H. F. Page. 4. H. Pacheco.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell. 3. J. B. Stewart.
2. Robert B. Smart.

INDIANA.
1. Reuben S. Fuller. 8. Morton C. Hunter.
2. Thos. D. Cobb. 9. Milton D. Whitt.
3. Geo. A. Bicknell. 10. Wm. H. Calkins.
4. Lucien Barbour. 11. Jas. L. Evans.
5. Jno. M. Berry. 12. R. Hamilton.
6. Milton S. Robinson. 13. Jno. H. Baker.
7. Jno. Hanna.

MISSOURI.
1. Anthony Ittner. 7. P. P. Crittenden.
2. Nathan Cole. 8. R. J. Franklin.
3. Edward Mcvaley. 9. Richard Graham.
contest, neither on 10. Hiram W. Pottle.
the 4th. 11. John B. Clark, Jr.
4. Robert A. Hatcher. 12. John M. Glover.
5. Richard H. Reed. 13. Aylett H. Buckner.
6. Charles H. Morgan.

WISCONSIN.
1. Chas. H. Williams. 5. Edward S. Bragg.
2. Lucien B. Caswell. 6. Harrison Ludington.
3. Geo. C. Hazelton. 7. H. L. Humphrey.
4. William Pitt Lynde. 8. Thad. T. Young.

FLORIDA.
1. H. H. M. Davidson. 2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

OREGON.
1. Richard Williams. 2. Thomas Hyan.

KANSAS.
1. Wm. A. Phillips. 3. Thomas Ryan.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Benjamin Wilson. 3. John E. Kenna.
2. Benj. H. Smith.

NEVADA.
1. Thomas Wren.

NEBRASKA.
1. Frank Welch.

COLORADO.
Neither Belford nor Thompson on roll.

DELEGATES.

NEW MEXICO.
Trinidad Romero.

UTAH.
George Q. Cannon.

WASHINGTON.
Orange Jacobs.

DAKOTA.
Jefferson P. Kidder.

ARIZONA.
Hiram S. Stevens.

IDAHO.
Stephen S. Fenn.

MONTANA.
Martin Maginnis.

WYOMING.
William C. Corbett.

GEN. MILES' VICTORY.

Detailed Account of the Three Days' Fight With the Nez Perces—The Subsequent Surrender of Chief Joseph and His Followers.

The Chicago *Times* of the 10th publishes the following special telegram from Fort Benton, Mont., Oct. 6, giving a detailed account of the three days' fight between Gen. Miles' command and the Nez Perces Indians at Bear Paw:

After leaving the mouth of the Musselshell, Gen. Miles marched night and day in the hope of overtaking the hostile band before it reached the Canadian line, and finally came upon the trail on the east bank of Snake Creek, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. He followed the trail below the night, and took up his line of march early on the following morning. The advance scouts soon after reported the main camp in a ravine on the Snake Creek, about eight miles from its mouth, where it empties into the Milk River. The three companies which were in advance moved forward at a trot, and when the village came in view were ordered to discharge. The companies advanced at a gallop, Capt. Dutch Hale's company leading. The Indians were aware of their approach, and at a distance of 300 yards sent in a galling fire, causing a number of empty saddles. Capt. Hale, in charge of the troops, received a ball in the left shoulder, and immediately after was struck in the abdomen. His other officer, Second Lieut. James A. Riddle, was killed almost at the same instant. The Indians who were firing upon the advancing troops were protected by a bank twenty feet high, upon which and behind which the cautious warriors could to dismount and advance on foot. There was no hesitation on the part of the men, and they scrambled down the bank to engage in a hand-to-hand combat. The Indians retired shortly, and not till after a deadly fire played upon the dismounted troops. The Indians finally made a stand, and by a well-directed effort greeted the troops very closely, and the advantage turned in their favor.

While this sharp engagement was taking place, one company of the Fifth Infantry, which had been sent to their support, rushed through the scouts on the left, stood and delivered a straggling volley into the ranks of the Indians, and caused them to stampede and retire to their camp, located in a narrow gulch and facing the stream. The three companies of the Seventh came out of the fight with a loss of two officers killed, two wounded, and a loss of forty-four men killed and wounded. As the fire of the savages slackened the troops succeeded in getting under cover, and, throwing up hasty breastworks, were comparatively safe from the bullets of the enemy. The wounded were placed behind the earthworks, and pits were dug for them for greater safety, as it would have been impossible to have removed them with in range of the guns of the Nez Perces.

When the companies of the Seventh dashed down the ravine a commotion was observed in the Indian camp, and a party of forty warriors were observed urging the large herd of ponies down the ravine. The movement was observed by Gen. Miles, and the three companies of the Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. Tyler, were sent down the stream to intercept them and secure the herd. They went at a hard gallop for three miles, and succeeded in cutting out the larger portion of the herd after a short contest with the Indians. One of the companies pressed closely on the rear of the herd, and compiled their recovery on the redskins. The other two companies rode for the head of the herd, and finally succeeded in turning their lead. The Indians, when closely pressed, abandoned the main herd and with a few of their ponies escaped. They then made short stabs at their pursuers without any effect.

This detachment of cavalry, after detailing a strong guard upon the 700 captured ponies, returned to the stream, driving back some of the straggling Nez Perces, but encountered no large forces, and, when within range of the Indian camp, dismounted, and, after skirmishing through the woods, took up a position at the north of the camp, and, throwing up proper defenses, settled down to the siege. By a rapid deployment, Gen. Miles succeeded in placing the companies of the Fifth Infantry on either side of the camp, and it was surrounded. The infantry fought for close quarters, and threw up defensive lines within sight of the Indian village, and kept closing in until they could see the blue smoke curling from the rifle pits.

The entire movement on the part of the Indians was well executed, and, but for the terrible slaughter of the companies of the Seventh Cavalry, which was unforeseen and could scarcely have been guarded against, was well planned and splendidly carried out. From the moment when the first attack was made, the scene in the Indian village was one of the greatest confusion. After the first shock, a definite plan of action appeared to have been decided upon, and after the escape of the party of young bucks with the ponies, there was nothing to indicate a stampede. The same bold of warriors who first showed recklessness to the advance of the Seventh Cavalry remained behind some high ground at the mouth of the gulch, and delivered a steady and murderous fire at the advancing columns. The main body of the braves, with the squaws and children, were encamped in the background, bivouacking around two rifle pits. These ranged along the gulch, and were thrown up with marvelous rapidity. Several holes were dug in the ground, in which were placed the squaws and children for their better protection. By the time the troops were in position to prosecute the siege, the Indians had made further defensive preparations, and could not easily be assailed.

During the day an incessant fire was maintained by the troops, closing gradually in upon the savages. The troops, although greatly fatigued, kept up a steady fire without any apparent result toward evening, when a white flag was raised from one of the Indian rifle pits, and ball followed, and eager eyes watched the scene, anxious for the meeting of the truce. Soon afterward a warrior in full war costume was seen to leave the intrenchments and advance within the lines. He was at once thrown himself, and, brandishing for Gen. Miles' head-quarters, where, on the ground, he remained on his black pony in the rear of the lines. He stated that he desired to surrender, and offered to turn over all his arms and ammunition and other property in charge of Gen. Miles. While he was in consultation with Gen. Miles, Lieut. Jerome was seen within the Indian lines with his field glasses, and the strength of the savages and any of the peculiarities of their defenses. Lieut. Jerome, an officer supposed among the hostiles he was seized in some of the earlier battles with the Nez Perces, and by the exercising a storm of shot and snow like in the forest of the already overladened ponies by the Indians, throwing their blankets and heavy clothing had been left with the regards in their rear, and the night passed miserably. Many of the men, worn out by the terrible marches and loss of sleep, lay in the rifle pits unconscious of the roar of battle kerly going on almost over them.

At an early hour in the morning Gen. Miles succeeded in having two cannon, which had been delayed with the wagon train, brought up and placed in position commanding the gulch. The was a breech-loading rifled cannon, throwing a four-pound shot, which was taken on the pack-mules with the wagon train, and a twelve-pounder, and provided with shell ammunition. The day broke cold and dreary, with two inches of snow on the ground. The morning was heralded by a sharp roar from the front piece, which threw the ground in front of the Nez Perces' works. It was followed, at long intervals, by the twelve-pounder. The twelve reports from the other field-piece. The concussion of the first shell which was taken on the ground, and the effect was terrific. The

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 28. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov., 6. 1877. Whole No., 443

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Stoffice Building
On Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,
Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m's	1 y.
One sq.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.50	$ 6.00
Two "	1.25	2.25	3.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
4 "	1.75	2.75	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
1 column,	2.25	3.00	3.50	5.50	10.00	15.00
4 "	3.25	4.00	5.50	10.25	14.00	20.00
1 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	40.00
	8.50	10.00	12.00	26.00	45.00	65.00

Cards in Business Directory, $3 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

LOVEL H. BAGG, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County. Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLAR, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public. Will practice in present and adjoining counties. Office in Gidley's block, Petoskey, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. F. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

In the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street. EMMA J. HAWKS.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Dispensing compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and low fare will be reasonable. Any enquiries or suggestions will be delivered at any time as possible

H. C. MUIR, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

STRAYED.—Came to my enclosure in Township 31 Banks, on the 22d of Oct. 1877, one sorrel mare pony, spot in forehead, left fore foot and right hind foot white, saddle paid on back. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.
Oct. 24, 1877. WM. A. ROSS.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Ann Whales, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
J. P. WHALES.
Wilson, Oct. 24.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Oct. 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by George Selder, against Thos. B. Bishop, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1014, dated Apr. 17, 1877, upon the W ½ of Section 26, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of Dec., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning, and alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANSAL, Receiver.
27.

New Advertisements.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land, just on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. Enquire of or address

W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 292 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
I. D. HATCHINSON, N. G.
Geo. W. Cook, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 L. O. L. meets at Orchard Lake, Sunday on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a cordial welcome.
LEONARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. PARSONS, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	20
Corn, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Buckwheat, per bushel	30
Peas, per bushel	70
Fresh creamed butter, per pound	22
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per pound	10
Chickens, dressed, per pound	7

Mr. Butters goes to Chicago this week for goods.

Apple and peach butter at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, is nice.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The Masons of Petoskey held a Festival to night.

SEE real estate advertisement of W. C. Newman elsewhere in this paper.

GAYLORD has been declared by the Supreme Court to be the county seat of Otsego county.

THE schooner Emma has disposed of a cargo of apples in this port during the past week

THE schooner J. P. Donnelly ran ashore Thursday night north of the harbor at Black Lake.

THANKSGIVING.—The President has appointed Thursday, Nov. 29th, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

BYRON SEE has purchased of Jeff. Welkel, lot 22, block 9, village of Charlevoix, for $125

If you want to see a nice display of hats and caps go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's

QUARTERLY MEETING was held at the M. E. Church yesterday. Rev. Mr. Whitman preached in the morning, and Presiding Elder Moore in the evening.

Nubias, wool shawls, flannels and wool socks at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

GRAIN IN SOUTH ARM.—South Arm raised, the past year, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 3,500 of oats, and 1,500 of corn. So says Supervisor Jones. Other towns send in your figures.

SEVERAL Michigan editors have been chosen at superintendents of Poor in their respective counties. We don't know why they are thus selected unless it is that they know what it is to be poor.

A splendid assortment of winter goods of all Kinds at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, at reasonable prices.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The County Treasurer's Annual Report.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix:

I hereby hand you my report for the year ending Octo'er 8th, 1877

PRIOR TO B. Dr.

1876 Oct 19	To am't transferred fm contingent fund	$100 00	
1877 Jan 22	do	100 00	
			$ 200 00
	contra cr.		
1876 1877	By orders paid do	77 85 1st H	
			240 16
	bal due con'g't fund		19 16

LIBRARY FUND.

1876 Oct 19	Cash on hand	$12 00	
1877 Feb 5	rec'd R. Miller J P	9 00	
June 12	J m clark J p	04	
April 4	o mayhew J p	5 00	
oct 2	mc dougall "	10 00	
	amount on hand		$31 04

SCHOOL FUND. Dr.

1877	To cash from state	$297 41	
	contra cr.		$297 41
Jan 9	By bayne valley	$ 11 85	
	charlevoix	101 8	
	evangeline	47	
	do no	42 16	
	do no	55 66	
	ingwood	41 86	
	south arm	26 46	
	wilson	24 05	
			$297 41

LIQUOR TAX. Dr.

1877 June 1	charlevoix town'p	$40 00	
	contra cr.		$40 00
	By cash	25 00	
sep 17 oct 2	do	15 00	
			$40 00

INSTITUTE FUND.

1877 sept 4	cash j sinsamon	$1 00	
15	do do do	1 50	
	total balance on hand		$2 50

TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

EVELINE. Dr.

1876 nov 10	To bal from old sec't	$ 1 56	
	rejected tax 1875	15 72	
nov 24	state do 1876	40 28	
	county do	28 50	
1877 mar 12	charged back	4 45	
June 9	primary sch money	44 16	
			$89 47
	contra cr.		
1876 nov 9	By cash	$200 00	
1877 mar 16	by balance to old sect	$103 55	
	del tax 1876	363 87	
June 9	p sch money	21 83	
aug 18	interest	1 33	
	bal due county	3 85	
			$694 43

For reasons, which, if given, would not be understood or appreciated by or readers, we are again compelled to defer the balance of the Co. Treasurer's Report until next week.

THE Traverse Bay, *Eagle* makes an attempt to justify its recent statement concerning the Charlevoix Baptist Resort, and returns to our insinuation in regard to its want of accuracy as follow:

"The *Sentinel* says that a movement is on foot, independent of the Convention, to make the Charlevoix Baptist Retreat a reality. We hope the movement will be a reality. In case it is it can be made the means of great benefit to the editor of the *Sentinel*, if he will avail himself of its privileges. Frequent baptism by immersion, in which the officiating minister was not in too much of a hurry to raise the candidate out of the water, would, we are satisfied, be of great benefit to our friend of the *Sentinel*, as such treatment would tend to cool his temper and quiet his nerves."

We smile.

Two of our young men—Wm. M. Miller and Andrew M. Miller—will spend the winter outside; the former in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and the latter in Canada. Mr. Miller left on Saturday.

If you want ladies' and children's hats and bonnets, ladies' and children's furs, ladies' and children's underwear, curtains, cloaks, cloak and dress trimmings, ladies' gloves, and ladies' fancy goods of all kinds. Call at Mrs. Carpenter's new millinery store next door to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Death of Senator Morton.

That eminent man, Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, died on the 3d. Senator Morton has been one of the brightest stars in the firmament of American history. His life affords an exemple of patriotism and true statesmanship which the greatest of living men may well seek to emulate. Peace be to his ashes.

THE STARKE.—The Detroit *Post and Tribune* has the following particulars of the trouble of the schooner Starke:

"The three masted schooner Starke, laden with coal for Capt. Jas. Bennett, in attempting to come to Bennett's dock from the South Channel through the passage between Round Island and Mackinac, went ashore on the shoal south of the dock. This occurred at eight o'clock in the evening of the 24th inst. It was raining quite hard from the east at the time, and yesterday, and to-day, the 26th, has increased to a heavy gale. Two tugs, the Leviathan and the Saugatuck, came to Mackinaw yesterday and offered their assistance, but were not employed and went away. The captain of the schooner, it is understood, expects to have assistance from some other tug. This afternoon about 3 o'clock, the sea dashed over her very heavily, and she rolled some, although she was scantled. She lies on a smooth bottom of flat rock. A part of the crew came ashore this afternoon. There is a prospect of a bad night for the schooner. The coal is loaned. As to the schooner it is not known what insurance there is on her." A later dispatch to the same paper says: "The tug Welcome, of the Milwaukee Tug Co., and a lighter, to the rescue of the Starke, got to work this morning. A gale from the southwest prevented them working yesterday." The tug Welcome also had her own little trouble in the passage from Milwaukee to Mackinac. Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, in the vicinity of Skilligalee and Waugoshance, and in attempting to correct their compass by ranging it on the two lights, they ran badly aground on Skilligalee reef. By throwing overboard the steam pump and twenty tons of coal they managed to get off, and proceeded to Mackinaw, at which place they found the schooner W. A. Smith waiting for a fair wind to come to this port. The Welcome took her in tow and proceeded to Skilligalee, and succeeded, by the assistance of the schooner, in raising the steam pump, but the coal could not be recovered. At this hour we have heard nothing more concerning the condition of the Starke.

REPTILED ASS-TANKS.—Last Tuesday [a week ago] Captain Charles E. Kirtland, with the wrecker Lewanton, started to the assistance of two vessels which he had heard were aground on Middle Island. While going down, at Presque Isle, Captain Kirtland discovered the schooner Portland ashore. Running alongside of her, he found that the captain had gone to Alpena to telegraph her owners the condition of the vessel and get instructions. The mate, who was left in charge of the vessel, refused to take the responsibility of making any arrangement with Captain Kirtland for the Portland's relief. Fully realizing the great danger that the schooner was in, and the weather at the time being favorable, Captain Kirtland then proposed to place steam pumps upon the Portland raise her, and take her to a place of safety without making any charges against the vessel, trusting that the insurance companies having risks upon the vessel and cargo would pay him for the time and expense incurred, and if they did not, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had saved a large amount of property. Strange to say, the mate refused to accept the generous proposition. The result was what Captain Kirtland predicted. The storm came up again, and both vessel and cargo became a total loss.

BURNS in these parishes on Subscription for the SENTINEL.

JOHN WELSH, of Philadelphia, has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to England.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the Senate, on the 15th, to notify the House that a quorum of the Senate was ready for business. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: Repealing section 2 of the act of 1874 (the supplement to the Enforcement act), prohibiting the use of the army and the marshals to keep the peace at the polls; to establish the territory of Huron, to be composed of the counties of Beadle, Hand, Hyde, Sully, Buffalo, Jerauld, Aurora, Brule, Lyman, Kingsbury, Miner, Hanson, Davison, Douglas, Charles Mix, Gregory, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Union, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Turner, Hutchinson, McCook, Moody, Brookings, Deuel, Kampeska, Codington, Grant, Roberts, Day, Marshall, Spink, Clark, Hamlin, Sanborn, Miller, Faulk, Edmunds, McPherson, Potter, Walworth, Campbell, Dewey, Ziebach, Stanley, Jones, Lyman, Tripp, Todd, Gregory, Shannon, Fall River, Custer, Pennington, Lawrence, Meade, Butte, Harding, Perkins, Corson, Ziebach, Dewey, Campbell, Walworth, Potter, McPherson, Edmunds, Faulk, Spink, Brown, Marshall, Day, Roberts, Grant, Codington, Hamlin, Deuel, Brookings, Moody, Lake, Minnehaha, Lincoln, Union, Clay, Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Douglas, Charles Mix, Gregory, Todd, Tripp, Lyman, Jones, Hughes, Hyde, Hand, Sully, Buffalo, Jerauld, Aurora, Brule, Kingsbury, Miner, Hanson, Davison, Sanborn, Miller, Clark, Beadle

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1877

The President, Congressmen, and the Civil Service.

The vexed condition of political matters is clearly indicated by the various conferences among Republicans, the failure of the Senate to act promptly upon the President's nominations, the reluctance of both Houses to begin work, and the remarkable hesitation of the Cabinet in dealing with prominent appointments.

While the published reports of these conferences have not exaggerated the general hospitality to the President's methods which was developed, there was an equally marked desire, which has not found full expression in these reports, to preserve harmony in the party, and to make strenuous exertions to prevent a break with the President.

The consultations cannot be productive of great good. In the first place their spirit was a most unexpected revelation to the President and to most of his Cabinet. The long trips through buzzsawing crowds, and the months of pleasant talk with the thousands who have visited Washington to flatter—and obtain office—have been poor preparation for the reality which greets a sudden awakening from these dry dreams. Heretofore the few notes of friendly warning which have been forced in upon the President have been lost in the general seclusion of the visiting and expectant crowds. Spanking generally friendly advice wherever it has partaken of criticism, has been too largely attributed to personal disappointment, and put aside as of little worth. Now, suddenly and unexpectedly, the administration has been brought face to face with the sharp and unpleasant outlines of the situation. Fair words and uninterrupted adulation can no longer soften a single feature. To the credit of the President, he seems to have comprehended at a glance the real position that is revealed. Those who have his confidence assert that he is addressing himself with earnestness to the careful consideration of these indications.

On the other hand the most prominent men in Congress are working with equal energy to preserve the unity of the party. This awakening to the truth of the situation will prove mutually beneficial. The President is reported as beginning to feel that he cannot best administer the Government without full consultation with the recognized leaders of Republican sentiment. While he is determined to remedy the grave abuses which have gained root in our political system through the assumption of a right to control the patronage, notably by the Senate, and almost equally by the members of the House, he has promptly caused Republican Congressmen to be assured, through such as visit him, that he desires their presence about him, and covets a full expression of their views. The President's prompt accommodation of himself to the plain facts of the situation has made him many friends, and has fairly changed the current of opinion concerning his course, which was fast setting towards a conviction that he did not care for advice from politicians, and that he would accept none. He is found now to be as anxious a student of the situation as any of them, and as anxious as any of them to find the proper remedy for existing troubles. Those who pretend to believe that he contemplates throwing himself into the hands of the Democrats were never more thoroughly deceived. That he desires to correct the abuses within the Republican party, the friends of reform may rest assured. To attain his desire he will need all the help they can give. Thus far these latter, as well as the party managers, have been equally aggrieved, though for quite opposite reasons. The first have complained bitterly that they have not been consulted in regard to matters of moment in their district, and especially in respect to the the patronage. The latter are complaining that while one good step has been taken in the announcement that Congressmen are not to control the patronage, the additional steps, necessary to make the contemplated reform complete, namely, the retention of fit men, and the appointment of none except those who are fit, have not been taken. The signs are that the President, in coming to a decision, will lay his own course by the chart of the practical civil service reformers, and not by the chart of those who are in control of the patronage are holding out to him.—*Cincinnati Gazette*

The Muddle.

The singular attempt of the President to idealize politics does not meet with the approbation of members of Congress, for the simple reason that they think more pointedly, and more to practical ends, than the Chief Magistrate; and no one need be ashamed on their behalf to say for the additional reason, that the President's policy with reference to office-holders, carried out, would impinge on the rights, and seriously impair the usefulness, of a large class of citizens who are best acquainted with public affairs.

The Republican leaders in Congress are as much in favor of correcting abuses as the President himself, but they are wise enough to see that his famous "order" strikes at the root of the Republican party, or any and every party whatsoever, and therefore is a step toward chaotic condition of the public mind, and consequent evils which no man can measure.

It has been thought by statesmen ever since the establishment of constitutional governments that a party is a good thing. It is an instrument both for developing and expressing the popular will. It is, moreover, a guarantee of unity of view conditions on which commercial prosperity and public tranquility depend. The "sentiments," the "impressions," the "machine politicians," as they are termed by certain journals whose Republicanism is getting to be watery, strongly enjoy the progress of Southern ideas, and are protesting that the Republican party has no thoughts of giving up the ghost for the sake of securing a pet Utopianism of the Executive.

They put their feet down squarely against a dream of a idealist, with the conviction that the Republican party is of some use yet to the country.

They refuse to trip the party of elements of organization and work, and in so doing they deserve the thanks of all Republicans who have sense enough to believe in the worth of the victories they have achieved, and loyalty enough to stand to their colors.

The President, it is said, does not consult the leading men of his own party and, what, ever may be the cause, it is certain that members of Congress do not, as the want has been in former times, call much on the President. The ante-room of his reception chambers is no longer thronged with Republicans. It is suspected, probably without cause that he has taken leading Democrats into his counsel. At any rate there is estrangement, which, to say the least, forebodes an unhappy aspect of affairs in the near future.

In a man of less political virtue, and standing less strongly in the confidence of the people, the attitude of the President would open him to a charge of Cæsarism. If he does not consult with leading Republicans, nor yet with Democrats, it would not be wide of charity or truth to say that he prefers to be his own counselor, that he and his Cabinet choose to be independent of party, and perhaps to break up all parties and become the government itself; that being elevated to power, they are willing to strip officials of patronage, absorb the honors and prerogatives of government to themselves, and that they think all men unfit for office who do not regard their plan of public service as the only civil service that does not need a reform. Somebody must have patronage, who shall it be? When the President says that no underling in office is entitled to it, it is fair to presume that he is of the opinion that the public good is safer in his own hands.

As a matter of fact, there is probably no evil design on the part of the Chief Magistrate. His position, however, is a glaring paradox, full of logical contradictions and absurdities, which, were he never so honest in purpose, must expose him to the charge of shallow thinking, or to the more grevious imputation of designs which no man with a strong sense of honor would cherish. That his honest intentions have a look so ill should be a practical lesson to him, and win him over, if not by personal conviction, at least by consideration of public policy, to harmonious action with the men who, technically and in fact, represent the popular will.—*Inter Ocean.*

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c. &c. All of these and much more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's Auxuist Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class Druggists in U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

BY THE

Grand Rapips & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the most prosperous section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT
We are supplied
With the Best
THAT THE
Wholesale Markets Afford.

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

To Sell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

Special Bargains
at
Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LIPSCOMB,

JEWELLER
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry promptly attended to at reasonable rates. 1yr

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has been Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison, St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
CIOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolo

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE AHEDS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, Fish,

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for CASH SHIPMENTS filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS

1877 (6,12,1)

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. R. BALCH,
Ionzania, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD
and
SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Pen, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which stream invitation Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Report of the Congressional Silver Commission.

A Washington special of the 17th to the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following synopsis of the report of the Congressional Commission upon the Silver Question:

The report of Senator Jones' commission upon the silver question, so long expected, was completed late this afternoon. Senator Jones has spent the whole summer here upon it. The report comprises a volume of 500 pages, accompanied by a volume of statistics of equal size. The following is an epitome of the conclusions at which the majority of the Silver Commission have arrived:

The first question settled is the cause of the recent changes in the relative values of gold and silver, and in the effect of that change. The Commission concluded:

"The cause of recent change in the relative values of gold and silver primarily was the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States and the Scandinavian States, and the closing of the mints in Europe against its use. That demonetization was accomplished by overwhelming legislative majorities in every country except Scandinavia, and by the unanimous agreement of the actual and prospective chief of the Senate administration. The effect of the demonetization so far accomplished has been already disastrous, especially to the countries which have recently changed their money, in which the gold standard was already established.

The second question covers the two points of the restoration of the free coinage of silver in this country and of the best legal relation between gold and silver. The Commission recommends the restoration of the double standard and the unrestricted coinage of both metals, but are inclined to think the legal ratio at which they should be established between them.

The third question relates to the policy of continuing further action concurrently with the foreign nations, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries and wealth of the country. The Commission is of the opinion that it is possible to maintain paper as actual currency, exchangeable on demand into the proper intrinsic equal in value to coin by actual convertibility into coin.

The fourth question covers the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments, on the basis of gold or silver, on the basis of both, and the relative conditions and the unexpended resources which can command such force. The fact in regard to notes issued directly by the governments, and bearing a forced currency, seems to be that it has seldom been redeemed in coin. The Commission does not believe that resumption in this country is at present practicable under the circumstances until the existing law making gold the sole redemption fund is repealed. The substantial equivalency of gold alone is apparent in Germany, Great Britain and France are the only countries which have any considerable quantity of it, and the maximum amount of their resources has been in each not less than about $1,200,000,000. The Commission finds the quantities in the Western World are much exaggerated. The commission is not prepared to recommend any of the plans which have been proposed in this country or Europe for the reconstruction of silver will have a powerful influence in promoting, but probably will prevent, further demonetization of silver in France and in other European countries in which the double standard is still legally and practically maintained. But for the overwhelming recent legislation here, further European demonetization would take place the result for it will be an extraordinary exchange of the commodity which we can spare for money which we need.

Finally, the Commission believes that the fact that Germany and the Scandinavian States have adopted the single gold standard, and that other countries, like the United States, have not adopted, instead of using exclusively the double standard, is still a fact of great significance, and that the overwhelming recent legislation here, further European demonetization shall take place the result for it will be an extraordinary exchange of the commodity which we can spare for money which we need.

Finally, the Commission believes that the fact that Germany and the Scandinavian States have adopted the single gold standard, and that other countries, like the United States, have not adopted, instead of using exclusively the double standard

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office until Dec. 1, for getting 25 cords of wood for Court House. Said wood must be sawed body maple, 18 inches in length, and prepared for the stove. Must be piled in the wood house, and delivered before Feb. 1, 1878

A. R. URQUHART, Clerk.

Charlevoix Nov. 5, 1877.

HAIRY MERE.—A dispatch to the *Inter Ocean* says of Charles Miller, whose mangled body was found at Petoskey on Sunday morning, as noted in a recent issue: "He lived at Cross Village, on the island in Petoskey Bay, where he settled several years ago on land bought of the Government. He had acquired a large fortune, was 36 years old, and leaves a wife and several children. He was buying goods at Petoskey on Saturday, and had a large sum of money with him." The idea of Cross Village being in Petoskey Bay, and of acquiring large fortune in Cross Village or vicinity, is an amusing idea. The *I O* correspondent is badly mixed.

State News.

There are 184 prisoners in the State House of Correction at Ionia.

Wild turkeys are said to be more plenty in the interior of the State than they have been for many years.

On Thursday last a fleet of thirty-four lumber vessels left Muskegon for Chicago, and they have all arrived.

The Petoskey *Democrat* says a party was at that place the other day prospecting for the extension of Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw road to that place.

An estimator estimates that 1,000,000 bushels of wheat was raised in Kalamazoo county, and that 850,000 bushels of it is held for higher prices.

Stanton is nervous. Report says that a majority of the Board of Supervisors of Montcalm county are in favor of making Langston the county seat.

D. A. Blodgett has commenced logging operations in the woods east of Cadillac. He expects to put in about 15,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

Marshall has a haunted girl who, the *Statesman* says, is accompanied by mysterious and terrible rappings wherever she goes, and the public have made it a subject of serious investigation. They are expected to report that a girl's wrappings are not so terrible after you get used to them a while.

In the case of the People vs. R. W. Gibbons at Big Rapids, arrested on a charge of attempting to commit rape on a child twelve years of age, the jury was out forty-eight hours and returned a verdict of guilty. Afterward Judge Brown sent him to States Prison for twelve years.

Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City have cut during the past season 15,000,000 feet of pine lumber and 1,000,000 feet of maple. The planing mill has made a run of 8,000,000 feet and is still at work turning out about 100,000 feet daily.

Cedar, the county seat of Gladwin county, contains six buildings all told—a court house, three dwelling houses, a store and a barn. The court house is a three story brick building 45 by 60 feet in size, and will cost when completed $18,000. J. S. Holden, of the Farwell *Register*, has set up a job printing office at Cedar and started a little newspaper there.

The late heavy rains are bringing the logs down the Muskegon at a lively rate, and the mills will now run to the end of the month, giving employment to many hundreds of people who expected to be idle.

The Supervisors of Wexford county refuses to allow the court house to be used for holding religious services. They say they are afraid of fire, but church folks think their danger lies not in this world.

The Cheboygan *Tribune* says that E. M. Sammons removed on Wednesday to that place, after an unsuccessful search for the missing steamer Minnie Sutton and lighter. He made arrangements with the tug W. B. Minter to go in search. They left Mackinaw ten days before, and made careful search all along the shore as far as about 25 miles beyond Back Islands. Diligent inquiry from the numerous fishermen along the route failed to obtain any information of either of the missing craft. We think there can be no question that both the Sutton and lighter are irretrievably lost.

The homestead of Capt. E. B. Ward, by his will, was left to his children. Of these Henry is in the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Milton is dead, Caries resides at Toledo, Mary is married, and Lizzie, an imbecile, is the only occupant of this large stone mansion, save one trusted servant, who takes care of her. There was a mortgage of $30,000 on the premises at the time of the captain's death. This, through non-payment of interest, has increased to $60,000, and the house was recently sold for non-payment of the taxes of 1876. Alvan H. Leavitt has been appointed receiver of the property, which from a lonky roof, etc., is rapidly going to destruction.

A Grand Rapids dispatch to the *Post and Tribune* says: The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company has just achieved at the point a notable feat in engineering. The plan was to remove the timber bridge of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad across Grand River, which had stood nearly 20 years, and replace it with an iron bridge made by the Detroit Bridge Com'any, the new bridge to occupy precisely the same site as the old one, and all to be done between the passage of Saturday's last train and the first train of this morning. On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a gang of over 200 men began work dissecting and removing the old bridge which, with pulling the new one together and in place, occupied all that night and Sunday, and the new bridge would have been ready for the first train this morning to pass had not a violent wind last night compelled a suspension of the work six hours. Therefore the early train this morning had to transfer passengers, but all is now nearly completed and it is expected that this afternoon the last train to Detroit will pass the new bridge. It is 650 feet long, a massive and splendid structure.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used HOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and in fact all Throat and Lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at all cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles May, all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6451, dated Feb. 16, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by George Sinden against James H. Hand, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 4772, dated Sept. 16, 1875, upon the ne ¼ of section 28, Township 31 N., Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles May, all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6451, dated Feb. 16, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES will only find, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Rails cheaper than ever before.

PROUDFIT & WAY.
Hunter's Schr. W. A. Smith.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres in section 36, in Eveline. 25 acres improved, good house, and big barn; good well, and cleared of 24 fruity trees. Good houses in most immediate neighborhood. School house quarter of a mile. Post office 2½ miles. And shall

Charles Heller.
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE
IN
SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 31, Town 32 North of Range 8 West, 80 acres [illegible] some improvements, 200 [illegible] trees, in bearing of apples last year. Will be sold for $300 cash. Address

ANTONIA SIMON.
Elk Rapids
Mich

W. CAMPBELL. C. S. RANSOM.

CAMPBELL & RANSOM,

Commission Merchants,

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, WAGNER BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fine Steamer
JENNIE SUTTON
CAPT. HENRY ATHERTON, Master,

Will run as follows during the season of navigation of 1877.

Will leave Charlevoix at 8:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble, Elk Rapids or to Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon.

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS,
Charlevoix, Aug. 2 1877. 23 tf.

L A V
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
—
Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
—
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
—
Collections a Speciality
—
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
—
Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address,
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1169y

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, October 1st 1877.

Notice is hereby given that, the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix county, Interlochen Reserved as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State will be restored to market at this office on July 1 1877 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the law governing same, by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
[illegible] of sw¼	8	30 N	4W
[illegible] of nw¼	5	31 N	4W
[illegible] of sw¼	29	31 N	4W
sw¼ of ne¼	32	31 N	4W
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] N	4W
[illegible] of sw¼	[illegible]	[illegible] N	4W
[illegible] of sw¼	26	31 N	5W
[illegible] of ne¼	26	32 N	5W
se¼ of ne¼	1	32 N	7W

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, Sept. 21, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Primary School and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at this office November 1st, 1877, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
[illegible] of sw¼	16	32 N	5W
[illegible] of sw¼	16	32 N	5W
[illegible] of sw¼	16	32 N	5W
[illegible] of sw¼	16	32 N	5W
[illegible] of sw¼	16	34 N	5W
[illegible] of sw¼	16	34 N	5W

Agricultural College Land.

461	e¼ of nw¼ and sw¼ of ne¼	8	32 S SW
522	ne¼ of se¼	18	32 N 4W

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles May, all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6451, dated Feb. 16, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Chalmers Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7688, dated April 1st, 1876, upon the sw¼ of section 36, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Chalmers Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7688, dated April 1st, 1876, upon the sw¼ of section 36, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the trade and public in regular stock. All special orders for odd sizes will be done with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1049y.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.
Peter Tegesh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are to a residents of the State of Wisconsin On motion of J. Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. A. cause to enter and plead within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publications be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge
J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant
Dated.

NOTICE.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham against Hooper, for abandoning his homestead entry. No. 7713, dated Oct. 13, 1875, upon the [illegible] of Section 32, Township 28 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
HENRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Chalmers Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7688, dated April 1st, 1876, upon the sw¼ of section 36, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy
HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL,

Vol. IX. No. 29 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 13. 1877. Whole No., 444

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street
—
TERMS of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Two FOR SIX MONTHS.
—
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$2 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 sqrs	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 "	2 75	3 25	3 50	5 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 "	3 25	4 00	4 50	6 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 column,	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ "	7 00	8 00	9 00	17 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ "	8 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Business Notices 10 cents per line.
Local advertisements rate at Stabletarge.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LEWIS H. HAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the 2nd Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. URQUHART, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,
Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession.

The Campbell House.
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PALETHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Will practice in [illegible] and [illegible] Will personally [illegible] [illegible] Office in Lockwood Block, Petoskey, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. E. Wm's business shop, in Charlevoix and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

In the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles. Ma. le to order at reasonable [illegible] Main street.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug store, sign of the Golden Mortar, West Side Bridge street, Charlevoix.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The large st and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found in any store in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, as follows:

Leave Petoskey — 7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Everything pertaining to the comfort of passengers will be looked after, and the utmost care will be exercised. The mail matter entrusted to us will be delivered at its destination as soon as possible.

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and numerous other lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 14 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov. 1, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Oct. 29, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by George Sinden against Chas. Hodge, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6081, dated April 1, 1876, upon the [illegible] of section 36, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. D. U. F.

Round Table Lodge No. 203 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. H. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular communication on the first day coming on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Pine Lake Lodge No. 311, I. O. O. F. meets at Pine Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at which time a [illegible] will be conferred.

EDWARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. BARNES, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mail from Petoskey arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Depart on the same days at 6 p. m.

Mail from Boyne City arrives at 12 M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and departs at 1 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	20
Corn, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	40
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Butter, per pound	20
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, per pound	7
Turkeys, per pound	7
Honey, per pound	20
Cucumbers, dressed, per pound	10

THE steamer Sutton leaves the Pine Lake route to-morrow.

A new church is to be built at Boyne City.

No religious service in this village either morning or evening next Sabbath.

The tug Starke Bros recently sunk a schooner in Milwaukee harbor.

The propeller Badger State wooded one on her way up Saturday night.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's new addition is well up and will appear next week.

To Supervisors—The bound assessment rolls are at the County Treasurers office.

CAPT. THEO. PECK was recently fined $50 for damaging another tug in Milwaukee harbor.

HENRY MORGAN has sold his store and lock property in this village to Mr. Francis, of Canada.

CAPT. TOM METSING now has command of the tug Starke Bros, at Milwaukee, and Capt. Fred Starke is engaged in the office.

The schooner Mary Booth has gone to "Davy Jones' locker." She foundered in Lake Michigan during the gale of the 15th. All hands were saved.

We have authority for stating that Pennsylvania capitalists are coming to sink a shaft for coal on the farm of Geo. M. Ward, in Eveline. They are expected soon.

THE new lighter recently brought here by a Wisconsin party to sell or rent got loose one night last week, floated down stream and was wrecked on the beach.

FOR FLORIDA.—Capt. Wm Mees, well known to our readers, recently started for Florida with the yacht Annie, by way of the Illinois canal and the Mississippi river. He has five passengers.

HON. E. H. GREEN received Friday an appointment as District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar, of Good Templars, and on the same evening installed the officers of Charlevoix Lodge. Jackson Ingalls has been reappointed Lodge Deputy.

JAMES A. CASWELL, formerly of this place, but more recently of Grand Bend, Ont., arrived here with his family one day last week. He will leave his family here for the winter, but will spend the winter himself in Texas.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The County Treasurer's Annual Report.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix:

I hereby hand you my report for the year ending October 8th, 1877:

TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

MARION.

1876			Dr
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875	$ 27 98	
nov 24	state tax 1876	40 49	
1877	county	207 52	
may 1	prim school money	53 66	
			$327 65
	CREDIT.		
1877			
may 26	By de imquent tax	18 91	
	cash	307 08	
june 9	primary sch money	53 66	
			$327 65

EVANGELINE.

1875			
oct 10	To rejected tax	$ 21 70	
nov 14	state tax 1876	101 70	
1877	county	650 89	
may 13	amt charged back	2 72	
july 7	prim sch money	35 88	
			$815 19
	COUNTY CR		
1877			
oct 10	By 5 per cent allowed	$ 8 01	
1877			
may 3	delinquent tax	720 87	
	cash	39 73	
june 9	prim sch money	35 88	
nov 8	bal due county	2 18	
			$815 19

CHARLEVOIX.

1876			
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875	$ 11 87	
nov 24	state tax 1875	185 80	
	county	760 24	
1877			
june 11	prim sch money	104 48	
aug 17	liquor tax	25 00	
oct 4	do	15 00	
			$1,106 88
	COUNTY CR		
1876			
dec 27	By cash	$231 66	
1877	delinquent tax	667 81	
june 9	prim sch money	104 48	
aug 7	liquor tax	25 00	
oct 6	error in state tax	76 13	
			$1,105 88

NORWOOD.

1876			
oct 10	To state tax 1876	$ 49 12	
	county	311 34	
	rejected tax 1875	9 68	
1877			
june 9	prim school money	41 88	
			$411 92
	COUNTY CR		
1877			
mar 26	By cash	$133 46	
	delinquent tax	240 58	
june 9	primary sch money	41 88	
			$414 92

BOYNE VALLEY.

1876			
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875	$ 66 93	
nov 24	state tax 1876	85 40	
	county	265 92	
1877			
june 9	prim school money	13 98	
			$745 05
	COUNTY CR		
1876			
oct 9	By bal from old acct	$ 47 60	
1877			
mar 26	delinquent tax	651 62	
	cash	26 60	
june 9	prim sch money	13 98	
			$745 05

SOUTH ARM.

1876			
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875	24 96	
nov 24	state tax 1876	50 42	
1877	county	392 11	
june 9	prim school money	76 36	
			$518 95
	COUNTY CR		
1875			
dec 21	By cash	$200 00	
mar 26	cash	98 57	
	delinquent tax	141 42	
june 9	primary sch money	76 36	
	bal due county	1 65	
			$518 95

Respectfully submitted,
BYRON SEE, Co. Treasurer.

A nice set of crockery just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, cheaper than ever.

E. H. Bramss, of Cedarville, this Township, recently returned from Chicago.

FISHING—The boys, and even the men—merchants, tradesmen and clergymen—have all spent their leisure hours during the week fishing off the harbor docks for herring, of which a great number have been caught.

VESSEL ARRIVAL—Capt. Way of the schooner W. A. Smith, on arriving at this port from Mackinac on Thursday, reported a large three masted schooner ashore near Middle Village. He engaged a double crew and repaired to the wreck, and is there at this writing profiting by the disaster.

LOOK HERE.—You of more southern latitudes don't cease to speak of this region as if it were in the Arctic Zone. We hear that at Buffalo they have sleighing, and at Grand Rapids they have a foot of snow. Here the ground has not been hid from sight by the "crystalline element." As we write the weather is as warm and balmy as a spring morning.

The Elections.

In the various State elections the results are notable. The effect of the labor troubles, and in some cases dissatisfaction with the President's policy have been felt in the contest; many voters of both parties were indifferent, and the vote has generally been light. Connecticut gives a substantial Republican majority of three or five in the Senate and twenty-five or thirty in the House. Massachusetts, which has been confidently claimed by the Democrats, has gone overwhelmingly Republican. In New York, Senator Conkling and his co-laborers have made a gallant contest, and have largely reduced the Democratic majority of last year. Kelly and the Tammany ring received a severe blow in New York city. The reports about the Legislature are conflicting.

New Jersey elects a Democratic State ticket and Legislature.

Pennsylvania, where the labor troubles have largely effected the result, is close, but probably Democratic. Wisconsin goes 5,000 Republican, Minnesota and Kansas are Republican, while Maryland and Virgina, of course, are Democratic.

Charlevoix as a Marketing Point.

The plant will grow toward the light, and water will meet from divers directions and flow toward a common center if nature gives the water shed. In localities favored with a healthy activity products will, as if under this same law of nature, flow to *some* central depository or point of transfer.

The giant strides with which this region is reaching the front rank of grain-raising localities, and the superior quality of our grain, are sure indicators of what the future will be for us as a community, to say nothing of the magnitude and excellence of our crops of roots, vegetables and grass—truly important auxilliaries to the more staple cereals.

These facts established, we have a foundation of truth to rest upon, viz: That with the lapse of years the farm products of the large region looking toward this common center must multiply with prodigious rapidity, and ultimately constitute a large and important trade here.

Even with the present area of territory and its population, Charlevoix must continue to develop as a market, inasmuch as every year adds to the tillable acreage and consequently to the pecuniary wealth of the people; but into the mi i stream of trade that flows to our town, small rivulets will from time to time direct their current, and in their turn develop as time and circumstances prosper them.

An agency that will have very much to do in constituting Charlevoix a agricultural market is the existence of unsettled facilities for shipment of produce. In fact this is the main idea after "base of supplies" is considered, into the ventures of Chicago and Milwaukee the grain of this country must of necessity find itself destined, and at Charlevoix it must be transferred to those markets, because of the much cheaper mode of transfer here than at any interior railroad point. All other surplus products must follow their great leader—grain—through the same channels.

With these indisputable facts before us we should use our best endeavors to so improve our marketing facilities as will render it profitable and convenient for farmers to bring here their surplus products. Let us improve our roads in all directions. Let us attract hither capital, and encourage its use in the direction that will best subserve the interests of our farmers. A flouring mill or a grain warehouse, with a solid financial bottom under it, would be a permanent and substantial benefit to our people, and profitable to its owner. When these advantages are established others will rapidly follow.

New stock of violins and bows of splendid quality at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office until Dec. 1, for getting 25 cords of wood for Court House. Said wood must be sawed body maple, 18 inches in length, and prepared for the stove. Must be piled in the wood house, and delivered before Feb. 1, 1878

A. H. CRAMER, Clerk

Charlevoix Nov. 8, 1877.

BAD MIXED.—A dispatch to the *Inter Ocean* says of Charles Miller, whose mangled body was found at Petoskey on sunday morning, as noted in a recent issue: 'He lived at Cross Village, on the island in Petoskey Bay, where he settled several years ago on land bought of the Government. He had acquired a large fortune, was 36 years old, and leaves a wife and several children. He was buying goods at Petoskey on Saturday, and had a large sum of money with him." The idea of Cross Village being in Petoskey Bay, and of acquiring large fortunes in Cross Village or vicinity, is an amusing idea. The *I. O.*, correspondent is badly mixed.

State News.

There are 184 prisoners in the State House of Correction at Ionia.

Wild turkeys are said to be more plenty in the interior of the State than they have been for many years.

On Thursday last a fleet of thirty four lumber vessels left Muskegon for Chicago, and they have all arrived.

The Petoskey *Democrat* says a party was at that place the other day prospecting for the extension of Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw road to that place.

An estimator estimates that 17,000,000 bushels of wheat was raised in Kalamazoo county, and that 850,000 bushels of it is held for higher prices.

Stanton is nervous. Report says that a majority of the Board of Supervisors of Montcalm county are in favor of making Langston the county seat.

D. A. Blodgett has commenced logging operations in the woods east of Cadillac. He expects to put in about 15,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

Marshall has a banished girl who, the *Statesman* says, is accompanied by mysterious and terrible rappings wherever she goes, and the public have made us a subject of serious investigation. They are expected to report that a girl's wrappings are not so terrible after you get used to them a while.

In the case of the People vs. R. W. Gibbons at Big Rapids, arrested on a charge of attempting to commit rape on a child twelve years of age, the jury was out forty-eight hours and returned a verdict of guilty. Afterward Judge Brown sent him to States Prison for twelve years.

Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City have cut during the past season 15,000,000 feet of pine lumber and 1,000,000 feet of maple. The planing mill has made a run of 8,000,000 feet and is still at work turning out about 100,000 feet daily.

Cedar, the county seat of Gladwin county, contains six buildings all told—a court house, three dwelling houses, a store and a barn. The court house is a three story brick building 45 by 60 feet in size, and will cost when completed $13,000. J. S. Holden, of the Farwell *Register*, has set up a job printing office at Cedar and started a little newspaper there.

The late heavy rains are bringing the logs down the Muskegon at a lively rate, and the mills will now run to the end of the month, giving employment to many hundreds of people who expected to be idle.

The Supervisors of Wexford county refuses to allow the court house to be used for holding religious services. They say they are afraid of fire, but church folks think their danger lies more in this world.

The Cheboygan *Tribune* says that P. M. Sammons removed on Wednesday to that place, after an unsuccessful search for the missing steamer Minnie Sutton and lighter. He made arrangements with the tug W. B. Minter to go in search. They left Mackinaw ten days before, and made careful search all along the shore as far as about 25 miles beyond Duck Islands. Diligent inquiry from the numerous fishermen along the route failed to elicit any information of either of the missing craft. We think there can be no question that both the Sutton and lighter are irretrievably lost.

The homestead of Capt. P. B. Wead, by his will, was left to his children by those heirs is in the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Milton is dead, Curtis is still at Toledo, Mary is married, and Lizzie an imbecile. Is the only occupant of this large stone mansion, save one trusted servant, who takes care of her. There was a mortgage of $40,000 on the premises at the time of the captain's death. This, through non-payment of interest, has increased to $60,000, and the home was recently sold for ten payment of the taxes of 1876. Alvan H. Leavitt has been appointed receiver of the property, which from a leaky roof, etc., is rapidly going to destruction.

A Grand Rapids dispatch to the *Post and Tribune* says. The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company has just achieved at this point a notable feat in engineering. The plan was to remove the timber bridge of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad across Grand River, which had stood nearly 20 years, and replace it with an iron bridge made by the Detroit Bridge Company, the new bridge to occupy precisely the same site as the old one, and all to be done between the passage of Saturday's last train and the first train of the morning. On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a gang of over 200 men began work dissecting and removing the old bridge which, with putting the new one together and it in place, occupied all that night and Saturday, and the new bridge would have been ready for the first train this morning to pass had not a violent wind last night compelled a suspension of the work six hours. Therefore the early train this morning had to transfer passengers, but all is now nearly completed and it is expected that that afternoon the last train to Detroit will pass the new bridge. It is 650 feet long, a massive and splendid structure.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used HAGUER'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle. as 4000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such a monument as the German Syrup cannot be found elsewhere known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. CROUTER.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Dec. 29, 1877, viz: Thomas Lister having been entered at the office by George Snyder against James H. Dent, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5262, dated Sept. 16, 1875, upon the S. ½ of sec. 1, town 31 N., R. 8 West in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, which is to be cancelled, and said party duly notified to appear and testify at the office in Traverse City, Mich., on the 29th day of Dec., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Dec. 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Reuben C. Dewey against Alvin Lamb, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5447, dated Feb. 16, 1875, upon the S½ of section 20, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call on the under signed at Lakes Lake. Rolls filled on short notice.

THOMAS WAY,
Owner of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE

In Evelyne.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres in section 36 in Evelyne, 30 acres improvement, good barn, and log house, good well, and orchard of 24 thrifty trees. Good house on main road and road. School house quarter of a mile, grist mill two miles and a half.

Charles Hellir,
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres more or less, good improvements, one fruit tree, 30 bushels of apples last year. Will be sold for $300 cash. Address

ANTONE SCHAAP,
126 Rapids
Mich

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BARNARD

CASWELL & BARNARD,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 19, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MICHIGAN BLOCK.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

The Fast Steamer

JENNIE SUTTON

Capt. Henry Antrim, Master.

Will run as follows during the season of navigation either:

Will leave Charlevoix at 9:00 a. m. and 1 p. m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays for South Arm and return.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Pine Lake and return.

Can be chartered for excursions by applying to Dexter & Noble. Elk Rapids, or on Captain on board.

DEXTER & NOBLE.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS.
Charlevoix, Aug. 7 1877. 29 tf.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Dec. 29, 1877, viz: Thomas Lister having been entered at the office by George Snyder against James H. Dent, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5262, dated Sept. 16, 1875, upon the S½ of sec. 1, town 31 N., R. 8 West in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, which is to be cancelled, and said party duly notified to appear and testify at the office in Traverse City, Mich., on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Dec. 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Reuben C. Dewey against Alvin Lamb, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5447, dated Feb. 16, 1875, upon the S½ of section 20, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Dec. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5641, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the S. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov. 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Dec. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5642, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the N. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Dec. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5643, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the S. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Dec. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5644, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the N. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

L A Y

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

—

Improved Farm

—AND—

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

—

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

—

Collections a Speciality

—

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

—

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1169r

Michigan State Land Office.
Lansing, October 1st 1877.

Notice is hereby given that, the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix county, hereinbefore directed as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State will be restored to market at this office November 8, 1877 at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the terms prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
[illegible] of sw¼	5	31 N	8 W
[illegible] of sw¼	5	31 N	4 W
[illegible] of sw¼	29	31 N	4 W
[illegible] of sw¼	32	31 N	4 W
[illegible] of sw¼	32	34 N	4 W
sw¼ of ne¼	22	34 N	4 W
se¼ of se¼	26	32 N	8 W
ne¼ of se¼	26	32 N	8 W
se¼ of se¼	6	32 N	8 W

Michigan State Land Office.
Lansing, Sept. 24, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county will be offered for sale at this office November 8th 1877 at ten o'clock a. m. unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

No. of Acres	Description	Section	Town	Range
39.82	se¼ of ne¼	16	32 N	4 W
80.8	sw¼ of swp	16	34 N	5 W
39.52	se¼ of nw¼	16	34 N	5 W
39.80	nw¼ of ne¼	16	32 N	5 W
39.80	sw¼ of ne¼	16	32 N	5 W
17.61	se¼ of sw¼	16	32 N	5 W

Agricultural College Land.

40	ne¼ of nw¼			
	and ne¼ of	8	32 N	5W
252	ne¼ of se¼	18	32 N	4W

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5641, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the S. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5642, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the N. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5643, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the S. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5644, dated Feb. 16, 1875 upon the N. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEORGE C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regard to size. All kinds of orders for odd sizes will be done with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or not will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns turned at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

62, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Ends.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.

Peter Tegosh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin On motion of J. Miles Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-resident, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance

R. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. Miles Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant
15-6w.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City, Mich. Aug 27, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by D. Spencer Beckham against Sol Paine, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. [illegible] dated [illegible] upon the [illegible] of section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

GEO. C. MOFFATT, Register.
DENNY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5645, dated April 16, 1875, upon the [illegible] of section 36, Township 31 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich. Sept. 21, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Melinda A. Wright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6333, dated Oct. 2, 1874, upon the all of sec[illegible] and of sec[illegible] Section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at low figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttar's store.

JAS. B. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 29 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 13. 1877. Whole No., 444

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	2 in.	each in.
One sq.,	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 column,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cards in business directory, $4 per line per year.

Local advertisements at Sixteen cents.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Conveyancer, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. G. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL R. BAGG, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. BENNETT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD R. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

PETER MILLER, Custom Blacksmith & Carriage Ironing, Farmers attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession.

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Special attention to Chancery and Probate Practice. Will practice in general conveyancing. Office for present at Charlevoix, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has located himself in J. E. Weed's harness shop, in Charlevoix and solicits the patronage of all those needing Custom or Ready Made work.

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest style. Which are found at my residence on Main street. DAVID HAYES.

Wanted!

[illegible]

Drugs and Medicines

Stationery & Confectionery

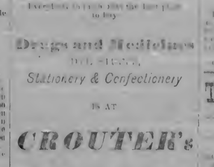
AT

CROUTER's

[illegible]

Tooth Instrument Without Pain

LOOK!



The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Hayes and Petoskey.

Leaves Hayes—8 a. m. Arrive at Petoskey 11 a. m.

Leave Petoskey 1 p. m. Arrive at Hayes 4 p. m.

Passengers taking mail for the convenience of passengers will be made, and the line will be carried on. Also express matter will be delivered to all who may so desire.

H. C. ZITTLE, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,

Horse Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of building lots all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also in acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov. 6, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Oct. 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Beadle against Charles May all for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible] dated April 16, 1875, upon the [illegible] of section 36, Township 31 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 263 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Stevens Hall. Visiting brethren a cordial invitation is extended.

L. D. BENTHAMSLEY, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. H. CRAMER, Sec'y.

[illegible]

Pursuant to [illegible] Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin On motion of J. Miles Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-resident, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance

R. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. Miles Eaton, Solicitor for Complainant
15-6w.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Charlevoix Postoffice.

[illegible]

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Corn, per bushel	50
Oats, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Beans, per bushel	90
Onions, per bushel	50
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10

THE steamer Sutton leaves the Pine lake route to-morrow.

A new chandelier has been procured for the Court House.

No religious service in this village either morning or evening next Sabbath.

THE tug Starke Bros. recently sank a schooner in Milwaukee harbor.

THE propeller Badger State wooded here on her way up Sunday night.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's new advertisement will appear next week.

TO STEAMYEARS.—The board examined rolls are at the County Treasurers office.

CAPT. TOM DEER was recently fined $50 for damaging another tug in Milwaukee harbor.

HENRY MORGAN has sold his store and dock property in this village to Mr. Pranels, of Canada.

CAPT. TOM MELVIN now has command of Peshtigo Starke Bros. at Milwaukee, and Capt. Fred Starke is engaged in the office

THE schooner Mary Heath has gone to "Davy Jones' Locker." She foundered in Lake Michigan during the gale of the 18th. All hands were saved.

We have nothing for stating that Pennsylvania experts are coming to sink a shaft for coal on the farm of Geo. M. Woods, in Bechtne. They are expected soon.

THE scow lighter recently brought here by a Wisconsin party to sell or rent got home one night last week, floated down stream and was wrecked on the beach.

FOR FLORIDA.—Capt. Wm. Mees, well known to our readers, recently started for Florida with the yacht Annie, by way of the Illinois canal and the Mississippi river. He has five passengers.

HON. E. H. GREEN received Friday an appointment as District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar, of Good Templars, and on the same evening installed the officers of Charlevoix Lodge. Seldom ingatin has been re-appointed Lodge Deputy.

JAMES A. CAMERON, formerly of this place, but more recently of Grand Bend, Ont., arrived here with his family one day last week. He will leave his family here for the winter, but will spend the winter himself in Texas

COUNTY FINANCES.

The County Treasurer's Annual Report.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix:

I hereby hand you my report for the year ending October 8th, 1877.

TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

MARION.

1876				Dr
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875		$ 37 98	
nov 21	state tax 1876		45 40	
	county		297 52	
1877				
july 2	prim school money		55 98	
			——	$437 68
	CONTRA CR			
1877				
mar 26	By the amount tax		168 91	
	cash		268 98	
june 9	prim sch money		59 80	
			——	$437 68

EVANGELINE.

1876			
oct 10	To rejected tax	$ 21 70	
nov 11	state tax 1875	101 70	
	county	856 85	
1877			
may 13	amt charged back	2 72	
july 7	prim sch money	25 38	
		——	$1009 15
	CONTRA CR		
1877			
june 9	By bal old acct		$ 8 03
1877			
may 8	delinquent tax	720 87	
	"	30 24	
june 9	prim sch money	55 98	
	tax on county	4 13	
		——	$1009 15

CHARLEVOIX.

1876			
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875	$ 11 87	
nov 24	state tax 1875	188 90	
	county	709 23	
1877			
june 11	prim sch money	164 88	
aug 17	liquor tax	25 00	
oct 4	do	13 00	
		——	$1,108 88
	CONTRA CR		
1876			
nov 7	By cash	$231 06	
	delinquent tax	669 81	
june 9	prim sch money	164 88	
aug 7	liquor tax	40 00	
oct 4	state sch tax	3 12	
		——	$1,108 88

NORWOOD.

1876			
oct 10	To state tax 1876	$ 49 12	
	county	314 54	
	township tax 1875	9 58	
1877			
june 9	prim school money	41 88	
		——	$414 92
	CONTRA CR		
1877			
mar 26	By cash	$133 48	
	delinquent tax	187 88	
june 9	primary sch money	71 56	
		——	$414 92

BOYNE VALLEY.

1876			
oct 10	To rejected tax 1875	$ 20 25	
nov 24	state tax 1876	30 42	
	county	262 11	
1877			
june 9	prim school money	16 36	
		——	$318 95
	CONTRA CR		
1877			
8bb21	by cash	$200 00	
mar 26	cash	68 52	
	delinquent tax	141 42	
june 9	primary sch money	76 26	
	bal due county	1 65	
		——	$518 95

Respectfully submitted,
BYRON SEE, Co. Treasurer.

A nice lot of crockery just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, cheaper than ever.

E. H. Bumpus, of Cedarville, this Township, recently returned from Chicago.

FISHING.—The boys, and even the men merchants, tradesmen and clergymen—have all spent their leisure hours during the week fishing off the harbor docks for herring, of which a great number have been caught.

VESSEL ASHORE.—Capt. Way of the schooner W. A. Smith, on arriving at this port from Mackinac on Thursday, reported a large three masted schooner ashore near Middle Village. He engaged a double crew and repaired to the wreck, and is there at this writing profiting by the disaster.

LOOK HERE.—You of more southern latitudes must cease to speak of this region as if it were in the Arctic Zone We hear that at Buffalo they have sleighing, and at Grand Rapids they have a foot of snow. Here the ground has not been hid from sight by the "beautiful element." As we write the weather is as warm and balmy as a spring morning

The Elections.

In the various State elections the results are variable. The effect of the labor troubles, and in some cases dissatisfaction with the President's policy have been felt in the contest; many voters of both parties were indifferent, and the vote has generally been light. Connecticut gives a substantial Republican majority of three or five in the Senate and twenty-five or thirty in the House. Massachusetts, which has been confidently claimed by the Democrats, has gone overwhelmingly Republican. In New York, Senator Conkling and his associates have made a gallant contest, and have largely reduced the Democratic majority of last year. Kelly and the Tammany ring received a severe blow in New York city. The reports about the Legislature are conflicting.

New Jersey elects a Democratic State ticket and Legislature.

Pennsylvania, where the labor troubles have largely affected the result, is close, but probably Democratic. Wisconsin goes 5,000 Republican, Minnesota and Kansas are Republican, while Maryland and Virginia, of course, are Democratic.

Charlevoix as a Marketing Point.

The plant will grow toward the light, and water will meet from divers directions and flow toward a common center if nature gives the water shed. In localities favored with a healthy activity of nature, flow to some central depository or point of transfer.

The plant strides with which this region is reaching the front rank of grain-raising localities, and the superior quality of our grain, are sure indicators of what the future will be for us as a community, to say nothing of the magnitude and excellence of our crops of roots, vegetables and grass—truly important auxiliaries to the more staple cereals.

These facts established, we have a foundation of truth to rest upon, viz: That with the lapse of years the farm products of the large region looking toward this common center must multiply with prodigious rapidity, and ultimately constitute a large and important trade here.

Even with the present area of territory and its population, Charlevoix must continue to develop as a market, inasmuch as every year adds to the tillable acreage and consequently to the pecuniary wealth of the people; but into the main stream of trade that flows to our town, small rivulets will from time to time direct their current, and in their turn develop as time and circumstances prosper them.

An agency that will have very much to do in constituting Charlevoix an agricultural market is the existence of unexcelled facilities for shipment of produce. In fact this is the main idea after "base of supplies" is considered into the elements of Chicago and Milwaukee the grain of this country must of necessity find itself destined and at Charlevoix it must be transferred to those markets, because of the much cheaper mode of transfer here than at any interior railroad point. All other surplus products must follow their great leader—grain—through the same channels.

With these indisputable facts before us we should use our best endeavors to so improve our marketing facilities as will render it profitable and convenient for farmers to bring here their surplus products. Let us improve our roads in all directions. Let us attract hither capital, and encourage its use

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 23d—to regulate the bounties of soldiers who served in the late War for the Union; amending the Revised Statutes in regard to the militia, making an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia; to encourage labor to become citizens of the United States; to provide a lawful note and coin currency; to authorize a long bond for the improvement of savings. After an Executive session, an adjournment was had until the 26th. House not in session.

THE Senate was not in session on the 26th. In the House, the consideration of the Diplomatic case was resumed, Mr. Harrison advocating Mr. Dutton's right to a seat, and Mr. Hurlbut supporting Mr. Bellford as having *prima facie* right as Representative. Further discussion ensued, but without action, when the House adjourned.

BILLS were introduced, in the Senate, on the 27th authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the debt due the United States by the State of Arkansas; reestablishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and providing for a redistribution of unappropriated moneys; for the repeal of the duties on spirits by the refunding of moneys expended or paid and deposited by them for the Tax stamps. Adjourned to the 28th. In the House, after further debate on the Colorado case, the resolution referring the question to the Committee on Elections was adopted—137 to 130—a party vote. Several petitions were presented among which were from citizens of Missouri for the removal of the National Capital, from all men of color, asking for assistance from Congress to enable them to go to Liberia and make for themselves permanent home; for a Government ban to and settlers on the public domain, from merchants and others, protesting against the unjust discrimination made in favor of by the compensation of Government clerks, and leaving that of the mechanics and laborers to be established at the option of individuals. Adjourned to the 28th.

IN the Senate, on the 29th, the following bills were introduced and referred: To amend the Bankrupt act; to fix the date of the meeting of the first regular session of the Forty-fifth Congress upon July 1; to provide for the coinage of silver dollars, and to make the same a legal tender; to establish the Territory of Lincoln; giving to Nebraska an additional Representative in Congress after the 4th of March next. An Executive session was held, at which several communications from the President were considered. In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred among which were the following: Repealing the Bankrupt act; reducing the postage on letters; to repeal the tax on deposits in savings institutions; in relation to the Paris Exhibition of 1878, appropriating $150,000 to cover all expenses on the part of the United States Government; providing for the removal of all political disabilities; to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments; proposing an amendment to the Constitution in prohibiting to the President to shall only the unexpired term of office, to make United States notes receivable for import duties; to repeal the laws forbidding the payment of persons who were in the civil or transfer the charge of Indian Affairs to the War Department; to reform the Civil Service; to provide for the counting of the Presidential vote; for the issue of National savings bonds; for a National Savings Department as a branch of the Postoffice Department; for the admission of Utah and Dakota as States. The Standing Committees were announced and the House adjourned to the 1st of November.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 20th say the Porte was considering a proposition for an armistice.

DON THOMAS ESTRADA, President of the Cuban Republic, and several other Republican leaders, were recently captured off the Cuban coast by Spanish cruisers.

DURING a recent reconnoissance with the Czarowitz, the Prince of Leuchtenberg, nephew and *aid-de-camp* to the Emperor, was killed.

ACCORDING to official dispatches of the 24th, the increase of Plevna was soon complete. The Turks were believed to be about of provisions, and would be soon forced to fight or starve.

A REPORT prevailed in Constantinople, on the 26th, that negotiations were being entered into for the surrender of Kars.

A TIMES telegram of the 29th says the Russians were at Slatitza, south of the Balkans, in the rear of Orchanie.

A HURRICANE recently swept over the Island of Curacoa, in the West Indies, which destroyed property valued at $2,000,000, and caused the loss of numerous lives.

DOMESTIC.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* of a recent date states that, as a result of a thorough investigation of the merits and demerits of the Keeley motor, by intelligent men of the manufacturing interests of that city, the inventor has been enabled to demonstrate the fact that he has discovered a force capable of being controlled and directed by the will, and that, in using it upon the public, he did not bear quality of fraud, but was simply laboring under a delusion. He has discovered a motor which is prevented by several distasteful defects from being of practical worth, not the least important of which is its want of economy in cost as compared with steam.

AN injunction issued against the New Orleans School Board, forbidding the Board's establishing separate schools for white and colored children, was dissolved, on the 23d, by Judge Rights, of the Sixth District Court.

WOOD'S THEATRE AND MUSEUM, a well known place of amusement, in Chicago, was damaged by fire, on the 23d, to the extent of about $50,000.

OFFICIAL dispatches received in Washington confirm the previous reports regarding the refusal of Sitting Bull to accept the proposition of the United States Commissioners.

THE first of the Pittsburgh riot cases was tried in the Criminal Court of that city, on the 24th. A Murray, convicted of having stolen firearms, ammunition and other property, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Tom Gallagher, another of the rioters, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to six years' imprisonment.

BY order of the New York Canal Commissioners, the Erie Canal is to be closed on the 7th of December, unless sooner closed by ice.

THE fourth annual Convention of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union met in Chicago, on the 24th. Several delegates from a large number of States were in attendance. The address of welcome was made by Miss Frances E. Willard.

THE removal of the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency, Neb., to the vicinity of the Missouri River region, was commenced, on the 24th. No disaffection was evinced by the Indians. The march would be a long and tedious one, probably occupying a month.

THE proceedings made to Sitting Bull by the Commission on the part of the United States, and which he assuredly rejected, were that the Sioux should surrender their arms, ammunition and horses, and go to some military post in a submissive, obedient spirit, where they would be exempt from punishment. They were promised full compensation for their property. Sitting Bull is represented as saying: "I did not give you any country, but you took it away from us. I was not consulted. I am a free man, no beggar feels than I am. This house is a medicine-house. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language said to me, that is to sell me such lies to my people. If Jesus' house followed Victoria). Don't you say two ways to your people. The earth is the mother of us all. The Great Spirit has given us a free country to live and raise our children upon. You are trying to get me to sell my country, but you took it away from me

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1877.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Nov. 9, 1877.

The dramatic and unexpected return of A. Oakey Hall this week is fairly of a piece with the whole course of our erratic ex mayor, ex actor, lawyer and politician. When we supposed he was busy writing bricks or spicy newspaper paragraphs in his cosy office over in the Tribune Building he suddenly drops beneath the surface of society and reappeared under a changed aspect and alter ed name in London. There, while we were considering him a fixture in the English metropolis he again suddenly disappeared only to turn up of a sudden—as said Dame Ramot—at the seat of the Russo-Turkish war. And now, just as his memory begins to fall from our minds, up jumps our versatile Joaquin, apparently from the depths of the Atlantic, with a third "Here we are again!" Queer proceedings these are beyond a doubt but his behavior concerning them is even more odd. When he first left it was without clue or warning, when he was in London, he would say nothing even to his best friends, and denied his own identity to escape their attentions and now he says he is as much at a loss as any one else to account for the whole affair. The reason he gives for his return at this time, is the accusations of complicity in the Ring frauds which Tweed has just renewed against him. It will be remembered that among the numerous theories advanced at the time of his disappearance, the one most generally credited was, that he ill from the very exposure. Mr. Hall, however, denies positively that there is any truth in the charges and professes to stand a second trial. It will also be remembered that he was tried at the time of the first Ring suits and acquitted. Time will probably explain all these mysteries.

The coaching season of 1877 is at an end. Col. DeLancy Kane and his now famous 'Tally ho," which for the past four months have made a daily trips between the Hotel Brunswick, in the city, and Yonkers, made their last run on Wednesday During this time, hundreds have availed themselves of the pleasure incident to a ride on the handsome coach, while others have been daily among the group which every morning watched to depart, and every afternoon anxiously awaited its return. This latter class were afforded a treat on Saturday in witnessing the grand semi annual parade of the drags of the Coaching Club Promptly at 3.30 the start was made, the coaches proceeding out Fifth avenue to Central Park, after having made the circuit of which the return down Fifth avenue to the starting point was begun The entire route of the procession was thronged with carriages, and at the hotels and clubs the coaches were greeted with waving of handkerchiefs and other expressions of feminine approval Thus the most popular of our aristocratic amusements temporarily closed its career with appropriate ceremony.

We have come at last to an oasis in the desert of life insurance disaster which the country has been traveling with varying hardships for more than a year The New York Life has just been emerged from a rigid and searching examination, the result of which is set forth in a brief official report in which the managers declare that they find in its condition and management nothing to criticize and nothing to censure, that measuring its assets by the unfairly severe standard of present market value, it has a net surplus of over $5,000,000, and, most wonderful of all, that every item of its last annual report made to the Department is exactly true in every item. Of all the many investigations made since those unfortunate troubles began, no other has resulted in so hearty and absolute an endorsement of the company scrutinized, as this

What too for the cool headedness of the manager might have become a deadly disaster, attended with serious consequence and loss of life, occurred at Niblo's Garden on the evening of the 27th, during the preformance of the last act in the play of "The Jubilee Railway, or Nick of the Woods." The curtain had just risen when from an upper gallery came the cry of Fire. The theatre was densely packed, and as the vast audience caught the cry and realized its fearful significance a rush was made for the doors of the house. At this juncture the appearance of the manager upon the stage, who denounced the attempt to create a panic in the audience and ordered the curtain to rise, together with the announcement that any person desiring to leave the theatre in the interest of a rival house, and on account of $50 for his arrest, effectually put a stop to the panic, the audience resumed their seats and the play continuing. Beyond the dilapidation of some hats and bonnets and the loss of some jewelry, the dangerous tumult did no damage, but for a few moments the excitement among the crowded thousands was of an intensity not soon to be forgotten.

At last, after many fruitless efforts to discover some trace of the party under Sir John Franklin, there appears to be a reasonable hope that the mystery which for nearly a third of a century has enveloped the fate of this daring nobleman and his followers may be dispelled away. The story of their loss where in search of the northwest passage is too well known to be repeated here. Thousands of dollars have been expended in the search, and while from time to time have come rumors of success, they have either proved partially true (such as the finding of unimportant relics) or failed entirely when subjected to the test of a relief expedition.

Now it is claimed that positive information has been secured going to show that the bodies of Sir John and some of his officers lie buried at Engefield, an Esquimaux settlement some 100 miles inland—a spot not yet reached by any exploring parties. Two silver spoons, one bearing the Franklin crest, have been discovered in the possession of natives at Mettle Island, and from these people have been gathered facts showing a reasonable possibility of a successful trace at last.

Lady Franklin, with her beautiful devotion, her untiring zeal, and her unstinted contributions to the plans pointing to the solution of the mystery surrounding her husband's fate, is now beyond the hopes, the fears and the disappointments which encompassed her in this world; yet should the search now being instituted prove successful there must in every heart be a lingering sense of disappointment that this lonely woman did not live to see the consummation of her life's work.

The yearning sympathy for suffering which prompted your noble American women to their many good works during our own war, has not died out during ten years and more of peace. An association of ladies of this city has been formed, under the name of the Society of the Crescent and Cross, for the purpose of aiding in the relief of the wounded soldiers of both the Turkish and Russian armies, now in conflict in the East. Another association has been formed under the title of "The Society of the Red Cross," but with a more restricted object, its intended beneficiaries being the wounded within the Russian lines exclusively.

The wives of the most prominent men of New York are at the head of the former of these organizations and their benevolent work is being vigorously pushed.

RADIX.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used ROWLAND'S ODONTO or PEARL to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, Sores, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will be necessary case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least 50 by one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c, &c. All of these and much more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class Druggists in U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on Sink Road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Well fenced for pasture, or for cultivation. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapips & Indiana R. R. Co.

50, CCOAcres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, and are either worked and a ready sale in market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great lumbering section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro' the center of the grant.

The port of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss. by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country in the soil and how to lay how to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap,

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address WM. BROWETT, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

Peo,le also reside in Charlevoix and nearly can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP.

It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BUTTARS, Charlevoix, Aug. 7 1877. 32 tf.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

SUMMER

1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN

EVERY DEPATMENT

We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

WholesaleMarkets Afford

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

ToSell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous,

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

Special Bargains

at

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

For the Next Thirty Days.

We carry a General Stock of Merchandise and are constantly receiving new goods.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a NEW AMERICAN and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison, St. Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, ClOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalents.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wild land and Improved Farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolies

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries sold in State. Orders for TEAS SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(97) (6.1.5.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$9.00.

Dion's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. R. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles' Lath Cheese Box Stuff Broom Handles Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Successors to London Engraved)

183 & 185 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

House Standing Committees.

The following is the list of the Standing Committees of the National House of Representatives, as announced by Speaker Randall, on the 29th inst.:

Elections—Harris of Virginia, Chairman; Springer of Illinois, Candler of Georgia, Tarsney of Pennsylvania, Cobb of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Elliott of Louisiana, Weal of Connecticut, Cheadle of Tennessee, Cox of Ohio, Hiscock of New York.

Ways and Means—Wood of New York, Chairman; Tucker of Virginia, Snyder of Ohio, Robinson of North Carolina, Herbert of Oregon, Blanchard of Louisiana, Peters of Connecticut, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Garfield of Ohio, Buckland of Illinois, Brewer of Massachusetts.

Appropriations—Atkins of Tennessee, Chairman; Blount of Georgia, Singleton of Mississippi, Cluster of Pennsylvania, Dowell of New York, Sparks of Illinois, Dutton of Kentucky, Baker of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Rudolf of Pennsylvania, Baker of Indiana.

Banking and Currency—Buckner of Missouri, Chairman; Ewing of Ohio, Bardsdorgh of New Jersey, Yeates of North Carolina, Hartzell of Illinois, Bell of Georgia, Hazel of New York, Rogers of Rhode Island, Butterworth of New York, Foot of Illinois, Phillips of Kansas.

Pacific Railroads—Potter of New York, Chairman, Throckmorton of Texas, Morrison of Illinois, House of Tennessee, Luttrell of California, Anders of Connecticut, Chalmers of Mississippi, Elam of Louisiana, Hall of Virginia, Brewster, Blair of New Hampshire, Caswell of Wisconsin, Coe of Missouri, Rice of Massachusetts.

Claims—Bright of Tennessee, Chairman; Warner of Connecticut, Davis of Illinois, Keating of Kentucky, Peters of Kansas, Dibrell of Ohio, Henry of Maryland, Lockwood of New York, Bennett of Illinois, Kimball of Michigan, Lindsey of Maine, Cummings of Iowa.

Commerce—Reagan of Texas, Chairman; Felton of Georgia, Ikin of Missouri, Hiscock of New York, Roberts of Maryland, Ross of New Jersey, Kenna of West Virginia, Hunger of Indiana, Bansell of Minnesota, Hubbell of Michigan, Gorman of Pennsylvania.

Public Lands—Morrison of Illinois, Chairman; Culbert of Indiana, Hunter of Arkansas, Turk of Missouri, Wright of Pennsylvania, Hewitt of Alabama, Smith of Georgia, Kelley of New York, Dawes of California, Sapp of Iowa, Weber of Indiana, Kimball of Texas.

Post-Offices and Post Roads—Waddell of North Carolina, Chairman; Brumm of Arkansas, Caldwell of Tennessee, Giddings of Texas, Garth of Alabama, Quinn of New York, Money of Mississippi, Connon of Illinois, Forsano of Pennsylvania, Williams of New Hampshire, Townsend of Illinois, District of Columbia—Willcox of Michigan, Chairman.

Judiciary—Knott of Kentucky, Chairman; Lamb of Virginia, Wheeman, Hurd of New York, Hooge of Georgia, Metzger of Pennsylvania, Mc-Mahon of New York, Dunnell of Minnesota, Page of Maine, Butler of Massachusetts, Conger of Michigan, Lapham of New York.

War Claims—Lilas of Illinois, Chairman, Cabell of Virginia, Luttrell of California, Sterling of Alabama, Caldwell of Kentucky, Vocher of New York, Reilly of Pennsylvania, Dorgy of Iowa, Thomas of Pennsylvania, Keifer of Ohio, Culberson of Indiana.

Public Expenditures—Hatcher of Missouri, Chairman; Cantwell of Illinois, Peele of Virginia, Finley of Ohio, Davidson of Florida, Lawrence of New York, Dunnell of Minnesota, Baker of New York, Kleiglerd of Michigan, Burdick of Iowa, Dockery of Pennsylvania.

Private Land Claims—Gunter of Arkansas, Chairman.

Manufactures—Wright of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Bissell of Tennessee, Wooster of Connecticut, Wilson of West Virginia, Logan of Alabama, Blackburn of Florida, Burnes of Missouri, Peddie of New Jersey, Butler of Missouri, Upton of Illinois, Bacon of Iowa.

Agriculture—Colter of New Jersey, Chairman; Hatch of Missouri, Professor of Virginia, Dargan of New York, Aiken of South Carolina, Finley of Ohio, Shelley of North Carolina, Bering of Iowa, Boyd of Illinois, Watson of Pennsylvania, Sibley of Indiana.

Indian Affairs—Scales of North Carolina, Chairman; Bennett of Tennessee, Wooster of Connecticut, Wilson of West Virginia, Logan of Alabama, Blackburn of Florida, Burnes of Missouri, Peddie of New Jersey, Butler of Missouri, Upton of Illinois, Bacon of Iowa.

Agriculture—Colter of New Jersey, Chairman; Hatch of Missouri, Professor of Virginia, Dargan of New York, Aiken of South Carolina, Finley of Ohio, Shelley of North Carolina, Bering of Iowa, Boyd of Illinois, Watson of Pennsylvania, Sibley of Indiana.

Indian Affairs—Scales of North Carolina, Chairman; Bennett of Tennessee, Wooster of Connecticut, Wilson of West Virginia, Logan of Alabama, Blackburn of Florida, Burnes of Missouri, Peddie of New Jersey, Butler of Missouri, Upton of Illinois, Bacon of Iowa.

Military Affairs—Banning of Ohio, Chairman; Hatch of Missouri, Professor of Virginia, Dargan of New York, Aiken of South Carolina, Finley of Ohio, Shelley of North Carolina, Bering of Iowa, Boyd of Illinois, Watson of Pennsylvania, Sibley of Indiana.

Militia—Row of New Jersey, Chairman; Hamilton of Virginia, Scales of North Carolina, Haskell of Kansas, Cox of Tennessee, Hemphill of South Carolina, Culberson of Texas, Turner of Kentucky, Adams of Indiana, Dingley of Maine, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Smalls of South Carolina.

Naval Affairs—Whitthorne of Tennessee, Chairman; Miles of Texas, Hanks of Florida, Wills of New York, Jones of New Hampshire, Morse of Massachusetts, Simmons of Rhode Island, Harris of Massachusetts, Danford of Ohio, Hunter of Pennsylvania, Hanna of Indiana.

Foreign Affairs—Swann of Maryland, Chairman; Cox of New York, Hamilton of Texas, Former of Alabama, Stockslager of Indiana, Wilson of West Virginia, Hemphill of South Carolina, Cox of Ohio, Hiscock of New York.

Ways and Means—Wood of New York, Chairman; Tucker of Virginia, Snyder of Ohio, Robinson of North Carolina, Herbert of Oregon, Blanchard of Louisiana, Peters of Connecticut, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Garfield of Ohio, Buckland of Illinois, Brewer of Massachusetts.

Appropriations—Atkins of Tennessee, Chairman; Blount of Georgia, Singleton of Mississippi, Cluster of Pennsylvania, Dowell of New York, Sparks of Illinois, Dutton of Kentucky, Baker of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Rudolf of Pennsylvania, Baker of Indiana.

Banking and Currency—Buckner of Missouri, Chairman; Ewing of Ohio, Bardsdorgh of New Jersey, Yeates of North Carolina, Hartzell of Illinois, Bell of Georgia, Hazel of New York, Rogers of Rhode Island, Butterworth of New York, Foot of Illinois, Phillips of Kansas.

Pacific Railroads—Potter of New York, Chairman, Throckmorton of Texas, Morrison of Illinois, House of Tennessee, Luttrell of California, Anders of Connecticut, Chalmers of Mississippi, Elam of Louisiana, Hall of Virginia, Brewster, Blair of New Hampshire, Caswell of Wisconsin, Coe of Missouri, Rice of Massachusetts.

Claims—Bright of Tennessee, Chairman; Warner of Connecticut, Davis of Illinois, Keating of Kentucky, Peters of Kansas, Dibrell of Ohio, Henry of Maryland, Lockwood of New York, Bennett of Illinois, Kimball of Michigan, Lindsey of Maine, Cummings of Iowa.

Commerce—Reagan of Texas, Chairman; Felton of Georgia, Ikin of Missouri, Hiscock of New York, Roberts of Maryland, Ross of New Jersey, Kenna of West Virginia, Hunger of Indiana, Bansell of Minnesota, Hubbell of Michigan, Gorman of Pennsylvania.

Public Lands—Morrison of Illinois, Chairman; Culbert of Indiana, Hunter of Arkansas, Turk of Missouri, Wright of Pennsylvania, Hewitt of Alabama, Smith of Georgia, Kelley of New York, Dawes of California, Sapp of Iowa, Weber of Indiana, Kimball of Texas.

Post-Offices and Post Roads—Waddell of North Carolina, Chairman; Brumm of Arkansas, Caldwell of Tennessee, Giddings of Texas, Garth of Alabama, Quinn of New York, Money of Mississippi, Connon of Illinois, Forsano of Pennsylvania, Williams of New Hampshire, Willis of Michigan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Cook of Georgia, Chairman;

Accounts—Roberts of Maryland, Chairman.

Mileage—Cobb of Indiana, Chairman.

Expenditures of the State Department—Springer of Illinois, Chairman; Walker of Virginia, Mayham of New York, Dimmick of Missouri, Bayne of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Glover of Missouri, Chairman; Harris of Georgia, Former of Alabama, Dunnell of Minnesota, Yeeder of New York, Dockery of Ohio, Bagley of New York, White of Indiana, Jorgensen of Virginia.

Expenditures of the War Department—Blackburn of Kentucky, Chairman; Hatcher of Missouri, Rice of Ohio, Darnell of Louisiana, Eames of Rhode Island.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Willis of New York, Chairman; Whitthorne of Tennessee, Darnell of Kentucky, Page of California, Hubbell of Michigan.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Wilkins of Alabama, Chairman; Wilkins of Michigan, Caldwell of Kentucky, Watson of Pennsylvania, Douglass of New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Lynch of Wyoming, Chairman.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Bragg of Wisconsin, Chairman; Denham of Kansas, Eden of Illinois, Ikelbarger of New Jersey, Hollingsworth of Georgia, Evans of South Carolina, Keifer of New York, Conger of Michigan, Weal of Connecticut, Gardner of Ohio, Robinson of Massachusetts.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Sowden of Illinois, Chairman, Robbins of North Carolina, Lockwood of New York, Olives of Iowa, Willits of Michigan.

Reforms in the Civil Service—Harrison of Illinois, Chairman; Benett of New York, Cook of Georgia, Garth of Alabama, Chavens of Arkansas, Henry of Maryland, Morgan of Missouri, Price of Iowa, Jones of New York, Pugh of New Jersey, Sexton of Indiana.

Mississippi Levees—Robertson of Louisiana, Chairman; Hatcher of Missouri, Money of Mississippi, Young of Tennessee, Kinney of Illinois, Sanders of Connecticut, Hatfield West Virginia, Leeds of Pennsylvania, Pound of Wisconsin, Rebeson of Massachusetts, Bidwell of Florida.

Rules—The Speaker, Stephens of Georgia, Sayler of Ohio, Banks of Massachusetts, Garfield of Ohio.

Revision of the Law Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Votes, etc.—Southard of Ohio, Chairman; Buxton of Virginia, Potter of New York, House of Tennessee, Luttrell of Indiana, Herbert of Alabama, Cachis of Kentucky, Butler of Massachusetts, Bourne of Indiana, Brogden of North Carolina, Sampson of Iowa.

Printing—Singleton of Mississippi, Chairman, Knotted Bills—Hamilton of Indiana, Chairman.

Library—Cox of New York, Chairman.

An Italian Love Story.

Not apocryphal, but just as it really happened twenty years ago, you shall have the story. Near Spezzia, on the Italian Mediterranean coast, there lived an Italian family, not very wealthy but in comfortable circumstances. The family was composed of a gentleman and lady, and their daughter. The latter, when she had reached her sixteenth year (twenty years ago) fell deeply and passionately in love with a young officer who required her love. But the parents of the damsel disapproved of the match, and, influenced by the progress of his attachment, they used their influence to the utmost, and contrived to marry their daughter to a Count, a wealthy man, clever, well-informed, and very anxious for the match, though many years older than the young girl. The wedding took place, though the Count was fully awared of a previous attachment. Probably he thought it merely a young girl's fancy, and the parents did their best to make him believe that it was so. Unfortunately, the result proved their mistake. The young girl pined and grieved, and never smiled, and could not be persuaded to forget the past. Her husband felt into the mistake of taking her to his house, and installed all of those little accessories which he should most have dreaded and avoided. He became more and more devoted to her—she turned from him with ever-increasing dislike. At length her state of health alarmed the physician, who ordered an immediate change of scene. But the mischief was done already. From morning till night the unhappy young creature would sit in a room and nothing could induce her. They traveled over France, Germany and Spain, but the only effect of change was to bring on extreme indifference and listlessness, which increased till, when they came home, the Count found that he had done no good and his wife had become a harmless lunatic. Even then, perhaps, something might have been tried as a means of cure, but at once return to Italy, times, but the Count was still wild with morse and really deep affection, so that he gave up his life in trying to gratify her various fancies and frequent caprices. For twenty years this line gone on. They live in an ideal villa on a hill overlooking the Gulf of Spezzia, and place it really is, with handsome, lofty rooms, and outside you could want nothing more lovely than the groves of olive and the vineyards. The Count found that he had done no good when he married the poor young woman in his charge, but his care is poorly requited, for her madness has grown from fear of loathing his very presence, and no reason can now dissimulate the feeling which has made her a wreck. He takes refuge in his books, lives like a hermit, spends Latin and Greek poetry in his solitude, is devoted to astronomy, and has an excellent telescope. But his life scarcely deserves the name. I dined once with the miserable couple. She came in running when he rang the bell, and sat down, without noticing anyone, at the head of the table. She had a strange way of dipping her hands in the soup which was disagreeable. But her husband will not live apart from her, even watching her at night and sleeping in her room. But it was terrible to note the shrinking wherever he approached her like a nameless horror coming over her, and at the same time the cunning of hapless maids her dissemble, so that she will look at you, mocking him behind his back. He seems to have accepted his fate as a species of expiation for having forced her inclination long ago, but does not seem to realize the folly of persisting in a system of treatment which does but exasperate her condition in the least. You see her taking a daily drive in a coach lined with white satin, and once expressed a wish to drive. She spoke to the servants, but never notices her husband nor answers him when he addresses her. This is a romance of real life. While the mad woman is enjoying good health, her poor, voluntary keeper is slowly growing thinner, paler, wearing away. But your readers will complain of this "dismal ditty," though it proves that Italy has still some romantic corners.—*Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The best insect destroyer, according to the *Journal of Chemistry*, is alum water. Put the alum in hot water and let it boil until it is entirely dissolved, then apply it hot with a brush, to all cracks, Gossels, bedsteads and other places infested by insects. It is equally death to nits, bedbugs, roaches and *et genus omne*, while there is no danger in using it of poisoning any of the family or injuring property.

THE Lackawanna region has shipped 2,985,155 tons of coal thus far this year —an increase of 787,175 tons over last year.

A SOLEMN LESSON.

Mr. Gilman did not fall through the force of any outward pressure. There was nothing even in his own immediate circumstances that made crime appear to him necessary in order to his extrication from business troubles. It was simply that he was living far in a style which his income did not enable him to maintain, and in order to furnish himself with the means he resorted to an extent very embezzlement of trust funds, and then added the oft-repeated crime of forgery. He had not the moral courage simply to reduce his expenses and live as thousands of better men are living, and in the intatuation which the first departure from the path of rectitude inclineth, he made a wreck of everything, in the wild but vain hope that somehow he could extricate himself and all would come out safe in the end.

Let young men and men of riper years, who are engaged in business, and especially those who feel in themselves the temptation to make a show in the world which they have not the means to sustain, take warning from this deplorable case. We deeply mourn over its occurrence, but now that it has occurred, we hope that such a work of exposure may not be in vain, and that the hopes and happiness of friends may be a beacon, warning others to beware of the rocks on which such a precious freight was sut away. Let no man set his heart on acquiring wealth at it were the chief good; and let no man covet to acquire a possession, excepting in a legitimate, upright, honest, honorable way. And "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

WM. C. GILMAN'S CONFESSION.

To the Rev. Dr. Boughton; to my wife, to my brothers and sisters and intimate friends:

It is proper to state certain facts in explanation, not extenuation, of my conduct.

From the time I began business I had placed in my hands, by friends who trusted me implicitly, sums of money ranging from $100 to $20,000, on interest at 7 per cent. The accumulations often remain undisturbed for weeks and months, and, as I paid for the privilege, it was proper and was understood that I employed them in business.

I never speculated in stocks or margin, nor lost or won money by any wager or gain. I did make investments in enterprises which promised well from time to time, in good faith, and which turned out utterly bad. For this my judgment is to be blamed.

Possession of so much money, and the control of it, gradually made me feel and act as if it were my own, and experiments upon it were my own, and experiments upon it were my own, and experiments upon it were my own losses or expenses, which began many years ago, came so gradually that I was scarcely sensible of them, while I knew that I was running behind. I could not bear to look detestation square in the face, and hoped for better times.

Times grew worse instead of better. The failure of the Sun Insurance Company and the necessities of other companies, impaired the confidence of lawyers in everything but Atlantic, and competition for that the last few years has carried prices so high as to leave no margin for profit, and has made the commissions thoroughly inadequate to meet the scale of expenses on which I was doing business and living. Consequently my business was greatly restricted. The worse my affairs grew the more unwilling I became to investigate them. My books and accounts, which had been my pride, were neglected. I drifted hopelessly on a sea of trouble, seeing every brave effort seemed to give a little present hope, and, in some cases, I allowed my reputation to suffer by long delay in making up accounts which were called for.

This moral weakness was quite inexcusable. How easy to say so now! yet how hard it seemed to do what I should years ago have done, in reducing expenses at home and in the office, and in resolutely closing accounts which were a temptation to me, and which, if honestly treated, must, at that rate of interest, have proved unprofitable.

Prior to the panic of 1873 I had made proper use of trust-funds in my hands, under the pressure of declining business, and the troubles of that year involved me in additional liabilities, that time the accounts in my hands began to be drawn on by the depositors more freely than before, and not infrequently I found myself sorely pinched, but always managed to extricate myself without doing anything criminal, though I must confess the moral looseness of my proceedings those many years. As nearly as I can remember, I must have put forth the effort "to retrieve" not quite two years ago. It was so easy to do it, yet what a struggle it cost me! I have suffered more, all those months, in thinking of my baseness in abusing the confidence of my friends in No. 33 Pine street, in the two insurance companies and in the bank, every one of whom has always fronted me with the greatest kindness, than of the absolute wickedness of those crimes.

Blindly hoping that the next step would extricate me, I plunged deeper and deeper. I hope I make it plain that my endeavor was to cover the deficiencies of a term of years. It is impossible for me to state, without reference to memoranda, which I have not on me, what amounts are absent; but I am confident this will be found at the American Exchange Bank, Fulton Insurance Company, and H. Talmadge & Co., and my friends who are looking will find the whole horrid truth there.

I have not sold any fraudulent securities, but borrowed on them. It is proper for me to say that I am about re-

sponsible for every wrong act. No human being could have had a suspicion of it, and I am alone to blame for the false pride which has made me incur expenses at home and in my business which could not be lawfully met. My wife never persuaded me to any extravagance, and she would have accepted my restraint I might have put upon her.

In addition to these fraudulent transactions, other persons than those named must suffer to a considerable degree, should my brothers and sisters, probably to the extent of $75,000, and several other persons, who have had accounts with me for years. I cannot now state the amounts of those latter accounts approximately.

To sum up briefly, I would say that a decline in business, bad investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance have destroyed me. No! I must be just to myself, and confess that I have deliberately walked, in the clearest light and knowledge, in the face of the best instructions, into this pit. Some may call it madness; I call it sin.

Those who know me in my business relations display for my not be aware of it, but everyone who knows me personally will bear witness that my intimate friends and associates are all some of the best and purest souls that ever lived. They know that I love better to give away money than to spend it for myself; they know that my thoughts and my interests were more with various charitable works with which it was my happiness to be connected than on money-getting by night or by day. They will mourn with me that I should have valued the good opinion of good men more than the good conscience and my own self-respect. They will wonder how it was possible for a man to so far deceive himself as to believe that he really cared for and valued things that were true, honest, pure, just, lovely and of good report, while, beneath the smooth surface, his heart was rotten and dishonest to the core.

I suppose no one will be much surprised that suicide had been much in my thoughts for many years, and while I hoped that some change of fortune might avert the impending disaster, I have fearful for some weeks that it might be near at hand. I had deliberated before this whether I should add sin to sin, but had resolved to meet the crisis, as soon as it should come, meekly and frankly. I have now but one desire, and that is to throw all the light on every dark corner of these transactions, regardless of the consequences personal to myself, and in so distributing everything that remains to me that are entitled to it. Then commending my wife and worse than fatherless children to the care of Him who will be their friend, and who will do penance for my crimes in prison, and pray for death whenever it shall please Him to take me, I shall, all, if life be possible, to one who has forfeited the respect of every human being. I will try to live and to add not another stain to the name of

WILLIAM C. GILMAN.

In another part of this paper we give an account of the voluntary surrender of Mr. Gilman to the authorities and of his brief trial and sentence. It will be a great relief to the public generally to all who still maintain a regard for justice and the law, to know that the arrangement, which it appears was solemnly entered into by some of Mr. Gilman's friends, for purchasing the forged papers, the evidences of his guilt, and destroying them, was not consummated. It would have been a blow to the cause of justice and an encouragement to crime, far greater than the original crime itself.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Thrift Among the Mennonites.

Colonies of Russian Mennonites are plotting several of our States and Territories, as well as the bleaker and heretofore unpopulated regions of Canada. Where the Mennonites go the earth yields its riches to their hands and luxuries to their call. The Mennonites had a severe training, hand to hand with Nature, on the barren steppes of Russia—and before those fifteen years the soil might them blossom and bear fruit, and their skill and economy is a valuable lesson and a rich acquisition to any country which may adopt them. Near Beatrice and Sutton, in Nebraska, there are two colonies of Mennonites of 300 each. They have been visited and interviewed by a man who five years ago surveyed the wilderness they settled and have already subdued. They have laid out and fenced in a paradise of peace, of plenty, of prosperity. They brought with them some money—enough to found and build homes with. They have built houses and mills and factories, and planted trees, and laid out blooming gardens, and have their land under successful tillage and are as busy as bees. They raise in Nebraska twice as much wheat to the acre as they could in Russian soil, and are altogether more comfortable and contented in their new homes than in their abandoned section of the Old World. The visitor to their colonies says: "They will burden Nebraska with no pauper, no drunkard, no criminal." This is a good title to have, and communists respect for their opinions. Like the English and American Quakers, they are men of peace and abjure all wars and fighting. This is their distinguishing feature, and the one which has made them refugees from one country to another since the sect was founded in the Netherlands and in some of the Western German Provinces. They are fully able to take care of themselves anywhere, and all they ask of the rest of the world is to be let alone. The Nebraskan Mennonites have already taught their neighbors valuable lessons of economy and thrift. Timber is scarce, as Nebraska coal mine has not yet been found and the lack of fuel was a serious one to settlement. The Mennonites came in and found fuel and plenty of it to their hands at once. It is dry prairie grass, with which the soil is burdened. "There is plenty of fuel," said they, pointing to prairie grass; "with this we have always cooked, warmed our houses, and even burnt brick." They have peculiar furnaces for heating and cooking, and these have come into use among their neighbors who never knew before how to keep warm in winter. The Mennonites have, therefore, discovered and utilized the fuel to keep Nebraska warm. They also weave and make their own clothing, and sheep-raising is an art among them. The keeper of two or three thousand sheep was criticised by an American sheep-raiser for his treatment of his flock, but the fleeces of the Mennonite turned out heavier and better than his critic's.—*Missouri Republican.*

The Terrors of a Fire in the Bush"... A Thrilling Story.

The following narrative is given as we find it. Only one who is conversant with the details. It smacks much of romance, but is strictly true and can be relied on:

Last week, while J. W. Wilson, butcher known as Quartz Wilson, was prospecting on the headwaters of the Kaministiquia river, some sixty miles from here, for grass for stock feed, he discovered a narrow valley, through which ran a small stream. This valley was very probably of extreme value to one path, that by which he entered. As he rode along he was delighted with the abundance of rich, nutritious grass, which stood three feet high, and meditating driving a herd of stock there soon, when he was rudely called back to the things of the present by a cry and a snort from his "burro," or donkey. Looking back, he discovered that some animal had come upon the grass also, and that the flames were pursuing him with fearful rapidity. Hastily spurring to the stream, he dismounted, stripped the saddle from the donkey, and turned it loose. As for himself, he sprang into the creek, searched out the deepest place he could find in the few seconds that elapsed before the fire was upon him, and lay down. Unfortunately the water was but a few inches in depth, and he scarcely thought it safe, but it was the only chance; so he lay, hoping to escape, but fearing the worst. In much less time than it takes to narrate this, the fire was upon him. First, large flakes fell thick and fast around him, compelling a lively rolling in the water to keep them off, while the fire, through the trees, and above and around him, came the fearful roar of a forest fire in full blast, striving to allay the terrible sufferings inflicted by the intense heat, but with only partial success. The fire scorched off his hair and beard, and reduced one ear to a cinder. Burns and blisters all over his body attested the tremendous heat to which he was subjected; but, finally, after what seemed ages of torment, but was really only a few brief moments, the fire died away from lack of material to feed upon. Our scorched, burned and tortured prospector emerged from the stream. The first object upon which his eyes rested was the body of his donkey, further on the bodies of three deer, also burned to a crisp. As he struggled on, other charred remains met his eyes. Now a new danger overtook him. His eyes received such a scorching that they were rapidly swelling shut. He struggled on, and finally reached the ranch of Mr. Maxwell, at the head of the South Arm, more by instinct than by sight, where he now lies. He is recovering from his injuries, but it will be long before he is restored to his usual health, or before he will be able to be about his work, and much longer before he will forget that day of peril from the fire-fiend while in the fastnesses of the grand old Laurentian hills.—*San Bernardino (Cal.) Semi-Tropic.*

THE New York *World* says: "We are authorized to state that his highness the Khedive of Egypt has expressed his willingness to present to the City of New York, upon a proper application being made to him, the noble obelisk, seventy feet in height, which now stands "solitary and alone" near the railway station of Ramlet, at Alexandria, its companion having been accepted by England, and provision made for its transportation thither by a public-spirited American gentleman. And if we are further able to say that the enterprising contractors who are now conveying the English obelisk to its destination are prepared to undertake to bring the companion monolith from Egypt to America and to erect it in any site which may be selected for it at a price not exceeding $150,000, the whole risk of the enterprise being taken by them at their own charge, but at the same time with the full approval of the Khedive, who is desirous of thus evincing his appreciation of the hospitality shown to the Egyptian Obelisk."

A MAN whose knowledge is based on actual experience says—and it is worthy of trial—that when calling on some of your neighbors you should carry affection in our hearts, perfection in our manners and confection in our pockets.

AT a public contest lately held the following was the prize roundrun: What is the difference between a tenant and the son of a widow? The tenant has to pay rents; but the son of a widow has to pay rents; but the son of a widow has no pay rents.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC BREVITIES.

—Honey Cake.—One cupful honey, one and one-half cupsful sugar, one of butter, five of flour, three of eggs, one teaspoonful soda.

—Cottage Pudding.—One cupful of milk; one-half cupful of sugar, one spbt of flour, three eggs, two spoonfuls cream of tartar and one of soda, added before baking.

—Soft Waffles.—Five eggs, one quart of milk, two spoonfuls yeast, three cupfuls flour and one spoonful butter; put these to rise about ten hours before needed, then bake in a waffle-iron.

—Farmers, pile the fat onto the hogs now, before the cold days and nights come, when so much soft-pose matter has to go to keeping the animals warm. It costs much less to fatten a pig in warm weather than in cold.

—Oyster Pie.—Make pastry and line a deep dish put in a layer of oysters at the bottom, season with bits of butter, salt, pepper and catsup, then a layer of cracker crumbs; so continue until the dish is filled, pour in the strained juice and cover with pastry leaving an opening in the center to allow the steam to escape.

—According to a letter-writer in the New York *Observer*, the true reason for the blight of near trees has at last been discovered. It is the effort of old ones, beyond the dead part, the cause will appear. By carefully opening the stem, it will be found that the sap-wood, or bark, in which will be enscenced a long flesh-colored worm. The remedy is at hand—break off all blighted branches and kill the worm.

—The following bits of agricultural and domestic wisdom are taken from the *Iowa State Register:*

It is proper to state certain facts in explanation, not extenuation, of my conduct.

Cows at any time should never lack a full supply of food and water.

Fattening hogs should be pushed as fast as possible before cold weather.

The fact is established that if you raise hogs it is not necessary to be one yourself.

Profits come from lands which are rich enough to produce good crops in poor years.

Resolved—calla lilies are natives of ponds. They cannot be kept too wet in pots for successful blooming.

No man can convince it. We must keep good stock to raise good average crops, if we would be good farmers.

In taking up plants from the garden and putting them into pots for winter blooming, cut off the roots close to the stem, do not take them at once into a warm room, but keep them for a few days in a cool room.

Late growth of grass for pasture contains too much water and too little nourishment to keep cattle or horses up to their flesh. Such must have some additional until taken in from pasture.

Let us teach our children not only to do farm work and house work, but to do it well. Not only to do it well, but to love and respect the work. In this way cultivate their entire being—the hands, head and heart.

Chemistry Applied to Farming.

We boil down the following from an address by Mr. William Fullerton before the Farmers' Club of Rochester, N. Y.:

With the aid of chemistry the farmer can know with certainty what quantities of the different vegetables necessary to the fertility of the soil have been extracted from it by his crops. For example, fifty bushels of corn to the acre extracts from the soil about forty pounds of nitrogen, seventy-seven pounds of potash and thirty-one pounds of phosphoric acid. Barnyard manure is valuable only as it contains more or less of these ingredients. It follows, if the farmer sells his crop of corn, then for every fifty bushels that leaves the farm there is taken just the amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid I have named. If, on the other hand, he feeds his corn upon the farm to fattening animals, then much of these materials is retained on it and returned to the soil. The wisdom of this course of the improvement of the more expensive elements which enter into the growth of our crops, descends by the action of rains so far into the well as to be beyond the reach of ordinary plants. The roots of the clover plant are so many messengers to bring it back to the surface again. Thus system of farming is most desirable which enables the farmer to produce the largest amount in value at the least expense, and to improve rather than impair the fertility of the soil. The cultivation of grass and feeding cattle for the market will best accomplish this. It does away to a great extent with the use of the plow. Too much cannot be said in praise of clover, and just in proportion as the farmer cultivates this plant will he be relieved from the necessity of purchasing commercial fertilizers to enrich his lands.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Our Cow.

Long years ago—forty at the least—my mother and I were keeping house in one of the quiet New England villages that are nestled down among the Green Mountains. After much deliberation and planning of ways and means, we decided to keep a cow. It was not formally expressed, we were safely assume that it is given. There is every reason to suppose that if the subject had been made by a representative of gentlemen representing the city, it would have been willingly granted. The Khedive has always received American visitors with special cordiality; his army has been organized, and is chiefly commanded, by Americans and there is quite aware of the importance of the increasing trade between Egypt and this country. Moreover, the obelisk, as it now stands, is the one relic of the Egyptian past which can most readily be spared.

We have received expressions of regret that the "Needles" should be taken away from Alexandria. But we must remember that they were originally erected in Heliopolis (the On of the Bible) in the sixteenth century before the Christ; then, in the first century of our era, transported 130 miles from that city, and set up in front of the Cæsarium, the temple which Alexandria erected to Augustus Cæsar. This temple has utterly vanished from the earth, and the obelisks are as completely sundered from their associations as that in Paris. And Egypt is still rich in obelisks. Among the ruins of Zoan—the Zoanof the old Hebrews—in the Delta, lie no less than ten, all overthrown and some shattered. At Heliopolis, an obelisk, sixty-eight feet high, which was four centuries old when Moses was born, still stands erect. In the temple of Luxor there is one of seventy-five feet in height, the mate of that in Paris. Karnak possesses four, two of which are ninety-two feet high; and in the granite quarries near Assouan, still connected with the ninety-five feet, which appears to have been left there on account of a flaw in the stone. We need keep their origin and places, and the ruins of the ages recorded in their inscriptions lie around them. The Khedive, we think, we shall receive has a height of seventy-one feet, with a base of seven feet seven inches square; no material is the monogram granite of Assouan, ancient Syene.

If placed where no fire can reach it, it ought to last for many centuries in our climate.—N. Y. *Tribune.*

—In taking down the old hall at Danville the workmen found carefully concealed in a little projection in the wall the key made to Bristol Bill, and with which it is said he unlocked all the evil doors and let all the pets come together. It came to the Keeper's notice that this was done, but the key could never be found, and remained in its retirement for twenty-seven years. This key is a curiosity. The staff, which is eight or ten inches long, is an old tin dipper handle, filled with zinc, which Bill now up from under the stove and melted and run into it; the making it heavier and stronger. A cross-piece at the end, made of the same material, gave a chance for a purchase. The part of the key that turned the lock was made of tin tubes, also filled with zinc, and strengthened by tenpenny nails in the center, driven through the shaft. Altogether it is a pretty formidable key, and is a good piece of workmanship, considering the tools and appliances the maker had. It was doubtless Bill's intention to unlock the outer door also, but he was unable to reach the lock through the "diamond."—*St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.*

THE sand banks in the German Ocean are one-fifth the area

Cabinet or Parlor Organs.

Among Cabinet or Parlor Organs, those made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. stand indisputably highest, having a most remarkable record. In its present form, this instrument was introduced by these makers, seventeen years since, and the almost universal result of comparisons at competitive exhibitions, and testimony of musicians in that line of organs of their make are unequaled by any others. Such reputation have they obtained in foreign countries that London alone has purchased more than one thousand of them in a single year. At all the great World's Exhibitions for upwards of twenty years, at Paris, Vienna, Santiago and Philadelphia, they have carried off highest honors. In the whole range of almost innumerable articles placed in competition in our great Centennial Exhibition, last year, there is scarcely one respecting which the report of the Jury is so emphatic in recognizing its superiority to all competing articles. They unanimously assign to these organs "the first rank in the several requisites of the class," which is equivalent to saying that they stand to all important qualities. Mr. George F. Bristow, the distinguished composer, of New York, who was one of the examining jurors, writes that the Jury had no difficulty in deciding which reed organs were entitled to highest commendation, adding, "and believe that every member of the Jury heartily endorsed the decision, as shown by their unanimous and hearty vote. The Mason & Hamlin Co. are in all important respects sole manufacturers."

The Mason & Hamlin Co. are offering, this season, some most attractive Organs than ever before, and at lower prices. See their advertisement in another column.

Gleason's Publications.

Great excitement in the line of GLEASON'S PUBLICATIONS! Agents are making from $5 to $12 a day. Single copies for 10 cents, for sale by all newsdealers. Or GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION, $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage FREE. The prize of Chromos has just been greatly increased. No one now can afford these terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Our Influence on the Cause of Consumption.—How many of us can date the cause of our sickness to either a crowded room and lack coming out in a cold air, or wearing damp clothes, causing a cough which settles upon the lungs, producing scaled pains in the chest. Allen's Lung Balsam will check the disease and restore health to the sufferer, if used in time. Remember and call at the Drug Store for Allen's Lung Balsam. Every family should keep it at hand.

Delicious Cookery.

The most delicious, light, white and wholesome biscuits, rolls, muffins, waffles, griddle-cakes, etc., are possible to every table by using the celebrated Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is absolutely pure, and will go much further in use than other kinds of baking powder. It is impossible to fail with it in baking. Ask your grocer for it, and do not be put off with any other.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Infernal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

KING JOHN'S OSWEGO FINE STARCH, having greater strength and purity, reaches its consuming articles. They unanimously assign to these organs "the first rank in the several requisites of the class," which is equivalent to saying that they stand to all important qualities. Mr. George F. Bristow, the distinguished composer, of New York, who was one of the examining jurors, writes that the Jury had no difficulty in deciding which reed organs were entitled to highest commendation, adding, "and believe that every member of the Jury heartily endorsed the decision, as shown by their unanimous and hearty vote. The Mason & Hamlin Co. are in all important respects sole manufacturers."

The Mason & Hamlin Co. are offering, this season, some most attractive Organs than ever before, and at lower prices. See their advertisement in another column.

Gleason's Publications.

Great excitement in the line of GLEASON'S PUBLICATIONS! Agents are making from $5 to $12 a day. Single copies for 10 cents, for sale by all newsdealers. Or GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION, $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage FREE. The prize of Chromos has just been greatly increased. No one now can afford these terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Our Influence on the Cause of Consumption.—How many of us can date the cause of our sickness to either a crowded room and lack coming out in a cold air, or wearing damp clothes, causing a cough which settles upon the lungs, producing scaled pains in the chest. Allen's Lung Balsam will check the disease and restore health to the sufferer, if used in time. Remember

A CHARLEVOIX GIRL.—From the Courtland (Ohio) Gazette we learn that Miss Annie Cooper, daughter of R F Cooper, of this place, has been selected to act as assistant teacher in the Second ary Department of the Public schools of that place. Miss Cooper will prove herself worthy of the position, and we hope to hear of her advancement as a teacher.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The following officers were installed at Good Templar Hall, on Friday evening last:

W. C. T.—Robert Miller.
W. V. T.—Miss Jennie Martin.
W. Scre'y—W. E. McLennan.
W. F. S.—Jay Worthington.
W. Treas.—Mrs. E. H. Green.
W. M.—Angus Dameron.
W. D. M.—Miss Jennie Van Dusen
W. A. S.—Miss May Johnson.
W. I. G.—Miss Alice Carpenter
W. O. G.—Mr. Mckay
R. H. S.—Miss Ella Barry
L. H. S.—Miss Minnie Cooper.

The Lodge is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and after having passed through the most decline of the Summer months, is on the up grade with good prospects ahead

UP THE CURRY ROAD.—With our pants to our boots, and a cudgel in each hand, we directed our course out upon the county road, on Tuesday last, and wearieress, hunger, thirst, pain and hunt, halted us in the black neighborhood and turned our steps homeward again Mr. Wm. Black has a good farm, and appears to be making it better. On the opposite side of the road we found Mr. Henry Black, a transit upon the farm of Mr. Wm. M. Miller, and this leads us to think that we know of no young man more deserving in favor of the Misses Black. On the lands of Mucklar Bros. several dwellings ocked in Attwells and one dwelling, one of a more engagement near Pleven, in which the Russians were victorious, containing a number of cannon, a regiment of cavalry, and three thousand foot soldiers. The hop yardment of Rudolph has also been renewed, and operations have begun on the Lum. The Czarevitchenly intends to get in some desperate work before the winter weather necessitates for entire suspension of hostilities

The subject of Mr. Brether's sermon Sunday was, "Make not haste to be Rich." Now a man is a mean cuss who wants to skip along faster than $500 a night

The fire at the Patent Office was not so disastrous, after all. It has just been ascertained that not a single model of a perpetual motion machine was destroyed.

The silver Tides has been paying visits to his wife. The son of reconciliation is surely coming on the face of the country.

The latest gossip about Rome is that he tells his friends that he has no idea of being a Presidential candidate in 1880, because he sees clearly that the Democrats will then sweep the country, but he thinks they will so disgust the people as to insure a Republican victory in 1884, and he is willing to run then.

Michigan is too strongly republican to stand very high on committees appointed by speaker Randall. Hon. J. A. Hubbell is down towards the tail end of the committee on appropriations in the navy department.

It turns out that the United States Senate is much stronger Republican than has been anticipated by some. The Republican Senators present a solid front and it is thought that the next House of Representatives will also have a good Republican working majority.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office until Dec. 1, for getting 25 cords of wood for Court House. Said wood must be sawed body maple, 18 inches in length, and prepared for the stove. Must be piled in the wood house, and delivered before Feb. 1, 1878

A. B. URQUHART, Clerk.
Charlevoix Nov 5, 1877

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

K. A. BUELL ALSO

Any person leaving money which they wish to dispose of will find me ready to doing so at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Turkish Grand Vizier cannot agree with either Mahomed or Daniel Pasha—which makes him so Daniel that he has resigned.

A Washington correspondent of the St Louis *Globe Democrat* says that leading Republicans in the National Capital speaks of General Grant as the most all their choice for Presidential candidate in 1880, to which multitudes of people all over the country will respond "you bet."

The largest pump ever manufactured has just been made at a factory in Stockton, Cal. It is designed for work in the tules, and cuts a furrow thirty eight inches wide. The mold-board is eight feet long from the point to the end. The plow will be attached to a sulky, and will require a team of twelve mules although to draw it.

Work upon the proposed subway tunnel under the Rensselaer Channel has been commenced, and the time when railroad trains will run between Portland and France without interruption, is expected to not very far in the future.

The Postmaster General has issued an order requiring every employe in the Railway Mail Service to prevail him self with a uniform within that days, not to be worn when on duty. Postmasters next

The Duke of war seems to be one never to turning in favor of the Montenegrins. On the back of Mucklar Pasha's recent disastrous defeat in Attenchia some privileges of a more engagement near Plevna, in which the Russians were victorious, capturing a number of cannon, a regiment of cavalry, and three thousand foot soldiers. The hop yardment of Rudolph has also been renewed, and operations have begun on the Lum. The Czarevitchenly intends to get in some desperate work before the winter weather necessitates for entire suspension of hostilities

Dom Pedro and his wife, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, reached their home at Rio Janeiro on the 26th of September, and were received by a magnificent popular ovation. They had been absent "seeing the World" a year and a half.

L A N
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
—
Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
—
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
—
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
—
Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Emmet, Charlevoix and Antrim counties for sale at very low PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.
Daly

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D 1876 by Alpheus Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J Stockman of said county and state, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D 1876 at 9 o'clock p. m in Liber "Eleven" of Mortgages on page 123, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty Dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the recovery of the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been taken or instituted.
Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by Virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principle, interest, costs and an Attorney fee of thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage) will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the Township of Charlevoix, (that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county) within which said premises to be sold are situated.)
Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and are described as follows to wit: The North-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section Two (2) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States Survey.
Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.
MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
1845-49-1 Printers fees $17.15.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Sept 31, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Charles May for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4951, dated Feb. 18, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich. June 26, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Bernard Riggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4753, dated August 21 1871, upon the S. ½ of sec. section 18, Township 34 North, R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Sept. 23, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathilda A. Bright against James Moore, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6743, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the S½ of sec. 25, Township 33 North, Range 7 West, Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS M E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Heretofully Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.
Peter Tegosh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 23rd day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin On motion of J. Mile Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said defendants, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill shall be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.
E. HAYES JR.
Circuit Judge
J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
13-6ins.

NOTICE
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parsons, against Charles Smith for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7219, dated July 15, 1875, upon the lot of section 32, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.
13

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 7220, dated April 15, 1876, upon the east of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

The undersigned has opened a Lumber Yard and will deliver lumber, shingles and lath to customers at the shortest notice. Orders left at the office of the Charlevoix Sentinel will receive prompt attention.
—
THOMAS WAD
Charlevoix Sept 12 1877.

NOTICE.—Hitherto we have, Ann Wednesday, been in the habit of making our customers pay promptly. Hereafter we shall make no exceptions to this rule, but will expect every one to pay promptly. Those who do not will not be favored with goods on credit.
Wilson Dec. 21

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline.

Inquire of the undersigned on premises on Section 12 Township 33 North Range 7 West, Charlevoix County, Michigan.
Charles Heller.
Advance $1.00.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec 20, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres more or less. Improved, 20 acres cleared, balance of maple last year. Will be sold for $300 cash. Address

ANTOINE NEGAUNEE,
L. S. Bayside
Mich.

W. V. SHEWELL, C. S. RASSER
SHEWELL & RASSER,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO. 18, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EXCHANGE BLOCK.

REMEMBER.
THE
Sentinel

JOB PRINTING
Office,
Is the place to get all kinds of neat
JOB WORK
EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.
Address Orders to W. A. Smith.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY.
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.
Our stock in hands is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.
REPAIRING
Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.
JAS E WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 30 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 20. 1877. Whole No., 445

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE P. Stuffice Building
On Bridge Street
Terms of Subscription,
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One sq.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2 ...	1.25	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00
3 ...	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00
4 ...	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
1 column.	3.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
4 ...	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00
1 ...	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	120.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5.00 per year
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SIKE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LYDELL H. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Charlevoix, Mich. Circuit Court will be held on the first Monday and ninth Tuesday of each regular term of Court. Will be over on the first Monday and ninth Tuesday of each month.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT SHEEHY, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to dentistry.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Collections promptly attended to. Office in Charlevoix, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Repairing done on short notice. Shop on Bridge street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Repairing
Done on short notice

Millinery & Dress-Making
I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do
DRESS FITTING AND MAKING
in the most approved styles. I have also on hand
LADIES HATS
of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street.
EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy
Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S
Drug Store, sign of the golden Mortar. Why Because he keeps all pure goods and can supply the people of Charlevoix with anything in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of
STOVEs
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.
A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, leaving as follows, to wit:
Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the charges will be reasonable. Also any freighting or express will be done with as little delay as possible
E. C. MUIR, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26) CHARLEVOIX, MICH

If you want to get a suit of clothes very cheap go to See & Washburn's.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.
A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 4, 1877.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Oct. 26, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by George Snider, against Thos. H. Bishop, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6648, dated Apr. 17 1877, upon lot 4 of sec. 26, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Dec., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 302 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Russell Bell's building. Brethren will receive a cheerful welcome.
L. D. HATCH, Sec'y, N. G.
Geo. W. Gates, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 241 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. A. Parry, W. M.
A. L. Chaddock, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.
Temperance Lodge No. 311, I. O. G. T. meets in Central Lake, Michigan, the Monday evening before the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock P. M. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
DONALD BURNS, W. M.
Mrs. Dameron, Secy.

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m. depart on same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart at 1:30 P. M.
SOUTH AND EAST mail leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Having prices corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Corn, per bushel	30
Corn, per basket	20
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Beans, per bushel	50
Dressed pork, per pound	5
Live pork, per pound	4
Apples, per bushel	15
Apples, dried, per pound	5
Butter, per pound	20
Eggs, per dozen	20
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4@6
Hay, per ton	6 00
Hay, per pound, by the quarter	6 to 8

Ben Carpenter, our county land taker, up their residence at Charlevoix.

For cool buckskin gloves and Mittens go to See & Washburn's

JACK ISBELLS and family returned home from Illinois last week

DR BURNETT, the Dentist, spent last week tinkering the teeth of our suffering people.

ABEL CAMPBELL is to move here from Beaver Island with his family to spend the winter.

Buffalo coats, vests and mits, just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

PATHMASTER Chamberlain is doing a good job of grading on the hill north of the bridge.

THE Nicley school district, in the Town of South Arm, has just completed a $600 school house, and put in patent seats.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have built a good stall for the accommodation of their customers' teams.

L. D. HATCH & Co's has recently put in a heating furnace, and a fine Clicking piano, at his residence in this village.

BE sure and read Carpenter & Bartholomew's new advertisement on the inside of this paper. This firm deserve their popularity.

THE propeller Fountain City arrived down yesterday afternoon. A. Buttars and Miss Ida Nicholls, of this place, were among the passengers.

If you want to get a suit of clothes very cheap go to See & Washburn's.

THE new residence of D. C. Nettleton on the bluff north of the harbor is rapidly approaching completion, and presents a good appearance from the village.

J. Field, Leiter & Co.'s retail store in Chicago, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 14th.

We are now expecting our ship to arrive soon, and then we shall present to the good people of Charlevoix and vicinity the largest and most complete stock of goods of all kinds, ever before brought to this town. They will be open for inspection as soon as they arrive, and we invite one and all to give us a call and see for yourselves.
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Marine News.

—Sailors' wages are $2 per day

—The steamer Sutton left here for Elk Rapids on Thursday.

—The schooner Pearl came here from Milwaukee Saturday, with supplies.

—The schooner Chas. Hinkly, which took a cargo from this port this fall, is ashore at Long Point, Lake Huron

—The steamer Van Reidte stopped at Charlevoix down on Sunday afternoon, on her way to Detroit to lay up.

—STOCKMAN'S new steamer for the Pine Lake route is in process of construction at Buffalo.

—The old scow Planet of Baelee had to throw over her deck load in Lake Michigan lately in order to save herself, and then it was about "which and Pother."

—The schooner Starke, recently ashore at Mackinaw, arrived at Milwaukee on Saturday in tow of the tug Welcome. She is in bad shape, and will require an entire new keel, new bottom planking and probably pocket pieces.

—The schooner W. A. Smith arrived in port Sunday minus the cargo of grain she went after from the work of the Bridgewater, the Insurance Company having taken possession of the balance of the cargo. She made good wages, however, freighting dry grain into Little Traverse Bay.

—The tug St. Mary of Milwaukee, arrived at this port on Friday, and has taken the place of the Sutton on Pine Lake and South Arm. The St. Mary is a large double engine tug, and has lately been running in opposition to Starke's tugs at Milwaukee. It is stated that Starke has bought her off by giving up this route to her. She will lay up here this fall and do her share of our business next season.

—The schooner reported by us last week to be ashore at Middle Village, proved to be the Bridgewater, laden with 45,000 bushels of corn. The vessel will be saved, but the grain will be almost a total loss, except what the insurance covers. The schooner W. A. Smith, of this port, took two loads of her dry grain to Little Traverse, and the schooner Emma has brought about 1,000 bushels of the wet grain to this port, which is being sold at twenty and twenty-five cents per bushel.

Later—The schooner Bridgewater was got off and towed into Little Traverse harbor on Saturday.

—Capt. Baker, of the schooner Mary Boydh, in a detailed statement of his experience in the late storm, which he furnishes, says that the Boydh was waterlogged when the crew left her in the small boat, and that she rolled over shortly afterward. The crew were in the boat 48 hours, in a terrible sea and biting atmosphere, but finally made the land at White Lake. They had been without food or sleep for two days before abandoning the vessel, and their condition when they landed was terrible. Not one of them could have held out three hours longer. The mate John Belzler, had his his feet frozen, and the limbs of all the men were badly swollen. All were exhausted and almost ready to lie down and die.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has the following: "The tug St. Mary, of Milwaukee, left that port for Charlevoix on Tuesday last, and on Thursday following left Manitowoc in conformation of her voyage, and encountered the fierce storm of the night that followed. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a. m., unable longer to keep her course against the howling storm, the tug turned toward Chicago. Between 7 and 8 a. m. the tug was in the middle of the lake east of Kenosha, and wholly out of fuel. At that time the St Mary was in the vicinity of the schooner Phœnix, and signaled her for assistance. For some reason the schooner failed to respond. A tug without steam, and in the fury of a storm, is of course in great peril, and Captain Read should be able to furnish a satisfactory explanation. The engineer of the St. Mary was at that time burning water buckets, the pork that he had been provided for food, and, indeed, every article that could be made available for steam. The St. Mary, unable to reach Chicago on account of lack of fuel, drifted into the west shore, and finally anchored opposite Waukegan about 4 p. m. Friday." The Capt. Read in charge of, was formerly the Captain of the schooner Wescott, which was in the Pine Lake trade several years ago.

From Spring Vale.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—

Enclosed find $1.50, for which send the SENTINEL one year to Grace Walton, Boyne Falls. I will send more names in a few days. The SENTINEL is well received by our people. Nearly all the settlers are through with their fall work, and have commenced their winter's chopping. No dabbling with wood and bark in our town. The time is spent in clearing away the timber to make room for the raising of grain, which I think in the near future will be of greater profit than the returns from bark and wood. Nearly every day brings some new settler to the beautiful valley of springs. We have three school houses in process of erection, that will be ready for use this winter.

Yours,
PIONEER.

Spring Vale, Nov. 14, 1877.

Whole and split cedar black, white and shaved at See & Washburn's.

From Norwood.

—Our correspondent at Norwood writes as follows: "Our town was somewhat excited lately by the departure on the Empire State of about thirty citizens of this and adjoining towns for clearer skies and more balmy air—Nebraska, Florida and Arkansas—the destination of most of them being the latter State. While we lose some good citizens, we earnestly hope that our loss will be their gain; but we greatly doubt. In avoiding the deep snows and long winters of Northern Michigan if they do not meet the deeper misery and more exhaustive chill of a Siberian ague shake on the flooded fields of Arkansas we are greatly mistaken. For ourselves we are satisfied with a county that has a good soil, good climate, pure water and plenty of timber; even if a man must chop the wood before it is fit for the stove, and work occasionally a little, perhaps, in order to provide for the necessary wants of himself or his family."

Choice honey at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

NOBLE GENEROSITY.—The Congregational Church Society of Whitewater, Wis., has presented to the M. E. Church Society of Charlevoix a pulpit and a communion service. The pulpit arrived Saturday by schooner Fleetwing, and has been put in its place upon the rostrum of the new church. It is a most beautiful article, gothic in style, constructed in a beautiful and unique design of ash and walnut, and surmounted by a scarlet silk velvet Bible cushion. It blends with the interior finish of the church as perfectly as if made expressly for the place, and must have cost $30 or upwards. Coming as it does from a society of another denomination, the beneficence of the act is double weighted. Mrs. John Nicholls, of this place, who is visiting at Whitewater, is to blame for the transaction, and the Society here will undoubtedly give her a due share of kindly remembrance.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—We are glad to hear from the eastern portion of the county, and that the farmers of Springvale Township direct their attention to *agriculture* in its true sense. That part of our county bordering on both sides of the railroad is rich in soil, water and all the requisites necessary to make a superior farming region, and it is destined to be a fine country. There are many fine openings in that section for those seeking new farms. We design personally visiting this section soon, and shall then speak more fully of its people and natural advantages.

REAL ESTATE.—J. M. Bacon to Geo. H. Chipman the south half of the northwest quarter of section 21, Town of North, Range 7 West, in Hayes Township, near Susan Lake. Mr Chipman will make a farm of it.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

A NUMBER of bills, nearly all of them of a private nature, were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 30th ult. A resolution was agreed to authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject of ascertaining and declaring the result of the elections for President and Vice-President of the United States. In Executive session, several nominations by the President were confirmed. . . . House not in session.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 31st ult., to provide for the examination of claimants for pensions, and for the appointment of Examining Surgeons; to remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the Army. The nominations of several Postmasters were confirmed in Executive session. In the House, Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill repealing the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Fort made a minority report favoring the repeal of that portion of the Resumption act which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the United States bonds and redeem and cancel the five-twenty Currency Bonds. Being under the call of States, he then presented and recommitted, when motion was agreed to without division, the Speaker having stated that the bill reported by Mr. Fort could be printed as a substitute, if moved to be offered. A motion was then made to reconsider the motion adopted, and a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was rejected—yeas 116, nays 126—the question being before the country of the bill in the hands of the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Ewing, also reported it, and who can, if any time call up the motion to reconsider, and move to lay it on the bill. He can cut off all amendments, even that of Mr. Fort, by moving the previous question.

IN the Senate, on the 1st, a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Vice-President appointed Mr. Withers a member of the board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. A memorial was presented of the Kansas City Board of Trade favoring the repeal of the Resumption act and for the remonetization of silver, as was also a resolution of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law. In the House, among the bills introduced was one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy coupons, the value of cotton and tobacco seized by the Government since April 19, 1865. Mr. Goode asked and was refused leave to introduce a resolution approving the action of the President in withdrawing the Federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. D. C. Haskell was sworn in as Member from Kansas. The motion to reconsider the vote recommitting Mr. Ewing's bill to repeal the third section of the Resumption act was taken up and finally agreed to, when the Chair decided the morning hour expired. The House also appointed the Select Committee of Ways, Whole and Means Hunter and Kelley spoke upon matters pertaining to the bill in question. A resolution to adjourn over election day (7th) was rejected. A resolution for final adjournment of the extra session of Congress, on the 20th inst., was offered and referred.

THE death of Senator Morton was announced in the Senate, on the 2d, by Mr. McDonald, and a resolution was passed to direct a Committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to attend the funeral of the deceased. As a further mark of respect for the memory of the late Senator Morton, an adjournment was had until the 5th. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and made the special order for the 5th. Mr. Ewing withdrew the motion to reconsider the vote recommitting his third section of the Resumption law, and asked unanimous consent to a substitute for the Committee's bill in the shape of the one presented by the minority of the Committee. Mr. Fort's motion was objected to, and Mr. Ewing yielded the floor to Mr. Fort, who then offered his amendment providing for the repeal of the clause fixing the date for resumption, whereupon Mr. Ewing moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, and a motion to lay the latter motion on the table, which latter motion was defeated—yeas, 127; nays, 146. A resolution was unanimously agreed to providing for the appointment of a Committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator Morton, and the House, as a further mark of respect, then adjourned.

THE Senate was not in session on the 2d. . . . In the House, consideration was resumed of the bill for the repeal of a portion of the Resumption act, and objection was made to a resolution making it the special order for the 6th and until the 10th, when the previous question should be ordered. A bill for the coinage of a trade standard silver dollar was introduced, and after discussion, was referred to the Committee on Coinage. A bill was also introduced to amend the Constitution as to extend the President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

THE Senate was not in session, on the 5th. . . . Among the bills introduced in the House were one to amend the Bankrupt law; one to prevent the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage is insufficient; for the election of Postmasters; to create a Postal Savings Bank; for the repeal of all Resumption laws; Bland's Silver bill for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, and for the purchase of silver bullion at not less than the par value of gold; to repeal or suspend the rules and make the bill for repeal of the third section of the Resumption act the special order until three o'clock, on the 10th, when the previous question should be ordered.

DOMESTIC.

AT the recent session of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Chicago, a series of resolutions was adopted in substance: That the organization be kept separate from all others, welcoming to the labors of the Union all virtuous women who will unite with them on their basis of faith and prayer; declaring that while working for the reformation and salvation of men, they recognize the duty of an earnest effort for the redemption of women who are victims of the same and kindred vices; urging upon the attention of the Churches of the country the question of banishing fermented wine from the communion table; opposing the use of tobacco in any form, as a vice demoralizing all who indulge in its use; leading directly to drink and other evils; favoring the education of the rising generation of young women into the idea that marriage with moderate or immoderate drinkers is a sin against themselves, their families, their country and their God; protesting against the provision, by National, State and Municipal powers, of intoxicating liquors for sale at public cost, at public entertainments, as discourteous and unjust to citizens whose sacred principles are thus violated; declaring that the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is the true legislative remedy for intemperance; that the responsibility of the training of the children and youth rests largely upon women, she ought to be allowed to close the rum-shop door over against her home; deprecating the flippant jest and emolument with which the degradation and suffering caused by intemperance is often treated by newspapers. Baltimore was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Union. The second Thursday in December was recommended as a day of fasting and prayer for the cause, and women all over the world are requested to unite in prayer on that occasion with the women of this country, and all pastors are requested to preach on Temperance on the Sunday preceding this day of prayer.

ON the 29th ult., a steamer arrived at New York, from Europe, with 207 Mormon recruits on board. The total number received from Europe during the last year foots up something over 1,900. . . .

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 30th ult. states that Thos. A. Barry, Second Mate of a bark which was wrecked on the coast of Hudson Bay early last summer, had brought to that city some interesting relics of the ill-fated Franklin Expedition, which he obtained from a native tribe near whose homes the last of the brave explorers are said to have perished.

THE Directors of the Louisville (Ky.) Base Ball Club have recently expelled four of the players attached to their Club, for the alleged selling of games, disobedience of orders and general misconduct.

THE public-debt statement for October gives the total debt as of $2,231,388,745. Cash in Treasury, $184,788,045. Debt less cash in Treasury, $2,047,150,700. Decrease during the month, $4,326,504.

ABOUT three o'clock, on the morning of the 31st ult., a horrible murder was committed at the residence of Burgoyne Tritt, a wealthy farmer at Seaford Station, near Terre Haute, Ind. It appears that Tritt's daughter was courted by two men, each of whom claimed to have received encouragement at her hands. On the preceding Sunday night she had been visited by a neighboring young farmer, and Sylvanus Burnham, the other aspirant. Among the debts was the remains of his daughter, exhibiting incontestable evidence that she had been murdered. Burnham fled and up to the evening of the 1st had not been captured.

THE coach that left Deadwood on the morning of the 30th ult., going south, was robbed on the night of the 31st, within two miles of Cheyenne, by two armed men. There were seven passengers in the coach. The robbers took everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets and overcoats.

THE coinage executed in the United States Mints for the month of October was as follows: Double-eagles, $5,454,800; half-eagles, $5,000; quarter-eagles, $20,000; total gold coinage, $5,479,800. Trade-dollars, $1,075,000; half-dollars, $711,295; quarter-dollars, $554,032; twenty-cent pieces, $10; dimes, $76,405; total silver coinage, $2,405,707.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Special Agents shows that during the past year 543 persons were arrested for offenses against the Postal laws—104 in excess of the preceding year. The number of complaints of lost registered letters was 2,289, with an aggregate value of $84,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216, valued at $10,510, accounted for by the recovery of the contents from the thieves or persons through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses, compared with the number of letters registered, is about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., or one in every 5,536.

DISTINCT shocks of earthquake were felt in portions of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, early on the morning of the 31st ult. Buildings were shaken in many localities so severely as to awaken the inhabitants. At Lebanon, N. H., bells were rung by the shock in buildings, and at Wheeler, Vt., the people were awakened by successive shocks, lasting some fifteen minutes. At Northampton, Mass., glass was broken and furniture shaken. Similar shocks were also felt in many portions of Canada.

ON the 5th, at Allegheny, Pa., John Knee blew down the chimney to extinguish his kerosene lamp. The lamp exploded, and Knee was fatally burned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE President, on the 30th ult., sent to the Senate the name of Hon. John Welsh, a merchant of Philadelphia, as his nomination for United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

AMONG the nominations confirmed by the Senate in Executive session, on the 30th ult., were those of E. F. Noyes as Minister to France; R. S. Stoughton, Minister to Russia; Thos. Ewing, Minister to the Argentine Republic; James M. Conley, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; Jas. Russell Lowell, Minister to Spain; and John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria.

PRESIDENT HAYES, accompanied by his family and some of the members of his Cabinet, arrived at Richmond, Va., on the 30th ult. Their were met by a numerous crowd of people and cheered by Acting-Mayor Meredith, to which brief responses were made.

AT his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., on the afternoon of the 1st, Senator Oliver P. Morton, after a long and painful illness, quietly passed away, in the presence of his wife and other members of his family. Up to within half an hour of his death he enjoined a composure and consciousness that were remarkable even to the end. An address of welcome was delivered by Acting-Mayor Meredith, to which brief responses were made.

AT his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., on the afternoon of the 1st, Senator Oliver P. Morton, after a long and painful illness, quietly passed away, in the presence of his wife and other members of his family. Up to within half an hour of his death he enjoined a composure and consciousness that were remarkable even to the end. He had been conscious everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets and overcoats.

THE coinage executed in the United States Mints for the month of October was as follows: Double-eagles, $5,454,800; half-eagles, $5,000; quarter-eagles, $20,000; total gold coinage, $5,479,800. Trade-dollars, $1,075,000; half-dollars, $711,295; quarter-dollars, $554,032; twenty-cent pieces, $10; dimes, $76,405; total silver coinage, $2,405,707.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Special Agents shows that during the past year 543 persons were arrested for offenses against the Postal laws—104 in excess of the preceding year. The number of complaints of lost registered letters was 2,289, with an aggregate value of $84,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216, valued at $10,510, accounted for by the recovery of the contents from the thieves or persons through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses, compared with the number of letters registered, is about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., or one in every 5,536.

DISTINCT shocks of earthquake were felt in portions of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, early on the morning of the 31st ult. Buildings were shaken in many localities so severely as to awaken the inhabitants. At Lebanon, N. H., bells were rung by the shock in buildings, and at Wheeler, Vt., the people were awakened by successive shocks, lasting some fifteen minutes. At Northampton, Mass., glass was broken and furniture shaken. Similar shocks were also felt in many portions of Canada.

ON the 5th, at Allegheny, Pa., John Knee blew down the chimney to extinguish his kerosene lamp. The lamp exploded, and Knee was fatally burned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE President, on the 30th ult., sent to the Senate the name of Hon. John Welsh, a merchant of Philadelphia, as his nomination for United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

AMONG the nominations confirmed by the Senate in Executive session, on the 30th ult., were those of E. F. Noyes as Minister to France; R. S. Stoughton, Minister to Russia; Thos. Ewing, Minister to the Argentine Republic; James M. Conley, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; Jas. Russell Lowell, Minister to Spain; and John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria.

PRESIDENT HAYES, accompanied by his family and some of the members of his Cabinet, arrived at Richmond, Va., on the 30th ult. Their were met by a numerous crowd of people and cheered by Acting-Mayor Meredith, to which brief responses were made.

AT his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., on the afternoon of the 1st, Senator Oliver P. Morton, after a long and painful illness, quietly passed away, in the presence of his wife and other members of his family. Up to within half an hour of his death he enjoined a composure and consciousness that were remarkable even to the end. He had been conscious everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets and overcoats.

THE coinage executed in the United States Mints for the month of October was as follows: Double-eagles, $5,454,800; half-eagles, $5,000; quarter-eagles, $20,000; total gold coinage, $5,479,800. Trade-dollars, $1,075,000; half-dollars, $711,295; quarter-dollars, $554,032; twenty-cent pieces, $10; dimes, $76,405; total silver coinage, $2,405,707.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Special Agents shows that during the past year 543 persons were arrested for offenses against the Postal laws—104 in excess of the preceding year. The number of complaints of lost registered letters was 2,289, with an aggregate value of $84,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216, valued at $10,510, accounted for by the recovery of the contents from the thieves or persons through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses, compared with the number of letters registered, is about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., or one in every 5,536.

DISTINCT shocks of earthquake were felt in portions of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, early on the morning of the 31st ult. Buildings were shaken in many localities so severely as to awaken the inhabitants. At Lebanon, N. H., bells were rung by the shock in buildings, and at Wheeler, Vt., the people were awakened by successive shocks, lasting some fifteen minutes. At Northampton, Mass., glass was broken and furniture shaken. Similar shocks were also felt in many portions of Canada.

ON the 5th, at Allegheny, Pa., John Knee blew down the chimney to extinguish his kerosene lamp. The lamp exploded, and Knee was fatally burned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE President, on the 30th ult., sent to the Senate the name of Hon. John Welsh, a merchant of Philadelphia, as his nomination for United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

AMONG the nominations confirmed by the Senate in Executive session, on the 30th ult., were those of E. F. Noyes as Minister to France; R. S. Stoughton, Minister to Russia; Thos. Ewing, Minister to the Argentine Republic; James M. Conley, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; Jas. Russell Lowell, Minister to Spain; and John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria.

PRESIDENT HAYES, accompanied by his family and some of the members of his Cabinet, arrived at Richmond, Va., on the 30th ult. Their were met by a numerous crowd of people and cheered by Acting-Mayor Meredith, to which brief responses were made.

AT his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., on the afternoon of the 1st, Senator Oliver P. Morton, after a long and painful illness, quietly passed away, in the presence of his wife and other members of his family. Up to within half an hour of his death he enjoined a composure and consciousness that were remarkable even to the end. He had been conscious everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets and overcoats.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

GEORGE RICE, nephew of ex-Gov. Bagley was recently arrested, in Jackson, for embezzlement.

JUDGE BENTINGTON has lately entered an order referring the University chancery case to a Court Commissioner to determine the exact amount in the hands of Rose and Douglass, respectively.

THE Detroit Republicans have nominated Wm. G. Thompson for Mayor, and the Prohibitionists, L. L. Farnsworth.

THE shipments of lumber from the Saginaw River during October aggregated 80,416,541 feet, being an excess of 11,217,500 feet over the corresponding month last year. The shipments to Nov. 1 show an excess of 75,254,800 feet of lumber, and 30,000,000 shingles, with a large excess in salt. The total water shipments to Nov. 1 were:

Lumber, feet	48,986,686
Lath, pieces, No	3,413,138
Shingles, No	152,501,800
Salt, bbls	250,000
Staves, No	5,270,800

THERE are 184 prisoners in the State House of Correction.

WHILE THOMKINS are said to be more plenty in the interior of the State than they have been for many years.

THE machinery for one iron mine in Marquette County required a train of thirty-two cars to transport it.

IN the U. S. navy, of New York, proposes to take the land granted for the purpose of building a railroad from Marquette to Mackinaw and in return build the road. The grant consists of 1,500,000 acres, all good pine and hard wood timber land.

CEDAR, the county seat of Gladwin County, contains six buildings, viz.: a Court-House, three dwelling houses, a store and a barn.

THE Supervisors of Wexford County refused to allow the Court House to be used for holding religious services.

A FEW nights ago, a man was shot and killed i...mstown, Barry County, while attempting to rob the house of a neighbor. The report is that he entered the house, disguised, and demanded money of a little boy, who was at home alone. The boy went into the bedroom and pretended that he was getting the money, but soon after came out with a rifle and shot the man dead. He then went to the home of a neighbor and told what he had done, when, upon investigation, it was found that the disguised robber was a neighbor.

ON the 31st ult., the following nominations of Instructors in Michigan were confirmed by the United States Senate: Robert J. Kelly, Alpena; Daniel M. Gardner, Stanton; Charles D. Fisher, Plymouth; L. D. Alexander, Buchanan; C. L. Sherwood, Dowagiac; F. R. L. Pierce, Grand Rapids; A. H. Heath, Ionia; J. B. Fox, Adrian; H. M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids; L. S. Smith, Grand Haven; J. M. Chesney, Williamston.

ON the 31st ult., at Jackson, fire broke out in the basement near Mr. Rogers' extensive stables. The sheds were completely destroyed. The flames communicated to Lewis' carpenter shop, the residence of Walter Hilliard and Nichols & Sons' mill, each of which were considerably damaged. John Bathrick, of Illinois, had two handsome Norman stallions, valued at upward of $5,000, burned in the shed. The damage to the buildings is about $1,500.

NEARLY every lumber-mill on the Saginaw River is, or is about to be, put in winter quarters on account of the scarcity of water, caused by the exhausted or waste stream from the saw-mill.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Oct. 20 was $852,818.35; receipts during the week ending Oct. 27 were $58,818.47; payments during same time were $149,288.34; balance in Treasury Oct. 27, 1877, $752,348.48; decrease for the week, $119,959.87.

THE residence of Byron Burt, at Milford, was burned, on the evening of the 29th ult., involving a loss of about $2,000. Two children were rescued with difficulty, half suffocated.

AT the Brubaker settlement, Clare County, there resides a girl with feet fifteen and one-half inches long. The country about there is fortunately being rapidly cleared up, and she can get around without damaging the standing timber much.

ON the 1st, a farmer, named August Otto, residing in Birch Run Township, was thrown from his wagon and received fatal injuries.

THE Supreme Court, lately in session at Lansing, adjourned *sine die* on the 1st.

THE school census of Detroit for 1877 shows that the public, private and church schools of that city are accommodating about 30,000 pupils. Nearly 16,500 children are reported as being in any school. It is estimated that 13,000 of these are living vagabond lives in the streets.

THERE were 485,965 letters and postal-cards delivered in Detroit during the month of October, and 175,020 papers. The letters and postals collected numbered 191,344.

THERE were received at the State Prison, during October, fifteen convicts, making the number confined, on the 1st, 760.

THE recent heavy rains have brought down the logs that were left in the streams, and several of the mills in the vicinity of Alpena, which had shut down for the season, have started again.

THE wife of Samuel Steele, of Detroit, assaulted him with an ax, on the 31, and inflicted presumably fatal injuries. The woman is said to be insane, but the jury fixed unhappily together.

AT East Saginaw, on the 31, William Helmer, fifteen years old, was struck by a limb thrown from a tree during a high wind and fatally injured.

MISS. THEODORE WALTERS, of North Lansing, attempted suicide, on the 31, by jumping off the Shiawassee street bridge into Grand River, but was rescued by some passers-by. The cause of the rash attempt is said to be domestic infelicity.

THERE is a much greater influx of immigrants in Kalkaska County this year than in usual.

THE Agent of the Bible Society recently visited 653 families in Ottawa County, and found only fifty-six who were without the Bible.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.15@1.35; Butter, ₱ lb, 20@22c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 13@16c; Hay, Corn, ₱ ton, 4@5; Flour, White Wheat, $6.25@6.50; Amber, $5.75@6.00; Rye, $5.75@4.00; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.12½@3.50; Hogs, $4.10@5.40; Sheep, $3.50@4.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 25@27½c; White, 29@30½c; Pork, ₱ brl, $15.50@15.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 56@57c; Wheat, White, $1.50@1.49; Amber, $1.20@1.50.

Last Hours of Senator Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.

Although Mr. Morton has been dying several days, the change has been so gradual that the near approach of death could not be realized. It was also rendered difficult by the intensity of pain. There never was an instant that he did not suffer. The only cause he enjoyed was when under the influence of chloroform. At noon to-day Mrs. Morton requested that she and her children might be left alone with him for a few minutes. He was fully conscious at the time, and that interview is sacred It was no doubt a solemn leave-taking, with kiss and blessing, doubly affecting to the survivors, for the absence of the remaining brother, John R. Morton, who is lying very ill in Alaska. His condition was never known to his father, who only expressed surprise, occasionally, that he had not come when expected. From noon until five o'clock Mrs. Morton rested easy under the influence of chloroform. Then he aroused to full consciousness, and, observing the grief of his family and friends, said to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holloway, "I am dying." She answered, "Oliver, you are not afraid to die?" and he shook his head. Shortly afterward he said to Dr. Thompson: "I am dying, Thompson." The doctor replied: "Oliver Morton, you are not afraid to face death?" He again shook his head to express the negative. The latter then asked: "Do you know your wife?" He turned toward her and bowed his head. A paroxysm of pain succeeded, when Gov. Burbank took the hand, wildly lifted, and asked: "Oliver, do you know me?" Mr. Morton looked at him and bowed assent. Five minutes passed. When the last struggle came, Mr. Morton threw back his head, straightened himself up, and with gasping breath turned to Gov. Burbank and said: "John, sir!" He lived five minutes longer. The last moments were so peaceful that it was almost impossible to realize when he expired. When Dr. Thompson announced that all was over, he and other friends withdrew from the room, leaving the family alone with the remains.

The last and fatal stroke of paralysis overtook Senator Morton on the 7th of August last, and since that time he has failed slowly and steadily. At times his symptoms were favorable, and gave his friends reason to hope for improvement, but after each apparent gain there came a relapse from which recovery was more difficult. From the first the sick man believed his case hopeless, and, even before the physician would confess the truth, he knew his days were numbered.

In all this time he has been surrounded by the truest of friends and all the aid that mortal power could command have been summoned to do his service, but all in vain. Life might perhaps have been prolonged slightly but for the fact that the patient himself demanded and would have operations to relieve him from pain, and morphine was administered against the judgment of his physicians. The opiates coated the surface of his stomach and very greatly impeded digestion, ultimately greatly declining the power of his digestive organs.

"RECKON that air scales of yourn is not Ambush-ways, now is it?" said a countryman to his grocer as he took the sugar and handed over the money. "Ambush scales, what do you mean?" replied the merchant. "Who's Ambush?" "Ambush—why, y' knowing'ar Ambush—y' understand what I mean, mean, don't yer?" "Well, I should hope so, Mr Woodruff—Ambush means kid—means somethin' concealed—means—wait, here's the dictionary; I'll just read to yer exactly what it means an' it you needn't never use it wrong after this—here 'tis—A—am—ambush—to beset in wait for——" "Yis that's it. 'Squire, don't go no further—to lie in wayght for two cents!" —*N. Y. Graphic.*

IN two years six thousand London children have been taught to swim by the Health Society.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1877.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.60	@ 5.40
Sheep	4.25	@ 5.50
Hogs	5.25	@ 5.35
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.80	@ 6.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07	@ 1.08
CORN—Western Mixed	.59½	@ .61
OATS—Western and State	.35	@ .37
RYE—Western	.71½	@ .72
PORK—Mess	14.25	@ 14.50
LARD—Steam	8.60	@ 8.62½
CHEESE	.08	@ .12½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.32	@ .37
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.25	@ $5.50
Choice	4.60	@ 5.00
Good	4.00	@ 4.40
Medium	3.50	@ 3.75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.60	@ 5.15
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	@ 4.25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30	@ .32
Good to Choice	.27	@ .29
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.75	@ 6.25
Choice to Fine Spring	5.75	@ 6.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1.06	@ 1.06¾
Corn, No. 2	.34	@ .34½
Oats, No. 2	.24	@ .24½
Barley, No. 2	.52½	@ .53
Rye, No. 2	.49½	@ .50
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	7.00	@ 7.50
Good Medium	5.00	@ 5.50
Self-working and Crooked	3.00	@ 3.50
Crooked	2.00	@ 2.50
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 13.75
LARD	8.05	@ 8.12½
LUMBER—Com'on and Fenc'g	10.00	@ 12.00
Shingles	2.50	@ 3.00
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.25	@ $6.00
Medium	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	5.50	@ 7.50
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 4.75
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.25	@ $5.50
Medium	4.60	@ 5.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.90	@ 4.95
Prime Heavies	5.00	@ 5.05
SHEEP—Best	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.25	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NUT-BROWNE MAYDE.

Autumne.

One morn I met, while wandering down
The fields, a maid in grey
And scarlet dress, with all her known
Bright curls in disarray.

Her grave "Give you good-morrow" said,
I found her wish among
The tangled paths, where overhead
The pretty jests all hung.

It was a soft, gray, lowly scene
Through which we passed, a lane
Upon the hills, you, meet, never
(If autumne's silent days!

The wild field-lily's proud, bright head
Was lifted here and there;
The fall lobelia's flame alone red
On the soft, shattered air.

But he along our buttone way,
Where leaf or bright stem burned,
The maider stole to tie away
Its bloom to sabes turned.

She brussed the lily's golden cup—
The curled vine's dark cloak—
The carnival flower she fobbed up
And put its bright fire out.

"O! cruel maid!" I sighed, with woe,
"What mischief have you done!
Who will now bring the sun to go
In that brief twine from youth and grace
The sad is honoured?"

"My name!" the Autumn! I have slain
Love innocents. Forgive!"
Her look rose chill! "A dead vain
Enough that I must live?"

A faint sob shivered down the air;
"Hush—hear," she startled, said,
"'Tis Rachel, weeping everywhere,
Mourning for children dead."

She went her way—and while I stood,
All through that fair, fall land,
The lovely lights in field and wood
Died, smothered by her hand.

—*Miller, Carpenter, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

LOANING A LOVER.

My sister Patricia was an heiress. Strange enough, for we had always been terribly poor down at Lowbridge, my widow of mother bringing up her four daughters with the greatest difficulty; but when brought up, we were worth looking at. I believe. Healthy habits and frugal living are apt to make good conditions, and Pat, Sally, Mary and Patricia and I, were as bright and handsome girls as are often seen.

Pat and Mary were twins, with eyes as blue as the sea near which they were born, rosy cheeks and long, light brown curls; Patricia was a sparkling brunette, while I was considered the beauty of the family, with crinkled hair, like molten gold. Great had been our excitement when Aunt Betty wrote from Fairhaven:

"DEAR SISTER-IN-LAW—I am going to do my pleasure of visiting you this summer. I hear that Brother Abel left four girls, and I want to know them. I am getting on in years, and fancy it will make one of them my heiress," etc.

Aunt Betty, of Fairhaven, was worth $100,000 if she was worth a cent.

Well, in due time she came. She put up at the hotel, as Patricia—cottage as Lowbridge wasn't big enough to hold her, with her maid, coachman and carriage—but, fortunately, that was close by, and she spent the larger half of three days with us.

Aunt Betty, of Fairhaven, was worth $100,000 if she was worth a cent.

Well, in due time she came. She put up at the hotel, as Patricia—cottage as Lowbridge wasn't big enough to hold her, with her maid, coachman and carriage—but, fortunately, that was close by, and she spent the larger half of three days with us.

We all thought Bess would be her chosen, for rather than named her Elizabeth for Aunt Betty, though she always was been "Bess" with us; but it was not either of the twins and it was not I—it was Patricia.

"Where did that girl get her black hair?" Aunt Betty asked, as soon as she had gone.

"I think she looks like my Brother Luke, don't you?" asked the mother, with a wistful look.

"The very image of him," answered Aunt Betty, turning pale.

I divined then, as I learned afterward, that Uncle Luke had been a lover of Aunt Betty's, when both were young, before her marriage, and the fact seemed to have a power over her.

She looked at Patricia and the girl blushed rosy-red, and would have slipped out of the room, when she called her to her, and drawing her down upon her knees on a footstool before her, she put a withered hand each side of the young cheek, and said, warmly:

"My dear, you shall be my heiress."

"Yes."

"I want to say to you, my dear, that on Mr. Sherrington's account, I don't think you had better——" she whispered, but I interrupted her by my exit from the apartment.

The next train brought Mr. Clyde Sherrington.

"How delightful that the spring is a-hand," said he; "the sunshine growing warm, and the grass springing! I passed a bit of wood coming up from the station that is full of arbutus. We will have some delightful walks, Gerty. I am very tired of city life."

"Yes, Clyde, dear; but you see I have been obliged to make a little plum which will interfere somewhat with that arrangement," I replied quickly. "In fact, for the fruible good, you know, I want to lend you to Patricia!"

"Yes: while I have away a most intelligible sister she has. Momma and I consider that it is her duty to stay," I added. "Patricia has a fortune of $100,000, you know?"

"Well, we think this Mr. Gage Redmond is after her money. He is only a briefless lawyer. We can't afford to let Patty make such a match as that, and so, as I don't think I'm a totally uninteresting person to you, Clyde, I am going to try and win a little with Mr Redmond. Now, you won't be a bear and say no, will you, dear? And you'll try to help us by devoting yourself a bit to Patricia, won't you?"

At first my companion did not believe that I was in earnest; but when convinced of my sincerity his astonishment was inexpressible. I remember that he stammered out some faint objections; but I would not listen, and before retiring that night I whispered to momma that I had made it all right with Mr. Sherrington, and she had only to observe how nicely I would manage the whole matter.

I sent Patricia off in the morning to find arbutus with Mr. Sherrington, while I waited to receive Mr. Redmond.

When he came I was in the garden, and had ordered lunch an hour earlier than usual. My pale blue silk looked beautiful on the lawn grass.

"Pray come and see my tulips, Mr. Redmond," I called, as he walked up the avenue.

He came, pleased enough, and as he was especially fond of flowers, I had no difficulty in detaining him for more than half an hour.

Then, seeing him look at his watch, I observed:

"We won't wait lunch for Patricia, for Mr. Sherrington is with her. They have gone roaming off after spring flowers, and may not be back for three hours. Come in and have a bit of salad, with a cup of chocolate, Mr. Redmond. I made the chocolate myself, and can recommend it."

So I had lunch for another half hour, and he left, pleased with his visit.

Patricia and Mr. Sherrington came back only fifteen minutes after the usual lunch hour, the former looking so delighted with a profusion of pink arbutus as hardly to heed when a servant informed her that "Mr. Redmond had called to see her, and stayed with Miss Gertrude for lunch."

She had put the rosy clusters in her dark hair and on the bosom of her graceful gray dress, and, flushed with her long ramble, I think I never saw her look so perfectly lovely.

"He has been here. Very nice of you to keep her out of the way so long," I whispered to Clyde.

He looked at me queerly, but said nothing. I did not want him to expostulate with me, as I believed he wished to do, and so kept apart from him during the evening, bowing him to sing and play with Patricia.

He was interesting, with his very natural manner of reserved modesty. I was glad that Patricia found him so. He had pale, silken hair, that fell in shadowy curls over a beautiful forehead, dark, dark eyes, softly meditative tones. He entrusted nicely with her dark, spirited beauty.

Clyde has no elder brother—have not you, dear?—and I reflected that Patricia would be a rich match for him, for all his wealth, that I considered almost the house in a timed way, not heeding how momma was trotting about Redmond's

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUE-DAY, NOVEMBER 30 — 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Nov. 16, 1877.

The most important event of the week into which this letter comes—Tuesday last, or Mr Tilden's 63rd birthday and the 41st anniversary of his election for which many hips & hurrahs (& some muscle, too) were made—passed with the usual quiet of the city with which it always identifies itself. The purlieus of the rotund Democracy of earth. There were some few scenes present in Union Square, but the park for the most part was deserted, and by the time the long line of processionists got to it it is understood that preparations for a celebration.

Mr. Tilden was the senior member of the firm of Tilden & Co., which was finally dissolved partnership after many years of business in which they had acquired, not only a fortune for himself, but a reputation perhaps the highest as well as the largest [illegible] their names being familiar as well in London and Paris as in New York. Even when, at the period of the civil war, the effect to future payment to a less but considerable extent, the course of the late firm and contributed most largely to its foreign trade; and this, although somewhat novel in statement, and strange, as yet, to American ears, they are evidently the reverse of visionary, at least in this case. Mr. Starr is an enthusiast in the art in his chosen. His evening succeeds now at to a passion for the precious stones and is ever ready for their money value, but for other qualities, unappreciable beauty. He looks also to regard jewels or finely wrought bronzes as as much groceries or hardware—merely something to trade upon—is entirely unworthy the artist jeweler, who has an educational as well as a commercial work to perform.

To the sincerity of his views upon this subject his present establishment is testimony enough. He has chosen a location at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, the representative abodes, respectively, of our business and aristocracy, and has so remodeled the dignified old stone mansion which he occupies, as to obtain a frontage on both these streets, that on Fifth Avenue containing the main entrance. And although of course, great changes have been made in the building it has in some manner preserved the air of the elegant dwelling, in place of the exaggerated bustle inseparable from the "shop." All is quiet, luxury and refinement, and every appointment accords with the high conceptions which I have outlined.

It should not be necessary to add that the gems, the cameos, the bronzes and the manifold handiwork of gold and silver smith, which adorn throughout the crystal cases of these exhibit, [illegible] or hide their radiance in the darkness of the brick and steel [illegible] below, are of the most perfect [illegible] of the most classic design and finest execution, which the [illegible] of the miner and the [illegible] skill of the artificer possess. [illegible] of less perfection would be [illegible] this collection. Every object charms the eye and elevates the taste, and the whole impresses the appreciative observer with an effect which is not the barbaric splendor of an Inca's [illegible] room, but a prevailing [illegible] of the marriage of the rarest in nature and the highest in art.

James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., London and New York, who died in this city the other day, left a fortune ranging well up into the millions. An interesting episode in connection with the business of his house occurred during the panic of 1857, when, being in need of cash to a large extent, they went to the bank of England, and, such was the confidence placed in them, obtained a loan of $25,000 gold, all of which they repaid within six months. Brown Bros. have held in England a position second to that of no other Americans, if we except George Peabody & Co. The present head of the latter house, Mr J S Morgan, is now in this city, and was on Thursday evening last the recipient of a banquet at Delmonico's gastronomic palace, the mere accounts of which are painfully appetizing. This banquet

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, - 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1877.

The most important event of the week is to me the commencement, January last, of Mr. Theodore B. Starr's jewelry and fine art establishment, long known for which it was famous for some months. The business was carried on with the utmost success in the old store, which is now occupied by the Arkell & Smith publishing establishment, and had outgrown it and its facilities. Mr. Starr's stock was of course greatly increased and improved by the removal to the new store, and the new premises were so admirably adapted to the display of goods that the sales were doubled at once. Indeed, it is said, sales have been very great, as the proper display of goods will nearly always double the business of jewellers.

Tuesday was unusually quiet on Broadway yesterday. There was a universal feeling of dull depression in the country for the state paper of Secretary John Morrissey and Augustus Schell, or, more accurately speaking, between Morrissey on one hand and Secretary Bell and Boss Kelley on the other. It was a consequence of a contest, which partly from former very nearly and the consequences of the "Boss" were unexpected and complete defeat. Morrissey is the latter unanimously elected to present American politics. His genius for speculation of a man with considerable powers of mind, disciplined by the constant struggle of greed and evil tendencies, both of which he undoubtedly possesses. His birth, character and early career as a prize fighter, gambler and criminal in many another direction were enough to have ruined ninety-nine men out of a hundred. Indeed they have come near ruining him during that for him; for he has had a somber and gloomy setting under the lids of the stone in which he was born in infancy, with a coolness and confidence which shows how far his moral principles have been blunted, and yet there is in him a sort of sturdy manliness and a scorn of meanness which compels certain respect in spite of his misdeeds. Here he went into the canvass with the record of a convict, a gambler, a prize-fighter and a ruffian—against a man of entire respectability, as well as a veteran politician, backed by the most powerful machinery of New York politics, was sick throughout the canvass and in his bed on election day, and yet routed his formidable adversaries, being elected by a large majority. And the result, strange as it is, was accomplished by the "gift-and-lift" vote of his Indians and Canadians casting their suffrages for him rather than for his wealthy and respectable rival.

Walter Morrissey will surely find extraordinary mark of success now to be proved, and from that man who defines his religious creed to be "To do as you agree," it may be reasonable expected that he will fulfil his different pledge.

The board of lever has become quite full. Not content with issuing and paying over to the use of poor Edwin Adams almost $10,000, and tendering a benefit which would perhaps have done as much for George Fox's widow, the actors have issued new medals in expression for their charitable leanings. Into each one Mortis, with the aid of Lester Wallack and others, got up a performance called "Cash Here" for the Custer Monument Fund, netting $1,900, and now there is another similar affair for [illegible] Vincent an Indian chief-tainer, once famous in the "Black Crook" and further connected, but for several years past a helpless pauper fiend in the deepest poverty.

Two new plays by Frederic Clark, a young New York actor, one a comedy, "The Heroine," and the other an emotional drama, "Iron Woman," are to be produced next month—the former at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and the latter at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Both pieces are said by competent critics to be excellent; a good and, being very dissimilar character will be a strong test of the writer's ability as a dramatist.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class Druggists in U. S.

Astonishing Success

In this day of every person who has used Boerhave's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year and no one case failed when it was used. Such a medicine as the German Syrup should be immediately known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try will cost 10 cents, regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. Chester.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

[illegible] acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on Pine road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

70 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are finished with [illegible] and maps, which can [illegible] and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for [illegible] well watered, and contiguous to the most prosperous section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are situated is

Not a Wilderness, Lyany Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE, as intelligent and prosperous as can be found in any State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of this country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HULBERT, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

SUMMER 1877.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

IN EVERY DEPATMENT We are supplied

With the Best

THAT THE

Wholesale Markets Afford

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND BETTER PREPARED

ToSell Cheap.

It Is Unneccessary

To Enumerate Articles;

WE SEL

What You Want,

Be Your Wants Ever so Nnumeous.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

—AT—

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN EXAMINING THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED. THEY DONT QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW CHEAP GOODS, BUT SELL

Everything AT BOTTOM RATES!

Remember the Place!

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Charlevoix, Nov. 20, 1877.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB

JEWELER

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly executed to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and [illegible] Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager, 63 Madison St. Toledo, O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

[illegible] you have [illegible] we [illegible] you [illegible] will be. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Very Cheap,

[illegible] we can [illegible] you [illegible] will be. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

When we prepared to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Frontier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the growing feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 42, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

1y23 (6, 12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$9.50

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $2 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Brunswick, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles' Lath Cheese Box Stuff Broom Handles Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which [illegible] Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH PRINTING INK for Printers!

News, Book and Job Inks of warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Friendship on 'Change.

The peculiar character of chattiness for friendship and humor on 'Change is aptly illustrated, though the illustration may well seem severe, by a case whose particulars were given me by a gentleman yesterday. One of the young brokers, as popular and gay a "boy" as the list contains, managed to scrape together $5,000 before the recent "bull" movement began, and was sanguine of rapidly increasing his capital by a profitable investment. He was specially friendly with one of the leading "bulls," a well-known man on the curb, and sought advice from this intelligent source. It so happened that the combination had weakened, and decided to sell out the very next day. When, however, Tom asked if he had better put his $5,000 into Lake Shore, the heavy "bull" said to do it by all means, as that stock was to be run up like so six points on the morrow. Flushed with excitement over the prospect of what was sure to come in his favor, the young man was on hand promptly at first call in the morning, and bought Lake Shore at it. He had, moreover, influenced other small capitalists to do likewise, on the strength of such advice, and for a few minutes the stock was buoyant and promising. But no sooner had it risen two points than the market was flooded, suddenly and without warning, and before the poor fellows could realize what had happened Lake Shore was down 9@95, and they had no money to put up further margins. So they were sold out, to the total loss of every cent they possessed, while the "bull" informant was chuckling in his sleeve at the neat trick he had played on the "boys," who had enabled him to turn a handsome sum by the upward impetus their numbers and confidence had imparted to the opening bids. Such action as this, done by a man worth his hundreds of thousands, to the utter cleaning out of men who have had a hard tussle with the Wall-street dens of Fortune—the goddess never ventures down there—seems incredible. Yet, so far from that, it goes for a capital practical joke, and is not any more uncommon on the street than boss rumors and lying in wait. The informant will be on hand to-day, if any excuse were made, would be that it was the "bull's" interest to keep stock up till he could sell his large handful of them at a profit. If he had told the small broker to sell as the pool was about to break, the news would have been given out in turn to many others, and next day the stock would go down, to his large disaster. Such an excuse, however, would be little improvement, since it would be to state the plain statement that it was done just for the fun of the thing. It is, in the same breed argument, unbalanced by for the burglar's interest to walk away undisturbed with the contents of other people's safes, but the police interfere with him—and many things have to be around—for all that. The wonder is, as the narrator of the incident said, that some of these deliberately victimized men made desperate by their losses, do not kill the shameless swindlers, or at least treat them as Schuyler Colfax and Henry Ward Beecher the way was given in vengeance for those things were to be all taken up and there would be numerous second to have no time to attend to anything else, and I hange would become a sort of public lynching post. Something like this, though, might prove a salt mine ocial. Men ought to have respect, even it it must needs be clubbed into them. —*N. Y. Times' Street Phases.*

Pen-Picture of Sitting Bull.

The Famine and the Work of Relief in India.

The Rev. Lorin S. Yates, a graduate of Williams College, in the class of 1871, and engaged as a missionary of the American Board at Madura, India, writes to a private letter to a friend, under date of Sept. 8, some interesting particulars of the awful visitation of famine and the work of relief. He says:

We are in the midst of the famine-stricken district, and are realizing, as to never realized before, what a famine is. All last year we had no rain to speak of over a large part of India. The crops failed almost entirely in this region and in the country south of us. The people never think of laying up a cent for "a rainy day" (a *dry day*), and when the crops do not appear, the time they are compelled to leave their fields and seek food they know not where. Grain is now about six times its usual value, and this for a poor people is bad: but this is not so bad as the fact that nobody can get work, and hence there are no wages. In this extremity, the Government has opened "relief works," building roads, tanks, artificial lakes, railroads, etc., in order to keep the people at work. Yet, with all this, there are hundreds dying every day of starvation, and will be some months to come—say till about January. Then the principal crop of the year will be ripe, and the people will have food, provided the rain does not fail.

There are now people here from near by every village within forty miles. Water has been brought to the vicinity of an engineer in building a large artificial lake. Thousands of these people are fed daily here, and yet it is impossible to reach all of the starving ones. We feed from 2000 to 3000 per sons every early every day. Many of these are children, saved by work Parents have turned off their children to care for themselves. Husbands have (among the very rich, probably) returned away their wives, and mothers are trying to sell and give away their children. Almost every day children are brought here for us to take. One woman came with a child about four days old and said if we did not take the child she would kill it. We took mother and child and cared for them as best we could, but the mother finally killed the child by refusing to nurse it. She had become almost insane with the thought of supporting the child in such a time as this. A few days ago, a little girl about three years old was found lying on our verandah. We asked her where she came from, and she said her mother brought her in sight of the house and told her to come here and she would find a "mother," and she has. This shows how the people are suffering, for a mother parts with her child only as a last resort. Many persons have come here with their children and asked us to keep them for a few weeks, while they went to the relief works, and it is encouraging to see how the people trust us now. * * * We find about 500 persons in our yard every morning. We select the most needy and set them one side, for there are many who try to impose on us, and who have means of support. We boil rice, about two bushels a day, and give with bread to the needy ones. The Government authorities give us 100 mauve loaves of bread a day. These we cut into three pieces each and give each child a piece, which serves as a plate on which to put the rice. The loaves are about as large in diameter as a dinner-plate and a little thicker. Many children are so wasted away with hunger that they are actually living skeletons. Many were so far gone when came that they will never recover. A few days ago I found three persons within an hour in different parts of the fields near by all speechless and nearly gone with starvation. There is a debasement of pelloe whose duty it is to pick up the dead bodies that are found about the streets. From seventeen to twenty-five are reported at the police office as picked up every day. This does not include the large numbers who die daily in the poor-house and hospitals. We are contemplating building a house for orphans. Many are now on our hands, and we have no place but a carriage or horse-shed to keep them in.

Yesterday a Mussulman came to me to be baptized. After inquiring his motives, I found it was only because he thought we would take better care of him if he was in the Church. The natives have often accused us of buying converts. But now we could get many thousands of them for a few piece, and I hope the famine will have the effect of stopping that accusation.

I have spoken of the famine as it is and has been for the past few months. Now the prospects are more favorable. Rain has fallen, and is falling copiously in many parts of India, and in the course of times for a few weeks the crops will be sown, and we may hope for good harvests. The people in this region now two crops a year; in the month of June they sow what are called the small grains, and in October the other crops—wheat, barley, and other grains peculiar to the country. These last ripen in January, and it we have good rains for the next few weeks until these grains are started the famine will be very much relieved. But the famine has killed the bullocks, so that there are very few to till the ground with, and consequently much less grain will be raised this year than usual. The famine has been so excessive that grain will be much higher than usual for some years, I fear.—*Boston Journal.*

The Chief Sitting Bull is a full-blooded Teton Indian, the Teton being a branch of the great Sioux Nation. In stature he is rather inclined to be stout than tall; perhaps in his moccasins he will measure five feet eight or nine inches, weight about 170 pounds. His age is about forty-eight; his hair a little gray; his eyes dark, and his whole appearance that of a full-blooded Sioux on the war path. He is brave, ambitious, clever in the Indian fashion only, native, and, in the Indian creed, somewhat fanatical. He has long cherished the conviction that he is ordained as the Indian who must wrest from the whites the country of his fathers. He has a great and almost unaccountable hatred toward Americans, as distinguished from Europeans or Canadians. He is even expert in detecting who are from the United States and who are not, and instances are not wanting in his bloody and savage career where he has shown wonderful patience and humanity, often with his own hand protecting captives from death whom he took a liking to, or whom he regarded with so much contempt as to let free for the sake of showing the captive how little he esteemed him. Of course he is a polygamist, having three squaws in his tepee who are his wives according to the Indian code, but he has more consequence than four Sioux Classes; it says that the name was one of a lot drawn from a hat when his parents were debating what to call him.

Claiborne F. Jackson, a native of Kentucky, was once Governor of Missouri. The most remarkable fact connected with his life is perhaps that he married a Miss Haskell, of Rochester, who was at the same time a teacher at New Bedford.

The unpublished life of Gen. Grant, written by his father, Mr. Jesse R. Grant, is in the possession of the Connecticut State Librarian. This manuscript gives a new version of the way in which Grant got to West Point, and Clesses; it says that the name was one of a lot drawn from a hat when his parents were debating what to call him.

Claiborne F. Jackson, a native of Kentucky, was once Governor of Missouri. The most remarkable fact connected with his life is perhaps that he married a Miss Haskell, of Rochester, who was at the same time a teacher at New Bedford.

The unpublished life of Gen. Grant, written by his father, Mr. Jesse R. Grant, is in the possession of the Connecticut State Librarian. This manuscript gives a new version of the way in which Grant got to West Point, and it says that the name was one of a lot drawn from a hat when his parents were debating what to call him.

Chil

A fine assortment of Ladies' overshoes at Sweet & Washburn's.

Cash for Corn or Oats at the Log Store of Mary, once he shall move his family there in the spring, on Horse Creek, in the Charlevoix Settlement.

The mail still continues at Carpenter & Barnes' store.

E. J. WARREN, one of the Secretaries, called to see us the Fire, Electric & Water Co. of Newark. He says he has already secured a paying stationary piece, upon the rules of the Thomas Johnson, but do not like the 75c, and may be able to secure a better. I hope he will.

The Democrats carried every county by fire and brimstone majority, except Lenawee, Monroe and Wayne. Lenawee is the home of Senator Chandler, and Wayne is the home of Senator Conger. Both of these Senators are Republicans, and the Democrats of Lenawee and Monroe, in order to show their appreciation of the Senatorial courtesy, which has been extended to Senator Conger, by the Republicans of Wayne, in the matter of the Louisiana Investigation, the Attorney General gave it as his opinion that said Senator was not a resident of said city.

The very latest in evening party wear—Mr. Wright—She was entertaining the Grand Rapids *Times* in the village last week, but he got sore and went home O. N. Watson, of Petoskey.

The Sentinel for the first of the south west fractional quarter of section 30 Town 30 north, Range 7 West, 80 acres known as the Early farm. Price $400 [illegible] cash. Address Special Publisher of the Post, Charlevoix, Mich.

Lost—White & Jersey cow, left Capt. Gibbs, of the Phoenix City, had the said cow in his care. Any person [illegible] yourself daughter. The said cow is her best friend and gone through all weather in the woods on the west side of the lake, but this time melted him, and was in a calf. He has the sincere sympathy of the many friends here.

Go and look over our line of clothing, go to See & Washburn's.

A CURE FOR CROUP.—The Boston *Transcript* asserts that croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply sweet oil. The way to accomplish the desire is to take a knife or grater, and obtain in small particles about a teaspoonful of onion: then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instances one dose will relieve.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been offered the German mission, and the place to Washington [illegible] position.

The sum of $2,000 was not a large sum for Grant to receive. Though long a public man his homely never gave out.

Gents' [illegible] and ladies' black kid gloves at See & Washburn's

The *Evening Wisconsin* publishes a list of the members of the Wisconsin Legislature for 1878. According to this list there will be in the Senate 21 Republicans and 12 Democrats, and in the House 48 Republicans, 39 Democrats, 7 Greenbackers, 3 Independents, 1 Socialist, and 1 member still in doubt.

State News.

In October 30 homesteads were entered at Traverse City, Land Office.

Nine large lumber camps are already established on the Manistee River and others are in contemplation.

Only three Republican clergymen in the denomination in Western Michigan get over $1,000 per annum.

The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* says eighteen miles of railroad will be laid soon in the Grand Rapids and Cincinnati road between Petoskey and Hobart.

At Greenville, Tuesday morning, 6th the snow was eight inches deep, and the mercury at sunrise stood at zero. The shade and forest trees were badly broken by the weight of snow. Sleighs were in the streets.

A party of eleven gentlemen, among who is one an artist employed on *Scribner's Monthly*, have been on a hunting expedition to the woods of Northern Michigan. They killed 21 deer.

Two boys named Brisnow, killed a lynx in Grattan a few days ago. It measured 7 ft 6 in. from its nose to the end of its tail. The boys were aged fifteen and sixteen respectively.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says: The officers of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad report that snow is five to twelve inches deep at various points on the Northern Division north of Grayling and the people in the north woods think that winter has fairly set in.

Kalkaska, which has heretofore lain upon the floating interests altogether, is now commencing to draw nutriment from the lumber operations which are beginning to gather around the town.

Cheboygan, having built a new town hall, is going to dedicate it appropriately.

A petition is circulating in Allegan asking Congress to appropriate $15,000 for a preliminary survey of the Muskegon river.

The Lowell *Journal* said it owe a grudge to the board of Supervisors, for its last issue it says: "We found a small [illegible] of a dollar bill the other day in one of the [illegible] office. By the way it will [illegible] down we convinced the last bad year [illegible] by the Board of Supervisors."

According to the *Tribune* Ledyard county has some not very desirable citizens. The last number of that paper says: "Two or three weeks ago Mr. George Thompson, who was in the county jail on a charge of stealing and having a colt, was released, his term having expired. It seems that upon his return home rumors of his wife's criminal intimacy with one of his neighbors reached his ears, which upon his return he entered his neighbor's stable during the night and with his knife cut his horse so severely that the intestines of one fell on the floor. The other was mutilated and hopes are entertained for its recovery. Thompson has not been seen or heard of since."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office until Dec. 1, for getting 25 cords of wood for Court House. Said wood must be sawed [illegible] length, 2 inches in length, and prepared for the stove. Must be piled in the wood house and delivered before Feb. 1, 1878.

A. H. PEARSALL, Clerk.

Charlevoix, Nov. 8, 1877.

Astonishing Success

It is the story of every person who has used DR. SCHENCK'S GERMAN SYRUP to test the wonderful qualities for which it is famous. It heals in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and in breaking up a severe cold. Then mix it with it in quantity of water, to make it palatable and administer it as directed, as a common domestic instrument and [illegible] follows.

Dr. Schenck has [illegible] of the great drug consumption, at least in [illegible] to bottle, as about dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case in all was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Large bottles only sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. Cheever.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of cheap

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. Smith.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Nov. 6, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Hall against Thomas Hall for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6277, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Nov. 6, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Hall against Thomas Hall for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6277, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry no. 6253, dated August 21 1871, upon the [illegible] of sec. section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated August 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6253, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] and sec. of sec. Section 7, Township 32 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6253, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] and sec. of sec. Section 7, Township 32 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

L. A. W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

—

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

—

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

—

Collections a Speciality

—

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

—

Pine Timbered and Cut Over Farming Land in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the Short Line Railroad, and [illegible] and all good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,

Real Estate Agent,

Charlevoix Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 1st day of November, 1875, executed by Benjamin Stickney, of Charlevoix county, Michigan to Martin Hall, of the same county, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1875, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Liber [illegible] of Mortgages, on page 147, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty [illegible] principal and interest, for the recovery of which no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been taken; and

Whereas, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November A. D. 1877, at nine o'clock a. m. the undersigned assignee of said mortgage will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county within which said premises to be sold are situated,)

Said mortgaged premises are described in the County of Charlevoix and county of Michigan, and are known as the [illegible] number [illegible] Section Twenty-three (23) Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing forty (40) acres according to United States survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MARTIN I. WOOLEY, Mortgagee.

E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.

(35-13w) Petoskey, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 21, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68 Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(1ou1)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery.

Peter Legeth, Complainant,

vs.

Robert Adcock and Mary S. Adcock defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery, at the office of the Clerk of said county on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. It being made to appear by affidavit on file that the defendants Robert Adcock and Mary S. Adcock are residents of the State of Wisconsin and reside at Mills Dalles, in said State, and that their place of residence cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained. It is ordered that the said defendants Robert Adcock and Mary S. Adcock cause their appearance to be entered in this cause within ten days after service on them of a copy of this order and in case of their appearance in pursuance thereof and answer to the complainant's bill of complaint filed in this cause within twenty days after the service on them of said bill, and in case of their refusal to appear, plead, answer or demur within the time aforesaid, that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendants, and that the matters therein be decreed by this Court. And it is further ordered that the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

B. HATCH Jr.

Circuit Judge.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.

Dated [illegible]

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 25, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated August 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Boggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated August 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] of section 24, Township 31 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6253, dated Aug. 21, 1871, upon the [illegible] and sec. of sec. Section 7, Township 32 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

I have now in the Lumber Yard at Charlevoix a large stock of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, which I will sell at the lowest cash prices. Those in need of anything in my line will find it to their advantage to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

E. H. GREEN.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

CHEAP AS AWAY.

Constantly on hand at W. A. Smith's Charlevoix Mich.

NOTICE.—Wanted with [illegible] Cash for [illegible] Apply to

J. P. WHALEY.

Wilson, Oct. 15.

FARM FOR SALE

In Evelina.

Lot [illegible] Section [illegible] Township [illegible] Range [illegible] West, containing [illegible] acres. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of

CHARLES HILL.

Antrim Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of SW¼ Sec 24 Town 32 North of Range 8 West, 80 acres. Twenty-five acres improved. Log house and barn. Well located for [illegible]. Will be sold for [illegible]. Apply to

W. A. SMITH.

Charlevoix Mich.

CASWELL & RAMSDELL,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MASON BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR SALE.

One Rosewood, Piano case six Octave

Melodeon,

made by

Geo. W. Prince & Co.

of Buffalo, will be sold

CHEAP,

If taken [illegible] condition and will be sold [illegible] cash. Inquire of A. BITTAIRS.

Charlevoix, Aug. 2 1877. 33 tf.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BITTAIRS

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of superior quality. No charge for [illegible] grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Griclick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Scroll sawing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 31 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 27. 1877. Whole No., 446

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice building On Bridge street

Terms of Subscription. $1.50 per Annum, to Advance To Foreign Countries

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One in.	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 25	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 "	1 50	1 75	2 00	4 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 "	2 25	3 00	3 75	5 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 "	2 75	3 00	3 75	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
4 Columns,	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 "	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 "	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00

Cards in [illegible] per year.

Legal advertisements at statutory rates.

Business Directory.

WILLIAM C. [illegible] Notary Conveyancer, &c.

A. J. MILLER, [illegible] Charlevoix Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix Mich.

S. C. ROWLEY, Attorney at Law, Petoskey Cheb. Mich.

LOVELL H. [illegible] Attorney at Law, Petoskey Cheb. Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix County, Michigan. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Temple Block, Petoskey. Will practice in the Courts of Charlevoix County, Michigan, and in the Circuit Court of the United States for said county, which will practice be held at Grand Rapids.

A. H. PEARSALL, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix Mich.

R. UPHOLDT, Attorney at Law, Petoskey Mich. Office at Dodd, Charlevoix Mich.

EDWARD R. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix Mich. Prosecuting Attorney for Charlevoix county.

ROBERT MILLER, Carpenter and Builder, Charlevoix Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Physician located at Petoskey. Office and residence on Mitchell street. Will promptly attend to all [illegible] and professional calls.

The Champlain House,

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

[illegible]

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has [illegible] shop in A. E. Wing's [illegible] Charlevoix and will [illegible] Custom Work and Repairing. Come or [illegible] and be convinced.

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

In the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles which may be found at my residence on Main street. EMMA J. HAYES.

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

—AT—

CROUTER'S

Fancy Goods [illegible] Notions, Wall Paper [illegible] Window Shades, Cigars and Tobacco, [illegible] Perfumery, Soaps and Brushes, Combs and Purses, Jewelry, Watches and Clocks, Violins and Guitars, Strings and Trimmings, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Trade Returned Every Week or Month.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

J. A. HARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

As a choice water lots on Round Lake, [illegible] number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land [illegible] on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For [illegible] apply to

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a cordial welcome.

I. D. EATON, Sec. N. G.

GEO. W. CHEEVER, [illegible]

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 295 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. H. PEARSALL, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Pine Lake Lodge No. 311, I. O. O. F. meets at Conine Lake on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 1 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

HERBERT BURNS, W. M.

GEO. BARNES, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

[illegible]—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. Closed at 10 a. m. Mails are [illegible] the same days at 6 p. m.

[illegible]—Mails arrive daily at 10 A. M. and at 7 P. M. Closed at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Mail arrives at 10 A. M. Closes at 10 A. M.

Office open on week days from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays, after the arrival of the mail, for one hour.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat per bushel	$1 00
Corn, per bushel	40
Corn per bushel	50
Potatoes per bushel	20
Oats per bushel	20
Barley per bushel	30
Rye per bushel	50
Buckwheat per bushel	30
Beans per bushel	1 50
Butter per pound	15
Eggs per dozen	15
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	$8 00 to $9 00
Flour per barrel	5 50
Feed per hundred	90
Meal per hundred	90
Beef, per pound by the quarter	6 to 8

THE NEW CHARLEVOIX CARRIAGE SHOP.

A. FOX, Esq., of this place, has gone to Buffalo.

GOOD LAND, Hubbard building south of bridge.

CHARLEVOIX boasts but twelve and a half feet of water.

Crockery as cheap as ever at See & Washburn's.

A. BITTAIRS brought a fine Harrison piano with him from Chicago.

DIRECTOR EATON has purchased two dictionaries of Webster's dictionary for our public school.

AN agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. Land Department was in town this week, looking after land matters.

A nice assortment of lamps and very cheap at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A Thanksgiving turkey from our old friend Richard O'Neill makes us full of thankfulness.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have their store closed, full of winter goods bought at bottom prices and selling according.

JUDGE MASON advertises that the terms of Circuit Court for Charlevoix county will be on the 2d Monday after the 2d Wednesday in March and September.

MORE BOOKS.—The Township Board of Charlevoix are adding fifty five volumes of Harper's publications to the Township Library. The list embraces a fine collection of history, poetry and romance.

Try our fifty cent Tea and be convinced that it is the best in town. See & Washburn.

GRADE.—J. H. McPherson with his machine threshed in the townships of Marion, Norwood and Charlevoix this fall 3,543 bushels of grain. At least three other machines worked in these townships also.

JUSTICE COURT.—On Tuesday Eli Tuline swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Tooley, for stealing, as he alleges a pair of boots belonging to him. As we go to press the trial is progressing before Justice Miller.

Buffalo mitts at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, nice and cheap.

Marine News.

—The tug Colt has been hauled out for repairs.

Capt. Handy has sold his Gospel ship up north at Chicago.

—Marine insurance expires on the 30th of this month.

—The propeller Badger State wooded here Sunday, on her way up.

—Navigation may be considered closed for the year.

The schooner Evening left here Wednesday with a cargo of lumber for Milwaukee for John Nicholls.

—There is another schooner Fleetwing afloat on Lake Michigan besides Capt. T. D smith's.

—The tug St. Mary lays up for the winter at Manistee, instead of here, as stated by us last week. She left on Saturday.

—At Milwaukee on the 19th, the sailors struck, demanding $3 per day. There was no disturbance. The captains yielded and the fleet left port.

The schooner Perception arrived last week at Sheffield—wherever that is—and her cargo of lumber was sold to the farmers of that country.

—The schooner Chapman arrived from Milwaukee with goods for J. A. Barnt on Wednesday, and left Friday with a cargo of wood for the port from whence she came.

FRANK LEWIS, the popular landlord, has resumed control of the McKinnon House at Cadillac.

Pennyroyal green supplies by the pint or bushel at See & Washburn's.

NEW DOCK.—M. J. Stockman has commenced the construction of a substantial dock on Round Lake back of his store.

FARM SOLD.—Joseph M. Clark, Esq., of this place, has sold his farm in Banks to Wm. Durance, of Calhoun county, for $4,000.

GOOD WORK.—Henry Black, of Marion, is a fine cabinet maker. For a specimen of his work call and see a book case at the residence of the editor.

OUR HUMBUG is on the Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representatives, a black circumstance is very favorable to Michigan harbor matters.

LITTLE WASHER.—We have personally tried the Little Washer, for which John C. Miller, of this Township is agent, and know that it will do all that is claimed for it.

NORTHERN EXPERIENCE.—This is the name of the paper lately started at Northport by Derbo & Washburn. We hope it will live and flourish. If it knows how to print a paper, as his long service on the SENTINEL has demonstrated.

THE *Democrat* says we made a mistake in our statement last week that O. N. Watson, of Petoskey had married Miss Wright, agent of the Grand Rapids *Times*. It was Miss Wright, of Petoskey. Well, whoever the young lady is, we wish Mr. and Mrs. Watson a life of happiness.

For candies, raisins, figs and chewing gum go to See & Washburn's.

THE BAPTIST RETREAT.—Advices from the Committee recently appointed by the Michigan Baptists are to the effect that a similar committee has been appointed by the Indiana Baptists, and that the two committees will soon come together and materialize the "retreat." The matter is progressing as rapidly as can be expected.

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received by the school board of District No. 1, Village of Charlevoix, until Saturday, Dec. 8th 1877, 12 o'clock m., for the furnishing of 60 cords of sawed body maple wood, 24 inches long, to be delivered at the school-house in said Village, on or before the 1st day of March 1878. Said proposals may be left at the office of the Director, or at the store of Byron See, assessor, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

J. Milo Eaton, Director.

The President's Course.

The SENTINEL has refrained from taking part in the criticisms of the President's policies which the press of the party have indulged in. In the peculiarly distracted condition of the country at the time of President Hayes' inauguration, all partisan citizens were hungry for peace, and we were one of those who looked to the new President as the Children of Israel did to Moses. That the President's Southern policy might possibly bring reconciliation we were willing to concede, and with patience awaited its effects. His energetic manner of reforming the civil service we have never personally endorsed, and yet never editorially condemned, choosing rather to wait. We have wanted and now we cannot help thinking that the benefits, if any, which have been secured to the country have been bought at too great a cost to the great and loyal party which has done so much for the preservation and prosperity of the country itself. Perhaps we are wrong. We do not yet wish to condemn the President's course until it has been more thoroughly tested. But as we contemplate, we see many causes for regret. We regret that there should be cause for the estrangement of Republican Senators and Representatives from a Republican President. We regret that Republicanism in the South should diminish as the "policy" progresses. We regret that the "solid south" should still continue to solidify. We regret that outspoken Democrats, and those whose sentiments are marked with treason should be appointed to responsible offices, and we deeply regret that the President should deem it necessary to condone and palliate past acts of treason as conscientious duty performed. We know the policy has many friends, for the same reason that the apophant [illegible] the prognosti lingoes of the knee for the thrift that follows fawning." and we fear the President has been misguided by flattery and fine words. The President protests that he is true to his party, to the treats with its enemies. Brutus protested that he loved Cæsar, yet he slew him. But we will still wait for the promised sunrise of sectional peace and friendship.

JAIL DELIVERY.—County Clerk Upright, as usual, laid him to the county road, on Tuesday morning, with the basket of nibbles for the solitary guest of the county.—Ingersoll Lamplighter—and found that worthy gone. An examination showed that the bars of the south window had been sawed off at one end and torn out, leaving a sufficient space for the passage of his body. A rail was found near the window on the outside, besides numerous tracks in the plowed ground which proved beyond a doubt that Lamplighter had assistance from without. Lamplighter's two sons are known to have been in town on Monday. Sheriff McLeod at once offered a reward of $25 for his capture, and, although he has been seen in the vicinity of his home in Norwood, he has taken to the woods in that vicinity. It is hoped that both he and his confederates will be apprehended and punished to the full extent of the law.

RETURNED HOME.—Rev. Father Inwood and his daughter Sarah arrived home from their foreign tour on Saturday. They have been absent since February last, and have spent their time in the south of England and the Isle of Wight, visiting many places of historic note and viewing many ruins of great antiquity. They had stormy passages both ways. While in England Father Inwood presided for the erection of a Methodist chapel to the memory of John Christmas, from whose estate the bequest to our venerable friend Father Inwood has returned here to remain the rest of his days, and anticipates much comfort in his declining years. He has consented to write a series of letters for the SENTINEL, on the subject of his travels.

Our ship has arrived at last, and we are now ready to show to our customers a fine and desirable a stock of goods ever brought to this market. No trouble to show goods at our store.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS EXTRA SESSION.

IN the Senate, on the 8th, a large number of bills were introduced, among which was one to further define the rights of persons with respect to homestead entries on the public lands. Several amendments were submitted to the bill providing for the payment of a national bonus for the investment of savings. Several petitions of sweeping females throughout the country were presented, asking that they be allowed to exercise the right of citizens at the ballot-boxes. Adjourned to the 9th. The House was called to order by Mr. Sayler, the Speaker being absent. Bills were introduced appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the late Dr. Custer, to fund the sole of squirrel land lands to settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, to abolish capital punishment, to extend the provisions of the act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands to actual bona fide settlers on land forfeited by failure to six years, to establish the Bureau of Labor. Two additions for self several amendments to the bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption act were offered.

THE Senate was not in session on the 9th. The bill for the repeal of a suspension the third section of the Resumption act was considered at some length in the House, several members speaking thereon. The Naval Deficiency bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations. An address of the people of California on the subject of Chinese immigration was presented and referred. A resolution was offered and referred asking for information as to expenses in the War Department.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 8th, amending the act providing for the resumption of specie payments. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the President for information relative to the rescue of prisoners from the Black County (Texas) Jail by citizens from Mexico, in August last. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was discussed for two hours in Committee of the Whole; and several amendments were offered, but no definite action was taken.

IN the Senate, on the 9th, Bills were introduced—to authorize the payment of all customs duties in legal-tender notes; in relation to the jurisdiction of the District Court in Utah; in matters of divorce. Mr. Kirkwood was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Mr. Ingalls, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Mr. Saunders, of the Committee on Railroads, to fill the vacancies on such Committees caused by the death of Senator Morton; and a resolution was agreed to declaring Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in place of the late Mr. Morton. Adjourned to the 15th. In the House, Mr. J. W. Harmer was elected Chaplain, in place of Rev. Dr. Pond, resigned. Communications were presented from the Secretary of State in reference to the Paris Exposition, in which the expenses of American representation is estimated at $225,000, in Committee of the Whole, all the propositions to amend the Army bill in the line of reduction or limitation of recruiting were voted down by small majorities, and an amendment was then agreed to—by 125 to 113—providing that "no money heretofore contained shall authorize an increase of any enlisted company beyond the number now authorized by law," nor "shall authorize the recruiting of the Army beyond 25,000 enlisted men."

THE Senate was not in session on the 10th. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, after the adoption of sundry amendments, the House adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Voorhees was sworn in as Senator from Indiana. Mr. Booth was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Pensions in place of Mr. Wadleigh. Bills were introduced—to establish a Department of Commerce; to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks; providing for the survey of an inland water-route from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic. A resolution was offered directing inquiry into the expediency of constructing defensive works along the Rio Grande. The report of the Secretary of the Navy detailing the expenditures of his Department from 1789 to 1876 was received and referred. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole generally adopted, by a vote of 128 to 127, that relating to reducing the rank and pay of staff officers alone being rejected by 129 to 124. After the reading of a letter from the Secretary of War, in relation to enlistments since July 1, 1877, and a lengthy discussion thereon, the bill as so amended, passed without division. Bills were introduced—to amend the law in relation to available matter of the third class; designating the first Monday in January as the time for the meeting of Congress; and to reduce the number of military cadets. To pay for all cotton seized after May 20, 1865; to refund the tax on cotton collected from 1862 to 1868; forbidding by Constitutional amendment, the payment of claims arising out of the late rebellion etc. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the disposition of the ironclad Atlanta by Spain; the Virginian excursions in November, 1876.

DOMESTIC.

THE Commissioner of Customs, in his annual report, states that the customs receipts for the last fiscal year were $162,635,541.

GOV. PARTEN, of Tennessee, has issued his proclamation calling together the Legislature of that State in extraordinary session, on the 5th of December, to adjust the State debt by the issue of new bonds, and to provide for their payment; also to provide for the expenses of the General Assembly.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has recently decided that changing the wording on "Usages" is not unlawful, but that "puts" and "calls" are.

A SEVERE STORM on the lakes, on the day and night of the 8th, caused great destruction to shipping and the loss of many lives. The Canadian schooner Magellan, was lost on Lake Michigan, with all on board, the crew consisting of eight men. Several other vessels were missing on the morning of the 10th.

THE Treasurer of Clermont County, Ohio, was lately robbed of $24,000.

THE amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were adopted, by the House of Representatives, on the 10th, and the bill passed. The Army, according to the action of the House, is reduced to 25,000 men, and four regiments are to be stationed on the Rio Grande.

THE North Point Dock Bonded Warehouse, in San Francisco, was burned, on the afternoon of the 12th. Loss, $100,000.

THE Receiver of the suspended State Savings Institution, of Chicago, had submitted a report, from which he estim ates that depositors will receive about 40 per cent. of their deposits.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that the Grand Jury cannot compel State officials to appear and divulge official information in respect to the causes of the July riots.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IN New York the indications were, on the morning of the 8th, that the entire Democratic State ticket was elected by from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. Legislature claimed by the Republicans.

THE returns from the Pennsylvania election, received up to the morning of the 8th, indicated a Democratic majority in the State of about 10,000.

SCATTERING returns from the State election in New Jersey indicated the election of Gen. McClellan (Dem.), for Governor, by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority, and a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

IN Massachusetts Rice (Rep.), for Governor, was elected on the 6th, by a plurality of between 15,000 and 16,000.

IN Connecticut no State officers were voted for, on the 6th, but returns on local subjects favor Republican gains.

THE Republican candidate for Chief-Justice in Nebraska was elected, on the 6th, by a small majority.

THE returns from the election in Wisconsin, on the 6th, indicated a Republican majority on the morning of the 7th, but cast the election of Smith (Rep.), for Governor, by from 6,000 to 8,000 plurality. Legislature Republican.

THE returns, on the morning of the 7th, from the election in Minnesota indicated the re-election of Gov. Pillsbury (Rep.) by about 12,000 majority.

THE Democrats carried Maryland, on the 6th, by 20,000 majority.

IN Virginia the votes at the recent election was light, and the opposition to the Conservative candidates small. No figures received up to the morning of the 7th.

GOV. WILLIAMS, on the 6th, appointed Isaak W. Vorchees as United States Senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Morton.

AT the recent election, John Morrissey, Anti-Tammany candidate, was elected to the New York State Senate from the Seventh District, over Augustus Schell, the regular Tammany candidate. Morrissey was supported by the Republicans.

THE election in Kansas, on the 6th, resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority. The State officers voted for were Lieutenant-Governor and Chief-Justice.

ON the 7th, in the case of Cardoza, ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, indicted for embezzlement and malfeasance in office, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty."

THE President, on the 8th, nominated Hon. Henry S. Sanford as United States Minister to Belgium.

THE vote by States on the Silver bill which recently passed the lower House of Congress was as follows:

Yeas—New York, 32; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Virginia, 4; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 7; Georgia, 4; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 6; Ohio, 15; Kentucky, 8; Tennessee, 8; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 9; Missouri, 11; Arkansas, 2; Michigan, 6; Texas, 5; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 7; California, 3; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 2; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1. Total, 164.

Nays—Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 3; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 31; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 13; Maryland, 1; Louisiana, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 1; Mississippi, 1; Michigan, 2; Texas, 1; California, 1. Total, 34

THE Senate, on the 9th, confirmed the nomination of Hon. John Welsh as United States Minister to Great Britain.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS has been convicted by a South Carolina State Court of misfeasance and malfeasance in office while a member of the State Legislature of South Carolina.

ON the 12th, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Hon. John M. Stevens as United States Minister to Norway, and that of Hon. John Defrees as Public Printer at Washington.

EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL SCHAFFENBERG, of Colorado, who was sent to Peru on for robbing the Government of $40,000, by means of false vouchers, has been pardoned by the President.

FOREIGN.

ON the evening of the 6th, the American residents of Paris gave ex-President Grant a brilliant banquet. About 250 persons were present, including the American Minister and several of the French dignitaries.

IN accordance with the request of President MacMahon, the Bethiguie Ministry has withdrawn in their resignations. The French Chamber of Deputies met, on the 7th, and elected M. Grevy Provisional President, by a vote of 299 to 170 for the Conservative candidate.

ACCORDING to a (Rome) Italy dispatch of the 7th, the Pope will issue his letter, reestablishing the Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, on the 25th of December.

A LONDON telegram of the 7th announces the receipts of intelligence that the Russians had captured Ranova.

THE Prince of Montenegro issued a decree, on the 7th, requiring every Montenegrin, capable of bearing arms, to join the army.

ABOUT 400 of the principal inhabitants of Bulgaria have been exiled, in chains, to Asia Minor.

AMELIA, the Dowager Queen of Saxony, is dead.

THE Bey of Tunis has offered to ship 5,000 troops to Turkey, provided the Porte will pay the expenses.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of the 8th says the losses of the Russian from the commencement of hostilities to the 1st were 64,801 men.

PERA telegrams of the 9th report great excitement at that point. Placards had been posted at Seraskier, calling upon all Turkish patriots to rise, as the Government was secretly negotiating with the Russians for peace. Attempts had been made to fasten the responsibility of these upon ex-Sultan Murad, but his attendants had been arrested, and according to one account, killed. An attempt had also been made to poison Mahmoud Djemal Pasha.

THE census of France, taken in 1876 and just verified, shows a total population of 36,905,788.

ACCORDING to London telegram of the 9th, Osman Pasha's soldiers were deserting from Plevna in great numbers, because of the hardships they were compelled to undergo. An attempt by the Turks, on the 7th, to land troops at Olientza had been defeated with great losses.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 9th says the Maradaun in India were generally excited over the reports of the late Russian victories.

THE announcement of the capture of Erzeroum, although made on the authority of the Turkish Ministerial War, is proved to have been premature. A dispatch was received from Mukhtar Pasha, on the 9th, which stated that he still held the post, and hoped to retain it. He reported that he had, on that day, defeated a Russian attempt to capture the redoubts southeast of Erzeroum. Several of the Pasha's officers had been sentenced to be shot for cowardice displayed in the engagement of the 5th.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 11th reports the sudden and alarming illness of His Holiness, the Pope. A consultation of eminent physicians had been had and the conclusion reached that his death might be momentarily expected.

A GENERAL and tremendous gale prevailed along the French and English coasts during the night of the 11th.

A DUBNIK telegram of the 11th says the Russian forces have been largely contracted to thirty miles. The Russian forces numbered 130,000 men—sufficient to fill two lines of trenches entirely around Plevna. A Russian official report of the same date announces the capture of the Turkish Town of Vraiz, halfway between Sophia and Plevna. Several thousand wagons and an immense amount of war material fell into the hands of the Russians.

ACCORDING to Pera dispatches of the 11th, there were dissensions in the Turkish Cabinet over the question of peace or a continuance of war. The excitement in the City of Constantinople had been intensified by the circulation of the story, which was religiously believed by the populace, that the Prophet had appeared to the Sultan, and counselled him to make peace with the Russians. Forty-eight persons in the service of ex-Sultan Murad had been arrested for complicity in the recent conspiracy, and it was reported that forty of these had been strangled.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 12th, heavy fighting had been going on at Plevna during the preceding 36 hours.

A PARIS telegram of the 12th says the Great Powers had, without exception, advised Marshal Mac Mahon to adopt a conciliatory course in dealing with the Republicans.

A RIOT of armed men crossed the Pyrenees, into Spain, on the 12th, with the intention of precipitating a rebellion.

THE Italian Government has stationed a strong guard around the Vatican to prevent any pillaging that might follow the announcement of the death of the Pope.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The Commissioner-General of the Land-Office, in his annual report, says the sales of public lands for the year ending are about 100,000 acres more than the previous year, while the number entered under the Homestead and Timber-Culture laws is 785,123 less. These were certified for railroad purposes 780,791 acres. The total disposals of public lands were 47,822,452 acres. Public surveys have been extended over 718,572,-757 acres. The total of unsurveyed lands is 1,101,187,180 acres. There were surveyed the past year 11,242,928 acres at a cost of $215,942.

The consolidation of all the offices of the Surveyor-General into one is recommended: also, the abolition of the contract system, and the appointment of a Surveyor-General, who many appoint assistants required to personally make surveys.

A large number of grants for railroads have expired by limitation, and it is regarded important that action should be taken by Congress either to enforce the forfeiture of the grants or extend the time for the completion of the roads. Should the latter course be pursued, the rights of *bona fide* settlers upon lapsed lands should be protected. It is recommended that Congress withdraw all lands which are suitable for pine timber from the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, and from sale except for cash; also, that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to sell timber from public lands in the mining districts; also, to sell timber upon any unsurveyed land (not mineral) when needed for actual settlement before public surveys; also, that a law be enacted providing for the care and custody of timber lands, until for agriculture, and for the gradual sale of timber, and for the perpetuation of the growth of timber of such lands.

Legislation authorizing seizures of timber cut from public lands without resort to the tedious process of the courts is also recommended.

The United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi has seized in three counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, in the suit of the United States against John Manning and others, large amounts of timber, principally pine logs, estimated at over 75,000 in number. There will also be seized a large amount of charred and burnt timber, which stops a trade which has employed many vessels carrying timber or lumber to foreign and domestic markets.

YOUNG PRINCE NAPOLEON will reside for awhile at Namur, in Belgium. Republicans wish he would Namur place not so near the French line.

SITTING and Johnny seem to Bull-eve in each other.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

NINE large lumber camps are already established on the Manistee River and others are in contemplation.

AUGUSTA named Charles Wilson has killed over twenty deer this season. His method is to run them into Portage Lake with dogs and run them down with boats.

THE election in Detroit, on the 6th, resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket, with the probable exception of their candidate for City Treasurer.

BEARS & LATOUR'S sawmill, at Coral, was burned on the morning of the 6th. Loss, $5,000.

THE Detroit Board of Public Works, having been enjoined against laying a certain kind of round block pavement, evaded the order of the United States Court by chipping off one side of each block, causing that the pavement was thus constructed of irregular blocks, and did not violate the plaintiff's patent. On the 9th, the Court sat down on the Board, and fined each member $50 for contempt.

IN Detroit, a few days ago, a young medical student, named Dunker, was chloroformed and robbed of $300 by a fellow-student.

AN important case is on trial in the United States District Court at Detroit. It is an action brought by a large number of Saginaw drain orders, as they are called, being orders drawn by the Saginaw County Drain Commission upon that county Treasurer, and countersigned by him. The county refuses to honor these orders, claiming that the Supervisors have not levied the tax required to pay them, because of the unconstitutionality of the Drainage act. The holders claim that they purchased the orders in good faith and for value, upon the faith of the County Treasurer's indorsement; that taxes have been levied and paid into the Treasury to meet them; and that they have been unsuperceded by the Supervisors. The case involves upward of $50,000, and will be strenuously contested.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Oct. 27 was $382,48.8; receipts during the week ending Nov 3 were $128,182.45; payments during same time were $127,482.96; balance in Treasury Nov. 3, 1877, $443,174.97; decrease for the week, $80,393.51.

FRANK HENZE, a German, 18 92 near Grand Rapids, was thrown from a wood-wagon, on the 7th. The wheels passed over his body and inflicted fatal injuries.

DENNIS MILLS, at Bad—ville, Lapeer county, was murdered, on the 7th. Loss, $7,000.

THE body of Christian's shingle-mill, at Hersey, blew up, on the 8th, scalding E. Slocum, the engineer, so badly that he died shortly after.

THERE was a small fire in the University building in Ann Arbor, on the 7th, but it was discovered in time and speedily extinguished. The University had a close call.

THE Eastern Insane Asylum is approaching completion.

THE United States Land Office, at Traverse City, reports the following transactions during the month of October: Thirty-five homestead entries covering 4,905 acres; and cash entries covering 11,332 acres, each entries to the amount of $1,950, covering 1,320 acres.

RECENTLY the people of Grayson Township, Oscoda County, were startled by the death of an elopement to high life. The couple were married, and followed by an enraged father, who threatened to kill his son-in-law on sight, and emphasized the happy couple back to the parental roof.

THE annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at East Saginaw, on the 26th of December.

GOV. MILO E. GOODRICH, a member of the Legislature from Allegan County, in 1867, died at St. Mark's Hospital, in Grand Rapids, on the 7th.

FOUR men were arrested and lodged in jail by Grand River police, on the 8th, on charges of having bullets there over a year ago.

GEORGE MARTIN, living in Delta, Ingham County, was buried in a sand-pit on the 8th. He was alive when rescued, but died shortly after.

THE dead body of a Mrs. O'Brien was found in the woods, near Muskegon, on the morning of the 8th.

A MAN named Wilkins, employed in Baird, Farmer & Burton's Oakdale, near Grand City, one of the gang of thieves and burglars who operated so extensively in that place and was arrested early in September, with their accomplices, was found guilty at Ionia, on the 9th, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. The jury were out only three minutes.

THE Circuit Court of Wayne County has been petitioned to revive the commission of claims, to enable the Third National Bank of Chicago to prove up a claim of $27,360.96 against the estate of E. B. Ward.

SUNDRY 200,000 Michiganders have signed the Red-Ribbon Pledge during the year.

GEN. W. HUNT, Constable at Grand City, one of the gang of thieves and burglars who operated so extensively in that place and was arrested early in September, with their accomplices, was found guilty at Ionia, on the 9th, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. The jury were out only three minutes.

THE Circuit Court of Wayne County has been petitioned to revive the commission of claims, to enable the Third National Bank of Chicago to prove up a claim of $27,360.96 against the estate of E. B. Ward.

THE lockers of Manistee are receiving from 50 to 150 hands, and are handling 3,000,000 bushels of raw and 15,000,000 of canned oysters each season. Besides, there are fifty steaming houses, where 25,000,000 cans are prepared each season by 7,000 men. Nearly 2,000 men are engaged in making cans. Oyster shucking makes on an average $1.25 per day, but some experts make as much as $5. A limited of oysters in the shell will make ten cans.

A CONSCIENCE'S power rests in the form of a moneyed man.

Shot With a Toy Pistol.

A VERY sad accident, and one that will serve as a terrible warning to parents in the matter of allowing their children to use even toy fire-arms, took place yesterday morning at the house of Mr. George Whitmore, in Terrace Row, on Wyoming avenue. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Whitmore's little son, a lad ten years old, was visiting a playmate of his, and during the afternoon the two had been playing with toy pistols, in which blank cartridges are used. But the boys, in some way or other, managed to procure some genuine cartridges of a size that fitted these miniature pistols, and Master Whitmore took one of these home with him. Yesterday morning he loaded the weapon and then endeavored to crack it, but could not do so in the ordinary way, not having strength enough in one hands, so he placed the muzzle against his abdomen, and using both thumbs succeeded in bursting the barrel, but did not get both barrels to go off before he had his hand in the way, and the hammer fell, exploding the cartridge. The ball passed into his abdomen and remains there. The little fellow complains of some pain in the region of the bowels, but more particularly of numbness in one of his legs. His parents and friends are suffering a terrible agony of suspense, not knowing whether the wound may prove fatal or not, and the case is being closely watched by the family physician, Dr. Squire. Whetever the issue may be, the physician asserts that the pistol was loaded by the family physician, Dr. Squire. Whetever the issue may be, the physician asserts that the pistol was loaded with such a powerful charge as to render it still more dangerous than if it were loaded with buckshot.—*Scranton (Pa.) Republican.*

Bijah's Political Views.

The political excitement has reached the Centennial Station. A crowd of boys waited on Bijah at an early hour on Saturday morning to secure his political views, and Bijah was equal to the occasion. He had a fine display of his new cartridges and was in the act of loading one of his pistols, in which blank cartridges are used. But the boys, in some way or other, managed to procure some genuine cartridges of a size that fitted these miniature pistols, and Master Whitmore took one of these home with him. Yesterday morning he loaded the weapon and then endeavored to crack it, but could not do so in the ordinary way, not having strength enough in one hands, so he placed the muzzle against his abdomen, and using both thumbs succeeded in bursting the barrel, but did not get both barrels to go off before he had his hand in the way, and the hammer fell, exploding the cartridge. The ball passed into his abdomen and remains there. The little fellow complains of some pain in the region of the bowels, but more particularly of numbness in one of his legs. His parents and friends are suffering a terrible agony of suspense, not knowing whether the wound may prove fatal or not, and the case is being closely watched by the family physician, Dr. Squire. Whetever the issue may be, the physician asserts that the pistol was loaded with such a powerful charge as to render it still more dangerous than if it were loaded with buckshot.—*Scranton (Pa.) Republican.*

"Bijah, what do you think of free trade?"

"Dunno," he replied as he folded up the broom and put it away.

"I don't think a feller should trade off good watch for an old gum or a poor dog."

"What do you think of the Mexican question?"

"I didn't know as the Mexicans had asked any question," was the blunt answer.

"How do you stand on the Silver bill?"

"Never saw one, boys. All the bills I ever saw were paper, except Buffalo bills."

"Mr. Joy, have you a Southern policy?"

"I've played policy with those Kentucky fellows."

"Mr. Joy, if you were nominated for some high office what pledges would you give?"

"I'd pledge myself to accept the nomination, mighty quick."

"Well, then, if the Dred Scott decision satisfactory to you?"

"I guess it was, boys, though I never knew what Scott dreamed."

We may all live to see Bijah holding some high office—janitor of the City Hall lower, for instance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THERE are twenty-five packing houses in Baltimore, employing each from 50 to 150 hands, and handling 3,000,000 bushels of raw and 15,000,000 of canned oysters each season. Besides, there are fifty steaming houses, where 25,000,000 cans are prepared each season by 7,000 men. Nearly 2,000 men are engaged in making cans. Oyster shucking makes on an average $1.25 per day, but some experts make as much as $5. A limited of oysters in the shell will make ten cans.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.25	@ $6.50
Choice	6.00	@ 6.50
Good	4.90	@ 5.50
Medium	4.60	@ 4.90
HOGS—Live	4.60	@ 4.80
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	@ 4.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30	@ .32
Good to Choice	.28	@ .29
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
FLOUR—Choice Winter	7.00	@ 7.25
Choice to Fine Spring	6.75	@ 6.90
Patent	7.00	@ 8.00
Rye	4.50	@ 5.00
BROOM-CORN—Choice Hurl	.04½	@ .05
Good Medium	.04@5	@ .04½
Inside & Crop	.03½	@ .04
Crooked	.02½	@ .03½
PORK—Mess	12.00	@ 12.50
LARD	7.80	@ 7.90
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 12.00
Clear	2.50	@ 2.75
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.75
Medium	4.25@4.50	
HOGS—Good	4.75	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 4.50
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.25	@ $5.50
Medium	4.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Best	4.90	@ 4.95
Philadelphias	4.80	@ 4.90
SHEEP—Best	4.80	@ 5.00
Common	3.00	@ 3.75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AUTUMN IN THE WOODS.

Every hollow full of ferns,
Turning yellow in their turns,
Straggling branches borne and wild,
Trembling berries in the child:
Oaklalls tumbling from the tree,
Beech-nuts dropping silently,
Beds of leaves come down to die,
Leaving openings in the sky,
Bluebells, fragileves gone to seed,
Everything to bow its head,
Nothing left of flowers or buds
Such a Autumn in the woods.

And so is there an Autumn known
To the heart, it feels alone,
Pairing he bed does are past,
See the future overcast,
Fond companionship broken through,
Friends departed, friends untrue,
Human flowers cold and dead,
Covered by a grassy bed,
Hopes, like blossoms pelting out,
Withering soon, and flung about
By cruel winds, dried sounds and tears
Finding vent in sodden bears:
Yes, Here is an Autumn known
To some hearts thus left, alone.

Yet, there's this thought after all
Which may make us bear the fall.
Hearts may change or prove untrue,
All may look as bare Sands-be
Though sad Autumn here is given,
Spring time awaits in Heaven.

—*Chambers' Journal*

MAJOR HAMMOND'S RING.

"What's this?" cried Miss Hammond, looking upon a letter just handed to her by a servant. "Not read it, Maggie; your eyes are better than mine."

Small wonder at that, indeed, seeing that Maggie is aged about eighteen, and the other sixty-five at the very least, a plain-looking, well-preserved spinster, with a brown, resolute face and sausage curls over the forehead. Maggie, a handsome modern girl, sits down and reads:

MADAM—The parishioners at St. Cripin's, Giggleham, in vestry assembled, have determined to restore their parish church, provided sufficient funds are speedily promised. Gentlemen are recently returned from India. The alterations will necessitate the removal of many vaults and graves, among others, that of the late Major Hammond, of the 45th Chutelwallahs to respect the wishes of surviving relatives in the disposal of the remains. Any directions you may have to give you will be good enough to communicate to the undersigned. Your most humble and obedient servants, THOMAS BENNETT, WILLIAM BENNETT, Churchwardens.

The two Misses Hammond (Margaret and Ellen) are joint proprietors of the comfortable estate of Westbury, near Giggleham, and of the handsome mansion therein standing. Maggie, the young girl, is a distant cousin, although she calls them "aunt"—and lives with them. There is also a young man, Ralph Grant, somewhere about the place, of whom more anon.

Old Tom Hammond, the father of the maiden sisters, was born in the year 1795, and might have seen the Inside over Temple Bar after the rising of 1715. He lived till 1830. He had married late in life, and had but two daughters. Thus two generations bridged over a space of time generally occupied by many successive lives, as in the case of nursery branch of the family, the founder of which, Maj. Richard Hammond (the uncle of the two old ladies), was killed at the last capture of Quebec when Gen. Wolfe was killed, being the great-grandfather of Maggie Lauderdale and Ralph Grant. Maj. Hammond was the eldest of the two brothers, and should have inherited the Westbury estate, but he offended his father, Gen. John Hammond, by what was called a low marriage, and was disinherited in consequence.

Tom Hammond had done his best to remedy his father's injustice, so far as he could without injuring himself and his own, by making a settlement of the estate, in failure of his own issue, upon the lawful descendants of Maj. Hammond, his brother; providing that if the issue of his elder brother should fail, the estate should go to the issue of a younger brother Henry, who, by the way, had been well provided for by the small estate of Eastbury. This brother Henry was now represented through the female line by a Mr. Boodles, of Bonde Court, who now also held the Eastbury estate.

The descendants of Maj. Hammond are now confined to these two young people, Maggie and Ralph. They are both orphans and without means, their ancestors having been unable to avail themselves of the military and official lines. Ralph is a lieutenant in the artillery, and his battery is now in India; but he is home on sick-leave; and he has taken advantage of his furlough to win the affections of his fair cousin. As the Westbury estate would come to be eventually divided between them, it was considered a most fortunate thing that the young people had come to an understanding. Ralph was to leave the service when he was married, and take the home-farm. By-and-by he would fall naturally into his position as country squire; and it was arranged that eventually he should assume the name of Hammond; hoping to continue the old line.

This preamble being necessary, let us return to the comfortable old-fashioned drawing-room at Westbury.

"What do you think of that, Ellen?" cried Miss Hammond, having read over once more the circular to herself with subdued emphasis.

Miss Ellen was sitting looking into the fire, her great wooden knitting pins and bright-colored wools lying idle on her lap, as she shook her head while talking gently to herself.

"Do you hear, Ellen?" cried Miss Hammond more sharply. "What do you think of that letter from Truscott?"

"I don't like the idea at all, Margaret. No, not at all. Why can't they leave our ancestors alone? And I am sure I always looked forward to being buried there myself."

"Ta! don't talk about that, Ellen, and you five years the younger," said Miss Hammond, briskly; "and as we can't prevent its being done we must make the best of it. Ralph had better go and see to it."

"Very well, sister; as you like," said Ellen. Presently she resumed: "Sister, I've been thinking that this would be a good chance to try to get back Uncle Richard Hammond's ring."

"Uncle Hammond's ring?" repeated the eldest sister. "I don't understand."

"You must have heard our father talk about it. The family ring that ought to have gone with the estates—a ruby and sapphire that Gen. Hammond brought home from Ceylon."

"I ought to know all about it, Ellen, I daresay; but you were so much more with my poor father, and had more patience with his stories."

"My father often tried to get the ring, and had offered to give Maj. Hammond a large sum for it. But he was vexed with father for supplanting him, that he would never consent to have it; and they say, sister, that rather than it should ever fall into his brother's hands he had it buried with him, upon his finger. Our father always said that if he had a chance he would have the coffin opened to see."

Maggie, who retreated to a sofa, and buried her head in a novel, roused up at this, and joined in: "I hope you will not! I do hope you'll have it looked for."

"I don't know, my dear," said Miss Hammond; "I don't approve of violating the sanctity of the tomb."

With the elder Miss Hammond a phrase was everything; she delighted to bring a thing within the compass of a well-rounded phrase, upon which she would then make a stand invincible. So Maggie threw up her head in a kind of despair, and ran off to look for Ralph, who when last heard of was smoking a cigar on the terrace.

"Ralph, Ralph!" Maggie, as soon as she had found him, and had submitted to a very smoky kiss—they were in the habit of kissing young foxes, when kisses were appreciated, even when flavored with tobacco—"Ralph! auntie is going to give you a commission—to go and see about your uncle's ring."

"Ralph shook his head. He had never been able to manage, on his pay when there was only himself, and there were ever so many lieutenants on the list before him, as that he could not hope to be a Croesus for many years.

There was no use in sitting brooding over coming misfortunes; and Ralph left the heart and brave over to Giggleham, to see about the family vault at St. Crispin's. It was an occupation that agreed well with his temper; the weather, too, seemed all in keeping—a dull, drizzling day.

"Don't forget the ring," Maggie had said to him at parting; "that is ours, and the family ring. Indeed it; and forge it the dining-room window, panting, into the presence of her aunts.

Ralph found the first person to come in visitor had appeared—Mr. Boodle, a distant relative, who had inherited some of the family property, as before explained. A tall, grim-looking man, with thin, iron-gray hair, carefully brushed off his temples.

The aunts were looking rather serious, not to say frightened, and both started guiltily when they saw Maggie.

"Leave us, my dear, please," said Miss Hammond, gently.

Maggie had just caught the words, "No marriage at all," from Mr. Boodles, who seemed to be speaking loudly and excitedly; and she went out wondering what it all meant. Some piece of scandal, no doubt, for Boodles was the quintessence of spitefulness.

"It is very dreadful—very," said Miss Hammond. "I never had much opinion of Uncle Richard, you know; but for the sake of the young people, hope you'll let it be kept a profound secret."

"Sake of the young people!" screamed Boodles, at the top of his harsh voice. "And what for the sake of old Boodles? I'm the next heir, you'll remember, person—not any maternal great-grandfather, Henry Hammond."

Mr. Boodles had come to Westbury to announce the important discovery that he had recently made. In turning over some of his grandfather's papers he had come across some letters from Gen. Hammond, in which it was plainly asserted that his son, Maj. Hammond, had never been legally married to the woman known as his wife.

"What end do you propose to serve, Mr. Boodles, by bringing this ancient scandal to light?" asked Miss Hammond, with agitated voice.

"End!" cried Boodles. "This is only the beginning of it. I am going to court and law to have myself declared heir to the Westbury estates under the settlement."

"In that case," said Miss Hammond, rising with dignity, "you cannot be received on friendly terms in my house."

"Oh, very well, very well," cried Boodles, snatching up his hat and whip, and sweeping out of the room without further ceremony.

As soon as the door had shut upon him the sisters looked at each in blank consternation.

"I always feared there would be a difficulty," said Ellen, tremulously—"but, oh, to think of Boodles having discovered it!"

"We must send for Smith at once; the carriage shall go in and fetch him," said Miss Hammond, ringing the bell.

Mr. Smith, of Giggleham, was the family solicitor, and the carriage was sent off to bring him up at once for a consultation. But Smith brought little encouragement. He had heard from his father that there were curious circumstances attending Maj. Hammond's marriage, and if Boodles had put his finger on the flaw—— Smith shrugged his shoulders for want of words to express the awkwardness of the case.

"But search must be made everywhere; the evidence of the marriage must be found: the children must not suffer, poor things, and always brought up to look upon the property as their own!"

"Why, they could never marry," cried Miss Ellen; "they could never live on Ralph's pay."

"It's altogether dreadful; and not getting married is the very lightest part of the calamity!" said Miss Hammond.

Smith underlook that every possible search should be made, and went away, promising to set to work at once. But his inquiries had no result. He had traced out the family of the reputed wife, who had been the daughter of a small farmer named Milton in Kent; but they had new fallen to the rank of laborers, and had no papers belonging to them, hardly any family traditions. He had searched all the registries of the neighboring parishes; no record of such a marriage could be discovered. He had issued advertisements offering a reward for the production of evidence, all of no avail. What more could be done? Again, there was a presumption in favor of the marriage; but then the loneliness of finding fitting words to represent the gravity of the crisis. "And then," he went on to say, "the very fact that Boodles is spending money over the case shows that he thinks he has a strong one."

Boodles did not let the grass grow under his feet; he instituted proceedings at once, and cited all interested to appear. The thing could no longer be kept a secret; and Maggie and Ralph were told of the cloud that had come over their fortunes.

"I don't care if the property does go away," said Maggie, bravely. "It will make no difference. I shall go to India with Ralph, that's all. I will be a soldier's wife, and go on the baggage wagons."

Ralph shook his head. He had never been able to manage on his pay when there was only himself, and there were ever so many lieutenants on the list before him, so that he could not hope to be a Croesus for many years.

There was no use in sitting brooding over coming misfortunes; and Ralph left the heart and brave over to Giggleham, to see about the family vault at St. Crispin's. It was an occupation that agreed well with his temper; the weather, too, seemed all in keeping—a dull, drizzling day.

"Don't forget the ring," Maggie had said to him at parting; "that is ours, and the family ring. Indeed it; and forge it the dining-room window, panting, into the presence of her aunts.

Ralph found the first person to come in visitor had appeared—Mr. Boodle, a distant relative, who had inherited some of the family property, as before explained. A tall, grim-looking man, with thin, iron-gray hair, carefully brushed off his temples.

The aunts were looking rather serious, not to say frightened, and both started guiltily when they saw Maggie.

"Leave us, my dear, please," said Miss Hammond, gently.

Maggie had just caught the words, "No marriage at all," from Mr. Boodles, who seemed to be speaking loudly and excitedly; and she went out wondering what it all meant. Some piece of scandal, no doubt, for Boodles was the quintessence of spitefulness.

"It is very dreadful—very," said Miss Hammond. "I never had much opinion of Uncle Richard, you know; but for the sake of the young people, hope you'll let it be kept a profound secret."

"Sake of the young people!" screamed Boodles, at the top of his harsh voice. "And what for the sake of old Boodles? I'm the next heir, you'll remember, person—not any maternal great-grandfather, Henry Hammond."

Mr. Boodles had come to Westbury to announce the important discovery that he had recently made. In turning over some of his grandfather's papers he had come across some letters from Gen. Hammond, in which it was plainly asserted that his son, Maj. Hammond, had never been legally married to the woman known as his wife.

"What end do you propose to serve, Mr. Boodles, by bringing this ancient scandal to light?" asked Miss Hammond, with agitated voice.

"End!" cried

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1877.

OUR RADISH LETTER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1877.

The Local Committee Vanderbilt ... [illegible] ... to look ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Susan B. Anthony is to be married N. Y. *Graphic.*

The new edition of Dr Quincey is published by Messrs. Hogg, his former publishers. "I'll be," said the opium-eater once, when irritated with them, "must surely be the 3rd swine that the devil entered."

—Brigham Young used to be noted for his ingenuity in evading a difficulty. It is said that a disciple strong in the faith once lost a leg, and prayed him to have a leather supplied by miraculous growth. The prophet insisted that he could command another to grow, of course, but begged his petitioner to consider how awkward it would be to walk around heaven with three legs, when the other saints there would have only two! The device succeeded, and the sufferer went away satisfied N. Y. *Evening Post*

—A road in Leicester, Mass., known as Peter's Road, is said to be named after a former resident of that town, Peter Salem, a colored man, who fought at Bunker Hill, and is credited with firing the shot that killed Maj. Pitcairn of the British Army. After the War he settled at Leicester and built a cottage on that road. He cultivated a small garden, made and mended baskets and repaired chairs. The late Gov. Emory Washburn used to recall sitting on the knee of the old colored man in childhood, and hearing him describe the battle of Bunker Hill.

—Ben Perley Poore recalls the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, when, as military commander in Florida during the Administration of President Monroe, he had tried at a drum-head court-martial and hanged two English-men who had incited, it was said, an insurrection among the Indians. President Monroe feared that Great Britain would make trouble about this, and summoned the General to Washington before the Cabinet. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, who had instructed Jackson to govern with a firm hand in Florida, defended him, and read a long argument in which he quoted international law as expounded by Grotius, Vattel and Puffendorff. Jackson listened in sullen silence, but in the evening, when asked to a dinner party whether he was not comforted by Mr. Adams' citation of authorities, he exclaimed: "What do I care about those old musty chaps? Blast Grotius, blast Vattel and blast the Puffendorfs. This is a fight between Jim Monroe and me, and I propose to fight it out."

Important Biological Discoveries.

During the last year Prof. Lakes has been engaged in a series of geological explorations, which have resulted in the discovery of several new and gigantic fossil remains of prehistoric animals of the *Dinosaurian*, or terrible lizard, (so the Greek word loosely order). Once or two of them, according to Prof. Marsh, are the largest known land animals ever discovered. The remains were found in the rocks of our mountains of the cretaceous or great chalk period, a period characterized by beds of little corals and other minute creatures were secreting lime from the ocean and leaving it, together with their skeletons, wells and homes, to form the chalk cliffs of England and other places, and long lines of chalk bluffs in Kansas; a period remarkable for its extraordinary development of reptiles, and among them these truly "terrible lizards," or *Dinosaurs* of our fossil-hills.

The first of these remains was discovered in March of this year. It was a gigantic sacral vertebra about two feet long by fifteen inches wide, living in base-relief on a bed of sandstone. Several large fragments of ends of limbs, thigh and leg bones, were found near, resembling herculean war clubs. These were, with great labor, dragged through heavy snow to the railway station and forwarded to Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, and by him were pronounced as belonging to a new and gigantic species of *Dinosaur*, the largest ever discovered, and the largest known land animal. He named it the Titan Saurian of the Mountains (*Titanosaurus Montanus*). He judged that this creature, of which the modern alligator and the lizard give a very imperfect idea, was fully sixty feet long, and when, according to the manners and customs of the *Dinosaurs*, he stood erect on his hind legs, he was thirty-five feet high, and tail partially upon the boughs of the forest that clothed the banks of the cretaceous ocean whose sea bottom now forms some of the rocks of our foot-hills.

Strange as it may seem, the anatomist sees in these gigantic *Dinosaurs* an affinity to the birds, and most of them walked on their hind feet alone like the ostrich. This is inferred from the tracks which they have left in the rocks, as well as the length of their hind limbs.

In the same block with the Titan was discovered an almost perfect crocodile's head with teeth and several procelain vertebræ. Of this Prof. Marsh says, in his address before the American Association at Nashville, Tenn.: The beds of the Rocky Mountain Wealden have just provided us with a genuine mesozoic link (not a Muldoon). A Saurian *Dyplosaurus*, with essentially the skull and teeth of a modern crocodile, and the vertebræ of its predecessor from the Trias. This peculiar reptile clearly represents an important stage in the progressive series, and evidently one soon after the separation of the crocodile branch from the basis stem.

With these new facts [illegible] a real turtle [illegible] the connection of

Columbus' Bones at San Domingo.

A recent Washington dispatch says: The United States Consul at San Domingo has transmitted to the Department of State an account of the recent discovery of the bones of Columbus in the cathedral of that city. Dying in Spain in 1506, the body of Columbus was first deposited in the Convent of St. Francis. In 1513 it was transferred to the Carthusian Convent of Las Cuevas, from whence it was shipped to San Domingo in 1536 and deposited in the cathedral of that city. In 1796 the remains, as it was then and up to the present discovery, believed, were conveyed with great pomp to the Cathedral of Havana, where they were supposed to have reposed ever since.

The Consul at San Domingo says that while some workmen were digging up the floor around the pulpit in the Cathedral to make some repairs they exposed to view a walled orifice containing a leaden case two feet long by about eight inches deep and eight inches wide, the inscription on which was impossible of utterance that it contained Christopher Columbus' bones. Immediately on this discovery being made the bones were restored to their resting-place, and the receptacle walled up. On the 10th of September, in the presence of the Governor and the other Government officers and the various Consuls, amid the sounds of martial music and the booming of cannon, the remains were again exhumed, the box, bones and inscription examined, and the facts recorded and attested to by all the officers and Consuls present.

The lead box containing the bones was then inclosed in another box enerally sealed with the seals of the Consuls, to be opened only in their presence and placed in the custody of Pedro Billini, in the Chureh of Regina Angelorum, to be held by him subject to investigation by any foreign commissions desirous of satisfying themselves of the facts, and until a suitable mound can be raised to erect a fitting monument. It being suggested that other countries might like to contribute to the erection of this monument, the various Consuls were requested to bring the subject to the attention of their respective Governments in order to give them a chance to do so.

The ancient records of the cathedral of San Domingo having been long ago destroyed, the facts concerning the supposed removal of these bones to Havana cannot be ascertained in San Domingo, but it is conjectured that the monks pulled off on the Spaniards the bones of somebody else, retaining for themselves and their cathedral the consecrated bones of the great navigator.

Relics of the Franklin Arctic Expedition.

A recent New York telegraphic dispatch says:

Thos. A. Barry, Second Mate of the bark A. Boughton, which was cast away on the 12th of June upon the coast of Hudson Bay, a few miles southwest of Cape Fullerton, has brought to this city some interesting relics of the Franklin Expedition, which he obtained from a native tribe near whose home the land of the lost explorers are said to have perished. Barry appears to be an honest sailor, and the relics which he has sold to have in his possession confirm the current story of his story, as told to a *World* reporter. About a year ago, while the bark was laid up at Marble Island, a well-known station in Rankin's Bay, they were visited by a large party of Esquimaux from the Melville Settlement, near Cape Inglefield, who told of the mounds which marked the graves of the white men who had come among them many years before. Two old men of the tribe remembered distinctly the appearance of the strangers, but none of the other natives could speak except in regard to the mounds, and the relics which were still in their possession. The old Esquimaux told Barry that a very long time ago a large party of white men had come to their settlement and lived for a time among them. The old men told how cold the winter was which followed the arrival of the whites. So game of any kind was to be had that the strangers was reduced before long to the last extremity of destitution. The natives crouched in their huts, without fire or food, except a few pieces of seal skins, pieces of which they chewed. The white men were unable to endure the miseries of the winter. The natives were inured to hunger and cold, but many of their tribe perished. One after the other the remnant of the English expedition died, and all the men had perished in the Esquimaux settlement. The Esquimaux wrapped the bodies of the dead in skins, and buried them near the settlement, under little heaps of stones. Before all of the expedition had starved to death, a cairn was erected among the huts, and the books and papers belonging to the explorers were carefully pinced within it. Other valuables were stored in the cairn also, which the natives told Barry had been left untouched. They looked on the deposit as sacred, and feared to break into the mound or disturb the relics. They had a number of articles in their settlement, however, belonging to the expedition, made of silver, copper and iron, and many pieces of wood which had been used to construct boats and sledges. Some of these articles they brought with them to the ship, and Barry was able to procure three large silver spoons, which were unmistakably the property of the Franklin Expedition. One of the spoons he has now in his private [illegible]. The other two were given to the American Consul at St. John, Newfoundland. The spoon now belonging to Barry, is a heavy, silver tablespoon, engraved with the Franklin arms, an fish's head surrounded by a wreath. The natives were willing to guide the crew of the whaler to their settlement, but as the journey was nearly a thousand miles in length, and the crew were wholemen and not professed explorers, the offer was not accepted. It is proposed by Morrison & Brown, shipping agents at No. 109 South street, to make an attempt to recover the relics of the Franklin Expedition next spring. Mr. Morrison was the agent who fitted out the Polaris. He estimates the cost of fitting out a vessel for a cruise of eighteen months at $15,000, and if this sum can be raised he will undertake to provide whatever is necessary. It is understood that the British Government have offered a standing reward of £20,000 for the recovery of the books and other records of the expedition, and if this offer is still open Messrs. Morrison & Brown are prepared to defray the cost of the expedition, which will probably be continued Christopher Columbus' bones. Immediately on this discovery being made the bones were restored to their resting-place, and the receptacle walled up. On the 10th of September, in the presence of the Governor and the other Government officers and the various Consuls, amid the sounds of martial music and the booming of cannon, the remains were again exhumed, the box, bones and inscription examined, and the facts recorded and attested to by all the officers and Consuls present.

The lead box containing the bones was then inclosed in another box enerally sealed with the seals of the Consuls, to be opened only in their presence and placed in the custody of Pedro Billini, in the Chureh of Regina Angelorum, to be held by him subject to investigation by any foreign commissions desirous of satisfying themselves of the facts, and until a suitable mound can be raised to erect a fitting monument. It being suggested that other countries might like to contribute to the erection of this monument, the various Consuls were requested to bring the subject to the attention of their respective Governments in order to give them a chance to do so.

The ancient records of the cathedral of San Domingo having been long ago destroyed, the facts concerning the supposed removal of these bones to Havana cannot be ascertained in San Domingo, but it is conjectured that the monks pulled off on the Spaniards the bones of somebody else, retaining for themselves and their cathedral the consecrated bones of the great navigator.

Remedies Against Wakefulness.

THOUSANDS suffer from wakefulness who are otherwise in good health. With some of them this becomes a habit, and too often a growing one. Not a few resort to soporific drugs, and the habit for opium is thus often initiated. Others find alcoholic liquors occasionally effectual, and there can be no doubt that in this way the foundation of intemperate indulgence in these liquors has been laid. Many people, however, have found a way of going to sleep without resorting to such dangerous measures. For instance, looking at a fixed point steadily will often succeed in inducing sleep; or, if it be too hard to do this, closing the eyes and in imagination watching attentively the stream of air entering and leaving the nostrils. Another plan recently been proposed by Dr. Cooke, who tells us that in many cases of sleeplessness it is only necessary to breathe very slowly and quietly for a few minutes to secure refreshing sleep. He thinks that most cases depend on hyperæmia of the brain, and that in this slow breathing the blood supply is lessened sufficiently to make an impression. Certainly, when the mind is uncontrollably active, and so prevents sleep, persons whose observation was worth trusting have testified that the breathing was quick and short, and they have found they became more disposed to sleep by breathing slowly. This supports Dr. Cooke's practice, but at other times his plan quite failed. It is certainly worth any one's while who is occasionally sleepless to give it a trial. In doing so they should breathe very quietly, rather deeply, and at long intervals, but not sog enough to cause the least feeling of uneasiness. In fine, they should imitate a person snoring, and do it steadily for several minutes.

In no case should opiates or other drugs be resorted to for sleeplessness except under the direction of a physician. The other methods mentioned above may be safely tried by anybody; but if they fail, and the case becomes at all serious, medical advice should be promptly taken. *Manufacturer and Builder.*

A Genuine Surprise.

Boys brought up on the sea-coast of the British Islands have usually a passion for the sea, and by the time they reach the age of fourteen or fifteen years, they generally come to the determination to run away from home and ship as mere sailors before the mast, if not, as otherwise it is apt to Break.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"The best sour-krout we ever ate we make ourselves, and have done so for many years, and for a considerable time with our own hands, and always from home-grown cabbage, or cabbage purchased in this wise: To the first place let your "stand," holding from half a barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub, and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbages, halve them, and remove the heart, and the rest with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on the top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The saving variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead and Flat Dutch. We will just add that there is no dish more wholesome than a well-made sour-krout, but it should always be boiled—and well boiled—with a piece of pickled pork or corn beef.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Let Nothing Be Wasted.

A TRIP around the country recalls to one accustomed to severe economy a good many large channels of waste. At this period of the year there is the gathering of crops, and although not so many in the country wanting the the necessaries of life, it seems a great pity that any of the harvest should be wasted. And again in many instances it is the gathering of odds and ends that really gives the margin on any crop.

To the farmers who keep a few cows for their milk and butter there is opportunity to save a great many things that would otherwises be wassted, and that, too, in a manner that will count. The feed in the pasture begins to shorten, and, to keep up a continuous flow of milk, it is necessary to supplement the pasture with regular morning and evening rations. These can be made up of the poor apples, the open cabbages, turnip tops, soft squashes, green pumpkins, and twenty other things that are accounted all but worthless in the fall gathering, with a little bran or meal to stimulate the appetite.

In nearly every corncrib are some stalks that have settled over on one side or lipped completely over, in such a way as to hold all the grain that falls on them; the stalks are soon completely spoiled and the corn injured very much. It pays well to have a few "gleaning" days after husking is done and the crop is all in. Then is the time for turning up or husking out the corn and fixing the stalks in bundles to shed water.

Everywhere through the country are seen, as yet ungathered, large quantities of beautiful pumpkins and squashes. We have not had very severe frosts but we shall have very soon, and it is a pity to see these fruits of the farm injured and in many cases destroyed when a little labor put in now gathering the crop and housing it from frost would preserve perfectly every specimen. Pumpkins for stock can be preserved in chaff until January in an ordinary barn. Squashes should be kept in open shed until severe weather, when they can be put in a warm chamber or attic for the winter. Nearly every common cellar is too damp for their safe keeping; like sour potatoes they need to be kept very dry and where it is not cold.

There is a source of much waste even in the straw-stack. It is far better to use the straw the coming winter as an absorbent, under the cattle and horses, than to have it bocked out into the yard at this season, tramped under the feet of stock and mixed up with the mud to no purpose. Straw is not rich in food elements, and makes poor manure in itself, but if employed with economy in bedding for stock, makes a very useful medium for holding and preserving the manure from the stables. What is cleaner and more wholesome for a stable than nice, bright straw?

One other source of waste very common is in the management of the manure. The stables are cleaned, and the manure thrown out in the yard where the rain beats upon it, filters through it and runs off with the principal part of it into the road or some neighboring hollow. There are two ways of avoiding this, through the employment of a very small amount of extra labor. Either throw the coarser manure, as made, upon the wagon, every few days, and draw upon some field which needs both manure and the mulch, or make, in one corner of the yard, a compost heap. If much is at hand, start the pile with a heavy layer of muck, and follow with another of manure, alternating them as the manure accumulates. There will be no waste, because muck will absorb the richness of the manure and hold it, while if the proper proportion of each is used, it will decompose with no stirring over, and make a fine heap of rotted compost. If the muck cannot be had conveniently, take this refuse from the farm, together with soil, and alternate with the manure. Almost any subsoil below frost manure is an important stone in the foundation of successful farming will, upon exposure of the surface, adopt some similar method to those in saving from waste the "mother of the mulch."—*Detroit Free Press.*

High Farming.

A writer in the *Home and Farm* says: I am thoroughly confirmed in the faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the high farmer. There is a wide gap nowadays between the common farmers and the middle-class farmers of our country against not only the practice of high farming, but against the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is all wrong and should be at once corrected.

Although some misconception of the meaning of the phrase, and of its application, they have come to believe it synonymous with thorough-bred "book farming." Our new-fangled notions, boasted progress, followed by disappointment and final failure. This is all an error. High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good feed and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that many farmers have taken alarm in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eye-witnesses to some of the pecuniary experiences of ambitious, fanatic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they knew how to manage than with practical farming. Hundreds of good, careful crops and paying profits, of course, are what farmers who are depending upon the farm for their support are trying to obtain; and every year it passes is reconfirming the opinion that profits are small, and will grow beautifully less, where high farming is not practised.

Household Fables.

"How many thumbles?" smilingly asks the sitting-room carpet, looking up at its colleague, the battered stove-hearth, which is in the adjoining room below, the stove-pipe, riveting its gaze on its friend, replies, "Only three, but I've taken through many a mile of the same knuckles to make a pair of boots." Chuckingly responds the carpet, "Not so well as you did last year. I got a good deal of ginger-ale when Brown's-knees started a good crop of bunglails on every finger in the house, and I'm now a silver-ware running." "That's a pretty good spread," replies the pipe, and then, turning to an exhausted tack-hammer that was resting itself on the window-sill, asked, "How is your score?" "Oh, don't ask me," gasped the tack-hammer; "I've been busier than the dickens ever was on a Chapter night. I haven't missed but one knuckle since I started in, and then I caught the ball of a thumb, plumb center, and you should have heard me sing as a walnut." And then the graceless trio smiled in silent chorus, and an old handmade carpet that was standing on the porch, listening to the conversation through the key-hole, lumped itself against the door in an ecstacy of delight and fell sound asleep, across the wheelbarrow with one leg, that was waiting on the walk for somebody to come along and fall over it.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A BASE, ignoble brute says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, and lonely, and burdened by anxiety and her lot, it suggests to him a life-and-death struggle between nature and art, with art on top, by a small majority.

KENNEBEC, Me., ice dealers are shipping more ice now than at any time last summer.

A Popular Hotel.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the favorite hotel with the commercial traveler, and the public generally. It is the largest and most centrally-located hotel there. First-class in all its appointments, and one of the best-disciplined hotels in the country, with all the modern improvements necessary to comfort. The house has recently been remodeled and refurnished throughout, which has made it a model of neatness from top to bottom. The present Managers, J. W. Dunkley, A. G. Corrie and F. W. Finnemore, are known for their long experience—have made the house more popular than ever. When in Cincinnati stop at the Burnet and you will be well cared for.

THE new styles of Cabinet or Parlor Organs recently introduced by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are said to be the finest instruments of this class which the world has produced, both in their musical capacity and elegance of case. One style of organ with nine stops, which sells for cash at from $114 to $140, according to elegance of case, is especially desirable. Such is the demand for it that they are scarcely able to supply it, though they have more than one thousand organs of this single style under way, and turn out more than one hundred per week.

Grater wines for sale cheap. See advertisement of Woodford & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Light, Wholesome, Delicious

Are biscuits, bread, rolls, dumplings, etc., made with Dooban's YEAST POWDERS. Always ready for the delicious Vienna cake. Should your grocer not have, send three 3c. stamps to DOOBAN'S YEAST POWDER Co. for 100, send 20 cents for 1 lb., 35 cents for 2 lb., or 60 cents for 4 lbs., delivered in Boston by Boston & Maverick, New York, and it will be sent by mail, post-paid.

The Universal Soother!

For burns, bruises, cuts, sprains, etc., PARRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" is the popular remedy. It soothes the pain, produces a healthy action of the skin, and restores the proper harmony to the parts. There is no telling when accidents will occur, and it is well to have a bottle of it.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Doring's Rheumatic Remedy," the genuine *Infernal Doring*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bro., Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief to the child, gives rest to the mother.

The Silversmiths delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Inquirer Observer.*

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.—Analysis of this choice article, kept in America and Europe, shows that in 1,000 ounces there are but two ounces of foreign material. This is a degree of purity never before attained.

Hearing Restored.

Great Invention, by one who was deaf for twenty years. Send stamp for particulars. J. SAW. CARMOUR, Lock Box 985, Covington, Ky.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.
SOUTH BOSTON.
MR. STEVENS: *Dear Sir*—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am satisfied it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the System. I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours truly, MUNROE PARKER.
Vegetine is Sure to Cure. Sold by Druggists.

Hershey School of Musical Art,
As Hershey Place, Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
All branches of MUSIC, MODERN LANGUAGES and ELOCUTION taught. Diplomas, Certificates offered. Concerts, Classes in Harmony, Sight-Singing, Italian, Elocution, etc., free to all pupils. Send for Circular.

Sewing Machine.
—A NEW—
Wilcox & Gibbs
Elegant Case Cabinet Machine,
All Latest Improvements, and in Perfect Order
Manufacturers' Price, $200.00.
Will Sell for $125.00, Cash.
ADDRESS
E. F. PRATT, 79 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
PURELY VEGETABLE.
An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Dull Headache, Constipation and Biliousness.
ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the nervous and diseased patient how they recovered health, mental spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, the only restorative medicine that acts on the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stevens: "I owe, mentally and physically, more than my condition required, to Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is solid, and without better than more active remedies."
CONSTIPATION!
TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for myself and family, and in my travels, for many years, and have found it a good preventive for the derangement of the liver—at least, such has been my personal experience in the use of it.
HIRAM WARNER, Chief-Justice of Georgia.
Original and Only Genuine,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS of RECENT YEARS;
Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Phila., 1876;
HAVE AWARDED THEIRS
Highest Honors
TO THE
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS for
Demonstrated Superiority.
NEW STYLES at reduced prices, from $54 upwards. *Grab Priced*, FIVE OCTAVE, DOUBLE REED, $100; NINE STOPS, $108; in ELEGANT UPRIGHT CASE, NEW STYLE, $136. Sold also for instalments or rented until rent pays. A small Organ of best quality may be obtained by payment of $7.33 per quarter, for ten quarters. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS free.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. 25 UNION SQ., NEW YORK. 149 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."
THE CHILD'S FIRST PRAYER.
Which begins as above, is the most tender, touching and comforting petition which is ever offered to the Supreme Being. Its beauty and pathos are unsurpassed. It is also repeated by mothers to their children, and is the first thing of pure and innocent children every night, and will be by countless millions.
We have, at a great expense, reproduced the celebrated French engraving embodying the spirit of this prayer of prayers. The engraving represents a beautiful child kneeling at its bedside, with its mother by its side, and the child's first petition to Be Made. The gentle mother looks on as the child stands out in bold relief in the bright and shining light of a very handsomely furnished room, and the whole effect is strikingly sublime and attractive. The picture is 19x26 in. size, on heavy white paper, and is perfect in every artistic detail. It is a copy of the celebrated French engraving, and is the only correct copy of the most famous picture in the entire Parisian Exposition, where the original has been exhibited for nearly twenty years, and has excited more genuine admiration than any other picture in the vast collection. It is only since the fall of the Empire that this engraving has been copied, owing to the terms on which it was presented the artist. Thousands of copies have been sold in Paris and many millions have been sold in Europe, the present edition just out, counting at 25 francs ($5) each. We can supply the genuine article, and it has been pronounced by the best connoisseurs of Europe as engravings that the sale will be totally unprecedented in this country. Certain it is that this is one of the finest subjects in the whole range of art, and that it will touch a tender chord in every mother's heart. The engraving is executed in clear, handsome letters upon each copy, and is worthy a place in every home. We will send a copy to any one who will remit us 50 cents, or two copies for $1, and we will guarantee that no such opportunity to procure a first-class work of art. No more appropriate picture can be hung in a little child's chamber, and each boy or girl would cherish it in after years as a souvenir of childhood's days and a constant love-provoker to virtue and fragrant memories of home.
We would here mention that one of the largest art dealers in New York offered to pay $1 copies on each copy of the New World. MAMMOTH WATER FREE TO AGENTS. Address A. COUTTER & CO. Chicago, Ill.
On Receipt of $1.
In addition, every purchaser will be presented with six months' subscription to the Boston Weekly Globe, free of expense. The WEEKLY GLOBE is a family paper and fairly teems with stories by celebrated authors, all the latest news, market reports, etc., etc. Only $1 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Address, GLOBE PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.
Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.
CANDY Manufactured by Chicago Candy Co. Chicago.
YOUNG MEN! Learn TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting. Situations procured. Address Valley City Business College, Davenport, Iowa.
TEXAS Maps & guide-books of Texas for the Texas Land and Immigration Co. of Austin. Texas. Sent free. Address A. H. BELO & CO., Galveston, Texas.
HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. to any one in this country, latest styles, 20 cents. Wigs made to order. Shampooing, etc. E. H. DUNHAM, 97 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
SACRIFICE. A lady has left with us 200 Pianos, which she is obliged to sell, and offers for $175. Cost $500. Agents wanted. Address HEAD'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Washington St., Chicago.
Home and Abroad. A Paper for Christian Workers. Sample free. Address Box 1, Bible House, New York.
GRAPE VINES. Having a large lot of Vines left on hand, I offer them, as long as they last, 25 Extra Vines for 50 cents, or Number for $1.00. Address HOUGHTON & CO., Geneseo, New York.
Truss The "Sure-Cure Truss" is manufactured by Dr. F. C. Kapp, Chemnitz, Saxony. Send for circular. Office and Depot, 1 Broadway, Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.
CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh Cured. Sufferers from these diseases should send stamp to DR. BOBBS, Pacific Block, Chicago, Ill.
BEAUTY Vases, Organ free. 23rd issue now ready. Send 10 cents. Catalogue free. Address WILLIAMS, BRADBURY, GILBERT & CO., Jackson, Mich.
$350 A Month—Agents Wanted for the best-selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
$5 Gold-Plated Watches. Cheapest in the known world. AGENT WANTED FREE TO CANVASS. Address A. COUTTER & CO. Chicago, Ill.
$9 A DAY. Agents wanted everywhere. Pitt Lathe Novelties, Sewing Machine Attachments, Scissors, Watches, Jewelry. Novelties. Address P. PITT, Box 5066, Boston, Mass.
Music Free! A Little Book of 11 pages Now Ready, containing Specimen Pieces of Music, and Catalogue of Popular Sheet Music and Books, sent free to any one who will send their address to MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., 10 E. 14th St., New York.
$11 to $26 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromo Cards, Fancy Chromo Cards, Motto Cards, Chromo Cards, Floral Chromo Cards, Oil Chromo Cards, Panel Cards, Gilt Edge Cards, Lace Cards, Glass Cards, Reward Cards, etc. Sample Book and Outfit 10 cents. Address, NATIONAL CARD CO., Bethel, Conn.
25 Fancy Cards, Snow flake, Damask, etc., no 2 alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N.Y.
30 Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts post-paid. Clinton Bros. & Co. Clintonville, Conn.
25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c. postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N.Y.
40 Fine Mixed Cards, large size, 8 inks, with name, by mail, 10c. CRIDNEY & CO. Plymouth, Ind.
50 Large Mixed Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. Agent's outfit 10c. 20 Styles Gold Bevel Edge Cards, 10c. Agent's outfit 10c. 1000 Elegant Visiting

...Wednesday...

...Fox Brothers...

...Fox Brothers...

...Fox Brothers

...Bay, Wexford county, on the 26th day of ... fresh trout spots hanging out there, and when the ice is persistently unwilling in their efforts to get into the batter as in July. No snow has fallen here yet and the temperature is as mild as spring. The ground has not yet been frozen, all farmers are doing their fall plowing. Cause that everlasting chestnut the long and severe winters of Northern Michigan.

Call and see Carpenter & Barth in new brick store in front of cemetery and their ware.

FOR SALE.—The east half of the south west fractional quarter of section 30, Town 33 north, Range 7 West, 80 acres known as the Kelly farm. Price $400 per acre. Address Sentinel office or the Post, Charlevoix, Mich.

Ladies don't get the blues and sick about hard times, when you can buy a fine black alpaca dress for 25 to 50 double width. Fox, Rose & Butters.

BEAVER ISLAND REVENUE.—About three weeks since Deputy Marshal S. J. Bailey, and Deputy Collector H. S. Bailey, of Grand Rapids, started on a trip up north to look after the revenue that ought to be coming to the Government from that region but was not. The revenue dodge Antrim-burners was played at their doors, and after getting track of the man they needed, warrants were procured from Commissioner Gage, of Traverse City, and the vessel went to Beaver Island. Arrived there, eight of the men wanted were quickly found and corralled on board the Andy Johnson. It had been known by the officers that the schooner Bluenose, of Chicago, had been engaged in selling liquor in that region, at wholesale, during this past season, and as it was expected she would be back there they waited patiently for her arrival. One morning she was in sight, approaching the Island, but unbeknown to the officers that she was signaled from the island by friends who warned her of the danger of coming into the harbor. The latter started in pursuit, and soon had gained on the schooner, but fearing that she would escape into shallow water where the steamer could not follow, a shot was fired across the bows of the Bluenose, when she hove to and was towed to Traverse City, where her captain gave bail for his appearance at the United States Court. All of the persons arrested gave the required bail and were released. The amount of revenue due from these persons is about $6,200.

If you don't drink don't buy it, if you do drink, please try it, our 10cts Java tea, the best tea for the money ever sold in Charlevoix. Fox, Rose & Butters.

The tenacity and perseverance of the Russians prove too formidable for the Turks. An Arkadian came on the 17th, the former commenced an assault upon Kars, in Asia Minor, and although the fortress is of unusual strength, and was defended by 15,000 Turks, it was captured before daylight Sunday morning, with ten thousand prisoners, three hundred cannon and a large supply of army stores. Five thousand Turks were killed and wounded, while the Russian loss was only 2,000. The fall of Kars cannot but have a depressing effect upon the Turkish armies, while the spirits of the Russians will be correspondingly elevated.

Sitter News.

Cadillac parties have a contract to furnish 800,000 feet of timber for the Welland Canal this winter, and a number of mills are already getting out the first installment.

There is only eight feet of water at the entrance to Holland harbor.

Hon. Mr. Conger, who represents the district made up of Lapeer, Sanilac, Macomb etc., is called the "whity Congressman from Michigan."

The editor of the Cedar Springs *Clipper* has been sued for libel, but he says "that's nothing, as the other fellow has been arrested for arson."

The burned district at Cadillac is being largely covered with substantial brick blocks. They will improve the appearance of that live, wide-awake young city.

The county seat difficulty has become chronic in Montcalm county, according to the papers there. That county has more centers than any other county in the State, and every center wants a Court House and will not be comforted without one.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
—
Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
—
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake settlements, included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the fourth day of November A. D. 1876 by Andrew Byron of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Merrick Stockman of said county and State, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Twelve" of Mortgages on page 123; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the delivery of the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, or suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been taken or instituted.

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage or so much of the real as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principal interest, costs and an Attorney fee of $75.00 dollars, as provided for in said mortgage will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the Township of Charlevoix, that being the building in which the last name of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises are situated or contained.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are known and described as follows, viz: The North-west quarter of the Northeast quarter of section Two (2) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MERRICK J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
(18-13m) Printer's fee $17.45.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee against Charles Bay all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2431, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the W ½ of section 34, Township 34, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., June 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Robert Addison and Mary B. Allison against Charlevoix, in Emmet county, Michigan for the non-cultivation of said timber culture entry No. 2,431, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the W ½ of section 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Insight against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6253, dated August 21, 1874, upon the sw ¼ of ne ¼ section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Ezekiel Briggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6253, dated August 21, 1874, upon the ne ¼ of ne ¼ section 34, Township 34 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 25, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Hastings, against Ulysses Smith for abandonment of Homestead No. 7660, dated April 18, 1870, upon the sw ¼ of section 32, Township 32 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 23, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Insight against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6253 dated Aug. 21, 1874 upon the sw ¼ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼ Section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 23, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Ezekiel Briggs, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 6253, dated August 21, 1874, upon the ne ¼ of ne ¼ section 34, Township 34 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 25, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Hastings, against Ulysses Smith for abandonment of Homestead No. 7660, dated April 18, 1870, upon the sw ¼ of section 32, Township 32 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 23, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Insight against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6253 dated Aug. 21, 1874 upon the sw ¼ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼ Section 34, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making.

In short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 13, 1876.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Retail Dealers in Sealed Goods.

68 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Entire)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.
Peter Tegoth, Complainant
vs.
Robert Addison and Mary B. Allison, Defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 23d day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin, on motion of J. Mile Eaton, complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents Robert Addison and Mary B. Allison to enter appearance in this cause within four months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance within that time, they answer to the bill of complaint, and in case a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Charlevoix, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

B. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge.
J. MILE EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
Dated, ...

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., June 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by I. Spencer Beebaue against Ira Inscoe, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2245, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the se ¼ of section 32, Township 32 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
All kinds of
Light and Heavy HARNESS.
Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.
REPAIRING
of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

REMEMBER.
THE
Sentinel
JOB PRINTING
Office,
Is the place to get all kinds of neat
JOB WORK
EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.
Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

W. V. CAMPBELL, C. S. BAESSLER.
CAMPBELL & BAESSLER,
Commission Merchants,
Dealers in
Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,
Room No. 10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Lumber Yard
The undersigned will keep on hand and for sale at the Lumber Yard in Charlevoix City, a full assortment of
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES
of every grade, which he will sell at the lowest market price. Orders left at the office of the undersigned at Charlevoix, or at the mill at Round Lake, will receive prompt attention.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1875.
J. F. WHALEN.

FARM FOR SALE
In Evelyne.
I offer my farm for sale at 80 acres on section 19 Evelyne, in good improvement, 40 acres cleared, log house, good well, and 3 miles from town. Good reason for selling. Inquire on the premises or address
Charles Heller,
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!
The W ½ of NW ¼ Sec 29, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres
[illegible] Apply to
Rapids
Mich.

FOR SALE.
One Rose wood 7 Octave Melodeon,
made by
Geo. W. Prince & Co.
of Buffalo, will be sold
CHEAP.
It is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire at
A. BUTTARS.
Charlevoix, Aug. 5 1877. 23 tf.

HORSE FOR SALE.
I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.
H. A. BUTTARS

ENGLISH INK for Printers,
News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
183 & 185 CLINTON ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Hartley Street, New York.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the low ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California. The medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" The answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life giving principle a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease and ailment. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative and Anodyne.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 32 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 4. 1877. Whole No. 447

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—
OFFICE: Pfeiffer Building
Old Bridge Street
Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
—OR FOR SIX MONTHS.
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1w	2w	3w	1m	3m	6m	1y
1 inch							
2 inch							
3 inch							
4 inch							
¼ Col.							
½ Col.							
1 Col.							

Local notices 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business notices 15 cents per line each insertion.
Yearly advertisements at reduced rates.

Business Directory.

W. [illegible]
A. J. McLEOD, Notary Public, West Charlevoix Depot, Emmet county, Michigan.
B. [illegible]
S. C. SHUART, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.
L. [illegible]
J. [illegible]
A. [illegible]
E. [illegible]
ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, Bear Point and Affection promptly attended to. Horse shoeing.
Roswell Benoit,
NOTARY AND SOLICITOR,
Elk Rapids, - Mich
DR. DEWITT A. McLEOD,
[illegible]
The Campbell House,
[illegible]
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
S. J. FARMER,
[illegible]
Repairing
Done on short notice
Millinery & Dress-Making
I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do
DRESS FITTING AND MAKING
in the most approved styles. Have also on hand
LADIES HATS
of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main Street. EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S
Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Wall Paper by the roll or piece. Window Shades, Fine Cigars always on hand. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Tooth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
Is now and will always be found in the same place
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.
A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will leave Charlevoix every Monday and Thursday at 12 m.
Leave Petoskey every Tuesday and Friday at 12 m.
Passengers will be carried at reasonable rates. Mail will be promptly delivered. Also will forward express matter.
H. C. MEIR, Prop.

J. A. BARHAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,
Charlevoix, Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the north side of above village, which will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 1, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee against Charles Bay all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2431, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the W ½ of section 34, Township 34, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 248 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, Young Lake, or Wm. Greenwood's. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.
J. H. ROSENBERGER, Sec'y.

F. and A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M. holds its regular communications on the first Wednesday evening in each month. All members of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. [illegible], Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.
The Pioneer Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Temperance Hall. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.
W. A. SMITH, W. C. T.
[illegible], Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.
Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877.

Charlevoix Post Office.
The Mails arrive at and depart from the Charlevoix Post Office as follows:
Arrive at 12 M., depart at [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at [illegible] P. M., depart at [illegible] A. M.
W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

CHARLEVOIX Merchant Reporter.

[illegible]

HANK' RULISS & WARNEY Chief Templar of the Little Traverse Good Templars Lodge.

Tables, bedsteads, stands, sofas and chairs at Carpenter & Barthelmess's.

John Gaskell, a millionaire of Manistee, has commenced to [illegible] a dwelling.

We must every week or one or [illegible] ...ness.

Now goods at See & Washburn's this week.

Ten Ottawas of Petoskey, passed through here Friday, on his way to Kenwood, to visit friends.

The steamer for the new launch are at Petoskey, awaiting such time as they can be conveyed here and set up.

Rev. James Inwood will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sabbath morning, and Rev. Mr. Whitman in the evening.

Christmas is at See & Washburn's this week.

The Weather.—Thanksgiving day ushered in winter with considerable gusto, and was really the first winter day. Considerable snow has fallen, although the ground has not yet frozen hard enough to give good sleighing. We may as well prepare ourselves for winter.

Fox, Rose & Butters in this issue appear with a new double column advertisement. Read it. The store has never been in better shape to please the trading public. They are full to overflowing. F. M. Loveland, the popular chief clerk, has thing finely arranged, and is always there to display goods, and he knows just how to do it.

Carpenter & Barthelmess's 50 cent tea is the best ever sold in this market for the money.

MARINE.—The schooner Fleetwing arrived from Milwaukee on Saturday, with goods for our merchants.

—The schooner Dreadnought, left here Friday with 250 bushels of potatoes for Cheboygan, Mich.

—The propeller Ledger State was here Saturday on her way down.

Try a pair of the custom made boots and no one need they are good, at See & Washburn's.

OLD ENGLAND.
Father Inwood's Visit to the Land of His Nativity.
FIRST LETTER.

We sailed on the 10th of February, in the Lucerne, of the Arcadian Line, a large ship of 3000 tons burthen, and furnished with every convenience and comfort. This Company have ships sailing to Glasgow and London, which are the largest ships in the Scottish line. It is a great convenience to go to the former port, as they go right up to the business part of the city, while the latter are obliged to lie down the river and be towed up to the docks. We were two days from the time we left New York until we anchored at Greenock—the tide not serving to go up to Glasgow. From Greenock we proceeded to Glasgow by rail, and truly enjoyed seeing the large ships that were built by the Government on the river. Our first impression was one of disappointment in the appearance of the country around Glasgow. The country is almost treeless, save with little trees here and there in the hedges, and in the valleys. The hills were very [illegible] the whole presenting a very [illegible] appearance.

On taking the cars we saw the source of the greatness of the country, as passed the numerous electors of furnaces in active operation, the flaming fires of which presented a fine sight as we passed them on our way to London. The Ancient Lines of measures are all built on the Pipe, and here the beer is made that is used in their construction. The numerous piles of slag around them forcibly illustrate the large business done, and spoiled the look of the country. The rock being so close to the surface it looked as if nothing could grow, but we were soon in darkness as the night shut in, and at daylight we found ourselves in London the largest city in the world, but not nearly as beautiful as the Hudson River *station*—as it is called in England, or *depot* in America.

From London we went by daylight to Alton, near my native village. A part of this route is through as rich an agricultural section as there is in England, and between Farnham and Alton is said by Cobbett and others to be the most beautiful drive in England. But here again I was surprised to note the comparatively great extent of waste land from Brighton to Aldershot. It was not only unimproved and uncultivated, but, as I was assured, not capable of it. The Government, however, has utilized this waste land by locating their great military camp at Aldershot; and the London population mostly fuel their last resting place here, as an immense burying ground is laid out on the heath, the extent of which may be judged by the fact that London contains more people than perhaps any two States in the Union, except New York and Pennsylvania.

The immediate change from the fierce excitement of death to the rather agricultural country is the greatest possible contrast. [illegible] one, to note that in this their very best section of country so much timber should be allowed to grow. Along the fences—or, rather, hedges—innumerable trees of elm and oak were growing, shading, and doubtless shortening the crops. All this I knew before, but it did not strike me so forcibly as now. And the country parks were like our American forest, the trees standing until quite rotten and useless, thus literally wasting the value of thousand of pounds in timber annually, to say nothing of the land not being cultivated simply for the beauty of flower and foliage of the horse-chestnut—useless for almost any other purpose.

One of these parks I saw on Sir Thomas Miller's estate, which covered at least 25 square leals of ground, and sloping entirely the picture beneath. But this fell in that, although the timber spoils much land, being the property of the landlord it increases his income—the tenant really paying three rents, 5 cash rent, a timber nuisance, and a game nuisance.

On one farm I saw the lares playing about in open day in the fields, not very shy of the passer-by; and on one of Lord Portsmouth's farms, forty hares were counted in one field. They eat for the crops roads through the standing wheat that they may be trampled in their course. But the seed is contracted with the greatest care and by the best of farmers. The quickset hedge so trimmed down as low as possible, and never as a fence. Around the top gardens, however, the hedges are allowed to run up as high as fifteen feet or more, as a protection against the wind, from which would otherwise break in time. This hop growing is very expensive, costing for manure and cultivation $125 per acre. Still the profits are large some years. This year they yielded from six to ten or fifteen hundred pounds per acre. Ten hundred pounds at 4 cts per lb. deer would be $200 per acre.

But the crop is uncertain—in fact it is a lottery. Some fields in Farnham, after all the care and expense, blighted this year when very small, and were not gathered. One field was destroyed by a hail storm, which pounded the vines so badly that no growth was realized. This year hops were imported from Belgium, for $10 or $12 per hundred, lowering the price to unprofitable rates.

James Inwood.

We have a good assortment of goods that we want to exchange for cash. Any one wishing to exchange in this way can call and see us and we will give you good bargains. See & Washburn.

RETURNED PRISONER.—Lovejoy, who escaped from jail week before last, voluntarily returned to durance vile, on Friday. He claims he did not break jail but that there was no bar to him or those who preceded him from the windows, and he simply stepped out. Lovejoy's time would have been out the 19th of Jan., but we cannot state what course the authorities will pursue in regard to his case. We say punish him, or make him divulge the names of his liberators.

PATRICK INWOOD, on Saturday presented the Church building Committee with a draft for $200. This makes $400 the old gentleman has given. We understand some high in authority are in favor of but partially finishing the interior of the church, and purchasing a bell. As an outsider, who has an interest in our beautiful little chapel, we favor the idea of completing and furnishing the interior as far as funds will allow, even to carpet and chandelier, before the question of a bell is considered.

Carpenter & Barthelmess are selling mixing for six cents per pound and they are the poorest mixins ever offered in this market.

MARRIED.—Another of the famed and nearly extinct family of Smiths has consigned himself to the everlasting sorrows of matrimony. Stephen H. is the victim this time, and Miss Hattie Lincomb, daughter of S. S. Lincomb, of this place, was the bride. She cannot but be happy with one of the name of Smith, and he has in the person of Hattie, an estimable wife. Long life and happiness, with plenty of buckwheat cakes and molasses, is the wish of the editor.

For 10 cts you can buy one pound of extra Japan tea at our store. FOX, Rose & Butters.

GREENBACK CURE.—We have thought for some time that our friend Capt. I. S. Webster was crazy on the greenback question, and now the facts warrant us in the belief. He has talked "greenback" to his neighbors up in Hayes until the delusion has become a mania, and on Saturday evening last the demented gentleman met at the residence of Wm. Ferguson and organized a Club. The following are the officers:

President—Isaac S. Webster,
Vice President—Geo. Cook,
Secretary—Chauncey Hosley,
Treasurer—Thomas Duke.

They held another meeting at the residence of Mr Howe on the evening of the 8th

In Antrim, Nevada, they have actually a public shipping post for the punishment of wife beaters. Now if they only use it liberally, the thing may do some good

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

In the Senate, on the 13th, several bills were introduced, among which was one regulating the distillation and rectification of spirits, and one designating the election of a Delegate from the Indian Territory. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in respect to the Nez Perces War, the pursuit of Joseph, etc. The resolution in regard to the management of the Pacific Railroad was called up and discussed at length by Mr. Whyte and others. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and referred. Among the amendments offered was one authorizing the Secretary of War to arrange for receiving a bill was introduced in the House, and water transportation of freight and passengers. Resolutions were offered directing inquiry into the expediency of adding those who reside in the Indian Territory to the West, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to consider the expediency of winding up the National Banks, and providing for the redemption of their circulation. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed without discussion. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered. Various amendments were non-concurred in and the bill went back to the Senate. A bill was introduced and referred for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payment without injuriously affecting the commercial and general interests of and the people. The bill appropriating $150,000 for completing the Capitol Extension was considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the House, on the 15th, a resolution was agreed to calling for information respecting the seizure of logs, lumber, etc., on the public lands in the States of Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to the New Perces War, the pursuit of Joseph, etc. The resolution in regard to the management of the Pacific Railroad was called up and discussed at length by Mr. Whyte and others. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and referred. Among the amendments offered was one authorizing the Secretary of War to arrange for receiving a bill was introduced in the House, and water transportation of freight and passengers. Resolutions were offered directing inquiry into the expediency of adding those who reside in the Indian Territory to the West, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to consider the expediency of winding up the National Banks, and providing for the redemption of their circulation. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed without discussion. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered. Various amendments were non-concurred in and the bill went back to the Senate. A bill was introduced and referred for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payment without injuriously affecting the commercial and general interests of and the people. The bill appropriating $150,000 for completing the Capitol Extension was considered in Committee of the Whole.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 16th. The amendments to the Army Appropriation bill which were non-concurred in by the House were reconsidered, and the bill as amended by the Senate was passed. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to investigate charges against the members of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia was adopted. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a number of amendments were agreed to. The bill was passed in the House, the Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a number of amendments were agreed to. The bill was passed.

DOMESTIC.

IT is announced, on the authority of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, that the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which was appointed to be held at Cincinnati, on the 12th and 13th of December next, will be postponed until the completion of the equestrian statue to Gen. Thomas, when it will be held at Washington.

IN New York City, on the 14th, Roscoe L. Case, President of the Security Life and Annuity Insurance Company, was convicted of perjury in swearing to the annual statement of the Company for 1875, and was remanded for sentence.

A FIRE broke out in the large dry-goods establishment of Field, Letter & Co. on State street, Chicago, about eight o'clock on the evening of the 14th. The flames rapidly spread on the fifth floor of the building, and, notwithstanding immediate efforts were made by the Fire Department to extinguish the conflagration, the upper floors of the structure were entirely destroyed, together with the contents. The loss in property was estimated at about $1,000,000. Two firemen were killed and several others seriously injured.

THE cotton returns to the Department of Agriculture, made the first week in November, indicate about 4 percent. reduction of the aggregate of last year, even if future picking should be as favorable as that of 1876.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire-damp occurred in a colliery near Scranton, Pa., on the morning of the 15th. Several men and boys were severely, and some of them fatally injured.

JUDGE MAGOE, of the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., has decided that the stockholders of the bankrupt savings bank of Chicago, being individually liable, the money must be paid to the Receivers for the benefit of the banks creditors as a whole.

SEVERAL shocks of earthquake were experienced at Sioux City, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Topeka and Atchison, Kan., and other Western localities, on the morning of the 15th. Considerable excitement was caused at some points, but no serious damage is reported.

THE Reading (Pa.) Savings Bank, having deposits in the amount of nearly $1,000,000, suspended on the 16th. Liabilities not stated. When this suspension was announced, the banking-house of Bushong & Brother (deposits between $300,000 and $400,000) and the Hine Savings Bank, of the same place, also closed their doors.

DELEGATIONS of the Ponca Indians have recently been at Washington and held interviews with the Government officials. They were informed that they must return to the Indian Territory, but that then might select better land if they do not like their present location. The Indians expressed themselves as resolved to do as instructed by the Department, but were evidently greatly disappointed at the result of the interviews.

THE United States Treasury Department held, on the 17th, $364,750,850 in bonds, to secure the National Bank circulation, and $16,495,500 to secure public deposits. The National Bank circulation outstanding on the same day was: Gold notes, $18,432,733; currency notes, $189,452,516.

A NEW YORK millionaire, named Conrad Poppenhausen, went into voluntary bankruptcy, on the 17th, with liabilities amounting to $5,521,856. The Newark (N. J.) People's Savings Bank suspended on the same day.

DURING morning services at the Church of the Ascension, in Philadelphia, on the 18th, Alexander H. Stevens walked up one of the aisles, drew a pistol, and deliberately shot his wife, who occupied a pew several feet in advance of the one where he had been sitting. The shot was fatal. Sayres was arrested. The parties had been separated for about two years, the husband having served a term in Prison for breaking his wife's arm.

A COTTON-MILL at Fall River, Mass., was destroyed by fire, on the 17th. Loss, $150,000. Employed 425 hands.

IT was reported from Galveston, Tex., on the 17th, that a number of Grangers and Indians had crossed the Rio Grande and made a raid into Texas, capturing several horses and cattle. The United States authorities were defied, and the State troops are said to have been powerless to stop the depredations.

A DESPERADO, named Frank Rande, who, after committing robberies, some three years ago, shot three of his pursuers near St. Elmo, Ill., and killed two and wounded two others in Knox County, was captured, after a desperate resistance, at St. Louis, on the 16th, having been severely wounded by his captors. During the struggle Rande succeeded in fatally wounding Police officer White, who died of his injury on the evening of the 18th.

THE Boston School Board has decided not to permit the co-education of the sexes in the schools of that city. They propose to establish a Girl's Latin School.

THE extensive rubber factory of L. Candee & Co., at New Haven, Conn., was burned on the night of the 18th. It was feared some of the workmen perished in the flames. A minister were injured by jumping from the upper stories of the building. The loss in property was estimated at about $500,000; insurance, $225,000. The company will rebuild at once.

BY the explosion of a can of kerosene in New York, on the 18th, a Mr. Thomas Doran and two children were burned to death.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram of the 19th, counterfeit 10ths, on the Tamaqua (Pa.) National Bank were in circulation to the amount of over $100,000.

THE Confederate monument, completed and ready to erect at Chattanooga, Tenn., was defaced beyond repair, on the night of the 17th, by unknown persons.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EARLY on the morning of the 14th, the body of Hon. Wm. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, was found in the Rock River, near Dixon, Ill. Mr. Coolbaugh, it is said, left home about midnight, and was last seen alive at that hour. He had been in poor health for some time, and had been much depressed in spirits. He was a prominent Republican, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, and was a liberal contributor to the funds of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and was a liberal contributor to the funds of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and was a liberal contributor to the funds of that institution.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 19th. The amendments to the Army Appropriation bill which were non-concurred in by the House were reconsidered, and the bill as amended by the Senate was passed. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to investigate charges against the members of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia was adopted. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a number of amendments were agreed to. The bill was passed in the House, the Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a number of amendments were agreed to. The bill was passed.

DOMESTIC.

IT is announced, on the authority of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, that the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which was appointed to be held at Cincinnati, on the 12th and 13th of December next, will be postponed until the completion of the equestrian statue to Gen. Thomas, when it will be held at Washington.

IN New York City, on the 14th, Roscoe L. Case, President of the Security Life and Annuity Insurance Company, was convicted of perjury in swearing to the annual statement of the Company for 1875, and was remanded for sentence.

A FIRE broke out in the large dry-goods establishment of Field, Letter & Co. on State street, Chicago, about eight o'clock on the evening of the 14th. The flames rapidly spread on the fifth floor of the building, and, notwithstanding immediate efforts were made by the Fire Department to extinguish the conflagration, the upper floors of the structure were entirely destroyed, together with the contents. The loss in property was estimated at about $1,000,000. Two firemen were killed and several others seriously injured.

THE cotton returns to the Department of Agriculture, made the first week in November, indicate about 4 percent. reduction of the aggregate of last year, even if future picking should be as favorable as that of 1876.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire-damp occurred in a colliery near Scranton, Pa., on the morning of the 15th. Several men and boys were severely, and some of them fatally injured.

JUDGE MAGOE, of the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., has decided that the stockholders of the bankrupt savings bank of Chicago, being individually liable, the money must be paid to the Receivers for the benefit of the banks creditors as a whole.

SEVERAL shocks of earthquake were experienced at Sioux City, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Topeka and Atchison, Kan., and other Western localities, on the morning of the 15th. Considerable excitement was caused at some points, but no serious damage is reported.

THE Reading (Pa.) Savings Bank, having deposits in the amount of nearly $1,000,000, suspended on the 16th. Liabilities not stated. When this suspension was announced, the banking-house of Bushong & Brother (deposits between $300,000 and $400,000) and the Hine Savings Bank, of the same place, also closed their doors.

DELEGATIONS of the Ponca Indians have recently been at Washington and held interviews with the Government officials. They were informed that they must return to the Indian Territory, but that then might select better land if they do not like their present location. The Indians expressed themselves as resolved to do as instructed by the Department, but were evidently greatly disappointed at the result of the interviews.

THE United States Treasury Department held, on the 17th, $364,750,850 in bonds, to secure the National Bank circulation, and $16,495,500 to secure public deposits. The National Bank circulation outstanding on the same day was: Gold notes, $18,432,733; currency notes, $189,452,516.

A NEW YORK millionaire, named Conrad Poppenhausen, went into voluntary bankruptcy, on the 17th, with liabilities amounting to $5,521,856. The Newark (N. J.) People's Savings Bank suspended on the same day.

DURING morning services at the Church of the Ascension, in Philadelphia, on the 18th, Alexander H. Stevens walked up one of the aisles, drew a pistol, and deliberately shot his wife, who occupied a pew several feet in advance of the one where he had been sitting. The shot was fatal. Sayres was arrested. The parties had been separated for about two years, the husband having served a term in Prison for breaking his wife's arm.

A COTTON-MILL at Fall River, Mass., was destroyed by fire, on the 17th. Loss, $150,000. Employed 425 hands.

IT was reported from Galveston, Tex., on the 17th, that a number of Grangers and Indians had crossed the Rio Grande and made a raid into Texas, capturing several horses and cattle. The United States authorities were defied, and the State troops are said to have been powerless to stop the depredations.

A DESPERADO, named Frank Rande, who, after committing robberies, some three years ago, shot three of his pursuers near St. Elmo, Ill., and killed two and wounded two others in Knox County, was captured, after a desperate resistance, in St. Louis, on the 16th, having been severely wounded by his captors. During the struggle Rande succeeded in fatally wounding Police officer White, who died of his injury on the evening of the 18th.

THE Boston School Board has decided not to permit the co-education of the sexes in the schools of that city. They propose to establish a Girl's Latin School.

THE extensive rubber factory of L. Candee & Co., at New Haven, Conn., was burned on the night of the 18th. It was feared some of the workmen perished in the flames. A minister were injured by jumping from the upper stories of the building. The loss in property was estimated at about $500,000; insurance, $225,000. The company will rebuild at once.

BY the explosion of a can of kerosene in New York, on the 18th, a Mr. Thomas Doran and two children were burned to death.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram of the 19th, counterfeit 10ths, on the Tamaqua (Pa.) National Bank were in circulation to the amount of over $100,000.

THE Confederate monument, completed and ready to erect at Chattanooga, Tenn., was defaced beyond repair, on the night of the 17th, by unknown persons.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EARLY on the morning of the 14th, the body of Hon. Wm. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, was found in the Rock River, near Dixon, Ill. Mr. Coolbaugh, it is said, left home about midnight, and was last seen alive at that hour. He had been in poor health for some time, and had been much depressed in spirits. He was a prominent Republican, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, and was a liberal contributor to the funds of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and was a liberal contributor to the funds of that institution.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

UP to Nov. 1, the salt manufactured in the State was 198,501 barrels in excess of that manufactured during the same period last year. The salt-manufacturing season begins on the 1st of December and ends on the 30th of November.

THE First Ward School building, in West Bay City, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th. Loss, $7,000.

THE residence of J. L. Holmes, at East Saginaw, was burned, on the evening of the 13th. Loss, $1,500.

TWO BOYS, named Maxfield and Wahl, while skating on a pond, in Manistee, on the 10th, broke through the ice and were drowned before assistance could reach them.

AARON THOMPSON was recently convicted of employing two persons to burn the Advent Church property, and sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

THERE are 241 pupils in the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

A LADDER, owned Sugner, in Ionthan & Stills' mill, at East Saginaw, was recently caught while oiling, and carried completely over an immense flywheel, receiving fatal injuries.

THE number of feet of logs rafted on the Tittabawassee during the past season was 410,000,000—74,000,000 more than were cut on of the stream last year. The Cass River furnished 250,000,000; Bad, 35,000,000; Rifle, 30,000,000; Au Sable, 65,000,000; total, 660,000,000.

LEVI BISNOP, of Detroit, Attorney for Rose and others in the Unreversity Chancery suit, has lately presented a petition for a rehearing on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. This consists of claimed inconsistencies in Douglass' testimony as given before the Legislative investigating committee and in court; also the discovery of evidence that Rose never paid the checks to Douglas except at settlements, as Dr. Douglas has claimed; that there is new evidence that certain red lines could not have been forged as Douglas claimed, and that Dr. Douglas at one time testified that what are known as wrappers were not full settlements with Rose, and to the trial had testified that they were.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury, Nov. 3, was $445,174.97; receipts during the following Nov. 10 were $34,529.97; payments during same time were $32,230.46; balance in Treasury Nov. 10, 1877, $447,583.45; increase for the week, $2,408.48.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER Bow has lately made a tabulated statement of the business of companies authorized to do business in Michigan. There are 123 of these, of which 2 are Michigan companies, 108 in other States, and 13 in foreign countries.

W. C. RYE, an extensive dealer in dry goods and groceries, at Mercer, has recently suspended.

JOHN POST, sent, two years ago, to the State Prison, for forgery, was pardoned, on the 14th.

THE total shipments of iron from Marquette, L'Anse and Escanaba for the season, up to date, was 268,926 tons, being an increase of 44,248 tons over the shipments for the corresponding period last year. The shipments have almost closed for this year.

A CONFLAGRATION on the value of the exports of the products of the Saginaw Valley for 1877, including lumber, forest products, salt and fish, on the Custom-House reports, to Nov. 1, and estimating for the remaining two months, show that our exports this year will approximate closely to $15,000,000.—*Saginaw Courier.*

T. G. LIMBOCKER, Auditor of Wayne County, was stricken with apoplexy, a few nights ago, and died shortly after.

A LITTLE daughter of James Arnold, living on the Chippewa Road to Saginaw County, was fatally burned, on the 14th, by the ignition of her clothing while she was standing in front of the kitchen stove.

W. H. HAWES, who claimed to be Postmaster as Barker Creek, Kalkaska County, was arrested at Grand Rapids, on the 15th, with a large quantity of postage-stamps in his possession, which he was selling at a discount. He was turned over to the Government authorities, who, at last accounts, had not decided what to do with him.

GAY RICHARDS, of Walton, in Grand Traverse County, while hunting turkeys, on the 14th, accidentally and fatally shot himself. He died on the morning of the 18th.

ON the 29th of September last, George Watson, resident of Thornapple, Barry County, claimed Frank Leach owed a small sum of money due for services. Lewis pleaded inability to pay, when Watson went to Wayland, procured a gun and ammunition, returned to Lewis' house, made a noise on the fence to call him out, secreted himself behind a pile of wood, and, when Lewis appeared, shot him dead. Watson was tried, and on the 16th the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced him to confinement at hard labor in the State Prison, at Jackson, for life.

A GRAND RAPIDS lassie of a genial, jovial old lady who sits up and waits for her husbands all night rose to sunny her neighbors.

WORK on the new canal at the Sault has closed for the season.

IT is reported that a New York firm has leased the railroad eating-houses at Jackson and Marshall for five years, paying therefor $30,000.

J. S. PARMENTER, of Lansing, has a very promising colt for which Nature failed to provide any tail. He can switch the flies off with his foot, but a good deal of difficulty is felt to see how he is going to manage the fines.

JEROME COCOTY has just put to press another edition of his work on Constitutional Limitations. This is the fourth edition at this work.

ON the night of the 16th, near Dimondale, a farmer named Jessup was gored to death by a vicious bull.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1 00@1 65; Butter, ₱ lb, 20@22c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 12@13c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Wheat, $5.50@6.00; Amber, $5.50@6.00; Rye, $3.75@4.00; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@4.50; Hogs, $4.00@5.00; Sheep, $3.75@5.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@28c; White, 27@30c; Pork, ₱ bbl, $14.00@14.50; Rye, ₱ bu, 56@60c; Wheat, White, $1.06@1.07½; Amber, $1.02@1.03.

Sounding Truths.

Says the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette*: "Now, we don't expect to check stock gambling in the least, nor have we any desire to interfere with any man's right to bet his money; but there are, it seems to us, a few points upon which we may all agree:

"The sum of family has no right to put the comfort and support of his little ones on a margin in the stock market.

"Stocks that are half bought belong to capitalists.

"A dollar in the store is worth twice the stock margin.

"Every man may own the controlling interest in a home; very few can control mines.

"Shares in a homestead always pay dividends.

"No man can win unless another lose.

"When one investors open gets rich, one hundred get poor. it is always safest to be slow and sure, and let well-enough alone."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$10.00	@11.00
Sheep	4.00	@ 4.25
Hogs	4.80	@ 4.95
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6.00	@ 6.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.03½	@ 1.03½
CORN—Western Mixed	53	@ 53½
OATS—Western Mixed	34	@ 35
RYE—Western	75	@ 76
PORK—Mess	15.00	@15.25
LARD—Steam	10.10	@ 10.20
CHEESE	10	@ 13½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	37	@ 38

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Extra	$5.25	@ $5.50
Choice	4.80	@ 5.15
Good	4.25	@ 4.75
Medium	3.50	@ 3.75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.75	@ 4.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	30	@ 32
Good to Choice	26	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
FLOUR—Choice Winter	7.00	@ 7.25
Spring	6.75	@ 7.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.00	@ 1.00
No. 3	90	@ 90
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 45½
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 29½
Barley—No. 2	54	@ 57
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	6½	@ 7
Good	5½	@ 6
Stock and Cow's	3½	@ 4
Crooked	3½	@ 4
PORK—Mess	14.75	@14.87½
LARD	12.15	@ 12.20
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.00
Shingles	2.50	@ 2.60
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00

CATTLE—Best	$5.12½	@5.87½
Good	4.75	@ 5.00
Medium	4.10	@ 4.25
Common	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.75	@ 4.80
Medium	4.65	@ 4.70
SHEEP—Best	4.25	@ 4.50
Common	3.60	@ 4.00

Sitting Bull Tells the Story of the Custer Massacre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

SITTING BULL has been talking with a correspondent and telling the story of "The Custer Massacre." He says:

"The fight was hell. A thousand devils—the squaws—were like flying birds; the bullets like humming-bees. We fought; we were whipped; not at first, but by and by. Afterward too. Your people were killed. I tell no lies about them. These men who came with Long Hair (Custer) were as good men as ever fought. When they rode up their horses were tired and they were tired. When they got off their horses they could not stand nearly on their feet. They swayed to and fro, so my young men have told me, like blades of cypresses in a great wind. Some of them staggered under the weight of their guns, but they began to fight at once. But by this time our camps were aroused, and there were plenty of warriors to meet them. They fired with needle guns. We replied with magazine guns—repeating rifles." Sitting Bull illustrated by putting his palms together with the rapidity of a fusillade. "Your young men rushed across the river and drove the white braves back, and then rushed across themselves and when they found that they had a good deal to do, then the trouble was with the soldiers. They were exhausted, and their horses bothered them so much, they would not take good aim. Some of their horses broke away from them, and left them to stand and fight on foot. All the men fell back, fighting and dropping. They could not fire fast enough though. They kept in pretty good order. They would fall back across a cuulie and make a fresh stand hegand, on higher ground. There were a great many brave men in that fight, and from time to time we could see that it was going on, they were shot down like pigs. They could not help themselves. One of the officers fell where the last I saw took place, where the last stand was made. The Long Hair stood like a sheaf of corn with all the ears fallen around him.

"'Not wounded?'

"'No.'

"'How many stood by him?'

"'A few.'

"'When did he fall?'

"'He killed a man when he fell. He laughed.'

"'You mean he cried out?'

"'No; he laughed. He had first his last shot.'

"'From a carbine?'

"'No; a pistol.'

"'Did he stand up after he first fell?'

"'He rose up on his hands and tried another shot, but his pistol would not go off.'

"'Was anyone else standing up when he fell dead?'

"'One man was kneeling—that was all; but he died before the Long Hair.'

"'How do you say?' There were only squaws, old men and boys in front of Reno, keeping him in his strong position on the bluff and preventing him giving aid to Custer.

Sounding Truths.

Says the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette*: "Now, we don't expect to check stock gambling in the least, nor have we any desire to interfere with any man's right to bet his money; but there are, it seems to us, a few points upon which we may all agree:

"The sum of family has no right to put the comfort and support of his little ones on a margin in the stock market.

"Stocks that are half bought belong to capitalists.

"A dollar in the store is worth twice the stock margin.

"Every man may own the controlling interest in a home; very few can control mines.

"Shares in a homestead always pay dividends.

"No man can win unless another lose.

"When one investors open gets rich, one hundred get poor. it is always safest to be slow and sure, and let well-enough alone."

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A COUNTRY THANKSGIVING-SERMON.

As I meditate, close the great barn door!
The mellow harvest time is over;
The cattle has given her treasures free:
Of golden corn I garded wheat.

You and your neighbors well have wrought,
And of the summer bounty caught;

Won from his smiles and from her tears
Much goods, perhaps, for many years.

You come a tailor's note to pay
The ladies crochet Thanksgiving-Day.

Well have you worn, well have you reaped
And of the riches you have heaped

You think, perhaps, that you will give
A call that others, too, may live.

But if such argument you use
You missed loudly I refuse.

So with you on the other leg
Of my sermon you will beg!

Go! rings from Heaven a voice abroad:
Who helps God's poor shall the lord Lord!'

What is your wealth? 'Tis have you know,
To lend to Him who owns it now.

Think you the land by Heaven struck hard
Will yet have power to clutch its gold?

Bounds have no pockets, do they say?
Behold! Like a shroud it rolls away.

Let be that giveth of his hand
To help the poor and needy lands.

For every pane that stops the wind
There shineth one with paper lined.

Your wealth is poor, your form fine cold,
But in the Only person with gold!

Your hoard is held by Hands Divine,
It hears a sauce that knows it thine.

Behold the bargain we have made
With many the land is paid.

So much doth eat, so thieves do steal,
So wasting frost doth carry off.

The scattered dust that we have given
Is gathered by your God in Heaven.

Ring out the words. Who of his hoard
Aids help God's poor shall help the Lord!

Go, and your cargoes under way.
The bells rings ring out Thanksgiving-Day!

—Miller's Inter-Ocean.

REGETTA'S THANKSGIVING.

"I wish there wasn't any Thanksgiving day; I just do."

"Why do you wish that, Regetta?"

"Just because I like to; reasons to-day, and things to-day and to-ent, and such a time with cooking!"

"Is that all?"

Dotty stopped slicing citron for a moment, and stood looking off through the window toward the gray clouds and the shivering trees, but was not thinking of either of them.

"All? Deary me! that's enough Pies and cakes and all sorts of things to help make, and baking and boiling to do; and, as I'm the baking part, I do not see much to thank for about stewing at a cook-stove, or cleaning up the kitchen afterwards. Mother says Thanksgiving, for people get pretty worn after the cooking is over, but Thanksgiving—some people might like it who had something to be thankful for, but I"—and she passed her brown hair on one side, and threw the raisins she had been picking, with a jerk, into the bowl waiting to receive them, and shut over the table and the flour; for about could be expected but that the raisins would fly about when they were being tossed in such a fashion?

"Did you ever see the like of pie? Regetta continued again.

"Doesn't your father get the wood?" inquired Regetta, looking up, as she knelt on one knee, giving the last poke to the log with which she was replenishing the fire.

"There is nobody but us; father is dead."

"I'm Stryker is good to cut and haul wood; that's what your mother got him to do it? Are your wounds mear?"

"Judge Swift lets us go to his woods for fagots and things; you know we have no woods; and, as to mother getting anybody, why, mother has us, you know."

"Barbary Brennan—that is your name, isn't it?—got one?"

"Yes, and she says that, of all the things she has to be thankful for, she is most thankful for us."

"I shouldn't be if it is your kitchen at the old Swift Lodge, that is all the job I down but one room?"

"Yes."

"And your mother broke her arm?"

"Why, yes, but it is her left arm; think how much worse it might have been had it been the right. Mother says that mercies are all the time coming to her."

"Does your mother wear spectacles?"

"No; yes—sometimes," looking up, wondering!y.

"I thought so, for it must take big glasses to see her mercies."

"I don't know, but mother says she will have to be thankful for a great deal to-morrow; but I was forgetting: mother has heard all about your brother who is sick, and is very sorry for him; she sent these herbs to make a tea, and a paper to tell how he must take the tea, she is sure it will make him better."

Regetta stood with the herbs in her hands, as the little figure turned to the door, the wind howling roarin'y outside, and the grass rustling and moaning as if in pain.

"Gretta did see mercies and was, for sure and certain, giving thanks. *George Klingle*, in N. Y. *Observer*.

A Clever Swindle.

The perpetrators of a late and very clever swindle are alleged to be an old and young man whose names have not been ascertained, and who obtained in the interest of their operations the loan from North Carolina. They visited a leading commission house and proposed to consign to the charge of agents of turpentine and like products which was then lonking at a great place in North Carolina, but on the ground they not being found on a map of that State, promised some confusion and the would-be consignees did not like to prosecute their business with that firm, but with Charles Smith & Co., 7 Central wharf, where, it is asserted, Mr. Smith agreed to receive the cargo on consignment. The sharpers said they wanted no money, but only a chance to dispose of the goods.

It, a few days, or about a fortnight ago, the firm received a letter postmarked North Carolina, containing a bill of lading for 150 barrels of turpentine and a quantity of tar, and the information that it had cleared for Boston. The next move was for the young man to install himself at Smith's office as his headquarters. He would drop in at all hours, opened every morning, read the papers, talk a little and depart. Four or five days after the receipt of the bill of lading the young man was in the office as usual, reading the papers, when he suddenly exclaimed: "Ah, our vessel has arrived, Lewis, with a cargo consigned to Charles Smith & Co.," apparently reading from the paper. None of the firm took pains to inquire where or such a vessel had arrived or not. The next day a gentlemanly looking and apparently a seafaring man came into the office and announced himself as the Captain of the vessel. He drew from his pocket a huge pocket-book, well filled and produced a bill of lading exactly similar to the one received by mail. The Captain said he had a dockload of lumber which he would discharge at Chelsea and immediately return and put in at a neighboring wharf.

The driving rain outside again presented an investigation or an examination of the truth or falsity of the statements made. Now was the time to strike, and the young man in the bland tones suggested that an advance on the cargo would be acceptable. Report does not say how much he got, but pinces the figure above $4,000, the truth or falsity of which statement could not be learned. At all events, the young man was seen no more, and after four or five days of suspense search was made for the vessel, but no trace of it could be found, and the firm said to admit that had been cleverly done."—*Boston Journal.*

The Recent Earthquake in Albany, N. Y.

Albany was visited by an earthquake yesterday morning at 1.55 o'clock. This will be news to some of our citizens, while to others it will not, as a great many were awakened from their slumbers by the shock. It appears to have been very severe in no particular portion of the city, for we have been informed by persons living at opposite quarters of the city that they distinctly felt the motion of the earth. A great many persons were aroused from their beds by what they supposed to be an explosion, and smartland persons were greatly concerned for their personal safety. Persons who felt the shock describe it as a sort of an inflating motion, those who experienced it while in bed feeling as though their couch was swayed gently to and fro. At the Penitentiary the shock is said to have been particularly severe. A number of residents who felt it quickly dressed and ran to the nearest station-house and informed the police, supposing that a great explosion of some sort had occurred. At the residence of Mr. John Greer, No. 59 Ten Brook street, several of the walls were cracked, and the pictures hanging thereon very perceptibly disarranged. At other localities in the city the same effects were produced, though no serious damage is known to have resulted. It is a singular fact in connection with the phenomenon, that a number of persons who were in the habit of the time did not know of its occurrence or experienced no effects, while others who were in their houses were shocked. Sergt. Doran, of the Fourth Precinct, states that he was in the station-house at the time, engaged in writing on the slate, when the earthquake occurred, and the slate and desk were so perceptibly shaken that he was compelled to desist until it had passed. He did not imagine at the time what was the cause of the disturbance.

The shock, though very perceptible, was not as severe as that of Oct. 20, 1875, at 11.15 a. m., when the city was similarly visited. The earthquake at that time lasted about one minute, and employees in various public and manufacturing buildings fled for their lives into the streets, supposing that the buildings were about to be destroyed. No damage of any moment resulted at that time, however. Clock pendulums swinging north and south at that moment were made to swing east and west, showing that the earthquake was passing in an eastward direction. —*Albany Argus.*

A Terrible Negress.

Something occurred in the *Republic* case bordering recently which was decidedly funny, and which created at first not a little excitement. A woman entered the hall leading to the elevator, the door of which was open, and stepped in under the impression, as unfortunately appeared, that it led to another series of steps. As she entered, the elevator-boy, as a matter of course, passed the door and started the elevator, as he did so and the concern began moving upward, he became in an instant the worst startled boy in all St. Louis. That colored woman leaped to the floor and glared at the walls gliding past, and, with a terrific scream, hurled herself at the transom over the door, failing to get through, she plunged about the elevator in every direction emitting shrieks long enough and loud enough to wake the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. People rushed from the different floors to the elevator way under the impression that a ghastly tragedy was going on in the daylight. People ran in from the street to be present at, if not to prevent, the scene of blood. For a terrible moment. Meanwhile the frightened embodiment had reversed his convenances and reached the bottom again, where he flung open the door with an exactly remarkable—at least in an elevator-boy. The colored woman bounded out like a shot still shrieking with double-power now, and never ceased her yells until out on the sidewalk and in safe distance from the infernal machine. Then her expressions of gratitude at her remarkable escape were touching. "Dey didn't catch here in dere trap for take push me down by dere dissectin'-room! No, sah! Bress de Lord!" And she started off down the street, fully convinced that she had just missed a horrible death and subsequent cutting-up.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The poet, John G. Whittier, will soon be seventy years old.

—Victoria Woodhull is a failure in England as a lecturer, and intends to try the stage.

—It is reported that Senator McDonald, of Indiana, will soon be married to a widow, who is now a clerk in the Treasury Department.

—Ex-Gov Abner Coburn, of Maine, is said to be the largest Panhandler in America. He owns 200,000 acres, a large part of which are in Canada and at the West.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes does his literary work with a broad gold pen fitted into a quill handle—a pen that he has used for twenty years. He writes three hours daily in the morning.

—Ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull, who has been a widower for some years, surprised the country by a *coup d'etat*, the other day. He went down to Connecticut and was quietly married there.

—During the sickness of Senator Morton, Dr. Thompson, his physician, received remedies from all parts of the country, each sender being convinced that his or her remedy would be certain to cure by giving tone to the Senator's stomach so that it would retain food.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The piano factory fire in New York, a few weeks ago, destroyed the gold and silver refining works of Geo. Frenzel, which had taken much of his means and was nearly ready to start. This financial crippling was what made necessary the recent sale of his houses and effects.

—The death of John Bell, of Tennessee, reminds some one that of all the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates before the people in 1860—but seventeen years ago—only two are alive, Hannibal Hamlin and Herschel V. Johnson. Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett are all dead.

—It is said that the reason assigned by the venerable Archbishop French, of Dublin, for never permitting stereotype plates to be made of his little books on the English language, is, that he may have the opportunity of revising each edition before it goes to press, in order to keep the books abreast of the philology of the day.

—Among Dickinson was once reconnoitering in a peculiar way, to Henry Wilson, for a while Vice President, was at about reflecting that the young lady right not accept him, expressed his views of the matter in much of her, and that she would probably always be longing for a career of her own.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Miss Randolph, the great-grandaughter of Thomas Jefferson, has many anecdotes concerning her famous ancestry, among those is the tale of a great aunt, who once remarked naively of her husband: "Sure, he's the greatest man that ever lived; he never even comes into a room without looking through the keyhole first to know if he'll be welcome."

The aged Elijah Birge, of Windsor Locks, Conn., is the last survivor of a party of routine arrangement entered into between several unmarried brothers and sisters many years ago. When one died the survivors inherited all the deceased's property. Thus, and by profitable investment, Mr. Birge's estate has accumulated to over $100,000, beside the large amounts he has given away to charitable and other objects.

More Direct Importation.

It is now a little over seven years since the Congress of the United States passed a law providing for direct importation of foreign paris, partly by land. Before that time all imports had to pay duty at the place where they left the water. New York and the East generally opposed the new law bitterly. The then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, was unfavorable to it. But it finally passed. For its passage special credit is due to Hon. N. B. Judd, of this city. After its passage it was for some time as hampered by restrictions and departmental rules as to be a dead letter, very nearly; but it is now in good working order, doing great good to interior cities. But it fails very far short of accomplishing, as it now stands, all the benefits the system is capable of conferring upon the public.

A movement is being made to secure such supplemental action on the part of Congress as experience has shown to be necessary. The cities designated in the original to be vested with the privilege of transportation in bond, beside the seaport towns of the Atlantic and Pacific, are eight cities of the interior, namely: Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Louis

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, - 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Nov. 30, 1877

We have had two notable weddings here this week, one of which came off with immense *eclat*, and under the most joyful auspices, while the other was surrounded with some extremely painful circumstances. On Wednesday night Miss Adele Vanderbilt, third daughter of the richest man in America, was married amid the blaze of gas light, the perfume of flowers, the boom of the organ and the congratulations of distinguished friends, to a young and wealthy gentleman of Boston. The ceremony was performed at one of the fashionable uptown churches, which despite the precautionary measures which had been taken, was crowded to suffocation with a curious throng, while outside surged a multitude which could only be numbered by thousands. The display of jewels and rich attire both here and at the subsequent reception were what might be expected from the wealth and position of the parties. Mr. Vanderbilt's bridal present to his daughter consisted, in part at least, of half a million dollars and an elegant house on the avenue. The trousseau was said to be one of the richest ever brought into this country. The bridal dress was on exhibition for some time previous to the wedding, and was the admiration and the envy of the whole feminine community.

The other and less fortunate marriage to which I have referred is not even generally known to have occurred, and this in spite of the fact that the young lady involved is the daughter of one of the oldest, richest and best known dry goods merchants of the country. She is headstrong, pretty and seventeen, and having become the victim of an unaccountable infatuation for a floor walker in her father's establishment, was induced to consent to a clandestine union of which the indignant parents only learned as the ill assorted pair were about starting for Europe. The bridegroom in this case is represented as an unintelligent and unprepossessing man forty years the senior of his attractive bride, and the intelligence of this deplorable *mesalliance* was a terrible blow to the family of the latter. Such is the influence of the father that no mention of the affair has crept into the papers, and the facts in the case are only now beginning to leak out. Whatever may be the rage of the young girl's relations, the venerable and pedigreed if not wealthy seems to be in for a good thing, the bride being the fortunate possessor of a million dollars in her own right; and whether she cleaves to him or leaves him, he will doubtless get a good portion of the sum.

It has very likely been a matter of as much wonder among your own readers as among New Yorkers, that up to this time, over a year since the close of the Centennial, the official reports of the judges of awards have not as yet been published; and that meanwhile competing exhibitors have gone on with their advertising, in which such claims to have received the highest honors. So far has this gone among the piano manufacturers that the judges of "group Twenty five" have been forced in self defense to make a definite statement of the facts in this case. Such a written statement unanimously signed, has been given and published in which it is unqualifedly set forth that the Steinway instruments were decided to be the best in the exhibition, and furthermore that the verdict persistently advertised by another New York maker has been materially changed since it was written, and that it was never signed by the judges even in its original form. According to the system pursued in rating pianos, perfection in every point and in every style would have been indicated by the number 96. I have myself seen the official figures in this case, and they give Steinway 95¼ out of this possible 96, while the next highest received a total of 99 3-4. This statement, the authenticity of which cannot be denied even by the most reckless competitor, has fallen like a bombshell; and the explosion has alienated, for the time, at least, the many soothed claims to the first position as far as the Centennial is concerned.

In the case of the famous trial of long ago, as is still progressing, though for what purpose, unless it is to bear the necessity of a subject, can seem to explain. A couple of days ago they got Ingersoll the clairvoyant on the stand. He is a sleek, quiet dyed little man, who looks as placid and unconcerned as though his conscience was always at peace. In the course of his testimony Ingersoll was asked how much he had been instrumental in defrauding the city out of; to which he replied several millions of dollars. On being asked how much property he now had, he "supposed about here and a hundred thousand or so." His questioner next asked whether he wished to make since restitution as he could to the city, to which he replied answered in a spiritual way "By no means." This question was repeated in various forms but was always met with the same reply, namely, that he had stolen what he could, and proposed to keep it if possible. Another interesting piece of information elicited from Ingersoll was that Connolly's chief-gant mansion, which cost $140,000, was not only entirely paid for with the city's money, but that Tweed, Sweeny and even Connolly himself actually paid themselves the same commissions on this outlay as on all others. This little reminiscence was scrupulously amusing to the parties concerned that the witness together with tweed and Woodward who were present laughed long and heartily over it. The brazen effrontery of these self confessed thieves is something truly magnificent.

It is a long while since we have had in any of our harbors the sort of sensation they now have at Bristol, Rhode Island, where a very fast vessel lying under the guns of a government ship in order to prevent her departure at all hazards. In the present case it is alleged that the Estelle built ostensibly as a yacht, and said to have great speed, is really fitted for a voyage to Cuba to carry arms to the insurgents. As the charge is made by the Spanish Minister, whose duty it is to watch cases of this nature, there is probably good ground for it. Some Cubans have been in this city, for sometime quietly getting recruits and munitions of war for the purpose both civil and but for the accidental discovery of the plan would have been off in safety by this time.

At the New York Aquarium is a mischievous monkey called "Sullivan." The other day, when the visitors were all gone, he was allowed the freedom of the building. He nimbly ran up one of the pillars, and amused himself by dangling head downwards from the tree work. This pleased him for a short time only; for, with a spring, he lighted upon a statue of Venus which stood up on a shelf immediately above the seat. His weight and the velocity toppled it over, and Sullivan and Venus arrived at the sea bank together. The statue unfortunately fell upon "Sully," one of the trained seals, causing a fracture of his skull and killing him almost instantly. Sullivan was arrested and locked up. It is doubtful whether he will be released on bail till after the coroner's inquest.

Although the practice of cremation does not seem to spread with the rapidity which was predicted for it by its would be restorers, occasional burnings of the bodies of the dead continue to take place. One day last week a German chemist of this city having lost his week old baby by death, determined to cremate the body, which was done with the aid of a furnace in his factory, and the ashes placed in a silver urn. The Health Department seemed hostile to the proceedings, for there being no law or ordinance covering the case, nothing has been done about it.

RADIX.

Postage stamps are manufactured at a cost of about one cent per hundred.

The post trader who went West some time ago with the avowed determination to "cut down of the d——l Indians," has just come home with Apache on the seat of his pantaloons.

It is eighteen hundred and odd years since a Christian pathfinder named Paul wrote to one Timothy: "I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." And now as many as twenty nine women are advertised in the Chicago papers as conducting religious services and preaching on a single Sunday.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and many more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. BAKER'S ANTIDOTE PYLORUS is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people on a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first class Druggists in U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address, ROBERT TAGGART,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Grain raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grand
The part of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. H. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval and an orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever [illegible] and sell, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

—AT—

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN EXAMINING THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED! THEY DON'T QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW CHEAP GOODS, BUT SELL

Everything AT BOTTOM RATES!

Remember the Place!

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Charlevoix, Nov. 20, 1877.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LINCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches clocks and jewelry promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
CIOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and in vue for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEAD

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC, ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous,

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SEEDS, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of tea cers in the state. Orders for [illegible] 1876 &c., filled from [illegible] at least prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6,1y.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. R. BALCH,
Bennonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a first class Meat Market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Togeth from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which season meritable of Specific Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks of unsurpassed of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made 52 tf.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England,
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 19 Barclay Street, New York.

Light Buttgyed.

Thursday Dec 1, 1877

Thanksgiving—

Times are not very lively here. Business is very dull, and we would like to see it improve but we still live, move and have our being. Our new school house is completed, which is a credit to the district, and the best one in the county. Mr. Young, our school teacher, is a good one. He will have charge of the school for the winter, but has moved into a room near the school house. It seems rather lonesome to us to see you look to Grass on Monday, the 3d. We will have no grass to be sold.

S. B. Skinner has recently received his new house. It is pronounced first class and well finished.

Mr. Barnes' saw mill has been running for some time, and is turning out a good quantity of lumber.

The farmers have been taking advantage of the "Indian summer" to do up their plowing, and other fall work.

The Grangers held a meeting Saturday evening, and a lively meeting they made it, going on the principle of "a place for everything and everything in its place" as it should be. An oyster supper was held at the same place on the evening preceding. It is pleasing to see all so well pleased and happy. Music and dancing terminated the evening's entertainment.

Yours truly, B. B. P.

The people of Charlevoix, Mich., to the number of several thousand, gathered on the 15th inst. to witness the launching of the Whitewater, Wis., for that very purpose—the donation of a magnificent Pulpit and Communion Service to the Red Cherub church in Charlevoix. Indeed nothing could be more acceptable and timely. It is another strong link to the chain of pleasant remembrances of the good people of Whitewater, and I hope one so many pleasant associations for our village and county during the past three years.

Published by request of many citizens.

Try the snowflake dress goods, only one shilling per yard at our store.

Fox, Rose & Buttrick.

From the *Tribune* we learn that a little girl four or five years old, a daughter of John Scott, who lives a few miles from Northport, was fatally burned on last Tuesday. It seems that the girl, in company with her little brother, was playing with or near a stove to which had access her father was at work, when in some way her clothes caught fire, and before her father, who rushed to her assistance, could extinguish the flames, the child was so badly burned that she soon died. Mr. Scott and his family have our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their child.

If you want a nice piece ground spoken for by Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Notice—sealed proposals will be received by the school board of District No. 1 Village of Charlevoix, until Saturday, Dec. 8th 1877, 12 o'clock m., for the furnishing of 60 cords of sawed body maple wood 20 inches long, to be delivered at the school house in said Village, on or before the 1st day of March 1878. Said proposals may be left at the office of the Director or at the store of Byron Sec. Assessor, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

J. Mrs Eliza Trustee.

For Sale.—The east half of the south west fractional quarter of section 29, Town 33 north, Range 7 West, 80 acres, known as the Kelly farm. Price $8.00 per acre. Address Superintendents of the Poor, Clarinouth, Mich.

The Canadians had best their claim against this country, on the frivolous pretext of the Washington treaty, at about the amount of the award to the United States in the case of the Alabama claims. They evidently hoped to get even on that way. But they only received about one third, the Commission awarding them $5,500,000. The verdict is a surprise to Americans, an enormous award of cash half, but it will be acquiesced in and cheerfully complied with.

The Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle says: The timber used in the Comstock mines is $27,000 a day; the firewood mostly consumed by the steam engines, $6,000; candles burned in the mines, $10,000; the quicksilver lost, $2,000, and the ice needed to cool the water for drinking in the hot mines, $2,000, a day. The Consolidated Virginia alone uses ice daily worth $180."

The Philadelphia Times in Commissioner Sawyer Edmunds, to prevent such evils in the future, proposes to make postage stamps and stamped envelopes payable only to Deputy Postmaster, or other persons appointed by the United States, the Post Office Department, or the Postmaster General, with postage stamps or stamped envelopes, shall sell or dispose of the same otherwise than in the regular course of official business, at three per cent advance for cash on delivery. It also proposes that any Postmaster or other person who shall receive the credit for the proceeding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court. In addition, the bill requires the following affidavit to be executed and attached by Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters to each of the quarterly returns of the following form:

I, ——, Postmaster (or Deputy Postmaster) at ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, directly or indirectly, by myself or through any other person, in any manner, used any of the postage stamps or stamped envelopes received by me as Postmaster (or Deputy Postmaster) for the purpose of paying any debt or demand against myself or any other person, or for the purpose of exchanging the same for money, or for any other purpose than the payment of postage thereon, and that I have not, directly or indirectly, sold or disposed of any of said postage stamps or stamped envelopes, except in the regular course of official business.

Subscribed and attested

Traverse City Herald

Is for sale on Dec. 1, 1877

[illegible]

Those are not very lively jobs, but that attorney very well, and we would ask the privilege to do the work if they move, and have our being. Our new school house is completed, with the exception of a few seats, and will commence our school in it. It will be opened for the winter term by schools Mr. Young, who will have charge of the school for the winter. Has just moved into a house near the school house. If parents can conveniently, young ones to attend on Monday, the 3d. We will have a large school in his work.

Mr. L. Wick has had his corn ground his own house. It is very tasty and neat in all its fittings.

Mr. James Cornwell has been doing some logging this fall and is drawing out a good lot of logs.

The roads have been rather sloppy for the time of year, but other fall work is backward.

The Grange met a full meeting at Mr. Bates last Saturday evening. The grade system commences in the school at Barnard. An library and organ was held at the same place on the evening preceding. It was largely attended and all seemed lively and social. Music was furnished by Hopkins's Band, and of course it was excellent. More anon.

Yours truly, B E P.

The people of Charlevoix, Mich., in town meeting assembled, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. Wm. L. Webber, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Grand Rapids District, and

Whereas, We, the citizens of Charlevoix, Mich., desire to express our appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by his appointment to said office, and our confidence in his ability to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity and honor to himself and the country; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to our fellow citizen our congratulations upon his appointment to said office, and assure him of our confidence in his ability to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity and honor to himself and the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Wm. L. Webber, and that they be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel.

Carried unanimously.

The Cadillac News had fixed their claim against this country, on the Alabama question, at one fifth of the Washington treaty, although the amount of the award to the United States in the case of the Alabama claims. They will ably hoped to get even in that way, but they only received about one ninth, the Commission refusing them $8,500,000. The verdict is a surprise to Americans, as enormous award has been made, but it will be accepted and cheerfully complied with.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* says: "The timber used in the Comstock mines cost $17,000 a day; the hoisting, mostly consumed by the steam engines, $6,000; candles burned in the mines, $10,000; the quicksilver lost, $2,000, and the ice needed to cool the water for drinking in the hot levels, $700 a day. The Commissioner's wages alone are daily worth $180."

The talismanic word on Saturday in Saint Edmunds, to prevent access to the select postage stamps and stamped envelopes, received by the United States Post Office Department, or the Postmaster General by the United States, the Post Office Department, or the Postmaster General, with postage stamps or stamped envelopes, shall sell or dispose of the same otherwise than in the regular course of official business, at their face value and for cash on delivery. It also provides that any Postmaster or other person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. It concludes by the bill requires the bonding officials to be ordered bail and attached by Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters to enable them to the quarterly returns of their business to accurate and satisfactory. I have read the bill carefully, and I consider it a very good one.

The Board of Canvassers of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. O. F., met in Detroit, Tuesday, 20th, and canvassed the vote cast for grand officers at the June meeting of the Grand Lodge. The count showed that the following officers were elected:

G. M.—E. H. Thompson, Flint.
D. G. M.—J. M. Sevens, Marshall.
G. W. S.—D. H. Holden, Grand Rapids.
G. Sec'y.—E. H. Whitney, Ionia.
G. Treas.—E. H. Morrison, Sturgis.
Grand Rep.—D. B. Ivey, Detroit.

The Khedive of Egypt has decided that hereafter the cat-o'-nine-tails will be used in that country.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents. For sale by druggists. W. CHESTER.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by George Parker, against Joseph H. Hall, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3,[illegible] dated August 21, 1874, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 32, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Thomas Hall, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. [illegible], dated Feb. 18, 1874, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 32, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Ezekiel Briggs, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. [illegible], dated August 21 1874, upon the S. ½ of section 31, Township 31 North, R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Ezekiel Briggs, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. [illegible], dated August 21 1874, upon the S. ½ of section 31, Township 31 North, R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Ezekiel Briggs, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. [illegible], dated August 21 1874, upon the S. ½ of section 31, Township 31 North, R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

[illegible]

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH.

L A V
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
—
Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
—
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
—
Collections a Speciality
—
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
—
From thousands of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intervale and Pine Lake—and are included in school District, and located on good roads.
For terms and descriptions apply to or address
E. H. GREEN
Box Lake Agency
Antrim Co. Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of November A. D. 1875, by Elijah Hyde, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Mortimer S. Mann as of said county and state, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock p. m. in Liber [illegible] of Mortgages on page [illegible], on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, by virtue of which default and the statute in such case made and provided, the power to sell contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, has been taken or instituted.
Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the costs, charges and attorney fee as provided for in said mortgage, will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the west door of the County House in the township of Charlevoix, that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was held for said County within which said premises to be sold are situated.
Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and are known and described as follows: The Northwest quarter of Section Twenty in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States survey.
Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.
MORTIMER J. STRONG, Mortgagee.
E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
Traverse City, Mich. Printer's fee $17.15.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Charles Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible], dated April 15, 1875, upon the east ½ of section 28, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Charles Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible], dated April 15, 1875, upon the east ½ of section 28, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Charles Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible], dated April 15, 1875, upon the east ½ of section 28, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

In short notice. All kinds of pattern forms of all sizes kept.
MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, Jan. 14, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Domestic Canned Goods.
68 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(dmtw)

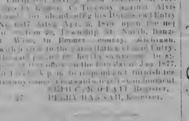
Order of Publication.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.
Peter Teegoh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Aldrich and Mary S. Alison, defendants.

Said pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the office of Complainant, on county, on the 9th day of May A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants, Robert Aldrich and Mary S. Alison are not residents of this State, but reside in the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, on motion of Complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendants be entered within four months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy thereof, or on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said defendants, and that in case of their appearance as aforesaid, they cause their answer or demurrer to be duly published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, once in each week for four successive weeks in succession or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.
H. HARRIS,
Circuit Judge.
J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
Dated [illegible]

NOTICE.
U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Parker, against Ezekiel Briggs, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. [illegible], dated [illegible], upon the S. ½ of section 31, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, and the undersigned, the Register and Receiver of said office, will be present at said office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of hearing testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
—
REPAIRING
—
Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.
—
Upholstering a Specialty
—
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Bear & Buttars' store.
JAS. B. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

W. Y. ROSWELL. C. S. BAKEWELL.
ROSWELL & BAKEWELL,
Commission Merchants,
Dealers in
Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.
THE
Sentinel

JOB PRINTING
Office,
Is the place to get all kinds of neat
JOB WORK
EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.
Address all orders to W. A. SMITH.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY.
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, Etc.
Our stock is handled with these large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 33. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 11. 1877. Whole No., 448

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE: Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street
—
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.
—
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00
2 sqs.	1.25	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.50	10.00	14.00
8 column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
¼ "	3.50	5.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
½ "	5.50	10.00	13.00	26.00	37.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Local advertisements 10 cents per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLOUD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court also open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. CUMMINGHAM, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Ek Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Dentist will be located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of meeting all outside engagements and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. tf

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Insurance in Chancery and Notary Public. Will practice in all the courts of this State. Office in Gidley's Block, Petoskey, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has opened his shop in J. F. Wm's business [illegible] and will do the [illegible] Repairing. Coarse of fine boots made to order and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making
I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do
DRESS FITTING AND MAKING
in the most approved styles. Have also on hand
LADIES HATS
of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street. EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S
Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in the line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.
A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
LEAVE PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every Monday a range must be the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any package or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible
H. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.
A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Nov. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Lorin M. Barrett, against James Jones, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7742, dated June 20, 1876, upon the se section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.
27.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
A. H. URQUHART, Sec'y. W. A. SMITH, W. M.

L. O. L.
Purity Harbor Lodge No. 111 L. O. L. meets at Charlevoix, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
HENRY BENSON, Sec'y. WM. H. BENSON, W. M.
GEO. BARBER, Sec'y.

Old Stage Line
Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.
Dec. 12, 1877. C. POWERS.

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.
Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.
SOUTH AIM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.
Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 60
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 @ 7
Eggs, per dozen	25
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Beef, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 @ 6

KEEP your cattle up or they will be impounded.

THE Jennie Sutton will be housed in this winter.

J. H. Kilborne has started up a handle factory at Big Rapids.

P. S. Brown is doing a fine job of grading on his place on Main street.

REGULAR meeting of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. on Tuesday evening Dec. 18.

A new invoice of clothing just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

ANOTHER GIFT.—Father Inwood has presented the Charlevoix M. E. Church with a fine Cabinet organ.

Over 500 pounds of fish, supposed to be salmon, were taken in a pound net a few days since, near Traverse City.

Go to Carpenter & Bartholomew for your holiday presents.

AREA Campbell came over from the Beavers Saturday in a small boat, making the run in two hours and a half. He will remain during the winter.

THE tug Minnie Warren has been running regularly upon Pine Lake and South Arm since the St. Mary left, but will doubtless soon lay up.

THE schooner Evening Star missed the piers and went on the beach at Manitou last week, but was got off without much damage.

"Nimble Nickels" free at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REV. J. L. Mailes of Jackson has received a call to preach to the Congregational Church of Traverse City, with a view to become their pastor.

AN OLD AFFAIR SETTLED.—The old unsettled account between this county and old mother Emmet, was paid up on the 27th of last month. The account dates from Oct 6, 1873, and was originally $270. It took $345 60 to settle it.

OLD ENGLAND.
Father Inwood's Visit to the Land of His Nativity.
SECOND LETTER.

The rent of hop ground is very high One piece I saw rented for £5 per acre. The next highest rents I heard of were for pasture lands—£3; for general farming purposes £1 10 shillings, and 10 shillings for the poor chalk downs.

The County of Hampshire has the most chalk lands as far as I could learn, which extended to the borders of the adjoining county east a short distance. These chalk lands are very rolling, the hillsides often being so steep as to render it difficult to walk up them, and in many places it is not capable of being plowed, but it is left for grass and called *downs*. It is upon these downs that the sheep called Hampshire Downs are reared. There is another kind called South Downs, which are smaller, very fine boned, and the best mutton. The black faced or Hampshire Downs take second rank. The long wooled sheep are very large indeed, some at the Bath Fair were so large that it would seem fabulous were I to describe them.

These chalk lands are very well adapted to sheep raising, as it is dry, and sheep being a general feeder will eat almost any kind of plant, and the growth upon these downs is mostly plants, which sheep eat readily. In America the land would be utterly useless for any purpose.

On the more level surface above the chalk is covered with from six to twelve inches of clay, and is fair farming land Railroads penetrate the country in all directions, following the course of the streams were practicable, but often crossing from one valley to another, and are then obliged to cut through these chalk hills. In these deep cuts I noticed that everywhere the chalk is divided into layers of different thickness by layers of flint stones, which are all of equal thickness, though so close do they lie together that they nearly touch. The layers are perfectly horizontal, the distance between growing less as the surface it approached.

Now chalk, under the microscope, shows itself to be marine shells, very small mostly, although I saw one specimen composed of shells two inches in length. The fact that the layers of flint are now horizontal shows that when the waters receded the strata was left undisturbed.

The country being so very hilly shows the chalk to have been very soft, allowing the water to cut channels in every direction. But then, if this is the case, these layers of flint that were carried down by the flood would have been deposited in beds somewhere below, (for in these deep cuts the flints crop out as the hill lowers) and this is the case everywhere. At the foot of the chalk hills are found flints—the fields below being so full of them that farmers have to use a different kind of share to plow with—being very long and cutting only six inches wide, grinding continually on the flints.

It is this flinty bottom land that is the most productive, having the greatest depth of soil, and being made warmer, it is thought, by the flints. It is thus earlier by one or two weeks to harvest than the upper chalk or the lower main lands, which are lighter color, without flint, and tenacious of water, growing as heavy crops, but so late that in exceptional years shocks of corn have stood out until Christmas. These lower lands are so full of flint that immense beds of it are found in places. One of these is on the celebrated Tichbourn estate—so poor that it is not cultivated.

If we go out on the railroad six miles east of Andover, we come to one of the deepest cuts in the Kingdom. Standing on the track and looking up the sloping sides, we see the long lines of flints, as far as the eye can reach, parallel with each other, and increasing in distance from the top down.

How did it happen that only at certain intervals there should be flints, and then on that inland sea a perfect blanket of them should be formed on the layers of shells? I have asked the question of the learned geologist, but his answer is unsatisfactory.

Go with me now cast to the little valley, and here all this chalk cutting is in part into an embankment fifty feet high or more. Thus the road is alternately far below or above the surrounding country. On now a few miles we come to a rolling mede ey Lord Pertsmouth. While his men were digging on the side hill they broke through into one of the homes of the ancient cave dwellers. Here were the ashes and coals in the center, and the chimney had once an opening in the top, probably surrounded by something wood to hide its locality. There was a low passage leading down the hill, both openings being so long since closed that no knowledge of the cave remained.

Now go back across the brook to the hill near the deep cut, and we find a number of veritable flint tools which were used by the cave-dwellers

Just below this collection of flints lies to the valley the little village of St. Mary Bourne. How many of these "bournes" (springs) there are at the foot of these chalk hills, where the water percolating through borats forth. Thus Holybourne bursts out beside the church, Oxenbourne, Selbourne, etc. All the villages and towns are beside some stream. Some are forts as Alresford, Guildsford, etc. From these circumstances an idea can be formed of the tremendous rolling nature of the country. From the tops of these thousand hills bursts upon the view lanscapes of every conceivable variety and of great beauty. So with our glass we go from hill to hill and never tire. Here is seen gentlemen's parks and mansions, and out according to the varied tastes of the owners mind, and a church invariably erected within a stone's throw.

Wherever the English are now, their forefathers were religious, and their character has descended in many cases to their children In connection with these parks and mansions are also seen the cottages of the peasants, who were of old obliged to fight as well as work for their lords. They are not in that condition now, but still in many places are very cringing in nobility. So much power belongs to them now that they are really the bone and sinew of the Nation in time of war.

I should have stated that in Marylebourne is an old yew tree which I measured and found to be nineteen feet in circumference. It is at least a thousand years old, and was there when the cave-dwellers were making "yew-benders" for hunting. Could we unfold the past what strange visions would we see.

JAMES INWOOD.

SCHOOL.—The Intermediate Department of our Village school commenced yesterday, under the charge of Miss Jennie Marine. The Department embraces the lowest grade in Mr. Seaman's room and the highest of Mrs. McClanathan's. The school now numbers about 120 pupils

PERSONAL.—Wm. E. McLennan, of this village, left yesterday for a visit to his former home in Canada.

—J. A. Cameron and Wm. McKay left town yesterday for Texas.

—Capt. Way and wife left yesterday for Cadillac.

CAPT. A. G. Aldrich and B. W. Miller, returned from Elk Rapids on Tuesday, and will spend the winter here

A good accordeon of violins and flutes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE BAPTIST RETREAT.—The joint Committee of Michigan and Indiana Baptists recently asked our Committee for a definite proposition, embracing the requirements upon which the property would be transfered to them, and on Monday evening a public meeting was called which was quite generally attended and resulted in fixing upon the proposition to be made The corporation to which this land is to be turned over are to use said land as a "Summer Resort, and for no other purpose. They are to expend the first season $4000, or $500 the first year and a like amount during each of the five following years in beautifying and adorning the grounds. The conditions are mostly easy to be complied with, and will no doubt meet the favorable consideration of the "patrons of the second part."

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

AMONG the bills introduced in the Senate, on the 20th was one to provide for cheap transportation of freight between lake and ocean over the Allantic Ocean and the Mississippi Valley. The bill to enable Indiana to be represented in the Electoral Commission proposed in the bill of December, The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Davis, West Virginia; Beck, Allison, Ingalls and Cameron (Pennsylvania) as the Special Committee to examine the books and accounts of the Treasury Department in regard to the alleged discrepancies, etc. In the House, the Paris Exposition bill was reported from Committee of the Whole and passed—192 to 124; it provides for representation on the part of the United States in said exhibition, and appropriates $750,000 therefor. A bill was passed to set free all moneys at the Philadelphia National Bank, and from certain Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, against the unlimited circulation of silver coin.

SEVERAL private bills were passed, in the Senate, on the 21st. Consideration was resumed of a resolution, by Mr. Bateman, to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina, and a motion was made by Mr. Edmunds to amend the resolution so as to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Kellogg from Louisiana, instead of those of Mr. Spofford. Mr. Edmunds's motion was carried—yeas, 30; nays, 29—and the resolution, as amended, was rejected—30 to 32—as was also a motion to discharge the Committee in regard to the case of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford, and that memorial of South Carolina be referred. A resolution was then made and rejected—30 to 32—to amend the previous motion and discharge the Committee from further consideration of the credentials of Messrs. Kellogg, Spofford, Butler and Gordon. A motion to adjourn to the 25th was put to a vote and carried—34 to 28—and when the Vice-President voted in the affirmative, and the adjournment was carried. Bills were introduced in the House—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the value of all silver coin issued by Treasury officials since May 31, 1865; to amend the statutes in relation to the Territory of Oklahoma; creating postal savings banks. A resolution was adopted—183 to 83—declaring the Constitution not to allow elections to be held by the 20th on the Congressional case of Louisiana, and in case of failure to report that the Committee be discharged from the consideration of the matter. The Deficiency bill was then taken up and passed, the House refusing to agree to the Senate amendment, and a long (day) argument in favor of the repeal.

THE Senate was not in session on the 22d. In the House, the amendments offered to the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act were disposed of, all being rejected except the one offered by Mr. Platt, which was agreed to—the bill as so amended passing by a party vote—183 to 130. It repeals all that part of the Resumption act which forbids the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds except for the 4½ per cent. Greenback currency. Adjourned to the 27th.

DOMESTIC.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued a General Order from the Headquarters of the Army, in which he says: "The President is now so much concerned in final before him, for action, the proceedings of Courts-Martial in several cases where officers have been tried in violation of the Thirty-eighth Article of War, which provides that any officer found drunk on duty shall be dismissed from the service. The President desires it to be made known to the Army that he is pained to be compelled to contemplate the magnitude of the evil which the crime assumed to be, is likely to produce in the public service, and to persons addicted to it can expect to be intrusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted but better not be continued in office. It must, therefore, be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended by mitigation or commutation of sentence, cannot hereafter be relied upon as a basis of action favorable to the accused. After this solemn warning, a rigorous execution of sentences imposed in disapproved Courts-Martial may be expected."

THE Receiver of the suspended Fidelity Savings Bank of Chicago began the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend to depositors, on the 19th.

ON the 20th, a two-year-old son of Charles Cadwalk, of Philadelphia, who had been blind since birth, was restored to sight by a Spitz dog, died of hydrophobia. The disease is a terrible one, and there was no reason to believe that imagination played any part in the matter.

THE Third National Bank of Chicago suspended on the 21st, a resolution being adopted by the Directors not to open the doors on the morning of the 22d, but that proper steps should be immediately taken for the purpose of putting the bank into liquidation. The President, Mr. J. Irving Pearce, is reported as stating that the institution would eventually pay depositors in full. The amount due depositors is over $1,100,000.

THE bank of W. W. Smith, of Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, suspended on the 20th. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, $85,000.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 20th says both official and unofficial advices from Mexico show that President Diaz was desirous of not only treating the United States with respect, but of preserving peace, and with this view only had recently ordered a large force to the Texan and Mexican border. It did not appear, on inquiry at the War Department, that Gen. Ord had, as published, applied for additional force to meet any anticipated collision with the Mexican troops.

THE question of the liability of the "first blush" of whisky conspirators to pay civil damages to the Government, notwithstanding if a promise of immunity when they "squealed," has been under consideration by the United States District Court, in which on the afternoon of the 20th the matter was given to the jury to decide the question of fact, and the next morning they reported to the Court that they could not agree and were discharged.

THE Central National Bank of Chicago closed its doors on the morning of the 20th, the Directors voting to go into liquidation. The assets are stated at $475,000 and the liabilities at $344,850. The statement is made that depositors will be paid in full.

THE United States must-of-war vessel Huron was wrecked on the North Carolina coast on the 24th, and completely destroyed. Of the 185 officers and men on board the vessel only about forty were known to have been saved up to the evening of the 26th. Among the officers lost were: Commander P. Ryan, from Massachusetts; Lieut.-S. A. Simonds, from New York City; Lieut. L. A. Palmer, from Washington; Ensign Danner, from Alabama; Paymaster Sanders, from Philadelphia. The wrecked vessel was of iron, and was built in 1855, and is said to have been one of the best vessels of her class in the service. She was a third-rate screw steamer, of 541 tons, and carried four guns. The disaster occurred at Nags-head between two life-saving stations, distant respectively two and nine miles. The vessel was considerably out of her course, having lost her reckoning. On the 25th, the surf-boat of the wrecking steamer D. A. J. Baker, which had gone to the assistance of the wreck, to render assistance to the imperilled seamen, was swamped, while attempting to land, with nine men on board, five of whom lost their lives, Capt. J. J. Guthrie, Paymaster of the Life-Saving Service, being among the number.

AT the session of the National Grange at Cincinnati on the 20th, the Constitution was changed, by abolishing the Court of Appeals and constituting the Master and Executive Committee such Court instead. The membership fees were fixed at three dollars for males and one dollar for females.

DESTRUCTIVE floods occurred in Virginia, Maryland and other sections of the South, on the 24th. Great damage was caused to property along the different streams. A passenger train was precipitated into South Fork Creek, in South Carolina, owing to the undermining of the trestlework by the freshets, and the passengers narrowly escaped being killed or drowned. Fortunately, only one person was killed, and others received but slight injuries.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE official returns of the vote for Governor at the late election in Wisconsin give the following totals: Kellogg (Rep.), 75,795; Mallory (Dem.), 70,402; Ailts (Greenback), 30,168; Smith's (Prohibition), 3,572.

THE National Grange met at Cincinnati on the 21st. Delegates were present from all the States in the Union. In his annual address, the Master recommends a modification of the present rate, so as to allow persons or societies engaged in industrial pursuits to become stockholders. The Executive Committee advise the discontinuance of general agencies, and that the Grange remain wholesale and retail storeroom on the co-operative principle.

JUDGE GEORGE GRENNELL, Member of Congress from 1828 to 1839, died at Greenfield, Mass., a few nights ago, aged ninety-one years.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Assistant-Secretary McCormick.

A COMMITTEE of the Workingmen's party of the United States has been called to meet at Newark, N. J., commencing Dec. 25. There are eighty-four associations belonging to the party scattered throughout the country, and it is expected that each will send one or more delegates to the general Congress.

THE official returns in New Jersey give McClellan (Dem.), for Governor, a plurality of 13,740, and a majority of 6,963. McClellan received 97,830 votes; Newell (Rep.), 83,132; Brower (Greenback), 4,676; Bingham (Temperance), 1,461.

THE United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resolved, on the 24th by a vote of 4 to 3, to report that Wm. P. Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana, and that Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to such seat.

THE complete vote in New York State gives Beach (Dem.), for Secretary of State, 260,021; Churchill (Rep.), 257,341; Jacobs (Workingman), 20,067; Hayes (Pro.), 8,196; Greenback vote, 2,760. Beach over Churchill, 11,280.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to official reports of the 24th, there had been severe fighting on the Lom on the preceding day. The Turkish account says the Heights of Merdika, near Pirgoo, were captured, and 1,000 Russians killed. The Russian account says the Heights were temporarily occupied and Pirgoo burned, but that the Turks were finally driven out with great slaughter.

ON the 21st, the Roumannian troops captured Ishnova after an engagement lasting three days. The Turks fell to Widdin, while the Roumanians chase pursuit.

CAPT. HOBATH has received a letter from Capt. Tyson, in command of the Florence, the advance vessel of the American Arctic Expedition, under date of Sept. 29, in which he reports his safe arrival at Nunivak Harbor, Onal-eland Gulf. He proposed to move to the head of the gulf in a few days, to go into winter quarters and carry out all instructions in reference to the collection of marine material.

A BUCHAREST dispatch of the 22d says the operations near Rustchuk indicated a disposition on the part of the Turks to repel Mehemet Ali's tactics, by threatening the Army of the Czarowitz and the crossing of the Danube.

IT was reported in London, on the 23d, that Mukhtar Pasha, fearing that no sight be surrounded, had fallen back to a position twenty miles west of Erzeroum.

THE Greek Cabinet tendered their resignations on the 23d, but the King refused to accept them. Since the Russian victories the war party has become demonstrative and the violent speeches in Parliament led the Ministers to believe that they were not in accord with public sentiment in their policy of neutrality as respects the Turco-Russian war.

THE Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has asked the Austrian Premier to mediate between Russia and Turkey. Count Andrassy replied that mediation now was inopportune and would prove disadvantageous to Turkey.

THE French Ministry has been definitely reconstructed with Gen. Rochebeouet as Minister of War and President of the Council. The Republican press censure the composition of the Ministry to contemptuous terms.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 23d says an attempt to cap the Pope had failed and caused a determination of honors to the effect. A council of Cardinals had been called to consult concerning the general business of the Papacy, and consider the propriety of the appointment of a Council of Regency.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 23d, a great battle was in progress on Tuesday.

On the 23d, Mehemet Ali telegraphed to Constantinople, announcing the capture of a Russian regiment of infantry, and one of cavalry at Nevoselo. Of the latter, all but six men were destroyed.

A REPORT, apparently well authenticated, prevailed at Glurgevo, on the 23d, that Osman Pasha had opened negotiations for the surrender of Plevna.

BERLIN dispatches of the 23d say that the German and United States (consular) had begun negotiations for a mutual Naturalization treaty, to take the place of existing treaties with the separate German States.

A HALIFAX special of the 23d announces that the Commission organized for the purpose of settling the fishery disputes between Great Britain and the United States, and decided that the former Government was entitled to $5,500,000, to be paid by the latter. The members of the Court instead. The members of the Court instead. The members of the Court instead

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 11, 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York Dec 7, 1877.

As the Thanksgiving has come and gone. All the various phenomena have been exhausted when, time out of mind have not appeared the festival, still there presentments remain the impenetrable mysteries which have ever hung over the day. The most profound and sanguinals which have been held on this by the Venerable Eagle Tavern, and the powers upon the questions which Ishmaelitic possibly proposed, and have failed to solve, infinite and ingeniously to arrive at satisfactory solutions thereof.

The problems to which I have referred are, briefly, these. Why is it that national gratitude in this republic is inseparably connected with the fowl of the barnyard? What is the hidden reason for the undeniable fact that the spirit of annual thanksgiving resolutely sets its face against all of the excellent and nutritious viands which on every day of the year, this one November Thursday excepted, are welcome occupants of the table?

Why should the king of meats, the time honored roast beef, the noblest but economical contest beef and cabbage, and even the sumptuous roast turkey, be so shortly banished from the Thanksgiving board in the interests of the despot turkey? And even conceding, without further investigation, the supremacy of the sylph-like gobbler, the grateful gander and the venerable spring chicken, we are at once confronted with another and no less knotty problem, to wit, why is it that the American citizen, openly with his wife, his sons, his daughters, his cousins, his cousins, and even his mother-in-law, feels it quite out of the question to bring himself into a frame of mind favorable to a substantial acknowledgement of benefits received without gorging himself to the extreme limit of his capacity. Is there really some subtle connection between indigestion and gratitude, the instinctive recognition of which prompts the average man to stuff himself as tightly as the brown and every host is stuffed which he yearly dismembers in the presence of his hilarious and expectant family? If not, how are we to get around the perplexing question as to why the day we celebrate should be held sacred to the substantive boy eating pumpkin pie, an achievement of American cookery in at allaring to the taste, but more laughable with confessed nightmare than was Pandora's box with assorted evils?

But possibly the consideration of these abstruse points may not be particularly interesting to your readers and as I can hardly hope to grapple successfully with the difficulties they present, I will dismiss the subject for a year, at the end of which time, if I am yet in the land of the living, I presume that the inevitable recurrence of the internal discomfort which I am at this moment enduring, may provoke me to something further in the same line.

The observance of the day in the city's public and charitable institutions was of the customary character. In four of the principal ones over two thousand children were regaled with the traditional fare, beside a thousand or so grown people who were destitute. In the prisons the usual gloom of a rainy day was much lessened by Thanksgiving fare. Friends of prisoners on Blackwell's Island were permitted to supply them with delicacies, and they and the inmates of the charity institutions there and on the adjacent islands were plentifully fed on poultry. The turkeys by the city for the purpose numbered 14,000. No visitors were admitted to the City Prison, but the inmates had Thanksgiving food.

Thanksgiving, however, is not the only occasion which has lent luster to the week just past. We have had, in fact we are still having, a grand and unparalleled baby show, an exhibit of grunting humanity beautiful to behold. Four hundred of these little "well springs of pleasure"—and nocturnal music—are congregated in a hall on Fifth Avenue appropriately named for the occasion "Midget Hall," and here the proud and anxious mothers keep watch and ward over enough "future Presidents" to govern all the Republics

[illegible] will be competed to [illegible] This is not only an exhibition competitive as well. A number of prizes are to be given, the recipient to be determined by popular ballot. Every visitor has a ballot to his ticket, a coupon with printed instructions as to what qualities are to be voted for. Those "Handsome as mother," "prettiest baby," "most original costume," "greatest cry baby," and the most honest mother who are at present. Each child and mother has a painted card with a number, which is the voting, having made his selection ascertains and sends upon his coupon, depositing the same in a box afterwards. The most honest mother is to have a prize of a gold watch and chain, and many prizes ranging from $100 down are to go to the successful babies. As for other qualities not mentioned in the coupon, they are to be decided by a selected committee of unbiased persons.

On the 26th occurred almost if not quite the last celebration of Evacuation Day by the few veterans of 1812 who yet linger upon the shores of time. Each company in its numbers here was depleted. For several years it has been the custom of Messrs. Leonard, on the Stuyvesant House to give the old veterans a dinner on the 25th of November which the old gentlemen seem heartily to appreciate. But it is clear that the Islands patriotic hospitality will be taxed but few times more. Last year twenty-six sat down to the repast, while on last Monday only only two of the little and white haired old warriors gathered in Broadway to the reviving notes of the fife and drum, waving two faded and tattered flags, and anticipating with childish delight the convivial pleasures of their reunion. All but one of this superannuated corps were born in the last century, the other being ninety years of age; and many were the lists that were filled at the said banquet moved slowly up the street. Another year and the hospital may be reduced to an infirmary, or even to a memory.

The Evening Mail of this city has just changed hands, and by this transfer has passed under the control of Clark Bell, Esq., a well-known lawyer and influential politician. Whose management already begins to make itself manifest by the firmer tone and improved appearance of what has been from its commencement one of the most genial and readable of our evening papers.

RADIX.

This is what the Detroit *Post and Tribune* says concerning that part of the President's Message which refers to Southern affairs:

"That part of the President's message which relates to Southern affairs and to Southern policy will not meet with very hearty approval from the Republican party of the country. Its views of what has been accomplished in the south will not be generally accepted. The coveted friendship and attachment to the Union in the South are not very apparent. Expressions of concord in that section are usually coupled with the understanding, very plainly expressed, that concord can only be obtained by depriving a very large class of citizens of their vested rights. The expressions of attachment to the Union are accompanied by a too apparent desire to rule the Union, and to make the attachment profitable in the way of eligibles, and the payment of doubtful claims. It is true that "total collapse" has not been frequent of late, but that is because a large mass of citizens have put themselves, or been put, out of the way of collisions. They have relinquished their rights, and do not dare to risk the chances of collision with the men who now rule by main force, or by intimidation. There is peace, but it is the peace of subjugation. The elections are quiet, but it is because thousands of electors dare not attempt to vote. How, under the new system, the Negro is protected in the rights of citizenship, is shown in the Legislative vote in Charleston, where Hayes lost full half 6,000 votes lost where in the recent Legislative election, only 16 Republican votes were cast."

A dispatch announces that Osman Pasha has entered upon negotiations for the surrender of Plevna and its defenders, and the Russian authorities have in consequence ordered the immediate forwarding for a vast quantity of food to be sold out to the Turkish prisoners.

Ask Your Neighbors These Questions,

Are you a sufferer from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Sinking Spells, Fluttering about the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Fear, Nightmare, Blotches on the Face, Disagreeable Breath, Nervous Prostration, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Cold Feet, Drowsiness after Meals, Wakefulness at Night, Blues, Sleeplessness, Cold Sweats, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy, Horrible Forebodings, Extreme Nervousness, Trembling Sensations, Dizziness when Rising Suddenly, Specks before the Eyes, Yellow Skin, Loss of Memory, Universal Weariness, Timidity, Want of Confidence, Lack of Energy, Hopelessness, Sensation of Being Left Behind, Slow Fever, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Poor Circulation, Weak Kidneys, Sick Headache, Have you a Cough, Have Spells Coming upon you like your Death, Are All of these and more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Kidney Disease, and if Promptly Attended to Secure Immediate Relief and Cure in the Use of Hop Bitters. Many have been changed from sickly, suffering, miserable objects to the picture of health by the use of a few bottles. Hop Bitters is not a vile drunken drink, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made, the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family can safely be without them. Druggists and dealers say they are the best selling medicine they have ever handled. Ask your neighbor what they think of Hop Bitters before you use them, and then use them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists. Send for our Treatise. Address HOP BITTERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Dec 11 1877

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Containing at least three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road

Known as the Cooper Farm,

[illegible] Will [illegible] on [illegible] Terms. Address ROBERT SAXTON, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] and are [illegible] to [illegible] market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a [illegible] of State [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Michigan.

The [illegible] Railroad runs through [illegible] in which these lands are situated.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

[illegible] Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

[illegible] Send for our [illegible] Pamphlet.

Address WM. BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and adjacent can obtain samples of any of the various stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on [illegible] to and satisfactory. Don't [illegible] to send us a trial order.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unprecedented fact. That we offer this year as fine a [illegible] varied assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our custom shall find in our store every article belonging to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for suits, dresses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market. Black Mourning, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of.

In time [illegible] when every [illegible] may go to [illegible] and see our [illegible] stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and the [illegible] they have not the

LARGEST

[illegible] stock of [illegible] and [illegible] Carpets in [illegible]

Woven Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver Cloths, Kentucky Jeans and Socks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, cloth for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

—AT—

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN EXAMINING THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED! THEY DON'T QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW CHEAP GOODS, BUT SELL

Everything AT BOTTOM RATES!

Remember the Place!

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Charlevoix, Nov 20, 1877.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB.

JEWELLER

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

[illegible] Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Etc. [illegible] Repairing [illegible] Warranted.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and [illegible] Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. Due for best machine, and [illegible] for most complete of sorts. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine construction. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. PURNHAM,

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

16 1y11

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, Nov 13th, 1877.

J. Mile Eaton.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wild land and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1y11

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolies

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 48, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for $500 or $1000 &c., filled promptly at the lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(921) 6, 1-y.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Fifty Manuals of Social Etiquette—Forms—$1.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1,000 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALLOCK, Traverse, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite [illegible] and will [illegible] store, and will [illegible] supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Two daily from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which Steam navigation of Grand Traverse Bay can be reached free of charge

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks. All Warranted of Superior Quality. No cheap Inks of better grades of Inks made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of Lansing, Michigan)

184 & 186 MONROE St., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

How Cats and Boarders are Esteemed by the People of the Bermuda Islands.

As we entered the edge of the town (Hamilton, Bermuda Islands) that Sunday afternoon, we stopped at a cottage to get a drink of water. The proprietor, a middle-aged man with a good face, asked us to sit down and rest. His dame brought chairs, and we grouped ourselves in the shade of the trees by the door. Mr. Smith—that was not his name, but it will answer—questioned us about ourselves and our country, and we answered him tratefully, as a general thing, and questioned him in return. It was all very simple, and pleasant, and sociable. Rural, too; for there was a pig and a small donkey and a hen anchored out, close at hand, by cords to their legs, on a spot that purported to be grass. Presently a woman passed along, and although she coldly said nothing she changed the drift of our talk. Said Smith:

"She didn't look like we'es, you noticed? Well, she is our next neighbor on one side, and there's another family that's our next neighbors on the other side; but there's a general coolness all around now, and we don't speak. Yet those three families, one generation and another, have lived there side by side and been as friendly as weevers for 150 years, till about a year ago."

"Why, what calamity could have been powerful enough to break up so old a friendship?"

"Well, it was too bad, but it couldn't be helped. It happened like this: About a year or more ago, the rats got to pestering my place a good deal, and I set up a steel-trap in the back yard. Both of those neighbors run considerable to cats, and so I warned them about the trap, because their cats were pretty sociable around here nights, and they might get into trouble without my intending it. Well, they shut up their cats for a while, but you know how it is with people; they got careless, and sure enough one night the trap took Mrs. Jones' principal cat into camp, and finished him up. In the morning Mrs. Jones comes here with the corpse in her arms, and cries and takes on the same as if it was a child. It was a cat by the name of Yelverton—Hector G. Yelverton—a troublesome old rip, with no more principle than an Injun, though you couldn't make *her* believe it. I said all a man could to comfort her; but no, nothing would do but I must pay for him. Finally, I said I wasn't investing in cats now as much as I was, and with that she walked off in a huff, carrying the remains with her. That closed our intercourse with the Joneses. Mrs. Jones joined another church and took her tribe with her. She said she would not hold fellowship with assassins. Well, by and by comes Mrs. Brown's turn—she that went by here a minute ago. She had a disgraceful old yellow cat that she thought as much of as if he was twins, and one night he tried that trap on his neck, and it fitted him so, and was so sort of satisfactory, that his head was cut and curled up, and stayed with it. Such was the end of Sir John Rodwin."

"Was that the name of the cat?"

"The same. There's cats around here with names that would surprise you, Mister" (to his wife) "—what was that cat's name that eat a keg of ratsbane by mistake over at Hooper's and started home and got struck by lightning and took the blind staggers and fell in the well and was most drowned before they could fish him out?"

"That was that colored Deacon Jackson's cat. I only remember the last end of his name, which was 'To-Be-Or-Not-To-Be-That-Is-The-Question Jackson.'"

"Shot that ain't the one. That's the one that ate up an entire box of Seidlitz powders, and then hadn't any more judgment than to go and take a drink. He was considered to be a great loss, but I never could see it. Well, no matter about the names. Mrs. Brown wanted to be reasonable, but Mrs. Jones wouldn't let her. She put her up to going to law for damages. So to law she went, and led the face to claim seven shillings and sixpence. It made a great stir. All the neighbors went to court. Everybody took sides. It got hotter and hotter, and broke up all the friendships for 300 yards around—friendships that had lasted for generations and generations.

"Well, I proved by eleven witnesses that the cat was of a low character and very ornery, and warn't worth a concealed postage-stamp, an way, taking the average of cats per, but I lost the case. What could I expect? The system is all wrong here, and is bound to make revolution and bloodshed some day. You see, they give the Magistrate a poor little starvation salary, and then turn him loose on the public to gouge for fees and costs to live on. What is the natural result? Why, he never looks into the justice of a case—never once. All he looks at is which client has got the money. So this one pilled the fees and costs and everything on to me. I could pay specie, don't you see? and he knew mighty well that if he put the verdict on to Mrs. Brown, where it belonged, he'd have to take his swag in currency."

"Currency? Why, has Bermuda a currency?"

"Yes—onions. And they were 40 per cent. discount, too, then, because the season had been over as much as three months. So I lost my case, and had to pay for that cat. But the general trouble the case made was the worst thing about it. Broke up so much good feeling. The neighbors don't speak to each other now. Mrs. Brown had named a child after me, but she changed its name right away. She is a Baptist. Well, in the course of baptizing it over again, it got drowned. I was hoping we might get to be friendly again, some time or other, but of course this drowning the child knocked that all out of the question. It would have saved a world of heart-break and ill-blood if she had named it dry."

I knew by the sigh that this was honest. All this trouble and all this destruction of confidence in the purity of the beach on account of a seven-shilling lawsuit about a cat! Somehow, it seemed to "close" the country.

At this point we observed that an English flag had just been pinned at half-mast on a building a hundred yards away. I and my friends were busy in an instant trying to imagine whose death, among the island dignitaries, could command such a mark of respect as this; then 3 shocks struck them and me at the same moment, and I knew that we had jumped to one and the same conclusion: "The Governor has gone to England: it is for the British Admiral!"

At this moment Mr. Smith noticed the flag. He said with emotion:

"That's on a boarding-house. I judge there's a boarder dead."

A dozen other flags within view went to half-mast.

"It's a boarder, sure," said Smith.

"But would they half-mast the flags here for a boarder, Mr. Smith?"

"Why, certainly they would, if he was dead!"

That seemed to size the country again.—*Mark Twain, in Atlantic for December.*

Value of Scarce Coins.

Of all the decimal United States coins the most valuable is the silver dollar of 1804, which is excessively rare. Specimens are worth from $600 to $1,000 each, according to the nearness with which they approach perfection. The coinage of this year was very limited, and there were no more dollars coined until 1836. "Proofs" of the last-named year are worth $10 and good examples $5. There was nothing done in dollars in 1837, and the issues of 1838 and 1839 are rare enough to raise the quotation for good specimens to $40 each. From that date forward to 1873, when the trade-dollar came in, there's no break in the line of dollars, but from 1850 to 1856, inclusive, they are quoted as "rare" or "scarce," those of 1851 and 1852 being worth $35 or $40 each. Previous to 1804 the value of a "good" specimen varies from $1.75 for 1799 to $5 for 1798 and $4 for 1801, save that the first date of all (1794), which is very rare, brings $50. Some of the early dates are made peculiarly valuable by reason of variation in the number and style of stars, etc., there being three varieties of 1798 and five of 1795.

Of the silver half dollars, those of 1796 and 1797 are the most valuable, various examples of these dates being worth from $15 to $20. Good ones of other years previous to 1806 will bring from $2 to $4, the date of this class of 1815 is quoted at $2.50, and then they are of little rarity until 1836, when a specimen with reeded edge and head of 1837 is valued at $3 or $4. The last issue of this year is worth $1. The next dates of note are 1839, 1851 and 1852, valued at $1.50, $2.50 and $3 respectively. More recent dates are only valuable to collectors when in perfect condition, "proofs" of later issues only being desired, and they range in worth from $1.25 to $8.

Quarter dollars are likewise a speculative issue, and therefore favorites with dealers, particularly the dates 1823 and 1827, which are excessively rare, and command from $45 to $75 each. The 1853 issue without arrows is of much sought after, fair specimens bringing from $6 to $8. The only other dates worth over $2 for "good" examples are 1824, $1.50; 1825, $2; 1819, $1.75; 1815, $2; 1807, $2; 1806, $2; 1805, $1.50; 1804, $4; and 1796, $4. Quarter dimes are still more valuable as a class than the quarters, their smaller size and more general circulation having made good specimens rather scarce in all the earlier dates. From 1838 back to 1796 they range in worth from $1 to $7, except in the first instance. The high rates are: 1824, $2.50; 1822, $5; 1811, $2.50; 1809, $5; 1807, $2; 1805, $3; 1802, $6; 1804, $5, 1803, $7; 1798, $5; 1797, $5, and 1796, $3. An 1840, with a draped figure of Liberty like 1841, is worth $1, as is a good issue of 1846.

Of all the minor coins, however, an 1802 half dime is the chief in cost, the price ranging from $75 to $200, according to quality. A good specimen of many other dates is, nevertheless, a handy thing to have, as will be noted by the following quotations: 1794, $4; 1796, $4; 1797, $2; 1800, $1.25; 1801, $6; 1803, $4; 1804, $4; 1840 (with dragery), $1; 1846, $1.75. From that date until 1873, when the coinage closed, no unusual worth attaches to this class. A first-class specimen of the last-named date is worth fifty cents, however.

For the three-cent silver pieces there is but little speculative call, as their period only reaches from 1851 to 1873, including both these years. By far the most valuable of all of them is the 1855, a perfect specimen of which is rated $2. From 1863 to 1869 an uncirculated one is worth fifty cents. All the other dates are of small value.—*Boston Post.*

The Mobile *Register* says that the Southern women were not nervous during the war; that at Vicksburg and Petersburg, when the shells went through the houses, they would go down into the cellar and get dinner ready as usual.

The Mule of Sumter.

When Dahlgren's iron-clads began operations in Charleston Harbor, the Tenth Army Corps made a sudden dash and drove in the thin line of pickets which the Confederates had posted on the eastern end of Morris Island. When daylight came, every gun which Beauregard could bring to bear upon the new work began to rain shot and shell, and from daylight till noon there were lively times in and about Charleston Bay. Shortly after noon Fort Sumter opened furiously, and I was feared that no attempt was about to be made by the enemy to advance. There were enough men there, it was thought, to hold it, but there was a deficiency of ammunition, and so a mule-driver was ordered to deliver the ammunition. The only road was the smooth and sandy beach along the bay, and the distance between the two points a mile and a half. Half that distance was within easy range of Fort Sumter, and Battery Wagner's guns covered all the way to the sand hills, behind which was the Federal camp.

I am describing this incident as it appeared from the shipping in the bay, and what called attention to it was the sudden waking up of every gun on the southeast angle of Sumter. Looking to see the cause of the furious cannonading, everybody was surprised to see a mule-team tearing up the beach in the direction of the new work. The driver was laying the lash on, and that mule had his ears laid straight back and was making his legs go. Occasionally a shell would touch the beach, bound up and explode, and the mule would then hesitate and start to turn back. But the driver would lay the cowhide on with renewed vigor; then the mule would put on another spurt; until, at last, it became entirely demoralized by the explosion of a ten-inch shell almost under its belly. Every glass in the squadron was leveled at the spectacle. The driver got off his seat, took the animal by the head, whirled it around once or twice until dizzy, and then bent over more Fort Sumter flashed and flamed. Battery Wagner belched and thundered, and still that daring driver urged his mule along, though the way was swept by at least thirty guns.

At last he reached his destination, but did not stay there, and in a moment he was turned around, and exhorting that animal to shits level best. The mule did some good speed on the return out, for in its rear there was roar and racket, and about its ears were dying sand and scrap-iron, which seemed to inspire its driver with fear. Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light cart bobbing and swaying, and the driver's arms rising and falling as he dealt out lash after lash. At last they neared the friendly shelter of the sand hills. In another minute they would be safe, but just as they near the place to turn aside, a shell came screaming down the beach. Everybody could see the huge mass of iron as it roared through the air. It struck the beach directly in the rear of the mule, and with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrible violence. A general exclamation of horror went up from the flag-ship, where the Admiral and his staff were earnestly gazing at the adventurous mule and his daring driver. Fort Sumter's ramparts were black with men, too, willing witnesses of Yankee pluck. Along the line of Morris Island, and everywhere, even elevation, could be seen the Union soldiers, who stood with bated breath, anxious and full of suspense, and every eye intently taking in the scene. When the shell exploded a circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment, but when the smoke cleared away Mr. Mule had his ears laid back, and, with head down and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling-wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell. Presently the driver was seen limping to the mule; then around the mule was free from harness, and, with the driver on his back, and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappeared behind the sand hills.

The thousands of boys in blue united in a long and hearty hurrah; the sailors waved their hats and shouted themselves hoarse, and, Ark! the Confederates caught the infection and were cheering too.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

Vitality of Ants.

The proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia contain some interesting observations of the Rev. H. C. Mcook on the power of enduring heat and cold possessed by ants. A nest of ants (*F. Pennsylvanica*) established on an oak-bough was exposed to the cold of a mountain winter without destroying the inmates. A number of the little creatures were dropped upon ice, and were found alive at the end of forty-eight hours—the body of each having made a slight depression in the ice by its warmth. The species *F. rufa* was active in its formicary with the thermometer at 24 deg. F., and sluggish at 30 deg. The *F. Pennsylvanica* did not suffer from the heat of the stones walling a camp-fire, to which they had been driven from their position in a burning stump.

The late Dr. Lincecum, who made many original observations upon the Agricultural Ants (*M. molefaciens*) in Texas, relates that a fire was built, for heating wagon-tires, upon one of their mounds. Before the fire was extinct the ants were at work clearing away the entrance to their city. They quickly exhibited an entire knowledge of the situation, and worked among the dying embers without injury.

Mr. McCook once detected a mass of Mason Ants (*F. rufa*) which had been accidentally flooded with inches of water. Their bodies floated about on the fluid, apparently lifeless, for several hours; but were finally almost all restored to animation. Dr. Lincecum observed that the Agricultural Ants were often seen floating, clinging in masses as large as an orange on the surface of wells. After remaining in this situation a day or two, on being drawn up by a bucket, all proved to be alive. Ants will drown after a submergence of six minutes in water, and the insects composing these masses must have kept alive by the ball revolving continually with the struggles of the individuals, or by an instinctive and orderly movement of the outer tier.

Bismarck and Family.

While we sat in dinner in the open air before the inn door, a carriage passed, in which was seated a lady and gentleman. Before we noticed a flutter in the little group about the door and a rasing of fists, to which the gentleman in the carriage gracefully responded, we had already recognized Bismarck, so exactly like his photographs is he himself and so exactly like the pallor of his face, perhaps, giving an appearance of greater refinement to his massive features than the camera has known how to. Several other carriages followed with members of the family and suite, all on their way to Gastein. We have since seen them here so often that their faces have grown quite familiar. The Princess von Bismarck is the plainest lady of the women, so unlike the traditional idea of a Princess that one involuntarily speaks of her as Mrs. Bismarck; but she has a very sensible face, anxious and worried in its expression, and a dignified, modest bearing. The daughter is a strong, healthy young girl, with no beauty but that of youth and health. They both dress with the greatest possible simplicity; indeed, an entire lack of ornamentation seems to be the striking characteristic of the family; their servants do not wear livery. We passed Bismarck himself on the Kurweg, a favorite promenade, walking meditatended except by a great black dog, and his rosy cheeks shone bright until he stepped up into the wet, grassy bank to let us pass, and lifted his hat in his usually courteous manner. He is a tall, powerful-looking man, walking a little lame but wonderfully vigorous for his years (he must be getting near 70), and he stepped out, for in its rear there was roar and racket, and about its ears were dying sand and scrap-iron, which seemed to inspire its driver with fear. Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light cart bobbing and swaying, and the driver's arms rising and falling as he dealt out lash after lash. At last they neared the friendly shelter of the sand hills. In another minute they would be safe, but just as they near the place to turn aside, a shell came screaming down the beach. Everybody could see the huge mass of iron as it roared through the air. It struck the beach directly in the rear of the mule, and with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrible violence. A general exclamation of horror went up from the flag-ship, where the Admiral and his staff were earnestly gazing at the adventurous mule and his daring driver. Fort Sumter's ramparts were black with men, too, willing witnesses of Yankee pluck. Along the line of Morris Island, and everywhere, even elevation, could be seen the Union soldiers, who stood with bated breath, anxious and full of suspense, and every eye intently taking in the scene. When the shell exploded a circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment, but when the smoke cleared away Mr. Mule had his ears laid back, and, with head down and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling-wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell. Presently the driver was seen limping to the mule; then around the mule was free from harness, and, with the driver on his back, and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappeared behind the sand hills.

The thousands of boys in blue united in a long and hearty hurrah; the sailors waved their hats and shouted themselves hoarse, and, Ark! the Confederates caught the infection and were cheering too.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

Vitality of Ants.

The proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia contain some interesting observations of the Rev. H. C. Mcook on the power of enduring heat and cold possessed by ants. A nest of ants (*F. Pennsylvanica*) established on an oak-bough was exposed to the cold of a mountain winter without destroying the inmates. A number of the little creatures were dropped upon ice, and were found alive at the end of forty-eight hours—the body of each having made a slight depression in the ice by its warmth. The species *F. rufa* was active in its formicary with the thermometer at 24 deg. F., and sluggish at 30 deg. The *F. Pennsylvanica* did not suffer from the heat of the stones walling a camp-fire, to which they had been driven from their position in a burning stump.

The late Dr. Lincecum, who made many original observations upon the Agricultural Ants (*M. molefaciens*) in Texas, relates that a fire was built, for heating wagon-tires, upon one of their mounds. Before the fire was extinct the ants were at work clearing away the entrance to their city. They quickly exhibited an entire knowledge of the situation, and worked among the dying embers without injury.

Mr. McCook once detected a mass of Mason Ants (*F. rufa*) which had been

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Texas dog which was taken to Missouri, traveled all the way back, and through his wonderful sagacity found his master's home, having traveled 800 miles.

—A man in California has a large rock crystal weighing about three pounds, taken from a hillside in the mountains of Nevada. The hillside was on one side of a canyon, and opposite a hill covered with green trees. The crystal was projecting from a bowlder, and by some process known only to nature, the whole scene, colors and all, has been lithographed in the face of the crystal and looks very natural.

—The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "The other night at Henry A. Drew, of Stratford, was calmly slumbering, a large wildcat entered his house and began an attack upon him. Mr. Drew managed to escape from the room, procured a stick of wood, and returned to the attack. After smashing the stick into kindling-wood, demolishing a chair, he finally managed, with the help of his dog, to kill the animal. The wildcat measured the length of the room from its the side of the outer door by the breaking of a pane of glass."

—Mr. Zimmerman, residing in Springfield, Ill., was told of the presence of burglars in his house, a few mornings ago, by a cat. It was in this wise: In retiring the family had put the cat out of the house, as they usually do, and she was awakened by the purring of the puss in his bosom. At the same moment he felt the dragging by the women, so unlike the traditional idea of a Princess that one involuntarily speaks of her as Mrs. Bismarck; but she has a very sensible face, anxious and worried in its expression, and a dignified, modest bearing. The daughter is a strong, healthy young girl, with no beauty but that of youth and health. They both dress with the greatest possible simplicity; indeed, an entire lack of ornamentation seems to be the striking characteristic of the family; their servants do not wear livery. We passed Bismarck himself on the Kurweg, a favorite promenade, walking meditatended except by a great black dog, and his rosy cheeks shone bright until he stepped up into the wet, grassy bank to let us pass, and lifted his hat in his usually courteous manner. He is a tall, powerful-looking man, walking a little lame but wonderfully vigorous for his years (he must be getting near 70), and he stepped out, for in its rear there was roar and racket, and about its ears were dying sand and scrap-iron, which seemed to inspire its driver with fear. Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light cart bobbing and swaying, and the driver's arms rising and falling as he dealt out lash after lash. At last they neared the friendly shelter of the sand hills. In another minute they would be safe, but just as they near the place to turn aside, a shell came screaming down the beach. Everybody could see the huge mass of iron as it roared through the air. It struck the beach directly in the rear of the mule, and with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrible violence. A general exclamation of horror went up from the flag-ship, where the Admiral and his staff were earnestly gazing at the adventurous mule and his daring driver. Fort Sumter's ramparts were black with men, too, willing witnesses of Yankee pluck. Along the line of Morris Island, and everywhere, even elevation, could be seen the Union soldiers, who stood with bated breath, anxious and full of suspense, and every eye intently taking in the scene. When the shell exploded a circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment, but when the smoke cleared away Mr. Mule had his ears laid back, and, with head down and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling-wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell. Presently the driver was seen limping to the mule; then around the mule was free from harness, and, with the driver on his back, and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappeared behind the sand hills.

The thousands of boys in blue united in a long and hearty hurrah; the sailors waved their hats and shouted themselves hoarse, and, Ark! the Confederates caught the infection and were cheering too.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

Vitality of Ants.

The proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia contain some interesting observations of the Rev. H. C. Mcook on the power of enduring heat and cold possessed by ants. A nest of ants (*F. Pennsylvanica*) established on an oak-bough was exposed to the cold of a mountain winter without destroying the inmates. A number of the little creatures were dropped upon ice, and were found alive at the end of forty-eight hours—the body of each having made a slight depression in the ice by its warmth. The species *F. rufa* was active in its formicary with the thermometer at 24 deg. F., and sluggish at 30 deg. The *F. Pennsylvanica* did not suffer from the heat of the stones walling a camp-fire, to which they had been driven from their position in a burning stump.

The late Dr. Lincecum, who made many original observations upon the Agricultural Ants (*M. molefaciens*) in Texas, relates that a fire was built, for heating wagon-tires, upon one of their mounds. Before the fire was extinct the ants were at work clearing away the entrance to their city. They quickly exhibited an entire knowledge of the situation, and worked among the dying embers without injury.

Mr. McCook once detected a mass of Mason Ants (*F. rufa*) which had been

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The father of Charley Ross having expended his fortune—some $60,000—in search of his lost boy, is at present earning a living as traveling salesman for an Eastern house.

—The Centennial poet, Sidney Lanier, has written an "Ode to Wagner," of which the St. Louis *Republican* remarks: "This makes Wagner's visit to America a certainty. He will come to no other purpose than to kill Lanier."

—Mr. Voorhees, the new Senator from Indiana, has a low hair and a heavy red moustache and imperial. He has a rosy face and a large body more than six feet high, which has given him the title of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

—Senator Blaine's daughter Alice, who was quite confirmed by the accidental discharge of a small pistol recently, will be disfigured for life when the ball is extracted, as it lies between the eye and the junction of the nose and forehead.

—The name of Senator-Morton's family was originally Throckmorton, and their ancestry is traced to the Earl of Throckmorton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Senator's father dropped the first syllable of his surname, and his son followed his example.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The assertion that ex-Gov. Conuron, of Maine, is the largest landowner in the United States is disputed in favor of Wilson Waddingham, of New York, who owns 600,000 acres in one lot, on the Canadian River, in New Mexico, and enough more in other parts of the same Territory to make a total of 1,956,000 acres—more than twice as many as are claimed for Mr. Coburn.

—Mr. Conger, the witty Congressman from Michigan, has a love history which is quite remarkable. His present wife was his first love, but they quarreled and each married. Twenty years afterward, he a widower, was in Congress, and she, a widow, sat in the gallery and listened to him speaking. It was the first time they had met since they had their lovers' quarrel. She sent her card and invited him to call on her, which he promised to do if he might visit her as he used in the days of their youth. Her consent was easily obtained, the old love revived, and they were soon married.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RHODE ISLAND JOHNNY-CAKE.—A quart of Indian meal; if unbolted, sift into a six-quart bowl. Have a kettle of boiling water ready and pour on to the meal sufficient water to moisten it thoroughly, stirring it with a spoon; salt to taste; add half a pint or a pint of cold milk. The mixture, before cooking, should be considerably stiffer than ordinary griddle-cake batter. Bake on the griddle, rather less than half an inch thick, for half an hour. The excellence of these cakes depends on the meal being fresh and well scalded.

ATHENS, with 200 other Christian cities, was, in 1455, united to the Ottoman Empire by Mahomet II.

DOMESTIC BREVITIES.

—Very clear apple jelly can be made from the cores and parings of nice apples; cover with cold water and stew gently; strain, and add a pound of white sugar to a pint of liquid; boil half an hour.

—Macaroni and Cheese.—Put one quarter pound macaroni (broken in pieces) in salted boiling water; boil till quite tender; place the macaroni in a buttered baking-dish; pour over one-half cupful milk, and put small pieces of butter on the top, and cover thickly with grated cheese. Bake in the oven until the milk is absorbed, and the top is brown.

—Liebig suggested many years ago that the use of cod-liver oil would have a tendency to produce a distaste for alcoholic stimulants. A well-known man of science, Mr. Charles Napier, has tested this assertion, and in twenty-seven instances found it, within limits, to be true. The discovery is an important one, and ought to commend itself to victims of inebriety.

—A lady who has been troubled with the mice in her cellar, used a bag of hot oats at night, as a pillow. She says: "Beat the oats in a kettle over the fire, or in a pan in the oven. I have never been troubled with neuralgia any place but in my head, so I cannot say how beneficial it would be for neuralgia in other parts of the body. Another cure is drinking hot lemonade."

—Spice Balls.—One-half cupful good butter and one cupful sugar, creamed; one well-beaten egg, half cupful molasses, half cupful sweet milk, one cupful chopped raisins, teaspoonful of ground cloves; one grated nutmeg, teaspoonful of soda; mix with sifted flour enough to roll out; cut up in pieces and roll up in a ball; do not let them touch each other in the pan; when baked, frost; flavor the frosting with lemon.

—Clam Soup.—Take three quarts of cold water add sixty clams, chopped fine; boil one hour with a little salt and pepper, and two large white onions; then add one half-pound of butter, blended with one half-pint of flour; boil fifteen minutes. Toast bread, cut in *round* squares; take out the onions; season and pour the soup over the bread in tureen. The flavor of the soup may be varied by using several stock of celery, in place of the onions.

—Rice Waffles.—Put three pints of flour and one pint of rice, boiled soft, into a large bowl. Add the yolks of four eggs into it with a little salt; put to this one quart of new milk; beat all very thoroughly till the rice and flour are well mixed and free from lumps; then add half a pint more of milk to thin it. Beat the whites of four eggs till very stiff, then add to the batter and beat all well together till perfectly light; then bake.

—To Color Green.—For four pounds of goods, one ounce sugar of lead, two ounces bichromate of potash. Dissolve the sugar of lead in a tin or brass pan and the potash in a separate dish; dip from one to the other until a bright yellow is obtained, then, in another vessel, in which two ounces of prussiate of lime are dissolved, dip till suited. Two ounces of prussian blue and one ounce of oxalic acid will make a permanent blue. Dip from the blue to the acid.

Corn and Corn Cribs.

The severe and prolonged rains over a large area of the corn zone of the West is very seriously injuring the crop standing in the fields. The excessive and continued saturation of the soil, together with the sweeping wind storms that have prevailed, have caused much corn to fall. It has also prevented its drying off properly, so that the corn already cribbed remains damp, and unless hard freezing weather occurs early it will, very serious loss will ensue.

As a means of cheapening the cost of storing corn on the large farms, it is usual in the West, to make cribs eight, ten and even twelve feet wide. When each is put in such order through dry and well covered from rain, it keeps well enough. Many who have smaller areas to gather, store it in square cribs, made of ten or twelve feet rails, broadening the crib at the top, so that there the entire length of the rails are used. If well covered, those pens will keep corn intact, unless the season be of unusual severity, or unless the corn is put in early and wet. The difficulty is, not one farmer in ten properly covers these cribs. Many leave them entirely exposed to the weather at top, contenting themselves with rounding corn up more or less. In such temporary cribs the corn should be piled on as long as it will lie, being brought to as sharp a cone as possible. Then, beginning at the sides by straight corn stalks all around; over these, as others, as in placing shingles. When covered to the top tie securely, and no rain will enter.

It is objected that this will form a harbor for rats and mice. Rats, however, are seldom found permanently in the body of corn, and mice may as well be in the top as through the body of the corn.

To save corn in the most perfect manner in such cribs, set rails small, also in the middle of each crib, in the shape of a sharp cone, tying at the top, and you have one of the most perfect ventilators known. A better way is to slit eight-inch boards, leaving each piece running to a point, then, by reversing, alternately, as they are set on, and bracing at the middle, leaving the spaces close enough so the corn will not pass through, you have a perfect ventilator to each crib.

With the long board cribs in general use the means of ventilation is still more easy. All that is necessary is to arrange a number of A-shaped strips, upon which to nail fence-boards. The distance apart at which the boards are nailed need not be more than six inches, since very little corn will pass through in shoveling into the crib. These ventilators must be wider or narrower in correspond with the width of the crib; for a twelve-foot crib about four feet wide and five feet high. These are placed along the center of the crib and give excellent ventilation. The writer once saved a large crop of corn by this simple means, and the lumber was not injured for other purposes. The present season would seem to be so adverse to the drying of corn that much danger of injury in the cribs is likely to result. Hence these hints in relation to a cheap and economical means of arranging the cribs in ordinary use.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Underdrainage.

This is principally needed on land that floods in the spring and then lasts hard and dry in the summer, and the object of underdraining in this case is simply to keep the soil in ease of drought thus to remove the surplus water in spring. It is a fact, well established by experiment, that underdrained lands suffer more readily from drought than those thoroughly drained. The former, in a dry time, do not absorb the moisture from the atmosphere, owing to their baked and compact state, while a well-pulverized soil receives and absorbs the dew and vapor in the air. This deep or subsoil plowing is now employed in connection with underdraining with great advantage. The hardness of the soil, which will not allow water to penetrate, also keeps near the surface all fertilizing substances, and thus waste by evaporation and rain. Crops are sometimes spoken of as "water-killed;" this can happen only when ground, which has frozen while saturated, and when the frost comes out of the ground the soil is so broken up that the roots of the grass and winter grain are thrown out and the plants destroyed. Draining and subsoiling allow the moisture to sink below the reach of frost, and there is left too dry to be injured by the heaving of spring. Wet lands not only fail to produce large crops, but reach a point on them [illegible] poor quality of [illegible] to disease than those raised upon drier soil. Actual experiment has proved that the free passage of rainwater through a cold soil its temperature may be raised ten degrees above under drained land of the same quality in an adjoining field. This produces the effect of a warmer climate, not only because of the warmth extended for a longer period, but by preparing the soil for cultivation earlier in the spring. Cattle and sheep pastured upon such lands are subject to many diseases from which those in dry fields are free, besides being much troubled by the swarms of gnats and mosquitoes common to wet soils. It is not only the farmer's stock that suffers from a marshy field. Man's health is hampered all his life by the ill-health of his family, the cause of which is perhaps lying in the drinking water. Fevers and ague and consumption are engendered by marshy lands and stagnant pools.

Mere surface draining is insufficient. Open ditches will convey away the surface water, but cannot reach the cold stagnating repositories beneath the soil; they are useful on the lowest grounds as brooks to carry off the surplus water into them by underground drains coming down a hillside. Tiles are now used extensively for drains, having been found to answer the purpose much better than any sort of ditching. There must be sufficient slope to prevent sediment accumulating. They should be laid at least three feet below the surface, and, in many instances, four feet will be found better, as they must be out of reach of the frost as well as the subsoil plow. The cost of laying tiles may be greatly lessened by doing as much work as possible with horse plows and subsoil ditchers. Spring is the most economical season in which to undertake this work. Then the subsoil is moist. The distance apart of the tiles must depend upon the nature of the land. In compact soil they may be set within twenty feet of each other. If the subsoil is very porous they may be placed forty feet apart. A fall of one foot in 200 is advisable, and one in 400 is the least fall admitted by the best authorities. The least expense per acre for proper drains properly constructed, is from $35 to $45.

A free use of clover enables the farmer to do without with many of the under drains that would otherwise be necessary. The deep roots of the clover penetrate so far in the subsoil as to make a sort of natural under drainage through the crevices of their roots. Farmers need not be frightened when they tread of the costly work necessary in market gardening. A few under drains will be sufficient to make the soil dry enough in ordinary fields for most farm crops. In stiff clay soils the operation which appears so difficult is greatly facilitated by the very nature of the soil, which causes it to shrink and open in cracks when passing from a wet to a dry state. *N. Y. Herald.*

WINTER BONNETS appear in the received coronet shape. The cottage is very high in the center and close at the sides. Some of these have the face trimming formed exclusively of chicdenne beads laid on in close rows of gimp and dropping fringes. There are less flowers seen as the season advances. In their place are waxy plumes, birds, aigrettes, beads and fringes.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.
BOSTON, MASS. Nov. 24, 1877.
MR. STETSON:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for the disease for which it is recommended. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaint.
Yours truly,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
THE GREAT REGULATOR.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
PURELY VEGETABLE.
An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness.
Nausea, Colic, Heartburn,
ASK the recommend of physicians, Nilsson surgeons, clergymen of every denomination, and the general patient, how they recommend Simmons' Liver Regulator as a family medicine—they will tell you by using it Universal Liver Regulator.
"The jointly celebrated medicine Regulator is the liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, and purifies the system against malarial diseases."
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stevens: "I have personally used, when my condition required a cathartic medicine, with good effect. It is mild, and acts no better than more active remedies."
CONSTIPATION!
TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA—I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, it relieves me promptly. I have also used it in my family for various complaints, and it has been my personal experience in the use of it, with the best results.
JOSIAH HENRY, Chief Justice of Georgia.
Original and Only Genuine,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

An Excellent Text-Book.
A new school history of the United States, by Prof. J. C. Hilpath, has awakened fresh interest in the subject, even among those to whom ordinary school-books with a similar object have become distasteful. Teachers and scholars speak of its prominent features with enthusiasm, and evidently believe that no measure of commendation is too good for it. A hasty examination demonstrates to us that it contains more genuine and really desirable information about the country than any work of the kind we have seen.
The prominent characteristics are completeness of narrative, ready helps in maps, diagrams, charts and illustrations, perspicuous arrangement and terseness; failure's sufficient to exclude the interest of youth, which many school histories fail to do. A thoughtful examination will prove conclusively that we have not overstated the merits of the volume, and it should therefore attract the prompt attention of all friends of our common school system. JONES BROTHERS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Queen of the Oven.
A breakfast-biscuit or tea-cell made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is the delight and queen of the oven—so light, white and delicious. Yet it is entirely safe to use in open gastry, spread it daintily with fresh, sweet butter, waiting for no grandpapa. After breakfasting on biscuits made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, that man would contemplate suicide, or grass bale because his wife asked him for money!

The Universal Soother!
For burns, bruises, cuts, sprains, etc., PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is the most popular remedy. It soothes the pain, produces a healthy healing action, and restores the proper harmony to the parts. There is no killing when accidents will occur, and it is well to have a bottle of it.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—Kingsford's Oswego Starch has become so popular on account of its great strength and purity that another enlargement to the mammoth factory has been made, containing, in its completion, four [illegible] acres of flooring, and producing over 35 tons daily of the best starch made in the world.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.
"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine, Durang & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. A.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the mother, rests to the infant.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	NEW YORK,	Nov. 24,	1877.
	Steers	$ 6 00	@ 6 30
	Sheep	4 00	@ 5 25
	Hogs	4 75	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice		5 80	@ 6 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		1 35	@ 1 35
CORN—Western Mixed		54	@ 54½
OATS—Mixed Western		37½	@ 37¾
RYE—Western		74½	@ 75
PORK—Mess		10 00	@ 10 25
LARD—Steam		8 87½	@ 8 95
BUTTER		22	@ 27
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		32	@ 37
	CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra		$6 25	@ $6 50
	Good	5 75	@ 6 00
	Medium	4 75	@ 5 40
	Common	4 25	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice		4 40	@ 4 60
SHEEP—Good to Choice		3 75	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Dairy		20	@ 25
	Creamery	30	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh		23	@ 25
FLOUR—Spring Extras	

How Cats and Roarders are Esteeme by the People of the Bermuda Islands.

As we entered the edge of the town (Hamilton, Bermuda Islands) that Sunday afternoon, we stopped at a cottage to get a drink of water. The proprietor, a middle-aged man with a good face, asked us to sit down and rest. His dame brought chairs, and we grouped ourselves in the shade of the trees by the door. Mr. Smith—that was not his name, but it will answer—questioned us about ourselves and our country, and we answered him truthfully, as a general thing, and questioned him in return. It was all very simple, and pleasant, and sociable. Rural, too; for there was a pig and a small donkey and a hen sunbirded out, close at hand, by cords to their legs, on a spot that purported to be grassy. Presently a woman passed along, and although she nodily and nothing else changed the drift of our talk. Said Smith:

"She didn't look this way, you noticed? Well, she is our next neighbor on one side, and there's another family that's our next neighbors on the other side; but there's a general coolness all around now, and we don't speak. Yet these three families, one generation and another, have lived there side by side and been as friendly as sinners for 150 years, till about a year ago."

"Why, what calamity could have been powerful enough to break up so old a friendship?"

"Well, it was too bad, but it couldn't be helped. It happened like this. Almost a year or more ago, the rats got to pestering my place a good deal, and I set up a steel-trap in the back yard. Both of those neighbors run considerable stock, and as I warned them about the trap, because their cats were pretty sociable around here nights, and they might get into trouble without my intending it. Well, they shut up their cats for a while, but you know how it is with people; they got careless, and sure enough one night the trap took Mrs. Jones' principal cat into camp, and finished him up. In the morning Mrs. Jones comes here with the corpse in her arms, and cries and takes on the same as if it was a child. It was a cat by the name of Yelverton Lecter G. Yelverton—a troublesome old rip, with no more principle than an Injun, though you wouldn't make any ladies of it. I said all a man could to comfort her; but no, nothing would do but I must pay for him. Finally, I said I wasn't investing in cats now as much as I was, and with that she walked off in a huff, carrying the remains with her. That closed our intercourse with the Joneses. Mrs. Jones joined another church and took her tribe with her. She said she would not hold fellowship with anybody. Well, by and by comes Mrs. Brown's turn—she that went by lease a minute ago. She had a disgraceful old yellow cat that she thought as much of as if he was twins, and one night he tried that trap on his neck, and it fitted him so, and was so sort of satisfactory, that he laid down, and curled up, and stayed with it. Such was the end of Sir John Baldwin."

"Was that the name of the cat?"

"The same. Where's cats around here with names that would surprise you, Maria' (to his wife), "what was that cat's name that was a keg of ratsbane by mistake over at Hooper's and started home and got struck by lightning and took the blind staggers and fell in the well and was most drowned before they could fish him out?"

"That was that colored Deacon Jackson's cat. I only remember the last end of its name, which was Tobit-Or-Not-To-Be-That-Is-The-Question Jackson."

"Sho! that ain't the one. That's the one that eat up an entire box of Soldiltz powders, and then hadn't any more judgment than to go and take a drink. He was considered to be a great loss, but I never could see it. Well, no matter about the names. Mrs. Brown wanted to be reasonable, but Mrs. Jones wouldn't let her. She put her up to going to law for damages. So to law she went, and had the face to claim seven shillings and sixpence. It made a great stir. All the neighbors want to court. Everybody took sides. It got hotter and hotter, and broke up all the friendships for half a yards around—friendships that had lasted for generations and generations.

"Well, I proved by eleven witnesses that the cat was of a low character and very ornery, and warn't worth a canceled postage-stamp, any way, taking the average of cats here; but I lost the case. What could I expect? The system is all wrong here, and is bound to make revolution and bloodshed some day. You see, they give Magistrate a poor little starvation salary, and then turn him loose on the public to gouge for fees and costs to live on. What is the natural result? Why, he never looks into the justice of a case—never once. All he looks at, is which client has got the money. So this one piled the fees and costs and everything on to me. I could pay speeie, don't you see? and he knew mighty well that if he put the verdict on to Mrs. Brown, where it belonged, he'd have to take his swag in currency."

"Currency? Why, has Permuda a currency?"

"Yes—onions. And they were 40 per cent. discount, too; then, because the season had been over as much as three months. So I lost my case. I had to pay for that cat. But the general trouble the case made was the worst thing about it. Broke up so much good feeling. The neighbors don't speak to each other now. Mrs. Brown had named a child after me. But she changed its name right away. She is a Baptist. Well, in the course of baptizing it over again, it got drowned. I was hoping we might get to be friendly again, some time or other, but of course this drowning the child knocked that all out of the question. It would have saved a world of heart-break and ill-blood if she had named it dry."

I knew by the sigh that this was honest. All this trouble and all this destruction of conscience in the purity of the bench on account of a seven-shilling lawsuit about a cat! Somehow, it seemed to "edge" the country.

At this point we observed that an English flag had just been placed at half-mast on a building a hundred yards or away. I and my friends were busy in an instant trying to imagine whose death, among the Island dignitaries, could command such a mark of respect as this. Then a shudder shook them and me at the same moment, and I knew that we had jumped to one and the same conclusion: "The Governor has gone to England; it is for the British Admiral!"

At this moment Mr. Smith noticed the flag. He said with emotion:

"That's on a boarding-house. I judge there's a boarder dead."

A dozen other flags within view went to half-mass.

"It's a boarder, sure," said Smith.

"But would they half-mast the flags here for a boarder, Mr. Smith?"

"Why, certainly they would, if he was dead."

That seemed to size the country again.—*Mark Twain, in Atlantic for December.*

Value of Scarce Coins.

Of all the decimal United States coins the most valuable is the silver dollar of 1804, which is excessively rare. Specimens are worth from $500 to $1,000 each, according to the nearness with which they approach perfection. The coinage of this year was very limited, and there were no more dollars coined until 1836. "Proofs" of the last-named year are worth $10 and good examples $5. There was nothing done in dollars in 1857, and the issues of 1838 and 1839 are rare enough to raise the quotation for good specimens to $40 each. From that date forward to 1873, when the trade-dollar came in, there is no break in the line of dollars, but from 1850 to 1873, inclusive, they are quoted as "rare" or "scarce," those of 1851 and 1852 being worth $35 or $40 each. Previous to 1804 the value of a "good" specimen varies from $1.75 for 1799 to $5 for 1798 and $4 for 1801, save that the first date of all (1794), which is very rare, brings $50. Some of the early dates are made peculiarly valuable by reason of variation in the number and style of stars, etc., there being three varieties of 1798 and five of 1795.

Of the silver half dollars, those of 1796 and 1797 are the most valuable, choice examples of these dates being worth from $15 to $20. Good ones of other years previous to 1806 will bring from $2 to $4. One of this class of 1815 is quoted at $2.50, and then they are of little rarity until 1836, when a specimen with reeded edge and head of Liberty like 1841, is worth $1.25 and is a good issue of 1846.

Of all the minor coins, however, an 1802 half dime is the chief in cost, the price ranging from $75 to $200, according to quality. A good specimen of many other dates is, nevertheless, a handy thing to have, as will be noted by the following quotations: 1794, $4; 1795, $4; 1797, $2; 1800, $4.25; 1801, $6; 1803, $4; 1804, $4; 1840 (with drapery), $1; 1846, $1.75. From that date until 1873, when the coinage closed, no unusual worth attaches to dig class. A first-class specimen of the last-named date is worth fifty cents, however.

For the three-cent silver pieces there is but little speculative cell, as their period only reaches from 1851 to 1873, including both these years. By far the most valuable of all of them is the 1855, a perfect specimen of which is worth $2. From 1863 to 1869 all are nominated one is worth fifty cents. All the other dates are of small value.—*Boston Post.*

THE Mobile *Register* says that the Southern women were not nervous during the war; that at Vicksburg and Petersburg, when the shells went through the house they would go down into the cellar and get dinner ready as usual.

The Mule of Sumter.

When Dahlgren's iron-clads began operations in Charleston Harbor, the Tenth Army Corps made a sudden dash and drove in the thin line of pickets which the Confederates had posted on the eastern end of Morris Island. When daylight came, every gun which Beauregard could bring to bear upon the new work began to rain shot and shell, and from daylight till noon there were lively times in and about Charleston Bay. Shortly after noon Fort Sumter opened furiously, and it was feared that an attempt was about to be made by the enemy to advance. There were enough men there, it was thought, to hold it, but there was a deficiency of ammunition, and so a mule-driver volunteered to deliver the ammunition. The only road was the smooth and sandy beach along the bay, and the distance between the two points a mile and a half. Half that distance was within easy range of Fort Sumter, and Battery Wagner's guns covered all the way to the sand hills, behind which was the Federal camp.

I am describing this incident as it appeared from the shipping in the bay, and what outlined itself to me was the sudden waking up of every gun on the southeast angle of Sumter. Looking to see the cause of the furious cannonading, everybody was surprised to see a mule-team tearing up the beach in the direction of the new work. The driver was the lashing the mule, and that mule had his ears laid straight back and was making his legs go. Occasionally a shell would touch the beach, bound up and explode, and the mule would then hesitate and try to turn back. But the driver would lay the cowhide on with renewed vigor; then the mule would put on another spurt; until, at last, it became entirely demoralized by the explosion of a ten-inch shell almost under its belly. Every glass in the squadron was leveled at the spectacle. The driver got off his seat, took the animal by the head, whirled it around once or twice and started it up the beach once more. Fort Sumter flashed and thanked, Battery Wagner howled and thundered, and still that daring driver urged his mule along, though the way was swept by at least thirty guns.

At last he reached his destination, but he could not stay there, and in a moment he was turned around, and exhibited the same daring to the level head. The mule did not need to be told to step out, for in his rear there was roar and rocket, and about the same time up sailed the explosion, which seemed to stimulate its fleetness. Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light wagon bobbing and swaying, and the driver's arm rising and falling as he dealt out lash after lash. At last they neared their brother of the army mule. In another minute they would be safe, but just as they near the place to turn aside, a shell came screaming from Sumter. Everybody could see the huge mass of iron as it reared through the air. It struck the beach directly in the rear of the mule, and with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrific violence. A general exclamation was heard from Dahlgren's flag-ship, where the admiral and his staff were earnestly gazing at the adventurous mule and his daring driver. Fort Sumter's ramparts were lined with men, they, too, willing witnesses of Yankee pluck. Along the swell of Morris Island, and covering every elevation, could be seen the Union soldiers, who stood with bated breath, anxious and full of suspense, and every eye intently taking in the scene. When the shell exploded a circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment, but when the smoke cleared away Mr. Mule had his ears laid back, and with head down and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling-wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell. Presently the driver was seen limping to the mule, in a second the mule was free from the cart, and, with the driver on his back, and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappeared behind the cover of the hills.

The distance of team in mule united in a long and hearty hurrah; the sailors waved their hats and shouted themselves hoarse, and, lark! the Confederates caught the infection and were cheering too.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

Vitality of Ants.

The proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia contain some interesting observations of the Rev. H. C. McCook on the power of enduring heat and cold possessed by ants. A nest of ants (*F. Pennsylvanica*) established on an oak-bough was exposed to the cold of a mountain winter without destroying the inmates. A number of the little creatures were dropped upon ice, and were found alive at the end of forty-eight hours—the body of each having made a slight depression in the ice by its heat. The species *F. rufa* was native to the country with the thermometer at 34 deg. F., and sluggish at 30 deg. The *F. Pennsylvanica* did not suffer from the heat of the stones wafting a camp-fire, to which they had been driven from their position in a burning stump.

The late Dr. Lincecum, who made many original observations upon the Agricultural Ants (*M. molefaciens*) in Texas, relates that a fire was built for heating wagon-tires, upon one of their mounds. Before the fire was extinct, the ants were at work clearing away the entrance to their city. They quickly exhibited an entire knowledge of the situation, and worked among the dying embers without injury.

Mr. McCook once noted a mass of Mason Ants (*F. rufa*) which had been accidentally flooded with inches of water. Their bodies floated about on the fluid, apparently lifeless, for several hours, but were finally almost all restored to animation. Dr. Lincecum observed that the Agricultural Ants were often seen floating, clinging in masses as large as an orange, on the surface of wells. After remaining in this situation a day or two, on being drawn up in a bucket, all proved to be alive. Ants will drown after a submergence of six minutes in water, and these lumps composing these insects must have kept alive by the ball revolving continually with the struggles of the individuals, or by an instinctive and orderly movement of the outer tier.

Bismarck and Family.

While we sat at dinner in the open air before the first door, a carriage passed, in which was seated a lady and gentleman. Before we noticed a flutter in the little group about the door and a raising of hats, in which the gentleman in the carriage gracefully replied, we had already recognized Bismarck, so exactly like his photographs is he, though not so heavy looking, the pallor of his face, perhaps, giving an appearance of greater refinement to his massive features than the camera has known how to. Several other carriages followed with members of the family and suite, all on their way to Gastein. We have since seen them here so often that their faces have grown quite familiar. The Princess von Bismarck is the plainest looking of women, so unlike the traditional idea of a Princess that one involuntarily speaks of her as Mrs. Bismarck; but she has a very sensible face, anxious and worried in its expression, and a dignified, modest bearing. The daughter is a strong, healthy young girl, with no beauty but that of youth and health. They both dress with the greatest possible simplicity; indeed, an entire lack of ostentation seems to be the striking characteristic of the family; their servants do not wear livery. We passed Bismarck himself on the "Kurserweg," a favorite promenade, walking meditatively and alone by a great thicket, and did not recognize him until he stepped up into the wet, grassy bank to let us pass, and lifted his hat in his usually courteous manner. He is a tall, powerful-looking man, walking a little lame but wonderfully vigorous for his years and his physique for the man born to do the mighty work he has to destroy and create empires.—*Unsten Cor. Boston Post.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The father of Charley Ross having expended his fortune—some $60,000—in search of his lost boy, is at present earning a living as a traveling salesman for an Eastern house.

—The Centennial poet, Sidney Lanier, has written an "Ode to Wagner," which reads like Lowell. Lanier *Republican* remarks: "This makes Wagner's visit to America a certainty. He will come if for no other purpose than to kill Lanier."

—Mr. Voorhees, the new Senator from Indiana, has yellow hair and a heavy red mustache and imperial. He has a rose face and a large body more than six feet high, which has given him the title of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

—Senator Blaine's daughter Alice, who was shot in the forehead by the accidental discharge of a small pistol recently, will be disfigured for life when the ball is extracted, as it lies between the eyes at the junction of the nose and forehead.

—The name of Senator Morton's family was originally Throckmorton, and their ancestry is traced to the Earl of Throckmorton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Senator's father dropped the first syllable of his surname, and his son followed his example.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The assertion that ex-Gov. Coburn, of Maine, is the largest land-owner in the United States is disputed in favor of Wilson Waddingham, of New York, who owns 665,000 acres in one lot on the Canadian River, in New Mexico, and enough acres in other parts of the same Territory to make a total of 1,226,000 acres, or more than twice as many as are owned by Mr. Coburn.

—Mr. Conger, the witty Congressman from Michigan, has a fine history which is quite remarkable. His present wife was his first love, but they quarreled and each married. Twenty years afterward, he a widower, was in Congress, and she, a widow, sat in the gallery and listened to him speaking. It was the first time they had met since they had their lovers' quarrel. She sent her card and invited him to call on her, which he promised to do if he might visit her as he used in the days of their youth. Her consent was easily obtained, the old love revived, and they were soon married.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RHODE ISLAND JOHNNY-CAKE.—A quart of Indian meal; if unsifted, sift into a six-quart bowl. Have a kettle of boiling water ready and pour on to the meal sufficient water to moisten it thoroughly, stirring it with a spoon; salt to taste; add half a pint or a pint of milk. The mixture, before cooking, should be considerably stiffer than ordinary griddle-cake batter. Bake on the griddle, rather less than half an inch thick, for half an hour. The excellence of these cakes depends on the meal being fresh and well scalded.

ATHENS, with 280 other Christian cities, was, in 1455, united to the Ottoman Empire by Mahomet II.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Texas dog which was taken to Missouri, traveled all the way back, and through his wonderful sagacity found his master's home, having traveled 800 miles.

—A man in California has a large rock crystal weighing about three pounds, taken from a hillside in the mountains of Nevada. The hillside was on one side of a canyon, and opposite a hill covered with green trees. The crystal was projecting from a bowlder, and by some process known only to nature, the whole scene, colors and all, has been lithographed in the face of the crystal and looks very natural.

—The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says "The other night as Henry A. Drew, of Stratford, was calmly slumbering, a large wildcat entered his house and began an attack upon him. Mr. Drew managed to escape from the room, procured a stick of wood, and returned to the attack. After smashing the stick to pieces and demolishing a chair, he finally managed, with the help of his wife, to kill the animal. The wildcat entered the house through a hole left in the side of the outer door by the breaking of a pane of glass."

—Mr. Zimmerman, residing in Springfield, Ill., was told of the presence of burglars in his house, a few mornings ago, by a rat. It was in this wise: In going into the bath room, the latter cut out of the house, and at early morn Mr. Z. was awakened by the purring of the feline favorite. At the same moment he felt the draught from the front door and knew burglars were in the house. The burglars had already captured several napkins and a bit of plunder from the larder, but were pressed so closely by the awakened family that they dropped a meat-axe and other provender, and at once entered upon a lively foot-race.

—Two young lovers in Vermont, who would wed without their friends' knowledge, started for Westport the other day, but found afterward that they could not complete the journey until the next day. They couldn't go home unmarried, so they drove to Paston and asked the Rev. Mr. Brooks to unite them. He could not perform the ceremony without a license from the proper town official. That was unobtainable, as they were far from home. The bridegroom then upon the idea of evading the law by going out of the State. So the three, with two witnesses, got into a boat and went rowing out into Lake Champlain, where the knot was satisfactorily tied.

—The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates the following as an account of recent veritable occurrences: "About a week or ten days since, a man in this city dreamed that he saw his mother-in-law, who had been dead from the mine in which he worked. He told his wife of the dream next morning, and during the day they talked a good deal about it. On the second day, the man who had experienced the dream looked from the window and saw the neighbor on his own door-step, about to leave for the mine. He said to his wife: 'I have a great mind to go and beg that man not to go to work, my dream haunts me so.' The lady answered that it was a foolish thought, which would only annoy the man, and was not worth mentioning, as it was the neighbor's last day in the mine. Within two hours from that moment, the neighbor's body, crushed out of shape and quite dead, was brought home."

A man with a large hole in his head and another in his waistcoat pocket, but $800 the other day passing along Treasure street, Boston. He had crammed a roll of bills into his pocket, and it had slipped through and fallen to the sidewalk without his knowledge. Now it happened that a shabbily-dressed girl, poor but honest, was walking behind him, and saw the greenbacks fall at his feet. She picked them up, caught up with the gentleman, and asked him if he had lost anything. His fingers were in his torn pocket and his heart in his mouth as he answered: "Yes, I have—$800." The girl handed him the roll of bills. He counted them, glanced at her, and offered her twenty cents. With a look of disdain, she brushed him aside and went on her way. The man with the microscopic soul was not cast-down, he had saved his twenty cents as well as his $800.

John Dumont and Dave Long, a couple of Texas boys, were loping their horses up the road a few evenings since, and at the same time shooting at objects along the road with their pistols. As they approached a tree, the branches of which extended over the road, John wagered that he could hit the limb, and, drawing his pistol, fired. The bark flew from the limb, which went to show the accuracy of the shot. Instantly after the report of the pistol Dave checked his horse, exclaiming: "I am shot! I am killed!" John replied: "I guess not, or you could not 'racket' that way." "Well, if I ain't dead, I'm dying," said Dave. By this time John was by Dave's side, and sure enough he was shot. The ball that John shot at the limb hit the same spot on Dave's back and struck Dave in the mouth, knocking out four of his front teeth, two upper and two lower. The upper teeth and ball could not be found; John, however, thinks Dave swallowed them. Strange to say, not either of the lips was scratched.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S crown is composed of 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds and 147 table diamonds, one large ruby, seventeen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four small rubies and 722 pearls, all set in silver and gold.

DOMESTIC BREVITIES.

—Very clear apple jelly can be made from the cores and parings of nice apples; cover with cold water and stew gently; strain, and add a pound of white sugar to a pint of liquid; boil half an hour.

—Macaroni and Cheese.—Put one quarter pound macaroni (broken in pieces) in salted boiling water; boil till quite tender; place the macaroni in a buttered baking-dish; pour over one-half cupful milk, and put small pieces butter on the top, and cover thickly with grated cheese. Bake in the oven until the milk is absorbed, and the top is brown.

Liebig suggested many years ago that the use of cod-liver oil would have a tendency to promote a disease for alcoholic stimulants. A well-known man of science, Mr. Charles Napier, has tested this assertion, and in twenty-seven instances found it, within limits, to be true. The discovery is an important one, and ought to commend itself to victims of inebriety.

A lady who has been troubled with the neuralgia in her head, used a bag of hot oats at night, as a pillow. She says: "I have used the bag filled with the fire, or in a pan in your oven. I have never been troubled with neuralgia any place but in my head, so I cannot say how beneficial it would be for neuralgia in other parts of the body. Another cure is drinking hot lemonade."

—Spice Balls.—One-half cupful good butter and one cupful sugar, creamed, one well-beaten egg, half cupful molasses, half cupful sweet milk, one cupful chopped raisins, teaspoonful of ground cloves; one grated nutmeg; teaspoonful of soda; mix with sifted flour enough to roll out; cut up in pieces and roll up in a ball; do not let them touch each other in the pan; when baked, frost, flavor the frosting with lemon.

—Clam Soup.—To three quarts of cold water add sixty clams, chopped fine; boil one hour with a little salt and pepper, and two large potato onions; then add one half-pound of butter, blended with one half-pint of flour; boil fifteen minutes. Toast bread cut in small squares; take out the whole onions, and pour the soup over the bread in tureen. The flavor of the soup may be varied by using several stocks of celery, in place of the onions.

—Rice Waffles.—Put three pints of flour and one pint of rice, boiled soft, into a large bowl; add the yolks of four eggs into it, with a little salt; put to this one quart of new milk; beat all very thoroughly till the rice and flour are well mixed and free from lumps; then add half a pint more of milk to thin it. Beat the whites of four eggs till very stiff, then add to the batter, and beat all well together till perfectly light; then bake.

—To Color Green.—For four pounds of goods, one ounce sugar of lead, two ounces bichromate of potash. Dissolve the sugar of lead in a tin or brass dish, and the potash in a separate dish; dip from one to the other until a bright yellow is obtained, then, in another vessel, in which two ounces of prussian blue are dissolved, dip till quite green. Two ounces of prussian blue and one ounce of oxalic acid will make a permanent blue. Dip from the blue to the acid.

Corn and Corn Cribs.

The severe and prolonged rains over a large area of the corn zone of the West is very seriously injuring the crop standing in the fields. The excessive and continued saturation of the soil, together with the sweeping wind storms that have prevailed, have caused much corn to fall. It has also prevented its drying off properly, so that the corn already gathered remains damp, and unless hard freezing weather ocenrs to dry it out, very serious loss will ensue.

As a means of cheapening the cost of storing corn on the large farms, it is customary in the West, to make cribs eighteen and even twelve feet wide. When corn is put in such cribs thoroughly dry, and well covered from rain, it keeps well enough. Many who have smaller areas to gather, store it in square cribs, made of ten or twelve feet wide, broadening the crib at the top so that there the entire length of the rails are used. If well covered, these pens will keep corn almost indefinitely, unless in very unfavorable, or unless the corn is put in early and wet. The difficulty is, too one farmer in ten properly covers these cribs. Many leave them entirely exposed to the weather at top, contenting themselves with roofing the corn in the center. This is temporary; rains run down and soak the corn, and the sides are not protected. The dark lines from the limb, which went to show the accuracy of the shot. Instantly after the report of the pistol Dave checked his horse, exclaiming: "I am shot! I am killed!" John replied: "I guess not, or you could not 'racket' that way." "Well, if I ain't dead, I'm dying," said Dave. By this time John was by Dave's side, and sure enough he was shot. The ball that John shot at the limb hit the same spot on Dave's back and struck Dave in the mouth, knocking out four of his front teeth, two upper and two lower. The upper teeth and ball could not be found; John, however, thinks Dave swallowed them. Strange to say, not either of the lips was scratched.

Underdrainage.

This is principally needed on land that floods in the spring and then bakes hard and dry in the summer, and the only way of underdraining in this case is more to moisten the soil in time of drought than to remove the surplus water in spring. It is a fact, well established, that underdrained lands suffer more readily from drought than those thoroughly drained. The former, in dry time, do not absorb the moisture from the atmosphere, owing to their baked and compact state, while a well-pulverized soil receives and absorbs the dew and vapor in the air. Thus deep or subsoil plowing is employed in connection with underdraining with great advantage. The hardness of the soil, which will not allow water to penetrate, also keeps near the surface all fertilizing substances, and these waste by evaporation and rain. Crops are sometimes spoken of as "water-killed;" this can happen only when ground, which has been already saturated, and when the frost comes out of the ground the soil is so broken up that the roots of the grass and winter grain are thrown out and the plants destroyed. Draining and subsoiling allow the moisture to sink below the reach of frost, and the soil is left too dry to be injured by the thaws of spring. Wet lands not only fail to produce large crops, but such crops as are grown are more of poorer quality and more subject to disease than those raised upon drier soil. Actual experiment has proved that by giving water a free passage through a cold soil its temperature may be raised ten degrees above underdraining, and the temperature of the adjoining field. This produces the effect of a warmer climate, not only because the soil is warmed, but because the season of growth is extended for a longer period, but by preparing the soil for cultivation earlier in the spring. Cattle and sheep pastured upon wet lands are subject to many diseases from which those in dry fields are free, besides being annoyed and worried by the swarms of gnats and mosquitoes common to wet soils. It is not only the farmer's stock that suffers from marshy field. Many a one is hampered all his life by the ill-health of his family, the cause of which is perhaps lying at his very dooryard. Fever and ague and consumption are engendered by the many landed stagnant pools.

Mere surface draining is insufficient. Open ditches will convey away the surface water, but cannot reach the cold stagnating upbottoms beneath the soil; they are useful on the lowest grounds as brooks to carry off the water emptied into them by underground drains coming down a hillside. Tiles are now used extensively for drains, having been found to answer the purpose much better than any sort of ditching. They must be sufficient slope to prevent sediment accumulating. They should be laid at least three feet below the surface, and, in many instances, four feet will be found better, as they must be out of reach of the frost as well as the subsoil plow. The cost of laying tiles may be greatly lessened by doing as much work as possible with horse plows and subsoil plows. Any one in the unemployed season in which to undertake this work, when the subsoil is dry, and before the rains set in, the requisite depth upon the nature of the land. In compact soil they may lay set within twenty feet of each other. If the subsoil is very porous they may be placed forty feet apart. A fall of one in 200 is advisable, and one in 500 is the least admissible. Among the best authorities, the best expense per acre for proper drains properly constructed, is from $35 to $45.

A free use of clover enables the farmer to dispense with many of the under drains that would otherwise be necessary. The deep roots of the clover penetrate so far in the subsoil as to make a sort of natural under drainage through the crevices of their roots. Farmers need not be frightened when they read of the costly work necessary in market gardening. A few under drains will be sufficient to make this soil dry enough in ordinary fields for most farm crops. In stiff clay soils the operation which appears so difficult is really simplified by the very effects. It is solid, and quite as better than more active remedies.

CONSTIPATION!

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—I have used Dr. Benj. Hedges' Yeast Cure for constipation of my bowels, caused by a disarrangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least, such has been my personal experience in the use of it.

BENJ. HARVEY, Chief-Justice of Georgia.

Original and Only Genuine.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

An Excellent Text-Book.

A new school history of the United States, by Prof. J. C. Hepburn, has awakened fresh interest in the subject, even among those to whom ordinary school-books with a stellar object have become distasteful. Teachers and scholars speak of its prominent features with enthusiasm, and evidently believe that nomenclature of commendation is too good for it. A handy examination demonstrates to us that it contains more genuine and really desirable information about the Country than any work of the kind we have seen.

Its prominent characteristics are completeness of narrative, ready helps in maps, diagrams, charts and illustrations, perspicuous arrangement and terseness; features sufficient to enchain the interest of youth, which many school histories fail to do. A thoughtful examination will prove completely that we have not overstated the merits of the volume, and it should therefore attract the prompt attention of all friends of our common school system. JONES BROTHERS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Queen of the Oven.

A brand-new result—of no-oil made with BOOKER'S YEAST POWDER is certainly the queen of the cream-no light, white and delicate. You will be delighted with it; get a trial, spread it daintily with fresh, sweet butter, adding to be gracious. After broadcasting on biscuits made with BOOKER'S YEAST POWDER, what man would complain? Ask your grocer because his wife asked him for money!

The Universal Soother!

For burns, bruises, cuts, sprains, etc., PERRY DAVIS' "Pain Killer" is the most popular remedy. It soothes the pain, produces a healthy reaction, and, in fact, is the greatest of economy to the parts. There is no telling when accidents will occur, and it is well to have a bottle of it.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—Kingsford's Oswego Starch has become so popular as a general fit for general strength and purity, that another enlargement to the mammoth factory has been made, containing, in its completion, over 10 acres of flooring, and employing over 125 hands daily of the best starch made in the world.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Infallible Effects*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$ 2.25	@ $10.75
Sheep	4.00	@ 5.25
Hogs	4.75	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.80	@ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.03	@ 1.03
CORN—Western Mixed	.50	@ .50½
OATS—Mixed Western and State	.33	@ .40
RYE—Western	.74	@ .75
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.50
LARD—Steam	8.37½	@ 8.45
BUTTER	.22	@ .30
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.32	@ .47
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.25	@ $6.00
Fair to Choice	4.50	@ 5.20
Good	4.15	@ 4.45
Stockers	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.80	@ 5.05
SHEEP—Fair to Choice and Rate	3.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Fresh	$5.10	@ $5.50
Spring Wheat	5.75	@ 6.75
Winter	5.00	@ 6.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1.08½	@ 1.09
No. 3	.98	@ 1.00
Corn, No. 2	.50	@ .50½
Oats, No. 2	.35	@ .35½
Rye, No. 2	.74	@ .75
Barley, No. 2	.56	@ .56½
BROOM CORN—Hurl	3.00	@ 4.00
Self-Working	2.50	@ 3.00
Crooked	2.00	@ 2.50
PORK	13.50	@ 13.75
LARD	8.00	@ 8.12½
LUMBER—Common and Fence	8.00	@ 12.00
Shingles	2.50	@ 2.60
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.75
Medium	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Good	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Good	3.75	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.25
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Yorkers	4.85	@ 4.90
Philadelphias	4.40	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Best	4.25	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 4.00

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STETSON:

DEAR SIR—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am satisfied it is a valuable remedy, for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the System. I have recommended it to all enquirers.

Yours truly, MRS. MINNIE PARKER.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE,

An Effectual Specific for

Malarious Fevers, Jaundice, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness.

Nausea, Colic,

ASK the renowned dyspeptic, Bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the nervous and diseased patient, how they feel after using Simmons Liver Regulator, and their answer will be, "All right now." Ask your druggist if he has it, and if he says he has not, tell him to get it for you. Take no other. Be sure you get the genuine, with our Trade-Mark, Red Z, on the wrapper. Price $1.00 per package. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia, Pa.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stevens: "I certainly know, when my nerves are built up, my digestion improved, my liver regulated, I feel the effects. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION!

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—I have used Dr. Benj. Hedges' Yeast Cure for constipation of my bowels, caused by a disarrangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least, such has been my personal experience in the use of it.

BENJ. HARVEY, Chief-Justice of Georgia

Original and Only Genuine.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

The Wilson Adjustable Chair

AND SELF-PROPELLING WHEEL CHAIRS.

The best Invalid and Easy Chairs in the country.

Plain and Folding Iron Bedsteads.

NATIONAL WIRE MATTRESS, the best and cheapest Spring Bottom. Mattresses not to sag.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List to

MATHIAS KLEIN,

225 to 229 Twelfth St., Chicago, Ill.

1823. SEND FOR THE 1878.

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

$3.15 a Year, Postpaid.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send the recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using, by return mail (free), with the history of the disease. Sent by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

1878—TWELFTH YEAR.—$1.60

THE NURSERY,

Illustrated Magazine for Children.

12th Vol. 19 Cents for a Sample Number and Premium List. Subscribe NOW (Nos. 1877) and get the remaining numbers of the year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

IF YOU WANT

A First-Class Magazine,

Subscribe for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1878 now, and you will receive the November and December numbers FREE. Price $4.00. For One Dollar extra you can obtain a beautiful life-size portrait of either of the world-famous poets, Whittier, Bryant, and Longfellow, by mail, postage free.

Mark Twain is a constant contributor to the ATLANTIC, and the best authors, poets and story-tellers in the country write for its pages. Address: H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealer in medicines.

22x36 Oil Paintings Free! Want Agents. Print your New Years and Calling Cards with our Rubber Name Stamps. *S. M. Thorne*

Your name in the above type, or in a nice Gothic Type, a bottle of Indelible Inking Composition, pair Pads, package brass, 25 Fine Tarr Cards, 25 Visiting Cards, in case, with directions. Mail

OUR EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the Shipping Commerce of the Pine Lake Region for the Past Season.

Notwithstanding the serious depression in trade during the latter half of last season, the traffic of this region took a great stride over the business of the year previous. From the records in the office of the Deputy Collector of Customs of the port of Charlevoix we take the following figures:

There were 201 clearances from the Port of Charlevoix during the season of navigation of 1877; excess over those of previous year, 34. Total of tonnage for season of 1877, 35,867; excess over that of previous season, 4,574.

The following shows the exports of the season, and compares the export of the three leading articles with the same of this year previous:

	1876.	1877.	Excess
Wood, cords	6,329	11,756	5,427
Bark, cords	6,459	9,943	3,484
Lumber, feet, B. M.	253,000	383,000	130,000
Barrel hoops,		112,000	
Cedar Posts,		8,000	
Pointers, bushels,		1,462	

Total average value, in market, of exports for season of 1877, $35,867.

Let it be borne in mind that we have not included in our statement the considerable amount of various articles shipped by means which have not come within the authority of the Deputy Collector, and the 2,500 cords of wood sold as fuel to passing steamers by A. Fox & Co., which justly constituted a good portion of our commerce. This will swell the aggregate value of material shipped from this port this year to over $100,000.

The steady increase of our trade has been accomplished under many impediments, which, however, are rapidly being removed, and, the present transient depression in trade removed, the prospects are good for even still greater increase in the future.

FRESH OYSTERS at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

THE HARBOR APPROPRIATION.—The Chief of Engineers has asked Congress to appropriate $30,000 to carry on the work of improving Charlevoix harbor.

No appropriation for harbor improvement was ever asked for that was better deserved, or more needed.

The statement of exports in another column of this page shows what the effect has been of even the limited improvement already accomplished, and clearly demonstrates the ratio of increase which follows such improvement.

We point with satisfaction to the fact that the usual loss of a certain percentage of work by storms is not attached to harbor work here. Every dollar properly expended is a permanent improvement.

The feeling of Congress on the question of harbor appropriation cannot be foretold, but we are sanguine that if the bill passes as made up, we shall get the whole amount asked for.

One thing seems to be in favor of harbor appropriations, and that is that no appropriations were made last year.

All kinds of produce, (including cash) taken in exchange for goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MICHIGAN INDIANS AND THE POPE.—There is on exhibition in a store on Broadway, New York, a curious collection of Indian presents to the Pope. They were collected by the Rev Edward Jacker, of St. Ignace, Mackinaw county, from the Ottawa converts in that Catholic mission and he is now on his way to Rome with them. From the Herald's description of them we take the following: "There are among the collection several implements of war, such as clubs, which very much resemble a policeman's club, with a wooden ball glued to them, and portions of old stone tomahawks. One of the hunting knives was made by Mr. Nadwedessa, who had his name attached to the weapon. Another very interesting article is a calumet, or peace pipe, of white stone and very heavy. The bowl, instead of being circular, was cut square, so that it presents four sides to view, on each of which is rudely carved a human face, a regular double Janus the four faces being typical of the four seasons when a smoke is enjoyable. Among the other curiosities are bows and arrows, flint arrowheads, little birch canoes, specimens of baskets and pails, a little cradle (for the Pope), miniature snow shoes, about five inches long, and a pair of moccasins, which are just large enough to wear on the thumb. All these articles are beautifully embroidered, and many of them have attached the names of the makers. This Miss Margaret Ogima Amable sent a specimen of each article which the Indians use to cover their tents with. Several instruments and coffee urns were also contributed by this estimable lady. One of the richest has in its small frame of birch bark, on which is written in English, in a plain hand, the words, 'An Indian maiden asks your blessing, holy father,' with the signature, 'Jane Lasley.'"

SEE & WASHBURN have just received a general assortment of Holiday goods.

OYSTERS at W. C. Newman's.

INDIAN HOUSEBANDS.—Indian Agent Ley, who, in company with an agent of the General Land Office was here a short time ago, looking into the matter of advertising Indian homelands, wrote in March last to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, acting with that he had for some considerable time been investigating the matter of complaints against the Indians for abandonment of their home steads, and charging that the complaints were made in bad faith and for speculative purposes, and that they were therefore being deprived of their lands wrongfully by unprincipled speculators. He asked that proceedings against the entries of the Indians might be suspended to give him an opportunity to further investigate the matter and make a detailed report. Mr. Ley's visit here was to investigate certain cases here. What the result will be, we are unable to say.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. A. Crouter.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

DR. A. TRASK'S

MAGNETIC OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and juices of vegetables, separate and combined. The fruits of seventy years' labor rested in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable extracts the power of which in removing diseases is unequaled in the annals of Medicine. **His discovery** consists in a combination of those powerful Vegetable Extracts with **Electricity or Magnetism** in the form of an Ointment.

Certain, it is, that the most remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application to the cure of diseases, stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a full and close investigation of its properties.

It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this action it is enabled to gain a victory over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other source.

Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is reached and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it cures as readily with internal as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to persons so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in inflammation of the bowels.

No patient ever used this with any disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

For inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In ninety-nine cases out of 5 hundred, it will effect entire relief to the worst case of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.

Affection of the Spine, Rheumatism, Ague, Ulcerated sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dysentery, Croup, Colds, Chapped Mothers, Eruptions of the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Boils, Felons, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Ink! all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Successors of Ivor Johnson, Boyd and)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO. And 13 Hartley Street, New York.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 20, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram Pardee, against James H. Ross, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5777, dated Nov. 15, 1875, upon the following described tract in Township 32 N., R 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Jan. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY,
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix June 12, 1877.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Ann Whalen has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

J. P. WHALEN.

Wilson, Oct. 24.

FARM FOR SALE In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 83 acres on section 30 in Eveline, 2 acres improvement, good house and log house, good well and orchard of 50 bearing trees. Good fences. On main traveled road. School house quarter of a mile, grist-mill two miles and a half.

Charles Hitler,
Antrim Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 23, Town 32 N. R 8 West, Seven Wall, 80 acres Twenty-five acres improvements, 200 fruit trees, 35 bushels of apples last year. Will be sold for $700 cash.

ANTOINE SIMMON,
Elk Rapids
Mich.

W. F. CASWELL. C. S. BARSSER.

CASWELL & BARSSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

SentineL

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. Smith.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 20, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Eugene C. Tredway against Alvin Eagle, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6611, dated Aug. 2, 1876, upon the south ½ of section 26, Township 34, North, Range 4 West, in Antrim county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Jan. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 20, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Ezekiel Riggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry no. 6353, dated August 21 1874, upon the S. of, and section 34, Township 33 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day o. Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 20, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Ezekiel Riggs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6353, dated August 21 1874, upon the S½ of, and section 34, Township 33 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day o. Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

LAW —AND— Real Estate Office —OF— Edw. H. Green, Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm AND Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farm ing Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Ingersoll creek and Pine Lake, and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D. 1876 by Asaph Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J. Strickman of said county and State, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876 at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 141, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the recovery of the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principal, interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Twenty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage) will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the Township of Charlevoix, (that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are known and described as follows to-wit:—The North-west quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Twenty in Township Thirty-three (33) Northof Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to United States Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
(18-13m.) Printers fee, $12.15.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. Oct 31, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles May all, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6451, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ section 34, Township 34, North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day o. Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

66, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

(3m4w.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegosh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In the cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin On motion of J. Miles Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer or demur to complainant's bill and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days from service of this order a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
15-6in.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings against Eli Pease, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 7443, dated April 25, 1876, upon the E½ of section 28, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7006, dated April 25, 1876, upon the W½ of section 28, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Sept. 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Bright against James Moore, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6333, dated Dec. 3, 1874 upon the S½ of, and of north Section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix, Antrim county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 34 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 18. 1877. Whole No., 449

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS of Subscription:
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space,	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m'ths	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two's	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.25	10.00	14.00
1 column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
¼ "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
½ "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	75.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutory rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LEROY H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Ek Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Is constantly located at Petoskey, all visits Charlevoix one week in each month—for the purpose of transacting professional business and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. 48tf

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H.D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. P. Whalen's harness shop, in Charlevoix and solicits the patronage of old friends. Custom work and repairing made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street. LENA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER's

Ring Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells at low prices, pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and entire northern county with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

B. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office Traverse City Mich., Nov. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lorin M. Barnes against James Jones, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7747, dated June 25, 1876, upon the southeast ¼ of section 30, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

27.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. P. BATHOLOMEW, N. G.
GEO. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

HANNAH BURNS, W. M.
GEO. BARNES, Sec'y

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE.—My wife, Adelphia Deets, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I therefore forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH E. DEETS.

Wilson, Dec. 16, 1877.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	5 @ 7c
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 @ 6

PETOSKEY has a Dramatic Club.

AND a Methodist Camp Ground.

ALSO a—saloon, as usual.

AND now they are sighing for a wooden railroad from town to Crooked Lake.

ELK RAPIDS is to have a co operative cheese factory

A new supply of mail paper at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE weather was on the M. E. Church spire has laid its back broken.

Good many deer killed round about this vicinity last week.

AND a good many bear creatures have enjoyed the late pleasant weather in equestrian exercises

We have a large stock of Holiday goods to please the old and young come and see them at See & Washburn's.

MR. BACON, of Pine Lake, tells us that he will get out about 700 cords of shipping wood this win er.

OYSTERS.—We know by experience that those oysters of Newman's are fresh and eminently palatable.

CHARLEVOIX Postoffice, since July 1st, 1874, has issued 2630 Money Orders, representing about $70,000.

We have a large stock of candies, nuts and raisins. See & Washburn.

ON Christmas the Charlevoix Postoffice will be open only from 10:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from six to seven p. m.

HENRY MORGAN, Esq., is at Boyne Falls, getting out several car-loads of cedar posts from the swamp land he owns in that vicinity.

JOHN WARREN is re building his dock at Cross Village.

The schooner W. A. Smith is stripped and laid up in the river.

The tug Minnie Warren is running on Pine Lake yet.

Washboards for ten cents each at See & Washburn's

ANOTHER of Father Inwood's interesting letters on England next week.

CROUTER has a very fine assortment of Confectionery, ordered especially for the Holidays.

Gen W. P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Michigan, vice E. I. Gardfield resigned.

Some very nice fresh oysters at See & Washburn's that we will sell for just enough to cover expences.

No better country exchange comes to our table than the Grand Traverse *Herald*, and it grows better all the time

Go to Mrs. Carpenter and buy something useful for holiday presents.

CONGRESSMAN Cox has introduced a bill which provides that keepers of Life Saving Stations shall receive $300 per annum.

The Hon. Sumner Howard, United States Attorney in Utah, will resume the practice of law at Pontiac next month.

MRS. F. O. Fisher, of this village, left town Saturday for Ohio, where she will spend a few months for the benefit of her failing health.

Fox, Rose & Buttars are in receipt of a case of the finest quality of fresh oysters yet received here. Call and get some.

At just this particular time the SENTINEL needs every dime that is due it, and our friends who are in arrears can all help us a great deal by each doing a little. Now *please* pony up.

ANOTHER THIF.—Capt. Smith stripped and laid up the schooner Fleetwing last week, but the fine weather brought her out again, and she left Sunday evening for Beaver Harbor with a load of hoops.

PERSONAL.—MRS. L. D. Bartholomew leaves town to-day for a brief sojourn among friends in Southern Michigan.

—Capt. A. G. Aldrich and his son Henry also leave to-day for Grand Rapids.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and everything else, too numerous to mention was never more complete. FOX, Rose & Buttars.

THE Grand Rapids *Eagle* thinks that the parties who helped Lamphear out of the Charlevoix jail were "probably taxpayers bent on getting rid of paying his board, but their little game didn't work."

A fine assortment of fancy note paper and envelopes at See & Washburn's.

POOR FARM.—The Superintendents of the Poor of Charlevoix County have purchased the N. E ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Lot 2, and E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Section 14, 33—8, in Marion, for a Poor Farm. Consideration $1,000. The property was purchased of Capt. W. Clifford, and consists of 175 acres lying on the south side of Nowland's lake. It has about twenty-five acres of clearing and a frame barn. It may be considered a good bargain.

THE WEATHER.—Verily, December's as pleasant as May." During the greater part of last week, and up to the time of our writing, the skies are clear, the weather warm and pleasant, and but for the lack of vegetation, one could almost imagine that he had slept away a winter, and now suddenly found himself in the embrace of balmy spring. Farmers are plowing, the little girls are swinging in the grapes lamdscaped, the bees are scratching, and—so are we.

Do you know that oil cloth is a nice thing to put over your stove to protect your carpet. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep it.

For the Sentinel.

Underbrush.

Hard Cases.—The following I have rarely known equalled. I have never seen it in print. I give it in my own language, substantially:

A traveler, wending his way along the highway, saw a woman standing in the door of a dwelling, hard by the roadside, and heard her call, evidently to her absent urchins, and nobling some street genius, and supposing them to be the wanted truant-bad stock, and thinking to make himself useful, said to them:

"Boys, your mother is calling you."

A young hopeful looked up, like a young wise-acre, and exclaimed:

"He's not calling we; us don't belong to she."

Wonderful Memory.—A certain reporter observed some children playing in a dooryard. They were trying to see how far back each could remember. One little girl could remember when she was "so high," (marking the air to indicate,) and she had "a little play house, and a little wee doll baby."

It was about ditto with all the other young feminines. The youngest of the romping group was a bright four-year old boy, and his turn was last. He boldly affirmed, as though determined not to be outdone,

"I can 'member jist free weeks before I was born, and I cried all the time for fear I should be a girl."

Our appreciative eaves dropper thought that was the climax.

A. T. GRAY.

Large stock of fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents, just received at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

From South Arm.

SOUTH ARM, Dec. 15, 1877.

FRIEND SMITH—

Please accept a few items for your paper.

We are having spring like weather, and have had all the fall, and what is better, the Lord has sent His springtime to the hearts of his people.

Rev. A. M. Parmenter, of New Haven, Mich., has been here preaching the Word to us in power. Many have been deeply moved, a goodly number received, and about fifteen converted. Twelve have been baptized into the Baptist Church. We are expecting Brother Parmenter to settle here, and preach here and at Norwood. We have put our meeting house in good order for winter, and expect to do more permanent work for the Master in the future.

One of our bachelors—A. M. Murphy—has embarked on the Sea of Matrimony to the land of double blessedness. He took as first mate Miss Sarah Gregg. A prosperous voyage to them.

Yours truly,
H. C. SCOFIELD.
Pastor Bap. Church.

Children sleds at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MR. FULLER, the jupiter fanning-mill man, drove out of the road one evening a day last week at quite a lively gait. A wire clothes line was stretched somewhere in that vicinity, and Fuller found it—found it suddenly—and vaulted his high rent. He never had seen anything of that kind before, and he got out to examine it. Fuller is not a profane man, but he is an awful good singer, and the way "I would not live always" rang out on the evening air was astonishing to the residents of the south side of Round Lake.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION

The dead-lock in the Senate continued all night, on the 28th, and up to three o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th. A great portion of the time was taken up by the reading and comment thereon, by Republicans, of the instructions relative to the Louisiana returning-board. Mr. Butler's connection therewith, taken by the Committee which visited South Carolina for that purpose. Several motions for adjournment were defeated by the Democrats. At 1 o'clock Mr. Howe, who occupied the chair in the temporary absence of the Vice-President, decided that the legislative day would continue without change of date until an adjournment should be had. Speeches were made on the Democratic side denying that any intimidation had been used to influence the election in South Carolina as charged in the testimony read by the Republicans. A vote was finally taken on the resolution of Mr. Thurman, to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and the resolution was carried—29 to 28—Mr. Patterson and Conover voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. Several Speakers were noted as speaking from Mr. Howe, who occupied the chair in the temporary absence of the Vice-President, decided that the legislative day would continue without change of date until an adjournment should be had. Speeches were made on the Democratic side denying that any intimidation had been used to influence the election in South Carolina as charged in the testimony read by the Republicans. A vote was finally taken on the resolution of Mr. Thurman, to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and the resolution was carried—29 to 28—Messrs. Patterson and Conover voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. Several Speakers were noted as speaking from the Democratic side during the night hours. In the House bills were introduced for the free importation through the mails, for Members of Congress, of documents printed by order of Congress, relating to the pension-rolls the names of all soldiers stricken off on account of disability preceding the act prohibiting payment, by any officer, in any person not known to have been supported by the pension bill from. A resolution was adopted—129 to 47—requiring the President to state what bona fide applications, if any, existed to prevent him from executing the laws in relation to the Civil Service Bill refused and its branches. Adjourned to the 30th.

IMMEDIATELY after the reading of the Journal in the Senate on the 30th, Mr. Wadleigh moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Kellogg as a Senator from Louisiana. Mr. Thurman objecting after discussion, the Vice-President directed the subject was a question of the highest importance, and could be considered in the morning hour notwithstanding the objections. Mr. Thurman appealed from this decision, and the Vice-President was sustained—29 to 28—Mr. Patterson voting with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Mr. Conover with the Republicans in the affirmative. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, not voting. A tie vote, 29 to 29—was then had on the question of reconsidering the decision of the Chair, which prevailed in the affirmative—Messrs. Conover and Patterson voting with the Democrats,

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, - - 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1877.

The words "Rapid Transit" in connection with the needs of the city have been bandied about in the newspapers and in the public mouth so long and with so little result that they are worn threadbare. Year after year the subject has been agitated and re-agitated. A hundred imaginary plans have been penned and heralded only to vanish into thin air before a practical blow was struck toward their carrying out. Thus far the one short and inconveniently located line of New York Elevated Railway is the lonely result of the endless clamor for cheap, safe and swift communication between the upper and lower ends of this island.

Some of the plans for the accomplishment of rapid transit which have from time to time found serious advocates have been of the most remarkable nature. I don't know that any one has lately urged the adoption of a plan which I remember seeing illustrated in a New York comic paper some fifteen or twenty years ago, but some have been seriously proposed which are scarcely better worthy of consideration. The odd plan just referred to—and which I guess was the pioneer suggestion on this subject—was shown by the engraving to consist of putting enormous hollow globes of wrought iron into a gigantic mortar and then shooting them off after the manner subsequently enlarged and improved upon by Jules Verne in "From the Earth to the Moon." I was a credulous and unsophisticated youngster when I saw this remarkable woodcut, and was thereby filled with extreme awe and admiration for the big city where there could be such wonderful doings on. The engraving represents the moment just after the touching off of the big mortar from whose tremendous mouth shot vast volumes of fire and smoke, while sailing through the air at a rate which would satisfy the most earnest yearner after rapid transit, were two shells, apparently about ten feet in diameter, coupled together like cars, and provided with several windows apiece, through which could be seen sundry weary citizens comfortably seated and calmly perusing the evening papers.

As before remarked, nothing so far as I know, has revived the claims of this peaceful application of artillery practice, although pretty nearly every other scheme which the imagination could devise has found some supporters. One of these was to build a railroad over the tops of houses. Another proposed to avoid the objection to a road through the open street by the simple expedient of cutting right through the middle of the blocks of buildings and spanning the intervening streets by arched and tunneled bridges. Others still proposed to burrow underground one way and another. One of these methods I outlined in my correspondence a year or more ago. It consisted of building a large brick tube under the road bed of the streets desired to be traversed, through which a car should be "sucked" at a high rate of speed by pumping away the air in front of it. A short section of this tube was actually built and still exists under Broadway near the Postoffice.

The plan which, among all these rejected ones, came nearest to adoption was, I think, that of a regular underground railroad similar to those which have long been in successful operation in London. This was long urged, and it was even reported that Wm. H. Vanderbilt was committed to its support; but as this report was proved to be unfounded, and the cost of cutting such a road through the rocky bed of the island was estimated at about two millions of dollars per mile, the scheme fell through, like all its predecessors (with the exception of the raised street road) and people were left to toil up and down town in the horse cars as before.

But despite this apparently discouraging state of things, the crying needs of the people have in reality not been so entirely ignored during this long period of seeming practical inaction as circumstances would make it appear. Capital, ever ready to supply a manifest want when it can see a prospect of suitable remuneration, has long been striving against the prejudice and selfishness of the few whose nefarious thefts (they call it "selling a lot") by the carrying out of the only feasible plan by which this great public benefit is attainable, is alone responsible for the fact that the average New Yorker is now an hour or more from his office instead of from twenty to thirty minutes only as he should be.

Until very lately the heavy hand of legal injunction has been laid upon the would-be outliers of aerial roads, but the latter having been invariably successful in the many suits brought by private individuals to hamper their action, nearly almost all these intangible but insurmountable obstacles have been removed, and work is rapidly progressing on the part of both the New York Elevated Railroad, and the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, who are thus far the only companies in the field. The projects now under way in the hands of these two corporations contemplate a magnificent system of steam inter-communication throughout the city, and well, if carried out, give us more in the way of rapid transit than the most sanguine lover ever dared to hope for.

At present there is, as most of your readers are doubtless aware, but one line of elevated road in operation. This starts at the Battery, and running across that public park entitled Greenwich street on the west side of town, and following that ancient thoroughfare to Ninth Avenue proceeds to Fifty-ninth street (the southern boundary of Central Park) which is its present terminus; the former one having been at Forty-second street, nearly a mile lower down.

The proposed new routes and extensions are substantially as follows: The present line is to be extended northward partly in the air and partly on the surface to the extreme northern end of the island. Then there is to be a brand new trunk line built by the Gilbert Co. from Bowling Green (adjoining the Battery) along the west side of town running a few blocks inside Broadway (near the existing elevated road), till Sixth Avenue is reached, when that street will be followed to Central Park. Beside these it is intended to build two main lines winding deviously along the east side, one of them taking Chatham street, Chatham square, the Bowery and Third Avenue, up to One Hundred and Tenth street, at which point it will send off branch lines including one to accommodate the vicinity of the Post-Office and City Hall square.

When all these are completed—if that ever comes to pass—New York will be as well (if not better) provided with internal travelling facilities as any other city in the world; and we shall see more done towards reclaiming the northern portion of Manhattan from its present barren and uninviting condition, sparsely dotted with shanties and pig sties than would have seemed possible twenty years ago. And we are now encouraged to believe that these needed improvements are really on the programme, because in addition to the promises of the parties concerned, which have always been freely given, work is actually progressing on a considerable portion of the new lines with surprising rapidity. Some details of the construction and methods of travel of the road now in operation might be of considerable interest, but those I must reserve for another letter.

RADIX.

The Albany *Journal*, noticing the remark of the Springfield *Republican* to the effect that "Mr. Patterson's justification of his own course by the President's policy cannot be gainsaid," says "If it be true that Patterson's support of Butler—to say nothing of the base manner and motives of the whole proceeding—is in harmony with the President's policy, and is justified and required by it, then the President's must be condemned and repudiated. If the course of Patterson and Conover is to be associated with the President's action, and logically sustained by it, then this is the worst blow his policy has yet received—and it is fatal."

Besides voting to support a Democratic newspaper, the Democratic caucus the other night appointed a committee to look after absentees who endanger the party's supremacy in the House. The danger, it is said, will be greatly increased if the rule prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capitol is enforced, because the Congressmen will then be half a mile away getting refreshment and cannot be quickly summoned to a vote.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Nervous restlessness, [illegible] Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c. &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first class Druggists in U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

30 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if desired.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are scattered with beech and maple, also hemlock and pine, and are in the best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State peopled by the wealth, and enterprise, and intelligence of the great Empire section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The land in Michigan to which these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of [illegible] and every thousand acres of it is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a piece of such as when it can be had cheap.

[illegible] Send for our Pamphlet and Map.

Address W. H. HIGLEY,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval and an order, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unprecedented fact. That we offer the people and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in this county. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices are low, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

"EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN EXAMINING THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED" THEY DONT QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW CHEAP GOODS, BUT SELL

Everything AT BOTTOM RATES!

Remember the Place!

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Charlevoix, Nov 20, 1877

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tension.

It is beautiful in style and [illegible] Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best [illegible] of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. C. PURNAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not would tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counseller at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished

Unusual facilities for Making Collections

Office opposite Crocker's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1,,:

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, FOREIGN CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for CANNED FRUITS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

1871 (6,12,1)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$2.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1350 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

MOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged and [illegible] with a view to the comfort of the [illegible] public. Two miles from herein

Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

In which are [illegible] Speckled Trout. Bigness [illegible] cheese.

for Printers.

[illegible] S. 186 [illegible] ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Rapelje Street, New York.

Signal-Service Report.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army in his annual report recommends legislation for a more complete organization of the Signal Service. With duties now so extensive, so important and reaching more directly the interests of the people of the United States than those of any other bureau of the War Department, it exists, he says, without laws by which to fix permanent rank, count out the grades of the officers, or the promotion of its enlisted men. This condition is found to exert a influence on the work of the office. The subject of such organization received best zeal and the most careful consideration, and was favorably recommended by the President on numerous. The experience of the year has demonstrated the need of it. If the service is to continue to prove successful it can not be too safely guarded against possible tampering, or offer too certain rewards for faithful service.

The result of the ever given for enemy accounts. It has been marked by the fact that it has in its incidents existed into action every one of the particular duties of the Signal Service, as provided both for peace and war. The useful preannouncement of meteoric changes is admitted as established by now seven years' continuous practice. Its use in connection each year improved accuracy, and with each year the paths for improvement; the evidences of success have become more visible. The work has gained in simplicity and extent. The co-operation of true scientists has resulted both at home and abroad. The uses of the service and the results to be hoped from it future developments have been reproduced. The popular support and the support of the press have been steady and considerate. The service advances, not always by smooth paths, but by a certain success.

Steps have been taken to extend the river reports of the Ohio, the rivers of California and Oregon, the rapid rise and fall of which involve sometimes large grazing interests, as well as those of agriculture and commerce. A series of canal reports announcing temperature probable to affect canal commerce were issued during the season, of the closing of navigation at the commencement of the winter for the uses of canal commerce and the interests depending thereon. The different reports of the office of which mention has thus been made have been favorably received in the communities for which they have been furnished, and their uses have been acknowledged by communications from commercial associations and by other official action.

In the great diffusion given the reports of the office through the press, the display of the different office bulletins and forms of report, the maps and regular publications, it is estimated that the statements, based upon the information gathered upon the lines of the office and issued daily for the public use, reach daily, and less than one-third of all the households in the United States. The regular daily publication of the reports by the press, now continued for seven years without a week in the United States, is considered as an evidence of their usefulness, and of the favor with which they are received by the communities for which they are intended. The office is encouraged by success in reference to its duties with Committees appointed for the purpose by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities in the Union, and also with a large number of agricultural societies. A number of sets of the maps, with the advance bulletins, accompanying them, of this character is prominent citizens of the United States, covering a period of six years, are making favorable action in its behalf, several passed the last annual report. These maps and forms were officially submitted to congress at its last session. Its renewal during the present year has been requested by action of the Boards of Trade, committees, bureaus and report monthly to the office upon the accuracy and utility of the service in their vicinities. The Boards, in this way, are co-operating with the office, and show responsibility for its success.

The office exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition and *Monthly Weather Reports* have been regularly issued during the year. A number of valuable charts have been prepared. The data for the charts have been very numerous. By the change of system of observations formerly under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and those furnished by the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, together with the reports of the Signal Service stations, a total of 161 daily weather observations from as many different places are entered upon the files daily as the regular system of observation at the office. A number of observations taken on vessels at sea, to complement the simultaneous reports of the service, and at the request of the Department, have been received upon the forms, provided for the purpose. Their utility is evident in the study of storms approaching our coasts or which endanger vessels sailing from our ports. The co-operation of the Navy of the United States in the taking of observations simultaneously with the system adopted by this office wherever there are naval vessels of the United States, as assured by the General Order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated Dec. 25, 1876, has largely increased the data of this class. The people of the United States are thus the first Nation whose Army and Navy co-operate, as all armies and navies should, under official orders, in the taking of all the barometric observations wherever the force may be. The enforced the signal Service at the different ports and parts of the United States, and upon the sea coast, offer every facility for the comparison of instruments, the use of duly or other modes in their power to the uses of every Nation which owns our waters for commerce or shelter.

The proposition adopted at the congress of persons charged with meteorological duties which was assembled at Vienna in 1873, and to the effect that it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that a uniform and simultaneous observation of such character as is suited for the preparation of synoptic charts be taken and recorded daily and simultaneously throughout the world, has continued to have practical effect. In answer of the War Department, and with the cordial co-operation of scientists and chiefs of meteorological services, representing the different countries, a record of observations taken daily simultaneously with the observations taken throughout the United States and to present issues, exchanged supplementary. These reports are now for the terrestrial extent of Africa, Great Britain, Ohio, Central America, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, East Indies, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, British North America, the United States, Sandwich Islands, West Indies and South America.

A Jolly Jewish Funeral.

"Those days since, a very much soiled and somewhat decayed corpse was found in a New York cellar. It had a Hebrew cast of countenance that was unmistakable, and when the body was removed to the Morgue for exposure and identification, this fact was published. Now, Isaac Samuels had been missing for three months. He had wandered off from home, as he had sometimes done before, and stayed longer than usual. In the meantime his family had neither seen nor heard anything from him or of him. A son of Isaac Samuels, Louis Samuels by name, went to the Morgue to see the unknown corpse, and instantly and unhesitatingly identified it and made affidavit that the corpse in question was that of his father Isaac Samuels and further, that his father had been in the habit of drinking for several years, had lost everything he owned through the habit, and that he had often been absent from home for several weeks at a time. He had been at such times months this time, and had not been seen by any of his relatives nor had he applied to any of them for aid. A brother-in-law of Samuels also identified the corpse as that of Isaac Samuels, without any hesitation. Under these circumstances the corpse was given up to the Samuels family and they announced the funeral and made all the preparations for that solemn event. The corpse was in the coffin and the grave was dug, and the family and friends were assembling in the funeral room. But Louis Samuels was not there. He had gone out in the morning on some errand of preparation for the last scene. He had a very strange adventure. He saw a man approaching him on the street who looked like his father. The apparition was so much like Isaac Samuels as the Ghost in "Hamlet" is like the dead King of Denmark, and it proved to be much more natural than the dead Dane. Louis was left no time to doubt. His father shook hands heartily with him, was very glad to see him, and plied him with many anxious questions about family affairs. He was flesh and blood, and intelligence, and in a much better state of mind than usual. He was very much alive. The father and son went to the little four-pound saddlers at a time, in the plant-shelves or in the cages. Once he crept under a cage into which one had run, and, showing himself, placed his hand upon the cord over which it must pass to escape. Money seemed lavished by the movement, stopped, warbled, and held as he re-treat in the cage. These singing mice were very fearless, yet would not allow themselves to be caught. The observer supposes they learned their song, which was a fon, sweet warble, of the canaries; but M. Brierre-state expresses it that no canaries had ever been kept by the owners of the old cupboard in which he observed the singing-mice.

Singing-Mice.

Two observations upon singing-mice have been lately noted in France, and reported in *Nature*. The first was recorded in *La Nature*, and the second was presented to the French Society of Acclimation, by M. Brierre, who testified to having heard mice sing in 1851-1852. The singing proceeded from an old cupboard, and generally began at sunset. The joints and wood of the cupboard were soaped so that it could be opened suddenly, and, this being done one evening, a number of mice surprised in the midst of its roundelay. For about the space of a minute the mouse was under motion, and the movements of its throat plainly visible. It held its nose up in the air like a dog that is howling, and the song it emitted was like that of a wren. The mouse was seized, but contrived to escape. Its singing was resumed the same night and on others following.

A recent number of *Forest and Stream* also contains an observation upon these interesting musical quadrupeds. The conservatory in a gentleman's residence near New York City opened with folding-lanterns into the library, and was suspended from its ceiling were several cages of canaries, which were secured by cords running through pulleys and fastened near one of the plant-shelves. One evening, a few years ago, the gentleman of the house was sitting alone in the library, when his attention was attracted to a low warbling, like that of a young canary, which proceeded from the conservatory. He presently saw that the notes were emitted by a mouse running about at the bottom of one of the cages, while the bird was on its perch above asleep. Subsequently he several times saw two or three of the little four-footed warblers at a time, in the plant-shelves or in the cages. Once he crept under a cage into which one had run, and, showing himself, placed his hand upon the cord over which it must pass to escape. Money seemed lavished by the movement, stopped, warbled, and held as he re-treat in the cage. These singing mice were very fearless, yet would not allow themselves to be caught. The observer supposes they learned their song, which was a fon, sweet warble, of the canaries; but M. Brierre-state expresses it that no canaries had ever been kept by the owners of the old cupboard in which he observed the singing-mice.

Mortality.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "The State valuation falls off this year $101,000,000, being about $70,000,000 on real estate and $30,000,000 on personal. This is the largest reduction of any year yet and overdoes in some measure the inflation of years like 1.73, when an increase of $200,000,000 was reported. The valuation of the State, as now reduced, and without the corporations and the savings-bank deposits, stands at $1,668,226,000. The depreciation at Boston, this year, was over $62,000,000. The reduction in taxation last year was nearly $3,000,000, but this year only $861,000, showing that most municipalities made in 1876 about all the reduction possible in their expenditure. The cities below Boston, however, have retrenched more sharply during the current year."

DURING the past year the consumption of cotton reached the highest point ever attained in this country, while the value of our cotton fabrics exported has, despite low prices, increased $7,-000,000 within two years, or from $3,660,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, to $10,180,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877.

The Famous Horses of Venice.

But one of the most wonderful things about Venice is that, with the exception of those I intend to tell you about, there are no horses there. How charming it must be, you think, when you want to visit a friend, to run down the marble steps of some old palace, step into a gondola, and glide swiftly and noiselessly away, instead of jolting and rumbling along over the cobble-stones! And then to come back by moonlight, and hear the low plash of the oar in the water, and the distant voices of the boatmen singing some lovesick song—oh, it's as good as a play!

Of course there are no carts in Venice; and the fish-man, the vegetable-man, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, all glide softly up in their boats to the kitchen door with their vendibles, and chaffer and haggle with the cook for half an hour, after the manner of market-men the world over.

So you see the little black-eyed Venetian boys and girls gaze on the brazen horses in St. Mark's Square with as much wonder and curiosity as ours when we look upon a griffin or a unicorn.

These horses—there are four of them—have quite a history of their own They once formed part of a group made by a celebrated sculptor of antiquity, named Lysippus. He was of such wonderful merit that he was one of the three employed to make Alexander's statue, which gave to Apelles the sole right of painting his portrait, to Lysippus that of sculpturing his form in any style, and to Pyrgoteles that of engraving it upon precious stones.

Lysippus executed a group of twenty-five equestrian statues of the Macedonian heroes that fell at the passage of the Granicus, and of this group the horses now at Venice formed a part. They were carried from Alexandria to Rome by Augustus, who placed them on his triumphal arch. Afterward Nero, Domitian and Trajan successively transferred them to arches of their own.

When Constantine removed the capital of the Roman Empire to the ancient Byzantium, he sought to beautify it by carrying to it the finest works of art of every kind. In this spirit for this purpose he removed a great number of works of art from Rome to Constantinople, and among them these bronze horses of Lysippus.

In the early part of the thirteenth century the nobles of France and Germany, who were going on the fourth crusade, arrived at Venice, and stipulated with the Venetians for means of transportation. This was done, but, instead of proceeding to Jerusalem, they were diverted from their original intention by the under the leadership of the blind old Doge, Dandolo. They captured the City of Constantinople. The fall of the city was followed by an almost total destruction of the works of art with which it had been adorned, for the Latins disgraced themselves by a more ruthless vandalism than that of the Vandals themselves.

But out of the wreck the four bronze horses were saved and carried in triumph to Venice, where they were placed over the principal arch of St. Mark's Cathedral. There they stood until Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1797, removed them, with other trophies, to Paris; but after his downfall they were restored, and, as Byron says in "Childe Harold":

> "Before St. Mark, still glow his steeds of brass,
> Their gilded collars glittering in the sun."

Mary Lloyd, in St. Nicholas for December.

The Joys of Riches.

The impression has somehow become general that Flood, Sanford, Mills, Reese, Luning, Latham and others whose names I might mention, are the wealthiest men in California.

This is an error, although I do not wish to injure their credit; but the fact is, they are among our poorest men. They are compelled to daily toil and for it receive but their daily bread.

They are all of them under a salary. Reese and Luning are at work for their board and clothes; Stanford, Latham and Mills are on additional compensation, provided with comfortable houses, and furnished with pictures and works of art.

He rides and drives among the elegant residences of San Mateo. The park is his own, the greenhouse, the conservatory. The police guard him, the military protect him. His labor is a pleasure, his life is a psalm of thanksgiving. He enjoys no man, loves his wife and is content. He travels in foreign lands, reads books, has abundant leisure, enjoys art, goes fishing and duck-shooting, hunts in the hills, and thanks God for his health and freedom. He belongs to no party, has no hope of increase of salary; they cannot get out of the country to travel; they have no leisure to read, and very little time for social intercourse.

Their condition in this world is a painful and laborious one, and they are entirely cut off from the hope of a glorious immortality through their utter inability to wriggle through the eye of a needle.

Yet they seem happy, and we presume they are. Content, doubtless, to fill to the best of their ability the humble spheres to which they have been assigned.

Gov. Stanford is proud of his position as President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and ambitions to own two continuous lines of roads across the continent, from San Francisco to New York—from Golden Gate to Hell Gate.

When he has accomplished this, he will desire to combine all the lateral roads, monopolize the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, the Northern Lakes, the Erie Canal, have a toll-gate at the entrance of New York and San Francisco harbors, number that in that better develop the resources of the country and promote its general welfare by transporting all the people and all their goods.

When Mr. Latham has completed his North Coast Railroad to the Pole, monopolized all the ice-fields, fur-islands and fisheries, secured all the forests and saw-mills, he will extend his enterprise southward, to Patagonia.

When Flood is wealthier than Rothschild, and has more money than Monte Christo. When Mills has made the Bank of California to outrank the Bank of England. When Reese and Luning have sweated the last ducats. When Lux & Miller have acquired all the pastures that the Devil pointed out to Christ, and all the cattle upon a thousand hills. When Baggin shall have absorbed the dry land, and Sharon the waters of the earth. When they shall have accomplished all of these things—

Then—well then!

They will crawl humbly away into their little tombs, over them will be said, each in some short prose, and over them (paid out of their own earnings) we will erect a monumental shaft of marble, bronze, or granite, and it will inscribe their "praises," and this the only reward for a life of toil.

I sometimes think we are not sufficiently grateful to these, our servants, for their faithful and unpaid labors.

I am surprised that they reasonable man should envy them.

In conversation with a wealthy friend, the other day—one of those chose money-machines that deal in bullion and exchange, that can transfer your funds from San Jose to Bagdad, convert corn of Indiana, cotton in Georgia, wine in California, wool in Australia into coin and lay it down in Moscow or Madrid I asked him why he did not own a town or a country house, yacht and carriage; why he did not enjoy himself?

"I do enjoy life," was the reply. "Mine is the joy to make money, mine the pleasure to accumulate. I delight in the chase, in the game, in a game with all the world. I calculate human passions for the chances of a war. I watch the prospects of crops. I forecast the policy of Kings. I study the conditions in France. I regard the prosperity of countries that I may know where to invest my money. I watch the wheat and the corn. Nations borrow and whose bankers lend. I study the movements of armies, may, who were going on the fourth crusade, arrived at Venice, and stipulated with the Venetians for means of transportation. This was done, but, instead of proceeding to Jerusalem, they were diverted from their original intention by the under the leadership of the blind old Doge, Dandolo. They captured the City of Constantinople. The fall of the city was followed by an almost total destruction of the works of art with which it had been adorned, for the Latins disgraced themselves by a more ruthless vandalism than that of the Vandals themselves.

But out of the wreck the four bronze horses were saved and carried in triumph to Venice, where they were placed over the central portal of St. Mark's Cathedral. There they stood until Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1797, removed them, with other trophies, to Paris; but after his downfall they were restored, and, as Byron says in "Childe Harold":

> "Before St. Mark, still glow his steeds of brass,
> Their gilded collars glittering in the sun."

Mary Lloyd, in St. Nicholas for December.

The Joys of Riches.

The impression has somehow become general that Flood, Sanford, Mills, Reese, Luning, Latham and others whose names I might mention, are the wealthiest men in California.

This is an error, although I do not wish to injure their credit; but the fact is, they are among our poorest men. They are compelled to daily toil and for it receive but their daily bread.

They are all of them under a salary. Reese and Luning are at work for their board and clothes; Stanford, Latham and Mills are on additional compensation, provided with comfortable houses, and furnished with pictures and works of art.

He rides and drives among the elegant residences of San Mateo. The park is his own, the greenhouse, the conservatory. The police guard him, the military protect him. His labor is a pleasure, his life is a psalm of thanksgiving. He enjoys no man, loves his wife and is content. He travels in foreign lands, reads books, has abundant leisure, enjoys art, goes fishing and duck-shooting, hunts in the hills, and thanks God for his health and freedom. He belongs to no party, has no hope of increase of salary; they cannot get out of the country to travel; they have no leisure to read, and very little time for social intercourse.

Their condition in this world is a painful and laborious one, and they are entirely cut off from the hope of a glorious immortality through their utter inability to wriggle through the eye of a needle.

Yet they seem happy, and we presume they are. Content, doubtless, to fill to the best of their ability the humble spheres to which they have been assigned.

Gov. Stanford is proud of his position as President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and ambitions to own two continuous lines of roads across the continent, from San Francisco to New York—from Golden Gate to Hell Gate.

When he has accomplished this, he will desire to combine all the lateral roads, monopolize the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, the Northern

Who Taught Them.

In the autumn time we cannot walk along our garden paths without brushing through the webs which spiders have spun across, but perhaps we never think of the beautiful little specimen of weaving we have damaged so greatly.

When the spider begins her web she makes her foundation of one or two threads doubled and redoubled, then she draws threads in every direction and crosses them again with others until the work is completed. Then she makes her den a little apartment lined with the same silky stuff which she spins into her web, and from here she darts out to secure any luckless little fly who is caught.

It is not easy to get the small body of the captive away without tearing the web, but the spider manages so as to injure it as little as possible. For this purpose she cuts her web just round where the poor fly is caught, and afterwards it is beautifully mended.

Delicate, indeed, is the cordage of this web; what, then, are the instruments used in spinning it? These are only the claws of the spider's feet; with these it guides and arranges the glittering threads as they are drawn from the spinners.

The number of fibers of which a single thread is formed contributes greatly to its strength. Responsible reasonables this process: and, the end of a thread, by being spread out, is made to grasp more firmly the object to which it is attached.

Spider's thread may often be observed floating in the air, and stretched across a road or brook. It is produced by the gossamer spider, for, having no wings wherewith to fly, nor the power of darting like some other insects, a consideration treasure, this little creature is enabled to form a balloon, with which it rises to a great height. In this aerial navigation, the little creature floats, with its back downward and its legs folded; and thus reposing at its ease, supreme by streamers of silken threads, it commits itself to the upper air. The naturalist states that when in the chase for a high tower he saw these insects above him.

Some species show great skillin building. They flatten out cells, then bore galleries; they make vaults: they build, as it were, bridges; they construct entrances to their habitations. They even build a wall to surround a carnivorous which work beautifully on a hinge. On looking within, we find extreme neatness, and that in which these dwellings are found may be humid, but no water can enter them. The walls are nicely covered with a tapestry of silk, having the color of satin and of a dazzling whiteness.

Another spider chooses a kind of rest for herself and family. This is a hammock of the finest silk. The wall of the tube is covered with a kind of smooth mortar. This coat is very thin and soft to the touch, but before the spider makes it she covers the earthen plaster work with a coarse web, on which she places her silken tapestry.

Who taught these despised insects how to build for themselves such wonderful houses and to spread such beautiful nets over the ground and stretch them from tree to tree? Naturalists say that it is instinct, but this came from God, and in their works we see the hand of a wonder-working God. Well may the Psalmist exclaim, "O Lord! how wonderful are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all; the earth is full of Thy riches." *N. Y. Observer.*

The Rich Man's Son.

In the City of Glasgow once lived a worthy merchant, whose children I know. As God had blessed him in his buying and selling, he became a rich man. And having a great love for country life, he took his riches and bought some fields on which he had played and gathered flowers when a child, and also the mansion in which the old laird of the place was wont to live. There was just one thing he forgot to do: he forgot to make his will, and so to secure the mansion and the fields should go when he died. So by-and-by, when he died, no will could be found. Now, he left behind his wife, four daughters and an only son. But as no will had been made, the mansion, and the fields, and a great part of all his riches, came to this only son. He was in London when the news came that his father had died, and that he was now a rich man. Just at that moment money would have been very needful to him, for he was a young merchant beginning life, and no one might have blamed him if he had said "The money is welcome, and with it I shall push my new business on." But God saw fit to give him a gentler hint. He left London as soon after he got the news as he could get a train. And although it was late in the day when he arrived at his native city, the first thing he did was to go to the house of a friend who draws out deeds. And, at his request, made out a deed by which the mansion and the fields were made over to his mother-all her days—and all the rest, both land and money which his father had left, was divided share-and-share alike between her, his sisters and himself. And when that was all fixed, he went to his home and barked his father. Sometoody said to him afterwards, "But why did you go that very night and have your deed made out?" He said, "I that night saw it was my duty to do it. If I had left it till next day, my duty might not have seemed so clear."—*Sunday Magazine.*

THE London *Times* has sent, in all, thirty-seven correspondents to report the Eastern War.

Vegetine!

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.
This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE during the past year, and have found it a valuable medicine. I was troubled with Dyspepsia, Costiveness and General Prostration of the system, and was entirely cured by the use of VEGETINE. I recommend VEGETINE as a good medicine for any one troubled with Dyspepsia.
YOURS VERY TRULY,
W. VANDEBURGH.
Mr. Vandeburgh, of the firm of Vandeburgh & Hoffman, is a well known business man in this place, being one of the largest stove manufacturers in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.
DEAR SIR: Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Scrofula, and was induced by my Minister's wife to use VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles I was entirely relieved. This year, having a relapse of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.
Respectfully,
REV. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
DEAR SIR: I have used VEGETINE with perfect success in my family for Scrofula, and can recommend it as safe and sure to do all it is recommended to do. At the time I was suffering from general debility, and VEGETINE gave me new life and strength. Its great blood purifying and strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my whole system from first to last, and I have no hesitation in saying that I regard it as the best blood purifier and strengthener I have ever used, and would recommend it to all who are in need of such a medicine.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Mowry Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. O. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hollis Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative properties of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:
HIGH PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, and reduced to the verge of the grave. For a long time my life hung by a single thread, which was almost broken in gathering. I had two excellent physicians, who did all in their power for me, but without success. Then I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also had attacks of bleeding at different times.
Two years ago, about seven years after my illness, I was a firm personal acquaintance of your VEGETINE, and I was by your kindness induced to commence using it. Before using the second bottle I had a decidedly favorable change in my condition, and by the time I had taken the fifth bottle I was conscious that the seat of disease was being reached. Before using the fifth

THE CHURCH — It seems a shame that although our people were so anxious to have a commodiously finished church edifice in which to conduct religious services, instead of the narrow confines of a school room. The nest seats arrived last week, and the contract for putting in the seats has been let to Mr. D. C. Nettleton. The basement has been prepared, and another large furnace stove has been ordered—one not being deemed sufficient to heat the building. The plan adopted for heating the building is not the usual furnace "register," but the floor will be perforated in each slip, and there being no escape for the volume of heat which necessarily must be generated by the two large stoves below, it will force itself into the auditorium and furnish a uniform warmth through out the room. The Committee think they will have money enough to carpet the rostrum, furnish matting for the aisles, and purchase two chandeliers. The building is expected to be fully ready for occupation by Feb. 1st.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good supply of yarn and zephyr.

The suit which App Smith commenced against the Manistee Agriculture Society for a copy of the *Times and Standard*, offered as a premium by the editor, S. W. Fowler, for the best specimen of preserved fruit, was decided in favor of Smith. The preserves were identified and offered in evidence, and the court took them home and ate them before rendering a decision. In the first place Fowler refused to exchange with Smith on account of a bitter newspaper controversy between them, and Smith took the above means of getting the exchange. Fowler got no ex one of the judges at the fair, and reported that Smith exhibited jellies instead of preserves; therefore smith brought suit.

Young man buy one of those Hand some boxes of Sne stationery and make your sweetheart a Christmas present, some just recived at our store.

Fox, Rose & Rattan.

An old Indian in Newaygo county made 80 pounds of maple sugar during the month of November.

Congressman Hubbell has introduced a bill to create a new judicial district of the Upper Peninsula, to be called the Northern District of Michigan.

Senator Conkling has triumphed over the administration. The President's New York appointments have a second time been rejected by the Senate.

In reply to a letter from the Post Office Department, making inquiry as to the legal status of the old copper one-cent piece of ante bellum days, the United States Treasurer states that the coin named is not and never was, a legal tender for any amount whatever. Postmasters are not required by law to receive it in payment of postal dues.

The Turks, having exhausted all supplies, made an attempt to break out of Plevna, on the 11th, but were badly defeated, and Osman Pasha was compelled to surrender his entire army. The Russians took 40,000 prisoners, and 100 guns. This must prove the decisive battle of the war.

The President regards his Southern policy as no longer an experiment but an accomplished fact—and points to the quiet submission of the Republicans of the South, to their vanishing out as proof that it is cause for congratulation. Thomas Nast was ahead in that announcement, in that picture in *Harper's*, some time since, where he exhibited the Democratic Lion bearing a wonderfully self-satisfied look of pleasure on his countenance, and in his mouth a card inscribed, "For Republican Lamb, Inquire Within."

The outcry of the President and his most vociferous supporters against Congressional dictation in regard to appointments would have more effect if the practice in the matter was more uniform. Gordon and Jim Hill were allowed to dictate the appointments of a new United States Marshal in Georgia, but the solid Republican delegation from New York, backed by the best merchants and business men in the city, could not prevent the President making a second attempt to turn out one of the best collectors the port ever had. Democratic influence seems to be stronger at the White House than Republican, and Evarts' persistence seems to have more weight than the good of the service and the petitions of leading Republicans combined.

Gen Grant has written a letter from Paris to a Washington friend which takes a very hopeful view of President Hayes' future conduct. It is probably based upon a leaf from Grant's own experience. He said President Hayes would very soon find out who his friends are, and whom he could depend upon. As soon as the Democrats begin showing their hands in the game they are playing the Republican party will find President Hayes with it, heart and soul." What tries the hearts and souls" of many Republicans is their belief that *they* can see the "game" the Democrats are playing that President Hayes is helping them play it.

The appointment of Mr. Alfred E. Lee, Consul General to Frankfort, whose name the President has sent in for the second time, is another of those which contradict and defy the President's civil service reform. Mr. Lee was President Hayes' private secretary while governor of Ohio. He has edited a country paper in Ohio, and been a member of the Legislature He does not understand German. His commercial experience is very limited. He in no way complies with the appointed qualifications.

Michigan's elegant new Capitol is almost completed, ready for use, and the contractors reject to have their work done by July 1, 1878. The Lansing *Republican* gives some interesting facts concerning this fine building The stone work of the exterior is all finished with the exception of the south portico. The foundation and plinth course has been laid, and the rest of the work of this foundation will be finished next spring. Mason work for the season was closed November 16. The main or east portico is finished, with the exception of fluting the columns, of the second story, and the cutting of openings in the balustrade. Those features, together with the dome, which is now 198 feet high, and greatly in the beauty of the building There are sixty-seven feet yet to be added to the dome, which will make its full hight 265 feet.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any one, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sent at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony cheap will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS.

Bristol Clothes Washer

SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES ANNUALLY.

Patented Nov. 16, 1869.

The only machine in the world that washes flannels and woolens without fulling. It is simple; has but two rollers; cannot possibly get out of order; and fits into any tub. Clothes cannot become entangled, and it will wash a bed-quilt or a wrist-band perfectly. It is noiseless, and does not wear or tear the clothes.

Sells at the Low Price of $7.50.

A child can work it easily. It washes four Shirts at once. Also Skirts, Collars, and Wrist-bands clean. It is the favorite everywhere. All who see this machine in operation exclaim

Joy to the World! Relief has Come!!

Everybody buying is satisfied with the Bristol Washer.

If not for sale in your place, send us $7.50 and we will send you a Washer by express, or, if you prefer, will send one C.O.D.

Agents wanted everywhere. For terms and illustrasen circular address

BRISTOL WASHER CO.,

32 S. Water St., Chicago.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. Smith.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office,
Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 20, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by George Sauber against James B Hoyt, for abandoning his homestead entry No 3572, dated Sept. 10, 1875, upon the ne ¼ of sec Section 26, Township 33 N., R 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Dec. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office,
Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 26, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Eugene C Tenbusy against Alex Basch for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3647 dated Apr. 3, 1875 upon the nw ¼ of section 26, Township 30, North, Range 4 West, in Emmet county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Jan. 1877, at 1 o'clock p m to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bills filled on short notice.

PURDY & WAY,
Owners of Schr. W. A. Smith.
Charlevoix June 17, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres on section 36 in Eveline, 26 acres improvement, good barn, and log house, good well, and orchard of 74 thrifty trees. Said farm is on main traveled road. School house quarter of a mile, grist-mill two miles and a half.

Charles Heller,
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec 29, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres in all—the usual improvements, 200 fruit trees 25 bushels of apples last year. Will be sold for $600 cash. Address

ANDREW SHARROW,
Elk Rapids
Mich

W. W. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSLER.

CASSWELL & BAESSLER

Commission Merchants,

Fourth Side of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM 89, 18, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
ENGINE SIDE.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct 31, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles May, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 4451, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the W. ½ of section 34, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., June 20, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Ezekiel Bliges, for abandoning his Homestead Entry no. 6273, dated August 21 1874, upon the E ½ of sec. section 24, Township 34 North, R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Aug. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Cranbrook, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D. 1876 by Abijah Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J. Stockman of said county and State, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876 at 2 o'clock p m. in Liber "Four" of Mortgages on page 132, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the recovery of the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted.

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principle interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage,) will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the Township of Charlevoix, (that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county which which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and are known and described as follows, to-wit:—The North-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section Two, (2) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing forty, (40) acres according to United States Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
128-13dec

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct 31, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5656, dated April 15, 1876, upon the se¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5656, dated April 15, 1876, upon the se¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Oct., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 23, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 6333, dated Oct. 3, 1874, upon the sw¼ of sec. 1 and se¼ of sec. 2 Section 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, &c.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mir.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.
Peter Tegorh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin, On motion of J. Mills Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance

E. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge
J. MILLS EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
13-6in.

NOTICE.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Nicholas Benson against Eli Peters for abandoning his homestead entry, No 2215, dated Oct 15, 1875, upon the se¼ of section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Oct., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 35. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 25. 1877. Whole No., 450

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Hedge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$6 00	$ 10
2 spa	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	14 00
1 column.	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
4 "	5 00	6 50	8 50	17 00	25 00	37 00
1 "	8 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Legal Advertisements at Statutorate.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan

BARON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVELL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILLS EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Probate will be held on the first Monday of each month. Others will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Resident on Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will call promptly to all professional business entrusted to him. Office and residence on Mitchell street.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. PAULTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has been at this shop for J. F. Wing's for many years, in Charlevoix and solicits the continuance of the work he has formerly done for his friends, or orders and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles Miss be found at my residence on Main street EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Where he sells at the lowest prices consistent to supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with pure drugs and medicines at all time. Prescriptions carefully put up day or night.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, which will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Charlevoix—7 a. m. Arrive at Conkling at 12 m.
Leave Conkling at 1:30 p. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 4 p. m.
Every necessary attendance for the comfort of passengers will be given, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, packages or express will be delivered at any time upon reasonable

D. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also the choice of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 6, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Nov. 2, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Lorin R. Barnes of James Jones for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7107, dated June 20, 1876, upon the se¼ of sec 30, Township 34 North, Range 5 W. in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Lodge No. 220 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

L. H. GAGE, Secretary. N. G.
GEO. W. CROUTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 222 F. & A. M. Regular Communications of the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. T.

Petoskey Lodge No. 144, L. O. T. meets at Central Lake Hall, in the Hedges Block, every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
GEO. HEDGES, W. M.
GEO. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

Treasurer's Notice.—The following is a statement of taxes collected by me on the following described lands, which were returned delinquent for non-payment of taxes for the year 1877.

Alexander J. M. Lund, Lot 4, Section 1, Township 33 North, Range 6 West, Charlevoix County, Michigan, $ 25 00

BARON SEE, Treasurer.

State of Michigan, }
County of Charlevoix, } ss.

I, Baron See, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, on my oath say that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the taxes of the lands, lots and parcels of land returned by me as delinquent for taxes for the year 1877.

BARON SEE, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of Dec. 1877.
ROBERT MILLER, J. P.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice,

Mails arrive and close as follows, (Eastern time.)

	Arrive.	Close.
Mail from Petoskey and Traverse City, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Boyne City, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Mackinaw, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Charlevoix, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Elk Rapids, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Antrim, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Bellaire, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Cadillac, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Kalkaska, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Grand Traverse, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Manistee, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Big Rapids, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Traverse City, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.
Mail from Petoskey, Monday, Wednesday and Fri

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate was not in session on the 4th. Among the bills introduced in the House were—leaving a tax on income, to substitute greenbacks for the issue of National Banking Associations, dividing Michigan into three Judicial Districts, providing for general amnesty. Bills were passed—remitting the tax upon alcohol used by scientific universities and colleges in preserving specimens; repealing the iron-clad oath to officer, repealing the law disqualifying jurors who have voluntarily taken up arms against the Government, or given aid or comfort to those in rebellion. A resolution was adopted instructing the officers of the House to inform the Joint rule prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building.

THE Senate was not in session on the 5th. A resolution was offered, in the House, for adjournment from the 20th of December until the 20th of January. A bill was passed repealing the existing statutes for the renewal of patents, and declaring it unlawful for the Commissioner of Patents to renew or extend any patent for any design whatever.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 6th, to regulate the Secretary of Legislature, and for other purposes; to extend the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling or organizing volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. A motion was made and agreed to—fix to 10 o'clock, the House bill to enforce the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character the same as for the 12th. A preamble and concurrent resolution were submitted by Mr. Hallgren, declaring that, at the date of the passage, in 1870, of the act authorizing the refunding of the National debt (by the terms of which act all United States bonds, principal and interest, were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value) there was in circulation in excluded silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, and declaring that all such bonds are, therefore, payable, at the option of the Government, in such silver dollars, and that to refuse such coinage is legislation in payment of such bonds is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to what legal impediments, if any, existed which prevented him from executing the laws in relation to the Pacific Railroads, and also for information in the House, the Post-Route bill was made, from the Committee on Elections, in the Colorado case. Gomer declared Chilcott entitled to the seat, and the latter being in favor of Belford for Senator. Seven of the Committee, headed by Judge Tarsney, favored Patterson, three Republicans indorsed Chilcott's claim of right to the seat, the latter on the ground that there was no valid election.

IN the Senate, on the 7th, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers in the wreck of the steamer Huron was amended and passed. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Attorney-General for a list of all the criminal prosecutions commenced in the Courts of the United States in the Territory of Utah, the number of jurors who have voluntarily taken up arms against the Government, or given aid or comfort to those in rebellion. A resolution was adopted instructing the officers of the House to inform the Joint rule prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building.

THE Senate was not in session on the 8th. A resolution was offered, in the House, for adjournment from the 20th of December until the 20th of January. A bill was passed repealing the existing statutes for the renewal of patents, and declaring it unlawful for the Commissioner of Patents to renew or extend any patent for any design whatever.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 6th, to regulate the Secretary of Legislature, and for other purposes; to extend the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling or organizing volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. A motion was made and agreed to—fix to 10 o'clock, the House bill to enforce the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character the same as for the 12th. A preamble and concurrent resolution were submitted by Mr. Hallgren, declaring that, at the date of the passage, in 1870, of the act authorizing the refunding of the National debt (by the terms of which act all United States bonds, principal and interest, were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value) there was in circulation in excluded silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, and declaring that all such bonds are, therefore, payable, at the option of the Government, in such silver dollars, and that to refuse such coinage is legal tender in payment of such bonds is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to what legal impediments, if any, existed which prevented him from executing the laws in relation to the Pacific Railroads, and also for information in the House, the Post-Route bill was made, from the Committee on Elections, in the Colorado case. Gomer declared Chilcott entitled to the seat, and the latter being in favor of Belford for Senator. Seven of the Committee, headed by Judge Tarsney, favored Patterson, three Republicans indorsed Chilcott's claim of right to the seat, the latter on the ground that there was no valid election.

IN the Senate, on the 7th, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers in the wreck of the steamer Huron was amended and passed. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Attorney-General for a list of all the criminal prosecutions commenced in the Courts of the United States in the Territory of Utah, the number of jurors who have voluntarily taken up arms against the Government, or given aid or comfort to those in rebellion. A resolution was adopted instructing the officers of the House to inform the Joint rule prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building.

THE Senate was not in session on the 5

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1877

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 21, 1877.

Dear Four pet sensations during the last week or ten days has been the culmination of the troubles of the saloon keepers of this city who have been in hot water for months owing to defective laws on the subject of their privileges, which resulted in a conflict between the Board of Excise and the Police. Most of the liquor sellers have been unable to get licenses that would hold, and being unwilling to relinquish their business have been going on selling, in more or less fear of the troubles which have now come upon them. As there are some 8, 500 of them within the city limits the work of the police in enforcing any general order against them is a formidable one; but the latter went at it brave ly on Thursday afternoon under orders from headquarters and so zealous were they that by evening over 500 arrests were made. Many of the unfortunate ones were men of money and high stand ing in ward politics, and hot was their indignation, therefore, at being hustled as most of them were, into crowded cells where they passed the night. The next morning the Police Courts were crowded to witness the examination and bailing out of this heavy grist of alcoholic worthies. This operation the judges went through lustily and perfunctorily, accepting anybody's name on the nominal bail bonds, and only pausing occasionally to pass a little dignified "chaff" with some one of the irate culprits. In one encounter of this nature, Justice got decidedly the worst of it. A certain Murphy being called up to the railing for the usual formalities, His Honor asked with facetious nearness: "Haven't I seen you before somewhere, Mr. Murphy?" To which the unabashed drinkmixer promptly replied, "Yis, indade, yer worship. While I was bartender at the—Hotel, yer Honor used to drop in on me quite frequently." At this the motley audience yelled with laughter, and the justice lastly responding "Well, well, we won't go into that now," proceeded to business.

Many more arrests have since been made until the retail liquor business of the city is practically suspended except so far as it can be done on the sly—which by the way amounts to considerable, for when the average citizen wants his drink, he generally wants it very much, and efforts on the part of the authorities to prevent his getting it seem only to render him more thirsty. So all sorts of stratagems are resorted to, either to avoid the eye of the law or to evade its effect. For example there is no restriction, in the present difficulties, upon selling in quantities, and this fact gives rise to the practice of the old and favorite "wholesale" dodge. A regular customer steps into the bar which he usually patronizes, and shedding a wink upon the proprietor, informs the latter that he desires to buy a barrel of whiskey. The proprietor solemnly replies that he has several barrels of very fine whiskey in his wholesale department and that if the gentleman will step with him into the back room he will be glad to have him sample it. The customer readily accedes to this very fair proposition, but after tasting a good liberal sample invariably declines to buy. Oddly enough, however, the would be seller doesn't seem half as much surprised and chagrined at this adverse decision as might be expected. There is an unobtrusive jingling of silver, one more wink apiece and then the two separate, apparently on as good terms as though their "wholesale" negotiations had been entirely successful.

Both the wholesale and retail liquor men are now aroused and are holding frequent meetings to devise a plan for forcing the authorities to extricate all concerned from the legal muddle in which they are involved.

And not only in the unregenerate New Yorker in trouble about his cocktail. His difficulties are even extending to his cigar. The great cigar strike has now been over two months in progress, and the effect is already noticeable in the market. Talking to day with a member of the Cigarmaker's Union, I was informed that the cessation of the labor of 9,000 cigarmakers during the period mentioned, had reduced the aggregate production over 50,000,000 cigars in his opinion the resulting scarcity will soon force the manufacturers to accede to the demands of the strikers, who, he said, were determined to resist to the last. Meanwhile, several hands of these strikers have taken factories and gone to work on the co-operative plan.

And now they tell a new story about James Gordon Bennett, the eccentric young man who owns the New York Herald, and is the patron saint of extravagant sports. I call him a young man because in the eyes of the public he will always remain such; partly because he had a distinguished father, and partly because his own actions are mostly such as men associate with reckless and dissipated youth. In point of fact he must be verging on forty and is growing prematurely old. As your readers are probably aware he has been in voluntary banishment for about a year on account of a duel with the brother of his ex-fiancee. He divides his time between the onerous duties of riding with the hounds at his "shooting box," as the English call it, somewhere in the interior of England, and attending to the gayeties of the French capital, where he is as well known a character as in this city.

Well, the tale is now that this pattern journalist, unable by all the ordinary methods of expenditure to get rid of the income of the great paper which he is prevented from selling by the terms of the elder Bennett's will, meditates emulating the example of A. T. Stewart by building a new town. And apparently that the best site for such an enterprise is a barren and sandy plain, he is reported to have selected such a location in unsightly-haunted New Jersey, some twenty-five miles from this city. It is certain that he has bought an immense tract of land in the locality indicated, and is trying to increase it by buying up the surrounding lands; but whether he will go on with his alleged scheme to cause this desert to blossom with palatial buildings it is too early to assert definitely, in view of the uncertain character of its projector.

Among the prominent recent arrivals in the city is reported that of our new State Senator from Buffalo, Dr. R. V. Pierce, who was returned at the last election by a majority of nearly 3,000, after a stiff campaign in which his opponent was Judge Clinton, a well known and prominent citizen of that District. Such a popular verdict is a recognition of Dr. Pierce's enterprise and ability which have contributed so much to the growth of that city. Two of the finest structures therein contained are the new factory of the American Grape Sugar Company, of which he is president, and his own new mammoth hotel for tourists and invalids, both of which have been recently completed. Dr. Pierce will carry to the State Legislature a high grade of judgment and executive ability which will be as valuable to the community as they have proved in his vast private business.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the talented young English novelist, is also among us, and commenced a series of lectures, or rather readings from his best known works, which are attracting much interest. Mr. Farjeon and Joe Jefferson, by the way, had a magnificent banquet given them a week or more ago, which was an unusually brilliant affair. Mr. Jefferson has just closed what was, I believe, the most successful season he has ever had in New York.

RADIX.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Geo. W. CROSTER.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I will sell my bay pony *cheap* will give time if desired.

tf. A. BUTTARS

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class Druggists in U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres at least three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

25 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to local market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The best of Michigan, in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUBBART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CREAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order by either by mail or telegraph will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market. Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Socks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

—AT—

Carpenter & Bartholomew's

EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN EXAMINING THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED! THEY DON'T QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW CHEAP GOODS, BUT SELL

Everything AT BOTTOM RATES!

Remember the Place!

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Charlevoix, Nov. 20, 1877.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks & jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best exhibition of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

tf-1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

IF THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolo

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 6, 1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tuggs from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which can arrive at Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. Also agents for better grades of Ink made by the

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
183 & 185 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Surrender of Plevna.

A London cable telegram of the morning of the 11th, to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

Plevna has fallen, not by assault nor storm, but by starvation and surrender. That the condition of Osman Pasha's Army was known to Constantinople is now certain, and hence the recent effort of Suleiman Pasha to create a diversion to enable him to break out of Plevna. Almost simultaneous with Suleiman Pasha's brilliant movement toward Tirnova, Osman Pasha made various struggles to break the fiercest line in the direction of Wadilla, which Mehemet Ali was expected to make a direct attempt to relieve him; but not only did the former have little effect in the withdrawal of the Russian troops from before Plevna, but Mehemet Ali wholly failed, it now appears, and his other has been or is to be immediately relieved of his command.

On Saturday, after Osman Pasha had found his escape impossible, his army starving and pursuing with cold, and no hope of succor, he sent a parlementaire to the Russian head quarters, with a special letter addressed personally to the Grand Duke Nicholas as chief of the Army investing Plevna. The tenour of the letter could not be learned here or to receive the parlementaire, and directed him to be conducted to the headquarters of Prince Charles as the commander-in-chief of the allied armies besieging Plevna. The purport of the letter was a request for favorable terms of capitulation, and in compliance with Osman Pasha's desire he allowed to surrender his sword to the brutal Duke Nicholas. This being impossible, the parlementaire returned. On Sunday another desperate assault was made on the Russian right, in which Osman Pasha himself was wounded, and about 9,000 Turks put hors de combat. Nothing remained but unconditional surrender, and Russia closed one of the bravest defences on Sunday night.

At four o'clock on Sunday the Turkish bugles sounded the retreat. Firing ceased on both sides, and the message of Russian triumph was recognized on both sides to be at hand. So far the wounded have not been given cruelly to Turk and Russian while the negotiations were in progress, and by four o'clock the surrender was complete.

To-day a brief special informs me that the Russians are engaged in sweeping the forts and batteries, and garrisoning Plevna.

Sulieman Pasha, having spent Sunday in inspecting the Fortresses of Rustchuk and Varna, has returned to Adrianli, and has ordered all correspondents to the rear. It is, therefore, believed that he does, or did contemplate, another active aggressive movement; but the news of Plevna's fall may cause him to fall back toward Adrianople. The release of 120,000 men under Prince Charles and the Grand Duke Nicholas for active field operations will make his position very critical for already it is possible that Prince Carl's Division will be cut off or forced to make a disastrous retreat through Ekeni Pass in the Balkans.

Mehemet Ali is belogged to an extent which seems to prevent any movement whatever. Even Montenegro is gaining considerable territories from the Turks, and the surrender of Antivari is hourly looked for; and at Scutari the local Albanian authorities are think ing seriously of making the independence or annexation of Italy.

Speaking of the situation, the London *Times* says: "The Turks refused to accept the conditions which Europe, including ourselves, offered to continue our full recognition of their Empire, and they must be left to take the consequences. Those consequences must sooner or later be the forfeiture of some of their authority, if not of their territory, in Europe. No European Power, and this concerns at least all, will interfere to prevent the consequence."

How a Girl Was Provided With a New Scalp.

An interesting surgical operation has been successfully completed in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, by Dr. Samuel J. Brady, the President of its faculty. By it, Dora Conrad, a young girl of fifteen years, was supplied with a new scalp from the arms of the Sisters of St. Dominick, who have charge of the hospital. Dora, who was a helper in the press room of Waterbury & Co.'s Bagging Factory, in Bushwick, allowed her long hair to hang loose while at work, notwithstanding the warnings of her workmates. On the 4th of August, 1876, Dora's hair caught in one of the spindles, which was making some 1,800 revolutions per minute, and in an instant she was thrown to the floor, senseless, and her scalp on the left side of her head was torn off, the skull being entirely denuded over a space eight inches by four. She was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where at first no hope was entertained of her recovery.

Dr. Brady saw her on the third day, and, on making a close examination, found that the periosteum was not totally destroyed. He therefore thought a recovery possible by transplantation of skin. He ordered carbolized oil dressing to be used until sufficient granulation had begun to make feasible the starting of the grafting process. Sisters Dubarosa and Johanna allowed the skin needed to be taken from their arms. Sister Dubarosa especially was frequently called upon to endure this operation during the seven months that Dora remained in the hospital under Dr. Brady's care.

The girl was in excellent health at the time of the accident, and the flesh granulated rapidly, especially on the arms and there on the fragments of the periosteum small particles of flesh reminded, which, fed by the venous system of that membrane, took root and granulated also. The first grafts were made from the patient's own arm. The pieces of skin cut out were divided into small particles and then carefully laid in a line parallel with the lower edge of the wound and a quarter inch from it. A quarter of an inch space separated each graft. They were then secured with narrow strips of plaster and in a few days they sent out ramified fibers in all directions. Those from each graft and from the sound skin, uniting and growing, bridged over the intervening spaces, and thus formed a perfect new skin. The Sisters' arms were then called on, and the operation was continued until the entire denuded space was covered with a new and sound scalp.

Every graft took root, the periosteum growing with it until it also covered the skull, save in one or two spots, and here no death of bone in the skull took place through the care of the doctor and the nurses in keeping the dressing perfect. The girl is to-day in good health, and has resumed her work in the factory.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Egyptian Love of Something Big.

The notion of bigness seems to have held a closer grip over the despotic Egyptian mind than over any other psychological specimen with which we are acquainted. It does not need a journey up the Nile to show us their fondness for the immense; half an hour at the British Museum is quite sufficient. Now, why did the Egyptians so revel in enormous works of art? This question is usually answered by saying that their absolute rulers loved thus to show the vastness of their power; and doubtless the answer is very true as far as it goes, and quite falls in with our theory given above. But it does not always happen that despotic monarchs build pyramids or Memnons, and the further question suggests itself—why was there in the circumstances of Egypt which determined this special and exceptional display of architectural extravagance? As we cast about for an answer, an analogy strikes us at once. Taking the world as a whole, I think it will be seen that the greatest architectural achievements are to be found in the great plain countries, and that mountain districts are comparatively barren of large edifices. The plain of Lombardy, the plain of the Low Countries, the plain of Chartres, the lower Rhine Valley, the Eastern countries—these are the spots where our great European cathedrals are to be found; and if we pass over to Asia, we shall similarly discover the country for pagodas, mosques and temples in the broad basins of the Euphrates, the Ganges, the Indus, the Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tze-kiang. No doubt castles and fortresses are to be found everywhere, but fights for purposes of defense; but purely ornamental architecture is most flourishing in level expanses of land. Now, there is no level expanses of land in the world habitable by man so utterly unbroken and continuous as the Valley of the Nile. Herein, doubtless, we have a clue to the special Egyptian love for colossal undertakings of every sort.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Strange Hallucination.

Miss Esther Brown, a lady of color, expired yesterday at No. 353 East One Hundred and Twentieth street. What she died of was a mystery, but her friends had a suspicion that she was the victim of a snake, frog or some semi-amphibious creature, which had for months loomed in her vitals. The deceased herself was under the impression that there was a darting in her stomach which was supposed to be restless, and which, when other food was wanting, preyed upon her. This she told to several friends of hers, and she succumbed for the strange intrusion to this way. At a not very remote date Miss Brown was in the country, and one day while roaming through the fields and woods she came upon a brook near a spring and exceedingly refreshing. Miss Brown thirsted, and she at once quaffed a draught of the brook water. But, alas! Miss Brown never recovered from the effects of that drink. A serpent or a toad—which she never learned, but she was positive it was either one or the other—happened to be in the water, and slipped down her throat, and from that day her stomach was the abode of the reptile. She felt its movements within her, and consulted physicians without number. The consensus then, prescribed she swallowed, but singularly enough the nostrums lived on; gastric juice was powerless so far as it was concerned, and the strongest emetics failed to move it. At length Miss Brown sickened and died, and Coroner Woltman was notified of her demise. Yesterday his deputy visited the home of the deceased to make an autopsy. To him the mother of Miss Brown stated that the dead woman was the only one of nine children who had ever been sick. In her youth she had the small-pox, and later on in life she began to complain of pains in her stomach for which no physician could account. She remembered, however, having drank the water of a brook which was known to contain a number of snakes and lizards. A couple of these creatures, it was supposed, were swallowed, and they at once began to consume portions of Miss Brown's stomach. Old Mrs. Brown was positive about the snakes. She said that when pork, pickles or other victuals for which they had no relish were eaten by her daughter the lizard tried to crawl away and the snakes wriggled about, thereby causing the woman intense torture. It was a dreadful shock to the old colored woman to learn that poor Esther had no such inmates as were supposed to be located in her stomach, and that consumption, Bright's disease of the kidneys and dyspepsia were the causes of her death, and not snakes or lizards.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"I AM convinced that the world is growing better," remarked a reverend gentleman to a brother clergyman. "My congregation is constantly increasing." "Yes," interrupted the brother, who happened to be a Pennsylvania chaplain, "and so is mine." And there the discussion on the arrival of the millennium dropped.

STATISTICS show that, while the Hebrews form 10 per cent. of the population of New York, they contribute less than 1 per cent. to the criminal classes.

THE population of the City of Mexico has remained almost stationary since the fall of Maximilian.

The Farm Boy.

There are so many bright spots in the life of a farm boy, that I sometimes think I should like to live it over again; I should almost be willing to be a girl if it were not for the chores. There is a great comfort to a boy in the amount of work he can get rid of doing. It is sometimes astonishing how slow he can go on an errand—he who leads the school in races. The world is new and interesting to him, and there is so much to take his attention off when he is sent to do anything. Perhaps he couldn't explain himself, why, when he is sent to the neighbors after yeast, he stops to stone the frogs; he is not exactly cruel, but he wants to see if he can hit 'em. No other living thing can go so slow as a boy sent on an errand. His legs seem to be lead, unless he happens to see a woodchuck in the adjoining lot, when he gives chase to it like a deer; and it is a curious fact about boys, that two will be a great deal slower in doing anything than one, and that the more you have to help on a piece of work the less is accomplished. Boys have a great power of helping each other to do nothing; and they are so innocent about it, and unconscious. "I went as quick as ever I could," says the boy; his father asks him why he didn't stay all night, when he has been about three hours on a ten-minute errand. The sarcasm has no effect on the boy. Going after the cows was a serious thing in my day. I had to climb a hill which was covered with wild strawberries in the season. Could any boy pass by those ripe berries? Attitude, in the fragrant hill pasture there were beds of wintergreen with red berries, tufts of columbine, roots of sassafras to be dug, and dozens of things good to eat or to smell, that I could not resist. It sometimes even lay in my way to climb a tree to look for a crow's nest, or to swing in the top, and to try if I could see the steeple of the village church. It became very important sometimes for me to see that steeple, and in the midst of my investigations the tin horn would blow a great blast from the farmhouse, which would send a cold chill down my back in the hottest days. I knew what it meant. It had a frightfully impatient quaver in it, and I shall die with the sound called us to dinner from the hay field. It said, "Why on earth doesn't that boy come home; it is almost dark, and he is constantly milked?" And that was the time the cows had to start into a brisk pace and make up for lost time. I wonder if any boy ever drove the cows home late who did not say that the cows were in the further end of the pasture, and that "Old Brindle" was hidden in the woods and he couldn't find her for ever so long! The brindle was to the boy's scapegoat many a time.

No other boy knows how to appreciate a holiday as the farm boy does. All the best ones are in particular his. Going fishing is, of course, one sort. The excitement of rigging up the tackle, digging the bait and the anticipation of great luck—these are delightful pleasures, enjoyed because they are rare. Boys who can go fishing any time are not likely to fish. Training all day through bush and briar, fighting flies and mosquitoes and branches that tangle the line, in no sense can break the hook and returning home late and hungry with wet feet, and a string of speckled trout on a willow twig, and having the family crowd out at the kitchen door to look at 'em and say, "Pretty well done for you, lads; did you catch that big one yourself?"—this is also pure happiness, the like of which the boy will never have again, not if he comes to be Solomon and deacon and to "keep store."

But the holidays I recall with delight were the two days in spring and fall when we went to the distant pasture land, in a neighboring town, maybe, to drive thither the young cattle and colts and to bring them back again. It was a wild and rocky upland where our great pasture was, many miles from home, the road to it running by a brawling river and up a dashing brook-side among great hills. What a day's adventure it was! It was like a journey to Europe. The night before I could scarcely sleep for thinking of it, and there was no trouble about getting me up at sunrise that morning. The breakfast was eaten, the luncheon was packed in a large basket, with bottles of root beer and a jug of sckticket, which packing I superintended with the greatest interest; and then the calves were to be collected for the march, and the horses hitched up. Did I shirk any duty? Was I slow? I think not. I was willing to run my legs off after the frisky steers, who seemed to have an idea they were going on a lark and frolicked about, dashing into all gates and through all bars except the right ones, and how cheerfully I did yell at them; it was a glorious chance to "holler," and I have never since heard any public speaker on the stump or at a training-day show could make more noise. I have often thought it fortunate that the amount of noise in a boy does not increase in proportion to his size; if it did, the world could not contain it.

The whole day was full of excitement and of freedom. We were away from the farm, which in a boy's case of the best parts of farming. We saw other farms and other people at work. I had the pleasure of marching along and swinging my whip past boys whom I knew who were picking up stones. Every turn of the road, every bend and rapid of the river, the great bowlder by the waside, the watering trough, the giant pine that had been struck by lightning, the mysterious covered bridge over the river where it was most swift and rocky and foamy, the chance eagle in the blue sky, the sense of going somewhere—why, as I recall all these things I feel that even the Prince Imperial, who used to dash on horseback through the Bois de Boulogne, with fifty mounted hussars clattering at his heels, and crowds of people cheering, could not have been as happy as was I, a boy in short jacket and shorter pantaloons, trudging in the dust that day behind the sheep and colts, cracking my blackstock whip.

I wish the journey would never end, but at last, by noon, we reach the pastures and turn in the herd; and after making the tour of the lots to make sure there are no breaks in the fences, we take our luncheon from the wagon and eat it under the trees by the spring. This is the supreme moment of the day. This is the way to live; this is like the "Swiss Family Robinson" and all the rest of my delightful acquaintances in romance. Baked beans, pork and Indian bread (moist, remember), doughnuts and cheese, pie and root beer. What richness! You may live to dine at Delmonico's, or, if there, order the best to eat and each other up, at Philippe's, in the Rue Montorgueil in Paris, where the dear old Thackeray used to go, but you will get there neither doughnuts, nor pie, nor root beer, nor anything so good as that luncheon at noon in the old pasture high among the Massachusetts hills. Nor will you ever, if you live to be the oldest boy in the world, have any holiday equal to the one I have described. But I always regretted that I did not take advantage of my boy days to "improve" the hours we passed. I know there were trout there.—*Dudley Warner.*

Saved by Feigning Death.

There are on the foothills in Gunnison County, at this season of the year, great numbers of bear and deer, and many mountain lions and bear. William Yale and brother left Mr. Preston's ranch on the Gunnison, a few days ago, to hunt for deer and elk. A wagon drawn by two mulmals, guns, ammunition and provisions, completed their outfit. They traveled all day and reached the hills about nightfall and encamped. Seeing the next morning a great deal of signs of game, they proceeded to remain at least one day, and try their luck. Early in the morning they started in different directions, with guns, powder and ball, of course. After going about five miles from camp and seeing no game, William Yale concluded to turn back. He had proceeded but a short distance before he heard, as he thought, the rustling of the dry leaves. Looking up, he saw, only about thirty yards from him, a huge bear, coming directly toward him, with open mouth, growling and giving other evidences of a thirst for blood. Yale waited until the brute came within a few paces of him, when he took deliberate aim, but unfortunately his gun missed fire.

The ferocious beast ran directly against the hunter, knocking him down, and as quick as thought Yale turned over on his face and feigned to be dead. The bear bit him severely in four places, disabling one arm and one leg. After the lapse of a few minutes, neither seeing nor hearing the beast, Yale cautiously raised his head and saw his antagonist about thirty yards off, apparently scenting something on the grass, seeing a tree near him, he made up his mind to reach it and get up it if possible, even though seriously wounded. So off he crawled through the snow, keeping an eye attentively on the bear and the tree. Reaching the tree, he started to climb it, and the bear started from his retreat directly toward him, growling and gnashing his teeth. He soon reached the tree. Yale had gone up only a few feet—just high enough for his own safety, but not too high for the bottoms of his feet to be touched by the nose of the beast. He again attempted to use his gun, but in vain. The animal whined, growled and gnawed at the tree. After a while he returned to what appeared to be a large pile of grass, and commenced again to work as though he was concealing something.

Yale, though suffering much from cold and his wounds, resolved to make a last effort to save his life. So descending cautiously to the ground while the bear was at work, he crawled a few steps till he got a low, leafy tree between him and the bear, watching the animal closely in the meantime. He could not travel more than a hundred yards at a time without resting. At last he reached the camp, completely exhausted.

The next day Col. Cashion, James Preston, F. T. Stevens and John M. Smith armed themselves and went to the scene of the fight, and when within about thirty-five or forty yards of a large pile of straw, they saw a large bear emerge therefrom and make toward them, evidently with the intention to fight; but he did not proceed far before he fell, pierced with ten balls. He weighed 800 pounds green, and was neither a grizzly nor a cinnamon, but a cross between the two, called silver-tip or range bear, a malignant and ferocious beast. Covered up in his bed was found a large dead deer, which, it was supposed, a mountain-lion had killed and the bear had stolen.—*Dur. Denver (Col.) News.*

THERE are 5,000 distilleries in the United States—more than in England, France and Germany combined. This explains why, when other Nations are so often at war, we are so still.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

NIAGARA FALLS are haunted by witnesses since the horse-shoe fell down.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Gen. Sherman is grubbing along on a paltry $18,000 a year, and here is a hard winter coming right on.

—Only two of Ralph Waldo Emerson's classmates survive, and he feels like one who treads alone.

—In Congress the predominating color of hair is brown or black, there being but a few light-haired members and only two red-headed.

—Senator Withers, of Virginia, has ten unmarried daughters. Another daughter was married to a gentleman from Boston a few days ago.

—Charles Sumner had no interest in games, although sports of pretty women. He preferred men, and it was in vain for the freshest and liveliest girl to seek to engage his attention.

—Gen Burlan is the third lawyer who has risen from the Bar directly to the United States Supreme Court Bench, Justice Bradley and ex-Justice Davis having enjoyed the same distinction.

—A family of the name of Ayres, in Niantic, Conn., have had a Bible for 250 years. It was printed in London, in 1599, and has the family chronology since 1660.

—An exchange recommends that as a sleep-producer bed-wetting "will very would become a misfortune without trouble of any sort, lend somebody $100 for 100 years at 1 per cent. At the expiration of that time the interest will amount to $1,380,960. If you don't want to live to collect the debt, sell it to somebody that does."

—Mark Pattison, the scholarly Rector of Lincoln, Eng., accounts curiously for the fact that people read books: "It is that we may escape," he says, "from the terrible *ennui* of society that we have recourse to a book. We go to read, not from craving for excitement, but as a refuge from the *taedium vitæ*, the irksomeness of herding with uninteresting fellow-mortals."

—Richard Grant White, in an article in the New York *Times*, says: "It is, perhaps, as hopeless to check the providence of 'on the street' as that of laissez faire. The proper phrase, however, both logically and by good usage, is 'in the street.' A house ever, although it fronts on a street, is in a street, and a man is in the street, people walk in the street, not on the street. A street is not a surface; it is a passage-way in or through which people go."

—Beef Soup—From a Canadian cook: The Yankees don't think much of soups, and in fact, I guess, don't know how to make them, although they calculate as how they are a smart people. We are fond of soups, and think they are healthy, cheap and respectable. For a common soup secure a beef soup bone or shank, and add to it the bones of your waste beef left over, and boil for hours—all meats for soup to be put in cold water. We take two potatoes, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, one piece of cabbage, chop fine, and add these about one hour before dishing up. We add half teacupful rice, with the cramped the buggy back, and turned round as neatly as though guided by a skilful driver, and jerked back to the hitching-post. Here he waited about five minutes, and then started toward Main street, going through several kinds of paces. Near the corner he stopped and turned round as skillfully as before, and frightened boy who had started to stop him, almost out of his wits, by pursuing said boy with open mouth and bent-back ears, as though his usual habit was to eat every small boy that he came across. He then continued his antics until he had reached the straight, when he left town left, and when Dr. Wilson came out he was standing at the hitching-post, as demurely as though he had never thought of leaving it."

EUROPE has, as near as can be calculated, 500,000 miles of railroad. North America 225,000; India has 14,000 or 15,000, and Australia 12,000.

—Of the new styles of Organs introduced by Jno. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., this season (No. 240), it is deservedly rich and attractive case, of new style. It is of solid black walnut, having sunken panels and raised surfaces of jet-black, not to be distinguished from highly-polished ebony, and ornamented with beaded and graceful designs in gold bronze; it is also studded with black and gold-bronze ornaments. It has nine stops, including the VOIX CELESTE, SERAPHONE, VIOLA-DOLCE, etc. The price is extraordinarily low for so superb an instrument.

Mothers who have Delicate Children Who are Subjectto Croup, Read This.

ALLCOCK'S Lung Protectors should always be kept in your house, and be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucous collected in the throat and save the life of your dear child

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Dunegal's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of Rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to its mother.

THE "POULTRY WORLD," Hartford, Conn., is the leading magazine of the kind. $1.25 a year; 12 apers Canvassers mailed for only 75c. additional. All Poultry-keepers should have a Subscribe now for 1878. It is best and cheapest. Ins. sample No.

THE elegant Royal Casket sent out by the Franklin Jewelry Company, of 703 Bennett street, Philadelphia, fully justifies the representation in their advertisement, and as this Company is perfectly responsible, no one need hesitate to send them money.—*Herald.*

To Dyspeptics and Invalids.

Biscuits, rolls, bread, cake or pastry, made with Cleveland's Perfection Baking Powder, will impartly and relished by the most sensitive dyspeptics as healthy and nutritious.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive against disease in the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

REUBEN TYLER.

Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Continental Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Devonshire Building, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effectual Specific for

Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Biliousness, Nausea, Colic, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Fever, Ague, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera.

ARE the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the unwearied nursing mothers, who they recovered health, physical spirits and good appetite by using SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

This justly-celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stevens: "I can especially use, when my condition requires it, Simmons Liver Regulator. It is mild, and suits me better than most active remedies."

CONTINUATION!

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for nearly all of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it a good medicine for the derangement for which it is used, such has been my personal experience.

HIRAM WARNER, Chief-Justice of Georgia.

Original and Only Genuine,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Clarence W. Nichols & Co., MANUFACTURERS

Fluted Split Feather Dusters,

149 Lake St., Chicago.

Will pay cash for dry picked Turkey Tail Feathers, and all those pertaining to the tail of the turkey. Do not tie the feathers in bundles, or ship them in boxes or barrels, but in bales as we want a pack tightly in bales.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Zack Chandler advises parents to keep their boys out of politics and on the farm.

—To remove stains from silver or gold plating: Immerse for some time in a solution of one-half ounce cyanide of potassium to one pint of rain water, and brush off with prepared chalk.

—Dr. Salmon, an eminent veterinary surgeon, terms "hollow horn" the "offspring of ignorance and quackery," and says: "If an animal loses its appetite, and has horns alternately hot and cold—symptoms which accompany every serious disease—these are considered sufficient indications for boring the horns, blowing salt and pepper into them, slicing the tail, and inserting another piece of salt and pepper."

—If the stable is comfortable, no horse should be blanketed at night. Much unbedded is done by keeping animals too warm and thus bringing them out of doors into a keen whizzer atmosphere. The coat is greatly thickened as cold weather comes on, and nature also is made by Nature for the change of season. Don't fail, however, to give your animals good ventilation. A temperature of 40 deg. is more healthy in the stable than one of 60 deg.—*American Cultivator.*

—Now is the time to stop leaks in the barn. A board here and there; a good glazed window in place of a broken shutter; warm, dry litter, in place of a foul wet bed; a tight roof and a plastered or double-boarded ceiling, all these are actually worth more than an extra portion of food to an animal, because, although when cold and chilled it eats the more, yet it thrives poorly, waste if well housed, it will keep sleek and thrifty upon comparatively moderate feeding.—*American Agriculturist.*

—It is well-known that the far-famed canvas-back duck of the Chesapeake derives its delicate and peculiar savor from the valisneria, or wild celery, on which it feeds in those waters. An intelligent agriculturist has turned this knowledge to useful account by cooping and feeding the common domestic duck upon the tops and roots of the garden celery for a week or two before killing them, which is said to greatly improve their flavor, and altogether destroy the rankness which is usually observable in the barn-yard fowl. The plan is worthy of a trial by *bon vivants.*—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

—Beef Soup—From a Canadian cook: The Yankees don't think much of soups, and in fact, I guess, don't know how to make them, although they calculate as how they are a smart people. We are fond of soups, and think they are healthy, cheap and respectable. For a common soup secure a beef soup bone or shank, and add to it the bones of your waste beef left over, and boil for hours—all meats for soup to be put in cold water. We take two potatoes, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, one piece of cabbage, chop fine, and add these about one hour before dishing up. We add half teacupful rice, with the cramped the buggy back, and turned round as neatly as though guided by a skilful driver, and jerked back to the hitching-post. Here he waited about five minutes, and then started toward Main street, going through several kinds of paces. Near the corner he stopped and turned round as skillfully as before, and frightened boy who had started to stop him, almost out of his wits, by pursuing said boy with open mouth and bent-back ears, as though his usual habit was to eat every small boy that he came across. He then continued his antics until he had reached the straight, when he left town left, and when Dr. Wilson came out he was standing at the hitching-post, as demurely as though he had never thought of leaving it."

—Cheapest and Best.

The thorough pulverization of the soil the surest preventive and cure for success with barley. Farmers who have given their corn extra culture, to destroy quack, thistles or other weeds, should sow barley. Going through corn with a cultivator, just before it tassels, is a great advantage. It may or may not help the corn, but the extra working which it gives the soil is more than paid for in next year's barley. For the same reason, barley does better after a potato crop than after corn. The potatoes have to be dug, and this gives the soil another working. Late potatoes are better for after crops than early ones. They are worked later in the season; their tops cover the ground better and more completely, and as their roots spread more, they require a more thorough turning of the soil in digging the crop. Early Rose and Early Vermont potatoes are often left without any culture after the 1st of July. The result is that weeds start between the rows and in the hills, and as the potato tops die, weeds completely cover the field, ripening luxuriantly the seeds, which will fill the ground with weeds for years after. I have seen, this year, potato fields which had to be mowed before the crop could be dug. As the early potatoes mostly grow in a heap around the stalks, they require little stirring of the soil in digging. After harvest, the weeds grow without further molestation, and completely mat the ground before winter. It is impossible for such fields to bring a good barley crop. Quite a new stamp of plant, and will run the race with weeds much better than will barley. The least that can be done for fields in this condition is to cut the weeds as soon as possible, get them partially dry, and burn, so as to destroy the seeds, and then plow the ground. In this way something may be done to clean the soil of foul weeds.

Fall plowing is of especial advantage for barley. In a freshly-dug potato field, free from weeds, plowing may not be necessary, but if we expect to sow corn stubble with barley, it is usually best to plow it. The frost pulverizes the soil more thoroughly where it is newly plowed, and the furrow ridges are unbroken. In the spring, cultivating or plowing the soil three or four inches deep is all that is necessary. Barley roots do not spread far, and hence this grain does not need as deep a seed-bed as some others. From the fact that its roots do not run far, barley needs a richer soil than oats, and is especially benefited by having fertilizers drilled in with the seed, to give every plant a vigorous growth from the first.

Early sowing is important. At the best, barley comes to maturity quicker than most grains. The old Jersey first crop of barley, gave his mate for the seed for three months, and harvested and threshed the crop in time to pay the rent, has often been proved to be possible. To have a large crop of barley mature in ninety days, presupposes a very rich soil, and that the crop cannot be early enhanced it. This, we find, is the fact with barley. It takes less from the soil than the same quantity of oats or wheat, and is undoubtedly the best spring grain to seed with. Indeed, the chief difficulty in getting a fair catch of clover after barley is in not seeding soon enough. As this is removed by fall plowing, and putting in the barley as soon after the frost leaves the soil as is possible.—*Our Country Gentleman.*

Merry Christmas.

There is an old-fashioned heartiness in the words "Merry Christmas" that is wanting in the more modern "Christmas Day there comes an old-fashioned warmth of heart that is always inviting. Christmas is a memorable day in the austere, because of the revelations in the way of hidden tenderness in their hearts memorable to the prosy, because of the surprises they are liable to in the way of romantic schemes and poetical plannings; memorable to the simple and pure in heart, because of the delight they experience in the fresh fields of mystical and harmless intrigue, the concealing surprises; memorable to the lovers of the wonderful in the mystery there is about it, the tremendous exhectancy it precipitates then, and shoots them out of memorable because of the great happiness it brings.

Americans are proverbially stiff mended on this subject of holidays. They rarely yield in a whole-souled way to the influence, rarely give themselves up to the spirit of the time. They hang back in a shame-faced or reprehensible way, and hesitate when they should go forward, and go ahead when they should dash forward with enthusiasm. Fortunately they are less stubborn, less shame-faced and more hearty in the observance of Christmas than any other holiday. We keep near the old-fashioned mark, and we have changed our gait somewhat. We unbend, but not always gracefully; we forget business, but not always cheerfully; we forget, in the rush of the season, to remember the poor, but too often in a spirit carried by duty rather than encouraged by pleasure. We more reward the spiritual Christmas Eve with our minds intent on giving our sons and presents, but we put too little heart in the performance. We sup too stiffly for the spirit of the hour, we guard too carefully the tenderness in the heart, we are too much afraid of expressing all we feel. Let us relax. Surely the natural man may claim one day in which kindness, tenderness and a forgiving spirit may all be seasoned with the highest type of manliness. We keep the old-fashioned way. Why not go one step further and yield entirely to the spirit of the day, and act in all things with old-fashioned heartiness? Let the children see our pleasure. We pave the way for their enjoyment, and they take it without stint. They gave the way for these that are older, and men and women, seeing successes where the children see mystery, thanking Providence when the boys and girls exult over Santa Claus, should join in Christmas observances and festivities with the same heartiness. For one day even may cease to be politicians, and remember only that they are men with homes and families and neighbors. For one day human nature should be at its kindliest and should preserve it best.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Watching a Rifle Ball's Flight.

Three gentlemen, members of the Amateur Rifle Club, yesterday afternoon were in the Town of Brighton target-shooting. The distance was 200 yards; all three were shooting Creedmore rifles. From the firing point to the target the ground gradually ascended, so that a small telescope, but a good one, firmly fixed in true bounds on a tree, at a distance of perhaps thirty feet, made a fine point for observation. One of the shooters, while looking through a glass to mark a shot of one of his companions, exclaimed that he saw the ball as it sped on its mission. The announcement was received with incredulity; but one of the other shooters went to the glass, and he also saw the ball almost as it left the gun, and through its whole flight, nearly the whole line of its trajectory, until it struck the target. So interesting and beautiful was the sight that every shot was watched by one or the other of the gentlemen; and it is an actual fact that the point at which the ball would strike the target could be seen before the ball struck. It was even insisted upon that the rotary motion of the ball could be observed.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.*

THE farmer who is breeding with a view to making money will, all things considered, find the greatest profit in the general-purpose horse.—*Chatham Courier.*

How a Horse Kept Warm.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* tells this story: "One cold morning last week Dr Wilson drove up to a house on Brown street, and, left his horse without hitching it. The horse waited a few moments, and, his master not returning, he began to dance a double shuffle, presumable to get his feet warm. Finding this rather monotonous he started on toward Olive street, keeping up a kind of Kentucky breakdown. When he had gone several rods, he cramped the buggy back, and turned round as neatly as though guided by a skilful driver, and jerked back to the hitching-post. Here he waited about five minutes, and then started toward Main street, going through several kinds of paces. Near the corner he stopped and turned round as skillfully as before, and frightened boy who had started to stop him, almost out of his wits, by pursuing said boy with open mouth and bent-back ears, as though his usual habit was to eat every small boy that he came across. He then continued his antics until he had reached the straight, when he left town left, and when Dr. Wilson came out he was standing at the hitching-post, as demurely as though he had never thought of leaving it."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

The BOYS' WINTER EVENING LIBRARY, CONTAINING

1. Tour of the World in Eighty Days. 3 Illus
2. Dropped from the Clouds. 9 Illus
3. A Gentleman of Leisure.
4. The Secret of the Island. 8 Illus
5. The Mysterious Island. Three Illus. 25 Illus.
6. Round the Horn. 20 Illus.
7. Dr. Ox's Experiment. 21 Illus.
8. Survivors of the Chancellor. 24 Illus.
9. To the South Pole. 71 Illus.
10. The First Year. 20 Illus.
11. The Fur Country. 11 25 Illus.
12. The Giant Raft. 2 Illus. 16 Illus
13. Michael Strogoff. 25 Illus.
14. Journey to the Center of the Earth. 26 Illus
15. The Begum's Fortune. 20 Illus.

Any of the above sent by mail, postpaid, for 25c. each; any 3 for 50c.; any 7 for $1.00; the whole 15 for $2.00. Address, J. S. OGILVIE & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

ROEBUCK'S Weather-Strips! FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

Send for Circular to S. Roebuck & Co., Pole Manufacturers, 18 Pearl-st., Chicago, Ill.

1878—TWELFTH YEAR.—$1.60

THE NURSERY,

Illustrated Magazine for Children.

Send 10 Cents for a Specific Number and Premium List. Subscribe NOW. Only $1.60 per year, for the remaining months of the year 1878.

JOHN L. SHOREY,

30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

KUNKEL'S AMERICAN CITHERN.

The Most Popular Novelty of the Day. Perfect in tone and easy to play. Has the regular German Cithern, worth $20 in full. An instrument for musical or home amusements in the world. Price, $5, sent to any address on receipt of price, with book of instructions. Agents wanted. KUNKEL & BENTZ, 295 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Trade supplied by Lyon, Healy & Co., and S. E. Shaw, Wholesale Agents.

THE IMPROVED ARMOUR Family Knitting-Machine

KNITS A COMPLETE STOCKING,

Heel and Toe, Leg and Foot, in Two Minutes.

Double-Stitched MITTENS and a Great Variety of FANCY KNITTING.

Price $40.

Has 2 needles only, but does the work of 24 ordinary needles. Knits 3 times as fast as any other machine. Will knit a pair of Stockings in 30 minutes. Will knit 1,000 stitches per minute. Will knit a pair of Mittens in 10 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Bosom in 5 minutes. Will knit a Scarf in 3 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Sleeve in 5 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Wristband in 2 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Collar in 2 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Bosom, Sleeve, Wristband and Collar in 12 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Bosom, Sleeve, Wristband and Collar in 12 minutes. Will knit a Shirt Bosom, Sleeve, Wristband and Collar in 12 minutes.

Two Sample Machines only $19 Each.

The number will be limited, as each one will be sold at less than cost of construction in their advertisement, and as this Company is perfectly responsible, no one need hesitate to send them money.—*Herald.*

AGENTS Wanted to operate Machines and introduce them in every County. Full instructions for operating accompany machine. The ordering of two machines secures County Agency

Address ARMOUR KNITTING MACHINE CO., Watertown, New

OLD ENGLAND.

Father Inwood's Visit to the Land of His Nativity.

THIRD LETTER.

One of the purposes of travelers in Europe is to see the antiquities, ancient monuments, churches, and works of art. Time, that great destroyer of good, with its last withering mark on the old mansions and castles, still has a few remain tenanted. Some are restored so far as to modernize their surroundings, and but little of interest is left in them. There is no doubt that the surrounding grounds are now much more beautiful than formerly, and the market families are surrounded with beautiful scenery that at no anterior date has been at all approached, and for the elegance of refined luxury absolutely surpasses all antiquity.

Do one and our lords we visited the most ancient monument of native work that we know of, viz., Stone Hedge. This piece of Druid worship is on a high chalk hill, treeless and almost heathless—so looking a wide range of country, about sixteen miles from the town of Salisbury, passing on the way Old Sarum, a conical hill on which was situated an ancient fortress, of which nothing now remains but a high ditch surrounding the line of the outer walls.

Arriving at Stone Hedge we found that this hill was formerly surrounded by a ditch, plainly marked, inclosing perhaps over 100 acres. In the center are the ruins. Not having with me any means of measuring, I estimated the outer row of stones as perfect circle to be from three feet six inches to four feet thick, from seven to eight feet wide, and from sixteen to eighteen feet high, nearly equi-distant, but connected originally by caps nearly four feet square, imposts. The upright stones are remarkable with mortices corresponding in the caps. The cap stones of only three or four piers are remaining, and many of the rest are gone. The next row of stones are about two feet six inches square, and distant some five or six feet from the outer row, as near as I can remember. The next was a row circling a ring not more than twenty five feet in diameter. These were much higher than the outer row, and also have caps. Only one pair remains upright, and these show that the whole might have been covered by a roof of timber, leaving the center open for the escape of smoke. The whole being enclosed with wicker work and plastered over with mud would have made a tenant comfortable. But the stone piles now only remain. What use the cups were but to place the rafters upon I know not, and the three and smaller circle seem to be too much for the foundation pillars of a gallery. Taking this view of these immense stones, their use is obvious as certainly any temple in the humid climate of England would need to be covered, and as its chimneys were built there must have been space left for the smoke of their sacrifices to escape. This temple was a duplicate of their every house.

Of one and our lords we visited the most ancient monument of native work that we know of, viz., Stone Hedge. This piece of Druid worship is on a high chalk hill, treeless and almost heathless—so looking a wide range of country, about sixteen miles from the town of Salisbury, passing on the way Old Sarum, a conical hill on which was situated an ancient fortress, of which nothing now remains but a high ditch surrounding the line of the outer walls.

Arriving at Stone Hedge we found that this hill was formerly surrounded by a ditch, plainly marked, inclosing perhaps over 100 acres. In the center are the ruins. Not having with me any means of measuring, I estimated the outer row of stones as perfect circle to be from three feet six inches to four feet thick, from seven to eight feet wide, and from sixteen to eighteen feet high, nearly equi-distant, but connected originally by caps nearly four feet square, imposts. The upright stones are remarkable with mortices corresponding in the caps. The cap stones of only three or four piers are remaining, and many of the rest are gone. The next row of stones are about two feet six inches square, and distant some five or six feet from the outer row, as near as I can remember. The next was a row circling a ring not more than twenty five feet in diameter. These were much higher than the outer row, and also have caps. Only one pair remains upright, and these show that the whole might have been covered by a roof of timber, leaving the center open for the escape of smoke. The whole being enclosed with wicker work and plastered over with mud would have made a tenant comfortable. But the stone piles now only remain. What use the cups were but to place the rafters upon I know not, and the three and smaller circle seem to be too much for the foundation pillars of a gallery. Taking this view of these immense stones, their use is obvious as certainly any temple in the humid climate of England would need to be covered, and as its chimneys were built there must have been space left for the smoke of their sacrifices to escape. This temple was a duplicate of their every house.

How long before Cesar's invasion this was built no one can tell; and now did these people get those stones from the quarry—at the least forty miles away. One of them is said to be lying in the bottom of a stream sixteen miles distant—probably breaking down their bridge in moving it. But this wonderful monument of antiquity remains shrouded in its profound mystery.

The Cathedral or Salisbury is the only one that to the eye presents a picture of architectural symmetry. Generally they cover too much ground for their height. This is the case with Winchester Cathedral — an immense structure, and very massive it looks as though it had sunk into the earth. Those of Gothic style were of course not older than the 14th century, but very many show the Norman, but some a mixed architecture—perhaps from being repaired in more modern days. All are aware that the churches are built east and west, in the form of a cross, with the back end, in chancel fashion. The front and central parts is called Nave. On each side are pillars supporting the central roofing. On the outside, against the walls are buttresses to sustain the pressure. So did these hit, the whole building would come down. The main entrance always fronts west. On entering the door a long vista is presented to the eye, embracing the nave, transept and chancel, and this generally splendid stained window in the east end. On the sides of the nave, right and left, are the aisles of the church. The priest is at the east end of the transept having all of the crowd end to address. At the transept the body plan, to which he gives his private and their families, or some enrolled of the locality, are ranged. This end is closed up with screens, which are occupied by the choir at their daily prayers, or if attended to a college, by the students. Between the columns in the old Cathedrals, such as Winchester, there are figures of the Worthies of Wykeham—that is, at the time of standing and several of royal or knightly parentage. These are encased with wall and iron railing, having room for the purpose of prayer, as many [illegible] entombed are raised and salved, and in olden times people prayed to them as intercessors [illegible] than the door of Wykeham's tomb was based. I suppose [illegible] to him now. These [illegible] very much with the view of the exterior, breaking up the effect of the immense area.

Generally the columns of the sides of the aisles are long, slender clusters, giving [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] but in Winchester it is a square, oblong form. [illegible] the whole a most [illegible] in [illegible] with Salisbury and [illegible]

[illegible]

James Inwood.

SENATOR CONKLING of New York, and Chancellor Gumbleton of Canada, on the floor of the Senate Chamber, and the plain spoken Conkling came very near getting the [illegible]

A Charlotte funeral procession was accompanied the other day by a relative of the deceased, who were until the arrival of [illegible] [illegible] to carry his body home in a certain carriage. The [illegible] didn't like to want to ride in that.

Anderson Prince County, Arkansas, contains the [illegible] of 13, that Union soldiers, 268 of whom were from Michigan. Also there are 3,500 Michigan soldiers buried at Gettysburg, Pa. More Michigan troops having been killed there in proportion to her population than that of any other state in the Union.

$777 [illegible] easily earned in three months by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION was agreed to, in the Senate, on the 13th, authorizing a select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the results of elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, and also to consider and report on the best manner of electing those officers, and as to the duration of their terms of office. Senate bills were passed to regulate expenditures on the Navy; authorizing a general sequent of the advances for Naval appropriations. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were insisted upon, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. Mr. Claffin offered a substitute for the Matthews Silver resolution, declaring that all bonds of the United States issued or authorized under the acts of Congress heretofore created are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in coin or gold or silver of the standard value when such bonds were issued, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coin, as a legal-tender equal in all public dues, and as a full tender for public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors, Mr. Merrimon then read a lengthy legal argument in favor of Mr. Matthews' resolution. Mr. Christiancy followed him, in opposition thereto in the House, Mr. Morrison called in question the action of the Speaker to fill vacancies on committees caused by the resignation of members who had not been excused by the House. The Speaker stated that it had been the uniform practice to accept gentlemen who did not wish to serve. A bill was introduced and referred, repealing the iron-clad oath which has to be taken by applicants for pensions. Mr. Cox (Ohio), of the Election Committee, submitted a third report on the Colorado election case, declaring that Mr. Teller had no valid election. Arguments were presented in favor of the minority and majority reports respectively submitted. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Deficiency bill.

A PETITION was presented and referred in the Senate, on the 15th, from Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat from that State be inquired into and decided upon its merits. A bill was introduced and referred to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Sea. The Annual Post-Route bill was reported from committee, with several amendments. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the organization, arming and equipping of the militia of the several States. Mr. Matthews' resolution to refund to the New York Customs officers by a vote of 31 to 25. The Republican Senators who stood by the President's veto message were: Burnside, Christiancy, Conover, Dawes, Hoar and Matthews.

BOTH houses of the California Legislature have adopted resolutions asking Congress to levy a per capita tax of $250 on Chinese immigrants.

THE STATE Grange of Michigan assembled at Lansing on the 11th. About 300 delegates were present, comprising some of the most prominent agriculturists of the State. According to the Master's address and the Secretary's report, the Granges throughout the State are in a healthy, growing condition, and harmonious in their work.

REV. MR. HARRIS, Rector of St. James Church, in Chicago, has been elected Bishop of the New Episcopal Diocese of Quincy, Ill.

MR. PATTERSON, the Democratic claimant, was, on the 13th, admitted to a seat in the National House of Representatives as Congressman from Colorado. The vote stood —130 to 110.

SEVERAL nominations by the President were confirmed by the United States Senate, in Executive session, on the 13th.

THE citizens of Chicago, in favor of the remonetization of silver, assembled in mass meeting at the Tabernacle, on the evening of the 13th. The meeting was largely composed of the leading business men of the city, and was presided over by the Hon. Chas. B. Lawrence, ex-Chief-Justice of Illinois. After speeches by prominent citizens, a series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the alleged secret and unfair manner in which the Demonetizing act was passed in Congress, and demanding that the present Congress restore silver coin to its former place, as a legal-tender, on an equality with gold.

SHERMAN BRODAWELL, President of the Chatham Savings Bank, of New York City, was arrested, on the night of the 14th, on an indictment of fraud against him by the Grand Jury for fraud.

THE firm of J. D. Easter & Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of agricultural implements, has failed, with liabilities of over $1,000,000. Bailiff Peyton, Co. of Canton, Ohio, reaper, mower, sawshafe and spring manufacturers, have also failed, in consequence, it is said, of their intimate business relations with the first-named firm.

THE President, on the 14th, nominated to the Senate the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be United States Councilor-General at the Paris Exposition, of next year. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE Legislature of Wyoming adjourned on the 9th.

FOREIGN.

HON. JOHN WELSH, the United States Minister to the Court of St. James, reached Liverpool on the 11th. He was received with distinguished honors.

THE fall of Plevna was officially announced at Constantinople, on the 11th, and great excitement was caused. Half a dozen ecthouse came to the front and demanded each a different line of policy. There was believed to be imminent danger of local revolutions, and it was reported that the British fleet had been telegraphed for to protect the Christians from the threatened uprising of the fanatical Mussulmen.

AN attempt was recently made to assassinate the Prince of Montenegro. The house he occupied as headquarters, near Antivari, owned by a Mahommedan Bey, was blown up, and one of his body-guard killed and six injured. The Prince was out of the house at the time.

THE news of the fall of Plevna occasioned great rejoicing at St. Petersburg and other Russian cities. A solemn *Te Deum* was sung at Barbaroux.

ACCORDING to Athens (Greece) telegrams of the 12th, the fall of Plevna had revived the warlike demonstrations of the Greeks, and the Cabinet were deliberating upon the proper course to be pursued for redressing the alleged grievances she had against Turkey.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 12th, the Porte was greatly astounded at the fall of Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve Osman Pasha. There was some talk of unfurling the green flag of the Prophet, but it was believed at Vienna that cooler counsels would prevail, and that an attempt would speedily be made to negotiate a peace direct with the Czar, without the intervention or mediation of any European Power.

THE Russian losses in the battle preceding the capture of Plevna are officially stated to have been 191 killed and 1,269 wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded.

THE further reinforcement of the Russian Army in Bulgaria has been counteracted, the Czar believing that he has men enough to complete the conquest of Turkey.

HALIL RIFAT Bey, ex-Governor of the 15th say the Russians had just achieved another brilliant success in the vicinity of Elena. Over 12,000 Turks are reported captured. Details were wanting.

THE troubles in France over the selection of a Cabinet have ended for the present. The President has abandoned the policy of resistance to the popular will, and consented to the formation of a Ministry under the Presidency of M. Dufaure. There was still some trouble about the Budget, on the 13th, but it was thought not to be serious.

A LONDON dispatch of the 13th says the Russian authorities had announced the following as the conditions of peace with Turkey: The independence of Roumania and Servia; the autonomy of Bulgaria under a foreign Prince; the free passage of the Dardanelles; the surrender of the Turkish fleet as a war indemnity, and the cession of a large portion of Armenia. It was believed that, should Russia insist upon these conditions, England would send a fleet to Constantinople and occupy Gallipoli. A manof-war had already been sent to Besika Bay.

ANOTHER insurrection has broken out in the Island of Crete, and troops have been sent by the Governor to suppress it. The Turkish families have taken refuge in the fortress.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest telegram of the 14th, it had been found necessary to amputate three legs of Osman Pasha.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 14th says the estimates for 1878 show a deficiency of over $9,000,000.

ON the 14th, the Servian Government, at Belgrade, declared formally, issued a proclamation of war, and announced that the Servian Army had been ordered to cross the Turkish frontier. A state of siege was declared, and Prince Milan took up his quarters at Alexinatz. The Servian Agent at Constantinople delivered the formal declaration to the Porte and left for home.

IN anticipation of an influential attack, the British Consulate has been removed from Erzeroum.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 14th, the Porte had issued a circular, addressed to the various European Powers, asking their mediation to moderate the demands of Russia and stop the effusion of blood. At the same time the circular states that Turkey is not yet at the end of her resources, and is ready to sacrifice all to maintain her independence and territorial integrity.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 16th, the Porte had been officially informed that Russia desired to treat with Turkey directly, and that mediation would only make the terms of settlement harder.

THE correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed, on the 16th, that the Turkish powers of endurance were altogether exhausted and that the Porte would gladly make peace on any reasonable terms.

THE Servians, on the 16th, occupied, with artillery, the Heights of Topolintza and Lesaika.

A RUMOR prevailed in Constantinople, on the 16th, that Osman Pasha had resigned himself, being compelled thereto by the Mohammedan dread of amputation.

THERE was great discontent at Stamboul and other points in Turkey, on the 16th, and fears were entertained of violent outbreaks on the part of the populace.

THE Italian Ministry resigned on the 16th.

THE steamer Mexicani, which sailed from Port Royal S. C., on the 15th of September, for Liverpool, had not been heard from at the latter port up to the last, and it was feared that she had foundered with all on board.

SEMI-medical students in one of the colleges of Cincinnati, dissecting a female subject a few days ago, found what was called in doctors' parlance a "cornet liver." When light-loving has been practiced through several years, a permanent dent or hollow is produced in the liver, which may be seen very plainly after the woman is dead, and her liver dissected out. This kind of liver occurs so frequently in women that physicians have given it the name of "corset liver." In the subject mentioned the hollow in the liver was large enough for the wrist of a grown man to be laid in it.

A CHILD of Mr. MERRIES had been married forty-three years when his wife died, last week. He didn't appear to miss her very much until bed-time, when he sat down and stuck out his foot for somebody to come and pull off his boot. And then, when his son-in-law coolly handed him the boot-jack, the full weight of the irreparable loss he had sustained broke upon the old man and he gave way to a flood of tears. As for the boot-jack, it had been so long since he had seen one, he didn't know how to use it.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

AN English poacher was seen to take aim at a bird, his gun was seen to go off, and the bird was picked up dead, but the poacher was cleared because it was not proved that his gun was loaded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Association of Agricultural Societies of Michigan will hold its annual meeting at Marshall, Calhoun County, Dec. 20.

THE winter meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society will be held at the Russell House, in Detroit, on the 7th of January next.

TIMOTHY STATEN, of Saginaw, died recently from the effects of a strain received while practicing on a horizontal bar.

SOME enterprising East Saginaw thief lately sought to replenish an exhausted exchequer by appropriating the head-stone of a child's grave.

WAGES for men in the pine woods of Western Michigan this winter range from $10 to $26 per month.

HIRO. DENNINGTON was killed at a roll-way at Steele's lumber camp, on the Tittabawassee River, twenty miles from Sanford, the other evening, while skidding logs.

A FIRE in Otsego, recently, destroyed property worth $14,000.

PETER MICHELFELDT, residing in the Township of Bridgeport, in Saginaw County, was killed, on the 11th, by a falling tree.

MR. C. W. POTTER, the executor of the late Capt. E. B. Ward's estate, in Michigan, reports the balance of the estate now in his hands, as per inventory, at $4,433,144.

THE Detroit City Council have voted to repeal the charter of the Detroit Mutual Gas Company, on account of various infractions of the instrument.

HENRY WILLIS, of Battle Creek, has received a letter from Joy. Cresswell in reply to a communication relative to the Michigan Ship Canal, in which the Governor strongly favors the project, but thinks that the State cannot undertake the enterprise, and that whatever may be done will have to be done by the National Government.

A FIRE broke out in the drying kiln of the Phoenix Furniture Company, at Grand Rapids, on the morning of the 11th, and destroyed $1,500 worth of black walnut lumber before it was extinguished.

W. G. KIRBY'S house, in the Township of Ross, was entirely destroyed by fire, a few nights ago. The family barely escaped with their lives.

P. HERRICK'S shingle-mill at Midland was burned, on the night of the 10th. Loss, $3,000.

OVER 6,000 children draw school money in Gratiot County.

THE new Bay County Pow-Wegan will be completed and opened with a dinner and dance for the Supervisors on or about January 1st.

THERE are 7,814 children in Shiawassee County who are entitled to draw public money, while there are 117 school buildings, of which five are brick, 107 frame and five log structures. The aggregate value of the school buildings, sites and furniture in the county is $157,565.50.

ELLEN, wife of James McCormick, committed suicide, at Detroit, on the 12th, by taking strychnine. Despondency.

P. M. GOODRICH & CO., running stores in Grand Rapids and Petoskey, made an assignment, on the 10th. Liabilities and assets not known.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury the 1 was $470,854.14; receipts during the week ending Dec. 8 were $51,182.09; payments during same time were $24,726.04; balance in Treasury, Dec. 8, 1877, $497,309.01; increase for the week, $26,456.05.

The president of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine, Michigan, for November, was 1,221 tons, and 893 pounds; of the Quincy mine, 250 tons and 153 pounds.

THE Tannery of Houghton, Keweenaw and Barry manufacture about 1,800 barrels of lager beer every month, using some 2,500 bushels of barley in the operation.

THE stabilities gathered so far show that there were 2,830 Michigan soldiers killed in battle during the late War, 1,362 more died of wounds and 19,136 died of disease, a total of 14,330 deaths. The greatest loss in battle was suffered by the Fifth Infantry.

C. O. SAWYER, an East Saginaw furniture dealer, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, on the 14th, by cutting the veins of his arms. He had nearly bled to death when he was discovered.

JOHN FLETCHER, an old resident of Midland, attempted to commit suicide, on the morning of the 12th, by cutting his throat with a razor. A frightful gash failed to reach the jugular. The motive of the deed was inability to work and his abandonment to his children.

E. G. CURTIS, mail route agent on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, has been arrested on a Special Postoffice Agent for robbing the mails in the charge of money letters. He belongs in Grand Haven.

THE attendance at the University this year, in all departments, is 1,793, thus distributed: Department of Literature, Science and Arts, 362; School of Pharmacy, 67; Department of Law, 556; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 788; College of Dentistry, 120; Department of Dental Surgery, 41. The following class anniversaries are announced: The Class of 72 will hold its second reunion in 1880; the Class of '73, its second reunion in 1878; the Class of '74 will hold its second reunion in 1879; the Class of '75, its second reunion in 1876.

THE oath-race of Dr. Rose have commenced in part to their new testimony before the Circuit Court. Nothing particularly important had been brought out up to the 15th.

AT a club dance at North Lansing, on the night of the 15th, Chas. Wiley was badly shot by Lansing Ward, V. S. C. It seems that Mr. Wiley heard some one in the club-room make some disrespectful remarks about his wife, whereupon he reported the fact to a brother, who at once commenced to club the offender, which caused the Lansingite to interfere and arrest George Wiley. Charles Wiley attempted to make his escape, but was shot by the officer.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.25@1.65; Butter, ₩ lb, 18@23c; Cheese, ₩ lb, 10@ 13½c; Corn, ₩ bu, 44@46c; Flour, White Winter, $5.50@6.50; Amber, $5.75@6.00; Rye, $3.00@3.05; Cattle, ₩ central, $3.25@5.00; Hogs, $4.10@4.75; Sheep, $3.50@4.50; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 30@30½c; White, 32@33c; Pork, Mess, ₩ brl, $12.75@13.00; Rye, 80c, 85@86c; Wheat, White, $1.29@1.30; Amber, $1.16@1.18.

Hydrophobia in England.

Unless our ablest medical men and our most skilled veterinary surgeons are altogether at fault, a malady is raging in the midst of us more terrible than Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, or even the much-dreaded plague of the Middle Ages. Within the last few months deaths from hydrophobia have been alarmingly frequent. It would seem, indeed, as if the disease had assumed an epidemic form. That this should be so is no matter of surprise. It is notorious that at certain periods hydrophobia has ravaged entire districts with an almost unaccountable virulence. In the year 1866 the Registrar-General for England reported no fewer than thirty-six deaths from this fatal malady. In 1867 two parks of hounds—the Quorn and Allerighton—were decimated by the pestilence. There is a mass of evidence to show that, like cholera, or plague, or any other grave disease, hydrophobia recurs at stated intervals, and at this moment, as far as can be made out, we are passing through a period of its recurrence. For some months past hardly a week has gone by without the death from rabies occurring. The Registrar-General, in his reports, has called attention to the prevalence of the scourge. Inquests have been held in various parts of the country, at which evidence of a most painful and distressing character has been given. Indeed, if the general public is not seriously alarmed, we can only say that it has failed to appreciate the gravity and importance of the situation.—*London Daily News.*

The Composition of the United States Senate.

NOW that Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, has been admitted, the United States Senate is full, for the first time since 1872. There are, Republicans (in Roman), 39; Democrats (in small caps), 36; Independents (in Italics), 1, as follows:

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Term expires.		*Term expires.*	
1879. GEORGE E. SPENCER.	1879.	1879. JAMES R. ROBB.	1883.
1883. JOHN T. MORGAN.	1883.	1883. L. Q. C. LAMAR.	
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
1879. Stephen W. Dorsey.	1879.	1879. DAVID AMERSON.	
1883. A. H. Garland.	1883.	1883. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.	
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
1879. Aaron A. Sargent.	1879.	1881. A. S. Paddock.	
1881. Newton Booth.	1881.	1881. Alvin Saunders.	
CONNECTICUT.		NEVADA.	
1879. Jeremiah Clemens.	1879.	1879. John P. Jones.	
1881. Henry C. Deming.	1881.	1881. William Sharon.	
DELAWARE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1879. Eli Saulsbury.	1879.	1879. Wm. Whipple.	
1881. Thos. F. Bayard.	1881.	1881. Edward H. Rollins.	
FLORIDA.		NEW JERSEY.	
1879. Wilkinson Call.	1879.	1877. J. R. Dodge.	
1885. Simon B. Conover.	1885.	1883. Theodore F. Randolph.	
GEORGIA.		NEW YORK.	
1879. Joshua Hill.	1879.	1881. Thomas C. Platt.	
1881. Charles W. Jones.	1881.	1881. Lyman Trumbull.	
ILLINOIS.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1879. John A. Logan.	1879.	1879. Matthew W. Ransom.	
1883. Richard J. Oglesby.	1883.	1883. Augustus S. Merrimon.	
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
1879. Joseph E. McDonald.	1879.	1879. Stanley Matthews.	
1881. Daniel W. Voorhees.	1881.	1881. George H. Pendleton.	
IOWA.		OREGON.	
1879. James W. Grimes.	1879.	1879. La Fayette Grover.	
1883. Wm. B. Allison.	1883.	1883. James H. Slater.	
KANSAS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1879. John J. Ingalls.	1879.	1881. Simon Cameron.	
1883. Alexander Caldwell.	1883.	1881. Wm. A. Wallace.	
KENTUCKY.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1879. J. C. S. Blackburn.	1879.	1883. Ambrose E. Burnside.	
1885. Thomas C. McCreery.	1885.	1883. Henry B. Anthony.	
LOUISIANA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1879. J. Ross Eustis.	1879.	1879. Wade Hampton.	
1883. Wade Hampton.	1883.	1885. M. C. Butler.	
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
1877. James G. Blaine.	1877.	1881. James E. Bailey.	
1881. Lot M. Morrill.	1881.	1881. David M. Key.	
MARYLAND.		TEXAS.	
1879. Wm. Pinkney Whyte.	1879.	1883. Samuel B. Maxey.	
1881. Geo. R. Dennis.	1881.	1883. Richard Coke.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
1881. Henry L. Dawes.	1881.	1879. Justin S. Morrill.	
1883. George F. Hoar.	1883.	1881. Geo. F. Edmunds.	
MICHIGAN.		VIRGINIA.	
1881. Thos. W. Ferry.	1881.	1881. Henry E. Withers.	
1883. Chas. J. Jenkins.	1883.	1883. John W. Johnston.	
MINNESOTA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1883. S. J. R. McMillan.	1883.	1881. Henry G. Davis.	
1883. William Windom.	1881.	1883. Frederick M. Blower.	
		WISCONSIN.	
		1879. Matthew H. Carpenter.	
		1881. Angus Cameron.	

THE total combined capital invested in all the railways of Great Britain is nearly $3,200,000,000. This is at the rate of $200,000 per mile of railway opened. More than $100,000,000 of capital pay no dividend; $270,000,000 less than 5 per cent., and only $25,000,000 more than 10 per cent.

Ridpath's School History.

Recently, these columns, *Inference* was made to Ridpath's History of the United States, for schools. Those who have examined it, critically, pronounce it an unexceptionable text-book for the young, and accord it a grade of superiority which no author of a similar work has attained. It is most cordially recommended to the attention of everybody interested in the cause of education. Jones Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, are the publishers.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	Chicago.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$5.75	$4.10 @
Hogs	4.60	4.25
Sheep	5.00	5.25
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6.25	6.30
WHEAT—No. 2	1.30	1.30
CORN—Western Mixed	.54	.48½
OATS—Western and State	.39	.32
RYE—No. 2	.71	.71
PORK—Mess	11.00	10.50
LARD—Steam	.07½	.06½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.38	.34
" Pulled	.36	.34
" Texas	.24	.24
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	4.90	5.00
" Good	4.60	4.60
" Fair	4.30	4.30
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	4.40
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	4.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30	.32
" Good to Choice	.25	.28
EGGS—Fresh	.27	.24
FLOUR—Spring Winter	5.50	5.50
" Choice to Fine Spring	6.50	6.00
" Minnesota	6.00	6.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.07	1.06½
" No. 3	.98	.98½
Oats—No. 2	.31	.28½
" No. 3	.30	.26½
Barley—No. 2	.80	.80
BROOM CORN—Hurl	.06	.07
" Brush	.06	.05½
" Crooked	.06	.04½
POTATOES—Early Rose	1.75	1.00
LARD	7.00	7.20
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	10.50	12.00
" Shingles	2.50	2.75
" Lath	2.00	2.00
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.50
" Medium	4.00	@ 4.90
" Ordinary	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Good	4.50	@ 5.25
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.50
" Medium	4.40	@ 4.75
HOGS—Yorkers	4.10	@ 4.15
" Philadelphias	4.30	@ 4.35
SHEEP—Best	4.60	@ 5.00
" Common	3.50	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

'Tis midnight's holy hour—and silence now
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
The still and peaceful world. Hark! on the winds
The bell's deepest tones are swelling 'Tis the knell
Of the departed Year.

No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yet on the dream-and wierd,
With noiseless light, the unconscious rest.
Like a pale, spotless shroud, the air is stirred.
As by a mourner's sigh, and on you cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through heaven,
The spirits of the season seem to stand,
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form,
And Winter with his aged locks, and breathe
In mournful cadences, that come almost
Like the far sounding winds, their own dirge well.
A melancholy dirge o'er the dead Year,
Gone from the earth forever.

'Tis a time
For memory and for tears. Within the deep,
Still chambers of the heart, a spectre dim,
Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time,
Heard from the mighty deep, cries out aloud
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have passed away,
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life. That spectre bids
The earth's full of hope and joy and love,
And, looking sternly on the pale face of the pale
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead
Forever
O'er what has passed to nothingness.

The Year
Has gone, and, with it, many a glowing dream
Of happy dreams. Its mirth is one in each brow,
Its shadow on each heart. In the earth'd course
It waved its sceptre o'er the beautiful,
And they are not. It laid its pale hand
Upon the strong man, and the haughty form
Is fallen and the flashing eye is dim.
It laid the ball of revelry, where thronged
The bright and gay beauties, and the tearful sail
Of stricken ones is heard where erst the song
And recklessness of pleasure rang on high.
The battle-plain, where sword and spear and shield
Flashed in the light of midday—and the strength
Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
The crushed and mouldering skeleton. It came
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
Yet, ere it passed in the viewless air,
It breathed its influence to their home
In the dim land of dreams.

Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! what power
Has stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity? On, still on
He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
The ornder of the Andes, that can soar
Through heaven's bright realms unwearied, unto day,
The fury of the northern hurricane,
And keep his pinions in the blasts, and brave
The battle and the storm; the eagle-bird, and shake
Torrent upon his mountain-crag—but Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
His rushing pinions. Hero-nations rage
Their wrath, and perish. Empires rise and wane,
And sleep in death, and nought can break the bond
Of their enchantment, save the blast of war,
Spring blazing from the ocean, and go back
To their primeval silence, when once more
The earth is at rest. And still he presses on,
To heaven their bald and blackened cliffs, and
Their soft lands to the plain; new empires rise,
Gathering the strength of hundred years,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Startling the world with fear, and then are not.
His rushing pinions. Heroic nations sweep
Off earth, like the red lightning's vivid path
Athwart the midnight storm, and leave no trace
Of their existence save the sound that goes
Sighing among the caves, and is not.

Still
Time presses on. Nor prayer nor human power
Can stay his course. Earth's greatest ones lie down
And sleep in dust, and nations, in their turn,
Go to the dust, and are forgotten.

Wait,
Thou hoary Destroyer! wait a little while
Upon the mighty dead. Stay till the hand
Of History shall have written down
Their deeds for the admiring world to read,
And learn to imitate. Stay till the tongue
Of Fame shall have recorded their renown
For after times to listen to and love.
Wait till the poet's song shall have given
Their names to immortality. Stay till
The marble and the brass shall have received
The semblance of their lineaments, and art
Shall have bestowed its utmost skill to save
Their memory from the touch of oblivion.
Wait, Time! Oh, no! he presses on. Alone
Of all the beings he has created here,
Unmoved by love or pity, or aught else
That touches the heart of man, he presses on.
Nor prayer nor human power can bid him stay
His course one hour. Alone of all the host
Of beings that inherit earth or heaven,
Time knows not rest or sleep. Eternity
Is his, and his career. Oh, wonderful
And awful attribute! Thou only hast
Unlimited dominion. Thou alone
Dost live forever.

Yet, thou Spirit dim!
Thou hast a limit to thy sway. Thy power
Is bounded. Thou shalt cease to be, and when
Thou shalt have passed away, and mighty Death
Shall have gone down to his dominion,
The Spirit of the Living God shall fill
Immensity with His presence, and
Shall occupy eternity with Himself.

—*Willam Cullen Bryant, in St. Nicholas for December.*

THE RED LIGHT.

A Story of New Year's Eve.

It was New Year's Eve.

Not one of the ideal New Year's Eves of poetic and romance writers, wherein he moon is always at the full, the snow always a sparkle, like pulverized diamonds, and the air always still and cold and clear; but a stormy twilight, with the snow driving steadily from the east, the wind raw and biting, and the sky—what you could see of it—as black as ink.

But it was New Year's Eve, all the same, and Bertha Draper's cheeks were as red as the bitter-sweet berries in the woods, as she sat, all wrapped up, in he train that was steaming northward, on her way to spend New Year with her Aunt Almira Higgins.

New Year in the country! To Bertha, who had lived all her life in the brick walls and stone pavements of a city, he very words seemed to convey something of sheer and unalloyed delight. And Bertha, as she sat with her eyes closed, and her little gloved hands safely nestled in a grave-quiet muff, behind, a her mind's eye, great fires of logs roaring up, wide-hearthed chimneys, and had half composed a poem on New Year and its associations when the railroad conductor came along for her ticket. "How far are we from Montcourt Station?" she inquired, as she gave up the bit of pasteboard.

"Next but one, miss," said the man, as he hurried on, with his lantern under his arm. "Half an hour yet."

She had never been so far New York in all her life before. The driving rain in which she had left her home had changed, as they progressed northward, into the steady fall of snow, which thickened around them like a white waving shroud. But Bertha Draper cared little for this. Had not Aunt Almira promised to send Zebedee, her youngest son, to the station with the pony to meet her on the arrival of the sixty-four train from New York? And was not Zebedee to have a pattern with a red glass door to it, so that she could identify him at once?

She was very pretty as she sat there in her little black velvet hogue, with its curling plume of cardinal cod, and the wine-red ribbon bow at her throat —pretty with the bloom and freshness of eighteen. She was dark, with large hazel eyes, almond-shaped and long-shaped, a clear rosy bloom on either cheek, and wavy dark hair hanging in silken fringe over her broad, low forehead.

"Mont—court—sta—tion!" bawled the brakeman, putting in a snow-powdered fur cap, and withdrawing it again as quickly as if he had been a magnificent edition of the Jack-in-the-box, wherein children much rejoice at holiday time. And Bertha Hooper knew that she had reached her destination.

Still and ornament for the length of time in which she had been sitting in one position, she took a little three-steel-clasped traveling-bag in one hand, and a dainty silk umbrella in the other, and made her way to the door.

All she could see when she stepped out upon the wet and slippery platform, was a blur of driving snow, through which the lights of the solitary little country depot glimmered feebly; but the next instant something flashed at her vision like a friendly red eye—and beneath the reflector over the station door, she saw a tall, fine-looking young man, in a fur-trimmed overcoat, a seal-skin cap set jauntily on one side of a crop of chestnut curls, and a red-lighted lantern swinging from his left hand, and he stood straining his eyes into the stormy darkness, as if to catch sight of some familiar face in the little crowd.

"Cousin Zebedee!" cried Bertha, aloud, and she made one spring into the arms of this blonde-whiskered young giant. For had not she and Zebedee played dummies and fox and geese together in the days when she wore blue ribbon sashes, and his hair was a closely-shorn mat of curly red? Oh, I'm so glad to see you; and I couldn't see you but grown half so handsome!"

The young man gave a great hug, at the same time holding up her rosebud lips for a kiss.

But, to her infinite amazement, the hero of the scarlet-skin cap seemed a little backward in responding to her cousinly advances.

"I—I beg your pardon," said he, slightly receding, "but I'm afraid there is some mistake. My name is not Zebedee, and the lady for whom I am looking is somebody older than you."

Bertha Hooper stared back, coloring and confused; and, as she did so, a fat comfortable looking old lady came trundling along the platform, in an India shawl and a hen of Russia sable worth its weight in gingerbacks.

"Of course it wasn't!" said Bertha, impatiently. "How was I to know that every lantern at Montcourt had a red glass to it?"

And poor little Bertha cried herself to sleep that night.

The next morning—New Year's Day, all snowed up into glorious drifts everywhere—Mr. Harcourt drove over to the Biggins farmhouse. The young lady had dropped a fur glove on the platform, and Mr. Harcourt felt it his duty to restore it to her. And, moreover—here Mr. Charley Harcourt hesitated a little—he hoped Miss Hooper would excuse him for being so stupid as to allow her to fancy him her cousin.

"I ought to have explained sooner," said he.

"No, you ought not," said Bertha.

"The fault was all mine"

"I don't recognize a fault anywhere," said he. "And if I may be pardoned—"

"Of course you are!" said Bertha, colder and prettier than ever.

"In that case, I am commissioned by my mother to ask your aunt's permission to take your self and her as guests dressing the church in time for morning service. My horse is waiting."

"May I go, Aunt Almira?" said Bertha, with dignity.

"Of course you may," said Aunt Almira.

And so poor Zebedee was left out in the cold.

What was the end of it all? There is but one sequel to stories like this, when your mind bright eyes and human hearts are concerned. The next New Year's Eve Bertha Hooper and Charley Harcourt were married. One of the prettiest sweets in declaring that Bertha did the first of the love making.

And Bertha only laughs.

The Smuggled-Cigar Game.

Veteran smokers are sold by shrewd swindlers, who are fruitful in devices. The commonest of these dodges is the sale of pretended smuggled cigars, and though it has been played times without number, and time out of mind in every seaport city of the globe, users of the weed are swindled by it every week in the year in this big city of sharp people. The *modus operandi* is simple enough, but it takes a good actor to carry it through.

The victim selected is always an inveterate smoker, who has been particularly marked by the swindler. The latter watches his opportunity, and with a couple of boxes concealed under the pea-jacket which he dons for the occasion, he comes the unsuspecting of the unsuspecting man of business who is in the enjoyment of his third or fourth afternoon cigar.

"Any cigars to-day, Captain?" he asks in a low voice, casting his eyes furtively around, as if he feared that he might be overheard.

"No," is the curt answer.

"But these ain't your common cigars, Cap'n; you can't get none like 'em at the Revere nor Parker House. Superior cigar at random: "I want cost you anything."

This is an appeal the merchant cannot resist. He takes the cigar, looks at it critically, smells of it, lights it. The first puff is enough. The man has sold the trash. Such a cigar is hard to be had anywhere, and he is positive that it is worth even more than $50 a thousand. He can't let such a chance slip, and yet he doesn't feel that he ought to encourage smuggling. So he says, dissemblingly his eagerness:

"That's a fair cigar, certainly; but your price is wild. I'll give you $40 for the two."

"You're rough on a sea-farin' man, Cap'n. Can't you call it forty-five?"

"Forty."

"Forty it is, then: but if my ship wasn't goin' to sail to-night you couldn't have them for twice that. Smugglin' don't pay for such small figures."

The $40 are paid over, and the ownership of the boxes transferred; the seafarer places himself on the other side of the door as soon as possible, and seeks some other locality to repeat his clever operation. When the victim, full of anticipation, seeks his box for a second weed, he finds that he has purchased the vilest kind of a cabbage-leaf article, which would be dear at fifty cents a thousand, the specimen having been a really fine, pure Havana cigar, used expressly as a bait.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

"You have often," said the clergyman, "heard the brethren say 'Amen! amen!' while some one were praying. What did they mean? If any one knows, let him hold up his hand." Up jumped a little fellow, so eager to answer as not to wait for recognition. "I know!" he called out. "It means hurry up and get through." There was an audible smile.

A malicious taxpayer in Wilmington, Del., paid his taxes, amounting to seven dollars, all in copper cents.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Amid all the noise of Paris is heard one American Noyes.

—Senator McDonald, of Indiana, began his working life as a saddler.

—When President Hayes gets irritated beyond all endurance, he says "swan." *Boston Globe.*

—M. Lasalle, the French baritone, has restored his voice to its wonted purity by drinking milk.

—The book that has had the most extensive sale in this country is Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

—The Rev. Russell Jennings, of Deep River, Conn., has within twelve years given away more than $200,000 for charitable purposes.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* describes Lord John Russell as a "little heap of wrinkled humanity."

—Victor Hugo refused to receive a visit from Gen. Grant, because the latter affiliates with the Monarchists in Paris.

—Bertha Von Hillern, the walkist, takes 223,200 steps in walking a hundred miles. She would make a good stepmother.

—It would be the proper thing for Senator Jones to publish a pamphlet entitled "That Mine of Mine." *Post, Worcester.*

—Dr. Holland is a tall man, with black hair and mustache, and dark complexion. There is a spring in his step, and he doesn't look over forty years of age.

—McCreery, the Kentucky Senator, although wealthy, is very economical, holding that every man in high office should set a wholesome example in this respect.

—It is estimated that Gen. O. E. Babcock, who was the Private Secretary of Gen. Grant, owns property in Washington worth half a million dollars.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Gaby, the English pedestrian who has lately completed the task of walking 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION was agreed to, in the Senate, on the 12th, authorizing a select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the results of elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, and also to consider and report on the best manner of electing those officers, and as to the duration of their terms of office. Senate bills were passed to regulate expenditures in the Navy; authorizing a general warrant of the admiralty for Naval appropriations. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were insisted upon, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. Mr. Chaffee offered a substitute for the Matthews Patent resolution, directing that all books of the United States issued or authorized under the acts of Congress, heretofore passed, and now payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in coin of gold or silver, of the standard value when such bonds were issued, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coin, as a legal tender coequal with gold, is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. Mr. Morgan then read a lengthy legal argument in favor of Mr. Matthews' resolution. Mr. Christiancy following him in opposition thereto in the House. Mr. Morrison called in question the right of the Speaker to fill vacancies on committees caused by the resignation of members who had not been excused by the House. The Speaker stated that it had been the uniform practice to excuse gentlemen who did not wish to serve. A ballot was then ordered and referred repealing the iron-clad oath which has to be taken by all persons for pensions. Mr. Ota (Ohio) of the Election Committee, submitted a third report on the Colorado election case, declaring that there had been no valid election, and recommending the seating in favor of the minority and minority reports previously submitted. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Deficiency bill.

A PETITION was presented and referred in the Senate, on the 13th, from Mr. Conkling, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat from that State be considered him and decided upon its merits. A bill was introduced and referred to authorizing and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. The Annual Fortification bill was reported from committee, with amendments. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the organization, arming, and equipping of the militia of the several States. Mr. Matthews's Silver bill was further debated, Messrs. Bayard, Hill and Dawes opposing, and Messrs. Allison and Beck favoring the measure. In the House, the Colorado contested election case was discussed at considerable length, after which the minority report, declaring that Belford was entitled to the seat, was rejected—yeas 110, nays 128—by a strict party vote. The next vote was on the resolution declaring that Hines had been duly elected on, which was also rejected—yeas, 116; nays, 117—the following Democrats voting with the Republicans, in the affirmative: Cutler, Stenger, Williams (Ill.), Potter and Wilkins (N. Y.). A vote was then taken upon the majority resolution declaring Hines entitled to the seat, and it was agreed to—186 to 119. Mr. Patterson was then sworn in as the Representative from Colorado.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the House joint resolution relative to new routes to promote the navigation of the Mississippi River was passed. The Committee on Commerce to whom the Deficiency bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. The Vice-President announced as the committee to inquire into the practicability of promoting commercial intercourse with Mexico, and maintaining peace on the Rio Grande frontier, Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Jones (Nev.), Cameron (Pa.), Eaton and Maxey. The Fortification bill was considered and passed. The House bill relative to the burial of officers and others who perished by the wreck of the steamer Huron was passed. Mr. Matthews's Silver bill was then debated. In the House, a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Senate amendments to the Post-Routes bill were concurred in. Adjourned to Jan. 18.

DOMESTIC.

A LARGE number of salmon-keepers have been arrested in New York city for violating the local license laws, and hundreds of the saloons have been closed.

THERE were received in Chicago, on the 11th, over 55,000 live hogs—the largest day's receipts since Chicago became a live stock market.

THE Newark (N. J.) Savings Institution, the largest in the State, was taken in charge by its Trustees, on the 12th. The assets are nominally $12,000,000 and the deposits $11,000,000.

THE Taunton (Mass.) Savings Bank failed, on the 11th. It was believed that depositors would be paid in full.

THE National Council of the Union League of America met at Philadelphia, on the 12th, and re-elected all its old officers.

AT the meeting of the Base-Ball League, composed of the professional baseball clubs of the country, recently held at Cleveland, it was voted that all League Clubs be prohibited from playing on the Sabbath under penalty of expulsion.

THE German-American Savings Bank, of Chicago, murdered, on the 11th, Cashier Stevens, $175,000. It was believed that depositors would be paid in full.

THE Chinese question was the leading subject of attention at the Cabinet meeting, in Washington, on the 14th, and the views of some of the members seemed to be that some modification of the treaty relations between China and the United States might be made in order to limit the importation of Chinese. It was thought not unlikely that the President would, at some future time, make this question the subject of a special message to one or both houses of Congress.

IT was reported from Galveston, Texas, on the 15th, that a force of Mexican mounted men had crossed the Rio Grande into El Paso County, and fighting was reported to be in progress between Texas State troops and the marauders. The latter outnumbered the former, and the Governor of Texas had telegraphed President Hayes for Government troops. A Washington telegram of the 15th says Government advices from the seat of the disturbance did not warrant the impression that other than local troubles had presented themselves. Directions had been given for the stationing of the forces in Texas in such positions as to give necessary aid to prevent assaults upon American citizens or their property.

A FEW days since, an armed and masked mob took possession of the Town of Osceola, Mo., went to the Court-House and selected and carried away all documents relating to tax matters. The trouble arose from the levy of a special tax to pay judgments for past-due interest on railroad bonds.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT the recent election in Boston, Pierce (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 2,151 majority.

THE municipal election in Charleston, S. C., on the 11th, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a heavy majority. W. A. Seal was the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and D. F. Fleming the Independent candidate.

THE President, on the 12th, nominated J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New York, to be Judge of the United States Court of Claims, vice G. E. Loring, resigned, the change to take place Jan. 1.

IN Executive session, on the 12th, the United States Senate rejected two of the President's nominations for the New York Customs offices by a vote of 31 to 25. The Republican Senators who stood by the President were Messrs. Burnside, Christiancy, Conover, Dawes, Hoar and Matthews.

BOTH houses of the California Legislature have adopted resolutions asking Congress to levy a *per capita* tax of $250 on Chinese immigrants.

THE State Grange of Michigan assembled at Lansing, on the 11th. About 300 delegates were present, comprising some of the most prominent agriculturists of the State. According to the Master's address and the Secretary's report, the Granges throughout the State are in a healthy, growing condition, and harmonious in their work.

REV. MR. HARRIS, Rector of St. James Church, in Church, has been elected Bishop of the New Episcopal Diocese of Quincy, Ill.

MR. PATTERSON, the Democratic claimant, was, on the 12th, admitted to a seat in the National House of Representatives as Congressman from Colorado. The vote stood—116 to 110.

SEVERAL nominations by the President were confirmed by the United States Senate, in Executive session, on the 13th.

THE citizens of Chicago, in favor of the remonetization of silver, assembled in mass meeting at the Tabernacle, on the evening of the 13th. The meeting was largely composed of the leading business men of the city, and was presided over by the Hon. Chas. B. Lawrence, ex-Chief-Justice of Illinois. After speeches by prominent citizens, a series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the alleged secret and unfair manner in which the Demonetizing act was passed in Congress, and demanding that the present congress restore silver coin to its former place, as a legal tender, on an equality with gold.

SHERMAN BROADWELL, President of the Chatsworth Savings Bank, of New York City, was arrested, on the night of the 14th, on an indictment of fraud against him by the Grand Jury for fraud.

THE firm of J. D. Easter & Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of agricultural implements, has failed, with liabilities of over $1,000,000. Bullard, East & Co., of Canton, Ohio, reaper, mower, sav-knife and spring manufacturers, have also failed, in consequence, it is said, of their intimate business relations with the first-named firm.

THE President, on the 14th, nominated to the Senate the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be United States Commissioner-General at the Paris Exposition of next year. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE Legislature of Wyoming Territory adjourned on the 16th

FOREIGN.

HON. JOHN WELSH, the United States Minister to the Court of St. James, reached Liverpool on the 11th. He was received with distinguished honors.

THE fall of Plevna was officially announced at Constantinople, on the 11th, and great excitement was caused. Half a dozen Cabinet ministers came to the front and demanded each a different line of policy. There was believed to be imminent danger of local revolution, and it was reported that the British fleet had been telegraphed for to protect the Christians from the threatened uprising of the fanatical Mussulmans.

AN attempt was recently made to assassinate the Prince of Montenegro. The house he occupied as headquarters, near Antivari, owned by a Mahommedan Bey, was mined and blown up, and one of the body-guard killed and six injured. The Prince was out of the house at the time.

THE news of the fall of Plevna occasioned great rejoicing at St. Petersburg and other Russian cities. A solemn *Te Deum* was sung at Bucharest.

ACCORDING to Athens (Greece) telegrams of the 12th, the fall of Plevna had revived the warlike demonstrations of the Greeks, and the Cabinet were deliberating upon the proper course to be pursued for redressing the alleged grievances she had against Turkey.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 12th, the Porte was greatly astounded at the fall of Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve Osman Pasha. There was some talk of unfurling the green flag of the Prophet, but it was believed at Vienna that cooler counsels would prevail, and that an attempt would speedily be made to negotiate a peace direct with the Czar, without the intervention or mediation of any European Power.

THE Russian losses in the battle preceding the capture of Plevna are officially stated to have been 192 killed and 1,262 wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded.

THE further reinforcement of the Russian Army in Bulgaria has been counteracted by the Czar believing that he has men enough to complete the conquest of Turkey.

BUCHAREST dispatches of the 13th say the Roumanian just achieved another brilliant success in the vicinity of Rhia. Over 12,000 Turks are reported captured. Details were wanting.

THE troubles in France over the re-election of a Cabinet have ended for the present. The President has abandoned the policy of resistance to the popular will, and consented to the formation of a Ministry under the Presidency of M. Dufaure. There was still some trouble about the budget, on the 13th, but it was thought not to be serious.

A LONDON dispatch of the 13th says the Russian authorities had announced the following as the conditions of peace with Turkey: The independence of Roumania and Servia; the autonomy of Bulgaria under a foreign Prince; the free passage of the Dardanelles; the surrender of the Turkish fleet as war indemnity, and the cession of a large portion of Armenia. It was believed that should Russia insist upon these conditions, England would send a fleet to Gaul, attempt and occupy Gallipoli. A man-of-war had already been sent to Besika Bay.

ANOTHER insurrection has broken out in the Island of Crete, and troops have been sent by the Governor to suppress it. The Turkish families have taken refuge in the fortress.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest telegram of the 14th, it had been found necessary to amputate Osman Pasha's foot.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 14th says the estimates for 1878 show a deficiency of over $3,000,000.

ON the 14th, the Servian Government, amid salvos of artillery, issued a proclamation of war, and announced that the Servian Army had been called out to join the Russians in Bulgaria. A state of siege was declared, and Prince Milan took up his quarters at Alexinatz. The Servian Agent at Constantinople delivered the formal declaration to the Porte and left for home.

IN anticipation of an immediate attack, the British Consulate has been removed to Gallipoli.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 14th, the Porte had issued a circular, addressed to the various European Powers, asking their mediation to moderate the demands of Russia and stop the effusion of blood. At the same time the circular declared that Turkey is not yet at the end of her resources, and is ready to sacrifice all to maintain her independence and territorial integrity.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 15th, the Porte was greatly astounded at the fall of Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve Osman Pasha. There was some talk of unfurling the green flag of the Prophet, but it was believed at Vienna that cooler counsels would prevail, and that an attempt would speedily be made to negotiate a peace direct with the Czar, without the intervention or mediation of any European Power.

THE Russian losses in the battle preceding the capture of Plevna are officially stated to have been 192 killed and 1,262 wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded.

THE further reinforcement of the Russian Army in Bulgaria has been counteracted by the Czar believing that he has men enough to complete the conquest of Turkey.

BUCHAREST dispatches of the 13th say the Roumanian just achieved another brilliant success in the vicinity of Rhia. Over 12,000 Turks are reported captured. Details were wanting.

THE troubles in France over the re-election of a Cabinet have ended for the present. The President has abandoned the policy of resistance to the popular will, and consented to the formation of a Ministry under the Presidency of M. Dufaure. There was still some trouble about the budget, on the 13th, but it was thought not to be serious.

A LONDON dispatch of the 13th says the Russian authorities had announced the following as the conditions of peace with Turkey: The independence of Roumania and Servia; the autonomy of Bulgaria under a foreign Prince; the free passage of the Dardanelles; the surrender of the Turkish fleet as war indemnity, and the cession of a large portion of Armenia. It was believed that should Russia insist upon these conditions, England would send a fleet to Gaul, attempt and occupy Gallipoli. A man-of-war had already been sent to Besika Bay.

ANOTHER insurrection has broken out in the Island of Crete, and troops have been sent by the Governor to suppress it. The Turkish families have taken refuge in the fortress.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest telegram of the 14th, it had been found necessary to amputate Osman Pasha's foot.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 14th says the estimates for 1878 show a deficiency of over $3,000,000.

ON the 14th, the Servian Government, amid salvos of artillery, issued a proclamation of war, and announced that the Servian Army had been called out to join the Russians in Bulgaria. A state of siege was declared, and Prince Milan took up his quarters at Alexinatz. The Servian Agent at Constantinople delivered the formal declaration to the Porte and left for home.

IN anticipation of an immediate attack, the British Consulate has been removed to Gallipoli.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 14th, the Porte had issued a circular, addressed to the various European Powers, asking their mediation to moderate the demands of Russia and stop the effusion of blood. At the same time the circular declared that Turkey is not yet at the end of her resources, and is ready to sacrifice all to maintain her independence and territorial integrity.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 15th, the Porte had been officially informed that Russia desired to treat with Turkey direct, and that mediation would only make the terms of settlement harder.

A PERA correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed, on the 16th, that the Turkish powers of resistance were altogether exhausted and that the Porte would gladly make peace on any reasonable terms.

THE Servians, on the 16th, occupied, with artillery, the Heights of Tzvetchitza and Izanika.

A RUMOR prevailed in Constantinople, on the 16th, that Osman Pasha had joined Suleiman Pasha with his troops by the Mohammedan dread of annotation.

THERE was great discontent at Stamboul and other points in Turkey, on the 16th. Turkish Pashas were sanctioned of violent outbreaks on the part of the populace.

THE Italian Ministry resigned on the 16th.

THE steamer Mexican, which sailed from Port Royal, S. C., on the 15th of September, for Liverpool, had not been heard from at the latter port up to the 16th, and it was feared that she had foundered with all on board.

SOME medical students in one of the colleges of Constantinople, dissecting a female subject a few days ago, found what was called in Turkish parlance a "cursed liver." When right-loving has been practiced through several years, a permanent dent or hollow is produced in the liver, which may be seen very plainly after the woman is dead, and her liver dissected out. This kind of liver occurs so frequently in women that physicians have given it the name of "corset liver." In the subject mentioned the hollow in the liver was large enough for the wrist of a grown man to be laid in it.

OLD MR. MERITES had been married forty-three years when his wife died, last week. He didn't appear to miss her very much until bed time, when he sat down and struck out his foot for somebody to come and pull off his boot. And then, when his son-in-law coldly handed him the bootjack, the full weight of the irreparable loss he had sustained broke upon the old man and he gave way to a flood of tears. As for the bootjack, it had been so long since he had seen one, he didn't know how to use it.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

AN English poacher was seen to take aim at a bird, his gun was seen to go off, and the bird was picked up dead, but the poacher was cleared because it was not proved that his gun was loaded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Association of Agricultural Societies of Michigan will hold its annual meeting at Marshall, Calhoun County, Dec. 20.

THE winter meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society will be held at the Russell House, in Detroit, on the 7th of January next.

TOMMY STETER, of Saginaw, died recently from the effects of a strain received while practicing on a horizontal bar.

SOME enterprising East Saginaw thrift lately sought to replenish an exhausted exchequer by appropriating the headstone of a child's grave.

WAGES for men in the pine woods of Western Michigan this winter range from $16 to $22 per month.

GEO. DENNINGTON was killed at a roll-way at Steele's lumber camp, on the Tittabawassee River, twenty miles from Sanford, the other evening, while skidding logs.

A FIRE at Otsego, recently, destroyed property worth $14,000.

PETER MICHELELLAT, residing in the Township of Bridgeport, in Saginaw County, was killed, on the 14th, by a falling tree.

MR. C. W. POTTER, the executor of the late Lloyd R. Ward's estate, in Michigan, reports the balance of the estate now in his hands, as per inventory, at $4,413,144.

THE Detroit City Council have voted to regard the charter of the Detroit Mutual Gas Company, on account of various infractions of that instrument.

HENRY WILLIS, of Battle Creek, has received a letter from Gov. Croswell in reply to a communication relative to the Michigan Ship Canal, in which the Governor strongly favors the project, and thinks that the State cannot undertake the enterprise, and that whatever may be done will have to be done by the National Government.

A FIRE broke out in the drying kiln of the Phenix Furniture Company at Grand Rapids, on the morning of the 11th, and destroyed $1,500 worth of black walnut lumber before it was extinguished.

W. G. KIDDY'S house, in the Township of Rose, was entirely destroyed by fire, a few nights ago. The family barely escaped with their lives.

P. HERRICK'S shingle mill at Midland was burned, on the night of the 10th. Loss, $3,000.

Over 6,000 children draw school money in Gratiot County.

THE new Bay County Poor House will be completed and opened with a dinner and dance for the Supervisors on or about January 1st.

THERE are 7,841 children in Shiawassee County who are entitled to draw public money, while there are 117 school buildings, of which five are brick, 107 frame and five log structures. The average value of the school buildings, sites and furniture in the county is $157,905.50.

ELLEN, wife of James McCormick, committed suicide, at Detroit, on the 12th, by taking morphine. Cause, ill-health.

P. M. GOODRICH & Co., running stores in Grand Rapids and Petoskey, made an assignment, on the 13th. Liabilities and assets not stated.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 1 was $450,854.14; receipts during the week ending Dec. 8 were $51,182.94; payments during the same time, $61,182.94; balance in Treasury, Dec 8, 1877, $407,303.01; increase for the week, $25,644.00.

THE postmaster at Oak Grove and Hecla copper mine, Michigan, for November, was 1,221 letters, and 320 periods; of the Quincy mine, 332 letters and 75 pounds.

THE Counties of Houghton, Keweenaw and Barry manufacture about 1,000 barrels of lager beer every month, using some 2,500 bushels of barley in the operation.

THE statistics gathered so far show that there were 2,830 Michigan soldiers killed in battle during the late War, 1,302 more died of wounds and 16,190 died of disease, a total of 14,860 deaths. The greatest loss in battle was suffered by the Fifth Infantry.

N. B. SUTTON, an East Saginaw furniture dealer, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, on the 14th, by cutting the veins of his arms. He died nearly died to death when he was discovered.

JOHN FAUDERA, an old resident of Midland, attempted to commit suicide, on the morning of the 13th, by cutting his throat with a razor. A doctor was called in time to prevent the fatal termination of the deed was inability to work and his abandonment by his children.

E. G. CURTIS, mail messenger on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, has been arrested by a special Postoffice Agent for robbing the mails in his charge of money letters. He belongs in Grand Rapids.

THE attendance at the University this year in all departments is 1,193, thus distributed: Department of Literature, Science and Arts, 490; School of Pharmacy, 67; Department of Law, 356; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 280; College of Homœopathy, 48; College of Dental Surgery, 52. Among the alumni anniversaries are announced: The Class of '57 at commencement, 1880; the Class of '58, in 1879; the Class of '59, in 1878. The Class of '74 will hold its second reunion in 1880; the Classof '75, its second reunion in 1879; the Class of '72, its second reunion in 1878.

THE attorneys of Dr. Rose have commenced to put in their testimony before the Circuit Court. Nothing particularly important has been brought out so far to-day.

AT a club dance at North Lansing, on the night of the 15th, Chas. Wiley was badly shot by Constable Robert V. McKeen. It seems that Wiley had become intoxicated and began to make some disrespectful remarks about his wife, whereupon he reported the fact to a brother, who at once commenced to club the offender, which caused the Constable to interfere and arrest George Wiley. Charles Wiley attempted to make his escape, but was shot by the officer.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.25@1.60; Butter, ₱ lb, 14@35c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 13@ 13½c; Corn, ₱ bu, 46@48c; Flour, White Winter, $5.50@6.50; Amber, $5.75@6.00; Rye, $3.60@3.85; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.50@5.00; Hogs, $4.15@4.75; Sheep, $3.50@4.50; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 30@30½c; White, 30@30½c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $12.75@13.00; Rye, State, 56@60c; Wheat, White, $1.22@1.30; Amber, $1.18@1.25.

Hydrophobia in England.

Unless our oldest medical men and our most skilled veterinary surgeons are altogether at fault, a malady is raging in the midst of us more terrible than Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, or even the much-dreaded plague of the Middle Ages. Within the last few months deaths from hydrophobia have been alarmingly frequent. It would seem, indeed, as if the disease had assumed an epidemic form. That this should be so is no matter of surprise. It is notorious that at certain periods hydrophobia has ravaged entire districts with an almost unaccountable virulence. In the year 1866 the Registrar-General for England reported no fewer than thirty-six deaths from this fatal malady. In 1871 two packs of hounds—the Quorn and Alburghton—were decimated by the pestilence. There is a mass of evidence to show that, like cholera, or plague, or any other grave disease, hydrophobia recurs at stated intervals, and at this moment, as far as can be made out, we are passing through a period of its recurrance. For some months past hardly a week has gone by without a death from hydrophobia. The Registrar-General, in his reports, has called attention to the prevalence of the scourge. Inquests have been held in various parts of the country, at which evidence of a most painful and distressing character has been given. Indeed, if the general public is not seriously alarmed, we can only say that it has failed to appreciate the gravity and importance of the situation.—*London Daily News.*

The Composition of the United States Senate.

Now that Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, has been admitted, the United States Senate is full, for the first time since 1872. There are, Republicans (in Roman), 36; Democrats (in small caps), 36; Independents (in Italics), 1, as follows:

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Term expires.		*Term expires.*	
1879. George E. Spencer	1881.	Blanch K. Bruce.	
1883. JOHN T. MORGAN	1883.	L. Q. C. LAMAR.	
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
1879. SIMON B. BUCKNER	1881.	DAVID R. FRANCIS.	
1883. AUG. H. GARLAND.	1881.	FRAS. M. COCKRELL.	
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
1879. Aaron A. Sargent	1881.	A. S. Paddock.	
1883. JOHN P. JONES.		NEVADA.	
COLORADO.		1879. John P. Jones.	
1879. Henry M. Teller.	1885.	William Sharon.	
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1879. Wm. H. Barnum	1879.	Lyndon Wolcott.	
1885. *Thos. C. Platt.*	1885.	*Jacob H. Hollins.*	
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
1881. Thos. F. Bayard.	1883.	Joseph Bancroft.	
1881. Eli Saulsbury.	1883.	J. R. McPherson.	
GEORGIA.		NEW YORK.	
1879. Thomas M. Norwood	1881.	Roscoe Conkling.	
1881. Charles J. Jenkins.	1881.	Thos. C. Platt.	
IDAHO.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1879. Wm. J. McConnell.	1879.	Matt. W. Ransom.	
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
1879. Richard J. Oglesby.	1881.	Stanley Matthews.	
1883. John A. Logan.	1881.	Allen G. Thurman.	
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
1879. Daniel D. Pratt.	1879.	J. H. Mitchell.	
1881. Jas. L. Williams.	1883.	H. Hoores.	
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1879. Samuel J. Kirkwood	1881.	J. Donald Cameron.	
1883. Wm. B. Allison.	1881.	WM. A. WALLACE.	
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1879. John J. Ingalls.	1883.	A. P. Hopkins.	
1883. *Preston B. Plumb.*	1883.	H. B. Anthony.	
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1879. Thos. C. McCreery.	1879.	Wade Hampton.	
1883. JOHN S. WILLIAMS.	1879.	John J. Patterson.	
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
1879. *Jas. Ruggles.*	1881.	Isham G. Harris.	
1879. *Jas. Eustis.*	1881.	HOWELL E. JACKSON.	
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
1881. Wm. P. Frye.	1881.	Samuel B. Maxey.	
1883. *Eugene Hale.*	1883.	*Richard Coke.*	
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
1881. A. S. J. Gorman.	1879.	Justin S. Morrill.	
1881. *Wm. Pinkney Whyte.*	1881.	Geo. F. Edmunds.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
1883. Geo. F. Hoar.	1881.	John W. Johnston.	
1883. Henry L. Dawes.	1881.	Wm. Mahone.	
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1879. Thos. W. Ferry.	1883.	Henry G. Davis.	
1883. *Isaac P. Christiancy.*	1883.	*Johnson N. Camden.*	
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
1881. S. J. R. McMillan.	1879.	Timothy O. Howe.	
1883. William Windom.	1885.	Angus Cameron.	

Hidpath's School History.

Recently, in these columns, reference was made to Hildreth's History of the United States, for schools. There who have examined it, editorially, pronounce it an unexceptionable book for the young, and accord it a grade of superiority which no author of a similar work has attained. It is most cordially recommended to the attention of everybody interested in the choice of schools. James Bayliss & Co., Cincinnati, are the publishers.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.50	@ 4.75
Sheep	4.00	@ 6.20
Hogs	4.75	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.80	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.93	@ .93½
CORN—Western Mixed	.54	@ .54½
OATS—Western Mixed	.34	@ .35
RYE—Western	.73	@ .74
PORK—Mess	12.70	@ 12.80
LARD—Steam	.07½	@ .7¾
CHICAGO.		
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.38	@ .37
CINCINNATI.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.35	@ $5.50
Fair	4.60	@ 5.00
Good	4.00	@ 4.50
Medium	3.50	@ 3.85
HOGS—Live and Choice	4.85	@ 4.90
FLOUR—Superfine to Choice	4.25	@ 4.35
WHEAT—Fancy Cincinnati	.96	@ .97
Good to Choice	.92	@ .95
HOGS—Prime	4.75	@ 4.80
Light Shipping	4.30	@ 4.50
CORN—Mixed	.45	@ .45½
OATS—White	.36	@ .36½
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring	.90	@ .90½
Corn, No. 2	.44	@ .44½
Corn, No. 3	.43	@ .43½
Rye, No. 2	.56	@ .56½
Barley, No. 2	.76	@ .76½
BROOM CORN—Common Hurl	.05	@ .07
Medium	.06	@ .06½
Hurds and Crooked	.02½	@ .03
Crooked	.02	@ .02½
PORK—Mess	12.75	@ 12.90
LARD	7.00	@ 7.00
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	$9.00	@ $14.00
Siding	2.00	@ 2.75
Flooring	2.00	@ 2.25
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.25
Medium	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Good	5.62½	@ 6.25
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 5.25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.50
Medium	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS—Packers	4.40	@ 4.45
Philadelphia	4.30	@ 4.35
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 5.00
Common	2.50	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

'Tis midnight's holy hour—and silence now
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
The still and peaceful scene.
The lull'd reader tones are swelling 'Tis the knell
Of the departed Year.

No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yet on the stream and wood,
With mellowed light, the moonbeam rest,
Lake a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirred,
As by a mourner's sigh; and on yon cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through heaven,
The spirits of the unseen seem to stand,
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form,
And Winter with his aged locks—and breathe
In mournful cadences, that come abroad
Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching wail
A requiem for the dying Year. Thou goest
Gone from the earth forever.

'Tis a time
For memory and for tears. Within the deep,
Still chambers of the heart, a spectre digs
Whose bones are like the wizard's fire—a pile
Heaped from the boards of ages, paints its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And lofty visions that were once so green
And filled up shadow of their loveliness!
On the dead coals it writes—that spectre lifts
The coffin-lid of hope and joy and love,
And bending mournfully above the pale
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead
Or what has passed to nothingness.

The Year
Has gone, and, with it, many a glowing one
Of happy dreams. This clock is on each brow,
Is written in as with a sunbeam. In the midst
Of the cold sepulcher, where kindred and friend
Are laid to slumber, whose soul and spent and
should
Flashed in the light of noonday—and the strength
Of sacred beats is shivered, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
The cypress and the undistinguished race
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
Yet, ere it melted in the riven air,
It heralded its pilgrims to their home
In the dim land of dreams.

THE MOCKING-BIRD AND THE DONKEY.

From the Spanish of the Mexican Poet Jose Arcos.

A gentleman in a village
Had a donkey that showed the skill
To imitate the voices
Of animals at will.

And every day in his prison,
Once, at the close of day,
He gave with great precision,
His donkey's hearty bray.

Well pleased, the monkshird's master
Sent to the neighbors round,
And bade them come together
To hear that curious sound.

They came, and all were talking
In praise of what they heard,
And one delighted lady
Would fain have bought the bird.

A donkey listened softly,
And said: "Confess I must
That those are shallow people,
And terribly unjust.

"I'm longer than the monkbird,
And better long than he,
Yet not a soul has uttered
A word in praise of me."

—William Cullen Bryant, in St. Nicholas for December

THE RED LIGHT.

A Story of New Year's Eve.

It was New Year's Eve.

Not one of the ideal New Year's Eves of poets and romance writers, wherein he moon is always at the full, the snow always a sparkle, like pulverized diamonds, and the air always still and cold and clear; but a stormy twilight, with the snow driving steadily from the east, the wind raw and biting, and the sky—what you could see of it—as black as ink.

But it was New Year's Eve, all the same, and Bertha Hooper's cheeks were as red as the bitter-sweet berries in the woods, as she sat, all wrapped up, in a train that was steaming northward, on her way to spend New Year with her Aunt Almira Higginbotham.

Bertha was in the country! To Bertha, who had lived all her life in the brick walls and stone pavements of a city, the very words seemed to convey something of cheer and joy unusual. And Bertha, as she sat with her eyes closed, and her little gloved hands softly nestled in a gray-squirrel muff, beheld, in her mind's eye, great fires of logs roaring up wide-throated chimneys, and had half composed a pleasing New Year and its associations when the ruthless conductor came along for her ticket.

"How far are we from Montcourt Station?" she inquired, as she gave up the bit of pasteboard.

"Next but one, miss," said the man, as he hurried on, with his lantern under his arm. "Half an hour yet."

She had never been so far New York in all her life before. The driving rain in which she had left her home had changed, as they progressed northward, into the wide fall of snow, which thickened around them like a white waving shroud. But Bertha Hooper cared little for this. Had not Aunt Almira promised to send Zebedee, her youngest son, to the station with the pony to meet her on the arrival of the sixty-four train from New York? And was not Zebedee to have a holders with a red glass door to it, so that she could identify him at once?

She was very pretty as she sat there in her little black velvet toque, with its curling plume of cardinal red, and the wine-red ribbon bow at her throat —pretty with the bloom and freshness of eighteen. She was dark, with large hazel eyes, almond-shaped and long-shaped, a clear olive tint on either cheek, and wavy dark hair hanging in silken fringe over her broad, low forehead.

"Stout—court—sta—tion!" bawled the brakesman, putting in a snow-powdered fur cap, and wibbrawing it again as soon as he had been favored with a magnificent edition of the Jack-in-the-box, wherein children much rejoice at holiday time. And Bertha Hooper knew that she had reached her destination.

Still and cramped for the length of time in which she had been sitting in one position, she rose up, with a little steel-clasped traveling-bag in one hand, and a dainty silk umbrella in the other, and made her way to the door.

All she could see when she stepped out upon the wet and slippery platform, was a blur of driving snow, through which the lights of the station-house and the bridgeroom persists in declaring that Bertha did the first of the love making.

And Bertha only laughs.

The Smuggled-Cigar Game.

Veteran smokers are sold by shrewd swindlers, who are fruitful in devices. The commonest of these dodges is the sale of pretended smuggled cigars, and they ought it has been played time without number, and time out of mind in every seaport city of the globe, users of the weed are swindled by it every week in the year in this very city of sharp people. The *modus operandi* is simple enough, but it takes a good actor to carry it through.

The victim selected is always an inveterate smoker, who has been particularly marked by the swindler. The latter watches his opportunity, and with a couple of boxes concealed under the pea-jacket which he dons for the occasion, he enters the coming-room of the unsuspecting man of business who is in the enjoyment of his third or fourth afternoon cigar.

"Some cigars to-day, Captain?" he asks in a low voice, casting his eyes furtively around, as if he feared that he might be overheard.

"No," is the curt answer.

"But these ain't your common cigars. Cap'n, you can't get none like 'em at the Revere nor Parker House. See here," lowering his voice, "these cigars came from Havana, and there hain't been no duties paid on 'em, neither. One of my own speculations. I had ten boxes, and sold 'em all but these two. They're worth $50 a thousand. I'm beginning to feel a little reeky, and my ship sails to-day, too. Let you have them, if you'll take both boxes, at half price."

"But I want 'em," says the merchant shortly, who is annoyed every hour in the day with all sorts of applications for patronage.

"Just try that, will you?" said the vender, nothing daunted, bursting the paper of one of the boxes, and taking out a cigar at random; "I won't rest you anything."

The ice was nipped the merchant cannot resist. He takes the cigar, looks at it critically, smells of it, lights it. The first puff is enough. The man has to call in the trash. Such a cigar is hard to be had anywhere, and he is conscious that it is worth even more than $50 a thousand. He can't let such a chance slip, and yet he doesn't feel that he ought to encourage smuggling. So he says, dissembling his eagerness:

"That's a fair cigar, certainly; but your price is wild. I'll give you $40 for the two."

"You're rough on a sea-faring man, Cap'n. Can't you call it forty-five?"

"Forty."

"Forty it is, then; but if my ship wasn't goin' to sail to-night, you couldn't have them for twice that. Smugglin' don't pay for such small figures."

The $40 are paid over, and the ownership of the boxes transferred: the swindler places himself on the other side of the door as soon as possible, and seeks some other locality to repeat his clever operation. When the victim, full of anticipation, seeks his box for a second weed, he finds that he has purchased the vilest kind of a cabbage-leaf article, which would be dear at fifty

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 25, 1877.

Had we been attended the Senate Gay Forrest committee to blow up the Republic Parliament, the destruction of which just before from the ocean of war and Friday in the country, the results might have been hardly more terrible than those of the explosion which startled New York on Tuesday morning. Nobody knows exactly as yet what day an immense boiler in the factory on Bleecker street, occupied by one of the largest confectionery manufacturing firms in the country, was driven from its base with such awful force and the loss of life that followed. Nearly two hundred operatives were hard at work upon holiday orders, and all was cheerful and orderly activity. Suddenly, without warning, there came an explosion that stunned passing pedestrians and broke windows and unroofed lights for hundreds of feet around. The whole front wall of the factory was driven out into the air, and in another minute a vast mass of iron, brick, machinery, men, women and children crashed downward in a shapeless and terrible confusion. Almost simultaneously with the fall of the building, the roof of sugar which it contained, and which was scattered in the fall caught fire and wrapped the ruins in intolerable clouds of flame. The scene for the next two hours was as imposing as it was terrible. The efforts of the firemen were rendered of little avail by the blinding heat which forced them to confine their attention, after the few minutes when with gallant recklessness they succeeded in saving a few lives, to prevent as far as possible the spread of the fire. The flames from the sugar saturated rubbish mounted high in air and illuminated the sky for miles around turning to sickly faintness the light of the moon which had just risen. Fears were at one time entertained that the conflagration would become general, but the timely fall of the wind which by a rare and lucky chance was for the most of against the fire brigade, confining the latter to just about $100,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

The cause of this shocking disaster was the explosion of a high pressure steam boiler which furnished power to the factory, and was located beneath the sidewalk and front wall of the building. The loss of life has not yet been accurately ascertained, owing to the difficulty of thoroughly searching the lofty rubbish but is variously estimated at from 50 to 100. Beside those killed outright, almost as many more were buried, maimed or maimed in all horrible forms. An immediate investigation will ensue.

In the course of the Vanderbilt will trial this week, the testimony of a prominent architect was introduced by the contestants to show that the Commodore desired to build, and expressed his intention to build, "the tallest monument in the world," to the name of Washington. He caused sketches to be prepared for such a structure to be erected in Central Park, as was particular to require the exact height of the Bunker Hill, the Pillar of Cheops and St. Peter's in Rome, to make sure that his proposed monument should overtop them all. He was told that it would have to be 600 feet high, and would cost him about $750,000 which price did not seem to trouble him in the least.

This evening was reduced to prove the Commodore insane, though just how the insanity consists, it is difficult for the ordinary mind to perceive. Friendly a jury that he changed his mind and failed to carry out this grand scheme.

Some of our prominent churches have been having a novel experience for the last two weeks. Mr. E. B. Kimmell as your readers have doubtless heard by this time is a gentleman who devotes his time, talents and energies to lifting the load of debt from churches by a process which may be most accurately described as "main force." He has worked eastward from San Francisco doing an extraordinary work at various places on the way, and came to this city but of a strange kind of momentum which has produced some marvellous effects and

[illegible] Hora by in the case of Dr. Tyng's church at

All forms of [illegible] Questions.

[illegible] Have you a Cough [illegible] Nervous [illegible] Do you bear about [illegible] Have you a Cough [illegible] Coughs [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] Liver Complaint [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] Do you [illegible] Do you [illegible] Do you

The United States Senate Rejects Certain Nominations Made by the President.

A Washington Associated Press telegram of the 19th gives the following account of the final action of the United States Senate, in Executive session, upon the President's nominations for the Custom-House officers at New York:

The Senate was in Executive session to-day nearly six hours, adjourning only at eight o'clock this evening. The entire session was devoted to the New York Custom-House nominations, two of which, namely, those of Theodore Roosevelt, to be Collector, in place of Arthur, to be removed, and S. Bradford Prince as Naval Officer, one Conrad, to be removed, were reported from the Committee on Commerce unfavorably. The third, namely, that of E. A. Merritt, to be Surveyor of Customs in place of Sharp, whose commission has expired, was rejected with a favorable recommendation. No opposition was manifested to the latter, but the contest was kept up to the last on the proposed removals was extremely animated, and took a wide range, causing a decided show of the rights, powers and duties of the President in regard to removals from office, and the subject of the Civil-Service policy of the general.

Mr. Conkling, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, opened the debate with a brief statement of the reasons why, in the opinion of the majority of that committee, the nominations should not be confirmed. These were to brief that no charges of either corruption or inefficiency had been made against the present incumbents, but on the contrary they were conceded to be faithful, honest, experienced and able officers.

Mr. Bayard followed in an extended argument maintaining the right of the Executive to make changes which, in his opinion, would be for the benefit of the public service, he being responsible for the execution of the laws, and entitled to select his agents, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, but without being subjected to furnish the Senate a statement of his reasons.

Mr. Logan then delivered a speech, of considerable length, on the same side of the question, defending the action of the President. His remarks were mostly read from manuscript.

Gen. Gordon was the next speaker. He warmly commended the Civil-Service policy of President Hayes, and, in regard to the pending nominations, asserted emphatically that the removals which they contemplated were demanded by a proper regard for the purity of the service. He charged that Cornell and Arthur had disgracefully made use of the power and patronage of their offices for merely partisan and selfish purposes, and he was intimated that it was time for the one man power in New York State to be broken.

The debate then became quite general. Messrs. Hoar and Matthews spoke in favor of sustaining the action of the President in the exercise of his Constitutional power, and of what they agreed was his discretion, also, in removing the Civil Service from the domain of partisan control. Mr. Teller and others spoke briefly in reply, arguing that in the present instance, at least, the President had departed from the principles of Civil-Service reform which he himself had announced, namely, that faithful and efficient servants should protect the officer from removal, etc.

Mr. Conkling closed the debate in a speech of considerable length and great vigor and earnestness. He replied in detail to the various arguments advanced by the supporters of the nominations, and repelled with the utmost emphasis the charges that had been made against the official character and conduct of the officers whom the President proposed to remove. He insisted that they had been faithful. He boasted in every particular personal and challenged proof that a single charge had ever been made against them, either by the responsible agents, or by the subordinates of the Treasury, or the President himself. He also defied assertion that there was to be a young man not yet out of the school-room, and he wells her immediately elect his voting. There is no country which has so few old maids as Russia. The great riddle attached to the title when not borne by a man, has possibly something to do with the unwillingness of ladies to sport it. When a girl has rounded the ages of twenty-five without finding a mate, she generally sets out on what she calls a pilgrimage, Ipsor—on a round of travels, if rich; and in either case she turns up some years later as a widow. Widows are as plentiful as old spinsters are scarce; and widows whose husbands were never seen are more numerous than the rest. Etiquette forbids any allusion to a lady's dead husband in her presence; and this is, perhaps, sometimes convenient.

When a couple are engaged, a betrothal feast is held, and the bridesleet has a lock of her hair cut off in the presence of witnesses and given to the bridegroom, who in turn presents a silver ring, set with a turquoise, an almond cake and a gift of bread and salt. From this moment the two are plighted; nor can the relatives break the match, except with the consent of the parties themselves, which is signified by a return of the ring and lock of hair. So much importance is attached to the ring, at least in the north of Russia, that among poor people who cannot afford silver and a turquoise, the end of a bit of blue ribbon substituted. These betrothal rings are rare as heirlooms, but must not be made to order. When a son is about give his bride the ring which his mother received, for instance; though why this should be so is a mystery which the oldest inhabitant can not explain. On the wedding-day the bride comes to church dressed in white; but among the higher classes, who copy Western fashions, that the bridal costume is entirely white, and that a wreath of orange-flower blossoms is used. Among Russians pure light blue is the nuptial color, and a coronet of silver ribbon stands in place of the wreath. The wedding-ring for the bride is of gold or some yellow metal, but not a plain hoop; it is generally a double ring with enchased stars. The bridegroom has a ring, too, which the bride puts on his finger at the altar after she has received his, and this is mostly a plain one. The clergy make much ado about the rings being of pure metal, and thereby keep the sale of them in their hands, though it would not always be safe to test the purity of the ecclesiastical gold with a touch stone. After the wedding service, which comprises in some of the less civilized districts the breaking of an earthenware vessel in token that the bride renounces her own possession (or is ready to stand all her father's crockery for her husband's sake—explanations differ)—after this there is no adjournment to banquet in which nullified cake (candied fruit and almond-cakes play a great part. Weddings need not be celebrated before noon, but more often they take place in church. In fashionable circles it is the custom to solemnize them in a drawing-room, lighted among by candelabra. There is no departure on a honeymoon tour. The banquet is followed by a ball, then by a supper; and at this last regard, as also in the matter of dress where old customs are observed, a new satin slipper, supposed to be the bride's, is produced and used as a drinking vessel by the bridegroom's friends, who pass it round and drink the bride's health in it till it is soaked through and will hold liquor no longer. In houses where speeches are made, it is not the bridegroom, but the bride's father, on whom thanks when her health is drank, this usage being owing to the fact that a father still retains authority over his child after she is married. He can summon her from her home to send him when he is sick. If he lose his wife he may claim his married daughter's services as a housekeeper during the first three months of his widowhood, and he very often does so. If the daughter's husband die, her father may order her to return to his roof, and he becomes *de jure* the guardian of her children. None of these privileges are retained by a married woman's mother.

Divorces are not allowed in Russia, but a marriage can be annulled for impotency, and so divorces are pretty frequent. It is only a question of money, like most Russian things.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Giants.

Capt. W. W. Bates, of Ohio, who lacks only half an inch of being eight feet high, was found, yesterday, in his rooms, sitting in front of the stove, chatting with his wife, the Nova Scotia giantess. The Captain is a grave gentleman, who takes life seriously. In his boyhood he enjoyed a good common-school education, which he has since supplemented with wide reading, especially on the subject of physical development. His pet theory is that mental development leads to growth of body and physical development to growth of mind, always provided that the development is normal.

The Captain is satisfied that the race is not degenerating, physically, and that bigger men are produced, now-a-days, than ever before. Goliath, he says, is described as six cubits and a span in stature, but who knows, certainly, how much a cubit or a span was? Beside, the Jews were a small people and would have regarded with wonder a man who, among a taller race, might have attracted no special notice. Seed the big Greek and Roman heroes; in the absence of definite information as to their inches, the Captain waves them aside. When he visited England, in 1871, the year of his marriage, he detected considerable glee in an investigation of the legends of English giants.

"First," he said, "I went to the Tower of London, where I found the suits of armor of the three giants, Og, Gog and Magog. They relieved each other, you know, in guarding the gate of the tower, and were the Captains of the guard that attended at State executions. The largest of the three suits is that of Og. It is composed of steel bands, linked together to give opportunity for motion. It is all in one piece and is buckled together at the back. I was accompanied by Dr. Buckland, Surgeon in Her Majesty's Life Guards. The armor of Og was taken down from its brackets and handed to me. I thrust my legs into their proper places in the suit, and put my head into the helmet. Then I inserted my arms into the sleeves and tried to straighten my body, but I could not do it. The armor was too short for me. But the helmet and the steel-pieces were a little too large. The giant must have been a monstrous fellow in breadth and weight, but not more than seven feet three or four inches in height.

"I next went to the British Museum, where hangs the skeleton of Murphy, the Irish giant. It is suspended by a wire inserted in the top of the skull. I had taken a measuring tape with me. I did not measure the skeleton from the top of the head to the bottom of the feet because of the vertebræ of the spine, separated in life by layers of cartilage, in the skeleton together so close to-gether. But I took the length of the various parts of the body, and especially of the legs, measuring them from the ankle joint to the hip joint. After I had gotten the exact number of feet and inches, but when I compared them with measurements of my corresponding parts of my own body, I found that I was the bigger man of the two. Murphy was only about seven feet seven inches high, though the sterile make him nine feet high. Either the system of measurement must have been changed, or else there was humbugging, as well as giants, in those days.

"I next visited Warwick Castle, and examined the armor worn by Guy, Earl of Warwick. Guy is said to have been nine feet three inches in height. On a measurement of the armor, however, I found that the height was only five feet nine inches shorter than I am. I was shown the Earl's porridge-pot with a capacity of forty gallons, his sword five feet long, his drinking-cup twelve inches deep and twelve inches in circumference, and his two-tined iron fork with a handle as large as a crowbar.'

Having disposed of these ancient giants, the Captain turned his attention to the modern ones.

"One morning," he said, "I sallied from my lodgings in a house belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, Strand, took a train and visited Chong, the Chinese giant, who was then exhibiting in Manchester. When I first entered the hall I noticed that Chong wore a high head-dress and would not take it off even in the presence of royalty, according to Chinese shoes. He was seated, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could be induced to stand up. He had been advertised as nearly nine feet high. But on measurement, back to back with me, the Chinaman proved to be about three and one-half inches the shorter of the two.

"Beim, the Frenchman that Barnum had, was only seven feet eight inches high. Beim once got into a fight with Col. Goshen, another of Barnum's giants, in the old Museum in Broadway. The cause was jealousy. They had exchanged a few blows, when Barnum, who happened to be in the Museum at the time, came rushing up stairs. 'Hold on! Hold on!' he shouted. 'If you want to fight, wait until we can announce it. It will be a first-class attraction.' Both giants fell to laughing, and at once made up. Col. Goshen is now in California. He is a very clever, intelligent fellow, but I could flick salt off the top of his head. I have met other so-called giants, but they are slender fellows, saplings that have shot up without proportional development. One of these is Col. Noah Orr, who now keeps a restaurant at Marysville, Ohio, where he is very popular. He is over seven feet high."

The Captain has noticed that the children born in this country, of emigrants from Europe, grow up into larger men and women than their parents. The cause he finds in the climate, and the more general spread of intelligence. The children learn how to take care of themselves.

"In Spain and other countries where I have traveled," said Mrs. Bates, "in which there is great ignorance among the people, the average stature is low."

The Captain is opposed to the use of strong drink, but is not a teetotaler. Mrs. Bates said that she had never known the taste of tea or coffee, or any liquid except water or milk, up to her twentieth year. She is now twenty-three years old and seven feet eleven and a half inches in height, being just as tall as her husband. The Captain is a broad-shouldered, finely-developed man, twenty-seven years of age. He was born in Athensburg, Ky., but was brought up near Cleveland, Ohio, where he rolled logs in winter. He is of English parentage; his wife is of Scotch. They are married in St. Margaret's-in-the-Fields, London.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHEN you see a man stumbling along the streets, these days, coughing, sneezing and rubbing his weeping eyes, you may know that just before he left home his wife took out her furs and shook the tobacco, camphor, snuff and moths out of them.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—President Grant writes that he found the labor of accepting the hospitalities of his English friends more arduous than the cares of State.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The Des Moines (Ia.) *Register* contradicts the report that Ex-Sec'y Belknap is a commercial traveler, and says that he is following his profession of the law, building up a good practice, making money and minding his own business.

—A grass tire overtook a man in San Bernardino, Cal., and he had barely time to reach a creek. He rolled over and over in the shallow water, scorched by the flames that swept overhead, and his brackets and beard burned. The terrible heat lasted only a few seconds, but sufficiently long to burn off his hair and char his clothing.

—Miss Eagan, the Fall River mill operative who mysteriously lost her speech a few weeks ago after dreaming that she would lose it, has recovered the faculty in quite as mysterious a manner. She felt a sudden shock the other day, accompanied by a choking sensation, and was forced to utter an exclamation. Since then she has been able to speak with considerable distinctness, though not without some pain in her throat and lungs.

—The family of William McGlothlin, living on East Fork, in this county, went to a neighbor's, leaving no one but a child three or four years old at the house. The door of the premises, as is the case frequently, opens outward, and is fastened by a long latchstring. The child, in playing around the door, in some way got the string looped over its head, and, pushing the heavy door open, it was swung out over the high doorstep, and when the family returned the little one was hanging by the latch-string dead.—*Ashland (Ky.) Review.*

—Pretty story from New England: "A Canaan farmer recently saw two men attempting to drive a log just his house, but the brute was so obstinate that they finally told the farmer that if he would kill it for them they would give him half of the meat. He accepted the offer with joyful alacrity, and not only killed the hog but dressed it into the bargain, after which the strangers drove away with their load. But when the farmer went at night to feed his own hog he found the pen empty, and it did not take him long to discover that he had killed his own property, receiving half of it for his trouble."

—A Little Compton man has a pluck cat. While lying on the doorstep, the other day, a monster bumblebee swooped down into the yard and seized a fat chicken, which it attempted to carry off. The cat at once leaped upon the intruder and stayed him so lustily that he relinquished his hold and sailed away. In a short time, however, he returned with a formidable companion, and his two sharp stings soon put the cat to flight. The fourteen-year-old went into the shop, and shut the door, and the seven-year-old whom he saw approaching. The inside boy took the gun, while the outside little fellow played burglar and robber at the wide cracks of the door. He put his face to one of the chinks, and this was a good opportunity for the other to "blow wind" in his ear by snapping caps. The first cap missed fire, but the second discharged the gun and tattered the rope entirely in the game of robbers, instantly. There is so more to say. It children will play with fire-arms they must get shot now and then. And there seems to be no help for it. The many fatal accidents go for nothing with the rising generation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Fatal Playing With Fire-Arms.

Youngsters will not cease playing with fire-arms. The strain—it ranneth every day," and the children will not come in out of the wet. It has been established by innumerable examples that there never was a gun or pistol so crippled, old or rusty, that it will not go off in the hands of a child, and it is also as well established that the innocent air of a child is deadly. Only two latest reported cases are very much like those that have preceded, and which were fatal. An Ashland (Ohio) boy of twelve years old was left alone for a few minutes with his one-year-old sister. He commenced playing with the baby with a carving knife. The gun went off, the ball entering his sister's chin and passing through her head, killing her instantly. The shrieked boy rallied for help. He said that a man came into the house and shot the child and then ran away. That was a big lie to frighten his father, and confessed that he was playing with the gun, pointing it at his sister, when she, grasping and pulling at the ramrod, the gun went off in his hands. And so she died. The other case occurred at Cooperstown, Md. There was an old gun in a house where a party of fourteen-year-old boy had been in the habit of using to snap caps, for the amusement of the other boys, holding the gun to the face and "blowing wind" in their faces. One day the gun was cleaned and loaded and left in its usual place in the shop while the blacksmith went to dinner. It was one of the boys' days to play with the gun. The fourteen-year-old went into the shop, and shut the door, and the seven-year-old whom he saw approaching. The inside boy took the gun, while the outside little fellow played burglar and robber at the wide cracks of the door. He put his face to one of the chinks, and this was a good opportunity for the other to "blow wind" in his ear by snapping caps. The first cap missed fire, but the second discharged the gun and tattered the rope entirely in the game of robbers, instantly. There is so more to say. If children will play with fire-arms they must get shot now and then. And there seems to be no help for it. The many fatal accidents go for nothing with the rising generation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Fatal Drop.

A passenger from Kingstree, on the line of the Northeastern Railroad, gives the details of a frightful accident which occurred at that place on Wednesday last. A traveling show company had stopped at the town for the purpose of relieving the natives of all their spare change, and in order more successfully to carry out this praiseworthy object had with them a balloon, by means of which one of the company ascended into the air and went through certain gymnastic performances.

This exhibition was free, of course, and drew an immense crowd. When the hour for the balloon ascension arrived, the town and surrounding country were alive with the natives, mostly negroes, who, never having seen a balloon before, looked upon the whole proceeding with a mixture of awe and curiosity. By dint of persuasion two negroes consented to hold the ropes of the balloon while it was being inflated with hot air. When everything was in readiness a man in a pair of red drawers and a nankeen coat came out and was cheered lustily. The balloon swayed violently to and fro, and the aeronaut took his seat upon a small bar which dangled from the air ship, and gave the order to cast loose. The negroes loosed their holds upon the ropes, and the balloon shot upward, like an arrow from a bow. To the consternation of the crowd, however, it was seen that one of the negroes had become entangled in the ropes, and was being hoisted aloft with frightful rapidity. With a wonderful presence of mind, the unfortunate negro grasped the rope with his hands, and, after disengaging his feet from the ropes, climbed up to the bar on which sat the man in red. Instead, however, of remaining upon this comparatively secure perch, he let go his hold and began sliding down the rope again, and upon reaching the end he let go entirely, and was dashed to the earth, having fallen through a space of sixty feet. The crowd were so completely awe-stricken that not one would dare approach the prostrate man. After some little time, however, several gentlemen who were near by went up to the negro and found him bleeding profusely from the mouth and apparently unconscious. At the last accounts the man was still alive, but it is hardly possible for him to recover. The aeronaut succeeded in making a safe landing.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier.*

How Much Can a Man Read?

The longest single poem, I believe, extant, is the Italian poem, the "Adone," of Marini, who lived in the time of our James. It contains 45,000 lines. As for Spain, one single author of the seventeenth century, Lopez de Vega, wrote 1,800 plays; his works altogether fill sixty-seven quarto volumes. Alonso Tostado, a Spanish Bishop of the fifteenth century, wrote nearly forty folios, having covered with print nearly three times as many leaves as he had lived days. To come to England: Our William Prynne wrote 200 different works. Chalmers' collected edition of the English poets only comes down to Cowper, who died in 1800, and it fills twenty-one volumes royal 8vo., double columns, small type. The volumes average 700 pages. This gives us a total of 14,700 pages, or 29,400 columns. Now, it takes a grave male the experiment—four minutes to read a column with fair attention. Here is a good year's work in reading over, only once, a selection from the English poets. The amount of reading which a student can get through in a given time hardly admits of being measured by the eli. The rate of reading varies with the subject, the rapid glance with which we skim the columns of a newspaper being at one end of the scale, and the slow sup which is required for a page of, say, Kant's Critique of Pure Reason being at the other. Still, just to get something to go upon, there is a calculation in this way: Suppose a man to be able to read eight hours a day. Now, we can easily sustain ourselves on the latter, in the barnyard, or some convenient inclosure, or against the high fence which now, perhaps, runs on side of the barnyard, build a skeleton shed, by planting crooched sticks (timbers) obtained from the woods. In like manner the other timber sticks strong enough to bear considerable weight. On these lay old rails about a foot apart. You now have your skeleton shed and require the roof, which is made with corn fodder, which is neatly piled on the rails, from six to ten or fifteen feet thick. This makes a most excellent protection, at the same time having the fodder in a convenient place for feeding during the winter. If the fodder has been placed properly, and to shed the rain, but little of it will be damaged.

By making the shed deep and not too high—merely high enough for a man to walk under comfortably at its lowest place—and also built against the south or warm side of the building or fence, the animals will have a comfortable piece to winter under. They can go under at pleasure by having it open in front, and during mild days can be fed in the barnyard, while in stormy weather the fodder and other feed can be fed under the shed. We have seen temporary pig pens thus made, and they answered admirably, being warm and comfortable. We have seen colts wintered under just such sheds, and they came out, in the spring, as strong and hearty as could be wished for.—*Our Prentiss Farmer.*

Careless Farmers.

It is almost impossible for a careless farmer to be prosperous. How often do we hear of some unexpected failure in the commercial world? We look for the cause of this disaster, and find that the merchant was engaged in unprofitable trade, or perhaps some faithless clerk has robbed his master. The failure is due in any case of a dozen causes which proper oversight might have corrected. When the merchant has realized the exhilarating dreams of his earlier mercantile career, he neglects the habits of business which insured his success, and failure is the result. And it is the same in any business or occupation. But with an unsuccessful farmer, lack of success is still more directly traceable to carelessness of the man himself. Carelessness in farming is manifested in many different ways, each seemingly unimportant.

The careless farmer is careless of his own personal appearance, indifferent to the wants of his family, and negligent of his stock. Personally, he is deficient in spirit and enterprise. As to his family, it satisfies him if his wife does all his hard drudgery and asks few favors of him. His children must take care for education, for society, to leave the farm, or for anything except to work upon his plantation. His crops are planted, cultivated and harvested in a slipshod sort of manner, that leaves only a small margin for profit. His stock is inferior, or he loses a few head from disease every spring. His tools (if he has improved tools) soon decay from exposure to the elements and negligent use. He has less stock, lighter crops and more debts than his more careful neighbor. Such a farmer is poor, does not continue contracting debts and liabilities until he can go no farther and there is an extensive failure involving hundreds of other supposed men, but he buys something that he does not need (perhaps a top-buggy, or a machine) or he hires some one to do work for him himself. He thinks he has not the money to pay down and gives his note, which is as good as cash. However, when the note is due, his creditor must wait a few days, and this is repeated so frequently and always by asking more days of grass, as that last note he makes includes multitudes—it could be most mortgage his stock, and a chattel mortgage is followed by a mortgage on his farm. There are very many other reasons why a farmer should fail. He may have been unfortunate, perhaps he has lost some stock by disease, the failure of his crops may have been light and growing lighter. He may have occasionally sold his stock or crops in an unfavorable market. These are all apparent reasons for his failure, but back of all this is the man himself.—*Country Gentleman.*

WILL AUSTIN of the *Chronicle* attempted to teach Patrick Murphy of the game how to play poker. Murphy learned rapidly, and the stakes, from a small beginning of beans, developed into bullion. When the pot had risen between dollars Murphy got impatient. "S'pason a man has two kings?" "Good hand." "S'pason he has two more, is that double?" Austin exaled considerable perspiration. Finally he marked: "Thunder! I throw up my hand. You are a big fool to have told me. You might have won all I had!" Murphy raked in the pot, laid down his hand and started home. Austin picked up the relinquished cards, ran them through, and solaced: "Two pair, full house, and a flush!" "Two pair, full house, and a flush!" "Two pair, full house, and a flush!"

OLD ENGLAND

Farmer Investigates Well in the Land of Hop and Beer.

[Special Letter.]

Speak not such a disparaging word of town—London could help the poor in particular. I could secure [illegible] new matter if I were [illegible] Yet I hope I may [illegible] [illegible] the night was the [illegible] [illegible] stand to be better [illegible] the evening than at other places. The country around, and even the town, is pretty [illegible] lively. The valleys [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

AT a meeting of coal-producers held in New York, on the 18th, a combination was formed to regulate the production of the mines, by designating the yards each company might put upon the market, and establishing a penalty of $1.25 per ton for all overshipments. A board of Control was established, each interest being given the right to manage its own sales and make its own prices. A joint exchange for the sale of coal was, however, provided for. A committee was appointed to regulate the quotas of shipment of the different interests.

THE Springfield (Ill.) Savings Bank has suspended. The liabilities are stated to be about $175,000 and the promise made to pay in full.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD boy named Willie Hopkins was abducted from his home at Braddock's Fields, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 16th, by a man supposed to be a tramp. He is described as being a pretty boy with full face, light complexion and hair, and rather stout built. His family were in great distress over the loss, his mother being almost unable from grief.

THE proprietors of the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Newhave been arrested on ten months' imprisonment in the County Jail and fined $700 each for an alleged libel upon the Sheriff of the county. A like sentence was imposed upon the same defendants for libeling a citizen of Wilkesbarre.

DISPATCHES received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago, on the night of the 19th, from Capt. Bigelow, stationed at Fort Bliss, report that the Texas Rangers, at San Elizario, in El Paso County, Tex., surrendered on the morning of the 18th. Judge Howard, agent for the salt mines, Atkinson and McBride were shot, and the rest of the Rangers were disarmed and liberated. The mob had dispersed. It was composed entirely of native-born citizens of Texas, and no help was given them from the Mexican side of the river.

THE recent troubles in El Paso County, Tex., are said to have grown out of a dispute as to the ownership of extensive salt mines in that section, at which the people of the surrounding country have obtained salt from time immemorial, free of cost. A number of American speculators, Judge Howard among them, set up a title to the mines. In attempting to maintain their rights Judge Howard quarreled with the people by the neighborhood, and at last shot and killed a man who espoused the cause of the rancher Mexicans. He then fled the country, but recently returned, and was captured with his adherents, and three of them, including the Judge, were killed, as already announced.

JOHN VAN HUESEN, the alleged ringleader of the railroad rioters at Albany, N. Y., and vicinity, in July last, has been found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THOMAS ROONEY's house at West Point, N. Y., was burned, a few days ago, and two children, aged three and five years, perished. They were locked in the house, the parents being absent, and were found clasped in each other's arms, lifeless and charred.

A BOILER in the candy manufactory of Ernest Greenfield, 63 Barclay street, New York, exploded about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, with fearful results. The boiler was under the sidewalk, and when it burst it tore away the entire front of the building and scattered the wreck in all directions. Fire suddenly followed the explosion, and the walls of the building, five stories in height, soon fell in. There were employed in the factory nearly 300 girls and boys, ranging from eight to twenty years of age, a large number of whom lost their lives, many others being badly injured. The money loss would reach about $80,000.

AT Randolph, Mass., a few nights ago, three children of Mrs. Catherine Ryan were suffocated by coal gas, as was also Mary E. Burry, aged fourteen, who was stopping with them. Mrs. Ryan, herself, was not expected to live.

MAJ. J. B. JONES, commanding the Texas State forces, telegraphed to Representative Mills, in Washington, on the 20th, that a Lieutenant, at El Paso, had informed him that 150 of the mob at San Elizario, to whom the Lieutenant was forced to surrender, had unscrupulously killed three of their prisoners, were Mexican citizens, from Mexico.

THE United States Supreme Court adjourned, on the 21st, until Jan. 7.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 21st says it was believed that fully forty bodies were lying beneath the ruins of the building destroyed by the explosion a few days since the day before. The names of two girls and a boy had been recovered.

THE famous mare Flora Temple, known for many years as the "Queen of the Turf," died at the farm of A. Welch, near Philadelphia, a few days ago. She was over thirty-two years old.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

W. F. ENDICOTT, President of the late Central National Bank of Chicago, is found to be a defaulter and has left for parts unknown. It seems that, like Spencer, he gathered up the cash of the concern, and left his notes secured by his bank stock as collateral in lieu thereof. It was believed, on the 19th, that the depositors would receive little and the stockholders nothing.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 19th, signed a pardon for John A. Joyce, of St. Louis, who was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes on distilled spirits. The pardon is full and unconditional.

ON the 19th, Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, brother of Horatio Seymour, of New York, was unanimously elected Episcopal Bishop of the new Diocese of Springfield, Ill.

THE National Woman's Suffrage Association is to meet in Washington on the 7th of January.

THE first Indiana Democratic State Convention is to be held at Indianapolis, on the 30th of February next.

THE South Carolina Legislature ratified, by more than a two-thirds vote, the amendment to the State Constitution levying an annual tax of two mills upon all taxable property in the State for the support of free schools.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family arrived in New York City, on the 21st, and met with a grand reception at the parlors of the Union League Club. The Hon. John Jay, President of the Club, greeted the distinguished party with a hearty welcome. The reception was altogether of an informal character, and no speeches were made. A large number of prominent persons were present.

ON the 20th, the jury in the case of T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, of New York, who was charged with swearing to false reports of the condition of the company, returned a verdict of guilty.

FOREIGN.

ERRONEOUS interpretations having been given to the recent Turkish circular asking the friendship of the great Powers, it is officially explained that Turkey does not ask for interference as a vanquished State, since she had yet two lines of defense which she believed could not be broken. The object of the circular was simply to express the willingness of the Porte to treat on the basis of the proposals made at the Constantinople Conference, and referred to by her before the commencement of hostilities.

PRINCE MILAN has occupied Adlie, the Turks having concluded to abandon the position. The main Servian camp has effected a junction with the Russian forces.

THE National Reform Convention, to advocate and express acknowledgment of God in the Constitution, met at Rochester, N. Y., on the 18th. Two hundred delegates were present.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 18th, the British Cabinet was divided on the question of interference in Eastern affairs. It was stated that Disraeli favored an immediate declaration of war against Russia. Parliament had been called to meet on the 17th of January, and would be asked to grant money for increasing the efficiency of the army and navy.

A BERLIN telegram of the 19th says Prince Bismarck is dangerously ill. It had been semi-officially announced that while the German Government desires that the war between Turkey and Russia should cease, it would neither itself advance any obstacle, nor, so far as she could help, permit any other Power to hinder the extinction of Turkey as a European Power.

THE Montenegrin insurgents were defeated, on the 18th, by a Turkish column marching to the relief of Scutari and Antivari.

THE Servians have captured Fort Izvornor, near Skich.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the morning of the 20th announces the death of Countess Stradore wife of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

THE Porte has instructed its representative at Rome to ask for an explanation of the increasingly intimate relations of Italy with Greece.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 20th, the course of England has produced a bad effect in inspiring hopes that the long-delayed assistance of Great Britain would not be tendered. It was believed that Turkey was less willing to negotiate for peace than during the days immediately following the capture of Plevna.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 20th says the calling together of the British Parliament was there considered as equivalent to a declaration of war.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 21st, the Porte had decided upon a fresh levy of 220,000.

A BELGRADE telegram of the 21st announces the peace had ruptured, after a stubborn fight, the Schelcelia bridge, which they at once destroyed, thus cutting the Turkish communications between Nisch and Leskovatz.

THE Russian forces in Asia, under Gen. Komaroff, have captured by assault the Citadel of Ardaunich, near Erzeroum.

A VIENNA telegram of the 21st announces the opening of negotiations for the neutralization of the Danube.

THE cold in Bulgaria, between the 18th and 20th, was intense, and great numbers of men and beasts perished in consequence.

THE Porte, on the 20th, issued a proclamation deposing Prince Milan, of Servia.

THE Russian losses in the present war were 56,412 men, up to Dec. 20.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, reached Aden, Arabia, on the 23d, en route for London.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 22d, while the Sultan was personally in favor of making peace with Russia, he was overruled by cliques of warlike Pashas, who, under the ever-present fear of outbreaks, were loudly shouting that the green flag of the Prophet be unfurled and the last ditch fought in the defense of the approaches to Constantinople.

THE Czar has returned to St. Petersburg, where he was royally welcomed.

THE German Government is still trying to chase the potato-bug out of the land of Bismarck with kerosene inscriptions; but we think that by next spring we will see the Colorado beetle adding a little more sense into the heads of the Teutonic agriculturists than all that, and teach them to accept the inevitable without a murmur. —*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

PHILADELPHIA wabbles along under a debt of nearly $75,000,000.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Board of Supervisors for Lapeer County have fixed the salaries for the county officers, for the ensuing year, as follows: Treasurer, $1,000; Judge of Probate, $1,000; Prosecuting Attorney, $900; Clerk, $800.

THE first Indiana Democratic State Convention is to be held at Indianapolis, on the 30th of February next.

THE South Carolina Legislature ratified, by more than a two-thirds vote, the amendment to the State Constitution levying an annual tax of two mills upon all taxable property in the State for the support of free schools.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family arrived in New York City, on the 21st, and met with a grand reception at the parlors of the Union League Club. The Hon. John Jay, President of the Club, greeted the distinguished party with a hearty welcome. The reception was altogether of an informal character, and no speeches were made. A large number of prominent persons were present.

ON the 20th, the jury in the case of T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, of New York, who was charged with swearing to false reports of the condition of the company, returned a verdict of guilty.

FOREIGN.

ERRONEOUS interpretations having been given to the recent Turkish circular asking the friendship of the great Powers, it is officially explained that Turkey does not ask for interference as a vanquished State, since she had yet two lines of defense which she believed could not be broken. The object of the circular was simply to express the willingness of the Porte to treat on the basis of the proposals made at the Constantinople Conference, and referred to by her before the commencement of hostilities.

PRINCE MILAN has occupied Adlie, the Turks having concluded to abandon the position. The main Servian camp has effected a junction with the Russian forces.

THE National Reform Convention, to advocate and express acknowledgment of God in the Constitution, met at Rochester, N. Y., on the 18th. Two hundred delegates were present.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 22d, while the Sultan was personally in favor of making peace with Russia, he was overruled by cliques of warlike Pashas, who, under the ever-present fear of outbreaks, were loudly shouting that the green flag of the Prophet be unfurled and the last ditch fought in the defense of the approaches to Constantinople.

THE Czar has returned to St. Petersburg, where he was royally welcomed.

THE German Government is still trying to chase the potato-bug out of the land of Bismarck with kerosene inscriptions; but we think that by next spring we will see the Colorado beetle adding a little more sense into the heads of the Teutonic agriculturists than all that, and teach them to accept the inevitable without a murmur. —*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE Montenegrin insurgents were defeated, on the 18th, by a Turkish column marching to the relief of Scutari and Antivari.

THE Servians have captured Fort Izvornor, near Skich.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the morning of the 20th announces the death of Countess Stradore wife of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

THE Porte has instructed its representative at Rome to ask for an explanation of the increasingly intimate relations of Italy with Greece.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 20th, the course of England has produced a bad effect in inspiring hopes that the long-delayed assistance of Great Britain would not be tendered. It was believed that Turkey was less willing to negotiate for peace than during the days immediately following the capture of Plevna.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 20th says the calling together of the British Parliament was there considered as equivalent to a declaration of war.

A GRAND RAPIDS woman saved $800 from her husband's earnings and put it in a Chicago bank, to surprise him. She was surprised herself.

BOSMAN BROS., the largest dry-goods dealers at Grand Rapids, have failed. Liabilities, $95,000.

MRS. MCCOW U. C. DUNCAN, of Detroit, died in that city, on the 13th.

PETER HUENTHER committed suicide, by jumping into the river, at Jackson, on the 18th.

THE 12th Annual Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor will be held at Grand Rapids, beginning Jan. 3 and continuing three days.

THE late unusually warm weather is said to have caused the buds on fruit trees and fruit-growers are anxious about next year's crop.

TWO BREACH-OF-PROMISE cases were before the Ingham Circuit Court lately. Mrs. Sturtsized Andrew Lagenbacher at Leslie, $1,000 for her blighted affections. In the other case, in which Frank M. Howe was sued by Mrs. Sarah Mullin, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant and the latter Matron of the Reform School, a decision was not reached, though Mrs. Mullin was required to furnish security for costs.

HORACE BIDDLECOM, of Sparta Center, Kent County, took strychnine, on the 21st, and died. He refused to give a reason for the act, but said he had carried the poison in his pocket for a month.

THE eight-fifths sawmills in Saginaw and Bay Counties cut during the season just closed 340,162,231 feet of lumber—which is 66,000,000 feet more than was cut last year. These mills, having a capacity for sawing out of 775,000,000 feet, employed 3,500 men last season.

THE State Pioneer Society holds its annual meeting in Lansing, Feb. 6 and 7.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.25@1.37½; Butter, ₱ lb, 13@16c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 13@14c; Corn, ₱ bu, nominal; Flour, White Winter, $6.00@6.50; Amber, $5.50@6.00; Rye, $3.00@3.75; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.50@4.75; Hogs, $3.75@4.25; Sheep, $3.00@4.40; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@28c; White, 27@28c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $12.25@12.50; Rye, White, 50@53c; Wheat, White, $1.33@1.39; Amber, $1.17@1.27.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—Few people realize the danger involved in turning over in bed. A Massachusetts man broke his leg in that way a few days ago.

—Indians don't like the Red River country. Some of them hired out to pick cotton. One of the women left her little child, at the end of the row, expecting to find it there when she should return; but what must have been the disappointment of the poor mother when she came back and found that her innocent little babe had been devoured by the bugs. The Indians were so shocked by the sad and horrible affair that they all left the place, and say they will never work on the farm again.

—On the day of the last light of the United States troops with Chief Joseph, his little daughter, ten years old, finding that her father was occupied with his rifle, ran to the ponies and made an heroic effort to head them in. The cavalry, however, cut her off, and, seeing that she would be captured if she remained with the animals, she took to the hills. After the fight with the surrender, Joseph's first question was regarding his child. Every effort was made to find her, but all such reports as trace of her had been found. Chief Joseph believes that she is dead, and is greatly affected by his loss.

—April 10, 1876, a woman threw herself into the Ohio River from the Newport ferryboat. A lad sixteen years old, William A. Shober, jumped into the river and made a heroic effort to save her, but without avail, and came near drowning himself. Kliwining pledge of Mason, of Cincinnati, recognizing this noble boy's act of heroic humanity, voted him a gold medal, and the other evening at the annual banquet the testimonial was presented to the boy by the late Atty-Gen. Taft, a member of the Lodge, in an eloquent and appropriate address. The ceremony was largely attended by prominent Masons of Ohio and other citizens.

—A revolting accident occurred recently on the Bringler Place, nearly opposite Donaldsonville, La., by which a colored woman, Patience London, lost her life. The woman was leaning over the fireplace in a state of intoxication, when she lost her balance and fell forward into the fire. Being so stupefied with liquor as to render futile any exertion she might have made to save herself, the miserable creature was literally cooked to death, her face and breast being burned in a terrible manner. The only other inmates of the cabin were her husband and two children, both too young to comprehend the predicament of their mother or to give an alarm.

—There was an accidental shooting case under unusual circumstances at 418 McIlvain street, Philadelphia, the other afternoon. Lewis Myers, a lorger, had been paying attention to Pauline Streicher, living with her aunt there, but she had forbidden him the house because he always came with a loaded revolver. On the afternoon in question he came again, drunk, with Henry Russell, a glass-blower, but she was not home. They sent her, and, on her arrival, Myers took out the revolver again, but Russell, who was a stranger at the house, called it and took it away. He was seated at the table by the side of the girl, trying to remove the cartridges, when it went off, the ball passing through the girl's heart.

—Miss Mary Ann Collins, about twenty years old, met with a horrible death the other afternoon. She was employed in the engine-room at the Allegheny Valley Paper-Mills at Hutton Station, a few miles above Pittsburgh. Directly underneath the room is the vat into which the rags are thrown through a trap-door to be scoured. The trap-door was open, but the steam coming up prevented the girl from seeing the exact location of it. She had only been employed a few days in the room, and so was not familiar with the location. Another girl called her to help in some work, and in crossing the room Mary Ann walked into the trap and was precipitated into the vat below, which was filled with water and nitrate heated to the boiling point. She was scalded in about three minutes. When taken out life was extinct, and her flesh was discolored to the whiteness of snow.

A Lover Wants His Money Back.

AUGUST MANGEL, a tall, goodlooking young man, who is a cabinet-maker in Hoboken, appeared in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, as the complainant against Miss Pauline Bierman, a rather handsome and fashionably-dressed young lady, who says she supports an aged father and mother by giving lessons in music. Mangel and both parties burst into tears, the young man blubbering so vehemently that the Court clutched him. He answered Pauline out of obtaining from him about $2,000, in sums of $100 and upward, at different times during four years' courtship, she representing that she was an heiress. Now that she has discarded him, he wants his money back.

Pauline stated, between her sobs, that she met Mangel in the country four years ago, and when she was introduced to him a lady friend said: "What a fool that man is!" She considered that a peculiar remark, however, and said that Mangel used to call on her almost every night and remain until twelve o'clock, when she actually had to tell him to go home, and that he smelt so of liquor that she could not sit beside him. The Court suggested that the better way to settle the business was to resume the courtship. "I won't have him! and would die first!" excitedly cried the young lady, and at this Mangel's sob turned to angry expressions. Miss Bierman testified that the money she had received was simply gifts induced by affection, and if the Court would allow her time she would return the whole of it, principal and interest. —*N. Y. Graphic.*

ANOTHER HORROR.

A Boiler in a New York Candy Factory Explodes—The Building Demolished, and a Large Number of Human Victims Buried in the Ruins.

New York, Dec. 20.

A few minutes after five o'clock this afternoon a tremendous explosion took place under the sidewalk in front of Greenfield & Sons' wholesale confectionery, at 60 Barclay street, and almost immediately the entire brownstone front of the five-story building crumbled to pieces, letting down the several floors, so that the beams of each formed a V. An instant afterward a blinding sheet of flame flashed up through the entire edifice and across the street, and then came way to a dense smoke, quickly followed by another volume of flame, which continued to burn with unremitting fury.

The fire quickly extended to adjoining buildings, and there is hardly an edifice on the entire block that is not more or less injured.

Various estimates are assigned for the explosion. It is said that one of the boilers was an old one, but the true cause is not known. Every pane of glass for blocks was shattered. In a minute the great candy manufactories were not killed. All the down-town streets were filled with people in the explosion, and for a few minutes elapsed before an intelligent and excited crowd had gathered at the scene of disaster.

Fifty-six wounded and one dead were reported at Chambers-Street Hospital at 6:40 o'clock. A number were also sent to Bellevue and other hospitals. It is estimated that the wounded will reach 125. But few are reported killed. It is probable that these reports are exaggerated, as in the excited state of affairs it is impossible to get at the facts. It is stated that because of the fire in the neighborhood fifty bodies buried in the ruins. The greatest sacrifice of life was among young girls, many of whom, from eight to fifteen years, were employed in selling and assorting candy packages on the first floor. Some of the girls, who escaped, had the hair burned totally off their heads.

The scenes at the Chambers-Street Hospital were heartrending in the extreme. Ambulances were quickly at the fire, and were kept busy in taking the wounded to the hospital. The station-house and Chambers-Street Hospital were besieged with men, women and children, all anxiously inquiring for some missing relative.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The removal of the debris, which began at two o'clock this morning, has proceeded so far that the street is clear to the outside of the sidewalk in front of the ruins. On the opposite side walk, lying under a bloodstained tarpaulin, is the body of a dead man and boy, which were taken from the ruins this morning. The boy, it is said, when found the bodies were lying in front of the doorway. Both were evidently struck with the heavy stone capping which still lay across the lower floor, and which it was necessary to lift before the body could be removed. The body was recognized as that of William H. Bradley, Coldwell avenue, Jersey City. The other is probably that of William Bennett, a boy employed in the store. The boy began a newsstand at the Barclay-street ferry, and only this morning, this afternoon, as usual, for the last edition of the evening papers. He did not return, and was, it is now evident, passing the factory at the time of the explosion.

The ruins could not be more complete than they are. Scarcely a fragment of wall is standing, and, indeed, the whole of the ground occupied by the main building, a space of about fifteen square feet,

Early to-day the mothers, fathers, sisters and friends of the missing began to congregate in the porter's room of the New York Hospital, making inquiries for those whom they sought and reading the lists posted there. Three of the wounded have been enveloped in sheets from head to foot. A dozen bandages, and two had their hair burned as close to the scalp as the razor could shave it. The blackened features, they resemble negroes.

Three mothers have been standing at the door since four o'clock this morning, making vain inquiries for missing children. At last, when one of the strikers' creatures was leaving in despair, she encountered her daughter at the door. The meeting was touching. After a long embrace they separated, and the young girl was forward permitted to go up to the male ward, when she imparted the news of the safety of a brother to one of the maimed patients who had worked with her in the shop.

Phillip Hertzbach, the engineer in the factory, has not been seen since the explosion. His wife says that her husband, on his return from work Monday night, laid her out of the tubes of the boiler, or some pipe connecting with it (she was not sure which), and burst. That he then spoken to Mr. Greenfield, saying the break was dangerous and might cause a explosion if it were not repaired, and Mr. Greenfield told him they must try to get along with it as it was until Sunday, owing to the pressure of business. Mrs. Hertzbach said her husband was greatly distressed and depressed on account of this, often referring to it during the week, and saying he was afraid every morning to go to his work. Yesterday morning, when he left home, he told her he never expected to see her again. Hertzbach was thirty-five years old, and lived in Fifty-second street.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.80	@ $4.90
Hogs	4.80	@ 4.97
Sheep	3.00	@ 5.75
Medium	3.50	@ 3.85
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.80	@ 4.97
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.32	@ 1.32
No. 2 Red	1.32	@ 1.32
OATS—Western and State	.38	@ .42
RYE—Western	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	12.75	@ 12.75
LARD—Prime	7.87	@ 7.87½
CHEESE	.07	@ .12
FLOUR—Extra, Double Extra	5.75	@ 6.50

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5.25	@ $5.50
Choice	4.90	@ 5.20
Good	4.60	@ 4.75
Medium	3.90	@ 3.95
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.80	@ 4.90
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.25	@ 4.00
CATTLE—Stockers	.90	@ 2.25
Good to Choice	2.50	@ 3.25
EGGS—Fresh	.23	@ .25
FLOUR—Choice Winter	6.75	@ 7.25
Spring	6.00	@ 6.75
Patent	7.00	@ 9.00
GRAIN—Red, No. 2 Spring	.85½	@ .85¾
Corn, No. 2	.41½	@ .42
Oats, No. 2	.25½	@ .25¾
Rye, No. 2	.53½	@ .56
Barley, No. 2	.70	@ .72
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	.05	@ .07½
Self-working	.04	@ .05
Inside and Crook	.03½	@ .04
Dwarf	.02	@ .03
PORK—Mess	11.25	@ 11.75
LARD	7.75	@ 7.87½
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 12.00
Shingles	2.00	@ 2.50
Lath	2.00	@ 2.25

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $6.00
Medium	4.00	@ 4.75
Good	3.25	@ 3.60
Fair	2.75	@ 3.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $6.00
Medium	4.75	@ 5.00
Common	4.25	@ 4.50
Philadelphia	4.80	@ 4.80
HOGS—Best	4.50	@ 4.60
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

OLD MAN GRAM.

In little Hiram Dodge's liver old man Gram,
The patriarch of the place,
Where children yards not his face,
Eager and greedy, peering about,
As he grows hunting in and out
At a wriggling, rickety purse—
Brisk octogenarian's pace.
He rattles his sack at my knees, and brags,
As he counts shuffling among the bags—
Rings of his riches and lungs of his rags,
Musty work and little pay—
"You see where I am," says old man Gram—
"You see where I am to-day.

"I came to town at twelve years old
With a shilling in this creepie-key;
You should see the shop I could know it!
The town to me was a big, short cloud,
With fortunes locked in the hill, but I guessed
A silver key would unlock it.
My little key would unlock it.
I found in a rag-shop kept by a Jew
A place to sleep and a peddling to do,
And managed to make my shilling two,
And that's not many or less nowadays—
Now see where I am," cries old man Gram—
"Now see where I am to-day!"

In his den atop of the butcher's shop
He lies in his lair of knots,
And counts the cost of his coats and shoes,
And a loose nose and then to pick and gnaw,
With keenly a tooth in the tough old jaw.
Ran a couple of curious tasks—
Ah, get some terrible traps!
Though half blown Court he calls his own,
Here hunting for rags, and here lived alone,
Until, like a hungry wolf, he has grown
Cruel and cunning as old man Gram—
"You see where I am," growled old man Gram,
As I looked in fondly.

"I might have a wife to make me bright,
Which would be convenient—rather!
And children to call me father,
But a wife would be after my chink, you see;
And sharings for them are not for me,
I never would have the bother.
They're so awful expensive and bother.
I went to pogue at fifty-four,
But keeping as I was, no hand to the door
To thank of a dozen brats or more!
See where I am," growled old man Gram—
Now see where I am," brags old man Gram—
"Only see where I am to-day!"

I had once a niece, who came to town
As poor as any church mouse;
She washed for me, and I used to say,
Tat! I have no house to keep, go back,
I gave her a dollar, and told her to pack,
At which she made such a house—
You never did see such a house!
Whole rows of houses were mine, she said;
I had more back shares than knew how to count,
And paid like as much iron or lead
All round! I made her stare—
Men see where I am," grins old man Gram—
They see where I am to-day.

"But there is anything I detest,
And for which I'm a confirmed rebeller,
Sir, it's a poor relation.
They're nothing but beauty and always in need;
Take one, and soon you will have to feed
Just about half a dozen.
They'll swarm from all over the Nation!
And I know a fellow, and he's nothing more
Because that I burned from my friend the Jew
His house, who's a poor relation.
The long and short of the old man's errors
Is to keep for his relations and be generous.
The world is a very good world, indeed,
And I'm glad I'm in it to-day!

"Half-six! where I am," shines old man Gram—
Just see where I am to-day!

In miserly guise in the leanest grate
All the rest is dead and cold—
And the fire burned is a bubble.
He sits like some thin, lean shrunken whole,
The muscle all fled to feed
For that mighty fire within him inside,
Which has eaten the flesh and the blackened leather,
They resemble negroes.

Three mothers have been standing at the door since four o'clock this morning making vain inquiries for missing children. At last, when one of the strikers' creatures was leaving in despair, she encountered her daughter at the door. The meeting was touching. After a long embrace they separated, and the young girl was forward permitted to go up to the male ward, when she imparted the news of the safety of a brother to one of the maimed patients who had worked with her in the shop.

Phillip Hertzbach, the engineer in the factory, has not been seen since the explosion. His wife says that her husband, on his return from work Monday night, laid her out of the tubes of the boiler, or some pipe connecting with it (she was not sure which), and burst. That he then spoken to Mr. Greenfield, saying the break was dangerous and might cause a explosion if it were not repaired, and Mr. Greenfield told him they must try to get along with it as it was until Sunday, owing to the pressure of business. Mrs. Hertzbach said her husband was greatly distressed and depressed on account of this, often referring to it during the week, and saying he was afraid every morning to go to his work. Yesterday morning, when he left home, he told her he never expected to see her again. Hertzbach was thirty-five years old, and lived in Fifty-second street.

HULDAH.

Huldah lived in a box—so Dare said
Was a funny name for a girl to wed—
A cover, which could be lifted to let the
sunshine through. By the box she meant the queer, four-cornered room away up in an old brown lodging-house
—away so far that your feet would tire climbing to it over the rickety stairs. The cupboards in it were not repaired, and Mr. Greenfield told him they must try to get along with it as it was until Sunday, owing to the pressure of business. Mrs. Hertzbach said her husband was greatly distressed and depressed on account of this, often referring to it during the week, and saying he was afraid every morning to go to his work. Yesterday morning, when he left home, he told her he never expected to see her again. Hertzbach was thirty-five years old, and lived in Fifty-second street

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, - - 1878

OUR RAILWAY LETTER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1877.

A week in New York without a description would be, to those dear, exciting times a performance of *Hamlet* with the omission of the Ghost. We have known that, stale, and unprofitable as ourself seems this time, the every day but capital hosting given us our sovereign of cattle respecting passenger rates. In the case the present Railway has acquired a fresh complexion and formed in the flight of Owen Murphy, treasurer of the Excise board, who receive $60,000 of moneys received by that body, mainly on application for liquor licenses. As I mentioned a couple of weeks ago, but few have been issued of late, receipts for the money having been given to the saloon men pending the investigation of their cases. Now that Murphy has run away with the money, the city raises the question as to whether it is responsible for the amount, which unpaid squabbles which causes a hot among the ill scarred liquor men who look upon the probable imposition upon the reason persecution of whom they have been the objects, as the last straw which, according to tradition, broke the camel's back. The whole liquor matter as it now stands, is a very pretty illustration of what contusion a dozen stupid, time-serving lawmakers and officials can introduce into the city government, and it will be quite interesting to watch and see how they will manage to flounder out of the bog in which their own incompetence has trapped them.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher seems to have rather bad luck with some of his confidences. Not long ago it will be remembered that his nephew by marriage, Wm. C. Gilman, was sent to Sing Sing to wear a striped suit for theft by the state, and now Mr. B again brought in to unpleasant notice through the shooting of his son's sister in law by her husband, which occurrence is now the gossip wonder of Brooklyn. The unhappy young couple who played the chief parts in this tragedy were married only a year ago. They poured incompensal, and died after a few months of suffering the wife returned to her father's house. One night this week the young man went to the house and tried to persuade his wife to return to him, and on her persistent refusal, drew a pistol and shot her, inflicting a wound from the effects of which she still remains in a critical condition.

I suppose most of your readers have by this time either seen or heard of the improvements which the New York Tribune has recently put upon its Weekly, making it a sixteen page, sixty four column paper, filled with specially prepared matter upon every topic, and raising it entirely out of the ranks of city newspaper weeklies. In its present form and character the Weekly Tribune is only comparable to the high class, 32 or 64 page weeklies, all of which it excels in amount of reading matter furnished. Its price remains unchanged however except that there is a slight advance on the club rates.

The changes referred to have necessitated an enormous expenditure for printing and adding new theory of new and greatly improved pattern, nothing similar to which exists either in this country or Europe but as they give the Tribune marked advantage over all competitors, they are well worth all they have cost. Simultaneously with this enlargement of the Weekly, the Tribune company offered as a premium, under certain conditions, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and it is a significant fact, showing what class of readers the Tribune has, that this premium has proved such an attractive one that the dictionary has had to be furnished in great numbers, sometimes to the extent of several hundreds in a single day.

A foolish story has been started, by the way, to the effect that Whitelaw Reid intends to retire from the editorship of the Tribune. There is not, of course, a word of truth in this.

The ancient and honorable sport of wrestling has of late been revived here, and has become one of the standard amusements of a certain large class of our sporting fraternity. All the prominent athletes have had bout after bout before large audiences, until that people from the entertainment began to pall upon the patrons, when the managers of such affairs had to look about them for some novelty to introduce. The idea of getting up matches between men and beasts was suggested, and has proved quite a success. Several evenings of this kind of entertainment have been given before delighted crowds. Strange to say, the bears seem to understand what is required of them and give and take heavy falls with composure and good nature. Now are these struggles by any means so called affairs, both usually winning about as many bouts as he loses. It is found necessary, however, to muzzle the bears, or they would be very apt to call their feats to their aid in cases where their jaws prove an invaluable defence.

The favorite among these ursine athletes is an immense cinnamon bear belonging to the Hippodrome, and known until recently as "Marshall the Undefeated." He prided my window the other day seated in an open horse-car, in company with Baker, his chief wrestler, with whom he has had many a struggle. Marshall, though looks a trifle unmistakable, what with the jostling of the vehicle and the noisy attention of the mass of men and boys of which his chariot was the nucleus, but he bore his honors meekly and took the picture of docility. Marshall lost his title of "The Undefeated" a few nights ago, after a fierce struggle with Bauer, who, after having most of the breath squeezed out of his body by the bear, and getting his head well curried and championed by the latter's claws, succeeded in landing the invincible brute squarely upon his back.

The "society event of the season" occurred on Thursday evening, when Mrs. Pierre Lorillard gave a ball, the accounts of which read almost like a fairy tale. Seven hundred invitations were issued, and nearly that number of guests were present. Since a certain memorable ball given a quarter of a century ago nothing has been seen in New York to rival the floral decorations of this entertainment. And it is no joke that the ladies last night were themselves beyond precedent adorned with flowers. The entrance to the house was covered with an awning brilliantly lighted with many colored lanterns. A soft Axminster carpet was spread from the gas walk to the richly carved door in the main entrance, where three men servants in livery attended, and a soft rose colored light reflected from the Moorish ceiling gave a picturesque effect to the costumes of the ladies as they entered.

The interior was a veritable flower palace. To the right of the entrance three large drawing rooms were thrown open, which, together with the conservatory in the rear, made practically one grand hall for dancing. In the middle room the orchestra was hidden away in a grotto of flowers, and furnished the dance music. Eight superb chandeliers holding ornamented candles lighted up the fair scene. There also were handsomely ornamented mud draped with festoons of smilax and rose buds. In the conservatory rose colored globes shed a soft radiance over the rare tropical plants and palms, and made a most striking effect. All the windows between the lace curtains were decorated with ferns, azaleas and red and white japonicas. The staircase leading up to the upper rooms was festooned with ivy and flowers. In the recess and corners were statues imbedded in flowers, with a vault of ferns and palms suspended over them. On the second floor, in conformity with an idea first put into practice in London last season, all the chambers were used as supper-rooms, and they were also profusely decorated.

We have had President Hayes and family in the city during a part of the last week. He was the guest of Marshall O. Roberts during a portion of his stay, and took part in the formal opening of the new and magnificent buildings of the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, which enterprise I hope to make the subject of a letter at an early date. The President received much attention, and was fairly besieged with visitors while at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

RADIX.

Ask Yourself These Questions.

Are you a sufferer from Sick Headache, Bad Complexion, Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaint and Indigestion? Does your Head ache and Ache? Have you a Cough, Lung Disease, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint and Indigestion? Are you Nervous, Sleepless, Despondent, Melancholy? Have you a Poor Appetite, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Low Spirits, Headache, Backache, Kidney Complaint, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Ulceration, Displacements, Prolapsus, Leucorrhœa, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Blood Poisoning, Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, Dropsy, Gout, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Scurvy, Eruptions, Blood Taints, Impurities, Humors, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Goitre, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scrofula, Rickets, Spinal Complaint, Hip Disease, Weak Joints, Stiff Joints, Wasting of the Flesh, Shaking Fevers, Decay, Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis

CALENDAR FOR 1878.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Romance of a Dust-Barrel.

The honor and fortune of a lady once hung upon the result of a law-suit in one of the New York courts. The most important part of the evidence in her favor was in the contents of three letters. She had put them away in her desk, but when she searched it the letters were not to be found. They had been stolen.

The lady's counsel informed her that unless letters could be produced the case would go against her. The trial came on, and on the morning of the third day the lady did not appear in court. The counsel were surprised, but went on with the cross-examination of the plaintiff, the lady's husband.

Suddenly the woman rushed into the court-room, and excitedly exclaimed to her counsel, so loud that the Court and jury heard her, "I have found them!"

Examining the package she handed to them, the counsel found three old letters, which had been badly torn, but were now skilfully patched together. They were dirty and stained.

"If the Court please," said the counsel, "I now offer in evidence these letters, which, up to this moment, we could not find."

"Let us examine them," said the plaintiff's counsel. They looked at them carefully, and then remarked to the Court:

"We object to the admission of these papers. They purport to be letters written by some person, but they are so patched and pasted that there is no way by which they can be identified as genuine letters."

"We propose, if Your Honor please, to show that they were written by the plaintiff, were lost, and found in a most extraordinary manner," replied the lady's counsel.

The Court examined the letters, amid the silence of the audience and the anxiety of the husband. "You may identify them," at last said the Judge, "and then offer them in evidence."

The plaintiff was again placed on the stand.

"Did you ever see these letters before?"

The witness' hands trembled while he held the letters, and his face grew white.

"It is possible," was his hesitating reply.

"Are they in your handwriting?"

"It looks like my writing."

"Are not the signatures yours?"

"They look like my writing."

"Have you any doubt that they are your signatures?"

He hesitated.

"Answer the question," said the Court.

"I can't say that I have," he stammered out.

"That is all."

The letters were admitted as evidence and the woman's case was saved.

Those letters had been thrown from a waste-basket into a dust-barrel. A rag-picker, while searching the barrel, was attracted by the signatures. He read a few words. They excited his curiosity. He searched for and found all the pieces, and carefully put them together, for he saw *money* in them.

One day he saw the same name in the papers, and connected with the lawsuit. He sought out the lady. Providence leading him to her rather than to her husband. She paid him a good reward, and instantly hastened to the court-room.

The letters saved her from ruin. Few of those who saw their exhibition in court knew how she found them. But to-day that rag-picker owns a paying stall in one of the city markets, the result of his finding the pieces of three old letters in a dust-barrel.—*Youth's Companion.*

Released After Twenty-six Years' Imprisonment.

The *Times* lately called attention to the fact that in Moyamensing Prison was an occupant who had been confined in that institution for nearly twenty-seven years, but who was about to be released. Edward J. Ford, the prisoner, is a colored man, who was sentenced to death on the 31st of May, 1851, for killing his brother-in-law, Owen Took, by stabbing him with a butcher knife. For some reason William F. Johnson, then Governor of the State, failed to sign the death warrant, and no succeeding Governor felt it incumbent upon himself to do anything in the matter. Ford has ever since remained in Prison. Yesterday Supt Perkins received from Gov. Hartranft the long-delayed pardon.

Ford's long confinement has told on him. He left side being partially paralyzed. His hair is gray and very bushy. He wears his beard full, but closely cropped, and as he peered through the bars with his clear, bright eyes he presented a weird appearance. He rarely mentions his crime, and if approached on the subject cleverly turns to another topic. When he was first confined he was very revengeful and threatened the attorneys who had testified against him, but these feelings passed from his mind years ago. As is customary with prisoners who have been long confined he has his hobbies, one of which is an idea that he is a barometer. He also possesses a remarkable hankering for short cake. When questioned as to his health he answered: "I feels well enough, but it's gwine to rain to-morrow, as my old bones begins to ache. I kin always tell. How de do, Mr. Perkins?" (to the Superintendent.) The best favor done him is treasured in his mind, as he reverted to "dat 'possum you gave me; les' see—oh, yes; more'n ten or twelve years ago, Mr. Perkins. Dat was so sweet. You remember, don't—Oh (with a sigh). I'll never forget dat 'possum."

He spent most of his time in reading, and even made particular inquiry about "dat yaller-kivered almanac and Dr. Franklin's almanac with the green back." He has a faint idea about the late war, as expressed in these words: "I didn't know there was a war until I looked out'n my window on the second floah and seed lots of solgers a standin' around on the wall. Spekin' somebody gwine to break in the prison; but when I looked at dem again I saw dey wasn't Philadelfy solgers, as dey was most Boys. Dey was from Ohio, wasn't dey, Mr. Perkins? I thought some of them ought'r be at home with their mommies. And den I heard the big guns bang down at the Navy Yard, and I got down in the cell, 'cause I didn't know but dey was coming to have a battle a yellin, an' a ball mought come scootin' into my cell. Now, if de other side was sharp, why didn't dey build boats and come up de Delaware and take Philadelfy, and then the war was ober? But dey didn't. Yes, all de colored people-am free but this one."

When asked how he would like to be transferred over the river to the almshouse, where he would have more freedom (for one is ignorant of the action of the Prison Inspectors), the tears welled up in his eyes, and, with faltering voice, he said: "Would I like it? Oh! God knows how I would bress de day when I could see de green fields, de rilber and de sky once moah, and feel as though I was free, free, free." Here he broke down utterly, and sobbed as though his heart was breaking. "Does a bird feel happy when it sings in its cage? No! Well, it's de same happiness dat I have felt for twenty-five long years without hope for the future. His stomach, when I was out in de prison yard de first time since I have been a prisoner, I could not speak as I felt de sunlight fall on me without de bars or stone walls to stops its beams. It was de first bright day I had."

When the probability of an early release was made known to him last week the old fellow brightened up wonderfully. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Perkins went into the cell and related the good news.

"Oh! thank de Lord!" said he, bursting into tears, and a few minutes later when he walked out he threw unwonted activity into his thin limbs. He will be detained at the prison until suitable provision is made for his support.—*Philadelphia Times.*

It is said that lumber will be cheap on the line of the Mississippi next year, for logs will be very plenty, more probably than the mills will be able to saw. The upper waters will furnish 200,000,000 feet to Minneapolis; the St. Croix will furnish 150,000,000 from a cut of 200,000,000 feet of logs; the Chippewa "will slide down the river" 400,000,000 feet, and the Black River at the least will send out 250,000,000 feet—being an aggregate of near upon 1,200,000,000 feet.

"TILL He cometh, till He cometh," is the beginning of a beautiful little song which is sung in a West Side Sunday-School, and there is one young man who gets his best notes on the first words of this particular piece; when he sees his favorite coming in at the door His favorite's name is "Tillie."—*Chicago Journal.*

Our Young Readers.

PUDDING AS MUCK

A noxxes for tue
Its reed's of be
Begin in the xgz.
Now summer get
Ous.

This dinner for f
O, to just thin ew
The farmer mowded
With hoxes a plow;
And the plantingde
With hoer and rake
Ad opping the ge
In the hot sight nows
In April and May
Ad the sun shall warm,
In June and July
He's watched the corn'

O, the ball grow ous,
All hood and be
O, the head-leaf corn
With its tasseled hose.)

Then one Augusth
The tassel appeal;
And the new husks
And the ear shall
Were ready to eat
And the farmer shall sell,
And get the egs ready
To carry to mart,
Or the hoe at the hou
The chicks shall have
The end of ayer tal
Is the xgz.

As yellow seed!
And a se seeds,
And tes like gold,
Rising pudince and milk!
Ella Farman, in Wide Awake.

FREDDIE IN THE BRIDGE.

"I S'POSE Gd wants people now-a-days to trust His in danger!" said Freddie Allen, his blue eyes looking like big-sized gentian in October as he asked the question.

"Yes," said his mother, who had been telling him a Bible story of God's deliverance of His people from peril.

"But," added Mrs. Allen, remembering that the comet of the dangerous attracted the dring Fred somewhat as an opened cage door interests an imprisoned robin "but"——and Mrs. Allen stopped. "But she went on: "You must not go into danger needlessly. God wants us to keep out of needless danger all we can." Twenty-four hours passed. It was Monday noon.

"That boy! red-de-rick!"

It was Mrs. Allen's cheery voice that called the name in her irrepressible way, and with such sullable rose higher and higher, like a crow-bibly, mounting a ladder as he gets to the top round, and then hurriedly breaks out into a crow!

"Fred-er-rick!"

Fred was going out of the garden into the road his hands in his pockets, his hat on one side, his mouth puckered up in a whistle. It was his mother to hear his whistle. Silence was ominous. It was likely to mean mischief. "What does mother want?" he asked, suddenly bringing his musical performance to a halt. He turned, and looked up to his mother's window. Seeing——

Allen.

"I will, mother, sure," shouted Fred promptly, for he was as ready with his promises as some people in business are with their assurances.

"And don't come home over the bridge, Fred!"

Fred caught the last injunction as he was turning into the street; but if he had not heard it at all, he knew well enough what his mother's reason was about crossing "the bridge." That bridge was a bad place, and I will tell about it further along. Fred quickened up his mouth again for a fresh whistle, and in the thought of a mitting-party, that was coming off, forgot the bridge and mother's command also.

And if there were not the boys of the mitting-party waiting for him at the street corner!

"Hurrah! here is Fred!" shouted Tom Brown. "Now let's be off! Nuts, boys, nuts!"

"Come on!" said Charlie Thomas, throwing his cap into the air while Tim Dwight offered to stand on his head with any other boy. This proposed celebration of Fred's arrival was very wisely not accepted, and Tim remained standing on his feet, which every boy should be content to do.

They all uttered down upon the "stone-bridge crossing "Deep River." Beyond this prison were the frosty fields, where the nut-trees stood. There they were in their yellow foliage, like big Chinese Mandarins under shining silk dresses. At every gust of wind they would role their robes as if shaking out a kind of laughing welcome, and saying, "Come on, boys! You see we're waiting. Lots of fun here. We can stand an amount of shaking, stoning, climbing and rolling. Only leave me a stump piece to begin life with next spring." Tim Dwight, that harum scarum chap, was ready to accept all invitations, and with legs nimble as a squirrel's sprang into a tree. Shaking a branches, he said he would give them a specimen of infantry-fire in life. Pop! pop! pop! came the nuts, ever thicker, then thicker, faster and still from the "Oh's!" and "Ah's!" it "My!" you mind, Fred said therevere a thousand wounded men under tree. The boys visited one tree after another, remembering their motto: it should be said, and not vouch for up into the trees, when at it the village clock was heard calling out. "One—two—three—four."

"Four o'clock," said Charlie Thomas, "and I would start for home at four, 'st go now," and off he started. One of the others thought they would join him and Fred stood at last alone

Fred stitched his head, and began to wonder what he should do, as his leave of peace was a longer one. He started in whistle. He could do *that* at least the want of further business. It was a wit-failing resource.

A happy thought came to him. He would call up the road and see als cousin, George Ausdien.

George was standing at the kitchen door, enjoying one of the doughnuts his mother had just cooked. He heard the well-known whistle.

"Fred is coming, mother," said George. "I hear his whistle."

Fred quickly appeared, his cheeks puffed out with whistling, about as large as his pockets stuffed with nuts.

"O Fred!" exclaimed George. "Glad you've come. I have the nicest nut-trees to show you in the hollow, back of the barn."

"Nuts? My pockets are full of them, George."

"Nonsense, Fred. Mine will beat those all out of sight. Come behind the barn."

So away they went, scampering through the open barn door, past the great hay-mows and the big-eyed oxen in the stalls, and out again in a door in the rear. There were the trees! What big ones! They were taller Mandarins than the others that Fred had visited, and with such prim, stately robes of yellow!

"My!" exclaimed Fred. "Those do beat ours. Let's try a shake!"

And the previous programme was repeated, the shaking, stoning, climbing, infantry-firing, and so on.

"George, I mean to empty my pockets and fill up with your nice nuts."

"All right, Fred. I'll help you."

But all this took time, and as Fred's sense of time at last he looked toward the west he saw that the sun was so far down behind Mount Tom that only a bit of that bright ball was left, the last red ember of a smoldering fire.

"Why, George," exclaimed Fred, "I am late, sure! Good night," and away he ran if he had been shot out of a pistol, off he went.

"Which bridge?" was the important question now.

There was the "town bridge," a safe old structure with its stout brown beams and its broad coverings like mold-fashioned sunbonnets. Underneath, the cool waters from the slopes of Mount Tom ran, rushed, leaped and tumbled, making a delightful noise, but safely crossing the bridge was frightened. The old bridge would hold, they knew that. The other bridge was the one by which the railroad crossed Deep River. If Fred took this he could reach home twenty minutes sooner. This bridge was about three hundred feet long. It spanned a deep, dark ravine eighty feet down. At the bottom of the ravine was Deep River, here a narrow and hurtful like that of a man who has shouted himself husky trying to call some one to help him out of a bad place. It did make you dizzy to look down from the bridge at the white, foaming waters. It seems to me while I write that I am looking down over the edge of the bridge, down, down, down

The President's Policy.

The political sky continues to wear the lowering appearance and cabinet, and the outlook generally is ominous. Until within a few days, public opinion seemed almost unanimously to the effect that there was a fair chance of the spoils system receiving its death blow at the hands of the present Congress, but the latest indications are that the old system will be fully upheld. Even the Independent, which has hitherto been one of the most outspoken opponents of the spoils system, now declares that the President has the right to remove any officer whose conduct he may deem prejudicial to the public interests, and that he is not bound to give reasons for his action. The Independent says:

> "The President has the right to remove any officer whose conduct he may deem prejudicial to the public interests, and he is not bound to give reasons for his action. He is responsible to the country for the exercise of this power, and the country must judge whether he has used it for the public good or for personal ends. The Senate has the right to refuse to confirm the appointment of any person whom it may deem unfit for the office, and it is responsible to the country for the exercise of this power. The country must judge whether the Senate has used it for the public good or for personal ends. The power of removal is not a judicial power, but a political power, and it is to be exercised by the President and Senate as political questions are usually decided, by the votes of a majority of those who have the right to vote."

The Independent's position is a very peculiar one, and it is difficult to understand how it can reconcile the above with its former utterances. It is now apparent that the President will not withdraw the nominations of Messrs. Cornell and Merritt, and that the Senate will not confirm them. The Senate has the power to reject the nominations, and it is not likely that it will hesitate to exercise it. The President has the power to withdraw the nominations, and it is not likely that he will hesitate to exercise it

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

The child which took the four-year-old prize at the recent baby show in New York City, died recently of scarlet fever.

A Washington telegram of the 24th says there were 232,104 pensioners on the rolls of the United States, with 91,444 claims for pensions pending.

A BABY show was opened at the Tabernacle, in Chicago, on the 22d, and broke up on the 24th, by the disappearance of the manager and his assistant for parts unknown, with all the receipts of the show. When the day for the distribution of the prizes arrived, it was discovered that the affair was a fraud, and much indignation was expressed by the fond mothers who had placed their children on exhibition.

The residence of Thomas Terrill, at Central City, Col., was burned on the morning of the 20th, and Mrs. Terrill, her two sons, Johnnie and William, and Robert Jeffrey perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary in its origin.

The crop reports received at the Department of Agriculture, to Washington, up to the 27th, indicate that the wheat crop of the country for 1877 was about 360,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 bushels in excess of any previous year. The corn crop was about 1,300,000,000 bushels. The crops of oats and potatoes were correspondingly large. It was estimated that 110,000,000 bushels of wheat can be spared for export.

The dwelling of W. H. Roberts, of Rondout, N. Y., was burned a few nights ago, and Mrs. Roberts and daughter and James Brophy perished in the flames.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 27th, ten men, convicted of riot in interfering with hotting operations here in August, were sentenced to pay fines varying from $400 to $100, and to imprisonment from thirty days to nine months.

Official statements of 179 savings banks in Massachusetts for 1877 show aggregated deposits of $244,309,604, against $243,360,642 the previous year.

In New York City, on the 28th, Recorder Hackett sentenced a number of liquor dealers, prosecuted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, to pay fines ranging from $25 to $250 each. Nine of those received also additional sentence of imprisonment for sixty days, and another for thirty days, in the Penitentiary.

Among the suspensions announced, on the 28th, was that of the Real-Estate Savings Bank, of St. Louis. The amount due depositors is $250,000, which, it was thought, will be paid in full.

The United States Treasury held, on the 26th ult., $246,917,250 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,688,001 to secure public deposits. National Bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $320,986,388; gold notes, $1,432,000.

A Springfield (Mass.) telegram of the 29th ult. states that the notorious Northampton Bank robbers, Scott and Bunlop, had been sentenced to twenty years' confinement in the State's Prison.

The loss of property on Western rivers during the past year is set down at $5,500,000. Number of lives lost, seventy-seven; two-thirds of which was by explosions and the burning of steamers.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A CIRCULAR has been recently posted in the Treasury Department at Washington, under the head of "No vacancies," to the effect that persons honorably discharged from the Military or Naval Service by reason of disability of sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred to appointment for any office, if found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office

The banking firm of Netter & Co., 2 Exchange place, New York City, failed on the 26th; causing considerable excitement in Wall street, as they did a large business in loaning money and gold, and selling "puts," "calls," etc.

Hon. W. W. Heaton, Chief-Justice of the Appellate Court of the Northern District of Illinois, died very suddenly in Chicago, on the morning of the 26th, of paralysis of the heart.

The next Indiana Republican State Convention is to be held on the 5th of June.

The suit of Mrs. Mary A. Oliver, a Washington widow, against ex-Senator Simon Cameron, for alleged breach of promise, was, on the 28th, abandoned several months ago, the latter having waived further proceedings in consideration of the sum of $1,000.

It was understood in Washington, on the 28th, that P. S. Grant, Jr., had been appointed a special Assistant United States District Attorney for the preparation of old and delayed customs cases.

At the Cabinet meeting in Washington, on the 28th, Sec'y McCrary submitted telegraphic reports from officers at the scene of the late riot in El Paso County, Tex., which state that a careful investigation shows that at least one-half the party of rioters who killed Judge Howard and others and attacked the militia were citizens of Mexico. A more detailed report was on its way in the mails, and no action would be taken until its arrival at Washington.

Gen. Geo. W. McCook, of Ohio, died in New York City, at the residence of his cousin, Gen. A. C. McCook, on the 28th.

The Vanderbilt will case has been adjourned until the 20th of February.

FOREIGN.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, in a letter published on the 25th, says the Prevna, at the time of the surrender, was one vast charnel-house. He further states that all Russian prisoners were butchered as fast as they were captured.

The Russian bridge across the Danube at Ibrail has been carried away by drifting ice.

A Bucharest dispatch of the 26th announces the capture and occupation of the Turkish positions at Leskoreis and Kurdjunjlie. About 30,000 Servians were investing Nisch.

The Italian Cabinet has been reconstructed, with M. Depretis as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

According to a Bucharest telegram of the 27th, the bridge across the Danube at Nikopolis had been destroyed by ice, and that at Sistova was in great danger of destruction.

It was said at Bucharest, on the 27th, that the Russian authorities there had decided to try Osman Pasha before a military court for the slaughter of wounded Russians and Russian prisoners taken in the battles of July 31 and Sept. 11. Several hundred prisoners were known to have been taken by the Turks, but not one could be found when the Russians occupied Plevna. The Turkish prisoners say all were immediately slaughtered.

Austria has protested to Servia that she will not allow the latter to extend hostilities to the districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Russian steamer Russland, recently captured a Turkish transport steamer in the Bosphorus, with 600 troops on board.

The French Government has invited Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, to leave the country.

According to the Paris *Moniteur* of the 27th, Japan had renounced all her commercial treaties, and reserved the right to revise her customs duties at pleasure.

According to a Berlin dispatch of the 27th, the intervention of England in the Turco-Russian war would be followed by the immediate action of the German Government, which would at once dispatch a fleet to Constantinople and station a corps of observation upon the banks of the Dardanelles.

St. Petersburg papers of the 27th say that the Porte's request for mediation would be declined, because, according to international law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both belligerents; otherwise mediation becomes intervention.

A Belgrade dispatch of the 26th ult. says negotiations were pending for the surrender of Nisch. The reported capture of Pirot by the Servians had been confirmed.

It was reported, on the 30th ult., from Constantinople, that the Russians were approaching Sophia, and that all non-combatants had been ordered to leave.

A Bucharest dispatch of the 30th ult. announces the destruction of another bridge at Petrochenl—the last of the Russian bridges across the Danube.

According to London dispatches of the 30th ult., the War party in England was momentarily increasing in numbers and influence, and it was generally believed that war with Russia would be begun early in the coming spring. It was stated that 80,000 native troops and 30,000 regulars in India had been ordered to be in readiness at short notice to proceed to Europe via Suez and Port Said.

The recent circular of the Porte, asking the mediation of European Powers having failed of its purpose, England alone had undertaken to mediate between the belligerents, but it was believed to be certain that how that offer would be received by Russia.

The French Academy of Moral Science has elected Ralph Waldo Emerson as one of its foreign associates.

Geo. Winks & Co., one of the largest dry-goods importing houses of Montreal, Can., failed, on the 26th ult., with liabilities of $300,000; will pay about seventy-five cents on the dollar.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

Sickening Tale of the Condition of Affairs Prevalent In and Around Plevna After Its Surrender to the Russians—Famished Dogs and Vultures Feeding on Dead and Wounded Soldiers.

A London telegram of the 26th to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

Mr. Macgahan, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Plevna, sends a terrible story of the state of things prevailing in and around the captured town. Before the recent great storm Plevna was simply a charnel-house. Modern warfare has no parallel for it, and its horrors can only be compared to those which followed in the sacked villages of Khan or Tyrnovo, as their savage Tartar hordes swept over and deserted Asia.

The fortified ditch at which there are always large numbers is every Turkish town, were fuller on the occasion of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. The streets were filled with corpses, and when the patrol took of the dead and crushed the bones between their teeth, the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs, might be heard for miles around. Dead and mangled on all sides. Birds were picking at the skulls, hopping from limb to limb, with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood and screaming with fiendish delight. Huge fought among themselves and bled strangled with filth for the possession of a mass of human flesh, and the most indescribably horrid spectacle.

In one house about thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found, some of the former in a half-developed and putrid state, and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about, and others had at all events lost of food that were found in the hands of the dead, crowding in with beasts avidity; but those made of thin meat were utterly hopeless, and awaited death in terror with a listless fatalism.

One thousand prisoners were huddled together on the bank of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equaled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood, and rotted away. There were only three carts available for the work, and the corpses plague was unbearable.

Osman's bravery is noticed and blackened by his treatment of the Russian wounded that fell into his hands. The Richard correspondent of the *Herald* says that a fearful rebellion has overtaken a part of Osman's Army, which was caught on the march by fleet-footed messengers. Fate seems to be striking very prone for the daughter of the Hero-as mentioned, whose corpses lie unburied on the hills around Plevna.

Wrecks on British coasts last year, 1,757.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The annual report of the State Salt-Inspector, for the year ending June 1, transmitted to the Governor, on the 7th, shows that 1,690,867 barrels of salt were inspected, against 1,462,570 during 1876.

Jim Wilkes, a lumberman working in a camp near Cadillac, was killed, on the 23d, by a falling tree.

At Detroit, a few days ago, a young woman, named Harriet Smith, was arrested for the larceny of a pair of slippers. On being taken to the station-house she pretended to be a somnambulist, and she was held over examination, and on the 28th detectives found over $2,000 worth of goods in her room, including laces worth $1,000, silks, Paisley and cassimere shawls, curtains, dress goods, etc. When she learned of the discovery she attempted to hang herself within a handkerchief on the bars of her cell, but was discovered in time to save her.

Deputy-Sheriff Bunker, of Bay City, has been bound over for trial on a charge of neglecting to serve a criminal warrant.

B. S. White's planing mill, at Pine Lake, was entirely destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 23d. Loss, $4,000. Supposed incendiarism.

James G. Terry, a prominent lumberman of East Saginaw, died on the 24th.

On the evening of the 23d, D. N. Sunderland, Collector for John Canfield, of Grand Rapids, was attacked by a highwayman, who threw pepper into his eyes, and got away with $300 of his money.

The annual session of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association for the protection of game and fish will be held at Battle Creek, on the 5th and 6th of February.

Eugene Mallory, son of Wm. H. Mallory, a former resident of Ann Arbor, has recently been convicted of murder, at Chatham, Canada, and sentenced to be hanged.

Ex-Senator Aubrey Thomas was caught between the platform and cars as a passenger train on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, which he was trying to board at Ada, on the evening of the 26th, and fatally injured about the head and chest.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury on the 1st was $905,826.50; receipts during the week ending Dec. 22 were $11,469.80; payments during same time were $13,979.66; balance in Treasury Dec. 29, 1877, $903,375.15; decrease for the week, $2,451.37.

Eleven propellers of the Northern Transit Line, running in connection with the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company, averaging a tonnage of 4,700 tons, arrived at Ludington during the week ending Dec. 22 from Milwaukee. They each brought 12,000 bushels of wheat, in all 132,000 bushels, besides considerable rolling freight, flour, pork, etc., for shipment to Europe over the Flint & Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk Lines, via Portland, Maine.

There are 250 pupils in attendance at the Institute for the Blind, at Lansing, Mich.

Charles Mason, of Grand Rapids, was killed at Ashland, Sewage County, on the 26th, by the fall of a pile of lumber.

Thomas B. Spencer, a lumber merchant, at East Saginaw, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, on the 26th. Fred W. Carlisle is the assignee. He was a short notice in possession of by M. L. Badgley, of Springville, N. Y., the principal creditor, under a chattel mortgage. Liabilities are mostly in Eastern parties, and are given at $60,000; assets, $30,000.

At Dundee, on the 25th, John Wesley Harwood quarreled with George Vandeventer, and, going home, procured a dagger for the avowed purpose of killing him. On returning he was unable to find Vandeventer, and started home with his cousin, George Harwood. On the way they quarreled about a revolver, and John Wesley Harwood stabbed his cousin, George Harwood, with the dagger, killing him instantly. The murderer fled, and has not yet been arrested.

Martin E. Hoe, a special policeman, was arrested at Muskegon, on the 26th, on a charge of stealing fifty dollars from a prisoner while conveying him to the lockup.

The State Board of Control and the Marquette, Manistique Railroad Company have compromised upon terms of building the road and work will now go forward without delay. The road was to be built by land-grant aid from the State, which required a bond for the performance of the contract, which the company thus far has been unable to give. By the compromise the State waives the bond, and has the appointment of one of the two Trustees appointed to disburse the money arising from the sale of timber lands, each of which will be the engineers as to the progress of the work. John J. Bagley was appointed Trustee in behalf of the State, and Howard B. Crosby, of New York, for the company. All money from the sale of bonds will go into the hands of these Trustees, and will pay into the hands of the company, and no portion of land is to be paid without the consent of the Trustees. At the completion of this arrangement the contract for constructing the road was taken by W. W. Boman, of New York. He took the members of the Board in charge of the locomotive and car, and they had a short time running over the new road by next Christmas.

The Lumbering Bank and H. A. Woodford's private bank at Manistique, were burglarized, on the night of the 24th ult. The bank lost $2,083 in cash and $3,000 in securities. Woodford also lost $600 of jewelry.

On the 28th ult. the Straits were clear of ice, and all the vessels detained are free to go and come as they please.

The other day, Geo. Hermans, working on the log-jam on Rapid River, near the head of Lake Michigan, which is situated in Delta county, was struck on the head by a sudden piece of timber, and instantly killed. He was a native of Belgium, and leaves a wife and family.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Stockton (Mo.) woman danced herself to death, lately.

—A cow woke up a sleeper in Louisville, Ky., and he saw the flames. Cathedral Cathedral was on fire and put it out.

—Twenty-three persons were dangerously poisoned at Whitehaven, Pa., the other day, by eating liver puddings which had been boiled in a copper kettle.

—It isn't healthy to ride horses for your health. A young lady in Denver is quite unsparing it got her habit entangled and was thrown under the horse's feet and trampled to death.

—A man in Steuben County, N. Y., convinced the idea that there was a great cave under his farm, and commenced sinking a shaft in the side of a hill. A few days ago, while working in his shaft alone, a stone weighing 2 tons pounds rolled down and crushed him to death. His absence created anxiety, and a search resulted in finding his body beneath the stone.

—One effect of the late earthquake was to break off a lawyer's argument at Memphis, Tenn. Judge Fisher had just taken the floor in the case of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads vs. the Union Pacific, when suddenly the building trembled, chairs and tables rocked, the lawyer sank back into his seat and the spectators, terrified and dizzy, rushed out of the building.

—The following singular occurrences is recorded by a New Orleans paper. A lady placed her baby, aged five months, in bed, and on leaving the room locked up a terrier dog in it. On returning to the room she found her child in an insensible condition and the dog guarding at the unfortunate little creature's foot, which it had already lacerated to a horrible extent. The child's foot was terribly mangled and amputation was thought to be necessary.

—In Pincerville, Cal., recently, a young German named Charley Roth committed a dreadful suicide. Procuring a glass-powder cartridge and two feet of fuse, he retired to his sleeping apartment. In a minute or two there was a loud and sharp explosion, distinctly heard several blocks away, and when people from the street hurried into the room they found him lying on the pallet entirely headless, an immense cavern hollowed out of the upper part of his head, his teeth and fragments of the skull scattered in every direction, and the walls plastered with bits of flesh and brains. From the middle of the neck upward all was blown to atoms, not a vestige of his head or face remaining. The presumption is that he lay down upon his pallet, took the end of the cartridge into his mouth, connected the fuse with the can, and fired it, and deliberately awaited the explosion. He had been suspected of insanity for quite awhile.

Herr Driesbach.

The death of Driesbach, the ventriloquist, at White Plains, Ohio, has previously been noted. His career was somewhat of a remarkable one, and, though he retired from public notice some fifteen years ago, he is well remembered by the middle-aged generation. A reporter of the *Telegraph* this morning had a little chat with Yankee Robinson about Driesbach. Robinson is an old showman, has delighted the public himself many a time, and tells many amusing incidents of his professional life. He had not heard of the death of Driesbach, but was glad to talk about Driesbach. Said he: "He was a little before my time, but I knew him very well, and remember some of his exploits. He was the showman in the country to enter a cage of lions, and the very first to introduce beasts in spectacular plays upon the stage. He did it at Barnum's old Museum, in New York, and other similar places."

"How did he get into the business?" asked the reporter.

"The usual way in that line," said Robinson. "He engaged to travel with a menagerie when he was a young fellow, probably as canvasman, or, perhaps, to take care of beasts, and drifted into it. He was after long ahead for business, and so never got anything more out of showing except his salary, but he saved enough to buy himself a route home down in Ohio, and has been keeping a hotel there. Before he obtained his great reputation he used to travel with the show of Waring's Menagerie. In those days, when the lion's cage was entered, it used to be done with the performer's back to the audience, and the other animals removed. A rope used to be stretched to keep the people away from the cage, and there, out in the open field, with the people pressing up at all sides, the lion unprecedented and astonishing feat used to be accomplished. By the way, you recollect the old actor, "Raymond went out of the business with a good deal of money, and what do you think he did with it?"

The reporter disclaimed having any idea about it.

"Why," continued Robinson, "he built a female seminary with it in Putnam County, New York."

"There was another thing Driesbach was original in," said Yankee, after getting through with his chuckle over the idea of devoting menagerie money to feminine education; "that was driving a lion in harness. He did that really as an advertisement."

"He was rather smart in advertising, was he not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, indeed; one of the cleverest in the business. Years ago, when exhibiting in New York, after a fight in a cage with a tiger, he was taken out covered with blood, and apparently dreadfully injured. There were shrieks from the audience and much horror expressed, until a physician announced that his wounds were not dangerous. For a fortnight after Driesbach appeared with his arm in a sling and his face covered with strips of plaster; then it was discovered that the wounds were imaginary—the gore had come from a sponge filled with raw-milk, and the whole performances was nothing but a clever piece of advertising. I saw him myself some years ago at White Plains, and he was getting very old. I suppose his hard life must have brought him down. So he's dead, you tell me; well, well, it's a curtain down for us all, sometime."

—*Pittsburgh Telegraph*

Two Children Die of Hydrophobia.

About three months ago two of the children of Mrs. Berlin, residing on Jourdan avenue, near the river, were playing in the green near the residence of their parent, and were attacked by a large dog, the property of a colored woman named Mme. Pierre, and severely bitten. One of the two, a little boy, aged two years, was bitten in the arm and face and the girl in the ankle. The dog, at the request of the owner, was killed immediately and the children attended by a physician. A few days after the children were, it was thought, well, and played around the house as usual. One month later the boy complained of being ill, and, after a few days, died of what was declared by the physician to be hydrophobia. Just one month to the day after the death of the little boy, last Saturday, Victorine told her mother that her leg, at the place where she had been bitten, pained her. Hardly had the child been removed to her bed than she complained of violent pains in the stomach and expressed an ardent desire for water; but as soon as the liquid was handed to her she repulsed it. The next day, whenever anyone would approach, she would complain that their breathing was so violent that it annoyed her extremely, and during the night of her illness, whenever any of the dogs of the house would enter her room she would scream and order it taken away. On Wednesday the pains increased considerably, and, after terrible agony, Victorine died at two o'clock Thursday morning. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

Strange and Unusual Mishap.

One night this week Capt. J. G. Smith, whose fine residence is located on Elm street, was awakened from his slumbers about 4 o'clock a. m., by a negro tramp knocking at his front door. The Captain got up to respond to the tramp's summons, and he met, took the end of the cartridge into his mouth, connected the fuse with the can, and fired it, and deliberately awaited the explosion. He had been suspected of insanity for quite awhile.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Two Children Die of Hydrophobia.

About three months ago two of the children of Mrs. Berlin, residing on Jourdan avenue, near the river, were playing in the green near the residence of their parent, and were attacked by a large dog, the property of a colored woman named Mme. Pierre, and severely bitten. One of the two, a little boy, aged two years, was bitten in the arm and face and the girl in the ankle. The dog, at the request of the owner, was killed immediately and the children attended by a physician. A few days after the children were, it was thought, well, and played around the house as usual. One month later the boy complained of being ill, and, after a few days, died of what was declared by the physician to be hydrophobia. Just one month to the day after the death of the little boy, last Saturday, Victorine told her mother that her leg, at the place where she had been bitten, pained her. Hardly had the child been removed to her bed than she complained of violent pains in the stomach and expressed an ardent desire for water; but as soon as the liquid was handed to her she repulsed it. The next day, whenever anyone would approach, she would complain that their breathing was so violent that it annoyed her extremely, and during the night of her illness, whenever any of the dogs of the house would enter her room she would scream and order it taken away. On Wednesday the pains increased considerably, and, after terrible agony, Victorine died at two o'clock Thursday morning. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

Strange and Unusual Mishap.

One night this week Capt. J. G. Smith, whose fine residence is located on Elm street, was awakened from his slumbers about 4 o'clock a. m., by a negro tramp knocking at his front door. The Captain got up to respond to the tramp's summons, and he met, took the end of the cartridge into his mouth, connected the fuse with the can, and fired it, and deliberately awaited the explosion. He had been suspected of insanity for quite awhile.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Herr Driesbach.

The death of Driesbach, the ventriloquist, at White Plains, Ohio, has previously been noted. His career was somewhat of a remarkable one, and, though he retired from public notice some fifteen years ago, he is well remembered by the middle-aged generation. A reporter of the *Telegraph* this morning had a little chat with Yankee Robinson about Driesbach. Robinson is an old showman, has delighted the public himself many a time, and tells many amusing incidents of his professional life. He had not heard of the death of Driesbach, but was glad to talk about Driesbach. Said he: "He was a little before my time, but I knew him very well, and remember some of his exploits. He was the showman in the country to enter a cage of lions, and the very first to introduce beasts in spectacular plays upon the stage. He did it at Barnum's old Museum, in New York, and other similar places."

"How did he get into the business?" asked the reporter.

"The usual way in that line," said Robinson. "He engaged to travel with a menagerie when he was a young fellow, probably as canvasman, or, perhaps, to take care of beasts, and drifted into it. He was after long ahead for business, and so never got anything more out of showing except his salary, but he saved enough to buy himself a route home down in Ohio, and has been keeping a hotel there. Before he obtained his great reputation he used to travel with the show of Waring's Menagerie. In those days, when the lion's cage was entered, it used to be done with the performer's back to the audience, and the other animals removed. A rope used to be stretched to keep the people away from the cage, and there, out in the open field, with the people pressing up at all sides, the lion unprecedented and astonishing feat used to be accomplished. By the way, you recollect the old actor, "Raymond went out of the business with a good deal of money, and what do you think he did with it?"

The reporter disclaimed having any idea about it.

"Why," continued Robinson, "he built a female seminary with it in Putnam County, New York."

"There was another thing Driesbach was original in," said Yankee, after getting through with his chuckle over the idea of devoting menagerie money to feminine education; "that was driving a lion in harness. He did that really as an advertisement."

"He was rather smart in advertising, was he not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, indeed; one of the cleverest in the business. Years ago, when exhibiting in New York, after a fight in a cage with a tiger, he was taken out covered with blood, and apparently

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MY AVIARY.

Through my tenth window, in the wintry weather,
My airy aviaries the river shine—
I watch the seals feed in the frosty feather,
Where live the denizens finned his dripping coat.

The gull, high floating, like a sheep unbidden
Leas the lone water waft him as it will.
The duck, pond-bounded in a rustic maiden,
Paddles and plunges, busy and still.

I see the lumbering seals in council sitting
The wise head bowing, pondering long and
While overhead the lumbered ducks are flitting
And leave the lately conclave in debate.

Those weights ascension in their breasts rendering
Whose deeper meaning science never learns,
Still at some favored riddle look dissolving,
The speechless seals and ducks.

But when along the waves the shrill north-easter
Shrieks along through the labating ocean's
The seals forsake their swamp.
The pale bird, kindling like a thought in flame
When some wild sudden shakes the vitous air,

Flaps from the leaden wave in fierce rejoicing,
Feels heaven's drunk lightning thrill his torpid
Now on the cloud his whistling plumage pruning,
Now whistling shoots in circling curves.

Such is guilt a gentleman of leisure,
Less loathed than feathered, bagged, you'll find
His victor silence; his opulent pleasure;
Not lady look at, and—good gracious!

What of one duck? He has some high instincts—
H. Greet the Canvas-back, My Lord the Beast—
And and Anser—both served up by dozens,
At Reuben's *Anchor*, half-way to Nahant.

As for himself, he seems alert and thriving—
Grabs up a lying somebody what, who knows)
Under the water's weeds! Look quick! there's
one just down—
Flop! Splash! his white breast glistens down
he goes!

And while he's under just about a minute
I take advantage of the fact to say
He only moves me as victims in a
The cunning robber's worthless fore to prey.

He knows you!" sportsmen" from suburban alleys,
Knows every lazy, shiftless lout that sallies
Forth to wage battle—he knows us to "beat."

I watch you with a—
Well pleased to discount your proclaimed luck:
For Mercantile Railway Company manager—
ing a tonnage of 4,700 tons, arrived at Ludington during the week ending Dec. 22 from Milwaukee. They each brought 12,000 bushels of wheat, in all 132,000 bushels, besides considerable rolling freight, flour, pork, etc., for shipment to Europe over the Flint & Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk Lines, via Portland, Maine.

Shrewd is our lord; and easy to outwit him!
Sharp is the outlook; time and place and eyes;
Still, he is mortal and a shot may hit him,
Our colored always miss how'll he true.

Look! there's a young one, dreaming out of danger;
Near a flat log come floating down the stream;
Stays unsuspected upon the harmless stranger;
Ah! we all change—he vanishes as they seem!

Ballad: a leaden shower his breast has shattered;
Vainly he flutters, not again to rise;
He only whirls! plumes along the waves are scattered;
Hushed is the song that braved the teamest lies.

Hearts his comrades high above him flying
To seek their nests among the island reeds;
Strong as the strength of all tragic things is silent,
Washed by the crimson wavelets as they bleed.

O Thou who cares for the feathered creatures,
Cared Thou the sickness sufferer's rosy forget?
Or is The dread accomplished's gaze so narrow
He sees no long column nature The creatures
dieth?

Poor gentle guest, by nature kindly cherished,
A world grows dark with thy untimely
death;
One little gone—the universe has perished,
Wrecked by the idle duel who stole thy breath!

Is this the whole sad story of creation,
Layed in its beating with a fear and error—
One glimpse of day, then black annihilation
A small mound—and the sunshine still.

Give back our faith, ye mystery-solving Sisters!
Bobe to once more in Heaven-conquering sweets!
Hamper was dreaming Eden with her spinning,
The story content with its cross and beads.

How often gazing where a bird rejoices,
Reeling on the sunny, shining, with its tide,
I lose myself in strange, fortunes physics
And lost a sea-foot in a sea-foot's wake.

From rain, hail, snow in feathery mantle matted,
Close-type, strong-limbed, with keenest sense
to hear
My mate soft murmuring, who with plumes unruffled
Where'er I wander still is nesting near;

The great blue hollow like a garment over me,
Space all unreserved, unrecorded time;
While seas with inward eye-sweep on before me
Thought's outward train in worthless paste-

—A voice recalls me—from my window turning
I find myself a plumeless biped still;
Nobody, no class, no age—I'm simply specimen-
In fact with nothing birds-like but my quill.

—*Lucy Hooper Perkins, in Atlantic Monthly.*

MINE HOST'S STORY.

"Well, yes, the Indians did get pretty close to us, but I never heard of more than one being seen here," replied mine host, an intelligent young farmer in the Town of L——, one of the border settlements of Minnesota. "But there has been so much written about that the people don't want to hear any more stories, I fear."

I thought I saw a merry twinkle in his eyes as he looked at his wife, a very pretty little woman, too young to look matronly, but not too young to be the neatest, prettiest little wife in the world.

"Oh, tell it by all means!" I urged, filling my pipe from the plethoric pouch which he offered me.

"Well—I will," said he, after a moment's thought, during which time his real became conveyed in a cloud of blue smoke; but I must be brief. You see, it was a much wilder spot about here than it is now. The village was simply a few straggling huts, yet improving rapidly. This house was just completed, and we were moving in our new furniture, and where you see all those well-cultivated farm-houses was no unbroken waste of land.

"Carringsford—John Carringsford—owned this place then. He came from the East, where fortune had frowned upon him. Comparatively poor in his native city, he was reckoned in these parts, where there was more land than money to buy, a perfect nabob. He was just the least bit proud of his position, putting on considerable style, yet he was a very good sort of a man at heart.

"He had a daughter—a young lady of rare personal beauty and accomplishments. To tell you that Maud Carringsford's hand was sought by nine-tenths of the young men about here, would be repeating what you have already surmised. At first Maud treated her awkward and bashful, yet true-hearted admirers, with unfailing disdain; but as time wore on she became accustomed to her new and wild life, and she gradually lowered her aspirations to a proper level.

"Her father, however, was not so easily influenced. You know the adage about teaching an old dog new tricks. John Carringsford had not quite shaken off the dust of city life, and to marry his daughter to one of those country louts, as he termed them, was not to be thought of for a moment. You can guess he made it quite unpleasant for those young upstarts for Maud's hand. They dropped off one by one, until only Charley Merriman was left. He was not frightened by John Carringsford's dignity. He had seen something of city life, although he never prided himself enough upon the fact to tell it. He had been in the West long enough to get some of the polish rubbed off, but he had not forgotten everything. He was the least objectionable of all Maud's suitors, but he wore cowhide boots and flannel shirts, and all those sort of things, and John Carringsford couldn't get him out.

"Charlie understood all this, but he considered her too valuable a prize to relinquish without some efforts, and John Carringsford grew to like him after awhile for his perseverance. No doubt he would have given Maud to Charlie if a new aspirant had not appeared in the person of a very elegant young man named Silas Wheeler.

"He was newcomer was quite a enviously about here. He was got by regardless of expense, and to hear him talk one would suppose that he was abundantly able to buy the whole of Minnesota and the northern tier of counties in Iowa.

"John Carringsford was taken with him at once, and he was taken with Carringsford. He became a frequent visitor at Carringsford's. It was not hard to guess that Maud was the attraction; neither was it difficult to see that John Carringsford was pleased that it was so. He gave Wheeler every encouragement, while Maud did not repulse him.

"This looked rather blue for Charlie Merriman. His friends pitied him, but he only laughed at them.

"'Don't worry about me,' he would say. 'I am willing to wait.'

"About this time the Indians began to be troublesome. Reports of their outrages were brought in every day or two. Settlers, fleeing from their blockheads, came in singly, or by dozens and scores; and at night the sky to the north and the west of us was lit up by lurid glares, which told too plainly that the red hordes were at their desolating work. We made preparations to defend to the last the homes we had labored so hard to build up.

"John Carringsford was as much alarmed as any one, and our common danger made him one of us. Not so with the suitors, Silas Wheeler.

"'I am not going to stand here to be scalped,' said he to Carringsford one day, when the rumors were more appalling than ever. 'If you want to risk your lives with these bunkins, of course I cannot prevent it, but I protest against endangering Maud's life by such foolhardiness.'

"'What would you do?' asked Carringsford, influenced by Wheeler's words.

"'I would marry, Maud and take her to a place of safety.'

"John Carringsford did not reply immediately. The fear that this child might fall into the hands of the merciless savages had frowned him more than a little, and he had thought of this same plan a hundred times. After some reflection he said:

"'Set the time, Mr. Wheeler.'

"To-morrow evening,' replied Silas. 'I would have liked a more pretentious wedding than this will be, and to have on so short notice, but under the circumstances, it is useless now to think of it.'

"Charlie Merriman overheard this conversation. He was coming to the house to contradict some false rumors of the morning, but hearing Mr. Carringsford and Mr. Wheeler in conversation, he hesitated about interrupting them.

"'So far along as that!' he muttered, when he heard the plan: 'I must see Maud at once.'

"He slipped softly away from the door, and went round to the back of the house. He found Maud, and they talked long and earnestly together. Then Charlie hastened away.

"Short as the time was, when the hour arrived, everything was in readiness for the wedding. To the pressure of a few invited guests, Silas Wheeler led Maud Carringsford to the altar.

"Probably not one person in that room thought of Indians at that moment. All eyes were turned toward the bride and bridegroom, and silence reigned there. Just as the pastor opened his lips to commence the ceremony, a loud shrilling whoop smote the ears of the inmates of that room; and the next instant a hideously-painted savage leaped in through the window screaming and yelling like a thousand demons.

"The little party were taken so completely by surprise, that they fled panic-stricken from the house, supposing that they were surrounded.

"When the men recovered from their momentary fright, they rushed back into the house, but the savage was gone. He had accomplished his object, however: pretty Maud Carringsford was a prisoner. So was Silas Wheeler.

"'God spare her!' prayed the father. 'God save them both!'

"After this outburst of prayer, he turned to the men who stood about him, and shouted, 'To the rescue!'

"At the end of another five minutes, a dozen mounted men were galloping away through the darkness, with John Carringsford at their head.

"They searched all night, but found no trace of the savage, or of the captives. About daylight they rode back to John Carringsford's. Charlie Merriman and Maud stood at the door.

"'I have brought her back to you,' said Charlie.

"Carringsford's joy was too great for utterance, but he wrung Charlie's hand, and then clasped Maud to his breast.

"Charlie was overwhelmed with questions, but he quietly answered:

"'While you were planning I was executing. I had a good mile the start of you. Poor Wheeler! I fear we shall never see him again! I tried to catch up with him, but it was no use.'

"Well, we never did see Wheeler again. I don't think Maud cared much for the loss, however, for she soon married—the Indian."

"'Good heavens!' I exclaimed; "is it possible?"

"Yes," replied mine host, "His name was Charlie Merriman.

The revelation came upon me so unexpectedly, that at first I did not "see the point." It soon crept through my head, however, and I laughed at Charlie's ruse.

"What of Wheeler? I do not quite see that yet."

He fled from the house the moment the supposed Indian appeared, mounting his horse and dashed away. By some strange overnight he took the wrong direction, and he rarely checked him until he felt sure he would not venture back. I have since learned that he reached the settlement without mishap. I have no doubt he believes to this day, he was chased by a real savage."

"And Charley—does he still live about here?" I asked.

"I have been telling you my own story," replied mine host. Allow me to introduce to you Maud Carringsford Merriman, the heroine of the only real Indian scare that Minnesota ever experienced. She married happily."—*Cricket on the Hearth.*

Destitution and Suffering in New York—A Sad Case.

Perhaps never in the history of New York have the streets presented such a many homeless, ragged wretches who appeal to the passer-by for a little pity. There are 200 people there every night, of all degrees of wretchedness. They all sleep on the bare boards, without mattress, pillows or sheets. I have not tasted food for the last twenty-eight hours.'

"'You seem to be an educated man?'

"'Oh, I am, and can speak French,' and he continued the conversation in very good French. He had acquired the language, he said, at Columbia College, where he was educated, between 1830 and 1835. Old Prof. Anthon, from whose class he graduated, was dead, and so were all his classmates and fellow-students whom he had sought. He had been a school teacher for many years, but since 1852 had been in the painting business in Erie, Pa. Through unfortunate real-estate transactions he was ruined, the Sheriff finally foreclosing a mortgage upon his house, and thus rendering him, his wife and two little girls homeless. While his wife and his children found shelter with her father, who has a little farm, he wandered to New York in the hope of again improving his fortunes. He had found it impossible to procure any employment, although he had walked from one end of the city to the other. Hitherto he had been too proud to write to his father-in-law for aid, for the latter was a very poor man himself, and now his only hope is to return to Erie, Pa., where he may at least be saved from utter starvation. He has no longer strength to walk all the way, as he first contemplated doing, and must depend upon charity to reach his home. *N. Y. Herald.*

Two young American attorneys were wrangling for a long time before Judge Knox, of Virginia, over a point of law. His Honor rendered his decision, and the "sprig" who had lost impudently remarked, "Your Honor, there is a growing opinion that all the fools are not dead yet." "Certainly," answered the Court, with unruffled good humor; "I quite agree with you, Mr. Blank, and congratulate you upon your healthy appearance."

Lickslingle's Umbrella.

"Low me yer umbrella a minnit!"

Such was the exclamation of Jones as he rushed into the office of Squire Lickslingle, yesterday.

"Certainly, certainly," said the Squire, laying down his newspaper and taking a fresh chew of fine-cut, "glad to accommodate you," and he opened a drawer in his desk and began rummaging through his legal forms and blanks.

Jones darted into the corner, seized the green gingham relic, and was preparing to fly with it.

"Stop, stop, stop!" said the Squire, raising his hand majestically; "not too fast, young man. Wait till I make out the necessary papers."

Jones dropped the umbrella. On his corn, of course. After pumping his lame foot up and down, and tying a hard knot in his countenance, and undoing it again, he echoed:

"The necessary papers?"

"Yes," said the Squire, sternly, "the necessary papers," and he continued his search among the blanks.

The right one found, he filled it out in a jiffy and handed it to Jones to sign.

As J

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1878.

Anybody who takes an interest in a gun must admit there is less at the head of caps, bugarlies, the chronic wing shot, who has probably shot more snipes than any one else in the business in the country. Will the Captain, having come out victorious in all the ordinary modes of conquering and sighing, like Alexander, for new worlds to conquer, has invented and on Tuesday last completed a novel machine of his skill, by which he gained much applause, a goodly investment of coin and pone, and $1,500 by wager. What he did was of no particular use, if anyone, and it is fair to say to the ordinary inhabitant of the globe, that he'd be willing to pass it any way he chose, by walking a million miles in a million hours, or wandering a hair, or throwing double somersaults over the backs of a dozen elephants, or attempting any other of the thousand and one eccentricities which so delight intoxicated humanity, and so I do not know as I have any reason to grumble.

The match which, I may tell you was "against time," in spinning pigeons, and consisted in Captain Bogardus' most effort, for the wager above named, to break 5,000 glass balls in 500 consecutive minutes. It took place at the Hippodrome, and lasted from a little before 3 in the afternoon till about 11 o'clock at night, during which time the marksman raised his gun proper to his shoulder 5,000 times, and in nearly that number of shots at the rose little blue glass globes that were sprung into the air from traps 50 feet away. Bogardus is a man of enormous lungs and power, but, the task was evidently too much for human endurance, and when the ticking fingers of the 5,000th ball had fallen to the ground, amid the cheers of the audience, he hardly strength enough left to get out of the building. He did it in a wonderful dealing plaster to wounds and bruises, and I presume, the magic in the oil that will soon be ready to do it all over again if any one can be found to put it up the same money.

"As happy as a lord" is not a good figure of speech for New York just at present. A lord, for the most part, is in a state of mind quite the reverse of happy, on account of the sudden marriage and disappearance of the father, Thomas Lord, who is a very young spark of 70 summers and who they now pray to have adjudged insane. Whether the mere fact of the old gentleman's having committed an execrable folly would in itself have been sufficient to cause so much excitement among the second generation, is hardly a profitable inquiry. The governing fact in the present case is, that the venerable Thomas is worth something like a million and a half of dollars, which the young Lords have doubtless been regarding with a lively interest for some years past, and which they now justly imagine that they stand a splendid chance of not getting, if time is given the dashing young widow who has captured their venerable sire to make sensible arrangements for securing it to herself. So all the children, simultaneously inspired with a filial gratitude as beautiful as it is touching, have rushed into court to have their parent torn from the arms of his fond bride and incased in a straight jacket. It is not yet decided whether they will be able to get the proper order of the court for this purpose. If they do, the next thing to do will be to watch their baronial for Thomas has elected to pass his honeymoon in parts unknown, and so far cannot be heard from.

The new year came into this section of country with one of the loveliest days that could be desired for a general holiday. A few of the circuit old maid antiquos whose pride it is to ignore all festivities and work straight along through everything, passed the bright hours behind the shutters of their offices, but the city in general had a deserted appearance so far as traffic is concerned, and was alive with white cravats and new silk hats, symbols of the pursuits to which the day was devoted.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as the seed as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the counter both of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In these hard times, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloaks for misses and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Miscellaneous.

Farms for Sale or Trade.

Address the Cooper Farm,

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

WATER AND RAIL.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

Address W. H. BRIGHAM,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods.
Carpeting.
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who trade in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest jobbing dry Goods and Carpet houses in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

will be forwarded for approval, and an order, either by mail or telegraph will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

Buying a Pew.

"Now that I want," said Mr. Brown, the carpenter, and he walked in.

He fell on them all on a row just as soon as he got his money, and then took off his coat and went to work. He had three of the best chairs out before the people noticed what he was at. Then a tenor singer with a cornet was laid on his shoulder, and in three minutes he knew what he was doing.

"There is here a lawn party," said he, "and I want to get the under the basket factory tree."

"But you can't take it out of here," said Deacon Doolittle.

"Yes, I do. I'll go right out that middle door and I'll rip the back out. We'll swing it round endways and jerk it out through the partition."

Then the back was ripped out of his coat. He was having round endways, and he went jerked out through the partition, and he didn't have change enough to purchase a lemon sandwich after he paid for the damages of that pew.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB.

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly executed in workmanlike order.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. PURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever in all ... a

Very Cheap,

... we will tell you that price. We have on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods.
Clothing.
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also an assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or ...

Remember the Place.

One door west of the ... Hotel, on the east side of ... street.

See & Washburn.

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and bases for its support the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

... the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

... fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

... the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Goods in the State. Orders for TEAS PER 1/2 lb. &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(27) (C.T.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$7 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1250 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

Also

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers!

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No Change in the inferior grades of Inks made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England). 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Dorrier Street, New York.

Curious Facts About Worms.

From observations extending over a number of years, M. Heusen is led to the conclusion that infertile undersoil is rendered valuable by the action of worms in two ways, viz., by the opening of passages for the roots into the deeper parts, and by the living of these passages with humus. This will be more fully understood from the following facts regarding the life-habits of the worm (*Lumbricus terrestris*) given in M. Heusen's paper in the *Zeitschrift fur wissenschaftliche Zoologie*.

It is known that the adult animals in wet weather come up to the surface by night, and, with their hinder end in their tube, search the ground round about. They then draw whatever vegetable material they can find into their tubes—fallen stems and leaves and small branches. In the morning one then finds little heaps of plant-fragments projecting at various parts of the surface, and each of them penetrating the tube of a worm. On closer examination it is found that the leaves have each been rolled together by the worm, and then drawn into the tube in such a way that the leaf-stalk projects. The portion of the leaf in the tube is moist and softened, and only in this state are plants consumed by the worm. There are distinct indications that the worm gnaws them, and after some days the meal is ended. The food is never drawn deeper down in the ground. In digging the ground at various seasons it was only very rarely that plant remains were found in the subsoil, and probably they got there by accident.

With reference to the structure of the worm-tubes, some interesting facts were established in these researches. In humus their character is difficult to make out, owing to the looseness of the mass; in sand they proceed almost vertically downward, three, four, or even six feet, whereupon they often extend some distance horizontally; more frequently, however, they terminate without bending. At the end of the tube the worm is found with its head upward, while round about him the tube is lined with small stones. On the sandy wall of the tube one observes more or less numerous black protuberances, which make the sand fertile. These are the secretions of the worm, which, after being removed out of a branched tube, are found, next morning, replaced by fresh matter. They are observed, after a few days, when a worm is put in a vessel with clean sand, and allowed to make a tube for itself. Older, abandoned tubes, are pretty regularly lined with the earth formed by the worm, and some passages are densely filled with black earth. The black substance appears to diffuse some, what into the sand.

In about half of the tubes, not quite nearly made, M. Heusen found roots of the plants growing on the surface, the most vigorous developments, running to the end of the tube and giving off fine radicles from the walls, especially beautiful in the case of leafy vegetables and corn. Indeed, such tubes must be very favorable to the growth of roots. There is no other place where roots can run a tube it can, following the direction of gravity, grow on in the moist air of the passage, without meeting with the least resistance, and it finds moist, loose, fertile earth in abundance.

The question whether all roots found in the undersoil have originally grown in the tubes of worms cannot be answered with certainty. It is certain that the roots of some plants penetrate themselves in the sand, but not to great depths. M. Heusen is of the opinion that the roots, and in general such root-forms as grow with a thick point can force a path for themselves, while the fine-and flexible suction-roots keep chiefly to obtaining a path into the depths other than what has been previously made for them. Roots of one year's growth especially can penetrate deep into the subsoil only where there are earth-worms.

A microscopical comparison of the earth deposited by the worm shows that it is like the two-year leaf mold prepared by gardeners for the filling of flower pots. Most of the plant-cells are destroyed; still there are present some cells and shreds of tissue, browned and friable, mixed with many sand grains and brown organic fragments. The chemical composition of the worm-earth shows such a similarity to that of fertile humus ground. Its fertility, therefore, cannot be doubted, though direct experiments with it are wanting.

With regard to the numerical value of this action of the earth-worm, the following observations by St. Heusen afford some information:

Two worms were put into a glass pot one and a half foot in diameter, which was filled with sand to the height of one and a half foot, and the surface covered with a layer of fallen leaves. The worms were quickly at work, and after one and a half month many leaves were down three inches deep into the tubes; the surface was completely covered with humus-casts, which make the sand fertile. These are the secretions of the worm, which, after being removed out of a branched tube, are found, next morning, replaced by fresh matter. They are observed, after a few days, when a worm is put in a vessel with clean sand, and allowed to make a tube for itself. Older, abandoned tubes, are pretty regularly lined with the earth formed by the worm, and some passages are densely filled with black earth. The black substance appears to diffuse some-what into the sand.

In about half of the tubes, not quite nearly made, M. Heusen found roots of the plants growing on the surface, the most vigorous developments, running to the end of the tube and giving off fine radicles from the walls, especially beautiful in the case of leafy vegetables and corn. Indeed, such tubes must be very favorable to the growth of roots. There is no other place where roots can run a tube it can, following the direction of gravity, grow on in the moist air of the passage, without meeting with the least resistance, and it finds moist, loose, fertile earth in abundance.

The question whether all roots found in the undersoil have originally grown in the tubes of worms cannot be answered with certainty. It is certain that the roots of some plants penetrate themselves in the sand, but not to great depths. M. Heusen is of the opinion that the roots, and in general such root-forms as grow with a thick point can force a path for themselves, while the fine-and flexible suction-roots keep chiefly to obtaining a path into the depths other than what has been previously made for them. Roots of one year's growth especially can penetrate deep into the subsoil only where there are earth-worms.

A microscopical comparison of the earth deposited by the worm shows that it is like the two-year leaf mold prepared by gardeners for the filling of flower pots. Most of the plant-cells are destroyed; still there are present some cells and shreds of tissue, browned and friable, mixed with many sand grains and brown organic fragments. The chemical composition of the worm-earth shows such a similarity to that of fertile humus ground. Its fertility, therefore, cannot be doubted, though direct experiments with it are wanting.

With regard to the numerical value of this action of the earth-worm, the following observations by St. Heusen afford some information:

Two worms were put into a glass pot one and a half foot in diameter, which was filled with sand to the height of one and a half foot, and the surface covered with a layer of fallen leaves. The worms were quickly at work, and after one and a half month many leaves were down three inches deep into the tubes; the surface was completely covered with humus-casts, which make the sand fertile. These are the secretions of the worm, which, after being removed out of a branched tube, are found, next morning, replaced by fresh matter. They are observed, after a few days, when a worm is put in a vessel with clean sand, and allowed to make a tube for itself. Older, abandoned tubes, are pretty regularly lined with the earth formed by the worm, and some passages are densely filled with black earth. The black substance appears to diffuse some-what into the sand.

Counting, when an opportunity offered, the open worm-tubes in his garden, M. Heusen found on an average nine in the square foot. In 0.15 square meters two or three worms were found in the deeper layers, each weighing three grammes—thus in the hectar there would be 133,000 worms with 400 kilos. weight. The weight of the secretions of a worm in twenty-four hours was 0.5 grammes. While these numbers are valid only for the locality referred to, they give an idea of the action of this worm in all places where it occurs.

The assertion that the earth-worms gnaw roots is not proved by any facts; roots gnawed by worms were never met with, and the contents of the intestine of the worms never included fresh pieces of plants. The experience of gardeners that the earth-worm injures not plants may be based on the uncovering or mechanical tearing of the roots.

"Let us take a retrospective glance," concludes the author, "over the action of the worm in relation to the fertility of the ground. It is clear that no new manure material can be produced by it, but it utilizes that which is present in various ways. 1. It tends to effect a regular distribution of the natural manure material of fields, inasmuch as it removes leaves and loose plants from the force of the wind and fixes them. 2. It accelerates the transformation of this material. 3. It distributes it through the ground. 4. It opens up the undersoil for the plant-roots. 5. It makes this fertile."—*Nature.*

Relative Importance of Studies.

Evidently the most useful knowledge, for without it all other knowledge would be worthless, is that which teaches us to escape the perils by which in every side we are constantly beset. Here Nature has done much, and our every-day experience compels us to be constantly learning the lessons of self-preservation. Yet how imperfect our knowledge in this department is, may be judged from the fact that very few of us can be said to be in perfect health. And it is indeed surprising, that many people seem rather to glory in their ignorance. A man who will blush to admit his ignorance on some point of heathen mythology will yet confess that he does not know the functions of the liver or lungs.

Next in order of importance is that knowledge which enables us to earn a livelihood. Here, too, science is of supreme importance; for, do we but shovel dirt, the labors of the chemist, physicist, mathematician, mechanic, and perhaps astronomer, were required in collecting the material, and constructing the instrument with which we work. Hardly is there any occupation of civilized life, that is not directly dependent upon science.

Of third importance, because one only by the two foregoing does it become of value, is the knowledge of the proper way in which to rear the young. If the sciences of psychology and physiology were better, we do not say perfectly, understood, how much better physically, intellectually and morally, would be the condition of future generations!

Of fourth importance is the knowledge of one's duties as a citizen; and to acquire this, a knowledge of the elements of sociology is necessary. This can well be obtained by the study of organized history; not the history that treats of battles and defeats, that is prolific in names and dates, but that which treats of manners, customs, morals.

Of fifth and least importance, comes the knowledge by which we may fill our relaxations and pleasures which fill our leisure time and render life more enjoyable. Under this head comes an acquaintance with language, literature, art, music and the like. But here, too, science is at least essential; for more and more is a thorough knowledge of acoustics becoming necessary to the skilled musician, and the best artist is he who most closely translates Nature. The great poet is of necessity a good psychologist; then, too, what poetry can appeal more strongly to the imagination than that long streak of trap-rock, those parallel scratches on yonder ledge, that handful of siliceous earth, or piece of chalk?—*N. Y. School Journal.*

The Success of Failure.

Nothing succeeds so well as success; at least that is the common opinion. But those familiar with biographies know that not unfrequently nothing is more successful than failure. An incident in the life of Lord Tenterden, a distinguished English Judge, illustrates this apparent paradox.

In 1776, Charles Abbott, the son of a barber, was a demure, prim lad, attending the King's school in Canterbury. He was quite a favorite with the clergymen of the cathedral, who were his father's customers. Through their influence the boy hoped to receive the appointment of a chorister in the cathedral choir, in which there was a vacant place. The boy who is so lucky as to receive the appointment will be well provided for, and in the course of time his salary will be seventy pounds per annum.

The lad had a thickness of voice at which the choir master, shook his head, adding thereby to the father's nervousness. There was another boy trying for the place, who was said to have an exceedingly sweet-toned voice. Each boy had his friends, and the humble voices of Canterbury were divided as to the merits of the two candidates.

On the third day, Charley chanted before all the clergy of the cathedral the Old Hundredth. Then the other boy sang. He had sucked a new-laid egg and was sustained by self-confidence. He sang with such ease and compass as to delight the judges.

In ten minutes after the trial Charley ran into his father's shop, and, sitting down on the floor, sobbed out the news to his failure.

That failure was his first step in life's success.

Fifty years later, the Chief Justice of England, accompanied by a friend, attended service in Canterbury Cathedral. When the service had ended, he said to his friend:

"Do you see that old man there among the choristers? In him you behold the only person I ever envied. When at school in this town we were candidates together for a chorister's place. He obtained it, and if I had gained my wish, he might have been accompanying you as Chief Justice, and pointing me out as his old school fellow, the singing man."

It was Charley Abbott, the disappointed barber's son, now Lord Tenterden, who thus recalled his early failure. It sent him back to school, and as a "poor scholar" to Oxford. He worked hard, and attained unto honor. —*Youth's Companion.*

Debts in India.

The Kowray family, patels of Parnez, were of high consideration in the country. Twelve years ago the head of the family burrowed 200 rupees. He paid 336 rupees, was sued for the balance, 385 rupees, and the family estate, about 30 acres, sold, and the works as a laborer. Balaji borrowed 8 rupees and repaid 15 rupees. The creditor objected to this as 15 rupees and sold in execution twelve bullocks and eighty acres of land, buying the properly in himself. Shirpal borrowed a mound of grain (worth at famine prices 4 rupees) and returned it. Was dunned for interest and compelled to pass a bond for 10 rupees, bearing interest. Again dunned, paid 10 rupees in cash and gave a fresh bond for 25 rupees. Then labored for the creditor to the amount of 20 rupees, but was sued on the last bond, and his house and garden sold in execution for 6 rupees. Rooji like Avadji gave a bond for 25 rupees for a balance of shop account, and has since had a few necessaries, but no cash. Has given the sanker one field, eight bullocks and four cows. Has executed successive bonds for 50, 100, 200, 300, 350 rupees, and is now said to owe 500 rupees. Rhuji sent security for Laximon for 8 rupees, the price of clothes bought by the latter, who paid 3 rupees and then left the village. The sanker coming down on Ranji, he was obliged, three years ago, to execute a bond for 22 rupees. Last year he was sued on this, and a decree passed for 58 rupees, inclusive of costs and interest. To avoid execution, has paid 22 rupees in cash and given a new bond for 72 rupees. Jan, a very old widow, borrowed 150 rupees many years ago for the wedding of a son and daughter. Some years ago, for this debt she executed a mortgage bond for 200 rupees, and gave possession of her house. Soon forgeres, with a well. The sanker has had the entire product of the land ever since, and will neither restore the land nor give an account. Twenty years ago Audh borrowed 17 rupees in cash and a mound of grain. Has paid at different times in liquidation 567 rupees, and has executed many bonds, two of which, for 875 rupees, are now outstanding. The inquiries of the commission failed much light on the causes of this lamentable state of things. Foremost is the skilled musician, and the best artist is he who most closely translates Nature. The great poet is of necessity a good psychologist; then, too, what poetry can appeal more strongly to the imagination than that long streak of trap-rock, those parallel scratches on yonder ledge, that handful of siliceous earth, or piece of chalk?—*N. Y. School Journal.*

The Success of Failure.

Nothing succeeds so well as success; at least that is the common opinion. But those familiar with biographies know that not unfrequently nothing is more successful than failure. An incident in the life of Lord Tenterden, a distinguished English Judge, illustrates this apparent paradox.

In 1776, Charles Abbott, the son of a barber, was a demure, prim lad, attending the King's school in Canterbury. He was quite a favorite with the clergymen of the cathedral, who were his father's customers. Through their influence the boy hoped to receive the appointment of a chorister in the cathedral choir, in which there was a vacant place. The boy who is so lucky as to receive the appointment will be well provided for, and in the course of time his salary will be seventy pounds per annum.

The lad had a thickness of voice at which the choir master, shook his head, adding thereby to the father's nervousness. There was another boy trying for the place, who was said to have an exceedingly sweet-toned voice. Each boy had his friends, and the humble voices of Canterbury were divided as to the merits of the two candidates.

On the third day, Charley chanted before all the clergy of the cathedral the Old Hundredth. Then the other boy sang. He had sucked a new-laid egg and was sustained by self-confidence. He sang with such ease and compass as to delight the judges.

In ten minutes after the trial Charley ran into his father's shop, and, sitting down on the floor, sobbed out the news to his failure.

That failure was his first step in life's success.

Fifty years later, the Chief Justice of England, accompanied by a friend, attended service in Canterbury Cathedral. When the service had ended, he said to his friend:

THE Silverton, Col., smelting-works this season produced 345 tons of bullion, which averaged 260 ounces of silver to the ton.

English Bell-Ringing.

A number of bells hung together is called a "ring," the number generally varying from five to a dozen, which last is the greatest number that has yet been hung in a steeple. When the highest note—the treble bell—is sounded first, and followed by the consecutive notes until the deepest or "tenor" bell is struck, the bells are said to be rang in "rounds."

The fascination which this art has for its followers is shown by the fact that all the great performances in ringing have been undertaken solely for the honor accorded to such feats. When a peal of 5,000 changes is attempted, it is considered of no account unless it is "true." The requirements are strict, what exacting. If the same change should occur twice, through an error of the composer, it is a "false" peal. The ringing must be completed without a stop or hitch; and, as at any time during the three hours that will probably be occupied, a ringer may lose his way, and cause the others to be confused, a "jumble out" will probably ensue, and the conductor may issue a "call," which is required to carry the changes to the length required, or may make oneto many; a man may miss his rope and send his bell round the belfry, or a rope may break. Thus, until the last change of a peal is struck, it is never safe for the ringers to congratulate themselves upon its performance.

Now-a-days long peals are only considered as feats when the same men—only one man to each bell—ring throughout the peal. When a peal of great length is attempted there is, therefore, cause to fear that at the last moment one of the men at the "heavy end," as the bells near the tenor are called, may give out. For instance, in ringing according to Stedman's principle—a very complicated method, on eleven bells—the peal of 7,392 changes rung in 1848 in four hours and fifty-five minutes at St. Martin's, Birmingham, where the tenor bell weighs thirty-five hundredweight, contains "the finest ring yet on record" until 1851, when it was beaten by the College Youths at Ashton-under-Lyne, the established London society of ringers, who rang 7,524 changes in five hours and twenty-four minutes at St. Giles'. Crippleg'te, where the tenor weighs thirty-six hundredweight. The Cumberland Youths, another old London society, thereupon tried to beat this performance by ringing 8,448 changes at St. Michael's, Cornhill, the tenor of which rings forty-one hundred-weight. In the first session they "jumbled out" after ringing nearly six thousand changes; and at a subsequent attempt rang six hours and forty minutes, but were then so used up that they could not finish the peal, and were obliged to stop when 7,146 had rung 7,746 changes. Now, although this was longer than the peal rung by the College Youths, it was an incomplete performance, not being continued until the bells returned to the order of rounds, which they would have done after giving 40,320 changes. The 1848 record at St. Martin's, Birmingham, was at last beaten by a peal of 8,148 changes, rung in 1858, at Dunscroft, in Yorkshire, by ringers of the

The State's Poor.

The annual report of the County Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending October 16,1876, the last report issued, gives the number of poor houses and farms in the State at fifty five, valued, with appurtenances, at $714,049 49; average number of paupers maintained therein, 1,895; whole number of inmates during the year, 5 182, of whom 294 were Idiotic and 363 insane, indigent persons temporarily relieved outside the poor houses, 32,410, whose number who have received assistance during the year, 42,250; cost of maintenance for the year, $220,667 73, an average cost per head per week of $2 33, for temporary relief outside the poor houses $760,965 90, whole amount expended in care and support of the poor, $602,126 06.

From specials to the Chicago papers we gather a few further particulars of the nitro-glycerine explosion at Negaunee. Ira Hinkley, S. A. Wheeler, and his son, twenty years old, who were loading the packages, were blown to atoms, fragments of their bodies being found three fourths of a mile away. The sides of the car were broken into pieces, and a hole fifty feet, in circumference and ten feet deep made in the ground. Capt. Merry, Superintendent of the Jackson mine, who was standing on the hill, looking at the men, was knocked down, but escaped unhurt, while Capt. Thomas, near by, had one of his ears taken off by a flying missle. Several others had narrow escapes from death, and were more or less cut and bruised. Cyr's drug store suffered the most, the large front windows being broken, and nearly all the shelves being emptied of their bottles. This store is three fourths of a mile distant. The house of Senator Breitung, the large High School building, the *Iron Herald* office, Jackson House, and Iron Cliffe store all suffered, the latter severely, in this particular. Several persons residing in the vicinity were more or less injured—none, it is thought, seriously.

The foreign news is warlike. The view changes a little, like a cloud in the wind, with every dispatch, but it appears now that nothing but the complete backing down of the English ministry can avert a general war. The English note proposing mediation was returned by the Russian Emperor with an open menace. The Czar says he will not consent to mediation, and is armed against intervention." England has the alternative of putting up with the stultied insult, and seeing Turkey beaten and dismembered, and the Turks driven into Asia, or of sending its armies and fleets to prop their falling cause. Whatever urgent political reasons England may have to go to war, every one sees that the progress of later years has greatly lessened her capacity and force as a fighting nation. There are so many industries, such an extensive commerce, so much refinement, luxury and art, so many monetary interests, all of which are to suffer by war, that the national spirit is in a measure paralyzed. The English are naturally combative enough but the old pugnacity has been turned into other channels. The men who would have stormed a town, have been exploring Africa, or Australia, or cruising in perilous seas. Doubtless England will be able to raise a fine army, but she can not turn her whole population into soldiers as Russia does. When the two begins, the part that the other powers will take is only known to the three Emperors, who undoubtedly have a full and mutual understanding.

The state department has just issued the official list of ministers consuls and other foreign agents now in the employ of the government abroad. The following is the share of Michigan in the list with the salaries given them; James Birney, Minister to the Hague, $7,500; A. C. Littlefield, Consul General at Calcutta, $5,000; S. D. Pace Consul at Port Sarnia, $1,500; T. M. Terry, Consul at Santiago, $1,000; J. E. Jackson, Consul at St. Paul de Leando, $1,600; E. A. Van Dyke, Consular clerk at Cairo, $1, 200.

The county seat question will be the absorbing topic of interest at the meeting of the Montcalm county Supervisors this week. On the supposition that the county seat is on wheels, profiles of a location will be made by Langton, Sheridan and Greenville. The offer will include suitable county buildings in a new site the chosen. The utmost that the Montcalm county Board of Supervisors can do is to submit the question to a vote of the people, who are the source of all power and authority.

The King of Spain is to be married on the Bonfires of Atocha, at Madrid, on the 23d of January. The Prince as of Montebo, will arrive at Madrid only one hour before the ceremony. The fetes are to last five days, during which time theatrical representations and bull fights are to be provided for the people free. A banquet is to be given to 1,000 of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there are to be historical processions in the Plaza de Toros the nobles of Spain being invited to take part in the cavalcades. All children born on the 23d are to be dowered, and 50 000 pesetas are to be distributed among the poor.

Astonishing Success

It is the duty of every person who has used Hoeemaa's Gargaria Salve to test its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor saying commodities, at least to try one bottle, as HUNDREDS have been were sold last year, and no one case failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SALVE cannot be sold by known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents, Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Hoo. W. CROUTER.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1865, did, on the 26th day of Dec. 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the enclosure of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of such improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and to which application to said Board for their approval is hereby made, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 27th day of February next—Wednesday—at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, at which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and brought at very low rates.

C. POWERS

Dec. 12, 1877.

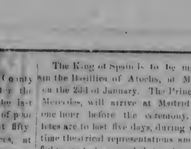
NOTICE — My wife, Adaphia Dyer, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I therefore forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH E. DYER.

Wilson, Dec. 16, 1877.

Bristol Clothes Washer

SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES ANNUALLY.



Patented Nov. 16, 1869.

The only machine in the world that washes flannels and woolens without full. It is simple; has but two rollers; cannot possibly get out of order; and fits into any tub. Clothes cannot become entangled, and it will wash a bed-quilt or a wrist-band perfectly. It is noiseless, and does not wear or tear the clothes.

Sells at the Low Price of $7.50.

A child can work it easily. It washes four Shirts at once. Also Skirts, Collars, and Wrist-bands clean. It is the favorite everywhere. All who see this machine in operation exclaim

Joy to the World! Relief has Come!!

Everybody buying is satisfied with the Bristol Washer.

If not for sale in your place, send us $7.50 and we will send you a Washer by express, or, if you prefer, will send one C.O.D.

Agents wanted everywhere. For terms and illustrated circular address

BRISTOL WASHER CO.,
33 E. Water St., Chicago.

$777 a year easily earned in these times, but it can be made if those desiring will apply at once. Address with stamp, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 28, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Eugene C Trefney against Alvin Hauch, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,647 dated April 2, 1875 upon the SE ¼ of section 28, Township 34, North, Range 4 West in Emmet county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Jan. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to get LUMBER, LATH or SHINGLES, can call on the well to called on short notice.

FORIGHT & WAY,
Owners of sch'r. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix June 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres, on section 36, in Eveline, in a state of improvement, good land, and log house, good well, and orchard and 25 thrifty trees. Good location. On main traveled road. School house quarter of a mile. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Address

Charles Briley,
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W ½ of NW ¼ Sec. 29, Town 32 North of Range 8 West, 80 acres, 30 improved, house, barn, orchard, 200 fruit trees. Inquire of owner on the premises.

ANTONE SAMPO.

Ellsworth, Mich.

Ek Rapids

W. V. CARWELL. C. S. BASSETT.

CARWELL & BASSETT,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, WALKER BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. Smith

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegoes, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants do not reside in this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin the nature of. Mills Falls complainants solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they cause to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants, and no further notice of the proceedings in this cause to the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said nonresident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge
J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
16-26.

NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich. Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Hastings against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2865, dated April 15, 1876, upon the SE ¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Nov. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Loomi M. Barnes against James Jones for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7742, dated June 20, 1876, upon the sw ¼ Section 36, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Jan. 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27.

MORTGAGE SALE—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the seventh day of November A. D. 1876 by Alonzo Rodd of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Morris J. Stockman of said county and state, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber "Liber" of Mortgages on page 126; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the recovery of the moneys secured by said mortgage no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and premises described in said mortgage (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount then due, including the principal interest, costs and an Attorney fee of Twenty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage) will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the West door of the County Clerk's office in the Township, of Charlevoix, (that being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden for said county within which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are known and described as follows: to-wit:—The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section Two (2) in Township Thirty-three (33) Norther Range Seven (7) West containing forty (40) acres according to the U. S. Survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
(Dec 12-26-Jan 2)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich Oct 31, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Reuben Hastings against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2865, dated April 15, 1876, upon the SE ¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathias A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6233, dated Dec. 8, 1874, upon the NE ¼ of sold and not sold, Section 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 13, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegoes, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, said county, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants do not reside in this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin the nature of. Mills Falls complainants solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they cause to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants, and no further notice of the proceedings in this cause to the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said nonresident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH Jr.
Circuit Judge
J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
16-26.

NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich. Aug. 27, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Hastings against Fil Payne, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2781, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the NE ¼ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathias A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6233, dated Dec. 8, 1874, upon the NE ¼ of said and not sold, Section 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Ross & Butlars' store.

JAS. F. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 39 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 22. 1878. Whole No. 454

Rebecca Miller

'The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE in Sheffler Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates;

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
2 sqrs	1 25	2 75	3 00	4 00	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 50	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 00	10 00	14 00
1 col'mn	3 50	4 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
4 "	6 00	8 00	9 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
8 "	8 50	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	70 00

Cards in Business Directory $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.

A. J. MCLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON TE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Register in Chancery, Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Sheffler Building, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. R. PERRY, County Clerk and Register in Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Will practice in Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Horse Shoer, Particular Attention paid to Interfering Horses.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Ek Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Graduate of Medicine and Surgery, will visit Charlevoix, Antrim and Emmet counties once in each month. Office at Dr. Burnett's residence, Ellsworth, Antrim Co., Mich.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. H. PALETHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street.

EMMA J. HAWES.

Everybody is to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, agent of the Golden Medal Wringer Rollers for sale cheap. Pure cider, and vinegar for preserving purposes and sorghum and cane molasses. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leave Charlevoix at 6 a. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix at 1:30 p. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 5 p. m.

Every morning on arrival of the morning boat at Petoskey the mail for Charlevoix will be made up, and every effort will be made to make connections with the morning boat for Chicago if possible.

H. C. MOFFATT, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. D. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec 24, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm R. Dennison, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6521, dated April 1 1875, upon the NE ¼ of sec. section 36, Township 34 North, R. 5 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. A cordial brotherly welcome to transient visitors.

L. D. HAYNORSON, N. G.
GEO. W. CHESTER, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. F. PERRY, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Pacific Hive No. 141, I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday evening preceding the full of the moon in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

DUNCAN BURNS, W. M.
GEO. BOYNTON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on same days at 1 p.m.

NORTH—Mail arrives daily, at 12 M. depart at 12 M. Mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 8 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Keeping prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Ham, sugar cured	10
Shoulders, sugar cured	7
Salt pork	5
Lard, per pound	10
Butter, per pound	22
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, per pound	10
Turkeys, per pound	$1 00 @ $1 75
Geese, per pound	8 @ 10
Beef, by the quarter	6 @ 7
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4
Beef, per pound, by the single pound	6 @ 10

Louis Pierce, has been appointed Supervisor of Hudson—R. N. Forrester resigned

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton has been chosen to succeed Stanley Matthews in the United States Senate.

The editor of this paper is absent at Grand Rapids in attendance on the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. He will visit the Township of Springvale before his return home.

The contract for oiling and varnishing the Church Pews was let to S. M. See for the sum of eight dollars.

A new Post Office has been established in the Jordan Township, named Mt. Bliss, E. M. Webster P. M.

THEATRICAL.—Dick Silver's Vocal and Instrumental Troupe will exhibit at Fox & Ross's Hall in this village on the evenings of January 30, and February 1 see the Bills and Posters for particulars.

A GREENBACK CLUB was organized on the 18th inst. in the Township of Norwood with the following officers, Joseph Harwood President, E. K. Spaulding Vice President, Louis Deline Secretary, H. E. Brown Treasurer—Isaac S. Webster of Hayes honored the meeting with his presence.

THE DOONY CASE.—Justice Miller rendered his decision in the Doony-Holland case on Tuesday, giving the case to Doony as follows: Damages for Doony $250 50 Justice cost, 2 00; Sheriff's fees, 1 65 Total $254 55. Holland has filed notice of appeal with the County Clerk.

A GOOD PIG.—Hugh Miller, of the Township of Charlevoix, butchered a pig of the improved Essex breed lately, 315 days old, which weighed, when dressed, 316 pounds. Can any of our readers beat this.

GOOD BOOKS.—E. R. Boynton, of Evangeline, is canvassing the county for two very readable books—"Noted Guerillas," and "Lee's Confession," being a full history of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and the confession and execution of Lee. Both these books deal with subjects of deep interest to people of this day and are valuable additions to Town or private libraries. Give your name to Mr. Boynton for one or both of these valuable books.

TWENTY-FIVE of the best men in Traverse City have signed and published a petition pledging themselves to stand by and assist the officers, in every honorable way in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of crime, vice and intemperance in Traverse City The Illegals certainly have "good back log," and ought to make things lively among the lawless.

CHANGES IN MAIL ROUTE.—A strong movement is on foot to change the mail route between Traverse City and Charlevoix, leaving the State road one and one half mile south of Atwood, branching south through Norwood, and coming out at or near Charlevoix. This leaves Atwood and Barnard off the route, and must of necessity cause the discontinuance of Barnard The petitions have many signers in Charlevoix and Norwood, but strong remonstrances against the change are being forwarded from the State road.

THE CHURCH.—The seats have all been completed and placed in the new Church edifice, and the job of finishing now only remains to be done. The inside of the building now presents the appearance of a fine church auditorium. It has a capacity for seating 350 persons comfortably, and is in all respects an honor to our town, and a monument to the generosity and enterprise of our people

Real Estate transfers, Received for record for the week ending Jan. 18, 1878

E 8 to Wilbur F. Laing 163 acres of Land Town Evangeline.

Elizabeth Fisher to D. H. Weed and wife, 80 acres Town of Norwood Con.—$600.

Auditor General to Oliver A. Gager, 40 acres of Land. Town Boyne Valley. Con—$5.

Auditor General to Byron W. Miller, 400 acres, in the Town of Evelne, Hayes and Marion. Con.—$55.

Byron W. Miller to P. J. Meech, undivided ½ of 463 acres, in Norwood Con—$100.

United States to Wm. H. Ohle, 160 acres, in Hayes.

A. J. Streeul to Sylvester R. Cook, 160 acres, Town Hayes. Con—$640.

John Pay haw mow sie, to Wm. H Wallace, 80 acres, in Hayes. Con.—$200

IH ehe sTy ara ne eat olie? Da nDU sCha nLe vO ixF oIh ne IE aSTM OsE Yc AnE efo USD aTo ons To eE pO, NRo sE & nU TIA aS.

A recent dispatch from Salt Lake City says, This morning at 8 o'clock the Mormons began going into Endowment House, and by 10 o'clock the place was so crowded that the doors had to be closed. Up to 3 o'clock sixty five polygamous marriages had been solemnized, and as many more impatient couples sent off to await their turn to morrow and Saturday.

Highest market price paid for furs at the cheap ready pay store of Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Bob Ingersoll recently visited North ern Michigan, and went away with a poor impression of it, a waggish engineer on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad having told him that north of Grand Rapids the land was so poor that people manured the graveyards to make the dead come up on resurrection day.

The possibility that the United States may become a great tea producing country is set forth in a pamphlet about to be issued in the form of a supplementary report by the Commissioner of Agriculture. In the opinion of General Leduc, certain of the States possess a climate and quality of soil corresponding so closely with those of China, Japan and Assam as to justify the anticipation that the successful culture of the tea plant will get be accomplished in those States.

For a complete stock of all kind of goods such as clothing, hats and caps, dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries, flour, feed, pork and every thing else to numerous to mention Call and look through our stock and convince yourselves that we can give good satisfaction to our customers.

Fox, Ross & Butlars.

From South Arm.

SOUTH ARM, Jan. 16, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Nothing of importance from here. The people are getting out some shingling wood; price $1 50 per cord delivered on docks, with poor prospect of snow to move it on. Everybody is waiting for snow here as elsewhere. The head of the lake is frozen enough for foot parties only.

We have nothing to announce as occurring last week A traveling phrenologist went through, and his cranium was taxed to the utmost finding explanations for the lumps of south arm heads.

A Baptist Minister from abroad is in this vicinity, and will preach to the heathen people.

The P. M. of South Arm was presented with some letters a short time since by a neighboring P. M with a request to register them, prepaid, fee and all. He did it without fee, without price but not without an inward notion to say something he hadn't ought to.

YOURS, X.

PERSONAL.—R. Knight and H. W. Beach, of Banks, have been in town during the past week.

—MRS. L. D. Bartholomew and children arrived from Albion on Thursday.

It is said that there is not an unclean street in all Paris; they are all swept every day. The street cleaners are stationed out a short distance apart through all the boulevards and principal streets, where they remain throughout the day. If anything is dropped by passing teams to mar the street, it is immediately swept up. Most of the streets are macadamized, having Stigian stone pavement extending a yard or two out from the curbstone.

Frank Payne, of Niles, before retiring to bed in a Kalamazoo hotel the other night, thoughtfully blew out the gas, and came near forgetting to wake up next morning. Vigorous medical efforts saved his life.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's assortment of school books is complete.

The Cape does not seem inclined to give up life yet. He is now better than he has been for weeks, and the consensus has been indefinitely postponed May the old man long live to occupy the chair of the Papacy. His death will simply be the signal for raucorous quarreling.

The aggregate value of the cattle, hogs and sheep received at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, for the year 1877, is $99,000,000.

The people of California are to vote at the next general election upon the question of continuing or prohibiting Chinese immigration.

Carpenter & Bartholomew will receive a fresh assortment of dry goods this week.

A Louisiana man claims to have invented an apparatus that will destroy the largest iron clad ever built; that it can be attached to a merchant vessel in 12 hours, and that, if she could run thirty miles an hour, she would not run as fast as the invention could destroy everything she would pass. The invention inside a fort would make 20 men equal to 20,000 outside; and the invention outside would destroy the fort and make all things equal. He proposes to bring it to the attention of the Government.

Bronze guns are supplanting iron artillery in Europe.

Hon J. A. Hubbell, Representative in Congress from this District, is making himself heard on the question of finance. On the 15th of November last, he made a lengthy speech on the proposed repeal of the Resumption law, and on the 20th of the same month he made an exhaustive speech on the remonetization of silver as an aid to resumption. He favors the restoration of the silver dollar, and proposes to make it pay debts the same as gold Upon this point, as upon all other important questions, his "head is level."

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S statement of the production of the precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, during 1877, shows an aggregate yield of $58,300,000 against $57,500,000 more than in 1876, the greatest previous annual yield. California gives $18,250,000 in gold and $7,750,000 in silver, Nevada, $12,000,000 in gold and $4,333,000 in silver, the so-called silver bullion being, it is said, about 15 per cent. gold. California also gives $1,750,000 in base bullion, and Nevada $6,750,000 of the same, 25 per cent. of which is gold. Arizona gives for the year $2,333,000, of which $767,000 was gold and $566,000 silver bullion, the balance being ore and base bullion.

THE publics debt statement issued, on the 31, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest, $2,253,882,622; cash in Treasury, $48,765,247; debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,205,050,442. Decrease during December, $7,571,. Decrease since June 30, 1876, $14,930,780.

AMONG the suspensions announced on the morning of the 31 was that of the State Savings Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. A statement by the special Bank Examiner shows deposits to the amount of $81,506.78, and assets $86,313.68. It was thought depositors would be paid in full within six months.

WHILE a box-car on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was being loaded with nitro-glycerine at the Jackson station, near Negaunee, Mich., on the 31, the mass exploded, instantly killing seven men and completely demolishing the car. The locomotive to which the car was attached was lifted and thrown bodily a distance of fifty feet, stripped of all the most and ornamental work, and landed in a confused heap. Not a vestige of the car remained.

AT Bethlehem, Pa., on the 24, John Haddock murdered his sweetheart, Miss Lizzie Davis, and then killed himself.

FIFTY-TWO colored emigrants sailed, a few days ago, from New York for Liberia.

A LARGE body of unemployed workingmen, in San Francisco, marched to the Mayor's office, on the 30, and a committee waited upon that officer and demanded work or bread, suggesting that the city set a work on the streets or other public improvements. The Mayor stated his inability to take the action demanded, and counseled application where necessary, to the various benevolent organizations. The crowd, to the number of several thousand, was subsequently addressed by agitators, the speeches being to the effect that they must help themselves by force if other means failed.

THE Aldermanic Committee of New York City appointed to investigate the Tweed Ring robberies presented an extensive report, on the 4th, to the effect that there were no legal obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution of such Ring thieves as were still living there in the enjoyment of their stolen goods. Some of them, whom the committee name, had made no restitution whatever. The report was accepted and in consideration of the portion of it which treated of Tweed's false and boo barels in comparison with the unwarrantable leniency extended his associates, the Council voted—17 to 7—in favor of the release, on condition that he surrender his property, as agreed, and hold himself ready as a witness. The total amount of the robberies is estimated at $50,000,000, only $1,000,000 of which had been recovered.

THERE were 7,120 marriages, 25,569 births and 20,104 deaths in New York City during the past year. The number of deaths of children under five years of age was 12,344, against 14,310 in 1876.

THE number of deaths in Chicago in 1877 was 8,630, being a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 567.

ON the 6th, the United States Treasury held $36,097,250 in United States bonds to secure the National Bank circulation, and $19,986,000 to secure public deposits. National Bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $330,170,430; gold notes, $1,432,130.

THE Grand Jury, of Chicago, have found indictments against A. W. Edwards, John Reid, L. L. Hubbard, J. H. Kellogg, Martin Ryan and R. R. Woods for conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences, in connection with the Protection Life Insurance Company. Mr. Kellogg, as agent of that corporation, is accused of representing the company already to have its house have known to the century. Mr. Woods is the State Examiner. The other parties were officers of the insurance company.

THE Solicitor of the United States Treasury has decided that goods manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses may be transported to and exported from other ports than those at which said warehouses are located, provided that the transportation to ports of actual exportation is done by regularly licensed carriers.

THE debt of New York City is recently stated to be $117,741,050. That of Boston is $42,315,411.

UP to the evening of the 7th, fourteen dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the building lately demolished by an explosion in Barclay street, New York City. It was believed that the bodies of all the victims had been recovered.

ON the coast of Maine, on the morning of the 7th, the thermometer marked 42 degs. below zero.

VERY cold weather was experienced in many sections of the South, on the 7th, the thermometer in some portions of Virginia ranging below zero. At Memphis the mercury was 11 degs. above zero.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Maine Legislature was organized, on the 2d, by the election of Hon. Warren B. Vinton as President of the Senate, and Hon. Henry Lord as Speaker of the House.

THE New York Legislature was organized, on the 1st, by the election of Hon. Wm. H. Robertson as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Hon. James W. Husted as Speaker of the House. The message of the Governor pertains mainly to State affairs.

THE Pennsylvania State Legislature was organized, on the 1st, by the election of Hon. Thomas V. Cooper as Speaker *pro tem.* of the House. This is an adjourned session.

JACOB BUSS, the well-known Springfield (Ill.) banker, made an assignment on the 28th. His liabilities aggregate about $300,000; assets not stated.

COL. F. W. HOLLIDAY was inaugurated Governor of Virginia, on the 1st, with all the pomp and display which distinguished similar occasions in ante-bellum times. In his message the Governor took strong grounds for the maintenance of the State credit.

THE Massachusetts Legislature met on the 3d. In his message, Gov. Rice recommends Constitutional amendments to prolong the terms of the Executive and Legislative offices of the State, and also favors biennial sessions of the Legislature. The State debt, on the 1st, was $6,529,649, a reduction during 1877 of $309,000.

GOV. CONNOR, of Maine, was inaugurated, on the 3d. In his inaugural address, he deprecates the passage of the Silver bill. The ordinary expenses of the State have decreased $250,000 during December, $37,251. Decrease since June 30, 1876, $184

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY JANUARY 29 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan 18 1878

The yearly report of the Commissioners of Immigration lead to interesting reflections upon the position of this country in relation to land and labor. In order to institute an efficient comparison with most of European countries, let the long period which culminated in 1873 in every country be made to exactly as "the Status" and immigrants fairly swarmed into the port of New York, the number landing at Castle Garden in the latter year being more than 300,000. Given that time low wages and scarce work has told heavily upon these figures, since in 1877 they were reduced to little over 140,000. This decrease might be regarded as a retardation of the development of country, but I believe it to be wholesome and in every way ideal progress. During the years of largest immigration the ignorant alien element poured in faster than it could be assimilated and properly taken care of so much so that Dave Shea was threatened with a dual reign of political indigestion. The attendance of the stream came more to seem. In fact it is more than probable that we should be the gainers were the decrease of the migration to go on for several years to come.

The Comptroller's report for the past year shows a reduction of the city's debt for the first time within the memory of man. To be sure, the reduction was only two millions, while the funded debt is over sixty times that amount, but still the wing proves that it is possible to check to be put upon the fearful accumulation of debt to been which has been going on for a year, and Mr Kelly has won the public gratitude accordingly.

The aldermanic committee, which has been investigating the 1871 Ring, and Tilden, has also made a report, in which it is shown that what some thirty millions were stolen or squandered by that ferocious organization, only $876,000 have been recovered. The committee urge further and more vigorous prosecutions of the culprits within reach. The aldermen have passed a vote recommending the release of Tweed.

The annual sale of pews in Plymouth church came off on Tuesday evening, and netted a little short of $7,000. As this amount is smaller than the results of previous years, Mr. Beecher has voluntarily relinquished one fourth of his $20,000 salary for this year and will therefore have to preach at the starvation wages of about $200 per Sunday, including the ten or a dozen Sabbaths of his regular vacation. As he is seen, however, of a good income from his lecture tours, he hopes to escape the sufferings of want.

Mr. Beecher's well known "Life of Christ," which was partially published at the time of the failure of J. B. Ford & Co., his publishers, has since been at a stand still, and was generally thought to have been abandoned. At the recent sale by auction of the effects of the bankrupt firm, however, one of the lots offered was the original contract which Mr. Beecher made with the publishers to write the book, and this was bought for $1,000 by a merchant of this city, who says he shall hold the author to the terms of the contract, and expects, after all, to make money out of the work. So the "Life" will probably be completed and placed on the market after all.

Taking one's own life is a matter of such ordinary occurrence in this great city, that the inherent strangeness of a state of mind which can form its possessor to take the mysterious leap in the dark, is quite lost sight of, and suicide in general attracts hardly more attention than petty larceny. One such incident this week, however, has excited considerable wonder and speculation. In this case, a young man, the nephew and *protege* of a rich Brooklynite, took a Hudson River ferry boat on the morning of his wedding day, and when the boat was in mid-stream stepped to the stern, took out a revolver, shot himself through the head, and dropped a corpse the river. Nothing more apparently causeless was ever reported. Here was a young fellow, well connected, prosperous, temperate, and without any appearance of eccentricity, deliberately but

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a sufferer from Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation of the Bowels, Pain in the Side, Torpid Liver, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the food after eating, &c., &c. All of these and many more are the direct result of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. That DISEASE, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will relieve, any person of its wonderful quality in curing all Forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles free. Regular size 25 cts. Send postage by all Illustrated Druggists in U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

For terms of land Three miles east of Evansport, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

It is well improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Well suited for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

BY THE

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These favorable tracts are offered with much confidence that they will prove profitable investments to settlers.

WATER AND RAIL.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grand have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a piece of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

For Maps and an Illustrated pamphlet, Address

W. A. BUCHEIT, Commissioner,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest Stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most fashionable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and buckles of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, look over their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If you are not you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods.

Clothing.

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

bought for the best

BOTTOM PRICES

which are impossible to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the corner of Bridge street.

Scott & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

19yr.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

19yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and lives for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC, ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 47, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for CASH, BY THE PIECE &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(27) 46,1:24.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BEACH, Benzonia, Mich.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

A180

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for 1st cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tu reply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks; all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 73 Barclay Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The people of Wales are pleased with our new Minister to England because he's Welsh.

The wife of Gilman, the New York forger, has recovered her reason and gone to visit her husband.

Gen. Grant left much at home with Mount Vernon, both being the most distinguished smokers of their respective continents.

Elegant Mrs. Hooper, of New York, who stole diamonds from her society friends, has gone to the Penitentiary to be entertained for five years.

Fanny Davenport fell and bumped her nose at the Detroit Opera-House recently, and a sorrowing country stands ready to offer its consolation and camphor bottle.—*Boston Post.*

Hon. Pitt speaks of the Vermont Senator as "the captious and querulous Senator Edmunds, who failed of admission to the Episcopal Church, because he moved 356 amendments to thirty-nine articles."

Judge Bere. Black not only chewspling tobacco, but he is the habit of spitting all around him and caring not whom he hits. When he is out calling, and wants to be "real nice," he takes his hat along and spits in that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dr. Dio Lewis is now astride a new hobby-horse. In feeding pillows the doctor has discovered the Herod of our modern civilization. He attributes the majority of deaths among young children to overheated brains, the result of lying on feather pillows.

Nearly all the distinguished Californians of the day are said to be self-educated men. Senator Sargent is one example, Gov. Irwin another, Mayor Bryant, of San Francisco, another, and Messrs. Flood, Mackey, Fair, Jones and Sharon may be added to the list.

—This was the way in which Mark Twain introduced William D. Howells to a Hartford audience Wednesday night: "The gentleman is going to rise to address you is the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He has a reputation in the literary world which I need not say anything about. I am only here to back up his moral character."—*Boston Globe.*

—Mark Twain's success on the platform is said to be much greater since he did away with his manuscript. From the written lectures he came down to copious notes; from these to a little card with printed heads, which he put in his waistcoat pocket. He dispensed with this by substituting a few marks on the back of his finger nails, and then he went it alone.

—Dr. Sanford B. Hunt says, in the *Newark Advertiser*, concerning the editor of *St. Nicholas*: "By some means she inspires the contributors to *St. Nicholas* to extraordinary efforts; and, instead of finding Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Proctor, George MacDonald, and the other writing as if under a strain—as is the case with most authors when they depart from accustomed paths—in *St. Nicholas* we find them talking to the children as they would if all the dear boys and girls were clustered about their knees, with the firelight playing strange tricks of coloring over the golden, the brown, and the gray heads."

Her Active Mind.

"You are going to die, William," remarked a lady of energetic nature to her poor little husband. "The doctor says you can't live two hours."

"Very well," responded William, in a weak voice, but with a great sigh of relief. "Call down an' brew up the servants at once."

"Wh-what?" said the agitated woman, bending over him.

"Free your mind, Nancy, free your mind," he gasped, feebly. "I shall be as quiet about it as possible, but I shall try your patience. Blow enough to make you cheerful a couple of hours, and by that time I shall be out of the way. I shall never have another opportunity, and I want to die in peace."

"He wanders," said the lady to herself, scowling through the habit of spitting all around him and caring not whom he hits. When he is out calling, and wants to be "real nice," he takes his hat along and spits in that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I should like to comfort you," interrupted the rapidly-failing man with a faint smile of apology; "but the truth is, I've got so much of my own dying on hand that I can't find the time. Bear up, my dear. I'll call around and make a complaint to-morrow rather I'll send my ghost."

"William," ejaculated the grief-stricken woman, "don't talk like you. Always too easy and shiftless. Always putting off till to-morrow what should be done to-day. My mother warned me of it before I married. If there's anything I hate, it's procrastination! If there's anything I abominate, it's a shiftless man."

"Go down and give it to the servants," said the dying man, huskily.

"He wanders," resumed the agitated woman, rising hastily to make frantic passes at a fly resting in the sunshine on the wall. "This house is overrun with vermin from cellar to garret. It makes no difference how much I boil, and delve, and drudge, and work my fingers to the bone and wear old clothes and look like a fright, William! if you don't get me some exterminator to-morrow"

"It's unnecessary," interrupted the gentleman addressed, with a sad, sweet smile. "I—I guess I'll—I'll manage to—to go off without it."

His head fell back, and there was a strange look in his eyes.

"He's dead!" shrieked the widow, throwing herself upon the lifeless form and weeping violently. "I had forgotten that he was dying—I have so much to think of! Nothing goes right in this house. My poor, patient husband!"

There was the sound of approaching feet. "Go away!" she screamed. "Leave me alone with my dead!" A moment of silence intervened. "Stay," she added. "Go straight to the undertaker's, Susan, and tell him to come at once, and if he shirs this job as he has others I've heard of, I'll never give him another as long as I live. Undertakers is so shiftless."

A gleam of sunlight stole into the room and rested for a moment on the dead man's face. "I declare!" exclaimed the heartbroken woman, "I told Susan to shut the blind tight, and she hasn't done it. We shall be all covered with dust. I shall discharge that girl at once."

She put her handkerchief to her eyes, and, heaving found the requisite time, wept bitterly.—*Rochester, N. Y. Democrat.*

Death in Life.

A remarkable case of death in life is reported in a late number of *Hygie's Archiv*, by Dr. Strumpell. It came under the notice of the writer at a medical clinique at Leipsic, and the sufferer was a youth of sixteen. The skin of the patient was utterly dead to every sensation; even a burning taper held to it induced no consciousness. The mucous membrane of the body, so far as could be ascertained, was alike insensible to touch or feeling. When his eyes were closed, the patient could be carried about, and bave his limbs placed in the most uncomfortable position, without the slightest conscious ness of the fact. Even the feeling of muscular exhaustion was lost. Gradually the sense of taste and smell departed with the rest, and simultaneously of the left eye and deafness of the right ear supervened.

In short (says Dr. Strumpell), there was an individual whose only connection with the outer world was limited to two doors of sense. To his one (right) eye and his one (left) ear. Moreover, both these remaining doors could at any time be easily closed, and in this way it was possible to investigate the consequences of completely isolating the brain from all external stimulation through the senses. I have frequently made the following experiment, and often showed it to others: If th patient's seeing eye was unplugged and his hearing ear was stopped, after a few (usually from two to three) minutes the expression of surprise and the uneasy movements which at first showed themselves ceased, the respiration became quiet and regular. in fact, the patient was sunk in deep sleep. Therefore, the possibility of artificially inducing sleep at any time to a person, simply by withholding from the brain all stimulation by means of the senses, was realized.

The awakening of the patient was as interesting as the sending him to sleep. He could be awakened by an auditory stimulation—as, for example, by calling into his hearing ear; or by visual stimulation—by allowing the stimulus of light to fall upon his seeing eye; but he could not be waked by any pushing or shaking. If he was left to himself, he did eventually wake of his own accord in course of the day, after the interval had lasted many hours—the awakening being due, it might be, to intrinsic stimuli started in the brain, or it might be to slight external mavoidable stimuli acting through his still functional sense of organs, and making themselves felt in consequence of the sensitiveness of the brain being increased during the repose of the sleep.

Horrible Death.

A horrible death recently occurred at the blast furnace in South Stockton, Eng. The hopper of a furnace was charged by a man named James Higgins and other workmen with ironstone, etc., and in order to allow the material to fall into the furnace an attempt was made to lower the bell—a large conical-shaped apparatus fitting into the bottom of the hopper—about two feet into a broader space. The bell had become jammed into the upper part of the ring, and could not be stirred. After several ineffectual attempts to free it, Higgins procured a large hammer, leaped on to the bell, and struck it a blow. The apparatus immediately sank into the broader space, and Higgins went with it. A groan was heard, but nothing could be seen of the poor fellow as he passed swiftly with the materials he could prove his innocence; contrary to the English maxim of law, that a man is to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. In this, however, the Chinese practice is not very different from that which exists at this day in enlightened a country as France.

In one case two men were accused of robbery with violence—a capital offense—but by the Chinese law no man can be punished with death unless he confesses his crime; hence every means is employed to lead a criminal to acknowledge his guilt. Of course in a case of life and death he will deny it as long as he can. But if he will not confess, the Court proceeds to take stringent measures to seek him confess for which purpose these two men were now put to the torture. The mode of torture was this: There were two round

The Clock of Clocks.

In Meugel's Building is now on exhibition in all probability the most wonderful clock in the world. It was built by Stephen B. Engle, a watchmaker, at Hazleton. He is about forty-five years of age, and was about twenty years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid Engle $8,500 for it. Engle never saw the Strasburg clock. In fact, he has not traveled more than 200 miles from home at any time. This clock stands eleven feet high. At its base it is almost four feet wide and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradually less toward the top. Its sides are dark-brown and gold. The Strasburg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not so intricate, nor has it as many figures as the Hazleton clock. The Strasburg clock's figures are about three feet high, and the American clock about two feet. Three minutes before the hour a pipe-organ inside the clock plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Before the anthem and when the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open, and the Apostles appear slowly, one by one, in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus they turn toward him. Jesus bows, the Apostle turns again and proceeds through the double doors in an alcove on the right. As Peter approaches, Satan looks out of a window above and tempts him. Five times the Devil appears, and when Peter passes, denying Christ, the cock flaps its wings and crows. When Judas appears Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession, and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed. The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it four times per hour, whereas the Strasburg procession is made but once a day, at twelve o'clock noon. Above the face of the main dial, about thirteen inches in diameter, is a figure of Time with an hour-glass. Above this is a window, at which appear figures representing Youth, Manhood and Old Age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton representing Death. When the hour-hand approaches the first quarter Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside responds, then Childhood appears instantly. When the hour-hand approaches the second quarter in the hour, there are heard the strokes of two bells. Then Youth appears and the organ plays a hymn. Time then gives strikes two and reverses his hour-glass, when two bells respond inside. The same performance is gone through with at the third quarter, three strokes and three bells being heard, when a folding-door opens in the upper porch and one at the right of the court, when the Savior comes walking out. The rest of the Apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells of the moon's changes, the tides, the seasons, the days of the week, the months, etc., and the signs of the zodiac; and on top a soldier in armor is constantly on guard, walking back and forward. As the hours advance, Mahlbrod, Old Age and Death take part in the panorama.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

Chinese Law—A Court Scene in the City of Canton.

A correspondent of the *New York Evangelist*, in a very interesting letter recently published, thus describes a visit to a court in Canton, China:

The court-room was very plain. A couple of Judges sat behind tables, before whom a number of prisoners were brought in. The mode of proceeding was very foreign to American or European ideas. There was neither jury nor witnesses. This simplified matters exceedingly. There is no trial by jury in China. While we haggle and haggle about impaneling juries and getting testimony, and thus trials drag on for weeks, in China no such obstacle is allowed to impede the rapid course of justice, and, what is more, there are no lawyers to perplex the Court with their arguments, but the Judge has it all his own way. He is simply confronted with the accused and they have it all between them

While we stood here a number of prisoners were brought in some were carried in baskets (as they are borne to execution), and dumped on the stone pavement like so many bundles of potatoes; others were led in with chains around their necks. As each one's name was called, he came forward and fell on his knees before the Judge, and lifted up his hands to beg for mercy. He was then told of the crime of which he was accused, and given opportunity if he had anything to say in his own defense. There was no apparent harshness or cruelty to be seen, except that he was presumed to be guilty, unless he could prove his innocence; contrary to the English maxim of law, that a man is to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. In this, however, the Chinese practice is not very different from that which exists at this day in enlightened a country as France.

In one case two men were accused of robbery with violence—a capital offense—but by the Chinese law no man can be punished with death unless he confesses his crime; hence every means is employed to lead a criminal to acknowledge his guilt. Of course in a case of life and death he will deny it as long as he can. But if he will not confess, the Court proceeds to take stringent measures to seek him confess for which purpose these two men were now put to the torture. The mode of torture was this: There were two round pillars in the hall. Each man was on his knees, with his feet confined behind him, so that he could not stir. He was then placed with his back to one of these columns, and small cords were fastened around his thumbs and great toes, and drawn back tightly to the pillar behind. This soon produced intense suffering. Their breasts heaved, the veins on their foreheads stood out like whipcords, and every feature betrayed the most excruciating agony. Every few minutes an officer of the court asked if they were ready to confess, and as often they answered "No; never would they confess that they had committed such a crime." They were told if they did not confess, they would be subjected to still greater torture. But still they held out, though every moment seemed an hour of pain.

While these poor wretches were thus writhing in agony, I turned to the Judge to see how he bore the spectacle of such suffering. He sat at his table quite unmoved, yet he did not seem like a brutal man, but like a man of education, such as one might see on the bench in England or America. He seemed to look upon it as in the ordinary course of proceedings, and a necessary step in the conviction of a criminal.

He used no bravado, and offered no taunt or insult. But the cries of the sufferers did not move him, nor prevent his taking his accustomed ease. He sat fanning himself and smoking his pipe, as if he could not stand it as long as they could. The sight was too painful to witness more than a few moments, and I turned away, leaving the men still hanging to the pillars and torture. I confess I felt a relief when I went back the next day, to hear that they had not yielded, but held out unflinchingly to the last.

Nez-Perces at Worship.

On Sunday a reporter visited the camp of the Nez-Perces. He found that the army-tents that had at first been put up for the accommodation of the captives had been taken down at the request of the Indians, and in their places were a number of tepees, or lodges, made of skins stretched about long poles. The lodges are circular in form and of conical shape. The skins which form the wall are sewed together securely with buckskin strips. They are weatherproof on the outside, and do not appear at all untidy, except on the top, where the skins have been blackened by the smoke. In some of these lodges were furs of the finest description, owned by the more wealthy families of the tribe. On entering a lodge-poles are forks with hanging boards, to which the children or papooses are strapped, hanging in much the same style as a hammock would hang pictures on a wall. Near each lodge was stacked a huge pile of wood, and there stacks being carefully kept to keep them dry. The number of people who visited the camp during the day did not fall short of 4,000.

The reporter visited the quarters occupied by Chief Joseph, which consist of a comfortable army-tent with a floor and stove. The place is always thronged with a multitude of people who were eager to get a glance at the famous Chieftain. The next point of attraction was one of the large hospital tents, where it was given out that there would be a "medicine-dance." This was a religious ceremonial, and had been performed in the morning, were of a strictly religious character, and the dance talked of was the afternoon service. The reporter found about 100 men and women ranged in two lines near the walls, and in a sitting position. They were engaged in singing some of the chants peculiar to the tribe, and paid no marked attention to the entrance of the visitor, each one seeming to be deeply interested. Others began to arrive, and within a short time fully 150 occupied the tent. The chief exhorter then took his place in the center of the group and began the first of the general service by a few remarks. He then rang a small bell which he held in his hand, and the entire party began a chant which was perfect as to time and harmony, and was not devoid of music. Both male and female held in their hands some kind of a plume, either a single feather or a bunch as large as a horse-tail plume, which were waved back and forth much in the manner our music-teachers wave their batons.

Three men in the center of the apartment held instruments which resemble tambourines, which they, at the proper intervals, vigorously pounded with sticks, making a sound not unlike a drum. After the first general song was finished, one of the braves made a few remarks in his native tongue, which was followed by another chant, which was concluded, as were the remainder of the songs, by a long, low, wailing sound, each one raising the right hand toward heaven.

The second who spoke was a woman. She related her experience to the medicine-man, and he repeated it in a loud voice to the congregation. This was followed by another chant and a dance which was kept up for a long time.

George, who during the services seemed to be the most interested, on being asked if he was a Catholic, said: "Yes, me Catholic, but no Chief. You white man; another black man; me Indian, but all same heart, and good heart; all feel same to Him," and pointed upward. The services lasted until a late hour in the evening. The looker-on could not fail to see the resemblance in certain parts of the proceedings to the Bassy in the Catholic Church.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

When a mother goes on a whaling expedition she rarely fails to get all the blubber she wants.

Necrological.

The Detroit *News* furnishes the following chronological summary of the more conspicuous persons who have "gone over to the majority" during the last year:

JANUARY.

4. Cora Vandeleit, the Railroad King.
6. Henri Mueller, French artist and author.
7. Herman Brockhaus, German Orientalist.
7. Winthrop, great Danish poet.
9. Lucille Western, American actress.
11. Alexander Bain, English author and scientist.
11. François Bibor, founder of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.
11. Thomas Page, English architect.
24. Christian Puggendorf, eminent German physicist.
27. The Rev. G. H. Jocelyn, President of Alleu College.
— Joseph Smith, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.
— Sam Ring, German bass propounded.
— Signor Blitz, well-known ventriloquist, celebrated.
2. Leon Joseph Batayes, musician and critic, Paris.
5. James Alden, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.
6. John Mahoney, well-known Wesleyan leader.
8. Charles Wilkes, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.
10. Theodorus Bailey, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.
11. Sir William Fergusson, surgeon to Queen Victoria.
14. Changarnier, French general.
14. Amadee Pichot, French author.
16. Ludwig von Gerlach, prominent Prussian Conservative.
18. Herr Mosenthal, German dramatist.
23. Charles Henry Davis, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.
29. Louis M Goldsborough, Rear Admiral U. S. N.
30. John Overford, prominent English critic.
25. Alexander Dumas, the distinguished French traveler.

MARCH.

2. Joel T. Hart, American sculptor.
5. Marquis de Compegien, the distinguished African traveler.
6. Joseph Autier, French poet and dramatist.
6. Gordon Buck, distinguished American surgeon.
7. Johann Jacoby, great German Social Democrat.
7. Walter Bagehot, English politician and financial writer.
8. Matilda Heron, American actress.
9. Emory Washburne, ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
7. George Odger, English workman's agitator.

APRIL.

1. Marechal, great French painter.
3. Bodon, noted Belgian painter.
5. Julius Rite, great German song-writer.
7. Dr. W. C. Rives, Confederate author of "I Would Not Live Alway."
20. Edward Becker, well-known English Admiral, famous for his Arctic explorations.
29. Alexander Brann, German botanist, geologist and paleontologist.
29. The notorious Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee.

MAY.

2. John Forsyth, Southern editor, etc.
3. Countess Guiccioli, of Italy.
11. The Rev. Dr. Taylor Lewis, Professor at Union College, Schenectady, and a well known philologist, essayist, etc.
11. Gustav von Manstein, German General.
15. Lestie Combe, Prince Imperial's adjutant and statesman.
17. Edmund Quincy, author, Massachusetts.
22. Mathew Digby Wyatt, English architect and designer of Crystal Palace.

JUNE.

2. S. Lothrop Motley, the American historian.
20. Henry Harper, one of the original firm of Harper Brothers.
— Henry Perkins, English sculptor.

JULY.

3. Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland.
15. Lady Stirling Maxwell (Lady Norton).
15. Mary Carpenter, English authoress and philanthropist.
16. Sir George Bell, veteran British General.
22. Samuel Warren, English novelist, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," etc.
29. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, England.

AUGUST.

4. Field-Marshal von Steinmetz, celebrated Prussian General.
9. Dr. A. D. Gregory, Professor at Bellevue Hospital, New York.
15. William Longman, well-known publisher, of London.
16. Dr. Asa D. Smith, President of Dartmouth College.
19. Henri Conneau, French surgeon and physician for many years to Emperor Napoleon.
20. Henry Rogers, English writer, author of "The Eclipse of Faith," etc.
28. Rev Dellar, the American "Falstaff."
29. Reigham Young, President of the Mormon Church.
30. Admiral Semmes, of Confederate fame.!
31. Wilkinson, ex-Governor of Kansas.

SEPTEMBER.

1. F. L. Davenport, American actor.
8. Louis Adolphe Thiers, French statesman and historian, and ex-President of the French Republic.
14. Constantine Canaris, Greek statesman.
19. Cyril Coffin, well-known attitudinary apostle, and officer of the underground railroad.
20. Louis V. Bogy, United States Senator from Missouri.
22. W. H. F. Talbot, one of the pioneers in photography.
23. Lewarter, celebrated French astronomer.
29. Henry Metzger, American railroad builder in Peru.

OCTOBER.

3. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore.
3. Mme. Titiens, the great singer.
24. Geo. L. Fox, American comedian.
28. Joseph Durham, English sculptor.
29. John Adams, American actor.
30. Hon. Forrest, Confederate chieftain.
31. Baron Prokesch von Arnegg, Field Marshal of the Prussian Army.

NOVEMBER.

1. O. P. Morton, U. S. Senator, Indiana's "War Governor," etc.
1. Pierre Lanfrey, French jurist.
4. Duverrier, French jurist.
6. Gustav Bruon, French painter.
6. Zinella, Dowager Queen of Saxony.
9. Jose Olozga, Spanish Progressionist leader.
14. Julia Kavanagh, English authoress.
23. Sauveur Henri Victor Bouvier, the well-known French physician and medical writer.
24. Jesse H. Grinnell, New York merchant, and baron of Polar regards.

DECEMBER.

7. Benj. Huger, Confederate General.
11. Sidney Smith, English artist.
15. Lord Percy, Orleans's Boy-ish Army.
17. D'amelle de Lafayette, French General.
25. G. W. McCook, general, U. S. A., and of the "fighting" McCook family.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—Solid or plated.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Corn is cheap. Fatten and sell all your and old cows, and get better ones for breeding and for milk.—*Iowa State Register.*

—One way for the farmer to make the agricultural columns of his paper permanent value to himself is to prepare a scrap-book into which may be transferred those bits of experience, statements of fact and suggestive paragraphs which seem to meet his own peculiar wants.—*Chatham Courier.*

Josh Billings, or some one else, said: "No man will ever get to Heaven riding a scrub-backed horse." But, for all this, I observe a great many such horses, go where I will. There is a cheap, simple and effectual way to cure sore backs and old sores of any kind. Take white oak bark, peel the rose or outside off, add water, and boil it down till it is as thick as ink. When cool, add to a gallon of the bark extract two ounces alum. Wash the affected part two or three times a day, until cured.—*A. M. Lang, Cordale Farm, Ky.*

—The old prejudice against "book and paper farming" has given place to the examination of facts and experience as valuable in home and domestic matters as in everything else. The old farmer who would try to enforce methods and practices in reference to plowing, harvesting, plutting and threshing when Peter passes, denying Christ, the cock flaps its wings and crows. When Judas appears Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession, and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed. The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it four times per hour, whereas the Strasburg procession is made but once a day, at twelve o'clock noon. Above the face of the main dial, about thirteen inches in diameter, is a figure of Time with an hour-glass. Above this is a window, at which appear figures representing Youth, Manhood and Old Age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton representing Death. When the hour-hand approaches the first quarter Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside responds, then Childhood appears instantly. When the hour-hand approaches the second quarter in the hour, there are heard the strokes of two bells. Then Youth appears and the organ plays a hymn. Time then gives strikes two and reverses his hour-glass, when two bells respond inside. The same performance is gone through with at the third quarter, three strokes and three bells being heard, when a folding-door opens in the upper porch and one at the right of the court, when the Savior comes walking out. The rest of the Apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells of the moon's changes, the tides, the seasons, the days of the week, the months, etc., and the signs of the zodiac; and on top a soldier in armor is constantly on guard, walking back and forward. As the hours advance, Mahlbrod, Old Age and Death take part in the panorama.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

Chinese Law—A Court Scene in the City of Canton.

A correspondent of the *New York Evangelist*, in a very interesting letter recently published, thus describes a visit to a court in Canton, China:

The court-room was very plain. A couple of Judges sat behind tables, before whom a number of prisoners were brought in. The mode of proceeding was very foreign to American or European ideas. There was neither jury nor witnesses. This simplified matters exceedingly. There is no trial by jury in China. While we haggle and haggle about impaneling juries and getting testimony, and thus trials drag on for weeks, in China no such obstacle is allowed to impede the rapid course of justice, and, what is more, there are no lawyers to perplex the Court with their arguments, but the Judge has it all his own way. He is simply confronted with the accused and they have it all between them

While we stood here a number of prisoners were brought in some were carried in baskets (as they are borne to execution), and dumped on the stone pavement like so many bundles of potatoes; others were led in with chains around their necks. As each one's name was called, he came forward and fell on his knees before the Judge, and lifted up his hands to beg for mercy. He was then told of the crime of which he was accused, and given opportunity if he had anything to say in his own defense. There was no apparent harshness or cruelty to be seen, except that he was presumed to be guilty, unless he could prove his innocence; contrary to the English maxim of law, that a man is to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. In this, however, the Chinese practice is not very different from that which exists at this day in enlightened a country as France.

In one case two men were accused of robbery with violence—a capital offense—but by the Chinese law no man can be punished with death unless he confesses his crime; hence every means is employed to lead a criminal to acknowledge his guilt. Of course in a case of life and death he will deny it as long as he can. But if he will not confess, the Court proceeds to take stringent measures to seek him confess for which purpose these two men were now put to the torture. The mode of torture was this: There were two round

Where is the Money in Farming?

In a little conversation with a young farmer the other day we caught a glimpse into the life of a farmer who is making money. He is the envy of the farmers in his neighborhood, and is considered a man of wonderful knack in getting money out of his land. He has not lost a week's time in the past five years. His uniform practice is to raise early and work late. He knows when it is absolutely necessary, and buys what he considers the necessaries of life, and little beside. His wife, like himself, works early and late; is a constant attendant upon her own affairs, and is never seen among the these years of prosperity there has been a steady addition to the premises in the way of embellishment, but on the other hand every acre of soil is made remunerative, while it does not in the least deteriorate in value. With the same practice for twenty years there will be no improvement of the soil. It pays better to sell wood than to leave timber standing, so his farm is entirely denuded of its timber. Not a stump is left in the field because there is no money in it. To the question, "Would it not be pleasanter for your cattle during the warm days to have a bit of shade to rest beneath?" he replies: "My experience is that you can get just as much milk and beef without the trees as with them, and when you come to cultivate the fields the trees are not only a nuisance but an drain the soil that nothing can be raised in the vicinity." The remark was made.

"I should think you would have some evergreens and ornamental trees growing about your premises—you have such a fine site for your house, if there were some trees about, it would be positively beautiful." "Stranger," was the reply, "my farm is my workshop; it is in my hands to make money out of, and I do not propose to waste as much of it—you do not see a manufacturer hanging pictures on his walls, or decorating his shops with busts of Pallas. Neither do I wish to spend my time nor my land in anything that will not contribute to my purpose of making money out of my farm. It is said that farming is not a business at which a man can make money. It is all false. A man can make money if he only manages right."

"How much land have you?"

"Eighty acres, and every foot can be plowed."

"How much is it worth?"

"It is worth for my purpose $6,000. Do you make 10 per cent. interest on $6,000?"

"I clear from $700 to $1,000 a year and my family live in good comfort. That is, counting my family as so much help, to whom I pay a sum necessary for food, clothes and furnish them in spending money. I have a net profit at the end of each year of what I told you—an average of about $600 a year."

After the above conversation, we passed along, musing as to whether in this instance, taking into consideration the hardship, the lack of culture, the want of society, this kind of farming was so profitable after all, when our attention was called to another level, nicely tilled, apparently rich farm.

"Who lives here?" we asked.

"The father of that young man with whom you have just been conversing."

Upon inquiry we found this man was worth $80,000, all made in legitimate farming, and although old and gray he was still working, working—and he took no comfort or satisfaction in anything else but hard work and accumulating property. Not all his money came from nothing about the premises but dedicated real comfort, but for the making of money he had a magnificent farm.

In these two men we saw what is lacking in a majority of farmers, who do not make their farms pay, and that is the ability to so manipulate the work on the farm and methodize the cropping of the land as to get money out of the soil and still leave it in as good thriving condition as before, and we do not hesitate to say that this is the most important problem in connection with successful agriculture.

The question arises: In the accomplishment of this very desirable object is it necessary that the farmer and his family so convert themselves into slaves to their occupation as to lose all desire for anything but work and money?

We leave the picture and the question with our readers. It is important because in the answer we say whether or not there is truth in the oft-repeated reason given why so many young people leave the farm for business that not only gives more remuneration, but enlightens the mind and heart.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Insect Ravages—Report of the Locust Commission.

A recent Washington dispatch says: The United States Commission which was organized for the purpose of investigating the subject of insect ravages in the West, and of devising a remedy for the evil, has finished its field-labors for the year. Its members will soon assemble in this city to complete their annual report to Congress. This report will make a volume of about 500 pages. It will be ready for distribution in February or March.

Among other interesting questions to be treated of in the report, the migratory habits of the locust will be described, showing that, like many species of birds, these insects journey at certain times and seasons southward, and at certain other seasons return to the place of their origin. These migrations being foreseen, steps may be taken to protect from their ravages the fields which lie under their line of flight. Many methods of accomplishing this are suggested, some of the most effective of which are the direct fruit of the researches and experiments made by this Commission. It is shown that the destructive propensities of these pests can, by timely precautions, be practically neutralized. The definite limits, beyond which the locusts have not ventured, are carefully fixed, and the crops which are most liable to destruction, and the best methods of procedure with regard to the protection of each, are specifically given. The insects' feeding habits are treated of at great length, and form an interesting feature of the report. The examination of the stomachs of more than ninety species and 600 specimens were made with special reference to this subject, and the value hitherto placed on these aids by entomologists is fully sustained by the results now arrived at.

Among the discoveries made by the Commission, those relating to the habits of the silky mite and of the blister beetles, will be of interest to entomologists. The former is an eight-legged creature which feeds on the locust eggs. It is proved to be the mature form of the little six-legged mite, which is parasitic to the locust. Of the larval habits of the blister beetle nothing has heretofore been known, notwithstanding that the attention of scientists has been directed to the matter for many years, both on account of its value in connection with the pests of the Spanish fly, and of the injury it causes to potatoes and some other plants. Many facts of interest with regard to the origin and habits of this insect have been discovered and will be made the subject of a chapter in the report.

Low-Voiced Women.

People are agreed as to the desirability of a low voice in woman. There was a time when the demand was greater than the supply, but such is not the case now. In the primitive age of the West, when girls called the cows or conversed with their neighbors across seven fields, and in that mystical period when wolves scuttled along the streets of Chicago, there was a demand for good strong voices, and the conversational key-note was naturally a little high. Civilization of the Eurosaxon standard had a terrific struggle with the gushing laughter and clear toned voices of the girls of the succeeding period. It was not much of a trick to pump a girl out of home-spun simplicity into fashionable finery, but it was like pulling teeth to tone down her laugh and her voice.

But the pure sing of the charm of a low voice in woman, and society decreed that a low voice was *prima facie* evidence of refinement. Stronger than this was woman's innate sense of the eternal fitness of things, and her intuitive knowledge of the proprieties. The reform was inaugurated, and a low voice became as fashionable as any popular style of dress.

Fashion is naturally progressive, and often runs to extreme. The young woman of to-day is never satisfied with half-way measures or with incomplete results. Having, as stated, consented, to lead in any particular direction, drive her to the accomplishment of grand results and to great extremes of folly. It is possible that the propelling forces are pushing the well-developed, low-voiced woman to dangerous ground. One young woman finds another admired because of her soft tones. Ambitious to excel, and determined to outdo, she lets her naturally sweet voice down in the scale to a key on which there is little room for modulation or inflection. She leaves the natural key, cuts off the upper octaves, suppresses the jingles, cripples the graceful movement, and talks in a distressed monotone. She pats a fervor that everyone admires—a voice having in it not the remotest suggestion of vulgarity, but, on the contrary, full of beautiful surprises and sweet intonations—she puts this galloping, dancing, musical voice into a straight jacket, and marches it at a small pace along the dead level of an exasperating monotone. There is no opportunity for delicate shading, no room for expression, no room for expression. There is no charm in this sort of a low voice.

If this young woman is a society leader, she will have imitators, and among these will be she who will not hesitate to give the screw another turn, and bring the voice down still lower. They will hold in the natural volume with studious care, and talk, if not in a whisper, in a languid air, in a tone more like a hoarse whisper, or a cramped, squeezed, effeminate falsetto than it is like the natural voice of woman.

Such women cannot converse, because conversation involves modulation, emphasis and an ability to express every shade of meaning and sentiment. A woman's words to be attractive must be understood, and a woman's voice to be charming must have all the elements that attract and please. Men may listen to the rasping monotone, or the hoarse whisper, of a woman on sufferance, but they will leave her presence exasperated and depressed.

Peculiar influences often cause graceful styles of dress to degenerate into whimsical follies. Exaggerated sentimentalism often brings good, true sentiment into disrepute. So mistaken notions as to what constitutes a low voice may cause the charm of a low voice in woman to be less appreciated. The fashion is to-day the least, unfortunate. Women's voices are attuned naturally to the atmosphere of home. They carry in them, or should carry, all the associations of refined homes, and should suggest all the graces of womanly minds.

As well might the people tolerate affectation and erratic exaggeration in music as false notions as to beauty in a woman's voice. If there is a tendency among young women to abandon the rules that made their mothers good conversationalists, it should be checked. That there is such a tendency, one evening's experience at a church sociable, or at a sociable gathering of any kind, will endorse the most skeptical.

There is no danger that a low voice in woman will lose its charm, unless it be through this abuse in the name of refinement. Young girls should be made to see the difference between the voice of a cultured woman and the voice of an affected one; between the graces of the one and the distortions of the other; between the presence of modulation, emphasis and tone, and the absence of all.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Insect Ravages.

AN English traveler writes: "It is a mistake to suppose that Americans are loquacious and inquisitive. They do not like their heads at a railway station; they often go through a meal without saying a word; a buzz of conversation is seldom heard; their silence is really oppressive; they are the quietest and most orderly people on the face of the earth."

HEREAFTER the "young-man-who-didn't-know-it-was-loaded" should be incarcerated in the Penitentiary with the kindly sentiment of "didn't-think-you'd-mind-it."—*Capital.*

Stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

THREE SEEDS' years have elapsed since the introduction of Perry Davis Pain-Killer to the public, and yet at the present time it is more popular and commands a larger sale than ever before. Its popularity is not confined to this country alone; all over the world its beneficial effects in curing the "ills that flesh is heir to" are acknowledged, and appreciated, and as a Pain Killer its fame is limited to no country, sect or race, but is equally known and esteemed in Europe or America. It is sold by all medicine dealers.

Wives Know That the Brow of Care is often soothed by a delicious supper, to which perfect bread, rolls, biscuit, etc., are so important. To have these delicate products of baking always reliable, the use of Hecker's Prize Flour is very necessary. This article is among the most established of the day in its sterling excellence. It is put up in packages of 5 pounds each.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all cases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child gives rest to the mother.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Hurana's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Infernal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

THE "POULTRY WORLD," Hartford, Conn., is the leading magazine of its class. $1.25 a year; 12 superb Chromos mailed for only 75c additional. All fowl breeders should have it. Subscribe now for 1878. Its best and cheapest. Its sample free.

SUTTERLY'S cured by Better Appliances. Send for description to Brimjam & Co., Box 5076, N. Y.

NATURE'S REMEDY
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and can recommend it as a valuable blood purifier, kidney invigorator, and general tonic. I was troubled with Kidney Complaint, and Vegetine has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. Yours truly,
MRS. HENRIETTE PARKER,
No. 44 Myrtle Street, Boston.

ASK the renowned dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of sour and sick stomach, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerfulness and good appetite; they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Malaria, Sick Headache, Chills, Depression of Spirits, Bad Blood, Fevers, Debility, etc.

"This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted to do all that is claimed for it, and we believe it will do it. It is the best and purest medicine we have ever used in our practice, and we have been practicing physicians for a quarter of a century. We have tried many of the so-called 'Vegetable Remedies' of the day, but none have given such entire satisfaction as Simmons' Liver Regulator. We have never known it to fail in a single instance, and we have used it in our families for many years. We know of no medicine that will do the work of this valuable remedy."—Rev. R. M. Boyd, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ga.

"We have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dysp

THE COAL QUESTION.—Apropos of the late arrival of mining experts from Pennsylvania to test the outward indications on the Wood place, we publish an extract bearing upon the subject from the report of Prof. Winchell, late State Geologist:

"The bituminous character of most of the strata of this group, and especially of that portion known as the 'Black Bituminous Shales' has given rise to numerous misapprehensions in regard to their geological relations, and has been the occasion of the practice of a great amount of geological quackery. The popular opinion is, that coal must exist somewhere in the vicinity of the black shales. The opportunity has been very many times presented for discovering the error into which we have been led. Experimentations were instituted or undertaken, under the influence of this illusion to large tracts of land have been secretly taken up, with the view of securing slightly situated coal fields. The miseries so rife among the Indians and their missionaries of the occurrence of coal in the neighborhood of Grand Traverse Bay, are undoubtedly traceable to the same illusory shale. *There is not the remotest probability of the occurrence of coal within a hundred miles of Grand Traverse Bay.* This statement stands in full recollection of the alleged discovery of a seam of coal, which proved to be *a worthless coal* that was said to have been detected in that region. One of the localities, at Indian Cemetery, is at the southern extremity of Mosquito Lake, south of Little Traverse Bay. The Indians report that they have often resorted thereto for fuel, and that they have burned coal in their camp fires—a statement perfectly credible if we substitute *shale for coal*."

We hope the investigations may prove Prof. Winchell incorrect and knock the bottom out of scientific *humbug* concerning the geological formation of our State. But we are of the opinion that the pauper lands will be the same as at other points in Michigan where these shale drift has created such fond hopes of future wealth.

Ground feed at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

If England should declare war against Russia, Germany against England, and France against Germany, and Austria against Italy, and Greece against Turkey, and China against the whole Asiatic Orient, and Ireland strike for liberty—wouldn't there be a shaking up of the old dry bones?

Two Chinese Masonic lodges are reported to be flourishing at Portland Oregon.

The eldest son of President Hayes has commenced the practice of law in New York city. His name is Herchard Hayes

---

The mourning color of the Turks is blue, and blue must be in pretty lively demand in that country about these days.

The Protestant orthodox clergymen of Philadelphia met last week and resolved—That we put on record, as the sense of this body, that the orthodox doctrine of future and endless punishment of the finally impenitent is finally held by all the evangelical churches of this day within our limits

---

The tax payer of the Western city is dropping something into the eastern man's money box all the time. Their account bonds and county mortgages without end. Eastward the star of interest takes its way.

Last Fall, the Military Cemetery at Andersonville, which was owned by sixteen States, was formally transferred to the Federal Government, the United States assuming the ownership and assuming a debt of $15,000 on the monument which was erected there some years ago. The Secretary of War will make a report on the subject to Congress, and ask an appropriation of this amount to lift the debt.

P. T. Barnum has commenced to compile another show for next Summer, and has sent his agent to Europe to hope in foreign attractions.

Over forty females, whose characters were not at all doubtful, were recently banished from Syracuse.

Printing type is made of hardened glass in Paris. The glass types are said to last longer than the metallic.

John B. Gough has delivered 7,000 speeches and lectures, which have delighted millions of people and made him a rich man.

Turkish soldiers recover from their wounds in a marvelous manner in many instances, owing to their strictly temperate living.

Londoners say cawn for carn, aunt for a tunch, and weal for wheel.

Hon. Ames Rodgers is the only colored member in the Georgia House of Representatives. He must be lonesome "down thar."

There must be wealth in the Black Hills, four mines there were sold to a California company for $400,000.

Sitting Bull has come back from the queen's Canadian dominions and is encamped with a large force of Sioux and Ner Perces in the Bear Paw mountains.

When the school Congress opens in Washington this week will it be Krarts or Science who will ask "Can I go out?"

There is now an establishment in New York devoted solely to the business of hiring out dress coats. A very convenient institution for men who want to "dress up" on special occasions.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* to Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people indisputable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation Tax Carp River Improvement Company is organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled. "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the low flatten of Carp River, approved April 18th, 1859, did, on the 30th day of Dec., 1875, submit to the Board of County of the County of Emmet and State of Michigan, a certain ship Canal a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinaw, in the State of Michigan which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a profile of the same, showing the size and depth of the said improvements, also a copy of the notice given with the Clerk of said County, the names of the owners of the several parcels of land affected, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 28th day of February next, as the day of hearing before them of objections to said proposed improvements, and ordered that the time of such hearing be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Emmet, for four successive weeks previous to the said 28th day of February next, and that a copy of said order be mailed to each of the owners of the several parcels of land affected, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 28th day of February next, as the day of hearing before them of objections to said proposed improvements, and ordered that the time of such hearing be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Emmet, for four successive weeks previous to the said 28th day of February next, and that a copy of said order be mailed to each of the owners of the several parcels of land affected, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

Cadillac, Mich., Dec. 19, 1877.

Ground feed at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

If England should declare war against Russia, Germany against England, and France against Germany, and Austria against Italy, and Greece against Turkey, and China against the whole Asiatic Orient, and Ireland strike for liberty—wouldn't there be a shaking up of the old dry bones?

Two Chinese Masonic lodges are reported to be flourishing at Portland Oregon.

The eldest son of President Hayes has commenced the practice of law in New York city. His name is Herchard Hayes

---

The mourning color of the Turks is blue, and blue must be in pretty lively demand in that country about these days.

The Protestant orthodox clergymen of Philadelphia met last week and resolved—That we put on record, as the sense of this body, that the orthodox doctrine of future and endless punishment of the finally impenitent is finally held by all the evangelical churches of this day within our limits

---

The tax payer of the Western city is dropping something into the eastern man's money box all the time. Their account bonds and county mortgages without end. Eastward the star of interest takes its way.

Last Fall, the Military Cemetery at Andersonville, which was owned by sixteen States, was formally transferred to the Federal Government, the United States assuming the ownership and assuming a debt of $15,000 on the monument which was erected there some years ago. The Secretary of War will make a report on the subject to Congress, and ask an appropriation of this amount to lift the debt.

P. T. Barnum has commenced to compile another show for next Summer, and has sent his agent to Europe to hope in foreign attractions.

Over forty females, whose characters were not at all doubtful, were recently banished from Syracuse.

Printing type is made of hardened glass in Paris. The glass types are said to last longer than the metallic.

John B. Gough has delivered 7,000 speeches and lectures, which have delighted millions of people and made him a rich man.

Turkish soldiers recover from their wounds in a marvelous manner in many instances, owing to their strictly temperate living.

Londoners say cawn for carn, aunt for a tunch, and weal for wheel.

Hon. Ames Rodgers is the only colored member in the Georgia House of Representatives. He must be lonesome "down thar."

There must be wealth in the Black Hills, four mines there were sold to a California company for $400,000.

Sitting Bull has come back from the queen's Canadian dominions and is encamped with a large force of Sioux and Ner Perces in the Bear Paw mountains.

When the school Congress opens in Washington this week will it be Krarts or Science who will ask "Can I go out?"

There is now an establishment in New York devoted solely to the business of hiring out dress coats. A very convenient institution for men who want to "dress up" on special occasions.

$777 a Month and expenses guaranteed to agents everywhere. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 26, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Eugene F. Peters against Alonzo Aiken, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3,016, dated April 15, 1875, upon the east ½ of section 29, Township 32 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

These parties having leased LEMUEL LAPH'S saw-mill and are now doing, will be sold to consumers at the following rates: Rough Lumber, $8 per thousand feet.

LEMUEL LAPH.
DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL
Charlevoix June 17, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline,

I offer my farm for sale. It contains 80 acres, 30 of which are improved, and has on it a good house, barn, orchard and other buildings, and is situated on the road between Charlevoix and Petoskey. Terms easy. Enquire of

Chas. Hosier,
Charlevoix Mich.

FARM FOR SALE
IN
SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of N½ Sec. 20, Town 32 North of Range 8 West, 80 acres. Twenty-five acres improved. Good house and barn. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. Will sell cheap for cash.

ANTONIA SAUER.
Ellsworth, Mich.

W. V. CAMPBELL. C. S. RATHBUN.

CAMPBELL & RATHBUN,

Commission Merchants,

And the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 36, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.
THE
Sentinel

JOB PRINTING
Office,
Is the place to get all kinds of neat
JOB WORK
EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. Smith

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Pine land for sale in Antrim, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale on very low terms. Most of these lands are situated on the South Arm, Lake Charlevoix and Pine Lake and are included in school districts, and situated on the roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Sept. 6, 1877—1y.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Legeal, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Alexander, Defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Cheboygan, in Chancery, at the city of Cheboygan, on the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but reside in Wisconsin, on the motion of Mills Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered here within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer the bill of complaint filed herein, or serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said non-residents. And that in the event of their appearance herein they be required to give security for costs. And that a notice of this order be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks, in succession, or that a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-residents defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. PATCH, JR.
Circuit Judge.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Comp'l, and P.O. Address.
13-5w.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mills Eaton against Le Roy Fairchild, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3,216, dated Oct 15, 1875, upon the north ½ of sec. 32, Township 32 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 25, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Pardee for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,907, dated April 15, 1876, upon the north ½ of the south ½ of section 19, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 21, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Matilda A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2,982, dated Oct. 6, 1875, upon the south ½ of the south ½ of section 7, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY.
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular size AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or lost will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butlers' store.

JAS. F. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Bristol Clothes Washer
SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES ANNUALLY

Patented Nov. 15, 1869.

The only machine in the world that makes flannels and woolens without full ing. It is simple; has but two rollers; cannot possibly get out of order; and fits into any tub. Clothes cannot become entangled, and it will wash a bed quilt or a wrist-band perfectly. It is noiseless, and does not wear or tear the clothes.

Sold at the Low Price of $7.50.

A child can work it easily. It washes four Skirts at once. Also Skirts, Collars, and Wrist-bands clean. It is the favorite everywhere. All who see this machine in operation exclaim

Joy to the World! Relief has Come!!

Everybody buying is satisfied with the Bristol Washer.

If not for sale in your place, send us $7.50 and we will send you a Washer by express, or, if you prefer, will send one C.O.D.

Agents wanted everywhere. For terms and illustrated circular address

BRISTOL WASHER CO.,
33 S. Water St., Chicago.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 40 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 29. 1878. Whole No., 455

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
Up Higbie Street

Terms of Subscription.
$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.
To Free six months

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One in.	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.00	$ 5.00	$ 8.00	$ 10.00	$ 15.00	$ 25.00
2 "	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
3 "	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
4 "	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	40.00	60.00
1 col.	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
2 "	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	100.00	175.00
3 "	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	125.00	200.00
4 "	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	75.00	100.00	175.00	300.00

Outside Business Locals 15 cents per line per week.

Local advertisements in alternate issues.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. MILLER, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. MOFFATT, Charlevoix City, Michigan.

LOVELL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Little River, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Charlevoix, Mich. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Collection Agent.

A. E. PRESCOTT, Circuit Court and Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Repairer, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Ek Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Obstetrician
Office and residence on Bridge street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Thos. Campbell & Sons,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

POST AND SHIP MASTER,

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS-FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street.

EMMA J. HAWES.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

D. BEN W. CUTTLE, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. holds stated Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
ARI PERRY, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Pine Shell Lodge No. 314 I. O. L. meets at Crooked Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive hearty attendance.

PEDRANT BRASS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan. County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 28th day of January A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel F. Vermette deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters may be granted to the executor therein named. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
A true copy.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays; depart at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Corn, per bushel	30
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	75
Potatoes, per bushel	25 to 30
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per pound	10
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Pork, per barrel	$4 50 to $5 75
Hay, per ton	5 00
Beef hides, per pound	4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 to 6

SEE & WASHBURN are progressing finely with their dock.

Trains have been [illegible] in Crooked Lake, recently, while crossing on the ice.

The editor has just returned from a ten days' tour, and will give particulars in next issue.

JUDGE EATON went to Petoskey yesterday.

Use Carter's ink and writing fluid—the best there is. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep it.

OWING to the absence of the Editor, no editorial appears in this issue of the SENTINEL.

WE have had a few very gentle showers of snow since our last issue, but not sufficient to make first rate sledding

A GREENBACK CLUB was organized in this village last Friday night with Joseph M. Clark for President, Orlando Blair vice President, Nelson Abelle secretary, and John Woods as Treasurer

ROUND LAKE is nearly frozen over, but not long enough to make it safe for the skaters.

SAM SEE and Bert Brown have received the deeds to their homesteads in Hayes township.

FOX, Rose & Butlers have a supply of excellent fresh oysters.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why be content to be satisfied, poor goods, and cut by the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything but that which is the best, prescriptions compounded night or day, cheap.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Charlevoix at 7 a. m., Arrive at Petoskey at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary attachment for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the locals will be reasonable. Also, no freights or express will be delivered at as low prices as possible

H. C. MILH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, of 2 rods front by 10 rods deep, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the north side of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Dennison, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6614, dated April 1, 1875, upon the E½ of sec. 4, Township 33 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Jasper Priest, Homestead No. 6614, for the E½ of sec. 4, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wm. M. Dennison, Jasper Priest, Wm. Priest, Jr., Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. M. Dennison, Homestead No. 6615, for the W½ of sec. 4, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. Priest, Jr., Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6616, for the E½ of sec. 5, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6617, for the W½ of sec. 5, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6618, for the E½ of sec. 6, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6619, for the W½ of sec. 6, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6620, for the E½ of sec. 7, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6621, for the W½ of sec. 7, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6622, for the E½ of sec. 8, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6623, for the W½ of sec. 8, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6624, for the E½ of sec. 9, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6625, for the W½ of sec. 9, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6626, for the E½ of sec. 10, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6627, for the W½ of sec. 10, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6628, for the E½ of sec. 11, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6629, for the W½ of sec. 11, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Sr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Sr., Homestead No. 6630, for the E½ of sec. 12, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jasper Priest, Wm. M. Dennison, Wm. Priest, Jr., all of Charlevoix, Mich.

ERWIN C. MOFFATT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Dec. 26, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Saturday, February 23, 1878, viz:

Wm. Priest, Jr., Homestead No. 6631, for the W½ of sec. 12, Township 33 North, Range 8 West.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled, on the 10th. In the Senate bills were introduced to regulate Chinese immigration; to admit women, duly qualified, to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States; to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River. A joint resolution was submitted and referred proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting States from making appropriations for sectarian purposes. Mr. Sargent prescribes a preamble and resolution in favor of a session of the Senate, on the 18th, at which representatives from all parts of the country who favor a Constitutional amendment securing to women the right of suffrage might be heard in behalf of such measure. After debate, the resolution was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 31. The Matthews resolution declaring the right of the Government to pass the mails in the original and interested hands in silver coin was further discussed. Adjourned to the 11th. ....In the House, Mr. Wood's resolutions directing investigations into the management of several departments of the Government, was considered. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Wade, another Ohio Democrat, was attended some to provide that when any controller shall exercise executive power and authority for any investigation, etc., not pertaining to or over the duties of the officer or officers charged with improper or unlawful conduct, and specify the nature of the charge proposed to be investigated. The resolution as amended was then agreed to by a unanimous vote. Bills were introduced—to prohibit the employment of Chinese or mongolians on any public works of the United States; to prevent the naturalization of Chinese or Mongolians; to which it had proved the practice of polygamy in the United States; to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to pleas, and the discontinuance of in-court and bail or upon recognizance.

SENATE not in session on the 11th. ....In the House, bills were introduced and referred—to provide for the payment of arrears and the funding of the National debt; to give construction to the act for the resumption of specie payments, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds of the denominations of $5, $25, $50 and $100 for the investment of savings banks. The previous question was moved and resolved—yeas 111, on the Wood investigation resolution, to amend the previous day in connection of the Woods, and the original resolution as subsequently adopted—111 to 127. A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asking the President to communicate his reasons for refusing to recognize the present Government of Mexico, under Lerdo Diaz, with such orders, correspondence and other documents as he may decide to that subject. Adjourned to the 16th.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, presented the petition of 60 bankers and business men of Chicago in favor of retaining gold as the single standard of value, and against the repeal of the Specie Resumption act; also, the proceedings of a meeting held at Bloomington, Ill., in favor of the re-election of the Secretary of the Treasury. Several other petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Edmunds submitted a long report in favor of maintaining the right of the Government to pay the bonds in silver, and the bill was ordered printed. Mr. Bailey spoke in favor of the Southern claims bill. ....In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, among which were the following: Providing for a Commission on the expediency of constructing a ship canal around the several falls on which to make dockage for the removal of the lumber and timber from the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, and to furnish additional facilities to the lumbering and milling interests and trust companies. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the Indian depredations on the Rio Grande. Mr. Wood, of New York, introduced a resolution declaring the right of the Government to pay the bonds and coupons

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.

E. B. BAKER LEADER

NAVY No. 1.

"Hermida's Syrup."

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Situated on the Cooper Farm,

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

OF

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

WATER AND RAIL.

Just a Wilderness by any Means

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

Dry Goods.

Carpeting.

Oil Cloths.

Matting, &c.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods, as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market. Black Mohairs, Brocade Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when every one is expecting cheap goods, we would say to the customers of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, that we have taken advantage of the panic, and have purchased our Fall and Winter Goods, and can positively say we have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix for the money, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Rodins, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Wood Goods, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INTEND TO GIVE

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix Mich.

She Stands at The Head!

His easiest adjusted tensions

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. Our for best machines and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machines. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. FURNHAM,

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Stop and Consider!

Very Cheap,

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Groceries,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Crockery Goods

BOTTOM PRICES.

Remember the Place,

See & Washburn,

J. Mile Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

ALSO

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken in good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crockery Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1y.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and hopes for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

...the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

In this crowding feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stphens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, BUTTER, PEANUTS, CANNED GOODS, FRESH FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 15, 17 & 19 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Green Tea in the business. Orders for Japan Teas A Specialty. Prompt attention given orders.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. S. STEPHENS.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50

Gunn's New Family Physician—1,700 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALEH, Bennett's, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

A180

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from hereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which season spreads at Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Terrible Death in a Mine.

Michael Comerford, a Virginia (Nev.) miner, met a terrible death a few days ago by falling into the hot water below the shaft of the Dale & Norcross mine. He was missed about half-past two o'clock, and search was made for him along the incline below the 1,900 level. At a point forty-five feet above the 2,000 level a mark was found on one of the rollers on which the pump-rod moves, which indicated that his foot had slipped there, dust below were marks where his hands had grasped the slimy sides of the rock and slipped away again. The marks of his struggles were traced down to the water below the 2,000 level. Here a timber was found protruding from the slum, which also bore the prints of his hands. As the miners held their lanterns over this cauldron of hot water, they shuddered to think of the tearful death which had overtaken their comrade. The body was not in sight, and the surface of the pool was still, except where the gases broke in bubbles, and the water, heated at 152 degrees Fahrenheit, sent up continual volumes of steam. After it became certain that Comerford must have fallen into the water, a long iron rod, with a hook at the end, was procured and the pool explored for the body. After rummaging, the work the rod struck against something movable about twelve or fifteen feet below the surface. The hook caught and it was slowly drawn up. The miners bent breathless over the spot, and as the body came above the surface they were horrified at the ghastly spectacle which the swollen and cooked corpse presented. The body was almost double its natural size, being puffed up with the intense heat, and in many places the skin of the face and chest, which was as white as snow, had burst open. A bruise in the forehead showed that the unfortunate miner had struck something in his fall and was doubtless stunned. The body was wrapped up in a piece of canvas, and then strapped to a board and placed upon the cage, where it was held upright by three or four of the miners and slowly hoisted to the surface, and the brother of the deceased, who works in the Savage mine, and who had been sent for, met the remains at the mouth of the shaft, and was nearly crazed with grief.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.*

Revision of English Spelling.

At the annual meeting of the American Philological Society, held, recently, at the Cooper Union, the Rev. D. P. Lindsley gave an address on the present aspect of the spelling reform, of which the following is an abstract:

The speaker assumed that such a reform was in progress, and needed no longer any defense. The need of some amendment of the irregularities of our spelling is generally conceded. These irregularities are in the way of the education of our youth. They rob our children of three or four years of the best part of their life, hinder the education of the illiterate classes, and impose an unnecessary burden upon all. They embarrass missionary operations, and hinder the spread of the English language throughout the world. The most learned linguists both of England and America are now ready for reform. The only questions are, is a reform feasible, and if so, in what way can it be best brought about?

Both questions may be resolved into one, for it is feasible if properly attempted, though confessedly impracticable on the old phonetic theory of the last generation. Any change must be for a time inconvenient, but the pressing necessity of the reform outweighs the transient inconveniences of the transition period.

The reform, he said, must be gradual. No perfected scheme can be introduced, for the old spelling and the new must be used side by side, for at least a generation, if they must be near enough together to be intelligible to all. The young must be able to read the old books, and the old must find the new literature readable without special study. The principal schemes of revision that have been offered were then classified and discussed at length—the new letter and digraphic schemes being those most prominent. These, though attempting the same end, differed so, both contain excellent features and can be merged into one practical system of spelling, upon which all could unite. We need not be afraid of conflicting views. All the theories put forth are useful, as they tend to throw light upon the questions involved. The labors of all are needed, and all can work together, no matter what special theories they may have on the subject. The plan of revision, however, which is the most practical, is that followed by the revisers of our translation of the Bible. As they make the present translation the *basis*, and correct its errors, so we must make our present orthography the basis, and amend and improve it, instead of endeavoring to make a new orthography.—*N. Y. Observer.*

An Actor's Narrow Escape.

Somebody having written a blood thirsty drama, entitled the "Wainwright Tragedy" (founded upon a very horrible murder that took place a short time since, in which a man was discovered carrying in a sack a lot of parcels containing fragments of the body of the poor woman he had scarified of and then put out of the world), it was being acted at a traveling theater at a country-town in Leicestershire. The play had proceeded all right, the audience, of course, enjoying the horrors immensely, when, in the final scene, the hero was brought up, duly pinioned, to be hanged. The rope was adjusted about his neck, and the curtain was about to fall upon the last dying agonies, when somehow the stool on which the actor's feet should really have rested got pushed aside, and the man was all but hanged in earnest. He was promptly cut down, of course, when his struggles and gasping lugs for breath were perceived, but he was quite black in the face, poor fellow! Doubtless, after this pleasing incident the play, unless suppressed by the police, will draw better than ever.—*London Letter to San Francisco Chronicle.*

Fun Among the Members of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

The first half-dozen or so of the members of the Commercial Exchange who reached the Board yesterday morning constituted themselves a committee on reception. Armed with tin horns and three inflated bladders with which clown so numerically pommels luckless Pantaloon, on the stage, they swatted fresh arrivals. As the members reached the top of the stairs they were received with a deafening flourish from the horns. This compliment, as a rule, was acknowledged with a profound bow, which was the signal for the opening of hostilities. The committee would draw the bladders from beneath their coat-tails, and the first blow, given with a hearty good-will, would light on the new-comer's hat and send it scurrying across the floor. Away he would go after it, only to catch it on every side from his relentless pursuers, who would send it away at him until the cry of "fresh fish" from the outposts would announce another victim. When the last man had regained his wind he would curoll himself in the ranks, and mete out to the next unfortunate, with redoubled vigor, the punishment bestowed on him. Hats, especially high ones, were the objective point of attack and when Stephen S. Winslow, editor of the *Commercial List*, entered the hall in search of a few items, with a brand-new tile perched upon his head, a mighty shout of "bounce him" went up as he was in the midst of his enemies. Mr. Winslow speeded around the hall once or twice, in a vain effort to escape from his assailants. His time was good, but there was just so much latent force held in reserve for the newspaper man, and he got the full benefit of it. As he flew down the stairs in escape, three steps at a time, as if to add insult to injury, a gentleman who had been there, innocently inquired: "Steve, have you been up-stairs?" "Have I?" he indignantly shouted, "look at that," and, showing his damaged two-dollar head-cover into his tormentor's face, he rapidly continued toward his office, with vengeance clouding his brow.

Toward noon the fun became rougher. Bags of flour were thrown and bursted until the floor looked as if the Exchange had been out in a snow-storm, with no rout to cover it, and, to cap the climax, some one hurled a full-sized foot-ball into the center of the room. For two long hours the members kicked, pushed and scrambled, and upset each other, to their fear or favor, until they were completely exhausted and were forced to sit down for repairs.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Bear-Bearing Tree.

We have received a communication from a correspondent of Pendleton, Umatilla County, Ore., recording a recent exploit of Mr. John McCracken, an Illinoisan, who is now herding sheep in the wilds "where rolls the Oregon." McCracken left his sheep one day for a ramble in the Blue Mountain, with his trusty gun on his shoulder. He had not gone far when he was faced by a very large gray she-bear. The bear was so "unaccustomed with man," that she made for McCracken without hesitation, but soon reconsidered the motion when she discovered that the man didn't scare. McCracken cracked away at her. She retraced her steps and commenced climbing a tree near by. Another shot brought her down all in a heap at the foot of the tree. McCracken reloaded and crept up softly to see if the bear was quite dead. He heard a noise overhead, looked up and saw another big bear coming lumbering down the tree for business. He waited for a dead shot and fired both barrels for a sure thing. The second bear came down with accelerated velocity and fell all in a heap at the foot of the tree. Another noise overhead. Eyes up. Another big bear was scratching bark, coming down to see what was the matter with the others. McCracken had no more loads—had no time to load, and he ran away from under that bearbearing tree. He made rapid tracks to camp, and, reloading, mounted his horse and rode back to the slaughter of bears. The other fellow was still around, and having ascertained the fate of his fellows—and observing the reinforcement of the enemy—he took to the tree. McCracken drew a bead on him, fired and the third bear fell all in a heap at the foot of the tree. There were no more bears to come down, but there were three dead bears lying all in a heap under that bear-bearing tree. John McCracken did it with his trusty gun, and our correspondent, S. Richardson, vouches for the exploit. He desires that McCracken's friends in Illinois should know that John McCracken has received due honors as the champion bear-killer of Oregon. The sheep herder of the Blue Mountains was living on the fat of the land at last accounts. This was about the middle of December. Has anybody got a better bear record? If so, let them speak or forever hereafter content themselves with bagging smaller game.—*Missouri Republican.*

How a French Boy Objected to Being Named After Assassins.

Louis Jacopin, a boy of fifteen, was been on trial at the Court of Assizes of the Seine, Paris, for the murder of his brother, a lad of fourteen. The murder occurred on the 6th of May last, and is certainly a truly French curiosity of crime.

The two boys worked in common in a cabinet-maker's shop. One morning, in the course of certain jocular exchanges of conversation, Alexander Jacopin, the murdered boy, called his brother "Billoir and Magnax."

"Why do you name me after those infamous assassins?" insisted Louis.

"Because I choose," returned his brother, laughing. "You are not foolish enough to get angry, are you?"

"But there is Clemence (their employer's daughter) laughing at me," demanded Louis.

"Pshaw! who would not laugh?" returned Alexander. "You are a goose. Go on with your work."

Louis complied, muttering and grumbling constantly.

"Magnax and Billoir, eh! Oh, I am to be called an assassin, am I? Then I will be one. One might as well be a murderer as have people call one so."

The next morning, while Alexander was planing down a plank, Louis came up to him and asked sharply:

"What if I am called?"

"Billoir and Magnax," answered his brother.

"Then I will be them!" yelled the young assassin, and before his brother could defend himself he plunged a long knife into his abdomen with such force as to literally disembowel him.

Alexander rolled on the floor and the murderous boy again and again drove the knife into his body until, when aid arrived, his victim was at the last gasp.

The precocious assassin gave no reason for his crime other than that noted above.

"He called me Billoir and Magnax," he said, "and made Clemence laugh at me. So I might as well have the crime as the reputation."

After a long trial he was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

"Living By Their Wits."

The prevalence of tramps is causing deep anxiety throughout the country. Every State in the Union, and almost every city and town, appear to be employed and apparently indolent men, who wander from place to place and live on the savings of the industrious. We say "apparently" indolent, because many of these men are victims of circumstances and undoubtedly started on their wanderings with the honest purpose of accepting the first remunerative work that offered. Wandering begets indolence, sleeping out and living by beggary and other precarious methods generates a feeling of recklessness in regard to life or property, which at last disinclines the wanderer to settle down, and makes him a permanent tramp.

The question, what to do with tramps temporarily, is not a difficult one. They should be arrested wherever they make their appearance, and put immediately at work in the service of the State—breaking stones, building walls, opening roads and erecting public institutions of all kinds. The question how to abolish the evil by preventing meritorious boys and industrious men from becoming tramps is a much more serious problem. The industrial theories and customs of this country seem calculated to increase the army of vagabonds. The root of the evil seems to lie in the American custom of bringing up boys to "live by their wits." This country has abounded in opportunities for profitable labor; it is rich in resources, and, relying on these, whole generations of boys have grown up to be men without a trade or any manual skill, and have made a respectable figure in life. This improvidence is not fatal in "flush" times, when money and work are plenty, when immigration is active, mines are being opened, new Territories organized, and speculative enterprises are spreading in every direction; but when the panic comes and long financial stringency prevails, it is sure to turn out a crop of men who cannot support themselves. No other country with half our material privileges is so cursed with vagrants as this is, because our boys have been taught that it is not necessary for them to learn a trade or become skilled in any department of art. They have been told that they can "live by their wits," that is, by cunning, barter and the various intrigues which enter into speculations.

A very radical cure would be for every American father to give his boys a thorough trade, and to warn them to relinquish the foolish notion of "living by their wits." They ought to be taught not only that they must live by hard work, but that even a willingness to work hard at whatever turns up will not avail them, but that unless they have skilled labor of some kind at their fingers' ends they will not be likely to remain above want. "As lessons cannot be too earnestly enforced. Nothing surprises a foreigner in this country so much as to see such crowds of thousands of boys and young men coming into life with the impression that a high degree of skill in anything is unnecessary, and that shrewdness and tact can be made to take the place of industry that is in demand. The fact is that even this country, with all its riches, has no remunerative wages for anything but skilled labor—meaning by "skilled labor" the ability to do some one thing, whether it be in mechanics, manufactures, mining or farming, better than it can be done by one who has not spent some time in acquiring the art. The reason why hundreds of thousands of men are out of work to-day is not so much because they are naturally indolent, as because they do not know how to do anything for which the world is willing to pay.

Of course there are tens of thousands of skilled laborers out of work to-day, and other tens of thousands living on meager wages; but this is the inevitable result of hard times, and it does not at all affect the fact that of our entire population the skilled laborers are best off, and that the army of houseless nomads is not recruited from their ranks. The first industrial lesson which every prudent father should teach his son is, "Do not try to live by your wits, for they will probably fail you when the pinch comes; but learn to do some one thing that the world is willing to pay for, and to do it well."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Mr. Bryant frequently speaks in a caressing manner of Walt Whitman's young man Whittier.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

The Chicago *Tribune* has come to the conclusion that the spelling of the English language in this country has become perfectly lawless.

—*Frazer's Magazine* acknowledges that Londoners say cawn for corn, pawk for pork, lauder for lard, which for which and weal for wheel.

—Manton Marble is living happily in New York, devoting his time mainly to studies in political economy. He says he is glad to get out of journalism, and will never return to it.

—Mr. Redfield says that no man living is able to write at the rate of a column an hour—the rate prescribed by Mr. Forbes as necessary for a successful war correspondent.

—Mr. Lawrence Barrett says, in the *Gateway*, concerning Charlotte Cushman, that to those who were permitted to know her well, there was a sweetness, a gentleness, a soft womanliness about her which the world never suspected, which judged her only by her public performances.

—This story about the Hon E. M. Stoughton is from the *Philadelphia Bulletin*: He was recently introduced to a prominent gentleman of the West, interested in pork-packing, very stout and very wealthy. Said the latter gentleman: "Delighted to meet you, Mr. Stoughton. I have seen you name in print, often enough. I use your bitters myself."

The expenses of Stanley's great African journeys, just concluded, have been about $115,000, borne equally by the New York *Herald* and London *Telegraph*—more than any previous African expedition, private or governmental, but the results, for that reason, more complete and important results than any other.

—Blind Tom, though his name is Thomas Greene Bethune, never gets it right in the middle. So there is one black man who is not a servile imitator of the whites. It is very easy for Thomas to call himself "T. Greene Bethune," and even to prefix the trademark of genius, "Prof.," but he refrains.—*Exchange.*

George Barnard was a highly-respected school teacher in Litchfield Com. The other day he gave himself up to the police and confessed that he had ruined his two aunts by forged orders upon savings banks. He had the entire confidence of three two women, who had given him his education. He was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

An American Dish.

An amusing story is told, of which it is averred that no less a personage than the late George Peabody, the celebrated American banker, was the hero. It appears that Mr. Peabody had invited three Englishmen to meet two Americans at dinner, and on this occasion, having received as a gift ten ears of green corn, determined to renew the recollections of his youth, astonish his English and please his American guests by having it served up in the well-known American style. Accordingly, at a proper time, plates of butter and salt were placed before each guest, and the banker, with something of an air of mystery, announced that he was about to treat his guests to a well-known and delicious American dish of food, peculiar to the American manner. It would be no novelty to his American guests, but the Englishmen must watch how it was disposed of by them, and follow their example and manner in disposing of it. Then, at a signal, entered a stately butler bearing a large covered dish, which he deposited solemnly before Mr. Peabody. It is a moment more, in obedience to the banker's nod, he whisked off the cover, and there before the astonished guests, was displayed a pile of ten boiled corncobs! The banker gazed for an instant in mute horror and dismay, and then found voice to demand an explanation, which was finally received when the cook was summoned—a fellow who had never before seen an ear of Indian corn in his life. He replied that he had followed his master's directions to "strip off all the outside before boiling, which he had done most faithfully, not only the husks, as was intended, but kernels also, so that the banker had only what is, in America, the plate evidence of the feast to indicate what were his good intentions to his guests.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

THE Napa Valley (Cal.) wine-makers have shipped 80,000 gallons of last year's vintage which commands a higher price than the previous year.

What is an engagement?

The Boston *Courier*, in discussing what constitutes an engagement, says:

What really constitutes a sacred obligation in those matters, and how far a gentleman should consider himself bound, is too nice a subject to be briefly expressed. But a matrimonial engagement does not consist of any of the civilities and courtesies of life which a gentleman may extend to a lady. It is not unfrequently the case, however, that these are mistaken for declarations, and the announcement is made at once that such persons are engaged. Such is the impudence of friends, and frequently of the lady herself, that the common politeness and attention which are ever due between the sexes are construed into proposals of matrimony, and a man hears the report of his engagement, while, as yet, not even a dream of the thing has passed through his mind. If a man escort a lady to the theater, if he walk with her in the streets, if he occasionally visit her for the sake of her good society, the report is not infrequently set on foot by some indiscreet friend that the parties are engaged. Neither does an engagement consist of any politeness or social intercourse which a lady may extend to a gentleman. There are young gentlemen, however, of such consummate vanity as to suppose that such treatment is nothing less than the strongest intimation of personal attachment. If a lady so much as look at them, they fancy that it must be a love-affair. A smile, a pleasant look, a social interview, is set down by such conceited small souls as the most unequivocal declaration of love. They tell of the conquest they have made with an air of triumph, and never know their mistake till they learn it in that reserved and neglect which their conduct so richly deserves. Neither does an engagement consist in any of those preliminary steps which are so important, in order to a just estimate of the character and qualifications of the person with whom you would be united for life. Many persons, however, imagine that every such step is a step of committal. While the individual is only beginning to form acquaintance and making those judicious investigations which every one is bound to make in this matter by a regard to his own happiness and that of others, he is considered as fairly committed without the possibility of honorable retreat. But this is all wrong, whether it be the sentiment of individuals, or public sentiment. Without such investigation a man might as well consult his interest in this matter to-a lady whom he never beheld. He might as well be betrothed, before they children by their parents, without his consent, as to any other. He might as well blindfold himself, and rush into a crowd of females and select a companion for life, as to do this. Persons suppose their daughters little less than angels, if they expect to betroth them to any respectable young ladies are so superficial in character and accomplishments as not to admit of such honorable and wise scrutiny, they had better look to their ideas of marriage life, and become nuns at once

Neither does an engagement consist in the mutual confession of love on the part of either the gentleman or the lady. This may all be, yet no engagement of marriage be considered formed. And yet there are those who suppose that such declarations of tenderness impose an obligation on their friend which cannot be dissolved or violated. It is true such a disclosure on the part of the gentleman imposes certain duties on the part of the female. If her circumstances are such as to render an engagement impossible, she is bound by every principle to acquaint him immediately with the fact, and keep the transaction a secret. If her circumstances are such as to render it proper for her to enter into a matrimonial engagement, it is proper then that she make this proposal a matter of mutual and serious consideration. If she is satisfied with his character, and entertains the requisite amount of affection to make their union happy, she has nothing left but to make known to him her acceptance of his proposal. But if, after due consideration, and inquiry, and deliberation, she is conducted to a contrary conviction, she is bound in honor to inform him of the fact, in a way least likely to wound his sensibilities or mortify his pride. She will consider it, too, both a dictate of modesty and prudence and honor to disclose the circumstance to no living being. There are many men who make a point of paying particular attentions indiscriminately to several ladies, and when their marked observances have exposed them to misrepresentation and calumny, wonder how such could be the result, not meaning any harm, and only intending to amuse themselves. There are those whose minds are so strangely constituted that they take no pleasure but in mischief, and delight in carrying the things of a husband or father by singling out their female connections as the object of their public homage, and who care not about the misconstruction to which they subject their helpless victim, provided they can gratify their whims and malevolence. From whatever cause it proceeds, the effects are the same, and the person who exposes a woman to unmerited disgrace is as contemptible as he is depraved and foolish. The character of a female coquette is sufficiently odious and repulsive, but when the gentlemen think proper to imitate the weaknesses and vices of the ladies, they become altogether disgusting.

—You can get a month of agony out of the sting of one weak bumble-bee.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROCKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Stillwater, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

STILLWATER, ME., Oct. 12, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes I would be weeks at a time [illegible] could not step one step; these times I was confined to my bed. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles. I have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROCKER,
Firm of A. Crocker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: BOSTON, October, 1870.

Dear Sir—For many years I suffered from a severe attack of bleeding lungs, was left in a feeble state of health, after which I was troubled with a humor in the blood. For the last three years it settled in my limbs, and I have been a cripple. I have been under the care of the best physicians, but got no relief. I was induced to try your Vegetine, and am happy to say I have taken seven bottles, and am entirely restored to health. I have taken several bottles of other blood medicines, but found no relief. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they have used it with the same good results. It is a great blessing to suffering humanity. You are at liberty to use this letter, as I feel grateful for the benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 981 Albany street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of *fibrin*. All attempts to overcome the blood disease must continue to be unsatisfactory, except those that remove the fibrin, which is one of the principal elements of the blood. VEGETINE has proved to be the best remedy for this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it should be taken every day, and may be a very short time, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold in all druggists. It, and your system will be found the same as that of thousands before you, who say "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed of chalmaya of sorsa, yellow dock and herbs.

"VEGETINE" was a leading physician. "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Beyond all its claims as internal cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and examined many of its peculiar ingredients. It is even a boon to those who seek and herbs, each of which is being a curative, and I give our compounded in such a manner as to produce admirable results."

VEGETINE.

Nothing Equal to It.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1875.

Dear Sir—[illegible] Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint, and I have been entirely cured by the use of VEGETINE. I have not seen a sick day since I commenced taking it, and can recommend it to all who are afflicted with any of the above complaints, as the only sure remedy.

Yours truly, MRS. C. F. RICHARDSON.

VEGETINE Dotmedia [illegible] Sore Eyes, Blood in the [illegible] Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and Diseases of the Skin, and all Humors of the Blood and System.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE INDEPENDENT.

LARGEST, BEST, CHEAPEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

REV. JOSEPH COOK'S famous BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES.

Published *Weekly* each week.

Lectures on "Theology" and "Transcendentalism" delivered each year in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., and published in THE INDEPENDENT. Also Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Talmage and other eminent divines.

Many other special features offered.

Price, $3 per year; $1.50 for six months; $1 for four months. Postage free. Specimen copies sent free.

Address "The Independent," New York.

AN ASTONISHING OFFER!

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY

Subscribe for one year for THE INDEPENDENT at $3 per year. THE INDEPENDENT is the largest, best and cheapest religious newspaper in the world. Regular subscription price, $3 per year; to subscribers, with Dictionary, for one year, $4.50. Dictionary sent free.

Address "The Independent," New York.

PENSIONS Are Paid

Every Soldier of the late war, Every Soldier's Widow, Every Soldier's Child, Every Soldier's Parent, Every Soldier's Brother, Every Soldier's Sister, Every Soldier's Guardian, Every Soldier's Attorney, Every Soldier's Heir, Every Soldier's Next Friend, Every Soldier's Administrator, Every Soldier's Executor, Every Soldier's Claim Agent, Every Soldier's Pension Agent, Every Soldier's Pension Attorney, Every Soldier's Pension Claim, Every Soldier's Pension Case, Every Soldier's Pension Application, Every Soldier's Pension Certificate, Every Soldier's Pension Voucher, Every Soldier's Pension Money, Every Soldier's Pension Check, Every Soldier's Pension Draft, Every Soldier's Pension Order, Every Soldier's Pension Receipt, Every Soldier's Pension Bond, Every Soldier's Pension Mortgage, Every Soldier's Pension Deed, Every Soldier's Pension Lease, Every Soldier's Pension Contract, Every Soldier's Pension Agreement, Every Soldier's Pension Power of Attorney, Every Soldier's Pension Letter, Every Soldier's Pension Envelope, Every Soldier's Pension Stamp, Every Soldier's Pension Seal, Every Soldier's Pension Ribbon, Every Soldier's Pension Medal, Every Soldier's Pension Badge, Every Soldier's Pension Button, Every Soldier's Pension Flag, Every Soldier's Pension Banner, Every Soldier's Pension Uniform, Every Soldier's Pension Hat, Every Soldier's Pension Coat, Every Soldier's Pension Vest, Every Soldier's Pension Pants, Every Soldier's Pension Shoes, Every Soldier's Pension Boots, Every Soldier's Pension Socks, Every Soldier's Pension Shirt, Every Soldier's Pension Drawers, Every Soldier's Pension Underwear, Every Soldier's Pension Handkerchief, Every Soldier's Pension Necktie, Every Soldier's Pension Collar, Every Soldier's Pension Cuff, Every Soldier's Pension Glove, Every Soldier's Pension Mitten, Every Soldier's Pension Scarf, Every Soldier's Pension Belt, Every Soldier's Pension Buckle, Every Soldier's Pension Suspender, Every Soldier's Pension Garter, Every Soldier's Pension Sock, Every Soldier's Pension Shoe, Every Soldier's Pension Boot, Every Soldier's Pension Hat, Every Soldier's Pension Coat, Every Soldier's Pension Vest, Every Soldier's Pension Pants

The editor of the Lansing Republican recently addressed the State Teachers' Association at East Saginaw, the subject being an "Outside View of the School." The address showed that the branches of learning apparently most neglected in our public and high schools are spelling, punctuation, grammar, &c. He examined 40 term-essays of pupils in the State Normal School, and but two of them were well enough written, spelled and punctuated to permit being published without correction by the compositor. "Seventeen were passable—that is to say, they could be printed with aid from an intelligent compositor and proof-reader; the other 30 were so erroneous in capital letters, punctuation, and spelling as to require many alterations, and about 20 of them were wretched. He noted a number of cases of bad spelling by college graduates and men who proudly wrote "D. D." and "L. L. D." after their names; and said that of 17 candidates for admission to West Point only six had a perfectly written examination paper. At the State Agricultural College the mistakes in spelling of candidates for admission were so numerous that the faculty ceased to make good spelling a requisite of admission.

THE Ypsilanti *Sentinel* is responsible for the following:

"The only things in the way of the Michigan ship canal is, that it would be dry in the summer and frozen up in the winter. This, however, is no objection to Congress allowing Don. Henderson and other parties to squander twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars in 'preliminary surveys.' In fact, the absence of water on the route would make the survey a very pleasant summer job."

THE Fish Commission expect to be able to stock for the inland waters of the State, during the winter and spring, the fry of whitefish, lake trout, and, to a limited extent, California salmon, brook trout and, possibly, eels and grayling. Parties who desire to stock water and who will become personally responsible for the plant, should address the superintendent, Geo. H. Jerome, Niles, Mich., and particularly state the name of lake or stream, size and depth of water, and township and county where located, also, plainly write their names, postoffice address, and railroad station at which they will receive the fry.

The commission will necessarily buy to us their best judgment, and charge discriminate as to kind and quality of fry furnished, as the supply of some of the before-named varieties is quite limited. Persons complying with the above requirements will be seasonably notified by the superintendent of the day as the train when the cans of fry will reach the station, and are expected to be on hand to receive them, without fail, when the train arrives.

THE time for payment of taxes to the Township Treasurers has been extended in some of the Townships in the County.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the disease resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Hoofland's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

To Whom it May Concern,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporations-The Carp River Improvement Company-is in operation organized and acting by virtue of a law of the state of Michigan, entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1865, and on the 26th day of December, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal a map or plan of the several lines of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinaw, in the State of Michigan, which are undertaken by said Company to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made copies or duplicates of which have been duly signed, and have been certified, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board of Control will, on the 27th day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, meet at the office of the Secretary of said Board, at which time and place the said Company is required to hear and consider the matter of said application, and such hearing all persons interested may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WARNER, Secy.

Old Stage Line

DAILY Stages, Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Elk Rapids and Charlevoix, Passengers carried accordingly, and baggage at very low rates.

C. TOWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE.—My wife, A. J. Bera, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. All persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH R. BERA.

Wilson, Dec. 16, 1877.

DR. A. TRASK'S

MAGNETIC OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetable agents and combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable Extracts, the power of which in removing diseases is unequaled in the annals of Medicine.

His discovery consists in a combination of these powerful Vegetable Extracts with Electricity or Magnetism in the form of an Ointment.

Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the case of cancers, makes it the one as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its merits.

It never fails, when there remains sufficient life to sustain a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a contracting power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.

Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, nerve and ligament is searched out, and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence; hence it cures as readily with internal as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in inflamation of the Bowels.

No patient ever need die with any disease if the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most common remedy ever required. For Dysentery or Purid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief to the wearied Nervous Invalid in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Diseased Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colds, Chicken Pox, Acne in the Face or Bones, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

DR. TRASK, New Haven, Conn., & Hartford, N. Y.

Bristol Clothes Washer

SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES ANNUALLY.

Patented Nov. 16, 1869.

The only machine in the world that washes flannels and woolens without fulling. It is simple; has but two rollers; cannot possibly get out of order; and no two can tangle, and it will wash a bed-quilt or a wrist-band perfectly. It is foolproof, and does not wear or tear the clothes.

Sells at the Low Price of $7.50.

A child can work it easily. It washes four Shirts at once. Also Skirts, Collars, and Wristbands clean. It is the favorite everywhere. All who see this machine in operation exclaim

Joy to the World! Relief has Come!!

Everybody buying is satisfied with the Bristol Washer.

If not for sale in your place, send us $7.50 and we will send you a Washer by express, or, if you prefer, will send C.O.D.

Agents wanted everywhere. For terms and illustrated circular address

BRISTOL WASHER CO.,
32 S. Water St., Chicago.

$777 a month easily earned in Paris [illegible] for sale in each county of all [illegible] to any one of all [illegible] 10 days time of the county who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. Spare time only to you somewhat. You can give your whole time to the work, more than quadruple your income. No one who engages fails to make money fast. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly at any other business. Reader, is anything for [illegible] business, terms and [illegible] Address at once, H. BALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. Dec. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Eugene C. Pinkney against Alvin Bond for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6161, dated Aug. 3, 1876, upon the E. ½ of section 34, Township 31, North, Range 4 West, in Emmet county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at my office on the 28th day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEATH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at the yard, two miles west of Boyne Falls on the Grand Rapids road.

JPRIGHT & WAY.
Owners of said, W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres on section 30, town 33 north, range 7 west, in Eveline. Good improvement, good house, barn and well, with a good orchard 24 yards. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Charlevoix, Mich.

Charles Hall.
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 29, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres, [illegible] acres improvements, 200 [illegible] acres of cedar and pine. Will be sold for $600 cash. A bargain.

ANTHONY SAWYER
Elk Rapids,
Mich.

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. BAESSLER.

CASSWELL & BAESSLER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EXCHANGE BLOCK.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

L. A. V.
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

—

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

—

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at CHEAP LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated Near the North Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are located in School Districts, and situated in good towns.

For terms and descriptive apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the seventh day of November A.D. 1876 by Abijah Hyde of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Martin J. Sloat of the same county and State, and recorded in the Office or Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan on the 7th day of November A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock a.m. in Liber "Two" of Mortgages on page 423; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Forty dollars and fifty cents, principal and interest, for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity has been taken or instituted.

Therefore Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November A. D. 1877 at one o'clock p. m. the lands and tenements described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due due including the principle interest, costs and an Attorney fee of [illegible] dollars, as provided for in said mortgage will be sold at public auction to vendee to the highest bidder at the West door of the County Clerks office in the Township, of Charlevoix, (not being the building in which the last term of the Circuit Court was holden) the said county within which said premises to be sold are situated.)

Said mortgaged premises are situated in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and are known and described as follows to wit: The [illegible] quarter of the Northeast quarter of section Twenty [illegible] in Township Thirty-three according to United States survey.

Dated August 28, A. D. 1877.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN Mortgagee.
E. H. GREEN Attorney for Mortgagee.
1[illegible]1-1 Printers fee $17.15.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct 31, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles May, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6451, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the W. ½ of section 34, Township 31, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at my office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p.m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEATH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Nov. 26, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Justin M. Barrett against James Jones for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7742, dated June 26, 1876, upon the se[illegible] Section 34 Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at my office on the 22d day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEATH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or local will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4m10.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.
Peter Tegesh, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Aitken and Mary S. Aitken defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are non-residents of the State of Wisconsin On motion of J. Mills Eaton, complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert A. Aitken and Mary S. Aitken be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-residents or defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. HATON Jr.
Circuit Judge.
J. MILLS EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
19-6m.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7668, dated April 15, 1876, upon the ne[illegible] section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Sept., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7668, dated April 15, 1876, upon the ne[illegible] section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Oct., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 25, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathilde A. Bright against James Mason, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6237, dated Dec. 7, 1874, upon the se[illegible] and sw[illegible] Section 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of Nov. 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Speciality

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Batters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

John C. Miller

Vol. IX. No. 41 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb. 5. 1878. Whole No., 456

The Sentinel,
Published Every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
TO FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1w.	2w.	3w.	4w.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
Two "	1.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	5.00	8.00
Three "	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	6.00	10.00
Four "	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00
Five "	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	8.00	14.00
Six "	3.50	4.50	5.00	5.50	9.00	16.00
Eight "	4.50	5.50	6.00	6.50	10.00	18.00
Ten "	5.50	6.50	7.00	7.50	12.00	20.00
Twelve "	6.50	7.50	8.00	8.50	14.00	22.00
Quarter Column	7.50	8.50	9.00	9.50	15.00	25.00
Half "	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00
One "	18.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	75.00

Business Notices 25 cents per line.
Yearly Advertisements at Reduced Rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

A. J. BELFORD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Treasurer of Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. HALL, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILLS EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A competent person of liberal means can be found on the 1st Monday of each month at the County Court will be in session for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. WRIGHT, County Clerk, and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and counsellor at Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Dentist. Has located in Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapid, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,
Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month to the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has now in his shop a full stock of [illegible] and is prepared to make to order [illegible] Boots and Shoes in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Repairing done on short notice.

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS FITTING AND MAKING

In the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles. May be found at my residence on Main street.

FANNY HAYES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
BUY STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar 1865. He can be seen at all hours, ready and willing to supply the needful. Their stock and assortment is complete with nothing they wish to buy. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run from Charlevoix to Petoskey as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrives at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave Charlevoix at 1 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary attachment for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. All [illegible] or express will be delivered at the [illegible]

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the north side of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Pabst against Wm. M. Bowman, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1924, dated April 1, 1875, upon the se[illegible] of sec[illegible] section 36, Township 33 North, R 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 252 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Rhenic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES F. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILLS EATON Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 288 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
L. H. HALL, Sec'y.

L. U. L.
Pine Lake Lodge No. 111, L. U. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

EDWARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TAWNEY, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Departs on the same days at 1 p. m.

Mails for Petoskey, Bay View and Mackinaw will leave at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reported correctly weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Oats, per bushel	25
Eggs, per dozen	0 [illegible]
Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per pound	0 [illegible]
Beans, per bushel	$1 00 to $1 25
Pork, per pound	6 to 7
Hay, per ton, pressed	$7 00
Hay, per pound, by the quarter	0 [illegible]

As agent of the Milwaukee Bridge Company has been in town look[illegible] after a contract to build our iron bridge.

OLIVER & STRONG, of Boston's Bay have sold out, and intend to return to Ohio, from whence they came.

Fish bridge letting takes place on Feb. 16. Specifications may be seen with W. C. Newman or D. C. Nettleton.

M. J. STOCKMAN, is going to Bellaire next week to look after his steamer being built there for the Pine Lake trade.

Plenty of fresh eggs and butter at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Silver bill has passed—that is, Dick Silver's thaw bill. They could afford to pay the Town license, and passed on.

A greenback meeting comes off at the Town Hall in this village on Saturday evening next, and will be addressed by several old greenbackers.

RELIGIOUS—Rev. Mr. Whitman preached Sunday evening on the subject of future punishment. The Elder looks upon the discussions now being indulged in as Beecher vs Christ, and brings the latter authority to prove the existence of an endless punishment for the wicked. He believes that Hell is just what the bible says it is. Well, we will leave Beecher's theology for us. It is pleasanter to take

—Services are held regularly at the new M. E. Church.

—The new M. E. Church of this village will be formally dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 17th,—that being the time for holding the 2d Quarterly meeting for this Conference year. Presiding Elder Moore will be present, and the dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. W. I. Tilden, our former pastor, of whose energy and superior faculties our little church stands as a monument. The attendance from abroad is expected to be large, and the occasion one of great interest.

—Rev. Mr. Whitman, who has been lately holding revival meetings in the Black neighborhood, in Marion, formed a class there on Sunday of sixteen. He holds meetings in the Dill District, in Eveline, this week.

Use the Robert Mann cast steel axes. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep them.

Our Trip.

On the 19th we transferred our journal and a boxes to other hands, and shook the dust of Charlevoix from our feet. A pleasant trip over the G. R. & I. R. R. brought us to Grand Rapids, and at 6 o'clock in Rhenic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

James F. Wood, N. G.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 288 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

L. U. L.
Pine Lake Lodge No. 111, L. U. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

EDWARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TAWNEY, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Departs on the same days at 1 p. m.

Mails for Petoskey, Bay View and Mackinaw will leave at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reported correctly weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Oats, per bushel	25
Eggs, per dozen	0 [illegible]
Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per pound	0 [illegible]
Beans, per bushel	$1 00 to $1 25
Pork, per pound	6 to 7
Hay, per ton, pressed	$7 00
Hay, per pound, by the quarter	0 [illegible]

As agent of the Milwaukee Bridge Company has been in town look[illegible] after a contract to build our iron bridge.

OLIVER & STRONG, of Boston's Bay have sold out, and intend to return to Ohio, from whence they came.

Fish bridge letting takes place on Feb. 16. Specifications may be seen with W. C. Newman or D. C. Nettleton.

M. J. STOCKMAN, is going to Bellaire next week to look after his steamer being built there for the Pine Lake trade.

Plenty of fresh eggs and butter at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Silver bill has passed—that is, Dick Silver's thaw bill. They could afford to pay the Town license, and passed on.

A greenback meeting comes off at the Town Hall in this village on Saturday evening next, and will be addressed by several old greenbackers.

RELIGIOUS—Rev. Mr. Whitman preached Sunday evening on the subject of future punishment. The Elder looks upon the discussions now being indulged in as Beecher vs Christ, and brings the latter authority to prove the existence of an endless punishment for the wicked. He believes that Hell is just what the bible says it is. Well, we will leave Beecher's theology for us. It is pleasanter to take

—Services are held regularly at the new M. E. Church.

—The new M. E. Church of this village will be formally dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 17th,—that being the time for holding the 2d Quarterly meeting for this Conference year. Presiding Elder Moore will be present, and the dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. W. I. Tilden, our former pastor, of whose energy and superior faculties our little church stands as a monument. The attendance from abroad is expected to be large, and the occasion one of great interest.

—Rev. Mr. Whitman, who has been lately holding revival meetings in the Black neighborhood, in Marion, formed a class there on Sunday of sixteen. He holds meetings in the Dill District, in Eveline, this week.

Use the Robert Mann cast steel axes. Carpenter & Bartholomew keep them.

Oliolist Report of the Proceedings of the Spelling Bee Farmers Club.

January 26, 1878.

A meeting having been previously announced to be held at the residence of W. C. Niles, on January 26, 1878, for the purpose of organizing A Farmer's club was well attended. After o'clock the meeting was called to order, first was the appointment of John Griffith as Chairman and S. B. Thatcher as Secretary. The chairman after a few explanatory notes and intentions of the mee[illegible] gave way to any suggestions that might be made, or for remarks to be heard from Editors of Charlevoix. *Sentinel* and Emmet County Democrat being present, Editor Smith was called upon, he making a few pleasant remarks of interest to the meeting which were listened to attentively. Editor Rose, of the DEMOCRAT, was called upon, he feeling himself at home made a few very pleasant and sociable remarks, which was listened to with good attention. W. C. Niles was called upon after a few remarks from his relating to the past condition of the inhabitants with that of the present, and some good advice in regard to the preparing of seed and grains to grow and plant, the following motion was made that there be a committee of three appointed by the voice of the house to draft and draw up a set of bylaws to be accepted or rejected at the next meeting. Mr John Griffith, T. B. Hamilton and S. B. Thatcher were chosen.

A committee of four were appointed to arrange the programme, for the next meeting consisting of the following persons: Mrs. T. B. Hamilton, Mrs. Jud Maynard and Mrs. John Griffith, also William C Niles. After a short time said committee having completed their programme, it was read and accepted and placed on file.

A motion was made that we meet two weeks from to-day, at 11 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Hiram Bixby—motion carried.

A motion was made that we accept of the two above named efforts as honorary members of this organization motion carried.

A motion was made to adjourn two weeks from to-day—motion carried. Meeting adjourned.

S. B. THATCHER, Secretary.

SKATING has been excellent for the past week, and every body has been on skates. An ice boat has been fitted out and is now playing on Pine Lake.

Spring wheat flour, winter wheat flour, buckwheat flour, graham flour and patent flour, also a good stock of provisions of all descriptions at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS recited for record for the week ending Feb. 1st, 1878:

State of Michigan to Harmon New man; 40 acres in South Arm; $50.

Allen Brown and wife to Willard G. Colton, 40 acres in South Arm; $250.

U. S. to S. M. Sec. 160 acres in Hayes.

U. S. to S. Bailey, 160 acres in Wilson.

A. R. Wright and wife to Geo. H. Chipman, 2 lots in Village of Charlevoix, consideration, $300.

A choice assortment of Summer cloth[illegible] ing at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 18th, among them the following: To authorize the payment of interest on the deferred four percents in the courts of the United States; to provide emigration to the United States; to extend, facilitate and cheapen land and water transportation of freight and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further appropriation of public property or revenue of the public debt. Mr. Merrill submitted an amendment to Mr. Matthews' River resolution, reciting at length the various acts of Congress plighting the faith of the Government, etc. A resolution of inquiry was adopted relative to the amount of Government lands sold since March 4, 1861. Mr. Voorhees spoke upon the resolution previously submitted to him, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. He claimed that every Government bond which did not expressly stipulate payment in coin was legally payable in legal-tender notes, and that knowledge of the intention of the law regarding said bonds was available in National contracts; he favored the repeal of the Resumption act. In the House, bills were introduced and referred for reduction of postage; to prevent frauds on collection of the currency. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hyde spoke in favor of the demonetization of the silver dollar.

IN the Senate, on the 16th, a motion to refer the Matthews resolution in regard to paying bonds in silver to the Judiciary Committee was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 37; and after some discussion the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 18th. Senator Cockrell formally announced the death of the late Senator Bogy, of Missouri, and eulogies were pronounced by a number of Senators. In the House, a communication was presented from Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, tendering as a gift to the Government Carpenter's painting of the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln; on his (Lincoln's) motion a resolution was adopted accepting the gift and designating Feb. 12 as the day for its formal reception. Bills were passed authorizing holders of mustamped documents to affix the necessary stamps in the presence of the Judge or Clerk of the Court of Record, who shall make a certificate to that effect; appropriating $60,000 for the removal of snags and other obstructions from the Mississippi, between Saint and Arkansas Rivers, and $6,000 to open the navigation of Red River above Fort Towson.

A BILL was introduced and referred to the Senate, on the 19th, to punish the forcible obstruction of interstate commerce by violence. Mr. McDonald submitted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton, and made suitable remarks upon the life and character of the deceased. Eulogies were then pronounced by Messrs. Thurman, Conkling, Bayard, Bruce, Edmunds, Burnside, Booth, Anthony, Wallace, Baldwin and Voorhees. Bills were introduced in the House to restrict Chinese immigration; to extend the provisions of the law investing soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812. Bills were passed to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses at their own behalf on the offering of the United States Courts, but their failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against them; directing the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and soldiers engaged in the War with Mexico the three months' extra pay already provided for by act of Congress.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 20th, reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Several petitions were presented and referred. A message was presented from the President transmitting a report from the Attorney-General to the effect that the President had no legal authority to oblige the Union Pacific Railroad Company to desist from a certain line of road it is now using, nor is he empowered to ascertain whether the use is being violated. These questions are for the courts to determine until the rights of the companies are judicially ascertained it is not advisable to have them debated through any formal proceedings under the act of July 25, 1866. The Matthews River resolution was further debated, Messrs. Merrimon and Maxey speaking in its favor. Adjourned to the 21st. In the House a bill to amend the several acts referred, donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the education of females, the Military Academy Appropriation bill ($727,150) was reported and made the special order for the 25th. Minority and minority reports were made in the contested-election case for the Fourth District of California, the former declaring that the Democratic contestant (Piper) is entitled to the seat, and the latter that the Republican (Pedrero) is entitled to the seat. Several private bills were referred to Committee of the Whole. Senate resolutions relating to the death of Senator Morton were adopted and eulogies pronounced. Adjourned to the 21st.

BILLS were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 21st, to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, Ind.; authorizing the coinage of a gold and silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a legal tender; the Matthews Silver resolution was taken up, and Messrs. Jones and Cockrell spoke in its favor. Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, and declaring gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, to be full legal tender; to incorporate the National Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago, St. Louis and Council Bluffs; to prevent further reduction or retirement of United States Treasury notes, and to keep them afloat; for resumption, as the purest currency of the country, to suspend for two years the operation of the law requiring the increase annually of one per cent. of the debt of the United States; for a Constitutional amendment providing for the issuing of bonds to pay the public debt; to provide a bureau for the relief of ardent soldiers on the Pacific Coast; for the payment of the arrears in the Pay Bureau. A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, that Congress will not adjourn sine die until the Legislature for the removal of the Seat of Government and Capital was enacted into a law and signed by the Governor of the State. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the payment of pensions during the pendency of appeals was lost—yeas, 94; nays, 96—less than two-thirds not voting.

DOMESTIC.

AN organization of 5,000 colored residents of Florida is said to have appointed Rev. Mr. Starks to inquire into the advantages of Hayti and San Domingo as places for them to emigrate to for the betterment of their condition. Mr. S. has obtained a great deal of information relative thereto, but, still being undecided in the matter, he has called for an interview a few days ago with President Hayes, and had the situation explained to him. The President has responded in a letter, in which he says: "I am not well informed as to the advantages offered by San Domingo to immigrants, but my impression is that your people would not be easy to decide to leave the country. The mere difference in climate is a very serious objection to removal. The first generation in all such removals suffer greatly. It is my opinion, also, that the evils which now affect you are likely, steadily and, I hope, rapidly to diminish. My advice is, therefore, against the proposed emigration."

EX-GOV. WASHBURN has donated his residence and sixty acres of land ("Edgewood"), near Madison, Wis., worth $100,000, to the State of Wisconsin, for the establishment of a Reformatory and Industrial School for Girls.

A HARTFORD (Conn.) dispatch of the 17th says the number of killed in the railroad disaster at Tariffville was fourteen; wounded, forty-five, some severely, but most of them only slightly.

ACCORDING to the annual circular just issued by Dun, Barlow & Co., the number of commercial failures in 1877 were 5,372—220 less than in 1876. The total liabilities for 1877 were $191,169,000, against $191,117,000 in 1876. While the Eastern States the percentage of failures was one in every fifty-eight; in the Middle States, one in every seventy-three; in the Southern States, one in every eighty-five; in the Western States, one in every eighty-four, and in the Pacific States and Territories one in every hundred.

A BOY named James Hennessey, aged twelve years, at Newburyport, Mass., intending to frighten some little girls, the other day, took a loaded gun, was blown out of, instantly killing Rosa Farrell, aged six years, and wounding two others.

A MAN named Elijah Allen died at Shenandoah City, Pa., on the 20th, at hydrophobia, after suffering intensely.

THE Keokuk (Iowa) Northern Packet Company has recently voted to dispense with the scrip of Iowa on all the packets and landings to the line. The law here heretofore yielded a net revenue of $12,000 per year.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON was elected United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature, on the 18th, receiving 91 of the 138 votes in joint ballot. He succeeds Hon. Stanley Matthews in March, 1879.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 16th, appointed the following Commissioners to the Paris Exposition: Geo. A. Halsey and Wm. R. Shipson, of New Jersey, and Bronson Bayles and Peter Staub, of Tennessee.

SAMUEL BOWLES, editor and proprietor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, died in that city, on the night of the 16th.

THE New Hampshire State Democratic Convention met at Concord, on the 20th, and nominated Hon. Person C. Cheney for Governor, and H. R. Fowler, for Railroad Commissioner. Among the resolutions adopted were declaring in favor of a stable currency, honest payment of the public debt, and opposition to all measures by which the public credit may be impaired; approving the refusal of the Forty-fourth Congress to appropriate money for the Army while used in fraud and despotic oppression of citizens of any portion of the Republic; demanding more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested.

THE Iowa Legislature organized, on the 17th, by electing the Republican nominees —A. T. Hill being elected Secretary of the Senate, and John Y. Stone, Speaker of the House. The Republican members, on the evening of the same day, renominated Hon. Wm. B. Allison for United States Senator.

THE late Senator Morton's unfinished report of the Chinese investigation, conducted by a committee of the United States Senate, having been found among his papers, was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Whyte, on the 17th, and ordered printed. It is said to be very favorable to the Chinese.

A JOINT resolution was unanimously adopted by the National Union Republican delegates, on the 17th, extending thanks to Henry M. Stanley, the African Explorer, for solving the most important geographical problem of the age.

On the 17th, Hon. John H. Gear, the new Governor of Iowa, was formally inaugurated.

THE Kentucky Legislature, on the 17th, elected ex-Gov. John S. Williams to be United States Senator to succeed Hon. Thomas C. McCreery.

THE President, on the 18th, nominated Hon. Geo. Williamson, ex-Minister-Resident at Guatemala, to be Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

"EX-SEC'Y BRISTOW was banqueted, by the citizens of Boston, on the evening of the 18th.

THE members of the Louisiana Returning Board were arraigned on the charge of larceny and altering the returns from Vermilion Parish, on the 21st. They pleaded not guilty, and gave bail for trial.

THE Maryland Legislature, on the 18th, elected Ex-Gov. James B. Groome United States Senator to succeed Mr. Dennis for the term beginning March 4, 1879.

THE Illinois State Grange, at its recent session in Peoria, elected A. G. Appleton Master.

WM. M. TWEED has made application to the Supreme Court of New York for the discharge under the Poor Debtor act, on the ground that he has been in jail since the 26

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Feb. 1, 1878

Gambling is as favorite an occupation now in this city as it was with gold at 256, and every other man a millionaire. The main difference between '65 and '78 is, that in the latter year of grace there are fewer gentlemen who are possessed of the means necessary to indulge even in this recreation, and that those who can so indulge have to do it on a considerably lower scale. Gambling in New York, as all the world knows, is, generally speaking, of two kinds. One kind is done on a green table behind drawn blinds, and the other with the greatest noise and publicity in and about a series of buildings devoted to the purpose. Perhaps I ought to make a third division to include the lottery and policy business, but the two above referred to are sufficient for present purposes.

As I have just hinted, hard times cause the Wall Street kind of gambling to languish to some extent, and but the heighted morality of the people. The spirit is willing, but the pocket is very feeble; and many a broker of the olden times, who was wont to make his hundred dollars a day commissions, to vent his excess of energies, [illegible] be had occasion to go a block, to have champagne and boned turkey for lunch, and to subsist upon the adipose tissue of the land generally, has now been driven, either to seek some other and more laborious occupation, or to scrape together a shabby living amid the scenes of his former mushroom prosperity.

But while the old original Stock Exchange men suffered by the lowered condition of things, another class of brokers find it their opportunity. According to the rules of the Exchange, the smallest transaction should be for one hundred shares of stock, and the margin required to carry through even this little "deal" is now more than a large proportion of would-be speculators has to risk. So, to hold good the saying that wherever there is a demand there is a supply, a number of brokers have gone into the retail business, so to speak, and opened offices in which the clerk, the mechanic, or the small merchant can operate on as little as five shares, and thus, while enjoying the excitement, the risk, and the exercise of his own sagacity as much perhaps as Gould, Hatch or Keen, stakes only $5 or $10 as the case may be. The Stock Exchange men look with great disfavor upon this class of offices, which they contemptuously style "the primary school;" though why they should feel so is not quite clear. The small offices are really only a nursery for infant speculators. In the language of one of the "primary school" brokers, "There are a good many men who want to speculate and don't exactly know how. They are afraid to risk much, and so don't go in. But they can come here and buy or sell just as small a lot as they want to. They can afford to risk five dollars to learn how. Men will come here, speculate a little, get more and more familiar with stock speculation, and go from here to the larger field in the regular Exchange. In that way we shall benefit the business generally."

The other, and rather less reputable style of gambling, while it has suffered in volume with the general decline, possesses too great charms for its votaries to be entirely dropped by any considerable number of them, and so in its various forms it goes stealily on beneath the very eyes and noses of "the finest police in the world" with only occasional and spasmodic interruptions. It is generally supposed by the innocent public that the faro tiger is exclusively a nocturnal animal whose prowling, like that of his congeners of the Indian jungle, is only done after honest folks are asleep. This, however, is a great mistake. The New York tiger is a wakeful beast, whose chronic hunger demands victims at all hours. During the day, his ground is the hottest between the hours of twelve and two, when the thousands of merchants and clerks are, "out to lunch." Absence from the store or office at this time is not suspicious, and, consequently, those whose tastes incline them to feel the claws of the beast choose this hour for their encounter. I do not mean to be understood as asserting that such are the noonday exercises of the business community as a whole, but it is safe to say that the number of thousand dollars which are monthly thrown into the jaws of the "animile" alluded to, by all classes of the community—church members and all—if our young sons not excepted—would greatly astonish correct society, were all particulars to be made known.

As in stock speculation, however, the stakes ventured now always seem niggardly beside the reckless betting of flush times. Then thousands were frequently put up where now hundreds, or even tens, are the limit of the ventures. There is even a tradition of a game of poker played by four "solid men" of the city, eight or ten years ago, in which bets ran higher and higher till the game was brought to a close by one of the gamblers, a well known newspaper proprietor and politician laying down a check for $500,000, and as no one could cover it, taking the pile. I wonder what President Grant's Minister to England would have thought of that?

Every one who took even casual note of the progress of the last presidential election will remember the campaign accusation brought against Mr. Tilden, to the effect that in 1861 he demanded the Government by letting to pay his income tax. I presume no one imagined that to be anything more than a bit of the election mud that always flies freely during a canvass, and it was therefore with considerable surprise that we saw in the papers the other morning an account of the suit of the U. S. against Tilden, which had just come to a hearing in the Circuit Court in this city. Although the suit has actually been brought into court, it will probably amount to nothing, the judge deciding a preliminary point in Tilden's favor, and with such promptness as to indicate that he will treat the remaining questions in like manner. The controlling fact in this case is that the income tax, although not formally repealed until 1872, was never sought to be collected in 1861, the present suit being the only one ever brought to collect it.

As our readers are, doubtless, aware, there has recently been some talk in Congress about re-imposing this odious tax. How distasteful this act would be to the country is well shown by a petition to Congress, numerously signed, which condemns the measure in vigorous terms, quotes an opinion given by Wm. M. Evarts in 1871 to the effect that the tax is unconstitutional, and concludes with a plain hint that should the bill pass, there will be some such commotion over it as was made by our Massachusetts forefathers about the Parliamentary tax on tea.

RADIX.

The war has ended. Russia has triumphed. The Ottoman power is crushed without British intervention, and peace is substantially concluded upon terms which preclude England's participation in shaping them. Russia has also vindicated the prediction that she would so adjust her policy as to deprive England of opportunity for interference, which Disraeli so eagerly sought. Since Turkey accepts the conditions, it is hardly possible that British sentiment will tolerate any proposition for a single-handed movement by England against Russia to defeat either the freedom of the Dardanelles to the Czar's ships or Russian occupation of Armenia as security for the war indemnity. England can better afford to loan the Porte the money to settle the indemnity than to spend it in war. If British sentiment fails to see sufficient menace to English interests in Russian occupation of Asiatic Turkey to justify that direct appeal to British pockets, it won't see anything worth fighting for at still greater expense. Though at first the Czar's terms of peace seem harsh, the Turks' precipitate acceptance of them indicates that he was how much easier they are than he would have made if himself were victor. The money indemnity is only one-tenth of that exacted by Germany from France. Russia's freedom of the Dardanelles, though apparently exacted from Turkey, is really exacted from England, the only European power having any interest in opposing it. Turkey cares nothing for it herself, and the Porte is doubtless delighted to concede what will annoy the old ally who failed him in his extremity. As England did not fight for the whole treaty of Paris, she will not for this fragment of it. The war is ended

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million bottles, or a third of a million bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, hemlock and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan to which these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address, WM. HUGHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders either by mail or telegraph will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market, Black Robairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Grey Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place.

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchasers "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine attachments. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

'Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for CANNED GOODS &c., filled Promptly at Lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(9)2) (6,17.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$4.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Beaver Isle, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles' Lath Cheese Box Stuff Broom Handles Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers, News, Book and Job Inks; all warrantee of Superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

A Bird-Combat.

THAT trim, gentle-looking, dark-backed bird, erroneously called turtle-dove by dwellers in the United States, and generally deemed so utterly inoffensive and pure that to kill it for the table or any other use is branded as inhuman in the extreme, is not so innocent after all. Its moaning, sad-sounding voice is a mockery and it cheats its soft, dark eyes are a sham; its sedate, Quaker garb is calculated to deceive, its timid movements are not to be trusted. When once it has been insulted or injured by one of its kind the dove becomes as cruel and outrageously beartless as any murderer can be. Some years ago I witnessed a fight between two female mourning-doves, which for utter barbarousness could not be exceeded. I was sitting in a crook for sun-perch, half prone on a grassy bank, not far from a shade, with a cigar between my lips, when I happened to see a dove alight on a guarded length of a plank-fence a few yards distant. Immediately it began to coo in that dolefully-plaintive strain so well known to every lover of Nature, and was soon joined by a mate, who perched himself within a foot or two of her, cupied their nest, not yet finished, in the fork of an unleafed tree or bush. The birds made very expressive signs to each other with their heads by a series of bows, nods and sidewise motions, of which I understand enough to know that some intruder was near — perhaps they meant me. The fish were not biting me too well, but the shade was pleasant and the grass fragrant, the sound of the water very soothing, and the flow of the wind steady and cooling, so I did not care to move just to lumber the whim of a pair of lovey-doves. It proved, however, after all, that I was not the cause of alarm. Another female dove presently dropped like a hawk from a dark, dense mass of leaves above the pair, and struck the first on the back with beak and wings. A fight ensued, witnessed with keen interest by myself and the mute dove.

At first the combatants struggled desperately together on the bough, fiercely beating each other with their wings and pinching out the tiny feathers from breast and neck, all the time uttering low, querulous notes, different from anything I had ever before heard. Presently soon they fell off the bough, and came whirling down upon the ground, where they continued the battle with constantly-increasing fury, their eyes fairly flashing fire, and cutting and thrusting with their beaks, like swordsmen. Blood began to show itself about their heads, and in places their necks were quite bare of feathers. When, at last, one of them became so exhausted that further struggle was impossible, the other proceeded to take its stand upon the helpless opponent, and would have quickly made an end of it had I not interfered. The vanquished bird was minus an eye and was unable to fly for some minutes. The cause of the battle was jealousy. The male sat by and watched, in a nonchalant way, until it was all over, when he very leisurely strutted up to the victorious dove, and began cooing in a low, soothing tone. From that day to this I have repudiated the figure "innocent as a dove," and, whenever opportunity offered, have spoiled a mourning-grove full at the breast of the bird, widow or no widow. When properly cooked, by parboiling, stuffing and baking, a dove is a choice bit for the table. Which on this subject I may add in the Southern States of our country, doves often congregate in immeasurable swarms, like pigeons, and do great damage to the pea-fields, yet even there the prejudice against killing them is so great that you rarely see a trap or spring set for them, or a gun leveled at them. — *Appletons' Journal for February*

Daniel Webster and William Pinckney.

MR. WEBSTER gave Mr. Harvey the following account of a quarrel with William Pinckney, which, he said, was the nearest he ever came to "a downright fight now." After describing Pinckney's position at the Bar of the Supreme Court as one who received the briefs prepared by subordinates, and argued their cases for them, for the lion's share of the fees, he continued:

"I was a lawyer who had my living to get, and I felt that, although I should not argue my cases as well as he could, still, if my clients employed me they should have the best ability I had to give them, and I should do the work myself. I did not propose to practice law in the Supreme Court by proxy. I think I got some profit important cases I had. Mr. Pinckney rather expected that I should fall into the career of the subordinates, and drive cases with him. This I utterly refused to do. In one important case (I was forgetting one which he conducted), Pinckney was employed to argue it for my client myself. I had felt that, on several occasions, his manner was to say the least, very annoying and aggravating. My intercourse with him, so far as I had any, was always marked by good courtesy and deference. I remember to the leader of the American Bar; he had that reputation, and I felt it. He was a very great lawyer, by the consent to which I refer, in various complicated questions arising out of the admiralty cases, the foreign relations of the war contempt. He predicted, as well as he could, that I did not know anything about the case. I knew, I told him, I had spoken of the "contention from New Hampshire." At any rate, it was a thing that everybody in the Court-House, including the Judges, could not fail to observe. Chief-Justice Marshall himself was pained by it. It was very hard for me to restrain my temper and keep cool; but I did so, knowing in what presence I stood. I think he construed my apparent humility into a want of what he would call *spirit* in resenting, and as a sort of acquiescence in his rule. However, the incident passed, the case was not finished when the hour for adjournment came, and the Court adjourned until the next morning. Mr. Pinckney took his white and gloves, threw his cloak over his arm, and began to saunter away. I went up to him and said, very calmly: 'Can I see you alone in one of the lobbies?' He replied: 'Certainly.' I suppose that he thought I was going to beg his pardon and ask his assistance. We passed into one of the ante-rooms of the Capitol. I looked into one of the Grand Jury rooms, and, finding it better remote from the main court-room. There was no one in it, and we entered. As we did so I looked in the door and found there was a key in the lock, and, unobserved by him, I turned the key and put it in my pocket. Mr. Pinckney seemed to be waiting, with some astonishment. I advanced toward him and said: 'Mr. Pinckney, you grossly insulted me this morning, in the court-room, and not for the first time, either, in deference to your profession, and to the respect in which I hold the Court, I did not answer you, as I was tempted to do, on the spot.' He began to parley. I continued: 'You know you did; don't add another sin to that; don't deny it; you know you did it, and you know it was premeditated.' He inquired: 'Now, now,' responded the hard girl. 'Mr.' said he, 'I thought you were the girl for a brave soldier to do.' Promptness is the first requisite in those who would obey orders."

And then they parted; he to make preparations for the coming event, and she to startle mother and sister with the announcement that there was to be a wedding in the family, and a sad parting. The girl of course did every objection, and set to work to look after her wardrobe, that first requisite for the new life. A traveling dress was purchased, friends were invited, license taken out and clergyman supplied.

Saturday evening found the preparations complete, and the girl of nineteen, who has never before been separated from her mother, has forsaken her old home and friends, and gone to a station with a husband who was but a stranger. The young couple will sail early in January for China, there to remain three years. May every happiness attend them, and may the nuptial union of the queen, be brought on the ruins of the sudden marriage never wear off. *Washington Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Red ink for marking or with pen or pencil. Unchemical dissolved manganese makes an excellent red ink.

A MINNESOTA man has named his daughter Minnesota Violet.

Concealing Plunder.

Doubtless there are no two persons living whom the people and press of Western Massachusetts will be more delighted to have crowded out of sight and mind than the Northam upon Bank burglars. But there are a few more things to be said about them before they are finally consigned to the oblivion of a prison workshop. One of the items of their historic career, about which the public has been anxious to know, ever since it was ascertained that the bulk of the stolen securities remained in town awhile after the robbery, has been the local hiding-place of those bonds. Suspicion has long pointed to the Bridge-street school-house, so often mentioned during the trials as containing the safe where the burglars camped while maturing their plans. This was, in fact, the hiding-place of the bonds; but they were not old, lawyer, under the platform, but inside of an inclosed and stationary bench, which was fastened to the wall at the right of the teacher's chair. This bench was made for little children to sit on, and the wall above it is painted black, so that they can stand on the bench and draw. The burglars made a skillful preparation for depositing the plunder while it was yet lying behind the doors of the bank vault. As first cut the nails that fastened down the top of the bench by running a cold-chisel under the top-board so that they could raise the top-board and not be discovered in doing it. Then they covered the general dispatches at North Adams. The passage seldom varied a minute. The guard is now compelled to take trains at the same time, and no train is allowed to enter until the preceding train has made the exit. No equal distance of the road unobstructed and with so uniform speed, nor with so much safety, the track, which caused the derailed. Long patrolled straight. The roof of the tunnel is constructed perfectly safe, not a piece the size of a hand having been detached for a year, and absolute rain-proof. The solid brick arching having been built to sustain all abnormal hostilities, in succession from fire upward. Still, the road is under constant examination by men on top of an elevated carriage, which is propelled along the road. Admittance by visitors is strictly denied. Occasionally the tunnel is so free from foul smells that, standing at the central hole, daylight can be discovered at both portals, showing about ten feet in diameter, but usually light can be discovered in only one direction for that from which the wind comes, the current drives the smoke before it up the shaft, and leaving the other half of the tunnel unobscured and usually clear with smoke and fog. A door composed of oak, fourteen inches thick, let into grooves cut into the rock on a steep incline, prevents any pieces detached from the roof of the shaft from falling on to the track. At the summit of the mountain the opening of the shaft is inclosed by a stone wall twenty-feet high.

Subsidiary to the great Hoosac Tunnel is that of North Adams, nearly two miles west of the former. This work, too, has just been completed. This is described as a skew arch, and the work is spiral; the abutments are parallel, but not at right angles, crossing the road diagonally. The stones are dressed spirally, and three or four patterns to each individual block had to be furnished the cutters, and no two stones are alike. The continuation of the tunnel is sixty-five feet in diameter, twenty-three feet inside of the completed work, with a plain facade of forty feet high and fifty feet long, and immense wing walls; the coping is surmounted with an iron sidewalk and fence seventy-five feet long. This structure is a substitute for the dangerous old Furnace Hill bridge. — *Scientific American.*

Ben Holladay's Nose.

While traveling in a Washington train recently with a number of acquaintances, old Ben Holladay became unusually communicative. He climbed the Rocky Mountains, waded through the waters of Salt Lake, jumped across the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, danced in the Death Valley, cooked grizzlies in the Yellowstone geysers, scudded the plains of Montana, and told a score of stories so thrilling that the hair of his hearers arose in protest. Some of his yarns was both starting and amusing.

"One night," said he, "long before the Pacific Railroad was built, I was bowling over the plains in one of my overland coaches. My wife was with me. She was sick, and lay asleep on the bottom of the stage on a bed of buffalo skins. The night was fearfully dark, and a drizzling rain was falling. Mrs. Holladay and myself were the only passengers. Several stages had been robbed within two months, and the driver was ripping along as though a gang of guerrillas were after him. Suddenly the horses were thrown on their haunches and the stage stopped. It was heaved forward, but quickly recovered, and found myself gazing at the muzzles of a double-barreled shot-gun. By the dim light of the stage-lamps the barrels looked as big as mail-bags. 'Throw up your hands and don't stir,' shouted the grim voice. Up went my hands, and I began to overhaul myself. I saw that he did not know who I was, and I was afraid that my wife might awake and call me by my name. My rent was buttoned over my bosom, but hardly high enough to hide my diamond shirt-stud that cost me over $8,000 a few weeks before in San Francisco. I hardly breathed through fear that the light might strike the stone, and its flashing might attract the attention of the robber. I had about $40,000 in a money-belt about the size of a saddle-girth, and several hundred dollars in my pocket.

"Suddenly my friend shouted, 'Come, shell out mighty quick, or I'll send the devil a free lunch.'

"I passed out the few hundreds loose in my pockets, and handed him my gold watch and chain. They were hefty. I think the chain alone would weigh five pounds at least.

"'There,' said I, 'there's every cent I've got. Take it and let me go on. My wife is very sick, and I don't know what would happen to her if she knew what was going on.'

"'Keep your hands up,' was the reply, while a second robber received the watch and money. Then a search was made for the Express Company's box, but the double-barreled shot-gun did not move. Its muzzles were within a foot of my nose. For my life I did not dare to stir. My nose began to itch. The still holes of my mustache got up one after another and tickled it until the sensation was intolerable. I could stand it no longer.

"'Stranger,' I cried, 'I must scratch my nose. It itches so that I am almost crazy.'

"'Move your hand,' he shouted, 'and I'll blow a hole through your head big enough for a buck antelope to jump through.' I appealed once more. 'Well,' he answered, 'keep your hands on, and I'll scratch it for you. I have to see a partner suffer.'

"'Did he scratch it?' asked one of Ben's interested listeners.

"'Sure,' said Mr. Holladay.

"'How?' asked the breathless listener.

"'With the muzzle of the cocked gun,' said the great overlander. "He rubbed the end of the gun around my mustache and raked it over the end of my nose until I thanked him and said that it itched no longer."

The robbers soon afterward took their leave, with many apologies, and Ben continued his journey to the Missouri with his big emerald and $20,000. — *N. Y. Sun*

THE Arizona *Miner* tells a story of two friends who were recently attacked by Indians in that State. They were both on mules, and the arrows were whistling by them in clouds. The mules were of unequal powers of speed, and the foremost man sang out, "Joe, why don't you come along?" Joe, whose arms and legs were flying in the air like a runaway windmill, replied, in an arrow grazed his ear: "Do I act like a man who is throwing off?"

THE sowing of buckwheat early in the spring is recommended for land infested with Canada thistles. As soon as the buckwheat is in full blossom it is turned under, and reseeding done with the same grain. The last crop is harvested when ripe. — *Chicago Times.*

Concealing Plunder.

This second, near North Adams, to Mexico, was completed some time ago as far as to admit the passage of trains, was found to need an extension at the east end in order to prevent the downfall of the snow upon the track from the cliff at that end of the tunnel. This facade and buttress have just been completed, and the tunnel and track are pronounced in prime order, and ready for all the business which may seek its passage through the great bore. The artificial facade is constructed of granite, some of the blocks weighing from four to five tons each. The arch extends to a point twenty-five feet, and the facade about sixty feet long by forty feet high.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Only one track is laid at present in the tunnel. The trains are run by telegraph, passenger trains being allowed to pass each other at designated points. Three lights, equidistant, are affixed to the sides of the tunnel, dividing the distance into four sections. The lights are for the purpose of enabling the engineers to regulate their speed, and they are required to maintain a uniform rate by which to advance. At the central shaft two lights are displayed, to indicate when the summit is reached and the grade declines, which it does each way to afford drainage, being sixty feet lower at each portal than at the central shaft. As the trains plunge into the impenetrable darkness the time is recorded, and again when they emerge, by operators situated at either point, and the figures conveyed to the general dispatcher at North Adams. The passage seldom varies a minute. The guard is now compelled to take trains at the same time, and no train is allowed to enter until the preceding train has made the exit. No equal distance of the road unobstructed and with so uniform speed, nor with so much safety, the track, which caused the derailed. Long patrolled straight. The roof of the tunnel is constructed perfectly safe, not a piece the size of a hand having been detached for a year, and absolute rain-proof. The solid brick arching having been built to sustain all abnormal hostilities, in succession from fire upward. Still, the road is under constant examination by men on top of an elevated carriage, which is propelled along the road. Admittance by visitors is strictly denied. Occasionally the tunnel is so free from foul smells that, standing at the central hole, daylight can be discovered at both portals, showing about ten feet in diameter, but usually light can be discovered in only one direction for that from which the wind comes, the current drives the smoke before it up the shaft, and leaving the other half of the tunnel unobscured and usually clear with smoke and fog. A door composed of oak, fourteen inches thick, let into grooves cut into the rock on a steep incline, prevents any pieces detached from the roof of the shaft from falling on to the track. At the summit

Colorado Fossils.

Colorado, the Centennial State, is fast becoming noted for its wonderful fossils. There, for instance, is the "Muldoon," which was "discovered" by Mr. Conant, a citizen of this place. Whether the stone man proves to be a genuine petrifaction, and the subject of a great discovery, or simply a job set up for Barnum, or by him, this State must be accorded a place in the front rank of the many which afford the fossil hunter. If this country such a splendid field for the prosecution of his favorite research.

The upper Jurassic of the Rocky Mountains has furnished Yale and other colleges some valuable relics in the way of fossil remains of enormous reptiles — a portion of which is of a new order and been called *Stegosaurus*. A fossilized giant aquatic animal of this order, discovered in this State by Prof. Lakes and Engineer Beckwith, of the Navy, is now being prepared for exhibition at Yale.

It is related by Prof. Marsh that, while riding through a valley washed out by the waters that once swept over, Prof. Lakes and Beckwith, of these skeletons seven, I believe — of the *Mosasaurus*, some of which were at least fifty feet in length. It is thought these ancient "sea serpents" existed in great numbers in the inland cretaceous seas, of which "the Rockies" once formed a group of islands.

The latest discovery, and one of the most important, perhaps, in the line of extinct monsters which are supposed to have lorded it over whales and other small fish, is the one just made by Prof. J. H. Kerr, of the Faculty of Colorado College, located at Colorado Springs. The "find" took place in the Garden of the Gods, near the famous gateway, while the Professor was presenting his systematic study of the rocks in that locality. The formation evidently is lower cretaceous, hence the fossil remains of the animal — or, more properly, serpent or lizard are of great antiquity. Prof. Kerr has had several wagon-loads of parts of the fossil brought to town, but several days of hard labor will be required to get the remainder of the huge monster above ground. Upon measurements as cast, as far effected, but by certain calculations, best known to scientific men, it is concluded that the reptile, in the days of its life, attained the startling proportions of 117 feet in length, and, when reared upon its legs, not less than thirty feet in height. The opening of the mouth was nearly twenty feet, and several pasts of teeth are two feet long have been taken out. "There were giants in those days" — among the fishes.

Apparently imbedded in the monster's stomach were several smaller reptiles and fishes, among them a petrifaction that appears to have been the well-known and very destructive weapon of the swordfish. The discovery is one that this sword may have caused the death of its lizardship.

Comparatively a small portion of the huge framework and of the various specimens of reptilia upon which the skeleton of this portion of the portion that has been removed — is actual bone, but there are excellent casts from holdbones.

Prof. Kerr has not decided in what order to place his discovery. A few seem inclined to class it with the *Mosasaurus*, which is described as having been swimming lizards, and generally of immense size. The discoverer of the great fossil thinks it may have to be placed in a new order.

In examining the rocks and the soil of the plateau upon which is situated Colorado Springs, Prof. Kerr found petrifactions of various kinds of tropical nuts — almonds, Brazil nuts, etc., together with English walnuts. Some of those nuts were of surprising size, being as large as a man's fist.

Very few of the most valuable Colorado fossils have been retained within the State. The most of them have gone to New England, and some to Old England. It is proposed to place the fossil remains of the great Saurian reptile in the Museum of Colorado College, and surround it with other interesting fossils at hand, which would, and 100 years hence, be curious to see a partner suffer."

"But he scratch it?" asked one of Ben's interested listeners.

"Sure," said Mr. Holladay.

"How?" asked the breathless listener.

"With the muzzle of the cocked gun," said the great overlander. "He rubbed the end of the gun around my mustache and raked it over the end of my nose until I thanked him and said that it itched no longer."

The robbers soon afterward took their leave, with many apologies, and Ben continued his journey to the Missouri with his big emerald and $20,000. — *N. Y. Sun*

THE Arizona *Miner* tells a story of two friends who were recently attacked by Indians in that State. They were both on mules, and the arrows were whistling by them in clouds. The mules were of unequal powers of speed, and the foremost man sang out, "Joe, why don't you come along?" Joe, whose arms and legs were flying in the air like a runaway windmill, replied, in an arrow grazed his ear: "Do I act like a man who is throwing off?"

THE sowing of buckwheat early in the spring is recommended for land infested with Canada thistles. As soon as the buckwheat is in full blossom it is turned under, and reseeding done with the same grain. The last crop is harvested when ripe. — *Chicago Times.*

Mrs. Holladay's Nose.

While traveling in a Washington train recently with a number of acquaintances, old Ben Holladay became unusually communicative. He climbed the Rocky Mountains, waded through the waters of Salt Lake, jumped across the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, danced in the Death Valley, cooked grizzlies in the Yellowstone geysers, scudded the plains of Montana, and told a score of stories so thrilling that the hair of his hearers arose in protest. Some of his yarns was both starting and amusing.

"One night," said he, "long before the Pacific Railroad was built, I was bowling over the plains in one of my overland coaches. My wife was with me. She was sick, and lay asleep on the bottom of the stage on a bed of buffalo skins. The night was fearfully dark, and a drizzling rain was falling. Mrs. Holladay and myself were the only passengers. Several stages had been robbed within two months, and the driver was ripping along as though a gang of guerrillas were after him. Suddenly the horses were thrown on their haunches and the stage stopped. It was heaved forward, but quickly recovered, and found myself gazing at the muzzles of a double-barreled shot-gun. By the dim light of the stage-lamps the barrels looked as big as mail-bags. 'Throw up your hands and don't stir,' shouted the grim voice. Up went my hands, and I began to overhaul myself. I saw that he did not know who I was, and I was afraid that my wife might awake and call me by my name. My rent was buttoned over my bosom, but hardly high enough to hide my diamond shirt-stud that cost me over $8,000 a few weeks before in San Francisco. I hardly breathed through fear that the light might strike the stone, and its flashing might attract the attention of the robber. I had about $40,000 in a money-belt about the size of a saddle-girth, and several hundred dollars in my pocket.

"Suddenly my friend shouted, 'Come, shell out mighty quick, or I'll send the devil a free lunch.'

"I passed out the few hundreds loose in my pockets, and handed him my gold watch and chain. They were hefty. I think the chain alone would weigh five pounds at least.

"'There,' said I, 'there's every cent I've got. Take it and let me go on. My wife is very sick, and I don't know what would happen to her if she knew what was going on.'

"'Keep your hands up,' was the reply, while a second robber received the watch and money. Then a search was made for the Express Company's box, but the double-barreled shot-gun did not move. Its muzzles were within a foot of my nose. For my life I did not dare to stir. My nose began to itch. The still holes of my mustache got up one after another and tickled it until the sensation was intolerable. I could stand it no longer.

"'Stranger,' I cried, 'I must scratch my nose. It itches so that I am almost crazy.'

"'Move your hand,' he shouted, 'and I'll blow a hole through your head big enough for a buck antelope to jump through.' I appealed once more. 'Well,' he answered, 'keep your hands on, and I'll scratch it for you. I have to see a partner suffer.'

"'Did he scratch it?' asked one of Ben's interested listeners.

"'Sure,' said Mr. Holladay.

"'How?' asked the breathless listener.

"'With the muzzle of the cocked gun,' said the great overlander. "He rubbed the end of the gun around my mustache and raked it over the end of my nose until I thanked him and said that it itched no longer."

The robbers soon afterward took their leave, with many apologies, and Ben continued his journey to the Missouri with his big emerald and $20,000. — *N. Y. Sun*

THE Arizona *Miner* tells a story of two friends who were recently attacked by Indians in that State. They were both on mules, and the arrows were whistling by them in clouds. The mules were of unequal powers of speed, and the foremost man sang out, "Joe, why don't you come along?" Joe, whose arms and legs were flying in the air like a runaway windmill, replied, in an arrow grazed his ear: "Do I act like a man who is throwing off?"

THE sowing of buckwheat early in the spring is recommended for land infested with Canada thistles. As soon as the buckwheat is in full blossom it is turned under, and reseeding done with the same grain. The last crop is harvested when ripe. — *Chicago Times.*

A Sudden Marriage.

The frequent weddings are all that save the city from social dullness. There was a highly sensational one Saturday evening. By way of premising, it will say that Monday is inspection day at the Marine Barracks. After inspection the officers utilize the band for a dance. Young ladies dote on these informal gayeties and flock to the barracks.

About two months ago Miss Fanny Rose attended one of these dances, and was introduced to Lieut. Franklin, of the Navy. On Thursday last the young gentleman was ordered to report for duty with the squadron at Yokohama. He flew to his inamorata, and stated that he must bear himself away from her presence. "Will you be mine now or wait three years?" he exclaimed. He inquired. "Now, now," responded the fond girl. "All" said he, "I thought you were the girl for a brave soldier to do." Promptness is the first requisite in those who would obey orders."

And then they parted; he to make preparations for the coming event, and she to startle mother and sister with the announcement that there was to be a wedding in the family, and a sad parting. The girl of course did every objection, and set to work to look after her wardrobe, that first requisite for the new life. A traveling dress was purchased, friends were invited, license taken out and clergyman supplied.

Saturday evening found the preparations complete, and the girl of nineteen, who has never before been separated from her mother, has forsaken her old home and friends, and gone to a station with a husband who was but a stranger. The young couple will sail early in January for China, there to remain three years. May every happiness attend them, and may the nuptial union of the queen, be brought on the ruins of the sudden marriage never wear off. *Washington Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

IF the farmer will bring all his skill, intelligence and industry into the work, his vocation is a safe and sure one.

SOLUTION to put on cloth for covering hams to keep flies away — Dip in solution of sodium acetate, and, after sewing up, in thin milk of lime.

A good washing fluid is thus made: One pound of soda, one-half pound of unslacked lime, one gallon of water; let it boil and pour off; use one cup to a boiler of clothes.

TO make the hands soft — Take equal portions of glycerine and alcohol; mix well; before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with the lotion.

TO make sour sauce, take half a cupful of butter, and stir in a tablespoonful of flour and one pint of boiling water, nearly one cupful of sugar, two spoonfuls good vinegar; spice to taste.

THE following is pointed out as the only real difference between a $5 and a $500 horse: The first can fall through a bridge and not receive the least injury; the second will break his neck by falling over a loose cobble-stone.

SOME one says that a plant or a stand of flowers is a constant source of pleasure in a room. It is a spring of sunshine, and its silent influence makes home cheerful and all the members of the household happier and better.

MILK should be kept in a wooden, clean place, if possible, covered. Expose a pan of it in a strong, smelling stable for twenty minutes, and it will imbibe the flavor so that it cannot be removed; or, in other words, will become poisonously tainted.

BE sure your salt for your butter is all right. Test it thus: Dissolve a little in a glass tumbler; if the brine formed is clear and free from bitter taste, it is good salt; on the other hand, if it presents a milky appearance and leaves a sediment, throw it away.

A farmer remarked the other day that he could not comprehend why he could not get along and make money as fast as his neighbor, Mr. B. It is no mystery. He does not stay at home and work. He is always going to town or other, "they have lied to us," but, as explain, and I: "There is no other course. I have the key in my pocket, and you must apologize or take what I give you." At that he humbled down, and said to me: "You are right, I am sorry; I did intend to bluff you. I regret it, and ask your pardon." "Enough," I promptly replied; "now, one promise before I open the door, and that is that you will to-morrow morning state, in the court, that you have said things which have wounded my feelings, and that you regret it." Pinckney replied: "I will do so." Then I unlocked the door and passed out. The next morning, when the court met, Mr. Pinckney at once rose and stated to the Court that a very unpleasant affair had occurred the morning before, as might have been observed by their Honors; that his friend, Mr. Webster, had felt grieved at something which had dropped from his lips; that his zeal for his client might have led him to say some things which he should not have said, and that he was sorry for having thus spoken. 'From that day, while at the Bar, there was no man,' said Mr. Webster, 'who treated me with so much respect and deference as Mr. William Pinckney.'

Among this number seeking official position are hundreds raised in the country, used to labor, and had they remained and taken the slow but sure methods, would have acquired a competence and been men of influence, and, what is far more to be valued, would have acquired such habits of life and thought as to make life full of blessing here and full of hope hereafter. The last thing on earth a good man should wish for his son is a clerkship in a public office, and it is almost as bad to send him alone into the heart of a great city, and into a like situation. Land is cheap, and almost any energetic, industrious young man can own a few acres by the time he is twenty-five. At thirty-five he can be easy; in fifty he can enjoy independence. And, what is far better, he has his manhood, morally and physically. What if his hands are hard with labor, all these years his sleep has been sweet and refreshing. From the nature of their occupation farmers should be the most thoughtful and intelligent of our citizens. We do not mean the surface culture of society which comes from the polished circles of cities, but that resulting from the substantial food for the mind that is so easily found in the public and private libraries.

With the newspaper to keep him posted in the great world outside, with books forthcoming from the pens of refined and cultured, certainly the highest order of intelligence should flow into the life of the farmer. While we believe that the farming population of the prairies and valleys of the great Northwest are already as intelligent as any of the classes in the world, yet the time has fully come for them to make a long stride forward. The world is progressing, and if they would keep their sons and daughters about them, they must gather about the farm the attractions, the refinements and culture to which they are entitled. Newspapers, magazines, good books, museums, lectures and music should be found in every village surrounded and village as surely as you would lay in the winter supply of comforts. Neglect them, and they will have their feet and hand and will have longings to break away, and seek in the cities what they have failed to receive in their rural homes. Such reasons have driven so many thousands of young men to seek their fortunes in the overcrowded cities, and have filled them with their foes for bread and a position. It is a weariness to contemplate the wrecks of moral and physical manhood that are the streets of our great cities, and go in and out of the busy marts of trade. What shall we do with our boys? We answer: Do not send them to the towns and cities to encounter the uncertainties, and to receive the certainties of the thousands who have preceded them. Settle them about you as best you can in homes of comfort, where there is food for and clothing for the body, and the atmosphere of Colorado, for health — and but only a grave. The influence of the former is more powerful than either Florida or Colorado can afford the consumptive — at best only palliative. The former already formost, they produce yet more serious results by inflaming and burning the nerves and healthy tissues. Consumption requires a remedy that will soothe while it relieves; such medicines but add fuel to the flame that already threatens to consume the system. The Golden Medical Discovery fulfills these conditions, and has been pronounced the best remedy yet discovered to stay and arrest consumption.

THIRTY-SEVEN years have elapsed since the introduction of Dr. Tutt's Pills to the public, and not at the present time is more popular and commands a larger sale than ever before. Its popularity is not confined to this country alone, all over the world its beneficial effects is conceded. The "Old Doctor" is an established and appreciated, and as his Pills have proved themselves to be entirely safe and reliable, they never leave a patient worse off than they find him. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

WORTH MORE THAN GOLD. — Any one who is troubled with Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera, will find that one dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will give relief. Sold by druggists.

THE following is pointed out as the only real difference between a $5 and a $500 horse: The first can fall through a bridge and not receive the least injury; the second will break his neck by falling over a loose cobble-stone.

SOME one says that a plant or a stand of flowers is a constant source of pleasure in a room. It is a spring of sunshine, and its silent influence makes home cheerful and all the members of the household happier and better.

MILK should be kept in a wooden, clean place, if possible, covered. Expose a pan of it in a strong, smelling stable for twenty minutes, and it will imbibe the flavor so that it cannot be removed; or, in other words, will become poisonously tainted.

BE sure your salt for your butter is all right. Test it thus: Dissolve a little in a glass tumbler; if the brine formed is clear and free from bitter taste, it is good salt; on the other hand, if it presents a milky appearance and leaves a sediment, throw it away.

A farmer remarked the other day that he could not comprehend why he could not get along and make money as fast as his neighbor, Mr. B. It is no mystery. He does not stay at home and work. He is always going to town or other, "they have lied to us," but, as explain, and I: "There is no other course. I have the key in my pocket, and you must apologize or take what I give you." At that he humbled down, and said to me: "You are right, I am sorry; I did intend to bluff you. I regret it, and ask your pardon." "Enough," I promptly replied; "now, one promise before I open the door, and that is that you will to-morrow morning state, in the court, that you have said things which have wounded my feelings, and that you regret it." Pinckney replied: "I will do so." Then I unlocked the door and passed out. The next morning, when the court met, Mr. Pinckney at once rose and stated to the Court that a very unpleasant affair had occurred the morning before, as might have been observed by their Honors; that his friend, Mr. Webster, had felt grieved at something which had dropped from his lips; that his zeal for his client might have led him to say some things which he should not have said, and that he was sorry for having thus spoken. 'From that day, while at the Bar, there was no man,' said Mr. Webster, 'who treated me with so much respect and deference as Mr. William Pinckney.'

What Shall We Do with the Boys?

The question is asked and pondered over in thousands of homes to-day. "What shall we do with these boys of ours?" It is a question of grave importance to the individual and to the people. The individual is interested in the prospect of employment congenial to his taste, and in the ability to attract the attention of the rabies. A bad shoot $40,000 in a money-belt about the size of a saddle-girth, and several hundred dollars in my pocket.

"Suddenly my friend shouted, 'Come, shell out mighty quick, or I'll send the devil a free lunch.'

"I passed out the few hundreds loose in my pockets, and handed him my gold watch and chain. They were hefty. I think the chain alone would weigh five pounds at least.

"'There,' said I, 'there's every cent I've got. Take it and let me go on. My wife is very sick, and I don't know what would happen to her if she knew what was going on.'

"'Keep your hands up,' was the reply, while a second robber received the watch and money. Then a search was made for the Express Company's box, but the double-barreled shot-gun did not move. Its muzzles were within a foot of my nose. For my life I did not dare to stir. My nose began to itch. The still holes of my mustache got up one after another and tickled it until the sensation was intolerable. I could stand it no longer.

"'Stranger,' I cried, 'I must scratch my nose. It itches so that I am almost crazy.'

"'Move your hand,' he shouted, 'and I'll blow a hole through your head big enough for a buck antelope to jump through.' I appealed once more. 'Well,' he answered, 'keep your hands on, and I'll scratch it for you. I have to see a partner suffer.'

"'Did he scratch it?' asked one of Ben's interested listeners.

"'Sure,' said Mr. Holladay.

"'How?' asked the breathless listener.

"'With the muzzle of the cocked gun,' said the great overlander. "He rubbed the end of the gun around my mustache and raked it over the end of my nose until I thanked him and said that it itched no longer."

The robbers soon afterward took their leave, with many apologies, and Ben continued his journey to the Missouri with his big emerald and $20,000. — *N. Y. Sun*

THE Arizona *Miner* tells a story of two friends who were recently attacked by Indians in that State. They were both on mules, and the arrows were whistling by them in clouds. The mules were of unequal powers of speed, and the foremost man sang out, "Joe, why don't you come along?" Joe, whose arms and legs were flying in the air like a runaway windmill, replied, in an arrow grazed his ear: "Do I act like a man who is throwing off?"

THE sowing of buckwheat early in the spring is recommended for land infested with Canada thistles. As soon as the buckwheat is in full blossom it is turned under, and reseeding done with the same grain. The last crop is harvested when ripe. — *Chicago Times.*

Late Fashion Items.

Large hoop ear-rings are again worn.

Alsatian bows are seen on the newest imported bonnets.

Pale blue brocaded silks are used for full-dress bonnets.

Feather feathers, tipped with jet, are handsome for round hats.

Shaggy beaver hats are most liked in the fashionable promenade.

Marble-paper and envelopes are the latest novelty in stationery.

Evening bonnets are all white, with a border of white ostrich plumes.

Among new piece-trimmings are stamped velvet and thick galloons.

Pale blue and pink are greatly used in combination with silk or satin.

Exquisite card-holders are in the shape of a shell held by a pretty little figure.

Pomadore vests, with Louis XIII. cuffs, are the new extravagances for full-dress.

Babies' clothes are no longer modern the elaborate style that was once universal.

Velvet, when used for cloaks, is almost invariably combined with silk or matelasse.

Long jewelry is again worn by ladies, after being worn a long time by babies only.

New collars and cuffs have colored embroideries in pale tints, with a scolloped edge.

New handkerchiefs have the border in large scallops, finished with small scallops in colors.

Favorite scarf-pins are made of two snakes twined together, and finely wrought in gold.

Habit basques, shaped like gentlemen's frock coats, are among the most importatins for ladies' wear.

Standing collars and narrow cuffs are hard to abolish; they still continue to be favorites with many ladies.

One-third of the left-hand corner of envelopes and visiting cards that are used for second mourning is black.

The handsomest evening dresses are made of plush grenadine in solid colors, such as red blue, rose, pink and green.

Long, graceful loops of ribbon are fastened at the throat in place of the stiff, made-up bows which have been in fashion.

For evening dresses, young ladies in mourning wear plain white muslin with white dasies mingled with small black grapes.

Lace mittens are worn for evening, matching the dress in color. They may be found in all shades. One of the favorite colors is tilbel.

The unique costume for a half-dress consists of a grape-vine, with leaves and bunches of hanging grapes having a most natural appearance. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

Proverbial Philosophy.

"In a good house all is quickly ready," was the remark of a young lady whom you had called to take to church. She is always a half hour behind time.

Seeing that hath love in his heart hath spurs in his side." This is not true in all cases. There was young Lochinvar, who came out of the West. He hath love in his heart, but he wore his spurs on his boots. It was his steed that had spurs in his side.

"In this measures not himself is measured." This is a very excellent proverb, but it was originally intended for a motto in a tailor's shop.

"When your will is ready your feet are light," unless you happen to be a Louisville girl.

"Good words quench more than a bucket of water," but slapon the water while you send some one to turn in an alarm.

"Neither bribe nor loss thy right," except in working a bill through the Legislature; then search out the two ass. "Love that repels not a part builds all," except in the case of a man who lives in a rented house.

"Bribe not secretly, while never misses," unless he belongs to an amateur rifle club. Then he never hits, and we've got money to bet on it. — *Oil City Derrick.*

Death in His Favorite Robe.

The mortuary statistics of the whole civilized world show that about one-fifth of all mankind die of consumption alone, and the number of deaths due to consumption bears a greater ratio to the whole number than that of any other three diseases together. Moreover, investigation proves that this ratio is steadily increasing. Its increasing prevalence has led to the popular belief that consumption is incurable. Thousands upon thousands of these sufferers seek, in the sunny retreats of Florida and the fine atmosphere of Colorado, for health — and but only a grave. The influence of the former climate is so powerful that either Florida or Colorado can afford the consumptive — at best only palliative. The cure is not to be found in any such change. The cure is in the use of such remedies as will build up the blood, and thereby restore the wasted tissues, which prevents consumption, and so, the restoration of healthy nutrition. In order to do this, the food is taken into the stomach, digested, assimilated, and finally, healthy blood and all the different tissues built from it. Now, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has never been claimed, by its proprietors, to be a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it does claim, and with perfect truth, that it will cure all diseases of a scrofulous nature, from the worst blood-taint or humor to a common pimple, if the use of the "Discovery" is persisted in for a reasonable length of time. Send to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for their pamphlet on Consumption, which will be sent free.

Graefenberg Vegetable

PILLS

Have been acknowledged for over Thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, L

1878. THE 1878

DETROIT

Post and Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The consolidation of *The Detroit Post* and *Tribune* and *Detroit Tribune* has resulted in issuing THE POST AND TRIBUNE *the* Republican paper of Michigan. Its enormous circulation, its facilities for obtaining news by telegraph and correspondence, its combination of editorial talent, its up-to-date style in the mechanical branch, its superiority in all its departments as any of the large morning dailies. It is pure and uncompromising in tone, and is worthy to take its place at any fireside. At the same time it is bright, racy, fresh and original, and contains all the News of the Day, as accurately and completely as the largest daily in the land, but in condensed form, for rapid and agreeable reading. Having behind it all the resources for the gathering of news by telegraph correspondence, and exchanges of the largest newspaper corporation in the State, its facilities in this respect are unequalled. Special attention is paid to obtaining the latest news from every city and village in Michigan. It Market, Money and Marine News will be thoroughly fresh and reliable, every possible item of information of value to business men being carefully examined and arranged for this columns.

Unlike other county evening papers, too often of the merely sensational order, its editorial columns will compare favorably with any paper in the country for vigor, sound thinking, accurate and useful information, strength, freshness and purity of style, and wide range of topics. This department will always be well worth reading by thinking men of all classes and parties.

TERMS

	per annum.	5 mos.	3mos.
DAILY,	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50
Tri-Weekly,	3.00	2.50	1.25
Weekly,	1.50	.75	.40
Evening Telegh	5.00	2.50	1.25

All Postage Paid.

NOTICE.—There will be a special Township Meeting of the qualified voters of the Township of Charlevoix held on the 13th day of February, 1878, for the purpose of voting on the question of raising by loan the sum of seven hundred dollars to assist in building a bridge across Pine River at Charlevoix.

By order of Town Board,
TYRON SEE, Town Clerk.

The Evening Telegraph,

In addition to their Morning, Tri-Weekly and Weekly editions, *The Post and Tribune Co* publish THE DETROIT EVENING TELEGRAPH, the cheapest and best afternoon paper published in Michigan, and the only Afternoon Paper in Detroit having the Associated Press despatches. It is as carefully and ably edited in all its departments as any of the large morning dailies. It is pure and uncompromising in tone, and is worthy to take its place at any fireside. At the same time it is bright, racy, fresh and original, and contains all the News of the Day, as accurately and completely as the largest daily in the land, but in condensed form, for rapid and agreeable reading. Having behind it all the resources for the gathering of news by telegraph correspondence, and exchanges of the largest newspaper corporation in the State, its facilities in this respect are unequalled. Special attention is paid to obtaining the latest news from every city and village in Michigan. It Market, Money and Marine News will be thoroughly fresh and reliable, every possible item of information of value to business men being carefully examined and arranged for this columns.

Unlike other county evening papers, too often of the merely sensational order, its editorial columns will compare favorably with any paper in the country for vigor, sound thinking, accurate and useful information, strength, freshness and purity of style, and wide range of topics. This department will always be well worth reading by thinking men of all classes and parties.

TERMS

	per annum.	5 mos.	3mos.
DAILY,	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50
Tri-Weekly,	3.00	2.50	1.25
Weekly,	1.50	.75	.40
Evening Telegh	5.00	2.50	1.25

All Postage Paid.

THE GREENBACK CAMPAIGN.—The greenback element of the County, but more particular of Hayes, and Charlevoix Township, are upon the war path In Hayes their trumpet gives Forth no uncertain sound, and a majority of the electors of the Township is claimed who favor the paper dollar. Their emissaries are holding meetings throughout the county, and preaching their financial faith in eveplent strains. Cant they anticipate greater tidings in the future, seems evident from the repeated duties they make among the people regarding the affairs of the county. It is not true, as they represent, that the Board of Supervisors at their last session raised the salaries of county officers. But they might have done it very properly. So long as the greenbackers cling closely to the tenets of their peculiar doctrine their converts will be honestly misled, but they cannot ride into power in local affairs by any such tactics, as the people we have mentioned. "Truth is mighty," etc

For all its dull times, we continue to live and keep a large stock of everything pertaining to general merchandise.

FOX, ROSE & BUTLER.

For a nice dress pattern call at our store, we have all of the late shades and most desirable styles. FOX, ROSE & BUTLER.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Most of our readers will remember Chas Vogel, who for a time was engineer on the Steamer Annie Hewes looked upon as possessed much natural ability, and intelligence, and his career since leaving here shows that he has improved his chances, and developed his promising talent. We now hear of him as being attached to the Engineer Department of the steamer Oregon, which plies between New York and San Francisco, and up as far as the Oregon coat. The Oregon is one of the finest ocean steamers afloat. Young Vogel receives $65 per month, cabin fare and uniforms, and has officers' rank. As I understand it, he is respected and intimate with many engineering and naval acquaintances of CHAS. MOFFATT, Register,
27 PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To Whom it May Concern,

Notice is hereby given that it is andersigned Corporation-The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of streams," approved April 5th, 1865, and the several acts amendatory thereof, intends to apply to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of such improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their consent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 27th day of February next—Wednesday—at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, at which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WHEAT, Secy.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Big Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 13, 1877. C. POWERS.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nelson Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie F. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, it is ordered that saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

Epilepsy or Fits.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Effected in first class companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Cramton's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1yr

$777 per month easily earned in three months' time by any one of either sex in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. Nearly $200 can be made in a month by any one who will engage at once. All who engage are surprised at the ease with which they can make money. All the information and everything necessary sent free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Oct., 29, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Eugene C. Trelway against Milo Leach, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5467, dated Apr. 2, 1877, upon the ne of section 26, Township 30 North, Range 4 West, in Emmet county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

W. W. CASWELL. C. S. BARSTOW.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 15, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MARINE BLOCK.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Pine Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Bins filled on short notice.

CUPRIGHT & WAY,
Owners of Sch. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix June 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE

In Eveline.

Offer my farm for sale of 80 acres on section 36 in Eveline, 20 acres improvement, good barn, and log house, good well, and orchard of 75 thrifty trees. Good fences. Premises traversed road. School house quarter of a mile great-mill two miles and a half.

Charles Heller,
Advance Mich.

FARM FOR SALE

IN

SOUTH ARM!

The W½ of NW¼ Sec. 20, Town 32 North of Range Seven West, 80 acres. Twenty-five acres improvements, 200 fruit trees, 50 bushels of apples last year. Will be sold for $400 cash. Address

ANTOINE SHAW W.
Elk Rapids
Mich

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Oct. 31, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Pardee, against Charles Mosall, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5241, dated Jan. 15, 1875, upon the S. W. ¼ of section 24, Township 34, North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Nov. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lorin M. Barrett against James Jones No. 7742, dated June 20, 1876, upon the se Section 30, Township 34 South, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Jan., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick& Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, &c.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits and Homecanally Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Sole)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Peter Tegeder, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary E. Allison, Defendant

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of July A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are to be found within the United States. On motion of J. Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor, ordered that the appearance of the said defendants Robert Allison and Mary E. Allison residence of whom is unknown to the complainant's solicitor, be entered herein within forty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper printed published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendants at least twenty days previous to the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. HAYES Jr.
Circuit Judge.
J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
13-6in.

NOTICE.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Beely L. Spencer, late an assistant Lighthouse keeper at Grand Traverse Light, against Ed Pierce, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7215, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the se ¼ of section 32, Township 33 North, Range 9 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

13

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7595, dated April 10, 1876, upon the ne ¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 22, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathilda A. Bright against James Massey, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6235, dated Oct. 3, 1874, upon the ne ¼ of section 6, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of Nov. 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butlers' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 42 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb., 12. 1878. Whole No., 457

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 months.
One sq.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$3.50
2 spcs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00
3 "	1.75	2.75	3.00	5.00	7.50
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.25	10.00
1 column	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	17.00
4 "	5.00	9.50	8.50	17.00	30.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	30.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements 2½ cts per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McBRIDE Sheriff Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. HUFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVELL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. H. CRITCHELL, County Clerk and Notary Public and Deputy Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD B. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at law, Charlevoix Mich. Conveyancing Attorney Abstracts Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Register Blackwell's Electric Motor, Patties in Attention given to Prosecutions.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Ek Rapisd, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Is manently located at Pancake's old visiting dentistry one week in each month. For the purpose of visiting Mich. and will perform all operations appertaining to the dental profession.

The Campbell House.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

H.D CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAILTHORP.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

S. J. FARMER.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in I. E. Wing & Co's Express shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of his friends. Coarse or fine boots or shoes made and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS-FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street. EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER's

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Which he now sells at the lowest prices, and will supply the wants of Dealers and Physicians in the country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every person having anything sent for the conveyance of passengers will be called, and the express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. H. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. D. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Price against Wm. M. Dewerest, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5324, dated April 1, 1876, upon the ne ¼ of sec. section 26, Township 35 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES K. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. P. [illegible] Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Pine Hill Lodge No. 101, L. O. L. meets at Central Lake Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at Sunbeck p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN BURNS, W. M.
GEO. LOCKWOOD, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails close and are due as follows:

Going North—Close at 12 M., depart at the same days and are due at Petoskey at 6 P. M.

Going South—Close at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M. Arrive at Petoskey at 6 P. M.

SOUTH AUM—mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Dressed hogs, per pound	5
Live hogs, per pound	3@4
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Turkeys, per pound	10
Hay, per ton	7 00@8 00
Straw, per bundle	25@30
Flour, per barrel	6 00@7 00
Beef, per pound	6@7
Pork, per pound	5@6
Lard, per pound	10
Wood, per cord	3 00@4 00

COOPER gives a Ball the 22d

THE Charlevoix Public School numbers 165 scholars and teachers.

THE Traverse Bay *Progress* announces that a cheese factory has been established in Elk Rapids.

THE Township election on the bridge question takes place to-morrow the 13th, at Town Hall.

Ice for points on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad is being cut, now, at Cadillac.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the Grand Traverse region will be 75 per cent greater this year than last.

THE Railroad Company are putting the lumber upon the ground for a summer hotel at Melrose, on Bear Lake.

A new invoice of groceries and teas expected at C. & P.'s this week also the Nimble Nickle. Call and get one free

OUR statement last week that Olds & Stroud, of Hortons Bay, had sold out, was no error, due to a misunderstanding on our part.

D. HOLLOWAY, Esq., with his family, have removed from their place in Evangeline to this village, where they will spend the winter, as the guests of their son-in-law, F. M. Loveland.

DIED.—Mr. Jared I. Wood, the aged father of Geo. M. Wood, of Eveline died one day last week. His death was mainly due to old age, but was hastened by a fall he received a short time before

DOCK.—The harbor docks of M. J. Stockman and See & Washburn, are approaching completion, and are the most substantial docks yet built on the harbor.

PERSONAL.—A. E. Palmer, Esq., of Kalkaska, paid us a pleasant visit on Saturday.

—"Uncle John" Miller, Treasurer of Evangeline Township, was in town Saturday, making returns to Co. Treasurer See.

—Messrs. Olds & Stroud were in town Saturday.

—Richard Knight, Esq., of Banks, was in town Saturday.

—Mr. J. E. Darrah, of Melrose Township, called on us Friday.

Greenbacks.

We warn all good citizens, and Republicans especially, against receiving as sound doctrine, the greenback falsery now being so loudly heralded through out the county. We regard this particular branch of the movement as a case of "blue-blooderism" from the journalistic saturation of the Demcrsy kind of finances which lays for its chief article of faith the proposition that "the power that makes can unmake." We cannot dispossess our mind of the belief that in this hypothesis lurks a sentiment of once dishonorable and communistic. The government that, in time of national peril plighted its feith that the bonded debt of the nation incurred in the prosecution of a war, should bear gain interest, has the arbitrary *power* to repudiate not only the letter of the bonds, regarding the payment of interest, but also the *bonds*. But what about national credit and honor? In 1862 Pomeroy aided and encouraged rebellion, and did what he could to assist rebels to dismember the Union. Now he advocates repudiation and national trickery. But we assert fearlessly that the greenback champions are without any definite idea of how the benefit would come, and cling to the conviction that, in some way or other, they would personally profit by some degree of currency inflation, which, in their home language, "would revive business." The notion is founded on little else than a deep dissatisfaction with the present depression, and a desire to get rid of it by any means. The disease is visible, and the patient, in a singular confusion of ideas, grasps at any remedy that is offered. They ignore the fact that bottom must be reached sooner or later, and that greenback inflation only means a second edition of the feverish and artificial prosperity of war times. If by any argument or sophistry we can be made to believe that cancelling national bonds and issuing in their stead another form of indebtedness is an approach toward permanent national prosperity, then we are a greenbacker. But when it appears that this act can only be accomplished by a violation of the national faith, then neither the Pomeroyan logic or our friend from Hayes, nor the eloquence of the Websterian orator whose *posterum* adjoins the meat shop, can convince us that their financial doctrine is not pernicious.

If there are any Greenback Presidents outside of Charlevoix Township who feel agrieved by our editorial remarks in this issue, we apologize in advance. We don't mean them.

REAL ESTATE changes for the week ending Feb. 8, 1878:

U. S. to Jared I. Wood, 160 acres in Eveline.

Wm. H. Porter and wife to George S. Smith, lot in village of Advance—$12.

Geo. B. Thompson and wife to L. W. Hull, 40 acres in Evangeline—$400.

U. S. to D. Holliday, 160 acres in Evangeline.

U. S. to Albert Brown, 160 acres in Hayes.

H. W. Sage and wife to John McGraw and wife, 165 acres in Hayes—$1.

We had a reporter at the greenback meeting on Saturday evening, expecting to be absent ourself, and his report is before us, in which he faithfully delineates the inane ravings of the greenback "President." He (the "President") abused everybody, calling Sherman, Hubbell, and the entire Congress a parcel of thieves and robbers, and the American people no better. The notes also speak of the speeches of Bisbee, Doony and others, and draws copiously from the speech of Capt. Webster. The report gives place to our own remarks, not because they are more deserving of attention, but because of their comparative brevity, and a consciousness, as a late hour, that we are devoting too much space to an unimportant matter.

THROUGH THE ICE.—Willie Horton started from Hugh Miller's to come to town on skates one evening last week and broke through the ice to his neck, and could not extricate himself. His lusty cries brought Chas. O. Miller to his rescue and he was pulled out wet but wise.

Late Foreign News.

Death of Pope Pius IX.

A special from Rome states that the news of the Pope's death has already been officially announced, and gives the following particulars: The Pope at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, felt a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians, "Death wins this time." He was alternately placid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said: "Guard the church I loved so well and sacredly." Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at his death.

—The dispatches seem to confirm the report that the Russians have occupied Constantinople, in consequence of which intense war feeling exists in England.

THE GREENBACK MEETING on Saturday evening at Town Hall turned out disastrously for the greenbackers. The meeting was addressed by Capt. T. S. Webster, of Hayes, and by the President of the Club, Hon. J. M. Clark, the well-known scholarly orator, of whom our village is so justly proud. We arrived at the meeting late, and caught only the closing words of Capt. Webster's speech; consequently we aim no criticism at the speech of that gentleman, only as it was echoed by the subsequent speaker, President Clark. Amorose E. Palmer, of Kalkaska, was present, and was called out. He spoke for nearly one hour, and in the opinion of most of his unprejudiced hearers, completely knocked the props from under the greenbackers. Mr. Palmer has for years been a careful and constant reader and observer, and is thoroughly posted in the financial issues which a e distracting the American people. He dealt in facts and figures, and completely punctured the sugar-coated fallacies of the Pomeroy financiers. The "President" retorted in a flow of eloquence that would have done honor to an O'Connell. *Sub rosa:* Have any of our readers, in their barn-yard experience, ever noticed the ruffled dignity and frantic crowing of a defeated dung hill rooster minus tail-feathers? We make no *insite*. This mind picture involuntarily suggests itself, as an impromptu *obiter dictum*. But the controversy was one in which cool argument and plain fact were pitted against blind assertion and stupid bluster. The first was received with marked and respectful attention, and the latter was met with derision, laughter and contemptuous hoots. One honest-minded citizen, who had signed their constitution, arose and renounced the ways of greenbackers, and openly accused them of misrepresentation and subterfuge. We are of the opinion that greenback shares as political stock in trade in Charlevoix have depreciated in value since Saturday evening. In short, we think Greenbackers, and Greenback Club Presidents in particular, are sick. To the former we prescribe a change of political diet, and to the latter oatmeal porridge; it makes brain.

THE BUNDR.—Bids will be received up to the 16 h for the bridge to be built across Pine River, in Charlevoix. Bids on the substructure should be tendered seperately, the plan and specifications of which, together with that of the superstructure, can be seen at See & Washburn's store. The specifications of the superstructure call for a swing bridge, 127 feet long, with a channel-way 50 feet wide on either side of pivot abutment, with floor 16 above water.

Rev. M. V. Rork of Athens, the beseeched M. E. clergyman, is organizing an independent church at Athens. The people were ready to take this step last fall when Mr. Rork was expelled, but were delayed by his work at other points. At Sherwood 130 converts have been secured, and he is now preaching to crowded houses at Union City.

Now that log tree stories are in order Messrs. Sands & Young, of Cadillac, say they have cut 18 cords of stove-wood from a maple sapling.

Additional local on eighth page.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate, on the 22d, several petitions were presented and referred. A bill was reported from the Finance Committee to remit taxes on unclaimed savings banks. A bill was introduced and referred to repeal that portion of the national bank act which imposes a tax of 10 per cent. upon the circulation of State banks. The states of Wis., Kan., the first Governor of Maine, and which was contributed by that State to the National Statuary Hall, was accepted, and Messrs. Hoadley, Blaine and others made addresses. ...In the House, the Forfeiture Appropriation bill was reported and referred. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to ascertain the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion owned by the United States, the amount of bonds which had been sold by the Secretary of the Treasury for coin, the amount of gold and silver coin, bank notes and legal-tenders held by banking institutions, and such other facts as will tend to inform the House when and in what method it will be practicable and consistent with the public welfare to resume specie payment. In the Senate joint resolutions accepting from the State of Maine a statue of William King was passed.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 23d. Mr. Blaine introduced a bill providing for the coinage of a silver dollar of as many grains as the Director of the Mint shall from time to time prescribe, to be a legal-tender in common with gold coin up to and including five dollars, and for all sums exceeding five dollars the silver shall have the right to tender, and the creditor be compelled to take half of the amount in gold coin and one-half in silver coin. The Matthews Silver resolution was further debated. Mr. Cockrell finishing his remarks in favor of, and Mr. Beck speaking in opposition. In the House, a bill was introduced relieving back deposits from the internal revenue tax. The Senate resolutions in honor of the late Senator Ingalls were concluded, and eulogies were pronounced, after which the resolutions were adopted.

AFTER the transaction of some unimportant business in the Senate, on the 24th, the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the interest and principal of Government bonds in silver was again taken up and debated. Mr. Lamar making a lengthy speech in opposition thereto. Mr. Conkling favored and Mr. Thurman opposed an amendment to make the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, a joint resolution requiring the sanction of the President as well as both houses of Congress. The bill suspending the laws concerning vessels in the navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels, was considered in the House, and several amendments were disposed of.

IN the Senate, on the 25th, Mr. Blaine made an explanation with regard to the Silver bill introduced by him, on the 23d, to the effect that he had purposely left the number of grains in the dollar blank because he had no desire in voting to vote for a dollar of 412½ grains. He had been erroneously reported as leaving in his bill, the number of grains "the dollar to be determined by the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, when it was the price of silver bullion per ounce he left to be publicly fixed, as near the market value as possible, by such officers. The bill was then referred to Judiciary. The resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, was again taken up and the amendment making the resolution a joint, instead of a concurrent, one was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 30—after which the Matthews amendment, providing for the payment of bonds in gold or its equivalent, and declaring that no other payment without the consent of the creditor would be in accordance with the public faith, and in derogation of the creditor's rights, was adopted, after considerable debate—yeas, 38; nays, 21. Other proposed amendments were similarly disposed of, and the resolution as amended by the Matthews was agreed to—41 to 22. The pneumatic mail bill was then taken up, and the 44th section of the bill, in regard to the 3d, 3½ and 4 per cents, was rejected, after which the bill, as amended by Mr. Matthews was adopted—41 to 21. The House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, was taken up and Mr. Morgill made a lengthy speech in opposition thereto. A large number of bills were presented and referred in the House, among which were one to coin the 412½ grain dollar, one for the issue of gold coin and silver dollar certificates, one to authorize the issue of bonds to pay the principal of National Banks, and to substitute therefor Treasury notes, receivable for all dues to the Government, and to abolish the tax on banking circulation, securing to all the States equal treatment of patronage in the Civil Service of the Government, and for the number of Representatives in Congress at 400. A resolution was introduced declaring that the public debt, as represented by the bonds, or subsidies in money, lands, public property, franchises or in respect of public credit, should be granted or renewed to any railroad corporation, except as a compensating to engage in, and to the extent of expenses that appropriations may be hereafter limited to such amount and purposes only as shall be appropriated annually by the public revenues. The Senate concurrent resolution, known as the Matthews Silver resolution, was taken up and passed 189 to 79.

DOMESTIC.

JACOB AND JOHN HUNTZINGER, late President and Cashier of the Miners' Trust Company, at Pottsville, Pa., have been sentenced each to two years' solitary confinement and to pay a fine of $500, and to refund to Thomas Kerns, prosecutor, the sum of $10,000, with costs. The charge against them was conspiracy to defraud a depositor (Kerns).

A REVOLVER was received at Bismarck, D. T., on the 23d, that Sitting Bull was then encamped on Frenchman Creek, with over a thousand lodges, including the escaped Nez Perces and the remnant of those from the agencies, numbering 280 lodges with 80 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbered 2,80 warriors and 3,500 women and children. They were splendidly mounted and armed. All the principal hostile Chiefs were with them. A southern movement was intended, and probably an attempt upon Fort Keogh. Miles could put only 500 men in the field.

A NEW five-dollar counterfeit note on the Farmers' National Bank, of Virginia, Ill., was discovered at the National Bank Redemption Agency, in Washington, on the 24th. The plate is evidently altered from the one from which the five dollar counterfeit on the Traders' National Bank, of Chicago, was printed. The charter number on the counterfeit discovered is 1,467, while that on the genuine is 1,471.

AT a Baltimore (Md.) theater, on the 24th, just before the beginning of the matinee, the cylinder containing the gas for the calcium light exploded, fatally injuring Charles Street, Charlie Rutter and H. Thompson, attaches of the theater.

ACCORDING to a late report of the Commissioner of Pensions, the United States Government paid to its soldiers and their widows and orphans, during the first century of its existence, an aggregate of $427,880,000 in pensions.

A LATE New York dispatch says it had transpired that the "Colorado Stone Man," which had been claimed to be a petrifaction, was manufactured by the maker of the "Cardiff Giant," planted in Colorado and coincidentally "discovered" there by its owners and constructors. The stone man was peddled and baked at Elkland, Tioga County, Pa.

ON the 26th, the United States Treasury held $360,075,890 in United States bonds to secure the National Bank circulation, and $5,645,000 in bonds to secure public deposits. National Bank circulation outstanding: Gold notes, $1,462,320; currency notes, $319,940,-264.

A CONVENTION of State Agricultural Societies is to be held in Washington, on the third Tuesday in February.

AMONG the failures reported, on the 26th, were those of the Cayuga County Savings Bank of Union City, Pa., and Chas. A. Easton & Co., one of the largest cotton brokerage houses of New York City.

THE total popular subscription to the Government 4 per cent. loan, up to the 26th, amounted to about $2,940,000.

A MR. FITCH, said to have been engaged with Hull in manufacturing the "Cardiff Petrified Man," has given a New York Times interviewer some interesting statements concerning the alleged swindle. He also states that Hull manufactured the famous stone tablets of the Connecticut Valley, on which were supposed, by artificial means, the tracks of supposed prehistoric birds. Hull bought a turkey and used the feet to make the tracks. These relics, it will be remembered caused the wisest scientific men, several years ago, and many learned speculations as to their origin were made in the reviews and monthly magazines.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Iowa Legislature, on the 22d, reelected Hon. Wm. B. Allison United States Senator. The vote in the Senate was: Allison, 32, B. F. Miller, 12. In the House, Allison, 67, Miller, 33, and E. S. Nourse, 3.

THE South Carolina State Supreme Court has decided that Circuit Judges must be elected by ballot, instead of *viva voce*. This decision cuts all Circuit Judges elected prior to 1877 by the Republican Legislature, and retains the two elected last year by the Democratic Legislature. A Constitutional question involving the construction of the word "ballot," Chief Justice Wolland dissented from the decision.

IN reply to a communication from Mr Glover, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, relative to the proposed investigation into alleged abuses in said Department, President Hayes stated, in writing, on the 24th, that he should be glad to have cooperate heartily with the committee in such investigation, and to that end would issue such orders as would enforce the attendance of any other Department as might be required to secure prompt and effective assistance in the conduct of the investigation. He further gave assurance to all subordinate officers that the disclosure of their testifying truly on a call for a committee should not be used to their prejudice.

A STATE Prohibitory Convention held in New Hampshire, on the 24th, nominated Asa S. Kimball for Governor, and adopted strong prohibitory resolutions.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 24th says there was the best authority for saying that all negotiations for the Panama Canal were finally settled to close the Syndicate from their latest subscription of $10,000,000 at 6 percent. Bonds were executed and delivered, and the Panama Interoceanic Canal Company organized at the Treasury Department at noon, and the Syndicate from its obligations to the transaction.

THE vote and yeas and nays on the final passage, in the United States Senate, of the Matthews resolution declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver coin were as follows:

Yeas—Aiken, Allen, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Garland, Gordon, Groome, Hamlin, Hereford, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kernan, Lamar, Maxey, McDonald, McMillan, Mahone, Morgan, McPherson, Oglesby, Pierce, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sharon, Thurman, Voorhees, Walker, Whyte—41.

Nays—Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Grover, Howe, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill, Norwood, Patterson, Ralph, Robbins, Sargent, Stewart, Swann, Vester Weil Warner, Whyte, Wilkinson, Windom—28.

NEW ORLEANS dispatches of the 25th say that the application of the members of the Returning Board for a transfer of their cases to the United States Court had been that day denied by Judge Whitaker, who had, in their absence, forfeited their bail, and issued capias for their arrest. Up to midnight they had not been found, and it was believed they were concealed in the Custom-House. Defendants' counsel gave notice that they had appealed to the United States Judge for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

HON. JOHN B. KERR, a former member of Congress from Maryland, died at his residence in Washington, on the morning of the 27th.

THE vote in the National House of Representatives on the passage, on the 26th, of the Matthews Silver resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Aiken, Aldrich, Atkins, Baker (Ind.), Banning, Bayne, Bell, Berkshire, Blackburn, Blount, Bonet, Boyd, Bragg, Brentano, Brewer, Bridges, Bright, Brigham, Browne, Buckner, Burchard, Burnes, Butler, Cabell, Cain, Caldwell (Ky.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Calkins, Candler, Cannon, Carlisle, Caswell, Chalmers, Clarke (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clark (Iowa), Clymer, Cobb, Collins, Conger, Cox (Ohio), Cox (N. Y.), Craven, Crisp, Crocker, Culbertson, Cummings, Cutler, Davidson, Davis (N. C.), Deering, Dibrell, Dickey, Dingell, Dunham, Elam, Ellis, Ermel, Evans, Ewing, Evins (N. C.), Ewing, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gardner, Garth, Gause, Giddings, Glover, Goode, Hunter, Hanna, Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haskell, Hatcher, Haves, Hazleton, Henderson, Hendrix, Henry, Hewitt (Ala.), Herbert, Hooker, House, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Humphrey, Ilhor, Jones (Ala.), Jones (Ohio), Jordan, Keightley, Kelley, Kenna, Kilgore, Kimmel, Knapp, Knott, Ladd, Lathrop, Ligon, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Manning, Mayo, Martin, Muldrow, Mackenzie, McKinley, McMahon, Metcalfe, Mills, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Muldrow, Neal, Oliver, Pacheco, Page, Paine and N. Y.), Patterson (Col.), Phelps, Pidgeon, Pollard, Powell, Price, Prindle, Rea, Reagan, Reed, Rice, Richardson, Robertson, Robeson, Rogers, Ross, Rudd, Rusk, Ryan, Sapp, Sayler, Scales, Sexton, Shallenberger, Shelley, Simonton, Sinnitt, Smith (Ga.), Sparks, Springer, Steele, Stephens, Stone (Ind.), Stone (Iowa), Stowell, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Tipton, Townsend, Tillman, Turner, Updegraff (Iowa), Turner, Turney, Van Voorhis, Waddell, Walls, Welch, White (Ky.), White (Ind.), Whitthorne, Williams (Ill.), Williams (Ala.), Wills, Wise, Yaple, Wilson, Wren, Wright, Young, Dargan, Rice, Bragg, Bailey, Ryan, Beach, Bagley, Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Bowen, Bowman, Bradley, Butler, Buttz, Bragg, Campbell, Chittenden, Chalfin, Clarke (N. J.), Cook, Corwin, Crapo, Davis (Ark.), Dennis, Dwight, Farnum, Fairfield, Hammond, Hamilton, Field, Forney, Frye, Gibb, Hale, Hanback, Heigh, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Hart, Hayden, Hiscock, Hoge, Hungerford, Jones, Jones (N. H.), Jorgensen, Joyce, Ketcham, Landers, Lapham, Longnecker, Lounsbery, Lockwood, Loring, McCook, Mears, Mayler, Noncross, O'Neill, Osmer, Pattee, Potter, Power, Pugh, Quinn, Rainey, Reed, Rice (Mass.), Robinson (Mass.), Rockwell, Rowell, Samuelson, Smith (Pa.), Spencer, Stewart, Swann, Vester Weil Warner, Wheeler, Whiting, Wilson, Wood (Me.), Wood (N. Y.), Woodard, Woodburn, Wright, Wilkins, Wilson (N. Y.), Wood—72.

FOREIGN.

THE Russians have appointed the Greek Archbishop Governor of Adrianople.

THE Greek Ministry has been reorganized, under the leadership of M. Tsamoundas, a distinguished member of the War party.

THE Italian Squadron has been ordered to the Levant.

ALFONSO, King of Spain, and Princess Mercedes, were married, in Madrid, on the 23d. The attendance of foreign representatives was large. Among the presents bestowed was a wedding-ring and diamond rose from the Pope, and 25,000,000 francs from the father of the bride.

A TELEGRAM from Crete, received on the 24th, says the entire country outside of the fortified towns was held by the insurgents, and that the efforts of the Turks at conciliation had proved abortive.

THE London *Post* of the 27th published the following as an official version of the preliminary conditions of peace:

I. Autonomy for Bulgaria—boundaries not defined, under a Governor to be appointed assentingly by the Powers, and by the Ottoman people Conference; the Turkish military forces to be withdrawn to certain fortified places to be designated upon.

II. The independence of Roumania, with compensation for tercitory near the mouth of the Danube, which falls to Russia.

III. Local autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with guarantees for the Christian subjects of religious freedom. The reinstatement of the Servian frontier upon the basis of the status quo ante bellum, and the cession to Servia, but in deference to Austria and other Powers, by the question of Novi Bazar.

IV. Agrandissement for Montenegro on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with the approval of the Powers.

V. The cession of Batoum and the payment of indemnity money, territory, or some equivalent to Russia.

VI. The Sultan to undertake to consider how to meet the requirements of the Christian subjects of Turkey.

On the 26th, the Montenegrins captured, after a furious bombardment, three fortified islands in Lake Scutari.

LONDON dispatches of the 28th say that the Conference had practically finished its deliberations, Servians and Montenegrins were being prosecuted with great vigor, pending the official ratification of peace. The Servians had defeated the Turks at Zlatitza, and had for four days' battle in which several thousand were killed and wounded.

THERE were unsurprised war demonstrations in Athens on the 27th and 28th, and troops were called out to disperse the mobs.

IN the British Parliament, on the evening of the 28th, the representatives of the Government announced that, notwithstanding the Christian massacres in the East, they would ask the supplementary credit, but as a vote of confidence and to enable England to be represented in the conferences at Constantinople, to which the settlement of matters of general European concern must be referred. The announcement created the hostility of the opposition as they decided to accept the conditions and assurances and then proceed to challenge the entire policy of the Cabinet on the Eastern question and accuse an adverse vote, if possible. The sentiment is such that, in the event of their success, the Government, Parliament would be dissolved and an appeal taken to the country.

New Fashions.

The square Richelieu collar is just imported.

Silk skirts are worn by ladies, girls and small boys.

Ladies' leather belts are studded with steel nail-heads.

The newest designs for brocaded silks represent small fans.

Moss green with sky blue is the stylish combination of colors.

Chinchilla is the fashionable fur, and, strange to say, it is not costly.

Beaded trimmings over evening dresses, making them look as if studded with jewels.

Empress dresses are superseding the Princesse style—in the natural line of promotion.

Veils of black tulle are something new, covered with small gold dress or Brazilian bugs.

The latest and most expensive traveling-bags are made of Japanese stamped leather.

The new bows of ribbon worn on the left side of the waist are called clasteline bows.

Princesse dresses, arranged in costly fabrics, are sparingly trimmed. The plain mode is preferred.

Bustles are no longer worn; three flounces on the back breadths of underskirts takes their place.

The newest picture frames are of dark-colored velvet, with shirred satin of delicate shades set in.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"He blushed like a schoolboy" used to convey the idea of extreme modesty; the schoolboy of the period never blushes.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

WHILE John Palmer, of Muskegon, was absent from his home, on the 21st, his son Charles killed other sons, plied his father's furniture on and around the stove, fired it, and fled to the woods. The furniture was mostly destroyed, although the fire was extinguished with small damage to the house. The young man has previously shown symptoms of insanity.

THE Detroit evening papers of the 23d declare that Nathan Fallet, of the firm of Fallet Brothers, bought $2,000 worth of goods to carry on the 10th, got warehouse receipts, raised $2,000 on them at banks, and cleared out. It is said he left a note for his brother, stating that the firm is hopelessly due no counterpart other debts of usefulness. Chicago parties are interested in this adventure.

JOHN DONALDSON was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the State Prison, on the 23d, at Midland, for the murder of his wife, some months ago.

AT Grand Rapids, on the 24th, Frank Hammond and a companion attempted to cross the river. Their boat was crushed by the floating ice, and Hammond was drowned.

A few evenings ago, Peter Burtlut was found lying on the ice in a culvert on the plank road, three miles south of Bridgeport. He lingered on the 24th, when he died. It is supposed he slipped to rest at the bridge and fell, in a fit, to the ice, twelve feet below, striking on his head.

THE Masonic Grand Lodge, recently in session at Grand Rapids, elected the following officers: J. W. Fisch, of Adrian, M. W. G. M.; D. D. Aitken, of Hastings, D. G. M.; Rufus C. Hathaway, of Ionia, S. & W.; J. W. McGrath, of Detroit, J. W.; Rufus W. Lang, of Kalamazoo, G. T.; John F. Daues, of Grand Rapids, G. S.; W. J. Chaplin, of Kalamazoo, G. C.; David Woodward, of Clinton, S. D.; Geo. W. Neal, of Sault Ste. Marie, J. D.; A. Hamilton, of Buchanan, G. Marshal. The following District Grand Masters were elected: First, C. F. R. Billows, of Ypsilanti; second, Louis Grant, of Monroe; third, James H. Farnham, of Cassopolis; fourth, O. F. Bissel, of Kalamazoo; fifth, A. B. Elbret, of Tecumseh; sixth, L. H. Briggs, of Lansing; seventh, G. W. Robertson, of Mount Clemens; eighth, J. A. Ellison, of Saginaw City; ninth, George Hill, of Portland; tenth, F. B. Osborne, of Calumet. Jackson was selected as the next place of meeting.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Jan. 12, 1878, was $355,445.56; receipts during the week ending Jan. 19 were $55,595.53; payments during same time were $25,150.30, balance in Treasury, Jan. 19, 1878, $385,890.81; increase for the week, $10,405.23.

THE dead body of Mrs. Deborah Green was found in her house, seven miles south of Jackson, on the afternoon of the 23d. Her head was split open. She had evidently been murdered for her money.

AT the recent meeting of the University Regents Senator Christiancy resigned his position as counsel on account of his duties at Washington, and Hon. Don M. Dickinson's statement of the History of the University Lecture was read to the Board, and ordered printed.

MORTIMER BLANCHARD was killed on the 25th, at Colon, Saint Joe. Co., by falling on him at Tramp's Mill, where he was employed.

ON the 26th, Daniel McCarville was acquitted at Grand Rapids, of the charge of burglariously entering the residence of Joseph Lyon, and stealing therefrom a gold watch and chain, and other articles.

THE Grand Rapids doctors are pounded over the coals for a little malaria gil in that city, who has been suddenly smitten with diphtheria.

THE dwelling house of Mrs. Dudie Gregory, at Grand Rapids, was burned on the night of the 26th. Loss $1,500.

THE State bonded debt has decreased $237,-000 since Jan. 1. The interest-bearing debt is now $1,139,000.

THE reports of the State Banks to the Treasurer show total liabilities of $2,849,345.50.

THE Mackinaw Lumber Company's log drive on the Straits will be a load of horses, on the 28th. The snow was three inches deep in that region.

THERE is considerable snow in the vicinity of Cadillac, and lumbermen are working a full force.

IN the Saginaw Valley, on the 27th, there was considerable hot weather and temperature on the verge of drought. The logs are nearly all skidded, but the loss judges estimated that not 1,000,000 feet has been banked in the Saginaw district. Last year nearly two-thirds of the product was banked by this time.

MR. BEALS has announced that he will not stand for Canonicity Chancery suit to the Supreme Court under consideration. He means to appeal to the people thru nigh the next Legislature.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.30@1 65; Butter, 22 lb. tubs, 18@20c.; Cheese, 12 lb. flat, 12@c; Corn, 40 lb. ear, 60@65c.; Flour, White Winter, $5.75@6.00; Amber, $5.50@6.00; Rye, $3.00@3.50; Cattle, 1st cental, $3.25@3.75; Hogs, $3.75@4.25; Sheep, $3.00@3.50; Oats, Mixed, 30 lb., 25@27c; White, 30@32c; Pork, Mess, $9 bbl, $17.50; Lard, 8½@9c; Rye, 56c; Straw, Wheat, White, $1.50@1.75; Barley, $1.17½@1.25.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—MRS. Bowler, a sister of George H Pendleton, was formally received into the Roman Catholic Church at London, on the 10th of December.

—It is reported that See'y Evarts, in recently criticising the course of Senator David Davis, spoke of him as "crazy politicel on the Bench and too judicial in the Senate."

—Oliver P. Dunn, ninety-four years of age, of New Brunswick, N. J., is seeking a person to unite him in marriage with a Mrs. Way, some twenty years his junior.

—So far as Cornelius Vanderbilt has got along with his testimony, it appears that he has borrowed more money and paid back less than any other man in America.—*Hawk-Eye.*

—Jinggo Jeremiah Black has a great dislike to ordering from a bill of fare when at dinner, and his usual direction to an attendant is, "Bring me anything that is proper for a civilized being to eat."

—The man who graduated first in Charles Sumner's class at Harvard is now a milliner in an obscure village in New Jersey. The next best scholar is a Section Superintendent on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Gov. E. Connor, of Me., is only thirty-three years of age, and yet has been elected three times to the Governorship of Maine. He started poor, but remained unspoiled by wealth by practicing E. Conner, Me., with a tig M.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mrs. Hicks behaved in a fondly insistent way at the funeral of her late husband. She sent $6001 to the clergyman, with directions to pay the sexton $50, each of the colored carriers $25, retain $100 for himself, and distribute the remainder among the poor.

—Kellogg, who stole the "Song of the Mikkmaid" from Sidney Duluth, and sold it to *Scribner* for five dollars, is not receiving very kind notices from the press, and is not likely to try his little game on any solider magazine.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Dr. Cowes, the naturalist of the Hayden Survey, does not seem to care for economy. In the door of his office at Washington is the inscription: "Notice to Visitors—Blessings brighten as they take their flight." And the wasis are hung with such mottoes as these: "*Ecrasez Ommes,*" "He who rolls me at my time confers the charm of his presence upon me at the expense of science," "Freedom from interruption confers a peace of mind that religion cannot give," "The sincere was deep in wit in visiting," "The simple fact of a door has a certain suggestiveness."

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* vouches for the following railroad transparency story: "Mr Norment, a well-known politician of Robeson County, was engaged in building a railroad in Lumber River, when a look and line, which by some means he lost overboard a valuable gold ring which he had worn upon one of his fingers. The owner was deep and the bottom of the river was soft and muddy, so of course no attempt was made to recover the lost trinket. Nine weeks afterward he was again fishing in the same locality, when he caught a large trout, which he took home with him, and upon opening the fish preparatory to cooking it, he was astonished to find in its stomach the identical ring he had lost overboard more than two months previously."

—A St. Louis girl shook out her stocking Christmas morning and was bitterly disappointed at finding no presents in it. Her mother, however, who had also hung up her stocking, found a splendid upright piano, which had secreted itself in the extreme end of the stocking. Both girls slander concerning the St. Louis ladies.

POETRY.

I CLASPED her tiny hand to mine I found it cold, for it was from the world's cold storms. She set its problem. The sediment is such that, in the event of their success, the Government, Parliament would be dissolved and an appeal taken to the country.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

We taught music trial for a new dress for his wife, and was surprised to see the dealer slip the cloth into a box and pack it himself, especially if it was near election?) Yes, she would like to look at it, if he will see to the bill.

"Certainly," with the slightest shade of injured innocence in his tone. "I haven't done so all the morning? Beside, the baby will take care of him self, he is big enough."

Mamma is wisely silent, and begins to look over the paper. The young woman, who never thought of bonding more, first to a husband and then to a baby, is now bestowing the tenderness of undiscriminate dashes on a friend whom he has just discovered, and who she is ribbons to murderee to his wife and baby.

Mamma instinctively feels, though she cannot see, that her bonnet is awry, her "crimps" all out, that the marks of baby's smutty fingers are on her ruffles and collar, necktie and bonnet-strings. As for the baby himself—hair all sticky and standing, milk around his mouth, dust on his sleeves, cracker-crumbs in his lap, raisins sticking all over his moist little hands and face, and on every spot on his white dress where he has spilled milk or blue-berries. The baby is a very different little fellow from the sweet-looking baby in his fresh, white dress and brown sack who came into the room in the morning. Mamma is so uncomfortably conscious of the baby's soiled dress and her own dilapidated appearance, and so vexed at John for dragging a stranger to see them, when they are in such a plight, that she is not very entertaining. John is dimly conscious that his family do not appear at their usual good advantage, and wonders where the baby got such a dirty face. The old army friend, being a bachelor, is a little surprised at his comrade's enthusiasm over either wife or baby, but praises the child, more or less, according to the elasticity of his conscience, and does not prolong the interview beyond the demands of politeness.

However, everything must have an end and this journey is no exception. Already passengers are beginning to gather up bags and parcels, and soon our travelers are seated in the coach, which is to carry them up the "big hill" to the pleasant farm-house.

"I am so tired!" gasps the poor mother, and her face confirms the truth of her words. The father feels displeased, but only says:

"I am very sorry; but never mind, we are almost there," while he thinks fiercely about, as if he had given up the chase, and so much as to say he did not care much for duck anyhow. Then suddenly from this listless mood he would bound with electric rapidity. Then he would make a concession of darks, one following the other with the greatest celerity, wheeling and bounding as if he would not allow this duck-ship a moment to recover breath, and so fire him out. After something over an hour of the manœuvring he seemed to tire of the contest, and, pointing himself upon a neighboring tree, sat perfectly motionless. Supposing he had given up in despair, we resumed our sport. But scarcely had we begun, when the same 'whir' filled our ears as at the first, and the duck, refreshed and renewed with ten-fold vigor. He used less strategy now, but more ball-dog tenacity. After about half an hour he determined to "light it out on that line if it took all summer."

The duck had grown bold by the success of his former strategy, and now became actually reckless, waiting until the eagle had his claws nearly upon it before rising to a safe distance. At last, it waited just one instant too long for the eagle struck his sharp talons into its back, and bore it off in triumph.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A girl tried to commit suicide in Augusta, Ga., by jumping from a bridge. She was grabbed and held by a man, who was compelled to use considerable violence to restrain her. Afterward she had him arrested on a charge of assault.

—At Toronto, recently, two strangers were looking into the house of Mr. Williams, an undertaker, on Czar street, sat down and ate up the dinner prepared for the persons, whom they overawed with revolvers, and quietly departed.

—As Mrs. C. C. Tracy, of Northampton, Mass., was ascending the stairs from her chamber to the dining-room, a ring on her right hand caught on the brass fixtures pendant in the hall by the side of the stairway, and she was thrown out in the hall, where she hung for seventy minutes by one finger.

—A Bridgeport child left its seat in the Baptist Church at Grand Rapids, Mich., walked up to the pulpit and up the steps, and stood beside Dr. Graves, the pastor, who turned around and, in lisping language, asked the child what it wanted. "What do you want, my little man?" The child innocently replied, "A glass of water." The pastor poured out a glass of water, the child drank it and left the platform. The incident created considerable merriment among the congregation, but entertainment to the pastor was still greater, and, when, after returning to his seat, he rose, and, thinking the people were amused at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor and said, "Thank you, sir," and went to his seat, satisfied that he had not committed an improper act.

—A terrible affair recently occurred in the family of Mrs. Hepburn, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Her husband threw up, on the evening in question, Mrs. Hepburn and two children, a boy aged five, and a girl of three, in an upstairs room and while she went to the kitchen below. She had been gone but a few minutes when she heard the report of a pistol in the room occupied by the children. Hastening thither a terrible sight met her gaze. Her little girl was lying on the floor insensible, its face covered with blood from a pistol-ball wound in the head. The little boy, it appears, seeing a revolver lying on the table, took it up in sport, and in doing so it was discharged, the contents lodging in his sister's head. The child was fatally wounded.

Royal Entertainment in Bavaria.

King Louis, of Bavaria, who, no doubt, will be known in history as the name of the Solitary, has lately given on an original festival, in honor of the Crown Prince of Austria. It was, as usual, the night time that the royal lover of the moon chose to give, in his winter garden, an entertainment to his guest. A method of lighting of the most ingenious character produced all the appearance of a tropical sky. Luminous balloons of all colors gave a soft light to the entire garden, while an immense star shone in the midst of them like a sun. In a kiosk, richly decorated, a table was spread with exquisite viands around which were seated the King, the Crown Prince of Austria and the Princess Gisele and her husband. From this spot the outlook over a mass of lilies embraced the whole extent of the garden, at the extremity of which was a column surmounted by a laurel and standing in the midst of a fountain of sparkling water. Upon the slabs, at the right and left, were paths ornamented with statues, inviting the guests into groves filled with music. A feast given by Louis of Bavaria without music would have been absolutely impossible. There was, therefore, stationed among the trees the quartet of Walter, the double quartet and the chorus of the theater and the band of the Second Regiment of Infantry. All these musical parties performed vigorously, while now and then a flood of electric light added to the enchantments the fantastic character which comes from that kind of illumination.—*Berlin Cor. Public Opinion.*

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 12, - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1878.

The weather has been this winter even more than usually a favorable subject of conversation. A long succession of mild, bright days, varied occasionally by warm rains, have given the lie to the almanac, and seriously undermined public confidence in its correctness. The buds on bushes and trees—which never *will* learn wisdom by experience—have begun to swell and to show tinges of the color of spring, and everything has indicated that winter was so preoccupied watching the Eastern War and the progress of the Silver Bill that New York was going to slip through his fingers unobserved. But the present state of things goes to show that the old fellow was only waiting till we should begin to congratulate ourselves on our lucky escape, to give us a concentrated taste of his quality.

The snow fell amounts almost to a blockade, and was accompanied on Thursday by a gale and a high tide that will render the day memorable. The water rose so in the Hudson that some of the ferry houses on the Jersey side were submerged. At Hoboken, in the waiting-room of the ferry, the water rose to the depth of several feet, and a horse falling upon the planked driveway under the ferry shed, was actually drowned before he could be got upon his feet. The severity of the storm extended for an unusual distance along the coast, as is shown by the simultaneous wreck of the steamer Metropolis, off Kitty Hawk, near Cape Hatteras, and of a brig in Long Island Sound. The former disaster, in which a majority of a crew of 250 perished, fastens a terrible reputation upon the region where so lately the Huron went to pieces.

It is the fashion lately for every newspaper man who can get him to talk to interview George Francis Train, who is temporarily quite "numerous" just now, with his lectures, addresses, and various communications to the daily press. For my own part, should never take dreamed of hunting up this eccentric personage for the purpose, in reportorial phrase, of "eliciting his views," but chance having thrown me in his way in a down town office, the other morning, I was favored with a little of his edifying discourse. When I came in Mr Train was pacing up and down the room with a sort of imperial air, which was heightened by a huge fur-lined and fur-trimmed overcoat, upon the lappel of which was pinned a faded button-hole bouquet. Some ten years ago, when I was a boy at school, I took a three days' railroad journey in Mr. Train's company, and on my recalling this circumstance to his mind he became quite affable and communicative, but, as is his custom, did not offer to shake hands. Handshaking, in his opinion, is a pernicious custom, to be shunned and abhorred. He says that a large draft is made upon his "psychological force" every time any one touches his hand, and that he would soon be drained dry would he to conform to the ordinary custom in this respect. While I was there the proprietor of the office came in and insisted upon shaking hands with the "great reformer." Train finally submitted, but afterward said with the utmost seriousness that the operation had shortened his life thirty years. In spite of this terrible calamity, however, he evidently does not anticipate his early demise, for he informed me in the course of our conversation that he had discovered the secret of man's being, and should himself live 200 years. All the reasons for his being so favored he did not disclose, but had great stress on diet as a means to patriarchal longevity. "Never," said he, "did I smoke a cigar or drink a glass of liquor; and never for years have I tasted meat. One ten-cent bowl of oat meal and milk in the morning, and another at night, that's all—all but this," he continued, drawing forth a shelled peanut from his pocket and holding it up impressively before me.

"For the last few summers," said Mr. Train, "I have spent all my time in Madison square, with children for my only companions. In their society I have at last found my level. They, and they alone are my peers." Why," continued the psychologist, warming to his lofty theme, "if I so much as shelled a peanut the wrong way, a little girl would come and twist my nose thus—" suiting the action to the word. "Do you suppose," said he, giving me a threatening glance, "that any one but my *peer* would do that?" Of course I modestly agreed with him on every point, and he soon started off on finance and politics. "I am now engaged in delivering a series of thirty lectures," said he, "and by the time they are concluded the nation will have become psychologized (his favorite expression), and this whole country will be rocking to and fro like an earthquake." I ventured to inquire how these startling results were to be brought about. "My myself," he burst out, striking himself on the breast; "by George Francis Train, and by this," pointing to a copy of his little paper, the *Dictator*, which lay on the table, "in six months I shall be the Dictator of this country, with all the people at my feet." At this point I could not conceal a faint smile, which caught the quick eye of our future despot. "You don't believe it," he cried; "very well; just wait and see! Everything has happened as I have predicted thus far, and this is certain. I know it. "Here," he went on without pausing for comments, "I'll explain to you how it is. You go to the Centennial. You go into Machinery Hall and ask to see the steam engines. You are shown one 'How much is this?' 'Ten horse power.' Another 'Twenty horse power.' Another 'A hundred horse power.' Then you come to the great Corliss engine. 'How much is this?' 'Fourteen hundred horse power and drives ten miles of shafting.' There you have it! That's me! I am the Corliss engine in human form. I turn my hand, thus, and men are irresistibly moved, hundreds of miles away. Yes, sir," he concluded, extending and clenching his fat, brown hand, "I hold the power of life and death, and can impart it too, as I will."

It would be utterly impossible, and I have therefore not attempted to convey an idea of the manner in which all this and much more was delivered. There is unquestionably a great amount of magnetism about the man, which, with his natural quickness and keenness of his own unhinged intellect, compels attention to the utterances which, on paper, are seen to be so irremediably absurd, and the mobility of feature and never-ceasing gestures with which his speech is accompanied and the rapid, impressive vehemence of the utterance itself, give him a power over his audience, large or small, which many a surer orator might envy. I well remember on the occasion of the railroad journey to which I have already alluded, a performance of Mr. Train's which I presume no one who heard it has forgotten. We were tearing along over the Nebraskan prairies one evening when he jumped up on his chair in the parlor car which contained our excursion party, some twenty-five in number, and rushing to the end of the saloon turned about and began to recite. "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The effect was peculiar and intense. The strange circumstances, the growing darkness, the rushing train whose rumbling illustrated the "rollers" and "thunders" of the poem seemed to accord with and enhance the exaggerated force and dramatic action of the declaimer. Amid ordinary surroundings his performance would have been painfully overdone, but as it was, when he had shocked the last line, panting and frothing, with wild eye and dishevelled hair, the applause of his little audience drowned the foaming of the wheels.

The impressions of this episode were forcibly recalled during the interview which I have partially recorded, and I come to the decided conclusion that visionary and even ridiculous as is the man in his hallucinations, they who take George Francis Train for a nonentity make a grand mistake.

RADIX.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggists Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on Silver road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other woods, and are accessible to best markets.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of two millions, and every section and station is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to get a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing on watches clocks neatly done, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will let you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, ClOthing, Hats, Caps And Cro kery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Laet John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CIGARS CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 46 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for CASH, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(97) (6.1.2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$7.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. & J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and furnished with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug plys from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are mymiads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

New Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades. Ink made by

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

A Curious Phenomenon.

A correspondent recently writing from Hanover, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

About three miles south of McConnelsville, county seat of Morgan County, Mr. T. W. Williamson, while boring for oil, tapped the most extensive reservoir of inflammable gas I have ever seen. Some things connected with it this are interesting.

Mr. Williamson, in the interest of himself and a partner living in Venango County, Pa., began boring this well in a spot quite distant from any territory that had been previously secured and bored for oil. About the middle of August last, at a depth of 500 feet, they struck the gas vein, and such was the upward pressure as to overturn some of the framework and apparatus at the top of the well, and effectually put an end to the proceedings of that week. Only traces of oil, mingled with salt water, have been developed.

"At this date the forces of the gas is quite as great as at first. Subsequent to the giving up of the work two other wells were begun and bored to the depth of 150 or 200 feet, when a weak vein of oil was struck in one of them. A stationary engine, driven by a portion of the gas from the well, now pumps the second and third wells. I visited the premises the other day. Mr. Williamson has fitted to the top of the tubing in the well three gas pipes—three smaller and one large pipe. The large pipe permits the escape of about four-fifths of the gas ascending the tube. For months past has been constantly burning in a broad column of flame, from twenty to thirty feet in height. One of the smaller pipes conveys the gas to the stationary engine, and the other, a three-quarter inch pipe, conveys gas to the dwelling of Mr. W. Within the house this pipe branches, one branch extending to a fireplace in the sitting room, the other to the cooking stove in the kitchen. The extremities of these branch pipes are bent and adjusted lengthwise across the entire front of the fireplace and the cooking stove. Seven or eight apertures in the side of the pipe next the flue complete the apparatus for burning the gas. The gas from these apertures are fired, and spreading, unite and produce a solid, brilliant sheet of flame almost as hot as that produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

"Mr. W. gave me the following items: A stratum of sandstone forty feet thick was bored through, and then a stratum of most excellent coal from eleven to twelve feet thick, at a depth of 300 feet, and the gas was struck at 500 feet.

"The gas is remarkably pure. The flame at the well is colorless and pure white, and in the house not a trace of the ordinary odor of gas is perceptible."

Bounty Laws.

One hundred dollars bounty is paid to all soldiers, honorably discharged, or their widows, heirs, or legal representatives, who enlisted before August 4, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered in before Aug. 6, 1861. No limited time long or too short within the period; they are entitled to the $100.

Two hundred dollars bounty will be paid to soldiers (or heirs) who enlisted for three years, and were discharged, or died, or were killed in battle before Sept. 1, 1863, for three years, or during the war, or who served the full time, or were mustered out or discharged by reason of wounds, rupture, or any kind of incidental injury (not disease).

One hundred dollars bounty is paid to the wife, children, father, or mother of a soldier who enlisted before September 1863, for three years, and contracted disease in line of duty, was discharged for disease, and died of the disease before July 28, 1866.

Five hundred dollars bounty is paid to all recruits (three years' men) in old regiments between Sept. 25, 1865, and April 1, 1864.

Four hundred dollars bounty is paid to all veterans (or their widows, heirs, or legal representatives) who were mustered out or discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury (not disease).

All men who enlisted under General Order No. 191, if recruits, were entitled to $402; such soldiers as had reenlisted nine months' previous service in the regular army, to $802.

Some men were entitled to $402 and received $302, for the want of being mustered as veterans, and such are now entitled to another $100.

All soldiers enlisting for the large bounty, who were discharged short of their full term of service, for any kind of wound or injury, even for hernia, rupture, or accidental injuries—or who were discharged on Telegraphic Order of May 1, 1865, from the Surgeon General's office, or circular from the War Department of May 4, 1865, and failed to get all the installments of bounty, or the entire balance of the $302, or the $402, can now recover the balance of the bounty; or, if the soldier has died since leaving the service, the heirs, in the order named, can now draw the arrears of the large bounty.

And all soldiers who served at any time in the early part of the war nine months or more, and were honorably discharged, and then reenlisted between Sept. 1862 and April, 1864, are entitled to the $402 bounty. If such soldier has never received it, he can leave his record so changed to show him a veteran, and yet receive the $402 bounty. No bounty is paid to soldiers, who served less than two years, and were discharged by reason of disability (sickness or disease), but if a soldier enlisted for three years, and was discharged before the expiration of term of service, for wounds, rupture, or accidental injuries, he is entitled to receive full bounty for which he enlisted, $200, $302 or $402, owing to the date of his enlistment.

The Bounty act of July 28, 1866, having been extended, there are many who are yet entitled to bounty.—*Exchange.*

A Story of Turner's Boyhood.

An anecdote has been preserved which gives the very startling point of the boy's artistic. One morning, when "little Billy" was about six years old, the barber of Maiden Lane went to a certain Mr. Tomkinson's, to dress that gentleman's hair. The boy was allowed to accompany his father on this occasion, and one can imagine him trotting along, grand with the responsibility of carrying the barber's scissors or curling-tongs. Mr. Tomkinson was a rich silver-smith, whose house was filled with many objects of beauty. While the father was at work frizzling the wig of his grand patron, the boy was placed on a stool, where he sat in silent awe, gazing, with his great blue eyes, at a huge silver salver on the table at his side, adorned with rampant lions. The barber's work finished, father and son again turn their face toward the dusky little shop in the lane. The boy was silent and thoughtful all that day; he sat upstairs, away from the confusion of the little shop below, brooding over a sheet of paper. At ten-time he appeared, triumphantly proclaiming his sheet of paper, upon which was drawn a lion, a very good imitation of the one mounted on the salver at Mr. Tomkinson's. The litt le barber, unlike ambitious parents whose children have given early indications of artistic talent, was beside himself with delight. His son's vocation was at once settled in his mind. Thenceforth, when old customers, looking from under the glittering razor, would mumble through obstructive lather, "Well, Turner, have you settled yet what William is to be?" the barber would smile proudly, rest the ready razor on a piece of thin brown paper, and reply, "It's all settled, sir; William is going to be a painter." Two or three years later the door of the little barber's shop was ornamented by small watercolor drawings hung around among the wigs and frizzes, framed in spaces varying from one shilling to three. Some were copies or imitations of Paul Sandby, a fashionable drawing-master; others, original sketches made by Boy Turner, as he was then called. His great delight was to get outside of London, into the fields, and, with pencil in hand, spend whole days trying to catch the exquisite effects of color and light and shade, which touched the young artist like a grand poem.—*Helen Sumard, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

An Indian Girl Seized and Killed by a Cattle-Fish.

Early last August a party of Cape Flattery or Makaw Indians, returning from a visit to their friends (the Songish, of Victoria), encamped the first afternoon out on the beautiful Bay of Neah Bay, in Makaw. The weather being very fine, most of the party went bathing, and among the number remained perhaps eighteen squaws, who had accompanied their husbands on the trip. Bearing seaboard, to the north point away from the other bathers, and, being known as a bold swimmer, is supposed to have taken a header into deep water. However taken, it proved to have been a plunge into the arms of death, for when the

(Concluded on Second Page.)

But the *Patric* points out that there are other and more solid improvements involved in the new system. The toughened glass, which is now to be made in quite the same way as that used for tumblers and wine glasses, and need not, of course, be so transparent, is naturally much harder than the old metal, and can hardly be relished out of shape by those little accidents which so shorten the life and spoil the beauty of the only type we now employ. It is also capable of being cast into more delicate shapes, so that the difference, for instance, between the thin and the thick strokes can be more clearly defined. Finally, it is now found that the new material can be cast in exactly the same moulds as the old, and that therefore there need be no expense incurred in altering the machines and implements used in the manufacture of type. If the *Patric* has been well informed, the experiments have been completely successful, and the adaptability of toughened glass to printing and to numerous other purposes is likely ere long to be fully established.—*English Paper.*

Weakness of Circumstantial Evidence.

Shortly after the Ashtabula accident a Mrs. Webber, of this town, who is a poor woman with two children, appeared in the office of a well-known lawyer, and, stating she had every reason to believe that her husband had been killed in that disaster, requested him to begin a suit against the railroad company on her behalf to recover five thousand dollars which the law allows in such cases. The evidence which she offered in proof of her husband's sad fate was only of a circumstantial nature, as nothing was ever found of the body which was supposed to have been burned. She had been to Ashtabula, and in the debris of the wrecked train she had found a bunch of keys which she positively recognized as having been in the possession of her husband. One of these keys, in further proof, she had ascertained, exactly fitted the clock in her house, and as Auburn man was ready to swear that she made the match with a key for Mr. Webber. Another key fitted exactly a chest which she had, while still mother of the few fitted exactly to the lock on the door. But the crowning proof of all which she had discovered was a piece of cloth which she had recognized as having been a part of her dead husband's coat. The proof by no means stopped here, however. A well-known physician of this city testified that he rode to Buffalo on the same train with the deceased on the fatal 24th of December, while another gentleman testified to seeing him take breakfast in Buffalo which went to ruin at Ashtabula.

With this all but positive proof that the husband was among the victims of the disaster, the suit was begun, the railroad company employing from being supplied by a well-known and much hearted gentleman of this city, she began her journey to Cleveland in search of the necessary evidence, while another gentleman, a resident of Auburn, went to Buffalo to confer with the railroad company's attorneys were confronted with the proofs of the plaintiff's case and offered to compromise by a settlement with her for $1,000 or $1,500 less than she claimed. But she wanted her husband or nothing, and then the railroad company's lawyers considered it for the matter go before the courts. As is well known, the suits of the families of the killed and injured

(Concluded on Second Page.)

Our Young Readers.

SITTING FOR HIS PICTURE.

"Mary's seraphine!
Well, what am I to do? Say for, and told to wait so quiet?
Why can't I move my hands? I want to, and I will!
There there just to see what the pictures again will say.
Ha! ha! ha! I'm not the time be good, this is my
Mamma says. Laugh, my baby," but I don't want to laugh;
Don't think it's very funny here. What is a pleasure?
That mamma says. Baby must be good, and pretty soon he'll see
His cunning little photograph." But what is that to me?

I want to scramble up and down; I want to run and play
I'm tired of this old highchair; what was it
Oh, dear, he moves about so!" I don't care if I do.
I want to rub my eyes, and cry; I'm awful sleepy I am.
This thing behind me hurts my head; I don't like it
I mean to be as troublesome and fretful as I can.

There! don't it! good for them to shake that I will not be amused; for my babyrights I'll
Because I'm only "Baby" my wishes are no
Well, then, resisting, squirming, crying, ought to
Mamma comes and gives me kisses, and tries to
But why doesn't she lift me down, and let me
She doesn't seem to care if a little chap is tired
So I'll struggle, and I like, can't keep still if I am

There, now the picture's taken, and mamma
It isn't good at all!" Well, I don't think that's
For I frowned with all my might, just to let those
That a baby has opinions, though a little one
I didn't want my picture; I didn't want to sit,
But I'm glad the picture's spoiled, and I hope they'll
That babies can't keep round until they older

M. D. Brine, in Nursery.

BESSIE'S THEFT.

My grandmother loved to work in the garden among the flowers, and me she wanted some practical result from her labors so she devoted herself to the lettuce, onion and radish beds, delighted in watching the strawberry plants, and was ever happy in watching the thrifty condition of the vegetables and fruits she specially tended.

After the death of my father my mother and I lived with my grandmother. At the time I got into the trouble I am going to relate I was about nine years old. In the spring it was my custom, after school hours, to watch grandmother at her garden work and when she broke me help her pull out the weeds, that would insist upon eating the roots as fast as I wanted, I was only too proud to render her this service.

One afternoon (I shall never forget it) I ran gayly out into the garden, and there found grandma busily gazing at a fresh-hilled bed, that Zack, the gardener, had just finished.

"Ah! Bessie, here you are," Grandma said. "I think I will plant onions in this bed; I have a nice piece for them, and I want you to go to Wilson's store and buy me twelve cents' worth of onion sets. I want the biggest you have, and I will give you a penny for your trouble." I took the money, and with innocent pleasure and two pennies, I hurried off to dummy errand.

On my way I had to pass a candy store, and it seemed to me the window never looked more inviting—ants to step and buy. Above all things, I was fond of peanut candy, and there it was in large sticks, fresh, and, to my mind, never so thick and white and nice. The more I looked the more I longed for some. I walked on a little way, and then turned back to gaze at the long sticks again. "If I only had a penny to get just one stick!" said then the two pennies in my hand seemed days previous to the Ashtabula disaster, and this fact soon brought to light the very important disclosure that a man of his name, answering to his description exactly, and who stated that he had a wife and two children in Rochester, was still alive and safe in that institution, and that he had not been near Ashtabula at the time of the disaster.

In course this kicked the suit against the railroad company in the head the poor woman was left in the lurch, and the kindhearted citizen who had vanced the funds to carry on the suit is out his disbursements, as the woman is too poor to repay him. The case is a most remarkable one, however, from the very fact that no person doubts the entire truthfulness of the witnesses whose evidence formed the basis on which the suit was commenced, but the guilty possessor of the coveted sweet. Never did candy taste so poor. It had a burnt flavor and the nuts were musty.

After eating one stick I gladly gave the other to a schoolmate I met, and went on to get the onion-bulbs. With the ten cents' worth in my basket I hastened on my way home, but when I came to the gate I stood still, strewing the onions all in different directions. Such a task as I had to find and get them in the basket; I was a very anxious, hurried, conscience-stricken little girl when I handed the basket to my grandmother. Beside the scolding for having been so long away, grandmother was dissatisfied with the onions. She "wanted" red ones, and I could just take the ones I had brought and get them exchanged or bring the money back."

Soon I was in Wilson's store again; he did not have red onions so gave me the ten cents. What should I do? How could I account for the missing two pennies? My heart was full of trouble and my feet were heavy as lead, as I slowly returned home. Once at I had not stopped to look at that horrid candy. If I had only shut my eyes and gone right on. If I could die, and become ever know how wicked I had been.

Everything was changed to me, the brightness of the sunshine was painful, the singing of the birds sounded like hateful mockery at my misery. When I reached grandma's gates I sat down and gave vent to my wretched feelings in tears. "What is the matter with my little Bessie?" said a calm, kind voice at my side; and there stood my mother. "Oh, mother! mother!" I cried, and with piteous sobs I told all my sin—all my dread. I could not go to grandma. What should I do? Very gravely, very gentle was the dear face gazing into mine. "You have done a great wrong, and it is impossible for me to shield you from the suffering wrongdoing ever occasions," my mother said. "But believing you are penitent, I will help you all I can. I should be very sorry to have my daughter lose the confidence her grandmother has in her, and trusting that you will ever remember that in doing right is the only way to retain self-respect and happiness, I will lend you two cents that you may restore the money your mother gave you; but, mind, it is only a loan. You must save rags until you have enough to sell to enable you to pay me."

How grand my mother appeared to me then. More painful than all punishments she could inflict was the grieved look she wore, and throughout my life will be treasured the tender resolutions I made then. Again my sin had fled around me. Quietly I gave the money to grandma, meekly listened to her chary reproof for my delay, and then went to my room to think over my wretchedness. "I was as bad as a thief," I had stolen from my grandmother, who was ever good to me; I had made my mother very, very sad, and how must God feel toward me." I did not dare look up to the sky, that night; all the stars appeared like fiery eyes glancing sagrily at me. I felt afraid to go to bed, the darkness seemed so full of reproaches, and my mother came to me and said "that in my need more than ever would God listen to my prayers for forgiveness," did I take comfort and fall asleep.

Then I did save rags for the next month, every bag I saw I gathered and put in a bag, and every penny I got I thought of my sin. If my mother had planned the could not more forcibly have impressed upon me the burning sense of my guilty act. The necessity of paying back the two cents kept ever before me, and when I had been tempted to do, and sorrowed as a child could. When the bag was full of rags I carried it myself to the store, and when it was weighed, and I got my money, I was more proud to render Her duty than I had ever been.

One afternoon (I shall never forget it) I ran gayly out into the garden, and there found grandma busily gazing at a fresh-hilled bed, that Zack, the gardener, had just finished.

"Ah! Bessie, here you are," Grandma said. "I think I will plant onions in this bed; I have a nice piece for them, and I want you to go to Wilson's store and buy me twelve cents' worth of onion sets. I want the biggest you have, and I will give you a penny for your trouble." I took the money, and with innocent pleasure and two pennies, I hurried off to dummy errand.

On my way I had to pass a candy store, and it seemed to me the window never looked more inviting—ants to step and buy. Above all things, I was fond of peanut candy, and there it was in large sticks, fresh, and, to my mind, never so thick and white and nice. The more I looked the more I longed for some. I walked on a little way, and then turned back to gaze at the long sticks again. "If I only had a penny to get just one stick!" said then the two pennies in my hand seemed days previous to the Ashtabula disaster, and this fact soon brought to light the very important disclosure that a man of his name, answering to his description exactly, and who stated that he had a wife and two children in Rochester, was still alive and safe in that institution, and that he had not been near Ashtabula at the time of the disaster.

Of course this kicked the suit against the railroad company in the head the poor woman was left in the lurch, and the kindhearted citizen who had adv

THE Greenback Club held another meeting at Town Hall two weeks from their last Saturday evening meeting, to collect and unite the broken forces. No use? Spaulding's glue won't mend it.

THE WEATHER—The past week has been a continuation of the snowless winter thus far. But as we go to press, a snow-fall seems quite imminent.

Business lively and goods cheap at C. & B's. Greenbacks, silver, gobi and other produce taken in exchange for goods.

Fresh eggs and butter at C. B's.

THE DEDICATION of the new M. E. Church edifice takes place next Sunday. The dedicatory season will be preached by Rev. W. I. Tilden at 10:30, after which the edifice will be formally dedicated by Presiding Elder Moore. Love-feast and Quarterly Meeting will be held in the evening. A very usual supplement to the formal dedication of a church edifice, is the begging of a sum of money to liquidate the church debt. Let it be well understood that no begging will be done at the dedication of our church for the purpose mentioned. The church is *paid for*, and the unprecedented spectacle of a church edifice formally presented by a Building Committee to the Church Society indebted of 1p one dollar of debt, will greet the eyes of the congregation at the M. E. Church next Sabbath.

Parties arriving in Cheboygan report that the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company is erecting shanties along the proposed line of its road, north of Gaylord, for the purpose of commencing work extending the road in the direction of the Straits.

It would make the world quake to have England, Austria, France and Italy, on one side, fighting Russia and Germany on the other.

THE belief of the leading papers throughout the country that have opposed the passage of the Silver bill, is that it will become a law even should a veto intespose. In accepting the situation, the majority are disposed to come down gracefully, and express the belief that the whole country will not go to everlasting smash, even if everybody should, through the operations of the law, manage to get a pocket full of the "trash."

SITTING BULL'S profession of eternal hatred toward the Americans, and a determination to visit vengeance upon them, was not empty bluster, it is back again to execute a purpose which has become the ruling one of his existence.

The President lately accorded to Senator Gordon, of Georg'a, the privilege of appointing a cadet at large to the West Point Academy. He has in more than fifty instances, refused to extend this favor to Republican Senators and Congressmen. Conciliation, you know.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, have agreed to report favorably a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue small bonds of the denomination of $10, $20, and $50, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent, per annum. The bill is very nearly the same as that suggested by Secretary Sherman in connection with the popular loan. These bonds are to be in lieu of the same amount of four per cents. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870 and like them, are to be exempt from taxation. New bonds are to be offered for sale at the different sub-treasuries and United States depositories, at par and accrued interest, for coin or for United States legal tender notes at current market valuation, and the proceeds are to be applied to the redemption of any outstanding United States bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10cts; regular size, 75c.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Smalley, against Jacob Schiller, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5,741, dated April 12, 1875, upon the nw¼ section 30, Township 30 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kipp, against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5,681, dated April 12, 1875, upon the se¼ Section 25, Township 31 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.
27.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Fiegel, against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5741, dated June 1, 1876, upon the ne¼ of section 2, Township 32, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.
27.

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan
County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 9th day of February, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of James L. Wesel, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of James Bradley, praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said Estate. Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then and there to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporators of Carp River Improvement Company, a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the run in certain rivers," approved April 5th, 1867, did, on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, meet at the hotel of Conrad of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company on the premises of Carp River, being in the county of Chippewa, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporators propose to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of such improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their consent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 27th day of February inst.—Wednesday—at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, at which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.
CARP LAKE IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WEGOT, Sec'y.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for the Companies of the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Title furnished.

Counsel facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's big Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

$777

per month easily earned in three months by any one of either sex in any part of the country who will work for us. Capital not required. We will prove it. We have workers now making over $50 per day and the employment will not interfere with other work. All who engage may depend upon making money rapidly and securing at once a permanent paying business. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Old Stage Line

Passes between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and through to Petoskey every Tuesday and Friday at very Low Rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 1, 1877.

W. C. SWETT. C. S. RASSER

SWETT & RASSER

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

BOARD NO. 18, MAIN DOCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

SentineL

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

Lumber Yard

Those wishing to buy LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES very cheap, will do well to call at our lumber yard on Round Lake. Building on short notice.

UPRIGHT & WAY,
Owners of Sch. W. A. Smith.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE
In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres on section 22 in Eveline, 35 acres improvement, good barn, and log house, good well, and one and 3-4 of a mile from Good Hearts Corners. Good Hearts Corners Church School house within 40 rods, gets mail two miles and a half.

Charles Heller,
3 Avenue Mich.

DR. A. TRASK'S

MAGNETIC OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged forty-seven years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, extracts and combinations. At the end of twenty years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable extracts, the power of which in connection, disease, is astonished to the acumen of Medicine.

His discovery consists in a combination of these powerful Vegetable Extracts with Glycerine or Magnesium in the form of an Ointment.

Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success Trask has attended its application in the cure of diseases, stamps it as one as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and cures investigation of its merits.

It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.

Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and tendon, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it cures as readily with internal as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has rescued breath to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels.

No patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Dipthheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In thirty-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in forty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Diseased Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Cholera Morbus, Agues in the Face or Bones, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Boils, &c., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

Dr. Trask's Pain Extractor.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" One answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers health. They are the great blood purifier and a life giving principle a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world was a medicine compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick as every disease, each being free. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS A perfect Purgative, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

Miss M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods,

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Astor.)

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery.

Ellen Tesch, Complainant,
vs.
Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison defendants.

Said pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1877. In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state but are now residents of the State of Wisconsin to the town of J. Milo Eaton complainant's solicitor ordered that the appearance of the said non-residents, Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance in this cause, they answer to the bill of complaint filed and serve a copy of said answer on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-residents defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the entry of this order, cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed publishes and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or, that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

E. HAVENER,
Circuit Judge.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for Complainant.
15-6m.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by I. Spencer Beckham against Eli Perry, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7215, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the ne¼ of section 22, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7330, dated April 15, 1875, upon the sw¼ of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7330, dated April 15, 1875, upon the sw¼ of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

Repairing

Done on short notice.

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 43 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb. 19, 1878. Whole No., 458

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—
OFFICE—Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street
Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
TO FOUR SIX MONTHS.

FOR PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One inch	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2 inches								
3 "								
4 "								
¼ column								
½ "								
1 "								

Local Notices, 15 cts. per line for first insertion; 10 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly advertisements at Stated rates.

Business Directory.

W. [illegible] & Sail Maker, Traverse City, Mich.

A. J. MCLEOD, Clerk of Charlevoix Probate Court, Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON G. [illegible], County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. G. WOLCOTT, Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Michigan.

L. C. HEALD, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Register of Deeds, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Fire Insurance Agent, Solicitor in Chancery, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich. Practices in all Courts of Record.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Horse Shoer, Charlevoix, Mich. Repairing promptly attended to.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,
[illegible]
Charlevoix, Mich.

The Campbell House,
TRAVELLERS ARE
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PALETHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

[illegible]

Repairing done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS-MAKING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles. Have also on hand

LADIES HATS

of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street.

LIBBY BAKER.

Wanted!

Produce in trade that the best [illegible] can afford.

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

AT

CROUTER'S

Elm Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Where he is selling at the lowest cash prices for the year and [illegible] and [illegible] the country will [illegible] Store. Don't forget the place.

Yours Enfeebled By Great Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

[illegible] found anywhere in this region and be sure of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey and will run daily Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 1 p. m.

Leave Charlevoix—1:30 p. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 7 p. m.

Every necessary attention for the comfort of passengers will be given, and the line will be thoroughly equipped for the accommodation of the public.

H. G. MUIR, Prop'r.

J. A. BAIRTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
25] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 18 acres of choice land lying on the north-east of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov. 8, 1877.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Hodgson, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6018, dated April 1, 1875, upon the se¼ of section 36, Township 33 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony, concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Hodgson, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6018, dated April 1, 1875, upon the se¼ of section 36, Township 33 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony, concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Hodgson, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6018, dated April 1, 1875, upon the se¼ of section 36, Township 33 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony, concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Hodgson, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6018, dated April 1, 1875, upon the se¼ of section 36, Township 33 North, Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony, concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 260 I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Hoosier Hall. A hearty welcome is extended to strangers.
JAMES S. KING, N. G.
J. MILTON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 299 F. & A. M. Regular communications on Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
C. PARMENTER, Sec'y.

I. O. I.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 111 I. O. I. meets [illegible] on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed.
EDWARD BURNS, W. M.
[illegible], Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SENTINEL.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails are made up at Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., as follows:

[illegible] A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.

Mails are opened on arrival as follows:

[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.

Mails are due as follows:

[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.

Mails are closed as follows:

[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.
[illegible] 10 A. M.

A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

[illegible] weekly.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 29th, the House joint resolution accepting Garfield's painting of Lincoln and his cabinet, was agreed to 43 to 7. Mr. Jacks called up and advocated the passage of a resolution censuring Commissioner Hoar during a numerous and unexpected to assemble at 10 o'clock next day for the purpose of receiving for $25,000, asked for by the widow of the late Treasury for a suitable monument. House Silver bill was further debated by Mr. Wallace, speaking in favor of, and Messrs. Bayard, Dawes and White against the amendments. Amendments were rejected and ordered printed—providing that the dollar shall consist of 412½ grains of standard silver, providing that it shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, according to same except when otherwise provided by law or contract. In the House, a bill was introduced and referred providing any further destruction of legal-tender notes, and making such notes legal tender for customs dues. The bill extending the time for the withdrawal of circulating bond until July 1, was considered, debated, and a substitute was adopted—146 to 112—directing the issue of legal-tender notes.

SEVERAL petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 31st ult. Bills were passed—appropriating $20,000 for the erection of suitable tests for the analysis of the Rio Grande frontier, to define the rights of persons with respect to homestead entries on public domain. The House joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of Central Africa, was unanimously agreed to. The Silver bill was further considered, and Messrs. Morgan and Booth submitted amendments. After which further consideration of the bill was postponed until the 6th, to which date the Senate adjourned. In the House, a message relative to post was made from the Committee on Elections, in the California contested-election case, seated Mr. Caruero, the sitting member, and in favor of Congdon, the contestant, a minority report being also made, taking opposite grounds. The following additional appropriations to committees were announced by the Speaker: Expenditures in the State Department, Turner and Hamilton; in the Navy Department, Professor and Wilson; in the Department of Justice, Clark, Clark Williams and McMahon; in the War Department, Hemphill, Hall and Hooker; in the Interior Department, Patterson and Pound. The Military Academy Appropriation bill ($1,253,150) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE Senate was not in session on the 1st. A bill was introduced and referred in the House, to provide for funding the National debt in home bonds, convertible into currency. Mr. Barker, of Indiana, rising to a question of privilege, recited certain statements made in a letter writing, involving grave if not criminal conduct on the part of the Doorkeeper of the House, which statements had since been put into the shape of affidavits. Mr. Barker offered a resolution stating that John W. Polk, Doorkeeper, has been guilty of corruption and dishonesty in office; that he has required employes to pay to other employes a portion of their salaries, and that he is interested in claims and bills now pending before Congress, and calling on the committee on Rules to inquire into the truth or falsity of such allegations. After a lengthy and excited discussion, the previous question was seconded and the motion was passed. Pending being modified so as to direct the investigation to be made by the Committee on Returning Board and Service. Adjourned to the 6th.

SEVERAL petitions were presented and referred in the Senate, on the 4th, and a number of reports of committees were made on bills previously introduced. Bills were introduced to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Company; supplementary to the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition, authorizing the President to appoint eighteen additional commissioners. The Silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Beck submitted an amendment authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, after which Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the measure. In the House, bills were introduced—authorizing the payment of certain claims; to prevent the issuing of any more bonds hereafter issued by the Government shall be payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes; for the appointment of a permanent commission by the President; for a direct vote of the people in making reserves of railroad corporations; relative to processes and judgments of Courts of the several States brought which said railroads are party; to reorganize the Judiciary. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from committee. An affidavit was presented and referred from the House Committee, denying, as stated by Mr. Hiscock, the charges against his official integrity. Mr. Hiscock demanded an investigation on the part of the House.

DOMESTIC.

IT was stated, on the 30th ult., that arrangements had been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive, in payment for subscriptions to the 3 per-cent. loan, coin or currency checks drawn on banks or bankers in New York. The currency certificates will be converted into coin at current rates, without expense to the owner, and any excess over the amount due on the subscription will be returned to the subscriber. Similar arrangements would be made, if found necessary, in other cities having Sub-Treasuries.

THE steamship Metropolis, bound from Philadelphia to Brazil, having on board between 300 and 300 engineers and railroad laborers, went ashore, in a terrific storm, and was wrecked, on the North Carolina coast, three miles south of Currituck Light-House, on the evening of the 31st ult., and it was thought, on the morning of the 2d, that at least 200 persons had perished.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $22,437,836), $2,315,435,845; cash in Treasury, $171,165, 473; debt less cash in Treasury, $2,044,267, 366. Decrease during January, $1,668,076. Increase since June 30, 1877, $15,870,657.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 1st states that the Secretary of the Treasury, James Thompson, Jr., and Robert Mitchell, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Professor and Wilson, Clerk of the Department of Justice, Clark Williams and McMahon in the War Department, Hemphill, Hall and Hooker in the Interior Department, Patterson and Pound, The Military Academy Appropriation bill ($1,253,150) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE Senate was not in session on the 1st. A bill was introduced and referred in the House, to provide for funding the National debt in home bonds, convertible into currency. Mr. Barker, of Indiana, rising to a question of privilege, recited certain statements made in a letter writing, involving grave if not criminal conduct on the part of the Doorkeeper of the House, which statements had since been put into the shape of affidavits. Mr. Barker offered a resolution stating that John W. Polk Doorkeeper, has been guilty of corruption and dishonesty in office; that he has required employes to pay to other employes a portion of their salaries, and that he is interested in claims and bills now pending before Congress, and calling on the committee on Rules to inquire into the truth or falsity of such allegations. After a lengthy and excited discussion, the previous question was seconded and the motion was passed. Pending being modified so as to direct the investigation to be made by the Committee on Returning Board and Service. Adjourned to the 6th.

SEVERAL petitions were presented and referred in the Senate, on the 4th, and a number of reports of committees were made on bills previously introduced. Bills were introduced to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Company; supplementary to the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition, authorizing the President to appoint eighteen additional commissioners. The Silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Beck submitted an amendment authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, after which Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the measure. In the House, bills were introduced—authorizing the payment of certain claims; to prevent the issuing of any more bonds hereafter issued by the Government shall be payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes; for the appointment of a permanent commission by the President; for a direct vote of the people in making reserves of railroad corporations; relative to processes and judgments of Courts of the several States brought which said railroads are party; to reorganize the Judiciary. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from committee. An affidavit was presented and referred from the House Committee, denying, as stated by Mr. Hiscock, the charges against his official integrity. Mr. Hiscock demanded an investigation on the part of the House.

DOMESTIC.

IT was stated, on the 30th ult., that arrangements had been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive, in payment for subscriptions to the 3 per-cent. loan, coin or currency checks drawn on banks or bankers in New York. The currency certificates will be converted into coin at current rates, without expense to the owner, and any excess over the amount due on the subscription will be returned to the subscriber. Similar arrangements would be made, if found necessary, in other cities having Sub-Treasuries.

THE steamship Metropolis, bound from Philadelphia to Brazil, having on board between 300 and 300 engineers and railroad laborers, went ashore, in a terrific storm, and was wrecked, on the North Carolina coast, three miles south of Currituck Light-House, on the evening of the 31st ult., and it was thought, on the morning of the 2d, that at least 200 persons had perished.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $22,437,836), $2,315,435,845; cash in Treasury, $171,165, 473; debt less cash in Treasury, $2,044,267, 366. Decrease during January, $1,668,076. Increase since June 30, 1877, $15,870,657.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 1st states that the Secretary of the Treasury, James Thompson, Jr., and Robert Mitchell, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Professor and Wilson, Clerk of the Department of Justice, Clark Williams and McMahon in the War Department, Hemphill, Hall and Hooker in the Interior Department, Patterson and Pound. The Military Academy Appropriation bill ($1,253,150) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE Senate was not in session on the 1st. A bill was introduced and referred in the House, to provide for funding the National debt in home bonds, convertible into currency. Mr. Barker, of Indiana, rising to a question of privilege, recited certain statements made in a letter writing, involving grave if not criminal conduct on the part of the Doorkeeper of the House, which statements had since been put into the shape of affidavits. Mr. Barker offered a resolution stating that John W. Polk Doorkeeper, has been guilty of corruption and dishonesty in office; that he has required employes to pay to other employes a portion of their salaries, and that he is interested in claims and bills now pending before Congress, and calling on the committee on Rules to inquire into the truth or falsity of such allegations. After a lengthy and excited discussion, the previous question was seconded and the motion was passed. Pending being modified so as to direct the investigation to be made by the Committe

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, -- 1878

OUR RAILIX LETTER.

New York, Feb. 16, 1878.

A resolution has passed the Board of Education to cut down the salaries of the overworked and poorly paid teachers in the public schools ten per cent. This measure of zealous economy is particularly praiseworthy in view of the fact that there are now on the city's pay roll 474 officials drawing salaries of $2,000 or over, some as high as $15,000, for doing loafing more or less heavy according to circumstances. A large proportion of these self sacrificing statesmen wear a rich brogue, and know about as much about the duties of the positions whose salaries they draw as might be expected under the circumstances. Feeling the popular pressure for retrenchment, they have nobly determined among themselves that the public demand shall be satisfied even if it becomes necessary to cut down to nothing the pay of these blooted aristocrats—the school teachers—who now enjoy princely revenues of some five or six hundred dollars a year. Of course, it would do to interfere with the salary of Mike who having shown surprising talent as a voter of the "ultimate ticket" and a general election worker, now holds his position as a reward for his services, so they wreak their economy on a class who are of no value whatever at polls or primaries.

In connection with this act, which would be ridiculous if it were not too outrageous, the Evening Telegram has hit upon a neat way of showing up the city's scandalous extravagance in paying its barnacles. It publishes a list of the principle salaries paid by the U. S. Government at Washington, and compares each item with the pay of the nearest corresponding official in the City of New York. I have space for only a few samples. For instance, the President of the United States has $50,000 a year, and the Sheriff and Register of the county of New York each about $60,000. The Vice President gets $8,000, and our Mayor $12,000. The Secretary of the Treasury gets $8,000, and our Comptroller $12,000. The Secretary of War gets $8,000, and our four Police Commissioners get $20,000.

The Attorney General of the U. S and five assistants together get $20,000, and our Corporation Counsel and *thirteen* assistants together get $76,000. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S gets $10,500, and the Commissioner of Jurors of the City of New York (whose most laborious duty is drawing his pay) gets $15,000. Each Circuit Judge of the U. S. gets $6,000, and the City Judge of this city, $15,000.

I might fill this letter with similar comparisons, all showing this enormous disproportion in favor of the Tammany officials. Comment, as the Telegram says, is entirely unnecessary.

The marriage and disappearance of the octogenerian millionaire, Thomas Lord, to which I referred two or three weeks ago, was a nine days' wonder, interest in which was kept up by the violent agitation of Mr. Lord's expectant heirs, who have been and still are working desperately to have him declared insane, that they may get hold of the property which they fear his young and pretty wife will otherwise possess. Mr. and Mrs. Lord have been supposed to be out of town since they vanished on their wedding day, and have been sought for, high and low, in all the neighboring cities. Now, however, they suddenly emerge from their retirement and it turns out that they have been quietly in their house all the time. Mr. Lord says they secluded themselves mainly on account of the threats of his sons, which extended even to taking the life of his new wife. The old gentleman has now concluded that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and has commenced a vigorous defence against the legal assaults of his unnatural offspring, whose meanness he is mercilessly exposing. He has had himself declared sane by two of the most eminent physicians in the city, and proposes to show "cause" that they are not quite equal to the old man yet.

Mr. John Morrissey is still in Florida, his condition being still so uncertain as to permit of his removal north. His disorder is the terrible Bright's disease of the kidneys, which of late years is becoming a scourge in this country, and therefore his recent improvement is likely to be only temporary. Failing in every other mode of treatment, it is intended to send down a physician from here to administer a new item fly called Craig's Kidney Cure, which is very reasonably asserted to be the first and only absolute cure for this and other kindred troubles, for it has certainly saved the lives of many prominent men in New York during the few months that it has been in use. If it proves to be the long sought check upon a class of hitherto incurable diseases of which thousands of Americans live in constant dread, it is the greatest achievement of medical science since the discovery of anesthesia.

On Sunday last Chickering Hall was filled to overflowing, the attraction being a discourse on the much discussed subject of "Hell" by the "Rev." Rob Ingersoll as the illustrious infidel from Illinois has come to be called. This performance, as reported in the papers, was blasphemous, eloquent, shocking and humorous, and in the police governed countries of Europe would have been likely to have insured the reckless speaker a birth in the station house or at least a polite invitation from head quarters to make himself scarce. But free American not only lets him talk, but on this occasion applauded him vociferously. After a long tirade, rubbishing idea of there being a hell, the orator concluded by vowing that he would rather reason himself into the perdition against whose existence he had been arguing than, giving up his reason, to get into Paradise by blind faith.

Two arrests in high life within the past week were not very serious matters but they were enough to make very much men out of Frank Leslie and Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Leslie was passing through Philadelphia on his way from Washington, where he had been the guest of the President, when some one with an old spite to gratify got a warrant against him, and pouncing upon the veteran publisher in the parlor car in which he was traveling, dragged him off to the station house where he had to remain till he could procure a heavy bail bond.

Mr. Jewett was arrested at the instigation of an English bondholder of the road who charges him with perjury. He at once procured $10,000 bail however, and is at liberty again.

The grand Chorley Ball is a matter of annual occurrence at this time of the year, much anticipated by our Flora McFlimsey and their gallant admirers, not to mention a hundred or so of our solid men and their portly dames who regularly indulge in this stately dissipation. This year it chanced to fall upon that terrible Thursday night, when going out of doors was next to martyrdom, and so the attendance was greatly diminished. The company was, however, intensely select, including the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, and some thousands of dollars were made for the poor.

During January, 129 failures were reported in this city, being the largest number in any one month since the panic of 1873. The liabilities amount to over $7,000,000 which is really larger than for December, the amount of $3,000,000 for that month, being swelled by the failure of banks and trust companies to the extent of over $4,250,000. There were numerous failures in the drug, grocery, hats, dress goods, boot and shoe, and produce trades. The wonderful process, of which these failures are a result, is a long one, and brings a terrible strain to bear on commercial interests generally. Every little while somebody comes out with the opinion that the bottom has been reached, but the woods are hardly out of his mouth before down comes some old and respected house with a crash that drowns his hopeful utterance.

RADIX.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Cronter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people unlimited proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W Cronter.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Forty acres of and three miles east of Charlevoix, on Six-b road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property near Petoskey. Title perfect, [illegible] given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple—ash and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant

The soil of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth while it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the large stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and as orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine a stock as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies' misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market, Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Grey Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods,

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. FURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and bases for its support the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEADS

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CURED & CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, ETC.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We are the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS A SPECIALTY filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(923) 46,1-2,1

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. R. BALCH,
Bozonda, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market adjoining Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix people with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tagged from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which many myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

for Printers!

Book, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of superior quality. No chemicals or other poisons of ink under use of us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.'S MANUFACTURERS.

Branches of London, England, 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Gardiner Street, New York.

Black Woolen Dresses—Hints on Spring Styles.

The black cashmere or camel's-hair dresses worn in the day-time by young ladies are brightened by vests of cardinal red silk. The coat is a habit basque, with square plaited postilion behind, while the black fronts are sloped away gradually from the throat to the sides, disclosing the red silk vest below. This vest may be sewed in with the basque, or it may be a separate waist-coat with a cambric back and armholes, or else it is shaped like a chevalier-tie, covering the shoulders and extending in a point behind to the belt. The neck is finished with a very high collar of the cashmeres lined with red silk, and it may be there are one or two knife-plaited frills of red silk doubled and placed erect inside the collar. A soldier knot of the cashmere faced with silk is at the throat. The skirt has lengthwise plaitings covering the front gore; these are made on cashmere, but the inside of each plait is also silk. On the side gores are scarf draperies, which have the effect of an over-skirt in the back. Black camel's-hair polonaises are made with velvet sleeves, velvet belt and plastron, and are worn over a silk skirt that has a velvet flounce covering all that part which is visible. Other indoor dresses of cashmere that mean homely and decent of the cannon would probably carry it half a dozen miles away from the firing point. Much sewing and bonnet trimming will be done at home, and also because so many ladies are to be busy-handed, and also because so many ladies are to be busy-handed, and also because so many ladies are to be busy-handed

Bill your school board and treasury with $.& $.s.

NEWCOMB ITEMS.—Dutton Cases held a ring-tail social at the east room of Mr Stephens last Wednesday evening and made their pastor Rev H H Hoke the richest by $48.50. Pretty well done for a country school house appointment in these hard times.

The Teacher's meeting will continue with increasing interest and interest. The last held at the residence of E. J. Moore's Esq., our popular Superintendent was taken ill all to all the most successful of the series.

X

Choice butter and fresh eggs in great abundance at our store.

FOX, ROSE BUTTARS.

Every one of Colonel has granted 18 pardons during his first year. Gov Tilden granted 49 during the first two years of his administration.

Rev every thing at the cheap rough prices of Cripe & Fortie's store. pay money, live happy and the respect of.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Lansing and elected George H Hopkins Chairman and George W Hugh, Secretary, both of Detroit.

It is exceedingly whimsical that Pinkney and the republican papers of that city and with which as an inheritance to the church, the force of which will forever, from the influence of same on the preferences.

A Georgia paper recently said: "The South is full of just such trainers as Jeff Davis. Treasure such as the gophers every bush, and they, and the little children are taught to call it patriotism." That's correct upon a different disguise.

A great suggestion: If the Methodist world will take part in New York next month, with a view to reinvigorate the church to its primitive simplicity and consecration. The subjects of fashionable dressing, costly church building, street preaching during will be fully discussed and acted upon. Bishop Simpson is arranging the affirmatives.

Hopeful sons 7 years old, who is really big grammar):—Father, which would you say—nine and seven is fifteen, or nine and seven are fifteen?

Father—I would say nine and seven is fifteen.

Hopeful son—I would too."

Father—"Well, what would you say?"

Hopeful son—"I would say nine and seven is *fifteen*."

[Father—sent disappears in haste.]

The Democrats of the House have proved their capacity for pig-headed partisanship a second time by giving the unfinished Conference seat to Wigginton, who was not elected. The result of this and the Colorado contest shows what the House can do when the interests of the party are involved. It will not be forgotten, though, that Pacheco, the Republican candidate, was fairly elected, received the Governor's certificate, and had his title to the seat settled in the courts of California before going to Washington

The President is credited with saying that if the Administration does the best it can the people will, at least, give it credit for good intentions. What the people want from the Administration at present is not a supply of paraffement for the infernal regions, but an adequate effort to save the country from disaster and with good government under sound principles. That can not be done by leaving into the hands of the party whose chief distinction is its attempts to destroy the Union.

The jury at New Orleans have rendered a verdict of guilty, according to the cut and dried programme, against Anderson of the Returning Board, charged with altering or having guilty knowledge of altering the returns of Vernon Parish, in canvassing the returns of the election in 1876. It is safe to say that no such conviction upon the testimony there produced could have been procured in any southern court. The jury recommend Anderson to the clemency of the court. He may get it and he may not. The prosecution was instituted for the sole purpose of blackening republicans, and it is barely possible that the presiding Judge and Governor Nicholls may deem the record of the conviction sufficient without inflicting further severe punishment.

ELECTION NOTICE.—
Secretary's Office,
Charlevoix Mich. Feb. 19, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April next, the following Amendments to the Constitution of this State, for their adoption or rejection, viz: AN AMENDMENT to Section 12 of Article 6, relative to the appointment or election of the Supreme Court, as provided by Joint Resolution No. 30, Laws of 1877. Section two reads as follows:

"Section 12. The Clerk of each County organized for judicial purposes, shall be the Clerk of the Circuit Court of such county. Until the Supreme Court shall so direct, unless otherwise provided by law.

If the proposed amendment be adopted, the section will read as follows:

Section 12. The Clerk of each County organized for judicial purposes, shall be the Clerk of the Circuit Court of such county, unless otherwise provided by law.

A true transcript of Sec. 7 of Article 6, relative to compilations, as proposed by Joint Resolution No. 30, Laws of 1877. Said section now reads as follows:

Section 7. The members of all corporations and joint stock associations, now existing under laws not conferring powers, may within six months after the adoption of this constitution, by complying with the provisions of its provisions, become severally subject to all the liabilities herein imposed upon like corporations hereafter created, except as to existing liabilities.

If the proposed Amendment be adopted, the section will read as follows:

Section 7. The members of all corporations and joint stock associations shall be severally liable to an amount equal to the par value of their respective shares or stock for all debts or liabilities of the corporation or joint stock association, but shall be exempt from any further personal liability or assessment, except as otherwise provided by law.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of State, at Lansing, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1878.

A. J. ROLLIN,
Secretary of State.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. 1876, and executed by Mary Ann Cowan, of Newton, N. Hyde, to Orrin Cook, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1876, in Liber of Mortgages, on page 65, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and Forty-four cents, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of such default, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the south west quarter of section twenty-five (25), township thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 19th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RAMON S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignees.
[4-13]

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich. Feb. 6, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hiram A. Kipp against Sylvester Taylor for abandoning the homestead entry No 5674, dated April 17, 1875 upon the SE quarter section 25, township 31 North, Range 8 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, within view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich. June 20, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Bellar against James Williams for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5675, dated June 4, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 8, Township 35 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 8th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present, Miles Estes, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joel L. Wood, deceased: On reading and filing the petition duly verified of James Wood, praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said Estate. Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Charlevoix, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.
A true copy.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission
Will land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.
Accident and Fire Insurance
Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.
Abstracts of Titles furnished.
Unusual facilities for Making Collections.
Office—Kennedy Crandall's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
16-1yr.

$777 12 per week guaranteed to those who desire to make money during their spare moments or all the time. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make yourself much money, call on us and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Old Stage Line
Runs between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, leaving the latter place every Monday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and arriving at Traverse City the same days.
Fare, $2.00.
C. POWERS.
Dec. 12 1877.

W. V. COWELL. U. S. HASSER.
COWELL & HASSER,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
Wood Bark Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
REFER TO MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.
THE
Sentinel

JOB PRINTING
Office,
Is the place to get all kinds of neat
JOB WORK
EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.
Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For a thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at $3.50 to $10.00 per acre. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm Interlochen and Pine Lake country, and included in School Districts and Roads in good repair.
For terms and description apply to or address
E. H. GREEN
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix, Mich.
1769

To Whom It May Concern.
Notice is hereby given that the several Corporations, Tax Corp. Receivers, and Individuals of Antrim County, Michigan, owning lots by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Common and Supervisors on the purpose of improving the bay portion of Traverse," approved April 5th, 1865, did, on the 30th day of May, 1871, submit to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Antrim, a petition praying that the sections of Turtle River lying in the town of Mackinaw, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposed to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points to be done in where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 27th day of February next as the time and place at which the foregoing petition should be heard, at which time said Board of Canvassers, or a majority of them, would hear the petition, and hear the objections, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Charlevoix, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Bonnie against William James, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5675, dated June 4, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 8, Township 35 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 28, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Elisha Bonnie against William James, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5675, dated June 4, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 8, Township 35 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.
The Leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of
Dress and Cloak Making
On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest prices.
MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.
Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Domestically Sealed Goods.
68 Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit, Mich.
(6m1s.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 8th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present, Miles Estes, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joel L. Wood, deceased: On reading and filing the petition duly verified of James Wood, praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said Estate. Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Charlevoix, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

DR. A. THASK'S
MAGNETIC OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.
Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, previously combined. At the end of twenty years he succeeded in presenting to the world a remedy of no superior as a curative agent. The diseases the power of which is removing by means is organized in the mouse of Medicine.
His discovery consists in a combination of three powerful Vegetable Extracts with Electricity or Magnetism in the form of an Ointment.
Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success when attending the application in the cure of diseases, stamps it as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.
It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to receive it, when used healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalizes the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.
Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, nerve and ligament is searched out and made healthful in its purifying and vitalizing influence it opens as readily with internal as external dosage.
Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in hundreds of the Dewess.
No patient ever used Dr. with the disease where the directions were followed, but was benefited.
For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Dysentery or Painful Sore Throat it is unrivaled.
In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief in the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.
For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.
Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Diseased Bone, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Tumors, Cancer, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Agues in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Fish Worms, Erysipelas, Sores of long standing, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.
Dr. Trask, 57 & 59 Fulton St. New York.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
Full Stock of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS.
Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.
REPAIRING
of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars's store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 44 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb., 25. 1878. Whole No., 459

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street
Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
OR FOR SIX MONTHS.
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable charges.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
1 inch sq.,	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$6.00	$ 10
2 inches	1.25	1.75	2.25	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
1 column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	12.00	20.00
4 "	5.00	6.75	8.50	17.00	26.00	35.00
8 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. J. McLEIH, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. U. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. H. CHURCH, County Clerk and Reg. ister of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD B. BREES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmithing, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Ek Rapisd, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month at the purpose of meeting all regular business and will be found at Mitchell's Hotel during the dental sessions.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom work and repairing done in neatest and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making
I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do
DRESS-FITTING AND MAKING
in the most approved styles. Have also on hand
LADIES HATS
of latest styles May be found at my residence on Main street.
EMMA J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy
Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S
Drug Store, opposite the Rocker House, where he will supply the people of that section and surrounding country with anything they may want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also
Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.
A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Petoskey at 7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave Charlevoix 1.30 p. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary attention will be paid to the safe transportation of passengers and mail, and all reasonable favors will be cheerfully granted. Orders left at the Rocker House, Charlevoix, will be promptly attended to.
H. C. SMITH, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Great Bargains in Real Estate.
A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX, for sale. Also choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Nov. 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. H. Dungey, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5574, dated April 1 1875, upon the ¼ of and section 26, Township 34 North, R 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 311 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.
JAMES M. CLARK, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 284 F. & A. M. holds its communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. J. CROUTER, Sec'y.

I. O. F.
Pleasant Home Lodge No. 344, I. O. F. meets at Crooked Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
HOWARD DUANE, W. M.
EDSON DUANE, Sec'y.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.
Charlevoix Postoffice.
MAILS CLOSE AT THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS:
For Petoskey and Traverse City, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
For Boyne City, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.
For Mackinaw and Cheboygan, daily, at 12 m., departure at 1 P. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL closes at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arrive at 5 p. m. of the same days.
W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.
Charlevoix Market Report.

Flour, per barrel	$4 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00
Corn, per bushel	40
Oats, per bushel	25
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Butter, per pound	18
Eggs, per dozen	20
Pork, per pound	6 @ 7c
Beef, per pound	6 @ 7c
Lard, per pound	10
Hay, per ton	10 00

Cash professional card of D. L. Lewis, in this issue.

Grant Ager is by the piece or inland at See & Washburn's.

The circulation of the SENTINEL is increasing steadily and substantially.

M. J. STOCKMAN will on Friday for Bellaire, on business connected with the building of his Pine Lake Steamer At last accounts her hull had been planked, and work was rapidly progressing.

Mr. George Wood, of Michigan, is visiting his brother, C. A. Wood, of this place, this week.—*Scotland (Ind.) Gazette.*

Thus in Gen. M. Wood, of Bellaire, this county

Emmon—In our list of the ministers who participated in the dedication services on the 17th we omitted to mention the name of Rev. Geo. W. Wood, of this place.

The *Progress* says that efforts are being made by the people of the upper part of Antrim county to build a Masonic Hall. Torch Lake, Eastport and Central Lake are competing for it.

New Dietrich—Dr. C. A. Perrin, of Cheboygan, has located in Charlevoix for the practice of the profession. He comes well recommended. See his card elsewhere.

Orders have been issued transferring the Ionia land office to Reed City. This probably involves a change of officials, and is expected in well informed circles to precede the consolidation of the Ionia and Traverse districts.

FAIR GROUND AND DRIVING PARK.—An informal meeting was held on Thursday evening at Fox's Hall to discuss the question of establishing a driving park near the village. The subscription paper, which now has about $250 pledged, contemplates the establishment of a "Driving Park and Agricultural Fair Ground." The ground which will be selected will probably be twenty acres on the level plain north of this village. About $100 will be necessary to fit the ground for use.

Subsidies of County Officers.

Presumably under the depressing influences of hard times, petitions are in circulation for signatures, asking the Board of Supervisors to reduce the salaries of the County officers.

In this respect the SENTINEL disclaims any intention or opposing those salaries, but we believe no proposition of this kind should be adopted without inquiry. The salaries of county officers are established by the Board of Supervisors at their session in January, 1877, are as follows:

Sheriff	$100
Clerk	200
Treasurer	250
Judge of Probate	175
Prosecuting Attorney	250
	$975

In the case of the Sheriff it is said that the large amount paid deputies last fall was an unreasonable allowance. It may be. But this cannot be called wholly a part of the Sheriff's salary. If the Board were prodigal in this matter, how may he very properly asked to restrict such allowances in the future.

We are at loss to know the fact that the business in the office of Treasurer and Clerk has rapidly increased of late, because of the organization of new Townships, and the general business depression which seems to call for a reduction of their salaries brings more labor to the large increase of returns of land delinquent for taxes. For instance: In 1875 the Treasurer of Kewaguine returned to the County Treasurer, from a territory embracing two and one-half Townships, 130 descriptions of land delinquent for taxes. In 1876 the same officer returned 124 descriptions from one and one-half townships. This instance only illustrates the increase of business which from the same causes comes to the Treasurer's office from all sources under his jurisdiction.

Formerly the Prosecuting Attorney, in addition to his Court duties, was only legal counsel for county officers, and he received $100 salary. Under a resolution of the Board adopted January, 1877 he is required to give legal advice to every Township, highway and school officer in the county, and his salary was fixed at $250.

In times of high taxes we are apt to look at once to a reduction of county expenses for relief, without stopping to consider where the greatest weight of the burden really comes from. In no Township in the county is the aggregate amount of township, highway and school tax less than double the county tax apportioned to that township; and we can point to more than one township where the county tax is only about one seventh of the total tax spread upon the rolls.

The total amount raised for county purposes last year was $4,558. Of this amount about one-fifth—$975—or 14½ mills on each dollar valuation, is paid to county officers.

Where does the remaining four-fifths go?

Would it not be well to petition the Board of Supervisors to look into the matter with a view to stopping the big leaks first?

We are in favor of stopping every unnecessary expense in county matters, but no good cause suffers from investigation.

STEAMERS FOR CHARLEVOIX.—In consequence of the change which has been made in Western Transportation Company affairs, the propeller Fountain City will ply between Buffalo and Duluth. Under this arrangement we shall be deprived of Capt. Gibson and his fine steamer. It is expected, however, that the propeller Idaho will stop here as usual. We are authorized to state that one of Goodrich's sidewheel steamers will ply between Chicago and Cheboygan the coming season, and stop regularly at Charlevoix and Petoskey. This will give us weekly communication with Chicago and Milwaukee on one end of the route, and Mackinac and Cheboygan on the other. The steamer Van Buskle is being put in shape for her next season's business and will be on the route earlier than usual, no doubt

Dry your boots and shoes at See & Washburn's.

Extension of Time for Payment of Taxes.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

SIR—In times like the present, when we are all put to our wit's ends to make end meet, it should be our individual aim to be as economical as possible, and incur no expense that we can avoid.

It is our duty to do so as private individuals, and equally the duty of those in public office to be careful that they do not involve their constituents in any extravagance.

Now that we are about to have an extra session of the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of extending the time for the payment of taxes, inasmuch as the county is considerable expense, is it not well enough for us to inquire whether all has been done by our public officers that might have been, to avert such necessity?

Have the Township Treasurers done all they possibly could, and what the law required in their efforts to collect the taxes in their respective Townships? If so, then it would be reasonable and just to grant an extension. A Treasurer, before he can be justified in asking for an extension should at least call upon the tax payers *once*. Has such been the case? I think not.

In some cases their reasons are that it took them longer to settle with the Railroad Land Department than they had anticipated, consequently they have not had time to collect all the individual tax. Would it not have been just as well to have made an effort to collect the resident tax, and thus made a good use of their time?

In many cases the oldest men of the towns have not been called upon. How does a Treasurer know that those taxes could not be collected? And yet, in the face of such facts they ask for an extension of time. In many cases where Treasurers will have to return non-resident books they might have had the money in their treasuries, but for some reason best known to themselves, when called on with a view to paying the amount they have paid no heed to the matter.

If the Treasurers have exhausted all the means prescribed by the law, within the time so prescribed, then they are justified in asking for an extension; but if not, then such extension would be burdening the county for their neglect. Not only that, but it works injustice to the town and townships that have paid their taxes, in compelling them to pay their equal share of the tax so raised. Will not such a tax be an injustice to the Township of of Evangeline, that has already made returns?

Treasurers are to blame for not being more prompt and energetic. Instead of trying to force collections, they have been in the habit of encouraging the people to hope for the extension they have now asked for. What better proof have they for getting the money for the thirty days to come?

However it may turn out, let us hope that the towns and individuals in whose favor the extension is asked will not be the first to raise the cry next year of heavy county taxes

YOURS,
TAX PAYER.

CONSISTENCY is generally believed to be a jewel. The retired veteran who inaugurated the movement to reduce the expenses of the government at the small cost, two years ago laid, a county office receiving a salary, all things considered, as large as the present incumbent of the same office receives; but it was considered by the veteran as too little then. It would have been well for the champion of an over taxed people to have cultivated his philanthropy when he was active in the dual capacity of county officer and agent for a blank book manufactury, receiving a handsome commission on all sales made to the county. Investigation will disclose the fact that there are expensive blank books in the office which was occupied by the veteran, which a pen has never yet touched, and which will remain unused for some time. It may be that that this kind of business will strike a popular chord and restore lost prestige, but it would sound better if it had half the ring of pure metal. We have read in sacred history of the golden being brought to life, but we venture the assertion that it was generally a cord not kind of a corpse that was revived.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A NUMBER of petition favoring the remonetization of silver were presented in the Senate, on the 4th, as was also a petition from a large number of well-known citizens of the City and State of New York, urging both the appointment of time to confer in Northern China, and suggesting the appointment of a Commission from residents of China to act in connection with the United States Minister in investing and distributing the relief contributions amounting to the munificent sum of money received from China in 1868, as mementos for the destitution of certain provinces in and by reason of the suffering Mr. Kasson spoke in opposition to and Mr. Rowe in favor of the Silver bill, and Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment to the bill. . . . In the House several petitions and resolutions were presented and referred, including resolutions from Boston and New York, asking Congress to adopt such measures of relief for the sufferers in the Ebenezer in the United States. A bill was introduced (H. R. 1) to provide for the distribution of special terms of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Mississippi, on the second Monday of March and the third Monday of October. A bill was also introduced to provide for the erection of a public building at Marquette, Mich. . . . Among the bills introduced and referred were one to Commissioner of Internal Revenue. . . . Mr. Matthews, of Indiana, introduced and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The discussion on the Silver bill was resumed and continued in the Senate, on the 6th inst. The debate, making a lengthy argument in its favor, and Mr. Kasson speaking in opposition. Resolutions of regret at the sickness and condition and state of efficiency of the lifesaving service on the coast of North Carolina, and concerning the circumstances of the wreck of the Huron and the inefficiency and neglect of officers of navigation on that coast, were agreed to, and a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the wreck. A bill was introduced and referred making the Department of Agriculture an Executive Department. The report on the contested election case in the Fourth Kentucky District was presented and discussed.

A BILL was passed in the Senate, on the 7th, to grant taxes on insolvent savings banks. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Appropriations to make inquiry as to whether the amount appropriated for the Freedmen's Bureau, Schools and Asylum was sufficient to enable the Bureau to meet the claims in the Pension Bureau. Suggestions were made and additional bills introduced. A bill was taken up, and Messrs. Bayard and Johnston spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver. The amended election case of Yeaman vs. Dockery, from the Fourth District of Kentucky, was taken up in the House, and the majority report in favor of Dockery, holding his seat two years, 126 days after which the report of the minority in favor of the contestant, Yeaman, was accepted. He was followed by Mr. Wigginton, who spoke in favor of the seat. . . .

SEVERAL petitions were presented and referred in the Senate, on the 8th. The next bill was further debated. Mr. Hill opposed its passage, though favoring a modified remonetization bill, and Mr. Sherman replied in favor of legal-tender quality, and Mr. Wilson in favor of the present bill. . . . In the House on the 8th Mr. Blaine spoke against the Bland bill, and favored a double standard of equalized silver and gold. Adjourned to the 10th. . . . On the 10th the House passed a bill (H. R. 4,307) for the payment of claims adjusted by the late Commissioner of Claims. Messages from the President and memorials and reports were made to the Senate. . . . Mr. Hill spoke in favor of the bill favoring the coinage of the silver dollar. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, followed in opposition. . . . In the House the bill (H. R. 4,307) for the payment of claims adjusted by the late Commissioner of Claims was taken up, and Mr. Blaine, who reported it, explained its provisions. A bill was introduced to provide for a survey of and estimates for a ship canal, with private aides and bottom, from deep, fish water near the mouth of the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., with branches to Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

DOMESTIC.

THE paying teller of the Bank of North America, of New York, has confessed to a defalcation of over $100,000, about $16,000 of which was recovered, on the 6th, and the individual was put under arrest.

A MAN named Joseph Henry Shrack, who pretended to die and come to life again in Philadelphia, some weeks ago, is pronounced by the Philadelphia coroner a fraud and a humbug. The church of which he is a member has given his case thorough investigation, and arrived at the conclusion that his suspended animation was wholly simulated.

The subcontract for the [illegible] loan had reached nearly $3,000,000 up to the 7th of this month.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 8th says that Vice-President Wheeler and Speaker Randall were vigorously enforcing the rule forbidding the sale of liquor in the basement of the Capitol.

A DISASTROUS tornado struck Augusta, Ga., on the evening of the 7th. The market-house was demolished, as were also other public and private structures. Several persons lost their lives.

AT New York, on the 9th, a young lady, whose alleged insanity had been the subject of inquiry by three Commissioners since the 5th of last December, was declared to be of sound mind, and to have never been insane, although she had been confined in an asylum for over seven years. Her family testified that she was insane. It appeared from the testimony that, in case she was adjudged a lunatic, her brothers and sisters would receive about $300,000 more from their father's estate, as she would be unable to make a will disposing of her share. The jury found that all her brothers and sisters approved of, and some of them were instrumental in, the confinement of their sister in the asylum.

A LETTER was read from Archbishop Wood, in the Catholic churches in Manchuk, Pa., on the 10th, in which the recent alleged taking of a young woman from the dead, by one of the Catholic priests, was pronounced to be a delusion and pious fraud. The Archbishop further stated that a repetition of anything of the sort in the Diocese would be visited by the severest censure authorized by the laws of the Church.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-STATE SENATOR HARRY GENET, one of the New York Tammany Ring fugitives, surrendered to the authorities, on the 4th and was held in the sum of $25,000.

THE Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives on the 5th, took a vote on the proposition for the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution as presented and advocated in the late National Female Suffrage Convention. The vote on the proposition was: Yeas—Messrs. Lysle, Frye, Conger, Butler and Lapham—5. Nays—Messrs. Kimmi, Herndlige, Stenger, McMahon and Culbertson—5. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, Price is opposed to female suffrage, was absent. There was no probability whatever that the committee would at any time thereafter take favorable action on the subject.

THE jury, in the case of Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, on trial for conspiracy and forgery in causing to be electored the ballot-box in the fall of 1868, rendered a verdict of guilty, on the evening of the 7th after being out about one hour. The jury was then discharged and the prisoner remanded to await sentence. Mr. Wilkeson still in confinement, but the bonds required of him had been reduced to $10,000.

THE Michigan Greenback State Convention assembled at Jackson, on the 7th, nearly every county in the State being represented. The platform adopted calls for the repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of silver; the National debt to be paid in greenbacks, unless coin is specially called for in the law, and was unanimously endorsed. A bill was introduced and referred making the Department of Agriculture an Executive Department. The report on the contested election case in the Fourth Kentucky District was presented and discussed.

A BILL was passed in the Senate, on the 7th, to grant taxes on insolvent savings banks. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Appropriations to make inquiry as to whether the amount appropriated for Freedmen's Bureau, Schools and Asylum was sufficient to enable the Bureau to meet the claims in the Pension Bureau. Suggestions were made and additional bills introduced. A bill was taken up, and Messrs. Bayard and Johnston spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver. The amended election case of Yeaman vs. Dockery, from the Fourth District of Kentucky, was taken up in the House, and the majority report in favor of Dockery, holding his seat two years, 126 days after which the report of the minority in favor of the contestant, Yeaman, was accepted. He was followed by Mr. Wigginton, who spoke in favor of the seat. . . .

SEVERAL petitions were presented and referred in the Senate, on the 8th. The next bill was further debated. Mr. Hill opposed its passage, though favoring a modified remonetization bill, and Mr. Sherman replied in favor of legal-tender quality, and Mr. Wilson in favor of the present bill. . . . In the House on the 8th Mr. Blaine spoke against the Bland bill, and favored a double standard of equalized silver and gold. Adjourned to the 10th. . . . On the 10th the House passed a bill (H. R. 4,307) for the payment of claims adjusted by the late Commissioner of Claims. Messages from the President and memorials and reports were made to the Senate. . . . Mr. Hill spoke in favor of the bill favoring the coinage of the silver dollar. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, followed in opposition. . . . In the House the bill (H. R. 4,307) for the payment of claims adjusted by the late Commissioner of Claims was taken up, and Mr. Blaine, who reported it, explained its provisions. A bill was introduced to provide for a survey of and estimates for a ship canal, with private aides and bottom, from deep, fish water near the mouth of the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., with branches to Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

DOMESTIC.

THE paying teller of the Bank of North America, of New York, has confessed to a defalcation of over $100,000, about $16,000 of which was recovered, on the 6th, and the individual was put under arrest.

A MAN named Joseph Henry Shrack, who pretended to die and come to life again in Philadelphia, some weeks ago, is pronounced by the Philadelphia coroner a fraud and a humbug. The church of which he is a member has given his case thorough investigation, and arrived at the conclusion that his suspended animation was wholly simulated.

The subcontract for the [illegible] loan had reached nearly $3,000,000 up to the 7th of this month.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 8th says that Vice-President Wheeler and Speaker Randall were vigorously enforcing the rule forbidding the sale of liquor in the basement of the Capitol.

A DISASTROUS tornado struck Augusta, Ga., on the evening of the 7th. The market-house was demolished, as were also other public and private structures. Several persons lost their lives.

AT New York, on the 9th, a young lady, whose alleged insanity had been the subject of inquiry by three Commissioners since the 5th of last December, was declared to be of sound mind, and to have never been insane, although she had been confined in an asylum for over seven years. Her family testified that she was insane. It appeared from the testimony that, in case she was adjudged a lunatic, her brothers and sisters would receive about $300,000 more from their father's estate, as she would be unable to make a will disposing of her share. The jury found that all her brothers and sisters approved of, and some of them were instrumental in, the confinement of their sister in the asylum.

A LETTER was read from Archbishop Wood, in the Catholic churches in Manchuk, Pa., on the 10th, in which the recent alleged taking of a young woman from the dead, by one of the Catholic priests, was pronounced to be a delusion and pious fraud. The Archbishop further stated that a repetition of anything of the sort in the Diocese would be visited by the severest censure authorized by the laws of the Church.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-STATE SENATOR HARRY GENET, one of the New York Tammany Ring fugitives, surrendered to the authorities, on the 4th and was held in the sum of $25,000.

THE Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives on the 5th, took a vote on the proposition for the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution as presented and advocated in the late National Female Suffrage Convention. The vote on the proposition was: Yeas—Messrs. Lysle, Frye, Conger, Butler and Lapham—5. Nays—Messrs. Kimmi, Herndlige, Stenger, McMahon and Culbertson—5. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, Price is opposed to female suffrage, was absent. There was no probability whatever that the committee would at any time thereafter take favorable action on the subject.

THE jury, in the case of Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, on trial for conspiracy and forgery in causing to be elected

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Feb. 22, 1878.

The death of the Pope continues to receive the most intensified attention. The memorial service, which in all the Catholic churches are still being held with great pomp and circumstance, are crowded with the farthest, while most few of the more liberal Protestants have referred to the dead Pontiff from their pulpits kindly and respectfully. Quite a number of Catholic merchants throughout the city have draped the fronts of their stores, and Barclay street, which is the centre of Catholic publishing and church ornament selling, has quite a depressing and funereal air. The one American Cardinal, McCloskey, is now enroute for Rome, where he will cast his vote for the next occupant of St. Peter's chair. In the early part of 1870 I spent some time in Rome and saw the Pope quite often. He had not then succumbed to the infirmities which in his latest years kept him almost constantly a prisoner in his palace, nor had the shadow of temporal power in which he gloried, been entirely taken from him; and the progress of his sumptuous coach through the streets of Rome was always amid the cheers or kneeling salutations of a populace which only a few months later were to welcome the entrance and the sway of Victor Emmanuel. To add to the Papal glories at that time, the Ecumenical Council, the result of whose deliberations was that firebrand dogma of infallibility, was sitting in one of the aisles of St. Peter's, and was daily the admiration of the vast throngs that collected to witness the imposing procession of red-gowned cardinals passing to or from their solemn and secret session. I was much impressed with the serene and smiling face of the venerable man whose hand was always raised in benediction as he passed, and cannot wonder at the affectionate respect with which the Catholic Church regards his memory.

One of the oldest incidents of the week was the abduction of Henry Clews, the well known banker of this city, who went through bankruptcy a couple of years ago, and presumably made some enemies thereby. The perpetrators of this bold outrage are not positively known, for, strangely enough, Mr Clews is very reticent, and will not throw any light on the mysterious occurrence. From all that can be learned it appears that it was the intention of Mr. Clews' captors to get him away from the city and conceal him for the purpose of extorting money from himself or his friends. They were so far successful as to get him to the Grand Central Depot, where detectives, who had been hastily put upon their track, found and rescued the distinguished victim.

The new statement of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, issued, and goes far toward justifying the growing opinion that it is the strongest life company in America. The fact that two or three others have larger gross assets is quite immaterial; for, other things being equal, that company is the best for policy holders whose surplus bears the largest ratio to its assets. The Ætna, I believe, occupies this enviable position having, by the severest standard, over four and a third millions of surplus in a little over twenty four millions of assets. But other things are *not* equal, by any manner of means. While some other Connecticut companies have developed a weakness sufficiently alarming to cause the legislature to appoint a commission to make, at the expense of the State, a thorough inquisition into life insurance throughout Connecticut, the Ætna has passed through this ordeal in a manner to elicit a long commendatory report from the commission the gist of which is contained in one sentence, which says that "it is not only solvent, but financially sound, and is under the management of officers and directors of large experience, sound judgment, and unblemished character. We believe with out doubt that it is entitled to the entire confidence of policy holders and the public."

It may interest any policy holders of the late Security Insurance Company, under whose eyes this letter may come, to learn that its ex president Case, who was lately sentenced to State's Prison, has obtained a new trial and is at large on bail. As such things go it is very doubtful whether he ever sees the inside of a prison cell again.

What is to be done with his money I don't ask this on my own account—in fact it is extremely odd on that a newspaper man has any difficulty in answering the question so far as his own personal income is concerned—but only on general principles. If he puts it in a bank the bank burns. If he buys real estate the chances are that he will have to sell to give the property away for the taxes. If he invests in railroad bonds he is apt to have the pleasure of watching them sink gracefully down to ninety two degrees below zero. If in Credit Mobilier he may put his wealth into currency, and then, like Mr J. Raymond of Staten Island, hides it away to the amount of $3,000 in his garret beyond the reach or the suspicion of burglars, chuckling the while over having cut the legs of the rascally locks and the tax collector—even then he must not feel too happy, for he may yet wake up some early morning as did the Mr Barlow aforesaid on Sunday last, put in time to escape with a whole skin and very little else from a conflagration which at once wipes out his home and his treasure. My question is thus seen to be a knotty one, and one which by its very knottiness, and one which by its very difficulties ought perhaps to reconcile us poor folks to our lot.

St. Valentine's day is a day of sermon and strong language to the private and barkwicked New York letter carrier. Perhaps cupids and sweethearts stand quite as to many extra carriers of weight, and to many extra bell pulls and stair climbings. He does not therefore gush much over the time honored observance. The clerks in the post office say that the number sent through the mails this year is much smaller than in years past. The manufacturers on the other hand claim that their business has been remarkably good. Two houses in this city have turned out this season nearly 30,000 gross, or over 1,000,000 valentines, ranging in price from a fraction of a cent to forty dollars. It is evident that the fool killer has not been attending to business as he ought.

Since the wreck of the whaler "Resolute" years ago there has been no authenticated story of starvation and cannibalism equal to that of the crews of a number of sailors who have just arrived in this port, on a vessel which on Jan. 31st picked them up from the wreck of the schooner "Stellman," which put out of Charleston, S. C., on Dec. 17th. The ill-fated vessel was driven about by gales, which set in at the commencement of her voyage, till she was disabled and lost all her boats, so that there was no possible chance for the crew of seven men to escape from the helpless hull. After days of drifting the provisions gave out and no sail hove in sight. There was fresh water aboard which kept all hand alive for a few days. Then all but five died and the survivors continued in their horrible suffering until they were near from starvation. A vessel neared, during which one of their number, a negro, was shot dead, whereupon the survivors fell upon him and made a hideous meal from his remains. The details of the story are too terrible to mention. The captain of the vessel which at length rescued the famishing wretches, says that when he took them on board, they were barely able to walk or speak. The latter age not allowed to leave the boat that brought them here until it is determined what legal action, if any, shall be taken in the matter.

Among the amusements of the hour I don't know of anything else so worthy of notice on account of novelty and unique attraction as the "Congress of Beauty and Culture," which some enterprising genius announces to be held at Gilmore's Garden. The promoter of this affair, cautious of the success of the various baby shows, cat shows, dog shows, poultry shows, and the like, with which we have been favored lately, removed the idea of confining them all. So he advertised in the papers for 1,000 beautiful young ladies to meet for a certain number of days at the locally named and compete for some thousands of dollars which he announced would be distributed at the close of the "Congress" among the fortunate damsels whom the visiting public should adjudge to be pre-eminently lovely. The result was a collection of some fifty or sixty forlorn looking young women, a rowdy crowd of visitors, and a general melee, in which the "Congress of Beauty and Culture" sank presumably to rise no more.

RADIX.

"German Syrup."

Scientific medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo W Granger.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

[illegible] acres of land [illegible] miles east [illegible] on Skegemog

Known as the Cooper Farm.

[illegible] cleared, good log house and frame [illegible] and water on place. Will trade for [illegible] other good property. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are scattered with lakes and rivers and other water and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And forms a part of the State recently for exhibit and were of vital consequence to the great lumbering section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

Two railroads in process of construction through these lands are based on

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two to three and every township is full and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the country is in the soil and you to the lumber you a share of such wealth which it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet

Address WM. HEHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfactions guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER
&
Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB.

JEWELLER
Charlevoix Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and [illegible] Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will inform you that we do. We have on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of the dock street.

Sou & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of

THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CURRANTS, CANNED GOODS, FRUITS, ETC.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We are in the largest stock of Groceries with the most complete [illegible] and [illegible] Promptly attended to at prices

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS

(973) (6.14.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$1.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALL'S,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to benefit the travelling public. Tri-daily from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which steam mud-sled at Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Pearl st Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was hit by bullets six times during the Civil War.

The will of the late Chief-Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, was written in pencil. A legal gentleman's own legal business is never half attended to, any more than the feet of a shoemaker's child.

The daughters of Sec'y Schurz are great favorites of the foreign representatives who attend the receptions at the White House, as the young ladies are able to converse well in several languages.

A member of the London publishing house of Sampson, Low & Co. rushed across the English Channel in order to see Stanley and get the first chance to publish his new book about African exploration. Such enterprise was worthy of American.

It has been announced that the Rev. Dr. Seymour, Bishop-elect of Springfield, Ill., will shortly marry Miss Susan Tyng Dana, a cousin of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.

The *Territorial Enterprise*, of Nevada, says of Mark Twain, that, unless he has greatly changed since he left that paper, he will not be betrayed into the indiscretion of wrong too much. It says he always avoided work as he would a pestilence.

Just as Prof. Everett, of Harvard College, was rounding off the last line of an ode of Horace during his speech at the Boston dinner at Boston, an open-mouthed waiter, turning to a companion, remarked: "I say, Jim, what a man that 'Orace Greely was!"

The Springfield *Republican* did not put in any black rules when Mr. Bowles died. It is good to see that this unsanctified style of expressing grief is passing away. Nothing is more horrible or in worse taste than a newspaper with its column rules upside down.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A former schoolmate of Wagner, who lives in St. Louis, speaking of the early life of the German composer, says that "he tried to learn to play the piano, which at that time was becoming the popular instrument, but could not. He could not learn to run scales, and if one will notice, in all of his music to-day there are no runs. He had such a detestation of them, though his inability to master them that he would not write any."

Of Gail Hamilton, a lady correspondent of the Albany *Journal* writes from Washington: "I met her at Mrs. Postmaster-General Key's reception. Miss Dodge was dressed handsomely in a brown matelasse wedding suit, with rich satin train. She is said to be an exceedingly pleasant person to know in the same house, but her manner toward transient feminine acquaintances is indifferent, not to say superbious. She likes to talk with men. She is plain-looking, but piquant in every snap of her wilful eyes and every loss of her cedarous nose."

Vexations of Diplomatic Intercourse.

Minister Conly, the United States representative at the Sandwich Islands, writes as follows to his newspaper, the Columbus (Ohio) *Sunday Critic*, concerning the irritations of diplomatic intercourse.

"Do you know what it is to the Minister to have a man-of-war visit his post? First, the Admiral sends his Staff officer to report his arrival. Then they take a drink. Then the Minister runs up his flag, and sends a dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs notifying His Majesty's Government that the Admiral has arrived, and desires to salute the flag. Then His Excellency replies, and sets the time when the Admiral may shoot, and His Majesty's big guns will be all loaded, ready to reply, gun for gun. Then the bombardment takes place. Then the Admiral calls on the Minister, with his staff and all their good clothes. Then they all drink. Then the Minister goes aboard the man-of-war in his gold dress and the Admiral's vawl. Then they all drink. When he leaves the vessel, after being presented arms to, and all kinds of bother, he gets only about thirty yards away when his ears are torn and his head bursted by the big guns of the vessel firing a thirteen gun salute. The mariners have their ears hooked and their eyes on the Minister, and he is ready to take off his hat and give horribly a ghastly smile, as if he really enjoyed the honor of having his head bursted. In this way, when the Admiral comes ashore with his staff, and the Minister takes him to call upon His Majesty's Government. We go first to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who tells us when we may have an audience at the Palace to present the Admiral and other officers to His Majesty. Then we visit the other Ministers, the Governor of Oahu, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Marshal of the Kingdom; then we take a drink. Then the Admiral invites the Minister to lunch, and they take a drink.

"Next day the Minister takes the whole party to the palace, and they are presented in due form to His Majesty. The Admiral reads a little speech, in which he tells His Majesty how glad we are to see him, and His Majesty reads a little speech, in which he replies how glad he is to see us. Then we talk awhile with all the grandees, and after backing out of the presence sign our names in a Bible book, and the Admiral hurries on board the vessel to get relieved from the pressure of his sword-belt as soon as possible. Meantime all the other Excellencies, representing every country under Heaven, have been sending notes to the Minister begging him to name the happy day when it will please the Admiral to send a tom for them to come aboard, and have a salute fired for them. Then the Frenchman always gets mad because he did not get as many guns as he thinks he ought to have had, and the Minister has three months' correspondence on his hands before that is settled. You think it is all over now? The trouble is only about to begin. There are dinners, lunch parties, dances, serenades, visits to be paid, and the dickens to pay if the foreign representatives do not receive their return calls before the week is out.

"Why, it is a positive fact, we have been living since last September within five miles of the greatest sight to be seen in the world, almost the 'Pale' or Paris, a precipice 1,later feet high, over which old Kamehamaha drove the army that conquered him; and today is the first day I have found it possible to go up and see it. That I ran away, literally, on the day before the mail closes, in order to see it even now, will I trust be a fact of some significance. I have no time to write about it, however, though I am stuffed full of its beauty and grandeur."

How to Amuse Younger Children.

It isn't always the baby you are called to nurse. There are such numbers of society as six-year-olds, as I painfully know, for such an one has just laid his head on the pillow in the room across the hall. I have to devise and search and contrive to be good company for these lively wits and limbs, indeed there on mamma's bed, after a day's tramp following a hunting party, built way to Shamaronock and over by the beach to dinner, less but for some apples found in the wood. A square of silver-perforated board and a worsted needle full of pink zephyr used to keep the little fingers busy, on rainy days, and you will find that children four years old can work their patterns for a shaving-case or a matelsbigher, with great satisfaction, particularly if it is to be a "surprise" for some baby at Christmas. That same small boy rips most of his mother's old seams for her, and never was known to cut a stitch, or to grumble over the work if he could have a cheerful talk thrown in. Children like to be useful, and feel that they are accomplishing something, and they can do more than we suppose, if they only have sensible ways of doing them. So find something for your little folks to do, if it is picking up apples or pulling weeds with you, or folding newspapers, or picking or shelling pease and berries or the currants for supper. They have some enough for it, only you must not keep them long at one thing, unless of their own accord. Twenty minutes is a long time for them to work, and you will be the wise suggesting something new as the signs of weariness begin. Always give them a little task, however, that they must finish, and put them on their pride about it, so that they will learn steadiness by degrees. Then to let them play. They need not be quiet if they do romp. And dance with them. I never saw a child that did not like to have its hands taken by an older one, and swing and loop round to a tune, the faster the better. Sawing wood, by crossing the wrists and taking hold hands, and drawing them back and forth, or wringing the dish-cloth, with songs over head, as every child knows, is fun, but beanslings are, perhaps, best for small people. They can catch a bag better than a ball, and it does not give such hard knocks. Dressing up in a cocked hat, sash and epaulets cut out of newspapers, has all the delights of a masquerade to the small fry. I know of nothing so absolutely exciting as painting small faces with colored crayons, with a cast-off rooster's feather in the hair, a shawl for a blanket, and playing Indian in earnest. Measuring lengths against the door is always entertaining, so is playing postman with a bag of letters.—*Wide-Awake.*

Will a Bad Daughter Make a Good Wife?

It often happens that though a man may be engaged to a girl for a long time, he really fails to reach a true understanding of her character. When he comes to marry her he finds that she is very different in disposition from what he supposed while he was playing the part of a lover. The consequence is sometimes much marital unhappiness. The husband thinks he has been deceived, and the thought irritates him. Yet the fault is usually his own, and he does not deserve sympathy. He was an unobserving lover, else his long engagement would have enabled him to find out what sort of girl she was courting. There are cases, however, where the woman artfully conceals her real disposition during the preliminary love-making, only to tear away the disguise when the knot has been tied. Here the husband should get all the compassion he bestows on people who have been swindled.

But a Southern gentleman who asks our advice in his love-affairs, and who thus states his case, cannot, if he marries his sweetheart, plead ignorance of her disposition:

"SIR. A brilliant beautiful and accomplished lady has unquestionably gained possession of the citadel of my heart. I am fully satisfied my love is reciprocated, and I would not hesitate an instant to enthrone her as the queen of my soul, but for her conduct at home, which causes me no little anxiety. She will not assist in the household duties, neither is she kind and gentle around the family circle nor to her inferiors, but indifferent to the interest of her parents. She is unquestionably deeply interested in my welfare, and, judging by her conduct (toward me) would make a faithful and loving wife. Now, sir, have I sufficient and good reasons to turn from the idol of my heart, and master my grief, or should I fulfill my desire by taking her into my keeping? If you will give this your early and earnest consideration you will confer a lasting favor upon

S. R."

We are not surprised that our correspondent hesitates before embarking on the sea of matrimony with a bride who so comports herself in her father's house. If a girl neglects to assist in lifting the load of care off her mother's shoulders, has no regard to pay to her father, distrusts the servants and goes snarling about the house, the chances are ten to one that when she gets a home of her own she will make a nuisance of herself there also. Very likely she is amiable enough to our friend, for his attentions flatter her vanity; but after he had married her and moved into old story like her parents, she would probably treat him to an exhibition of the same qualities which she now displays as a careless and ungrateful daughter.

There are girls who fancy themselves so far superior to their parents that any mere privilege of enjoying their society in the house ought to be all the old people could expect of them. A sure sign of this is their contempt for the domestic duties they will be called upon to perform. While their mothers are busy with domestic duties they sit in the easiest chairs, or lie on the softest sofas, reading an elegant novel, which they fondly cherish the notion that they are very literary individuals. The household drudgery is done so that such fine ladies as they. The business of their parents is to provide them with miscellanea, and to be content with admiring their handsome appearance in the intervals of labor.

Such girls wish to get married, and therefore they are sensible enough to eligible bachelors, quickly smoothing down the frowns which alone they give to the members of their own families. A caller who doesn't give a chance of seeing how they behave as daughters, may be excused for fancying them lovely and lovable beings. Any one who does see it, is foolish if he commits himself by offering marriage to a girl that is in the case of large estates, leaving one or two assistants near the preserves, then passed the by-ways and footpaths, and finally the gates and the cross-roads and lanes which lead to the villages. If a man comes along at two o'clock in the early hour, with cartpockets without a single, he may *prima facie* case for searching him the advantage of wiring or netting the game is that they never encounter anything shot bleeds and stains the pocket—a suspicious sight even when empty—ingeniously contrive to escape. Without a knowledge of the poacher's man's beat and the keeper's post, the poacher can do nothing on a large scale. He has, however, little or no trouble in ascertaining those things; the laborers who do not themselves poach, sympathize generally and give information. There is reason to think that men sometimes get drunk, or sufficiently so to simulate intoxication very successfully, with the express purpose of being out all night with a good excuse, and so discovering the police-

Poaching in England.

The wire is, perhaps, the regular poacher's best implement, and ground game his most profitable source of income. Hares exist in numbers upon the downs, especially near the localities where the great coursing meetings are held, where a dozen may be kicked out of the grass in five minutes. In these districts of course the dogs are watched; but hares cannot be kept within bounds, and wander miles and miles at night, lunging daintily with their odd gait (when undisturbed) along the lines leading into the plowed fields on the lower slopes and planes. The hills, wide and almost pathless, and practically destitute of fences—where the turf leaves no trail on the short grass and elastic turf, are peculiarly favorable to illicit sport. Though apparently roaming aimlessly, hares have their regular "high-ays, or "runs;" and it is the poacher's business to discover which of these narrow paths are most beaten by continuous use. He then sets his wire, as early in the evening as compatible with safety to himself, for hares are abroad with the twilight. Long practice and delicate skill are essential to successful snaring. First, the loop itself into which the hare is to run its head must be of the exact size. If it be too small he will simply thrust it aside; if too large his body will slip through, and his hind leg will be caught; if being crooked, he draws the noose probably. Then it caught by the hind leg, the frenzied creature, mad with terror, will shriek like a human child, and a hare shrieks precisely like a human being in distress. The sound, well under stood by the poachers, will at once reveal what is going forward. Rabbits are also wired in great numbers. The loop is a trifle smaller, and should be just a span from the ground. But the ferret is the poacher's chief assistant in rambling; it takes two men, one on each side of the "clapper," and the ferret which will not "fly in" (i. e., stay in the hole and feast till overcome with sleep.

The greatest difficulty with any kind of game is to get home undiscovered with the bag. Keepers are quite aware of this; and in the case of large estates, leaving one or two assistants near the preserves, then passed the by-ways and footpaths, and finally the gates and the cross-roads and lanes which lead to the villages. If a man comes along at two o'clock in the early hour, with cartpockets without a single, he may *prima facie* case for searching him the advantage of wiring or netting the game is that they never encounter anything shot bleeds and stains the pocket—a suspicious sight even when empty—ingeniously contrive to escape. Without a knowledge of the poacher's man's beat and the keeper's post, the poacher can do nothing on a large scale. He has, however, little or no trouble in ascertaining those things; the laborers who do not themselves poach, sympathize generally and give information. There is reason to think that men sometimes get drunk, or sufficiently so to simulate intoxication very successfully, with the express purpose of being out all night with a good excuse, and so discovering the police-

pages of these highly wrought literary productions, the wavering formulæ of some fictitious hero, or equally mythical heroine. And the same irresistible *penchant* for these sensational romances that has enthralled the intellects of much of our adult population, has become a kind of second nature with our rising generation. It has become woven with the very being, so that it would appear to be a necessary adjunct to their existence. They neglect the performance of their ordinary occupations and shirk the responsibilities of position or duty to indulge their propensities for such reading. It appears to carry with it a fascination, that imperceptibly steals over the senses of its votaries and *chains their intellect to its dominion.*

We advise parents to preclude from their homes the filthy story papers which constitute "the literature of crime," and we would warn them that when once a youth has yielded his undeveloped intellect to the subtle and poisonous influence, he endangers the safety of his intellectual aspirations. No more will he aspire to true and substantial literature; no more will his ambition prompt him to covet intellectual study; no more will he seek to make everything subservient to the increase of his intelligence and the strengthening of his godlike attributes; solid literature will no longer have any charms for him, as his tastes become submerged in the yawning gulf of degradation.

Many a young man of the brightest talents, whose career at school was unprecedented in brilliancy, has thwarted his high anticipations by the habit of reading "the literature of crime." He is, then, the solemn duty of parents and guardians to see that their sons and daughters do not read this intellectual poison which is daily poured from the press.—*School and Home.*

The Sort of Cigars Smoked in England.

A large number of the so-called Havana cigars which arrive in England are shipped from German ports. In a pamphlet recently published in London, some details are given of the means employed to give the cigars manufactured there a more marketable appearance.

A lighter price is, it appears, obtainable for dark than for light-colored cigars, therefore the former being about three times as large as for the latter. Unfortunately, however, owing to a great increase in the partial failure of the tobacco crops of Cuba, light-colored tobacco is much more common than dark. In order, therefore, to remedy this, the cigars made of light-colored tobacco salable at a higher price, and also to improve the appearance of the cheaper cigars, various infusions have of late been prepared and largely sold under the name of "Havana brown," "sap brown," and "colored sauce." All these preparations are now openly advertised, and directions given for using them.

Fortunately, the writer of the pamphlet referred to remarks, none of these preparations are anything particularly injurious, apart of them consisting of brown sugar and coffee. Nevertheless the manufacturer to give cigars made of the latter the appearance of good Havana cigars. The writer of the pamphlet regrets that he is not aware of any means by which the imposition can be detected; but a German paper states that if a piece of white blotting paper, saturated with diluted sal-ammoniac, is passed a few times lightly over the cigar, the coloring matter, if any has been used, will come off on it, while the natural brown of the tobacco leaf will remain. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Do Insects Talk to Each Other?

"Twn ants," says Buchner, "when they are talking together stand with their heads opposite each other, working their sensitive feelers in the liveliest manner, and tapping each other's heads." Nungent, examining a female ant, "has often," says the English naturalist Jesse, "placed a small great caterpillar in the neighborhood of an ant's nest. It is immediately seized by an ant, which calls in the assistance of a friend before ineffectual efforts to drag the caterpillar into the nest. It can be clearly seen that the little creatures hold a conversation by means of their feelers, after which four more come together in the entrance to the nest by their united strength. Further, I have observed the meeting of ants on the way to and from their nest. They stop, touch each other with their feelers, and appear to hold a conversation, for I know I have good reason to suppose refers to the best ground for obtaining food." Hague writes to a letter to Darwin, that he one day killed with his finger a number of ants who came every day from a hole in the wall to some plants standing on the chimney-piece. He had tried the effect of brushing them away, but it was of no use, and the consequence of the slaughter was that the ants who were on the way turned back and tried to persuade their companions who were not yet aware of the danger to turn back also. A short conversation ensued between the ants, which, however, did not result in an immediate return, for those who had just left the nest first convinced themselves of the truth of the report.—*Leisure Hour.*

Washington's Only Sister.

Mrs. Betty Lewis, Washington's only sister, is described, in a letter for February, as a woman of many virtues, and well beloved of her famous brother. In the future, however, she is more likely to be celebrated for her spelling than for anything else. We quote the following letter from the *Scribner* article:

JULY 5, 1756.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I received your letters of 25th and 27th of June, the day after I wrote to you, and was sorry to find your fever was what has lasted ever since. I feel never been clear of a fever since. I expected your coming there Baltimore that you would ascertain Mr. Parkes former visit. I have not seen nothing fails on the occasion. Harriet's Brother Wm. Dandridge is better from Baltimore and likewise one of Mr. Parkes emigrants taking them on these funerals. I know what he is to make up to that will be very large one. Lawrence was here at the first time Mr. Parkes [illegible] Dance or sing at the age, and I beg of him to make all the inquiry he could that you need from him and the last time I have notice I have and considered from that one of your request and was well pleased, when Mr. Parkes ask'd my consent I told him I had nothing to say to it. I must conclude with my love to be applied to [illegible] never concerned myself with [illegible] though I [illegible] to make choice for her self and if they do not like [illegible] better to settle near me, but I have no fear [illegible] of any young Person that I know.

I have no fear of your [illegible] disposition for your good intention of sending me a quilt if you had any to spare, but had no room to expect you to Dishman yourself.

I've no more room to write you for your invitation to Mount Vernon but it is already full of [illegible] Peter to get up, I believe. I wrote to you last [illegible] that I had received Horses and in [illegible] heard of and from that my wife was brought to upon and the last, I then carried and from that day to this I have not heard a word of him that was the forth current Hors that I left in Fredericksburg was my Horse that I had a great Passion for the Place, Harriet is better and is gone to the forth of July to Town but I think she looks badly.

My Love to you and my Sister Washington concludes me your

Affectionate sister

BETTY LEWIS.

P. S.—I fear you will hardly make out this as I have a violent Headake and a horrid cough I cough [illegible] a violent pain in my Jaw low she is to be Provided with things for a Wesley Dress.

This was probably the aged sister's last letter to her brother. For she entered into rest early in March, 1797. Her portrait, taken in her youth, represents her as a tall, handsome woman, with brown hair and eyes her head held proudly erect and her full lips firmly, almost haughtily compressed, as if she had just issued some positive command to her army of tall sons.

Wanted.

AMUSE. $800. Items, room rent, fuel and light. Time, four years. Defendant, a young man. Prosecutor, an old man. Principal witness, a blushing young lady. Dates, Hanover, N. H. Verdict for defendant, on the sound principle that courting must be done even if fuel and light have to suffer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

INDIANA, OHIO, Feb. 19th, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—I feel greatly indebted to your excellent VEGETINE for the great benefit it has done for me. I have suffered with it three years, and was for a time entirely helpless in my right, back and limbs for over eight months, at which time I commenced using Vegetine on the advice of a friend who had been greatly cured by it. I had taken but little more than one bottle until the pain had left me, and my health was fully restored. I attribute my entire recovery at this great time entirely to Vegetine. I was entirely cured by three bottles. I am satisfied if they try it they will find it to be all you claim for it. I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. HARMAN,
Manager Western Union Telegraph Office, Indiana, O.

VEGETINE
Will Cure Rheumatism.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that VEGETINE has done for my family. Eighteen months ago my daughter had a severe attack of rheumatism about her knees, and used the Vegetine advised her to try it, and she did so, using perhaps seven bottles, when she was entirely and perfectly cured. I am myself, at the present time, using the Vegetine for a severe attack of rheumatism. My doctor has been using Vegetine in his practice for CATARRH and NERVOUS DEBILITY, and finds it greatly beneficial in both of these diseases. I have used it in many others with great success, and I honestly believe that if it is taken according to directions it will cure almost all diseases that there is and I always wish to keep it in my house. Yours truly, A. KITTING,
No. 14 Wall Fulton street, Columbus, O.

VEGETINE.
A FAMILY MEDICINE.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 11, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled and suffered a great deal with a severe pain in my side. I have tried many remedies, and benefited me but a very little, and I was about to give up in despair, when I was induced by a friend to try Vegetine. I made up my mind that if I received any benefit from it I would let the world know it, and I am happy to say that after taking two bottles I am entirely cured. She feels grateful for your inestimable medicine. Yours truly,
MRS. CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT,
No. 135 Longworth street.

With this testimonial before me, I cheerfully recommend VEGETINE to all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood.

DAVID AUNER,
ELIZABETH AUNER, Eld wife,
JESSE COLLINS, Brother-in-law.
Reformed ministers.

Mr. Auner is a large real estate owner in Cincinnati, Ohio, an old resident, and well known in Cincinnati.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The Blood, In Fifth Edition, I found to contain an excess of Uric Acid, which is the cause of Rheumatism. It forms in the blood and deposits in the joints, muscles and tissues of the body. A thorough treatment with VEGETINE is absolutely necessary to a permanent cure. It is a powerful blood purifier, and will thoroughly eradicate every vestige of Rheumatic poison from the blood. Send for my treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free. VEGETINE is entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless. Directions for use in all languages.

Foreign Reports.

DAWSON & HATTER,
Prescription Druggists.

VEGETINE is highly spoken of by all who have tried it.

JOHN F. HOLLAND,
Druggist and Chemist.

Sell a great deal of VEGETINE, and it gives good satisfaction in all cases.

T. F. SMITH & CO.,
Dispensing Pharmacists.

VEGETINE sells first-rate, gives good satisfaction and is a good medicine.

J. H. HUMPHREYS,
Druggist.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE WEEKLY
Springfield Republican.
The Best General Weekly Newspaper in America.

Founded in 1824, by SAMUEL BOWLES.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is made up with especial care for a general circulation, and may fairly claim to be the best family weekly Newspaper in the country. It offers itself especially to the farmers and mechanics, to New Englanders at home or to distant parts of the country, to Americans abroad, and to anything in a strict sense of a more cosmopolitan and populous community. It gathers the news of the week from all parts and many interdependent discussions of all pressing questions of American life, and a more varied picture of our literary, art and social progress, than can be found elsewhere.

Subscription Rates: $1 for six months; $2 a year; five copies to one address, $9.50; three copies, $5; five or more copies, $1.50 each. Specimen copies free. Liberal terms to active local agents. Specimen copies free.

Address, SAMUEL BOWLES & CO., Springfield, Mass. Checks payable to Samuel Bowles. Otherwise, address

THE REPUBLICAN,
Springfield, Mass.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

☞ BOOK AGENTS TAKE NOTICE. ☜

BETSEY BOBBET COME AGAIN.
New Book Ready for Agents, by
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE:
Samantha at the Centennial.
Send for circulars to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.; Toledo, O.; Chicago, Ill.

PERFECT BUTTER! OUR PERFECTED BUTTER-COLOR is the only color manufactured that will not color the buttermilk or cheese, and will not become rancid or change in any climate. Sold by druggists everywhere. Beware of the many imitations in the market, which in time will become rancid, and spoil the whole churning. Ask your druggist for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'s Improved Butter-Color, and take no other. Manufactured only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Between this time and April the Assessors and Collectors of the "Fools' Tax." will be busy all over the rural districts, in the shape of agents of bogus nurseries, cloth peddlers, universal lightning rods, etc.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Boiled Pudding.—Two cups of buttermilk or sour milk, one and one-half cups of Indian meal, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt and one cup of chopped raisins; put in a pudding dish and cover tight; boil one hour without taking the cover off.

—A Swiss Soup.—Boil three pounds of potatoes; mash them well and add slowly some good broth, sufficient for the tureen. Let these boil together; then add some spinach, a little parsley, lemon thyme and sage, all chopped fine; boil all together five minutes; pepper and salt to taste; just before taking it off the fire to serve add two well-beaten eggs.

—Luncheon Puffs.—Put two ounces of flour into a saucepan with three ounces of butter, one of sugar, and a little pounded, some lemon peel, two yolks of eggs and one whole egg; little salt, and half a pint of milk; stir over a fire until the mixture sets like cream; then some tartlets with puff paste and fill with the above; bake in a brisk oven about half an hour; when cold, put some whipped egg on each, sprinkle sugar over, return to the oven to finish baking.

—Baked Turkey.—When cleaned, stuffed and trussed, put the turkey in a baking pan, with a little cold water in the bottom; sprinkle some butter over it, sprinkle salt all over, cover with a piece of buttered paper, and set in a quick oven, baste often, and turn the bird over and around if necessary. It takes from an hour and a half to two hours to bake a turkey. It is served with the gravy only, after having removed the fat, or with cranberry sauce or currant jelly.

—Corn Starch Pie.—One pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, sugar to your taste, one tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold milk; bake your crusts on two plates first, then bring your milk to a boil or nearly so, then stir in your egg, milk and starch worked smoothly together; when it thickens, throw in your sugar, take your crusts, then take the whites of four eggs and two tablespoonfuls of white powdered sugar, beat to a froth, or like frosting, and spread over the top, and set into the oven and brown.

—Salsify, or Vegetable Oysters.—Wash thoroughly, scrape off the skin and throw into cold water, with vinegar and water for a few minutes; take out, cut across in rather thin slices and fry quickly in butter; season with salt, until tender; they should be almost dry when done, then add milk, plenty of butter, pepper and salt, and pour hot over a dish of toast, or roasted bread, or boil two or three crackers fine and add to the soup. Another way is to wash, scrape and boil whole in salted water until tender, then cut length-wise, dip into a beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in lard.

—If you want success and comfort with Madeira vines, start them in the living room at any time from the present time to the first of June, giving each plant a five-inch pot. Provide a trellis upon which the plants may climb, but keep them well pinched back to induce lateral growth, and prevent their ramming as much as possible. About the 1st of June turn them out of doors, where they will soon grow, with the bulb of earth entire, and they will run ten to fifteen feet high over a porch or other suitable place, and throw out tuberals liberally; this from the middle of August until killed by frost, and will, besides their shade during the summer, bloom profusely.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Winter Treatment of Poultry.

For hens to lay in winter, it is necessary that they should be supplied with all the requirements of food, egg-shell and grit, and pure water, to keep them in a high state of health and activity. Good feeding is all that is required by nature for egg-producing, though each breed possesses a particular way of giving them sound, sweet food literally, than for any artificial condiment or preparation used for the purpose. The high price of such preparations, however good they may be, puts them beyond reach of the farmer to get a profitable return for the outlay. A grain invested in a few simple things, such as pepper, pulverized charcoal, sulphur and cayenne, answers all the purposes of keeping the birds in health. Even these should be used sparingly once or twice a week. When a fowl is found to be ailing, it must be separated from the others and treated with proper medicines for the disease. Such are now pretty well understood by practical breeders and poultry keepers.

Some years ago, hardly anything could be done for a sick fowl; but care and patience have found antidotes even for the most stubborn diseases, which, if taken before the bird sinks too low, will generally effect a cure. A farmer, however, cannot afford to spend much time on a hen, though valuable fowls are worth the trouble. Yet, when he finds any appearance of disease in his flock, he must make an effort to stop it at once, and not, as many will insist upon, leave them to their fate. In most cases, the spread of disease is easily prevented, if taken in time. After removing the diseased ones, a little sulphur and cayenne mixed in their soft food, a teaspoonful of sulphur and half as much of cayenne to four quarts of food given for two or three days, will generally arrest an ordinary trouble. The sulphur should be stopped, but the cayenne may be continued to be given as the birds recover. Indeed, it may be given to advantage once or twice a week all through the winter. Iron is a great tonic for ailing fowls, when first noticed to be out of condition. It is generally used in the drinking water. Iron is a great preventive of many complaints known as "Douglas' Mixture." It is sulphate of iron (common copperas), eight ounces, and sulphuric acid one-half fluid ounce. These, put in a bottle with a gallon of soft or rain-water, are ready for use as soon as the iron is dissolved. All keepers of poultry should brave this and other medicines on hand before any sickness is discovered, so that no delay occurs when promptness is required. Of special diseases I shall treat presently after. I have in former articles spoken of disinfecting the house and the necessity for the dust-bath, and of a supply of bone and oyster-shell.

The food should consist more of other grains than of corn. Although all kinds of poultry seem to prefer corn to other grain, yet corn has been proved by a great many poultrymen to be inferior for use as egg producers to wheat, barley, etc., and occasionally to buckwheat and oats. Corn may be given sparingly with these, but not corn alone unless bone-tea fat and lazy. So feel they lack animation and vigor, especially the Asiatic breeds, which are heavy than other breeds in this fattness that seems to border on disease. Their intestines become encased in one mass of fat, and no stint foods in any given quantity of food, especially when cramped, is quite impracticable. Soft food given once a day in winter is very beneficial, particularly during spells of severe weather. It promotes laying. It should consist of ground grain, as corn, buckwheat, barley, wheat or oatmeal, varied at times with some vegetable and animal food. I make up mixture by boiling a lot of potatoes or turnips, pouring the hot water (in which they were boiled) upon some meal in another vessel, with ground bone or scraps added twice a week and a little cayenne. Make this into a stiff paste. Mash the vegetables and add meal enough to make the whole into a stiff mass. Mix them together and feed when just warm. Most breeders recommend this to be done for their morning meal, but we will often leave the stock waiting hungry too long. Have light grain for them always, early every morning, after which feed the soft food by noon, if not sooner, and all the grain they will eat for evening meal.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

A Mystery of "Limited Capacity."

A mystery of "limited capacity" recently appeared for a second wife a widow of some prosperity. Being an ardent servant of Mammon, a former neighbor asked him if she did not show the same symptoms. "Oh, yes, indeed," he said with animation; and then, as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face, he added, "and, what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife's first husband just fit me."

Mme. Yoshida, the wife of the Japanese Minister to the United States, speaks our language so well that she is able to dismiss her occasional calls in Washington unaccompanied by a protector or interpreter. Her little daughter, who is beginning to talk, speaks English exclusively.

A mischievous boy at Reading Pa., closed up a chimney with rags, and at night the family in the house narrowly escaped suffocation from smoke.

We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years, and it has steadily gained in popularity from its first introduction. We keep all the cough remedies considered "standard" in this section. The sale of the Universal has become greater than any, perhaps greater than all others combined. We do not hesitate to recommend it.

SCRANTON & LITTLE,
Wyoming, Luzerne Co., N. Y.

Sold by Van Schoick, Stevenson & Reed, Chicago, Ill.

They Don't Know It.

Some people don't know that they are being swindled every time they buy an inferior, cheap, high testing powder. It would be better to buy and use one of the celebrated Dooley's Yeast Powders, than a package of the Dooley Powder two cents cheaper. Sold by grocers generally.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Dunning's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Infallible* Rheumatic will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Hanley, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

THE "POPULAR MONTHLY," Hartford, Conn., is the leading magazine of its class. $1.25 a year. 15 superb numbers mailed for only 75c. additional. All the celebrated novels by Reade, Butler and others for 1878. It is best and cheapest. 10c. sample No.

TIME TESTS THE MERITS OF ALL THINGS.
1840 to 1877.
For Thirty-Seven Years
Perry Davis' Pain Killer!
Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every Nation known to Americans.
As an External and Internal Remedy it stands Pre-Eminent.
Cures Cholera and Bowel Complaints.
A FAMILY FRIEND!
No family should be without PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. It can be given to the infant for colic or to the strong man for rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be applied. It contains no intoxicants, no deleterious drug, but may be used by the various ailments of mankind.
Cures Cholera When All Other Remedies Fail.
It gives instant relief to Aching Teeth.
In nations of the country where
FEVER AND AGUE
Prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
REMEDY for CURING
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption,
And All Throat and Lung Affections.
Indorsed by the Press, Physicians and Afflicted People. TRY IT!
CONSUMPTIVES READ!
Would you Cure that Distressing Cough, and being cured thus Benefit a Friend?
If pleasant to your taste?
If you would, for less money than you ever yet were aware
It will be use for sale.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands and is 3 yrs. Have been cured.
J.N. HARRIS & CO., Props.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

ELOCUTIONIST'S JOURNAL. 32 pages illustrated with portraits and cuts, devoted to Elocution and Oratory. Contains articles by leading readers and speakers. 10 cents a copy; $1 a year.
JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

HUNTER'S and TRAPPER'S GUIDE. Illustrated instructions for hunting and trapping all fur-bearing animals and game birds and animals; preserving, stuffing, dressing, tanning and dyeing skins, making rugs, robes, etc. With fifty engravings. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address, 25 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue of Books.
JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

EVERY SOLDIER, to write for my Catalogue of Books, Pictures, Novelties, Games, Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Mottoes, Cards, Fine Stationery, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Rubber Stamps, Seals, Presses, Dies, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Receipts, Bills, Blanks, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Time Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, Portfolios, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Tweezers, Pocket Knives, Canes, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Boxing Gloves, Masks, Foils, Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Bowling Alley, Parlor Quoits, Parlor Archery, Parlor Shuffle Board, Parlor Billiards, Parlor Tennis, Parlor Hockey, Parlor Foot Ball, Parlor Golf, Parlor Cricket, Parlor Lacrosse, Parlor Polo, Parlor Rifle Gallery, Parlor Fencing, Parlor Gymnastics, Parlor Boxing, Parlor Wrestling, Parlor Skating Rink, Parlor Theatre, Parlor Circus, Parlor Menagerie, Parlor Museum, Parlor Aquarium, Parlor Conservatory, Parlor Fountain, Parlor Grotto, Parlor Cascade, Parlor Garden, Parlor Forest, Parlor Lake, Parlor Pond, Parlor Rockery, Parlor Mountain, Parlor Volcano, Parlor Geyser, Parlor Iceberg, Parlor Glacier, Parlor Ocean, Parlor Steamboat, Parlor Railroad, Parlor Telegraph, Parlor Telephone, Parlor Printing Press, Parlor Type Foundry, Parlor Newspaper Office, Parlor Bindery, Parlor Bookstore, Parlor Photograph Gallery, Parlor Picture Gallery, Parlor Museum, Parlor Theatre, Parlor Circus, Parlor Menagerie, Parlor Aquarium, Parlor Conservatory, Parlor Fountain, Parlor Grotto, Parlor Cascade, Parlor Garden, Parlor Forest, Parlor Lake, Parlor Pond, Parlor Rockery, Parlor Mountain, Parlor Volcano, Parlor Geyser, Parlor Iceberg, Parlor Glacier, Parlor Ocean, Parlor Steamboat, Parlor Railroad, Parlor Telegra

Late Foreign News.

THE NEW POPE

Cardinal Pecci has been elected Pope. He is 69 years of age, and it is understood follow the same line of policy adopted by the late Pius. He has adopted the name of Leo XIII

THE WAR.

There is no important change in the situation in European Turkey. The English fleet remains at a point about sixty miles from Constantinople. Russian troops are with in four miles of Constantinople and Gallipoli threatening to occupy those places, should the British ironclads approach the Turkish capital. The announcement is made that 30,000 Russians are being concentrated in Roumania, which looks much as if the Czar had no striking faith in the pacific outcome of the pending negotiations.

Later—The latest dispatches state that Russia has demanded that the British fleet be withdrawn from the sea of Marmora, otherwise Russian troops will occupy Constantinople

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, by more than a two-thirds vote to carry case, enlarged all the Senate amendments to the Extra Bill, so it now goes to the President for action. Should he disapprove of it, which is more than likely, its passage over his veto is mainly certain in both houses.

A donation was given at Norwood on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Rev Mr Sinks, which netted him $50

A good assortment of clothing at Sol & Washburn's.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special session of the Board of Supervisors has been called for the 26th, for the purpose of extending the time for the payment of taxes.

Ladies' dress shields and kid gloves at Sol & Washburn's.

GRASSHOPPER CHEW.—Another Grasshopper Club was formed in the Town of Hayes last week, with the following officers:

Pres—J. Grenoble
Vice Pres—Wm. Morrison
Sec'y—Alex. Macnawba
Treas—John Eskine

Next meeting at Rose School House March 1st

BRIDGE BUILT.—We learn that our fellow townsman, A. K. Dougherty who is employed at Elk Rapids, is not taking his light under a bushel. He has two "Young Ladies' Leagues" of that place under training for a series of dramatic entertainments in which "Slough Dreamond," "Turn Him Out," and "Toodles" are to be produced. In amateur dramatics Archie is perfectly at home, and the Elk Rapids folks can depend upon something pretty good.

FARMER'S CLUB.—A Farmer's Club was organized at the Black School House in Marion, on the 23d with a membership of 17. The following officers were elected:

President—John Ward
Vice President—D. Hunsberger
Secretary—W. H. Timmerman
Treasurer—Geo Cooper.

The next meeting will be held on the 9th of March at the same place.

Buy your teas at Sol & Washburn's

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.—Received for record for the week ending Feb. 23d 1878

Wm Black and wife, to Wm. Black, Jr. *et al*. 120 acres of land in Marion.—One dollar.

Wm Black and wife to Wm. Black Jr. Lot in Village of Charlevoix.—$250.

Samuel Horton and wife, to Allen E. Norton, one acre of land in Evangeline—$10.

G. R. & I. R. Co. *et al* to School Dist. No. 7, Springvale, one acre in Springvale.—$9.00

T. S. to Wm H Carman, 160 acres in Bear Lake Township.

H. O. Rose *et al* to John Cowgon, 40 acres in Town of Bear Lake.—$75.

Jacob Greenley and wife to Ellen J Eaton, parcel of land in Hayes.—$90.

There never was a Wretch in the North more peaceful and soothing in his temperature than is this one, and the President should acknowledge the indorsement of his policy in the next message.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Conveyancing and Fire Insurance

Commission Merchants,

Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

L. A. V

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Bass Lake lands in Charlevoix, I have land. Among numbers for sale are a few choice. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intervale and Pine Lake, and are included in school districts and all sites of good roads.

For terms call description, apply to, or address

L. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation has completed its improvement of the Grand River Canal and is now being by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 9th, 1857, did on the 26th day of December, 1857, submit to the Board of Control of the Sault Ste Marie Ship Canal a map or plan of the section of Hop River, being in the county of Manistee, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned proposed to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points at which the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements, which map or plan so made and with the Clerk of said Board, was made application to said Board for the approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 27th day of February next—Wednesday—at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board, at which time said Board of Control would proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, at which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CASS RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WHEELOCK, Sec'y.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Scully, against Jacob Schaffer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 3010, dated Sept. 17, 1875, upon the E½ of section 32, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

FARM FOR SALE

In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale or trade for land in Eveline. 70 acres improvement, good barn, and log house, good well and never failing stream. Good house. The stream traversed runs through said farm. Also a grist mill two miles and a half.

Charles Heller.
Advance Mich

DR. A. TRASK'S

MAGNETIC OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and healing virtues of vegetables combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting, as the result of his experiments, a concentrated remedy, the extract of the juices of which is found in the Magnetic Ointment.

His discovery consists in the fact that he found these powerful Vegetable Extracts will penetrate or magnetize the tissues of the human system.

Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application to the cure of the diseases named, as well as the greatest discovery of the age, and is the result of a trial and close investigation of its merits.

It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and thus to the capillary vessels of the blood by which equalizes the circulation of the blood by which means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.

Such is the power of this combination, that it operates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, sinew and ligament, in every individual and tissue, cartilage of the portion of the human system, which is reached by the Magnetic Ointment.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to persons so near the grave that the most powerful mineral remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Lungs.

No patient ever died with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment was applied.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever presented. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will afford entire relief to the worst kind of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Piles, Chilblains, Chronic Sores, Abscesses, Felons, Burns or Scalds, Bites, Stings of Insects, Ringworm, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Boils, &c., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

Dr. Trask's Pain Extractor is for sale by Dr. Hanson, Bond St., Toronto, Ont., Canada, Proprietor.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

on short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

63, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Under)

PROBATE OFFICE.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie E. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, It is ordered, that Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said matter, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877

Dissatisfied having been entered at this office by Benjamin Beckman against Eli Peters, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2215, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the east half of section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 8, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas Hodgson, against Edward Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2209, dated April 10, 1876, upon the S½ of section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 13, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathias Bright against James Morton, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2168, dated Dec. 1, 1874 upon the SE¼ of section 31 and the SW¼ of section 32 Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Established

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done neatly, in good style and at reasonable agures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Hunter's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 7, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 45. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., March, 5. 1878. Whole No., 460

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

Six FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Ratcs:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One col.,	$ 8 00	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$4 00	$ 6 00
2 spa	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 75	10 00	14 00
½ column,	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 25	14 00	20 00
¼ "	5 00	6 50	8 50	17 00	25 00	37 00
1 "	8 50	10 00	12 50	30 00	47 00	75 00

Cards in Business Directory, $3 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOYEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEGAIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A legal opinion or Counsel will be held on the first Monday of each month. Courts will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. PITBLADO, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom & General Auctioneer, Mich. Particular attention paid to Horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Court-rooms, residence at Cooper's

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Charlevoix Mich. Office at residence of Dr. Hanson, Bond St.

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY MICH.

H. D CAMPBELL, Prop

C. J. FAITHORN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's Harness Shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS-FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles.

MRS E. J. HAWS.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells at the lowest possible cash prices, and can supply the people of this county and surrounding counties with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows:

LEAVE PETOSKEY—8 a.m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

LEAVE CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 5 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also any freight or baggage will be conveyed at as low rates as possible.

H. C. MILL, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A fine choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of small lots, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land adjoining residence of the late Isaac Allen. Will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars enquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 14, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Isaac Pierce against Wm H. Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3030, dated April 1, 1875, upon the E½ of sec. section 36, township 33 North, R 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the Moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. UPHOUT, Secy.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD HENRY, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Secy.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

EAST—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 5 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	30
Potatoes per bushel	30
Rye, per bushel	50
Buckwheat per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 @ $1 75
Hay, per ton	6 00
Beef to sell per pound	4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	6 to 8

C. & B. will this week receive a good stock of men's and boys' cloth shoes which will be sold cheap for ready pay.

THOSE PETITIONS.—As was expected nine-tenth signed petitions were presented to the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday asking them to carefully examine all bills, and to cut down the Co. officers salaries. The board considered that the latter clause of the petition could not favorably be complied with, inasmuch as the salaries had been fixed last October for the ensuing year. But the sentiment of a majority of the Board was against reducing the salaries even if this impediment were removed.

Fresh eggs and newly smoked sugar cured hams and shoulders at C. & B's.

MARRIED.—Robert Miller, Esq., and Mrs. Fannie Northrup, both of Charlevoix, were married Sunday, by Rev. Geo. W. Wood.

MEETINGS have been held every evening except Saturday evening during the past week at M. E. Church. They will be continued the coming week.

F. M. LOVELAND of this place, is in Grand Rapids for a few days.

DIED.—The wife of Neil Mannay, of Eveline, died at Grand Rapids one day last week, she having been taken there for medical treatment. The funeral was held in this village Saturday.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.—Received for record for the week ending Mar. 1st, 1878.

Alex Roe and wife to Jepp Anderson: 40 acres of land in Boyne Valley—$125.

Jane Shaw-an deed to Mary Teppenash, 40 acres in Hayes—$1.

C. R. & I. R. R. Co. *et. al.*, to Jason Bolton, 83 acres in Norwood—$250.

Isaac Allen-an deed to I. A. Rose, 40 acres in Hayes—$200.

Geo. Rolls and wife to Anthony Jepson, 80 acres in Boyne Valley—400.

SEE professional card of E. K. Robinson, in this issue.

Both Houses passed the Silver Bill over the Pearl-ident's veto on the 1st.

It continues to look like war between Russia and England.

It is economy to buy your goods at the ready pay store of C. & B's.

SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Board at the Special Session the 28th.

The Board was called to order by Chairman Wood

Roll called—present:

Norwood—O. D. Wood,
Charlevoix—D. C. Nettleton.
Marion—John Ward,
Boyne Valley—E. K Robinson.
Eveline—Asa Smith,
Evangeline—A. J. Strond,
Springvale—W. C. Niles,
South Arm—Hannon Jones,
Wilson—Geo W. Bolsy,
Hayes—D. H. Pierce,
Hudson—Not represented.

Journal of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Smith that the tax rolls of Eveline, Boyne Valley, Marion, Wilson, South Arm, Hayes, Norwood, Springvale, Charlevoix and Hudson be extended one month.

Carried.

Mr. Ward offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County that the Chairman and Clerk be and they are hereby appointed a committee to procure from the Auditor General, for the benefit of the county, complete abstracts of all lands sold for taxes, and surchased in Charlevoix county.

Resolved, That said Chairman and Clerk are hereby authorized to draw an order on the County Treasurer for the payment of the same.

Resolved, That the Register of Deeds be authorized to procure the necessary book in which he shall transcribe said abstracts, and that the Chairman and Clerk be authorized to draw an order for the cost of such book, in accordance with Act No. 23, of the Session Laws of 1857, approved March 9, 1877.

A petition was presented, signed by J. S. Dixon *et. al.*, asking that the salaries of County officers, etc.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the petition was received and placed on file.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the resolution past at the last meeting of the Board, establishing the salaries of county officers, be rescinded.

Motion unanimously rejected.

Moved by Mr. Ward that the County Treasurer be directed to pay tax on county farm and charge the same to the contingent fund

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones that the County Clerk have the use of the court-yard with the understanding that he seet it in the fall. Carried.

The following bills were presented and allowed:

Diggett, Boff & Rice, bl'k books,	$25 15
Boffing Bros, grolate blocks,	7 00
W. A. Smith, postal cards, etc.,	2 00
H. H. Hipp, Co. Canvasser,	4 40
Jon Ward, sup. and bridge com.,	11 50
D. C Nettleton, "	9 50
O. D. Wood, supervisor,	5 91
Asa Smith, "	5 58
A. J. Strond, "	6 06
Hannon Jones, "	6 60
Geo W Bailey "	7 50
W. C. Niles, "	9 67
D. H. Pierce, "	5 34
E. K. Robinson "	7 02
W. C. Newman, Supt Poor,	7 00
John Stetson, wood and lumber,	1 18
Chas. Hamlin, Deputy Sheriff,	3 00
J. Werthington, "	75
George Olney, constable,	2 10
B. W. Miller, Under-Sheriff,	3 75
Robert Miller, Justice,	41 37
A. J. McLeod, Sheriff,	41 76
L. D. Barthelomew, drawing jury,	70

Adjourned.

O. D. WOOD, Chairman,
A. B. UPHOUT, Clerk.

"THE GAZELLE."—M. J. Stockman returned home from Buffalo on Friday. He brought with him a model of his steamer now being built at Buffalo for the Pine Lake route. Her hull is nearly completed, and Mr. Stockman speaks of her in the highest terms of praise. Every effort is being made to make her staunch and trim, and her water-lines, as shown on her model, indicate that she will be fast. Her builders contracted to put in a 13x14 engine and a 41x4 wheel, but a 13x14 engine and 4ft.8 wheel are to be furnished. She will be completed by the first of April.

THE FOUNTAIN.—We are reliably informed that the propeller Fountain City will stop here the coming season as heretofore. The Idaho is to take the Lake Superior route.

THE Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows "turned up missing" lately, with about $8,000 Lodge funds.

Justice Court — The National Debt and Other Things.

"I am Sir Oracle when I speak
For no dog say: I am mouth."

On Saturday evening, the 23d, J. M. Clark, of this place, who at stated periods delivers lengthy dissertations on finance without saying anything in particular, favored a limited audience at Town Hall with one of these elocutionary efforts.

In the course of his innocent prattle he stated that "that he control of the affairs of this nation he would pay the national debt in sixty days." R. J. Worthington, an ambitious and rising young man of Charlevoix, was present. Mr. W. is an ardent opponent of the greenback doctrine, and a zealous advocate of the theory that the nation's quandam prosperity can only be regained by a return to the bi-metalic monetary standard of our fathers.

When the remark we have quoted dropped from the lips of the speaker, Worthington, in the debths of his soul, felt that, as a duty he owed his conscience, he must dissent from such a preposterous proposition. From the deep well-springs of his soul there rose up and burst forth a brace of words—only two short but poignant words of one syllable each.

They were indignant words — words which a Sumner would not have selected for the same purpose, but yet fraught with deep meaning, and the burden of an indignant soul. The orator paused briefly to make an appropriate comment upon Mr. Worthington's suggestion, but soon gathered up the broken threads of his "discourse" and proceeded.

On Tuesday Mr. Clark, as a peace officer, swore out a warrant against Worthington, and he was arraigned before Justice Miller on a charge of disturbing a meeting. Prosecuting Attorney Green conducted the case for the People, and J. Milo Eaton defended the respondent. The trial was fairly conducted, and the jury on first ballot unanimously acquitted the prisoner, it appearing from the evidence that no disturbance was caused. The costs of the suit are $12.98, which comes upon the county. Further coment is unnecessary.

From a Resident.

ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.
February 18, 1878.

EDITOR OF SENTINEL.

SIR—As quite a number of the readers of the SENTINEL were formerly residents of St. Lawrence Co. a word or two on said Co. may not prove uninteresting, especially as it comes from one who has a personal interest in Charlevoix.

At the commencement of my letter, I must say that I have been agreeably surprised, since coming into this, the stronghold of Republicanism in the old Empire State, at the knowledge of, and the interest taken in the affairs of Charlevoix, by those who have been readers of your valuable weekly. This speaks volumes for the SENTINEL. And now I am stronger than ever in the belief, that if each reader of the SENTINEL would take an extra copy, and send it to some friend of influence, great good would be done to Charlevoix. A good paper is the best recommendation that can be given to those who are looking for a place to locate.

Business is dull here on account of the lack of snow. At present writing prospects are fair for sleighing soon.

To the people of Charlevoix, one word may not be out of place. Some discouragement and a desire to quit their place and remove to some place where times will be better, have been manifested by some.

To such we would say, hold on to your places, and increase their value by improvements. A change will come ere long. Times will be better. Those who have kept up their small earnings, instead of spending them in a vain search for some better place, which exists only in the imagination, will be ready to take advantage of the first signs of returning prosperity, while those who have not pursued this course will then be as "hard up" as now. Times are as hard in St. Lawrence as in Charlevoix County.

I have attended several mortgage sales in this place, and there are more mortgages that will be foreclosed ere long.

Taxes may be high, and the prospects anything but inviting, yet economy and hard work will soon see good times to this locality.

With the best of wishes for the prosperity of Charlevoix

I remain,
A RESIDENT

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was passed in the Senate, on the 9th, appropriating $275,000 for the purchase of the President's State building, in Washington. A favorable report was made on the House Joint resolution declaring it inexpedient to continue the tax on distilled spirits. Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, declaring all bonds of the Government to be payable in silver coin, favoring the passage of the Bland Silver bill, and declaring that President Hayes and Sec'y Sherman, in opposing the remonetization of silver, did not represent the views of the people of Ohio, were presented, read and laid on the table. Bills were introduced—providing for the liability of receipts of railroads in the State courts of the several States of the Union; to extend the commerce of the United States with Mexico; to provide for the completion of a boundary Pacific Railway, Mr. McDonald (Ind.) spoke in favor of, and Mr. Mellhenny in opposition to, the Silver bill. The formal proclamation of Carnotte's acceptance of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation" took place in the House at two o'clock. the Senate being present in joint convention. Mr. Harford made the presentation speech. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 13th, an adverse report was made on the petition asking for an appropriation from the Chinese indemnity fund to aid in the relief of persons suffering from the famine in certain Provinces of China. A bill was passed providing for the sale of lands in Kansas. A bill was introduced and referred—to provide for the deposit of savings in the popular debt; also to provide for funding the National debt into home bonds convertible into currency. Messrs. Merrimon, Saunders, Hereford, Maxey and Voorhees spoke in favor of the Silver bill, and Messrs. Bayard and Hamlin against it. The conference report was arrived at by unanimous consent that the bill and amendments should be finally disposed of on the 18th. A bill was reported from the House, with the special order for the 24th, granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for the readjustment of the rule of names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty. An exciting debate ensued on the motion of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the pending amendments to which were all finally disposed of and the bill was reported to the House.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 14th, to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln, and to organize the Territory of Oklahoma. The House took a resolution declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient. It passed and was passed—40 to 7. Consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Messrs. Jones (Nevada) and Wadleigh spoke thereon, the former advocating and the latter opposing the measure. Mr. Hamm submitted a substitute for the bill, and addressed the Senate on the same. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year, to date, as compared with the corresponding period of fiscal year, had suffered a decrease of $4,202,276, and stating as one of the causes of this decrease, the agitation of the reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco. The Secretary urged a reduction of appropriations for the service of the Government during the next year, or an increase of taxation in such form as might be best, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended the passage of a resolution in regard to tobacco similar to the one passed by Congress in regard to the tax on distilled spirits. After considerable debate, the consideration was interrupted by the passage of a resolution to proceed to executive business. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was amended and passed. A bill was introduced and referred to prescribe the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits, and for granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars was considered in Committee of the Whole.

AFTER the transaction of some unimportant business in the Senate, on the 15th, the Silver bill was again taken up and the debate was closed by Mr. Allison in favor of the passage of the bill after Mr. Ingalls had spoken in its favor. Several amendments were then rejected, and the following were agreed to: Striking out of the House bill the free coinage feature, and providing for the purchase of silver bullion by the Government to the amount of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month at $1 or 25 providing for an International Commission to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver and to meet in the city of Washington, and still in session up to the morning of the 15th, considering proposed amendments to the bill. In the House, a joint resolution was reported and referred, authorizing the President to invite the International Monetary Commission to consider and recommend uniform rates or relative valuation of coinage and legal-tender powers of gold and silver. After going into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and considering the bill to appropriate $250,000 to pay certain Southern mail contractors, the House adjourned to the 18th.

IN the Senate, on the 18th, a bill was introduced and referred—to provide for the election of a Territorial Governor and Secretary and other Territorial officers in the several Territories; to relinquish certain offices to the United States Army. A bill was passed for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the 3d section of the homestead law, that a settler who has once paid a tract of land a price or more as a change his settlement and take up one of the Homestead law, and the time spent on the former tract may be reckoned as part of the five years required under the Homestead law. The Silver bill, with the Senate amendments, was received in the House and placed upon the Speaker's table. The bill to personally George H. Gideon for the services rendered prior to the war was passed—132 to 97. Bills were introduced—to prohibit the organization of National Banking Associations under existing laws; to increase the capital of savings and refunding of the National debt; to issue to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company lands; a more thorough investigation of internal revenue frauds.

DOMESTIC.

THE schooner Speedwell reached New York, on the 11th, having on board the Master and crew of the schooner Sallie M. Steelman, which was abandoned at sea during a recent voyage from Charleston to Baltimore. According to the story of the survivors, they suffered almost indescribable horrors before falling in with the Speedwell. For eight days they lived upon nothing but fresh water and tobacco, their provisions having been washed overboard or exhausted soon after they encountered the storm which worked for them such direful results. On the day before their rescue they killed and ate two of the crew, to such extremity were they reduced. They encountered a gale off Cape Hatteras.

THERE is to be a National Fat Cattle Show in Chicago, opening in the Exposition Building on the 2d of December.

THE Ætna Iron Works, of Ironton, Ohio, has suspended payment. It was organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

AN understanding, based upon mutual concessions, was arrived at, on the 13th, between the manufacturers and the Cripples at Lynn, Mass., which virtually ended the strike, and all the establishments would speedily resume operations.

THE old family mansion of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, Mass., was burned on the morning of the 14th.

THE homestead of J. Leffridge, near Ironton, Ohio, caught fire, a few days ago, and his three children, who were alone in the house, perished in the flames.

MRS. JANE PITMAN, wife of Ben Pitman, lecturer on Art in the Cincinnati School of Design, died in that city recently, and, in accordance with her own request, expressed in her last will and testament, the remains were taken to Washington, Pa., and there memorials were delivered in the Lecture Room, on the 16th, the operation being completed in less than two hours.

JOHN T. ALLEN was hanged at Carthage, Mo., on the 15th, for the murder, in April, 1874, of John L. Lane. (In the same day, at Madison, Ind., John W. Bowers was also hanged for the murder of J. W. Sewell.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 17th says the officers of the Postoffice Department are suffering not less than $250,000 a month by the flood of stamps sold by Postmasters at small country offices at a discount, for use in cities and towns. The Postmaster at St. Louis alone showed that his office was being defrauded of revenue to the amount of $18,000 per month in that way.

ON the 16th, the United States Treasury held $246,237,550 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,460,000 in bonds to secure public deposits. National Bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $330,998,318; gold notes, $1,432,130.

A FIRE in New York City, on the evening of the 16th, destroyed a six-story iron-front building, known as Eckelbut Block, on the south side of Twenty-third street, near Second avenue, and two Presbyterian Churches adjoining. The total loss was estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

THE income tax of 1870 produced a revenue of $8,000,000, and was paid by 75,000 people. Commissioner Raum has recently expressed the opinion that the renewal of such tax would not now yield over half that amount.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JOHN F. TRACY, for many years President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, died at Erie, Pa., on the 15th, after a long illness. He was in his fifty-second year.

THE President, according to a Washington dispatch of the 14th, has refused to remove Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, from the office of Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

AMONG the nominations made by the President, on the 15th, were those of Bayard Taylor to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, Minister Resident to Venezuela; Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, to be Governor of Idaho Territory; A. W. Speight and W. C. Quinby, of Texas, and Homer B. Sargent and John Van Bergen, of Oregon, to be Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

ABOUT sixty members of the National House of Representatives, who favor the remonitization of silver, met immediately after the adjournment of the House on the 18th, and, after considerable discussion, agreed to a resolution that the bill returned from the Senate should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 18th says fifty-three Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature had signed a pedestination addressed to Executive clemency in behalf of Gen. Anderson. Nothing had yet been reached in the case of Anderson's appeal for a new trial.

FOREIGN.

REV. ALEXANDER DUFF, D.D., a distinguished Scottish Missionary, is dead.

THE house of Daniel Reardon, at Witham, N. B., was burned, a few days ago, and Reardon, his wife and four children, perished in the flames.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 14th announces the arrival of the British fleet off Constantinople. It was also reported that the Russian troops were marching Constantinopleward, and only a few hours distant.

AN Athens dispatch of the 14th says fighting had been renewed on the Thessalian frontier.

THE Turkish Parliament was dissolved, on the 14th, by message from the Sultan, who stated that the necessities of the situation were those which rendered this step, and that he hoped soon to reconvoke them.

IT was reported from Havana, on the 14th, that all hostilities in the Island of Cuba had been suspended, and that the insurgents, headed by their Chiefs, were trying to arrange terms for a permanent peace.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 15th says the fighting there was exceedingly bitter toward Russia, and there was some talk of recalling the Roumanian contingent.

THE British Ambassador at Constantinople had a long conference with the Sultan, on the night of the 15th, to explain England's policy to His Majesty. It was reported, on the 16th, that the British fleet had been withdrawn to Sudasta Bay, forty miles south of Constantinople. A London dispatch of the 16th says it had been authoritatively stated that, in consequence of representations made by Austria, backed by Germany, the Czar had abandoned the idea of occupying Constantinople. All the Powers, including Russia, were stated to have assented to a Congress at Baden-Baden. The Czar and the Sultan were actively exchanging personal and friendly dispatches.

THE London *Observer* of the 17th believed that Russia had represented to England that the United States, as a great maritime Power, should participate in the coming Congress. England had not objected, but had suggested that Greece also be allowed to take part.

A PARIS dispatch of the 17th says two ironclads, from the French squadron at Smyrna, had gone to the entrance of the Dardanelles.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople, on the 17th, says the Russian advance guard had not transgressed the lines settled by the armistice, in consequence of the withdrawal of the British fleet to Mudania, the Russians would not occupy the suburbs of Constantinople.

A PERA correspondent of a London newspaper says it was reported that the Russians, when retreating before the Russians, suffocated with sulphur 800 women and children who had taken refuge in a cave.

THE Porte has informed the Powers that the Greeks have again crossed the Turkish frontier, near ARTA, in Albania.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, and Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, were married, on the evening of the 18th, to the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen and the Prince of Oldenburg, respectively. The ceremonies were solemnized at Berlin.

AN official telegram from Zanzibar, in Africa, announces the death there of Messrs. Mars and Crespel, who were sent by the King of the Belgians to explore the interior of Africa.

A PARIS dispatch of the 18th says that, at the earnest request of the Emperor Wilhelm, of Germany, the Russians had consented to forego the occupation of Constantinople. The British demonstration had not coalesced to this end.

A PESTH (Hungary) dispatch of the 18th says the Hungarian Ministry was in complete accord with Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier; that Austro-Hungary would defend her interests diplomatically in the European Congress first, and that failing she would if necessary, use all the force at her command.

A ROME dispatch of the 18th states that sixty-one Cardinals, who had assembled there to attend the Conclave for the election of a successor to Pope —, entered their cells on the evening of that day. They would meet twice daily thereafter in the Sistine Chapel to vote—at ten o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon—until a choice should be made.

The Silver Bill.

The following is the full text of the Silver bill as amended and passed by the Senate on the morning of the 16th. It is entitled "A bill to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and restore its legal-tender character:"

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coin, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined, monthly, as fast as so purchased into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury. Bullion deposited under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, including the value of the silver dollars, shall not exceed $5,000,000, and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment, in silver, of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of this act in lawful money, or of any of the bonds or notes of the United States.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the Treasurer shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union to send a delegate or delegates to meet in conference with and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing international money based upon the relative value which may be fixed by the mutual agreement of the nations represented by such delegates, and for the purpose of securing a parity of the relative value of the two metals throughout the world sufficient to prevent the undervaluation of either metal in the markets of the world. Such conference shall report its action to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall transmit the same to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary to carry such agreement into effect, which shall not become obligatory upon the United States in any manner or to any extent whatever, except as may be subsequently provided by act of Congress.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to appoint three persons, one of whom shall be a member of the Monetary Commission created by the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1878, who shall constitute such Commission, and shall report the action thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress, and each person so appointed shall receive the sum of $7,500 and their necessary expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of $20, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $20 each, corresponding in denominations to the United States currency. The coin deposited for, or representing, the certificates, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

AS a funeral cortege was making its way along the crowded streets, the other day, to Montmartre, it was called to a companion: "Hey, Jack, what has the gun [a dead now?" "Tain't no rich folks," replied Jack, as he looked down the street. "Tain't no use! Well, just look at them twenty eight hacks!" "That's what I was looking at—that's how I know it's some common man. Rich folks don't keep what folks say, but poor folks buz big funeral processions to deceive the public."—*Chicago Times.*

AN intelligent reader does often find out, in other men's writings, other perfections, and invest them with a better sense and higher construction, and more quaint expression, than the author himself either intended or perceived.—*Montaigne.*

AMERICA sent $1,000,000 worth of toys to Europe, last year.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

HON. SAMUEL H. ROW, Insurance Commissioner, has completed his annual statement of stock, fire, marine and fire and marine insurance companies. The following summary exhibits the financial condition on the 31st day of December, 1877. The home office statements of companies of foreign Governments are not required to be filed, and hence only the Michigan business of these companies, excepting from Canada, is given. The entire capital stock represented amounts to $40,865,-042.70; subscribed stock, $26,781,726.35; surplus as regards policy-holders, $16,625,-707.79; surplus over capital, reinsurance fund, and all other liabilities, $22,-930,360.40; total impairments of capital, $80,627.58. The aggregate of risks written in Michigan during the year 1877 was $145,-943,932.92. The gross premiums received for the same period amount to $1,383,-83.58, and the losses incurred foot up $1,342,-585.55. The difference of $341,244.03 between premiums received and losses incurred is the State cannot be considered as net profit. A deduction of the usual estimate, 35% per cent, of the gross premiums, in addition to the losses to cover the expenses of the business, would show a net loss on Michigan business for 1877. In estimating any further expense for reinsurance on risks still in force, assumed during the year. The aggregate of risks written during the year 1877 is greater by about $5,000,000 than in 1876, but the premium receipts are less by $15,000, in 1877 than in 1876, while the losses in 1877 are greater by $335,000 than in the year 1876.

THE total tax collected from liquor-dealers, in Michigan, as shown by reports in the office of the Auditor-General, was, up to the 1st of February, $1,100,447. At that time the reports of nine counties had not been received; but taking the figures of a previous year for a basis in the unrepresented counties, it was estimated that the total tax collected for 1877 would not fall far short of $1,300,000, with about $250,000 uncollected. The number of dealers in the State is about 4,000.

A WILD deer ran through the center of the Town of Vassar, the other day, jumping all the fences and going through all the gardens that came in its way.

JOSEPH LALONE was fatally injured by a rolling log at the Avery & Richardson camps, on the Saginaw River, a few days ago.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury Feb. 2, 1878, was $530,655.71; receipts during the week ending Feb. 9 were $240,782.90; warrants paid during same time were $19,558.32; balance in Treasury Feb. 9, 1878, $760,457.39; increase for the week, $221,401.66.

The examination of Rev. O. O. Fletcher, of Allegan, upon the charge of marrying a white girl to a colored man was concluded the other day, and resulted in his discharge. His plea was ignorance of the color of the girl.

E. G. STEVENSON & Co., of Grand Rapids, have been compelled to yield to the stringency of the times.

MATTHIAS BERGUP was fatally injured, the other day, by a premature explosion at the Quincy Mine.

The residence of John Wills, of East Saginaw, was burned, on the evening of the 14th, Loss, $1,500.

AT the recent meeting of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., at Grand Rapids, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: H. F., Norman Bailey, of Hastings; G. H., C. H. Palmer, of Jackson; Grand Scribe, F. J. Whitney, of Lansing; G. Treasurer, Harrison Soule, of Jackson; G. S. W., A. M. Harris, of Detroit; G. J. W., Jo-seph W. Ely, of Niagara; Grand Representative, Geo. H. Shearer, of Ann Arbor.

BENJAMIN BOOKER & Straight & Co.'s milling, of Ionia, burned on the evening of the 11th. They have about completed the work of rebuilding.

A fire broke out in Midland burned, on the morning of the 11th, involving a loss of $5,000. It is suspected that it was set on fire by some gang of tramps, who was controlled to pay in advance for his lodging.

BAY CITY physicians are puzzled over the singular death of a Miss Peck, in that city. She was about sixteen years old, and apparently in the best of health. Without any known cause, she fell into a heavy stupor, which lasted for seven hours and from which nothing but death could relieve her.

THE house of R. L. Willard, Michigan Commercial Traveling Editor of Jackson, was burned on the 15th. Loss, $1,500.

JULIA A. MOORE, the Sweet Singer of Michigan, gave birth to a son, on the 13th.

LOUISE EARTH, a degraded woman, was found dead in an unoccupied house, in Detroit, on the 15th.

THE various boards of the City of Detroit want $275,197.20 to run the city during the present year.

SINCE OCT. 1, 1875, there have been received at the State Prison 834 convicts.

A PIG bears with but a single thought," as the Clarion calls them, are trying to establish agencies for the white wire clothes-line in Lapeer County, but the people up there read too many newspapers to make good agents, and the beats will have to try some other field.

ON the 10th, Judge Huntington entered a final decree in the University chancery suits against Rose, Douglass and the sureties of Regent, in requiring that interest shall be paid on all sums in the hands of either defendant at the end of each fiscal year, thus considerably lessening the judgment against each. Rose is held for $4,708.81, and Douglass for $1,836. Sixty days are allowed to pay the amounts, and in default of payment on the part of either party execution will issue. This decree ends the case in the courts, except as to the question of costs between the two defendants, which is reserved for decision till the March term of court.

DAVID MACLARINAN, Register of Deeds of Muskegon County, has sued O. B. Curtiss, of the Muskegon *Chronicle*, for libel, laying damages at $5,000.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.10@1.50; Butter, ₱ lb, 18@25c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 13@13½c; Corn, ₱ bu, 35@38c; Flour, White Wheat, $5.85@6.10; Amber, $5.25@5.50; Rye $3.50@3.70; Cattle, ₱ cental, $2.25@3.00; Hogs, $3.25@4.00; Sheep, $3.25@4.75; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@27c; White, 28@29½c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $10.75@11.50; Rye, ₱ bu, 58@60c; Wheat, White, $1.15@1.21; Amber, $1.13@1.19.

White Hands.

POETS, novelists and high-toned people generally, have always had a great deal to say about white hands.

Their heroines are always represented as having hands milk-white, and lily-white, and all other kinds of white. And the hands in question are small and soft, and bear no marks of toil, and are fit only for sorting silks, and for lovers' lips to kiss—and very aristocratic and high-toned lovers at that.

Taking up a late fashion magazine, we read, among "Toilet Items," as follows:

"No woman, no matter how graceful and well-informed she may be, can be thoroughly a lady if her hands be big, and brown, and coarse."

We do not wish to dispute the author's opinion, for this is a free country; and if everyone has not a right to his own opinion, then he needn't have any more Fourths of July, nor birthdays of Washington, and people might as well leave off christening their babies Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. But we beg to inquire, is to become of the thousands of women all over our land who do have big hands, and make their husbands' cares a misery with their own hands?—who fry the doughnuts, and peel the onions, and wash the potatoes, and scrub the pots and kettles, and attend to things generally? Labor of that kind will harden and blacken the loveliest hand in the world in a week; and it is no use to talk about rubber gloves, and lemon juice, and glycerine, for the one who has the work to do for six in family, and a baby to tend into the bargain.

And so it appears that our best humored jokers, the women who make the homes of their families places of quietness, peace and contentment, cannot be ladies, cannot be beautiful, because their hands are not white!

What a fate for them! We wonder if the majority of them have a realizing sense of it? And the writer of that article—for it bore a man's name—would be willing to compromise—would not be so hard upon the bread and bib for dinner, that his wife might not blacken her hands peeling potatoes and slicing quinces? We wonder if he would send his shirts to the laundry, and clean out the stoves himself, in order that she might preserve her hands white, so as to be a lady?

We admire white hands ourself; they are lovely, and are much to be desired—and so are pearls and diamonds; but all cannot have them. Some of the most perfect ladies we have ever known were women who did their own housework; who sewed for the family till their fingers were pricked to pieces; who had toiled for the good of those they loved, until their hands were hard and brown as a farmer's; and were considered that they were losing caste by so doing.

The hands of our mothers and grandmothers in this Republican country are not white; but we would not wish to hear them stigmatized as lacking in refinement and loveliness because of that. The kindly, loving hands which soothed our childish woes, and smoothed our pillows in sickness, which were racked with pain! the gentle hands which knew so well how to soothe care and trouble away!—the hands in whose magic touch there were strength, and comfort, and peace, for many a weary transgressor!—what matter if it they were white or beautiful—what mattered it if they were horny with the performance of kindly deeds, or reddened with the heavy of idleness?

It is every woman's duty to be beautiful, and if she can have white hands, let her have them; its all means; but a lady is a lady, be she found in hovel or palace—be her hands white or black; and all creation knows when it sees her, and admires her accordingly.—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher to astonished child—"My dear, every hair of your head is numbered." Scholar (ruefully) "I astonished teacher—"Pull out No. 8 for me, then, please."—*Port Chester Journal.*

LAST words of Methuselah. "This is untimely. I am cut short at this."—*Buffalo Express.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK	Feb. 19, 1878.	
LIVESTOCK—Cattle	$ 3.00	@ 5.00
Sheep	4.85	@ 6.30
Hogs	5.05	@ 5.10
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.30	@ 6.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.17½	@ 1.17½
CORN—Western Mixed	.37	@ .38½
OATS—Western Mixed	.30	@ .32
RYE—Western	.73	@ .74
PORK—Mess	11.25	@ 11.50
LARD—Steam	7.07½	@ 7.12½
CHEESE	10	@ 14
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.38	@ .44
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$ 4.90	@ 48.30
Choice	4.50	@ 4.80
Good	3.75	@ 4.20
Medium	3.25	@ 3.60
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.90	@ 4.15
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3.10	@ 4.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.32	@ .36
Choice to Fine	.27	@ .30
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15½
FLOUR—Spring Winter	6.00	@ 6.75
Choice to Fine Spring	5.25	@ 5.75
Good	4.50	@ 5.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	1.07	@ 1.07½
Corn, No. 2	.35	@ .35½
Oats, No. 2	.25	@ .25½
Rye, No. 2	.57	@ .58
Barley, No. 2	.87½	@ .90
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	6.00	@ 6.50
Good Medium	.06	@ .06½
Brush and Cor's	.03½	@ .04
Crooked	.02½	@ .03½
PORK—Mess	12.25	@ 12.37½
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	7.25	@ 7.75
Shingles	2.50	@ 2.75
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ 6.00
Medium	4.50	@ 4.90
Good	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Good	4.00	@ 4.08
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.35	@ 5.50
Medium	4.75	@ 5.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.01	@ 4.25
Philadelphias	4.20	@ 4.30
SHEEP—Best	4.80	@ 5.00
Common	2.75	@ 4.20

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE LOST METROPOLIS.

"Morning papers! Two hundred lives lost."
A bell tolls, a newsboy's cry,
A passing glance, perhaps a sigh—
At what is written there.
A husband's sorrow, ease of mind;
A sunny wife and two hundred blind—
The old, the young, the fair.

The hopes of better days ahead,
Of comfort's shore, of warmth and bread
For dear ones left on shore,
A sinking ship, our thought alone
Of orphan's fondness, of widow's moan,
One cry, and all is o'er.

A happy home with tender ties,
Awaiting death Brethren wives
A welcome just ahead.
An infant boy on mother's breast
As white as glass on the breaker's crest—
That shrieks for food, and dead.

The ships sail out, and ships sail in,
And wealth goes out once more wealth to win
And love to find its own.
But ships go down, and cries go up,
And wealth and love are lost in a picket cup
Above the living moan.

A landing sky o'er rippling bay,
A mother's heart, a mother's joy,
A voyage to many lands.
A little grave, a mother's grief—
Two hundred families lacking life
On the Metropolis sands.

—*Boston Transcript.*

MY NEIGHBOR.

Love your neighbor as yourself—
Who, with garden hat and gloves,
Is digging in the yard?
And I glance across the way
At my neighbor's wife,
Who, with garden hat and gloves,
Is digging in the yard.

Love your neighbor as yourself—
Winsome, blue-eyed sallie,
Hidden glories of sunny hair,
Dimpled, pink and pearly,
As I lean upon the gate
And watch her at her labor,
How can I help but love her,
Do I love my neighbor?

Love your neighbor as yourself—
How devout I'm growing
All my heart with fervent love
Toward my neighbor down the way.
Ah! to keep this fatal love unspoken
Were the hardest task
For wife all my heart and soul
Do not my neighbor love?

—*Little Chirk Herald, in Chicago Tribune.*

IN THE REVIVAL.

"Over there! over there!" sang the white-robed choir, and the entire audience within the other world stretched scarcely more distant than the lazy western hills. "Over there! over there!" quavered young Mrs. Thirtieth, who was longing only for rest and reunion. "Over there! over there!" chimed their fingers were pricked to pieces; who had toiled for the good of those they loved, until their hands were hard and brown as a farmer's; and were considered that they were losing caste by so doing.

The hands of our mothers and grandmothers in this Republican country are not white; but we would not wish to hear them stigmatized as lacking in refinement and loveliness because of that. The kindly, loving hands which soothed our childish woes, and smoothed our pillows in sickness, which were racked with pain! the gentle hands which knew so well how to soothe care and trouble away!—the hands in whose magic touch there were strength, and comfort, and peace, for many a weary transgressor!—what matter if it they were white or beautiful—what mattered it if they were horny with the performance of kindly deeds, or reddened with the heavy of idleness?

It is every woman's duty to be beautiful, and if she can have white hands, let her have them; its all means; but a lady is a lady, be she found in hovel or palace—be her hands white or black; and all creation knows when it sees her, and admires her accordingly.—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher to astonished child—"My dear, every hair of your head is numbered." Scholar (ruefully) "I astonished teacher—"Pull out No. 8 for me, then, please."—*Port Chester Journal.*

LAST words of Methuselah. "This is untimely. I am cut short at this."—*Buffalo Express.*

Christie turned around. From the yellow maple canopy above her the leaves drifted softly down; the beeches at her side stirred gently; the river-pond beneath the hemlocks mirrored the moon in silence. An awesome feeling stole over Christie.

"Oh, dear!" sighed she; rising and plaiting her striped shawl smew; "I wish I could be a Christina, like the other girls; but it takes so much thing that, with the washing and ironing and baking, the patches to set on the boy's knees, and the herbs to steep for mother, there is no use in thinking of it."

Had our Lord and Master just then come softly stepping over the moonlit Canterbury Hills, and stood for a moment at Christie's side, He might have quietly smiled at the girl's ideas. Perhaps he did. Christie again glanced around, felt rather than saw raining over her the yellow and the pale purple light, felt rather than saw the sunning waters trembling below the dark hemlocks, and the golden leaves noiselessly dropping, dropping on all sides. Not from anything in them, but from something beyond and through them. A sensible presence descended into her heart, bringing gladness, bringing confidence.

She went on. From that light and glory without, she pushed the door open upon the family sitting-room with its smoke of burnt fat, summons with an odored long-steeped herbs and a whisky smell.

By the light of two kerosene lamps, three candles and a lantern, Joe Miller was cheerfully eating a heavy supper of his own preparing. Ashes were on the hearth, a kettle and miscellaneous garments on the bare floor. With a fine, fantastic Christie caught at the back of the wooden rocker.

"A light to your eyes and a lump to your pate! There's Scripture for that," said Joe, turning a freckled face all array of limbaries. "This 'ere ligerous element ain't the thing, Christie. You ought to be at home, doing your duty. I don't 'prove of ligerous 'citement. Show me your Bible, Christie, and I'll show you my fever—show yer—show——"

"Faith without works is dead!" cried Joe, suddenly bringing his hand down upon the table with a force which sent wavelets over the surface of his tea—"dead—dead—*dead!*"

Joe leaned back, dropping his head upon his breast, and murmured the last "dead" as if he experienced exquisite satisfaction touching the demise of faith. Joe didn't know anything of people who are fond of quoting this text, as if faith was a personal enemy they were glad to see defunct. Strategy were as their acquaintance with either party is usually extremely slight.

"Christie" called a hysterical voice, from a close, dark bedroom. "Mr. Simeon Powers didn't say anything about the mortgage, did he?"

To the woman's nervous apprehension, the Powers might rise and cry out in meeting: "Mortgage! I'm going to close the mortgage."

"Christie!" sobbed mother voice, from under her dark bedroom, only years between the quality of its bosoms and that of the mother's—"Christie! I'm dying for a drink!"

"Coming!" from the head of the stairs. "Horace Greeley won't give me my half the bedclothes."

It was about right when Christie climbed the bare, warped staircase to her own room. This room contained two beds, and three children were its slumbering occupants.

Christie's preparations for retiring were peculiar. On a small stand at the head of her bed she placed a box of mustard and a little flour-paste in a teacup, a bottle of Jamaica Ginger, a camphor-bag, a flannel containing a little oil of carbolic, a piece of camphor gum, and a bottle of syrup of ipecac. No ordinary prophecy, based upon past experience, could show forth whether Felicia Hemans would be seized with the croup or Lincoln with convulsions before morning, and for either or both possibilities she must be prepared.

She laid her head on her own skimpy pillow, anxious and weary, the peaceful feeling that had come by the brook-side quite lost. Moonlight, checked by the shadows of the window-sash, fell upon the bare, dimly-illuminating the room; but it suggested no comfort. Two dissimilar pictures were present to her imagination: In one, the boys at service and her father at the "tobe"; in the other, the family crowded into a low basement, worse degradation on her father's part, no, to be sure, all abandonment of the light disguises by which she had hoped she concealed from the world the actual wretchedness of the family life. Tears trickled down upon her hot, nervous fingers.

Then suddenly came the thought. God was undoubtedly on Mr. Simeon Powers' side, since he was a churchmember; but, God being good, He might help her, though she was in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity.

Her heart seemed literally to swell with this great thought. She clasped her hands, moist with nervous perspiration upon the inside, wet with tears on the outside, and she said aloud: "O God! don't take our home from us! Don't!"

A light southeast breeze rattled the loose and broken clap-boards at the corner and rats went racing through a partition; but Christie cried again: "Don't, O Father, take it away from us!"

At two the checkered light on the floor had shrank in breadth. Christie had begun to rest. Rocked by the striking of the clock, she murmured: "Don't take it away!" Then added, folding her hands, palms downward, "Lay, won't!" and smiled wearily. Three o'clock, and only a narrow patch of light beneath the window. "I'm so glad I thought of that," murmured Christie. Four o'clock, and the moon is down. The wind has shifted to the northwest and is a cutter. Christie's chamber quickly feels any change in the outside temperature. Felicia Hemans starts up, crying with the toothache. Christie's lids are now heavy. Every overstrained nerve and weary muscle has sufficiently relaxed to long for repose; but Christie rolls the child in a blanket, takes her in her arms, and with the aching face warm against her bosom, rocks and sings patiently.

Tennyson has enjoyed telling us how the sweet sister, rising on St. Agnes' Eve, looked over convent roofs, white with snow and glistening in the moon, and breathed to Heaven her prayer. We have enjoyed hearing about it, and doubtless the sweet sister enjoyed it at the time. There is a vein of religious sentimentality which finds its own exceeding reward in rising at dead of night (providing it isn't too cold), looking over snowy fields, and sighing after perfect peace, purity, patience and other virtues beginning with a p.

A plain-faced, sweaty girl, in a berk woolen rocker, singing to a cross child on a windy autumn morning could hardly be wrought into a picture of peony and bound in Russia, to lie upon drawing-room tables; but upon which sister the great Master of Love and Beauty would look with kindliest eye everyone is entitled to his own convictions.

At two o'clock the next afternoon Christie, hurrying by the open door of the church, heard Mr. Powers' baritone, beyond all the rest of the congregation, calling forth:

"Almost persuaded, almost persuaded!"

"Dear me!" thought she. "I hope 'tain't close the mortgage!" Then she went on to the druggist's after valerian root for her mother.

Mr. Powers went up to Joe Miller's from the meeting.

"You can't find another man in town who would have had the patience with you I've had, Joe. If I had seen you making the least effort to pay up I would still let the note lie."

"Come now!" said Joe, who was still in a state of unnatural elevation. "Come on! I fear not the face of man —profession or sect—nor professors, ministers or laymen. You may turn us out here; but you can't turn us out of the Kingdom. It is easier for a needle's eye to swallow a camel than for a rich man to enter there."

Mrs. Miller, who had roused herself to contend with oppression, and who sat by the stove, with a shawl wrapped around her, began nervously stirring and steeping valerian and weeping. "The rich don't know anything about the sufferings of the poor. They've got the power in their hands, and they don't care. But it's a poor kind of religion, I should say, that turns folks' souls, without a nerve or tear, into dragging slaves" had been one of the secrets of Mr. Powers' business success.

A half-pint had been left during Mr. Powers returned to Joe's. The head of the family had slept off his undue elevation, and the underpin had exercised its own soothing influence

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, March 1, 1878.

Opinions may possibly differ as to the sky's action on the 22d. Whether its protracted and violent weeping in this vicinity was due to its regret that the illustrious G. W. was born, or on the other hand, that he should have died and left a name behind him to be tacked onto some 500 American towns and 500,000 American taverns and saloons, is a question I won't venture to decide off hand. At all events, the 146th anniversary of his first appearance in these oppressed colonies was of all gloomy days the gloomiest. All the open-air programmes had to be abandoned, and such celebrations as the pouring rain permitted to our drooping spirits had to be carried on indoors. The most noticeable event of the holiday was as usual the grand Martha Washington reception and tea-party in the evening, of which this my third annual notice. As in previous years the Academy of Music and Nilson Hall were thrown together, and connected with Irving Hall on the opposite side of the street by a covered passage way, which the decorations had converted into a veritable fairy grotto.

The grand affair was opened by a reception on the stage of the Academy, in which Martha Washington was personated by Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, and various dames of the "Republican Court" by other prominent ladies, all in appropriate costume. Among these ladies was Mrs Lewis Washington, a veritable grand-niece of G. W. himself. Irving Hall was arranged to represent a Chinese tea-garden, all the appointments being in keeping, including the the absolute novelty of a genuine Chinese orchestra—pig-tails, tom-toms and all.

The tea-garden was an exceedingly interesting feature of the occasion. Behind each booth, all simply but appropriately hung with straw matting, stood graceful and becomingly dressed young ladies accompanied by their chaperones, and in front were one or two grave Celestials, who poured out tea and surveyed the crowd with great composure. Upon the counters were offered for sale little boxes containing real Chinese tea, and sold each for $1.50. These met with a ready sale. At the farther end of the hall was a small booth in which were seated the members of the Chinese orchestra, which was directed by Hal Wace. The Chinamen played continuously during the evening; sometimes a slow, monotonous air, with an accompaniment of drums and stringed instruments, and then, changing suddenly, would break into a wild dance-tune played upon a shrill instrument resembling a clarinet.

The whole was, as usual, under the auspices and for the benefit of St. John's Guild, and made about $10,000 which, in the hands of this organization, will do much for the comfort of the sick and poor during the coming summer.

The election of Pius IX's successor was watched and anticipated with the closest interest here, not only by the thousands who owe spiritual allegiance to the Roman Pontiff, but also by the other thousands who are fully aware of the greater or less importance to all civilized governments of the powerful religious organization of which he is the head. Happily Leo XIII is, according to all accounts, the most acceptable prelate to all countries who could have been chosen, and general satisfaction is expressed over this result.

Journalistic enterprise commensurate with the magnitude of the occurrence was displayed by all the papers in recording, with the greatest promptness and particularity, the proceedings of the Conclave, which were indeed so rapid and so brief that Cardinal McCloskey, who started from here immediately after the death of Pius IX to take part therein, did not arrive in Rome until all was over. The election of the new incumbent was formally proclaimed from a balcony of the Vatican at 1:15 in the afternoon, and at about 2 o'clock the *Evening Mail* was out with an account of the election and a biography of the successful candidate, which, even allowing for the difference of time between the two cities must be admitted to be a pretty wide awake performance. This only accords, however, with the new reputation which the *Mail* has been building since the recent change of ownership to which I referred at the time of its accomplishment. Its present owner, Mr. Clark Bell, has brought to its management the same judgment and executive ability that have given him his prominence at the bar and in various public enterprises, and, aided by the brilliancy and editorial experience of "Ansley," is making a great paper.

A set of mild, pleasant young men they have down at Princeton College; a nice set for a small tea party or a theological seminary. It isn't many months ago that they hilariously burned up a small lumber yard, and played a few other merry little jokes of a kindred nature, which the citizens did not fully appreciate, and which narrowly escaped resulting seriously to the students and the institution. Some two weeks ago a couple of these playful youngsters belonging to the Sophomore class got hold of a Freshman, and, faithful to college traditions, performed upon him the sensible and useful ceremony of "hazing" with great vigor and numerous variations. The Freshmen, also conforming to tradition, got their backs up at this tyrannical insult and vowed revenge in pursuance whereof some dozen of them entered the rooms of the offending "Soph" the other night with masked and blackened faces, and after shaving the heads of their victims and beating them black and blue, gagged them to prevent an outcry and retired. The latter soon effected their release from bonds and gags and rousing their classmates gave chase. Coming up with their natural enemies, the aggrieved Sophomores pulled out revolvers and began shooting. The Freshmen blazed away in return and succeeded in laying out a "Soph" with a serious and almost fatal bullet wound. Such are the amenities with which polite literature and the study of the classics are varied at the brightest educational institutions in America.

A lively discussion is now under way here in the press, the nature of which would highly delight Mr. Darwin were he only here to witness, and perhaps take a hand in it. The proprietors of the Aquarium, who are constantly extending the attractions of that institution by the accumulation of animal wonders, something *a la* Barnum of old, recently imported from Africa a pair of chimpanzees, or man monkeys, for exhibition. The creatures do look almost human, and the Aquarium folks sought to take them from the vessel without paying the customary duty on live animals, on the ground that it was by no means settled whether the upright and tailless chimpanzees were the lowest grade of men or the highest grade of monkeys. Uncle Sam was a trifle staggered by this novel proposition, but finally declined to put so fine a scientific point on the subject, and compelled payment on the duty, under protest, by the owners, who have since commenced writing letters to the papers, half in banter and half in earnest, supporting the Darwinian theory, and drawing out numerous replies which treat the Aquarium claims with various degrees of seriousness. Meanwhile, people flock to see the "critters" about which there is so much dispute, and so the astute managers feel perhaps somewhat compensated for the hardship which they claim to have suffered.

RADIX.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

FARM FOR SALE

In Eveline.

I offer my farm for sale of 80 acres on section 36 in Eveline, 26 acres improvement, good barn, small log house, good well, and orchard of 24 thrifty trees. Good fences. On main traveled road. School house nearer of a mile, grist-mill two miles and a half.

Charles Holler,
Advance Mich.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscelaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

50 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The city of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W.O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscelaneous.

S.S. LISCOMB.

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has been Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscelaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
ClOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE. while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscelaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephens & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, Detroit.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6.1.2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A.J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. To supply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 19 Barclay Street, New York.

The Cremation of the Body of Mrs. Pitman.

Dr. LeMoyne, the cremationist, who is the pride of the Town of Washington, has been a happy man to-day, for he has cremated the body of Mrs. Jane Pitman, wife of Benn Pitman, of Cincinnati, the noted phonographic author. Mrs. Pitman's body reached Washington, this morning, accompanied only by Mr. Pitman and one of his newspaper friends from Cincinnati. It was inclosed in an oiled chestnut casket, shaped something like a dry-goods case, the same width all the way from head to foot. When it arrived in Washington, the casket was covered with a piece of black oil-cloth, on the center of which was tacked a permit from the Health Officer of Cincinnati for the removal of the body from that city, and stating the cause of death to be cancer of the stomach. A very shabby and very muddy hearse, a relic of the War of 1812, was in waiting at the Washington depot to receive the body. The oil-cloth was pulled off, and the casket was shoved into the hearse. It was noticed that the undertaker took particular pains to fasten the back doors of the hearse, and the cause of this was apparent when the hearse began to roll up the long inclined plane that leads to the house of burnt bones. If the doors had not been securely fastened in it would have slid down the hill.

The corpse of the woman went up the steep hill unaccompanied, save by the driver of the hearse, and when it reached the little brick house several of the curiously-hunted who were sitting on the fence helped carry it in and lay it on the table. Mr. Pitman meanwhile was seated in Dr. LeMoyne's parlor talking with the old gentleman about the beauties of cremation.

At about one o'clock Mr. Pitman and LeMoyne's two sons and daughters started for the top of the hill. They and the newspaper friend of Mr. Pitman from Cincinnati were the only mourners. The furnace was then at a white heat, the Dr. Palm ironman, James Wolff, having been dismissed and a fireman from the Washington Gas-Works taken in his stead. There were no religious ceremonies of any kind. Several of Mrs. Pitman's lady-friends in Cincinnati had read poems and delivered addresses over her while her body lay in the dead car, and Mr. Pitman himself had delivered a short address, but neither time was there a prayer or a tear, or even a sigh.

"Are you ready?" said the fireman at two or three minutes before two o'clock. "All ready," replied young LeMoyne. The big iron door of the retort was taken off, filling both rooms with an almost unbearable glare and heat. The young LeMoynes picked up the body, which had been laid in the same iron cradle in which Dr. Palm was cremated, resting the head on the edge of the furnace, shoved the body in like an oyster-knife going into a clam. The body was encased in a white sheet soaked in resin-water, but this did not entirely cover the head, and, as soon as the head of the corpse was within a foot or two of the furnace door, the shabby cloths in which the head was encased caught fire and in an instant the entire building was filled with a dense black smoke, with a sickening smell. The door was quickly closed, but the overpowering odor of burning hair and flesh lasted for fifteen minutes or more, although the windows were opened to get rid of it. Dense clouds of this black smoke also poured from the chimney of the retort, filling the air about the building with the disagreeable smell. After the body had been roasting for about fifteen minutes, a slight bluish flame came from it, and this continued throughout the cremation. After three-quarters of an hour, a skeleton of fire could be seen through the peep-holes, the head burned off and rolled to one side, and in a few minutes more the bones had all separated and lay loose upon the floor of the retort. The hip-bones were first to give way, and, when they fell in, an hour and fifty-one minutes after the body was put in, the cremation was pronounced complete, and the building was opened and locked up. It was decided that the ashes must remain in the retort till next Monday, so that it may not be said any possibility of cracking when the air is admitted, as it is usually cracked already. Mr. Pitman starts to return to Cincinnati to-morrow morning, and his wife's ashes are to be sent on to him by express. Experts say that Mrs. Pitman burned as much quicker than Dr. Palm because she was a fresh corpse and he was stale and dry.—*Washington, Pa., (Feb. 15) Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.*

A Quailled Witness.

It was at a Justice's Court in Newbury, Jonathan Upham, Esq., was the trial district. The case on trial was of trespass—trespass of a serious and aggravated kind—and damages consequently heavy for that rural district were at stake.

You should have known Judge Upham. He was a short, fat, red-faced, bald-headed man, with a red nose and bleary lips; and his flabby, dumpy chin, that fell in the region of a most capacious white neck-kerchief. He had been a great and moving politician in his day, and even now regarded himself as the battery whence radiated about all the wires that could be operated in his Congressional District; had in these later years, since he had worn gold-bowed spectacles, and the limited state pew, declined, to be but beat a decent coat and constant leader in his church, and had become religiously and judicially austere.

In the course of the trial Jim Fillet, who was called upon as a witness by the defense. Jim was a shock-headed, broad-faced, simple minded fellow, somewhat shiftless, but not evil. Counsel for plaintiff objected to him, on the ground that he was not qualified.

"James Fillet," said the Judge, very gravely, "do you understand the nature of an oath?"

"Why, yaas, 'Squire, I guess so."

"And do you know what perjury is?"

"Ye mean lyin', 'Squire?"

"Yes; I mean lying under oath."

"Why in course I know what that is."

"And James, do you know where perjurers and liars are sent?"

"Waal," said Jim, with the very solemnity of gravity, "I know the man that told me most lies down in Sautmk last fall, was sent to Congress!"

Jim was not only allowed to testify, but on his testimony the defendant was acquitted.—*Eastern Exchange.*

Smokers Should Read This.

The popular belief that bad cigars are made of cabbage leaves is not justified by the last official report on tobacco adulteration. This document contains a tabulated account of the seizures of spurious tobaccos made in the United Kingdom since 1834, and in the whole paper there is no mention whatever of the much-suspected vegetable. Its place in the black list is supplied by a variety of ingredients large enough to rejoice the heart of any member of the Anti-Tobacco League. The dishonest dealer in things smokeable is shown by the report to make use of three different sorts of materials beside that which he professes to employ. The first sort is required for the actual substance of the cigar; the second for improving its outward appearance, and the third for imparting to it what is supposed to be a better taste. In the former category the favorite substances seem to be the leaves of the lime tree, the husks of wheat and oats, cotton, yarn and tow-spun bean. But there are numerous cases where the ingredients have been much more curiously selected, and have included rosemary fiber, small seeds, potatoes, wood and bread. At one establishment fifty pounds of "tobacco dust" were found and analyzed, when it was found to contain string, wood, nails, grindings of tobacco-pipe, dirt and all sorts of refuse. Another large class of materials is apparently used for securing the uniformity and consistency of the cigar when made. Among these starch is the most prominent; but it includes gum and sugar, molasses, blue, gum arabic, glue, glycerine and essential oils. The color of the fabrication is the next thing to be attended to, and for this purpose resort is had to yellow ocher, red sanders, dalwood, logwood, lamphlack and Venetian red. As for the flavor of the cigar, it is carried to suit the various perverse tastes, but the usual object seems to be to impart to it a pleasing sweetness of tone. Accordingly saccharine matter, and especially treacle, is very largely pressed into the service. For those who like a rather more decided taste, liquorice, sal-ammoniac, glycerine and nuisseed are used. It is in Dublin where the latter ingredient is most fashionable, while Edinburgh is famous for treacle and sugar and East London is addicted to liquorice.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Thrilling Railroad Experience.

Every one in any way conversant with the construction of the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railroad knows how rapid is the descent from Lanna into Fredonia. The fact that the greatest care has always been observed in running trains over this particular part of the road is well known to the engineers and brakemen, and they are very liable to be "on deck" and busy when they strike this dangerous locality. Last Saturday evening, about eleven o'clock, an accident happened at the place we have above described which came very near ending in death and destruction. The night was intensely cold, and when the regular freight train pulled out of Canadaga all the brakemen but one were in the caboose warming up, preparatory to standing guard over the long train of twenty-nine cars when the heavy grade was reached. Just after leaving the station the train broke in two, the last seven cars being left behind, the balance with only one brakeman keeping on unaware of the accident.

The top of the hill was reached and the descent began. The engineer, finding himself impelled along at a terrible rate, reversed his engine, though he says he expected to see the cylinder heads blown out and his locomotive a wreck and whittled for brakes. The cars were covered with ice and snow, and the solitary brakeman took his life in his hand when, in the darkness, and the train thundering along at the rate of about a mile a minute down a grade that increased the speed every second, he sprang from one car to another and set every brake on the whole twenty-three cars. The run from the top of the hill to Fredonia was made in an incredibly short space of time, and by the bravery of the brakeman, the quick discovery of the impending danger by the engineer, and the good work of the locomotive and every brake, the train was kept from a plunge into the Dunkirk Depot and total annihilation. The distress and anxiety of the conductor and brakeman in the caboose as to the antecedents of their charge and friends was very great, until a dispatch from Fredonia finally relieved all fears, and that which ill-luck had severed for a while man's ingenuity soon brought together again.—*Jamestown (N. Y.) Democrat.*

Spring Goods.

The earliest importations of spring goods have been received, also, the rough-threaded effects popularly known during the winter are repeated in materials for spring and summer dresses. The taste for grave colors, such as gray and brown, seems to have died out, as these colors are found only in the hedges that are naked of the natural color of the fleece of which they are woven. Ecru flints are not so generally seen as they formerly were, yet they have not disappeared; they form occasionally the background for displaying brilliant colors, and the cream, ivory, tilbut, old gold and mandarin yellow combine with other showy hues in the mingling designs of the new fabrics. Black is seen in abundance as a solid color, as a background for light colors, and most frequently in new combinations with white and gray that are very attractive, and cannot fail to revive the taste for these colors. The moss-green shades and dark myrtle-green are abundantly used again, and indeed find their way into almost every mixture of colors. Inella blue, a dull, dark shade—and dark indigo blue enter into a number of the combinations. There is also a great deal of ivory white mixed with the darkest green and with a number of other colors; this ivory tint without yellowish hues, it is said, will be more stylish than the deeper cream and tilbut shades. The colors of India shawls and of Persian rugs, with something of Scotch plaid and checked patterns, will be found in the sheerest fabrics for summer dresses.

Wooden stuffs of light weight for early spring wear are very soft and flexible, though they have rough threads raised above the surface in long horizontal flushes, or as if tied in knots, or else boucle in small round rings, curls, or frizzed suits. Others have crape effects, and those are found among the mixed goods, upon which are large downy-looking spots like the pollen-bits formerly seen. Bouclé mixtures of brown black and white with thick tufts of color all over it. Pale blue grounds have rough threads of olive green; cream-colored grounds have knots of India red and of sky blue. Rainettes of two shades of moss green have blue and rose threads, while pale gray grounds are covered with gold, scarlet and olive green. There are also many darker grounds with the rough threads of Medallion blue running in cross-bars; in these two shades of blue and of red are mostly used; seal brown is barred with red; moss green and brown are together, gray is with buff, and buff with blue. The best shades generally are two hints of blue together, and black and white.

The silk and wool mixtures for overdresses are what merchants consider "seasonable goods," because the same fabric becomes common to any material with two threads. One very rich mixture of silk and wool is called velours velvet, as the silk cast upon the surface has as long pile as velvet, and the colors are as varied and rich as those in the feathers of the hoopoopiere. Another, called Lyons' plush, has plush-like stripes of silk on woolen fabrics, and Scotch Edinburgh cheviots are striped with cream color, or myrtle green with rose or gold. There are also many damask-figured silk and wool goods to be made up as over-dresses above plain silk of the darkest shade in the mixture.

Among the novelties are fringed stripes of silk floss so firmly woven in that it is impossible to pull them out, alternating with narrow stripes of wool of the same color or in marked contrast. Another novelty is the pointille stuff with square dots or other smaller than pinhead checks; indeed, consisting of a single thread of color sunken between raised white threads. These are largely imported, are fine, and represent delicate combinations of color. The tiny arming designs are found in very fine goods of all grades —those of pure wool as well as mixed silk and wool.

For the million are mixtures of cotton and wool woven loose; make them soft, showing all the colors and patterns of the nicer goods. These or fancy cross-bars are quite in order, and there is an attempt to carry out more marked designs of stripes and bars than are found in the finer fabrics. These will be sold for fifty cents a yard, and are of single width. More useful than these are the modest beiges, either plainly woven or twilled; these are imported in lighter shades of gray and brown than have been used hitherto.

The fancy for roughly-twisted materials reaches its height in the new grenadines, as these are knotted, twisted, thickened threads are seen on grounds of every design in the Mexicaine squares, in the plain canvas meshes, in brocades, in stripes, and in plaids. There are many black grenadines with armure grounds and with grape-like effects, but those with the heavier patterns are not largely imported. The striped grenadines have first a moss stripe, then a stripe of open lace-like figures. The brocaded designs are small, in diamond or lozenge shape, or else in flower sprays. The colored grenadines show all the rich India colors as quaintly combined as they already described for woolen goods. It is scarcely possible to find any of single weave, but there are to be later importations of the rough-threaded grenadines in dark myrtle-green, indigo-blue, moss, seal-brown and steel-gray. These will be made up, as the Mexicaines of last year were, over silks of the same shade.

Cashmeres are staple goods, and are largely imported. They come in the stylish dark colors, and in pale tints for children's dresses. There are also many armure and basket-woven goods made of the finest cashmere wools; the quadrille and honey-comb cloths are also among these.

Soft-finished percales, cambrics and toile d'Alsace cannot have raised rough threads, as their surfaces are necessarily smooth, but they are printed in precisely the same gorgeous India colors seen in richer fabrics, and the designs aim to represent the garrls, rings and irregular threads also. Occasionally some of these designs develop stripes and cross-bars, but they are mere adjuncts merely the mixed bourette figures: there are a few with white grounds, but the majority have dark blue, seal brown, or black backgrounds mostly hollie by the gay colors thrown upon them. Bordered percales are largely imported, some of these are gay bourette figured borders, with plain percale for the body of the fabric, while others are just the reverse a plain border to figured percale. There are also the tiny square dots or points for children's dresses, and some have granite effects in gray grounds, with bars or dashes of blue and of rose.

Organdies and lawns will be greatly worn. They have plain tinted grounds with borders of flowers, fern leaves, holly, daisies and grasses that look as if painted by hand. The grounds are white, blue, or else solid pink, or with cream-colored flowers, or turquoise blue strewn with white daisies. Others of sulphur color, with plaids of leaves of the same shade, or violets on lilac grounds, are very pretty, and still others have black grounds with chintz figures.

Scotch ginghams of the fine qualities sold at forty cents a yard have borders or dashes of color overgrounding the stripes and checks that are usually seen in this excellent fabric. The Scotch zephyr cloths have new hair-like stripes of white with alternate lines of colors in pretty contrasts, and in the prevailing combinations.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Indian Sign-Language.

It is not generally known that the Indians of our plains have a common language of signs—one perfectly understood by all. Such, however, is the curious fact. It undoubtedly grew out of the necessity arising from their distinct dialects, which are as many and as different as there are tribes. The knowledge of this sign-language is a number of one tribe to a member of another that they can no more understand each other orally than a Sandwich-Islander can understand a Russian. There seems to be not even words in their languages which have common roots. It is singular when it is remembered that there are no natural barriers between the tribes. War is almost constantly carried on, and common intercourse, and yet, up to within a few years, they have kept to their respective languages, more particularly preserving their dialects. Out of this has grown their sign-language. Not only can they convey the usual questions and answers of travelers when chance to meet—queries such as "Who are you?" "Where are you going?" "How is the crop?" "How is the game?" but thoughts, opinions and declarations with shades of meaning. An incident, illustrative of this occurred last winter, when the delegations went to Washington from the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies. The two representatives from several tribes, and among them one of Arapahoes. This language, it is said, no white man or half-breed has ever learned. Friday, an old Arapahoe Chief, was their interpreter. He had been sent to St. Louis when a boy, but unfortunately made his way back to his tribe. Old Friday, in return by civilized hospitality, was drunk, and got to be found when it came little Wound's turn to talk to the several tribes for his people. Of course, here was a dilemma. It was overcome, however, by Lieut. Clarke, who was in charge of the entire delegation. The Lieutenant, placing himself in front of the Chief, signed for him to go ahead. He did, and, by means of this sign-language, which Lieut. Clarke understands perfectly, Little Wound made an eloquent appeal for justice to his people. Sentence by sentence the Lieutenant gave the Freedmen this Indian's pretty eloquent address.

The Indian sign-language is not a spelling-out of words, of course, as they have no alphabet. It is partly arbitrary, but mostly consists of signs which naturally indicate the desired meaning. For instance, the verb *to see* this is made by viewing the diagram of the hand (right generally) excepting the first and second; these extended are placed before the face and the hand moved outward. This, with other signs, is used positively or negatively, and in the past, present and future tenses. Being of the simplest forms, it can readily be seen how easily such a language could be learned, and how useful if the many civilized tongues amongst those who have neither the time nor ability to learn to speak a foreign tongue.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

THE trade in dead dogs is lively in some parts of Connecticut. Enterprising youths are collecting the tails and ears of vagrant canines necessary to secure the $1 bounty. It is even said that these articles of dog apparel have already become a circulating medium, and that one cruel father has gathered enough from his boy to train for a barrel of flour. So does Connecticut thrift make good come out of the dog evil.

A POSTMISTRESS in Maine "happened" to have a letter in her hand when it flew open. She wasn't to blame, of course, and yet she was fined $100 and cost. Beware of "fly-overs."

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The threadbare story about a clothing-dealer who cautioned a customer against mentioning the terms of his bargain to the dealer's partner, as the latter was subject to the heart disease, is suggested by an accident occurring recently in Connecticut. Samuel Calhoun, a cigar-manufacturer, aged forty-five, when offered an unusually low price for his tobacco, suddenly fell insensible, and has since died from the shock.

—The other night, at Oshkosh, Wis., three fellows laid a plan to cheat out a fourth at poker. The victim was dealt four aces, to induce him to bet, but was given six cards, so as to make a misdeal. But "grocery" backed his four for all he was worth and won; and his opponent charged him with having unbeknown secreted about his person. A search revealed nothing, and he departed with his winnings. It was afterward found out that he had slipped the extra card into a sandwich which he was eating while the play was going on, and had actually eaten up the justest.

—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Chronicle* says: "Speaking, the other day, of a singular personage of singular habits, a gentleman of this city related one of the facts, stated that he knew a citizen of Mercer County, this State, who owned a farm of more than a thousand acres, and the head of a family, who, for fifteen years past, had lived with his wife and children in a house without windows or doors, all this time he had not washed his face or hands; and that through a ridge of dirt on top of his head his hair had grown like long bristles, which he occasionally clipped, as stockmen rosch their mules."

—At Memphis, Tenn., a few mornings ago, a negro called at the jail, and demanded permission to see a comrade confined there. Jailer Dawson refused, and the negro began abusing him in a violent manner. Dawson, seizing a revolver, fired; but, missing the negro, the ball went through the glass front of Cornelius Grilling's grocery, corner of Overton and Front streets, some 200 yards distant, and struck Mr. Grilling just below the heart, as he was standing in the room. He turned and ran into an adjoining room, and, falling into the arms of his wife, exclaiming, "Oh, Kate, I'm killed!" soon expired.

—A little Eureka, Nev., woman awoke the other night to find a burglar prospecting her room for valuables. Drawing her pistol from under the pillow quietly until he had concluded his labors and transferred operations to the adjoining room, where she quietly arose, armed herself with a revolver (which her husband had provided her with, and which was strongly suspected of being concealed about his person). Covering him with the weapon, without a tremor in her voice, she commanded him to lie down his plunder. There was blood in her eye and determination in her voice, and the lord forgave everything at once. He deposited on the center-table a bracelet, lost, gold chain, and pair of earrings, all of which he had appropriated to his own use, and meekly listened to a spirited lecture which the lady delivered impromptu. She wound up her address by expressing a regret that her sonny pellet prevented her from escorting him to the jail, and ordered him out of the house. He did so, and upon the order of his going, but went at once. The brave little woman then dressed, lit her lantern, and went to the furnace to hold her husband of her adventure, and remained until daylight."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Gen. Joe Johnston is a Congressional candidate from the Richmond (Va.) District.

—Whittier wrote to one friend protesting against being congratulated on attaining old age, which means stinking rheumatism.

—Five feet one inch; 140 pounds; bright and sharp gray eyes; action quick and nervous, cool mood. That is the Widow Oliver as seen by the Washington *Post* reporter.

—Mark Twain has a new dog which he has named "Joe Cook," and this explains the reason why: "I call him Joe Cook because I can't quite understand him. There are some solid pints in dog's nature that I haven't fathomed."

—The pugilistic John Morrissey's wife found him about ready to throw up the sponge when she reached Florida, but went to work and backed him with an invigorating decoction of watermelon seeds, and brought him up to the scratch and back to time again.

Faint heart ne'er won a fair lady. The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Star* relates that a couple of youthful swain in that locality, being under age, and consequently unable to obtain a license, hired a skiff, embarked a minister and sailing out to sea were married beyond the three-mile limit over which the United States has jurisdiction, and there the knot was tied.

—When Abraham Lincoln was a poor lawyer, he found himself one cold day on a village some distance from Springfield, Ill., and with no means of conveyance. Seeing a gentleman driving along the Springfield road in a carriage, he run up to him and politely said: "Sir, will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" "With pleasure," answered the gentleman. "But how will you get it again?" "Oh, very easily," said Mr. Lincoln. "As I intend to remain in it." "Jump in," said the gentleman, laughing, and the future President had a pleasant ride.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—An agricultural paper published in Denmark gives a plan for assisting Nature in the manufacture of ice when the winter is mild. As it takes intense cold to make ice more than three or four inches in thickness, the Danish journal proposes to make holes in the ice, and by the use of portable pumps, flood the already frozen surface with a shallow layer of water every evening, which speedily freezes. In this way the ice harvest can be forced to almost any extent.

—The following bits of agricultural wisdom are from the Iowa *State Register*:

The manure pile is the savings bank for a farmer.

A farmer should determine what it is necessary to be done, then do it.

Cultivate farms in summer; but cultivate the mind in winter.

A farmer's eye among his stock is worth more than his hands.

Labor is not only essential to success, but to found happiness.

Do up the chores. Many of these days are good to chop up wood for next summer.

Agriculture has heretofore been a battle in darkest night. Is it nearly daylight?

Horticulture is the refinement of farming, and floriculture is the poetry of agriculture

The farmer is no ten-hour man. No shop or factory whistle calls him to work. He is his own freeman.

Any man who leaves a business solely because it is hard work is on the road to destruction.

No man can succeed in any calling unless he puts energy and enthusiasm into his business.

We never knew a farmer who kept out of debt, going into bankruptcy or complaining of hard times.

There are 4,000,000 voting farmers in the United States. Ask unitedly and you can get whatever you ask.

If our stock-breeders and speculators would not forget that they are farmers, there would be less cases of rollapse.

Talk of sweat of the brow. The farmer who leaves a farm to spend his days in idleness, proves conclusively that he is not adapted to any business, and will be, sooner or later, a failure.

Spend your leisure hours in making valuable improvements on the farm, or reading something on the farm, instead of spending it on goods boxes in towns.

Shiftlessness on the Farm.

Tumble-down fences or fences cleanly propped up and half painted, here and there, with bits of broken boards and rails; gates hanging by one hinge, or leaning forward, shiftlessly propped with some at all—these are some of the signs by which even he who runs may read the story of many a farmer's misfortunes for every shiftless fence. Shiftlessness is a common intercourse, and yet, up to within a few years, they have kept to their respective languages, more particularly preserving their dialects. Out of this has grown their sign-language. Not only can they convey the usual questions and answers of travelers when chance to meet—queries such as "Who are you?" "Where are you going?" "How is the crop?" "How is the game?" but thoughts, opinions and declarations with shades of meaning. An incident, illustrative of this occurred last winter, when the delegations went to Washington from the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies. The two representatives from several tribes, and among them one of Arapahoes. This language, it is said, no white man or half-breed has ever learned. Friday, an old Arapahoe Chief, was their interpreter. He had been sent to St. Louis when a boy, but unfortunately made his way back to his tribe. Old Friday, in return by civilized hospitality, was drunk, and got to be found when it came little Wound's turn to talk to the several tribes for his people. Of course, here was a dilemma. It was overcome, however, by Lieut. Clarke, who was in charge of the entire delegation. The Lieutenant, placing himself in front of the Chief, signed for him to go ahead. He did, and, by means of this sign-language, which Lieut. Clarke understands perfectly, Little Wound made an eloquent appeal for justice to his people. Sentence by sentence the Lieutenant gave the Freedmen this Indian's pretty eloquent address.

The Indian sign-language is not a spelling-out of words, of course, as they have no alphabet. It is partly arbitrary, but mostly consists of signs which naturally indicate the desired meaning. For instance, the verb *to see* this is made by viewing the diagram of the hand (right generally) excepting the first and second; these extended are placed before the face and the hand moved outward. This, with other signs, is used positively or negatively, and in the past, present and future tenses. Being of the simplest forms, it can readily be seen how easily such a language could be learned, and how useful if the many civilized tongues amongst those who have neither the time nor ability to learn to speak a foreign tongue.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

THE trade in dead dogs is lively in some parts of Connecticut. Enterprising youths are collecting the tails and ears of vagrant canines necessary to secure the $1 bounty. It is even said that these articles of dog apparel have already become a circulating medium, and that one cruel father has gathered enough from his boy to train for a barrel of flour. So does Connecticut thrift make good come out of the dog evil.

A POSTMISTRESS in Maine "happened" to have a letter in her hand when it flew open. She wasn't to blame, of course, and yet she was fined $100 and cost. Beware of "fly-overs."

his kitchen garden may be neglected, or left to the care of the women and children; and as to what he would call "posy" beds, his geese and chicks ran at will over the only spot where these could be located; the siding may be worn from his barn; his smaller outbuildings may be dooriless; his wagons, plows and harrows, without paint and exposed to the weather, may serve as roosting-places for his fowls; buckrakes and "stick-tights" may make rampant growth along the pathways and among the berry bushes in the garden; all these things he regards as matters of no account, and if you refer to them as marks of shiftlessness, he has only to point to his bulging cornerribs and beehstacks to refute the charge. And the smile with which he does it is enough to make you resolve never to try to open another man's eyes while you live. What matters a few burdocks anyhow? If you object to them as something particularly obnoxious, he will tell you with another smile that the way burdocks grow on a piece of land is the best kind of a sign that it is what that land is good for. Show him a farm where burdocks grow as if they had no business there, and he'll show you a farm he don't want to own.

If his wife complains that she can't get out doors with or having to put her skirts through a picking process to rid them of burs, he has a smile for her, too, with the information that country ladies can't expect to have everything as "slick" as they do in cities, which, may be, she believes and may be she doesn't. Women, nowadays, have a hard enough time to exercise their own opinion on such matters, and if it was not that they likewise "exercise" butcher knives, open cutters and such like implements occasionally, the traveler along country roads would see more burdocks, thistles and mullens than roses growing in farmers' dooryards.

Now a word about these same dooryards. Why is it that they are so generally neglected? The fault may rest in a great degree, but not altogether, with the women. Some small shrubs or berry are out of the question where the yard is used as it frequently is, as a sort of convenience for a passage from the road to the barns and sheds in front of everything brought in, from a load of hay in a drove of pigs. Fancy a tulip or a pansy trying to open its tender petals among the litter of such a dooryard! Nothing but "Live-for-ever," Hindoo grass or Shoo-fly bag could make a pretense of growing there. And try how you may to bring about a tidy, well-kept and sodded yard, either exclusive in the way of grass or flower plots, the front door-yard is the last place where farm-house which can be made available for this purpose.

That farmers' wives, take them as a class, should care so little for trees and flowers and shrubbery is to be regretted, and that chiefly for their own sakes. They need their soothing and refining influence, of which in their isolation and in the hard work of their every-day life, they stand in peculiar need. The changes in society of all grades the impossibilities of getting help, the constant drudgery of cooking, washing and ironing, the trials of all kinds—these are some of the causes which may regard as among the most potent why so many women fail to dig up and set out a tree, than it really is. Any woman possessed of ordinary strength, and health and love of the better for doing it. And as to flowers—well, they don't want them, or they would find a way to have them. We wonder seriously, sometimes, how some persons are to enjoy Heaven, when they care so little for all beauty here, whether it consists in flower, stream or wood.—*Chr. Rural New Yorker.*

Uses of Straw.

After having witnessed the enormous waste of straw in these United States for more than thirty years, at last I rejoice in seeing that our farmers begin to find out their folly in ignoring straw as something of great value in farming. He must think I place no great a value on straw; it can hardly be done. I speak from a lifelong experience, reaching over just a century. From my earliest recollection in the old country where I began my agricultural career, I have witnessed the usefulness of straw as a bedding, litter and absorbent. It is a universal mistake to let grain get too ripe before cutting, injuring the grain and straw. When grain is in the dough days, as a rule, are given to exercise their own opinion on such matters, and, if it was not that they likewise "exercise" butcher knives, open cutters and such like implements occasionally, the traveler along country roads would see more burdocks, thistles and mullens than roses growing in farmers' dooryards.

Now a word about these same dooryards. Why is it that they are so generally neglected? The fault may rest in a great degree, but not altogether, with the women. Some small shrubs or berry are out of the question where the yard is used as it frequently is, as a sort of convenience for a passage from the road to the barns and sheds in front of everything brought in, from a load of hay in a drove of pigs. Fancy a tulip or a pansy trying to open its tender petals among the litter of such a dooryard! Nothing but "Live-for-ever," Hindoo grass or Shoo-fly bag could make a pretense of growing there. And try how you may to bring about a tidy, well-kept and sodded yard, either exclusive in the way of grass or flower plots, the front door-yard is the last place where farm-house which can be made available for this purpose.

That farmers' wives, take them as a class, should care so little for trees and flowers and shrubbery is to be regretted, and that chiefly for their own sakes. They need their soothing and refining influence, of which in their isolation and in the hard work of their every-day life, they stand in peculiar need. The changes in society of all grades the impossibilities of getting help, the constant drudgery of cooking, washing and ironing, the trials of all kinds—these are some of the causes which may regard as among the most potent why so many women fail to dig up and set out a tree, than it really is. Any woman possessed of ordinary strength, and health and love of the better for doing it. And as to flowers—well, they don't want them, or they would find a way to have them. We wonder seriously, sometimes, how some persons are to enjoy Heaven, when they care so little for all beauty here, whether it consists in flower, stream or wood.—*Chr. Rural New Yorker.*

Uses of Straw.

After having witnessed the enormous waste of straw in these United States for more than thirty years, at last I rejoice in seeing that our farmers begin to find out their folly in ignoring straw as something of great value in farming. He must think I place no great a value on straw; it can hardly be done. I speak from a lifelong experience, reaching over just a century. From my earliest recollection in the old country where I began my agricultural career, I have witnessed the usefulness of straw as a bedding, litter and absorbent. It is a universal mistake to let grain get too ripe before cutting, injuring the grain and straw. When grain is in the dough days, as a rule, are given to exercise their own opinion on such matters, and, if it was not that they likewise "exercise" butcher knives, open cutters and such like implements occasionally, the traveler along country roads would see more burdocks, thistles and mullens than roses growing in farmers' dooryards.

Now a word about these same dooryards. Why is it that they are so generally neglected? The fault may rest in a great degree, but not altogether, with the women. Some small shrubs or berry are out of the question where the yard is used as it frequently is, as a sort of convenience for a passage from the road to the barns and sheds in front of everything brought in, from a load of hay in a drove of pigs. Fancy a tulip or a pansy trying to open its tender petals among the litter of such a dooryard! Nothing but "Live-for-ever," Hindoo grass or Shoo-fly bag could make a pretense of growing there. And try how you may to bring about a tidy, well-kept and sodded yard, either exclusive in the way of grass or flower plots, the front door-yard is the last place where farm-house which can be made available for this purpose.

That farmers' wives, take them as a class, should care so little for trees and flowers and shrubbery is to be regretted, and that chiefly for their own sakes. They need their soothing and refining influence, of which in their isolation and in the hard work of their every-day life, they stand in peculiar need. The changes in society of all grades the impossibilities of getting help, the constant drudgery of cooking, washing and ironing, the trials of all kinds—these are some of the causes which may regard as among the most potent why so many women fail to dig up and set out a tree, than it really is. Any woman possessed of ordinary strength, and health and love of the better for doing it. And as to flowers—well, they don't want them, or they would find a way to have them. We wonder seriously, sometimes, how some persons are to enjoy Heaven, when they care so little for all beauty here, whether it consists in flower, stream or wood.—*Chr. Rural New Yorker.*

—SAN FRANCISCO now figures with a population of 330,000. "The only discouraging feature of this population," the San Francisco *Chronicle* says, "is the presence of so many non-assimilating Mongolians. Ten year ago there were 22,000 of them here, and there are probably about 40,000 now, nearly all of whom are males. This reduces the white population to 290,000. In 1870 there were 100,550 white males over twenty-one years of age, and the present number is about 111,000. While the number of Chinese would not be of any great consequence if there were as many white children among them as among the whites, the fact is that out of a total Chinese population of 40,000, about 35,000 are adult males, making one-fourth of the total adult male population of the city, is full of significance. It shows the nature of the competition our laboring men have to withstand."

A HYDE PARK, Vt., school-ma'am is in trouble. She undertook to break her pupils of using tobacco by keeping up a number of old pipes and giving some of the resulting matter to the offenders, which not only made the little boys very sick, but their parents very mad, and seriously impairs the usefulness of the school.

A HOSTON bachelor is said to own a dress-coat which has been loaned on twenty-three occasions to as many bridegrooms to get married in.

Mt. Vesuvius.

Should an eruption occur in this volcano, and cause the destruction or flight of the inhabitants who live in the vicinity, the remainder can be barely escape with their lives, immediately move back upon the half-cooled lava, and in a very short time, by the constant fear of another eruption, foolishly dare the fate by cultivating a portion of the earth rests within the range of the great volcano. The fidelity illustrates the force of habit, and the persistency with which people cling to opinions when once formed. For example, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been proved, by repeated failures to which they can refer. And although Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is said under a positive guarantee to cure all diseases for which it is recommended, notwithstanding that thousands of women bear testimony to its efficacy, and the truth of all statements made concerning it, many yet subscribe to the old, caustic and the knife. Again, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, no larger than mustard seeds, will positively cure biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, sour stomach, and torpid liver; yet some still depend for relief upon the "thing-a-me-bobs" and use of drastic cathartic medicines. In the face of such facts, can we wonder at the blindness of the poor Rattans?

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered equal to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its wonderful power over this disease has been fully tested by the medical faculty. The balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians, and has become acquainted with its great success.

The Best and Most Economical.

Housekeepers are giving the change, shutter-ated baking powders "a wide berth," and what! Because experience has taught them that an absolutely pure, full-strength, full-weight article, such as Dooson's Yeast Powders, which never fails to produce light, wholesome and nutritious biscuits, rolls, muffins, waffles and griddle cakes, is the best, and by far the cheapest and most economical.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Pain Panacea*. These words are, I was suffering terribly with inflammatory Rheumatism. One bottle of your remedy made me entirely well. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of my old trouble, I procured another bottle, and am being benefited greatly. It acts greatly improves my digestive organs.—MRS. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Varetine is Sold by All Druggists.

FOWLE'S
PILE & HUMOR CURE

WARRANTED a perfect cure in all the worst forms of ITCH, SCALD, SALT RHEUM, SORE EYES, and all skin and scalp diseases. Entirely vegetable. Most effective. Only infallible remedy.

H. H. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston.
Sold everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Fowle & Co., Pittsfield.

$5000 Revolvers sent free for examination. Price $6 for 6-in. Send Work to this Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIG Wages Summer and Winter. Samples Free. National Capital Co., 500 W. Madison St., Chicago.

FELLOW'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, restoring the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Impotency, Sexual or Urinary weakness of the Breast and Hypochondria, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Chronic Diarrhœa, Affections of the Liver, even in the most aggravated forms.

Loss of Voice, Sovereign, in Vital Power, Hysteria, Chorea, Nervousness, and sensations unfitting for Business or Society.

No other preparation is a substitute for this, under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. FELLOW, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in which each bottle is sent by mail. Take no paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Six for $7.50.

☞ Sold by All Druggists. ☜

ASK the recovered dyspeptic, bilious sufferer, victims of fever and ague, the nervous debilitated patient, how they recovered health, cheerfulness and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bad Breath, Fever, Ague, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Kidney Complaints, Piles, &c., &c.

This universal family remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mine

Justice.—The following is the list of Jurors drawn for the March term, 1878:

EVERONE.

James Barhett,
Harrison Brainh,
Henry Sheldon,

SPRINGVALE

Benjamin Tomlick,
John Howard,
Peter Riggs.

SOUTH ARM.

Hugh Vaughan,
Rice Cloudlock,
Albert J. Smith,

MARION.

T. H. Smith,
Robert A. Miller,
Daniel Hunclength,

CHARLEVOIX.

Hugh Miller,
Geo. W. Miller,

NORWOOD.

Maxim Bellett,
Robert Trimble,

HAYES.

Geo. Willis,
Joseph B. Lewis,

EVANGELINE.

Edwin R. Reginles,
Wingfield Watson,

BOYNE VALLEY.

Geo. Bennett,
John Hopkins,

WILSES.

Joel Sutton,
Melvin Houghtelin.

New stock of pinks and shrimps at C. & B's.

THE DRIVING PARK.—The adjourned meeting of citizens held Saturday evening to perfect arrangements for the establishment of a Fair Ground and Driving Park, was quite well attended. It was thought best to purchase a location for said ground, instead of leasing, and a committee consisting of Samuel M. See, J. M. Eaton, and A. J. McLeod was appointed to look up a suitable location and report at the meeting to be held in two weeks. They have now pledged for this purpose about $400. The organization, when effected, will be known as the "Charlevoix Agricultural, Driving and Rolling Park Association."

THE Greenback Club of Charlevoix hold a meeting at Town Hall on Saturday evening next.

Foreign and domestic drugs kept at all kinds at C. & B's

NUMBER of pupils of the Intermediate Dept. who have been neither tardy nor absent during Feb.

Harry Nicholls,	Mattie Bowes,
Willie Ingalls,	Eddie Norman,
Jamie Dixon,	Virgie Sye,
Cora Mason,	John Horton,
Jessie Aldrich,	John Hull,
Lilly Brown,	Julia Mason,
Grace Stockman,	Ella Aykart,
Annie Weed,	Lewis Say,
May Papineau,	George Wakefield,
Edgar Gelson,	Arson Brown,
Eddie Aldrich,	John Mason.

Jennie R. Martin, Teacher.

Dr. Charles A. Perrin left on the stage last Tuesday morning on his way to Charlevoix, where he intends locating and entering upon the practice of his profession. Dr. Perrin, although a young man, is not entirely without experience having studied with his brother, Dr. I. A. Perrin, of this village, and has had advantages not enjoyed by every student. He has also attended the well known Iowa Medical college at Keokuk, Iowa. Of studious habits, he has attended diligently to his studies, and, by those competent to judge, is pronounced better posted in his profession than many who have had years of practice. We can cordially recommend him to the citizens of Charlevoix as a genial gentleman, and one who we believe, will be an honor to the profession.—*Cheboygan Tribune*

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, cold and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, and the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist for, W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 50c.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Ink; all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England.)
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 72 Beekman street, New York.

LETZERIE NOTICE.

Charlevoix Mich., Feb. 11, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the Circuit Court to be held at the first Monday of April next, for hearing Amendments to the Constitution of the State are to be submitted to the People of the state, for their adoption or rejection, viz.: An Amendment to Section 12 of Article 6, relative to the appointment of Clerk of the Supreme Court, as provided by Joint Resolution No. 30, Laws of 1877. Said section now reads as follows:

Section 12. The Clerk of each County organized for judicial purposes, shall be Clerk of the Circuit Court of such county.

Also to Amendment to Sec. 7 of Article 14, relative to corporations, as provided by Joint Resolution No. 31 Laws of 1877. Said section now reads as follows:

Section 7. The stockholders of all corporations shall have such proportion of their stock exchangeable shares in corporations formed under general laws of this state, as the amount of their stock in corporations existing at the adoption of this constitution may bear to the whole amount of capital stock of such corporations.

Ballot proposed Amendment to be adopted by those who favor the same.

Section 7. The stockholders in all corporate and joint stock associations shall be individually liable to their creditors to an additional amount equal to the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, for all debts and liabilities of the corporation.

Ballot proposed Amendment to be adopted by those who favor the same.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

A. J. McLEOD,
County Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Lewis, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Charlevoix County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 429, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Six Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and Thirty-seven cents, and no attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided to be paid in case any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage by sale and no suit having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock at the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is now at the premises described in said mortgage, or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said Mortgage, with interest per cent. thereon, as well as legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for in said mortgage, in case proceedings be taken to foreclose the same by advertisement.

Dated December 16th, A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH
Mortgagee.
BRADLEY SMITH,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. Miller Eaton, Attorney for Assignee.
[13-13]

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Isaac, against Sylvester Spencer, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5045, dated April 12, 1876, upon the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, and the north east quarter of Section Fifteen (15) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of April, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Isaac, against Sylvester Spencer, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5045, dated April 12, 1876, upon the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, and the north east quarter of Section Fifteen (15) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of April, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Isaac, against Sylvester Spencer, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5045, dated April 12, 1876, upon the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, and the north east quarter of Section Fifteen (15) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of April, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Life Insurance.

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Counsel fullities for Making Collections.

Office in Court House, Ding-Dong Court-Room, Charlevoix.

1-tf

$777 Agents wanted! All classes of working people, both men, women, boys and girls, make more money at work for us in their spare time or all the time than at anything else. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Now is the time. You can live at home and make great pay. No one who is industrious fails to make money fast. We mean what we say. Costly outfit and terms free. Don't delay. Address at once, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Petoskey via Elk Rapids, Kewaunee, Charlevoix, Boyne City and Petoskey.

Leaves Traverse City at 7 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Leaves Petoskey at 7 o'clock a. m. and arrives at Traverse City at 6 p. m.

Jan. 19 1877. C. POWERS.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. HASSEN

C. V. CASWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO. 18, MARKET BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. Smith

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intervale and Pine Lakes—and all included in school districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address as

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1-tf

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the new cutting of rivers," approved April 4th, 1865, did, on the 26th day of December, 1877, submit to the Board of County of the County of Chippewa, in the State of Michigan, a map or plan of the portions of Carp River to be improved by said Company, showing the several points in its course where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of such improvements; which said map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 27th day of February next—Wednesday—at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day—being the hour of a regular meeting of said Board—at the Court House and Board of County of Chippewa, in the State aforesaid, as the time and place for hearing and determining the matter of said application, at which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP LAKES IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WARNER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Snethen, against Jacob Seltzer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5103, dated Sept. 15, 1875 upon 160 acres of land in Township 33, North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Homer Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5093, dated April 19, 1876, upon the south half of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

66, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Ap6-y.)

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 27th day of January A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel F. Youmans deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie E. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, It is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all others interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by I. Spencer Benham, against Hiram Perce, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2315, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the n½ of section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

Full Kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS.

Built Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all Kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Post Boat & Hunters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.-y

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 46 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., March. 12. 1878. Whole No., 461

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription,
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Six Months.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 ens	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.00	10.00	14.00
1 column,	3.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
¼ "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
½ "	8.50	10.00	12.00	26.00	37.00	52.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Legal advertisement at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Clerk of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. H. JOHNSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOUIS H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. FERRELL, County Clerk, and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Practicing Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH
Office at Dwelling, residence at Court House.

HOWELL LOVETT,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT & ALLMENDINGER,
Have permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in every month. Dr. Dewitt may be consulted at the Petoskey office during the absence of Dr. Allmendinger, and will be found at Charlevoix during the week.

The Campbell House,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. BAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. F. Woo's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of the locality. Orders for fine boots made to order and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

Millinery & Dress-Making

I would respectfully inform the public of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do

DRESS-FITTING AND MAKING

in the most approved styles.

MISS E. J. HAWES.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

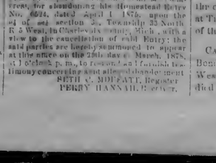
Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS.
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Because he sells stuff that can't be beat for cookery with anything this side of Paradise. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Charlevoix 7.30 a. m., arrive at Petoskey at 12 m.

Leave Petoskey 1.30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary accommodation for man and beast will be provided and the line generally will be reasonable. Also, any business entrusted will be delivered at any point at reasonable rates.

H. C. MILLS, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few more lots on Round Lake and a number of valuable farms in the Vicinity of CHARLEVOIX, for sale at great bargains and on long time if desired. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., June 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Pruett against Wm. M. Summers, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4624, dated April 4, 1876, upon the s½ of ne¼ section 2., Township 33 North R. 5 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 264 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 287 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. P. PERRY, Sec'y.

I. O. L.
Pine River Lodge No. 256 I. O. L. meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in each month, at the hall of the former in the village of Charlevoix. Visiting brethren will be welcomed heartily.

RICHARD LOUD, W. M.
REUBEN DOWNS, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails are made up on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mails are due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reported weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	80
Corn, per bushel	30
Oats, per bushel	30
Rye, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Pork, per pound	10
Beef, per pound	6@8
Lard, per pound	10
Butter, per pound	20
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, per pound	10
Turkeys, per pound	10
Hay, per ton	8@10
Wood, per pound by the quarter	3
Wood, per pound	6 to 8

PAPER SUGAR is the cheapest.

No news from the Harbor hill yet.

SEND your orders for election tickets to the SENTINEL office.

REMEMBER the Driving Park meeting Saturday evening.

A good supply of groceries at C. & B. Washburn's.

CHARLES CLERY sells in the village on the 26th of the month.

MR. POWERS, of Boyne Falls, is building a dock at the head of Pine Lake.

W. W. BROWN, a practical watchmaker and jeweler, is employed at C. Packington's at Elk Rapids.

THE treasurers of the Townships of Hudson and Springvale made returns to the County Treasurer last week.

Fresh garden seeds at C. & B's.

THE contractors are getting out the timber for the bridge at Susan's.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office are respectfully requested to settle before April 1st.

THE assets of the suit of The People vs Jay Worthington were about $76.00 instead of $12.90 as stated by us last week.

MARRIED—In Hayes, on the 10th, by Warren Thompson, Esq., Mr. Leroy Hamblin, of Hayes, to Miss Lena Martin, of Charlevoix.

The Detroit *Telegraph* recalls the fact that the Hon. Moses W. Field got wounded in the late war, in his substitute's left leg.

Mr. Hilliard is one of the subcommittees of the House Committee on Commerce, which is considering the bill to reorganize the Life Saving Service.

R. H. MOORHOUSE, defaulting Treasurer of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. has returned and offers to secure the order against loss.

Vanderpool, the man who figured in the celebrated murder case, now resides at Tullis, O., and is superintendent of the of the Ohio Shoe company at that place.

CAPT. TUTTLE of the firm of Tuttle & Bond, for many years agents of the Western Transportation Co. in Chicago, died in New York last week.

AN APOLOGY.—We have been asked to retract a statement made two weeks ago that Mr. Dixon received a commission on the extravagant order for blank books given to the Kalamazoo Publishing Company by that gentleman when County Clerk. Investigation seems to show that Mr. Dixon made nothing off these orders for the very good and only effective reason that no opportunity was offered him to make anything out of it. There is not a cent due about it now, however. Won't the County Clerk look over the records and ascertain if there was not a bill presented to the Board of Supervisors about that time for extra services in behalf of the Kalamazoo Publishing Company.

REGULAR Communication of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening. General attendance desired

Jettine makes ladies shoes look as nice as new. C. & B. keep it.

THE L. L. Rapids *Pioneer* says: The "Queen Carlton" is being decked over, and will serve a new cable out Duck Island. We wish it and she will be placed on the bay.

FOUR. Chas. B. Ford, who jumped his bail sometime ago while under indictment for defrauding the revenue, has turned up and now languishes in the Grand Rapids jail. He will be tried at this next term of U. S. Court. Send him up here and let us have a little more fun with him before he retires from the society of its friends.

THE editor joined a party of festive chaps on Saturday, and played a game of base ball. To say that we feel blithe and spy as a circus performer to day would be a base and unmitigated falsehood. We cannot tell a lie.

For good custom made boots and shoes go to See & Washburn

RELIGIOUS.—The meeting have been kept up at the M. E. Church during the past week, and will be continued through the present week if the interest continues.

—Rev. H. P. Blake, of the Norwood circuit, has just closed a series of meetings at the Bersarel appointment in which about twenty persons have sought and found the Lord.

ICE.—There is every probability that an ice famine will fall upon the people of Charlevoix before the warm weather leaves us next summer. Several of our citizens succeeded in putting up a small quantity of thin ice from Pine Lake last week, but the warm weather has put a stop to the harvest.

Look out for new spring goods. The long part of the firm of Carpenter & Bartholomew has gone to Chicago.

FISH.—During a part of the last week herring in marvelous numbers have been caught, with hooks and lines, from our harbor docks. They are an excellent fish and many have been caught which were as large as an average sized white fish.

THE RIVER.—The condition of the mouth of the lower river is not discouraging. The least depth of water is between the piers where there is eight feet for a distance of fifty feet from the pier end. The channel at the entrance will be found well toward the south pier. The upper river has a depth of seven or eight feet throughout, excepting a short distance at the mouth, where there is six and one half feet. This can easily be removed, is necessary.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.—Received for record for the week ending Mar. 5th, 1878.

Titus Giddings and wife to Susan R. Cole, 160 acres in Evangeline—$1,000.

Andrew Nowland to Rachel M. Nowland, 40 acres in Marion—$100.

Daniel Windship to Alva G. Blood, undivided one-half of 400 acres of land in Boyne Valley—$600.

Albert Howard and wife to Wm. Ellis, 60 acres in Melrose—$500.

U. S. to Joseph Cook, 160 acres in Hudson.

U. S. to Peleg S. Brown, 80 acres in South Arm.

U. S. to Jacob Suits, 160 acres in Springvale.

BE it in high or low places, the SENTINEL will strike a rotten spot where it finds it, and expose a fraud or an incompetency whether any and wherever it appears. And if the same group of moss-head "reformers" come to the front next fall in the same role in which they made such miserably foolish asses of themselves this spring, they may expect tougher handling than their most uncomplimentary opinion of us would lead them to expect. "Satan rebuking sin" has its counterpart in certain places of Charlevoix county politics; but the parallels differ in one particular.—Satan is as cunning as the devil, while his terrestrial imitations are as stupid as geese, and about as interesting. When the signatures of certain petitioners have to face their record they fade and die. And we desire also to remark that when these "signatures" attempt to "climb" the editor of this paper for any editorial remarks made in these columns, they waste their breath and add fuel to the flame.

Cove oysters cheaper than ever, go to C & B's. for them.

SPRING has not "burst upon us," for it has been here all winter; but spring is here, nevertheless. Round Lake is perfectly clear of ice, and Pine Lake is all ready to break up. As we look out upon broad Lake Michigan, no ice is seen, and the surf washes the beach unobstructed. It is a strange sight for us winse hungry folk, at this time of year, have been wont to watch the endless stretch of ice for a break up.

The best fifty cent tea in town at See & Washburn's.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Christy, of the firm of Muller & Christy, was in town Wednesday.

—F. J. Meech, of Norwood, was in town Wednesday.

—L. D. Bartholomew left here for Chicago yesterday.

—Rev. Mr. Blake, of Norwood, called on us yesterday.

—O. D. Wood, Esq., of Norwood, was in town Saturday. Mr. Wood intends to become a resident of Charlevoix at no distant day.

—A. K. Dougherty, accompanied by the Harsha brothers and Mr. Archibald, of Elk Rapids, arrived here Sunday morning from the latter place in a fish boat. They returned yesterday.

Salt white fish at See & Washburn's.

MARINE NEWS.—Capt. Goodrich has selected the propeller Menominee for his new summer route, mentioned some weeks ago. The steamer will touch, both going and coming, at all ports on the west shore from Chicago north to Manitowoc; also at the Manitou and Fox Islands, Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey Mackinaw and Cheboygan—the round trip occupying about one week. The Menominee will be commanded by Capt. Kirkland, formerly of the tug Leviathan. Capt. Kirkland is a very skilful and popular lake captain, and his name will add strength to the enterprise. The steamer is expected to be on the route by the 20th of this month.

—The schooner W. A. Smith left for Mackinaw yesterday, with a miscellaneous cargo. This is the earliest clearance from this port for many years.

—The schooner Emma is being repaired and fitted out for the season's business.

—John Mason and John M. Ackert, of this place, will be Captain and Engineer, respectively, of the new steamer Gazelle

—Capt. Smith is engaged at the head of Pine Lake in excavating, and otherwise repairing the new Hercules, and expects to have her afloat soon.

Mens' clothing very cheap at See & Washburn's.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, Lord Carnarvon presiding, unanimously passed a resolution refusing to recognize as a Freemason any person initiated in a lodge where the belief in God is denied or ignored. This refers to the action of the Grand Orient of France which recently eliminated the article expressing belief in God from its ritual.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

AMONG the bills introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 19th, was one to reorganize the lifesaving service and increase its efficiency. The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 passed 42 to 8. In a debate on the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters and for other purposes, several Senators expressed themselves in favor of the reorganization of the lifesaving privileges. The contested-election case of Darrall vs. Darrall, from the Fourth Louisiana district, was called up in the House, the majority report favoring the sitting member (Acklen) and the minority report being largely debated on the merits of Darrall. A compromise had been effected. The Louisiana affairs, to the course of which the Democrats in Northern reiley was freely discussed.

In the Senate, on the 20th, the bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters, and for other purposes, was taken up, and an amendment was agreed to 25 to 23—providing that the President and Vice President, United States Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, may send and receive free, through the mails, all written and printed communications not exceeding four ounces in weight. A further amendment was then agreed to, without division, granting the free transmission of official mail matter to all officers of the Federal Government, except Postmasters. After those who receive a fixed allowance as compensation for their services, including express and postage. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

In the House, the Louisiana contested-election case of Acklin vs. Darrall was again called up, and, after considerable debate, the majority resolution, declaring Acklin (contestant) elected and entitled to the seat, was adopted without division, and Mr. Acklen was then sworn in, taking the oath-desk.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 21st, to provide for a military post for the protection of the citizens of the Black Hills region. The House bill to authorize the granting of an American register non-foreign-built ship, for the purpose of the World fair steamship Edward Atwood the World, was reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute directing the issuing from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Interior, Bills were passed in the House—providing that when a vacancy shall have been created in the list of the judges of the courts of the State of Utah, no appointment shall be made to fill such vacancy; and establishing a term of the Supreme Court to be held at Keokuk, Iowa. Bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar—to prevent the unauthorized occupation of timber lands in Minnesota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Abercrombie military reservation in Dakota; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Nebraska; to provide for the sale of the Fort Ridgely military reservation in Minnesota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Randall military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Sisseton military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Wadsworth military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Pembina military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Totten military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Buford military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Stevenson military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Berthold military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Abraham Lincoln military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Rice military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Yates military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Bennett military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Meade military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Randall military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Sisseton military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Wadsworth military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Pembina military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Totten military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Buford military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Stevenson military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Berthold military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Abraham Lincoln military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Rice military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Yates military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Bennett military reservation in Dakota; to provide for the sale of the Fort Meade military reservation in Dakota.

DOMESTIC.

A MAN in Boston, Mass., named T. Herbert Clare, has been found guilty of the poisonous adulteration of vanilly, and bastaken an appeal.

A GERMANY of New York City has recently accomplished the feat of eating a roasted quail at noon of each day for thirty consecutive days.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 20th says the 4-per-cent. loan was being taken up at the rate of $1,000,000 per week.

DESTRUCTIVE floods have recently occurred in many portions of California. Great damage was done in the vicinity of Sacramento. The Village of Washington—opposite Sacramento—was under water, on the 20th.

IT is stated that fears are entertained at the War Department in Washington that when spring opens there will be another general Indian war with the Sioux. Several hundred lodges have left the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies and are said to be preparing in Northern Dakota, wherever he thought they will be joined by Sitting Bull in the spring, or about 1 part of the 5,000 land.

THE Indiana State Board of Agriculture has decided to hold the next State Fair in the last week in September, beginning on the 23d, and ending on the 28th—providing Missouri into two Judicial Districts, providing that when a vacancy shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court in the State of Illinois she shall, on application, be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court by Rule 6 of the Supreme Court, upon executions or attachments issued by any United States Court the same property that shall be exempted from every suit only under the laws of the State in which the writ issues. The majority report was made from the Committee on Elections in the Massachusetts contested-election case of Dean vs. Field, that Field, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Dean, the contestant, is. Mr. Candler, of Mississippi, presented a minority report in favor of Field in himself and all the Republican members of the committee. The Senate amendments to the Silver bill were debated and concurred in by large majorities, the bill going to the President for his approval or objection. Adjourned to the 28th.

A PETITION of James Gordon Bennett was presented and referred, in the Senate, on the 20th, asking Congress to authorize the search for discoveries at the North Pole; he had purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and intended to go and run her at his own expense, and he desired that the vessel should carry the flag of the U. S. Several other petitions were presented and referred. Several amendments were submitted to the Military Academy Appropriation bill sent to the bill to authorize a land grant to aid the improvement of mvings. Among the bills introduced in the House were: For the free coinage of the silver dollar; to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and provide for the issuing of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints; to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Road; to organize a life station and coast-guard service; to gradually retire the circulating notes of the National Banking Association, and redeem them with United States Treasury notes. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of experts to aid the Committees of Investigation was defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 165.

A MAN in Boston, Mass., named T. Herbert Clare, has been found guilty of the poisonous adulteration of vanilly, and bastaken an appeal.

A GERMANY of New York City has recently accomplished the feat of eating a roasted quail at noon of each day for thirty consecutive days.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 20th says the 4-per-cent. loan was being taken up at the rate of $1,000,000 per week.

DESTRUCTIVE floods have recently occurred in many portions of California. Great damage was done in the vicinity of Sacramento. The Village of Washington—opposite Sacramento—was under water, on the 20th.

IT is stated that fears are entertained at the War Department in Washington that when spring opens there will be another general Indian war with the Sioux. Several hundred lodges have left the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies and are said to be preparing in Northern Dakota, wherever he thought they will be joined by Sitting Bull in the spring, or about 1 part of the 5,000 land.

THE Indiana State Board of Agriculture has decided to hold the next State Fair in the last week in September, beginning on the 23d, and ending on the 28th—providing Missouri into two Judicial Districts, providing that when a vacancy shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court in the State of Illinois she shall, on application, be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court by Rule 6 of the Supreme Court, upon executions or attachments issued by any United States Court the same property that shall be exempted from every suit only under the laws of the State in which the writ issues. The majority report was made from the Committee on Elections in the Massachusetts contested-election case of Dean vs. Field, that Field, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Dean, the contestant, is. Mr. Candler, of Mississippi, presented a minority report in favor of Field in himself and all the Republican members of the committee. The Senate amendments to the Silver bill were debated and concurred in by large majorities, the bill going to the President for his approval or objection. Adjourned to the 28th.

A PETITION of James Gordon Bennett was presented and referred, in the Senate, on the 20th, asking Congress to authorize the search for discoveries at the North Pole; he had purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and intended to go and run her at his own expense, and he desired that the vessel should carry the flag of the U. S. Several other petitions were presented and referred. Several amendments were submitted to the Military Academy Appropriation bill sent to the bill to authorize a land grant to aid the improvement of mvings. Among the bills introduced in the House were: For the free coinage of the silver dollar; to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and provide for the issuing of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints; to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Road; to organize a life station and coast-guard service; to gradually retire the circulating notes of the National Banking Association, and redeem them with United States Treasury notes. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of experts to aid the Committees of Investigation was defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 165.

DOMESTIC

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

Radix Sentinel:

New York, March 8, 1878.

There has seldom been a better illustration of how thoroughly good intelligent honest, intelligent men can differ in their opinions on the same subject, than is furnished by the silver question from since the Bland bill was introduced in Congress there has been incessant and bitter warfare in New York over its provisions, and that too as much between personal and partisan friends of two unfortunately views as can be found in any classes whom one would select with respect to find in parlor or social upon such a vital and apparently uncomplicated issue. At first sight it seems as though there must be some plain, simple explanation of the case, the correctness of which should be evident at once to any right minded person, and yet there has been no subject in the general literature within the memory of most persons that has thrown into antagonism so many honorable lawyers prudent business men, sharp journalists, and practical business men—all classes of thinking and intelligent men have been by the ears all these months, wrangling, disputing, giving and taking no quarter, and never yielding an inch in consequence, each side drawing, warm of short-cut sharpness and temper from the common elements of theory of political economy about which the lawyers are generally believed well with suggestion for time to clear out or unravel the Gordian knot.

And even now when the presidential vote has been borne down and overwhelmed by a two thirds vote, and the silver dollar is a fixed fact, and the financial earthquake which was freely prophesied still delays its coming, the strong cartest outlines to wage with scarcely abated vigor. Despite the storm constantly heaped upon Congress, it cannot be denied that the members of the national legislature are men selected from their various communities, in most cases on account of mental superiority; and it is difficult as well as unpleasant to believe that nearly three fourths of their whole number are the "corrupt idiots" that most of our newspapers call them. But on the other hand the writers who control these journals are men of great experience and observation and recognized authority, in that is scarcely cause, especially for those who daily get the benefit of their eloquent arguments, to set them down as "howling blatherskites" as the writers will have it that they are. Go into either of our large banks in succession and ask "How about silver?" The first president will tell you with righteous indignation that the silver dollar is national ruin and bagrace. No. 2 will enjoy with enthusiasm that the passage of the bill is a glorious thing for the country. No. 3 will answer that he don't know and don't care. to two millionaire merchants, one will tell you that silver is going down like lead and meteors—for up like a kite, while the other will assure you that in six months the lowest dollar will be above par and business better than any time since '73.

Under these circumstances what is to follow to the Patient, as good a way to say is to turn a deaf ear to all the theoretical conflict and wait to see how things do really turn out—as I am strikes me as being a sensible suggestion, I believe I, for one, will follow it.

The showing of the extravagance of all this city in paying its officials, which was recently made in the press and from which I quoted a few weeks since, seems to have been effectual in checking up the people and the Legislature to an extent which is likely to result in a salutary change. In fact, a reduction of 25 per cent, on all salaries over $2,000 has already been proposed at Albany, and, although it will naturally be fought to the bitter end by the harmless, it nevertheless stands a fair chance of going through. A reduction of 25 per cent on the aggregate of all the salaries paid by the city of New York, being $10,116,000, will save the city $2,529,195, and still leave many salaries much larger than there is any reason they should be under the existing conditions of our municipal civil service. A thorough and close analysis of the whole matter is not in order—and the community is not in a temper to stand a great deal of discussion on the subject.

Ever since the commencement of bulldozing operations by over Green and others, as formed in the general [illegible] and possession of the force in legislative standing pressing. The subject [illegible] of the American Fish Culturists to a place [illegible] this work, and most interesting exhibits were presented from which I [illegible] the following [illegible] of the whole taste of our population in the states of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPORT FOR A KING.

The Bull-Fights in Madrid in Honor of Alfonso's Marriage.

The Madrid (Spain) correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of the bull-fights recently given in that city on the occasion of the King's marriage:

"The great event of the day, so anxiously expected, the apple of discord thrown among the members of the corporation, the friends of the members, and the friends of the friends of the members, etc. The description of the first bull-fight in one of the leading journals begins with these words, and I repeat them in order to enhance the value of the two tickets for each bull-fight secured by your correspondent. The people of Madrid, as had been feared and predicted, presented a very lowering front on the morning of the first bull fight, but before the hour of going to the amphitheater the rumor began to circulate among the crowd that there was going to be a third bull fight, at the expense of the city corporation, expressly for the soldiers and working people, to which there would be free admission for as many as the amphitheater would hold. This timely sop to Cerberus had the desired effect.

"The streets and avenues from the palace to the bullring were packed with people, leaving just space enough in the center for the carriages to pass. The King, Queen and Royal family drove through the crowd in eight carriages with superb appointments, but there was not a cheer or a cheer for any of them.

"Far be it from me to attempt a description of what has been described ad nauseam, and condemned of all right-feeling men. Nothing would have induced me to see it had I not felt myself in duty bound to report its incidents.

"The *acaptio*, however, on this occasion, was right never to be forgotten. The *despejo* at the end of clearing the ring of the people who always walk about it before the performances, and the *presentacion* to the public of the unpicadors are amusing performances.

"The great doors were flung wide open, and, instead of the procession of matched and gilded horses that are usually the first to enter the ring announced by the *postilleros*, appeared the four magnificent state carriages sent by the *gran rey en Espana*, and in each of which came a *caballero en plaza*. Each carriage was drawn by six horses in number, three and three abreast, and, as had been anticipated, the equipage of the Duke of Santoña far surpassed the rest in every respect. On the side of each carriage walked two of Spain's most famous bull-fighters, all fine-looking men, who keep themselves in training for the business much as prize-fighters do elsewhere. Behind the bull-fighters came the *chulos*, or assistants, with the horses of the *caballeros* saddled and accoutered in harmony with the period and costume, and four pages dressed in the costume of the fifteenth century bearing the *rejoncillos*. Each *cuadrilla* is composed of one bull-fighter, six *banderilleros*, two *picadores*, one *puntillero*, three *chulos*, and the six fancy little mules, all bells and tassels, with their drivers, that carry out the dead, and all of these individuals, a hundred or more, wearing the most picturesque dresses conceivable. Imagine all this brilliant cavalcade slowly passing around the ring; imagine the grades of the amphitheater from the pavement to the top of its walls compactly filled with people, looking more like a vast conservatory filled with the gayest flowers and brightest hues that fashion worn to *los Toros* are always of the brightest colors; imagine the royal box a moving mass of gorgeous uniforms, white veils, scarlet flowers and dresses and glancing jewels; below the royal box the serried ranks of the King's bullfighters, in their gay costumes, steel helmets and glittering halberds, and agree with me that it was a scene to be remembered for a lifetime, and to be matched in any other country, and, so far, well worth crossing an ocean to see. It took one back to the fifteenth century, with all its barbaric splendor, and farther back still, a few minutes later, to the days of the Roman Empire, when the unarmed fought and saw brave men blood to death in mortal combat with wild animals.

"The *alguacil*, mounted on the long, gone around the ring twice or thrice, the bull-fighters dedicating their swords to the King as they passed, the *caballeros* unfurled from their carriages and mounted their horses, all beautiful animals. Two of them remained in the *plaza*, while the other two retired behind the barrier until their turn should come. The *caballeros* wore the cavalier costume of the fifteenth century. The first that came into the ring wore a doublet of crimson velvet slashed with white satin, knee-breeches of the same, long boots reaching to the thighs and gray, broad-brimmed hat with ostrich plumes. The next wore scarlet and gold and yellow, the third wore purple and white, and the fourth sky-blue velvet embroidered with silver thread and skyblue satin.

"In sporting parlance, the *corrida* (bull fight) was a bad one. There were only eight horses killed by the bulls that were fought after these dedicated to the *caballeros* had been despatched.

"The part assigned to the *caballeros en plaza* on the occasion of a royal *fête* is that taken by the *banderilleros* in an ordinary bull-fight. These, on foot, at a given signal, and watching their chances, thrust short-barbed arrows into the bull's neck and sides for the purpose of infuriating him. The *caballeros en plaza* are to do this same thing, but they must do it on horseback and protect their horses and themselves, throwing the horse on its haunches, and instead of arrows they use the *rejoncillo*, a long, slender wand that breaks as they thrust the steel-barbed point into the cutaneb. And when the bull turns on them he is called off by the bull-fighters with the cloak, and the *caballeros* escapes or not, according to his own skill and the speed of his horse. They use one, two, three or four *rejoncillos*, according to circumstances, and then leave the ring, and the bull-fighter continues in the usual way until the "bitter end."

"The only noteworthy incident in yesterday's *corrida* was a bull's running after a *caballero en plaza*, reaching him and breaking his horse's hinder leg with one thrust of his horns. Imagine the sensation of seeing this happen to a beautiful animal, a moment before full of life and spirit, and as happy as the rest of us in the mere pleasure of living. And imagine, too, seeing such magnificent creatures as these bulls are fairly tormented and tortured into irony, then gradually become enfeebled as the knives them through a hundred wounds until they are finally killed. Some of them set from the beginning to the end as though possessed by an evil spirit, dealing death and destruction wherever they turn; but some of them (and this was the case to-day) hardly stop in the midst of their mad career and gaze calmly about them, gently bowing the while, and this sound is so incongruous, so suggestive of the green fields, running brooks and waving trees that the poor beast has lost for, that it seems as though it really was his mournful farewell to home and life.

"The remaining three *caballeros en plaza* were also wounded. One of the bulls fought afterward with *puntores*, upset an old white-headed bull-fighter three times, and the third time, when he had thrown him down, he quietly smelt him from head to foot, and with a mild sniff turned off to the other side of the ring.

"In the second fight, on the following day, the same corresponding saw—

"The *caballeros en plaza* were young, handsome and excellent horsemen. The bulls were very different from those of yesterday's *corrida*. They fought like tigers. The first one that came out went full tilt at everything he saw, and then attacked an *alguacil*, knocked his horse down and carried off the *alguacil's* hat.

"The second, bravely attacked by the *caballero*, wounded the horse, charged into the midst of the halberdiers, and, although wounded with the halberds, went back to them two or three times, actually biting them in his fury. The third, called by the sporting reporter in to-night's newspaper "an elephant with bayonets," was, in sporting parlance, "a rum customer—that is caught and tossed all that came within his line of vision. We are told in to-night's newspaper that several distinguished foreigners have bought the heads of the best bulls killed to-day and have ordered them to be stuffed, so as to preserve a souvenir of to-day's *corrida*."

THE SIGHT CLUB is doing a profitable and increasing business, as the following figures will show:

Years.	Vessels passed through.	Tolls.
1876	1,491	$6,577 20
1877	1,467	6,799 90
1878	1,603	6,956 70

The counties and municipalities have paid as interest, to carry their part of the indebtedness, $1,089,978.63, and the State has paid on its part $280,046, making a total of $1,370,024.63.

THE Cleveland *Leader* has discovered that the Catholic Bishops of the United States hold $9,000,000 worth of property in 1878; in 1870, it say, this had increased to $60,000,000; now it is $110,000,000.

Library of the State Department at Washington.

The library is the gem of the bureau. Architecturally, the room is the pride of the building. The work is of iron, without any appearance of heaviness. The airy grace of the balconied interior is heightened by the pure white and delicate pearl-colored decorations, touched here and there with gilt. It is illuminated by a square dome, through which the softened sunlight falls upon the tiers of literary treasures. This library was founded by Jefferson in 1780, and many of the earlier purchases2 works bear his impress and autograph. It was in September of that year that the Secretary of State was empowered by Congress to procure the laws of the several States. Now one tier of the three roomy galleries is devoted exclusively to the collection of the laws of the States, and is very complete. The library contains the best and the largest collection of books relating to international affairs that can possibly be obtained, including the great work of Dumont on international law, the last ever published on the subject, and made up from the most ancient sources, and bringing all the known documents in the world; and the works of the great writers of all ages, down to the latest publication of to-day. We might mention as illustrative of the scope of this alcove, the magnificent folio statutes of the realm of Great Britain; "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," in some 200 volumes; the State papers not only of Great Britain, but of other foreign countries; the "Mirror of Parliament," in twenty great volumes, upon which Charles Dickens was employed; a series of forty or more folios devoted to Russian law; and Thomas Pyaner's great work, which contains the treaties, leagues, manifestoes, capitulations, correspondence and other public documents of England and the various countries of the world. The department of history is equally full. Our National alcove has also done themselves credit by the manner in which they have collect jewels from all parts of the earth. Histories of all Nations and in all languages grasse the shelves. One curiosity is a universal history from the creation, published by Ambergh [Amsterdam?] printed in 1493. The cuts display singular artistic talent; they were executed by the master of Albert Durer, and before his time. The artist was so enamored of his own pictures that he often used the same one again and again, as in the case of a fine representation of Jupiter, which he afterward repeated for St. Paul. A later compilation is one "Abridged Universal History," produced in Japan. It contains historical sketches of all the Nations of the world, with portraits of distinguished public characters, which are quickly recognized in spite of Japanese peculiarity of execution. Charles II., Napoleon, Lincoln, Victor Emmanuel, Christopher Columbus, the Emperor of Russia, Washington, etc., etc. It is neatly printed in Japanese characters, and intended for the use of their normal schools. In the alcove devoted to biography, mentioning only the notable Frenchmen of every age indicate somewhat of the length of the catalogue. *Martha J. Lamb, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

The Fortifications of the Dardanelles.

A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "It is strictly forbidden at present a German mile (four English) broad. To the southeast is Lamsaki, on the Asiatic shore, the first appointed anchorage on the mouth of the Ægeopotamos, a little farther on the straits gradually become more narrow up to Sestos and Abydos, through all of the scenes of the story of Hero and Leander, and still more as the place where the Army of Xerxes had that of Alexander under Parmenion crossed to the European shore. The first Turkish fort is on the adjoining cape of Nagara-Burun.

"The straits then turn directly to the south, and here is their narrowest part, not quite two thousand metres' wide, which name by unimportant [illegible] or by these warranted through their nearness to call in a social manner. The opposite points of Europe and Asia, charming. Brilliant and cultivated men and women gather in little knots in different parts of the spacious and cheerful apartment, and wit sparkles and anecdote enlivens conversation. The President frequently disappears; he has a private library, where he relays down the huge Krupp guns presented by Herr Krupp to the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. The Castle of Tchanak-Kalessi commands the whole of the southern part of the Dardanelles up to the Ægean Sea; and it is therefore the central point of all the repetitive defences between Kum-Kaleh on the south and Gallipoli on the north.

Beside the above-named three batteries Medjidie, Kische-Burun and Nagara-Burun—have been recently armed with Krupp guns of various calibres and twenty- and six-and-thirty-pounders. Kilid-Bahri, on the European shore, formerly also had an imposing park of artillery consisting of old guns, which, however, were of but little practical use. Some of them bore the arms of the Venetian Republic, and there was an immense quantity of stone projectiles. These have all been removed, and most of the cannon have been replaced by Krupp guns, which are stated to be fifteen in number. There are also in the neighborhood of Kilid-Bahri three above batteries: Dermen Tabia, with eleven guns (including five Krupps); Teheri-Tabia, with seven guns, and Bouli-Tabia, with twenty old twelve and six-and-thirty-pounders.

"In proceeding southward from the Castles of the Dardanelles, one perceives on the Asiatic side a lofty and commanding shore, which has hitherto not been fortified, the site of the ancient Dardania, which has given its name to the straits. At the southern entrance to the Hellespont are no two forts of Kum-Kaleh and Sed-el-Bahri, the former on the coast of the Troad, and the latter at the extreme southerly end of the Thracian Chersonese. These forts were erected by Sultan Mohammed IV. in 1659, and they have lately been strengthened by several batteries on the Roumelian shore. Their position is not, on the whole, so favorable from a military point of view as that of the Castles of the Dardanelles, and Sedil-Bahri, from its isolated position, might easily be threatened by a land force coming from the shores of the Ægean.

"As to the question of the possibility of forcing a passage through the straits, the writer thinks that such an undertaking, though not absolutely impossible, could in the present state of the fortifications not be carried out by an iron-clad fleet without losing several of its ships. He believes, however, that, owing to the strength of the current, especially when a north wind is blowing, it would be scarcely possible to close up the channel by means of torpedoes."

Cricket in England.

No town in England, so far as I have observed, is too small to be without its common, or, as they style it, "green," and Ryemoor has one some three or four acres in extent. It is a triangular inclosure, lying between the two converging roads whereby the town is entered from the west and southwest. A few cattle are pastured upon it, but its principal function seems to be that of cricket and football grounds. During the cricket season, two or three regular matches, with whilte flannel and marquees are laid upon it, but the bulk of the year is, of course, devoted to "practice." Our own base-ball, which requests no animal more specially than cricket, has never held such sway over the active part of our community as has the latter game—or perhaps I should express it Anglicanism. Rich and poor, from dauntless infancy to decrepit age, they revel in it. One sees multimayed old men limping upon it, and I doubt if on which an American baseball ground would quickly compel either to cave in or retire. Cricket, too, is more fashionable here than is our game with us: though it has its professionals in abundance, that does not prevent the banker or the gentleman scholar at universities from practicing it as much as or more than ever. What most entertains me, however, is not the superficial aspects of the game, but rather the homely, ardent expeditions of the great schools and universities from practicing it as much as or more than ever. What most entertains me, however, is not the ultra-scientific, classical interpretation

Garden — [illegible] Woodward's

The editor of the country N. Y. *Packet*, tells of a church society held when he was a boy, met to raise funds to purchase a new bell for the church, which strikes by 42 nine-inch diabolically-tough slugs of pewter accumulated as sacred relics from said bell regularly required to settle his nurse spoons. They were then collected and whose each piece was written a promise to pay a specified number of kisses on demand, and the slips thus obtained numbered. The pieces varied considerably in the number of kisses and the second sense of attractiveness of the signers gave extraordinary value to the "dime girls." Our church society might think over the matter and when all other means fail try the above. We'll patronize it.

A dispatch to a Chicago paper from Cheboygan, says: "Never before at this time of the year was there so little ice in the straits as at the present time, and on no former occasion has the passage of the straits been so beset with difficulties for tow-boats the mail carrier was unable to get across, and as a consequence a large quantity of mail matter detained from Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie and Canada accumulated at this point. Usually long before this the ice bridge is solid and safe for teams to cross, but this winter the ice, like the snow, has been long coming."

A meeting was held by Bell at Little Traverse to consider the matter of extending a branch road to that place. It was attended by Mr. Hughes and others, and the former said that if the people would build the road the railroad company would gladly operate it and only charge the cost of operation. He said it would cost, after it was graded and tied, about $22,000 to buy the iron and build the road, which amount would have to be raised in cash. It is very doubtful if Little Traverse will be able to grade and tie the road and then raise $22,000 for the iron.

On the waters of the Pere Marquette two loggers are operating near each other. A few days since one of them scraped up all the available snow in his vicinity for road purposes. Before the snow crop could be harvested, however, his neighbor appeared on the scene and treasfered the snow to cover his own road. Whereupon logger No 1 brought suit and recovered the snow. Meanwhile old Sol put in an appearance and dissolved the "plaintiff," thereby upsetting the claim of the party of the first part, who was thus unable to identify his property, and of course can recover costs not sued.—Saginaw Courier.

A good assortment of prints, flannels and cotton goods at Sec. 8 Washburn's

A German Jew eating a pork chop in a thunder storm. On coming to eminently tough chop he laid down his knife and fork and observed: "Vell dis vay lucky ever hear such a fuss about a little piece of pork."

General Grant, who has recently been viewing the wonders of Egypt, arrived in Constantinople last Sunday. He got there almost as soon as the Russians. He will "protect American interests" there, and "don't you forget it."

After long delay, the formal treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been signed.

The situation in Europe remains practically unchanged. The relations between Russia and England are still very critical, and active military preparations continue in Great Britain.

The President has appointed John J. Bagley and Martin Riverson, of Michigan honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

That choice 50 ton of C. & P.'s still holds out notwithstanding their large sales.

Hear what the New York *Herald, (Independent)* says:

"President Hayes has been nearly a year in office, and he must be a very self complacent as well as a very sanguine man if he thinks what he has accomplished in reforming the civil service is worth all it has cost him. By his vacillating, inconsistent course, which has won the approval neither of the true friends of civil service reform nor of the spoils-hunting politicians he has put himself in a state of humiliating position. He has failed to improve the civil service and at the same time he has stripped himself of influence to accomplish good in other directions. It is now plain to everybody that a petty President of the usual type would have been altogether more successful and more useful."

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Notaries Public and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken on first class Companies at reasonable rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections

Office in Sherman's Lodging House, Charlevoix, Mich.

13 1yr

$777 a month guaranteed. I want one man in each county to represent and advertise our staple goods. Salary $777 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission. Sample free. Don't waste time writing for particulars, but if you want to make money, send at once for our terms. Outfit worth $5 free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, at once, H. BRADLEY & CO., Portland, Maine

Old Stage Line

Running between Traverse City and Big Rapids. Leaves Traverse City at 8 o'clock A. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and reaches Big Rapids the following days. Passengers carried at reasonable rates, and treated at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 13, 1877.

W. A. CRESSELL. C. A. BARKER.

CRESSELL & BARKER

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Wood Bark Cedar Posts Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 1, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Traverse City, Mich., on Monday, March 19, 1877, viz: Alexander Bellaire, Homestead No. 3, for the E½ of the NW¼ and the W½ of the NE¼ of section 12, Township 31 North of Range 8 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Bellaire, Peter Bellaire, Joseph Bellaire, Alexander Bellaire, all of Bellaire, Mich.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Section 12. The Clerk of each County Board shall append the Clerks of each and the Treasurer's town county clerks and the Treasurer's town county clerks and the Treasurer's town county clerks

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 26th, the Vice-President being absent, a resolution was submitted that Senator Thurman be elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. A motion to substitute the name of Mr. Thurman for that of Mr. Sherman was negatived—yeas, 29—36, Davis (Ill.) voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. The original resolution was then agreed to, and Mr. Ferry was escorted to the Chair by Mr. Thurman and retired his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the bill to authorize a long bond for the investigation of savings was called up, so that it should be unfinished business on the 27th.

In the House several memorials were presented and a bill was passed providing that no case of the death or resignation of a Person Against the President may temporarily operate to supersede the Attorney-General in the case of the President's Southern policy, in reply to a speech by Mr. Hale made the previous week by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Biddle made a lengthy speech on the financial question, advocating the full restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 27th ult., to provide for the entry of lands in Indiana under the Homestead law, to establish the rank of Inspector-General of the United States Army. The House bill providing that in case of the death, resignation or disability (pending after appointment of a Pension Agent, the President may temporarily appoint a successor, was, after considerable discussion, amended and passed—48 to 9. Bills were passed in the House authorizing the Secretary to renew the coast-survey of Long Island Sound; in the case of exchanges of the 1854 issue, and to annul the same, and place Dr. Hammond on the retired list as Surgeon-General, but without giving him any right to pay, present emoluments, or a life-tenure; also, appointing commissioners to the Territory of Idaho. The bill authorizing the widows of the Mexican War was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

WHEN NEWS was received in the Senate, on the 28th ult., that the House had passed the Silver bill over the President's veto, after some discussion, a motion was agreed to for postponing pending and all prior orders and proceed at once to consider said bill. The bill and veto were then read and a motion to lay them on the table was rejected, after which the bill was passed over the veto—46 to 29. The bill authorizing a special term at the United States Circuit Court in the Southern District of Mississippi was passed, after discussion—30 to 15. Adjourned to the 1st. During the session of the other business in the House the President's Message vetoing the Silver bill was received, and immediate action was taken thereon, the previous question being seconded and the main question ordered. A motion was made to lay the message and the accompanying papers on the table, which was lost—106 to 78—the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. The amendatory veto of the bill was received with general handclapping and other marks of gratification. The bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican and Indian Wars was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 1st. Several private bills were passed in the House. A bill was introduced and referred to aid the Southern Railroad Company in the construction of lines of railway in Georgia and Florida. The bill to prevent aggression in foreign countries by fishermen was made the special order for the 4th of March, at 2 o'clock.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 4th, to authorize the deposit of silver bullion or bars, and the issue of certificates therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, in sums of not less than twenty dollars in the same form as that provided for certificates for gold coin; to authorize the payment of duties on imports and all public dues to any person who may present to Receivers of the same who were entitled as stated. The House bill appropriating the proceeds of certain property captured by Confederate cruisers was passed. The House bill providing for the payment of pensions to Volunteers who were entitled to the same was further considered. The House bill making appropriations for the payment of the pensions for the year ending June 30, 1878, was passed. Adjourned to the 5th.

IN THE Senate, on the 5th, Mr. Sherman called up and, after discussion, secured the passage of a bill to pay the salary of Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, as agreed to, and the bill was passed. Mr. Allison (on a recent being authorized), referred to the Committee on Finance. In the House, bills were introduced—for the encouragement of commerce of the United States by United States ocean, reducing the number of Customs districts and regulating their compensation; appropriating $20,000 for defraying on the Internal Commerce Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; to regulate immigration; establishing rules and salaries of the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the House whether he had instructed the sale of any lands for containing legal tender notes or any, selling the current New York premium in gold and the commission for selling or whether he had authorized the sale of such loans for legal-tender notes on any other basis than above stated; and, if so, the number and amount of the proceeds of such loans, and who was employed as agents in disposing of them; the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the War of 1812 was passed—21 to 21.

DOMESTIC.

J. C. CLINTON & CO., proprietors of what are known as the "Black Hand Cut," or "Bucket Shop" in New York City, suspended, on the 27th ult. This was one of many schemes for investing stock speculation on the French pool system, by which investments of five dollars or upward on a margin of 1 per cent.

RETURNS from the Clearing-Houses of nineteen cities for the week ending Feb 22 show exchanges of $426,847,869, a decrease in comparison with corresponding week of last year of 30½ per cent. The loss at New York was 35¼ per cent: Boston, 19; Philadelphia, 21; Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 21. There was a 2½ per cent in the Exchange of 45 per cent., due to large stock dividends.

A PHILADELPHIA telegram of the 26th ult announces the sailing, from that port, of the steamer Constitution, with 500 tons of exhibits for the Paris Exposition.

MISS BERTHA VON HILLERN, the Chicago female pedestrian, recently completed, at Pittsburgh, Pa., a 100-mile walk in twenty-seven hours and fifty-three and a half minutes. She made the last mile in eleven and a half minutes. She had undertaken to walk the 100 miles in twenty-eight hours, and had six and a half minutes to spare.

THE total internal revenue receipts for the month of February show a decrease of $1,465,227 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

SOME weeks ago President Hayes was informed by persons whose statements appeared worthy of credence that colored men, citizens of Florida, had been kidnaped and transported across the Gulf of Mexico to Cuba, and there sold into slavery. With a view of ascertaining the truth of the statement, the President has commissioned Judge Leonard, a Republican Member of Congress from Louisiana, to proceed to Cuba and investigate. That gentleman left New York for the island, on the 27th ult. The statement is made that, should the information be substantiated, immediate measures would be adopted to prevent the recurrence of these or similar personal outrages, and obtain redress of international law. Judge Leonard took letters to the Captain-General from the President.

THE publishedish statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest of $32,750,000, $2,014,760,987. Cash in Treasury, $172,582,013. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,042,067,126. Decrease during February, $2,253,237. Decrease since June 30, 1877, $18,124,094.

THERE were sixty-seven failures in New York city during the month of February. The aggregate liabilities were $2,688,500. Only the assets were placed at $500,000.

A HORRIBLE tragedy has recently occurred near Fisk landing in Monroe County, Ill. An old man, named Martin Kaiser, had been in poor health and had financial troubles, and, in a fit of temporary insanity, partially induced by a free indulgence in whisky, on the night of the 24th ult., he murdered his wife and two children—the latter one but two years old—and then cut his own throat, after arranging the corpses in rows, he set fire to the house, flung himself down beside his own bodies, and perished in the flames. The charred remains of the entire family being found in the ruins.

ACCORDING to a statement prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the gross exports of merchandise from the United States during January exceeded the imports by $35,445,567, and in seven months by $102,691,-

A TERRIBLE tornado swept through Casey County, Ky., on the afternoon of the 24, doing great damage in the neighborhood of Hitchin and Mount Olive. The whole of the family of Vincent Wesley, near Rich Hill, consisting of himself, wife, two grown daughters, and a boy, named Isham, a nephew, and William Taylor, a neighbor stopping at his house, were killed outright. Mr. Wesley's body was blown 400 yards, and the two daughters were carried fifty yards, and were found locked in each other's arms. The dwelling, stables and outhouses were blown entirely away, perhaps damage is reported in other localities.

BOTH houses of Congress, on the 26th ult., passed the Silver bill over the President's veto—the vote in the Senate being 1930; 46; nays, 29; and in the House, yeas, 196; nays, 73.

HON. BENJAMIN F. WADE died at his residence in Jefferson, Ohio, on the morning of the 26th. His mind was clear to the last, and, although unable to speak, he nodded, by signs, that he recognized those around him. He left no living moments were free from pain. He left a widow and one daughter to inherit his property (about $80,000, all in good condition,) at the disposal of his friends. Mr. Wade was born on the 27th of October, 1800, and was consequently a little over seventy-seven years old at the time of his death.

AMONG the nominations sent to the Senate by the President, on the 4th, were those of Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, and Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Montana. Among the nominations confirmed was that of Bayard Taylor as Minister to Germany.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS dispatches of the 26th say the Greek insurgents had landed on the Albanian coast, and were marching on Delvino.

FATHER ANGELO SECCHI, the distinguished Italian astronomer, is dead.

A LONDON dispatch of the 27th ult. announces the appointment of Lord Napier of Magdala Commander-in-Chief of any expeditionary force that may be sent out in case of war, with Maj.-Gen. Wolseley as Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL intelligence, received at Athens on the 27th ult., was to the effect that the insurgents had defeated 2,000 Turks a few days before at Kukula, in Epirus, after a desperate engagement, in which 300 Turks were killed.

WILLIS PERCIVAL & CO., London bankers, have failed for $10,000.

THE TURKISH Minister of War has ordered the Dardanelles Commandant to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, French or Austrian, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

A BELGRADE telegram of the 3d says fifteen persons had been condemned to death and forty-eight to penal servitude for the attempt at insurrection at Tapalja, last year.

A CONSPIRACY to murder the Turkish officials of Bosnia has been discovered at Serajevo. Several Mahommedans have been arrested.

POPE LEO XIII. was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, in Rome, on the 3d.

A FRIGHTFUL outbreak of small-pox has lately occurred at Ekenort in the Department of Lozere. The population of the commune has been decimated and nearly all the inhabitants are or have been sick. In the Town of St. Etine 176 persons have died.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE President, on the 26th, nominated Alanson W. Bird for Collector of Customs of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., ice Simmons, refused a reappointment.

SENATOR FERRY, of Michigan, has been chosen President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate.

THE Illinois State Convention of the National party will meet in Springfield, on the 27th of March.

THE Missouri Prohibitionists will hold a State Convention, in St. Louis, on the 4th of June, to nominate a State ticket.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) telegram of the 27th ult. says Niles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer, had been released from Jail on his own recognizance. He had given collusive assisting forger associates to office, and surrendered documentary proof against them. In consideration of such testimony he had been accepted as State's witness in future prosecutions and allowed his freedom.

THE Tennessee Democratic State Convention for the nomination of five candidates for Supreme Court Judges is to be held on the 22d of May.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT

reached Constantinople on the 31.

A BELGRADE telegram of the 3d reports the discovery of an attempt to assassinate Prince Charles. A large number of Ironmasters had been arrested.

IT was reported from Rome, on the 24, that the Pope had resolved to dismiss the Pontifical *Osservatorio* and the Swiss Guards, and would remove to Castle Gondolfo, a small village fourteen miles southeast of Rome, in order not to come in contact with the Italian Government.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 31, a Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Russia was signed on the preceding day. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to his soldiers on parade at San Stefano, on the afternoon of the 34. While no official publication of the conditions of the treaty had been published, it was stated that Russia had abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes and also the claim for the surrender of the Turkish fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 4th say that the war indemnity to be paid to Russia by Turkey had been finally fixed at $22,800,000.

ACCORDING to Athens specials, received in London on the 4th, the insurrection in Turkish Provinces adjoining Greece was assuming large proportions. It was stated that 2,000 insurgents were encamped and intrenched near Valo in Thessaly, and that the entire district between Mount Olympus and the Pindus Range was in open revolt. A battle had been fought at Arta, in which 400 Turks were killed and 150 wounded, and another at Caro-Russel in which seventy Turks were killed. A proclamation was issued by the Greek Admiral at Lyeusben, and taken with Greece proclaimed.

The Vote on the Silver Bill.

The vote in the National House of Representatives on the question as to whether the Silver bill should be passed over the President's veto was as follows:

YEAS.			
Aiken,	Finley,	Phelps,	
Albright,	Forney,	Phillips,	
Atkins,	Foster,	Pridemore,	
Baker (Ind.),	Franklin,	Randall,	
Benning,	Fuller,	Ray,	
Bayne,	Fulkerson,	Reagan,	
Bell,	Garth,	Richardson,	
Beuehley,	Giddings,	Randolph,	
Blount,	Gunter,	Rice,	
Bliss,	Hagans,	Robertson,	
Blackburn,	Hamilton,	Rogers,	
Blount,	Hammond,	Ryan,	
Bland,	Hancock,	Sapp,	
Bouk,	Harris (Va.),	Sawyer,	
Bragg,	Harrison,	Shelley,	
Brantson,	Herbert,	Singleton,	
Brewer,	Hartridge,	Smith,	
Bridges,	Hargrett,	Sapp,	
Bright,	Haskell,	Sayler,	
Bragden,	Hatcher,	Speer,	
Browne,	Hayes,	Stephens,	
Buckner,	Hazelton,	Stone,	
Bundy,	Henderson,	Shallenberger,	
Burchard,	Henry,	Shelley,	
Burleigh,	Hooker,	Singleton,	
Burnes,	Hubbell,	Stevenson,	
Caldwell (Ky.),	Hunter,	Shields,	
Caldwell (Tenn.),	Hunton,	Smith (Va.),	
Calkins,	Hurlbut,	Speer,	
Candler,	Hunter,	Springer,	
Cannon,	Hunton,	Stone,	
Carlisle,	Humphrey,	Stephens,	
Caswell,	Jones (Ala.),	Stone (Ky.),	
Chalmers,	Jones (Miss.),	Stowe (Iowa),	
Clarke (Ky.),	Kenna,	Stephens,	
Clark (Mo.),	Kimball,	Stenger,	
Clark (Iowa),	Knapp,	Swann,	
Clymer,	Knott,	Swope,	
Cobb,	Lamar,	Taylor,	
Cook,	Lamison,	Thompson,	
Conger,	Lewis,	Townsend (Ill.),	
Cox,	Lowe,	Turney (Tenn.),	
Cox (O.),	Luttrell,	Turner,	
Crapo,	Lynch,	Turney,	
Crittenden,	Mackey,	Vance,	
Cutler,	Manning,	Van Voghes,	
Cummings,	Martin,	Waddell,	
Davis,	Mayham,	Walker,	
Danford,	McKenzie,	Welsh,	
Davis (Ill.),	McLaurin,	Wells,	
Davis (N. C.),	McMahon,	White (Pa.),	
Davis,	Metcalfe,	White (Ind.),	
Dibrell,	Mills,	Whitthorne,	
Dickey,	Money,	Williams,	
Donnell,	Morse,	Williams (Wis.),	
Durham,	Morgan,	Williams (Ala.),	
Eden,	Morrison,	Williams (Ohio),	
Ellis,	Mullins,	Wilkins (O.),	
Elam,	Neal,	Wilson,	
Errett,	Page,	Wise,	
Evans (Ind.),	Pierce,	Wright,	
Evins (N. C.),	Pierce (N.Y.),	Young,	
Ewing,	Patterson (Col.),	Young—193.	
Felton,			

NAYS.			
Bacon,	Bagley,	Garfield,	O'Neill,
Bagley (N. Y.),	Gilfillan,	Orr,	Overton,
Bailey,	Hale,	Peelle,	Potter,
Bell,	Hardenbergh,	Pound,	Prescott,
Bentley,	Barnett,	Rice,	Reed,
Berlin,	Harris (Mass.),	Rice (Mass.),	Rice (Mass.),
Bisbee,	Hart,	Robinson,	Robinson,
Blair,	Hawley,	Rockwell,	Rockwell,
Bragg,	Hazelton,	Rogers,	Rogers,
Brigham,	Hill,	Rogers,	Rogers,
Bruce,	Hitt,	Sapp,	Sapp,
Burrows,	Hooper,	Sawyer,	Sawyer,
Campbell,	Horr,	Scales,	Scales,
Cannon,	Houghton,	Sherwin,	Sherwin,
Chittenden,	Howe,	Sloan,	Sloan,
Conger,	Hubbell,	Smith,	Smith,
Cook,	Hunton,	Southard,	Southard,
Crapo,	Jones,	Southmayd,	Southmayd,
Cutler,	Jones (N. H.),	Stanton,	Stanton,
Davis,	Joyce,	Starkweather,	Starkweather,
Dawes,	Kelley,	Stevens,	Stevens,
Dunnell,	Kellogg,	Strong,	Strong,
Durham,	Kimball,	Taylor,	Taylor,
Eaton,	Lapham,	Thomas,	Thomas,
Eldredge,	Lawrence,	Thompson,	Thompson,
Ellis,	Leavitt,	Tyner,	Tyner,
Ellsworth,	Lee,	Wait,	Wait,
Field,	Lewis,	Wallace,	Wallace,
Freeman,	Lord,	Wheeler,	Wheeler,
	Lowe,	Whiting,	Whiting,
	Lowell,	Wilber,	Wilber,
	Mackey,	Willard,	Willard,
	Matlock,	Wilson,	Wilson,
	Matthews,	Withers,	Withers—46.

PAIRS.			
Barnum,	Hamlin,	Merrill,	
Bayard,	Ingalls,	Randolph,	
Beck,	Jones,	Ransom,	
Butler,	Lamar,	Sargent,	
Cameron,	McDonald,	Saulsbury,	
Conkling,	Mitchell,	Wallace,	
Dawes,		White—19.	
Eaton,			

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, the yeas, to be equal, were two-thirds of the measure with negative opponents, and they were announced as follows: Oglesby and Ransom, who would have voted in the affirmative, and Cameron (Wis.), Logan and Sherman, who would have voted in the negative. Conkling, Dorsey and Armstrong, who would have voted in the affirmative with Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Morton, who would have voted in the negative. Christiancy and Burnside were absent.

The President *pro tempore*, in announcing the vote, said: "Two-thirds of the Senate having voted in its favor, the bill is passed, and has become a law."

—England talks of making Stanley a Baronet.

Why He Vetoed the Silver Bill.

The following is the full text of President Hayes' message vetoing the Silver bill:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1878. }

To the House of Representatives:

After very careful consideration of House bill 1,505, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, "that neither the interests of the Government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disregarding silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, would neither be unjust nor inexpedient," it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures as would increase the silver coinage of the country as much as practicable, and to secure to the silver dollar, whether of gold or paper, which from time to time may be in circulation among the people, the quality of a perfect legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It is such legislation only that will fully restore to silver its old place in our currency, and keep it there. Holding these views, I am unable to approve the present bill. It fails to secure the free coinage of silver dollars, which is the first step to be taken in the restoration of silver to its proper place in our currency. It provides for the purchase of not more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and for the coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month into silver dollars. The amount of silver to be purchased and coined is entirely inadequate to the requirements of the public trade. It is not enough to prevent a further fall in the price of silver bullion, and consequently a further fall in the market value of the silver dollar. It is not enough to keep the silver dollar in circulation with gold coin. It is not enough to prevent the accumulation of silver dollars in the Treasury to the serious embarrassment of the operations of the Government. It is not enough to prevent the recoinage of silver certificates into silver dollars, and the issue of silver certificates of small denominations, which would keep the silver dollar in circulation among the people. It is not enough to prevent the contraction of the currency by the retirement of United States notes. It is not enough to prevent the entire displacement of silver dollars by gold coin as the principal standard of value. It is not enough to prevent the payment of the bonds of the United States in silver dollars of greatly depreciated value. It is not enough to prevent the creditors of the United States, who have bought their bonds in the belief that they were to be paid in gold coin, from being paid

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

OUR HOME LETTER.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, March 13, 1878.

[illegible] the money market [illegible] the week [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] the Bank of England [illegible] the Bank of France [illegible] the Imperial Bank of Germany [illegible] the Bank of Russia [illegible] the Bank of Austria [illegible] the Bank of Italy [illegible] the Bank of Spain [illegible] the Bank of Portugal [illegible] the Bank of Belgium [illegible] the Bank of Holland [illegible] the Bank of Switzerland [illegible] the Bank of Sweden [illegible] the Bank of Norway [illegible] the Bank of Denmark [illegible] the Bank of Finland [illegible] the Bank of Iceland [illegible] the Bank of Greenland [illegible] the Bank of Labrador [illegible] the Bank of Newfoundland [illegible] the Bank of Nova Scotia [illegible] the Bank of New Brunswick [illegible] the Bank of Prince Edward Island [illegible] the Bank of Cape Breton [illegible] the Bank of Anticosti [illegible] the Bank of Magdalen Islands [illegible] the Bank of Sable Island [illegible] the Bank of Miquelon [illegible] the Bank of St. Pierre [illegible] the Bank of Langley [illegible] the Bank of Fox River [illegible] the Bank of Green Bay [illegible] the Bank of Milwaukee [illegible] the Bank of Chicago [illegible] the Bank of Rock Island [illegible] the Bank of Peoria [illegible] the Bank of Galena [illegible] the Bank of Cairo [illegible] the Bank of Shawneetown [illegible] the Bank of Vincennes [illegible] the Bank of Terre Haute [illegible] the Bank of Indianapolis [illegible] the Bank of Richmond [illegible] the Bank of Fort Wayne [illegible] the Bank of South Bend [illegible] the Bank of Michigan City [illegible] the Bank of Chicago [illegible] the Bank of Rock Island [illegible] the Bank of Peoria [illegible] the Bank of Galena [illegible] the Bank of Cairo [illegible] the Bank of Shawneetown [illegible] the Bank of Vincennes [illegible] the Bank of Terre Haute [illegible] the Bank of Indianapolis [illegible] the Bank of Richmond [illegible] the Bank of Fort Wayne [illegible] the Bank of South Bend [illegible] the Bank of Michigan City

[

The Domestic Life of a Naturalist.

"It's a jolly little brute, and won't hurt!" exclaimed Mr. Buckland, as we were about to retreat from the threshold. The monkeys had seized the jaguar's tail, and, lifting it with its hind legs bodily to the altitude of their cage, were rapidly denuding it of fur. No animal with any feelings of self-respect could submit silently to such humiliation, and the jaguar was making the place hideous with his yells. Hearing the cries of her pet, Mrs. Buckland came to the rescue; and it was amusing to see this child of the forest, with gleaming eyes and frantic tulips, cast itself at her feet and nestle meekly in the folds of her dress. She had nursed it, through a very trying babyhood when Mr. Bartlett had sent it from the Zoo, apparently dying and paralyzed in the fore-legs, with a promise of £25 reward for a cure. That sum has long since been swallowed up in damages for clothes and boots devoured, as the invalid's health and appetite returned. Hard by, a laughing jackass was sportively chasing live mice up and down a glass jar, as an appetizer before eating them, and below, solemnly weighing the doctrine of chances, a battalion of cats waited patiently, what might befall. At a front window an intelligent parrot kept calling cabs from the monument we entered, and was equally ready to hail an omnibus if we preferred it. A peaceably-disposed pickmid rat was enjoying gymnastic exercises on a gale until seized by the under end and told to "sing up, old boy." Held and dealy to our ear, melodious notes were heard issuing from the diaphragm, which Mr. Buckland considers as good as the carol of a lark, whether it arises from a parasite in the liver or not. Each round the walls were covered with the heads of curious hybrids and horns of extinct animals; and indeed there was everything in this wonderful museum to fascinate the mind from a shoe left as a keepsake by Brice the giant to a bird's nest floating about in a wine-glass of water. The latter was a beautiful little object like a fairy glass slipper, about an inch long, without heels, and exquisitely fringed and tinished off. It belongs to the jolly fish tribe, and was alive and well when we saw it.

The "happy family" life, of which Mrs. Buckland is the center, is carried on in an ordinary London house, formerly the home of Charles Dickens's father-in-law, Mr. Hogarth, in Albany street, Regent's Park. In their time the room into which we were ushered was probably the drawing-room. At first, during the present tenancy, it used to be called "master's room," and was intended for the owner's accommodation; but the monkeys soon made which Mr. Buckland remarks is Darwin going backward. The dining-room is now the study, and the drawing-room is the museum, "monkeys' room,"

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

5777

Old Stage Line

Comm. Agents, Merchants

Wood Park Cedar Posts Telegraph Pol's, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

M

REMEMBER

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

JOB WORK

L A V

Real Estate Office

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

To Whom it May Concern.

E

N

C. JAILBOOK

Harness Shop

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

REPAIRING

Upholstering a Specialty

JAS. E. WOOD.

For the Ladies.

Dress and Cloak Making

D. D. Mallory & Co.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 48 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., March 26, 1878. Whole No., 460

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

Advertising Rates:

Business Directory.

W

A.

B

S.

E.

L

D.

J.

A.

E

R

D R. C. A. PERRY,

Physician and Surgeon,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Rose D. Leggett,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

The Campbell House,

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Old Stage Line

C. POWERS.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER's

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in the region at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

J. A. BARTRAM,

PAINTER,

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

Society Directory

THE SENTINEL.

Local News.

Local Matters.

Religious.

Educational.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 5th, an adverse report was made on the Senate bill abolishing the time for presenting the claims for enlisting, drilling or organizing volunteers for the War of the Rebellion, and the bill was indefinitely postponed. The House joint resolution providing for issuing arms and accoutrements to the Territory of Idaho, under the act of July 3, 1876, was passed.——In the House, the Senate amendments to the House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported and allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury were concurred in. An adverse report was made on the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. The Fortification Appropriation bill ($23,000 was read in Committee of the Whole. A bill was passed authorizing any person or persons having any claims against the balance of the fund designated as the "Chinese Indemnity Fund" for losses sustained by the plunder of the bark Celestine, in 1866, to commence suit within four months next after the passage of this act, proceedings in the United States Circuit Courts.

In the Senate, on the 6th, the bill known as the "Wallace Long-Bond bill," providing for the issue of bonds of the United States of twenty-five, fifty, and 100 dollars, redeemable in one after fifty years, and paying 4 per cent interest in coin, was passed without a roll-call in the House. Senate amendments to appropriation bill was passed. Several reports of committees were made. A message was received from the President returning, without his approval, the House bill authorizing a special term of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton on the second Monday in March. The message states that there was not sufficient time to give notice of the holding of said special term, as the fiscal government could not prepare for trial at said term, because no funds would be available for that purpose. The bill and message were referred. The defeated Chinese bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

BILLS were introduced and referred: In the Senate, on the 7th: to provide for the organization of a Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and for the construction, commencement by the deepening of channels and the improvement of navigation on that river; relating to the regular communications between the United States and foreign countries. Adjourned to the 11th. A bill was passed in the House removing the political disabilities of Robert H. Pilcher, of Georgia. A resolution was adopted fixing the compensation of the Committees on Expenditures in the several Departments at the Interested Member each and clerk, or expert, pending the investigations, and also authorizing the Committee on Judiciary and Post-Roads to employ two experts. The Pacific Railroad appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed.

THE Senate was not in session, on the 8th. In the House, the Senate amendments to a bill amending the Statutes in regard to the Guano Islands were concurred in. A resolution was adopted relying upon the efficiency of the Secretary of War for all information in regard to the organization and expenditures authorized in their recently-ordered inspection during the past ten years. The bill for the payment of claims and expenses of certain commissioners was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE Senate was not in session on the 9th. A bill was reported in the House and referred to the Committee of the Whole, providing for an appropriation of $1,893,435 for deficiencies for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill ($1,000,000, a reduction of $102,459 from the appropriation of last year, and of $177,462 from the estimates of the State Department) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

MONDAY, March 11.—A resolution was agreed to, in the Senate, appointing Gen. Wm. T. Sherman a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Hon. Bancroft, resigned. The bill providing for the appointment of a commission on the Mississippi Levee Trouble, with an amendment that one member be engineer officer of the army, passed—29 to 19. Amongst the bills introduced in the House were the following: To issue certificates on the deposit of silver bullion or bars; to authorize the Court of Claims to reduce the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco; a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment providing that Congress shall take measures for the issuing of non-interest-bearing legal tender notes to constitute a permanent and stable paper currency. The Naval Appropriation bill ($14,958,664) was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole.

DOMESTIC.

THE late floods on the Sacramento (Cal.) River have been very destructive. One farmer lost 4,000 acres of wheat and 20,000 sheep. It is stated that the property loss between Sacramento and Monroeville, a distance of 100 miles, will reach the enormous aggregate of $800,000.

THE Town of Hot Springs, Ark., was almost entirely destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 5th. About 250 buildings and an immense amount of goods were destroyed. The mountains surrounding the town were covered with people driven out by the fire, on the evening of the day of the fire. No lives were reported lost. The loss in property would be between $300,000 and $500,000.

FOUR persons were arrested in Cincinnati, on the 5th, on a charge of counterfeiting trade-dollars. The molds, electroplates and 300 counterfeit trade-dollars were secured.

A CIRCULAR was issued from the Treasury Department in Washington, on the 6th, giving notice that the Department was prepared to receive, at all times, offers in writing or by telegraph for the sale of silver bullion in quantities of not less than 10,000 ounces, deliverable at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco or Carson. All offers to to be addressed to the Director of the Mint, Washington, and to state the quantity, price per ounce, the fineness, and when the delivery will be made. The value of the silver will be determined by the fire assay. Where weighing requires parting or refining, the seller is to pay the usual mint charges.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch of the 6th states that the Superintendent of the Mint at that city was about to issue 250,000 of the new silver dollars being coined at that institution.

A RECENT Washington dispatch states that the Secretary of the Treasury will, until further notice, receive subscriptions for the 4-per-cent. funded loan of the United States at par and accrued interest. The forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant-Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by National Banks and bankers generally.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has recently decided that dealing in grain options in Chicago is gambling, and all contracts made on Saturday, founded thereon, are against public policy and void.

THE Village of Spartansburg, Pa., was recently nearly all destroyed by fire, and a robber, named Wm. Jacobs, and his clerk, N. S. Goldman, have been arrested and lodged in jail charged with setting the fire to secure insurance money.

A SEVERE SNOW-STORM occurred on the line of the Union Pacific and other railroads in Nebraska and Wyoming Territory, on the 8th and 10th, blockading trains and suspending travel and trade. The storm at Cheyenne was severer than any experienced during the past winter.

AT Harrison, G., on the evening of the 8th, at a Town Hall meeting, a new caucus-nominating, which was being tested by those modified in its operation, exploded, instantly killing a member of the Council and a little girl. Two other men were dangerously and several slightly injured.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 10th says the list of the American exhibitors at Paris showed a total of 877 firms and individuals, exhibiting in the departments of science and industry generally. The range of articles was broad. Gen. McCormick had striven to keep out, as far as practicable, all articles of no value, of which would not reflect credit. Ready upon American progress. The Western States furnished about fifty exhibitors; 242 were from New York, 108 from Pennsylvania, eighty-eight from Connecticut, fifty-five from Massachusetts, sixteen from Ohio and fifteen from Illinois. No goods could be received after the 25th of March.

A POSTAL and baggage-car on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, attached to a Western-bound train, took fire, on the morning of the 11th, and about 8,000 pounds of mail matter and a large quantity of baggage were destroyed. The mail matter consisted chiefly of newspapers and a quantity of stamped envelopes destined for Iowa, Indian and Ile Territories.

A SPECIAL to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 12th from it source, D. T., says a leading Sioux Chief from Sitting Bull's camp had met and told Sheridan that they wanted to surrender. He said the Indians were literally starving, and they only wanted to save their ponies, and the surrender would be gladly made.

A VIOLENT tornado visited Atlanta, Ga., about 11 a. m. on the 10th. The Episcopal Church, which was crowded with worshippers, was levelled to the ground, and eighteen persons were more or less injured. The City Hall was unroofed, and several private buildings destroyed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Rhode Island Prohibition State Convention, which met at Providence, on the 5th, unanimously nominated the present State officers for re-election.

THE Greenback State Convention of New Hampshire, which was held at Portsmouth, on the 6th, nominated Samuel Flint for Governor.

PRESIDENT HAYES has appointed ex-Gov. Bagby and Martin Burnam, of Mississippi, as Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 7th states that Gov. Nicholls had convened the Louisiana Legislature in extra session for Monday, March 12, for the purpose of repealing Stevens-Kenner Act, regulating the Levee Tax, including Revenue and Appropriation bills.

JUDGE MARKS, a member of the Louisiana Electoral College, telegraphed, on the 7th, that there was no prospect of a pardon for Gen. Anderson, and that the motion for a new trial had been postponed two weeks.

AT the recent session, in Chicago, of the Dairymen's National Convention, J. F. Joyce, of New York, was chosen President, and R. M. Littler, of Davenport, Iowa, Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

MRS. LYDIA M. ROOSEVELT, the first woman who descended the Ohio River in a steamboat, died at Skaneateles, N. Y., a few days ago. Her husband, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, built the Venavlus, the first steamboat constructed in the West, and in 1810 he and his wife made the trial trip.

HON. CHAS. L. WILSON, proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, died at San Antonio, Tex., on the 9th. He had been an invalid for about three years, and had gone to Texas for the benefit of his health. He was fifty-nine years of age.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 6th gives the peace preliminaries lately signed by Russia and Turkey. They comprise seventy-nine articles, and are substantially as follows: The war indemnity is fixed at 1,410,000,000 rubles, of which 1,110,000,000 rubles are ceded by territorial concessions; Servia is to receive Simnitza, Novi-Bazar Vranja; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Spuz, Podgoritza and Niksitez; all Bulgarian fortresses to be razed and Turkish troops withdrawn; arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be remitted; the navigation of the straits to be free to all merchant-vessels, in peace or war; Bulgaria to be occupied by Russian troops until the formation of Bulgarian militia; Roumania to treat directly with the Porte; the claim for indemnity for Servia and Montenegro to be waived; the Bulgarian tribute to be fixed by Commission hereafter; Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid to be ceded to Russia; the Russians to evacuate European Turkey at once and Asiatic Turkey within six months; the Porte to re-establish navigation on the Danube at its own expense; the Dobrudscha to be ceded for exchange for Bessarabia; the rectification of the Turco-Persian frontier; the above to be ratified within fifteen days, etc., etc.

A CRISIS prevailed in the Italian Cabinet on the 7th, the Ministers of Public Instruction and Public Works having tendered their resignation. Sig. Depretis, having still a working majority in Parliament, had order taken to form a new Cabinet. A telegram of the same date states that 9,000 Swiss Guards at the Vatican had, on the day preceding, demanded the three months' extra pay usual on the death of a Pope. Upon being refused, they loaded their muskets and brandished them; halberds, but were finally quieted by the authorities yielding to their demand.

THE plague has made its appearance at Rasdad and other Persian cities.

IT was officially reported, at Havana, on the 7th, that the number of insurgents who had surrendered from Feb. 25 to March 5 was 1,293, with 782 stand of arms. Of the prominent Chiefs, Maximo Gomez, Rontier and Rodriguez had embarked for Jamaica and Salvador, and Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, for Europe.

VIENNA dispatches of the 8th say that Austria had no intention of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ACCORDING to a Belgrade dispatch of the 8th, the Russians had, two days before, occupied the principal towns in Bessarabia. The Roumanian Council had issued a vigorous protest.

BY advice of the foreign Consuls, the Cretan insurgents have accepted the armistice offered by Turkey.

A LETTER from Peru to the Cologne *Gazette*, published on the 8th, says Suleiman Pasha, the distinguished Turkish General, had been drowned. An examination of his papers showed that he was engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan.

A FOUNDRY explosion occurred near Glasgow, Scotland, on the 8th. Up to the morning of the 9th, only one of the nineteen persons known to be in the pit had been rescued alive.

A FIRE in Panama, Central America, a few days ago, destroyed the Grand Central Hotel and over twenty other business buildings, inflicting a loss of about $500,000.

A GRAND demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on the 10th, was broken up by the riotous supporters of the policy of the Government.

GLADSTONE, ex-Premier, has declined to stand again for the British Parliament.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 10th says the Sultan had ratified the treaty recently concluded with Russia. It was reported that the last instalment of the indemnity contained, in substance, a declaration that neither Turkey nor Russia would recognize the right of any Power to interfere with its terms, except as regards the question of the straits and the settlement of the boundaries of Montenegro.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 10th says the meeting of the European Congress had been fixed for March 31.

ACCORDING to Athens dispatches of the 10th, the representatives of Great Britain had promised support to Grecian demands at the forthcoming European Conference.

PARIS letters, published in London on the 11th, say that France and England had united in an intervention in the financial affairs of Egypt.

ON the evening of the 11th, at Athens, Greece, a grand *fête* was given in ex-President Grant. The ruins of the ancient temples and the Parthenon were illuminated in his honor.

ACCORDING to trustworthy advices from India, the Mohammedans there were greatly excited about the overthrow of the Turkish Power in Europe, and the British apprehended unless the Government took speedy anti-Russian action, it was believed that 200,000 Moslems would volunteer to serve against Russia if opportunity were given them.

Brother Gardner an Office-Seeking.

"Ez dar a lone man in dis hull who wants an office?" asked Brother Gardner, as the members suddenly ceased to talk their many and various troubles for a brief spell.

"Yes—I duz dat lone man!" called a score of voices.

"Some rush o' blood to de head dat de white man hez!" was the sorrowful remark of the President, as he gave a pull at his short-cellar. "Dat's another instance human nature, an' I reckon it's one of de worst in de woodpile. Its more time I put in on dis pastur' o' human life de more I see dat dar is no age man had rudder live on soup an' crackers an' draw de pay of a small office dan he is to shove de jack-plane, an' live lik a prince. De young man am brung up to feel dat work is degradin' an' dat holdin' offis is de top story, an' de only 'spectable way to live. I don't hunt dis town wid a line-tooth comb to git sight of a man who works by de day an' ain't 'shamed to own it. All you niggers am like all de rest. De minit you git outer bed in de mawnin you is thinkin' dat if you *only* had an offis to hide you'd be de biggest pill in de box, an' when you go to bed at night it is to dream dat you is Lawd Mayor of Toledo, wid seventeen white lemons for draw cur'osuns. I call at de wood-Sez how de kinks am bleedin' out to de color o' snow! Look at de ivory-bill neck—dis aged man!—dese tottlerin' legs. Den ax me if I haven't put in fifty-odd years o' time on dis terrapin shul globe! Hev I ever hold offis? Hev I ever shook hands wid all de loafers, drunk wid'sky wid all de bummers, lied to all de 'spectable men, an' been displayed by de hull community? I reckon not. Do de boys treat me as I pass along? Not a hoot! Do de men sneer at me as I enter a corner grocery? Not a sneer! Do de burglars an' thieves avoid me on de avenue? Not an avoid! Gen'lem, let de offis business alone. De furder you keep away from it de more fuss you'll hev to ride on de platform of a street kyar in de daytime. De workin' man pegs right along y'ar after y'ar, growin' better oz he grows older. De offisholder kicks up a heap o' dust for a few months an' den is roasted in de oven of ingratitude an' fel to de curs of unthankfulness."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—William Cullen Bryant says that Bayard Taylor is a man who has never ceased to be an American, in being a traveler abroad.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

MRS. J. W. CRAWFORD, of Lansing, having reason to believe that her first husband, who had deserted her, was dead, married again. Husband No. 1 was not dead, however, and a few days ago her child was ill-treated, and she thinks her first husband was the offender.

ON the evening of the 3d, Archie Johnson, a prisoner in the Flint Jail, told Deputy Sheriff Bird that Sheriff Phillips consented that Bird might accompany him to Detroit, he wishing to see his wife. Bird, believing him, started with his prisoner. When returning, near the Jail-yard, the prisoner struck the officer a violent blow on the side of the head, knocking him senseless to the ground. The prisoner escaped.

WHILE Mr. Brown and family, of Otter Lake, were boiling pitch at a late hour the other night, the kettle was upset. The pitch took fire and the house burned up, and a little child was so badly burned that it died soon after. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were also terribly burned.

THE first annual report of the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction has been published. The total amount paid for building, etc., during the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, was $87,961. The females number 19, only one of the nineteen having been convicted before. The whole number in confinement on the 1st inst. was 214.

ON the afternoon of the 4th, the ice on Saginaw Bay moved out, and next morning was out of sight. Ten or fifteen fishermen were then on the ice, and a tug was firing up to bring them in.

ADRIAN COLLEGE, the National educational institution of the Methodist Church, has lately received a donation of $10,000 from Mr. Philander, an affluent resident of Rockland County, N. Y.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the evening entertainments of the professional schools at the University, on the 27th of March. Justice Marston, of the Supreme Court, will deliver an address to the graduating law class; Dr. Morse Stuart, of Detroit, to the graduating medical class, and Hr. W. G. Hubbard, of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, to the homœopathic medical class.

MARK DALY was sent to the State Prison for seven years, at Detroit, on the 5th, for passing counterfeit silver dollars.

MARTIN DUNN, unmarried, a section foreman on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, shot himself through the head at Reed City on the evening of the 6th. He left a note in his room, with the door locked, saying: "Pat, I do this to save you and your family trouble. Look out." Ill-health and depressed spirits were the cause.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Feb. 28, 1878, was $930,859.54; receipts during the week ending March 2 were $82,137.86; payments during same time were $82,937.95; balance in Treasury March 2, 1878, $930,174.26; decrease for the week, $685.28.

ALEXANDER MCKELLIS, a young man eighteen years old, had his skull fractured by a falling tree, at Greenland's lumber camp, near Port Saginaw, on the 6th. He was fatally injured.

THE turtles left on the docks when it moved out of Saginaw Bay were put on a steamer bound for the 6th, by the tug sent to bring them in. It is reported that two persons, an Indian and a white man, were drowned.

MRS. ALEX LEDGER, of West Bay City, has a valuable dog. She dropped a roll of bills containing $160, and the dog picked it up and took it to somebody in his stomach. Only $80 of it is recoverable.

A FIRE at Salt River, Isabella County, a few days ago, consumed the saw-mill, grist-mill and contents of Struble & Co., the two-story frame drug store and contents of Dr. Case, and Struble's warehouse, with a large quantity of wheat, corn, oats, etc. The Masonic Lodge, over Struble's, lost everything. The total loss is $10,000.

THERE was a altercation between H. Egbert and G. Franklin, four miles north of Mancelona, on the 7th, Franklin shot and instantly killed Egbert. He was lodged in jail. It is said that a feud between the parties had existed for several years.

A PASSER, named H. J. Berks, living at Concord, twelve miles southeast of Holland, was instantly killed on the 7th. He was felling a tree, which split open, and one part fell upon his head, crushing him to the ground, from which he was taken up dead.

FRED RIDER, of Niles, lately took half an ounce of tartar emetic, and repeated the dose ten minutes afterward. He died on the night of the 6th.

THE straits were opened on the morning of the 7th.

W. W. HILL's grocery, in the Town of Texas, was burned on the evening of the 7th. Loss, $2,000. Fire originated from an exploding kerosene lamp.

WILLIAM MEADE, on the morning of the 8th, David Boardman, of Jackson, tried to drown himself. He was rescued before life was extinct.

JOHN SWEET, who worked at J. Hoyt's planing mill, at Grand Rapids, on Indiana Railroad, shot himself through the head at Reed City on the evening of the 6th. He left a note in his room, with the door locked, saying: "Pat, I do this to save you and your family trouble. Look out." Ill-health and depressed spirits were the cause.

THE Board of Supervisors of Kent County have contracted with Pease & Miller, of Detroit, for rebuilding the County Jail, recently destroyed by fire.

STATE TREASURER MCCREARY has just bought $45,000 of State bonds for deposit in the sinking fund. With the Treasury surplus thus invested, the debt will be gradually wiped out without burdening the taxpayers.

NAPIER RESSEL, aged seventeen, was killed a few days ago by a falling tree, while cutting wood in a sugar camp near Grand Ledge.

HENRY O. REED, living at Fairgrove, in Tuscola County, recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

A RECENT registration of voters in East Saginaw shows a total of 4,621, against 4,401 four years ago.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.10@1.40; Butter, 9 lb, 15@20c; Cheese, 9 lb, 13@16c; Corn, 9 bu, 45@53c; Flour, White Winter, $5.75@6.25; Amber, $5.30@5.50; Rye, $3.50@3.85; Cattle, 9 cental, $2.25@5.00; Hogs, $4.25@4.40; Sheep, $2.25@5.00. Oats, Mixed, 9 bu, 25@28c; White, 24@29c; Pork, Mess, 9 brl, $10.75@10.80; Rye, 90@95c; Wheat, White, $1.10@1.38; Amber, $1.10@1.38.

Value of Reptiles.

The class of reptiles is generally regarded as useless, if not noxious to mankind; yet, in reality, it affords many and varied products which serve as human food, or as important substances in the arts and manufactures. The first of the reptiles to be mentioned in this light are the Chelonians, including the turtles and tortoises, whose flesh is every where esteemed as an article of diet, and whose eggs are sought both for eating and for the oil that they afford. Edible species of the tortoise and the turtle abound in America, and are largely consumed at home and export to foreign countries. A manufactory at Key West annually puts up 200,000 pounds of turtle-meat for exportation, and employs ten vessels and sixty men in collecting the reptiles. Large establishments for canning the meat, and preparing for market the fat, calipee and gelatinous portion of the lips of the turtle, exist in Jamaica. In 1874 the export from Jamaica of these products amounted to 5,484 pounds. The turtles consumed at this point are brought from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, from Trinidad, Vera Cruz, Honduras and the Tortugas.

The turtle is an important article of subsistence to the inhabitants in the Galapagos Islands; and Mr. Bates, in his interesting notice of "A Naturalist on the Amazons," devotes a good deal of space to an account of the mode in which the Indians of that region kill the animal and its eggs. The great fresh-water turtle attains an immense size, and its flesh is tender and palatable. The reptiles are habitually kept by the Indians in little ponds, as a resource in seasons of dearth. The breeding-places of the turtle afford a busy spectacle at the time when it comes up out of the water to lay its eggs in the sand. The natives assemble from far and near, and swarm near the ground for the sake of convenience in harvesting the eggs and preparing the oil.

The destruction of turtle-eggs every year is, according to Mr. Bates, enormous. "A vessel of 200 tons burden, loading each three gallons of the oil, are exported annually from the Upper Amazons and the Madeira to Para, where it is used for lighting, with fish and other purposes. It may be fairly estimated that 2,000 more jarrils are consumed by the inhabitants of the villages on the river. Now, it takes at least twelve baskets of eggs, or about 6,000, to fry the quantity of produce required to make one jarril of oil. The total number of eggs annually destroyed amounts, therefore, to 48,000,000. As each turtle lays about 120, it follows that the yearly offspring of 400,000 turtles is thus annihilated."

Turtle-meal is another valuable product derived from the Chelonians. The finest variety is produced by the Hawk's-bill turtle. Twenty-five tons of this material are annually worked up in Great Britain.

The flesh and the eggs of the alligator and the crocodile are eaten by the natives in many parts of the world, while their skins are tanned and converted into leather for boots and shoes, horse-trappings, etc.; their teeth are carved into ornamental objects; the oil extracted from the fat is of considerable value in the arts; and a musk used in perfumery is obtained from certain species.

The flesh of the iguana is highly esteemed in South America, and is cooked in various ways. The eggs, which are very plentiful, are also regarded as a delicacy. Humboldt states that in intertropical South America, all lizards are found a very delicate food. Even the lizard *dry* places are much prized for the table.

The most highly civilized races regard the hind-quarters of the frog as an elegant dainty, but snakes are an universal consent considered unfit for food. Still the flesh of all land-serpents is said to be white, tender and well-flavored; while an excellent leather is manufactured from the skins of the anaconda and other large species.—*Chicago Tribune.*

All the Justices of the Supreme Court are now in Washington, their wives are with them in Washington.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$ 4.00	@$6.00
Sheep	4.87	6.40
Hogs	5.30	5.40
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.05	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.04	1.04½
CORN—Western mixed	.47	.47
OATS—Western mixed	.29	.30
RYE—Western	.55	.56
PORK—Mess	10.50	10.75
LARD—Steam	7.15	@ 7.17½
CHEESE	.07	@ .10½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.32	.53
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	Nominal	
Good	$4.10	@$4.30
Medium	3.75	4.00
Stockers	3.40	3.60
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.80	5.00
COTTON—Good to Choice	3.90	5.50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	.30
Good to Choice	.21	.26
EGGS—Fresh	.20	.20
FLOUR—Choice Winter	6.00	6.50
Spring	5.00	5.50
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.00	@ 1.00
Corn, No. 2	.40½	.40½
Oats, No. 2	.24½	.24½
Rye, No. 2	.47	.47
Barley, No. 2	.59½	.59½
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	.06	.07
Hand Medium	.05	.06
Crooked & Cut's	.04½	.05
Crooked	.03½	.04
POUK—Mess	9.60	@ 9.70
LARD	6.85	@ 6.90
LUMBER—Cumm'n and Fenc'g	12.50	@ 12.00
Shingles	2.00	2.00
DALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $6.00
Medium	3.75	4.50
HOGS—Good	5.25	5.40
SHEEP—Good	5.00	6.25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $5.00
Medium	4.25	@ 4.50
HOGS—Yorkers	4.60	@ 4.85
Philadelphias	4.75	@ 4.90
SHEEP—Best	5.80	@ 6.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A BABY'S SMILE.

As through the busy street I pass,
Often, at noon or time,
I mark some pleasant household group
Behind a window-pane;
The mother is publicly blind,
The father busy and sere,
But if I note a baby there,
The baby smiles at me.

Dear smiles and of babyhood!
Sin does not subtly wait
To ask aloud my book account,
Or bonds or real estate;
Who smiles sets face against the pane,
And does like she the while,
She reckons with her thumb head,
And accosts back my smile.

She does not scan my glance because
She can not know my name;
Nor query of my social place,
Nor question whence I came;
No fetich-rule of etiquette
Restrains her trotting grace,
Or shuts the winning smile that lights
Her lovely witchcraft face.

She knows me by that nam-less sense,
That wisdom sweet and true,
Which knows love, and knows love alone,
Their oneness divines;
That strange, unerring recognition
Which sees kind angel souls,
Its wisdom all undoubting,
And recognizes their friends;

Which draws the pigeons to my hand,
Fearless and trustful quite,
Which coaks the social sparrows crowd
To my window sill,
The silent sympathy which makes
The lambkins lay I meet
Forget the hungry bunsomeness
To frolic sweet by feet.

Ah, though the world seems full, sometimes,
Of darkness and of dust,
The soul is tender and pitiful
Which feels and hates trust;
Life is not all a stillness
Made up of grief and guile,
While new-creation has such sweet
Smile book to eyes that smile!

Rebekah Alice Allen, in Peoples Companion

HIS LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER.

"Yes, Mr. M'Govern, she is coming home to-morrow."

"No? Really—ah! I mean exactly—yes?"

"Ah, Mr. M'Govern, if you could know how I've toiled and slaved and pinched that girl, she would have an education! I never had no learning myself."

"Precisely—just so."

"And I made up my mind that Annie should be a lady, and she is, sir, she is."

"Certainly—no doubt. Really, the fact is—Would you mind?—I am very busy."

Now the fact was that Mr. M'Govern was determined not to take the slightest interest in the world in his landlady's daughter. And at this moment he was, also, engaged upon a piece of work that not only absorbed all his energies, but apparently presented difficulties that he was not likely to overcome.

The case lay just here. Mr. M'Govern, salesman and commercial traveler for a large dry-goods house, had recently made the acquaintance in an adjacent town, not an large, but fancying itself quite as important, as New York, of a young lady who had suddenly inherited from the exaggerated sentiment we commonly call love. At least he thought so. And now the problem lay, how to awaken a corresponding sensation in his heart of the fair being to whom he felt anxious and desirous to offer the devotion of a lifetime. If he had been rich, he might have overwhelmed her with bouquets such as only be produced by a metropolitan florist. But he was not rich. On the other hand, if he expressed none of it himself, he "had been one of those newspaper chaps, who are always saying things and writing them down, you know, and walk into a girl's heart when they haven't a respectable pair of boots, or a shilling to get their hair cut," even then he might have done something. But, as it was, what could he do?

Finally an idea occurred to him. Brilliant as epigram he was not quite certainly could never hope to be; but somebody had surely once said that "genius is only indomitable perseverance," and there was the lure and the tortoise, and the little busy bee, and there was no knowing but that if he gave a month to it he might yet manage to get up something she would like to read—he could certainly write as good a business letter as any fellow in the office. But then it ought to be in rhyme. And here another difficulty presented itself. Her name was Arabella, and what on earth would rhyme with Arabella? Yet Petrarch had certainly been in the same scrape; there was a word in the language that spoke like Laura. But Petrarch wrote in Italian. Ha! Italian—that was the thing. But the landlady knew Italian, neither did Arabella; and as for attempting to deny that fellows wrote poetry to their girls in English—oh, dear me! no, that was too absurd.

So he set valiantly to work, and on the morning when Mrs. Gibson invaded his sanctum to announce her daughter's expected return, he had got just thus far:

"Most rosa fair, oh! lovely Arabella—

Stop! there was celiac. But how to work it in? And here Mr. M'Govern was met by a difficulty that has oppressed many a greater poet.

His landlady had broken the chain of inspiration; besides, it was nine o'clock, he couldn't do better than go to the office, for there was a fresh consignment of goods that he was expected to dispose of. In the evening he would go onboard call upon Arabella; which he did, and at midnight he returned to his grimy apartment on Mrs. Gibson's third floor, more in love than ever.

But on the following evening, when he came home from the office, he remembered Mrs. Gibson's announcement, and at the table he looked for the young lady in question. Not that he cared what she looked like, but then—

"Hum! not a pretty girl, by any means;" but somehow he looked again. There she sat, a soft little body in a gray alarino dress, with a pair of very pretty hands placidly folded in her lap. What was the impression she gave him? Pat! he didn't know. Now he had it: she seemed so very, very—funny word, wasn't it? well, there was no harm in thinking it *clean*, that was it. Perhaps it was the awful grime of Mrs. Gibson's front basement did it. Contrast is everything, you know. But ah! she wasn't like the divine, the beautiful——

"Mr. M'Govern, will you have another cup of tea?"

Mr. what a sweet voice!

Now what was it made the old-fourdling-house day by day so much less intolerable than it used to be? Perhaps it was that. Somehow the universal dust had ceased to assert itself as formerly, and became complements by its universal presence. Mr. M'Govern's room by some magic got into its right place. Imminuate things may be totally wrong, but somehow his shower an evidence of reform that argued the existence of saving grace somewhere. Where on earth were the ladies in his social circle? He missed them. Certainly a hole in one's stocking is more honored in the breach than in the observance, but it has a peculiar experience for a clerk, in a boarding-house!

One day Mr. M'Govern happened to remember what his landlady had said to him about her daughter's "education." (Poor woman! he didn't wonder some girls bothered her—every now and then he came across one that puzzled him.) It might be that Annie would be more to talk to. But he must get a safe subject. How would politics do?—here he was tolerably strong himself.

It is a humiliating confession to make regarding one's hero, but no somewhat Clarence M'Govern began to talk politics with Annie. It never had occurred to him that the administration of our Republican Government was the one thing on earth that he knew nothing about. How humiliating it was! The same thing over again. "If you and a rich man or a newspaper chap, what can you do with a girl?" They get their heads packed full of things at school that a fellow who's got his living to make don't know anything about, and if you haven't got any money this world's a beastly hole!" concluded Clarence—in fact his statement he embodied the sentiments of many a wiser man.

But in this case it was too hard. Now with Arabella, rich, beautiful and well-born, it was different; but to be extinguished by Mrs. Gibson's daughter! In utter disgust Mr. M'Govern threw down his pen, which he whistled so lugubriously that one morning, out of pure sympathy, Mrs. Gibson put her head inside the door and whispered consolingly:

"Lor' bless you, yes, she will, Mr. M'Govern; she's only gone for a month."

Then Clarence began to wonder where his thoughts had been straying; and as pen and ink had nothing to do with the matter, he pushed his address to the fair object of his affections, when a small voice appealed to him pathetically.

"Please, thir, thith tin too thick, it won't twittle!"

What is it, my child?" inquired Clarence, affectionately, seeing the small pattitioner on his knee.

"A makin' lamp-lighterth. Thither Bella gave me all dith white paper. I wanted new, but she said it wath good enough for me; there wath nothing on it but some silly verthetth that big fool—she thaid Arabella—had forged—had written to her. Don't please see that. I'll thcream."

Oh, agonies of misplaced affection! There, curling gracefully around a lamp-lighter, destined perhaps to light one of his rival's cigars, were the tender lines.

"Arabella, gaze upon me
While I sit soft and gentle-eyes,
See the strong heart-throb that done me;
All my troubled spirit lies
Panting with its deep emotion,
Like a sea in tropic storm,
And I seem as one who feels
Less since he has seen and doth."

"Beautiful! Go on."

Now the result of all this was that within the next three weeks Miss Arabella received no less than nineteen love poems, all signed "Clarence M'Govern" in that gentleman's best style, with a flourish underneath at least four inches long.

But somehow this partnership in poetry did not seem to agree with Annie, and before long she announced her intention of visiting a friend in the country. She "needed a change," she said.

Curiously now, the ladies in Mr. M'Govern's stocking began to reappear, the dust resumed its normal activity and the only line of poetry the young man could remember was:

"Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie."

Indeed, he became quite sentimental about the matter, and at the breakfast-table he looked for the young lady in question. Not that he cared what she looked like, but then—

"Hum! not a pretty girl, by any means;" but somehow he looked again. There she sat, a soft little body in a gray alarino dress, with a pair of very pretty hands placidly folded in her lap. What was the impression she gave him? Pat! he didn't know. Now he had it: she seemed so very, very—funny word, wasn't it? well, there was no harm in thinking it *clean*, that was it. Perhaps it was the awful grime of Mrs. Gibson's front basement did it. Contrast is everything, you know. But ah! she wasn't like the divine, the beautiful——

"Mr. M'Govern, will you have another cup of tea?"

Mr. what a sweet voice!

Now what was it made the old-fourdling-house day by day so much less intolerable than it used to be? Perhaps it was that. Somehow the universal dust had ceased to assert itself as formerly, and became complements by its universal presence. Mr. M'Govern's room by some magic got into its right place. Imminuate things may be totally wrong, but somehow his shower an evidence of reform that argued the existence of saving grace somewhere. Where on earth were the ladies in his social circle? He missed them. Certainly a hole in one's stocking is more honored in the breach than in the observance, but it has a peculiar experience for a clerk, in a boarding-house!

One day Mr. M'Govern happened to remember what his landlady had said to him about her daughter's "education." (Poor woman! he didn't wonder some girls bothered her—every now and then he came across one that puzzled him.) It might be that Annie would be more to talk to. But he must get a safe subject. How would politics do?—here he was tolerably strong himself.

It is a humiliating confession to make regarding one's hero, but no somewhat Clarence M'Govern began to talk politics with Annie. It never had occurred to him that the administration of our Republican Government was the one thing on earth that he knew nothing about. How humiliating it was! The same thing over again. "If you and a rich man or a newspaper chap, what can you do with a girl?" They get their heads packed full of things at school that a fellow who's got his living to make don't know anything about, and if you haven't got any money this world's a beastly hole!" concluded Clarence—in fact his statement he embodied the sentiments of many a wiser man.

But in this case it was too hard. Now with Arabella, rich, beautiful and well-born, it was different; but to be extinguished by Mrs. Gibson's daughter! In utter disgust Mr. M'Govern threw down his pen, which he whistled so lugubriously that one morning, out of pure sympathy, Mrs. Gibson put her head inside the door and whispered consolingly:

"Lor' bless you, yes, she will, Mr. M'Govern; she's only gone for a month."

Then Clarence began to wonder where his thoughts had been straying; and as pen and ink had nothing to do with the matter, he pushed his address to the fair object of his affections, when a small voice appealed to him pathetically.

"Please, thir, thith tin too thick, it won't twittle!"

What is it, my child?" inquired

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, March 22, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

Nobody pretends to see any public reason for the continuance of the Electoral Commission, and the only question is as to the manner in which it shall be dissolved. The Senate has decided that the Commission is at an end, and that nothing remains to be done but the presentation of the certificates. The standing joint resolution of the two houses, however, is not so very clear and explicit. It provides that the Commission shall continue until the count of votes is completed, and that no question shall be entertained except such as may then be raised in writing by a member of the two houses. It is argued that the Commission is not dissolved by the action of the Senate, but that it will be dissolved when the House takes action. The House has not yet taken action, and it is not probable that it will do so for some days. The Democratic majority in the House is not large enough to override the Republican minority, and the Republicans are determined to prevent a vote. They will do this by refusing to vote, and by refusing to allow a quorum to vote. The Democrats will not be able to get a quorum unless they can induce some Republicans to vote with them. The Republicans will not vote with them unless they can get some concession in return. What that concession will be I cannot say, but I suppose it will be the passage of the Electoral Count bill, with some amendments which will make it more difficult to count in the votes of Democratic States. The Democrats will not vote for the bill

A ROMANCE OUTLIVED.

A few days ago one of the numerous trains upon the New Haven and Hartford Railroad bore from this city, for entombment near an old family homestead some thirty miles up the Sound, the mortal remains of a venerable lady for whose manifold endearing virtues as Christian, wife and friend a bereaved home on a fashionable avenue was left in mourning. Probably but few of the sorrowing escort on that sad occasion were aware that she, whose long matrimonial of uneventful social history was just closed, had once been the heroine of a romance as curious and pathetic as any known to the ingenuities of fiction; for so far as the present narrator can ascertain, she was the last survivor of the several actors therein and could scarcely have found pleasure in any voluntary revival of its memory; yet such was the truth, and the place whither the body was being conveyed for its last rest had been the scene of that romance's strange culmination.

Fifty years since, the place in question, not then stimulated to suburban importance by metropolitan railway connection but a quieter and more pleasant one than that which was the parental home of the principal subject of this sketch. An old family of high social pretensions cherished her there as a daughter doubly beloved, for her striking resemblance to a sister married in the city and fond parents clung ardently to the hope that this remaining child should contract no alliance that withdraws her, also, from their neighborhood. Thus it was that when, during a visit to young lady was making as a family of friends in New York, these parents were informed that a gentleman, with obviously sentimental intentions, was a frequent chairman of her society, they took alarm as though threatened with imminent domestic treason. Forthwith the dismayed mother started post-haste in the family carriage for the point of danger, and, after nearly a whole day's dusty ride, surprised the unsuspecting tair one on the scene of her romantic adventure. The elders of the visited family, which was that of one of the oldest and richest merchants, had thought it their duty to invite the maternal supervision of an association it should properly control, and were not, therefore, amazed at the motherly arrival. As for the daughter, whatever her discomfiture might have been, she frankly confessed at once that Lieut. H., of the English Navy, had, indeed, called upon her frequently and been her escort on promenade occasionally during her city visit; nor did she strive to deprive a strong sentiment in his favor. Then ensued a passage of passionate parental reprehension and filial tears. The lover in the case was at school a stranger to the girl's own household, for his mother had belonged by birth and youthful residence to their very town, though married and settled in England; nor was he in any way socially objectionable, but the fact of his foreign naval profession and consequent presumable obligation to carry his bride to England was a bar to his eligibility as a suitor which our heroine's doting father and mother held to be the most conclusive of disqualifications. Sternly reproving her daughter for having so imprudently encouraged the addresses of a young man whom she must see no more, the elder lady took the remnant damsel into the carriage with her for a prompt return to a stricter future home guardianship, and was horrified when her charge, emboldened by despair as the vehicle drove off, turned suddenly upon her with the exclamation: "Mother, we are married?"

After this startling revelation the astounded matron at once adopted a confession of an act of youthful impetuosity inspired by lovers' fears of parental prohibition, and not in the least suspected by the New York friends. The pair, going out nominally for a walk, had been married at the residence of a friendly clergyman, and then returned to the house and taken leave of each other without betrayal of the secret. Such was the story carried back to the Connecticut homestead by indignant mother and agitated culprit, to excite the latter's father, too, as intensely, and be followed by every argument that parental authority and affection could advance to induce the weeping bride's renunciation of the bridegroom to whom she belonged in name alone. These failing, the good old man of bulk and key was absolved the rebellious daughter became a close prisoner in her own chamber, and in their bewildered distress, father and mother summoned their married daughter from the city for aid and counsel in the family trouble. As may be fancied, the hero of the drama could not long be kept in ignorance of these occurrences, and last no time in presenting himself on the scene and demanding the recognition of his new relationship. He was met by a peremptory refusal to acknowledge the legal right alleged by him, on the ground that she whom he claimed as his wife had perpetrated an act of childish folly, from which the utmost strength of paternal will and judicial equity should be exerted to redeem her and of which she herself had become bitterly penitent. Incredulous of this last intimation, Lieut. H. insisted upon seeing her whose steadfastness was thus impugned and hearing his fate from her own lips; finally, in his chivalrous trust, pledging his honor as a gentleman to resign all claim upon her if, in his presence, she should prefer parents and present home to him-self. His proposition was accepted, of necessity, the next day being named as the time of the interview, upon the supposition that the young lady was too sick from agitation at her hapless predicament to see him at once.

At the appointed hour the Lieutenant waited upon the family, accompanied by a friend as a witness. The resolute mother received him in a room dimmed somewhat by the venetian blinds drawn to keep out the sun, and he had not long to linger before familiar figure flitted in at a door and past him, with handkerchief pressed close to eyes, and sank into a kneeling posture beside the older lady's chair. The heart of the young husband failed him at the sight; but, taking a step forward, he put the one question he had to ask in the steadiest tones he could command: "Elizabeth, will you not go with me?" A moment the lips now hidden against the maternal bosom were silent, and then came the answer, tremulous and chilling: "I desire to remain with my mother!" Shocked inexpressibly, Lieut. H. paused only long enough to assure himself that the hidden face had not even a pitying glance for him, and then, with a resigned bow, quitted room and mansion without another word. However much he may have regretted his rashness in staking so much upon such a trial, it was plain that he recognized no hope of appeal. Believing that she who was his only by a brief ceremony of the church did indeed repent her sharp theirs and wished its undoing, he doubted not that her letter of response to his simple and earnest appeal meant complete renunciation of him. Yet scarcely had he withdrawn with his witness from the fatal but momentous scene of rejection, when the latter uplifted from its concealment on a mother's bosom she revealed as unstrangely like that of the virgin wife, though not hers. While she, still a heroine, was a frequent chairman of her society, they took alarm as though threatened with imminent domestic treason. Forthwith the dismayed mother started post-haste in the family carriage for the point of danger, and, after nearly a whole day's dusty ride, surprised the unsuspecting tair one on the scene of her romantic adventure. The elders of the visited family, which was that of one of the oldest and richest merchants, had thought it their duty to invite the maternal supervision of an association it should properly control, and were not, therefore, amazed at the motherly arrival. As for the daughter, whatever her discomfiture might have been, she frankly confessed at once that Lieut. H., of the English Navy, had, indeed, called upon her frequently and been her escort on promenade occasionally during her city visit; nor did she strive to deprive a strong sentiment in his favor. Then ensued a passage of passionate parental reprehension and filial tears. The lover in the case was at school a stranger to the girl's own household, for his mother had belonged by birth and youthful residence to their very town, though married and settled in England; nor was he in any way socially objectionable, but the fact of his foreign naval profession and consequent presumable obligation to carry his bride to England was a bar to his eligibility as a suitor which our heroine's doting father and mother held to be the most conclusive of disqualifications. Sternly reproving her daughter for having so imprudently encouraged the addresses of a young man whom she must see no more, the elder lady took the remnant damsel into the carriage with her for a prompt return to a stricter future home guardianship, and was horrified when her charge, emboldened by despair as the vehicle drove off, turned suddenly upon her with the exclamation: "Mother, we are married?"

After this startling revelation the astounded matron at once adopted a confession of an act of youthful impetuosity inspired by lovers' fears of parental prohibition, and not in the least suspected by the New York friends. The pair, going out nominally for a walk, had been married at the residence of a friendly clergyman, and then returned to the house and taken leave of each other without betrayal of the secret. Such was the story carried back to the Connecticut homestead by indignant mother and agitated culprit, to excite the latter's father, too, as intensely, and be followed by every argument that parental authority and affection could advance to induce the weeping bride's renunciation of the bridegroom to whom she belonged in name alone. These failing, the good old man of bulk and key was absolved the rebellious daughter became a close prisoner in her own chamber, and in their bewildered distress, father and mother summoned their married daughter from the city for aid and counsel in the family trouble. As may be fancied, the hero of the drama could not long be kept in ignorance of these occurrences, and last no time in presenting himself on the scene and demanding the recognition of his new relationship. He was met by a peremptory refusal to acknowledge the legal right alleged by him, on the ground that she whom he claimed as his wife had perpetrated an act of childish folly, from which the utmost strength of paternal will and judicial equity should be exerted to redeem her and of which she herself had become bitterly penitent. Incredulous of this last intimation, Lieut. H. insisted upon seeing her whose steadfastness was thus impugned and hearing his fate from her own lips; finally, in his chivalrous trust, pledging his honor as a gentleman to resign all claim upon her if, in his presence, she should prefer parents and present home to him-self. His proposition was accepted, of ne-

The Famine in China.

Late mails received in San Francisco bring heartrending reports of the famine in China. Husbands are selling their wives and parents their children to obtain food for all. Three or four millions of people are dependent upon the Government for support. At least 10,000,000 are in extreme destitution. The famine districts in which famine is felt, in a greater or less degree, are Shensi, Shansi, Chihli and Honan. They have an aggregate population of 75,000,000. Since the average of wealth among them is very low, it is probable that the additions to the number of the sufferers will be rapid and large. No relief from the crops can be looked for before May or June. Meanwhile, there are only three sources of relief open to the starving people, and none of these seem to be either sufficient or certain. First, there is the Chinese Government, which, with the best intentions to cure for its subjects, is unable to deal with an emergency of this description. The resources of the British Government, which are many times larger than those of the Chinese, are taxed to their utmost to meet the demands of the Indian famine; and the latter was much smaller, both in the extent of territory covered and the number of sufferers, than the one which now prevails in China. Moreover the Chinese Government labors under the difficulty of having to make its distributions through corrupt and inefficient servants. The dispatches in yesterday's papers state that the exertions of the Government are to a great extent nullified by the dishonesty of officials. This dishonesty has been so flagrant in many instances that outbreaks have occurred, and at Houching a Mandarin was beheaded for speculating on the necessities of the people. Another source of relief, suggested by the philanthropists of the United States, is the return of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, now unappropriated in the Treasury, for use in the relief of the sufferers. The objections to this benevolent era, first, that it cannot receive the sanction of Congress until too late; and, secondly, that the United States have not the right to specify how the money shall be used when it is returned. If the money was unjustly extorted from China, it ought to be returned without conditions, if it was not extorted, it ought not to be returned at all. There is no room for casuistry in the discussion of so simple a question as this. The third source of relief is voluntary contributions from the country of the civilized world. This is time that is 1845.

An Old Bull-Fighter.

Cossio, commonly called Salamanchino, is a veteran *matador*, seventy years of age, who, having figured in Queen Isabella's marriage festivities, wished, although he had long retired from the field, to appear in Friday's and Saturday's bull-fights. He appeared dressed in blue, embroidered with silver; his gray hair was gathered into a knot behind, and over his pate a white shirt waved a long red ovaral. On the fourth bull being let loose he advanced toward the Royal box to request permission to encounter it. All the *toreros* clustered round him to protest him. The bull is attracted toward Salamanchino, who holds his scarlet mantle in one hand and his sword in the other. The struggle commences, but Cossa is old, he is not firm on his legs, his muscles are not supple, his aim is not sure. Twice the bull throws him down. He is thought to be dead, but he is up again and returns to the fight. There is a cry of "Fuera!" and well-known bull-fighters are waved to stop him; but the obstinate *matador* wishes to win a last laurel. Fortune, however, is unpropitious, seven times he attacks the bull, seven times he misses it. According to custom, after seven unsuccessful attacks, the bull's life is safe, and, shaking its generous, may re-enter the "Toril" amid the applause of the spectators; while on the other hand, its unfortunate combatant is hissed.—*Madrid Cor. London Times.*

The total value of imports into France in 1877 was 3,756,368,000 francs, or $751,274,000; and exports, 3,381,323,000 francs, or $676,565,000. The total value of the foreign commerce was, therefore, $1,418,000,000. The falling off in imports as compared with 1876 was 232,000,000 francs, and of exports the decrease was 93,000,000 francs.

The coal production of the world has increased enormously since 1845. In that year Great Britain produced 31,500,000 tons; in 1874, 125,043,000. Belgium, 1845, 4,900,077; in 1874, 14,669,000. France, 1845, 4,141,617; 1874, 16,349,000. Prussia, 1845, 5,500,000; 1874, 41,754,000. In the United States the production in 1874 was nearly ten times that in 1845.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you. *Prairie Farmer.*

—The simplest thing on the farm needs study. Not one man in ten who claims to be a farmer, knows how to feed a horse, pig, cow or sheep.

—Nothing but ultimate and deserved ruin stares that farmer in the face who does not pay personal attention to the most minute details of histarm.—*State Register.*

—When labor is scarce it will be dear when it is abundant it will be cheap. It is the inevitable law. Legislatures cannot help or hinder.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Sore Sauce.—Half a cupful of butter and stir in a tablespoonful of flour and one pint boiling water, nearly one cupful sugar, two spoonfuls good vinegar; spice to taste.

—Dark Steamed Pudding.—To be steamed two and a half or three hours one cupful molasses, one cupful sweet milk, two cupfuls butter, four cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, three quarters cupful fruit; spice to suit the taste; to be eaten with sour sauce.

—Raised Dough Cake.—Two cups of dough, one of sugar, one of sweet cream, one-half cup of butter, the same of washed and strained currants, two eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste. Mix well together and set in a warm place to rise. When light bake in a moderate oven.

—Vinegar Pie.—One cup of vinegar (of very sharp flavor one-third water), one tablespoon of flour, one cup sugar, one egg, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Boil the vinegar; wet the flour with a little cold water and stir it in; when the vinegar boils up pour it on the sugar and butter; after it cools add the egg, and bake with under and upper crust.

—In reply to your questions regarding the cactus, I would say that I never change the earth about the roots of the plant, but I occasionally remove the surface earth to the depth of a couple of inches or so and replace it with well-rotted leaf mold. I have two specimens of this plant that are about five feet high, some of the leaves being nearly twenty inches in length.—*Cor. Free Press.*

—Coconut Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three and one-half of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, six eggs, leaving four of the whites out for filling. Bake in jelly cake pans. The day before baking grate one good-sized coconut or two small ones. Beat the four whites of eggs to a stiff froth; add to each egg add ten teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar; spread on each layer, then sprinkle your coconut and sprinkle it on top of icing.

—Floating Island.—Put a pint of milk in a small tin pail, set it in a kettle of boiling water and let it scald; take the whites of three eggs, beat to a stiff froth, then drop a spoonful at a time into the milk and let them cook about five minutes; then skim them out on a platter; when the milk is cold enough to eat, add the yolks, add one egg, sugar, nutmeg, lemon and a very little salt; beat and turn into the pan; let it cook until it is as thick as cream; then turn into the dish with the islands, which will rise to the top.

—A Tennessee correspondent says: I want to give you my plan for raising geraniums from the seed. First, to prepare the soil, take one-third of garden mold, one-third rotten cow dung, one-third sand. Then dampen the dirt slightly before sowing the seed and cover to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Of course you know they will not bloom till the second year. Mine bloomed beautifully the second year, and I gathered seed from them. Have tried this plan for four years and know it to be good.

Early Vegetables.

No farmer's garden should be without a liberal supply of good vegetables. Almost every farmer raises a few; but they are too often started late and left to grow without proper attention. The idea is to have the plants—especially for the early cabbage and tomato—well grown before the season out of doors for Nature, for before we are situated that it is inconvenient to obtain a supply of plants from a nursery, one must grow the plant for themselves, with very little extra trouble. A good plan is to have a hot bed, and no fun over but that, with a little patience, an old window-sash and a few common boards, can make one. From the middle to the last of February is the time to start. The boards are to be nailed together in the form of a box, from ten to twelve inches deep, the right size for the sash, and with the back some six or eight inches higher than the front. Dig a shallow pit, a little smaller than the frame and about a foot deep, setting the frame over it. Fill in with from twelve to fifteen inches of horse-manure, free from long straw, and top off with two or three inches of garden-soil, made fine. Sow the seed for cabbage and tomatoes in rows from six to eight inches apart, and over the whole put the sash. When the plants are an inch or two out of ground, thin out, leaving some two inches between each plant. The bed should be kept moist by frequent sprinklings of tepid water. When the plants have obtained a vigorous growth, it is better to thin again, taking out every other plant. After the first thinning the plants should have air daily for an hour or two at mid-day, by raising the sash a little from one side of the frame. By the time the plants grow high enough to reach the glass there will probably be no danger from frost and the sash may be raised up higher and left so, or entirely removed from the frame. As soon as the open ground is in condition the plants should be set out, not less than six feet apart each way, for the tomatoes. Water the plants freely at the time of transplanting, then mulch with dry earth, and they will grow without further watering.

By the use of a hot-bed lettuce and radishes can be had weeks earlier than when grown in the open air; and cucumbers may be started and afterward transplanted equally as well as tomatoes or cabbage.

Tomato plants may also be started in a box kept in a room where there is a steady fire, giving the plants all the sun possible during the day. Rich earth is all that is needed for this purpose. It is better to keep the box covered with glass, to prevent the evaporation of moisture; and the plants should be sprinkled with tepid water nearly every day. It is a good plan to transplant tomatoes that have been started in boxes as soon as the plants have the third leaf. Old fruit-cans, filled with mold, may be used for this purpose. The bottom should be punched full of holes or taken out entirely. The transplanting should then be continued by changing plants one can to another, as this has been found an advantage to the plants. As soon as possible give the plants one-third air by raising a window or putting them out of doors in the middle of the day; and finally transplant to open ground the same as if started in a hot-bed.

For starting melons and cucumbers in-doors the best pots are small pieces of sod, turned grass-side down and placed upon a board. When the season is warm enough set out sods and all in the garden, having rich, loamy soil, and spread up the leaves of the plants.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Poultry Keeping by Boys.

It is one of the most promising indications of character when boys show a disposition to earn something. This desire to build something in leo simple is the very opposite of *trampism*. Among the employment of owning, buying and selling is very keen, and is often gratified in the getting of knives, old watches and trinkets, and making exchanges with each other. Who does not remember the wonderful dicker and trade of his boyhood?

It was only the beginning of a development, or, rather, a self-education. This matter should not be permitted to go without some guidance. Parents and guardians should take an interest in it: not exercising a meddling interference, but inspiring confidence, so as to be able to cooperate, plan and watch the result.

Now comes a scheme that is just right. How can we teach a boy business habits better than by giving him an opportunity to "run" a business? The account must be accurately kept; there must be buying and selling; there must be bartering; there ought to be *profit!* A miniature *business* springs up. Inasmuch as it is *real*, why is it not as good as a business college? It may be better; for it may prevent spending time in the streets or away from home, perhaps among questionable companions. A love of home is fostered by the ownership of flowers, small fruits and poultry. A fondness for the finer things produced by our climate—to cultivate them, if belonging to the animal—is not only a source of keen enjoyment, but indicates good traits and a certain elevation of character above that which is brutish. Young people should be deftly guided, step by step, through pleasant paths, with here and there a little job of earnest work, made easy by social frolic and recreation, which come after in their proper place. With a little encouragement, boys may become quite familiar with the points of excellence in high-class poultry, pigeons and other pets and learn the best methods of breeding and management.

They may learn when and where to purchase supplies to the best advantage, and how to sell the surplus products, so as to give the most profit with the least expense. A pleasant acquaintance and good business habits may be formed with the right kind of a boy for Nature, for before we are situated that it is inconvenient to obtain a supply of plants from a nursery, one must grow the plant for themselves, with very little extra trouble. A good plan is to have a hot bed, and no fun over but that, with a little patience, an old window-sash and a few common boards, can make one. From the middle to the last of February is the time to start. The boards are to be nailed together in the form of a box, from ten to twelve inches deep, the right size for the sash, and with the back some six or eight inches higher than the front. Dig a shallow pit, a little smaller than the frame and about a foot deep, setting the frame over it. Fill in with from twelve to fifteen inches of horse-manure, free from long straw, and top off with two or three inches of garden-soil, made fine. Sow the seed for cabbage and tomatoes in rows from six to eight inches apart, and over the whole put the sash. When the plants are an inch or two out of ground, thin out, leaving some two inches between each plant. The bed should be kept moist by frequent sprinklings of tepid water. When the plants have obtained a vigorous growth, it is better to thin again, taking out every other plant. After the first thinning the plants should have air daily for an hour or two at mid-day, by raising the sash a little from one side of the frame. By the time the plants grow high enough to reach the glass there will probably be no danger from

Vegetine

FOR DROPSY.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said I was WATER between the HEART and LUNGS. I had to have my pocket emptied every week. I took the VEGETINE, but it seemed to help me. VEGETINE is the medicine for dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am entirely well—never felt better. No one can feel more grateful than I do.

Yours, dear sir, gratefully,
A. H. WHEELER.

VEGETINE. When the blood becomes thicken and sluggish, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the impurities, restore the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

RICHMOND, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

Mr. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I had been troubled with kidney disease, which I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low, my appetite was forfeited to disease, and the KIDNEY COMPLAINT had won very serious control over me. I felt as if I was going down to the grave. I found I was being benefited by the use of VEGETINE. I have used it continuously for about six months, and I am happy to say everything is in a healthy condition. I know of no remedy that is recommended to be such a blood purifier as VEGETINE. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. J. SPEAR.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; gives refreshing rest to the weary, and restores the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

Mr. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I have used your VEGETINE for Sick HEADACHE, and have greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER, 421 Third Street.

HEADACHE. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of Headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Biliousness, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.

Doctor's Report.

DR. CHARLES M. HUDDENHAKER, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The VEGETINE writes:

I have a large number of good customers who take VEGETINE. They all speak well of it. I have it for a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them balmy sleep.

VEGETINE.

Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—We have been selling your valuable VEGETINE for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier before the public.

Yours truly,
HENRY H. HILTON & CO.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

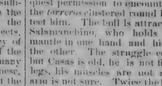
VEGETINE

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

TRADE MARK.
"VIBRATOR"
Sep. 23rd 1873.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Making Machines of the Period. Send for circular to Rand Mck, Parent Cleaning, and Grading Again from Second to Sixth.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the Loss of Grain occasioned by the use of Inferior Machines, when they can obtain the Vibrator on Trial.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expense (and often less) will be saved in the Grain alone, by the use of the Vibrator, as compared with Machines of Inferior Construction. Send for Illustrated Circular, containing Testimonials, &c., to Manufacturers, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

VIBRATOR.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Hence no Breakage, Friction, Heating, Waste of Power, or Extra Belting. Simple, Durable, and Safe. Send for Circular to Manufacturers, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, but the Only Machine that will Successfully Thresh Timothy, Clover, Millet, Peas, and Blue Grass. Requires no Special Adjustment to change from Grain to Seed.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being less than one half the usual Number, and Entirely Exempt from Intricate Mechanism.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 30 to 54 inches Cylinder, and two sizes of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special circulars and prices furnished upon application.

OUR Universal Steam Thresher Engines, with Portable Improvements and Reliable Governor, to be found only from makers of Vibrator.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or address Vibrator Threshers, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for family use. Sold by druggists everywhere. Pamphlet free. Send for it. H. HUNT, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

PERFECT BUTTER!

THE BEST COLOR is recommended by the Dairymen of the best dairymen. Sold by druggists of the best dairymen. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold by druggists everywhere

A ROMANCE OUTLIVED.

A few days ago one of the numerous trains upon the New Haven and Hartford Railroad bore from this city, for custombouse, over an old family homestead some thirty miles up the Sound, the mortal remains of a venerable lady for whose manifold endearing virtues as Christian, wife and friend all have received home on a fashionable avenue was left in mourning. Probably but few of the sorrowing escort on that sad occasion were aware that she, whose long matronhood of uneventful social history was just closed, had once been the heroine of a romance as curious and pathetic as any known to the ingenuities of fiction; for, so far as the present narrator can ascertain, she was the last survivor of the several actors therein and could scarcely have found pleasure in any voluntary revival of its memory; yet such was the truth, and the place whither the body was being conveyed for its last rest had been the scene of that romance's strange culmination.

Fifty years since, the place in question, and then stimulated to suburban importance by metropolitan railway connection, had among the better mansions on its outskirts no handsomer one than that which was the parental home of the principal subject of this sketch. An old family of high social pretensions cherished her there as a daughter-child, beloved for her stirling resemblance to a sister married in the city, and fondly contributed accordently to the hope that this remaining child should contract no new ties to withdraw her, also, from their neighborhood. It was then that, during a visit the young lady was making to a family of friends in New York, these parents were informed that a gentleman, with obviously sentimental intentions, was a frequent claimant of her society, they took alarm as though threatened with imminent domestic treason. Forthwith the dismayed mother started post-haste in the family carriage for the point of danger and, after nearly a whole day's dusty ride, surprised the unsuspecting fair one on the scene of her romantic adventure. The elders of the visited family, which was that of one of our oldest and best merchants, had thought it their duty to invite the maternal supervision of an association it should properly control, and were no, therefore, amazed at the motherly accessory.

As for the daughter, whatever her dissontinure might have been, she frankly confessed that the object of her choice was just enough foreign to the matrimonial market can ascertain, she was the last survivor of the several actors therein and could scarcely have found pleasure in any voluntary revival of its memory; yet such was the truth, and the place whither the body was being conveyed for its last rest had been the scene of that romance's strange culmination.

Fifty years since, the place in question, and then stimulated to suburban importance by metropolitan railway connection, had among the better mansions on its outskirts no handsomer one than that which was the parental home of the principal subject of this sketch. An old family of high social pretensions cherished her there as a daughter-child, beloved for her stirling resemblance to a sister married in the city, and fondly contributed accordently to the hope that this remaining child should contract no new ties to withdraw her, also, from their neighborhood. It was then that, during a visit the young lady was making to a family of friends in New York, these parents were informed that a gentleman, with obviously sentimental intentions, was a frequent claimant of her society, they took alarm as though threatened with imminent domestic treason. Forthwith the dismayed mother started post-haste in the family carriage for the point of danger and, after nearly a whole day's dusty ride, surprised the unsuspecting fair one on the scene of her romantic adventure. The elders of the visited family, which was that of one of our oldest and best merchants, had thought it their duty to invite the maternal supervision of an association it should properly control, and were no, therefore, amazed at the motherly accessory.

L. A. V

Real Estate Agent,

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Specialty

Public Investments carefully selected and Title Guaranteed.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

Real Estate Agent.

Collections Promptly Made and Remitted.

Fire and Life Insurance

Agent.

Commission Merchants,

Wholesale dealers in

Wood Pave Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get All kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

All orders to W. A. Smith

Walter Lauder.

Dress and Cloak Making

All kinds of patterns

MRS. P. E. JOHNSON.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers and Curers of Fish

Dealers in Foreign Fruits and Horses only carried

Harness Shop

Manufacturer of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable charges.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 49 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., April, 2. 1878. Whole No. 464

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance, 6 MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3 w.	1 m	6 m	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.00	$4.00	$6.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.50	10.00	15.00
1 column	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
1 "	4.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
1 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	60.00

Carlisle Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Local advertisements at 10 cts per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. MCLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. S. BELLINGER, County surveyor, Deputy Clerk, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LEWIS H. GAGE Attorney at Law, Traverse City Mich.

D. R. I. LEACH, Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, Boyne City, Michigan.

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate of Charlevoix county, Charlevoix Mich. A full abstract of title will be kept in the office. Sunday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. E. UPHILL, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EVERT H. BREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Conveyancer, Mich. Insurance Agency, The best Co.

PIERRE MILLER, Custom Blacksmith & Horseshoer, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, *Physician and Surgeon,* CHARLEVOIX, MICH

HOWELL LOVELL, LAWYER AND NOTARY, Elk Rapids, - Mich

DR. DEWITT A. LOVETT, Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, can be found at his office at all hours of the day or night, when not professionally engaged. (1y)

The Campbell House, TRAVERSE CITY MICH. H. D. CAMPBELL, Prop.

C. J. BARTHORP, *Attorney and Counselor at Law* PETOSKEY, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. P. Woon's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Hosmer against Wm. M. Dewitt, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4084, dated April 1, 1875, upon the E½ of sec. 36, Township 33 North, R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, signs of the Golden Mortar. Where they are to be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the county, and we invite the people of this section and surrounding country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will commence, connecting, as follows:

Leaves Petoskey — a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Passengers carried at the same rates of fare as passengers will be made, and the largest amount of baggage allowed. Any favors extended will be observed at as low rates as possible.

B. C. MILL, Prop.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and 2 quarter sections, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov. 5, 1877

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Hosmer against Wm. M. Dewitt, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4084, dated April 1, 1875, upon the E½ of sec. section 36, Township 33 North, R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SETH C. MOFFATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 282 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers welcome to attend. By order of

JAMES L. VOICE, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. holds Communications on the Tuesday on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. E. UPHILL, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 344 I. O. O. F. at Central Lake, Mich. on the Saturday preceding the full of the moon in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited to call and receive a hearty welcome.

RICHARD BUTLER, W. M.

GEO. PARSONS, Sec'y.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix Mich.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 8 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 5 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Rates given—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes per bushel	30
Rye, per bushel	60
Pork, per barrel	6 00
Dressed hogs, per pound	6
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	75
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 to 6

We call the attention of our readers to the professional card of Joseph M. Clark, in another column.

The M E society of this place have ordered a 500 pound bell metal bell for their new church edifice.

Town Matters.—At the Annual Township Meeting yesterday the four Road Districts in Charlevoix Township were consolidated into one, and George H. Chipman was appointed Overseer of Highways.

It was voted to box in the beech tree on Main street, also a tree near the Mason hall.

The Highway tax for the ensuing year was fixed at 25 cents on each $100 valuation.

The Ladies' Aid Society still came out with $17.50 ahead at the social on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Lewis will appear with a new advertisement next week.

Allen Chamberlain is re-painting his building and otherwise improving his premises on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets.

School closed for one week's vacation on Friday. The Intermediate department closed for the year on that day, and it was the occasion of a gathering at the school-room of a number of the friends of Miss Martin, the excellent teacher, who closes her labors in our school with this term,—we hope not permanently. Miss Martin has many friends here, and has given entire satisfaction to the District.

We challenge any other merchants in Charlevoix or in any other county in Michigan to sell as good Japan tea as we are selling for 50 cts. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Ice.—Large quantities of ice is being taken from under the new boat-house on Alnutt's place, where it has lain two years

I. O. G. T.—The Good Templars Lodge is in a flourishing condition. Hon. E. H. Green is delivering a course of lectures before the Lodge on his "Experience at Lansing."

Lumber.—It is now the last Mr. Pattinter, the Boyne pioneer, has received the final dimension survey, instead of Rev. Mr Blake, as said in our last issue.

Pine Stump mining near Crooked Lake south of Petoskey, and pinery lumber near Gaylord are their ventures.

R. SHARES, of Barnard, has just returned from Canada with a good team of horses and a fine stallion.

The Supreme Record Joint Committee will be in Charlevoix April 15th to examine the gunners whose logs were floated down by our people. The Gunners Company Boss, with Mr. Rittenhouse, should receive the thanks of the people for their good management of our logs of the winter.

Real Estate Changes received for record the week ending March 29, 1878

Peter Kalgenmeier and wife, to E. and Eaton 40 acres of land in Hayes $120.

Omer Squaw Inc quit to A. E. Upfigard 40 acres of land in Hayes $80

Henry E. Hapgood wife, to Horace S. Hapgood 80 acres of land in South Arm $200.

C. S. to Orville Shepard 80 acres of land in Wilson

John F. Walters and wife to Anthony De Long 120 acres of land in Wilson—$1 00.

Anthony De Long to Robert Shepard 80 acres of land in Wilson—$80.

Austin G. Newman to Albert Snyder 40 acres of land in Marion—$100

Personal.—L. D. Bartholomew returned home Friday, from Chicago.

—A. G. Aldrich, arrived home from Grand Rapids Saturday.

—Albert E. Mason, arrived home from Ann Arbor University Saturday.

—Wm. M. Miller, of this Township, who has been sojourning for some time in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., returned home safe day.

J. M. Eaton left here for Ann Arbor yesterday. He will be absent two weeks.

Largest stock of fresh garden seeds to be found in Charlevoix, small papers only 5 cts at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars

Marine.—The schooner Fleetwing took a cargo of lumber to Milwaukee for Ellis Nicholls, on Wednesday.

—The schooners Ellen Stevenson, Exposition and Enos were in port last week.

—The propeller Menominee stopped here on his way up yesterday.

—The propeller Idaho will run in the Lake Superior trade this season, and will be commanded by Capt. Stewart, formerly of the propeller St. Paul. The propeller Empire State will be sailed by Capt. Penny, for the past ten years the popular Captain of the Idaho. The Empire State will stop regularly at Charlevoix.

Boyne Excelsior Entertainment.—An old Patriotic Southron left us text for the Prophet one asked His Spirit of Power "Who art greater than Thou?" and the Spirit answered, "Cunning!" There are evidently those in this day who so dimly believe in this saying as the good Moslem does in the Koran, or the Christian in his Bible. When a square fight with visible weapons won't win a battle, Greek fire and poisoned wells answer the same purpose. Who cares for honor? We have nothing but respect for those citizens who, at the Republican caucus, voted for Mr Nettleton through honest convictions; but we are of the opinion that the action of those so-called Republicans who voted for him to weaken the Republican ticket and strengthen the cause of a Democrat, is of questionable respectability. This was the avowed purpose of a squad of citizens at the caucus. It was neither a compliment to Mr. Nettleton, themselves or their Democratic master. But the cunning scheme failed, and one person has been indignantly snubbed, and another contemptuously kicked, by public sentiment

New prints spring styles just received at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The Township Elections.

The Township elections passed off on Monday evening and a very small vote was polled. The following tickets were nominated

Republican—E. H. Green, Clerk; Clinton Bell, Treasurer—A. Barnes, Highway Com.; W. C. Newman, Supervisor—J. Lamprey; Justices—Nelson Smith, Thomas Bartholomew.

The contest for supervisor was between Mr. Green and Mr. Nettleton, the present incumbent. Mr. Nettleton was not only the candidate of a portion of his own party, but a number of Democrats who thought it a shame to sacrifice him upon the altar of their personal preference for a Democrat. Their votes were an insult to Mr. Nettleton, and should be a reproach to themselves and the gentleman whom they served.

The dissatisfied element lobbied the result, and a call was issued for a people's caucus, signed by Joseph M. Clark, who met according to call on Thursday evening. The result of this caucus was the publication of substantially the same ticket that the previous nations had put in the field. J. M. Clark was chairman, and the office of Secretary was filled by a young and verdant boy, whose name we have forgotten. At any rate the boy aforesaid got sent and quit immediately after the nomination of Mr. Green, and the men all laughed at the superlative puerility of boy's conduct. In this manner Mr. Green's majority over Mr. Nettleton exceeded that of the previous caucus.

Even this result failed to satisfy the tenacious minority, and a private caucus was held, at which a new ticket was put in the field, with Mr. Nettleton for Supervisor.

Election morning gave birth to a "Union" ticket, with J. Milo Eaton for Supervisor, and the fight began.

THE RESULT.

The count showed the following result on the office of Supervisor:

Green, Rep., 44
Eaton, Dem., 34.
Nettleton, Ind., 16.

The entire Republican ticket was elected excepting Wood, Superintendent of Schools. R. J. Seaman, who was upon both the opposition tickets, was elected to that office by two majority.

Personally we have always considered Mr. Nettleton a honest man and a gentleman, but we question the wisdom or propriety of his action, after having personally participated in one caucus, and his friends and relatives in another. On both occasions public sentiment manifested itself in unmistakeable terms as demanding a change in the office of Supervisor.

NORTHPORT.

Wood was elected in Kasswood by five majority over Meech. W. E. Brown was elected Clerk, Olney Treasurer, and Hilton Highway Commissioner

MARION.

John Ward was elected Supervisor, W. D. Thompson Clerk, and Thomas Smith Treasurer in Marion

HAYES.

Supervisor, Mordecai; Clerk, Burgess; Treasurer, Cooper; Highway Commissioner, Alex. Marentis.

EVANGELINE.

Supervisor, Hicks; Clerk, Abrams; Treasurer, Bunter; Highway Commissioner, Geak.

HAYES.—A movement is on foot in Hayes to defeat the result at the election in that Township. It is alleged that last spring at the Township meeting it was voted to hold the next Township meeting at the Whitford school house. This spring the voters met at the Ross school house. The thing looks mixed.

For 18 years we have manufactured Saleratus with great success. For the past two years we have been manufacturing by a new process. It never becomes rank and is always uniform in strength. It is made from the best English stock, is perfectly pure and is stronger than any other saleratus in market. By following the directions and using ½ less than of other brands, your biscuits will always be sweet, nice and spongy. Try it. HENRY S. SMITH.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate, on the 12th, the bill in aid of the James ti. Bennett Polar Expedition was passed unanimously. A petition was presented, signed by E. G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and others, declaring that the statutes passed ostensibly for the suppression of obscene literature are plain violations of the letter and spirit of the fundamental principles of our Government, and that they are capable of, and are in fact, being used for the purpose of moral and religious persecution, and the petitioners pray that such statutes may be repealed or materially modified so that they cannot be used, as alleged, to abridge freedom of the press and of speech. The House bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General, was passed 30 to 1. In the House, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated at considerable length in Committee of the Whole.

BILLS were introduced and referred, in the Senate, on the 13th: to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon; to promote the dispersal of surplus and the refunding of the National debt; to authorize the First National Bank of Washington, with amendments; House bill to make perpetual charged with crimes and offenses committed witnesses in United States and Territorial Courts.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, in the House; seven amendments were agreed to, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House and passed. The Senate bill to aid the Bennett Polar Expedition was also passed.

A NUMBER of Pension bills were passed in the Senate, on the 14th. Bills were introduced providing for the appointment of two commissions, and all other debts due to the United States, in legal-tender notes at par, except where it is otherwise expressed stipulated on the face of the obligation or contract; to regulate railroad fares and freight tariffs on the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways; to authorize the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills. Adjourned to the 18th. A bill was introduced in the House, regulating the reserve fund of National Banks. The bill extending to three years the time for the withdrawing of limited bonds from bond was debated and amended in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed—125 to 16.

THE Senate was not in session on the 15th. In the House, a substitute was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole for the bill to promote the disposal of surplus in the Treasury and the refunding of the National debt. The contested-election case of Dean vs. Field, from the Third Massachusetts District, was considered, the majority report favoring the claim of the former, and the minority report those of the latter—the sitting member. After some discussion, the Speaker had read a telegram announcing the death, in Havana, of yellow fever of the Hon. John F. Leonard, Congressman from the Fifth Louisiana District, and a resolution, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

THE Senate was not in session on the 16th. A bill was introduced and referred to the House for the establishment of a mint at Indianapolis. The bill making available for the payment of certain Southern *ante-bellum* mail contractors the sum of $76,00 already appropriated, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and after having been amended so that such mail contractors had been paid, or payment had been provided for by the Confederate States Government, and Postmaster-General, a motion was agreed to to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and this action of the committee was concurred in by the House without division.

BILLS were passed in the Senate, on the 16th—House bill appropriating $275,00 for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. Senate bill to prohibit Senators of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Among the bills introduced were one making appropriations for defending trespassing on public lands, for bringing into market public lands in certain States and for other purposes. An adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the bill providing that any women who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia for a period of three years, may be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground of the adverse report being that there was no balance in the power of law in the admission of women to practice in the United States Courts; the courts making their own rules governing the admission of attorneys, and the proposed act would discriminate in favor of women, by compelling the court to admit them when it was in its power to admit men. The House introduced the House-granting pensions to soldiers who have lost the use of fingers; but the amendment was non-commissioned officers, providing that no claim shall be paid which have not already been paid by the Confederate Government; establishing a mint in Louisville, Ky.; repealing the law appropriating $250,000 for the payment of certain claims of the citizens of the State of Ohio growing out of the raids; public lands remaining in the State; granting adjacent sections of land to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the ship-canal; limiting the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River on what leaves a margin of commission to accretion can be arranged; for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thaddeus Kosciusko.

DOMESTIC.

THE Prohibitory Liquor bill was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 12th, the vote being 118 against to ninety-three for.

THE Acton (Mass.) powder-mill blew up on the 12th, killing two men. The noise of the explosion was plainly heard at a distance of fifteen miles. A large mill south of the works was literally covered with fragments of the building.

ON the evening of the 14th, at Harrisburg, Pa., two children named Wood were fatally, and two others seriously, burned by the explosion of coal-oil, with which the eldest, aged eleven, was lighting the fire.

HAZING was revived at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., on the night of the 18th. Early in the evening the Sophomores intruded upon the Freshmen. About two o'clock the next morning, the Freshmen broke into a room occupied by a Sophomore and his brother—a Senior—and both the latter were unmercifully beaten with bottles and disfigured. Two of the assailants were arrested for assault with intent to kill.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 13th stated that the first three silver dollars of the new coinage had been received there, one of them being delivered to the President, one to the Secretary of the Treasury and the other to the Director of the Mint. Ten thousand of the new dollars would be received from the Philadelphia Mint on the 14th.

A RECENTLY-DISCHARGED employe of the Interior Department in Washington (Dr. B. S. Schoen) shot himself on the night of the 13th.

THE exchanging of new silver dollars for gold commenced at the Philadelphia Mint, on the 13th. Coinage would continue at the rate of $40,000 a day.

THE total subscriptions, up to the 14th, to the 4-per-cent. bonds since the date of the Treasury circular of Jan. 16, advertising the loan, were $2,550,050.

THE Secretary of the Interior has decided that pre-emption filing is not absolutely required in making a homestead entry, and that it may be entirely dispensed with in making final proof thereon. This ruling will, it is said, save settlers a great deal of inconvenience and expense.

JOSEPH LAPAIGE, *alias* Joseph Parish, was hanged at Concord, N. H., on the 18th, for the murder, in October, 1875, of Josie Langmaid, while on her way to school. He confessed to the crime for which he was hanged, and also to the murder of Miss Hall, a school teacher, at St. Albans, Vt., in 1874.

GUS JOHNSON, a white man, was hanged at Rome, Ga., on the 15th, for the murder, in 1876, of a colored man named Alfred McGhee. Johnson confessed to four murders, the one for which he suffered death being very atrocious and entirely without provocation. He was defiant to the last.

DURING the week ending on the 16th, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased silver bullion sufficient to run the mints about five weeks. The price paid was not as great as expected by bullion holders.

IN regard to the statements recently published, that the Treasury Department would purchase $100,000,000 4½-per-cent. bonds upon the market, the Secretary of the Treasury announces that, in response to applications, he had asked their terms for placing such bonds to be admitted for his consideration. The offers received, up to the 18th, had not been satisfactory, and the Secretary stated that only 4-per-cent bonds would be sold, unless 4½-per-cents could be disposed of at their relative value with 4-per-cents, the latter being placed at par. He would, at any time, receive bids for 4½-per-cent. bonds on that basis.

THE Lochmere National Bank, of East Cambridge, Mass., was robbed, on the 16th, of about $50,000 in Government bonds and other securities. The robbery was effected by the President of the institution being called to the door to see a lady who wished to transact some business. The officer immediately returned to the inside office, but he subsequently discovered that, during his brief absence, the vaults had been robbed of trunks containing the amount specified.

AN eleven-year-old boy, named John Foley, died of hydrophobia at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few nights ago. He was bitten by a dog about six weeks before his death.

THE heaviest snow-storm experienced since the settlement of the Black Hills by white men occurred in that section recently, extending over a period of five days. The snow was over four feet deep on a level at Deadwood, on the 12th, and mail and telegraphic communication with the States was interrupted.

FOUR tramps were burned in a car on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Piedmont, Mo., on the 13th. They were stealing a ride in a cotton car.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A CONCORD (N. H.) telegram of the 13th says the election in that State had resulted in the choice of Prescott (Rep.) for Governor, by a majority of between 1,000 and 2,000. The Republicans had also carried the House. Senate: and Council

ROBERT HAMILTON, ex-Member of Congress from New Jersey, died on the morning of the 16th, of paralysis.

THOMAS LEHNARD, who was lately reported to have been sent to Cuba to investigate certain alleged cases of kidnaping, died at Havana, a few days ago, of yellow-fever.

OLIVER A. WILLARD, editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Evening Post*, died a few days ago, aged forty-three years.

ON the 18th, the Louisiana State Supreme Court rendered its decision in the application for writs of ten. Anderson, of the State Returning Board. It reverses the opinion of the Court below, which found him guilty of contempt and perjury, and ordered his immediate release from custody.

ON the 17th, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, late Superintendent of the Michigan State Insane Asylum, was mulcted in the sum of $6,000 damages for malpractice and false imprisonment, Mrs. Nancy Newcomer, of Chicago, being the complainant.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Vienna special of the 13th, the Roumanian representative had handed a note to Count Andrassy stating that Roumania would not be bound by the Turco-Russian peace preliminaries.

THE Armenians have asked Great Britain to obtain, from the forthcoming Congress, autonomy for Turkish Armenia, with an European guaranty for protection.

THE Sultan has bestowed upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of London, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Medjidie as a recognition of her efforts in behalf of Turkish refugees.

CORFU specials of the 13th say the Turks had defeated eight Christian villages in the District of Delvino, and massacred the male inhabitants. They had also killed 100 fugitive women and children

THE Thessalian insurgents claim the recent defeat of the Turks near Pharsala, killing or wounding 400.

A RUDE stone-room, with bell, was being erected at Woolwich, Eng., fell on the 13th, burying hundreds of workmen in the ruins. A large number were seriously, and some fatally, injured.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 14th, apprehension prevailed that the relations between Russia and England were becoming unsatisfactory and embarrassing. It was reported that England had concluded to occupy Mitylene, which Russia had declared it would consider casus belli, and that the latter had moved its forces nearer to Constantinople. The situation was considered full of menace.

ON the 14th, thirty-six persons were drowned at Brest, France, by the upsetting of a barge.

ACCORDING to an Athens dispatch of the 15th, Russia had rejected the proposal to submit Greece to the Conference.

IT is semi-officially announced from St. Petersburg that Prince Battenburg, the Czarina's nephew, has been definitely proposed for the throne of Bulgaria.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 15th says North Syria had revolted and separated itself from the Sultan. The Kurds in Diarbekir had also revolted.

BUCHAREST telegrams of the 15th say the feeling of hostility toward Russia was becoming intense on the part of the Roumanians.

A PERA dispatch of the 15th says Russian transports were landing large quantities of supplies at Bourgas, on the Black Sea, and taking away all sick and wounded, but no able-bodied soldiers. The exhibition was extending that the war was not yet ended.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 15th, the hostility toward Russia was visibly increasing, and hopes of peace were based wholly upon the expectation that Russia would abate her pretensions when the Conference met and yield to the representations of England. It was believed, however, that Austria and Germany would support Russia, and that, if England would fight, she would have no other ally than Turkey who is about to break her late treaty with Russia the moment she discovered a disposition for war on the part of England.

THE news was received from St. Petersburg, on the evening of the 17th, that the treaty with Turkey had, that day, been formally ratified by the Russian Government.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 17th, strong detachments of Russian troops were patrolling the streets of that city, day and night, on account of the prevailing excitement over the posting of seditious placards.

A PESTH (Hungary) dispatch of the 17th says Prince Bismarck had finally indicated Russia to submit the entire provisions of the treaty to the Congress.

OVER 6,000 persons have lately been attacked with measles at Lyons, France.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 18th, in the event of war between Russia and England, Turkey would be entirely neutral.

ON the evening of the 18th, O'Donavan Rossa, the Fenian, lectured at Toronto, Can. During the delivery of the lecture an Orange mob attacked and gutted the building, and, subsequently, the hotel where he was stopping, leaving only the bare walls standing. Four persons were shot.

"Honest-Money League" Platform.

To the People of the United States:

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of citizens of the Northwest in favor of an honest-money standard was held in the City of Chicago to-day (March 14), and the following declaration was unanimously adopted as a platform of principles:

1. The interests of the country, and, consequently, the welfare and happiness of its people, require stability in the standard of value and uniformity in the circulating medium of exchange.

2. The experience of all civilized and commercial Nations proves that gold and silver possess stability of value in a greater degree than any other commodities, and are, therefore, the best standard of value, and, in connection with such representatives of convertible value as the mound, the only safe and uniform circulating medium.

3. It is the duty of the Government to establish and maintain a sound and uniform currency system, the establishment and maintenance of such a system are one of the chief purposes had in the founders of our Government, in framing the Constitution, and a power to be advanced by such a system requires only a firm adherence to the principles and spirit of the Constitution.

4. The Constitution contemplates only the money of the precious metals as a standard of value. These principles were strictly observed by the Government for a great National emergency compelled a temporary departure from them. That departure was solemnly and repeatedly declared to be only temporary, and only justifiable on the ground of the extreme necessity in a time of National peril, and the most positive assurances have been given by the Legislative and Executive departments of Government that when the exigency of the war should pass away the Government would, as soon as practicable, return to the Constitutional standard, the advantages of and measure of value.

5. The experience that made it necessary for the Government to force upon the people an irredeemable paper currency, and subsequently to once perpetuate that system as a permanent financial policy would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and of the spirit of the laws and pledges under which gold was surrendered and issued; and as the experience of the world has proved, would necessarily be followed by still further depression, to the great injury of all legitimate business, and to the suffering of the laboring classes, upon whom the evils of the depreciated currency would fall most heavily and severely.

6. We have now an abundance of money to supply all the wants of trade; our paper currency is rapidly approaching the uniformity and quality of the coin standards, and, if left free from further legislative changes, it will soon, by force of natural laws, go into general circulation, and general confidence and satisfaction will be restored to the country.

7. We invite all our fellow-citizens who concur in these views of the nature of money and methods of exchange, and in the duty of the Government in relation thereto, to unite with us in an effort to maintain the honor and welfare of our common country, and in a protest against the adoption of any irredeemable paper money policy, which would certainly sooner or later be followed by all the fluctuation and depreciation, ending only in ultimate repudiation and general financial ruin.

—The tipping over of a car-load of hot cinders into a snow-bank at the Pine Iron Works in Montgomery County, Pa., recently, resulted in a fearful explosion, the shock of which is said to have shaken houses 100 yards away, and persons standing near by were severely burned and cut by the flying cinders.

DURING the year 1877 42,000 paupers in Indiana were cared for at the expense of the various counties in the State at a cost of $600,626.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THERE was only a total of 25,000 tons of ice in Detroit on the 19th.

JOSEPH COSPER, a clerk, in the employ of Prentiss & Wiley, of Detroit, was arrested on the 15th, for stealing $400 worth of goods from his employers.

THE locomotive and four cars of the way-freight, going south, on the morning of the 11th, were ditched, near St. Charles, by the washing out of the track. Charles Thayer, the fireman, was killed, and Silas Hall, the engineer, fatally scalded.

MARTIN LAWING, employed in a saw-mill at Six Lakes, was instantly killed by the bursting of a pulley-wheel, on the 14th.

HENRY MASTENBROOK, a farmer in Vergennes Township, was lately defeated in a lawsuit, and, crazed with anger, took a shot-gun, on the 9th, to find Beckwith, the man who sued him. Not finding him, he placed the muzzle of the gun against his own head, and blew his brains out.

HON. GEORGE M. BUCK, of Kalamazoo, is the delegate chosen to represent Michigan at the International Sabbath-School Convention, which meets at Atlanta, Ga., April 17.

THE carpenter for the out of wild pigeons to this State, and the people up in Oceana and adjoining counties, where the pigeons are accustomed to stay, are preparing their nets in anticipation of a large catch. The first flocks have put in an appearance.

RT.-REV. SAMUEL ALLEN MCCOSKRY, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, has resigned the Bishopric, his advanced age being the cause of his retirement. He ranked second in point of seniority among the Bishops of the United States, having been consecrated at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, July 7, 1830; while Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was consecrated four years prior to that time.

AT Niles, on the night of the 11th, some parties, without respect for law or the civil authorities, effected an entrance to the Bank School building, tore up a number of desks on the third floor, piled the books, slates and instruments upon the rostrum and scattered the school furniture generally.

ON the night of the 11th, Chas. Gutteil, a resident of Houghton, committed suicide by drowning. Domestic trouble is said to have caused the act.

A MAGIC building at Cairo, fell, on the 12th, owing to defective foundations. H. P. Atwood and his son and a woman named Donnelly, were buried in the ruins. All were rescued alive, but seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured.

JAMES M. LANE, of Kent County, has been putting in a large amount of logs the past winter in Oceola County. After paying his men off, he had trouble with five of them, which resulted in his shooting two of them—twice with guns. He ran to a log shanty, and they besieged him. They held him a prisoner for a long time, and the sheriff was called. A hearing of it, released him by arresting them, despite their threats to shoot.

AN EVELETH (Minn.) vessel owned by Christian Ulrich, two miles from East Saginaw, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the morning of the 13th. Loss, $2,000.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury March 1, 1878, was $900,174.26; receipts during the week ending March 8 were $71,594.64; payments during the same time were $11,120.97; balance in Treasury March 9, 1878, $961,755.93; increase for the week, $60,473.67.

ALD. GARVEY, of Muskegon, was seriously, but not fatally, stabbed, a few days ago, by a man named Hugh Cleghorn. The trouble originated in a discussion about some woman, it is said.

SOME days ago a man named Egert was killed in Munelona, in Antrim County, by one Godfrey Frankey. The latter was at once arrested and lodged in jail. His examination on the charge of murder began on the 12th, and narrowly escaped being a bloody mockery, for some of Egert's friends had armed themselves and intended killing Frankey in the court-room. The Sheriff learned of it fortunately, and disarmed them. The murder grew out of a feud.

PETER PIEPPA, a farmer, living near Scars, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, north of East Saginaw, was instantly killed, on the 13th, by a falling tree.

A FIVE-YEARLING son of Mrs. Clementine Simonds, of Kalamazoo, was fatally scalded, on the afternoon of the 13th, by the tipping over upon him of a boiler of scalding water.

GOV. CROSWELL, on the 15th, appointed the following Board of Trustees to have charge of the new State Insane Asylum at Pontiac: Henry P. Baldwin, of Wayne County; Georg Hendrie, of Van Buren (to serve until Jan. 1, 1883); Willard M. McConnell and Michael E. Crofoot, of Oakland County (until Jan. 1, 1881); Edmund D. Tyler, of Washtenaw; Warren G. Vinton, of Wayne (until Jan. 1, 1879.) The Board are expected to leave the institution properly organized and ready for patients May 1. After that date, by act of the last Legislature, it becomes illegal for county officers to send insane persons to the State-taking charge of his unfortunate wards, thus resulting in what has long been a crying evil in connection with County Poor-Houses.

A TEN-TEAM division of James Wilcox fell into the Muskegon River, at Everett, on the 14th, and was drowned.

JUDGE AMOS STEELE, Associate-Judge of the State under the old judiciary system, died, at Mason, on the 15th, aged seventy-two years.

ON the morning of the 15th, Mrs. A. R. Newell, of Grand Rapids, shot herself with a revolver, the bullet passing through her head from temple to temple. She attended suicide, but the cause has not transpired.

EATON & CHRISTENSON, wholesale bakers, and Joseph Hotchkiss, grocer, of Grand Rapids, failed, on the 15th.

THE Governor has pardoned C. E. Woodward, a bigamist, sent to the State Prison in 1875, for five years, the Prison officials certifying that he was at the point of death from consumption.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.18@1.45; Butter, W. R., 1362lbs; Cheese, W. R., 1894 135¢; Corn, W bu, 43@44¢; Flour, White-Winter, $5.50@6.00; Amber, $5.00@5.25; Rye, $3.50@3.75; Cattle, W cental, $3.25@5.00; Hogs, $3.25@4.10; Sheep, $3.25@5.00; Oats, Mixed, W bu, 26@29¢; White, 28¼@30½¢; Pork, Mess, W bbl, $10.25@10.30; Rye, W bu, 56@57¢; Wheat, White, $1.12@1.25; Amber, $1.07@1.23.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A printer in Wellsville, N. Y., who has been deaf for many years, was pinned in a highly-heated room last week, to help him out of a case of the chills. He was seized with sharp pains in the head, and fell down insensible. The whistle of a locomotive woke him next morning, and he has since been able to hear well, and speech, which had also almost left him, has returned.

—The Edenburg (Penn.) *Herald* relates a story about a commercial drummer from Pittsburgh, who, considerably under the influence of liquor, mistook his route and drove his team upon the trestle-work of the Edenburg, Summit & Clarion Railroad, supposing it to be the wagon road. The trestle bridge is sixty feet up from the ground, and about the same length, but the ladies made the crossing, feeling their way in the darkness, step by step, every foot striking a tie securely, until the distance was traversed and they stood in safety on the other side, and just in the nick of time, too, as the night express came thundering by in five minutes after the team had left the track.

—For some weeks Mr. Pierce, who lives in an old brick house near the canal in Georgetown, has heard a peculiar noise at night, and discovered the gradual loss of chickens. He came to the conclusion that a visit was made by rats. Friday night he and his wife were awakened by a sharp cry of distress from the fifth and last pen in which their two-year old baby was sleeping. Mr. Pierce immediately sprang out and discovered a weasel at his child's throat. Catching the animal with his hand he threw it to the floor, killing it at once. A few moments later the little one would certainly have been killed, as a deep gash was already made in its throat. The animal was about eighteen inches long, very slender, with short legs.—*Washington (D. C.) Star.*

—One of the most miraculous escapes from instant death that we have ever heard recorded is related as having occurred last Saturday morning. A man by the name of W. D. Soy had been to consult a physician in regard to his case, as he had been partially deaf for a number of years. Having finished his business, he started for home on foot, taking the railroad track, and had proceeded but a short distance when he saw a train of cars approaching him, and as the cars came near he stepped upon the eastward-bound track, not looking for or hearing that which was approaching from that direction, but had hardly stepped on the track when he turned to see the engine apparently close upon him. He grasped hold of the pilot or hand of the engine, but as he uncertilly shriek, and awoke to find that he had been dreaming and had his head in his wife's hair, and had partly torn a handful out by the roots.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.*

—Ten years ago Michael O'Donnell was a well-to-do market-gardener in a Massachusetts village. One night he heard some one in his garden, and, supposing it to be a thief, fired his revolver at random in the dark for the purpose of frightening away the depredator, and went back to bed. The next morning the body of a girl fifteen years old was found in the garden. O'Donnell was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The other day he was brought before the Governor's Council as a candidate for pardon. His hair was perfectly white and soft, and there was a fixed expression of terror on his face. He walked like an automaton, and to every question seemed only capable of answering yes or no. Even when told that he would be pardoned and allowed to go free again, his expression did not change, and he only repeated the word "yes" in his most mechanical tone.

—Seth Green got his first start in life from a farmer of Michigan, who taught him fish culture and lent him money to begin business.

THE agricultural population of Georgia is 900,000 souls, and the number of acres in cultivation is a trifle over 6,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1878.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$8.30	@$10.50
Sheep		5.00	@ 6.25
Hogs		5.80	@ 6.10
FLOUR—Good to Choice		5.40	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		1.25	@1.25
No. 2 Red		1.26	@1.28
No. 2 Milwaukee		.91	@ .92
RYE—Western		.51	@ .52
CORN—Western Mixed		.39½	@ .40
LARD—Steam		6.15	@ 6.20
PORK—Mess		9.75	@ 10.00
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		.32	@ .45
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra		$6.00	@ $6.25
Good		4.85	@ 4.60
Medium		4.25	@ 4.40
Stockers		3.50	@ 3.75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice		4.80	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice		3.00	@ 4.50
BUTTER—Dairy to Choice		.20	@ .26
Creamery		.25	@ .31
EGGS—Fresh		.23	@ .28
FLOUR—Spring Wheat		6.00	@ 6.25
Choice to Fine Spring		6.50	@ 6.75
Winter		6.50	@ 8.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring		1.07	@ 1.07½
Corn, No. 2		.37	@ .42½
Oats, No. 2		.27	@ .28½
Barley, No. 2		.54½	@ .55
Rye, No. 2		.46	@ .47
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl		.06	@ .07
Good Medium		.05	@ .06
Inside and Crow's		.03½	@ .04
Crooked		.02½	@ .03
PORK—Mess		9.50	@ 9.75
LARD		5.65	@ 5.70
LUMBER—Common and Fencing		7.00	@12.00
Shingles		2.50	@ 3.00
BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best		$4.62½	@$ 4.75
Medium		3.12½	@ 3.37½
HOGS—Good		5.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Good		4.00	@ 4.50
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best		$	@$
Medium		4.25	@ 4.50
HOGS—Yorkers		5.35	@ 5.40
Philadelphias		5.40	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Best		5.00	@ 5.50
Common		3.00	@ 4.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

VOYAGERS.

We are floating on the River of Time,
Voyagers together we mostcanny glide,
Drifting away to that beautiful clime
Eye hath not seen on the other side.
Yesterday saw us step down from the shore
Into our barks at the dawn of the day—
Others to-morrow will follow us over
For none the glad light of the morning will shirk.

We are mid-way out on the River of Time,
And drift with the tide that we cannot resist:
It is sweeping us on to an ultimate clime
That is hid from our vision in fan-folded mist;
Hailing of land slanged de-silent-ish for our boys
Into-like a shift pontanum enters by;
Sunshine and shadows are over us now;
Is it life or pale death in that wastering sky?

We have almost crossed o'er the River of Time,
The wind and the billows have left us a wreck,
What steals from you mist, like some angel-
wrought chime,
Has we still look with courage and hope from
the deck?
Aged and silent and grey we have grown,
Tackered and tattered our sails they are torn,
Yet we feel we are coming to friends we have
known,
When we enter the gateway of death and of
morn.—*Hartford Times.*

SPRING SONG.

Oh the little streams are running,
Burrying, purrying!
Oh, the little streams are running
Down the hill!
And the green soft grass is springing,
Springing, springing!
And the green soft grass is springing,
Fast to-day.

In the woods I hear a breeze whisper,
Whisper, whisper!
In the woods the breeze whispers
To the flowers;
And the flowers sing their welcome,
Welcome, welcome!
And the robins sing their welcome—
Happy home!

Over all the sun is shining,
Shining, shining!
Over all the sun is shining
Clear and bright!
Flooding lane and waiting meadows,
Meadows, meadows
Flooding lane and waiting meadows
With his light.

—*Elaine Goodale (thirteen years old), in St. Nicholas.*

A ROMANCE OF LABOR.

The following true incident was brought to my remembrance while listening to the rebellious words of a young man, who could not see his father's wisdom in desiring him to learn a trade.

"It will make a common man of me, father," he said querulously; "I shall be as dirty as a blacksmith, and have hands like a coal-heaver."

"And if you think, Fred, that wearing fine clothes and having white hands makes you a gentleman, let me tell you, sir, you are now a very common man in this town. A good trade might help you to truer notions of gentlemanhood."

Then I looked at the handsome fellow—for he was handsome—and I thought just now of Steve Gaskill, the brave little man who, at the risk of his own life, without any solicitation, sprang out and dragged Fred Braithwaite from the water, when he was drowning, and I thought of Steve's modest refusal of any reward, and of the quiet manner in which he went back to his work.

Fred Braithwaite was the only son of a rich widow, who had been left in affluent circumstances by the death of her husband, a few years before the time of which I write. Fred was a handsome, dashing young fellow, who had been petted and indulged by his mother and sisters, and was the favorite companion of all the young men of his own set. He was not a bad boy, but he was very fond of pleasure, and had no taste for study. He was sent to college, but did not graduate with honor, and was then placed in a counting-house, where he was expected to learn business habits. But he disliked the confinement, and was always finding excuses for absenting himself from his desk. He was very fond of boating, and was an expert oarsman, and it was while out in a pleasure-boat that he fell overboard, and was rescued by Steve Gaskill.

Steve was a mechanic, and worked in the machine-shops of Silverton. He was a quiet, steady young man, who had never been known to be guilty of a dissipated habit. He was a favorite with his employers, and was considered a first-class workman. He was a handsome young fellow, with a frank, manly face, and a pair of honest blue eyes that looked you straight in the face. He was a general favorite with the young people of Silverton, and was a welcome guest in many households. He was a member of the Silver Cornet Band, and played the first violin. He was also a member of the Young Men's Literary Association, and was a constant attendant at the meetings of that society. He was a great reader, and had a taste for poetry and music. He was a young man of good habits, and was considered a model young man by the mothers of marriageable daughters.

Miss Elizabeth Braithwaite, a great heiress, and a very handsome girl, Steve was attracted by her beauty, and her great wealth was no drawback in his eye. In a short time he perceived that Miss Braithwaite favored him above all other pretenders to her hand, and he began to consider the advantages of a rich wife.

His profession hitherto had been a failure: his £1,000 were nearly spent; his three sisters were all on the point of marriage, a condition which might seriously magnify their modesty instincts; and his mother's annual income would not support him a month—would it not be the best plan to accept the good fortune so evidently within his reach?

Elizabeth was handsome and inclined to favor him, and though she had the reputation of being both unamiable in temper and economical in money matters, he did not doubt that she would make him a kind husband, provided he was completely as his mother and sisters. So he set himself to win Miss Braithwaite, and before Christmas they were married.

True, he had been compelled to give up a great deal more than he liked; but he promised himself plenty of pecuniary compensations. Elizabeth insisted on retaining her own house, and as Steve had really no home to offer her, he must needs go to Braithwaite Hall, as the husband of its proprietress. She insisted upon his removing his office to that centre, and Steve, after offering none of the advantages for killing time which a large city like Leeds did, and having a horror of travelling none of the disadvantages for killing time which a large city like Leeds did, and having a horror of travelling every day, and a positive dislike to being absolutely settled upon herself for her own use and under her own control,

Steve felt very much as though his wife had bought him; but for a little time, the eclat of having married a great heiress, the bridal festivities, and Leigh travel, compensated for the loss of his freedom. But when they returned to Braithwaite, life showed him a far more prosaic side. Mrs. Gaskill's economical disposition soon became particularly offensive to Steve. She inquired closely into his business, and did not scruple to make unpleasant witty remarks about his income. She rapidly developed to an authoritative disposition, against which Steve rebelled more and more rebellel. The young couple were soon very unhappy.

Steve perceived that a great transition was taking place in Steve's mind, and times of transition are always times of unrest and misery. The better part of Steve's nature was beginning to learn a bearing. He had seen now all that good society could show him; he had tasted of its pleasures money can buy, and he was unhappy.

She had no ennui and no dissatisfaction with herself. There was her large house to oversee, her gardens and conservatories, her servants and charity-schools, her toilet and a whole colony of pet animals. Her days were too short for all the small interests that filled them; and these interests she would willingly have shared with Steve, but to him they soon became intolerable.

Under such circumstances he might have found his work in the ordering of his wife's large estate; but Elizabeth was far too jealous of her woman to trust it in untried hands. The father's agent was her agent; her banker managed all her investments; her park and farms and gardens were all under the care of old and experienced servants, who looked upon Steve merely as "Missies husband."

In the second year of his marriage he began to have some thoughts which would have astonished his wife, could she have thought it worth while to inquire what occupied his mind in the long, hours when he paced the floor of his shrubbery or sat silently looking out of the window. But Steve was now ready for any employment that would take him out of the purposeless, dependent life which he had so foolishly chosen for himself.

One day, greatly to his surprise, Elizabeth said to him:

"Steve, I have a letter from a cousin of my mother's who lives in Glasgow. She is going to Australia, and wants me to buy her house. She says it is a great bargain, and I wrote to Barrett to go and see about it. I have a letter this morning saying he is too ill to leave his bed. I wonder if you could go and attend to it?"

Anything for a change. Steve showed a very proper business-like interest, and said:

"Yes, he would be very glad to go."

"Very well; I should think you knew enough of titles and deeds, and conveyancing, and all that kind of thing. I will trust the affair to you, Steve."

So the next morning Steve found himself on the Caledonian line, with £100 in his pocket, and a veritable piece of business on hand. The first twenty miles out of Leeds he enjoyed with the delight of a bird set free, then he began to think again.

At Crewe he missed a train, and wandering about the station, fell in talk with the engineer of the next one, who was cleaning and examining the engine with all the love and pride a mother gives a favorite child.

The two men fraternized at once, and Steve made a trip over the Caledonian in the engineer's cabin. He was a fine young fellow, "one of seven," he said, all machinists and engineers; he was only serving his time, learning every branch of his business practically; he had brothers who made engineers, and he hoped to do so some time.

In spite of his soiled face and oily clothes, Steve recognized that refinement that comes with education; and when his new friend called upon him at the Queen's Hotel, he would not be ashamed of his appearance, even in the most fastidious days.

"Mr. Dairympic, I am glad to see you," said Steve, holding out both hands to him.

"I thought you would be, sir: it is not often I am mistaken in my likings. I will go with you now to see my father's works, if it suits you."

Never had such a place entered Stephen Gaskill's conception; the immense furnaces, the hundreds of giants working around them, the clang of machinery, the mighty struggle of mind with the matter, of intellect over the resistance. He carried those cyclops in their leathern masks and aprons; he longed to lift their mighty hammers. He looked upon the craftsmen with their bare, brawny arms and blackened hands, and felt his heart glow with admiration when he saw the mighty works those hands had fashioned. The tears were in his eyes when Andrew Dairympic and he parted at the gate of the great works in Leeds.

"Thank you," he said, "you have done me the greatest possible service. I shall remember it."

That night Steve formed a strange, but noble, resolution. First of all, he devised himself to his wife' business, and he accomplished it in a manner which elicited Mr. Barrett's warm praise and made Elizabeth wonder whether she might not spare her agent's *stress* for the future. Then he took long, confidential talk with the owner of the Dairympic Iron and Machine Works, the result of which was the following letter to Mrs. Gaskill:

MY DEAR WIFE: I shall not be at home again for at least two years. For I have begun an apprenticeship to Thomas Dairympic here as an engineer. I shall learn the business practically. I have lived too long upon your bounty for I have had your esteem as well as my own, and I do not say but I have deserved the loss. Please God, I will redeem my wasted past, and with His help make a mass of myself. When I am worthy to be your husband you will respect me, and until then think as kindly as possible of your STEPHEN GASKILL.

This letter struck the first noble chord in Elizabeth's heart. From that hour not even her favorite maid dare make her little compassionate sneer at "poor master."

Steve, in leather apron and coarse working clothes, began laboriously happy days which brought him nights of sweet sleep and Elizabeth began a series of letters to her husband which probably grew more and more imbued with his interest and respect. In a few weeks she visited him of her own free will, and purposely going to the works, saw her self-banished lord and master in glorious linsmuer upon a bar of white-hot iron.

Swarthy, bare-armed, clothed in leather, he had never looked so handsome in Elizabeth's eyes; and her eyes revealed this fact to Steve, for in them was the tender light of a love founded upon a genuine respect. Steve observed it. He wrought faithfully out his two years' service, cheered by his wife's letters and visits, and when he came out of the Dairympic Works there was no more polished iron-master than he.

He held his head frankly up now, and looked Fortune boldly in the face; he could dare her own lieing anywhere.

Mr. Dairympic, who had become a great friend to Steve, holding out both hands to him.

"I thought you would be, sir: it is not often I am mistaken in my likings. I will go with you now to see my father's works, if it suits you."

Never had such a place entered Stephen Gaskill's conception; the immense furnaces, the hundreds of giants working around them, the clang of machinery, the mighty struggle of mind with the matter, of intellect over the resistance. He carried those cyclops in their leathern masks and aprons; he longed to lift their mighty hammers. He looked upon the cra

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, - 1878.

OUR RADIN LETTER.

New York, March 29, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL

Good old St. Patrick had no cause this year to complain of any lack of respect shown to his memory in the great city of New York. His day falling on Sunday, intending participants in the festival had an extra twenty-four hours of anticipation and preparation, and on Monday morning all the transplanted Hibernians of Manhattan and the surrounding country—they of the "shild leens" and the "potheen," the shillalah and the shamrock—whether of high or low degree, were up and stirring, and all agog for the pleasures of their holiday. These persons, as far as my observation extended, considered mainly in having a very long procession, liberally interspersed with bands of music, and in getting very, very drunk, as, indeed, every true Irishman is in duty bound to do on each anniversary of his patron saint. The procession was really an imposing one, including many detachments of the military, a dozen or more Irish societies, and an innumerable company of such enthusiastic laymen as could muster a black coat and a stove pipe hat. Green was of course the prevailing color of the occasion, and was extensively manifest. Green flags floated from every staff controlled in any way by this nationality; all the men wore green neckties or badges, all the women green dresses or ribbons, and and the haulgear of thousands of horses was resplendent with the same verdant decorations. In the evening there were the usual assortment of meetings, dinners, speeches and revels.

Speaking of Irishmen reminds me that our distinguished Fenian fellow townsman, O'Donovan Rossa, has been distinguishing himself this week at Toronto, whither he went to lecture, by provoking a street riot and having himself to flee for his life. The newspaper dispatches tell us that in the progress of the small sized war that Rossa precipitated, every policeman in Toronto was more or less injured. As a firebrand, O'Donovan seems to be a success.

Another peculiar festival fell within the week just passed. This was the Jewish masquerade feast of Purim of which the principal feature consists in keeping open house for the reception of maskers of both sexes. This evening many Jews and Jewesses, of all classes, dressed in fancy costumes, demons and masks, go round in parties of ten or twenty, calling at all the Jewish houses which are known to be "open" in honor of the feast, and there disport themselves to the amusement of the guests assembled to receive them. In some cases regular parties are given, to receive these maskers and invitations are sent out. As there are some 80,000 Jews in New York city, it will be seen that any festivities in which they join generally becomes quite noticeable.

Last week I gave a description of the operation of the phonograph, in which I said something about the rapid succession of astonishing inventions. The picture of that remark is illustrated by the fact that since writing that letter I have learned of a brand new contrivance of the same inventor, called the aerophone, which can be put on steam engines instead of the ordinary whistle, and is good for tunes that can be heard at least four miles, be made to call out any words desired. For instance, if it is on a factory, it will perhaps yell, "Time for Dinner!" or "Come to Work!" and if on a locomotive, "Get off the Track!" or while yet far away shriek to the next station, "Bangtown, look out for number three!" What the next contrivance will be no one can foretell, but I promise to chronicle it faithfully, even if it's patent air line rapid transit railroad to the moon.

Which mention of rapid transit reminds me to say that our elevated railway extension is formerly on. The building of the fifteen road has progressed with incredible rapidity. Its sections seem to spring out of the earth day by day like a growth of enormous mushroom, and already Sixth Avenue and West Broadway are filled with an arching forest of iron beams and girders. At this rate another month will see trains running on the route. The Pullman Car Company are hard at work on the cars, for building sixty of which they have a contract. These cars are to be very elegant, after the manner of the Pullmans. I shall perhaps describe them later.

An extraordinary complication has arisen between the city and national governments. The ground on which our million dollar post office stands was sold to Uncle Sam by the city of New York, and in the conveyance a clause was introduced stipulating that if the building was ever used for any other purposes than those specified in the instrument, the sale should be void and the property should revert to the city. Either in ignorance or in defiance of this condition, the present Secretary of the Treasury has caused parts of the post office building to be exempted for purposes forbidden in the grant, and we are now confronted by the somewhat startling assertion of the city's right to seize the property according to agreement. Of course it is not likely that any such action would be attempted, but it is probable that Mr. Sherman will have to take the back track on his plan for the occupancy of the structure.

The Aquarians is in hard luck. Of the two valuable companzees, which I mentioned a few weeks since as having created a Darwinian discussion on their arrival, one is dead and the other is dying. They have cost a great deal of money and were the only specimens of this animal in America. To add to the funereal gloom that pervades this wonder place, "Barry," the glossy, curl mained young hippopotamus, who has for a year formed one of its prominent attractions, has just shuffled off some ton and a half of mortal coil which, when animated by the soul which now has doubtless returned to haunt the luxuriant marshes of the Nile, was estimated worth $20,000.

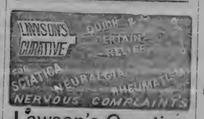
An unfortunate physician of week judgement in Brooklyn was sent to the State prison the other day because he was not content to let well enough alone. He had been indicted for a crime, and the indictment failed for lack of the evidence of the person expected to be principal witness against him. Thereupon he sued a professional rival for conspiracy, and the witness was found and the man was indicted anew, with the result just mentioned. He is probably engaged now in collecting how much better off he would have been if he had not attempted spiteful personal revenge against a man who had told the truth about him.

Another attempt is being made by pretended heirs at law to have the probate of Mr. Alexander Stewart's will set aside and a new division of the property made.

RADIN.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and snowfalls often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Colds, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Gruner, will tell you. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is now sold in every town and village on the continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.



Lawson's Curative

HAS been in use some fifteen years, for the permanent and positive cure of

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

and inflammatory diseases. Externally applied it gives immediate relief from pain. Three doses of two bottles taken internally removes every trace of the disease. We have cured Hundreds of FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING, which all other remedies have failed. We have seen those worn out with suffering from

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE,

relieved from pain in a few hours, then permanently cured, so as after years the disease has never returned. The Curative destroys the poison in the blood, which produces the disease. DIPHTHERIA is robbed of its terrors, with a bottle of Curative at hand. It destroys the virus and prevents the formation of the poisonous patches. It cures DYSPEPSIA, as it neutralizes and fermentation of the food and gets up a vigorous, healthy appetite which seeks relief in Rum drinking. The Curative does NOT CONTAIN ANY ALCOHOL OR STIMULANTS. SPUNKY OR INFLAMED GUMS are cured by a few applications. Those who have used it have told the master in stronger terms than we have ever used.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. If not for sale by your druggists, send us one Dollar, and we will send you a bottle by return, prepaid.

LAWSON CHEMICAL Co., Cleveland, Oh.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Gruner.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

30 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property near Pinckney. Title perfect, and possession given immediately, if required. Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Pinckney, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, the most other wood, and are accessible to rail transit.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the most prosperous section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are situated is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

Rapidly is a population of two hundred and every one of these acres and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth which it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. BUCHET,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Inspect their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Buches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Award ed two

GOLD METAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
163 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
ClOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 14th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, EYE OPENERS, filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(97) (6.12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cut as Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat (market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. SCHLOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug right here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trout as baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Ink of all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR

PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Have Women Business Ability.

A few weeks ago, in one of the comfortable sleeping coaches which have so reduced the weariness of travel, we left Boston on a train bound outward for the West. There were not more than half a dozen persons beside ourselves in the car, and this scarcity of travelers made conversation general, and established friendly and social relations between people who had never seen each other before, and did not, even then, know each other's names.

In the section just behind ours, four gentlemen had seated themselves, and were talking concerning matters of general and sometimes local interest.

Occupied with a book, we gave little heed to their conversation until our attention was suddenly arrested by hearing one of them exclaim, with much emphasis. "Yes, sir! I believe that, as a rule, women are more economical than men. You see, woman can't *waste* much money if she tries; she's obliged to spend it on herself, on her jewels and laces, her silks and satins and furbelows of one kind and another. All these, however, can be turned into money again; and the more ragged and dirty and dingy a piece of lace is, the better a woman likes it, and the more money it will bring. But now just look at the men, and think for a moment of the enormous sums of money spent every year on fast horses, gambling, wines and tobacco; things that represent not capital invested, but capital sunk, wasted. Why, if a man sets about it, he can waste more money in one year than a woman can spend in five."

"I guess you're right," assented his neighbor; "and—" dropping his voice to a low tone and speaking slowly, as though he were about to tell something which, though true, was entirely beyond his comprehension—"I'll bet a supper that my wife can tell exactly how much money she has had in the last ten years, and just what every cent was used for."

"How about yourself," asked another three, "can you do the same?"

"Not much!" was the emphatic answer. "I've had a good many attacks of book-keeping in my time, but I get over them in just about four days. By that time the thing won't balance, and I give it up."

A hearty laugh followed this frank confession, and then a lady who sat by the opposite window turned and said, with a half smile, "And yet, I suppose that if any one were to ask you if your wife has any business ability, you would say no?"

"Well, ma'am, I suppose I should. We men don't generally reckon on a woman's having much business ability; but I'm not sure they haven't got it in spite of us."

Here the conversation drifted into other channels, but it started a train of thought in our own mind not long perhaps do the same for some of our readers.

Do we not all know women, who, with inadequate means at their command, have struggled for years against trials, difficulties and obstacles, which, to the more timid, seemed simply appalling? Women who have made a home pleasant and attractive to their children; who, by the exercise of qualities which would have made good business men of them, had they been men instead of women, have given these children education and accomplishments.

These women are sagacious; quick to see where their interests lie, and always ready to avail themselves of fortunate circumstances. Upright and conscientious in all their dealings, they are not forgetful of the fact that the world owes them place and station and recognition. Respecting themselves, they are respected by others, and have the confidence of all who know them.

There is an adjective peculiarly American in its significance, and of the widest comprehensiveness which people apply to such women. They are *smart*. A woman who manages her household affairs with such prudence, foresight and economy as to excite the admiration of her neighbors, who is always neat in appearance though she may not possess any fine clothes; who, though a hard worker, finds time to read and thus enlarge the horizon of her otherwise narrow world, is invariably spoken of as a "smart woman."

She is not a business woman because her smartness has never been turned in that direction; but that she has the ability to carry on business, we do not for a moment doubt.

She could not do it at once, of course; any more than a man could do her work put into her place. But she would soon learn.

We are not to be understood as discussing the advisability of women engaging in business affairs which are usually conducted by men. We are simply entering a protest against the remark one hears too frequently, "what are women good for in business?"—*Rural New Yorker.*

Fighting a Flood.

Such a storm as raged in Sacramento on Wednesday and Wednesday night was never so pertinenced before, and nothing but a change in the wind prevented an overflow from the south side. The scene on the R street levee, yesterday afternoon, was a grand one. The wind whistled and hissed, the waves roared and dashed and leaped upon the soil in glee, as if laughing at the impotence of man's work when the elementary legions sounded the charge. The foam and spray sprang upon the railroad and rolled back again to join the invading force. The pitiless rain came down in torrents, beating in the faces of those who marched out to the rescue. The water leaping on the track, aided by the torrents of rain, had made it so slippery that it was difficult to obtain a foothold, and the wind, rushing violently through the open space south and coming with such tremendous force, made it difficult walking.

In the face of this blinding storm the citizens turned out nobly to the rescue. Bankers, doctors, lawyers, brokers, journalists, the wealthy and the poverty-stricken, some in elegant suits and others almost in rags, with one common impulse, worked like beavers in a common cause. The water dashed around and over them, and the rain ceased not in force, the wind blew in heavy gales, and slush and filth were ankle deep, clothes were ruined, arms tired and stomachs hungry, but still they worked on side by side, and the situation was dangerous for a time. The angry waves were eating slowly but surely into the earth, as if anxious to tear out the very heart of the levee. Men were ankle deep—some waist deep—in water, while the storm never ceased and the waves still dashed on. Shovels were plied with astonishing rapidity, and sacks filled almost as soon as found. The wealth and cream of the city shoveled dirt for the poor to carry, or stood in the storm and slush while some poor fellow, almost in rags, filled the sack he held and conveyed it to the weak spot. From one until after seven o'clock they stood at their posts in all the rain and slush and storm, and only left when all was safe and the danger ended.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.*

Sun Spots and Their Effects.

During the last half century there has been observed, formulated and verified by accurate prediction, one of those uniformities of change, called laws, that may deserve to rank in human interest next after those two most obvious and momentous changes that men know, viz.: The rotation of the earth apparent in the recurrence of light and dark, and the revolution of the earth apparent in the unceasing succession of the years.

An obscure German astronomer—Adolph Schwabe, of Dessau—began in 1826, at first with his naked eyes, to count, measure and record the spots upon the sun, if any, every day in face could be seen, as so perchance, to discern any ebb or dow at the fountain of all terrestrial energy. He went out like a lamp."

"Well, ma'am, I suppose I should. We men don't generally reckon on a woman's having much business ability; but I'm not sure they haven't got it in spite of us."

Here the conversation drifted into other channels, but it started a train of thought in our own mind not long perhaps do the same for some of our readers.

Do we not all know women, who, with inadequate means at their command, have struggled for years against trials, difficulties and obstacles, which, to the more timid, seemed simply appalling? Women who have made a home pleasant and attractive to their children; who, by the exercise of qualities which would have made good business men of them, had they been men instead of women, have given these children education and accomplishments.

These women are sagacious; quick to see where their interests lie, and always ready to avail themselves of fortunate circumstances. Upright and conscientious in all their dealings, they are not forgetful of the fact that the world owes them place and station and recognition. Respecting themselves, they are respected by others, and have the confidence of all who know them.

There is an adjective peculiarly American in its significance, and of the widest comprehensiveness which people apply to such women. They are *smart*. A woman who manages her household affairs with such prudence, foresight and economy as to excite the admiration of her neighbors; who is always neat in appearance though she may not possess any fine clothes; who, though a hard worker, finds time to read and thus enlarge the horizon of her otherwise narrow world, is invariably spoken of as a "smart woman."

She is not a business woman because her smartness has never been turned in that direction; but that she has the ability to carry on business, we do not for a moment doubt.

She could not do it at once, of course; any more than a man could do her work put into her place. But she would soon learn.

We are not to be understood as discussing the advisability of women engaging in business affairs which are usually conducted by men. We are simply entering a protest against the remark one hears too frequently, "what are women good for in business?"—*Rural New Yorker.*

Fighting a Flood.

Such a storm as raged in Sacramento on Wednesday and Wednesday night was never so pertinenced before, and nothing but a change in the wind prevented an overflow from the south side. The scene on the R street levee, yesterday afternoon, was a grand one. The wind whistled and hissed, the waves roared and dashed and leaped upon the soil in glee, as if laughing at the impotence of man's work when the elementary legions sounded the charge. The foam and spray sprang upon the railroad and rolled back again to join the invading force. The pitiless rain came down in

Something Exasperating.

If there is anything particularly exasperating to a woman who is the head of the family, it is for her husband to insinuate that she has nothing to do. Some men are continually making that remark, and if ever their wives regret having married them, it is very likely to be on just such an occasion as that.

The fact is, men of that class don't know anything about it. If they could be changed into women and mothers, and kept at it for a fortnight, they would sing a different tune.

They come into the house generally after the most of the work is done. They see their wives in the parlor, mending stockings, and the baby is asleep, and the other children, tired out with mischief, have subsided into patterns of propriety. The busy housewife has got the breakfast, and washed the dishes, and swept the floors, and blacked the stove, and scalded over the preserves, and baked pies and a pudding for dinner, and set the bread, gotten, to rise, and got dinner out of the way, and done up a basketful of shirts and collars for this man who thinks she has nothing to do, and brushed the frettful baby for two hours before she went to sleep, and washed and dressed the three other children, and now, just as she has changed her dress, and thrown herself, weary and dispirited, into the rocking-chair, in comes her husband and flings his hat on the sofa, and his coat on a chair, and snaps out:

"I wish I were a woman. Nothing to do but sit in a cool room, and darn some other light work. Women have nothing to do."

The man does not mean it unkindly, perhaps, but he is thoughtless, and perhaps he has been bred in the belief that women have an easy time of it. And he is tired and out of sorts, and he fairly seeks to find fault with somebody. And what should man have a wife for if he cannot have the privilege of finding fault with her? If he should adopt the fault-finding course with Bridget, or the cook, she would give warning at once and demand her month's wages, but unless he lives in Indiana his wife almost conveniently follow Bridget's example.

It is, of course, true that some women have very little to do, and very little of what we call care falls to them. But they are the exception, and not the rule. Fully two-thirds of the women in this country work for a living, and do it faithfully—all honor to them for it —and the husband who does not sympathize with the wife who toils day by day, to keep the house orderly, to care for the children, to make his home tidy, and sweet, and comfortable, is quite up to the limit of her slender strength, ofttimes beyond, ought to be transmogrified into a woman himself, and be compelled to do the work for eight in a family, and take care of a pair of teething twins in the bargain.

There are noble examples of what husbands should be among the somewhat extensive circle of our acquaintance. Men who are worthy of the name—who do honor to their sex, and many of them are hard toilers for the daily bread, and few of them sport the white hands of genteel do-nothings. Intelligent and ignorant, as opposed they might be described, but they have the souls of noblemen—if nobleness souls are any better than the average—and they are not above splitting the kindling-wood and pumping the water, and bringing the baby while the wife gets breakfast or clears away the supper-dishes.

It is, no doubt, beautiful to paint pictures, and write essays on true nobility, and entrance listening multitudes with the voice of eloquence; and we have profound admiration for the men who can do any of these things, and do them well; but if we were looking for a husband to set up housekeeping with, we would give more for a man who would "chore round" washing days, and be willing to get up now and then with that baby when it had the colic, than we would for all the artists and orators in the world.

We know we are not high-toned, and we ask pardon of high-toned people for it, but in this practical, hard-working, every-day world, we want men and not dreamers.

And so we say to husbands, do not tell your wives they have nothing to do, when you see how close, close, they are hard day's work, but give them a word of praise for what they have done instead, and our word for it your breakfast will be better cooked and your shirt-bosoms glossier; for there is nothing a wife likes better than the appreciation of her husband.—*Independent.*

Choosing a Wife by Proxy.

The following occurred on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road: A gentleman traveling from Dublin and Kansas City was engaged in conversation by a very intelligent but rough looking miner, who had begun for four years an auriferous adventure in the San Juan country, and who had "struck it rich." He made known to the fact that his visit was a certain Mich. igan was for the purpose of marrying the "girl he left behind him," for whose future comfort he had built and furnished a house high up among the snow-capped mountains of Colorado. But this does not interest the reader as will the balance of the story. He left in San Juan a partner, whom he describes "as square a man as ever struck a drift," with whom he had constantly labored three long years as mere "prospectors," and with whom he now jointly held one of the most valuable properties in their district. Jim, too, desired to go East, but their mutual interests made it impossible; he didn't know any men in particular East, but then he wanted to go. Jim was rather a bashful, reticent man, and did not like to tell even his partner the real purpose of his coveted visit; but upon the eve of the departure of the latter, the purpose of whose visit was known, Jim made the request, in dead earnest, that he bring him a wife. "Will you do it?" he was asked. "Do it, you bet!" "Had he any instructions to give in regard to the selection?" "Yes," he said, "Harry, bring me a good, honest, sensible girl, what there's no foolishness or show about—a girl what'll make an honest man an honest wife," and that's just the kind o' woman I'll take out, and the one that'll be Jim's wife." While this manner of choosing a wife is a somewhat novel one, it must be confessed that Jim's ideas of the woman best calculated to make with him the journey of life was a good one.—*Denver (Col.) Tribune.*

One Cent on the Dollar.

As an illustration of the spirit of the times was the following little family scene, when a bright four-year-old little lady was imitating her elders by playing "making calls."

"Now, mamma, you be Mitheth Bolton (a neighbor), and I'll be Mitheth Smith, an' you mutht come an' return it."

Mamma—"Very well, Mrs. Smith, I'm glad to see you; how do you do, and how are the children?"

Totty—"I'm twite well, I tank you, but the children has all dot the hoopin' cough."

Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear it. How many children have you, Mrs. Smith?"

Totty—"Oh, I has ten, an deyth a gate deal to me wif my housekeepin'."

Mamma—"Indeed! you must have a large family. And what should man have a wife for if he cannot have the privilege of finding fault with her? If he should adopt the fault-finding course with Bridget, or the cook, she would give warning at once and demand her month's wages, but unless he lives in Indiana his wife almost conveniently follow Bridget's example.

It is, of course, true that some women have very little to do, and very little of what we call care falls to them. But they are the exception, and not the rule. Fully two-thirds of the women in this country work for a living, and do it faithfully—all honor to them for it —and the husband who does not sympathize with the wife who toils day by day, to keep the house orderly, to care for the children, to make his home tidy, and sweet, and comfortable, is quite up to the limit of her slender strength, ofttimes beyond, ought to be transmogrified into a woman himself, and be compelled to do the work for eight in a family, and take care of a pair of teething twins in the bargain.

There are noble examples of what husbands should be among the somewhat extensive circle of our acquaintance. Men who are worthy of the name—who do honor to their sex, and many of them are hard toilers for the daily bread, and few of them sport the white hands of genteel do-nothings. Intelligent and ignorant, as opposed they might be described, but they have the souls of noblemen—if nobleness souls are any better than the average—and they are not above splitting the kindling-wood and pumping the water, and bringing the baby while the wife gets breakfast or clears away the supper-dishes.

It is, no doubt, beautiful to paint pictures, and write essays on true nobility, and entrance listening multitudes with the voice of eloquence; and we have profound admiration for the men who can do any of these things, and do them well; but if we were looking for a husband to set up housekeeping with, we would give more for a man who would "chore round" washing days, and be willing to get up now and then with that baby when it had the colic, than we would for all the artists and orators in the world.

We know we are not high-toned, and we ask pardon of high-toned people for it, but in this practical, hard-working, every-day world, we want men and not dreamers.

And so we say to husbands, do not tell your wives they have nothing to do, when you see how close, close, they are hard day's work, but give them a word of praise for what they have done instead, and our word for it your breakfast will be better cooked and your shirt-bosoms glossier; for there is nothing a wife likes better than the appreciation of her husband.—*Independent.*

Choosing a Wife by Proxy.

The following occurred on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road: A gentleman traveling from Dublin and Kansas City was engaged in conversation by a very intelligent but rough looking miner, who had begun for four years an auriferous adventure in the San Juan country, and who had "struck it rich." He made known to the fact that his visit was a certain was for the purpose of marrying the "girl he left behind him," for whose future comfort he had built and furnished a house high up among the snow-capped mountains of Colorado. But this does not interest the reader as will the balance of the story. He left in San Juan a partner, whom he describes "as square a man as ever struck a drift," with whom he had constantly labored three long years as mere "prospectors," and with whom he now jointly held one of the most valuable properties in their district. Jim, too, desired to go East, but their mutual interests made it impossible; he didn't know any men in particular East, but then he wanted to go. Jim was rather a bashful, reticent man, and did not like to tell even his partner the real purpose of his coveted visit; but upon the eve of the departure of the latter, the purpose of whose visit was known, Jim made the request, in dead earnest, that he bring him a wife. "Will you do it?" he was asked. "Do it, you bet!" "Had he any instructions to give in regard to the selection?" "Yes," he said, "Harry, bring me a good, honest, sensible girl, what there's no foolishness or show about—a girl what'll make an honest man an honest wife," and that's just the kind o' woman I'll take out, and the one that'll be Jim's wife." While this manner of choosing a wife is a somewhat novel one, it must be confessed that Jim's ideas of the woman best calculated to make with him the journey of life was a good one.—*Denver (Col.) Tribune.*

One Cent on the Dollar.

As an illustration of the spirit of the times was the following little family scene, when a bright four-year-old little lady was imitating her elders by playing "making calls."

"Now, mamma, you be Mitheth Bolton (a neighbor), and I'll be Mitheth Smith, an' you mutht come an' return it."

Mamma—"Very well, Mrs. Smith, I'm glad to see you; how do you do, and how are the children?"

Totty—"I'm twite well, I tank you, but the children has all dot the hoopin' cough."

Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear it. How many children have you, Mrs. Smith?"

Totty—"Oh, I has ten, an deyth a gate deal to me wif my housekeepin'."

Mamma—"Indeed! you must have a large family. And what should man have a wife for if he cannot have the privilege of finding fault with her? If he should adopt the fault-finding course with Bridget, or the cook, she would give warning at once and demand her month's wages, but unless he lives in Indiana his wife almost conveniently follow Bridget's example.

It is, of course, true that some women have very little to do, and very little of what we call care falls to them. But they are the exception, and not the rule. Fully two-thirds of the women in this country work for a living, and do it faithfully—all honor to them for it —and the husband who does not sympathize with the wife who toils day by day, to keep the house orderly, to care for the children, to make his home tidy, and sweet, and comfortable, is quite up to the limit of her slender strength, ofttimes beyond, ought to be transmogrified into a woman himself, and be compelled to do the work for eight in a family, and take care of a pair of teething twins in the bargain.

There are noble examples of what husbands should be among the somewhat extensive circle of our acquaintance. Men who are worthy of the name—who do honor to their sex, and many of them are hard toilers for the daily bread, and few of them sport the white hands of genteel do-nothings. Intelligent and ignorant, as opposed they might be described, but they have the souls of noblemen—if nobleness souls are any better than the average—and they are not above splitting the kindling-wood and pumping the water, and bringing the baby while the wife gets breakfast or clears away the supper-dishes.

It is, no doubt, beautiful to paint pictures, and write essays on true nobility, and entrance listening multitudes with the voice of eloquence; and we have profound admiration for the men who can do any of these things, and do them well; but if we were looking for a husband to set up housekeeping with, we would give more for a man who would "chore round" washing days, and be willing to get up now and then with that baby when it had the colic, than we would for all the artists and orators in the world.

We know we are not high-toned, and we ask pardon of high-toned people for it, but in this practical, hard-working, every-day world, we want men and not dreamers.

And so we say to husbands, do not tell your wives they have nothing to do, when you see how close, close, they are hard day's work, but give them a word of praise for what they have done instead, and our word for it your breakfast will be better cooked and your shirt-bosoms glossier; for there is nothing a wife likes better than the appreciation of her husband.—*Independent.*

The Hermit of Cavan's Point.

John J. Ball, the Hermit of Cavan's Point, N. J., died on Monday, and was buried on the same day in Potter's Field. He was seventy-six years of age, and was a thorough recluse. His only intimates were dogs, thirteen of which were in his cabin when he died. He would allow no human being to cross his threshold if he could help it. The reporter was crouching without the door on Wednesday five mongrel dogs whining for admittance, and as the door was thrown open they leaped upon the straw tick on which the hermit died and howled. Some rustics, attracted by the visitor, gathered around and joked and laughed. The cabin was crowded with a stove in the center, the tick in one corner in a long box covered with a piece of carpet, a rag-table on one side and a carpenter's bench on the other, and was situated with fragments of old iron, junk, wood, horns of cattle, and all kinds of useless rubbish. Clam-shells were heaped up just outside of the doorway. On chairs, dug from the beach, the neighbors say, the hermit and his canine companions subsisted.

In many ways he was a remarkable man. His thirst for reading was insatiable, and he would stop on the road and talk by the hour on political economy and history. His political views were strong and midsmayed. He would fiercely defend them in the midst of a throng of threatening passengers. While roaming along the beach, with all his dogs at his heels, he has been heard to pick up specimens and mend assertedly studying them until those who saw him tired of looking. On the most unimportant objects around him he would talk learnedly and with interest. He was noted beside for his misery of many trades. He was an adept at painting, shoemaking, carpentering, kalsomining, plastering and sign-painting, and he made gentlemen's coats.

He was sensitive and proud to the last in being self-dependent. To offer him alms was to offend and hurt him; but he would take in provisions three times the value of his services in filing a saw, patching a shoe, riveting a jack-knife, or mending a gun.

Little is known of his history. Six years ago he entered the empty cabin. Before that he had lived in an old canal-boat on the shore of Mile Creek. Incendiaries burned the boat one day in his absence, together with all his books, and a library that he had collected. It is said that two burglars who broke into the boat and robbed him were sent to the State Prison for five years each. The history of his life he would never tell, although often pressed to do so. His birthplace was in Northern Vermont, and he lived for years in Meriden and New Haven, Conn. He has a brother, a shipbuilder, in New Haven, to whom the news of his death was sent. There is a gap in his history that he could never fill. Suddenly he took to tramping, and at the time of the Seminole War he was in Florida trapping, hunting and fishing. Then he wandered westward to Texas, and came back in time to go to Mexico in the Mexican War. His wanderings ended in Jersey. Whilst the black prairie soils, the corn soils, *par excellence*, whether they lie in Texas or further north, are too much nitrogen and humus in their composition to produce good crops of wheat after the third or fourth one has been taken off, unless they are subjected to a special course of preparatory treatment, which reduces the amounts both of humus and nitrogen, the white and yellow clays, after bearing two or three similar crops, require an addition of these substances, in the form of some amendment or fertilizer, which has a tendency to improve the mechanical texture of the soil, by rendering it less compact and indurated, and the surface addition of manure of some kind to supply the needed quantity of nitrogen.

Thus, in Southern Illinois, and especially on the post-oak flats and yellow and white clay lands, and magnesian lands, a light coating of manure spread on wheat-fields any time after seeding, and while the grass and clover are growing, increases the growth of straw and yield of grain out of all proportion to what might be logically inferred from the quantity applied. And where barn or stable manure is not to be had, or where it is tough and used by the truck-patch men, which is a market for these vegetables among the workmen gathered in the mining towns within the coal districts, it has been ascertained that the ashes of coal-black spread liberally on the surface previous to the preliminary plowing for the wheat-crop produces results nearly equally surprising. Not only do these coal ashes improve the texture and mechanical condition of the soil, but they evidently contribute some important element of plant-food, or perhaps some of their constituent elements act as a solvent to substances already in the soil, and in that way benefit the wheat-plants for it has already been established by repeated experiments that a three-inch coating of coal ashes spread on the surface before plowing acts as successfully and surely as stable manure spread after sowing, or during the winter months.

All through the coal mining districts and counties of the States named above there have accumulated vast piles of these wastes of the coal mines, and the problem has been how to get rid of them with the least possible expense to the operators of the mines, and the ascertainment of the fact that they have considerable value as an amendment and fertilizer to the soils lying about, and that they will be, sooner or later, so used and consumed, may be regarded in the light of a great public benefit.

So also in the timbered bluff regions of the States named, where sawmills have been established for a longer or shorter period, and are now taking up the timber in shape to go upon the market of the country, there are to be seen great piles of slabs, which have heretofore been considered of so little value that they have been allowed to accumulate, like coal-black, they actually cumber the ground.

But it is beginning to be understood that the culture of vineyards and orchards to produce fruit, after two or three successful crops, is one probably to the exhaustion in the soil of potash therein contained, so that already the more inquiring and enlightened fruit-growers are gathering up all the wood ashes within their reach and applying them to their potash-exhausted orchards and vineyards. But few only of these gentlemen have learned that potash, placed on the surface, whether in the form of ashes or otherwise, remains there, and that to get the full benefit of such application within a limited time it is necessary to have the feeding-roots at their extremities, and apply the potash at those points.

In view of these facts we are led to the following, among other important conclusions: That for light-colored, compact clays and magnesian lands, post-oak flats, and dead, level prairie wheat soils, when sown to wheat, there is no way in which manure from the barn or stable can be used to so much advantage as to spread a light coat of the same about the time of seeding, or soon after seeding the better; but better still than previous to the first of March than not at all; that in the vicinity of coal mines, where coal ashes are to be had, it will pay the farmer, whether he proposes to grow wheat, or grass, or corn, or vegetables, to coat his fields over with at least three inches of coal-ashes previous to plowing, with the certainty that, while the benefits of the work will show at once, they will continue to show in the same way much longer than stable manure, and for the reason that the manure is largely made up of vegetable matter, which sooner decays and disappears, while the ashes are composed of minerals like the substance of the hills, and have a life everlasting like them; and finally, that the ashes now wasting in the neighborhood of saw-mills should be gathered up and used in the same way; that orchards and vineyards of the country around them; and for the reason not only that labor abounds, whether new or old, leached or unleached, are but a part of the substances of a gigantic old vegetable mass reduced to its lowest terms, that they are the main masses out of which the forms of the new vegetation are to be created and sustained; and, finally, they contain the material to furnish those potash and other alkaline bases, without a liberal supply of which no soil can be made or kept rich and permanent fruitfulness in vineyards and orchards, no matter how favorably situated, planted and kept.—*Home and Farm.*

The Season.

The West has always been remarkable for the peculiarities of its climate. Its characteristic, however, is that it has warm, dry autumnal weather in the autumn; mild winters with rain, and storms during the winter, and in their intensity of cold. The present winter has, so far, been unprecedented in the history of the West, for the last forty years, in the amount of rain and the absence of frost, succeeded during the latter part of February, and up to this writing, March 6, by mild, balmy and most genial spring weather. Journals are beginning to call attention to the fact, that in 1837 the commencement ranged below zero all through the month of March, and utter warnings to beware. That winter was a very cold one, with the frost deep in the ground, and a heavy burden of snow over the country. This year there is no frost, no snow; the water of the streams and lakes is warm, and the temperature of the earth is that of late autumn, rather than that of spring. We may have unpleasant storms yet, but we can have no prolonged severe weather. Frogs have piped, off and on, all winter, and the robins, larks, bobolinks and other spring birds appeared on the last day of February about Chicago. The winter wheat, and the grass, have grown all winter, and no heaving has been experienced. The probabilities, therefore, are, that we shall have another season of heavy crops of wheat, and deep meadows and pastures. With favorable weather, the spring wheat crops may be got in early, and, when so sown, the result is, as a rule, full crops. It is to be hoped every farmer will avail himself of this state of the weather, if it lasts, to sow without delay.

The amount of rain which the West has received during the last summer, autumn and winter, would leave the inference natural that we may expect a change, and that the present season may be suitably dry. Early spring sowings give tolerable assurance of heavy small grain crops. A warm June, July and August will make the corn crop—the great staple of the West —immense. Another great crop would put the West all right. Let every farmer use his best endeavors to do his part, and trust in Providence for full garners.—*Prairie Farmer.*

AT this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If salines is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostrating fevers generally follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that invaluable household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use for half a century and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to the directions. It is without doubt the greatest **Liver Medicine** in the world; is positively harmless, being carefully compounded from pure vegetable and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of calomel and quinine, and has superseded these terrible pills in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Five cents a dose at open iron your druggist, do not delay, give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION!

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved Wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

SEED CATALOGUE

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1878, with its usual handsome colored plate, will be sent **FREE** on application to all my customers. It has been my aim to make it the largest collection of vegetable seed ever offered, and every seed grown is warranted to be pure, fresh, and of my own growth on my six seed farms. Private customers can rely on getting seeds true to name, and of the best strains and most productive kinds. All seed sent out by me is carefully packed in boxes, that should it prove defective it will reach its destination in good order. **Vegetables a Specialty.** As the originator and introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pringle's Melon, Marblehead Cabbage, Essex Rose Potato, Lakeside Sweet Corn, and other valuable seeds, and invite the patronage of all who are desirous of procuring the best seeds that can be grown. Send for my Catalogue and be convinced.

James H. J. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

Graefenberg Vegetable

PILLS

Have been acknowledged for over thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES OF DIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS. These PILLS act with great mildness and will restore health to those suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS. Price 25c. per Box. Send for Almanac.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y

A little low pitch-penalties to all the tortures of 1879 Hacking Cough, can be relieved, no matter when contracted, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations, or worthless, full bearing in mind that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant has been before the public for over twenty years' experience as Pension Agent. Please send for circular.

Agents wanted when stamp is inclosed. Apply at once. Address, WEBB, Chicago, Ill.

12 No chances unless claim is allowed and paid. **12**

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

Or SELF-PRESERVATION.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, now published, a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by WM. H. PARKER, M.D., late Physician in charge of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and graduate of several medical colleges, and member of numerous medical societies, and for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, to whom more than 50 valuable prescriptions, contained in this book alone, have been entrusted. The author is a noble benefactor to mankind. Price only $1.25 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Gold medal awarded the author. Over 30,000 copies sold in one year. Do not be deceived by cheap and worthless reprints of old medical works, but buy the best and cheapest

James Fleming.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, March 16, 1878.

The [illegible] meeting of the Farmers' Union [illegible] Agricultural Society will be held [illegible] the 19th inst.

[illegible]

Next number will be issued [illegible] Saturday, March 23d.

[illegible] Rapids [illegible] Mr. Maxwell [illegible] Rev. Edward Andrews [illegible] married.

The rules were cast and won by Fife [illegible] Mrs. Maxwell [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Lewis, Esq., died [illegible] Monday [illegible] Funeral [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Rev. [illegible] officiating.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign-built steamer for the purpose of the Wanderl Scientific Expedition Around the World was passed without amendment. A heated debate occurred on the question of appropriating money to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the prosecution of timber thieves. A Conference Committee was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill. In the House, majority and minority reports were made on the bill for the creation of a forest reserve in Colorado, the former declaring Mr. Dulk to be unfit for the office, and recommending a resolution declaring the office vacant, and the latter declaring that no corruption had been proven, or even charged, against Mr. Dulk, and would be a grievous wrong to adopt the majority resolution. Bills were passed—fixing the compensation of jurors in United States courts at the rate of three to two dollars; making the fees of Clerks of said courts; fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies; increasing that of the former from $3,000, Chief Justice to $7,500, and other Deputies five dollars per day. Senate bill appointing Gen. Sherman Register of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of Gen. Joseph[illegible], deceased. A bill was passed to authorize the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms. The House Pacific Railway bill (S. 86.65) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 20th—for the protection of homestead settlers on public lands; to repeal the Pre-emption laws and provide for the sale of timber on the public lands. The bill making appropriations for deficiency requirements, for public lands in certain States, and for other purposes, was further considered. The morning question coming on as an amendment by Mr. Beck forbidding any charge for wood or timber on the public lands in the Territories for the use of actual settlers, not for export, and providing that in the event of timber being exported from the Territory where the land is, the United States Senator from the United States sitting in the 20th district of Congress, was announced by the Committee on Conference on the bill for the appointment of Commissioners to report on the subject of coinage, to report a double metallic standard, the coinage for an equal gold and silver bullion certificates, and to refuse certain silver coinage. The House bills were introduced and referred—providing that certain lands in Michigan be granted to actual settlers and settlers under Homestead acts, shall receive, through the Secretary of the Interior, free seeds received by the Secretary of Agriculture, farming utensils and provisions for their use and sale when they effects by cultivation; to provide for a more economical survey of public lands, to regulate a system of superintendence of railways. A large number of private Bills—principally pensions—were passed. Adjourned to the 23d.

An amendment was submitted in the Senate, on the 23d, to the House bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, providing that on and after July 1, 1878, United States legal-tender notes shall be receivable for all debts and dues, both public and private, etc. A bill was introduced and referred to protect the waters of all lakes, rivers and streams upon public lands from sale, and to dedicate the same to the purposes use of the inhabitants. Mr. How called up his resolution asking the President for information in regard to the alleged defalcation of Judge Wilkes, of Louisiana, and such a resolution was passed in which he denounced the course of the Administration in its dealings with the Louisiana and the Civil Service Reform. As passed and under Rule 27, 1,534 bills were introduced and referred in the House, among them—to segregate the arrearages of the education and advancement of the colored people; to regulate the time of holding the terms of the branch mint at Carson[illegible]; [illegible] to change or modify the tariff. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and to prevent the export of coin, was lost—yeas 127, nays 127—not two-thirds in the affirmative. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the operation of the Bankrupt act, was lost—yeas 127, nays 127—also rejected—122 to 132—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

DOMESTIC.

THE total subscription to the 4-per-cent. thirty-year bonds, up to the 19th, amounted to $40,049,800.

THE United States Secret Service force arrested four operators in counterfeit coin, named Quigg, Lee, Hoofer and Hartman, at Chicago, on the evening of the 19th. A large quantity of metal, dies and finished coin was secured.

THE National Committee on the Dairy Fair and Union, N. Y., on the 20th, met elected Col. R. H. Littler, of Iowa, Secretary. It was decided to hold the fair in New York City next autumn.

THE boiler in Wm. Hall's saw-mill, near Richmond, Va., exploded, on the 20th, killing five persons, and more or less seriously injuring five others.

DISPATCHES from Texas, received in St. Louis on the 20th, say the Commission appointed by President Hayes and Gov. Hubbard to investigate the San Elizario and El Paso difficulties of a few months ago, had all journeyed. They advise the stationing of 200 Federal soldiers at El Paso. The result of the Commissioners said to have produced great dissatisfaction in Texas. Maj. Jones, who represented Texas in the Commission, will make a minority report, which, it is expected, will recommend aggressive action and the punishment of alleged Mexican insolence.

THE Postmaster-General has given instructions that any matter in print which may be transmitted through the mails within inclosures may also be transmitted at the same rate if printed upon the wrapper or envelope. This includes business cards, directions for returning, and any printed matter on the outside of the wrapper or envelope. Postmasters, however, are instructed not to regard requests for the return of such matter unless stamps to repay return postage are deposited.

AN explosion occurred on board the steamer Magenta, on the Hudson River, between Sing-Sing and New York, on the 23d, killing two men outright, severely scalding two others, and injuring a large number more or less severely. One boy was blown overboard and lost.

A MAN named John Wallace, who committed a horrible triple murder at Littleton, W. Va., on the 19th, was taken possession of by a mob of about twenty-five men, on the night of the 20th, and, at a rope held by them about his neck, was dragged out of town to the stature of about a mile, and there hung to a tree. He had confessed to the crime. Two of his victims were a Mrs. Geo. Wallace (his sister-in-law) and a schoolgirl of fourteen, named Miss Chubbs.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 25th states that no more goods would be received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for shipment to the Paris Exposition. Twelve hundred tons awaited transportation.

TULLY, McHugh and Hester, the three Modie Maguires, convicted some months ago of the murder of Alexander Rae, were hanged at Bloomsburg, Pa., on the 25th.

AN extensive conflagration occurred in the City of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 25th, which resulted in the destruction of twenty-five business structures in the heart of the city, and caused a loss of about a million of dollars. Several firemen were badly injured by falling walls.

AT Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of the 23th, Geo. Wehenman, aged sixty-four, shot and killed his son, and then blew out his own brains, dying instantly. The parties had had business quarrels.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SEC'Y SHERMAN was before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, on the 19th, and stated that, in his judgment, it was unwise and injudicious to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, as resumption could be brought about by the date fixed in the law without difficulty.

THE general meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held this year in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning May 8, and ending May 24.

THE election returns from all the towns in New Hampshire foot up as follows: Prescott (Rep.), 39,377; McKean (Dem.), 37,803; Kendall, 291; Flint, 233; scattering, 99. Prescott's plurality, 1,514; majority, 941. The House stands: Republicans, 205; Democrats, 195.

THE Pennsylvania State Central Democratic Committee has called a State Convention to meet at Pittsburgh on the 23d of May.

THE Rhode Island State Convention of the new National party was held at Providence on the 20th. William Foster was nominated for Governor, Jacob T. Hazard for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Appleton for Secretary of State and Andrew R. Moore for Treasurer.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention is to be held at Des Moines, on Wednesday, June 13.

THE Rhode Island House of Representatives have defeated the proposed Constitutional amendment, giving to unmarried women and widows the right to vote on propositions to impose taxes, to appropriate money and for members of City Councils, by a vote of 19 to 35.

ISAAC ADAMS, the manufacturer of the printing-press bearing his name, died at Sandwich, N. H., on the 20th. He left an estate valued at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) dispatch of the 21st states that a family named Murray there had four children lying dead of diphtheria, and three others were not expected to live during the day. The father, who was almost insane, threatened to shoot the undertaker, and a policeman had been placed in the house.

THE bill granting female suffrage at municipal elections has been defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives—the vote being 69 for to 107 against.

THE Rhode Island State Republican Convention met and nominated Governor Van Zandt for re-election on the 21st. The present State officers were renominated.

THE Wisconsin Legislature adjourned, on the 21st, after a session of seventy-one days. An extra session will be held in June to act upon the report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes.

THE Rhode Island State Democratic Convention met at Providence, on the 22d, and nominated J. B. Ramsay for Governor and Isaac Lawrence for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Arkansas State Central Committee have fixed upon Little Rock as the place, and July 4 as the time, for holding the next Democratic State Nominating Convention.

ATT'Y-GEN. OGDEN has asked for a rehearing in the Anderson case.

A NEW ORLEANS Grand Jury, to whom was referred the charges contained in Ex-Gov. Wells' letter of the 20th ult., against the parties concerned in the prosecution of the late Returning Board, reported, on the 22d, that none of them were sustained.

MRS. PRESIDENT HAYES arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of the 23d, where she was the guest of her kinsman, Gen. Mitchell, who gave a private reception to his honor.

HON. JOHN ALLISON, Register of the United States Treasury, died very suddenly, in Washington, on the morning on the 23d, of apoplexy. He was sixty-six years old, was formerly a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and was appointed Register of the Treasury in 1869, by President Grant.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 25th, announced as Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: C. F. Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts; Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio; G. W. Smythe, of Iowa; Rudolf Chadwick, of Connecticut; C. C. Hoadley, of Nebraska.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has lately passed an act—and the Governor has my signed the same—it is now a law—giving to the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks the right, whenever it judges that "the security and welfare of the depositors require it," to limit the amount and time of payment to them. The law is to continue in force for three years.

FOREIGN.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 20th says Gen. Tcherkesky, late Provisional Governor of Bulgaria, had committed suicide because he had been threatened with removal.

AT London, on the 20th, the Earl of Rosebery was married to Miss Hannah de Rothschild. The fair bride brought her husband the comfortable dowry of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the 20th says the proclamation of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland would be made at the next Consistory.

THE official text of the treaty between Turkey and Russia was published on the 20th. It is substantially as heretofore published. It was believed in London, on the same day, that Great Britain would resist with all the means at her disposal the absorption of territory in Asia Minor by Russia.

ACCORDING to the Hungarian papers of the 21st, Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, had, on the preceding day, absolutely declined to enter into an alliance with Great Britain against Russia. It was reported that Sir H. G. Elliott, the British Ambassador, had thereupon declared that England would not participate in the Congress. It was believed, in Pesth, that an Austro-Russian alliance had been formed.

A REPORT was received in London, on the 23d, to the effect that a revolution had broken out in Roumania and that Prince Charles had been compelled to flee the country. A dispatch, received on the morning of the 24th, stated that Roumania had refused to accept Independence at the hands of Russia, or permit the passage of Russian troops over her territory during the occupation of Bulgaria.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg specials of the 22d, no matter how willing Russia might be to withdraw her troops from Turkey, it could not be done so long as the British fleet remained in Turkish waters. The tone of the Russian press was exceedingly belligerent. It was reported that Russia had demanded that the British fleet quit the Sea of Marmora at once, claiming that its presence there was a violation of the Treaty of Berlin. Official news of a defiance of the provisions of established treaties.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, published on the 24th, Russia, in view of the threatening aspect of her relations with Great Britain, had decided not to remove her forces from the vicinity of Constantinople at present. Their withdrawal was estimated at $55,000 and their assets at $45,000.

THE residence of Col. Horace Johnson, at Benzonia, was burned on the morning of the 23d. Loss about $5,000. Mr. Johnson was badly burned.

ON the 19th, at Ann Arbor, a lively spat occurred between Judge Cooley and Granger, counsel for the University in the Swift-Williams case. Granger moved to dismiss the appeal filed by Douglass. Webber denied Granger's right to take such a motion, and claimed that he had no business to appear in the case. Some animated remarks followed from Granger. The Court finally ruled that Granger had no right to make the motion and dismissed the same.

THE horse of Walter Marston, of Thetford, was turned to the ground, on the 20th. Loss, $2,000.

A GAS explosion occurred in the East Saginaw M. E. Church, the other night. Rev. E. E. Caster was severely burned, and his two little daughters also. The younger will lose her eyesight, it is thought.

JAMES CRUMLEY, of the Town of Gaines in Kent County, was violently assaulted by Pantine Gotts and his son-in-law, on the 21st, and so severely injured that, at last accounts, it was believed he must die. It is said that he was punishing one of her brothers, a boy twelve or fourteen years old, when she flew at him in a terrible passion and struck him on the head with a sharp saw. Mr. Crumley is an old resident of the county, seventy years old, and only on the 17th celebrated with his wife the golden wedding. The granddaughter is about seventeen years old. She fled soon after the horrible deed, and was not arrested until the 23d. She is reported to be quite indifferent as to her crime.

THE S ate Insane Asylum Board met at Kalamazoo, on the night of the 15th, and consulted as to the best and most economical management of the Institution. The members present were L. H. Trask and W. H. Tomlinson, of Kalamazoo; Charles S. Mitchell, of Hillsdale; James A. Brown, M. D., of Detroit; W. H. Withington, of Jackson. Gov. Croswell and Atty-Gen. Kirchner were present by invitation. The conduct of the Asylum officials was examined and justified by the Board. All of the officers were retained, and the general management of the Asylum seems to have met the approbation of the committee.

THE coal-pits at Otis, near Flint, fell in, on the 21st, burying Jerry Simmons and Henry Bingham in the ruins. After much work the men were saved, in a suffocating condition. Gingham had a broken arm and Grimes a fractured shoulder and internal injuries, probably fatal.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.18@1.45; Butter, 9 lb, 13@20c; Cheese, 9 lb, 1308 15c; Corn, 9 bu, 45@46c; Flour, White Wheat, $4.75@5.00; Amber, $5.00@5.25; Rye, $3.75@3.90; Cattle, 9 cental, $2.50@3.00; Hogs, $3.25@3.00; Sheep, $3.25@3.50; Oats, Mixed, 9 bu, 25@26c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Bone, 9 bbl, $10.25@10.30; Rye, 9 bu, 60@61c; Wheat, White, $1.12@1.13; Amber, $1.09@1.10.

An Eloquent Tribute.

"... There was a pause, and a solemn stillness pervaded the court-room when the venerable member of the bar arose to second the resolutions. He said: "The deceased was a remarkable personage in the ranks of professional jurisprudence. He was an old-liner, patient and steady as a clock, determined in opinion, ever ready to assume the cares and responsibilities of the occupation he had marked out for himself in life. Men are prone to falter and fall out of it, if they can, pleading business, sometimes the family, much information and prejudice in the case. But he never shirked. When duty called he was always there, and came up pure and unbiased as a dove.

"I doubt that we shall ever look upon his like again. Others may emulate his example, and, by great experience, devotion to duty and thorough development of talent, rise high in the profession, but who shall take the place of him whose loss we mourn? I know him long and well. We were friends. Much of my success in life and in planning at his bar I owe to him. He never forsook a friend, or a friend him. When I turn my eyes to that vacant and well-worn chair at the end of the court room, I can almost see him as of yore, so calm, so composed, so like a Judge himself upon the bench. Toward the last, in the infirmities of years, he may have slept a little at his post, and his hearing been pretty much gone, yet so vast was his experience and knowledge with the requirements of his office, that he discharged his duties without embarrassment, and in a manner to satisfy his own conscience and one side of the contending factions. What more could mortal furnish man do? He was not, you may say, a popular man with his colleagues. He had enemies, as every man of decided opinions has. Some were envious of his success. He was, moreover, a stickler. The bent of his mind was toward disagreement. He held his opinions as a steady hand, and either brought them round, or there was a dead-lock. He was a leader of juries or he went alone. Hence he became distrustful. More than once was his life imperiled in the jury-room, but he calmly looked death in the face, and hung on to the last. Once, on one occasion, a mob of eleven strong men attacked him and hauled him up to the ceiling several times to persuade him to submit, his unnecessary action did not flinch. And then, on another occasion, when a similar mob bucked and tackled him, he was found sitting quietly and drink for five long days, he was still for disagreement, and triumphed in the end. There, if it please the Court, was virtue of the old school. And all he asked was his *per diem*.

"You take a jury that has sat through a long case of, say, two or three weeks, and that goes out in the afternoon to consider the testimony. Before the dinner hour they bring in a verdict, and you may wager strong that they will agree, somehow, inside of a week. But when the deceased was sensing us, this was not a safe investment. He was wonderfully constructed physically and mentally for protracted hunting. In a row case involving $40, he held the jury nine days. One died of privation, and the other two got demoralized and had insane, but to be carried into the court-room. This, he frequently remarked, was the proudest effort of his life. Disagreement was the characteristic of his existence—in the 'Squire's office, during a long career as a Coroner's juror, and then, for half a century, in the higher walks of justice. He was born to be a juryman. It was his sole aim and end. And now that he is gone, I venture to say that, if opportunity presents, he will offer his services in a similar capacity in the upper courts."

Then the Judge ordered the resolutions spread upon the records, and the chair of the departed properly draped.
—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, March 26, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$ 3@$ 6.10	
Sheep	5.15 @ 6.50	
Hogs	6.35 @ 6.60	
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.25 @ 7.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.23 @ 1.23	
CORN—Western mixed	.46 @ .46	
OATS—Western mixed	.31 @ .32	
RYE—Western	.71 @ .72	
PORK—Mess	10.12½@10.37½	
LARD—Steam	7.18 @ 7.43	
BUTTER—Dairy	.06 @ .24	
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.46 @ .54	
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$5.10 @ $6.35	
Choice	4.90 @ 5.00	
Good	4.10 @ 4.60	
Medium	3.75 @ 4.00	
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.55 @ 4.00	
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.25 @ 4.25	
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30 @ .32	
Dairies	.22 @ .24	
EGGS—Fresh	.27 @ .28	
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.75 @ 6.00	
Choice to Fine Spring	5.50 @ 6.00	
Patent	6.00 @ 8.00	
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.09½@ 1.10	
Corn, No. 2	.34½@ .34½	
Oats, No. 2	.24 @ .25	
Rye, No. 2	.51 @ .52	
Barley, No. 2	.47½@ .48	
HROOM CORN—Choice Brush	.05 @ .06	
Good Medium	.03 @ .04	
Inside & Corn	.01½@ .02	
Hurl	.01 @ .02	
PORK—Mess	9.75 @ 9.90	
LARD—Steam	7.10 @ 7.12	
LUMBER—Common and Rough	2.00 @ 2.25	
Shingles	2.60 @ 2.60	
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$5.00 @ $5.50	
Medium	3.50 @ 4.00	
HOGS—Good	5.25 @ 5.50	
Common	4.75 @ 5.00	
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.75 @ $5.00	
Medium	4.00 @ 4.25	
HOGS—Yorkers	4.90 @ 4.95	
Philadelphias	4.90 @ 4.90	
SHEEP—Best	4.50 @ 5.00	
Common	3.00 @ 4.00	

In 1787 a fellow named Kelly was sentenced to execution at Trim, in Ireland. On the early morning of the day intended to be his last he contrived to cut his blanket into strips about four inches wide, join them together with strong woolen threads, and make a double sling. This he passed under his limbs, fastened the ends at his neck, and there provided an iron bar, to receive the halter. Thus accoutered, he proceeded to the place of execution. It is supposed that he had found means to bribe the hangman, to whom he made a request to draw him up close to the pulley, and lower him gently when dead. But the crafty manoeuvre did not succeed. Kelly had not allowed for the stretching of the strips of blanket by his own weight, the point of the hook fastened into his windpipe, and gave him so much pain that he struggled violently. He was, however, allowed to hang until really dead, when his sling apparatus was discovered.—*All the Year Round.*

A LAZY boy, near Stanwix, has conquered the kindling-wood question. He just hacks his father's best mule against the wood-pile and throws the milking stool at it.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

A STAPLE article—A padlock.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A PICTURE.

Two little souls, a boy and girl,
Wandering on to the feet of the hill;
Basins of green and blossoms of pearl
Lodged at the entries to the roadside rill.
Chorus: the June, a gorgeous lay,
Bathed in the light of a flattering sky,
Jauntily chatters, "Some day, some day!"

Two sweet souls, a man and a maid,
All[illegible] inches behind above;
Pacing the fitness woods spread a glade,
And bring their lush at a gone of love.
This one: "——Next year." What do they say?
And out of the beeches the cuckoo jay
Peeps and chuckles, "Some day, some day!"

Two old souls, and the end of the day
Refloats them home to the locked the hill;
One late plaint which the wandered satisfy
Breaks from a copse and dimples the rill.
Autumn leaves are strewing the way,
And lower from the larch the hungry jay
Shouts out to the night, "Some day, some day!"

Two poor souls at the door of the night,
Side by side he suffered and still;
And the wan[illegible] moon just softens her light,
As it sinks on the[illegible] feet of the hill.
Beckoning the bees and the buds and the day,
The[illegible]
The summer gold and the autumn gray,
And the warm green[illegible]
Sing on[illegible] "Some day, some day!"

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A FIGHT WITH HORNETS.

We had two terrible bugbears to brave that season, and they were by no means imaginary ones.

There were six, including myself, who would go to school [illegible] on that road; Al Cummings and Rike, Elsie Hanley and Hitty Ball, and a boy named Sip Marsaw. None of us were more than ten years old, except Hitty Ball, who may have been eleven or twelve.

In the country, especially in backwoods districts, boys are not generally allowed to go to school in the summer after they are ten or eleven years old. There is always too much hoeing and haying to be done on their father's farms.

It was nearly a mile down to the red school-house which stood at the "Corners." The road ran along the side of a long ridge of pasture land with a rail pole and brush fences, which were rather low and poor, and bushes grew plentifully all along the line.

It was a road but little traveled. We would often scare up partridges between the very wheel-ruts, or see hares sendding across it. It was a wonderful place for blue-jays. In the summer, now that we never passed without seeing a nest of young ones, there were robins, too, were abundant—strawberries in June, and in July and August, raspberries and blackberries by the bushel.

Ah, those were pleasant times—before the days of school, worrying, bird's-nesting and chasing the red squirrels along the fences—our would have been but for the bugbears.

The first and worst of those was "Dagon," the second an enormous nest of great black-headed hornets that are so common in New England. This nest hung from a low branch of a small white ash tree, one of a clump which stood just inside the pasture fence, two or three rods from the road.

When we first saw it in June, it was not larger than a square loaf, but it grew and grew, till by the first of August it would have filled a ten-quart basket, and consisted of those great, savage insects would swarm out at the least provocation, even at the sound of our voices. Young fellows passing had thrown stones and sticks at the nest, and made the hornets irritable, and, indeed, we boys had frequently stoned it.

First Rike, then Elsie, had been stung as we passed. The hornets would dart at us like bullets. If we came within a hundred feet of their house, we were almost sure to hear a quick, vengeful buzz, and feel the long, poisonous stings of these worst of all hornets.

Both Rike and Elsie were stung near the left ear. With an air that fairly fanned the air, and one side of the contending factions. What more could mortal furnish man do? He was not, you may say, a popular man with his colleagues. He had enemies, as every man of decided opinions has. Some were envious of his success. He was, moreover, a stickler. The bent of his mind was toward disagreement. He held his opinions as a steady hand, and either brought them round, or there was a dead-lock. He was a leader of juries or he went alone. Hence he became distrustful. More than once was his life imperiled in the jury-room, but he calmly looked death in the face, and hung on to the last. Once, on one occasion, a mob of eleven strong men attacked him and hauled him up to the ceiling several times to persuade him to submit, his unnecessary action did not flinch. And then, on another occasion, when a similar mob bucked and tackled him, he was found sitting quietly and drink for five long days, he was still for disagreement, and triumphed in the end. There, if it please the Court, was virtue of the old school. And all he asked was his *per diem*.

"You take a jury that has sat through a long case of, say, two or three weeks, and that goes out in the afternoon to consider the testimony. Before the dinner hour they bring in a verdict, and you may wager strong that they will agree, somehow, inside of a week. But when the deceased was sensing us, this was not a safe investment. He was wonderfully constructed physically and mentally for protracted hunting. In a row case involving $40, he held the jury nine days. One died of privation, and the other two got demoralized and had insane, but to be carried into the court-room. This, he frequently remarked, was the proudest effort of his life. Disagreement was the characteristic of his existence—in the 'Squire's office, during a long career as a Coroner's juror, and then, for half a century, in the higher walks of justice. He was born to be a juryman. It was his sole aim and end. And now that he is gone, I venture to say that, if opportunity presents, he will offer his services in a similar capacity in the upper courts."

Then the Judge ordered the resolutions spread upon the records, and the chair of the departed properly draped.
—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, March 26, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$ 3@$ 6.10	
Sheep	5.15 @ 6.50	
Hogs	6.35 @ 6.60	
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.25 @ 7.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.23 @ 1.23	
CORN—Western mixed	.46 @ .46	
OATS—Western mixed	.31 @ .32	
RYE—Western	.71 @ .72	
PORK—Mess	10.12½@10.37½	
LARD—Steam	7.18 @ 7.43	
BUTTER—Dairy	.06 @ .24	
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.46 @ .54	
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$5.10 @ $6.35	
Choice	4.90 @ 5.00	
Good	4.10 @ 4.60	
Medium	3.75 @ 4.00	
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.55 @ 4.00	
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.25 @ 4.25	
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30 @ .32	
Dairies	.22 @ .24	
EGGS—Fresh	.27 @ .28	
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.75 @ 6.00	
Choice to Fine Spring	5.50 @ 6.00	
Patent	6.00 @ 8.00	
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.09½@ 1.10	
Corn, No. 2	.34½@ .34½	
Oats, No. 2	.24 @ .25	
Rye, No. 2	.51 @ .52	
Barley, No. 2	.47½@ .48	
HROOM CORN—Choice Brush	.05 @ .06	
Good Medium	.03 @ .04	
Inside & Corn	.01½@ .02	
Hurl	.01 @ .02	
PORK—Mess	9.75 @ 9.90	
LARD—Steam	7.10 @ 7.12	
LUMBER—Common and Rough	2.00 @ 2.25	
Shingles	2.60 @ 2.60	
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$5.00 @ $5.50	
Medium	3.50 @ 4.00	
HOGS—Good	5.25 @ 5.50	
Common	4.75 @ 5.00	
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.75 @ $5.00	
Medium	4.00 @ 4.25	
HOGS—Yorkers	4.90 @ 4.95	
Philadelphias	4.90 @ 4.90	
SHEEP—Best	4.50 @ 5.00	
Common	3.00 @ 4.00	

Of course we complained at home. Something was said a number of times to Mr. Daniels about the danger of letting so vicious an animal run at large. But none of our folk liked to have trouble with the old man, who was known to be crabbed and revengeful.

As the season advanced, Dagon grew more and more aggressive and noisy. If he saw us passing, he would come to the fence and follow along inside it as we scudded in the road; and if he found a place low enough, over he would leap with a roar.

Then we had to scramble over the fence on the lower side of the road, in a hurry. It was a wonder he did not sometimes overhaul us, for the fence was made of brush, and we often stuck in it.

One morning Elsie had a particularly narrow escape. Dagon was in the road. Some larger fence, probably, stood and enraged him. We came upon him suddenly in a clump of sumac by the brookside.

"Oh, Dagon! There's Dagon!" Hitty cried, for she had first discovered him.

We turned and fled back up the road. But the bull had seen us and followed, with a fierce snort.

In his terror, Elsie, incumbered with her books and basket, fell and got behind the rest of us, who were already climbing the fence.

As we tumbled over we saw, to our horror, that the infuriated animal was close upon her. Screaming with affright, she jumped down over a great rick of old logs on the lower side of the road. Dagon, not daring to leap upon so uncertain a foothold, stood and looked down upon her, pawing the ground and giving vent to a queer, whistling bellow.

Elsie, crouching between the pile of logs and the fence, durst not stir till Rike and Sip, standing along on the lower side of the fence, pulled away the bottom brush and dragged her, bruised by the poles, into the field below.

We dared not go back after her basket and books, which Dagon kept trampled under his feet. The poor child could scarcely get over her fright for the rest of the day, and was very much provoked at us for not having rescued her books.

Dagon grew more and more savage, and finally, in the light of flattering accounts of the eighteenth century—large, covering nearly the whole face of the coin, with waving hair, the cap set low behind, with no fool's-cap peak or unseemly stiffness, and with a loose, graceful garland of wheat and fruits. She is a severe-looking female, with a severe jaw. Above her head is "*E Pluribus Unum*." In a semi-circle around the edge of the coin, and below—"1878" and the stars of the thirteen original States. The reverse of the coin bears, in the middle, the eagle, standing erect, with the head turned to one side, the wings stretched upward to the upper edges of the coin, and grasping in his right talon the palm-leaf—emblem of peace—and in the left, the arrows—symbols of war. Above his head, extending in a straight line from one wing to the other, is the motto "In God We Trust." In small but distinct old English print; around the whole is a laurel inlined with ribbons at the center and surrounding upward parts is a round wreath of wheat, and at the edge of the coin. The upper edge bears the words "United States of America," the lower the figures "One Dollar." The rim of the coin appears somewhat thicker than the center and is milled. The whole quality of the coin is not as fine as on the gold dollar. The eagle on the trade dollar is a better looking bird than the daddies' eagle.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Zuni Indians.

A Arizona correspondent writes: The Zuni Indians are located in New Mexico, a few miles east of the Arizona line. They are an industrious, economical people; are kind and hospitable to strangers, live almost wholly within themselves, raise cattle and sheep, weave blankets and cloth for their own clothing. They live in four-story buildings, the entrance being in the top story, which they enter by means of ladders which they take up after them at night, and then consider themselves secure from enemies without, and, so far as the rude implements of war the Indians use are concerned, are undoubtedly correct. These Indians have no traditions of the past that connect them with the ancient people who once densely populated this Territory, but from their mode of living, the architecture of their buildings, etc., they are undoubtedly the last remnant of that great people who had large towns and cities and who carried on extensive agricultural enterprises. Some distance from this Zuni Village, on the Arizona side of the line, is a salt lake, and all around the lake the brine has evaporated, leaving vast deposits of beautiful white and chemically pure salt. To this inexhaustible fountain the Zunis have gone for their salt for a period so far back in the misty past that the whitest Zuni has no knowledge of the date of commencement, but probably many centuries before our ancestors landed from the Mayflower on this continent, or even long before Columbus discovered that there was such a country, the dusky Zuni maiden and her begeckled squirrel hitcher to this bountiful source of supply, and, in peace and security, gathered what necessity required. Time rolled on and the pale-faces came and settled near, and were shown this wonderful deposit and were invited to share its fruits with their dusky brethren. A few years ago, one more avaricious than the rest, concluded to locate and make it his own private property, to settle there and become a toll-gatherer. In vain the Zunis reasoned with him that they had for centuries enjoyed the free use of this lake; that, by priority of discovery, occupation and use they were the rightful owners, and if anyone could make a monopoly of its use they were the proper parties, but that they did not seek for advantages of this kind, but did argue, in the most solemn manner, that it be left free for all to go and partake of at pleasure. The new comer laughed at his fool's hand right to it; that it was his own property; that he intended to hold and enjoy it for his own use and advantage. It was not long after this that the cabin was found abandoned; his things, such as gun, ammunition, provisions and blankets were undisturbed, but he was never been heard of since. Whether he became disgusted with his own illiberality and wandered away to parts unknown, or whether the Zunis sent him on a voyage of discovery, is not known. But no one has since had any desire to monopolize this salesinine, and people of all nationalities, creeds and tongues go there in harmony and gather what salt they want, and the Zuni and the civilized world to come and partake with them, as they claim there is enough for all.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Over 20,000 copies of Joseph Cook's books have been sold.

—A new dictionary of the Yaghua language, spoken by the natives of Terra del Fuego, which will contain 15,000 words, is being prepared by Rev. T. Bridges.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes writes with a broad gold pen fixed into a quill handle. The pen has done duty for twenty years. He writes only in the morning, for three hours a day.

—Senator Pitman is warned by the Chicago *Times* that the man who cremates one wife can never expect to save another. Is this warning uttered for the purpose of making cremation popular?—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Mr. Caleb Cushing has received a fee of more than $100,000 for recovering the estate of a Cuban which was seized by the Spanish Government, and another claim for $2,000,000 has been made, which, if successful, will make Mr. Cushing a very rich man.

—Ex-Senator Wade had some queer kinks in his mind. He was a firm believer in Spiritualism, and looked to death as a mere change of scenes. Another striking peculiarity was the dread he entertained of sitting for a picture. He used to say often that he had as much respect for a dentist's office as he did for a photographic gallery.

—Mr. Thomas Chitty, the well-known editor of "Chitty's Practice," long the hand-book of practitioners of the old school, recently died at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Chitty was never called to the Bar, but practiced as a special pleader, rose rapidly to a large business, and attracted a crowd of students to his rooms. He entered his profession in 1819, at an unusually early age.

—Mr. Sherman's new bust of the late Senator Morgan was copied from photographs, as a young sculptor of Indianapolis, who took a cast of the Senator's face after death, refused the use of it except on payment of $2,000. The Morton vaults was opened that the sculptor might see the face he wished to model by the features, in spite of the embalming, were too wasted to be recognized.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Miss Julia E. Smith, of Glastonbury (Conn.) fame, remembers that fifty-nine years ago the month of February was much milder than has been the month just closed. The Superior Court being in session, her father rode to Hartford on horseback daily, and returned at night, the traveling being as good as in the summer time. There was no sleighing throughout the winter, but after the 4th of March there was good sleighing for three weeks.

A DOZEN years ago a father and his son-in-law made a partial payment on a seventy-five-acre farm in Niagara County, New York, the price of which was $150 per acre. At the end of nine years the field was exhausted, two families having meanwhile had good support. They then bought seventy-five acres more at the same price. Two of the crop of 1877 was 1,000 bushels of white wheat from twenty-six acres. The *Chatham Courier* mentions, as a prominent cause of their success, that "they have not sold a pound of hay or straw; all of it has been converted into manure and taken back to the land."

NO MAN seems to have more time on his hands than the one who is asked to step in and send up the doctor in the way down town.—*Free Press*

Description of the New Silver Dollar.

"The dollar of our dads" has arrived in Chicago—twenty of them. They came this morning—imported direct from the Philadelphia Mint by Mr. Hall, the paying and receiving agent of the Adams Express Company, who, being so used up and dazed, got them mixed in with the gold on his face bearer—the same head we see on pennies of the eighteenth century—large, covering nearly the whole face of the coin, with waving hair, the cap set low behind, with no fool's-cap peak or unseemly stiffness, and with a loose, graceful garland of wheat and fruits. She is a severe-looking female, with a severe jaw. Above her head is "*E Pluribus Unum*." In a semi-circle around the edge of the coin, and below—"1878" and the stars of the thirteen original States. The reverse of the coin bears, in the middle, the eagle, standing erect, with the head turned to one side, the wings stretched upward to the upper edges of the coin, and grasping in his right talon the palm-leaf—emblem of peace—and in the left, the arrows—symbols of war. Above his head, extending in a straight line from one wing to the other, is the motto "In God We Trust." In small but distinct old English print; around the whole is a laurel inlined with ribbons at the center and surrounding upward parts is a round wreath of whe

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 5, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

In the course of the prolonged discussion in the legislature over various and windy plans for decreasing drunkenness, a bill was under discussion a few days ago, making it a misdemeanor for saloon keepers to sell liquor to a certain class of persons. Before the vote, one assemblyman got up and made a vigorous speech in favor of "pure whiskey" and liquors generally, and protesting against their wholesale condemnation by the temperance people. Reading the report of these proceedings set me to thinking about the "pure" liquors which this rural law-maker so eloquently defended; and I soon recalled a few pertinent facts elicited by a general examination of drinks made in this city last winter, and which perhaps failed to come under the eye of this innocent and elbow-crooking legislator.

In the first place, the foundation fact established by the investigation referred to is, that there is almost no such thing, commercially speaking, as pure wine or liquor; so, that the question, from the very outset, is, practically, as to how much any specific tipple is doctored. The existence of this state of things I supposed to be to generally known to be commented upon; but if a man, and an acknowledged drinker into the bargain can get into the legislature of this state, knowing as little of the facts as the gentleman above named seems to, it is probable that the following brief statement may find an occasional interested reader:

The four kinds of liquor sold in New York saloons are rum, whiskey, brandy and gin, or at least they go by these names, though perhaps they are not the same liquors as were originally so described. Rum was originally made by fermenting and distilling molasses. Whiskey was made by fermenting and distilling on a small scale, either rye or wheat, or a mixture of the two. Brandy was made by distilling the wine of grapes, or by taking the pulp and skin of grapes, after the juice was expressed for making wine, and fermenting them or distilling. Gin was made by distilling alcohol through juniper berries. All these liquors are colorless when first made by these processes; they acquire color from being kept for long periods in barrels, and they acquire tannin from the oak of which the barrels are made.

So much for the old-fashioned genuine liquors; they were expensive to make and expensive to keep; they lost by evaporation, and, of course, lost their makers the interest of their money.

The modern liquor-dealers, according to the most trustworthy authorities, have changed all this, and have discovered a much cheaper and simpler way of carrying on the business, namely, to make all kinds of corn alcohol (the cheapest produced) flavoring it to imitate what they desire to sell. For example, a dealer wishes to get up an assortment of liquors. From some distiller or broker he buys fifty or a hundred barrels of highwines. To make his low grade whiskey he merely dilutes a portion of the stuff till it contains 45 per cent of alcohol, colors it with burnt sugar and it is ready for sale. For a better quality of whiskey, the highwine is partially purified, and beside the sugar for coloring, a careful selection from the class of compounds chemically known as ethers is added, since the discovery of which, the art of flavoring has been carried to unheard of perfection. How powerful these compounds are may be judged from the amount prescribed below in concocting brandy.

Rum is made by filtering the high wine and reducing it to the proper strength by water, flavoring it with butyric ether, pine apple ether, ect., adding burned sugar and a little molasses. To make gin, the filtered high wine is diluted to the proper strength, flavored with the essential oil of juniper and sweetened with white sugar or rock candy.

Brandy making is a little self simple. A purer alcohol has to be used, called Cologne Spirits. Here is an approved recipe: "To forty gallons of cologne spirits double distilled and free from odor, and reduced to proof with distilled water add *one sixteenth of an ounce* on 'cognac oil,' one and a half pints of burnet sugar coloring, and one quarter ounce of tannin." This artistic combination results in one barrel of "Best French Brandy," to be afterwards bottled, handsomely labeled in French, called ten, fifteen, or twenty years old, and sold over the bars of hotels and first class saloons at thirty or forty cents a glass. The imitation is really very good when skilfully prepared, and lacks not even the peculiar flavor which is supposed to be derived from age in the barrel, but which is really supplied by the tannin.

All the above processes are those used by the best of the liquor manufacturing class. By the less scrupulous—if there can be said to be any grades of rascality in this business—some most hurtful drugs, and even active poisons, are used, to give their villainous stuff the required strength.

The same practice extends to the fabrication of "imported" wines. I am told that at the death of a prominent wine importer of this city some three years ago, a careful examination of his books failed to discover a single invoice of wine, but that in his cellar was found all the machinery and material for making it in any quantity desired. One small phial holding a dark liquid, was guaranteed to make twenty gallons of "pure Port wine,"—which I believe is extensively prescribed by physicians for the use of invalids.

From what has been said above some idea may be got of the extent to which fraud in alcoholic beverages is carried on here. Nor are these the only articles of consumption which are grossly adulterated. Quite an interesting chapter might be written about the sophistication of drugs, spices, groceries, textiles, &c., but these subjects must be reserved for another occasion.

In the news record of the past week their appears very little of general interest. A smart reminder that winter has not yet taken his final departure has been vouchsafed us in the shape of a wind that ran our aspiring thermometer down to eighteen, and put a damper on tree buds, beside fanning the flames of a small fire that broke out Monday night on Canal street, near Broadway, till they had wiped out property to the value of half a million of those dollars which are so scarce and hard to get one's hands on, these days.

Mr. Tweed has been once more brought to the front by being taken into court to testify in a city suit, and, instead of doing so, asserting that the authorities had broken faith with him by keeping him in jail after getting his full confession, and that he didn't propose to testify a cent's worth till he was released according to contract. Supporting Tweed's position in the matter, Comptroller Kelly has written a letter to the Attorney General, protesting against Tweed's further detention, and demanding his immediate discharge.

Mr. Tweed's feelings seem to be just the reverse of those of one Campbell who at this writing is in great distress because he can't get *into* prison. This odd character is a painter by trade, who, about six months ago, was committed to the Tombs for intoxication. Before his ten days were up Campbell had become so enamored of his new residence that he determined to stay in it. By failing to answer to his name of discharge, he managed to remain a month; when he was found out and dismissed. Then he got himself committed as a vagrant and served another term. Trying the same dodge again the judge recognized him and wouldn't send him up so he was forced to resort to the plan of crawling under the prison van and being taken in that way. Now he has been turned out for the third time and is very unhappy.

State Senator John Morrissey is back after his long sickness in Florida. He says he feels well but weak and will probably not take his seat in the Senate this session.

RADIX.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Bronchiages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10cs; regular size, 75c.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscelaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Grain raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two millions and FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Inches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscelaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has taken Award and two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchasers "NEW AMERICANS" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O.

Miscelaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
ClOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application (free) by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole.

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC, ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscelaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, Field.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6, 1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH,
Reynolds, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE!

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Terms reasonable.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

for Printers!

Sewn, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
(Successors of London, England),
141 & 143 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
and 47 Rose street, New York.

HOW THE PHONOGRAPH WORKS.

A representative of the *Graphic* yesterday interviewed Edison's marvelous new invention—the phonograph—at the telephone headquarters, Tribune Building. It belongs to the same family of implements as the telephone, though its construction and operation are of course altogether different.

In charge of the room were C. A. Cheever and Mr. Applebaugh—Mr. Edison being at his New Jersey laboratory. Gen. William F. Smith, Police Commissioner, Mr. Merritt, Surveyor of the Port, and Mr. Conant, of *Harper's Weekly*, came in during the exhibition, and exhibited frank astonishment at the wonderful invention.

The instrument is small, not half as large as a sewing-machine, and it is as simple as a grindstone. Any artisan in iron can easily make one. There is no electricity, magnetism or other force about it, except the gentle force used to turn the crank which causes the cylinder to revolve under the needle. A thin diaphragm, made of terrotype (such as daguerreotypes are sometimes taken on), is inserted into a small mouthpiece. Under it, projecting downward, the point of a cambric needle is arranged, so that it will pierce whatever it touches, when moved by the vibrations of the diaphragm. The largest part of the machine is a brass cylinder about eight inches long and three inches in diameter, fixed to an iron shaft two feet long, which is turned by the crank before alluded to. The surface of this cylinder is finely grooved with a spiral thread running through the entire length, the threads lying close together, fifteen to the inch. Around this, when talking is to be done, a sheet of tin foil is closely wrapped, and on this soft and impressionable tablet the voice makes its record. The manufacture is so adjusted that, when the crank is turned, the point of a needle follows the spiral, pressing the foil down into the grooves and making on it a line of sharp but scarcely visible indentations, which are supposed to be an accurate photograph of sound waves. The cylinder makes about one revolution to a word; that is, the needle imprints these minute marks on the foil clear around the cylinder, during the quick utterance of an ordinary word of consonants and vowels. These indentations are found to be of different distances apart, and scientific analysis will probably reveal a rhythmical arrangement corresponding to the difference between the sounds themselves.

When our representative entered the room, Mr. Applebaugh was singing in a loud, clear voice into the mouthpiece, while he quickly turned the crank. He sang:

There was an old darkey an' his name was Uncle Ned,
He died long ago, long ago;
There was a wool on the top of his head
Cook-a-doodle-doodle-doo!
Hem! Hem! What could I've got! This is a wet, disagreeable day!

The performance was greeted with applause. The lines were read back and repeated accurately. The inflections, modulations, timbre of voice, pauses between words and the very breath all had been exactly reproduced.

Then Mr. Applebaugh barked into the mouthpiece, sang, sneezed, coughed, mewed, cackled, whinnied, and the sounds came back unmistakably, whenever the needle was replaced on the spiral tube. Sometimes the same thing was repeated three or four times, to show that the number of repetitions was endless, and the operator took from the cabinet a sheet of last week's talk, subjected it, and we heard come from the mouthpiece:

"Hello! You Ephraim! Come right in off'n dat wet grass; you ketch you def cold!"

And then, in a thin, childish voice:

"Yes, mammy! I'se a comin. Yah-yah! Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

At this point Mr. Cheever took the instrument and shouted into the mouthpiece:

"Bow-wow-wow! Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow! Try to, or not to be; that is the question! Break, break, break, break on the cold gray stones, O sea! I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me. Cutteren't-cretter! Catchem! Bell Telephone Company, No. 32 Tribune Building, beware of Western Union infringements!"

He lifted the mouthpiece and needle and turned back the crank till the needle was over the point of beginning on the foil spiral, and then (after a little conversation and the admission of another spectator) he let the needle fall into the series of dots, and from the mouthpiece came, more accurately than any human mimic could repeat it after the practice of a lifetime, the same words, ejaculations, bow-wows and injunctions, rendered extremely comical by the mock-tragic manner in which they had been delivered.

"How can you, *Graphic*—only illustrated daily in the world?"

Mr. Cheever shouted into the mouthpiece, and, turning back the cylinder, the mouthpiece situated in a metallic falsetto, but with good articulation:

"How are you, *Graphic*—only illustrated daily in the world?"

Then he lifted up the needle, turned the crank back to the place of beginning, turned the crank again, the needle traversed the former groove, and out of the mouthpiece came, in a distinct, piping voice, but with very distinct articulation:

"How are you, *Graphic*—only illustrated daily in the world?"

He shed long 'go' long ago;
There was a wool on the top of his head
Cock-a-doodle-doodle-doo!
Hem! Hem! What could I've got! This is a wet, disagreeable day!

Then he lifted up the needle, turned the crank back to the place of beginning, turned the crank again, the needle traversed the former groove, and out of the mouthpiece came, in a distinct, piping voice, but with very distinct articulation:

There was an old darkey an' his name was Uncle Ned,
He died long ago, long ago;
There was a wool on the top of his head
Cock-a-doodle-doodle-doo!
Hem! Hem! What could I've got! This is a wet, disagreeable day!

The performance was greeted with applause. The lines were read back and repeated accurately. The inflections, modulations, timbre of voice, pauses between words and the very breath all had been exactly reproduced.

Then Mr. Applebaugh barked into the mouthpiece, sang, sneezed, coughed, mewed, cackled, whinnied, and the sounds came back unmistakably, whenever the needle was replaced on the spiral tube. Sometimes the same thing was repeated three or four times, to show that the number of repetitions was endless, and the operator took from the cabinet a sheet of last week's talk, subjected it, and we heard come from the mouthpiece:

"Hello! You Ephraim! Come right in off'n dat wet grass; you ketch you def cold!"

And then, in a thin, childish voice:

"Yes, mammy! I'se a comin. Yah-yah! Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

At this point Mr. Cheever took the instrument and shouted into the mouthpiece:

"Bow-wow-wow! Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow! Try to, or not to be; that is the question! Break, break, break, break on the cold gray stones, O sea! I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me. Cutteren't-cretter! Catchem! Bell Telephone Company, No. 32 Tribune Building, beware of Western Union infringements!"

He lifted the mouthpiece and needle and turned back the crank till the needle was over the point of beginning on the foil spiral, and then (after a little conversation and the admission of another spectator) he let the needle fall into the series of dots, and from the mouthpiece came, more accurately than any human mimic could repeat it after the practice of a lifetime, the same words, ejaculations, bow-wows and injunctions, rendered extremely comical by the mock-tragic manner in which they had been delivered.

"How can you, *Graphic*—only illustrated daily in the world?"

Mr. Cheever shouted into the mouthpiece, and, turning back the cylinder, the mouthpiece situated in a metallic falsetto, but with good articulation:

"How are you, *Graphic*—only illustrated daily in the world?"

Then he took off the foil and gave it to the *Graphic* man, remarking that whenever that same sheet was laid on this or any other phonograph, it would reproduce the salutations with all the peculiarities of the original tones.

The possibilities of this machine are truly wonderful.

When it is developed, a great preacher can preach into it, and the sheets, duplicated to any number, can be sold cheaply, and when laid on another phonographic cylinder anywhere, another audience can hear the sermon in the exact voice of the preacher.

A man can talk into it, and unborn generations a thousand years hence can use the matrix and hear his very tones.

A great opera singer can sing into it, and the sheets can be sold like sheet music, and listeners on distant continents or in future centuries can hear her sing.

If Washington, or Napoleon, or Webster or Lincoln had spoken into a phonograph, his voice could now be distinctly heard.

A traveler in distant lands can talk to a phonograph, send the sheets home, and his friends can hear as much as was taken on), is inserted into a small mouthpiece. Under it, projecting downward, the point of a cambric needle is arranged, so that it will pierce whatever it touches, when moved by the vibrations of the diaphragm. The largest part of the machine is a brass cylinder about eight inches long and three inches in diameter, fixed to an iron shaft two feet long, which is turned by the crank before alluded to. The surface of this cylinder is finely grooved with a spiral thread running through the entire length, the threads lying close together, fifteen to the inch. Around this, when talking is to be done, a sheet of tin foil is closely wrapped, and on this soft and impressionable tablet the voice makes its record. The manufacture is so adjusted that, when the crank is turned, the point of a needle follows the spiral, pressing the foil down into the grooves and making on it a line of sharp but scarcely visible indentations, which are supposed to be an accurate photograph of sound waves. The cylinder makes about one revolution to a word; that is, the needle imprints these minute marks on the foil clear around the cylinder, during the quick utterance of an ordinary word of consonants and vowels. These indentations are found to be of different distances apart, and scientific analysis will probably reveal a rhythmical arrangement corresponding to the difference between the sounds themselves.

Normal Schools.

The first Normal School was founded in 1681 by the Abbe de la Salle, Canon of the cathedral at Reims, and, sixteen years later, a teachers' class was opened in connection with an orphan school at Halle, the pupil-teachers receiving two years' training under the head-master, August Hermann Francke, under whom the system developed surprisingly, and soon received the invaluable support of Frederick the Great. Other Normal Schools were opened in Hanover, Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium and, about forty years ago, in Great Britain, where they have extended into nearly every civilized country. The class of the schools are well conveyed in the following extract of the Prussian law: "The directors of teachers' seminaries shall rather seek to combine the pupil-teachers by their own experience to simple and clear principles, than to give them theories for their guidance; and, with this aim in view, primary schools shall be joined to all teachers' seminaries where the pupil-teachers may be practiced in the art of teaching." There are now about 850 Normal Schools in Europe, the British Colonies and British India, the latter having 194.

Massachusetts was the first State in the American Union to establish Normal Schools, of which there now are 137, with over 22,000 pupils and over 1,000 instructors. Ohio and Pennsylvania each having twelve schools, while New York State has nine, Illinois and Missouri eight each, and Massachusetts seven. The largest number of pupils are in New York, however, where there are 4,158. The necessity of such schools needs no other enforcement than a few statistics relating to education in the United States. Nearly 9,000,000 scholars are enrolled in the public schools. Nearly 6,000,000 are in attendance daily, and about 231,000 teachers are employed, including 133,000 women. The amount expended annually upon this vast scheme, which seems almost fabulous, is about $82,000,000, and the imagination is carried away by the tremendous suggestiveness of the figures.—*Ill. Editorial, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

An Elephant on an Engine.

It appears that a train was going out, driven by Mr. Stone, Locomotive Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Stewart, Locomotive Foreman, when, about the thirty-fifth mile from Rangoon, a large elephant was seen to break through the fence and get on the line. Steam was shut off, and Mr. Stone tried to open the whistle-cock, which, being in front of the engine, would, on ejecting hot water some distance ahead, indicate "tanks" to leave the track. The whistle-cock was slightly stiff and could not readily be opened, and the engine was soon upon the unfortunate beast. The brute had turned tail and died on seeing the engine, but was speedily caught. The buffer beams of the engine being very low, the beast's hind legs were taken from under him, and he was forced to sit down, as it were, with his hindquarters against the smoke-box door, which was, of course, red hot. The poor beast managed to keep his fore feet going, though hustled along faster than ever he had gone in his life before, and in a few minutes the train came to a standstill and he got away. He moved off the line at the double, uprooted a clump of bamboos, then wrecked dire vengeance on a tree, and was last seen rushing through the jungle, tearing and smashing over, thing in his path. He was sadly cut and bruised in the hindquarters, and will probably never be of use again. The mahout luckily escaped with his life, while those on the engine may safely congratulate themselves on their escape.—*Rangoon Times.*

"MA P." screamed young Matilda Spilkins, the other morning, when she got the paper, "Ma, silver Bill has just pass'd the House." "Has he, my dear?" replied Mrs. S. from up-stairs. "Why didn't you ask him in?"

HALF those Londoners don't believe there is any such word as "obelisk." They have searched the 19's in vain for it.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Mr. Robert, of Dougherty, Ga., lit his pipe in his carriage, the other day, and shortly after found the vehicle on fire. The whole concern was burned except the man, the iron and the running gear.

—An Ithacan (N. Y.) lady boarded a Cornell student in a Brazilian—until his board bill amounted to over $900. The student then left suddenly for his distant home, and the lady expected recovery to get the money due from him. Recently, however, she received a draft from the student's wealthy father for the full amount.

—A tramp entered Missoula, Wis., requested the Marshal to arrest him, take him to the calaboose and give him something to eat, or he would steal. The Marshal told him to steal, then; whereupon the tramp went to a store where a rack stood at a front door, loaded with dry goods, and made off with the rack, goods and all, and got away without being arrested.

—A Kiss in the Dark was played recently by amateurs in Mount Sterling, Ky., up to the point where the young man kisses the pretty girl. Then it was turned into a tragedy. The girl's real lover, jealous of her stage lover, and thinking that the kissing was too much relished, shot the offender on the spot. The wound was trifling, but it brought the performance to a close.

—The wildest excitement prevails among some of the citizens of Trigg County, Ky., over the appearance in the immediate coming of the day of final judgment. Many of them have abandoned all business, have turned their stock loose to range through the woods, and cutting themselves loose from the contemplation of earthly affairs, they go from house to house singing and praying for the eventful day.

—A three-ton iron roller lay at the top of a high hill in Eureka, Cal. A boy called his comrades' attention to the chance for fun in seeing it go down the long and heavy grade. They started it with considerable difficulty, and at the very outset it ran over a pile of slats and scattered them in splinters among the hills. Gaining speed as it whirled along, it soon overtook and flattened a dog. Next it smashed a wagon, from which a man jumped just in time to save his life; and then, quitting the road, it crashed through a Chinaman's shanty, and buried itself in a ravine.

—The gossips of the Baptist Church in the little Village of Hamilton Square, N. Y., are busied in the manufacture of scandal. The other Sunday, while the pastor, the Rev. W. W. Case, was preaching an earnest discourse, a quarrel lady arose excitedly in a pew in front of him, and shouted, "You're a liar! Better practice what you preach." There was intense excitement and the woman was denounced by the good people of the flock. A meeting was held, and the decision was that she must not be permitted to enter the church at the next service. On Sunday she attempted to force her way in, but the door was blocked by a Constable who threatened to send her to Jail. Her husband finally took her home and peace was restored.

How Soldiers Fear Death at Sea.

Soldiers die bravely on the battle field and resignedly in the military hospital on shore, but there is something very sad in the soldier's death at sea. The surroundings of the ship hospital are unfamiliar to his eye; the roll of the vessel is painful to him, and the thought is ever present to his mind that if he was on shore, if he could see the green fields or even the snow-clad earth, his recovery might be possible. Although nothing could be more comfortable than the couch on which he lies, and scarcely anything more soothing than the gentle roll of the ship, even in his condition, he longs to stretch his limbs on the barrack hospital bed and to feel that he is on the firm ground.

Then the thought of the lonely burial in the wide waste of waters dismays itself on his mind. The fate hovered over the vessel's side into the lonely ocean committed to the deep and left without a stone or a wooden cross to mark the spot where his mortal remains were consigned to their everlasting rest—all this is inexpressibly saddening to the dying soldier. On shore his comrades would have followed his remains to their resting place in the churchyard and fired a farewell shot over his grave, and with reluctant step would have left him to sleep the sleep that knows no waking till the trump of the archangel summons the dead to judgment.

How different at sea! Sewed up in a hammock the corpse to which he belongs summoned to the gangway-ship, a few short but solemn prayers said over the dead, and then the usual words:

"We commit this body to the deep!"

A plunge, and the corpse sinks into the sea; the flag is lowered; the vessel sails on, and the dead is left alone to the tossing of the sugary waves, or to sink deep into the coral caves of the ocean. No comrade may come in after days and drop a tear on that grave; no loving hand may plant a flower there; it is lost, swallowed up in the immensity of the great graveyard of the deep.

The writer has stood by the side of a dying comrade in the hospital of a troopship, and heard the dying utterance to such thoughts as the above.

"What does the surgeon say?" he asked. "Tell me the truth, comrade, I am not afraid of death."

"It is better that you should know the truth. He has no hope."

"I thought so. Well, God's will be done; but it is hard to die in the middle of the ocean. If I had been on shore, even in a foreign country, it would have been easier. It is hard to be buried at sea."

"The sea will give up its dead."

"Ay, that is right, comrade. I ought to think of that. Beamon, they say, like to cherish the thought that they will be buried at sea; but I am a soldier. I would die happier if I knew that I would be buried on shore and be followed to the grave by my comrades. There is something beautiful in a soldiers' funeral on shore. The solemn music—that Dead March in Saul—how I used to love it! My poor mother! It will grieve her to think that I was buried at sea. Read me that, comrade, about the sea giving up its dead."

The Chaplain at this moment approached, having been sent by the surgeon. He read the passage of Scripture asked for, and many other beautiful passages.

The dying soldier closed his eyes during the reading. He lay silent for a long time after the Chaplain had ceased. Then he opened his eyes and muttered, feebly:

"The funeral parade; no music; no farewell shot over my grave—committed to the deep. The sea—will—give up—its—dead. Comrade—my mother—farewell!"

And he ceased to live.

Next day the vessel came to a stop for a few minutes. The sailing-bell was tolled, the flag floated at half-mast, and the soldiers of the corps to which the deceased belonged were paraded at the gangway. The prayers were said, the body launched over the side, and the vessel resumed her course. Some of the members of the corps on board were surprised on learning, late that evening, that a soldier had been buried during the day.

It is better that such things should be so. Nothing can be gained by saddening the minds of the living soldier. On shore his comrades would have followed his remains to their resting place in the churchyard and fired a farewell shot over his grave, and with reluctant step would have left him to sleep the sleep that knows no waking till the trump of the archangel summons the dead to judgment.

How different at sea! Sewed up in a hammock the corpse to which he belongs summoned to the gangway-ship, a few short but solemn prayers said over the dead, and then the usual words:

"We commit this body to the deep!"

A plunge, and the corpse sinks into the sea; the flag is lowered; the vessel sails on, and the dead is left alone to the tossing of the sugary waves, or to sink deep into the coral caves of the ocean. No comrade may come in after days and drop a tear on that grave; no loving hand may plant a flower there; it is lost, swallowed up in the immensity of the great graveyard of the deep.

The writer has stood by the side of a dying comrade in the hospital of a troopship, and heard the dying utterance to such thoughts as the above.

"What does the surgeon say?" he asked. "Tell me the truth, comrade, I am not afraid of death."

"It is better that you should know the truth. He has no hope."

"I thought so. Well, God's will be done; but it is hard to die in the middle of the ocean. If I had been on shore, even in a foreign country, it would have been easier. It is hard to be buried at sea."

"The sea will give up its dead."

"Ay, that is right, comrade. I ought to think of that. Beamon, they say, like to cherish the thought that they will be buried at sea; but I am a soldier. I would die happier if I knew that I would be buried on shore and be followed to the grave by my comrades. There is something beautiful in a soldiers' funeral on shore. The solemn music—that Dead March in Saul—how I used to love it! My poor mother! It will grieve her to think that I was buried at sea. Read me that, comrade, about the sea giving up its dead."

The Chaplain at this moment approached, having been sent by the surgeon. He read the passage of Scripture asked for, and many other beautiful passages.

The dying soldier closed his eyes during the reading. He lay silent for a long time after the Chaplain had ceased. Then he opened his eyes and muttered, feebly:

"The funeral parade; no music; no farewell shot over my grave—committed to the deep. The sea—will—give up—its—dead. Comrade—my mother—farewell!"

And he ceased to live.

Next day the vessel came to a stop for a few minutes. The sailing-bell was tolled, the flag floated at half-mast, and the soldiers of the corps to which the deceased belonged were paraded at the gangway. The prayers were said, the body launched over the side, and the vessel resumed her course. Some of the members of the corps on board were surprised on learning, late that evening, that a soldier had been buried during the day.

It is better that such things should be so. Nothing can be gained by saddening the minds of the living soldier. On shore his comrades would have followed his remains to their resting place in the churchyard and fired a farewell shot over his grave, and with reluctant step would have left him to sleep the sleep that knows no waking till the trump of the archangel summons the dead to judgment.

How different at sea! Sewed up in a hammock the corpse to which he belongs summoned to the gangway-ship, a few short but solemn prayers said over the dead, and then the usual words:

"We commit this body to the deep!"

A plunge, and the corpse sinks into the sea; the flag is lowered; the vessel sails on, and the dead is left alone to the tossing of the sugary waves, or to sink deep into the coral caves of the ocean. No comrade may come in after days and drop a tear on that grave; no loving hand may plant a flower there; it is lost, swallowed up in the immensity of the great graveyard of the deep.

The writer has stood by the side of a dying comrade in the hospital of a troopship, and heard the dying utterance to such thoughts as the above.

"What does the surgeon say?" he asked. "Tell me the truth, comrade, I am not afraid of death."

Mules in the Mines.

The heat in the Sutro Tunnel for several thousand feet back from the face is very considerable, ranging from 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and feels all the hotter for being partly deprived of oxygen. At the face, where the men are at work, two streams of fresh air, generated at shaft No. 2, two miles away, and 1,042 feet above the tunnel level, are constantly discharged—one from the blower, the other from the compressor-pipe; and, though at this point it is 106 degrees Fahrenheit, the air is quite comfortable.

One switch-mule is employed on each shift, which is used for bringing a car at a time from the switch—a thousand feet back—to the face of the header; it is then taken back with the loaded car to bring another empty one forward, in which manner trains of fifteen or twenty cars are made up. This mule, from the time it is switched from the empty cars, and while it is waiting to be hitched up to the one being loaded, manages to put his nose up to the air-pipe, and keep moving its head up and down, in order to get all the air possible in the few minutes allowed it.

One day last week a man in charge of the switch-mule was seen coming out of the tunnel, in the middle of his shaft, and in hugrey wh he made his appearance at this unusual hour, he said he had to come out after another mule to do the watering, for his regular switch-mule was under the influence and utterly refused to do any duty. He declared the mule was standing in front of the air-pipe, near the face, and no amount of coaxing, whipping, or pulling could induce it to leave, and he was compelled to start out after another mule, in order to permit the work to proceed.

After a few hours, by sheer dint of force, the refractory mule was brought out, half a dozen men being required to pull and push it along. It has since been put to work on the outside, for it would be useless to take it to the working any more, for it would repeat the same performance at each shift.

The intelligence of mules is displayed in a remarkable degree when used underground and in dangerous places. They gradually learn to understand every command the driver gives them, and in the header when the signal "fire" is given, they instantly wheel around, with their backs against the blast. One day a mule neglected to wheel quite around, but stood at right angles with the tunnel, and through over 100 feet from the face, a rock four inches in diameter struck it in the side, making an ugly wound, from which the intestines protruded. He had to be thrown on a dat-car, taken out and shot.

A curious freak about mules is that when anything couples their heads they dodge; while touching horses' ears makes them shake their heads. For this reason horses cannot be used underground, for they would soon break their skulls, while mules never get injured in that manner.

The switchmules, when the men are eating, go from man to man begging something to eat, and they will eat cooked meat, pies, drink coffee—in fact, take anything the men have. One of the mules, when the men are not looking, will open the dinner-pails and help himself without leave. They have also taken to drinking lee-water, and are not satisfied except they get their regular allowance.

The mules which pull the rock-trains are driven three or four tandem, each having a torch upon its head, which keeps bobbing up and down as they move along, and they present a very novel appearance as seen from a distance in the darkness.

All the mules in the tunnel work eight-hour shifts, the same as the men. Notwithstanding this short duty, they rapidly wear out, and it is a pity to see them panting and blowing in the confined air, with perspiration streaming from them.

The mules have a cloth fastened to their bridle, and it is put over one eye before they emerge into daylight. This cloth is removed after they enter the tunnel on the return trip. The object is to have them reserve one good eye to see from, for the uncovered eye, exposed to daylight, is incapable of seeing anything for some time after entering darkness. Whenever it is neglected to bandage an eye on the outside, the mule staggers and tumbles about in the darkness, and refuses to go ahead.

The mules, of course, all have their names, and Jane, Nell, Luce, Fan, Tom, Lily, Jack, Frank, are sure to be amongst the list. One mule has been facetiously christened Susan B. Anthony. They are great favorites with the miners, especially when underground, and they answer the call of their names, like pet dogs; and, strange to say, in that heated atmosphere, they soon lose their proverbial tendency for kicking. The driver, who usually stands on a small platform in the rear of the first car, and, since he could not reach the mules, driven in tandem, with a whip, he shies small stones with the greatest dexterity, of which he has a good supply before him.

Two trains generally follow one behind the other, for should an accident happen from caves, breaking of rails, or of cars getting off the track, one driver assists the other in overcoming the difficulty.

The most durable mules are those with short legs, large bodies, compactly built, and weighing about 1000 pounds.

There are altogether about thirty mules employed in the Sutro Tunnel, though a greater number is kept on hand.—*Sutro (Nev.) Independent.*

The Great Reputation

WHICH VEGETINE has attained in all parts of the country as a

Great and Good Medicine,

and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been restored to health by its use, are conclusive proof of its real value. It is entirely vegetable in its composition, and acts in the most harmonious manner on the various organs of the body. By purifying the blood it imparts new life and vigor to every part of the system. Are you troubled with Dyspepsia? Are you afflicted with Sick Headache? If so, VEGETINE will relieve you. Are you suffering from disease arising from a torpid liver? VEGETINE will restore it to healthy action, and in this way overcome the disease. Are you troubled with Scrofula? VEGETINE will eradicate the disease from the system, and thereby prevent the development of Tumors, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Are you troubled with Rheumatism? VEGETINE will relieve the system of the poisonous matter which causes the disease, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Kidney Complaint? VEGETINE will remove the cause of the disease, and restore the kidneys to healthy action. Are you troubled with Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dull, Despondent Feelings? VEGETINE will impart tone to the nerves, and build up your system. Are you troubled with Costiveness? VEGETINE will regulate the bowels, and restore them to healthy action. Are you troubled with Worms? VEGETINE will expel them from the system. Are you troubled with Female Complaints? VEGETINE will restore you to perfect health. Are you troubled with Humors of any kind? VEGETINE will change the blood, and thereby cure the disease. Are you troubled with Catarrh? VEGETINE will cleanse the system of the foul matter which causes the disease, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Piles? VEGETINE will remove the cause of the disease, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Debility? VEGETINE will impart new life and vigor to the whole system. Are you troubled with Consumption? VEGETINE will relieve the lungs of the diseased matter, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Liver Complaint? VEGETINE will restore the liver to healthy action, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Erysipelas? VEGETINE will purify the blood, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Scrofula? VEGETINE will eradicate the disease from the system, and thereby prevent the development of Tumors, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Are you troubled with Rheumatism? VEGETINE will relieve the system of the poisonous matter which causes the disease, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Kidney Complaint? VEGETINE will remove the cause of the disease, and restore the kidneys to healthy action. Are you troubled with Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dull, Despondent Feelings? VEGETINE will impart tone to the nerves, and build up your system. Are you troubled with Costiveness? VEGETINE will regulate the bowels, and restore them to healthy action. Are you troubled with Worms? VEGETINE will expel them from the system. Are you troubled with Female Complaints? VEGETINE will restore you to perfect health. Are you troubled with Humors of any kind? VEGETINE will change the blood, and thereby cure the disease. Are you troubled with Catarrh? VEGETINE will cleanse the system of the foul matter which causes the disease, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Piles? VEGETINE will remove the cause of the disease, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Debility? VEGETINE will impart new life and vigor to the whole system. Are you troubled with Consumption? VEGETINE will relieve the lungs of the diseased matter, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Liver Complaint? VEGETINE will restore the liver to healthy action, and thereby cure you. Are you troubled with Erysipelas? VEGETINE will purify the blood, and thereby cure you.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"

CATHOLICON

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

OR SELF-PRESERVATION.

The Science of Life, revised and enlarged, just published. It is the best medical work for young men to read. Lectures, Essays and Addresses, by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold medal by the National Medical Association, on Manhood, Nervousness and other kindred diseases. Also the most successful and most extensive treatise ever published on Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Exhaustion, Impediments to Marriage, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Obesity, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Throat and Nose, Skin Diseases, Diseases of Females, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the indiscretion or solitary habits of youth, as well as those consequent upon the excesses of maturer years. Every sufferer, no matter what his previous habits may have been, should send his address and get a copy of the book. Every man his own doctor. Every woman her own nurse. Every one should have it. The publishers have been appointed by the Government as the sole agents for the sale of this book in the United States. Sent by mail, in plain sealed envelope, only $1.00. Illustrated sample, 10 cents. Illustrated prospectus free. Address

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston.

CURTIS'S PATENT
POCKET INHALER

Cathedrals of Indian Tobacco cured by CATARRH. Asthma and Hay Fever. Large, Complete Outfit, Including Inhaler, Sent Prepaid, PRICE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR. H. T. CURTIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

MONEY CAN BE MADE

Selling the New and Already Famous Book

RISE AND FALL of the MOUSTACHE,

By the World Renowned Humorist of the

BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE.

A Western Book, and just the thing to sell in Western Men. Largest commissions paid. Outfit free. Write at once to A. L. GRAY & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill., and receive, by return mail, Outfit and Terms, etc. to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A specific cure for Diseases of all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Each bottle contains a quart. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid expressly for the above diseases. If not kept by your druggist, send to us. Pamphlet free. H. T. CURTIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. U.S.A. Manufacturers of Curtis's Pocket Inhaler. If your druggist don't have it send to us.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

Produces a luxuriant growth of hair upon the smoothest face in from 30 to 60 days. Has been used by thousands with perfect success. It has never been known to fail. It contains no poisonous drugs. Will be sent to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Circulars free. Address DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR CO., Box 2535, New York City.

AWNINGS, TENTS.

Sizes, Window Shades, etc. MURRAY & BAKER, 109 S. Desplaines st., Chicago. *Send for Hunter's Price-List.*

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—The following seasonable agricultural items are from the pen of the agricultural editor of the Des Moines *Register*:

Every intelligent boy on the farm should learn to graft. It is a very simple operation.

If you would have the sow do well with you, you must do well with her.

Farmers better not sell all their eggs under ean gouse this year—especially if that goose be called *wheat*.

The golden text is, "The world's best crop is tame grasses, and the best animal to utilize it is the cow."

Many pretended farmers go to town and smoke, spit and drink beer all day, and then go home and grunt about hard times.

Corbett said "soft hands are indicative of soft brains."

Limited means and gaudy pride have no business farming.

The old poets said that "before the temple of virtue"—meaning all excellence—"the gods have placed labor." Let everybody, without regard to age, sex, color or "previous condition," know that it is work alone that conquers.

In planting trees, recollect they are not a stake to be driven into the ground. Dig a hole, put dirt for the tree, and put in the bottom soil first, and spread the roots out carefully and equally, and place the loose, fine dirt under and among the roots with the hand. Fill up the hole and press it down gently with the foot, but do not stamp it down.

The *National Live Stock Journal* gives a variation of good advice in the following paragraph: Breeding for speed alone is, at best, an uncertain business; and when to this uncertainty we add the expenses of training, the chances of profits are so slight that we would advise any general farmer to engage in the business, either with trotting or running horses.

This is the season farmers should pay especial attention to their horses and their harness. Many a valuable animal hands are commencing on the farm. High-spirited horses (and this is the kind to own and work) are easily ruined by ignorant, careless or villainous men. The first ill-treatment to a noble horse should be cause sufficient and irrecreasable for a "hands' discharge."

The neglect of farmers to grow grapes would be astonishing, did we not consider the great amount of mystery that has been thrown around the training, pruning and culture generally by some writers. There is no reason why every farmer's family should not have all the grapes they can eat, and there is scarcely a town or village lot so small, but at least one vine may be grown.

Market Gardens.

"Of early grown crops, if one has a warm soil, radishes make one of the most profitable, and demanding little expense except the hunting, which is necessary only when you are sure of your crop and a sale for it. It usually finds large sale at a good price if very early, and is often raised as a stolen crop. Another advantage is the quick returns which the crop being raised and marketed in from forty to sixty days.

Onions, year in and year out, probably yield the most profit of any garden crop, but should never be undertaken in large amount at first, not even upon a small scale, for the ground is rank and woody. New ground one or two years cleaned first is especially favorable, and also that broken up with sharp sod, and burnt hatred of weeds, he is pretty sure of a crop.

A good soil and well tilled early pease are a good crop; but provision must be made to have an abundance of pickers whenever wanted. It is also desired from the ground to allow of picking cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting ears of corn or turnips, and, by planting between the rows, late crops or melons or squash can be grown after them.

Early cabbage pay well when well tilled on very rich ground, but young beginners err in attempting at first to grow largely of early cabbage and late celery, two of the most difficult crops to grow and demanding the largest outlay and risk.

Early pease for lunching are usually in free demand and pay well, having no pests and safe for a late crop should they miss the early market. But the grower must remember they are bulky, and it takes a great many wagon-loads to realize $100.

Early potatoes if very early market sure of a demand, and one of our surest crops. Economically managed, it always yields a fair profit, and often a very large one. Mulching with manure to be plowed under for the second crop insures a good yield, and, being all available for the other crop, really costs the potatoes nothing.

Sweet corn usually pays well if brought into the market very early or very late, but it is so easily raised that in the season the glut drives the price to a low figure. But it is a profitable hog and stock feed even while green, feed stalks and all, so there need never be any loss upon it.

Melons upon a sandy soil in good heart, if protected from their many pests, "can't help but pay," and the demand grows with the supply till we can almost say that no market has for any length of time been glutted with them. But "eternal vigilance is the price" of melons.

Winter squash, especially Hubbard, have become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the grower of a large crop rarely fails to realize well. Failures are often due to insufficient fertility, but more frequently, by neglect, the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

Tomatoes, if one likes of life, and loyally yield at least a fair crop, whether the season be a continuous drought or one protracted rain. Often it is imperfectly marketed, and the market drives every few. But it has become such a standard fruit for immediate table use and for canning that, with tact in marketing or by canning all surplus, a fair price ought to be maintained.

Annually market several hundred bushels, but never have sold a bushel for less than seventy-five cents, and more usually have obtained one dollar. On the wagon, ready for market, I do not think they cost me more than thirty cents at the highest.

The root crops, beets, carrots, parsnips and rutabagas grown upon clayey loam, pay well in most markets; but the important items of expense are their culture and harvesting, and the most economic methods must be studied.—*Rural's Memoirs.*

The Proper Way to Work a Horse.

There never was a greater mistake made than to suppose that he who owns a horse, and drives a horse, knows all about a horse; for, in a majority of cases, it is the very reverse. There are two classes of horses—work and pleasure; and all horses who do pulling and hauling heavy loads are termed workhorses, and the colts are horses of pleasure. It need only be said of working horses, that they should be well cleaned and fed, have their regular hours of rest and plenty of time, before their work commences, to digest their food. It is a mistake to say that horses having a long journey to go, are benefited by being driven slowly; for if the road be good, the weather not too warm, and the load not very heavy, it will be better to drive him at the rate of eight miles an hour than five miles an hour, for the speed gives to his stable manner, be fed earlier and have a longer rest for the trials of to-morrow.

Of course, the work of farm-horses is generally slow, and they do not need the same attention as fast-working horses, and can be fed and watered at almost any time; but with horses of pleasure, everything is different, for, as a rule, they are in the stable three-fourths of the time, and should never be taken out or driven till the stomach, which there is never any necessity for; for if the stable-man is spurised of their going out, he can do the feeding-time to suit the convenences of the horses. When harnessed, and the driver seated, the animal must not have nothing with a jerk, or strike them with a whip, but by speaking to them kindly; allow them to increase their speed by degrees, but never force it.

A steady pace, say ten mile an hour, is more preferable than the slowest trot. Going up hills and steep places, less pushing a horse gets, the better for all parties; although it is true, that a lazy horse along with a free one, must be kept up to his work; or some of the latter will be "played out" before half the trip is ended; and in this case, the whip must be used; but in this case, the whip must be used gently, and in this case, the whip will be "played out" before half the trip is ended; and in this case, the whip will be "played out" before half the trip is ended; and in this case, the whip will be "played out" before half the trip is ended; and in this case, the whip will be "played out" before half the trip is ended; and in this case, the whip will be "played out" before half the trip is

Correspondence.

SOUTH ARM, April 3.

FRIEND STARKEY:

Having understood that certain parties from this neighborhood, who are neither Methodists nor Baptists, have circulated malicious reports concerning said churches not having brotherly love for each other, we are very happy to announce that such feelings do not exist in our midst, and that each denomination does its share toward promoting a spirit of union, meeting together at their respective places of worship, which are equally attended by members of both churches.

On the evening of March 15, both societies united in a supper and festival for the benefit of the Baptist church, which passed off very pleasantly indeed.

On the evening of the 28th they again put at a "pound social" for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Hackett (Methodist) it was held in the Baptist church, and was largely attended, nearly every one furnishing something for the evening's entertainment, which consisted of select readings, recitations, singing, etc.

Trusting this may put all doubt regarding the unity of these two churches at rest, we subscribe ourselves,

Respectfully yours,

[Signed by eight members of each denomination.]

New stock of plows plow trimmings, and farm and garden tools, just received at our store. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

One Swallow don't make spring, but nine grasshoppers out of every ten do Smith's Saleratus made by the new process makes the biscuits light and spongy Use only 3 4 as much as of other brands and be happy. Call for Smith's Saleratus. Manufactured by

HENRY S SMITH & CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fresh oranges and lemons at See & Washburn's.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending April 8th, 1878:

John Nicholls and wife to Sarah Inwood, one acre in Charlevoix—$1,000

Auditor General to Hugh R. Miller, 200 acres in Melrose and Evangeline—$63 76.

Charles Mauiwane and wife to J. Milo Eaton, 40 acres in Hay—$150.

U. S. to Frederick Hall, 517 acres in Hudson.

Rachel M. Nowland to Francis M. Reeves, 40 acres in Marion—$150.

If you want fresh and reliable medicines go to G. W. Crouter's for them. He is receiving new goods by every boat.

Hoes, spades, shovels, brush sythes, garden rakes &c. at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Italy will observe strict neutrality in case of an Anglo-Russian war, but its full weight of her moral suasion will be thrown on the side of England, and to oppose any augmentation of Russian power in Europe.

The official designation of the new silver coin is "standard silver dollars." They are shipped from the mint in kegs, each keg containing five bags, and each bag $1,000.

Both the Russian and English governments are steadily making belligerent preparations, and the latest phase of the Eastern complication is indicative that war between those nations is far from improbable. Perhaps the most noticeable activity is in the construction of torpedoes and torpedo boats, for which large orders are being filled for both England and Russia. Should an Anglo Russian war really occur, it would be a sanguinary one.

Kid Gloves 50 cts. a pair at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

EX rebels control the action of one House of Congress completely, and there seems to be a strong prospect that they will soon be equally potent in the other House. A strong tendency in the same direction is apparent at the Executive Mansion. It remains to be seen whether the people will give their Inclorsement to the notion of rewarding the rebels by maintaining Democratic ascendancy in the Forty-sixth Congress, and electing a Democrat to the Presidency in 1880. It will cost the productive industry, trade and property of the county of the North only from $300,000,000 to $999,000,000, or perhaps $800,000,000, if that be done. Is the North prepared to assume such a burden for the sole purposes of rewarding the men who so saddled us with the existing national debt.

We can show you the best brown sugar in Charlevoix for the least money Remember also that we have the best Japan tea to be found in Charlevoix for 50cts. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew receiving new goods by every boat.

OLD MISSION NURSERY
Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are too large to box, or bundle, at the low price of $8 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 bundled and delivered at the boat. I send out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high

50 trees of 100 rates

This nursery took no connection with the lumber stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have many good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address

C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1873 made and executed by Mary Ann Gray to Newton A. Balch, of Charlevoix County, Mich and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber one of Mortgages on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A Balch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber five of Mortgages, on page 425, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North of Range Five (5) west, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignees.
[43-13]

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 8th day of February, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Jared L. Wood, deceased: On reading and filing the petition duly verified of James Bradley, praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said Estate. Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 8th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3236, 3238 and 3239, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

ENGLISH INK for Printers,
News, Book and Job Inks
all warranted of Superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of INK made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
121 & 123 MONROE St., CHICAGO
And 13 Harding Street, New York.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Mar. 21, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Elisha W. Patton against Samuel H. Pickens, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4185, dated Apr. 21, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 16, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Macklin, defendant, ridden up bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situated in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock, P. M.

Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Mich

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's fine Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 tyr

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.
CASSWELL & RAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,
ROOM NO. 10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MARINE BLOCK.

REMEMBER.
THE
Sentinel

JOB PRINTING
Office,
Is the place to get all kinds of neat
JOB WORK
EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.
Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farm
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

FOUR thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the Counties of Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

11tfy

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1869, did, on the 30th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WEGNER, Sec'y

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 24, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelly, against Jacob Fisher, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 4761, dated Sept. 12, 1876, upon the east of section 10, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens, against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1731, dated June, 1, 1876, upon the east of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 4, West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers its health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle a perfect Invigorator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world was a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease that is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Adelle E. Bayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, It is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 26, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lucius Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5682, dated April 15, 1876, upon the east of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5682, dated April 15, 1876, upon the east of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5682, dated April 15, 1876, upon the east of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, who is willing to work steadily. In the employment that we furnish. $60 per week in your own town. We can give you that much time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. Reader nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
Will keep on hand a full assortment of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured on shortnotice.
REPAIRING
Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS' store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1877.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 51 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., April, 16, 1878. Whole No., 466

The Cash System is the Pens One. It enables us to offer CONVINCINGLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
Traverse City. Mich, April, 1878

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Jobbing and Retail Dealers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate in the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well Known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.
TEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m	6 m	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
2 spaces	1 25	1 75	2 50	4 00	5 00	8 00
4 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
1 column	3 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	12 00	20 00
¼ "	5 00	6 50	8 50	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ "	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	50 00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Office Court House, Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich

S. D. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LEVI H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Attorney at Law and Counsellor in Chancery. Court will be held on the 4th Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. BURRITT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith & Carriage Ironer, Shop No. 3, Pavilion. Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 **Charlevoix Mich.**

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, S. G.
J. MILO EATON, Secty.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 242 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. BURRITT, Secty.

I. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 311, I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. All Brothers from afar will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BEHM, W. M.
GEO. LAWTON, Secty.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Passengers will be taken at any point on the route on signal. Express matter will be delivered at or left with the driver. Orders for passengers can be left at the Mansion House, Petoskey, or at the Post Office, Charlevoix.

H. C. MILLER Prop.

LOOK!

Everybody knows that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods and can supply the people of this county and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

5tf DR. L. LEWIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure 10 feet tail end SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. KIPLEY.
South Arm, April 16, 1878.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate the public. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WRIGHT & SON.
April 16, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. and depart at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 p. m., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reported weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 60
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per barrel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Breakfast, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh dressed pork, per lb	6 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	20
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay, per bushel	50
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	6 to 8

NOTHING but a few more piles remains of the old bridge.

SEE advertisement of Jordan River House in this issue.

DON'T let anybody forget to read Dr. Lewis' advertisement, in this issue.

A. R. BURRITT has purchased 40 acres of land two miles north of this village, and has contracted to have 35 acres of it cleared for fall crops.

DR. A. HUBBETT, the Dentist, will be in Charlevoix in a few days to attend to the wants of those in need of his professional services.

Mr Thomas Kelderhouse contemplates erecting a new grist mill with two run of stone, at Glen Arbor this season.

—Mrs. A. K Dougherty went to Elk Rapids yesterday morning on the Van Raalte.

—Miss Jennie Martin left here Sunday on the Menominee for her home in Wisconsin.

—Mrs Carpenter is in Milwaukee after goods.

—L. D Bartholomew arrived here from Milwaukee and other points on Thursday.

THE BELL.—A 600 pound bell has been shipped from Bridgeport to the M. E. church at Milton, Pa.

NOTHING but a full line of Groceries at Crouter's.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending April 12th, 1878:

U. S. to Alvah Jobes, 80 acres of land in Wilson.

Carrie P. White to Walter V. Smith, 40 acres in Boyne Valley—$400.

MARINE.—The scow Owen took a cargo of lumber to Milwaukee Friday for John Nicholls. The schooner Odio left Sunday for Chicago with a cargo of wood for A. Fox. The scow Ida Boone leaves as we go to press with a cargo of wood and posts for Olds & Stroud, and the consumer Rattled at same time with wood for Sol. Insman. The schooner Minnie Mueller is loading with posts at head of Pine Lake.

—The first boat up from Buffalo for Charlevoix was the propeller Fountain City, which arrived late Sunday night. This popular boat is greatly improved in appearance and seaworthiness, and is again as good as new.

—The propeller Menominee is doing well on her new route, and has already established a good reputation in all that goes to make a first class passenger steamer.

—The tug St. Mary, which was stationed at Charlevoix as part of last season, sank at her dock at Manistee on the 6 h. It is surmised that some one bounded the craft after dark and opened her seacock. The tug is owned by Mr. M. Engelman, he having purchased her recently under a mortgage foreclosure for $2,000. For several days previous to the mishap she was engaged in dredging a channel through the bar at the entrance to the harbor.

—The little propeller Mary of Milwaukee is running between Cheboygan and Mackinac.

—The Captain of the schooner Radical has prayers aboard his schooner every night and morning.

—Capt. Thomas Doherty, formerly of the schooner Purington, is sailing a large lumber vessel between Chicago and the east shore.

—The schooner W. A. Smith has been chartered again by Old Mission parties, for another cargo of potatoes for Chicago.

—The schooner Emma took a cargo of Old Mission potatoes to Cheboygan.

SPRINGVALE ELECTION.—Supervisor, W. C. Niles; Clerk, N. Therry; Treasurer J. L. Beigle; Com. of Highways, D. A. Bixby; Supt. of Schools, S. B. Thatcher; Justices, J Howard, N Small, S. Lamson, Geo Snyder.

BARNS BURNED.—Three barns that were burned in the Township of South Arm during last week. J. H. Lanway's with contents, consisting of a wagon, 62 bushels of grain and other articles; W. H. Healey's with 50 bushels of wheat some hay, and other contents; and Mr. Twohorns, with contents. The fires originated from fires in the woods. The severe wind of last Wednesday also blew down the log barn of Mr McLean, of the same township.

SPRINGVALE.—Supervisor Niles, of Springvale, gives us the following facts concerning that Township. They have five school districts, with four school houses completed. They have 93 miles of highway laid out, some of it improved, and a highway fund of $430 on hand to carry on the improvement. They are out of debt as a Township, and have money ahead. There are many good farms in this Township known as railroad land, which are in market at from $4 to $6 per acre. We know of no better Township in which to locate than Springvale.

THE DRIVING PARK.—The Committee appointed to secure the ground for the Driving Park have concluded to dispose of their bargain with the Indian Wa-mug-gam co for 40 acres of his land south of this village, and purchase the 20 acre lot belonging to Mr Snyder, between this village and the Cemetery. It is all cleared, and is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and can be secured for $500

We shall receive by Fountain City our spring stock of dry goods, notions, boots & shoes, etc.

HANNAH LAY & CO.—We call attention to the new advertisement of this popular Traverse City firm, on this page. They are two well known thoroughout this region to need commendation from us.

We can now supply everybody with boots and shoes. We have just received our spring stock of infant's shoes, girl's shoes, misses and ladies' shoes, as well as a large stock of mens' and boy's wear, in both boots and shoes

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

M. J. STOCKMAN left here on Thursday for Buffalo to bring up his new steamer, the Gazelle. She was to have been completed yesterday, and ready to receive furniture, etc. She will probably be on her route before the 25th of this month.

Lemons and oranges at See & Washburn's.

THE steam pile driver broke down Wednesday, causing considerable delay in the work on the new bridge. It will be in operation again this week, however.

New goods arriving every week at See & Washburn's.

CAPT. JAMES S. MARTIN is in command of the ferry boat across Pine River in this village.

Turkish bath towels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MRS. Carpenter has gone to the city for her spring and summer stock of millinery goods. She will have a full assortment the last of this week.

THE Boyne River has been cleared out for a distance of five miles from its mouth, a considerable portion of the work having been done by a Canadian firm who have got out a quantity of square timber the past winter, for the English market.

Call and examin our dry goods and get prices before buying elsewhere.

See & Washburn.

We are in receipt of an anonymous communication from the Township of Wilson, on election matters, signed "Regis." We supposed everybody knew that newspapers cannot publish communications of this nature.

A splendid line of cottonades at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THAT NEW HOUSE.—The new residence of Hon. John Nicholls, in this village, the foundation of which is now being laid, is to consist of two wings of equal height. The main wing will be 16x40, with gable facing south, and ell-roofed by a bay window. The other wing of the building will be 22x24, with veranda facing south and coming out flush with front of main wing. The east or main part of the house will contain below a sitting room, dining room and kitchen, each room occupying the full width of that part of the house. In the west wing a parlor, bed room main corridor and stairway will occupy the ground floor. The upper floor will be cut up into six sleeping apartments, and the usual halls, closets, etc.

Nice summer styles prints at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

FIRE AT CADILLAC.—A fire at Cadillac on the 10th destroyed eight business buildings and ten dwellings. Two persons were lost in the flames, one of whom was Mrs. N. W. Blunt.

Custom made boots and shoes as good as the best at See & Washburn's.

BOY SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—A lad who had been skating all day being fearfully tired laid down on the floor near the store went to sleep and was forgotten by his parents. Alas, poor boy, the cook having left a batch of dough in a pan, it raised, filled the room and smothered the boy. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "Smith's Saleratus."

Manufactured by

HENRY S SMITH & CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE.—Any thing you want in the grocery line can be bought as cheap at See & Washburn's as anywhere in the

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Ed. and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 26th, the bill to repeal the back-pay law was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, without recommendation. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the correspondence between the American and British Governments in regard to the appointment of DeGrase on the Halifax Commission was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the House, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and the Tariff bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, and the latter was, by a vote of 157 to 114, made the special order for April 4, after the morning hour. The Massachusetts contested-election case of Dana vs. Field was further discussed. Committee resolutions were adopted for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and 5,000 copies of the report of the Forestry Commission.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate, on the 27th, granting pensions to Indians who were in the service of the United States in the War of 1812, as scouts, guides or warriors. The House bill making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1879, was discussed and passed. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was further debated. A bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, passed in the House, makes provisions not disturbing the quarantine regulations of any State of the Union. Physicians are made agents of the National Quarantine service. Mr. Morrison moved to take the United-Section-and-Pacific Railroad bill (which is the only measure entitled to precedence) from the table, but the motion was defeated—32 to 153—Mr. Butler voting with the Republicans in the negative, and the following-named Democrats with the Republicans in the affirmative: Barnum, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Bright, Buffington, Burchard, Burrows, Cabell, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Chalmers, Clymer, Conger, Cook, Crapo, Crittenden, Crounse, Darrall, Davis (Ala.), Davis (Va.), Dawes, Dibrell, Dickey, Dunnell, Eames, Eden, Ellis, Ellsworth, Errett, Evans, Farr, Field, Finley, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Garrison, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Hale, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatch, Hawley, Henderson, Herbert, Hill, Hooper, Houghton, Hunton, Jones (Ala.), Jones (Fla.), Jones (Va.), Kasson, Kelley, Kenna, Kimball, Knapp, Lamar, Landers, Lapham, Lawrence, Lewis, Lowe, Luttrell, Lynde, Manning, Martin, Martin, Maybury, McCook, McCrary, McDill, McGowan, McKenzie, McKinnon, McLaurin, McMahon, McMillan, Merriam, Metcalf, Miller, Mills, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, Negley, Nelson, Nesmith, Norcross, Orr, Page, Paine, Pendleton, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Poland, Potter, Prescott, Price, Rainey, Ray, Reagan, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robertson, Rogers, Ross, Sapp, Scales, Shelley, Sherwin, Singleton, Smith, Southard, Speer, Stanton, Stephens, Stone, Strait, Sumner, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Throckmorton, Tillman, Tucker, Turner, Turney, Updegraff, Vance, Vaughan, Wait, Wallace, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whitthorne, Wilber, Williams (Del.), Williams (Ind.), Willis, Wilson, Wood, Woodward, Young and Mr. Speaker—153. The Senate bill to provide for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims, A bill was introduced and referred to promote the general use of the metric system. Bills on the private calendar were considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned to the 31st.

In the Senate, on the 1st, a bill was introduced and referred to levy a tax on liquors in the District of Columbia by the introduction of the Mollie McGuires. Bills were passed—appropriating $15,000 for filling up the low grounds south of the Capitol; to regulate the advertising of mail letting; and for other purposes. The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was further debated. Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: Directing the Secretary of the Treasury when the amount of coin and coin in the Treasury shall exceed $100,000,000, to redeem the present outstanding legal-tender notes, when presented in sums of $1,000 and upwards, to the end of fifty months; to prevent fraudulent contracts for carrying the mails; to prevent the introduction of the National currency by fraudulent bank-withdrawing legal-tender notes from circulation; to provide a more effective civil service in the United States. An evening session was held for debate only.

DOMESTIC.

THE Sixpenny Savings Bank of New York City suspended on the 27th. Liabilities, about $1,700,000; assets, about $1,600,000.

IT is said counterfeits of the new silver dollar are already afloat, at the East, and they are said to be almost a perfect *fac simile* of the genuine, only a little lighter in weight. The Chicago *Tribune* at the 27th says the first counterfeit of the new coin brought in to the official notice of the Government is very poor, as far as the color of the metal is concerned, but in other respects a good imitation of the genuine.

AT St. Albans, Vt., on the 28th, G. T. Sturtz, of Bath, Me., walked 103 miles in twenty hours, three minutes and fifty-two seconds.

THOMAS P. FISHER, a "Mollie Maguire," was hanged in Mauch Chunk (Pa.) jail, on the 28th ult., for being concerned in the murder of John Yorsh, a mine boss, at Summit Hill, Pa., on the evening of the 21st of March, 1876.

A PHILADELPHIA special to the New York *Tribune* of the 30th ult., says: J. B. Knight, Secretary of the Franklin Institute, and a well-known scientific engineer, had just investigated the Keely motor, and in a long report denounced it as a fraud and humbug, giving specifications among them that the so-called report was simply compressed air, and that probably not more pressure than 500 pounds to the square inch could be used. Keely was said to be angry at these conclusions, and the stockholders, who had spent $1,000,000, were astonished.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that up to the close of last month 1,000,000 silver dollars had been coined, and arrangements had been completed by which the Philadelphia Mint would turn out 1,750,000 of them during April.

A NEW trial has been denied to Sherry and Connolly, convicted in Chicago of the unprovoked murder of a peaceable citizen named McConville, who had resented insults proffered by them to his niece while walking on the street in that city. The two men have been sentenced to be hung on the 21st of June.

THE National House Committee on Banking and Currency had a long conference with the Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 1st. The Secretary reasserted the facts and arguments presented by him several days before to the Senate Finance Committee, in regard to statements of New York bankers, recently made to Messrs. Chittenden and Ewing, that it would be impossible for him to resume, because the bankers would form a pool and buy up all the gold. Secy. Sherman said it would be impossible for them to do this; he would have $40,000,000 in silver ready to issue in case any combination by the bankers should be attempted, and when they had exhausted this he did not think they would be in any condition to cause him any anxiety.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest, $2,232,026,775, $9,914,047,953. Cash in Treasury, $174,824,459. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,049,748,514. Decrease during March, $2,313,644. Decrease since June 30, 1877, $30,444,508.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 26th, appointed ex-Congressman Schofield, of Pennsylvania, as Register of the Treasury, vice Allison, deceased. The Senate Finance Committee had agreed to report favorably the nomination of H. M. Reynolds, of Alabama, to be First Auditor of the Treasury.

IN the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden for $160,000 delinquent income taxes, Judge Blatchford, Judge of the United States District Court for New York, decided, on the 26th, that defendant must submit to a jury trial on eleven of the twelve counts of the indictment.

THE Iowa Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 30th. Among the bills passed was one restoring capital punishment in the State, which passed the Senate on the last day of the session.

THE Illinois State Convention of the Greenback, Social-party, met at Springfield, on the 25th, closed at Bloomington, and chosen permanent President. Gen. E. S. Isaacs, of Chicago, was nominated for State Treasurer, and Jr. A. H. Hall, of Kane County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Toledo platform was indorsed, the resolutions adopted declaring it to be the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money and regulate its value; that the coinage of silver should be placed on the same footing as that of gold; that the public lands should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities; that the government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources; in favor of reducing the number of hours of daily toil; demanding the immediate passage of a full legislative inquiry currency by the Government to the full limit at least of $400,000,000 legal-tender United States Treasury notes, etc., etc.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the 15th of May.

EDWARD P. WESTON, now in England, has challenged O'Leary, the victor in the late international pedestrian contest, to walk with him six days for the sum of $2,500.

THE remains of the late John E. Leonard, Master of Congress from Louisiana, who died recently in Havana, Cuba, arrived at New York on the 29th.

A CINCINNATI dispatch of the 29th says: The friends of ex-Congressman Vance, who mysteriously disappeared a few days before, had abandoned the idea of foul play, and intimated that his disappearance was voluntary and caused by financial troubles.

JOSEPH FOULKS & SON, shipping and commission merchants, and Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners, New York City, suspended on the 1st. The liabilities of the former were estimated at $450,000, and of the latter at from $500,000 to $750,000.

MADAM RESTELL, the notorious female physician, of New York City, lately indicted for illegal and immoral practices, and out on bail awaiting trial, committed suicide, on the 1st, by cutting her throat with a carving knife.

ON the 1st, the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana rejected the petition of the Attorney-General for a rehearing in the case of Gen. Anderson of the Returning Board, and directed his immediate release from custody.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* and *Telegraph* of the 27th declare that all hope of the meeting of the Congress must be abandoned, and that the relations between Great Britain and Russia are inevitable. A Berlin telegram of the same date says Germany, in view of the difference between Great Britain and Russia, has declined to issue invitations for a Congress.

OSMAN PASHA, the hero of Plevna, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Armies.

GEORGE BANNISTER, a grain merchant, at Retford, Eng., failed, on the 27th, with liabilities aggregating $1,500,000.

ON the 27th, an explosion occurred in the Oswall Colliery in North Staffordshire, Eng. There were thirty-five men in the pit, and it was believed that all had perished. Up to the morning of the 28th, five bodies had been recovered.

THE recent report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco is denied.

CARDINAL DI PIETRO has been appointed Secretary of Cameriengo.

ON the afternoon of the 28th, immediately after the assembling of the British House of Lords, Lord Derby announced that his resignation had been accepted, and that he held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs only until his successor could be selected. He said the Cabinet had arrived at certain conclusions of a grave and important character in which he could not consent. Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, said Her Majesty had been advised to call out the reserves, numbering almost 40,000 men, and that the proclamation would soon be submitted to Parliament.

A PAPAL Consistory was held at the Vatican, in Rome, on the 26th, and the Scottish Hierarchy definitively established. Right Rev. John Strain, D. D., was appointed Metropolitan Archbishop of St. Andrew's, at Edinburg; Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow; MacDonald, Bishop of Aberdeen; MacLachlan, Bishop of Galloway; MacDonald, Bishop of Argyle, and Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld. For the United States, Father Chatard, was appointed Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., and Father Reuss, Bishop of Richmond, Va.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 26th says Safvet Pasha had requested England to withdraw her fleet, as Turkey and Russia were friends and allies.

THE Russians have issued a proclamation inviting the Mussulmans to return to their homes in Bulgaria, and warning the Bulgarians that they must preserve tranquillity.

ON the 29th ult., the British Minister to Constantinople notified the Turkish Government that the British fleet would not leave the Sea of Marmora so long as the Russians remained in the environs of Constantinople. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Envoy, also notified the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Russians would not leave the environs of Constantinople so long as the British fleet remained in the Sea of Marmora.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 29th ult. says the Pope was desirous of establishing diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and had taken steps to that end.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of the 29th ult. says that, Russian diplomacy having isolated England, Russia, in conjunction with the rest of Europe, would at once proceed to adjust pending differences without British aid.

RUSSIAN papers of the 29th ult. state that many advantageous offers for letters of marque, in case of an Anglo-Russian war, had been received from the United States and elsewhere, but that up to that time none had been accepted.

IT was semi-officially announced by the London papers, on the morning of the 30th ult., that Lord Salisbury would succeed Lord Derby in the British Cabinet.

ADVICES to Vienna dispatches of the 31st ult. say that, in case of an Anglo-Russian war, Servia would side with Russia. Gen. Markovetz has been arrested upon the charge of high treason.

A TURKISH force, estimated at 10,000, recently stormed the Greek insurgent position on Mount Pelion and captured Macrolitza. The losses on both sides were heavy.

ON the 1st, the Speaker of the House of Commons read the Queen's Message announcing her intention to call out the reserve. Discussion of the message was postponed for a week. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor read the message.

THE British Cabinet has sent a circular to the Powers defining the position of the British Government in relation to the existing condition of affairs.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 1st says the price of Austrian neutrality is stated, by Count Andrassy, to be the alteration of the boundaries of Bulgaria, and Austrian military and commercial supremacy in Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania.

PERA dispatches of the 1st say the Russians were fortifying the lines of Chatalja, and constructing forts at all strategic points in the neighborhood. The Russian and Turkish soldiers were quarreling and fraternizing, the former were going about the streets of Constantinople in uniform without provoking remark or animosity.

AN Athens dispatch of the 1st says Mr. Ogle, the London *Times* correspondent at Macrolitza, had been assassinated by the Turks.

A Bookkeeper in Distress.

We met "Old Mose" the other day, and noticed that there was a dark cloud hovering over his prosperity.

"What is the matter, uncle?" we asked.

He shook his head as if he had nothing left to live for, and said:

"I'se in a peck of trouble. De Lord knows where dis hosh is gwine to end. I'se done gibin up."

"What is the trouble about?"

After several sighs that seemed to come up from the bottom of his boots, he explained that he was the Secretary of the local colored Lodge of Freemasons; that he was the custodian of the books; that for keeping the books he was paid by the Lodge an ordinary month; that every Saturday night, after the lodge was over, he carried the books home and returned them over to the "ole 'coman, Aunt Dinah," for safe keeping, and she stowed them away in her trunk, "along wid her 'bishal blowers, and fedders, and finery and slek." He also stated that he had forgotten to mention to Aunt Dinah that he was receiving ten dollars a month for keeping the books, and he had uniformly forgotten to turn over to her the aforesaid ten dollars, but had squandered the same for his own little personal expenses; that some unknown demon had informed Brudder Dud Ole Mose was getting ten dollars for keeping the books, and consequently when he remarked the other evening that it being time for him to go to the lodge, and upon requesting her to hand him out the books, instead of doing so she sat down on the trunk, and positively refused to turn over the documents until he paid over the ten dollars. When he told her the ten dollars were his'n for keeping the books, she retorted: "Who's been keepin' dem air books? Hasn't I been keepin' de books in de trunk all the time? Han' out dem funds wats comin' to me for keepin' de books."

"What did you tell her, Mose?"

"I tole her I wanted dem books to keep de minits in, dat she didn't know how to keep de books, but she 'lowed she was gwine to shain me ole Nick how to keep de books, and, shuh's you's a bawn, she is a keepin' 'em. De lodge has pinted a committee to investigate my accounts, and dar she is squattin' on de trunk lubbin' out her hair for de ten dollars I'se done spent. Doesn't yer know somebody who wants ten dollars wuff of whitewashin' done in advance?"

The best part of the foregoing is that it is based on actual facts.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Express.*

ABOUT three-fifths of the jury trials in this country include at least one man on the jury who ought to have been born a mule.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE merchant tailoring establishment of S. O. Eames, at Grand Haven, was robbed, on the night of the 25th, of $200 worth of clothing.

CONRAD BEINSMAN, a brakeman on the Southern Railroad, was killed at Jackson, on the 25th. His foot caught in a frog and an engine ran over him.

A. M. TOLLIAS, late pastor of the Church of the Brethren, at Grand Rapids, was excommunicated, on the morning of the 28th, for grossly immoral conduct.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Medical Society will be held at Lansing, on the 9th of May.

The annual meeting of the State Women's Christian Temperance Association occurs at Grand Rapids on the 29th of May.

On the 19th and 19th of April the twelfth annual meeting of the Michigan Rye Keepers Association will be held at East Saginaw.

The report for the week ending on the 29th ult. says that many advantageous offers for letters of marque, in case of an Anglo-Russian war, had been received from the United States and elsewhere, but that up to that time none had been accepted.

It was semi-officially announced by the London papers, on the morning of the 30th ult., that Lord Salisbury would succeed Lord Derby in the British Cabinet.

ADVICES to Vienna dispatches of the 31st ult. say that, in case of an Anglo-Russian war, Servia would side with Russia. Gen. Markovetz has been arrested upon the charge of high treason.

A TURKISH force, estimated at 10,000, recently stormed the Greek insurgent position on Mount Pelion and captured Macrolitza. The losses on both sides were heavy.

On the 1st, the Speaker of the House of Commons read the Queen's Message announcing her intention to call out the reserve. Discussion of the message was postponed for a week. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor read the message.

THE British Cabinet has sent a circular to the Powers defining the position of the British Government in relation to the existing condition of affairs.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 1st says the price of Austrian neutrality is stated, by Count Andrassy, to be the alteration of the boundaries of Bulgaria, and Austrian military and commercial supremacy in Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania.

PERA dispatches of the 1st say the Russians were fortifying the lines of Chatalja, and constructing forts at all strategic points in the neighborhood. The Russian and Turkish soldiers were quarreling and fraternizing, the former were going about the streets of Constantinople in uniform without provoking remark or animosity.

AN Athens dispatch of the 1st says Mr. Ogle, the London *Times* correspondent at Macrolitza, had been assassinated by the Turks.

A NEW night-cap, Jacob Korns was assaulted on the streets of Detroit by eight roughs, and died, on the 27th, of the injuries then received. On the 28th, Augus Avery was arrested as one of the assailants, and confessed that he did the killing, but said he did it in self-defense.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury March 16, 1878, was $981,472.94; receipts during the week ending March 23 were $94,747.29; amount received from Detroit and Michigan Old Fellows, and brought to Lansing, on the 24th, under arrest, upon the charge of embezzling $7,744.82 belonging to the Order. The statute limits the administration of the affairs, as Grand Treasurer, has been perfectly honest, and, although a discrepancy now appears, he is able to point out the cause from which it has arisen.

THE Common Council of Bay City recently appointed a committee to examine the accounts of ex-Treasurer Fleming, and the committee have found that Recorder J. G. Worden's account is from $1,800 to $2,000 short.

A FEW nights ago, Jacob Korns was assaulted on the streets of Detroit by eight roughs, and died, on the 27th, of the injuries then received. On the 28th, August Avery was arrested as one of the assailants, and confessed that he did the killing, but said he did it in self-defense.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury March 16, 1878, was $981,472.94; receipts during the week ending March 23 were $94,747.29; amount received from Detroit and Michigan Old Fellows, and brought to Lansing, on the 24th, under arrest, upon the charge of embezzling $7,744.82 belonging to the Order. The statute limits the administration of the affairs, as Grand Treasurer, has been perfectly honest, and, although a discrepancy now appears, he is able to point out the cause from which it has arisen.

THE Common Council of Bay City recently appointed a committee to examine the accounts of ex-Treasurer Fleming, and the committee have found that Recorder J. G. Worden's account is from $1,800 to $2,000 short.

A FEW nights ago, Jacob Korns was assaulted on the streets of Detroit by eight roughs, and died, on the 27th, of the injuries then received. On the 28th, August Avery was arrested as one of the assailants, and confessed that he did the killing, but said he did it in self-defense.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury March 16, 1878, was $981,472.94; receipts during the week ending March 23 were $94,747.29; amount received from Detroit and Michigan Old Fellows, and brought to Lansing, on the 24th, under arrest, upon the charge of embezzling $7,744.82 belonging to the Order. The statute limits the administration of the affairs, as Grand Treasurer, has been perfectly honest, and, although a discrepancy now appears, he is able to point out the cause from which it has arisen.

THE Common Council of Bay City recently appointed a committee to examine the accounts of ex-Treasurer Fleming, and the committee have found that Recorder J. G. Worden's account is from $1,800 to $2,000 short.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

A child was fatally poisoned in New York, a few days ago, by a Surrey Camp who administered the wrong medicine.

A young woman in Fond du Lac, Wis., declined to accompany to the altar the man she had promised to marry, because his pantaloons were not quite respectable. A quarrel ensued over the unmentionables, and the marriage was postponed. Both parties regret the occurrence now, as they cannot have the ceremony performed until after Lent.

—A negro man living near Bashi, Ala., was recently shot in a singular manner. He was acting as a wizard, and imagined that by certain evolutions, gesticulations or incantations he could surround his body with a magic armor that would be impregnable to shot or ball. Two young negro men and a white man fired a few shots at him without injury, when one of the negroes fired at him again and shot him down. He died in about a week.

—The Saginaw *Valley Courier* says: "About six weeks since, L. C. Boardman, of this place, was engaged by D. V. Benedict, of Buffalo, to disinter his wife, who was buried in the Cunoga Cemetery four years ago this month, and forward it to Buffalo for reinterment. The cattle were purchased in the operation, and the corpse was found to be as natural as when buried, and as hard and heavy as stone. The clothing had rotted and lay in folds upon the form, which was as white as marble. The deceased was a sister-in-law of Mr. Boardman, and he says the features were perfectly natural and full as when in life. The body had turned to stone, weighed 400 pounds. This is a genuine case of petrifaction, and no mistake."

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "At Port Kent, the other day, one of the children of Horatio Burroughs broke through the ice. An older brother attempted the rescue, and he also broke in. The cries of the children brought the mother to the scene, and she also was precipitated through the ice. An aunt living in the family went to the assistance of the three struggling unfortunates, and in attempting to assist the mother in her predicament was pulled into the water. The cries of the four people brought the father to the scene, and in his excited state he ran to the house for the proper precautions, and was soon floundering in the water with the rest. Help came from further assistance arrived, and by means of ropes and planks the entire family were rescued from their perilous situation."

A Brave Sailor.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS was as brave an English sailor as ever furled a sail. He was crossing Carmarthen Bay, a few weeks ago, in the customs boat, with Mrs. Bydder (an officer's wife) and a companion, when a sudden gust of wind struck the sail, and they found themselves struggling in the water. He first endeavored to support his companion, who was an awkward swimmer, but the poor fellow could not be kept afloat, and then told the woman to cling to the boat, while he swam around it to see what could be done. He got his knife and cut it with his teeth, cut away the cordage, and, after considerable exertion, dismasted the craft and righted her, but as she was full of water, they could not get into her. He therefore placed the most nervous the boat, and got the woman's arms over it on one side and her waist and hung on at the other. Mrs. Bydder then said, "Every one for himself," and begged him to leave her and to save himself, which he could easily have done, being only about thirty yards from the shore, but he knew that if he left the woman she would be drowned. He remained by her, at the cost of his life, for an hour and a half, shouting all the time for assistance. Just as a boat reached them, the brave fellow sank from cold and exhaustion, but the woman was saved.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE place to knock spots out of things—the dye-house.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8.50	@$10.80
Sheep	5.25	@ 7.00
Hogs	5.30	@ 5.60
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.00	@ 5.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.28½	@ 1.29
CORN—Western Mixed	.43	@ .43¾
OATS—Western Mixed	.31	@ .33
RYE—Western	.60	@ .61
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
LARD—Steam	6.75	@ 6.77½
COTTON	.10	@ .11¾
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.37	@ .45
CHICAGO.		
BREVES—Extra	$5.00	@$5.50
Choice	4.60	@ 4.85
Good	4.25	@ 4.40
Medium	3.80	@ 3.90
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.80	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.50	@ 5.10
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	.30	@ .32
Good to Choice	.22	@ .28
EGGS—Fresh	.12	@ .12½
FLOUR—Choice Winter	6.50	@ 6.75
Choice to Fine Spring	5.80	@ 6.40
Patent	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	.95	@ .96
Corn, No. 2	.42	@ .42½
Oats, No. 2	.23	@ .23½
Rye, No. 2	.58	@ .58½
Barley	.56	@ .56½
BROOM CORN—Choice Hurl	.06	@ .06½
Good Medium	.04	@ .05
Inside and Cor's	.02½	@ .03
Crooked	.02	@ .02½
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 9.85
LARD	6.65	@ 6.70
LUMBER—Common and Fenc'g	12.50	@ 13.50
Siding	15.00	@ 16.00
BALTIMORE		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@$5.50
Medium	4.00	@ 4.40
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Good	6.00	@ 6.25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@$4.75
Medium	3.50	@ 4.00
Common	2.75	@ 3.25
HOGS—Yorkers	5.00	@ 5.10
Philadelphias	4.90	@ 4.95
SHEEP—Good	5.00	@ 5.75
Common	3.00	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

IF SHE WERE HERE.

If only she were here, who knew
The secret paths of fields and woods,
And where in scented wildflowers through
Dead mosses push their dainty heads,
Whose voice was like a mother's call
To them and buds them waxe and die,
And mark the morning's splendors fall
In mists of pearl from tender skies.

If only she were here, to see
The landscape freshening hour by hour,
And watch in favorite pinat and tree
The first notes of a lusty bower,
To welcome back from sunny lands
The blossom that love turned long.
The light of her soul-loving hands
The height, red-bosomed prince of song—

If, brightening down the accustomed walk,
She came to welcome friend and guest,
To share our light, unclouded talk,
And sparkle at the rising jest;
Or, curled up in needful idleness,
In art and science play the sage,
And pay with such generous readiness
Foretell the wonders of the age—

Could she return, as now the spring
Returns to relieve the winter-spell,
When love and song are on the wing,
And heart and nature are as one!
How bright were all the days! how fair
The hedge-lined lanes and fields!
Whose lullings thrill the glowing air
And quicken over hill and sea,

And make the day pass by like love,
Spirit of light, because our eyes,
Veiled in their own delicious mist,
See not the heaven that near us lies?
More glory than the sun would shed
Within the shadow of the years,
Whose glimpses of a better land
Are caught through eyelids wet with tears.

And so in hope we wait and see
The springs return and summers go
That bring us nearer into the
Who set hearts no more we know
Whatever range thy flights may take,
In step thou surely will retrace—
Love binds with such Delft enamel break,
And draws like from the ocean of space.

Cincinnati Commercial.

JUST A FEW WORDS.

Just a few words, but they blended
The brightness and gloom of a day;
Just a few words, but they lifted
The shadow and cast them away.

Only a frown, but it chilled me
The sheen of a dear little heart;
Only a word, but it darkened
The eyes of tears that were ready to start.

Oh! that the subsoil our living
May be as the golden world be;
Much, oh, so much more of sunshine
Would ground from you and from me.

ALWAYS BEHINDHAND.

Supper was ready and waiting. Our guest had not arrived, but there was another train an hour later. Should the family wait for the friend, or should I adone, who was the perfumage of sociably to be visited? My father paced the floor nervously, as was his wont when he felt disturbed. He had seen the evening papers to read, and he never opened them until after tea. This was a habit of his. He was very fixed—or, as some say, set—in his habits and ways. It was Bridget's evening out, and she had begun to show a darkened visage. Bridget was a "help" and a "company," and it was policy to conciliate her. So the family seated themselves at the table, and I sat near, waiting until the bell should call the guest to accompany me a second time to the station.

"What about this young lady friend of yours, Nelly?" asked my father. "Is she one of the unreliable sort—a little addicted to tardiness, that is?"

"I am obliged to confess, papa, that at boarding-school, where I longest Miss Jenkinsites, she was inclined to be dilatory; but that was years ago. It is not fair, now, to visit her sins upon her head, because she has changed since then."

"I should wish to have very little to do with a behindhand person," said my father, shaking his head very gravely.

"Oh, papa!" I remonstrated, "you will not condemn a dear friend for one single fault. Jeannette is beautiful and accomplished, sensible and good-tempered. Everybody thinks she is splendid."

"She may have very pleasant qualities, but I tell you, girls," he added with sudden impulse, "that a want of punctuality vitiates the whole character. No one is good for much who cannot be depended upon; and what dependence is to be placed on a man who is not up to his engagements? Indirectness, such a man is responsible for, and the bookings of her skirt, not to be dispensed with. Horses could not be made to do the work of five minutes in three.

"So saw the cars move off without her!

No words were called for. My mother sighed as she offered my wine to the poor girl, and left her alone to her tears. They would do her good.

We ourselves needed rest, after the troubled scene of hurry and excitement, and we sat down, feeling as if a whirlwind had passed.

"It is beyond my comprehension," my father said, when he came home to dinner; "I can understand tardiness," he continued, categorically, "as the result of indolence. Lazy people dread effort and postpone it. There is a man in my employ who continues to work sometimes after hours. The men tell me that he is actually too lazy to leave off work and put away his tools. But Miss Jeannette seems active and energetic."

"She miscalculates, papa," I said, "She always imagines there is plenty of time until the last minute."

"But herein is the mystery," persisted my father. "Whence this inferiority of decellation? Why not sometimes too early and sometimes just in the right time, instead of always and everywhere late, and making others late?"

"Poor girl!" said my mother, whose compassion was uppermost. "I pity her with all my heart; yet it is not a case of life and death. This trial may be attended with beneficial results. We will hope so."

I am sorry that this hope was apparently not to be realized. The lesson failed to be read aright. Jeannette recovered her serenity, and resumed her tardy ways. A yet severer lesson was needed, and it came.

The steamer in which, after an absence of ten or twelve weeks, George Allibone was to embark for home, was lost, and not a passenger saved.

My father took me at once to my poor stricken friend, in her distant home. Pale and dumb with grief, yet with tearless eyes, she let us take her almost lifeless hand. From her bloodless lips came only the low, anguished cry, "Oh, I have been late!"

"What comfort in words? Wordless moans. My father's eyes brimmed over, and my heart was breaking for my poor Jeannette.

But relief came speedily. The joyful news was received that George was safe, having made a necessary change in his plans, and would arrive in a fortnight. The blessed sunshine came up from the depths. What should her thank offering be? She made the resolution to become at once faithful to her appointments, prompt and reliable. "I was not that way *then*," she would speak the consuming words, "I will."

Her father's suggestion. Willing to me, after a lapse of years, she said: "You will hardly know your dilatory friend. I remember and practice your advice of former years, to be ready for my appointments, and to reserve other work for the interval of waiting after I am ready. It is surprising how often I find out a moment left for waiting. Still, I feel the old tendency to procrastinate, and I am obliged attentively to resist it. 'Delays are dangerous,' as our old writing-copies used to run; the sentiment is hackneyed, but oh, how true! Once say to me 'Be ready when you ten thousand thanks for your faithful counsel, and we shall speak them when you unite in the visit of which we feel so sure, because your promises, as I well know, are faithfully kept."—*St. Nicholas.*

Lecture by the Father of Charley Ross.

About 600 people assembled at Tremont Temple last night to hear Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of the boy, the abduction of his little boy from his home at Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of July, 1874, is still unexplained. It was said, after the applause with which he was received had somewhat subsided, that Mr. Ross had consented to come, "but he must not presume to come before us as a lecturer; that is not my forte; my sole and only object is to state plainly, simply and clearly to the audience the facts of a case that is nearest to my heart. There are certain events belonging to persons and families that assume such an abnormal sphere and become of such deep interest as to excite public attention, and the case of the abduction of my child is one of them. Many of the letters exchanged between the parties in this case," said he, "show that the business was to have been made permanent had the attempt to extort money from me been successful. I refused to compound the crime, and my own home has been desolated. I think my refusal to compound the crime in paying the villains the sum of money they demanded, $20,000, has made the children of other people much safer than they otherwise would have been; for the popular outcry that ensued when the news of the abduction of my little boy became known showed the kidnapers that their lives would not be safe a minute if they were arrested." Mr. Ross then went on to relate the facts connected with the abduction, occasionally reading extracts from letters received from the villains to show that the men really had the child in their possession, and that up to the time the reward of $20,000 was offered by the citizens of Philadelphia, for the return of the boy and the arrest of the abductors, they were, if not in the city, very near it, and that the offering of the reward and the renewed activity among the officers that immediately followed and the effect of driving them from the city and out of the State. He also read letters showing that the men Mosher and Douglass, who were killed at Bay Ridge, L. I., while attempting to commit a burglary, were, without doubt, the men who kidnaped the boy. Their death he regarded as an unfortunate circumstance, because they would have been very soon arrested, and then they might have revealed the boy's whereabouts. As the lecturer related the many journeys made by him in the vain attempt to recover the child, it was very evident that he had the full sympathy of his auditors. He spoke, during the lecture, of an attempt that was to have been made by the same men to abduct a little grandson of Com. Vanderbilt, and then ceased his journeys to pay a large sum as a ransom. Had the attempt been successful, he had information from the men themselves that his little boy would have been killed in order to show the parents of other little ones what to expect in case their children were stolen and the ransom demanded was not forthcoming. The insinuations that have been thrown out regarding the disappearance to the effect that he or his family knew where the child was were referred to, and Mr. Ross announced his determination to prosecute the search as long as God gave him strength so to do.—*Boston Herald.*

A NEW hired girl sweeps clean.

Coining Money at the Mint.

Silver is sent from the Assay Office to the Philadelphia Mint pure, or .999 fine, which is about as pure as silver can be. It is sent in large bars, and when received at the mint is melted and alloyed with copper. Coin silver is .900 fine. After being melted and alloyed the metal is cast into ingots, which are simply bars of a convenient size for handling. The metal is then assayed, to determine whether it is exactly of the standard fineness. Assaying is done by what is known as the dry or humid process. Samples for assay are taken while the silver is in a fused condition, and two assays are made of every specimen. The silver ingots then go to the coiner. They are first rolled into strips, and as the rolling process is not to make the metal brittle, it is annealed to soften it. Silver is annealed simply by heating in an open wood fire, and then being allowed to cool gradually. The silver dollar strips are passed through the rolls nine or ten times before the first annealing, and four or five times afterward. Then the process of annealing is repeated. After the last annealing the strips are run through cutters, which divide them into drafts of the proper thickness for the coins; and these, in their turn, are run through a steam punching machine which cuts planchets the proper size for the coin. From 160 to 240 are cut in a minute. As the metal gets gummy during this process, the planchets are then dipped into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, which is too weak to act upon the surface, but effectively removes all foreign matter. The planchets are then adjusted; that is to say, they are carefully weighed, and all that are lacking in weight are cast aside; such pieces are called "lights," and the "heavies" are the pieces which weigh too much; and are rejected. The adjusting is done by women. It is a process which requires much delicacy, and scales are used which are sensitive to one-sixty-fourth of a grain. After the annealing is finished, the next operation is the milling, which is done with a coin rimsort of machine. The edges of the coin are thrown up and grooved by this process. After another cleaning with sulphuric acid the coins are ready for the die. The stamping is done on a screw-press, and both sides of the coin are stamped at the same time. The dies are cylindrical blocks of steel upon which are carved the designs to be transferred by pressure to the coins. A set of dies, as well as the machinery, is conspicuous in this part of the coining process. The designer, for the coins now in use, was Chas. E. Morgan. He draws his design on paper, from which is made a model in plaster of Paris, about a foot in size, and from this cast an electrotype is taken, upon which careful revision is made with the graver. This electrotype, like the model and cast which preceded it, is three or four times larger than the impression which appears on the dollar. The design is transferred by a steel die by using Hill's reducing machine, constructed on the principle of the pantagraph. One arm of this instrument, with a blunt point, follows the lines on the electrotype, while the other arm, to which is attached a strong and rapidly-revolving drill, reproduces the same lines, but on a smaller scale, on a steel block. By means of a press this impression is transferred to another block, in intaglio, and there upon another block, which is the parent die. After each transfer the lines are carefully improved with a graver. Steel of the same quality as that

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 12, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL

The central event of the week here, in point of importance, was the completion and formal opening of A. T. Stewart's Women's Hotel, which has been slowly building during ten years past, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and 33d street. Everything being finally in readiness, the enormous structure was brilliantly illuminated early on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. A. T. Stewart waited in an elegant little parlor fitted up especially for her use, to receive the three or four thousand guests who had received formal cards of invitation to this inspection. The management, however, soon learned that they had reckoned without their host in attempting to open the building for a chosen few. Immediately upon the doors being thrown back an immense and indiscriminate throng of the curious surged in, elbowing the greatly scandalized ticket-holders and taking possession of things generally. It is estimated that in the course of the evening, about thirty thousand people pushed and struggled through the hotel, inspired by the uncontrollable desire of this great white pile which for years past has stood closed and silent as the sphynx.

The "Women's Hotel" is an eight-story iron building, 200 feet square, covering fourteen lots. A hundred feet square is devoted to an interior court, which, being provided with a fine fountain and parterres of flowers, will in some measure take the place of pleasant outside surroundings. On the outside, above the store floor, there are 360 windows looking into the street, all being provided with inside blinds. There are 352 windows looking into the court yard. The lower story is cut up into thirty eight stores, and the remaining ones contain the parlors, office dining and reception rooms a library for the free use of guests, containing over 2,500 volumes, kitchens, etc., beside 503 sleeping rooms. The furniture and carpets are very handsome, and the place is expected to accommodate about one thousand women. The building is considered to be absolutely fire-proof and is self-dependent for water and gas, there being a full set of water pumps and facilities for manufacturing an abundant supply of gas. Two sumptuous elevators furnish easy communication between the floors, and over two thousand gas jets furnish illumination by night to the mammoth caravansary which has cost all complete, in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

This enterprise has been very generally and variously misunderstood. The prevailing impression seems to have been that Mr. Stewart's idea was, to provide a home for working women, which should be a charitable institution, free or nearly so. This misapprehension was pleasant enough while it was procuring the gratuitous advertising, which has been given to the Hotel all through the years of its construction, but now that it transpires that the scheme is largely a business one, that the terms of the institution are to be comparatively high and the rules for its government rather strict, a general hue and cry is raised against Mr. Stewart and his executors. It is true that only the higher class of working women can live in the house at its present tariff, but it is also true that this class are the ones to best appreciate its comforts, and that there are plenty of them in New York to fill it full. It is however an experiment after all, and experience only can fix its value. So far, I believe, about 200 applications for admission have been accepted.

The plots of ground on which the foundations supporting the New York approach of the Brooklyn Bridge are to rest, are situated in the very oldest part of the city, and the building which have just been removed from them were, some of them, fairly tottering with age. Excavations for the foundations referred to have been begun, and the second soil which the sun has not shone upon for two or three centuries is proving as rich in curiosities at the work of the mound builders in the West. A score of suggestive relics have been turned up there within a few days. Among them were three old bayonets nearly eaten up with rust, and found close to a number of cannon balls. The bayonets evidently had belonged to Queen Anne muskets at the time of the English occupancy of the city; but the cannon-balls belong probably to the days of the redoubtable Dutch Governor and Director-General Wouter Van Twiller.

More curious still, however, was the finding within a stone's throw of the cannon balls, a Dutch pipe and a piece of tile. The former was probably the property of some respectable burgher, and could it have had a phonograph attachment in its prime, what tales it might relate! The tile evidently belongs to the same period as the pipe. On it is still to be traced the figure of Hel and the Dragon. Near by was another pipe, clearly of Indian manufacture, and some pieces of wampum, or seawan, for a long time the only circulating medium in use between the Dutch and Indians.

Near the wampum, but on an upper stratum, were several bricks of yellow clay. These are of Holland manufacture, before brick kilns were established on Long Island, by Governor Stuyvesant, in 1661, ships were loaded with bricks, barreled in Holland, and at first every dwelling was modelled after those the Dutch had left, with store-rooms for trade like those of Amsterdam and other trading towns in Fatherland. Thus at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange (Albany) rows of houses could be seen built of imported brick, with thatch-roofs, wooden chimneys and the gable ends always towards the street. A few of these remarkable Dutch houses were to be seen till within a year or two in this city, but not one now remains.

Among these spade relics, and of far more recent date than those above described, were the bored logs of the old Manhattan Water Works. As this company which was organized in 1799, supplied the city with water until 1822, the logs must be more than half a century old, yet those lately unearthed were excellently preserved. So the diggers in Frankfort street have pierced in succession strata belonging to four civilizations, so to speak, on Manhattan Island—the American, the English, the Dutch and the Indian.

The Rev. J. P. Newman, better known as "Parson Newman," who was a sort of chaplain in-ordinary to the White House during Grant's administration, and who has just returned from Palestine whither it seems that Congress for some profoundly mysterious reason saw fit to send him as "Inspector of Consuls," has accepted a call to a Methodist church here where he will shortly enter upon his labors. There will be likely to be more arduous than that of ministering to the spiritual yearnings and necessities of the ex Executive.

It is commonly supposed that prize fighting among the aristocracy is mainly confined to England; but as a proof that that effect monarchy does not entirely monopolize high toned bruisers it may be stated that a member of each of two of the most prominent firms of this city met one night this week at the rooms of a well known "professor" of the manly art, and then and there pounded each others faces out of shape in the most approved manner, and not only that were sully reported in the next mornings papers like any pair of bull dogs or game cocks. We are indeed becoming highly civilized. RADIX.

A schooner load of ice, 400 tons, has been already taken from Escanaba to Chicago, where it brought $3.75 a ton.

The National party is one of the strangest anomalies even of this day of foolish and mischievous political factions. It is built upon a monstrous fiction, and the time is not far in the future when the majority of its members will wonder at the folly of their own infatuation.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Hoseline's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses for curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size 75c.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beach and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

Peo, le who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and all orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,
Manager,
32 Madison St.
Toledo O.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place.

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application to dealers by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors ni the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopols

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the state. Orders for EASTERN UPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS

(92) 6-1-3-1

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cooperage Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England)
122 & 124 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—President Lincoln's widow is said to be living quietly in a little French village, nothing to return to this country lest she should again be immured in an asylum.

—Richard H. Dana, third, was offered the post of Secretary of Legation at London last summer, but declined it. The son would not go as a subordinate where the Senate would not let his father go as chief.

—Mr. Larkin Turner died in Meriwether County, Ga., on the 28th of February, at the age of 110 years. When he felt the approach of death he settled himself firmly in his chair, refusing to lie down, and he died sitting erect and without a struggle. During his long life he had but one short attack of fever, which came to him when he was but 10 years old, and up to that time he had never taken a dose of medicine.

—Ben Wade's wife was the social antithesis of her husband, being very shy. She was a lady of wife though not remarkable accomplishments, thoroughly posted on passing literature and political gossip, and in personal appearance sweet, graceful and commanding-looking. She had one particular charm—her wonderfully-beautiful and luxuriant golden hair. She conducted nearly all of the Senator's private correspondence, and read up and prepared most of the materials for his speeches, that sort of labor being especially distasteful to him. *Chicago Tribune.*

—The following story is told to show the ingenuity of Edison, the electrician. The telegraph office in Boston was greatly infested with cockroaches. Mr. Edison tacked several zinc strips to the walls at intervals of an eighth of an inch, and applied the positive and the negative poles of a battery alternately to the strips. He next smeared the walls above the strips with molasses. The vermin came up, and as they stepped from strip to strip they completed the circuit, received the electric shock and dropped dead by scores. Water pails put at the proper places received their bodies as they fell. We distinctly credit this story to Boston. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Senator Blaine was suffering with an attack of gout when an invitation was received to dine with the Russian Minister. An invitation to dine with diplomat is as obligatory as an invitation to dine with native madagamy. Mr. Blaine was assisted into his shoe-hammer, white choker, and, more painful than all, his tight-fitting dress-boots. The agony was dreadful, but a public man cannot succumb to gout when diplomats are standing by. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine drove to the Legation, got painfully ascended the long terrace of steps from the sidewalk to the door of the Mission, which is the dial the Board of Public Works left fifteen feet above its original level. The mansion was left dark, in case a flag of the hall, a scrawl without gloves opened the door. The guests observed that everyone was in light evidences of an expected feast, and learned to their disgust that they had anticipated their invitation by a week. It is useless to state the feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

In Search of the Picturesque.

Whittier's poem of the "The Waterfall," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, requiring so much search for the waterfall, reminds me of an anecdote related by Judge —— of Maine. He was once on a circuit at Portland, and having a few days to spare before the term of court ensued, occupied the time in making up the pictures of the scenery in the vicinity. He had heard of a romantic cascade in the neighborhood, and was inquiring its locality of the hotel clerk, when a green-looking countryman, standing by, volunteered the information in this wise:

"Say, I can tell the Judge all about that 'ere cascade, for I live close by it."

The Judge turned to him, and, expressing his thanks, desired to be informed how he might reach the place.

"Easiest thing in the world, Judge," replied the man; "it ain't a great way out on the Saco turnpike. You go on —as all I guess about four mile, till you come to a cross-road, and then you turn off to the left, you keep along, say a half mile, till you come to a pasture, where there's a pair o' bars. If you've got down, mind you put 'em up, 'cause the owner is mighty particular about his cattle. You keep along, as I say, some rods, till you come to another pair o' bars—mind and put them up, too—then you foller up that road till it comes to a fifth; you kinder circle round that till you come to another sort of crooked path that crosses a road; take the right hand, turn and go down the hollow, foller up the path till you come to a path that leads you round the mountings; that brings you into the main road that leads you right up to old Illsley's barn."

"How shall I ever know Illsley's barn? Why, it's a right famous big house."

"But how will I know Illsley's house?"

"His house? Of course you'll see Illsley round there."

"But how shall I know it is Illsley?"

"Sure, Judge, you can't make a mistake about Illsley; you'll know him by his yaller nankin trousers."

"Nankin trousers! Does he always wear nankin trousers?"

"In course he does, Judge. Why, you see, the way on't was this: There was a man down here to Portland that owed Illsley considerable, and couldn't pay. So Illsley levied on him, and attached six cases o' yaller nankin he had in his store, and them he took for debt and carried 'em home. Well, Miss Illsley, she was so plagued mad that she told the old man that he'd got to wear out the stuff in trousers—that was about seven years ago—and Illsley he's been a-wearing nankin trousers ever since; one pair in summer, two pair in fall and spring, and about a half a dozen pair in winter. Judge, you'd laugh till you split if you only see old Illsley in them trousers! Miss Illsley, she ain't much of a tailoress, and she makes 'em narrer at the bottom and puckered up where they go round him, so that he looks jest like a dandipin, bottom-up. Seems to me as et I should bust every time I see him."

"Well, well," exclaimed the Judge, with some impatience, "it ever I find Illsley, what then? How shout the cascade?"

"Cascade, Judge?" replied his informant. "You are the particularest man I ever see. I should think old Illsley was easily-enough for one day, anyway, and arter you've seen him you'll forget all about the cascade!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Choice of Books for Children.

Prof. Sumner's criticism of juvenile literature, recently published in *Scribner's Monthly*, was sound and wholesome, without doubt, but while it very distinctly pointed out a grave evil, it failed to show with equal precision the necessary remedy, and without such a prescription the alarm created by the diagnosis of the disease may, perhaps, do harm in some quarters as well as good in others.

The tenor of the article, of course, made it plain enough that the only proper remedy for hurtful literature is harmless literature; that the only way in which we can keep our boys and girls from the contamination of bad books is to substitute good books for the bad ones; but this is not sufficiently definite. There are good books and good books, there are good books which boys and girls will read with intense interest, and there are equally good books which they will not read at all. To put books of the latter sort into their hands in the hope thereby to prevent the reading of hurtful literature is simply useless. The must be taken to convince boys and girls that there are good books which are more interesting than bad books are, else the attempt to substitute the one for the other must necessarily fail; and this conviction can be secured only by making the fact evident, only by choosing good books that are in fact intensely interesting.

The common mistake in this matter arises from attempts to judge literature by classes. The bad books must sharply condemned are stories of adventure, and too many parents attempt to avoid the difficulty by excluding stories of adventure from their lists. This is simply to fix the evil, because every healthy boy with an active body and mind wants stories of adventure, and if good ones are not given to him he is apt to get bad ones for himself. This boyish craving for stories of action, of outdoor life and adventure, is perfectly natural and perfectly wholesome. It is as natural as the boyish desire to climb trees or to spin tops, or to play ball, or to do anything else that involves active exertion. If it was possible to repress the taste, as it is not, it would be harmful to do so. The right thing for every parent to do is not to give his boys books that are dull to them, but to choose wholesome books that the boys will like and read. Stories of adventure must always form a considerable part of every such selection, but they need not be mischievous stories of adventure. They may be as intensely interesting as you please without being in the least hurtful; and they must be intensely interesting if they are to take the place of the bad of the foolish men hitherto known and put them parallel with those of the present time, we can decidedly pronounce that there are among living men a much greater number of individuals who show a relatively inferior type than there were among the fossils known up to this time. Further it is just the highest geniuses of the Quaternary period that have had the good luck to be preserved to us; we do not venture to surmise. Our usual course is to argue from the character of a single fossil subject to the generality of those not yet found. Here, however, we will not do. I will not affirm that the whole race was as good as the few skulls that have survived. But one thing I must say—that not a single fossil skull of an age or of an authropoid ape has yet been found that could really have belonged to a human being. Every addition to the amount of objects which we have obtained as materials to discuss has removed us further from the hypothesis propounded. Besides, we cannot entirely set aside the consideration that it may perhaps have been only in a particular position of the earth that the men of the Tertiary period lived. This might be just as possible as in the case of the remarkable discovery made of late years in North America, that the fossil ancestors of our horses are found in regions where the horse itself has long since entirely disappeared. When America was discovered, it was generally horseless. In the region where the ancestors of our horses lived there was not a living horse to be found. Just so it may be that the Tertiary man once existed in Greenland or Lemuria, and will still be brought to light somewhere or other out of the depths. Only as a matter of fact we must positively recognize that as yet there always exists a sharp line of demarcation between man and the ape. We cannot teach, we cannot pronounce it to be a conquest of science that man descends from the ape or from any other animal."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Martyr to Perpetual Motion.

The *Journal of Commerce*, apropos of an inquiry made by a correspondent, relates a curious story for the truth of which it vouches. The correspondent had asked whether any Government had ever offered a reward to the successful discoverer of practical perpetual motion, and whether the idea of perpetual motion is not contrary to natural laws? Our venerable contemporary replies that no such offer has been made; but that the idea of perpetual motion is in itself quite in accordance with natural laws, the planetary world furnishing a visible illustration of it. It then says that thirty years ago a machine, moved only by gravitation, was exhibited in its office and seen by many. It ran in connection with a pendulum that regulated its motion, which was very slow but incessant. The editor had it under lock and key and still it moved. It was then exhibited at a fair in New Jersey, and there

"A professor from Princeton College and one or two other very learned and benevolent persons were indignant that the people should be so imposed upon, and, making the necessary affidavit, had the inventor, then an old man nearly fourscore, arrested for swindling, as he had taken money at the door from a few visitors. The man, the machine and the avengers of the law were brought into the court. Upon their representation that the cylinder could not revolve unless there was a spring concealed in it, an axe was brought and, in spite of the tremulous remonstrances of the inventor, it was split into a dozen pieces. As in a former celebrated trial (described in John viii: 10), the accusers withdrew in silence, self-convicted. There was no spring in it; it had gone around of itself, but it was ruined, and so was the owner.

But no practical good could have come from the invention, as it barely overcame its own friction and could not furnish any motive power.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

How Young Eyes are Made Near-Sighted.

A prolonged and steady looking at an object or at objects near the eye, though at proper distance, without rest or change in the focus of the visual forces, as in long and absorbed novel-reading, intense study, or persistent diligence in needlework, the practice of reading or otherwise using the sight at too short range are causes of near-sightedness. This latter results, in part, from insufficient light; from its faulty direction, so that the hand or body throws a shadow on the page; or so that the direct rays fall upon the eye, causing undue contraction of the pupil, while the page is in shadow. It results also from improperly graded desks, from too small and poor type and inferior printing-ink, and from faulty color and quality of printing-paper; also from pale writing-ink—made when copperas and from the substitution of the lead-pencil for the pen, especially in the evening. A prone or forward position of the head too long maintained, or frequently repeated and becoming a habit is another cause. This results from reading or studying with the book in the lap, and from the use of desks not graded to the height of the pupil. Dr. Andrew says, "In the hygiene of myopia the very first point is to guard against working in a stooping position." He favors high, sloping desks and indicates "reclinear drawing on a flat surface" as a class of work which is especially objectionable. Reading and studying in railroad-cars is known to be a fruitful source of injury. But insufficient light, perhaps more than any other cause, produces diseases of the eye and disarrangement of the vision. This is not confined to the schools. Sadly frequent as it is found to be there, it is believed to be yet oftener illustrated at home, both by daylight and in the evening, in preparing for the school and otherwise. Artificial illumination is faulty at best, but, even in the best-favored homes the chief group is apt to monopolize the shaded drop-light or student-lamp, while the schollar, with his text-books, is found somewhere in the outer circle.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Tact.

Tact literally means touch. It is that quality by which one "feels" his way. It is something more than skill—something more than judgment; it is sometimes common sense. It is that power by which one knows how to do the right thing in absences of precedents and rules. It delights in unexpected and glories in exceptional cases. It arrives at a conclusion too quickly for analysis of the reasoning faculties to it, and you recognize it only when it has accomplished its object, as a bullet which is seen only when it hits the target, not in the air. Tact is the god of surprisms are useless and "similar cases" ignored. Tact is to talent what genius is to knowledge, the one forges and shapes what the other gathers. Tact creates, talent discovers. Talent knows what to do, tact knows *how* to do it. Talent is wealth, tact is ready money. The one is momentary, intentional, the other is long and laborious. Tact presupposes quick perception, lively sympathy, versatility and ready adaptability to circumstances. It can be cultivated, but largely a native quality. When cultivated it is apt to become cunning, craftiness, manipulation, and degenerates into indirectity. It will never do to lose the lonesomy of the dove in the wisdom of the serpent. Tact is always truthful, legitimate, honest. It studies opportunities, and has a keen sense of the eternal fitness of things. The Scotch minister who preached against the sin of luxury to an audience not three of whom had shoes on their feet, was wanting in tact. As we say, his "diligers are all dromdes," his zeal is untempered with knowledge. Such a man, from such a want, is a bungling workman. He becomes, in his rashness, a moral delusion, who overturns more of the charities of God than he safely drives. Tact adapts itself to the occasion, to the persons with whom it deals. It is as necessary for the physician to know the human body as to know his medicine-chest. Voltaire said of the physicians of Voltaire said of the physicians of Voltaire said of the physicians of

"BUSINESS DEPRESSION."—I have noticed those in the country who escape a business activity and prosperity only in spending sullen, despondent sessile, and screaming thus. For several years past the commerce at Pine Lake has steadily increased until last season's growths, and we may say, excessive traffic, which caused a corresponding depression to unavoidably follow, and we find ourselves in the midst of it at this time. But this cloud has a "silver lining." The down which drop from the drooping branches of trade water and add invigorate the incipient of our country and our people. As we write the hatbed is about as compared with the hustle of previous seasons, but a power is below all, lifting, lifting, feeding, nurturing, and we are being elevated above the fog from a dependency on a community of *dictators*. The technical term "depression" in fair country means a suspension of said legal with a hole cut in the timber. The aw, that great genii of transformation is at work. The homesteads disappear, and *forests* cover the hills and the valleys, and look on upon the crystal waters. Which an industrious man can't see ordained he will do something else, and that something else is the all-potent power that we speak of. The stock commerce causes a scarcity of money, but it causes no scarcity of energy, muscle, grit or *labor*. The current of these latter elements are turned into channels which sweep out of sight for a brief period, to return with redoubled force and carry away hard times as a forgotten thing. Let us not talk about "business depression" when our acreage of tillable soil is multiplying as the fishes multiply. We desire, and expect to see the return of our previous commercial activity, but as a region we have suffered no vital injury by the seeming decline of our shipping interests; but rather, substantial benefit has accrued to us all, and which, having received the impetus, must bring the most satisfactory results.

A nice assortment of fancy paper and envelops very cheap at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Not only is the chief aim of the National party as now organized exceedingly foolish but it is absolutely impossible of accomplishment. If the Resumption Act is ever repealed at all, that must be done by the present congress, and no new party movement can change the present Congress. But the resumption act will take effect next January, and the condition of actual specie payment will probably be reached three months sooner than that, paper and specie being at par with each other. And specie payment once reached will knock the resumption repeal issue out of politics beyond recall. Money will be plentier, business will be better, confidence will be stronger, and the man will be laughed at for a fool who then proposes that the Government take the back track and return to an irredeemable currency.

Henry Sackett, a prominent farmer of Assyria, Barry county, had an encounter with a bull on his farm, on the 4th. The animal gored him in a terrible manner. Mr. Sackett was found in an insensible condition a short distance from the animal, which was tied in its accustomed place. It was evident that he finally overcame the infuriated beast, and not until he had secured himself he realize how frightfully he had been torn. His body was gored in many places, and his bowels pulled out and by upon his breast. He survived his injuries only an hour after he was discovered.

Summer shawls and parisols at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE debate in the British Parliament sheds new light on the Eastern question from an English point of view. There is not as much fire as the tremendous volume of smoke indicated. Nobody wants war as much as he made believe he did. The Earl of Beaconsfield cannot see why England should be unarmed when all the other powers were arming. This is a sensible observation, but is not warlike. Lord Derby, who is supposed to know what he is talking about, thinks the only conceivable motive for haste in war preparations was to take advantage of the war feeling. An Austrian alliance with England, he thinks, is doubtful, and all the other powers he believes are certain to stand aloof. So short Lord Derby sees no ground for war. Even the Marquis of Salisbury has grounds for hoping there will be no war. Mr Gladstone, in the House of Commons, denied that the Government had failed to make a case of emergency, and he made contemptuous reference to Lord Salisbury's circular. These declarations in Parliament are many of them in the nature of speculations, and all of them somewhat reasoning to the advocates of peace.—*Inter Ocean*

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of building lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice building on the corner of the village and for sale very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City Mich., Dec 24, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Pitts against Wm M. Swancott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6761, dated April 1 1876, upon the S½ of the east section 29, Township 32 North of 3 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

S. J. FARMER.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are now large for beginners, at the low price of $8 per 100, thing your people and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 year-old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 handled and delivered at the boat. I also own some last sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 Trees at 100 rates.

This nursery had no connection with the nursery stock destroyed around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have these good trees from all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated the 15th day of December A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Case, to Newton A. Balch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Balch, to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber Four of Mortgages, on page 425, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee as thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Four (4) in Township Thirty-two (32) North of Range Five (5) West, containing eighty (80) acres, pc. United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.
[49-13]

NOTICE.

U. S INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, manufacture or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3241, Revised Statutes, declares who are liable to special tax. A person so practicing medicine without having registered, or for continuing in business after April 30 1878, without payment of tax,

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City Mich., Mar. 29 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Edson W. Patton against Samuel B. Pickam for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5189, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south-west quarter of section 19, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City Mich., Mar. 29, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Edson W. Patton against Samuel B. Pickam for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5189, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south-west quarter of section 19, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kopp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5768, dated April 16, 1876, upon the S½ of section 30, Township 34 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7731, dated June 1, 1876, upon the west ½ of section 8, Township 35, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of April 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City Mich., Sept. 7th 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Hosea Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7268, dated April 16, 1876, upon the south ½ of section 30, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Dec., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Elisha W. Patton against Samuel B. Pickam for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5189, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south-west quarter of section 19, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kopp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5768, dated April 16, 1876, upon the S½ of section 30, Township 34 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7731, dated June 1, 1876, upon the west ½ of section 8, Township 35, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of April 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
Traverse City Mich., Sept. 7th 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Hosea Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7268, dated April 16, 1876, upon the south ½ of section 30, Township 34 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix County, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Dec., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

L A W

AND

Real Estate Office

OF

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GILES,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers" approved April 5th, 1865, did, on the 26th day of Dec. 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation propose to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, stating the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of such improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, — being the time of a regular meeting of said Board, at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, as which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

Carp Lake Improvement Co.
E. H. Wright, Secy.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

19 1yr

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE. WIS.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS M E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1-6m.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January A. D. 1878. Present, J. D. Kneen, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel F. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Hiddle E. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by I. Spencer Benham against Eli Peirce, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7213, dated Oct. 13, 1875, upon the E½ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777

A man easily earned in these times, but if can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. Any one week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents now making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time many can be made as rapidly as at any other business. Those not willing to try the business need not write to us. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Of all kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Bond & Hunters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June, 1877.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS

Dec. 12, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental professeau. (1yr.)

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England.)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Mardue Street, New York.

John C. Muller

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. IX. No. 52. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., April, 23, 1878. Whole No., 467

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Jobbing and Retail Dealers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
Old Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo.	1yr.
Quarter,	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$3.50	$6.00	$10.00
Eighth	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.50	7.00	12.00
4 "	1.75	3.00	3.50	6.00	10.00	17.00
4 " column,	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.75	15.00	24.00
1 "	5.00	8.00	9.50	15.00	25.00	37.50
2 "	8.50	10.50	13.00	20.00	37.50	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutory rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Bayne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL R. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith in Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix. Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAULTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 397 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Rasonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 347 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. URQUHART, Secy.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

EDWARD BURNET, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Secy.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

33 DR. L. LEWIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure on last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

Jordan River House!

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trotting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WINKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH EDITOR.

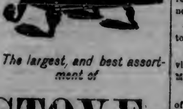
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—1 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the ferries will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 & 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	30
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	4 to 5

PERSONAL.—J. Milo Eaton and wife returned home from Ann Arbor Wednesday.

—S. McClanathan, of Big Rapids, is in town visiting relatives.

—Mrs. L. D. Bartholomew, of this village, went to Chicago Sunday on the Menominee.

—Joseph R. Dixon and his mother, of this place, left here for a visit to Ohio, on Thursday. They will remain a few weeks.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's brother, A. E. Hayes, in Advance, on the 17th, by Rev. B. H. Whitman, James Headley, of Eveline, to Miss Emma Hayes, of Butler Co., Pa.

NEW RESTAURANT.—S. M. See, of this village, has commenced the erection of a building on the corner adjoining Stockman's hardware store, which will be used as a restaurant.

A splendid assortment of men's and boy's shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, cheap for ready pay.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. James Inwood occupied the pulpit of Rev. B. H. Whitman, in this village, Sunday morning, and Mr. Whitman held Quarterly meeting at Barnard. Rev. H. P. Blake, of Norwood, occupied Mr. Whitman's pulpit the same evening.

MARINE.—The schooner F. A. Morse, with 38,000 bushel of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, was dismasted on Lake Erie on Saturday last.

—Now in port.—Schooners Fleetwing, Monitor, and scow Owen.

—The propeller Menominee was here Sunday, and the Empire State on Monday, both bound up.

—The report that the owners of the propeller Menominee contemplate withdrawing her from this route is untrue.

—The steamer Gazelle will be on her route soon after May 1st.

—The propeller Vanderbilt of the W. T. Co's. Line stopped at this port on Tuesday evening.

—The tug Tillson has spent the greater portion of the past week in dredging out the upper river, and has secured a depth of eight feet.

—Since the close of navigation last fall the propeller Fountain City, of the Western Transportation line, has had a most thorough overhauling at Buffalo. She has received new ceiling, new flooring, new keelson, new arches, new deck frames and decks, new bulwarks, and entire new bow, wales and cabins. Besides she has been completely furnished and refitted in the most elegant and luxurious style. Her engines and boilers have been rebuilt—in fact to name all that has been done would be to name all the parts of a new boat, and everything has been changed, so that the old boat, so long and favorably known, but little more than the name remains.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.—A Public Examination of candidates for Teacher's Certificates will be held at the Union School House in the Village of Charlevoix on Saturday, May 4th, 1878.

R. J. SEAMAN,
Supt. of Schools.

A new assortment of white goods at Carpenter Bartholomew's. Very cheap.

DIED.—A dispatch came from Appleton, Wis., to E. W. Fuller, the Fanning Mill Agent, informing him of the death of his wife. He was absent in Traverse City, and the dispatch was forwarded to him there. Mr. Fuller had engaged a house in this village, and expected to remove his family here this summer.

DEATH AT BOYNE FALLS.—On the 15 th a seven year-old son of H. Magee was sent to the barn for eggs. Shortly after Mrs. Magee went in search of him, and found him only a few steps from the house, lying on his face, dead. The boy had shown no symptoms of being ill. A doctor was called immediately, who announced that the boy died of congestion of the heart, which instantly stopped the circulation of the blood.

From Norwood

APRIL 18.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Election at Norwood is over at last! Peace, with her snowy wings now broods over the late ensanguined fields. The dead have been properly laid away, and the wounded are slowly recovering.

Another war-cloud, however, is looming over the horizon. One Mr. Webster, (I did not learn that his name was Daniel) has astonished the virtuous citizens of Norwood with the startling fact that there is danger of "John Sherman's" shipping his $71,000,000 of gold to Europe, and worse yet, of then going himself. And a "Club" has been raised in Norwood, not to strike said Sherman, I think—for what care greenbackers about gold? If anybody in Europe or elsewhere, wants that gold let them have it; for haven't we a machine that can turn out "full legal tender greenback dollars?" It has done it, and in the terse and eloquent language of the said Webster, "What man or Government has done, man or Government can do." Hurrah for our side!

X.

NOTICE.—A resolution passed at the Annual Township Meeting prohibiting swine from running at large at any time during the year. Also prohibiting all kinds of stock from running at large from the first day of Dec, 1878, until the first day of April, 1879.

CHARLEVOIX, April 23d, 1878.

BYRON SEE, Town Clerk.

THE CHARLEVOIX SUMMER RETREAT.

The Baptist Committee Will Recommend Charlevoix.

The Joint Committee of Michigan and Indiana Baptists visited Charlevoix last week, and made a survey and inspection of the proposed Summer Retreat. The Committee were decidedly non-committal to all our interrogatories on the subject, but after they left we received the following note, which explains itself:

EDITOR SENTINEL:

"Charlevoix Summer Retreat!" We like it better than any place we have yet seen, and shall recommend it to our brethren.

For the Committee,
H. W. PAGE, Prest.

This note was written after the Committe had thoroughly examined the attractions of Little Traverse Bay. The matter may be considered definitely settled in favor of Charlevoix.

If you want to save money and hold your temper, call at our store and examine our stock of goods before buying elsewhere, and be convinced that we still keep the best assortment, and sell goods as reasonable as any house west of New York City.

FOX, BOND & HUNTERS.

NOTICE.—The Township Library will be kept at the drug store of Geo. W. Crocker until further notice.

Charlevoix, April 23d, 1878.

BYRON SEE, Town Clerk.

A good stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes can be found at Fee & Washburn's.

THE Petoskey *Democrat* of last week had a short article headed "Shall the Baptists locate here or at Charlevoix?" The editor claims to have had an interview with certain members of the Committee during which it was intimated that if any inducements were held out to them they would locate at Petoskey. We venture the assertion that no such intimation was given. The *Democrat* states that it will take one day longer to perform the journey if located at Charlevoix than it would if located at Petoskey. We are not astonished at the magnitude of this falsehood, but we are disgusted at its meanness. The journey from Petoskey to Charlevoix occupies just one hour and forty minutes. The fact is, and the Committee undoubtedly recognize it, that Charlevoix possesses attractions which so far excel anything in the vicinity of Petoskey, that the latter place sinks out of sight. The Committee are also of the opinion that the superior merits of Charlevoix as a summer resort absorb any such trifling obstacle as the *Democrat* mentions. Hence the result which we publish elsewhere.

THE BELL.—The bell for the M. E. Church of this village arrived on Wednesday and now hangs in the spire of the new edifice. It has a clear resonant tone, in C sharp, and the sound of it rings out in joyful measure as we write.

A Radical Reform.—For a few years past some of the good women of this country have been deceiving themselves. A reform in this direction would greatly assist in bringing back the good old times of plenty. To effect this, stop using high priced baking powder and use Smith's Pure Soda Saleratus made by the new process, and always have nice biscuits and save a new silver dollar on every barrel of flour used.

Manufactured by
HENRY S. SMITH & CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich,

Scandal is rife. Mrs. Theodore Tilton under the pressure of a guilty conscience has published a card in which she asserts that the charges brought against her and Henry Ward Beecher are true, Beecher denies the charge. And now comes another scandal. The Right. Rev. Bishop McCoskry, of Detroit, 74 years, of age who resigned lately, was compelled to do so because of too intimate relations with a young woman of 20 who had been his secretary. The Bishop has gone to Europe.

If you want to get everything you want at one place and get your goods cheap, go to the ready pay store of Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

"Business Locals" — [illegible] time in the county was a source of business activity and prosperity not to be surpassed by the palatial steamers, and steaming tugs. For several years past the commerce of Pine Lake has steadily increased until last season [illegible] which caused a corresponding increase in commercial relations, and we feel confident in the near future of meeting [illegible] But [illegible] is a "silver lining" to the dark cloud which [illegible] the country, and the condition of [illegible] ment will probably be reached [illegible] months sooner than this, paper and specie being at par with each other. And specie payments are reached will knock the resumption [illegible] to pieces by the [illegible] of politics by and by. Money will be plentier, business will be livelier, and there will be more [illegible] and the plan will be laughed at for a fool, who then proposed that the Government take the back track and return to an irredeemable currency.

Henry Sackett, a prominent farmer of Antrim, Barry county, had an encounter with a bull on his farm, on the 4th. The animal gored him in a terrible manner. Mr. Sackett was found in an insensible condition a short distance from the shed, which was the bull's accustomed place. It was evident that he [illegible] overcome the infuriated beast, and not until he had secured mischief he realize how frightfully he had been torn. His body was [illegible] places, and his bowels protruded and lay upon his breast. He survived his injuries only an hour after he was discovered.

Summer schools and parlosels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The debate in the British Parliament sheds new light on the Eastern question from an English point of view. There is not as much fire as the tremendous volume of smoke indicated. Nobody wants war as much as he made believe he did. The Earl of Beaconsfield cannot see why England should be involved when all the other powers were sitting. This is a sensible conservatism, but is not manifest. Lord Derby, who is supposed to know what he is talking about, thinks the only conceivable motive for Russia in war preparations was to take advantage of the war feeling. An Austrian alliance with England, he thinks, is doubtful and all the other powers he believes are certain to remain neutral. Stanley and Derby agree to demand for war. Even the Marquis of Salisbury has grounds for hoping there will be no war. Mr. Glad-

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice [illegible] on Pound Lake [illegible] at [illegible] low figures. Also 15 [illegible] in the village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 [illegible] choice [illegible] in the suburbs of the village, to [illegible] with cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. P. NEWMAN

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 5, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by William Wm. Gilbert against William M. Lyon for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible] dated April 25, 1876, upon the [illegible] and [illegible] in Section 29, Township 33 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of August, 1877, at two o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEPH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 5, 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gilbert against Thomas Lyon for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible] dated April 25, 1876, upon the [illegible] in Section 29, Township 33 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of August, 1877, at two o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEPH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has leased the shop in J. P. Woods' harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees of the Nursery that are too large to box, at the following prices: 4 to 5 feet, per 100, $8.00; 3 to 4 feet, per 100, $6.00; 2 to 3 feet, per 100, $5.00; 1 to 2 feet, per 100, $4.00. Trees will be boxed in the best manner and delivered on board cars at Traverse City. Address

C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We can and will sell you trees at prices that will astonish the peddlers. C. P. A.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1875, and executed by Mary Ann Gunn of Boston, A. Bartels, to Charlevoix County Michigan and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1876, in Liber [illegible] of mortgages on page 284, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Miller to Joseph Milo and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, in Liber [illegible] of mortgages, on page [illegible] on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-three Dollars and Fifty-three cents, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to collect the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 3rd day of March A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, public notice will be given by the Sheriff of Charlevoix County, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest per cent. thereof, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of five dollars, provided for therein, the premises to be described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of section four (4) in township thirty-two (32) North, of Range eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, more or less.

Dated this 23rd day of Feb. A.D. 1877.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.
[1st-14]

NOTICE

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3233, 3238 and 3239, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, as required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1877. Section 3233, Revised Statutes, provides severe penalties for carrying on business without the payment of special tax. Section 3239 requires all persons liable to special tax to give notice in writing to the collector of the district, setting forth the business to be carried on, the place of business, and the name of the person or firm carrying on the same. Blank forms will be furnished by the undersigned on application.

Persons liable to special taxes are assessed as follows:

Rectifiers of spirits, $100; Retail dealers in liquors, $25; Wholesale dealers in liquors, $100; Retail dealers in liquors and tobacco, $25; Retail dealers in liquors, tobacco and malt liquors, $25; Retail dealers in malt liquors, $25; Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $100; Retail dealers in tobacco, $25; Manufacturers of tobacco, $10; Peddlers of tobacco, $10; Manufacturers of cigars, $10; Dealers in cigars, $25; Peddlers of cigars, $10; Dealers in leaf tobacco, $25; Dealers in manufactured tobacco, $25; Dealers in snuff, $25; Manufacturers of snuff, $10; Peddlers of snuff, $10; Manufacturers of cigar boxes, $10; Dealers in cigar boxes, $25; Manufacturers of stills, $50; Manufacturers of stills, each additional still, $20; Manufacturers of boilers, $50; Manufacturers of boilers, each additional boiler, $20; Manufacturers of steam engines, $50; Manufacturers of steam engines, each additional engine, $20; Manufacturers of steam engines, each additional boiler, $20

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the Senate, on the 23, to transfer to the State Department for safe keeping the records of the Commission on the Electoral count. The Railroad Bankrupt bill was further debated. A joint resolution was passed in the House authorizing the Commissioners having in charge the Washington Monument to apply $8000 to giving grader-subsidy to the foundations. Mr. Hazelton explained the majority report recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant.

BILLS were reported in the Senate, on the 24, in relation to the enlistment of colored men in the army; the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments. A Conference Committee was appointed on the bill for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department. The Railroad Bankrupt bill was further debated. A resolution was adopted, in the House, admitting one representative of each public journal, which employs a regularly accredited correspondent for reporting the proceedings of Congress. In the Senate, the session was a stormy one. The River and Harbor appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, ordered printed and recommitted. The case of Doorkeeper Polk was further considered.

A RESOLUTION was agreed to in the Senate, on the 4th, providing for a select committee of seven to consider the propriety of taking the Treasury Building from the Department of the Interior, and the expediency of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on forestry be printed. The Public Railroad Bankrupt bill was further considered. A bill was introduced in the House providing for the issue of twenty-five and fifty dollar fractional currency, and that any person desiring into the Treasury any sum or sums of United States such amount of fractional currency as he may desire. The case of Doorkeeper Polk was then taken up, and a resolution was adopted—69 to 39—declaring the office vacant, and that the House proceed to vote for a Doorkeeper. It was then announced as the result, said House elected Austin Brady. Brady, the choice of the House, will at once qualify and assume the duties of that office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

IN the Senate, on the 5th, the Naval Appropriation bill was passed as it came from the Committee on Naval Affairs, having made further consideration of the Pacific Railroad Bankrupt bill. Mr. Thurman said he would ask the Senate to name a day on which the bill before adjournment, but a motion to adjourn to the 9th was finally carried—32 to 28. In the House, Mr. Dickinson, (Mich.), put in submission, for the position of Doorkeeper, Gen. James Shields, of Missouri. (Democrat), presenting him as a Union regimental soldier, a leader of no mean reputation as a party of order, participated in principally by Messrs. Hulpir and Cox (N. C.). Both Democrats rejecting the right to make a motion for a vacancy, and giving the Republicans a right before the House to vote upon the question to the House for its decision, and a motion to lay the motion on the table was carried—yeas 120, nays 112, so the motion was declared carried, and was entered in the Journal as the result. The vote was announced by announcing Democrats, and the Republicans voted solidly for Shields. Mr. Dickinson declared the election of Shields Army on the ground that he was a citizen from the time of the Rebellion to 1867. The votes were suspended and the bill was passed—216 to 6.

DOMESTIC.

THE State Department at Washington has got a letter, from the Rio Grande, the Mexican authorities, recently, on requisition, returned a herd of stolen cattle to their Texas owners, and took steps to punish the thieves.

THE failures in New York, during March, numbered eighty-five, with aggregate liabilities amounting to $7,177,326, and assets to $5,584,681.

AT Pawtucket, R. I., on the night of the 5th, during the performance of a variety company, Ella Volante, a trapeze performer, held an apple on her head, which was to be shot by Mrs. Jessie Fowler, known on the stage as Franklin. The shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by reflection in a mirror. The ball was discharged, the Ella Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead. Mrs. Franklin was taken into custody by the police.

AN oil train ran into a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Slatington, Pa., on the morning of the 5th, exploding the engine of the oil train, and burning several oil cars. One man was instantly killed, fifteen were seriously and probably fatally burned, and about twenty-five other persons were slightly injured.

THE New England Methodist Conference, in session at Westfield, Mass., on the 5th, voted not to admit ministers in future who use tobacco.

ACCOUNTS, received in Washington on the 7th, from the Texas border show that of late there had been few, if any, importations from the Mexican side. Members of Congress who had the subject of our relations with Mexico under consideration say the policy of our Government in recognizing that of Mexico had produced an improved condition of affairs on the border; that the latter Government had not yet done what was required by the act as a prerequisite to recognition. One of the most serious causes of complaint was that our citizens were not protected from forays, and that British and French subjects residing in Mexico were, it is said, not subjected to such illegal exactions.

ONE of the buildings of the Steuben County (N. Y.) Poor-house, near Bath, was burned, on the night of the 6th, and fifteen insane paupers, who was one of the fifteen who lost their lives in the ruins. There were between sixty and seventy inmates altogether.

THE Wellfleet Savings Bank, of Massachusetts, with deposits of $462,000, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with a deposit line of $1,957,000, suspended on the 8th. A savings bank at Pawtucket, R. I., also suspended.

A SMALL steamer, called the Sandy Fashion, running on the Sandy River, in Kentucky, exploded her boilers, on the night of the 6th. Four persons were killed and several others were injured.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National party of Pennsylvania have called a State Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 9th of May.

BOTH branches of the Maryland Legislature have adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney-General of the State to institute proceedings in the United States Supreme Court for reopening the Tilden-Hayes Presidential controversy, in a judicial investigation of the question of the legality of the adjustment made by the Electoral Commission.

THE Missouri State National Convention will be held at Sedalia, on the 29th of May, to nominate a full set of State and Congressional ticket will be nominated.

THE Miss sachusetts House of Representatives, on the 30, passed an amendment to the Liquor law adopting the Maine law, and limiting the number of licenses to be granted in any city or town to one for each 1,000 inhabitants.

AT the recent election in Rhode Island, Van Zandt (Rep.) was re-elected Governor by about 3,000 plurality over Lawrence (Dem.). The aggregate vote was about 60,000. Legislature largely Republican.

MR. GWISS, the Maryland Attorney-General, according to a Washington dispatch of the 6th, had declared that the State results there were wholly inoperative, and he could not conceive of a contingency arising which would require his services.

THE National House Committee on the Revision of the Laws Regulating the Counting of Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President have agreed to the proposition for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

EX-GOV. MOSES, of South Carolina, was arrested in New York City, on the night of the 7th, by a Deputy Sheriff of Charleston, S. C., and locked up on a charge of having forged and passed a note for $300. The obnoxious charges and pleas in the case in Republican circles, but before the bill was passed over the veto the House adopted a resolution to refer the question to the House for its decision, and a motion to lay the motion on the table was declared

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the Senate, on the 31, to transfer to the State Department for safe keeping the records of the Commission on the Electoral count. The Railroad Funding bill was further debated. A joint resolution was passed in the House authorizing the Commissioners having in charge the Washington Monument to apply $50,000 to giving greater stability to the foundations. Mr. Harris explained the majority report recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring the seats of Bookwalter vacant.

BILLS were reported in the Senate, on the 3d—in relation to the enlistment of railroad iron in the navy; the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments. A Conference Committee was appointed on the bill for the payment of pay in the Treasury Department. The Railroad Funding bill was further debated. A resolution was adopted, in the House, admitting one representative of each public journal, with the privilege of a reasonable number of reporters, to the proceedings of Congress. In the bills and resolutions introduced and ordered printed and referred, the case of Bookwalter's seat was further considered.

A RESOLUTION was agreed to in the Senate, on the 4th, providing for a select committee of seven to consider the propriety of taking the Tenth census. It was ordered that the portion of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture relative to printing the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was further considered. A bill was introduced in the House providing for the payment of certain claims for services rendered, supplies and property used or taken in the service of the United States Marshal Weitzerman and three associates have been arrested on the charge of defrauding, by electing and taking to seat Stanton to await trial.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE specials of the 2d say the Russians had commenced a fresh movement toward Gallipoli, and were erecting fortifications everywhere. The troops north of the Balkans had been ordered to take position near the Danube.

M. TORRENTICH, a former President of the Municipal Council of Sorres, was, on the 30, convicted of treason for participating in the military revolt of last December, and sentenced to be shot.

ON the morning of the 2d, in County Derry, Ireland, the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk and driver, were assassinated, presumably by some of the tenants dispossessed, of whom notice had been served with a notice to quit.

THE Admiral commanding the United States squadron in Greek water has sent the sloop-of-war Kerlin to Volo, where, according to accounts received on the 31, the massacre and robbery of the inhabitants by the Turks continued.

OFFICIAL returns, published on the 3d, show that the Russians lost 38,000 sick in Europe alone.

THE trustees of the champion belt have decided that to keep it entitled to take it to America with him, and anybody challenging him must go there, unless O'Leary forfeit, or prefer to fight in England.

CATTIGE, officer of the 4th state that instructed Rochefort Montenegro to prepare for the resumption of hostilities, and that a native secretary were being rapidly perfected.

SEVERAL persons have been arrested, in County Derry, Ireland, for sending bills to the late painter of the Earl of Leitrim.

A ROME (Italy) special of the 4th says Russia had offered to send an Ambassador to the Vatican in order that the Pope would accept the present condition of the Church in the Russian Empire.

ON the 4th, the British House of Commons adopted a resolution favoring an increase in the tobacco and malt taxes—the increase rendered necessary by the increased expenditures consequent upon the impending troubles with Russia.

ACCORDING to dispatches of the 7th, the war cloud in the East was darkening to significant proportions. It was said that Russia had signified a willingness to abate her pretensions materially, and, thanks to the friendly efforts of Germany, to concede certain points to England and Austria. She had, it was said, admitted that the Bosnavian question was a matter for European concern. A rumor prevailed that Gortschakoff had resigned to make the concessions to the Powers easy.

IN the British House of Lords, on the night of the 5th, the past, present, and future policy of England on the Eastern question was discussed by Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Granville, Earl Derby, Earl Carnarvon and others. A resolution was passed, thanking the Queen for calling out her reserves. In the House of Commons, a similar resolution of thanks was offered and discussed by Sir Stafford Northcote, Gladstone, Hardy and others. But no vote was reached, and the debate was adjourned.

Details of the Terrible Catastrophe at Bath, N. Y.

BATH, N. Y., April 8.

The building of the Steuben County Poor-House, burned Saturday night, was a brick, thirty by forty feet, two stories high. Nearly all the windows were grated, and there was but one mode of egress from each story. No night-watchman was employed about the building, and there was no fire-apparatus. The County-House is two miles from Bath, and the Fire Department did not go out.

The County-House is under the direction of Horatio Seymour, Jr., Superintendent of the Poor, and Mrs. Mary McCollum, a matron. The latter was burned to death in her room, and her body was found in the ruins. There were between sixty and seventy inmates altogether.

THE Wellfleet Savings Bank, of Massachusetts, with deposits of $25,000, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with a deposit line of $1,858,000, suspended on the 8th. A savings bank at Pittsfield, N. H., also suspended.

A SMALL steamer, called the Sandy Fashion, running on the Sandy River, in Kentucky, exploded her boilers, on the night of the 6th. Four persons were killed and several others were injured.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National party of Pennsylvania have called a State Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 8th of May.

BOTH branches of the Maryland Legislature have adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney-General of the State to institute proceedings in the United States Supreme Court for reopening the Tilden-Hayes Presidential controversy, in a judicial investigation of the question of the legality of the adjustment made in the Electoral Commission.

THE Missouri State National Convention will be held at Sedalia, on the 19th of June, on a full State and Congressional ticket will be nominated.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 22, passed an amendment to the Election law authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Boston to appoint all election officers, and limiting the number of electors to be registered in any one town to one for each 1,000 inhabitants.

AT the recent election in Rhode Island, Van Zandt (Rep.) was reelected Governor by about 3,800 plurality over Lawrence (Dem.). The Legislature stands: Senate 25 to 13; House 61 to 39. Five on the first floor and two on the second were burned. At the first alarm Eli Carrington, the keeper, rushed out of the burning building with an employee, and knocked in a door at the foot of the stairs leading from the second story. Eighteen or twenty women were piled up at the foot of the stairs, and a cloud of suffocating smoke rolled down. The women were pulled out, and Carrington started up-stairs, but was driven back by the smoke. In five minutes from the time of the alarm the upper story was in possession of the flames, and in half an hour the roof fell in. The first-floor door, leading from the men's department, was never unlocked, and no one in the building was locked in it except Ford. On sunday the blackened remains of five bodies were taken from the ruins, and before identification removal of corpses and identification relating to Germanicus, regarding whom inscriptions are very rare, have been found.—*London Times.*

THE Chicago *Journal* thinks that the representative Chicago man will bear close scrutiny just now from a stranger than at any time since the city was founded.

LUCIUS Q. QUINZ has been sentenced to the Delaware Penitentiary. Poor fellow for L. Q. Quinto.—*Worcester Press.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AN East Saginaw barber has been arrested for shaving customers on Sunday, tried and acquitted, the Court declaring the ordinance unconstitutional. Next, gentlemen!

THE Michigan State Agricultural Society makes its formal announcement that the State Fair will be held at Detroit, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

THE 3rd circuit Circuit Judge C. J. Reilly, of Detroit, against the *Sunday News* came to a termination by settlement on the 2d. It had its origin in a scandalous item published some years ago by the paper, under a sensational heading, accusing the Judge of grave immorality, for which the only foundation was the affidavit of a half-witted fellow, which had not been filed with any public officer, although it was intended to be part of some legal proceedings which were never pushed. The case was tried, and resulted in a verdict of $4,500 damages for the plaintiff; but the Judge granted a new trial, which on his motion was ordered a new trial, which resulted in $5,000 damages. This case also appealed, and the Supreme Court reversed the finding, and ordered a third trial. Pending this the *News* has settled the matter by paying Reilly $2,500, and on the 3d published an explicit apology, stating with the statement that the reputation of Judge Reilly as a gentleman, lawyer, and Judge had never stood higher than at present, and that the case has attracted much attention throughout the West.

THE business of the Life-Insurance Companies in Michigan during the year 1877 was as follows:

Number of policies issued	3,121
Amount insured	$5,567,611 00
Premiums received	201,681 00
Losses incurred	46,005 71
Number of policies in force on the 1st day of January of this year	20,376
Insuring the sum of	$31,949,779 00

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury March 31st, 1878, was $29,781; receipts during the week ending March 30 were $20,506.70; payments during same time were $178,804 98; balance in Treasury, March 30, 1878, $181,483 46; decrease for the week, $69,320.16.

ON the afternoon of the 30, an entire family, residing in the Township of Chippewa, Isabella county, of a father named Henry Crandle, his wife and four children, were drowned by the breaking away of the ice in the Chippewa River, known as Wickefield Pond. They were in a boat, and when it capsized. Being unable to swim, the father clung very long and on his body being at hand, all drowned as above stated.

CYRUS W. HIBBY, Mayor-elect of Jackson, had Jacob Bleiler, ex-Constable arrested, on the day he was to be sworn in, charged with embezzlement of over $1,000 of public funds. Bleiler was taken before Justice Hall, and gave bail in the sum of $500.

ATTENTION of Supervisors is called to the law, passed in 1877, requiring a tax to be levied on all dogs. The tax on male dogs over six months old is $1; on female dogs, $3.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

GARDNER E. CLARKE, a Detroit wheat operator, has absconded, leaving about $20,000 of debts behind him. He was formerly worth $50,000.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading articles: Barley, Barley, per cental, $1.20@1.30; Butter, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Eggs, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]; Flour, White, Winter, $5.50@5.75; other, $5.00@5.25; Rye, $3.50@3.65; Cattle, [illegible]; Hogs, [illegible]; Sheep, [illegible]; Oats, March, [illegible]; Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]; Rye, [illegible]; Wheat, White, [illegible]; Red, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]; Rye, [illegible]; Wheat

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 19, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

On the 11th, our republican friends celebrated the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, and on the 13th, Alexander Hamilton. I don't know when there has been a more marked appreciation made which had been so universally satisfactory. For some reason or other, Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular of men everywhere. Those who neither know him personally or, to any extent, through his writings. Perhaps it is the sympathetic kindness which emanates from the man which raises it but, however that may be, it is quite certain that the philosopher, poet, novelist, lawyer, orator, and now diplomatist, is one of the best liked men in America. Especially he is a favorite of the nation to whom he is accredited, his intimate acquaintance with, and love for their language, literature and customs, endearing him to the "Vaterland" above all other foreigners. The Germans of this city have quite danced in their demonstrations of approval of Mr Taylor's selection, and have filled with these to the manner born in testifying their good will.

The result of this generous compellation has been a series of dinners (not to mention "dinnings" from the cadaverously above mentioned) commencing with his confirmation by the Senate and ending only when he stepped aboard the friendly steamer by which he made good his escape, such as has seldom been offered on any public man. If Mr. Taylor got away without gout, apoplexy and delirium tremens, it must be attributed jointly to his iron constitution and prudent abstemiousness; and even as it is I shrewdly suspect that he will find seasickness rather a relief than otherwise.

We shall look with interest for the accounts of Mr. Taylor's reception by Kaiser Wilhelm and that sturdy old gaunt of statecraft, upon whom each of the quarrelsome empires of Europe finds it necessary to keep one eye anxiously fixed while glaring upon his neighbor with the other, and who seems so well satisfied with holding the balance of power as not to care to drop it on anybody's toe.

Gen. P. Rowell & Co's recent "opening" in their magnificent new quarters on Spruce street, is a strong reminder and an equally strong proof of the extraordinary success of this firm in a business which its senior member may be said to have practically created. Years ago Mr. Rowell commenced his self-identification with printer's ink, in connection with the *Boston Post*. After remaining 5 or 6 years in that position, he found this field of action too restricted, and came to New York, where he soon bought out the oldest advertising agency in the country, if not in the world, and set out upon a course of quite unparalled success, which appears now to be at its zenith.

It seems to be the aim of special and single genius who make what may be called the specialty interests the world over, and Gen P. Rowell is certainly one of the number. From the start, he seemed to grasp the superior possibilities of the peculiar business which he had undertaken, as one of his few predecessors had done before him, and commenced at once to so revolutionize and broaden it that it became in his hands almost a new industry. Those who have any considerable dealings with the house soon see the secret of this development in the perfection of method and system which prevail throughout the establishment, where on an average 600,000 newspapers a year are received, examined and filed, an account kept with each of several thousand different publications, and an immensely complicated and voluminous correspondence with papers and advertisers constantly maintained. Perhaps the best exhibition of these qualities was Rowell's organization and maintenance of the Centennial Newspaper exhibition, which was one of the most admirable and admired features of our Exposition. Newspaper advertising in the United States never received from any other source or from all other sources such an impetus as it has long given it. Turning to his crystal ensemble, the advertising agency business had, as a rule, been done in a limited quantities and unsystematic way, with no uniformity of cost and no certainty of result. What it is to-day it is quite unnecessary to describe.

It is well known that a large portion of the foreign goods imported into this country pay duty according to weight. During the last year the necessities of the government at this point for the time special was over $250,000.

Our gradual settling down to warm weather turns our thoughts again to the summer resort exercises, which from an imminent a feature in our hot weather recreation, will do so much to render life tolerable to those forced to remain in the city from June to October. The facilities for this sort of pleasure were reinforced this week by the launching of a brand new steamer called the Grand Republic, which will carry comfortably 4,000 passengers.

Ex Governor Moses, of South Carolina, who was connected with the infamous ring which stole the state four a few years ago, has just been arrested here for forgery, and will doubtless expiate at last at least, of his heinous crimes in jail.

The Vanderbilt will case still drags its slow length along, its lawyers now and then getting excited and irreverent testimony which has at last, fairly exasperated the long suffering judge, who is hearing the case, and who stated somewhat sharply to the counsel for contestants a day or two since, that during all this time they had not adduced a particle of proof supporting their charge of insanity, and intimated that he was thoroughly tried of them. Not very encouraging to those who hoped to finger some part of Wm. H. Vanderbilt's millions.

Just as I am about sending off this letter, extras are carried in the street announcing the death of William M. Tweed. As he was very ill from a complication of disorders at last accounts, this rumor is probably correct. His adventures and misfortunes since his first incarceration, and the excitement caused by the latest effort to obtain his release have steadily weakened him till at last, his frame, enfeebled by age, found it impossible longer to sustain the pressure.

RADIX.

The first step towards opening the Fitz John Porter case has been most unwisely taken by President Hayes. That officer's treachery prolonged the Rebellion for months, and sent thousands of Union soldiers to their graves. The record shows the fact that the court martial sentenced Porter to be cashiered and prohibited forever from holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States, and that the sentence was approved by Mr. Lincoln. It is part, however, of the inside and unofficial history of this trial that the great majority of the court martial was in favor of the death penalty, but finally it became reasonably certain that Mr Lincoln's kindness of heart would prevent the execution of such a sentence, and the result was the unanimous finding which the President did approve. That court martial gave forty five days to the examination of this case. Its verdict was reached after the accused had been given the amplest hearing, it was examined carefully and approved deliberately by Edwin M. Stanton and Abraham Lincoln, it was just in its condemnation and merciful in its sentence, and it ought not to be disturbed.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Sore Throats, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10cts; regular size, 75c.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years one million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents, Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best markets.

WATER AND RAIL.

A part are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Pine raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two millions and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F. R. & B. 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix; and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Lace Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition.—One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. PURNHAM,
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER, now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, E. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(22) (6,12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$1 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Fence Rail Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Mich.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug will from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which Mr. Cooper has a Steam Tug for Baggage moved free of charge.

for Printers,

Steam, Book and Job Inks, all warrants of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Factories in London, England.
167 & 169 Monroe St., Chicago.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The Caro (Mich.) *Advertiser* says John Riley, of that village, who is a very fleshy man, has met with a singular accident. While stooping over, the calf of his leg burst, and the wound is more painful and serious than a broken leg would be.

—The body of a man named Joseph R. Leaney was found the other day standing erect and lifeless in a sunk hole in the rear of his residence at Bridesburg, Pa. He had been ill with fever, and while temporarily deranged jumped out of the window of his bed-room and thence into the hole.

—John Connelly, a child fourteen months old, was playing in the house of his parents at No. 206 Van Buren street, on Sunday morning, when Mr. Connelly, who was smoking at the time, blew some smoke in his child's face. The baby was strangled, and died before a physician could be procured.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—That romantic story about the fatal mission of Congressman J. E. Leonard to Cuba, to find his sweetheart, is denied by the Washington Post, which declares that he went to Havana to break off his engagement with a girl there, so as to be free to press his suit with a Washington belle. The Post also hints that he feared he might be poisoned by a Cuban rival.

—A little girl of Conoholoucken, Conn., was playing with a cat, one day recently, when she was slightly scratched by the animal. Her brother was ill with scarlet fever, and she took the disease. Instead of the eruption coming out naturally, it seemed to settle in the trifling wound which the cat had inflicted. Gangrene set in, and the little one suffered greatly, and was finally relieved by death.

—A couple of constables, while serving process near the City of Belleview, Ill., a few days ago, were attacked by an infuriated sow, and were compelled to seek safety in the friendly branches of a neighboring tree. The animal stood sentry for two hours at the foot of the tree, when it quietly walked away. As soon as her scowlship was out of sight the frightened officers of the law descended and rapidly left the neighborhood.

—We have here in Hart County, Ky., a man by the name of William Howman, who was thrown away in the Apalache Mountains, N. C., when an infant, and was found by an old bear and adopted as a cub. At the age of about ten years he was captured, tied hand and foot, and then his captors found that he could not talk, nor could he be persuaded to take any food but milk, which he sucked from a bottle, showing that he had lived solely from the nursing of the bear. Bowman is now a farmer near Omega, and anyone doubting the truth of this statement can have it verified by seeing him.—*Hart Co. (Ky.) Three Springs.*

—In the town of Cicero, eight miles from Syracuse, N. Y., a few evenings ago, Lora L. Edden, aged forty-six years, murdered her mother, aged eighty years, by stabbing her in the back with a jack-knife. They had lived together for several years, but did not agree. The daughter had beaten her mother on several occasions, and on the evening in question, while eating dinner, she picked a quarrel with her mother and abused her. Finding that she could not break the old woman's spirit she seized a jack-knife and stabbed her in the back under the shoulder blade, inflicting a wound from which she soon died. The daughter does not show any regret at what she has done.

—An extraordinary instance of true love comes over the hill from the Poor-House at Liberty, Ind. For some time a woman, aged seventy-eight years, has been confined there as a pauper. Employed as a farm hand, a young man, aged about twenty-six, has been connected with the institution. This young man was in the habit of carrying wood for the old lady's fire and paying other attentions to her. A few days ago the keeper was informed by the young man that it was his intention to marry the old lady. Notwithstanding the keeper's protestations and advice, the affair was consummated, and the loving couple are living together as happy as two turtle doves in mating season.

The Courage of Women.

It is common to think and not uncommon to speak of women as the timid sex, and they are likely to afford in a good deal of amusement and not a little gallant dissatisfaction by reason of their supposed timidity. Men like to think of them as precious cowards, and often say that fearlessness is a masculine virtue which it would be unfortunate and unattractive for a woman to possess. They accordingly enjoy her susceptibility to fright, for it often yields them an opportunity to act as her protector at very small expense of spirit. They cannot be with her very long or very much without finding occasion to show their superiority of nerve by presenting a bold front to a staggering drunkard, or by striking from her garments a whirring insect, that has mistaken them. The climax of man seems braver generally than the bravest woman, so that he who is not a wife is very easy to convince appear to be such in her presence—one of the many causes, perhaps, of his fondness for her society.

A woman is accustomed to think of herself as timorous, just as a man is to think of himself as valiant. She has no shame in her avowal of fear, and is rather insistent than otherwise in exaggerate her fear, imagining, from what men have told her, that her femininess and liveliness depend somewhat on its degree, at least on its exhibition. She is so easily and constantly alarmed at trifles that she expects to be beside herself when some great danger threatens. And when it threatens, she is not to be surprisingly calm and self-collected. Startled by a beetle, frightened by a yow, ready to swoon at sight of blood, she despises death when it menaces those she loves, and under its very shadow is as composed as need be. She seldom believes herself free from fear, even though she be the embodiment of heroism, and refers to the scenes through which she has so nobly passed as shocking and terrible. Looking back, her imagination is far more excited by the retrospect than her mind was by the experience, and she wonders how she could have lived through it all. Indeed, her timidity is almost always before and after the actual danger, which, confronted, face to face, is shorn of most of its power to terrify. Her nerves and her imagination recede much more sensitive, sympathetic and active in time than they are; she is scared by anticipation of, and at a distance from, a peril rather than by peril itself.

With man it is generally different. His nerves, sensibilities and imagination are usually tame compared with hers. He is stronger, better disciplined, more experienced; he is not constitutionally timid; he has, from his very sex, far less cause to fear; he is taught from his earliest consciousness that faint-heartedness of any kind is immunity, discreditable, even disgraceful. He is educated to courage, he believes that he possesses it, and if he have any suspicion to the contrary, he would never acknowledge it, for confession of cowardice is confession of ignominy. Nevertheless, in the presence of imminent danger, at the approach of death, he not infrequently shames his pretensions and his sex, and reveals a shudding ignorance of himself. Neither his will nor his pride will serve him; his nerves prove weak on supreme trial, and he palpably cowers before calamity. He falls far below woman. While she remains steady and tranquil, he is unsettled and pusillanimous. Such instances may be deemed exceptional, though they are not uncommon. It may be said that woman, as a rule, is more afraid of remote and possible than of near and real danger, while the converse is true of man, as continual examples bear witness.

A just distinction between the sexes may be that man is the braver, woman the more courageous of the two. Courage is the higher quality, since it is mental and moral instead of physical, as bravery is prone to be. Bravery is indifferent to danger through ignorance or through temperament; courage sees and feels all the danger, and may exaggerate it, yet conquers apprehension, preparing and prepared by a sort of spiritual exaltation and by wholly determined purpose to meet the worst that may come. The former is often a accident of blood; the latter is a capacity of the soul, the evidence of latent if not of conspicuous heroism. Woman always sees so much more peril than there actually is, that, if man should see what she sees, he would rarely stand firm. If he were one-quarter as afraid as she is, his intrepidity and achievement would be far more seldom sung.

A distinguished trait of women in general is fortitude, which is the better and nobler—yes, the essential—part of courage. Man has comparatively a slender stock. He shrinks from and complains bitterly of pain that they bear without a murmur, with perfect resignation, without a thought of doing aught save their duty. He is peevish, querulous, unjust, well-nigh intolerable during a sickness which they will bear with sweetness, even with grace. Reverse of fortune, calamity, affliction, anguish of body and of mind, the ruin of their last hope, they will sustain with equanimity, when a tithe of their suffering will drive him to lond outcry, to vicious curses or to suicide. They will shiver and shriek when the first wave breaks over the vessel, and go down with her in a hell of waters silent, statue-like and serene. They will stare the devil right at a cry of fire, and perish in the flames like an Indian bound to the stake. They will scream at the prick of a needle and walk placidly to an open grave. Not so bold as man to do wrong, they are more valiant to do right. The timid sex in some things, they are the heroic or heroinic sex in others, and these usually the greater things. In many of the gravest trials of life they are dauntless and distinguished, when man, their boasted superior, is craven and abject.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Northeastern Railway Company in England was recently sued by a chimney sweep for breach of contract in refusing to carry him as a passenger. The defendants argued that the sweep would have been a nuisance to the other passengers, or to inter two others who might occupy his seat. But it was to an empty carriage that the sweep was refused admission, and the Judge held that the annoyance must be to persons who were actually fellow-passengers, and that no account could be taken of persons who might subsequently enter the car. The law applies equally to millers; and it is suggested that separate compartments should be provided for all persons the color of whose clothing is of a transferable nature.

"Every cloud has a silver lining." But that is no consolation after all, when you reflect that things are never worn with the lining side out.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

An Interesting Rencontre.

"Now, in Silverton, Nev., we used to—"

"Silverton?"

"Yes."

"Nevada?"

"Yes."

"Well, you're the first man I've seen from Silverton in a coon's age. I left there six years ago; left my wife there."

"I went there nearly six years ago."

Such was the passage in a conversation going on between two strangers taking a meal in a Utah restaurant, which attracted the attention of myself, eating at a different table.

The man latest from Silverton was a short, stout, sandy-looking man, with beard closely cropped, and a scar beginning, as I supposed, somewhere in the hair of his head, thence running down the forehead along to the right of the nose, making nicks in the lower part of the nose and in the lips, then disappearing in the beard of the chin. It looked as if some one had started to skin him, and gave it up on the offer of a better job. The other man was tall, long-spoken, nervous and dark-looking, with beard stricken with gray, and he would have been cross-eyed if he had had two eyes, as it was, his one eye was set crossing.

"Well, how is Silverton now?" continued the dark-looking man.

"Oh, pretty well."

"Anybody there?"

"A few old fellows sticking to claims that they think there's something in. They'll stay till Gabriel's trump races them out."

"Did you know Tom Stemmons?"

"Yes; killed himself drinking whisky."

"What became of John Littlefield?"

"Jesse Lawler killed him in a fight over the Sweetly-dreaming claim."

"Reckon Sandy Jones ain't there now?"

"Sold out of the Bet-Your-Boots for forty thousand and went back to Pike."

"Dick Brannigan made money there?"

"Yes; but he's dead—whisky got him."

"Did Barry Martin get rid of his money?"

"Yes; went to the Black Hills; got killed by the Sioux."

"Did his brother Thad go?"

"He went; made a big fortune out of the placers; is a Member of Congress now."

"Alvin Sanders, that kept the Devil-of-Heaven saloon, has left, I suppose?"

proceeded the one-eyed man.

"Left for parts unknown, and with a stray bullet while a row was going on in his saloon one night."

"Wonder what became of Pat Fyburn, that ran a saloon there—the Angelico?"

"He's a banker in San Francisco."

"John Bingham had a bank in Silverton; where's he banking now?"

"He's herding sheep for Tommy Pugmire, on Mud Lake."

"Tommy, the boothlack?"

"The same; he got feet in the Sweet-By-and-By, and sold for twenty thousand."

"Did you know the Sinper boys?"

"Well; Harry Sinper is the Co. in Blasdale & Co., a mercantile firm in Rong Kong, China. Luke Sloper killed a Chinaman in Stagtown, and got six months in the Carson Penitentiary. Long sentence jist for killing a Chinaman. He'll be pardoned out, though. Lige Sloper got into a shootin scrimmage with Montana Jack, and killed him. Lige afterward went to the Arkansas Hot Springs; he was not very well."

"Where did Charley Madden go?"

"Dead."

"Why, he was a stout, healthy-looking man."

"Whisky;"

"Charley's wife and mine," continued the tall stranger, "were great cronies. My wife, somehow, never liked my name; heard she changed her part of it soon as I left, and in a few months married without a divorce under her new name; married a fellow named Scraggs."

"Scraggs?"

"Scraggs."

Ahem—ah—water, another cup of coffee. Suppose you know Charley's brother-in-law, listen Louis, that hangs out in the brewery business?" said the sandy-looking man.

"First-rate; where's he?"

"He's in Silverton's colony, Arizona. Got a big brewery there."

"Remember Alf Sykes?" said the stranger with the one eye set crossing.

"Got twenty years at Carson for robbing the mail."

"Heard Ward Smithers had come to trouble?"

"Five years at Carson for robbing Wells-Fargo. He didn't play it fine like they say old Bilvens did; I believe that was his name—nickname, I guess."

"Old Bilvens?"

"Old Bilvens. You see he rubbed Wells-Fargo, just out of Silverton; that was before I went there—heard of it because the passenger was the only witness against him, and on the morning of the day of the trial the messenger was found shot dead at the door of the room in which he slept, and which opened on a narrow alley. It was not known for certain who did it, but the Vigilantes suggested to Old Bilvens that perhaps his health would be benefited by a change of climates."

"Old Bilvens!" said the dark stranger, with an expression of countenance which showed that he thought he was looking the shortest man square in the face:

"What might your name be?"

"Name? My name—is—Scraggs. Yours?"

"Old Bilvens."

Passing out at the door just at this point, I did not learn how they reconciled their conflicting locations.—*N. Y. Mail.*

The Small Arts of Living.

HARDLY anything is too small to spoil the comfort of life, if it be misplaced. A speck in the eye, a kernel of wheat in the boot, a pin-point touching the skin, a band too tight or a pleated strap gone, and good-by comfort!

Considering how much depends on our daily food, it is surprising how little is thought of the conditions under which it is taken, in many families. Some people think a good deal more of what is on the table than what is said or done around it; and some few, perhaps, reverse the order—an operation that may do very well for special occasions, when what is said is something extraordinary, but one that we shall not suggest a nest in the branches of a simple tree. The female bird scarcely has time to warm her abode before a lot of small sue in the designs and colors nest for ladies. Few damask parasols are shown at present, and the styles generally are less ornamental than they were last year.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Parental Sympathy.

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* is of opinion that parental sympathy, rightly exercised and with the child, sharing the child's joys and sorrows, is one of the most potent influences for good in the family government. A family may be under strict discipline without it, certainly. The home may become under the reign of a stern wife a little corner of order and quiet. There is obedience because the strong hand of the law is feared, but it is not obedience in the best sense. The usual result is that the moment the opportunity is presented the yoke will be thrown off, and the newfound liberty will probably degenerate into license. The Weekly proceeds: "We are no advocates of loose government. We believe most profoundly that if parents were more positive in securing obedience from their children, there would be less lawlessness in the State. But we know also that the two things can go together. There can be firm family government and at the same time true parental sympathy. It is vastly better to rule by love than by law. The law must be invoked sometimes; its penalties must be inflicted. But, as for us, give us love, give us sympathy as the agencies of our home government rather than law. Law, by all means; obedience. But secure obedience by that fellow-feeling with your child. Then have your obedience from the heart and not from slavish fear. Then you have obedience not only to positive commands, but even to unspoken wishes. Then you have obedience—the best there can be."

The English Sparrow.

The controversy with regard to the belligerent nature of the English sparrow has not yet been settled definitely. The February *Naturalist* contained a note by Prof. S. S. Haldeman, stating that for about forty years the Pewee Flycatcher, or common Phœbe-bird, had nested under his portico. In 1877 the English Sparrow appeared on the premises, and "not only attacked the resisting Pewees during several days, when these were repairing their nest, but, as fast as one party built, the other demolished, tearing the nest to pieces, and littering the porch below, without removing or occupying the premises." The March number of the same magazine contains a communication, bearing similar testimony, from Dr. W. F. Hoffman, of Reading, Pa., who says: "In 1874 I occupied a sleeping apartment, about eight or ten feet from the windows of which a pair of robins had constructed a nest in the branches of a maple tree. The female had scarcely time to warm her abode before a lot of sparrows came, and during the males the former was vanquished and driven away. The nest was then pulled up and mutilly also pecked. In the spring of 1875 a pair of robins came (and I doubt not but that they were the same) and repaired the debris which had been pretty well settled during the winter and commenced the construction of another nest. This time they were undisturbed until after the eggs had been deposited. I commenced to feel more secure for my little neighbors, as my apartment was of short duration. About a week had elapsed when the sparrows made another attack. Really conquering their opponents and driving them away. They tore the nest into one mass of rubbish, when all but one pair retired, which then worked an entrance, and fitted it up, where they remained until two broods were hatched."

Parasols.

The new parasols prepared for spring have round tops instead of the pointed canopy top of last summer. They are of medium size—measuring about eighteen inches down the rib, which is slightly smaller than they have been of late. The sticks are long and slender, and the top piece is of simple shape, and only two and a half inches in height. Black and beige colors are used. The favorite material is the soft twilled silk called Lavantine, and also pongees. Most parasols are lined with silk of a contrasting color to the outside color; the lining is kept separate on the outside, and its edges are picked. The seams are strengthened and scallops bound securely, and in the indentation between the scallops is a loop and end of ribbon or ribbon fringe. Others are trimmed with plain silk fringe, and some with wholesome fringe. A long-handled bow for the top is fastened very securely. Black Levantine parasols lined with white, cream-color or parasol-spun are very handsome when finished with wholesome fringe. The steamer end and the plain ebony sticks are very much admired. Buckle, red and yellow bamboo sticks lacquered with gold are imported from Japan. Some of the dull unpolished ebony handles are quite handsome. Some are for the end, or a hook, and are inlaid with ivory or pearl. Many yellow ivory and pearl handles are shown with silver or gold tips. There are also carnelian, amber and natural wood handles. Sun umbrellas for the most fashionable are made without the silver ring and tips that formerly held the ribs close to the stick; the ribs of paragon frames are now covered with the lining and in a way that makes them remain close to the handle without needing the ring. Paragon frames are of small size in the designs and colors nsed for ladies. Few damask parasols are shown at present, and the styles generally are less ornamental than they were last year.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Parental Sympathy.

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* is of opinion that parental sympathy, rightly exercised and with the child, sharing the child's joys and sorrows, is one of the most potent influences for good in the family government. A family may be under strict disciplino without it, certainly. The home may become under the reign of a stern wife a little corner of order and quiet. There is obedience because the strong hand of the law is feared, but it is not obedience in the best sense. The usual result is that the moment the opportunity is presented the yoke will be thrown off, and the newfound liberty will probably degenerate into license. The Weekly proceeds: "We are no advocates of loose government. We believe most profoundly that if parents were more positive in securing obedience from their children, there would be less lawlessness in the State. But we know also that the two things can go together. There can be firm family government and at the same time true parental sympathy. It is vastly better to rule by love than by law. The law must be invoked sometimes; its penalties must be inflicted. But, as for us, give us love, give us sympathy as the agencies of our home government rather than law. Law, by all means; obedience. But secure obedience by that fellow-feeling with your child. Then have your obedience from the heart and not from slavish fear. Then you have obedience not only to positive commands, but even to unspoken wishes. Then you have obedience—the best there can be."

Vegetine

I Will Try Vegetine.
He Did
AND WAS CURED.

BELFAST, ME., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago I had all sore cause on my leg. Had to have a large piece, or foundation, cut out. Was confined to the house about six months. Was under the care of two physicians. All this time I was growing over my leg. Was discharging a large amount of matter. Was confined to my bed most of the time. Was under the care of physicians, getting medicine, etc., but to no avail. Was finally induced to try Vegetine. I had used but four bottles when I began to feel better. I kept on using it and am now able to attend to business. I have used about four bottles of it in all, and can truly say that it is the best medicine I ever used. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine. Very respectfully yours,

F. ANTHONY.

MR. ANTHONY is one of the pioneers of Belmont, Waldo County, having settled there in 1804. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the highest standing in the community, and the above statement can be relied upon as strictly true. Vegetine is for sale by all druggists.

VEGETINE
CURED HER.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I feel that it is my duty to say what I have found to be a most excellent medicine. I was troubled with a humor in my blood, which caused me to be very weak and run down. I had also been troubled with Dyspepsia for a long time. I had taken many different kinds of medicine, but found no relief until I commenced taking Vegetine. I have taken about two bottles of it, and am now in good health. I have also given it to my children for Scrofula, and it has done them much good. I feel that it is the best medicine for the blood that I have ever taken. Yours truly, MRS. ELIZA A. HOWARD.

VEGETINE
Is Better Than Any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. STEVENS' VEGETINE for the past twelve years and pronounce it the best medicine I have ever used. It is the only medicine I have used that has done me any permanent good. Of other medicines I have taken I could say much.

MRS. LYNN, Gardenia, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

"VIBRATOR"
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Thrashers,
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Stainless Grain-cleaning Three Sieve Separator and Bagger, Nos. 1 and 2, Clover Hulling Attachments, Wind Stacker, Self-Feeder, Band Cutter and Feeder, Weigher and Self-Bagger, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the Loss of Grain caused by the use of Poor Machines.

THE Reversible Shoe Separator, Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

NOT one Turn Shorter or Wheat Lost. Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made; many of the Smaller Sizes Mounted. Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

STEAM Power Thrashing Specialty. Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

IN Threshing Warkworths, Biggest Yields, Least Waste, Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

FOR Particulars, call as our Dealers Furnish it on their Posters. Nos. 1 and 2, Grain Cleaners, Bagging Attachments, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Band Cutters and Feeders, Weighers and Self-Baggers, Traction Engines, Plain Engines, Horse Powers, Wood-Saws, Pumping Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Etc. Send for new illustrated catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

Catalogue of Indian Relics and Curiosities, Free. Address PROF. STEWART CULIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELF-SETTING BARB FENCE WIRE. Cheapest and Best. Catalogue free. Address The Lyons Wire and Nail Co., Lyons, N. Y.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Going into debt in many cases is a fatal calamity. Thousands of farmers are now being sacrificed for debt, and their owners are sinking into the ranks of the irretrievably poor.

—Let's all try to sell young cattle for what will improve the soil unless we are sure of a price that will make all good. Let us remember the good rule, "No manure, no crops; no cattle, no manure."—*Vermont Chronicle.*

—Soft Gingerbread.—Three pints flour, one cupful beef suet chopped fine, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ginger, four two eggs, add one pint molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in water, stirred in half a pint sour milk or buttermilk thoroughly; add oil to flour while still and bake in good oven; put cake in sponge-cake pans.

—Make up your mind what you intend to do. Sit down and count the cost. Then if the undertaking does pay you can persevere. It is always to your interest that you are not able to finish in the season. Many a farmer has been more by getting behindhand with his spring work than would buy another team, and has at any rate been more than would pay the wages of a man for a year. This once in our own experience. Have you not found it so?—*Prairie Farmer.*

—In the laundry horax is economical, as it saves both labor and soap, and is more healthful than either. Flannels and blankets and other large articles it is especially valuable, and in all cases the use of a little borax will save half the labor when articles are much soiled. It is perfectly effectual in driving away red ants, cockroaches, etc., if sprinkled around in cupboards, or put in small quantities on paper and placed in the runways of insects. Borax is also of great value for toilet uses. For removing dandruff and cleansing the hair it is unequaled. It is also a good remedy for rough face and chapped hands. Its application on fresh cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., proves very salutary, and is often the only remedy required, even in severe cases.—*Christian Advocate.*

—The pantry-shelves are getting grimy, and paper-cranks around the door-latches and knobs are looking dark and unsightly. For lack of time they are left day after day, for it is hard work to take the dishes and the wears off the paint, too. The husband keeps his bottle of oil, or perhaps a gallon can holds it, for he never stints in the use of anything; also he has the bottle of spirits of ammonia to use; she takes her basin of water and a clean cloth, puts in a few drops of the fluid and wipes off all the dirt; it is worth more than a half day's labor, and does not hurt the paint, either. She could get along with less water, and see how easily the dishes could be cleaned; a few drops on a sponge would suffice to remove all the settling-room, making them shine like crystal. It would take the stains from the fingers, too, and a teaspoonful in the mop pail would do more toward washing up the kitchen floor than ten times as much soap applied to the mop-handle. A housewife has just as much right to make her work easy and expeditious as her husband has. She does not, as a rule, do half the work, from the end, or a hook, and are inlaid with ivory or pearl. Many yellow ivory and pearl handles are shown with silver or gold tips. There are also carnelian, amber and natural wood handles. Sun umbrellas for the most fashionable are made without the silver ring and tips that formerly held the ribs close to the stick; the ribs of paragon frames are now covered with the lining and in a way that makes them remain close to the handle without needing the ring. Paragon frames are of small size in the designs and colors used for ladies. Few damask parasols are shown at present, and the styles generally are less ornamental than they were last year.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Washing and Shearing Sheep.

Indiscriminate washing of sheep previous to shearing, unless they really want it or not, is now going out of fashion. The wool, no matter how cleanly washed, will not be used by the manufacturer without a thorough scouring, and it is now a settled thing with many intelligent farmers that the few cents a pound extra had washed wool will bring will not compensate for the cost of the labor of washing and shearing the sheep, and the extra wear and tear on the machinery in wash them. Only those sheep the fleeces of which are soiled with mud or dung are now washed.

Shearing, to the onlooker, is a very simple affair. But even the most experienced shearers are liable to cut the sheep occasionally, and the less perversely sheep can cut, how easy it is to snip out about a pound of mutton, and how different! Such a balance in favor of shearing on one extra pound of wool. When, too, hogs had a fair trial of strength with animal fats, he will begin to wonder if there is not some money in them, as he sees the "old hand" coolly snipping away, the sheep lying contentedly or getting up after a few futile kicks. It will be with the shears can only be acquired by practice, and the best school is a ranch a skillful operator and acquire the trick from him.—*Country Gentleman.*

Shearing Sheep.

As to where the shears are to be first inserted and how the shearer is to hold his sheep, are points for the shearer to decide. Usually, the first cut the fleece be always taken off as an entirety, with exception of some of the belly and legs. It is said that the wool is not to pierce nor bruised by cutting twice in the same place. Each stroke with the shears should be clear and complete and made close to the body. It is a mistake to make, for it is an utility to do it for to leave a tuft inch of wool at that spot, you get it neat shearing, and if cut now it will be too short to be of any use to the manufacturer, and will only injure in his estimating the parcel of wool in which it is discovered.

In cutting off the neck of shearing the fleece is of special importance to open the wool, let the shears be worked in gradually, cutting the wool of an even plane close to the skin until they are in and underneath the wool as far as they will go, then raise them, tearing the fleece open. Thus, commence at the point of the shoulder, working up toward the head. This prevents cutting the staple along the neck and makes a better job. In shearing on the floor a man has better control of his sheep. If shearing on a bench, catch the sheep by the left hind-leg, back it toward the bench, and roll it over thereon; set it up on its butt, and then, as you stand with your left foot on the bench, lay the sheep's neck across your left knee, with his right side against your body; now take the two fore-legs under your left arm, and begin about the center of the belly and open the fleece fore and aft. Shear what would be the left side of the belly if the sheep were on his feet, also the left side of the brisket. Now cut off all tags from the inside of the hind legs, and shear the breech as far as you can reach in this position. Return to the point of the shoulder, going up under the wool with the shears as above described, but out of the way, now shear around, taking off the fleece as an entirety and inspecting the forelop clear around the neck.

You will proceed thus down the left side, taking the belly by the wool, and shearing as far around the sheep as practicable while holding it in the position described, which will be two or three inches past the spine. On reaching the hind-leg, say about the stifle, you will then insert the shears at an inside of the hocks (wool below that point is commonly tags) and shear around the leg back to where you left the shear on the brisket. Should the sheep persist in kicking at this stage, place the palm of your left hand on the stifle-joint, which causes the leg to lie quite straight. Bring your attention to the breech or the piece shorn when working on the belly taggings, and go clear around past the tail, so that, were the sheep standing on his feet, everything on the left side, including one to three inches of the back-fold from the spine, from head to tail and including the whole tail, shall be shorn.

Now, taking the left hind leg (the one that is shorn) in your left hand, swing the sheep around with its spine directly toward you, being careful that some of the fleece goes under him, for his left hip bone, which is shorn and bare, now comes in contact with the cords, causing him to lie unsteady. Now return with the shears to the head or neck and go down the right side (the "shearing side," as it is called), taking in the two legs and right hand side of the brisket and belly. How may now finish up, trimming off any tags that may have escaped, inspecting that wool on the legs below the knee and hock joints. Now see that the fleece is all clear from the sheep, and let the mutton go. Next gather up all bits of fleece and tags together with the fleece itself, and give them to the person who is to tie and bind.

If the door and bench round about be clean, proceed to watch another sheep; if they be not clean and if any accumulation be passed, it is to be taken up and thrown out of the pen. It will be seen by this description that the wool all the part of the operation will hang down and have a tendency to fall apart. This is counteracted in a great measure if the sheep be shorn on the floor than on a bench, for, though the same manner of opening up and shearing is pursued, still as the shearer goes around he has the sheep's flies on the opposite side, and the direction from the point of the fleece is not so great as where the sheep lits "up on end."—*Ohio Farmer.*

—Sheep's tail for carrying Mr. Tweed several times to and fro from the court, in a cab, $818.50. It's a very costly old man for any city to carry.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Peculiar People.

Old bachelors who never smoke.

People who will suffer from female indisposition, constipation, and torpid liver, or "biliousness," when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are recommended to them by druggists for these diseases.

Old maids who do not live out.

People who have catarrh, something and disgusting every one around them, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known to be a positive remedy for this disease.

Women who have lost babies.

Women who will suffer from all those painful diseases to which the sex is heir, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is admitted by many thousands to be the most efficient remedy for these maladies.

People who believe their progenitors were monkeys.

People who will read about "Helen's Babies," "Our Boarding House," "Mind Your Own Business," and "That Mother-in-law of Mine" and "That Sonofabitch of Mine," and yet fail to read about themselves in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

Christians quarreling with each other on their way to Heaven.

People who seek health at fashionable watering places, smothering at Saratoga or choking at Long Branch, or starving themselves to "graham diet" at Water Cures and Health Institutes, when the magnificent Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, offers all the elegant comforts of the finest hotels, combined with the best sanitary advantages—luxurious Turkish, and every other bath, gymnasium, etc.—and is entrusted in and under the management of the well-known Dr. Eminte Staige.

The most peculiar of all are the people who read these paragraphs and fail to profit by them. [Pro.]

Dooley's Yeast Powder.

Standard goods; full weight; full strength. The cheapest in the market. Ask your grocer for a sample. Should he refuse, inclose three cents in postage stamps to us, and a sample will be sent you by return mail. Dooley Yeast Powder Co., 106 Fulton St., New York.

THE Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., is the leading magazine of its class. Price $1.00 a year; 10 superb Chromos mailed for only 75c. additional. All first subscribers should have it. Subscribe now for 1878. It's the best and cheapest. 10c. sample No.

Stutters, Stutters, Stutters.

Dunklin's Sylvocure that Wonderful Southern Specific for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

PATENTS.—Hints regarding Electric Belts free. Address Patterson Iler Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

Best Expectorant Remedy
OF THE AGE.

1863 ¦ FIFTEEN YEARS ¦ 1878
Since the Introduction of

Allen's Lung Balsam.

The Lung Balsam
Is equally efficacious to young or old.
The Lung Balsam
Will cure Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis.
The Lung Balsam,
If taken in time, will prevent and cure Consumption.
The Lung Balsam
Is given to Children, for Croup, with wonderful success.
The Lung Balsam
Contains no Opium in any form; is pleasant to the taste.
The Lung Balsam
Is indorsed by the Press and the People. Public Speakers and Ministers speak in its favor.
The Lung Balsam
Should be used at the first manifestation of a cold or cough, and we will guarantee a cure if used faithfully, according to directions.
The Lung Balsam
Is sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Props.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"
CATHOLICON
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY
KIDNEY MEDICINE
THE GREAT
A positive remedy for Diseases and all Disorders of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Female Complaints, Retention of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brick Dust Deposits, Excessive Use of Alcoholic Stimulants, Etc. If your druggist does not have it, he will order it for you.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A
CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing LATEST STYLES, RECENT PRICES and LOWEST TERMS. MASON & HAMLIN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WANTED Salesmen to sell our Staple Goods to Dealers. Salary or Commission. Address with stamp, GOLD MEDAL WORKS, Parkersburg, W. Va.

WANTED AGENTS for the Fastest Selling Book published. Outfit 50 cents. Address at once, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED A MAN in every county in the United States to manage business for us at home. Salary $75 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Address, with stamp, P. O. BOX 1550, Boston, Mass.

"THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

RICHARDS' Improved Portable BURR STONE

Ready for Service. Open for Dress.

GRIST and FEED MILLS
Warranted Greater Capacity, Less Power, Cheaper Price than any other Mill.

WHAT "THEY SAY" OF THEM:
PRINCETON, IND., March 11th, 1876.
87 Bushels per hour with only 4 horse-power. Inch Mill.
P. LOUDON.
CHARLESTON, ILL., March 6, 1876.
Sixty bushels per hour on 8-inch Burr

From Springvale.

SATURDAY, April 15, 1878.

As previously announced the Farmers Union Literary and Agricultural Society met at the School house in District No. 2 Springvale Township.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Immediately after the names of T. J. Cushman and Mrs. Carrie Smith were handed in, they wishing to become members. The votes were cast and the majority were in their favor.

The reading of the paper then occupied a short time. The paper was quite interesting, and was listened to with considerable attention. A motion was made and carried that our paper be called "The Homestead Journal."

Next was a speech by Mr. Hamilton on gardening which way very edifying and instructive.

Also a speech by Mr. Niles on select reading, and I think nearly all will agree that his opinion in regard to the matter is nearly correct. He gave some good advice in regard to laying proper reading before the young, and the folly of the light reading that is so much circulated at the present day.

A motion was made that the members take paine to note the time of the moon when planting and report the same. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that the Editress use her own discretion in selecting from our paper what she deemed suitable for publication. Carried.

Motion made that the Editress draw from the treasurer 25 cts. for expenses. Motion carried.

A committee of three were chosen to make out a programme for next meeting, and as a result the following programme was produced. Essay by Mr. A. Worden; Essay or speech on Flower Culture by Mrs. T. B. Hamilton; Select reading by Mrs. Bixby; Speech by Mr. S. B. Thatcher.

A motion was made to purchase a book for the Secretary in which to record the proceedings of the club. Motion carried.

Motion made that the next meeting be held at the Greenwood School house in Bear Creek township on the Saturday before the full moon in the month of May. Carried.

On motion the society adjourned.

EMMA F. SHERMAN, Secretary.

The National Republican Congressional Committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, was organized at Washington last week. Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, Representative from this District, was selected for the Michigan member by the Michigan delegation in Congress. Mr. Hubbell held the same position during the last campaign.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending April 19th, 1878:

Louse Clement to Sup'rs. of Poor Charlevoix Co. 80 acres of land in Springvale—$100.

Walter Clifford and Wife to Sup'rs. of Poor Charlevoix Co. 175 acres of land in Marion—$1,000.

Wm. E. Dodge and Wife to Wm. Walter Phelps, 3920 acres of land in Springvale, Melrose and Wilson.—$1.00.

Wm. Walter Phelps and Wife to Wm. E. Dodge 3280 acres in Boyne Valley, Melrose, Wilson, South Arm, Hayes, Marion and Charlevoix.—$1.00.

Andrew J. Mudge and Wife to Emily J. Bell 40 acres of land in Marion—$300.

Michael Otawgaw-meke and wife to Robert S. Loomis 40 acres of land in Hayes.—$180.

O. D. Wood and Wife to Charles Wells, 80 acres of land in Norwood—$800.

O. D. Wood and Wife to Jane Wells, 80 acres of land in Norwood—$800.

Peter Cooper always carries with him an air cushion, which he blows up to sit on. It also symbolically represents his views on the money question.

By a vote of 37 to 6 the United States Senate has passed the bill repealing the bankrupt act.

A choice seat has been reserved for General Grant at the opening of the Paris Exhibition.

The ladies of Big Rapids served 600 free lunches on election day and added seventy five names to the temperance "roll of honor."

PRESIDENT HUGHART reports that the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company has sonid more farming lands since the dawn of 1878 than ever before in the same time.

On the 8th, three nets were lifted in Saginaw Bay, producing 15 tons of fish. One of them had 7 tons 800 pounds, the biggest single haul ever known.

A LION HUNT.

Captain Clifford and Gen. Smith Killed Two Lions.

From a Helena Montana, paper we take the following particulars of a lion hunt, in which Capt. Clifford was the principal actor. To the people of this section this will be of interest as Capt. Clifford is as well known here as he is at his post of duty;

Captain Clifford of Camp Baker, with an escort of five soldiers, accompanied by Gen. A. J. Smith and Surveyor Kellogg, camped at White Sulpher Springs last Wednesday evening, en route to Camp Baker. Captain Clifford had been looking out a road and taking military observations through the Muscleshell country. He traveled down as far as the forke of the Muscleshell, but saw no Indians save a few belonging to Bitter Root, who were returning from their annual hunt on the Yellowstone.

A LION HUNT.

While on the Muscleshell the party ran across the trail of a couple of lions. It was royal game, and Captain Clifford, one of the best shots in the mountains and a fearless hunter, proposed they would give chase, so which Smith and Kellogg willingly assented. A short, swift ride and the tawny king of the mountains was visible, striding lazily along for the foot hills, and a few yards to the left was his royal mate, keeping equal pace. The three hunters immediately dismounted and started for their game; at the same time the lions sighted the eager pursuers and turned at bay, disdaining to fly, and by the slow, graceful curving of their tails and low deep growl, told the hunters that if their first shots failed it would be no child's play; but they were steady nerves that held the rifles, and the aims were cool and fatal. At the first fire both lions fell dead—Captain Clifford killing one and Gen. Smith the other. Kellogg made a "close call" for one of them. Lions are said to be numerous in the vicinity of Copperopolis, but killing one is a rare occurrence, and we believe this is the first time two have been killed together. The party also killed five antelope, and saw herds in the valley ranging in number from 100 to 800. Game is quite numerous in that region. I saw the lions' skins at Captain Clifford's camp, and they are trophies, measuring nine feet from tip to tip.

Men's and boy's summer hats at Carpenter & Barthomew's.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations perteining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Camp, to Newton A. Balch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber one of Mortgages, on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Balch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 425, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided; Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignees.
[43-13]

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL-REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

---

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Mar. 29, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Elleon W. Patton against Samuel G. Peckham, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 8165, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south west quarter of section 10, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and fee tenement thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, defendant, within my bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. M.

Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Demerest, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6524, dated April 1 1875, upon the e½ of sec section 36, Township 33 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said allegedabandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are too large to box, or bundle, at the low price of $8 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 bundled and delivered at the boat. I send out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

$5 trees at 100 rates.

This nursery had no connection with the interior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Unarlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1161y Charlevoix Mich.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1869, did, on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinaw, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation propose to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 29, 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelby, against Jacob Schafer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5740, dated Sept. 17, 1873, upon the e½ of sw¼ section 30, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7671, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se¼ Section 25, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

27,

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich, Jan., 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7721, dated June 1, 1876, upon the nw¼ of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 13, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mto.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie E. Heyes may be appointed executor thereof. Therefore, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, there to be holden, at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham, against Eli Perro, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7213, dated Oct. 15, 1876, upon the se¼ of Section 32, Township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th, day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept., 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7668, dated April 15, 1876, upon the sw¼ of section 36, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Charlevoix Sentinel

April 30, 1878

to

April 22, 1879

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 1. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., April, 30, 1878. Whole No., 468

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well-known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$ 6.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
¼ column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
½ "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, Mich.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER's

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month. W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. BAWDEN, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	100
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 & 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	6 to 8

SIXTEEN blessed little babies were born in Charlevoix during 1877.

A. G. ALDRICH has raised his house about two feet greatly improving it in appearance.

ALL supervisors are to ascertain, during the present year, the amount of grain raised in their townships in 1877, order to get the total amount of crop of that year.

Boots and shoes as cheap as ever at See & Washburn's.

JUDGE Ramsdell, of Traverse City is in Ann Arbor posting himself up in University matters in order to fill his new position as counsel to the Board of Regents.

A good assortment of prints and dress goods at See & Washburn's.

SEE advertisement of Liscomb House, elsewhere. Mr. Liscomb is centrally located, and deserves a share of public patronage.

A number of subscriptions to the SENTINEL expired with last number, please call and renew. We are in need of the stamps.

IN MEMORIAM—By. See's little feminine dog has departed this life, at an advanced age, after a life of usefulness. *Requiescat in pace.*

WANTED.—One first class new milks cow. Any one having the same for sale, please call on or address immediately.

N. JARMAN,
Petoskey, Mich.

PERSONAL.—E. Carpenter went to Milwaukee on Badger State yesterday.

Rev. W. L. Tilden, of Petoskey, was in Town Friday.

—Miss Sarah Inwood and Mrs. E. B. Fisher went to Cheboygan on the Mountaineer Friday.

THE BRIDGE.—Work is progressing rapidly on the substructure of the new bridge, the piles of the upper guard pier having been driven, and as we write, they are driving the foundation piles. The iron for the superstructure is expected soon.

Our Candidate for Congress.

The Ninth Congressional District has been represented for nearly six years by a man who has not only faithfully and efficiently looked after the affairs of his constituency, but has proven himself a giant in an assembly where pigmies are notably conspicuous.

Jay A. Hubbell's ability is of an order that commands attention and brings results in any cause in which it is put forth, and his record does not need an apology. He is the one who, among the entire Michigan Congressional delegation, was selected as a member of the National Republican Committee, twice in succession.

His views upon National finances are eminently sound, and his utterances upon this question have had more influence in Congress than those of any other member of the House. The fact has been developed at Washington, and is very generally conceded that his financial scheme will be adopted before Congress adjourns, as his plan takes away, practically, every objection to and destroys the force of every argument against resumption, for the reason that resumption will immediately take place the moment this measure is adopted. It is an acknowledged fact that Secretary Sherman is indebted to him for every essential idea in the plan which he laid before the Senate Committee a short time ago, and which forms the basis of the measure under consideration by that committee, and soon to be introduced in that body.

Every consideration which can be named in connection with the interests of the District demand that Mr. Hubbell be continued as our representative. If it is a good rule that business men should give the preference to tried, trusty and experienced agents, it is a better one that public affairs should be intrusted to men who possess these requisites.

The only reason existing why Mr. Hubbell should be displaced is that sectional and personal ambition must be gratified, and the eloquent Generals and Colonels of the southern portion of the District given an opportunity to display their slumbering powers.

We are confident that Mr. Hubbell will again be the choice of the Republicans of this portion of the District.

Any parties having wool or bark on Pine lake, will find sale for it by calling at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HOTEL AT BOYNE.—Geo. B. Thompson has the frame up of a hotel at the head of Pine Lake. The upright is 20x28, 2 feet high, and the wing 16x24, 16 feet high. He expects to have it completed this summer.

HAYES ELECTION.—The Township of Hayes elected the following officers on the 2d: Supervisor, Joel Weaver; Clerk, E. H. Burgess; Treasurer, Moses Cooper; Supt. of Schools, Levi House; School Inspector, Geo. O. Scott; Highway Commissioner, Alex McSabe; Justice, Geo. Nash; Constables, Lorin Hamlin, Luman Scott, Wm. Smith, Garrett Ackert.

A. E TURNER, of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, was tried at Petoskey, on Tuesday, on the charge of violating the game law by shooting pigeons on their nests. The jury acquitted him of the charge. It hardly seemed credible that a veteran sportsman, like Mr. Turner, would be guilty of the conduct charged, and we are glad to record his acquittal.

White woven corsets all sizes, only 50cts. The Best Corset sold in Charlevoix for the money.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

NEW FARM.—By reference to our list of real estate changes it will be seen that Reinhard Speidel has purchased of C. A. Crawford 456 acres of land adjoining the Burgess estate in the Township of Hayes. Mr Speidel proposes to clear it up and make a farm of it.

NEW SOCIETY.—The young ladies of Charlevoix have organized a society to aid in the purchase of an organ for the M. E Church. It is a commendable object, and the society should receive encouragement

$12,000!!

The Harbor Bill Passed the House—Charlevoix O. K.

The River and Harbor Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 23d in which Charlevoix receives $12,000. The bill has yet to pass the Senate and receive the President's signature, of which there is little doubt

Volume X., No. 1.

Something over nine years ago the SENTINEL timidly sent forth its first issue. From that time to this, with the exception of one issue, its weekly publication has been uninterrupted, and today it presents to its readers the first number of its tenth volume under the same management which almost a decade ago found it it

We say it not boastingly, yet we say it, that the SENTINEL has since its first number been the right arm of the Pine Lake region, and in times past, when labor was needed more than now, it has struck many hard blows in the interest of Charlevoix county. It possesses testimonials of popular appreciation of its work, and its present firm establishment is a testimonial which is more substantial than all others, and testifies in unmistakable terms to public favor.

The type, presses and material of the SENTINEL belong to us; but its services, good words and watchful attention belong to the people who have watered its roots and nurtured it life until it is now able to bid the winds blow and the waves dash.

The SENTINEL thanks its patrons for what it has received as their hands, and steps out into the new volume upon solid footing, and with a clear sky overhead.

CHARLEVOIX AS A BUSINESS CENTER.—Daily it becomes more apparent that the area of country of which Charlevoix is the natural business center, is rapidly on the increase. Almost daily we meet strange vehicles and strange faces, which hail from adjoining towns and counties. It is becoming evident to all who reside within a radius of twenty miles to the south and south-east that Charlevoix is the most accessible point for them to do their marketing and buying, and advantageous in many other regards, and our merchants bear testimony to a growing trade from that locality. The section of country of which we speak is by far the most extensively developed of any which is tributary to this place, and is quite as naturally dependent upon Charlevoix for marketing facilities as any portion of the lake region.

In the past farmers have found it difficult to dispose of their grain here for cash, and the reasons have been obvious. The necessity has been observed, and will hereafter be supplied. This want once met, there is no obstacle in the way of Charlevoix becoming the principal grain center of even more than the Pine Lake region, and, as a matter of course, the principal trading point.

Our facilities for shipping cheaply, and our easy accessibility from all points in the interior are sure indicators of all we have predicted.

MARRIED.—In this village on the 15th inst. by L. D. Bartholomew, Mr. John Macy, of Norwood, to Miss Lizzie Miller of Charlevoix.

—C. J. Pailthorp and Miss Jessie C. Wescott were Married at Petoskey on the 23d.

Come and try some of our fifty cent tea, the best in town for the money.

See & Washburn.

THE BAPTIST RETREAT.—The Baptists of Indiana and Michigan have fully decided to locate their summer resort here, and with this end in view have formally accepted the proposition of the Charlevoix people Mr. Page, the President of the Association, writes that a business committee of gentlemen in high standing in the society has been appointed to visit Charlevoix to close the contract and take possession

Plenty of fresh eggs at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

More local news on eighth page.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a bill was reported from the Finance Committee and placed on the calendar to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans. Mr. Sherman stating that it was the opinion of the committee that the would afford all the necessary additional mint facilities. A bill was passed to provide a code of army regulations. Conference Committees were appointed on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was again taken up and an amendment offered by Mr. Blaine was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 36. Mr. Thurman's amendment providing for the redemption of United States land bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted. Several other proposed amendments were withdrawn, and the bill was passed—41 to 19. In the House, a resolution of inquiry was offered relative to the cause of the present business distress throughout the country, and directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress at the beginning of next month the amount of fractional currency now in circulation, as at the earliest moments, and reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency a resolution declaring that the Secretary of Treasury notes for the redemption of National Bank notes, which are to be issued in pursuance of the act of last session, shall have been duly taken up in accordance with the provisions of said act, and cancelled and destroyed. Mr. Wood, from the Ways and Means Committee, spoke at length in favor of the bill, and while admitting that it did not go far enough, announced the fact that he would be glad to support it. The bill was then passed by a vote of 160 yeas to 80 nays, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned. On the 10th, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Funding bill, and Mr. Garland objected to its reception at this time, when a motion was made to take a recess, which motion was lost by a vote of 25 to 29. The bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure. The bill was then passed—yeas, 39; nays, 28. Mr. Thurman's amendment providing for the redemption of United States land bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted. Several other proposed amendments were withdrawn, and the bill was passed—41 to 19. In the House, a resolution was offered and referred providing for the payment of the Revolutionary claims of Virginia. Bills were introduced to prevent the issue of fractional currency; to provide for the payment of the public debt; to repeal the resumption act;

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER

New York, April 26, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

After a partial and troubled slumber of two or three years the Beecher scandal has surprised the uninitiated and disgusted everybody by waking up and thrusting itself afresh upon society. As this is just the sort of news which flies on the wings of the wind to even the furthest and most obscure corners of the land, it would be unreasonable to suppose that any of your readers are unacquainted with the fact that Mrs. Tilton has re-confessed apparently with all earnestness and solemnity. I was apprised of the coming publication of her letter in advance of its appearance, and was told to look out for a tremendous social convulsion when the thunderbolt should fall. Up to date, however, the social convulsion has not been visible, but only the weariness and disgust which I have alluded to. The trouble is that the unfortunate Mrs. T has heretofore proved herself so void of moral sense and any respect for the truth, that it is generally taken for granted that she is falsifying whenever she opens her mouth. There are those, of course, who believe her statements, but only those who have believed them all along. One reason given for this confession is that it is only a necessary preliminary to the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, which reconciliation is unquestionably probable. However that may be, this episode, including Mr. Beecher's prompt denial of the renewal charge, will strengthen the latter with the majority of people.

There is no doubt that Mrs. Tilton is the victim of a mania or form of insanity well known among the medical profession. Her case is not very different from that of an English lady of noble birth, who, a few years ago, figured in the courts as a result of similar charges which she brought against some of the most prominent men in that country while laboring under just such an hallucination. She is really more to be pitied than blamed, though she is none the less a nuisance on that account.

Poor Tweed is out of jail at last, and beyond all earthly vicissitudes. His death, briefly announced in my last, was quiet and peaceful, but unspeakably sad, as the ending of a life which had great possibilities, but which proved worse than a failure. The family which henceforth must bear alone the disgraced name, were with him in jail at the last moment, evincing the affection and devotion which its members have unvaryingly displayed toward its fallen head. The funeral, which occurred on Wednesday, was private and unobtrusive, and the remains were interred in Greenwood. In regard to this cemetery, there exists an old, almost forgotten law, providing that no person dying in jail shall be buried within its limits; but no attempt was made in this case to enforce its prohibition.

There is no doubt that there are a hundred or so citizens of this State who breathe more freely now that the mouth of the ex-boss is seated for all time. During his life time a sword of Damocles, of varying weight and sharpness, was suspended over the head of each of them. There was no telling at what moment circumstances might occur which would uncover some little affair of bygone years, which one or more of these gentlemen would greatly prefer to have remain bygone. But now the man who alone knew the whole story, and was in a position to tell it, is out of the way, and the uncomfortable many smile a reassured smile and hold up their heads with virtuous stiffness while they piously lament the sins of the dead man.

The death of Col. Hitchcock, commander of our famous Ninth Regiment, furnished occasion this week for a military funeral such as we have not seen before in a good while. The display of the militia with reversed arms, draped flags and funeral music, was magnificent, and the multitudes witnessing it gave Broadway and Fifth Ave. a decided holiday appearance. Col Hitchcock was a popular citizen and officer who especially distinguished himself during the railroad riots last year.

A runaway in New York is a common and usually not a remarkable occurrence; but an accident of this kind took place on Thursday which is well worth mention. On the morning of that day John Strickland, one of P. T. Barnum's oldest and best drivers, took out for exercise his six-horse team hitched to a heavy baggage wagon. The leaders took fright at an elevated railway train, and in a moment the panic-stricken animals started off at ungovernable speed. No human strength could avail to check such a course, so shouting a hurried warning to the bystanders, Strickland gathered the reins and devoted himself with coolness and skill to the desperate task of guiding the team as far as possible to avoid collisions in the hope that they might finally quiet down and be got under control. Instead of this, the horses grew more frantic at every bound, and it was evident that disaster must result. The heavy wagon was provided with a brake which the driver applied with such force as to hold the wheels from revolving, and yet the vehicle seemed no more than a feather to the furious beasts. A long mile they ran, coaches, wagons, and pedestrians scattering like chaff before them, a spectacle that no one who beheld it will be likely to forget, until they reached the Grand Central depot when a wheel caught in a frog of the horse railroad track, snapping the heavy wrought iron axle like a pipe stem. Then as the wagon tipped another wheel was torn off in the same manner and the heroic Strickland whose unflinching courage had saved perhaps a score of lives, was violently thrown to the sidewalk and instantly killed, his head being crushed on the pavement.

Incited to great deeds by O'Leary's unparalleled walk in London, an ambitious pedestrian named Hughes is about to attempt to beat the former's feat of walking 521 miles in six days. $1,000 is wagered that he will cover more than this distance in the time specified, the pedestrian to walk, or run, or both, as he pleases. It is not believed that he will be successful.

Another of the many directions in which physical endurance is tested in these days is dancing against time. We have here a certain dancing-master named Cartier, who had distinguished himself on several occasions in this direction, but who this week surpassed any former efforts by waltzing for six-teen consecutive hours without stopping. Now I know that dancing is usually considered very good fun, but doesn't this particular performance look a little too much like work?

RADIX.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular [illegible]

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer Dry Goods as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruchas, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and [illegible] souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup in three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (9)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Award and two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo, O.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sold Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place.

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Scrollsawing, &c.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes ATONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application (where by mail) or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for A. E. A. & S. R. UP & Ac., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6.1.1.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

AT 20

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Rail Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE!

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tuggs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be had a variety of Spotted Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

EXCELSIOR INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible] & 196 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

and 15 Spruce Street, New York.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., man, has just celebrated, adversely from his standpoint, that he has been leader of the orchestra there for two years.

—A woman employed as a stitcher in a shoe shop in North Adams, Mass., died a few days since from the effect of poison contained in the fancy colored leather on which she worked.

—A man was scared to death in Berryville, Mo. He was passing a graveyard at midnight, when two men sprang from behind a monument and shouted at him. He ran home and went to bed, but was so nervous that he could not sleep, and before morning he died in convulsions.

—An absent-minded man in Monroe, Conn., went to church the other morning with his overcoat, as he supposed, on his arm, but the laughing of the people in church directed his attention to the fact that he had taken his every-day pantaloons, and that the suspenders attached to them were dangling about his legs.

—There was a panic at the Metropolitan Theater, Sacramento, March 14. A boy, who had concealed himself in the loft to witness the play surreptitiously by peeping through the ventilator, made a mistake and forced his leg through the passing large fragments of which fell over the east and lower side of the parquette. The spectators sprang to their feet and began to work their way into the aisles, and toward the doors; but as the whole ceiling did not give way and the small boy was speedily discovered, the panic was soon over and the play went on.

—The other day, as a lady at this city was passing some small boys, one of them opened his hand to display some fine agates to his companions. They looked at them admiringly, and presently one of the boys turning to the fortunate owner said: "I owe you a licking, but give me one of those agates, and I'll call it square." The little fellow looked at the other's face, hesitated a moment, and then, selecting a marble, silently passed it over, after which all the lads went on with their play as if nothing unusual had occurred, the little marble-owner seeming to think the bargain a fair one.—*Portland Press.*

—At the Skaneateles, N. Y., paper mill, the other day, Miss Sarah Glass was engaged in sweeping about and under machinery which was revolving at a rapid rate, when, by some means unknown, her clothing became entangled in the belting, and for a moment it seemed as if the poor girl was destined to be killed. Her screams attracted the attention of a sister near by, who rushed to the rescue and succeeded in catching her, and by almost herculean strength held the devoted sister in her until the belting had almost torn every particle of clothing off from her. Luckily assistance came and the machinery was stopped, and Miss Glass escaped with some slight bruises, but was badly scared.

Giving Her Census.

When the census-taker rapped at the door of a certain cottage on Crawford street, the other day, and wondered if the woman would ask the dog to bite or douse him with dish-water, a great disappointment awaited him. She opened the door softly, sniffed the air to see if he smelled of lightning-rods, and then threw it open for him to enter.

"Madam, I am making a canvass of the city," he began.

"Ah! Sit down," she replied, and as he began opening his book she continued:

"There are five of us in the family, and we pass right down on this place. My husband's name is Peter, his age is forty-two, and he came from a mean family. His father was always having rawboles about dogs, and his mother was the greatest gossip in Elmira. Have you got that down?"

He grunted "assent, and she continued:

"My name is Alvina Sarah, and I was born—"

"I do not care to know where you was born, madam," he interrupted.

"Well, I care," she exclaimed; "it makes a great deal of difference whether I was born in Africa or Boston, and I want it put down. As I was saying, I was born in Boston in 1838. Pitcher is that I started a quarrel with you?"

"Madam, you don't understand—you—"

"Don't I understand that I came of a good family? I'd like to know of a Boston family which carried their noses higher than the Bogerses! Put down that my father was in the Mexican War."

"You have three children, madam?"

"I haven't a mite of thing, sir! Put down that my mother was killed by an explosion in a quarry. Her and father were—"

"How many children have you, madam?"

"Have you got mother down?"

"No, madam! You see, I am taking the census of the city."

"Well?" she said, giving him a dangerous look, "I had the typhoid fever at the age of fifteen, and for weeks and weeks I hung on the edge of the grave. I born up as well as I was able, and—"

"Five in the family—how many children?" he suddenly asked.

"Put down that I hung up!" she commanded. "And that one night when the watchers were asleep I crept out of bed and took a drink of—"

"This is foreign to the subject, madam. How old are your children?"

"Haven't you put down that I hung on the edge of the grave?"

"No, madam."

"Aren't you going to?"

"No, madam. You see, I am simply taking the census of Detroit. I desire to ascertain—"

"You can't ascertain it here, sir!" she snapped. "If my sickness, which cost over $200, isn't good enough to put in the book then you don't get a line here!"

"Let me ask you—"

"No use asking for any of our photographs, sir! If you get 'em anywhere around, you can't have 'em! Good-day, sir—good-day!"

He stood on the step, sighing, and she called through the door:

"My grandfather was also bitten to death by an alligator, but I won't give you any of the particulars! You want to walk!"

He passed on, sorrowfully wondering if the next woman's mother was blown off a bridge or carried down the river on a hay-stack.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pitrified Human Bodies.

Mr. David Whaley, of this place, married his wife in June, 1873, in the cemetery by or of the name. Bought Ritchie. He died recently and was buried on March 30 last, in his father's lot. Last Tuesday the wife's body was taken up and placed beside that of the husband. Beside the undertaker, David Seaman, and his son, there were present Mr. Joseph Ritchie, his brother William H. Ritchie, and Mrs. Joseph Ritchie. They were astonished at the weight of the coffin, and concluded to open it. When the lid was removed they were more astonished to see the face entirely preserved and looking as natural as life. The hair had grown to twice its length at the time of death, and was of a glossy black. The skin was covered with a coating not thicker than a sheet of paper. This coating was hard and white. "You never saw a more whiter," Mr. Ritchie said. The smoothness resembled that of wax, but it was not wax. Nobody touched it except Mr. Seaman, who rested his fingers on the forehead and fancies that the coating gave way slightly beneath his touch, and that if he had pressed hard upon it the forehead might have fallen in. He says the coating was a kind of hard mold. The eyes were as full as in life, as were also the cheeks. The clothes were dotted with black spots, but otherwise well preserved.

Dr. J. H. B. Denton was sent for to examine the remains, but was not at home. They were therefore reinterred. The coffin was of black walnut, and was uninjured, except that the finish on the outside had rotted off. In removing the lid a hammer was used, but the jar did not disturb the appearance of the body. In digging for the coffin young Mr. Seaman dug down through several feet of loam; then he came to a layer of hard, dry clay. He required the use of a pickax to penetrate it; then there was a thin layer of loam. The coffin itself was found in a very fine sand that could hardly be called moist. Underneath it was found the mask of a mole, which was perfectly dry, and perfect in form.—Mrs. Whaley died of consumption.

Mr. Seaman says that two weeks ago he disinterred the body of Washington Cowert, and on the same day those of his grandfather and his brother. All of them had been very large men. Washington Cowert had been buried twelve years; the other two not so long. Their collins were easily removed, but in each case required seven strong men to lift it from the grave, and six of them had all they could do to carry it thirty feet. He had died of consumption after much wasting away, so that he was lighter than either his grandfather or his brother. His coffin was not opened, but Mr. Seaman has no doubt that the body would have been found in a complete state of preservation. His grave was not far from that of Mrs. Whaley.—*Freeport (L. I.) Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

Of Humble Submission.

REGARD not much who is for thee, or who against thee; do as you ought, thought and care to that God is with thee in everything thou doest.

Have a good conscience, and God will well defend thee.

For whom God will help, no malice of man shall be able to hurt.

If thou canst be silent and suffer, without doubt thou shalt see that the Lord will help thee.

He knoweth the time and the manner to deliver thee, and therefore thou oughtest to resign thyself unto Him.

It belongeth to God to help, and to deliver from all confusion.

It is often very profitable, to keep us more humble, that others know and reckon our faults.

When a man humbleth himself for his failings, then he easily pacifieth others, and quickly satisfieth those that are offended with him.

God protecteth the humble and deliverth him; the humble He loveth and consoleth; unto the humble man He inclineth himself; unto the humble He giveth great grace; and after his humiliation He raiseth him to glory.

Unto the humble He revealeth His secrets, and sweetly draweth and inviteth him unto Himself.

The humble man, though he suffer confusion, yet hath much peace; for that he resteth on God, and not on the world.

Do not think that thou hast made any progress, unless thou esteem thyself inferior to all.—*Thomas a Kempis.*

Good name for a wood-cutter—Hugh.

Honest Labor.

The artificial nature of much of our society is often discussed, and to its feverish unrest is partly ascribed the absence of those simple habits and plain ways of living which were a distinguishing feature of past generations. When we see men and women marrying to and fro, trying to enjoy in a day what it would have taken their fathers and mothers a week to accomplish, impatiently adopting the latest fashion, no matter how they suffer, simply because they consider themselves bound by the unwritten law, and breathing an atmosphere which is unreal and unhealthy, we are apt to moralize over the change. But what makes the question one of greater moment is that this weakness is not confined alone to adults, but that its influence is rapidly spreading amongst the young, taking away from childhood that free and unrestrained grace of movement, freshness of feeling and simplicity of manner with which poets and idealists have always associated it, and making it confined, stilted and unnatural. It is a necessary sequence that the young should take the example of their elders as a guide. They are imitative from their earliest years; if they have been brought up in rich households they have witnessed nothing but a continual round of pleasure. Their every whim has been gratified and their tastes consulted, and the thought has never entered their minds that there could come a time when they would have to depend upon their own exertions, and when all the fanciful accomplishments which they are possessed of, would stand them in little stead. Various opinions are indulged in as to whether the human race is physically degenerating. There are some who argue, and support their assertions by proof, that we cannot now find those grand specimens of manhood and womanhood which shine in the pages of history and look down on us from the canvas of the painter. On the other hand observation teaches us that there still are to be seen strength and beauty; that men and women are not themselves, and that even if they are hot-house plants, they bear within them a large fund of vitality. But there is something else to be considered besides mere physical strength. We do not want simply to rear a savage race, who will "hurl their lances in the sun and bathe the rainbows of the brooks." An athlete may be ignorant and brutal, a beauty vain and shallow, but when intelligence and stability of character are added to physical charms and powers, the structure is in fault complete.

But we do see, every day, a sad absence of those characteristics which were met with in the men and women who have left the stamp of their greatness upon our country. We need hear of young men who will yet be heirs to fortune taking a position with the common sailors of land, dragging and hauling in the factory, sweating at the forge or following the plow, so that by experience and knowledge of all the details necessary to make up the perfect workman they may be fitted to follow out some honorable vocation in life. Nor do we find young women throwing sandy-their frivolities, settling down to the performance of household duties, and by a thorough course of practical training preparing themselves to rule in the kingdom of home. Nor is this neglect of practical education to be seen only amongst the rich. Even those in humble circumstances have become imbued with the same false ideas as are to what constitutes true dignity. The terms workman and servant are obnoxious to our ears, even although they have been used in the presence of the rich, but there are no deformities in their articles, such as we see in our shops. A person of taste here wonders sometimes that this or that article can find a customer, it is so ungainly, so out of proportion and rough, and yet the thousands of the articles are sold annually. Their forms may be quaint and striking in their novelty, but never do they combine the beauty of utility. They formed or unsightly. The pretty little women found on cheap fans brought here may be compared with those in the even feebleness. We consider it a feature that is beautiful to us, and they do the same, but these pictures no more represent their women than those referred to do ours.—*Del Morse.*

A Parisian Beauty's Revenge.

An English Ambassadress, resident in the Legitimist faubourg, and avoiding the Napoleonites as "low," gave grand dinners and parties. One of these an English lady took, unbaptized, a pretty French woman, a friend of the Empress. The pretty woman made herself conspicuous by her prettiness and flirtations, but the Marchioness found out who she was, and was disgusted. She said to her:

"I am so conscious of the honor you have done me that I dare not assert a position of the unexpected compliment."

The pretty woman grew pale, but smiled, and ordered a cavalier to get her carriage. The pretty woman was clever, and hissed a revenge. She bribed the Marchioness' *femme de chambre* to give her the list of people invited for the next soiree. Armed with this, she prepared a circular note, which she dispatched to each of the invited late in the afternoon of the appointed day: "The Marchioness presents her compliments to so and so, and regrets that domestic calamity will prevent her," etc. She then went to a great "Mad Doctor," representing herself as the daughter of the Marchioness, and acting with the consent of her Ladyship's family; she represented that her mother, the Marchioness, was afflicted with insanity, and her madness was in the delusion that she was always having great parties. For instance, if musician, the doctor, would go to her Ladyship's hotel that evening, he would find her dressed in great splendor, with the *salon* illuminated, filled with flowers, and buffets covered with refreshments.

The doctor went, on the understanding that he was to obtain the proper police authority to take the Marchioness to Maison DeSante in the event of the representation made to him being confirmed by his own observation. He arrived at ten in the evening; he was the first—the only—guest; and, though the Marchioness did not remember his name, she took it for granted that she had invited him, and was profusely civil. His manner puzzled and his speech startled her, and as he grew abrupt as his perception of her lunacy became more clear, she was at last offended and rang for her servants. At the same time he made the proper intimation of his police authority; and the end of the story is, that she was taken off by the men in waiting, and detained as a prisoner in his asylum until the whole truth came out. All Paris was laughing, and the pretty dirl was a heroine forever. Protected by her august friend, she escaped retaliation—a British Marchioness is too grand for wit.

The Boy Who Advised.

The architect who plans high front stoops to pave in league with certain boys who have a "large and assorted stock" of uneasiness born in their natures. Proof of this can be found every day in the week in Detroit, and the latest was gathered in no later than Saturday afternoon. A very nice young man, dressed in the nobbiest style, and sporting a cane which never cost less than a dollar, walked up the high front stoops of a fashionable consummation and pulled the bell. It was plain enough even to the driver of a street car that the young man had an affection for some one in the house, and that he was about to meet his charmer. But, it wasn't so plain to a stub-nosed boy who was sitting on a piece of an Indian warrior on the flagstones with a piece of indigo. He looked up, quit his work, and hooking along to the gate he called out:

"Then air folks don't want any patent toothpaste to-day?"

The young man gave a sudden start of surprise, but he instantly realized the vastness of the gulf separating him and that street boy, and he did not reply.

"Our folks don't want any clothes wringers to-day, sir; you want to hear me?" called the boy.

The young man heard him. Several pedestrians also heard him, and as they passed on they looked back and wondered why no one answered the bell.

"I'm telling you fellow up there," said the boy, "that we don't keep no bourbon whisky here! If you want cheap board you must go around the corner, and three blocks straight on! No you progress to get in at this door!"

As no one came to the door the young man pulled the bell again.

"I'm telling you that you can't pass yourself off on me as a grasshopper different," shouted the boy. "If you want some cold victles go around to the side door!"

Four pedestrians had halted, on the other side of the street, and the young man looked down on the boy and sighingly asked:

"Boy, can you catch an oxnia?"

We don't keep no patent medicine here for a national monument to the inventor of the flesh-pan!" replied the boy.

"What I'm talking to you is because I want to get behind the cook's door!"

The young man wished a wish containing 413 grains that that builder would come high and been dead for forty years, but the door didn't open, and the boy sung right to him calling out:

"Hain't I been telling you that you can't get in there! You may be the private watchman on this block, but you won't go in at this door! Put down your corn-cob and pulling your door-bells and putting on airs! He'll have to argy much longer till call the police!"

"I've got a half a dollar here, boy!" said the young man, as he turned around.

"Let's see how it looks!" softly replied the lad.

But the half dollar was at loose. The young man searched for it in vain, and the disgusted boy turned to the men across the street and called out:

"I'm right again the last time! Come to be taking a brassway impression of a front door lock in the daytime?"

They started to come over, and the young man hurried down the steps and up the street. He gave the boy just one look. It was a look in which railroad collisions and steamboat explosions were equally mixed and then strained with a Bourbon kicker.

"Quit a-fin work at me and try to buy me off!" growled the boy, "but these principles of honesty were painted all over me when I was a baby, and they don't be rubbed out nor sought up for wealth!"

Just then a young lady threw open the door and smiled and bowed and got as far as: "Why, Ewell!" when she discovered he wasn't there. The footman was out and she had waited to "open up," and "Ewell" had gone. She backed in and shut the door, and the mean boy got down to finish his Indian, interfere.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"If he couldn't raise fifty cents to reward me, how'd he ever manage to git that god one of them corsets with a bun dred and ninety bones in it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Few farmers know or appreciate the value of ashes as a manure. Applied to young crops they are worth one shilling per bushel, and if scattered around the fruit trees will certainly kill the worms.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Grange Lemon Pie.—Take two teacups of steamed Hubbard squash, two teacups sugar, one teacup vinegar, the yolks of two eggs and one tablespoon corn-starch, season with lemon extract, bake with one crust. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and two tablespoons of white sugar, spread over the pie and set in the oven to brown.

—Ginger Nuts.—One cup of brown sugar, one of molasses, one of boiling water, in which a heaping teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, the bulk of an egg in half dropping size of butter, a tablespoonful of good ginger, a nutmeg, yolks of two eggs, and flour to make a stiff batter, which may be dropped with a spoon on to a tin. Caraways are better than nutmeg for those who like them.

Baked Eggs.—Butter a clean, smooth saucepan, break as many eggs as will be needed into a saucer, one by one, if found, good, slip into the dish. No broken yolks should go from dish to vessel so as to risk breaking the yolk after put in. Put a small piece of butter on each egg, season with pepper and salt, set into a well heated oven, and bake till the whites are set. If the oven is rightly heated it will take but a few minutes, and is far more delicate than fried eggs.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—A plan for improving the aroma of butter, in use in many parts of Switzerland noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows: The milk, as soon as it is drawn, and while yet warm, is filtered through a spray of wood fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it a most agreeable odor, and does not readily spoil the belt. It was plain enough even to the driver of a street car that the young man had an affection for some one in the house, and that he was about to meet his charmer. But, it wasn't so plain to a stub-nosed boy who was sitting on a piece of an Indian warrior on the flagstones with a piece of indigo. He looked up, quit his work, and hooking along to the gate he called out:

"Then air folks don't want any patent toothpaste to-day?"

The young man gave a sudden start of surprise, but he instantly realized the vastness of the gulf separating him and that street boy, and he did not reply.

"Our folks don't want any clothes wringers to-day, sir; you want to hear me?" called the boy.

The young man heard him. Several pedestrians also heard him, and as they passed on they looked back and wondered why no one answered the bell.

"I'm telling you fellow up there," said the boy, "that we don't keep no bourbon whisky here! If you want cheap board you must go around the corner, and three blocks straight on! No you progress to get in at this door!"

As no one came to the door the young man pulled the bell again.

"I'm telling you that you can't pass yourself off on me as a grasshopper different," shouted the boy. "If you want some cold victles go around to the side door!"

Four pedestrians had halted, on the other side of the street, and the young man looked down on the boy and sighingly asked:

"Boy, can you catch an oxnia?"

We don't keep no patent medicine here for a national monument to the inventor of the flesh-pan!" replied the boy.

"What I'm talking to you is because I want to get behind the cook's door!"

The young man wished a wish containing 413 grains that that builder would come high and been dead for forty years, but the door didn't open, and the boy sung right to him calling out:

"Hain't I been telling you that you can't get in there! You may be the private watchman on this block, but you won't go in at this door! He'll have to argy much longer till call the police!"

"I've got a half a dollar here, boy!" said the young man, as he turned around.

"Let's see how it looks!" softly replied the lad.

But the half dollar was at loose. The young man searched for it in vain, and the disgusted boy turned to the men across the street and called out:

"I'm right again the last time! Come to be taking a brassway impression of a front door lock in the daytime?"

They started to come over, and the young man hurried down the steps and up the street. He gave the boy just one look. It was a look in which railroad collisions and steamboat explosions were equally mixed and then strained with a Bourbon kicker.

"Quit a-fin work at me and try to buy me off!" growled the boy, "but these principles of honesty were painted all over me when I was a baby, and they don't be rubbed out nor sought up for wealth!"

Just then a young lady threw open the door and smiled and bowed and got as far as: "Why, Ewell!" when she discovered he wasn't there. The footman was out and she had waited to "open up," and "Ewell" had gone. She backed in and shut the door, and the mean boy got down to finish his Indian, interfere.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"If he couldn't raise fifty cents to reward me, how'd he ever manage to git that god one of them corsets with a bun dred and ninety bones in it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hatching Chickens.

This is the special business of the spring with poultry-keepers, and requires all the thought and care that can be given to it. The artificial method from chickens of the farm. In the first place, eggs selected for hatching should be fresh. Those laid in early March will prove much better than those laid later. All through the incubating season eggs should be kept in a cool, dry place, and not in a damp cellar. Eggs should be turned every day, each end being placed alternately uppermost; that is one day the large end is up and the next day the small one. By this care the eggs will hatch much better than if left on one side, as the yolk floats to the top whichever way the egg is left, and dries to the side, spoiling it for incubation.

A cool cellar is the best place to keep eggs in. When both eggs and hens are ready, the eggs should be marked with ink, for pencil marks become obliterated during incubation. A good way is with a little brush or stick to make a ring round the eggs near either end, but so far on that a glance into the nest will detect any eggs laid therein, during incubation. It is well not to make this ink line around the center of the eggs, as it might interfere with the hatching. It the ink covers that part of the shell where it opens to let out its tenant.

Eleven or twelve eggs are enough for a hen in cold weather, but in warm weather thirteen may be set. Never set a hen in a deep nest, as she will break the eggs when jumping into the nest. The best way to prepare a nest, is to cut a grass sod the size of the bottom of the nest-box; make it a little hollow, so that the eggs may not roll to the side, baked the sod on this sod with a little straw near to the top of the nest, box or basket. Whenever you set a hen, where she has laid, do so, unless it is in a place where other hens would trouble her. It is best to give a hen the eggs at night, particularly if you remove her to a new nest. When convenient, set several hens at the same time. Should many eggs prove bad when examined after the first eight days, the good ones may be distributed to some of the hens to make up a full number to each hen, and the remaining hens can have fresh eggs given them. The way to tell whether eggs are good is to hold one at a time up to the sun, or lamp light, shading the egg with your hands all round except the side toward the lamp and the opposite side turned to the eye, so that the egg can be seen through. Should it appear quite clear it is not fertile. At that stage of incubation, eggs that are not sterile will appear dark almost all over.

To keep hens clear from parasites while sitting it is good to dust a little pulverized sulphur through their feathers and in the nest; all sitting hens should be so treated. Difference of opinion exists as to letting a hen sit with her hatching her. I prefer looking into the nest daily. In case an egg gets broken, it should be taken out, the nest washed, and the straw, hay or bottom of the nest cleansed. If this is not done the nest becomes foul and unhealthy, and ripe for the hatching of lice and chicks. The wildest hens soon become accustomed to being handled on the nest, when this is done carefully.

In cold weather eggs may generally be left without further trouble, but in hot weather sometimes the chicks have difficulty in breaking the shell and often perish in the attempt. To prevent this a little tepid water sprinkled in the nest, from the sitter's mouth in the morning's day, will help the shell to part. During the process of incubation, the shell of an egg becomes brittle, through a supply of wood fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it a most agreeable odor, and does not readily spoil the belt. It was plain enough even to the driver of a street car that the young man had an affection for some one in the house, and that he was about to meet his charmer. But, it wasn't so plain to a stub-nosed boy who was sitting on a piece of an Indian warrior on the flagstones with a piece of indigo. He looked up, quit his work, and hooking along to the gate he called out:

"Then air folks don't want any patent toothpaste to-day?"

The young man gave a sudden start of surprise, but he instantly realized the vastness of the gulf separating him and that street boy, and he did not reply.

"Our folks don't want any clothes wringers to-day, sir; you want to hear me?" called the boy.

The young man heard him. Several pedestrians also heard him, and as they passed on they looked back and wondered why no one answered the bell.

"I'm telling you fellow up there," said the boy, "that we don't keep no bourbon whisky here! If you want cheap board you must go around the corner, and three blocks straight on! No you progress to get in at this door!"

As no one came to the door the young man pulled the bell again.

"I'm telling you that you can't pass yourself off on me as a grasshopper different," shouted the boy. "If you want some cold victles go around to the side door!"

Four pedestrians had halted, on the other side of the street, and the young man looked down on the boy and sighingly asked:

"Boy, can you catch an oxnia?"

We don't keep no patent medicine here for a national monument to the inventor of the flesh-pan!" replied the boy.

"What I'm talking to you is because I want to get behind the cook's door!"

The young man wished a wish containing 413 grains that that builder would come high and been dead for forty years, but the door didn't open, and the boy sung right to him calling out:

"Hain't I been telling you that you can't get in there! You may be the private watchman on this block, but you won't go in at this door! He'll have to argy much longer till call the police!"

"I've got a half a dollar here, boy!" said the young man, as he turned around.

"Let's see how it looks!" softly replied the lad.

But the half dollar was at loose. The young man searched for it in vain, and the disgusted boy turned to the men across the street and called out:

"I'm right again the last time! Come to be taking a brassway impression of a front door lock in the daytime?"

They started to come over, and the young man hurried down the steps and up the street. He gave the boy just one look. It was a look in which railroad collisions and steamboat explosions were equally mixed and then strained with a Bourbon kicker.

"Quit a-fin work at me and try to buy me off!" growled the boy, "but these principles of honesty were painted all over me when I was a baby, and they don't be rubbed out nor sought up for wealth!"

Just then a young lady threw open the door and smiled and bowed and got as far as: "Why, Ewell!" when she discovered he wasn't there. The footman was out and she had waited to "open up," and "Ewell" had gone. She backed in and shut the door, and the mean boy got down to finish his Indian, interfere.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"If he couldn't raise fifty cents to reward me, how'd he ever manage to git that god one of them corsets with a bun dred and ninety bones in it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Extraordinary Case of Somnambulism.

As Sergt. Haggerty was sitting at the desk in the Fifth-street Police Station shortly before midnight on Monday a pale young man entered the room.

"What do you want?" asked the Sergeant.

"I have come to give myself up," answered the young man, in a low voice.

"Come to give yourself up?" said the Sergeant, half inquiringly. "Well, what's the matter?"

"I've killed my girl," replied the young man, who seemed to grow paler as he spoke.

"Come, now," said the Sergeant, forcing a smile, "this is the 1st of April."

"But I killed her," pleaded the young man. "I poked her head through a window and cut her throat from ear to ear."

The Sergeant at first thought that the young man was drunk, and then that he was an escaped lunatic. He asked:

"Where does your girl live?"

"She lives at No. 516 East Fourteenth street, and her name is Eliza Gleason," was the answer.

The Sergeant called Special Officer Bissard and told him to go to the house mentioned. Just as the officer went away the young man started for the door.

"Hold on," said the Sergeant, sternly. "You are a prisoner."

The young man, not heeding the command, pushed Sergeant Haggerty aside, ran into the doorway, and the Sergeant hurried from behind the desk and grasped him by the shoulder.

"Where am I?" exclaimed the young man, shuddering and looking about him in a dazed way. There was no reply to the question, but he was locked up. The detective returned from the residence of the young lady, saying that she was alive, and that the man had informed her of the charge the young man had made against himself she thought someone was trying to make her the victim of an April fool's joke. Yesterday morning the young man was taken before Judge Flanner, in the Essex Market Police Court, and was immediately discharged. His friends say that he is a somnambulist, and that he was undoubtedly asleep when he entered the Police Station. He had been reading of Mme. Restell's terrible death, and, falling asleep, dreamed that he killed his fiancée's mother. His name is Peter Coby, and he is in the employ of the father of the young lady whose name he mentioned in the station. Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and Dr. Ramsey thinks that it is a very extraordinary case of somnambulism.—*N. Y. World.*

Sigs.

By our fashion editor—Exchanges will continue to wear wrappers with paste ornaments.—*Utica Observer.*

Sigs.

Printer who will adhere to the look at your manuscript and punctuation. Some sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of establishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even express that as somewhat at variance with the practice of some other specialists of professional piggery. All this is simply false. The system is determined by the international methods of science only. Since Coxeter in his Encyclopedia Dramatic of New York State speaks of this wonderful remedy as one which has proved in each of the cases of the diseases for which it is recommended, and in a number of cases, that it has proved a specific, and that it is a positive cure for

SAILING.—Steam Barge and Sloop M. Ackert left here on Friday for Chicago to bring up the new steamer Iosco.

—Fun reporter has returned from his port on the east shore and Hip.

—The propeller Lake State would have Sunday on the way up.

—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place has purchased the sch'r Lucy, Capt. of Milwaukee, and will run her in the lumber trade between this place and up lake ports.

—The scow Hercules towed here from a leaky condition, and was obliged to go into dry dock at Milwaukee for caulking and other repairs. She is expected here daily.

—New stock of children's fancy hosiery just received. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SENT UP FOR THIRTY DAYS.—Andrew Isbell, a man living about one and a half miles east of Horton's Bay, on Pine Lake, Charlevoix Co., was arrested and examined before Justice Parker on Tuesday last for larceny. It seems that Mr. Isbell in company with a lad named Tuttle stole $12 from the money drawer of Mr. Algiers butcher shop. He was fined $30 or 30 days in jail. He chose the latter.—*Petoskey Democrat.*

—Fresh Oranges and Lemons at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending April 29th, 1878:

Arthur W. Cramton to Mrs. E. Cramton, 81 acres in Eveline—$1,000.

Allen W. Hill to Peter Kane and D. E. Long, 80 acres in Hayes—$400.

State of Michigan to Louis Hendrie, 80 acres in Hayes—$100.

Louis Hamlin to Wm H. Wallace, 80 acres in Hayes—$200.

John H Corwin and wife to Sarah Brower, 80 acres in Evangeline—$250.

Joseph E. Dolin to Cornelius Dolin, 80 acres in Wilson—$300.

Peter Wawsh-quan-quonm and wife to George Bliss, 60 acres in Hayes—$600.

G. H. & I. R. R. Co. to Paul and Praxelie Chetrand, 80 acres in Eveline—$480.

Thos. T. Baker and wife to Seth C. Moffatt, 456 acres in Hayes—$4.00.

Chas. A. Crawford to Felt Reinhard Spandel, 467 acres in Hayes—$1,300.

A. M. Ross and wife to John Hirsch, 160 acres in Marion—$700.

Call at Carpenter & Bartholomew's ready made stock and price them good before buying. They are selling goods cheaper than ever.

A printer made a young poetess say "Oh for a heart full of sweet yearlings." The pockets wrote to the editor that she meant yearnings, and that the editor was a calf. Many housewives have tried heart yearnings over pan biscuits which could have been avoided by using Smith's saleratus made by the new process. Use only 3/4 the quantity you have been using of other brands.

AMERICAN DOG LAW.—Some citizens of Michigan may not yet be aware that, at the last session of our State Legislature a new law taxing dogs was enacted, such, however, is the fact, and the law has gone into effect this year. The law provides that there shall be levied and collected annually upon every male dog the sum of one dollar, and upon every female dog the sum of three dollars. This tax is to be assessed by the supervisor or assessor of the township or ward in which the owner resides; and neglect or refusal on the part of such officer to perform the duties required by this act subjects him to a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100. Every person in possession of a dog, or who shall suffer a dog to remain about his house for the space of fifteen days previous to the assessment, shall be deemed the owner of such dog.

—News for our sportsmen. The indiscriminate slaughter of pigeons, young and old, in the Petoskey region, has come to a halt. Three parties have been arrested and fined $50 and costs each for netting the birds within less than two miles of their resting, a forbidden by law. Not less than 400 Indians were also warned away from the nesting grounds, and made lively time when assured of the law impending in case of a failure to travel. There have been at least 1,500 persons engaged in the business there this spring, and the birds have been killed regardless of age or condition and in utter disregard of law, till the representatives of the Saginaw sportsmen's club arrived on the ground and set the officers at work. The pigeons occupy the country for 10 miles way and from four to [illegible]

The war cloud is deepening. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that all negotiations have failed, and that it is a question only of days for an outbreak of war between England and Russia. Unless negotiations shall have reached a more satisfactory stage than can now be hoped for, there is good authority for believing that the English government has said its last word, and that its policy now is to continue to straighten its forces and prepare for war.

Try some of Carpenter & Bartholomew's 50 cent tea.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

32 DR. L. LEWIS.

DIAMOND for sale or to exchange for small sail or SKIFF BOAT. Inquire of this office.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

JOHN EMERY.

Jordan River House:

South Arm, Mich.

[illegible] treating guests [illegible] to letter from our correspondents [illegible] Spacious [illegible] Rooms [illegible] Rates.

MISS S. SHIRLAND.

April 1, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession.

(377)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871, made and executed by Mary Ann Lang, of Detroit, A. Balch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in liber one of Mortgages, on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Norman A. Balch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 2d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in said liber of Mortgages, on page 425, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-three cents and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the monies secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, and the legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of section fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

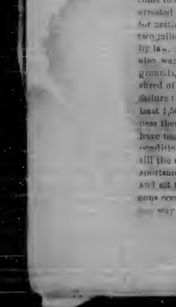
[43-13]

NOTICE.

U. S INTERNAL-REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, Association or commercial, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3241, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.



NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Mar. 29, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Iewett, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6021, dated April 1 1875, upon the west ½ of sec. section 36, T. 32 N. of Range 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $3 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery adjoining the large ice house, at the low price of $3 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish trees to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 handled and delivered at the boat. I send out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 *trees at* 100 *rates.*

This nursery had no connection with the nursery stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell below at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr:

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. HASSER.

CASSWELL & HASSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM No. 10, MINER BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelby, against Jacob Schafer for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5760, dated Sept. 17, 1873, upon the E. ½ of section 30, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 7671, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se ¼ section 25, Township 34 North, Range 7 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emees against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7731, dated June, 1, 1876, upon the se ¼ of section 3, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. F. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

T A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale on easy terms. None of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the Navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1869, did, on the 25th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next.—Wednesday—at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP LAKE IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. H. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE. U. S. land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelby, against Jacob Schafer for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5760, dated Sept. 17, 1873, upon the E. ½ of section 30, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7685, dated April 15, 1876, upon the sw ¼ section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel F. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on the Probate County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Hattie E. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, It is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham, against Eli Ferris, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7215, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the ne ¼ Section 23, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one at their ease, in any part of the country who is willing to work at the employment that we furnish. Agents wanted. Now is the time. You can devote your spare time to the work, or give your whole time. We have openings for a few more agents. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money is not made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Capital not required. We will furnish you with everything. This is no humbug. Reader, if you want profitable work, write for particulars to H. LETTNER & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

[All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1877.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 2. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May, 7, 1878. Whole No., 469

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well-known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	2 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.50	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two "	1.75	2.75	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
Three "	2.50	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
1 column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
2 "	5.00	6.50	8.00	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $3 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LEVI H. CAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court at the office held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. H. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 285 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 289 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. H. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 344 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Pilston streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible H. C. SMITH, Prop.

MARINE.—M. J. Stockman writes from Buffalo that owing to the excessive rains the work on the upper works of the steamer Gazelle have been delayed, but that we may expect her here during the present week

—The scow Hercules arrived at this port on Sunday. The traditional horse-shoe seems to have been insufficient to keep bad luck from the decks of this vessel, and since leaving here her experience has been of the woful sort. In entering the harbor at Montague she struck one of the piers and carried away her jib-boom; and while crossing the lake Gurley Beak, one of the men before the mast, fell overboard from the main boom, and was barely saved. She is loading and repairing at the head of Pine Lake.

—The schooner Ben Higby, recently purchased by L. D. Bartholomew, of this place arrived one day last week, loaded with wood, and departed Saturday for Milwaukee. She is commanded by Capt. Lewis Gebo of this place.

—The bark Elgin arrived Sunday and is loading in the harbor with square timber for Kelley & McAllister, of Windsor, Ont., and when loaded will be consigned to Quebec for the English market. The timber was got out on the Boyne river, was brought down in a raft last week, and consists of 17,000 feet.

—Now in port: Scows Ida Bloom, Hercules, D. R. Owen Alaska, Dunham, and schooner Henrietta Esch.

—The schooner Geo. W. Wercott has arrived as we go to press.

—The schooner Radiest left Saturday with wood, and the schooners Mariner and Cheesman, and scow Prince left yesterday with cargoes

—The scow Dunham broke two of the guard piles of the new bridge, coming into the harbor yesterday in tow of the Tug Tillson. Too much gas on the tug was the cause.

—During the month of April, 1878, there we 29 clearances from the port of Charlevoix—the tonnage being 2051 tons.

THE Fountain City House is being thoroughly overhauled, re painted and grained, and will soon be in fine shape to accommodate summer tourists.

THIRTY car loads of square timber were shipped from Melrose, in this county, on the 27th, and more to follow.

JAMES E. WOOD, of this place, can manufacture as good a set of harness as any manufacturer in Northern Michigan and do it just as cheap. Patronize home industry.

Seersucker dress goods, silk finish, black mohair and figured birets, all new goods just received. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Big Rapids *Pioneer Magnet* endorses the sentiments expressed in our editorial last week advocating the renomination of Hon. J. A. Hubbell.

THERE is an increased demand for propeller wood, and A. Fox & Co., of this place, have sold the W. T. Co. 3,000 cords of shipping wood, for the propellers of that line which stop here.

THE Charlevoix *Sentinel* begins this week, its tenth volume. The *Sentinel* has done a good work for the Pine Lake country and is well deserving the hearty support of the people of Charlevoix and adjoining counties. We hope it may receive it.—*Herald.*

Call and look at our handsome stock of ginghams. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

JOHN WOOD, of Charlevoix, has a view of Windsor Castle in process of painting It is now in the rough, but judging from his present appearance it gives promise of a very fine painting when completed.—*Progress.*

New stock of summer prints just received. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE State road school house in Banks, just being erected will have a belfry and bell, the latter to be furnished by a gentleman named Marshall, Paperville, Ohio.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.	
Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 & 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 & 6c

THE Baptist Committee will arrive to morrow.

W. W. BURKE will have charge of the Charlevoix harbor work the coming season.

THE Websters are erecting a hotel on the Jordan River for the accommodation of sportsmen.

SETTLERS for Burton's Bay, with considerable stock, arrived from Sheboygan, Wis., Friday.

THE editor of this paper will leave for Chicago next Friday, and will be absent five days.

FIRE broke out around the stove pipe in the roof of the M. E. Parsonage, on Saturday, and was well under way before it was discovered. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

PERSONAL.—E. Carpenter returned from Milwaukee on Thursday.

—R. Montgomery, of Mosquawkee Ind. was in town last week. He says that the usual number of hoosiers will rusticate at Charlevoix this summer.

—Mrs. L. D. Bartholomew arrived home from Chicago by propeller Menominee, Friday.

—Harbor Inspector W. W. Burke called on us several times during the past week.

—H. O. Rose and wife, and Rozelle Rose, of the Petoskey *Democrat* were passengers on the Menominee Sunday for Chicago.

—As an item of news we record the fact that Joseph R. Dixon and bride arrived in town on Saturday by propeller Empire State.

THE BRIDGE.—The contractors have the piles all driven for the foundation and guards of the new bridge, and the Toledo contractors are expected here daily with the iron for the superstructure.

J. A. JOHNSON, for several years past a resident of Charlevoix, has purchased the farm known as the Johnson place, near Myron Geer's, in Marion, and has taken possession.

THE HARBOR.

Arrival of Inspector Burke to Examine into its Needs.

Inspector W. W. Burke, who last season had charge of the work on Charlevoix harbor arrived here Wednesday, in pursuance orders from Col. Mansfield, to ascertain and report in what manner the forthcoming appropriation of $12,000 can be best expended. In his letter of instruction to Mr. Burke, Col. Mansfield states that the bill had passed the House, and that he doubted not "the Senate would make quick work of it."

Mr. Burke made a thorough examination of the channel and piers, taking very extensive soundings throughout the entire length of the river, and to a distance of 200 feet outside the piers. The permanent pier work is in good condition, and at no point in the line of the channel does he find a less depth than eight feet.

In view of the temporary lull in the shipping business of Pine Lake, Mr. Burke is of the opinion that no dredging in the channel will be necessary this summer. By taking advantage of this circumstance nearly the whole amount appropriated may be expended in putting in permanent pier-work. Past experience has proven that without an extension of the north pier all money expended in dredging is little better than wasted.

Firmly convinced of this fact, Mr. Burke will recommend to Col. Mansfield that at least 150 feet be added to the [illegible], and that [illegible] be placed [illegible] side of the channel of the pier. [illegible] bear the foot of the dock. Further work, upon the south pier or elsewhere, will depend upon the extent of the residue of funds after the work mentioned has been completed.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Burke's reasoning is sound, and will meet with the hearty approval of our people.

Col. Mansfield's promptness in anticipating the final result of the Senate's action, and taking a step which will constitute an important part of the initiative measures to be taken when once the bill becomes a law, is especially to be commended.

A very satisfactory feature of the work which will be recommended by Mr. Burke is the fact that the bulk of the $12,000 will be expended and distributed *here*, instead of taken away by dredge contractors.

To the people of Charlevoix and vicinity: All who want to buy good goods cheap come to our place and get prices before buying and see if we cannot suit you. See & Washburn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 3d, 1878:

Joseph Meek-wa-by, to Joseph A Badour, 80 acres in Bear Lake.—$300.

Andrew J. Mudge and wife, to Robert Gilliard, 40 acres of land in Marion.—$250.

State of Michigan to W. P. Burhans, 280 acres of land in Wilson and Bear Lake.—$350

U. S. to Joseph Moore, 80 acres in Wilson.

We take the following from the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*:

The parties in Kalamazoo who are interested in the purchase of grounds at Charlevoix for a summer resort are preparing to organize under the State law. A fine steamer for Pine lake has been bought at $5,000 by a gentleman at Charlevoix. This is one of the most charming lakes in the State, and connects with Lake Michigan by a water passage navigable to the larger steamers. An appropriation of $12,000 has recently been made by Congress for the improvement of the harbor at Charlevoix.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

For 18 years we have manufactured Saleratus with great success. For the past two years we have been manufacturing by a new process it never becomes hard and is always uniform in strength. It is made from the best English stock is perfectly pure and is stronger than any other saleratus in the market. By following the directions and using ¾ less than of other brands, your biscuits will always be nice, sweet and spongy. Try it.

H. S. SMITH & CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MEETING.—DAVID B. CORLEY and Jos. J. M. ACKERT left here on Friday for Buffalo to bring up the new steamer Gerrish.

—The propeller Empire State passed this port on her way down last trip.

—The propeller Edgar Slate wood'd here Sunday on her way up.

—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place, has purchased the schooner Len Higby, of Milwaukee, and it will run under its bark and wood trade between this place and the lake ports.

—The scow Hercules found herself in a bad condition, and was obliged to go into dry dock at Milwaukee for caulking and other repairs. She is expected here daily.

New stock of childrens fancy hosery just received. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

SENT UP FOR THIRTY DAYS.—Andrew Isbell, a man living about one and a half miles east of Horton's Bay, on Pine Lake, Charlevoix Co., was arrested and examined before Justice Parke on Tuesday last for larceny. It seems that Mr. Isbell in company with a fair named Tuttle stole $12 from the money drawer of Mr. Algures butcher shop. He was fined $20 or 30 days in jail. He chose the latter.—*Petoskey Democrat.*

Fresh Oranges and Lemons at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending April 29th, 1878:

Arthur W. Cannon to Mary E. Cannon, 21 acres in Evangeline—$1,000

Allen W. Hill to Peter Kane and M. E. Long, 80 acres in Hayes—$400.

State of Michigan to Lorin Hamlin, 80 acres in Hayes—$400.

Lorin Hamlin to Wm. H. Wallace, 80 acres in Hayes—$300.

John H. Corwin and wife to Sarah Brower, 38 acres in Evangeline—$950.

Joseph F. Bolis to Cornelius Bolis, 80 acres in Wilson—$800.

Peter Wawkau-qua-quonom and wife to George Ells, 60 acres in Hayes—$200.

G. H. & J. R. R. Co. to Paul and Praxelis Chartrand, 80 acres in Eveline—$480.

Thos. T. Bates and wife to Seth C. Moffatt, 456 acres in Hayes—$1,000.

Chas. A. Crawford to Fob Reichard Spendlet, 457 acres in Hayes—$1,800.

A. M. Bias and wife to John Hursh, 160 acres in Marion—$700.

Call at Carpenter & Bartholomew's ready pay store and price their goods before buying. They are selling goods cheaper than ever.

A printer made a young poetess say "Oh for a heart full of sweet yearlings." The poetess wrote to the editor that she meant yearnings, and that the editor was a calf. Many horse-traders have had heart yearlings over poor biscuits which could have been avoided by using Smith's aderatus made by the new process. Use only 3/4 the quantity you have been using of other brands.

ARCHIVAL DOG LAW.—Some citizens of Michigan may not yet be aware that at the last session of our State Legislature a new law taxing dogs was enacted; such, however, is the fact, and the law has gone into effect this year. The law provides that there shall be levied and collected annually upon every male dog the sum of one dollar, and upon every female dog the sum of three dollars. This tax is to be assessed by the supervisor or assessor of the township or ward in which the owner resides; and neglect or refusal on the part of such officer to perform the duties required by this act subjects him to a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100. Every person in possession of a dog, or who shall suffer a dog to remain about his house for the space of fifteen days previous to the assessment, shall be deemed the owner of such dog.

News for our sportsmen. The indiscriminate slaughter of pigeons, young and old, in the Petoskey region, has come to a halt. Five parties have been arrested and fined $50 and costs each for netting the birds within less than two miles of their netting, as forbidden by law. Not less than 400 Indians were also warned away from the nesting grounds, and made lively tires when ordered off the law impending in case of a failure to travel. There have been at least 1,500 persons engaged in the business there this spring, and the birds have been killed regardless of age or condition and in other seasons [illegible] till the representatives of the sportsmen's club arrived on the ground and set the officers at work. The pigeons occupy the country for 40 miles [illegible] and from four to six miles

THE WAR-CLOUD is deepening. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that all negotiations have failed, and that it is a question only of days for an outbreak of war between England and Russia. Unless negotiations shall have reached a more satisfactory stage than can now be hoped for, there is good authority for believing that the English government has sold its last word, and that its policy now is to continue to strengthen its forces and prepare for war.

Try some of Carpenter & Bartholomew's 50 cent tea.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure Pine Lake, a SMALL BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

Jordan River House:

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Excellent sport can be had on the Jordan River.

MRS. J. HERALD & SON.

April 17, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey, will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17-1)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 17th day of December, A. D. 1877, made and executed by Mary Ann Case, of Newton A. Hatch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber one of Mortgages, on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Hatch to Lydia Smith and Lucretia Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 2d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber one of Mortgages, on page 425, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and no attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH.
LUCRETIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee. (43-13)

NOTICE

—IN—

U. S INTERNAL-REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3235, and 3240, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3241, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, as for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to R. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
PETOSKEY City, Mich., Mar. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles W. Fenton against Samuel B. Pelham, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 8165, dated Apr. 21, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 16, Township 29 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

MARTIN C. MOFFATT, Register.
HENRY HANSAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, defendant, within my bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock, p. m.

Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

LEO. ADDISON,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Mich

Great Bargains In Real Estate.

A few choice wild lots on Round Lake, and a number of village lots, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village which will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 3, 1877

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Prest against Wm. M. Dowman, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1621, dated April 1, 1875, upon the e½ of sec. section 36, Township 33 North, R 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $3 per 100.

For Sundays I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery for $3 per large box, or bundle, at the low price of $3 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have on immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees, also a large variety of hardy varieties which I will sell at $18 per 100 bundled and delivered at the boat. I read out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 trees at 100 rates.

This nursery had no connection with the inferior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH.
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee. (43-13)

NOTICE

—IN—

U. S INTERNAL-REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3235, and 3240, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3241, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, as for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to R. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Prest against Wm. M. Dowman, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1621, dated April 1, 1875, upon the e½ of sec. section 36, Township 33 North, R 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7671, dated April 17, 1876, upon the s½ Section 26, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City Mich., Jan. 26, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7251, dated June 1, 1876, upon the ne¼ of section 8, township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26 day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,
26] CHARLEVOIX, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation "The Carp River Improvement Company"—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the Navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1869, did, on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the mouths of Carp River, as far as the same is on connection with the Carp River Improvement, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a profile of the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and such application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, — being the time or a regular meeting of said Board — at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. H. WARNER, Sec'y.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelby, against Jacob Schaefer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 3590, dated Sept. 12, 1873, upon the e½ of sw¼ section 30, Township 32 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7671, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se¼ Section 26, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City Mich., Jan. 26, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7251, dated June, 1, 1876, upon the ne¼ of section 8, township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26 day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Domestically Packed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel F. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters may be granted thereon to the executor named. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
TRAVERSE City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Benham, against Eli Perry, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7312, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the ne¼ of Section 27, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEO. C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
TRAVERSE City, Mich., Sept. 24, 1877
Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Mariner, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7668, dated April 15, 1876 upon the w½ of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov., 1877 at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 [illegible] three months in the year. [illegible] their expenses. [illegible] who is willing to work steadily at employment that we furnish. No capital required. We will start you in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Some of our workers are making more than the amount stated above, and all are making money fast. At the present time more than ordinary profits are being made. Full particulars and all that is needed sent free. Don't delay. All who engage at once will find a profitable business. Terms and outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

[All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 2. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May, 7, 1878. Whole No., 469

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores-in-one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well-known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 2.00	$1.50	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 sqrs	1.25	2.25	3.00	4.50	7.50	10.00
3 "	1.75	3.00	3.50	6.00	7.50	15.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
1 column	3.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	20.00	30.00
1 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	15.00	25.00	37.50
1 "	8.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate at Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. UPHRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 288 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 249 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. URSHINE, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Pearl Hill Lodge No. 344 I. O. O. F. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

EDWARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH AEM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.	
Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	60
Pork, per hundred	6 00
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 @ 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	15
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $2
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4c
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 to 8

THE Baptist Committee will arrive to morrow.

W. W. BURKE will have charge of the Charlevoix harbor work the coming season.

THE Websters are erecting a hotel on the Jordan River for the accommodation of sportsmen.

SETTLERS for Horton's Bay, with considerable stock, arrived from Sheboygan, Wis., Friday.

THE editor of this paper will leave for Chicago next Friday, and will be absent five days.

FIRE broke out around the stove pipe in the roof of the M. E. Parsonage, on Saturday, and was well under way before it was discovered. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

PERSONAL.—E. Carpenter returned from Milwaukee on Thursday.

—E. Montgomery, of Mishawaka, Ind., was in town last week. His eyes that the usual number of hoosiers will roast-cate at Charlevoix this summer.

—Mrs. L. D. Bartholomew arrived home from Chicago by propeller Menominee, Friday.

—Harbor Inspector W. W. Burke called on us several times during the past week.

—H. O. Rose and wife, and Rozelle Rose, of the Petoskey *Democrat* were passengers on the Menominee Sunday for Chicago.

—As an item of news we record the fact that Joseph R. Dixon and bride arrived in town on Saturday by propeller Empire State.

THE BRIDGE.—The contractors have the piles all driven for the foundation and guards of the new bridge, and the Toledo contractors are expected here daily with the iron for the superstructure.

J. A. JOHNSON, for several years past a resident of Charlevoix, has purchased the farm known as the Johnson place, near Myron Geer's, in Marion, and has taken possession.

MARINE.—M. J. Stockman writes from Buffalo that owing to the excessive rains the work on the upper works of the steamer Gazelle have been delayed, but that we may expect her here during the present week.

—The scow Hercules arrived at this port on Sunday. The traditional horse-shoe seems to have been insufficient to keep bad luck from the decks of this vessel, and since leaving here her experience has been of the woful sort. In entering the harbor at Montague she struck one of the piers and carried away her jib-boom; and while crossing the lake Gurley Book, one of the men before the mast, fell overboard from the main boom, and was barely saved. She is loading and repairing at the head of Pine Lake.

—The schooner Len Higby, recently purchased by L. D. Bartholomew, of this place arrived one day last week, loaded with wood, and departed Saturday for Milwaukee. She is commanded by Capt. Lewis Gebo of this place.

—The bark Elgin arrived Sunday and is loading in the harbor with square timber for Kelley & McAllister, of Windsor, Ont., and which will be consigned to Quebec for the English market. The timber was got out on the Boyne river, was brought down in a raft last week, and consists of 17,000 feet.

—Now in port: Scows Ida Bloom, Hercules, D. R. Owen, Alaska, Dunham, and schooner Henrietta Eech.

—The schooner Geo. W. Wercott has arrived as we go to press.

—The schooner Radical left Saturday with wood, and the schooners Mariner and Flecksing, and sloop Prince left yesterday with cargoes.

—The scow Dunham broke two of the guard piles of the new bridge, coming into the harbor yesterday in tow of the Tug Tillson. Too much gas on the tug was the cause.

—During the month of April, 1878, there we 29 clearances from the port of Charlevoix—the tonnage being 3934 tons.

THE Fountain City House is being thoroughly overhauled, re painted and grained, and will soon be in fine shape to accommodate summer tourists.

THIRTY car-loads of square timber were shipped from Melrose, in this county, on the 27th, and more to follow

JAMES E. WOOD, of this place, can manufacture as good a set of harness as any manufacturer in Northern Michigan and do it just as cheap. Patronize home industry.

Seersucker dress goods, silk finish, black mohair and figured birets, all new goods just received. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

THE Big Rapids *Pioneer Magnet* endorses the sentiments expressed in our editorial last week advocating the re-nomination of Hon. J. A. Hubbell.

THERE is an increased demand for propeller wood, and A. Fox & Co., of this place, have sold the W. T. Co. 3,000 cords of shipping wood, for the propellers of that line which stop here

THE Charlevoix *Sentinel* begins this week, its tenth volume. The *Sentinel* has done a good work for the Pine Lake country and is well deserving the hearty support of the people of Charlevoix and adjoining counties. We hope it may receive it.—*Herald.*

Call and look at our handsome stock of ginghams. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

John Wood, of Charlevoix, has a view of Windsor Castle in process of painting It is now in the rough, but judging from its present appearance it gives promise of a very fine painting when completed.—*Progress.*

New stock of summer prints just received. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE State road school house in Banks, just being erected will have a belfrey and bell, the latter to be furnished by a gentleman named Marshall, Payneville, Ohio.

THE HARBOR.

Arrival of Inspector Burke to Examine Into Its Needs.

Inspector W. W. Burke, who last season had charge of the work on Charlevoix harbor arrived here Wednesday, in pursuance orders from Col. Mansfield, to ascertain and report in what manner the forthcoming appropriation of $12,400 can be best expended. In his letter of instruction to Mr. Burke, Col. Mansfield states that the bill had passed the House, and that he doubted not "the Senate would make quick work of it."

Mr. Burke made a thorough examination of the channel and piers, taking very extensive soundings throughout the entire length of the river, and to a distance of 200 feet outside the piers. The permanent pier work is in good condition, and at no point in the line of the channel does he find a less depth than eight feet.

In view of the temporary lull in the shipping business of Pine Lake, Mr. Burke is of the opinion that no dredging in the channel will be necessary this summer. By taking advantage of this circumstance nearly the whole amount appropriated may be expended in putting in permanent pier-work. Past experience has proven that without an extension of the north pier all money expended in dredging is little better than wasted.

Firmly convinced of this fact, Mr. Burke will recommend to Col. Mansfield that at least 150 feet be added to the [illegible] and that a [illegible] trary breadth be given [illegible] side of the channel at the pierhead, near the foot of the dock. Further work, upon the south pier or elsewhere, will depend upon the extent of the residue of funds after the work mentioned has been completed.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Burke's reasoning is sound, and will meet with the hearty approval of our people.

Col. Mansfield's promptness in anticipating the final result of the Senate's action, and talking a step which will constitute an important part of the initiative measures to be taken when once the bill becomes a law, is especially to be commended.

A very satisfactory feature of the work which will be recommended by Mr. Burke is the fact that the bank of the channel at the pierhead, near the foot of the dock. Further work, upon the south pier or elsewhere, will depend upon the extent of the residue of funds after the work mentioned has been completed.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Burke's reasoning is sound, and will meet with the hearty approval of our people.

Col. Mansfield's promptness in anticipating the final result of the Senate's action, and talking a step which will constitute an important part of the initiative measures to be taken when once the bill becomes a law, is especially to be commended.

A very satisfactory feature of the work which will be recommended by Mr. Burke is the fact that the bank of the $12,400 will be expended and distributed *here*, instead of taken away by dredge contractors.

To the people of Charlevoix and vicinity: All who want to buy good goods cheap come to our place and get prices before buying and see if we cannot suit you. See & Warhburn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 3d, 1878:

Joseph Meek-wa-by, to Joseph A Hadour, 80 acres, in Bear Lake.—$300.

Andrew J. Mudge and wife, to Robert Gillard, 40 acres of land in Marion.—$950.

State of Michigan to W. P. Burhans, 280 acres of land in Wilson and Bear Lake.—$250

U. S. to Joseph Moore, 80 acres in Wilson.

We take the following from the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*:

The parties in Kalamazoo who are interested in the purchase of grounds at Charlevoix for a summer resort are preparing to organize under the State law. A fine steamer for Pine lake has been bought at $5,000 by a gentleman at Charlevoix. This is one of the most charming lakes in the State, and connects with Lake Michigan by a water passage navigable to the larger steamers. An appropriation of $12,000 has recently been made by Congress for the improvement of the harbor at Charlevoix.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

For 18 years we have manufactured Saleratus with great success. For the past two years we have been manufacturing by a new process it never becomes hard and is always uniform in strength. It is made from the best English stock is perfectly pure and is stronger than any other saleratus in the market. By following the directions and using ¼ less than of other brands, your biscuits will always be nice, sweet and spongy. Try it

H. S. SMITH & CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 16th, Mr. Howe called up a resolution introduced by him a few weeks before, calling upon the President for certain information in regard to Judge Webster, of Louisiana, and made some remarks upon the former speech, after which the resolution was adopted, as was also a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the balances due from the Collectors of Internal Revenue not now in office, as to what amount had been settled by acquittance, etc. Bills were passed—regulating the appointment of cadet midshipmen and engineers to the Naval Academy, 35 Annapolis; for the relief of certain settlers on public lands; to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company. A bill was introduced to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to bring and prosecute suits against the United States to recover money due on account of the proceeds of sales of public lands. A bill to establish uniformity the mode of passports free to colored citizens passed in the House. Bills were introduced—to construct a railroad for the passage of naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan; for the extinction of colored travelers in Mississippi; to prevent the reduction of the salaries of United States voters. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered and amended in Committee of the Whole. An evening session was held, at which about fifty Pension bills were passed.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER being absent, Mr. Ferry acted as President pro tempore of the Senate, on the 17th. A substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was finally reported from the Finance Committee, providing that on and after the passage of the substitute United States notes shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States and all other dues, and after the passage of the act no United States notes shall be issued or paid out for the redemption or sale of United States bonds except in exchange for other United States notes of different denominations, but two, three and five dollar notes may be issued to the amount of $50,000,000 in excess of the notes now authorized by law. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Morrill (Vt.), Sherman and Ferry, and was finally postponed—19 to 19. The House bill to amend the act of July 1, 1862, creating the Pacific Railroad, was passed. Bills were introduced—to provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts in the State of Colorado. In the House, a bill was passed regulating the salaries among the clerks of twenty-seven silver mines. Several bills were reported from committees, but none of them were of public interest. Pending that any person may deposit money with any United States depositary, in sums not less than twenty-five cents, in gold or silver coin, or in any of the United States notes of less denomination than five dollars, the Postmaster shall issue to the depositor a certificate on the United States Treasurer for the deposit, which shall be exempt from taxation, authorizing the deposit of silver bullion and the issue of certificates therefor. A meeting to relieve the several members of the final adjournment on the 10th of June, to the Committee on Ways and Means, was defeated—yeas, 107; nays, 129. Pending further consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned.

Bills were passed in the Senate, on the 18th—in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas; authorizing the entrance of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to sell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes. Bills to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. Adjourned to the 20th. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill making appropriations for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes, was considered in the House, the committee being unable to agree, and a new conference with the Senate was asked for. The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote refusing to refer the concurrent adjournment resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means was defeated—116 to 138. Eulogies were delivered on the late Representative Leonard, of Louisiana.

SENATE not in session on the 19th.

—Bills were passed in the House—for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of art and science. Senate bill increasing the pension of Gen. Anna E. Ellet to $50 per month, making the amount $900 instead of fifty dollars per month. The motion to reconsider the vote passing S. 7, the Senate salary adjustment bill, resulting in the vote—yeas, 107; nays, 129. It was agreed to—116 to 91—when the motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and a motion was adopted by 120 to 13—yeas, 74; nays, 57—to lay the motion to the table until May 15.

IN the Senate, on the 22d, a bill was introduced and referred to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes which provides for a tax on the notes of State Banking Associations. Resolutions were introduced—declaring that any railroad charge in the present Tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be inopportune, etc., and that it should be the fixed policy of the Government in any revision of the tariff to recognize as a fixed obligation protection to American labor. In the House, the resolution of the Maryland Legislature requesting the Presidential question were referred to the judiciary committee. Bills were introduced and referred—repealing the law imposing a tax on deposits of State Banking Associations; prohibiting members of Congress and officers and employees of the Government from receiving any money or its services thereafter in any proceeding, contract or claim in which the United States may be directly or indirectly interested; regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in the United States. The bill providing for the issue of fractional currency and for the issue of Treasury notes in small denominations of one, two, three and five dollars, was discussed by Mr. Hill, who made his speech in favor of the bill, and was then followed by Messrs. Sherman and Ferry. The bill was made the special order that some time in the future the Speaker directed that the House should proceed to the consideration. After a few further remarks and a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn, and the bill was passed—appropriating $1,30,-000. Mr. Coy (New York) then rose to a privileged question for the purpose of introducing a bill to amend the Constitution, which, signed by twenty-eight members of the House, would much encourage and promote the object. The bill was finally presented—10 to 191. The protest was signed by Messrs. Rood, Wheeler, Hazelhurst, Burleigh, Luttrell, Cravens, Willis (Ky.), Foster, Beebe, Jones, R. M. Smith, Corbin, Halsell (Tenn.), Monahan, Ellis, Cox (N. Y.), Hazelton (N. Y.), Ingersoll, Reed, Gardner, Browne, Hazleton (ind.), Candler, Stenger, Rice (Ohio), Dickey, Hamilton.

DOMESTIC.

SOME of the National Banks in Chicago, Cincinnati and other parts of the West, are redeeming their bills in specie.

A YOUNG lady named Effie DaCostra, aged twenty one years, living in Philadelphia, was so terribly burned a few days since ago through her clothes taking fire by her treading on a match that she died on the evening of the same day. Hattie Green, aged twenty-six, attempted to rescue Miss DaCosta, and was also fatally burned.

ON the morning of the 18th, at Toledo, Ohio, Henry Rudolph, aged ten years, shot and killed Freddy Fowler, one ten years old. They had had a schoolboy quarrel the day before, and on the morning in question Rudolph bought an old revolver and shot Fowler as he entered the school grounds. He died instantly. The youthful murderer was locked up.

JOSEPH HARTMANN, a German resident of New York City, died recently of trichinosis. It seems that his wife cooked for him a piece of a shoulder, last Christmas, of which she and Hartmann partook. On the 5th of January Hartmann was taken ill, and so remained until the 14th of April, when he died, as above stated. Pieces cut from the body of the deceased showed undoubted evidence of trichinæ-spiralis. His wife was ill, but, on the 18th, there were prospects that she might recover.

SAM STEERSMUTH, a colored man, forty-five years of age was hanged at Bordentown, N. J., on the 19th, for the murder, last November, of Jacob S. Parker, at Amsterdam, N. Y. A few days before the execution Steersmuth confessed to having killed eleven persons, the first murder being committed when he was fourteen years old.

AT Alton, S. C., on the 19th, Robert McEvoy was executed for the murder in April, 1876, of Capt. J. J. Gregg. Before his death he confessed to the commission of several crimes.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 17th, the Sultan had given orders to his troops stationed on the Roumelian frontier to refrain from all hostilities. They are attracted there by the vast swamp of doubtedalum or called bush, roamed mostly about the Danube and Pruth. Of this oleander, almost identical with the sweet bay. The unseemly cold winter has swelled and destroyed the bulk of the country's crop. The pigeons are feeding upon them. This circumpregnates their flesh with a subtle poison and numerous fatal cases are daily occurring resulting from eating them. E. F. Adamson, of East Saginaw, in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 16th say: "You will doubtless save hundreds of lives by warning the public against eating any pigeons until after the middle of June. I have no doubt that the severe grasses and deaths so numerous are directly traceable to eating pigeons."

THE Treasury Department in Washington received information, on the 22d, that the Canadian Government had decided to extend the Treaty of 1854 (per cent. of salmon upon all importations of United States after con shipped into that country.

A FALL RIVER (Mass.) dispatch of the 22d says Geo. T. Hathaway, Treasurer of the Border City & Sangamon Mills, had been proved a defaulter to an amount estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000. His method was similar to that of Chase, Treasurer of the Union Mills.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE United States Senate in Executive session, on the 16th, confirmed several nominations made by the President and rejected that of Justice E. Culburn, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, as consul-general to Mexico.

THE funeral of the late Wm. M. Tweed was solemnized in New York City on the 17th. It was a quiet family affair.

RIGHT REV. SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY, who lately resigned the Episcopal Bishopric of Michigan on the plea that he was getting old and becoming rapidly infirm, has been shown to have resigned on compulsion and to have left the country to avoid the investigations he had disgraced. The statement was made, on the 17th, that he had been charged with improper conduct, and that, when confronted with the charge and shown impeachment letters he had written to a Detroit woman, he acknowledged his guilt, tendered his resignation and left for Europe.

THE Oregon State Republican Convention met at Salem, on the 18th, and adopted a platform declaring for sound money and for the maintenance of the public faith. A resolution was adopted indorsing the National Administration, and calling for reform in State affairs. H. K. Hines was nominated for Congress and C. C. Beckman for Governor.

A CABLE has been issued for a meeting of the Ohio State Republican Convention in Cincinnati, on the 12th of June.

BISHOP MCCOSKRY, under date of New York, April 20, says: "I give my unqualified denial to the articles which have appeared in different papers against me."

A CALL has been issued by the Republican State Central Committee directing a meeting of the Michigan State Republican Convention, at Detroit, on the 13th of June.

THE International Sunday-School Convention, which for three days previous had been in session at Atlanta, Ga., adjourned *sine die* on the evening of the 19th. Before adjournment, the following were named as the International Lesson Committee for the next seven years: Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., New Jersey, Methodist; Rev. John Hall, New York, Presbyterian; B. F. Jacobs, Illinois, Baptist; Rev. Warren Randolph, Indiana, Baptist; Prof. P. G. Gilbert, LL.D., Illinois, Methodist; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal; Rev. B. M. Palmer, Louisiana, Presbyterian; Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham, D. D., Tennessee, M. E. Church South; Prof. Austin Phelps, D. D., Massachusetts, Congregationalist; Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., Kentucky, Baptist; Prof. L. Baugher, D. D., Pennsylvania, Evangelical Lutheran; Rev. James A. Warden, New Jersey, Presbyterian; Rev. D. D. M. Wilcar, LL.D., Quebec, Presbyterian; Rev. John Potts, D. D., Ontario, Methodist.

THE Governor of Rhode Island has called a special session of the Legislature to consider the insolvent laws of the State, in view of the impending repeal of the National Bankruptcy law.

COL. SALISBURY, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ga., and proprietor of the Columbus *Enquirer-Sun*, was fatally shot in the back by R. J. Palmer, while entering a railroad car at Eagle, Ala., on the 20th.

HON. WM. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his residence in New York City, on the 23d, of apoplexy.

FOREIGN.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, has approved the sentence of death recently pronounced by the Servian Court of Cassation upon M. Thumitch, ex-Minister, and fifty-five others, for complicity in the military conspiracy. About fifty others were sentenced to penal servitude.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 17th, the Sultan had given orders to his troops stationed on the Roumelian frontier to refrain from all hostilities. They are attracted there by the vast swamp of doubledalum or called bush, roamed mostly about the Danube and Pruth. Of this oleander, almost identical with the sweet bay. The unseemly cold winter has swelled and destroyed the bulk of the country's crop. The pigeons are feeding upon them. This circumpregnates their flesh with a subtle poison and numerous fatal cases are daily occurring resulting from eating them. E. F. Adamson, of East Saginaw, in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 16th say: "You will doubtless save hundreds of lives by warning the public against eating any pigeons until after the middle of June. I have no doubt that the severe grasses and deaths so numerous are directly traceable to eating pigeons."

A LONDON telegram of the 17th says the Roumelian, alarmed at the Russian occupation of their territory, and the possibility of an attempt at disarmament, had withdrawn their army to the Carpathian Mountains, where, they threatened, they would make another Plevna if the Russians attacked them.

A VIGO (Greece) special of the 17th says the Turks had sent a message to the Greek envoy if they would lay down their arms. The offer had been disregarded, the insurgents considering it merely a ruse to the opinion of Europe.

EXTENSIVE Nihilistic plots have lately occurred in Moscow and other Russian cities, inclosed by the prevailing methods of punishment for political offenses. The full details have not been allowed to transpire.

THE operatives in the cotton-mills at Lousville, Eng., struck on the 15th, because of reduction of wages. They numbered about 20,000. It was feared the strike would become general.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 18th says the Turks and Montenegrins had come to collision near Podgoritza. The former had disregarded the line of demarcation fixed by the late treaty, and the latter had attacked some of the Turkish villages. The losses were inconsiderable.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 18th, invitations had not been formally issued for the meeting of the European Congress. The date had not transpired.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 18th says a crisis had occurred in the Turkish Cabinet, resulting in the dismissal of Venik Effendi, President of the Ministerial Council, and the appointment of Sadyk Pasha as his successor. The change was claimed as a Russian triumph, but the British Minister telegraphed that it had no such significance.

A LONDON dispatch of the 19th says that Count Andrassy, Austrian Minister, had called a special session of the Legislature to consider the insolvent laws of the State, in view of the impending repeal of the National Bankruptcy law.

COL. SALISBURY, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ga., and proprietor of the Columbus *Enquirer-Sun*, was fatally shot in the back in R. J. Palmer, while entering a railroad car at Eagle, Ala., on the 20th.

HON. WM. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his residence in New York City, on the 23d, of apoplexy.

FOREIGN.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, has approved the sentence of death recently pronounced by the Servian Court of Cassation upon M. Thumitch, ex-Minister, and fifty-five others, for complicity in the military conspiracy. About fifty others were sentenced to penal servitude.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 17th, the Sultan had given orders to his troops stationed on the Roumelian frontier to refrain from all hostilities. They are attracted there by the vast swamp of doubledalum or called bush, roamed mostly about the Danube and Pruth. Of this oleander, almost identical with the sweet bay. The unseemly cold winter has swelled and destroyed the bulk of the country's crop. The pigeons are feeding upon them. This circumpregnates their flesh with a subtle poison and numerous fatal cases are daily occurring resulting from eating them. E. F. Adamson, of East Saginaw, in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 16th say: "You will doubtless save hundreds of lives by warning the public against eating any pigeons until after the middle of June. I have no doubt that the severe grasses and deaths so numerous are directly traceable to eating pigeons."

A LONDON telegram of the 17th says the Roumelian, alarmed at the Russian occupation of their territory, and the possibility of an attempt at disarmament, had withdrawn their army to the Carpathian Mountains, where, they threatened, they would make another Plevna if the Russians attacked them.

A VIGO (Greece) special of the 17th says the Turks had sent a message to the Greek envoy if they would lay down their arms. The offer had been disregarded, the insurgents considering it merely a ruse to the opinion of Europe.

EXTENSIVE Nihilistic plots have lately occurred in Moscow and other Russian cities, inclosed by the prevailing methods of punishment for political offenses. The full details have not been allowed to transpire.

THE operatives in the cotton-mills at Lousville, Eng., struck on the 15th, because of reduction of wages. They numbered about 20,000. It was feared the strike would become general.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 18th says the Turks and Montenegrins had come to collision near Podgoritza. The former had disregarded the line of demarcation fixed by the late treaty, and the latter had attacked some of the Turkish villages. The losses were inconsiderable.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 18th, invitations had not been formally issued for the meeting of the European Congress. The date had not transpired.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 18th says a crisis had occurred in the Turkish Cabinet, resulting in the dismissal of Venik Effendi, President of the Ministerial Council, and the appointment of Sadyk Pasha as his successor. The change was claimed as a Russian triumph, but the British Minister telegraphed that it had no such significance.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AT East Saginaw, on the 12th, the propeller Benton was going up the river, slowly, when three boys in a small skiff pulled up under the stern, and one of them seized hold of the propeller and held on, for the purpose of being towed up. Soon after, the engineer, who happened to step from the engine-room to the after gangway, noticed the boat and ordered the boys to let go, telling them they might get hurt, as they were very close to the wheel. He repeated the warning once or twice and then passed into the engine-room, supposing the warning would be heeded. The wind was blowing a gale, and the Benton, steering wildly as she approached the railroad bridge, was caught by a gust and surged over toward the pier. The Mate gave the signal to check down and reverse the engine, and as she settled back the small boat was drawn, by the suction, under the pendicular nine-foot iron screw, and not only capsized, but crushed to atoms, throwing the occupants into the water. Two of them were not seen after the accident, but the third came to the surface and was picked up, but sustained serious if not fatal injuries, having been struck by the blade of the screw-wheel.

THE pigeons are nesting in immense numbers in the timber of the low-lands, feeding on berries at this season of the year. The woods are full of beech-nuts, their favorite and natural food, but the unseemly cold effectively of opinion in this pigeon business anyway.

SOME of the State National Banks are redeeming their circulating notes in gold.

THE pigeon business is full now. The great industry at Petoskey. Pigeons are there in uncounted millions, and all the available men and teams are now engaged in catching and shipping them. From fifty to fifty barrels per day are shipped, each barrel containing twenty-five dozen. Trappers are paid thirty cents per dozen, and one man with net will take from fifty to sixty dozen per day. One haul of a net, on one day, produced 111 dozen. There are not far from 200 trappers there.

THE other day a son of Ill. Van Tuhlbergen, living south of Holland, while hooking for eggs in the hay loft, fell to the barn floor, striking on his head and crushing in his skull.

JOHN FISH, residing at Hancock, committed suicide a few days ago by drowning. Cause not stated.

H. C. T. PECKHAM, a well-known insurance man at East Saginaw, left that city abruptly and under suspicious circumstances, on the 19th. Investigation showed that he was short to the insurance companies $1,400, and several hundred to private citizens.

C. C. PEMBERTON, while digging a well at Manton, in Wexford County, on the 20th, was buried, by its caving, forty-five feet deep. It took two hours to get him out, and when he was reached life was extinct.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, state, per cental, $1.30@1.50; Butter, ₽ lb, 12@22c; Cheese, ₽ lb, 12½@ 13c; Corn, ₽ bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Winter, $5.50@6.00; Amber, $5.25@5.50; Rye, $3.50@3.60; Cattle, ₽ cental, $3.00@3.25; Hogs, $3.25@3.70; Sheep, $2.50@3.40; Oats, Mixed, ₽ bu, 27@28c; White, 28@29c; Pork, Mess, ₽ bbl, $10.00@10.05; Rye, ₽ bu, 52@53c; Wheat, White, $1.26@1.28; Amber, $1.21@1.24.

Wisdom at the Lime-Kiln Club.

At a recent meeting of the Lime-Kiln Club, Brother Gardner rose up, swept the hall with the glance of an eagle, and, according to a verbatim report in the Detroit *Free Press*, said:

"Gemlen, yo' I was walkin' round dis mawnin, I pyarched a spot where a hoss had fullen on de street. Dar was a right smart o' men 'roun' dar, and ebbery man o' dem was passin' an' jaunnin' an' clavin' to be nearest to de dyin' animil. One man yelled out one thing, an' one moddier yelled sumthin' else, and de poor hoss didn't know whedder it was best to live or die. Did I rush inter dat crowd? Did I jump up an' down an' raise my clabvem rolce above de odders? Did I push all dem fellers away and shriek out dat I'd rather die dan live?

"In course you did!" replied Chowder Davis as the President halted for breath. Brother Gardner bestowed upon him a look of XXXX contempt, and slowly continued:

"No, gemlen, I didn't! I stood back on de hoss's head, an' I says, sayin' nuffin' to nobody, an' knowin' dat I'd be called on if wanted. Dat's my principal, and dat's de principal dat I wants to inculcate in de minds of de colored people. Sum folks hab got de impression dat de man wot does de most talkin' an' yellin' an' attracks de mos' attenshun am de chap wot makes de biggest pile o' cash, but dem' you bettah b'lieve de county council wagon makes a few lines dis week dat de ossify kerridge does. De burdock takes up ten times de room dat de tulip does, but de tulip beg. De fudge on de burdock when it comes down to beauty and mahbled value. De mos'ed dat I hev all de lifetime chances dat de Lord ward man hez; he keeps on gaining de respect of de world, an' bimeby he crawls to de top of de lim coop, while de blowhard, de chatta'se de Elech., Mudesty am de own reward. It am capital in de bank: it am first mortgage on improved real estate; it am purty nigh de sort o' a religion. Stan back! Doan' try to git dar' befo' all de rest. Doan' be shovin' off dem mouths for de simple sake of takin up yer spar time. As de poet says:

"'De big sunflower may rise above
De simple lily in de dell,
An' yet on eyes so true, my love,
But when de sunset bowls sound,
An' de eave fun at de hoss,
De lily sunflower, ole wizar am he.
De lesser lies de bes'."

The Latest Trick of Trade.

The *Miller* gives an account of a new trick where one would think it impossible to make a point. For instance, good hunyad wheat is good the world over. But it is not so good when it has gone through the hands of a manipulator who *sifts* it. The practice now obtains to a considerable extent on the Continent. It is stated that wheat, which in its natural condition would weigh 123 Dutch pounds, by the process of sifting will gain about 10 pounds, or from 10 to 12 per cent., in weight more than there really is of wheat. The gain on part of the dishonest seller is from twenty shillings to twenty-five shillings per ton. The apparent increase in the specific gravity is obtained by an outlay for grain of 30 florins per ponce. Wheat thus treated can never be made into good flour. The particles are not combined into actual stone, but as applied to all grain sold by weight. Of course the adulteration can so easily detected. But what added in this way is only a handsomer grain in appearance than when no such application has been made. It has been possible to adulterate flour and sugar. But who ever heard before of a process for adulterating wheat before milling? In this country, where wheat is so cheap, it is not likely that the chicanery will obtain very extensively. But in times when the price is extremely high, if there could be a gain of say $5 per ton as in Europe, there might be a great deal of oiled wheat. As a trick of trade this is the latest novelty.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, will exhibit at Paris a machine of his own invention for digging ditches.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.00	@ 5.00
Sheep	4.80	@ 5.60
Hogs	5.50	@ 5.60
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.75	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.07	@ 1.07½
CORN—Western mixed	.51	@ .52
OATS—Western mixed	.36	@ .37
RYE—Western	.71	@ .72
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
LARD—Steam	7.05	@ 7.10
BUTTER	.15	@ .25
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.30	@ .45
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.75	@ 5.00
Choice	4.50	@ 4.75
Good	4.00	@ 4.40
Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Packing and Choice	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.25	@ 3.75
BUTTER—Dairy	.20	@ .25
Good to Choice	.18	@ .20
EGGS—Fresh	.08	@ .09
FLOUR—Choice Winter	6.00	@ 6.50
Spring Extras	5.75	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.01
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.01	@ 1.01½
Corn, No. 2	.34	@ .34½
Oats, No. 2	.25	@ .25½
Rye, No. 2	.58	@ .58
Barley	.56	@ .56
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	3.00	@ 3.00
Good Hurl	.06	@ .06½
Green Tassel	.04	@ .05
Crooked	.03	@ .03
EGGS—Fresh	.08	@ .08½
LARD	6.95	@ 6.97½
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	12.00	@ 13.00
Shingles	2.50	@ 2.60
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.25	@ 5.75
Medium	4.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Good	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ 5.25
Medium	4.00	@ 4.80
HOGS—Yorkers	5.00	@ 5.00
Philadelphia	4.90	@ 5.10
SHEEP—Best	6.00	@ 6.25
Common	5.00	@ 5.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A MAY-FLOWER.

The laughing spirit of the May
Inhabits all the woodland ways;
A subtle essence in the air,
A finer undersong everywhere,
A sense of change in all the sky,
That even now are drawing past,
While earth puts on her robe of praise,
When perfect love doth banish fear,
And heavy hearts are glad at last.

The dead leaves lie beneath my feet,
But here and there come pushing through
The lovely buds of future bloom,
Young shoots that wear no olive gloom
Above their green—fresh sorrowless!
And some are tipped with rose and pearl,
And here is the old rendezvous,
All blushing, like a married girl!
I find, alas! a BAD flower-stock.

I spare it with a reverend hand,
For in the shelter of those leaves
It seems a consecrated thing,
The best that ever lived in Spring.
Shine cool to me through all the years!
That summer, buried twenty years
Which every sense is satisfied
A place of which I am proud!
A charm too deep to understand!
—*Atlantic M. Putnam's Wedding Morning.*

GOING INTO PARTNERSHIP.

Mrs. Nottingham, being unable to get the means from her husband to supply her necessities, at last informed him that she would go into the profession of teaching, so as to be as independent as she was before she was married.

"You're not in earnest, my dear?" said Mr. Nottingham.

"Of course I'm in earnest. Why not? Do you suppose I intend to go this way, begging and praying for every farthing I spend? I've been independent once, and I mean to be so again."

"No; but look here!" Mr. Nottingham had risen, and was pacing up and down rather uneasily. "My wife can't go to teaching. What is it that you want?"

"What I can earn!" proudly retorted Mrs. Nottingham.

"But put it into words."

"Well, then, look here," said Mrs. Nottingham; "I have always done my own work, and I can do it well. I can cook a cock. I demand three pounds a month; as a seamstress, one pound; as your wife for housework, one pound a month. And then I shall not consider myself properly compensated."

"Five pounds a month! Active as—It's nearly £20 a month!"

"I consider my services as worth that, at least," said Mrs. Nottingham, rising up and listened to the pleading on either side with the utmost gravity.

"I've want to know my opinion," said Uncle Wetherbee, when they both had finished.

"Certainly," said Mr. Nottingham.

"Of course," said his wife.

"Then look here," said Uncle Wetherbee, "I'll consult Uncle Wetherbee," he said.

"Oh, that's altogether a different matter," said Mr. Nottingham. "I've been thinking I ought to reconsider that affair."

Uncle Wetherbee stared intently at his wooden leg, and said nothing.

"But," added Mr. Nottingham, "about the Falkirk place? It's a little gem of a house, and I've always wanted a house of my own. This rent-paying business don't altogether suit me. And I could give a mortgage for the £200 if you would allow me to use your name as security."

"Oh, certainly, certainly!" said Uncle Wetherbee. "Use it as much as you like."

And Mr. Nottingham went off repleting.

But Wiggs & Saugster, the agents in charge of the Falkirk place, were exhaustively informed.

"Four hundred pounds and a mortgage for the balance is very well," said Mr. Saugster, "but they 'ave had nibbles after this morning—of cash down! And they had considered it their duty to Mr. Falkirk to close with it, but she'll wait perhaps they might suit Mr. Nottingham with some other piece of property."

Mr. Nottingham went home sadly dispirited.

"What's the use of trying to save money?" said he. "I'm going to give up after this!"

"I don't agree with you there, dear," said Mrs. Nottingham. "I've been saving money for the last three years, and I've found it pays."

"You have?" said her husband.

"Of course I have. Do you suppose I spent all the money? Not a bit of it. I put the best part of it out at interest, always following Uncle Wetherbee's advice in my investments, and I've bought a house with it!"

"What house?"

Mr. Nottingham's eyes opened wider and wider.

"The Falkirk house," said Mrs. Nottingham, her lips and cheeks dimpled all over with satisfaction. "I've been the bargain to-day. My dear" stealing one arm around her husband's neck "how do you think I like living in my own house?"

"Better than I could have done myself," said Mr. Nottingham, with a curious moisture coming into his eyes. "My plucky little wife, I am proud of you!"

"It was your money, Nicholas," said the wife, in a faltering voice.

"But it was your prudence and economy that stored it up, Phœbe."

"Do you regret the terms and articles of our partnership?"

So the young couple moved into the Falkirk house when the first of May came around, and a merry time was in the house, with a south window and an open fireplace for a wooden fire, was presented for Uncle Wetherbee.

And Mr. Nottingham is never tired of telling his friends his wife bought the place with her share of the partnership profits.

"The most charming woman in the world," says Mr. Nottingham.

Turkish Bath Among the Nez Perces.

On last Sunday afternoon a *Times* reporter visited the Nez Perces camp above Fort Leavenworth, and, through the courtesy of Lieut. Wieting, was permitted for a short time to observe the condition of the red captives. Everything about the camp bore a cheerful aspect and apparent comfort reigned. This is in measure due, perhaps, to the habits of the tribe, which require them to take a bath every morning. The modus operandi of their bath is in some respects peculiar, one portion of the process being a sweat bath. Which fact was first learned by the artisans who were competent for the work built a "sweat-house," consisting of a circular hole in the ground within a few feet of the river and covered ingeniously with earth, making the roof appear like a mound with top like the bottom of an iron kettle. An aperture was left on the east side; in front of this, a fire was built and several large stones which had been collected were heated red hot. In the bottom of the hole was placed a sufficiency of water to create steam; the rocks then were thrown in, and the members of the tribe one after another went into the oven, for such it is, and remained until the body was profusely covered with perspiration. After this a leap through the aperture to the open air, and a plunge into the cold waters of the Missouri finished the bath. This custom is an old one with the Nez Perces, and the bath is taken regularly every morning no matter what the condition of the weather is, or what the ailments of the body may be, so long as the man or woman is able to walk. This proceeding, which is not unlike a Turkish bath, is said by the braves who can speak a little English to "make Indian smell good."—*Leavenworth Times.*

NEW YORK real-estate dealers, as a rule, declare that the market for city property has seldom been a duller one now. Resident rents have fallen on an average 20 per cent. since 1873, and rents of stores and offices from 30 to 40 per cent.

—Willkie Collins is said to be a short man. He has got lots of company.

Breach of Promise.

According to the London *News*, the latest case in England of breach of promise of marriage, that of Heap against Smith, does not add much glory to a sort of action which, if a bill now pending in the House of Commons becomes a law, is doomed soon to disappear.

In this affair the ordinary relations of the parties were reversed; it was the man who sued the woman for the breach of contract. There could be no sort of doubt as to the fact of the contract. An agreement was signed by the parties whereby the defendant agreed to become the lawful wife of the plaintiff on or about the 1st of August, 1875. In default the defendant was to pay a third share of the property which might be left to her under the will of her parents. She was to pay more than this if she did not espouse her business-like wooer. She was to pay him £100 per annum at the end of 1875, £200 at the end of 1876, £400 in 1877, and so on, in a sort of martingale, always doubling till the lady died, or married, or perhaps became bankrupt. In the tenth year this sum would be over $50,000 a year. It is not very easy to see how the bypassioned lover, whose christian name for aught we know may have been Uriah, induced Miss Morris to enter into this singular bond. The parties had known each other for a long time. Mr. Heap first made the acquaintance of Miss Morris when she was Second Master at Castor and Grammar School, in 1857 or 1858. The father of Miss Morris was a solicitor practicing in the neighborhood. In 1869 the Master of the school died, and the plaintiff hoped to obtain his place. He failed, and it seems the failure of Miss Morris opposed and prevented the appointment. Ten years after this the singular contract was signed which we have described, and which was perhaps suggested to Mr. Heap as a schoolmaster by his recollection of the arithmetical problem about the nails in a horse's shoe. For the defendant it was alleged that the contract was to be invalid in certain circumstances, but as between man and man a private arrangement was made between the parties, and the aggrieved Mr. Heap accepted the sum of $6,000 as full compensation to his injured feelings. The result seems curious that we learn, from the statement of the defendant's counsel, that his client was willing to pay $5,000 rather than to allow her letters to be produced in court. Certain arrangements had been made as to the future disposal of the documents." Mr. Heap thus wins his case and gets his money, and Miss Morris recovers her letters. Thus we see how noble an institution is that which permits suits for breach of promise of marriage.

Partial Muscular Development.

Any careful observer, passing along our busier thoroughfares, or happening less frequently upon any assemblage anywhere else where men congregate, can hardly have failed to notice that while there are many strong cases and many healthy ones, there are very few who are either thoroughly erect or well-proportioned throughout. And when it is remembered that the large majority of men in this country are sons of farmers, merchants, mechanics, or laborers, it is not difficult to account for this one-sidedness of build and indifferent carriage. For, while the farmer's work is vigorous and in the open air for the greater part of it, and especially the harder part of it, constantly uses his back, and does but little for his front, and pertinently for the front of his chest. Mowing stoops him over and rounds his back; so do spading, and hoeing, and weeding, and lifting of nearly every sort. His back grows thick and strong, perhaps massive; so do some of the muscles of his arms, of his abdomen, and of his legs, until they seem to outstrip the others that his spine, getting once crooked from being so long and so flung held in one position, never gets out of it day or night. While his whole work strengthens, it also stiffens him. He is seldom a good walker, the habit of which is unacquired, though the errand is to a place hardly a mile away, contributing to this stiffness, found, as it usually is, with a stooped position as he rides, so unlike, by-the-way, that which is so common among the English stage-drivers, who elicited praise from Emerson for their dignified grandfatherly air.

Few of the mechanic arts are any more favorable to symmetrical development and uprightness of carriage. The blacksmith, like the farmer, works some muscles tremendously; those of his hands, alone of his shoulders and of one of his arms, for instance; but his legs are often indifferent, and his loins nothing great, while, in common with hosts of mechanics, his work is not done in the open air. Painters and whitewashers have a wider compass in their arms and saw and drive nails well with their right hands; masons, with backs bent, lift heavy stones, which, with two of their hands, they have chiseled into shape for their purpose; shoemakers keep their backs rather more successfully than any other trade; and the jewelers, compositors, designers, and all who do the finer, lighter work, would never, merely by their daily toil, develop into well-built, erect men. They kept at it for a thousand years. Men in mercantile life sit or stand many hours each day, are frequently burdened with important and trying work, have so many irons in the fire as to get no rest, and at the end of the day find themselves thoroughly exhausted and in humor for anything but vigorous muscular exertion. If their work calls them out much, it uses their legs only, leaving the arms idle, and so keeping the development but partial. The spade, the pick and the bar at the laboring-man keep him stamped ever in spite of all he can do, and he lives and dies, as Charles Reade described him in his admirable sketch of the brave blind swimmer of the Scottish firth, James Lambert—a man with a slouch in his gait.—*Hitchcock's Hinkles, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

Woolen and Silk Costumes.

THE woolen and silk costumes imported for spring do not differ greatly from those of last year, hence it will be an easy matter to alter dresses left over that are not worn, but need simply a change of drapery and trimmings. To modernize polonaises of camel's-hair or other woolen goods all looped draping in the back should be taken out, and the back hemmed, the left to hang plainly in rich folds almost to the end of the skirt beneath. There should be tapes in the side seams to draw all the fullness in the back, and this fullness should be disposed in box-plaits in the middle seam, folded underneath and out of sight; the plain part over the tournure is deeper than formerly. A long-looped bow of double-faced ribbon should be sewed low on the hips on the side seams, or else several horizontal, or perhaps diagonal, rows of watered ribbon may be arranged across each side of the skirt, forming panels. As many polonaises the fronts fall open from the knees down, as if cut away; in altering many polonaises the material needed can be drawn back to give this appearance. To make a polonaise of this kind take black camel's-hair and trim with beaded fringe or with watered ribbon. Another way of putting ribbon or passementerie on these very plain and very stylish over-dresses is to put a row across the fronts below the waist outlining a basque, and when this row reaches the side seam carry it down this seam to the foot, where it is met by the border of ribbon and fringe. Still another way of making suit-back drapery is to take the two middle pieces of the back long, like scarfs, trim them all around with galloon, and lap them to and fro upon each other. Small fluted capes, modeled after the Carrick fich

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 3, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL

Easter Sunday this year was about equally noted for magnificent weather and magnificent costumes, music and flowers From a casual glance I should say that the value of the new bonnets, clothes and jewelry in which feminine Gotham performed its devotions on that occasion, would amount to about the sum of our national debt. Central Park was probably never so thronged before. It is estimated that during the day about 400,000 vain mortals aired their spring finery in its verdant paths and grand promenades

The display of the fancy Easter eggs was astonishingly rich this year, reminding one strongly of Parisian shop-windows at this season Easter eggs in the United States until a few years ago were the product of barn-yard fowls, hard boiled and colored at home in bright but solid hues, or printed by boiling in bags of calico warranted not to wash. New Orleans was one of the first of American cities to introduce the French fashion of artificial Paschal eggs highly ornamented and rich with hidden bonbons. New York City began to cater to the little people in these highly decorated and toothsome toys scarcely more than five years ago, but it has made rapid progress in the art. Every conceivable form of confectionery or fancy knick knack is now served up in the shape of an egg. Some big ones open to display to the eye of the delighted recipient a fully equipped work-box, a jewel case, a beautiful wax doll, or some costly trinket. The most sensible Easter egg I have heard of this year was one which a Wall street nabob had made for his daughter. It was plain and of ordinary size, but when broken by the curious young lady, poured into her lap a yellow stream of genuine gold dollars with which the doting parent had filled it full.

After a prolonged and costly wrangle and full half a dozen postponements of its sale, the Erie Railroad was brought to the block on Wednesday last and publicly auctioned for six millions of dollars Ex-Governor Morgan was the ostensible purchaser, but was only the agent of a Reconstruction Committee, who have a plan by which it is expected that the plundered victim of Jim Fisk and Jay Gould, the unfortunate road that has for years been the football of Wall street, will be again placed on a sound basis, and made a good paying property. The road which was here nominally sold for $6,000,000 has a stock liability of about $80,000,000, and a bond liability of over $50,000,000 additional, a large proportion of which indebtedness will have to be wiped out in the re-arrangement. It is also proposed to change the name of the road, although nothing definite has been decided on the subject.

The Erie Railway has been a scandal to American financial management. It has done more to destroy confidence at home and injure our character abroad than any other enterprise undertaken. Its affairs were involved in inextricable confusion, and after sinking the money of hard working people who bought shares in it, and the bonds it put on the market under false pretences, the creditors of the road found its affairs in a hopeless tangle of complications, which no lawyer could possibly unravel. The quarrels at the Erie meetings, and the contests of its litigants in court, have been disgraceful, and the operations of Gould and Fisk in manufacturing stock *ad libitum*, and using its funds to demoralize our politics and debauch Legislatures were simply infamous. The history of railway management furnishes no parallel to the chicanery and iniquity that have been developed by this road and the men who have controlled it. Its sale to a new company, with a prospective change in its entire management, awakens the hope that a new leaf is to be turned in its history, and that this great road will hereafter be conducted in an honorable manner and for the public benefit. If its new purchasers redeem the promise they have made to the public, the people of New York will have reasons to rejoice that the road has changed hands.

In the death of Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, this city has lost one of her greatest business geniuses. So strictly did Mr. Orton confine himself to his own affairs and so little ado did he make in the discharge of his immense duties, that public attention was seldom fixed upon him, and it was not until the whole press began to ring with his posthumous praises that we realized how important a man he was. His management of the Western Union was an almost unparalleled success. On his election to the presidency, the company was virtually bankrupt, and it was not until several years of his skillful and laborious administration that it came out into comparatively clear salting, and gave signs of becoming what it has since become, one of the most powerful and wide reaching corporations in the world

Mr. Orton's death, which was from apoplexy, the result of long continued overwork, was very sudden, he having been in perfect health up to within a few hours of his death. His funeral, which took place on Thursday, from Episcopal church of which he was a devoted member, was attended by a grand concourse of eminent mourners. Roscoe Conkling was one of the pall-bearers, and among the throng that assembled to do honor to his memory was included almost every man of local, political, commercial or social prominence.

The town is just now chuckling over rather a neat thing in police court justice. One day this week a man was caught in the act of carrying off a valuable load of lead pipe from a house belonging to a wealthy and well-known carpet manufacturer of the city. He was arrested and taken, plunder and all, before the nearest police justice, who on hearing the facts sent a messenger to the carpet manufacturer aforesaid, to come over to court, identify the property and make a charge against the thief, all in due form. But the owner refused to comply; he said the man had been stopped and the money recovered, which was all he cared about, and that he wouldn't take the time to make a complaint. This reply having been communicated to the court, word was sent back to the obdurate carpet man that it was necessary for him to prefer the charge or nothing could be done about the larceny; this second message received the same answer as before, namely, that the property had been recovered which was all he was interested in, and that he wouldn't be bothered with prosecuting the fellow. On receiving this second rebuff, the Justice turned to the prisoner and told him that there was no charge against him, and he could go. The lucky thief, who could hardly realize his good fortune in a case where the facts were so clearly against him, stared speechless at the judge for a minute, and then made a break for the door. "Hold on," said his Honor, "come back and take this lead pipe with you, there is no evidence before the Court that it does not belong to you." With a broad grin the ex-prisoner complied and at once made himself scarce, while the Court, amid the laughter and applause of the bystanders, calmly proceeded with its business.

It is not safe yet to inquire of that carpet maker wigther he has lost any lead pipe lately.

RADIX.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

Miscelaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are situated is

Not a Wilderense, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

REMEMBER.

THE

SentineL

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT,

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact:—That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscelaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and "took" Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchasers "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolo

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscelaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6, 1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1326 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $2 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Beaucola, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. To apply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH for Printers, INK

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS. (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Hardman Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Brigham Young's watch recently brought $500 at auction, and the watch-guard $300.

—Some one pronounces the earliest printed productions of Elizabeth Barrett Browning "pert, flippant and pretentious."

—Dean Swift proposed to lay female beauty, and to leave every lady to raise her own charms. He said the law would be cheerfully paid, and be very productive.

—Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee (Protestant Episcopal), has been elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is President.

—The salary of Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada last year was $48,666. But the cost of maintaining his staff and of his trip to British Columbia brought the sum paid to him up to the Treasury up to $130,000.

—It is now said that the late Judge Leonard's visit to Cuba was neither for the purpose of investigating the negro stealing stories nor to win a wife. A friend of his declares that he was engaged to be married to the sister of his late wife, who is now in Europe with his two children.—*N. Y. Evening Post, April 9th.*

—Edward Wheeler, late of Nashua, N. H., who had all his life been a most economical person, lately astonished everybody by the directions he left for his burial. He had saved $17,000, and directed his executors to spend $6,000 on his funeral, including the cost of fitting up his burial lot. Before his death he had a gold coffin plate made at a cost of $100.

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey are entitled to large sums from the sales of their new hymn-books, but have steadily refused to touch the money, which, in England alone, amounts to $80,000. Hearing of an insinuation that his work was partly for pay, Mr. Moody said, recently: "If you want to attack me, just attack me there. I have weaknesses, but they are not in that direction. It I had come for money, it would have been in some other work."

—The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* reintes the following anecdote of Joaquin Miller: "A few years ago Mr. Miller came into the *Herald* office and asked the meaning of the word 'eyeclades,' pronouncing it in two syllables. He said it was a fine sounding word, and he wanted to use it in a poem he was about to publish. We gave the meaning and the pronunciation, which he did not fancy, whereupon we suggested 'cyclone,' and sure enough, soon after came out one of his striking poems wherein a cyclone was introduced as occurring in Oregon."

Flogging in Newgate.

Five young men, who were sentenced at the last session of the Central Criminal Court to be flogged for acts of robbery with violence, underwent the penalty in Newgate Jail, on the morning of March 21, at half-past nine o'clock. One of them, being a mere boy of sixteen, received twenty strokes with the birch instead of the cat. His name was Thomas Hayward, and his offense was being concerned with Edward Callahan, aged eighteen, in rubbing a woman, whom they brutally kicked. These youths were the first to take their punishment, which was inflicted in the room appointed for such correction, and fitted with the usual apparatus for whipping. The convicts were brought in one at a time, the nature of each and the number of lashes he was to receive being called out by the Governor.

First came the boy Donovan, who submitted quietly to the process of being stripped and fastened to the whipping-post. Two warders administered the twenty strokes of the birch, and the lad screamed and cried loudly for mercy while receiving his castigation, which was vigorously laid on, and left heavy marks of its severity. His older companion, Callahan, began to howl unseasonably, even before his cost was removed, and showed himself, from first to last, an arrant coward. His twenty strokes were laid on by the two warders, each delivering ten, with a pause, all whispered, with the prescribed number of words. The back of this convict bore evidences of the rigor with which the warders, two tall and powerful men, discharged their duty. As a matter of course, the prisoner, when he had shown craven fear by his cries, had set on being led into the room, doubled and trebled his yells when the blows began to rain across his back and shoulders.

The next batch, who were to suffer for a more violent outrage, had been sentenced to receive each twenty-five lashes with the cat. They were: Henry West, aged nineteen, a licensed pedaller; Thomas Hennessey, seventeen, and William Sankey, twenty, both described as laborers. All three attended to wanisworth, in which neighborhood, last November, their crime was committed. In conjunction with a fourth man, named Joseph Webb, who has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude without a flogging, they attacked an elderly gentleman, Mr. David Arnott, of Grove House, Allfarthing lane, as he was returning home at nine o'clock in the evening from a temperance meeting in South street. The first desperate performance of the ruffians was to take away their victim's umbrella, thus depriving him of a handy weapon of defense. They then proceeded to throw him down, and to rob him of £9 10s. in gold, his keys, purse and pocketknife, with a few postage stamps; and, so he persisted in calling for help, they kicked him about the head, causing eight wounds. For this savage robbery they were all sentenced by Sir Thomas Chambers, Q. C., M. P., the new Recorder, to penal servitude; and, as the three prisoners, West, Hennessey and Sawyer, had been previously convicted, the additional judgment of a flogging was pronounced on them.

West was first brought into the room, and his defiant look and insolent demeanor plainly bespoke a determination to go through the ordeal with as much stolidity as he could assume. It was not till the third lash descended that he cried out, and thereafter his yells were long and piercing, a solicitation for five minutes' respite being imploringly uttered by him when the first warder had finished giving the thirteen lashes, and the second was stepping forward to deliver the other twelve. The appeal was unheeded, and West continued to howl and roar for mercy till the end of his punishment; but immediately on being released from the contrivance if the whipping-stocks he dauced the "double shuffle," as in fulfillment of his miserable programme of bravado. It is noticeable that this convict had evidently received the utmost he can be lash with stubborn silence, and that his yells of pain were perforce wrung from him.

Hennessey, the next man, cried at the first cut, called for the doctor at the sixth, and then, simulating faint ness, dropped his head on one side but looked up briskly when the second warder came toward him to deliver the twelve concluding strokes. When the full measure of Hennessey's punishment had been administered, he gave a deep cough of relief, and was relieved moaning. The last man was Sawyer, who repeatedly shouted out that he was being killed, and whose flogging left him in a state of more decided helplessness and depression than either of the others had betrayed. In all cases, the laceration of the hide was very great, and blood followed the course of the lash. A period of not more than twenty minutes was occupied in flogging all five prisoners.—*London Telegraph.*

Electric Light.

About two years ago, Mr. J. H. Fuller invented and exhibited an electric machine for telegraphic purposes. It then occurred to him that the same apparatus might, with some changes, be made to produce an electric light, and, after considerable labor, he perfected his invention. It was in operation on Saturday evening, in the rear of Maltby's outer depot, at 61 Greenwich avenue. A small steam-engine furnishes the motive power for the machine, which is a very simple, consisting of an armature revolving between the poles of a powerful electromagnet. A strong current of electricity is thus generated. Two electric wires are attached to the machine, and they convey the electricity to the various burners. Each of these burners consists of two sticks of carbon, separated by a piece of glass which are attached, in an upright position, to the wires. The electricity is ignited by the application of an ordinary piece of wood to the burners. The light thus produced is dazzlingly brilliant and very beautiful, so far surpassing the ordinary gas-light that the latter looks yellow and dirty beside it. Any number of lights may be supplied by the same wires, and Mr. Fuller has succeeded in so subdividing the current of electricity that any one of the lights can be extinguished without affecting the others. This light is for more brilliant than any calcium light, and it illuminates the street for a block. One of these lights would illuminate a whole block, and far better, too, than a dozen or more of street lamps is lighted up a house, parlor or ground-floor shades are used for softening the glare of the light. The cost of production is very slight, much less than that of the ordinary gas.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"If I Should Die To-Night."

"If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they bind it in its resting place;
And foremost of the band of friends would come
And, laying snow white flowers against my cheek,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress.

It has been said that "the evil which men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." We do not believe that this is generally true. It may be, in some desperate cases; but in most, it will be found to be just the reverse. Some one dies who, during mature life was regarded as hard, grasping and invariably uncharitable, "grinding the faces of the poor;" yet, standing by his coffin or speaking of his death, the very persons who most openly recognized his unlovely traits and unhesitatingly criticised them severely, are quick to recall many excellent acts that have hitherto passed unheeded.

"Yes," they say, "No doubt he loved money and knew well how to make and keep it; but we know he was the kindest person in his family, the most thoughtful of the interest and comfort of those in his employ. It was always supposed that he never gave liberally; probably he did not, for no doubt he was harassed by constant applications for aid, until he professed every one without examination. But—perhaps you remember—Andyet, in a quiet, unostentatious way, concealing from his left hand the good his right hand may have done, there is reason to believe that he was a benefactor to many who will yet rise up and call him blessed."

Death often kindly throws a veil over imperfections or wrong-doing, and in that solemn hour friends look upon the quiet face and dream as has "left it almost fair."

"My friends would call to mind with tender thought
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said,
Remembrance with the softening finger laid apart
The gloomy shades of my relations and mine,
My hasty words would all be put aside,
And so I might be loved and mourned to-night."

Looking thus upon the face of the dead, friends and neighbors who were quick to take offense—in haste to put false constructions on every careless act—may now in all honesty be led to examine their own hearts, and in the examination perhaps find that their anger is some degree responsible for much of the wrong-doing of one so soon to be hidden from their sight.

How many acts of the departed that annoyed and provoked them, have these friends not with impatience and rudeness? How sternly have they rebuked even trivial faults, or how icily silentness every attempt at an apology? As they stand over that still form they would recall each word, act, and find it been kind and gentle, had I listened patiently to the apology, accepting it as far as it could be done honestly, and offered words of kind cheer instead of censure, how much more influence I may have had to point out the wrong or show how to avoid it in future, what a change in all the surroundings, now closed, might have been effected! Had I been more noble, more Christ-like, how many of the mistakes of my friend's last years might never have occurred! Ah! more kindness, more open manifestations of my real affection, and that night have changed the whole life, but now—too late!

Yes, too late to remedy the wrong done; those who have passed away, but not too late for parents, brothers, sisters and friends to be warned and to profit by their self-upbraidings in those sad moments.

Many high-spirited children are ruined by the impatience of those who are set to guide and govern them, or by sharp rebukes or stinging ridicule, when standing just at that critical moment when a single word of encouragement could have piloted them safely past the breakers and guided them into still waters. How many who should have been helpers and saviors, for lack of skillful guidance in early life, if they reach the "farther shore" in safety, "scarcely so as by fire!"

Parents and friends are often neglectful of the many little things by which they could make home and its surroundings, or make happy and useful the lives of those who grow up under their guidance and influence. But it is only while they are with us that influence or affection has any effect. It may do us good to rouse up to a kindly and charitable interpretation of our friends when we stand by their coffins, but our love and grief or late repentance can no longer benefit them. Of course all the manifestations of affection and just appreciation of their good qualities to that home when for them it will be all a vain show! We do not know—we cannot imagine without the most careful and earnest watchfulness how many hearts silently ache for some tangible evidence of love and interest, or how, in secret troubles and trials, in seasons of great bitterness of spirit, such demonstrations would give strength and courage to preserve and bring comfort and joy unspeakable.

Then, friends! love tonight,
Kiss and smile kisses for me cold and blue,
While yet I feel them not, for I am near,
Think gentle of me, I am tried sore,
By faltering for one moment in unseen chains,
When darkness was in store I shall be freed
And, loving, shall be loved in heaven.
—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

A Tramp's Dinner.

The New York *Sun* tells a good story of a sad-eyed tramp who accosted several well-known New Yorkers in Park Row. They gave him a magnificent glance, and he was about to move away when Campbell's heart was touched by the manner of the stranger. "Your look hungry," said he. "Go right into Moynahan's and order what you want, and I'll pay for it."

A dubious smile broke over the careworn face. "They'll think I'm lying and kick me out," was the reply.

"I'll make him all right," said the benevolent Campbell, turning to Moynahan. "Here, Patsey, you give the poor fellow what he wants, and I'll foot the bill."

The sad-eyed tramp murmured his thanks and followed Moynahan into the dining-room. He took his seat at the table, called for a napkin, ate for an hour and twenty minutes, and departed. The following is the bill:

What he got.	*What Campbell paid.*
A porterhouse steak	$ 60
Potatoes potatoes	10
Plate of raw tomatoes	15
Plate of fried oysters	25
Two cups of coffee	20
Dish of fresh trout	25
A little lobster salad	40
Some cake pastries	20
A Cinderette House	40
A quart bottle of dry Verzenay	3 00
Pousse-cafe	25
A whole Reina Victoria	2 00
One bundle of toothpicks	5
Total	$ 8 35

Campbell paid the footing, but declared that in the future he should limit all tramps to corned beef and cabbage.

It is the calculation of the New York *Sun* that the liquor traffic of that city can be made by the Moffett law to yield $12,000,000 a year.

An Interesting Group of Monkeys.

Four chimpanzees and one orang-outang may now be seen at the New-York Yorik Aquarium. A more interesting group of animals it would be difficult to imagine, although the thoughtful spectator can scarcely help feeling a little uncomfortable when he looks upon these creatures so like and yet so unlike man. The eldest of the chimpanzees is nine years old, the others are four years younger. The nine-year-older is three feet high, his younger fellows are a foot shorter, but they do not think any less of themselves on that account. They look like a lot of very old men, wizened and shriveled by the lapse of two or three centuries, but with the glittering eyes and agility of youth. They have each other past like children, and cry when they are cross or hurt, in tones that are startlingly human. Their affection for their keeper is evidently great. They cry if he does not pay attention to them, and, at a word from him, leap into his arms and nestle closely to his breast. Their caresses are grotesque, but fervent, and it is scarcely too much to say that they behave as if they knew the difference in favor so marked that no one would think of eating green field corn if any of the sweet corn that they so much relish could be obtained. It may also be noticed that the more the grain shrivels when mature, the better the flavor when it is green. For instance, the green corn full of milk, but shrinks to one-fourth the size when ripe and dry. It is a low sort, but of excellent flavor. The very early dwarf sorts of sweet corn are, it is true, better than the common varieties of field corn for the table; but, as a rule, they are far inferior to the medium or later sorts.

Another thing which most farmers neglect is a succession of any kind of vegetables, which can be readily secured by making several plantings at different times. If one has need of an early and late sort of the same kind, the seeds of the two may be put into the ground at the same time; but if he wishes for a short, then a small quantity should be put in at intervals of a week or two, in order to prolong the season. This plan is especially recommended for sweet corn, as they remain in condition for the table only for a very short period, at best, ripe-blog the rapid after reaching a suitable condition; and this brings us to a point where a word about green peas may be opportune, lest the whim of "first" be with sheer in regard to the varieties of sweet-corn is quite as applicable to the different sorts of the garden-peas. We have, of course, the early sort for is of much value for the table, although they are extensively cultivated for market-gardening purposes. The best for a poorly-flavored pea to none. Residents of cities are often compelled to put up with inferior sorts in the vegetables, but the farmer can and should have the very best of everything of this kind for the table. If he engages to be, larger or smaller, but all are good and worthy of a place in a garden.

The second thing in order for making gardens, it is well to look over the list of kinds of vegetables which are attainable and consider the matter, and then estimate the area of land needed to produce a full supply throughout the season, as well as the quantity of each will probably be required. The land occupied with early peas, spinach and similar short-lived plants can be utilized later in the season for cabbages, celery, turnips, or a full crop of spinach. But the first requisite of a good vegetable garden is a very rich and deep soil, for without this success will be just as impossible in any climate and with it success is good a variety of seeds.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—While Theodore Tilton was lecturing in Scottsboro, Pa., a few evenings ago, the town Hotel burned, beginning at a report that a child was dead, and a gas explosion was the cause. This greatly annoyed the lecturer, and, rubbing one hand across the forehead, he said: "It is within the power of every man to do his duty as the man that is singing that bell appears to be doing his, and I hope there may be half as much fresh air before me before as he seems to be getting in your city." A gentleman in the audience volunteered an explanation and the lecture went on.

—The official designation of the new silver coin is "standard silver dollars." They are shipped from the mint in kegs, each keg containing five bags, and each bag $1,000.

—The weather-wise predict a scorching summer.

VEGETINE
For Dropsy.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:
It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said I was WITH between the HEART and LIVER. I improved so much until I was encouraged. I have used VEGETINE in fact I was never well before. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. P. WHEELER.

VEGETINE When the blood becomes thickened, sluggish, or impure, the whole system is affected. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Sores, Pimples, Humors of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases arising from impure blood, will receive the most speedy relief when the VEGETINE is faithfully taken. It has no equal as a blood purifier. It is the only medicine that will remove the cause of disease from the system, thereby the bowels and kidneys, thereby the blood, and thus cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

MR. STEVENS: RICHMOND, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.
Dear Sir—I had had a CROOK in my back for years. I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low my system was so debilitated that I had the KIDNEY COMPLAINT and was very nervous—could not sleep nights. I had taken many remedies, but they did me no good. I was induced by friends and neighbors to try VEGETINE. I have taken seven bottles, and have not had a pain since. I have not been troubled with my nerves since I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I know of no everything it is recommended to be.
Yours truly, S. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is unrivalled and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.
DEAR SIR: I have used your VEGETINE for SICK HEADACHE, and have found it a perfect cure. I have every reason to believe it is a good medicine.
Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES DAWSON, 411 Third street.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. VEGETINE has been found a perfect remedy in the many kinds of Headache, as it acts specifically upon the blood and all the complaints originating from impure blood, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will not regret it.

VEGETINE
Doctor's Report.

DR. HARLES M. STEVENS, Apothecary.
The Doctor writes: "I have a large number of customers who take VEGETINE, and they all speak well of it. I have it as a good tonic as for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Iowa, Feb. 27, 1877.

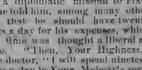
VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers. So it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them a sweet sleep.

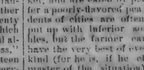
VEGETINE
Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I have been selling your valuable VEGETINE for some time, and find it to be giving entire satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood Purifier now sold. Very truly yours,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists.
Ironton, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGECTINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
For HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS,





BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.
OFFICE AND FACTORIES:
Cleveland, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
Address SAMUEL OIL AND BLACKING CO.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"
CATHOLICON
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE "GRAEFENBERG CO'S" FAMOUS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THOSE PECULIAR DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

LUMBER!
Lath, Shingles, Pickets, Cedar Posts, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.; Building Paper, Sheathing Paper, Tarred Felt, and Dead Head Paper, Ornamental Cedar Pieces, Patch Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Traps, Bends, Elbows, Rubber School Desk and Furniture, Set Screws, Screen Doors, Hair, Etc., sold and shipped direct to farmers and Builders, at Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices. Send for Circulars, Price Lists, and Catalogues containing full information, sent free. Address Industrial Supply Co., 242 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Lumber, Building Material and Mill Supplies. Mention this paper. Also Manufacturers of Patch or Metal Roofing for Steep or Flat Roofs. Put on by Agents. Established in 1874, by The Farmers' Association of Illinois and Iowa.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Bright's and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and will not disappoint. Pamphlets free. Sold by druggists. Dr. HUNT, Providence, R. I. For testimonials, &c. If your druggist does not have it, he will order it for you.

100,000 Acres of Kansas Lands
For sale cheap, on time, or for cash. Send stamp and get description and price-list of Selected Lands and Improved Farms for sale, from the Kansas Land Co., Topeka, Kan.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Flags, Window Shades, etc. MURRAY & BAKER, 105 S. Desplaines st., Chicago. *Send for Hunter's Price List.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

The best farmer is the farmer who cultivates himself.

A good garden is the imperative demand of every farmer's family, and the privilege of every farmer.

—English experience is that the consumption of a ton of roots produces, on the average, fourteen pounds of mutton or of beef.

—A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it is exposed to the scent of a strong smelling stable or any other offensive odor will imbibe a taint that will never leave it.

—The manure, if all saved, from a ton of hay and economically returned to the land, will grow more than a ton next year. If kept wet and so our agriculture would be a humbug, and the world would starve.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Minute Pudding.—Put three pints of sweet milk and two gills of the rye in a porcelain kettle, or something that with a good deal more than hold it. Salt it, and the minute it boils stir in enough to make a thick batter. It will proliten. Take it quickly from the fire and serve hot, with butter and sugar or syrup.

—Apple Cake.—Take two empsoirred apples; stew just enough to chop easily; chop as fine as raisins and boil in two cups of molasses till preserved through; drain off the molasses, then add two eggs, one cup of butter, one cupful sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, the stew when ripe and dry. It is a low sort, but of excellent flavor. The very early dwarf sorts of sweet corn are, it is true, better than the common varieties of field corn for the table; but, as a rule, they are far inferior to the medium or later sorts.

—Tapioca Pudding.—One cup tapioca, one quart milk, five eggs, whites and yelks beaten separately, two tablespoons of melted butter and two of sugar. Soak the tapioca in enough cold water to cover it two hours, drain off water not absorbed, soak two hours in the milk slightly warmed. When the tapioca is quite soft beat the sugar and butter together; add the yelks, the milk and tapioca, lastly the whites. Stir well. Bake in a buttered dish. Eat warm with a sweet sauce.

—The *Iowa State Register* publishes the following bits of agricultural wisdom:

Wealth is accumulated more in saving than by earning.

Manual labor is the original and divinely-appointed mode of living.

Asparagus seed has a hard hull, consequently it should be soaked for twenty-four hours in warm water.

Never attempt to find a country where you can farm and get rich without hard labor and active brains.

If you want to make a rich farm, sow clover. If you want a rich clover, sow clover.

Never pay a man for his time, but ever pay him for his labor. One of the poorest saws ever uttered was that "time is money."

Rotted sods from the pasture, and rotted cow-manure, well and thoroughly mixed, make good soil for potting flowers.

There is no longer any excuse for able-bodied pauperism. Millions of acres of fruitful soil, lying idle, invite them afield.

They who have nothing to do, or will do nothing, are the most wretched of mortals, and their virtue is always doubtful.

Be gentle with the cows. Every excitement that causes the blood to flow faster in the veins of the cow, every indiction of pain and every cause of fear, fans, in that cow, the fire which is fed with butter.

Beautiful Calves.

This is a barbarous, but it seems to be a necessary, practice. A large proportion of the calves are each year knocked in the head, or "dressed veal," as it is called, at a very early stage of their existence. The question sometimes arises, how soon should the cow be deprived of her calf? From the question follows, what is the effect upon the cow of killing her young offspring? It is a violation of the plain intent of nature, and a shock to her natural instincts—is the effect injurious to the cow?

If cornas the calf is killed out of purely mercenary considerations. Near large cities, where there is already demand for veal at remunerative prices, it may pay to fat the calf, giving it a liberal supply of new milk at first, and gradually lowering skimmed milk, buttermilk, whey or whatever else is found, as it becomes able to bear it. By this time it is fit for veal, it is probably of very little value from the cow and the cow from it. But even when fatted for veal, the question arises, how long is it best to let the calf feed from the cow's udder? Some say only once or twice, or until the milk gets fit for use; some say for a week or ten days, and some let it suck until it is fit for veal.

If the cow and calf are to be separated at all, it would seem to be better to separate them very soon. The longer the calf runs with the cow, the more she gets attached to it, and the more any nervous system is shocked by the separation when it comes. If deconsed at once, never perhaps getting upon its feet, and taken immediately from the sight of the cow, she seems to mind very little about it. If she does not see it at all, she does not seem to mind it all; and many men of experience and good judgment think it better to never let the calf suck, while some think it actually injurious to let the calf suck and limit the inflamed udder. Yet this would seem to be the provision of Nature. We should bear in mind, however, that the cow is kept in such an artificial condition, and the development and activity of the milk glands are so stimulated that Nature is completely perverted. Hence may follow inflammation and swelling that make it actually injurious to follow out the dictates of Nature in letting the calf suck.

Some of the breeders of fancy stock allow the calf to suck only a few days, and then weaning and teach to drink, while others keep cows from common stock as nurses for these calves. All, both breeders and dairymen, find it desirable to separate the calf from the cow at an early day. The united testimony seems to favor the earliest separation as the best for the cow. When the separation is immediate, before any special attachment has been awakened, the cow turns her affection to the milker, and seems entirely satisfied with this. After all, perhaps this is about as near the natural condition of the cow as we can get. She has been bred to this treatment for centuries, until she has become naturalized or accustomed to it. The old woman's eels got used to skinning.

The disposal of the carcasses of deceased calves is of some importance. They should by no means be allowed to lie around the barn in sight of the cows, tainting the air as they slowly decay. Buried in the manure heap, they should be buried in it and not thrown on it, and some sort of absorbent should be thrown on and around them to take up and retain the gases as they are eliminated in the process of decomposition. There is no doubt considerable fertilizing material in these carcasses. If they could be at once reduced to the form of a commercial fertilizer, it would be a great saving. The meat is sometimes saved and dried and used for feeding fish. It is said to be good for this purpose.—*American Fairgrown.*

Wheat Market.

THERE are so many complications in the market—so many rings and combinations will be made here—so many pools and variations in railroad and ocean freights—so many war rumors, peace prospects, crop reports, etc., affect prices, that no one knows what is the future prospect or probability of wheat. The questions to be decided in settling the advisability of holding or selling wheat are so many-sided and almirase—so profound and recondite, that the opinions of commercial and agricultural editors are of as little use in directing farmers as are the opinions of lawyers and doctors in settling the weather. And yet a gentleman and scholar (like ourselves) does not want to show any want of decision in replying to anxious inquirers. A good, earnest farmer, who has 2,000 bushels of wheat on hand, inquires whether he had "best-sell now, or wait for the results of the European war-clouds are settled." To show our decision, we would say we think he had better.

Many would not give such advice without feeling some misgivings. But one who has been studying the wheat question so closely as the writer has for a quarter of a century, ought to be as positive as to the future of that valuable commodity as are the glaziers in the present day about the question of future rewards and punishments. We assure our earnest correspondent that there are some questions in commerce as well as theology that the more we inquire and investigate the more we believe. While we are returning to the clumsy old dollar, let us try some of the old practices of our fathers. Our friend should go to his barn, and draw around him on the floor with chalk twelve circles, and write in each circle one of the months of the year. Then should he cry, repeat:

"Ist spit, spat, ruling Fate,
Tell me when to sell my wheat."

Then split his left hand, and strike the spit with two fingers of his right hand, and when or circle the spit falls on will be the month to sell the wheat. And you will be sure to get your pay in the dollar of the fathers.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The Toronto *Mail* draws this gloomy picture of the condition of Canada: "Immigration has practically ceased, though $200,000 a year is spent on the work; but the emigration of our people to the United States has not ceased, and ever since the close of the war. Business of all kinds is practically at a standstill, and the commercial outlook is yet dark and depressing. The country has no confidence in the Finance Minister, and will have no confidence in Reid. No class of the community is prosperous; there is none but deplores its accumulating misfortunes and bewails National decay and decline. For the first time in our history, honest men willing to work are unable to find work to do; and hunger and wretchedness become factors in society."

—There is an average of two divorces a day in New York. Let the modern bachelor and the modest maiden take comfort.

—JOSIE PHOTATION—Gymnastics.

—A quiet and pleasant home is inserted to all mothers that use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for their little ones. It contains nothing injurious.

Dogs in Boots.

"Puss in Boots" is a mythical personage, but the dog in boots is no imaginary creature. In the regions of eternal snow and ice, where the only beast of burden is the dog, the cold is sometimes so intense that sharp icicles form between the claws of the canine sledge travelers. This causes a most serious obstacle to the speedy progression of the dogs, and would, after a few days, render them utterly unfit for their laborious duties, as the icicles grow larger and larger as they go on, until the poor creatures are quite unable to stand. The older dogs, however, will every now and then stop and bite off the icicles from their feet. Not so with the novices. The trudges wearily along; every step he takes adds to his torture, and after a time every imprint of his foot on the snow bears a red stain from his cut and bleeding paws. At such times the dog-leader is called into requisition by the driver, principally for policy, but occasionally, let us hope, out of humanity. The dog-boot is generally made of raw-hide, and is simply shaped like a small bag or pocket. This is drawn over the foot of the animal and made secure by tying it round the ankle with a leather string. When protected, if the surface of the snow is pretty level, these wonderful Esquimaux dogs will travel at the rate of forty miles a day for many days in succession.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

The Gramme magneto-electric machine has now for a considerable time past been employed for supplying light at the houses of Parliament in London, and an idea of its power may be gathered from the fact, as stated, that it is worked by a steam engine at a distance of some 480 feet from the point at which the light is produced, the current being conducted thither by copper wires one-sixth of an inch in diameter. The magnets in the machine are arranged upon three massive rectangular blocks, and make 380 revolutions per minute, at a speed of two and one-thirds horse power, and give a light equal to over 3,000 English standard candles.

A YOUNG man, recently married, who has been an enthusiastic collector of coins, found that his wife, with the charming freshness characteristic of brides, has been drawing on his cabinet for change, and, among other things, had passed out an old penny for which he paid $3.50, for 4 cents' worth of candy. That years "rubbish" more in that household than any previous investment of the same amount of money.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in England receives an annual salary of $75,000.

Jewels of the Crown of Scotland.

At Edinburg, Scotland, some years since, the jewels of the crown were locked in a box, the box put in another, and so on, until there were supposed to be burglar-proof. They were then locked in the vault of the castle, there to remain for one hundred years, the key being placed in a mortar and fired into the sea. At the end of the century the vault was opened, and the jewels of the crown were found in a box, which had been packed

Legislature, and any one interested, should remember that important changes were made in the State liquor law, at the last session of the Legislature, which really go into effect, practically, this year for the first. Among other provisions, dealers in liquors, fermented or spirituous, or patent medicines containing liquors, must give bonds to the County Treasurer, on or before the first day of May, as stated by us recently. On examining the session laws of 1877, page 232, we observe that no person shall sell liquor "after the first Wednesday succeeding the third Monday in in May, until he has first notified, in writing, the assessing officer, whose duty it would be to assess the tax herein above provided to be levied on such business, that he intends to commence the same (naming the time when and the place where) provided, he has also paid to the County Treasurer of the proper county the full amount of the tax therefor required by the act." Heavy penalties are provided for violations of the law.

A nice assortment of men's and boy's hats at Carpenter & Cartholomew's.

In 1860 times were good and money plush. At that time the circulating medium was $207,000,000, the largest amount the country had except for a brief period in the years of 1865-7. To day, we are told, times are hard and money scarce. Yet the circulating medium is now $726,000,000—more than three times greater than it was in 1860.

Mr. Parmelee, of Old Mission, has over 7,000 fruit bearing trees this year, and expects an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit. The recent cold spell did no damage.

A few summer shawls very cheap at See & Washburn's.

The *Southwest Farmer*, which has been published during the year past at Springfield, Mo., by D. C. Lands, formerly of Traverse City, has suspended for lack of support.

McLin wanted an office under the President's appointment, and didn't get it. McLin is now reported as having made a confession of election frauds to which he was privy, with the statement that by means of them Florida was carried for Hayes. And some people are ungeferous enough toward McLin to put these two things together, and draw conclusions not favorable to his truthfulness.

A good stock of trunks and valises at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

On Saturday last the premium on gold in New York went down to only three-fix-tenths of one per cent, closing at one-quarter of one per cent. This practically taken gold out of the arena of speculation.

Congress has been in session five months during which time five thousand bills and joint resolutions were introduced, and less than fifty bills and resolutions passed.

The National debt has decreased $346,635,000 since 1870. The debt was the largest in 1866, since which time it has been reduced by more than $734,000,000.

New stock of clothing at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The republican party has always favored the policy of having only one standard of money, or making all the dollars in use of equal value. It stands on that platform to day. It has seen the greenback dollar rise from less than 40 cents to over 99 cents specie; and it would appear to be the height of foolishness in workingmen, who need every cent in their dollar, to vote for any party or favor any policy which will pull down the worth of their earnings.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ in the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three Doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Michigan State Land Office, {
Lansing, May 1, 1878. {

Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp lands, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore located as contractors, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at the office June 13, 1878, at two o'clock, a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the terms prescribed by law. H. P. BAIRD, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
ne ¼ of ne ¼	31	32 N	5 W
se ¼ of ne ¼	31	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	34	31 N	5 W
se ¼ of se ¼	31	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	34	34 N	5 W
se ¼ of se ¼	34	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of ne ¼	5	33 N	4 W
nw ¼ of ne ¼	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land Office {
Lansing, May 1, 1878. {

Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp lands, situate in Manitou county, Michigan, heretofore located as contractors, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at the office June 13, 1878, at two o'clock, p. m., and will be subject to sale according to the terms prescribed by law. H. P. BAIRD, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E ½ of sw ¼	33	39 N	10 W

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges, and take away.

South Arm, April 16, 1878. W. P. EMERY.

Jordan River House!

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MISS J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix, one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17r.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Cox, to Newton A. Hatch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber 20 of Mortgages, on page 304, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Hatch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 425, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided; Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage,
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.
[60-13]

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL-REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

LARGEST, Most Magnificent Gift Enterprise ever known. LOCAL AGENTS Wanted everywhere for The Young's weekly Family and Literary Journal, with large Cash Premiums, $3 00. With Ten Days' Notice, we will forward $1,000 worth of Goods, Watches, Diamonds, Pianos, Organs, &c., &c., to be distributed among Subscribers. Magnificent, Grand and Circular free. A. DAVID WILLIAMS & CO., (Box 3181) 39 Ann St., N. Y.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 22, 1877. {

Complaint having been entered at this office by Filena W. Pelton against Samuel G. Chamberlain abandoning his homestead entry No. 4165, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south-west quarter of section 10, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of May, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, defendant, within my bailiwick. I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham, and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. m.

Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877 {

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Tetzel against Wm M. Ireland, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6234, dated April 1 1875, upon the ne ¼ of sec 36, Township 33 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are too large to box, at $8 per hundred, at the log house in Old Mission. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 handled and delivered at the boat. I send out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 *trees at* 100 *rates.*

This nursery had no connection with the interior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY.
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

W. V. CASWELL. C. E. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles. R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

BOOK NO. 10. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MARINE BLOCK.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shirley, against Samuel Schafer, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2746, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the ne ¼ of section 30, Township 32 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3071, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se ¼ of Section 25, Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 30, 1878. {

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Rowan against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3731, dated June, 1, 1876, upon the nw ¼ of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,
26] CHARLEVOIX, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. E. Woods's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmetand Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1101r

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation-The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1867, did, on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation propose to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 21th day of April next — Wednesday— at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WAGNER, Sec'y

NOTICE U. S. Land Office
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 29, 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Clarissa Shirley, against Jacob Schafer, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2746, dated Feb. 15, 1875, upon the se ¼ of section 30, Township 32 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Feb., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7048, dated April 15, 1876, upon the nw ¼ of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 is not easily earned as these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. Nor per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. L. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 13, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1mts.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 14th day of January A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie E. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 24th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, there to be holden, at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this office by L. Spencer Perkins, against Eli Pierce, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7213, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the ne ¼ of section 23, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Sept., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 3 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 14, 1878. Whole No., 470

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
One Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
TO FIRE SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 months.	1 year.
One in.	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00
2 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
3 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
4 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
5 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
6 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
7 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
8 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
9 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
10 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
11 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
12 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
13 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
14 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
15 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
16 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
17 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
18 in.	00	00	00	00	00	00
19	00	00	00	00	00	00

Carroll's Business Directory, 24 per line per year.
Local advertisements inserted at Six cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible] Clerk of Circuit Court, Charlevoix Mich.

B[illegible] County Treasurer, Charlevoix Mich.

S. [illegible] Register of Deeds, Charlevoix Mich.

E. K. [illegible] Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix County, Mich.

L. [illegible] Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. [illegible] Surgeon and Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. [illegible] Judge of Probate and Circuit Court Commissioner, Charlevoix, Mich. Conveyancing and Collecting promptly attended to. Office at residence, Charlevoix.

A. [illegible] County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible] GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, and Attorney for Charlevoix and Antrim Counties, Mich.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Horse-shoer, Main Street, Charlevoix. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything to be found in a city, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible H. B. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 297 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. H. CRESSEY, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 164 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. BAWDEN, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.; depart on the same days at 11 a. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 a. m., depart at 1 p. m.

SOUTH AND WEST—Mails leave at 8 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	80
Fresh dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 & 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pair	40
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay, per bushel	50
Beef by ox, per pound	4
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	4 to 6

Notice.

To the members of the Republican County Committee:

You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the committee at the Town Hall, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of calling a convention to appoint a delegate to the State Convention, that meets in the city of Detroit on the 13th day of June. Also to arrange the appointment of representation of the several towns in the convention for the nomination of county officers, and to make some provisions for the appointment of delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Conventions; and any other business that may properly be considered by them for the advancement of the cause of the good old party in Charlevoix county. A full attendance is desirable. The towns of Hudson, Springvale, Bear Lake, Melrose and Hayes having been organized, since the appointment of the county committee, leave in consequence no appointed members of the committee; therefore the chairman of the committee would suggest that each of the new towns appoint a good man to meet and consult with the other members. ROUNDY MILLER.

Charlevoix, May 10, 1878. Chairman.

THE Gazelle is expected daily.

A Snow storm Friday morning, last.

THE new restaurant on Bridge street is nearly completed.

THE editor, wife and son are in Chicago, viewing the great city.

S. S. LISCOMB has removed his jewelry establishment to the Chamberlain building.

THE new residence of Hon. John Nicholls, in this village, is nearly enclosed.

THE Township Board of Charlevoix have fixed the bonds of liquor dealers and druggists at $3,000.

A lady of Charlevoix recently passed a trade dollar for a "three dollar silver piece," at an establishment in town, and got her "right change back," too.

HANNAH & MILLER come from Beaver Island Thursday, for the purpose of putting down a pound net near the north point.

REMEMBER you can buy Building Hardware, doors and windows very reasonable of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

DIED.—Another old settler of this region has passed from life. Mrs. Samuel Horton, of Evangeline, died on the 7th. She has resided in this county for 22 years.

Almon, young son of Andrew Nowland, who was living with Perry Brewith, at Elk Rapids, died last week of diphtheria.

Paul Wood, an old resident of Banks, died on Thursday, of inflamation of the Bowels.

DO NOT fail to call at the "ready pay" store of Carpenter & Bartholomew's before making your purchases. They can save you money.

THE following compliment to the SENTINEL is from the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of Michigan.

The Charlevoix *Sentinel* has just entered upon its tenth volume. It seems scarcely possible that well printed and 2-column paper has existed for ten years past in the extreme northwestern part of the lower peninsula, but such is the fact. And the paper was never better edited and never better deserved than it does to-day, the strong support which, we are glad to note, it is receiving.

CALL at the standard goods store and get the *Nimble Nickle* for May.

I. O. G. T.—The following are the list of officers installed May 10th, for the quarter ending July 31st, 1878:

W. C. T.—R. Miller.
W. V. T.—Mary Berry.
W. Sec.—W. E. McLennan.
W. A. S.—Alice Carpenter.
W. F. S.—A. Burnett.
W. T.—Kate Carpenter.
W. M.—John McClain.
D. M.—Lottie Mason.
W. I. G.—Mary Whitman.
W. O. G.—H. J. Worthington.
W. Chap.—Mrs. Green.
W. H. S.—Jennie VanDusen.
W. L. H. S.—Ester Buttars.

A canoe stock of everything at Carpenter & Bartholomew's as close as they can be bought and sold for ready pay.

A SWIM AND A CLOTH.—Sam See and Jack Ingalls were Thursday engaged in swing off the piles of the bridge substructure below water, and were working on a cedar lighter fastened across the stream. It was fastened, one end to the pile upon which the gentlemen were working, and the other was held by a line from the shore to the lower side of the lighter. As Jack was spinning a yarn as long as his legs, the upper side of the lighter settled below the surf, or the water and hastily went on her leaner's side. Sam undertook to unfasten the line and let the float right up, but failed, and was left to swim ashore, which he did. Of course the spectators had a laugh at Sam's expense, at the same time being conscious of his danger. Rather than swim Jack took to a pile, which stood ten feet above the water. The ludicrousness of his appearance, with his numerous sections of legs wrapt around that unpile pile, and his struggles to reach the top, were better than any circus. He reached the top in time to launch an invective at the innocent head of our reporter, who stood upon the shore, note book in hand. As the notes of Jack's voice died away, we heard another sound upon the able walk, which was like ker-chu-lash! ker-chu-lash! ker-chu-lash!" and the retreating figure of Sam passed down over the hill to change his clothes.

Marine.

—The following named vessels left this port yesterday—Mariner, H. Esch; Nellie Winieck, M. N. Dunham and Alaska for Milwaukee—Geo. W Wescott for Kenosha—Hercules for Racine—all loaded with wood and bark—Now in Port Elgin, Maple Leaf and Emma.

We shall receive by the Fountain City this week our spring stock of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps. We intend to show the people of Charlevoix as nice a stock of dry goods and clothing that was ever brought to this town.

FOX ROSE & BUTTARS.

Personal.

—Archie Buttars went to Chicago, on the Fountain City, Friday.

—Gen. P. L. Thorp and family arrived here on the Fountain City Friday evening.

—Miss Inwood, Thurlow Wood and wife came home on the Menominee Sunday from Cheboygan.

A. K. Dougherty, was here last week from Elk Rapids, and his family returned there with him. Mr Dougherty's people have by no means left Charlevoix permanently, and our people will look anxiously forward to the day when they shall again enjoy their society.

PLAN OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Grand Traverse District, M. E. Church, Fourth Quarter.

Petoskey and Little Traverse	May 18-19
Cadillac and Cadillac Circuit	" 25-26
Spencer Creek	June 1-2.
Frankfort	" 8—9.
Bear Lake	" 15-16.
Norwood	" 22-23
South Arm	" 29-30.
Manistique and Railroads	" 29-30
Elk Rapids	July 6—7.
Antrim, Island, Green Arbor and Long Lake	" 13-14.
Ashton	" 20-21.
Cheboygan and Cheboygan River	" 27-28
Traverse Falls	Aug. 4
Charlevoix	" 10-11
Manton and Pine Lake	" 10-11.
Northport	" 17-18.
Oakland	" 24-25.
Antrim County Meeting on old ground	July 9 to 15.
Cheboygan River Grove Meeting at Ring's	" 25 to 28.
State Camp Meeting begins	" 30.
Indian Camp Meeting at Northport	Aug. 14 to 19.
Monroe Center and Traverse City	" 31—Sept. 1.
Monroe Center Camp Meeting	" " 7 to " 9.

Presiding Elder not present.

A. P. MOORE.

CHARLEVOIX SUMMER RESORT.—The Committee of Michigan and Indiana gentlemen recently appointed to settle the business affairs of the Resort generally arrived here Wednesday morning, and consisted of H. W. Page, S. A. Gibson and F. M. Lyon, of Kalamazoo, and Messrs Carter and Gordon, of Fort Wayne Ind. The Committee remained during the day, and made a thorough examination and survey of the proposed Resort. Each member of the Committee expressed himself highly pleased with the location and there is no doubt that the matter is definitely settled. We are informed by the Committee that improvements will be commenced upon the grounds within one month and several cottages erected.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 10th, 1878:

U. S. to Catherine Blackbird, 80 acres of land in Bear Lake.

Catherine and Jeremiah Blackbird, to Elizabeth Spitzer, 80 acres of land in Bear Lake.—$400.

Wm. W. Phelp and wife to Wm. E. Dodge, 160 of land in Hudson.—$1.60.

John Miller and wife to Leonard W. Hull, Lot in Spring Harbor.—$25.00.

Charlotte E. Williams to Leonard W. Hull, 40 acres of land in Evangeline.—$250.

Peter Sutton and wife to Wm. J. Carson, 80 acres of land in South Arm.—140.

Chas P. Bush and wife to John S. Dixon ½ interest in parcels of land in Charlevoix.—$1,000.

Antoine Sharrow and wife to Casalia Pearl, 80 acres of land in South Arm.—$600.

Casalia Pearl to Levi Miles, 80 acres of land South Arm.—$600.

Lucretia H. Powers, to Township of Boyne Valley, 4 acres in Boyne Valley.—$60.

General Grant has seen England, France, Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land and Italy, and will press onward through Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. He'll do it, even though "it takes all summer."

Gentlemen, please cast your eyes over the records of this Congress, and then say if the Republican warning about rebel claims, green and out repeated during the last Presidential Campaign, is a bugbear.

Bishop Methodey has withdrawn his resignation, and demands a trial on the charges published against him. When it comes off he will be defended by Alfred Russell, of Detroit, one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 23d, the amendment of the House to the bill granting a pension to Gen. Shields, increasing the amount from fifty dollars to $100 a month, was refused. The House bill to prohibit the coinage of the twenty-cent silver piece was passed. The bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was further considered, and actively discussed, but was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker ordered the protest against the summary passage of the Harbor bill to be read, but no longer objected to words referring to alleged combinations of members for the spoliation of the Treasury, and Mr. Dox (N. Y.), without their portion of the protest, and proceeded to address the House, in which objection was made, after considerable debate, and more confusion, the Speaker put the question as to whether the gentleman from New York should be allowed to proceed, and declared it carried. Bill to Mr. Dox proceeded to comment on the objection declaring that, "And this encourages similar attempts on the Treasury to passify local interests" but the Speaker ruled that they were not disposed of in the House. The reading of the protest having been concluded, a number of hours were spent in personal, wordy controversies between different members, after which it was decided that the protest did not present a question of privilege. Feb. 24, same, Senate, that, as a matter of courtesy to those who signed the protest, it be entered on the journal, was then suspended. The report of the Conference Committee on the Harbor Bill for examining rivers in the Treasury Department was agreed to, a compromise having been effected. The Legislative Appropriation bill was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole.

The report of the Conference Committee on the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks was agreed to, and the bill was passed, in the Senate, on the 24th. A bill was also passed to amend the law in relation to the duties on sugars. Bills were passed in the house relieving the appointees of the Light-House Board over the Illinois River for the establishment of lights, buoys, etc., providing that the Board shall, once every vessel of the United States may be the form which the vessel was built or where the owner resides. Senate Funding bill in regard to the Pacific railroads was considered in the usual unspecified hour, when the bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. The report of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill was made and agreed to.

DOMESTIC.

THE property and franchises of the Erie Railroad were sold, on the 25th, to ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, for $6,000,000.

AT Catasauqua, Pa., a few days ago, a night-rope performer, while walking backward over a rope, missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, and was fatally injured.

A MAN, aged about fifty years, leaped from the new suspension bridge into the river at Niagara Falls, on the 25th. There was an envelope in the pocket of his coat addressed to Edward M. Great, Waterford, Racine County, Wisconsin.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 26th states that the amount of United States notes retired during the month of April, in consequence of the issue of National Bank notes, would be about $1,220,001. The Secretary of the Treasury had ordered this amount to be restored by other dollars to be paid out in the course of business. This sum would be distributed among the various Sub-Treasuries and public depositories, so that, to this extent, the silver dollar will be paid out on currency obligations. This will not interfere with or counter the silver dollars in exchange at par for gold coin at any time.

A NEW and very dangerous counterfeit $100 bill, of the issue of the Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, Mass., was detected in St. Louis, Mo., on the 20th ult. The general appearance of the bill is said to be good and calculated to deceive, the seal alone being poorly executed.

AN explosion of the gas-main leading into the Detroit *Free Press* building, took place on the 20th ult., and the gas ignited and set the edifice on fire. Great damage was done to the premises and printing material belonging to the *Free Press* Company. The job-room material was entirely destroyed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HON. GEO. C. GORHAM, of California, has been chosen Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee.

On the 23d, the Senate, in Executive session, reconsidered the vote refusing to confirm J. E. Colburn as Consul-General to Mexico, and voted to confirm by a good majority.

A JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) dispatch of the 23d says McLin, member of the Florida Returning Board at the last Presidential election, and L. G. Dennis, member of the Republican State Central Committee, had confessed that perjury and fraud had been resorted to to secure the Electoral vote of that State for Mr. Hayes.

IT was announced from Detroit, on the 24th, that Hon. Isaac McCoskry, of Michigan, had decided not to go to Europe, as he had intended, but would return to Detroit at once and insist upon an investigation of the charges of immorality preferred against him, which charges he denounced as unqualified false.

GEORGE F. SMITH, formerly member of the National House of Representatives from Louisiana, has been nominated to be Collector of the Port of New Orleans. This is said to have been a compromise nomination.

PRESIDENT ex-Mgr. HAYES, accompanied by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior and their wives, reached Philadelphia, on the 26th, in response to invitations extended by the Municipal Government and the National Union League of that city. They met with a very cordial and enthusiastic reception during their three days' sojourn in the city.

THE New York State Prohibition Convention met at Albany, on the 24th, and nominated Hon. Daniel E. Danford as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted demanding the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors; protesting against the proposed Moffett Bell-Punch act, favoring the enfranchisement of women, opposing the National Banking system; favoring currency expansion, etc., etc.

A STATE Prohibition Convention has been called to meet at Detroit, on the 6th of June, to nominate candidates for State officers, etc.

WILLIAM EVARTS, son of the Secretary of State, died at Washington, on the 26th, of consumption. He was twenty-seven years old.

THE Indiana State Republican Convention has been called to meet at Indianapolis, on the 5th of June.

IT was said, on the 29th ult., to be the opinion of several members of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives, that a bill to impose a tax on incomes of over $2,000 cannot pass the House.

IN the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, on the 29th ult., Judge Sawyer rendered a decision that a Chinaman is not a white person within the meaning of the term as used in the Naturalization laws, and is not entitled to become a citizen. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOREIGN.

AN Adrianople telegram of the 24th says the Sultan's forces were decimating the Russian troops in the vicinity of Adrianople and Roshuta.

A VIOLENT gale prevailed in the Black Sea, on the 24th. A Turkish corvette, with ninety men on board, sank during the height of the storm. There were no survivors.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Roumania, has refused to accede to the demand of Russia for the dismissal and reconstruction of his Cabinet.

THE Porte has peremptorily ordered the evacuation of Batoum on the Black Sea.

THE Pope issued an encyclical, on the 25th, confirming and renewing the protests of Pope Pius IX against the encroachments on the civil rights of the Papacy.

A LONDON dispatch of the 25th says the Government had rejected the scheme for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian armies, for the reason that British acceptance of this proposition would be a practical admission of the correctness of the limits assigned by Russia to New Bulgaria. The impression prevailed at London, as well as at Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris and Constantinople, that war was inevitable and that nothing short of a miracle could prevent it.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 29th, Russia and Great Britain had agreed upon the simplicity of an exchange of views on the present status of the Eastern question before the meeting of the Congress. It was stated that Austria, Germany and Italy also favored this course, and had called upon the British Cabinet to state its views.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 30th says seditious meetings were nightly held in that city, and a general uprising was feared. Ex-Sultan Murad had recovered his health, and was looked upon as the coming ruler. He was closely watched and constantly guarded.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 29th, the insurrectionary movement in Roumelia was assuming huge proportions. The Turkish irregulars were pouring into the disaffected districts, and Russian troops in large numbers were marching to oppose them. Hussein Pasha, the insurgent Commander, had met the Russians and withdrawn after a bloody encounter. A Russian force pouring through a defile in the mountains had suffered heavily from the fire of insurgents in ambush. At Philippopolis, 1,000 Russians had been taken prisoners, and large quantities of guns and stores captured. About 30,000 Irregulars held Batoum and refused to surrender.

EXCITING rumors prevailed in London, on the night of the 26th, to the effect that the Russians and British in front of Constantinople had come in collision. Details were wanting.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 27th says Russia had announced that she would probably occupy that city. The pretext for this step was said to be that it was an act of precaution to maintain order.

THE Statement was made, on the 28th, that Germany was seeking the neutralization of the Baltic in the event of war.

THE boiler in Stroup's foundry, in Dublin, Ireland, exploded, on the 27th, destroying the adjoining buildings, killing fifteen persons and seriously injuring twelve others.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 29th ult. states that the Turkish troops had refused to surrender to the Russians the quadrilateral fortresses of Silistria and Varna.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the Field-Marshalship of the Empire, and ordered to St. Petersburg. He was relieved, on the 28th ult., by Gen. Todleben. The object of the Grand Duke's recall is said to be to lessen the friction and reduce the danger of collision.

A BELGRADE dispatch of the 29th ult. says that frontier fortifications of Servia, on the Austrian border, were being rapidly augmented.

A BERLIN telegram of the 29th ult. states that Italy would make a descent on the Albanian coast if Austria invaded Bosnia and Herzegovina, as their appeal probable.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Vernon, N. Y., was asked to resign, but he refused. The sexton was ordered under no circumstances to open the doors, and the minister proceeded to hold services at his residence.

—Senator Morrissey can scarcely sleep at all when lying down. He resorts to a bed or lounge occasionally only for muscular or nervous repose. What sleep he gets is had when sitting upright in a chair or half reclining.—*N. Y. Paper.*

—An English writer states that he was much impressed with the gentleness of American manners. He ought to see a Fourth of July row at our cottages, or try getting out of a crowded depot with two grip-sacks when our hackmen are feeling well.—*Brooklyn Table.*

—There lives six miles from Richmond, Va., Mrs. Martha T. Hopkins, who is only thirty-nine years old and has just been married for her sixth husband. She was first married at twenty years of age; took her second husband when twenty-four years old; her third husband when twenty-seven years old; her fourth husband when thirty-two years old, and her fifth husband when thirty-seven years old.

—The story is told of Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, that while preparing his first message, during which he occupied many days and nights owing to the important problems with which it had to deal, he was asked by a very ambitious expression; and on Sunday, the day before the document was to be delivered, he was surprised to see the wood on it, while his family went to church. The family, or their return, to their great relief were received by the Governor with a countenance beaming with satisfaction. "What is the matter?" asked one. "Have you completed your message?" "No!" was the Governor's joyful reply; "but I have found the old turkey-hen's nest over yonder in the woods."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—One of the oldest and best known, as well as best light-house keepers on the Atlantic coast, is a woman, Mrs. Lebanon Andre Moore, of Black Rock Light-house, near Bridgeport, Ct. She is sixty-five, has tended the light-house lamp for fifty years and lives alone in her little house with two dogs and a pet lamb. She says there used to be many more wrecks than there are now on her coast, before sailing ships were replaced by steamers. She is as active as a girl of fifteen. There are several hundred printed rules for the instruction of lighthouse and live-saving station-keepers, and this bright old woman knows them all by heart. She is a great reader, and prizes particularly Shakespeare, the British poets and books of travel and history. She has more than 1,000 visitors in her little house last summer.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A Mr. Patrick, who was one of Representative James A. Garfield's earliest friends, in giving a sketch of his career to some school-children, several years ago, said: "I want to tell you about a young man who came to my farm-house from the canal. He had been a canal-boat driver, and as the canal had just frozen up, he wanted to do chores for his board during the winter. James, for that was his name, was a stalwart, honest-looking fellow, and as I took him in. My own children soon began attending school, and I asked James if he did not want to go to school with them. So he did. I soon noticed that he seemed to be quite despondent, and asked him if he was troubled about anything, and he then confessed to me that, although he was nineteen years of age, he could neither read nor write, and he was in much mental distress because, as he thought, it was too late for him to begin. I assured him it was not too late, and urged him to begin at once, which he did, with so much energy that within a year from that time he was teaching school himself."

CLOSE shave—Thirty-three per cent.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

PROF. KEDZIE, of the State Agricultural College, has issued the following circular to Michigan land-owners:

So little is known to the public of the kind and quality of the soil in the northern counties of the Lower peninsula, that the tide of immigration is sweeping by Michigan to secure poorer lands farther from good markets. To help to publish to the world the undeveloped Agricultural resources of our State, I am gathering specimens of soil to be analyzed at this laboratory, and place in be exhibited at the State Fair in Detroit. It is my plan to arrange these specimens of soil in three glass jars, side by side. Into the first to reach me during the present month (May) will be placed one pound of soil from each county north of the line. I shall do this for the first two which shall send me duplicate, but only a specimen each shall *Jar of dirt.* It is very easy to collect soils which will be a surprise to many people, and will be of distinct, but such selection will be of very little value.

In sending the soil I want at least one bushel of surface soil, to be taken from a clean field, and marked so that I can identify the place from which it came. In person sending the soil to me please write me at the same time, stating the location from which the soil was taken, the kind of timber growing on such soil, and the time to which it has been cleared. Address, Prof. C. W. Kedzie, Agricultural College, Mich.

Specimens where there is an over-cultured soil, etc., I would suggest that the best way to take this soil is to take a couple of inches from the surface and then take the soil next to it to insure its analysis, for the fertility of the soil.

Persons wishing further information in regard to the value of collecting soil for the State Exhibitions may secure such information by writing to me.

Prof. Kedzie has had charge of the collection of the matter at once. I think something can be done to attract settlers to the State by the expenditure of our unimproved lands for agriculture purposes, and secure a share of the immigration which now passes by to other States.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, April 20, 1878.

JOSEPH S. BIRAMAN, a saloon-keeper at Battle Creek, fell off the bridge over Battle Creek, on the evening of the 23d and drowned before assistance could reach him.

THE indiscriminate slaughter of pigeons, young and old, in the region of Petoskey, has come to a halt. Five parties have been arrested and fined $50 and costs each for netting the birds out of season. The law against pigeon-netting, as forbidden by law. Not less than 400 Indians were also warned away from the nesting-grounds, and quite lively time when the redskins got into the impending law, and refused to travel. There have been at least 1,500 persons engaged in the business there this spring.

CALVIN MCDONALD has been held for trial, charged with perjury in swearing in his vote at the recent election that he was a citizen of Kent County, whereas he is not of age, it is claimed.

LIBAH BENSFIELD, seventy years old, manager of the Eagle Clothing House, at East Saginaw, committed suicide, on the evening of the 24th, for felonious assault upon the person of Annie Hackert, a six-year-old girl. He was committed for examination in default of $1,500.

DAVID C. WARNER, a old resident of Grandville, in Kent County, committed suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE residence of P. Shuttle, at East Saginaw, was burned, the other morning. Loss, $2,000.

The following is a tabular statement of the children in each county according to the last School Census, taken in August, 1877, with the amount of money to be paid by the State Treasurer to each County Treasurer:

COUNTIES.	No. Children.	Amount.
Alcona	417	$239 19
Allegan	11,357	6,516 69
Alpena	1,003	575 69
Antrim	1,356	778 09
Baraga	650	373 09
Barry	8,074	4,631 06
Bay	8,136	4,668 01
Benzie	501	287 53
Berrien	12,958	8,435 10
Branch	7,177	4,116 69
Calhoun	11,847	6,733 60
Cass	7,202	4,131 69
Charlevoix	749	474 59
Cheboygan	1,252	718 49
Chippewa	830	476 09
Clare	816	468 09
Clinton	8,099	4,648 09
Crawford	1,013	581 29
Eaton	8,353	4,792 69
Emmet	1,750	1,004 09
Genesee	11,802	5,925 70
Gladwin	307	176 09
Grand Traverse	2,111	1,211 69
Gratiot	2,989	1,714 69
Hillsdale	10,425	5,981 09
Houghton	4,045	2,320 09
Huron	6,847	3,927 69
Ingham	7,703	4,419 09
Ionia	8,244	4,727 69
Iosco	2,093	1,200 69
Isabella	2,483	1,424 09
Jackson	11,865	6,807 69
Kalamazoo	10,421	5,978 09
Kalkaska	241	138 29
Kent	22,411	12,857 69
Keweenaw	1,040	596 89
Lake	272	156 09
Lapeer	8,955	4,967 80
Leelanaw	1,767	1,013 69
Lenawee	14,688	7,941 09
Livingston	6,307	3,617 69
Mackinac	952	546 09
Macomb	10,146	5,820 69
Manistee	2,340	1,341 69
Marquette	2,593	1,487 69
Mason	1,800	1,032 69
Mecosta	2,525	1,448 69
Menominee	1,261	723 29
Midland	1,516	869 69
Missaukee	264	151 29
Monroe	11,901	8,826 69
Montcalm	5,705	3,272 09
Muskegon	6,275	3,167 69
Newaygo	3,061	1,756 09
Oakland	12,738	6,172 09
Oceana	3,005	1,723 09
Ogemaw	415	238 09
Ontonagon	1,197	686 69
Osceola	2,378	1,174 69
Oscoda	170	97 69
Otsego	11,121	5,661 09
Ottawa	7,203	4,131 69
Presque Isle	1,579	3,879 09
Saginaw	18	10 29
St. Clair	16,011	8,271 69
St. Joseph	8,211	4,695 80
Sanilac	7,205	4,132 69
Shiawassee	11,010	5,125 09
Tuscola	10,431	5,984 09
Van Buren	8,267	4,742 69
Washtenaw	11,599	6,655 09
Wayne	67,816	38,910 09
Wexford	1,197	686 69
Total	468,931	$269,040 30

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.25@1.30; Butter, ₱ lb, 15@20; Cheese, ₱ lb, 12@13; Corn, ₱ bu, 45@46; Flour, White, Winter, $5.50@6.00; Amber, $5.00@5.25; Rye, $3.00@3.10; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@4.25; Hogs, $3.25@3.70; Sheep, $3.00@3.40; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 17@18c; White, 20@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $10.00@10.05; Rye, ₱ bu, 70@75c; Wheat, White, $1.30@1.32; Amber, $1.18@1.23.

The Garden and Cabin-Building Bird of Australia.

This bird selects for its hut and garden a spot on a level with the plain, having in its center a small shrub, with a trunk about the height and size of a small walking-stick. Around the base of this central support it constructs, of different mosses, a sort of cone, about a span in diameter. This cone of moss serves to strengthen the central pilaster, upon the top of which the whole edifice is sustained. The height of the cabin is at least half a meter. All around, from the top of the central pilaster and diverging outward therefrom, arranged methodically in an inclined position, are long stems, their upper ends supported on the apex of the pilaster, and their lower resting on the ground, and thus all around, excepting immediately in front. In this way is made the cabin, conical in form and quite regular in the shape the while presents when the work is completed. Many other stems are then added and interwoven in cyclonic form, so as to make a roof at once strong and impervious to the weather. Between the central pilaster and the insertion in the ground there is left a circular gallery in the shape of a horse-shoe. The whole structure has a total diameter of about a meter.

The long, straw-like stems of which it makes use as rafters, are the slender and upright branches of a species of orchid (*Dendrobium*), an epiphytal plant that grows in large tufts on the mossy branches of tall trees. These are gathered in the straw, and are about half a meter in length. These stems remain their small and closely packed leaves, which are still living, and continue to maintain their life a long while, as is the case with the greater part of the epiphytal orchids of the tropics and there's little doubt that these sagacious birds select this plant on account of this vitality, purposely, to prevent the decay of their dwelling.

But the esthetic tastes of our "gardeners" are not restricted to the construction of a cabin. Their fondness for flowers and for gardening is still more remarkable. Directly in front of the entrance to their cabin is a level place occupying a superficies about as large as that of the structure itself. It is a miniature meadow of soft moss, transported thither, kept smooth and clean, and from grass, weeds, stones and other objects not in harmony with its design. Upon this graceful green carpet are scattered flowers and fruit of brilliant colors, in such a manner that they really present the appearance of an elegant little garden. The moment any insignificant withered leaves appear to be accumulated near the entrance to the cabin. The variety of the objects that compose this garden is very great, and they are always of brilliant colors.—*Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, in Scribner for May.*

"EDWARD," said a mother to her son, a boy of eight, who was trundling a hoop in the front yard. "Edward, you mustn't go out at that gate into the street." "No, ma, I won't," was the reply. A few minutes afterward his mother saw him in the street manufacturing dirt pies. "Didn't I tell you," she said angrily, "not to go through the gate?" "Well, I didn't, mother," was the reply. "I climbed over the fence."

—The stories about Representative Leonard having met with foul play at Havana are not credited at the State Department. It is reported, however, as stated that he died of yellow fever, for the Consul General at Havana has written that this is the case and that he was during his illness tenderly nursed by members of the Consul's family.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"ECONOMY is the road to wealth." But as it is 298,000 miles long, and up hill all the way, it doesn't hold out much encouragement to a man who don't able to travel by rail.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

DO NOT disturb your baby with Opium or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.75	@$6.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 6.00
Hogs	5.85	@ 5.90
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.75	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.04½	@ 1.05
CORN—Western Mixed	.39½	@ .40
OATS—Mixed	.28½	@ .29
RYE—Western	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.00
LARD—Steam	7.00	@ 7.05
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.36	@ .42
" Pulled	.30	@ .42

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$4.75	@ $5.15
Choice	4.30	@ 4.65
Good	3.90	@ 4.25
Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live Yards to Packers	4.80	@ 4.90
HOGS—Common to Choice	3.75	@ 4.30
BUTTER—Creamery	.20	@ .25
Good to Choice	.18	@ .22
" Dairy	.15	@ .20
FLOUR—Choice Winter	6.00	@ 6.50
Choice to Fine Spring	5.50	@ 6.00
Patents	6.50	@ 8.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	.97½	@ .97¾
Corn, No. 2	.40	@ .41
Oats, No. 2	.25	@ .26
Rye, No. 2	.56	@ .57
Barley, No. 2	.70	@ .71
BROOM CORN—Straw Hurl	.05	@ .06
Self-Working do	.04	@ .05
Hand-Tipped do	.03	@ .04
Crooked do	.02	@ .03
PORK—Mess	9.80	@ 9.85
LARD	6.85	@ 6.87½
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	11.00	@ 13.00
Lath	1.95	@ 2.00
Shingles	2.40	@ 2.60

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5.12	@ $5.25
Medium	3.12½	@ 4.75
Ordinary	2.50	@ 3.00
Good	4.00	@ 6.00
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.25
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Yorkers	5.70	@ 6.00
Philadelphia	6.00	@ 6.25
SHEEP—Best	5.00	@ 5.25
Common	3.00	@ 4.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MY BREAD ON THE WATERS.

"Mister," the little fellow said,
"Please gimme a dime to buy some bread."

I turned to look at the ragged form,
Just in the midst of the Odeon storm,
Pinched, and haggard, and old with care,
In a cents pleading, was standing there.
"Twas a little boy not seven years old,
I'll admitted and in search for the "almighty gold,"
His eyes were red with weeping, I feel,
And down his cheeks there coiled a tear.
Even then.

His sisters story me dumb
'Twas a street in a city what city know,
Where an errand of duty led my feet,
That day, through the storm and blinding sleet.

"Poor little fellow!" at last I said,
"Have you no father?"

"Yes, sir," he said, with a sob, "he's dead!"
"No sir," he said, with a sob, "he's been
Sick for a year, and the doctor said,
He'd never again get to work, and so,
We've suffered, poor! I asked, in pain,
As I looked upon his tattered dress,
"Haven't you mother?" he said, with a bitter groan
That would make a body a heart of stone,
"I've a mother!, we are all starving," he said,
We have a little baby sister dead,
In our mother, my father, my sister Kate—
Some jealous fellow

I did not wait
To ask him more. "Come with me," I stated,
You shall not hunger," and at my side
The poor little fellow closely clung,
And on our walk a sadness I sensed well,
But for the life of me I could not tell
Before the door of a baker's shop
And we entered.

"Now eat away, my boy,
Nothing added to nothing will not make a decent living."

"I am going to ask her to be my wife, and if she does me the honor to say 'Yes,' I will make a decent living out of my profession."

From the time forth John devoted himself with some ostentation to his supposed cousin's companion. He was determined to let the widow perceive that he had made his choice, and that he could not be bought with her money. Mr. Selden and Miss Marat were always together, and the widow did not interfere between her companion and her cousin. Perhaps she was rather glad of her close friendship, for the handsome Cleve made a much more delightful attendant. Thus the party fell quite naturally into couples, and the two weeks that the gentlemen had fixed as the limit of their stay lengthened into two months.

It was noticeable that as the ladies became more confidential with their lovers, they had less to say to each other: and it began at last to be quite evident to the real widow that the play must end for the present, or the *denouement* would come prematurely. Circumstances favored her determination. One night Clementine, with a rarefied face, came into her friend's room, and said:

"Fan, I have something to tell you. Cleve has asked me to marry him."

"Now, Clement, you have told him all; I know you have."

"Not a word, Fan. He still believes me the Widow Clare."

"Did you accept him?"

"Conditionally. I am to give him a final answer when we go to the city in October. You are going to New York this winter, are you not?"

"Yes. Our little play progresses finely. John Selden asked me to be his wife to-night."

"I told you men think and act in pairs."

"John is a noble fellow. I pretended to think his cousin had ill-used him, and he defended him until I was ashamed of myself; absolutely said, Clement, that you were a sufficient excuse for Mr. Clare's will. Then he blamed his own past idleness so much, and promised if I would only try and endure the slings and arrows of your outrageous temper, Clement, for two years longer, he would have made a home for me in which I could be happy. Yes, Clement, I should marry John Selden if he had not a five-dollar bill between us."

"I wish Cleve had been a little more explicit about his money affairs. However, there is time enough yet. When they leave to-morrow, what shall we do?"

"We will remain here another month; Levine will have the house ready for me by that time. I have written to him about refurnishing the parlors."

So next day the lovers parted, with many promises of constant letters and future happy days together. The interval was long and dull enough; but it passed, and one morning both gentlemen received notes of invitation to a small dinner-party at the Widow Clare's mansion in —— street. There was a good deal of dressing for this party. Cleve wished to make his entrance into his future home as became the prospective master of a million and a half of money, and John was desirous of not suffering in Clement's eyes by any comparison with the other gentlemen who would probably be there.

Scarcely had they entered the drawing-room when the ladies appeared, the true Widow Clare no longer in the unassuming toilet she had hitherto worn, but magnificent in white crepe lisse and satin, her arms and throat and pretty head flashing with sapphires and diamonds. Her companion had assumed now the role of simplicity, and Cleve was disappointed with the first glance at her plain white Chambery gauze dress.

John had seen nothing but the bright face of the girl he loved, and the love-light in her eyes. Before she could speak he had taken both her hands and kissed her. Dearest and best and loveliest Clement."

Her smile answered him first. Then she said, in a jocular tone, Mr. Selden, but we have been in somewhat too much unmask before real life begins. My name is not Clementine Marat, but Fanny Clare, *Cousin John*, I hope you are not disappointed."

Then she put her hand into John's, and they wandered off into the conservatory to finish their explanation.

Mr. Cleve Sullivan found himself at that moment in the most trying circumstance of his career. The real Clementine Marat stood looking down at a flower on the carpet, and evidently expecting him to resume the tender attitude he had been accustomed to bear toward her. He was a man of quick decisions where his own interests were concerned, and it did not take him half a minute to review his position and determine what to do. This plain blonde girl without fortune was not the girl he could marry, she had deceived him, too —he had a sudden and severe spasm of morality; his confidence was broken; he thought it was very poor sport to play with a man's most sacred feelings; he had been deeply disappointed and grossly ill-used, etc., etc.

Clementine stood perfectly still, with her eyes fixed on the carpet and her hands gently fluttering. Something must be done to break the awkward silence. She gave him no help and she made no defense, and it soon becomes embarrassing for a man to stand in the middle of a large drawing-room and talk to himself about any girl. Cleve felt it so.

"Have you done, sir?" at length she asked, lifting to his face a pair of blue eyes scintillating with scorn and anger. "I promised you my final answer to your suit when we met in New York. You have spared me that trouble. Good evening, sir."

Clementine showed to no one her disappointment, and she probably soon recovered from it. Her life was full of many other pleasant plans and hopes, and she could well afford to let a selfish lover pass out of it. She remained with her friend until after the marriage between her and John Selden had been consummated; and then Cleve sent her name among the list of passengers sailing on one particular day for Europe. As John and his bride left on the same steamer, Cleve supposed, of course, she had gone in their company.

Nine days thereafter Cleve Sullivan received a letter from Selden's wife's maid, or something or other! John always was a lucky fellow. Some fellows are always mulcuky in love affairs—I always am."

Half a year afterward he reiterated this sentiment with a great deal of unnecessary emphasis. He was just buttoning his gloves preparatory to starting for his afternoon's drive, when an old acquaintance hailed him.

"Oh, it's that fool Belmar," he muttered; "I shall have to offer him a ride. I thought he was in Paris. Hallo, Belmar, when did you get back? Have a ride?"

"No, thank you. I have promised my wife to ride with her this afternoon."

"Your wife! When were you married?"

"Last month, in Paris."

"And the happy lady was—"

"Why, I thought you knew; every one is talking about my good fortune, Mrs. Belmar is old Paul Marat's only child."

"What?"

"Miss Clementine Marat. She brings me nearly $9,000,000 in money and real estate, and a heart beyond all price."

"How on earth did you meet her?"

"She was traveling with Mr. and Mrs. Selden—you know John Selden. She has lived with Mrs. Selden ever since she left school; they were friends when they were girls together."

Cleve gathered up his reins, and nodding to Mr. Frank Belmar, drove at a flinable rate up the avenue and through the Park. He could not trust himself to speak to anyone, and when he did the remark which he made to himself in strict confidence was not flattering. For once Mr. Cleve Sullivan told Mr. Cleve Sullivan that he had been badly punished, and that he well deserved it.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The May-Pole in England.

Great were the doings in old time around the May-pole, for which the tallest tree was selected. It was drawn by as many as thirty or forty yoke of oxen, their horns decorated with flowers, followed by all the lads and lasses of the village. The pole was wound or painted with gay colors, and trimmed with garlands, bright handkerchiefs, and ribbon streamers from top to bottom.

With great ceremonies and shouts of joy it was lifted to its place by ropes and poulers, and set up firmly in the ground; and then the people joined hands and danced around it. The whole day was given up to merriment, every one dressing in holiday clothes, doors and windows were adorned with green boughs and flowers, the bells rang, processions of people in grotesque dresses were arranged, and the famous Morris dancers performed.

In this dance the people assumed certain characters. There was always Robin Hood, the great hero of the ries; Maid Marian, the Queen, with gilt crown on her head; Friar Tuck, a fool, with his fool's-cap and bells; and, above all, the hobby-horse. This animal was made of pasteboard, painted a sort of pink color, and propelled by a man inside, who made him perform various tricks not common to horses, such as threading a needle and holding a ladle in his mouth for pence.

The various characters labored to support their parts. The friar gave solemn advice, the Queen imitated ladylike manners, the fool joked and made sport, and the horse pranced in true horsey style.

This Morris dance is supposed to have been brought in early times from Spain, where the Moors danced it, and where it still survives as the "fandango."

In other places, wreaths were made on hoops, with a gayly dressed doll in the middle of each, and carried about by girls, the little owners singing a ballad which had been sung since the time of Queen Bess—and expecting a shower of pennies, of course.

At this May-day merriment came to an end when our grim Puritan fathers had power in England. Dancing around the May-pole looked to them like heathen adoration of an idol. Parliament made a law against it, and all the May-poles in the island were laid in the dust. The common people had their turn, when, a few years later, under a new King, the prohibitory law was repealed, and a new May-pole, the highest ever in England (134 feet), was set up in the Strand, London, with great pomp. But the English people were fast outgrowing the sport, and the customs have been dying out ever since. Now, a very few May-poles in obscure villages are all that can be found.—*Olive Thorne, in St. Nicholas for May.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Cincinnati man named Sullivan dropped dead from aneurism of the aorta, the result of exertion and excitement, while in the act of chastising his son.

—A Baltimore woman plucked a school-boy's arm, and he is threatened with death from osteosarcoma in consequence. His parents refused to have his arm amputated, as the surgeons advised.

—In Washington, recently, a weasel attacked a sleeping child of two years of age, making a deep gash in its throat, and would probably have killed it had not the child's screams aroused the parents.

—An Ithaca (N. Y.) man, named Manning, yawned his jaw out of joint, the other day, and held his dignity open for a couple of hours till his family physician could be summoned. The other doctors refused to come to his relief.

—While a negro man down in Georgia, the other day, was carrying a child in his arms along the road, a large eagle swept down upon them and endeavored to seize the child. A lively battle ensued between the parent and the eagle, the latter getting the better of it until a farmer came to the rescue, and knocked the eagle senseless with an ax. The bird was a monster, and as it has recovered, it is an object of considerable curiosity in the neighborhood.

—Joseph Wall, of Mansfield, Pa., a widower of fifty, with four children and property of the value of some $50,000, hanged himself a few days ago. A niece of his wife's, a woman of thirty, had been sent for by him to act as his housekeeper. She claimed that he had promised to marry her, and when he denied that he had any matrimonial intentions made preparations for suing him for breach of promise. The threatened suit and the fears of losing some of his fortune in consequence so weighed upon his mind that he was led to end his life by ingested miseries by suicide. He was a very close, economical man, and he dreaded more than anything else the thought of losing a dollar.

—The two mail carriers between Little Current and Sault Ste. Marie broke through the ice about ten miles east of Spanish River recently, and horses and dogs had a sharp struggle for life. The men, after getting out of the water, rescued their sustenance and proceeding the dogs, which were fastened by their harness to the toboggan on which the mail bags were carried, and was rapidly drowning them. Their efforts to save either dogs or mail would have been useless but for the sagacity of one dog, which, appearing to realize the difficulty, instead of wasting strength in trying to get upon the broken ice, secured the thongs by which they were bound to the toboggan by his teeth and deliberately gnawed them asunder. Both dogs, thus released, swam toward the men, who helped them out, and after considerable trouble they raised the toboggan and mail. They pushed on to Spanish River, where they spent nearly a whole day in drying the saturated mail bags. —*Toronto Globe.*

—A young couple came to this city the other day, and calling upon one of our most prominent magistrates, notified him of their wish to be joined in the bonds of holy wedlock. The expectant bride was a pretty and intelligent-looking girl of only eighteen summers, and the groom was a resolute-looking young fellow, who had but just arrived at legal age. The clergyman asked, as is customary, whether the to-be groom had procured a a license, and found that he not only had not, but that he had only a vague idea of what a license was. He was directed to the City Clerk for information, and meanwhile the happy couple sat in the parsonage parlors. However, the course of true love was not smoothly run. The visit to the City Clerk, for the young lady not being of age rendered a properly-certified permit from her parents necessary before the license could be granted. The young gentleman was not easily discouraged, for, making a hurried visit to the parsonage, and explaining matters, he hurried back to the depot, took the four o'clock train to Hartford, and, after arriving there, procured a carriage and drove some six or eight miles to the suburbs in which his prospective father and mother-in-law resided, got the permit, and came back here on the 7:30 train. The

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 10, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The death of John Morrissey, on Wednesday, seemed to occasion a good deal of genuine sorrow, both public and private. The newspapers all had words of regret in chronicling it, the city flags were placed at half mast, and the tone of individual comment was everywhere favorable to the deceased. The event itself was scarcely a surprise, the wonder being that human vitality could have been kept so long under a constant eating of incurable disease. Ever since the election last year, in which he squandered the remnant of his already reduced strength in his unsuccessful struggle to beat Augustus Schell, Mr. Morrissey has been practically doomed. That last struggle was in one respect like Sampson's in the temple. It pulled down the head pillars of Tammany and crushed his opponents, but it involved Morrissey's own life.

It is curious and interesting to see the various grades of moralizing over Morrissey in which the press have indulged, ranging from the "goody—goody" style, in which heresy of the prize-fighter predominates, up to a sort of apotheosis of the hard hitting Senator's "rugged virtues," as many delight to call them. The truth, as usual, lies somewhere between these extremes. The career of the dead man was quite out of usual order, and still he was by no means a remarkable character. He had a great deal of energy, and enough ability to raise above the obscurity in which he was born. I am afraid, however, that his muscle was practically the largest element in this ability. Had that not given him the sharp and general notoriety which attaches to the pugilist, it is questionable whether his later course would have attracted very much attention. His reannexation of the prize ring glorified him to the sentimentalists, so that his assumption of respectability was encouraged, and his political advancement bartered with utter disregard of the fact that this apparent reform sprung so little from quickened morality, that he immediately became a gambler and pool seller, and remained such to the end of his days. In politics his merits can be briefly summed up. He would not steal, and he stuck to his friends like General Grant himself. On the other hand, he was a thorough partisan; he never originated any valuable legislation, and he never rose in method or manner above the ward politician. He seemed to me a sort of human mastiff, full of force, courage, and fidelity, but with hardly more delicacy or true moral sense than the latter.

The telegraph has given us the opening ceremonies and scenes of the French Exhibition which is designed to leave all its predecessors behind in magnificence as well as time. The formal throwing open of the mammoth Fair by the Chief Executive of the French nation, assisted by three heirs apparent to the thrones of neighboring countries, and the ex sovereign of a fourth, is horribly described as having been most imposing. Of course no particulars of the exhibits have been received as yet, but the general tones of the messages, after making due allowance for the pardonable patriotic bias of our correspondents, gives satisfactory assurance that Uncle Sam, notwithstanding his tardy preparations, makes quite a satisfactory showing. The main exhibit from our shores that the telegraph has specified thus far, is the immense display of Howe scales, which, having swept the honors at every previous Exposition, have gone into this one more magnificently than ever. Their victory is a foregone conclusion, and I only wish I could say the same regarding all the rest of the American delegation.

It is an edifying spectacle to see the eager haste of a large class of small merchants, brokers, etc., to get into the friendly embrace of the bankrupt law before that convenient piece of legislation shall be wiped from the national statue book. The District Court here is kept busy from morning till night filing the papers of a shurring throng intent upon embracing what may be their last chance to get a coat of financial whitewash and be able hereafter to smile sweetly in the face of an array of swindled and wrathful but utterly hopless creditors. An absence of all incorrect was would doubtless work occasional hardship on honestly unfortunate men who, failing with no suspicion of trickery, would be unable to get a formal discharge, but it would put a stop to an enormous amount of rascality in the way of fraudulent bankruptcies. The action of Congress in the matter is awaited with much anxiety.

The Gilbert Elevated railroad, about which there has been, perhaps, more bitter fighting than about any previous enterprise in New York, is at last a fixed fact—a double-track road being completed to 59th street. A trial trip was made over it on Tuesday last, by its officers and invited guests, who rolled smoothly over its whole length amid a general waving of hats and handkerchiefs along the route. The road has become quite popular as it approached completion, and I believe the promotion of its original obstructionists is small who would now be glad to see it taken away. It will not be open to the public for some weeks to come.

General John C. Fremont, the almost successful opponent of Buchanan in the Presidential campaign of 1856, is generally supposed to be a very rich man. A dozen years ago he was rich, his property was currently estimated at something like a million. Within the last few years, however, his resources have been failing, until now, when he and his family have been reported to be in actual want. He is said to have sought employment in vain, and finally to have been obliged to accept the assistance of friends in getting some minor appointment by which he could earn a living. Such rumors are generally exaggerated, and this one probably forms no exception to the rule, but the undoubted fact of the poverty and difficulties of a man who, twenty years ago, came near to ruling the nation, and who a short time since was the possessor of wealth and high social position, is a prominent exemplification of the vicissitudes possible in the lives of humanity in general, and of Americans in particular.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett having vicariously explored Africa, is now going to quadrate—also by proxy—to the North Pole. As your readers may have heard, he has purchased a steam yacht especially for the purpose, and is now fitting it up for the rigorous journey. Old "Jack" Cole, Mr. Bennett's old and and well tried yachtsman, has just received orders by cable to go over to Europe immediately, to take charge of the new craft.

Apropos of the North Pole. An enterprising rural scientist has applied for permission to accompany a government expedition in that direction, for the purpose of demonstrating by personal experience a pet theory of his that the world is hollow and that interior, which is entirely habitable can be reached through openings at the polls. That's a nice theory, and its promulgation is especially opportune, for Canada is getting uncomfortably full of our absconding defaulters, who were beginning to look around uneasily for some other place where extradition papers cannot follow them. They will doubtless hail the discovery of a new and safe refuge.

The sudden and mysterious departure of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, for Europe, last week, is coupled with the fact of the recent sale of the Erie Railroad, and it is surmised as more than probable that he will assume control of the New Construction Company, which was last summer tendered him by the English bondholders. This would give him the entire management of the two great lines leading to New York, and would make him virtual dictator over many thousands of men and $275,000,000 of value.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crozier.

The Rev. John Russell has called his usual Prohibition State Convention to meet at Lansing June 12 to nominate a State ticket.

Lately four citizens of Grand Island were playing a game of poker—five cent "ante"—in a well known saloon of that place. A dispute arose as to the game, when one of the party made use of an expression about as follows: "I hope Christ will kill me if it isn't so." He had dealt the cards, and the betting on the hand was over, when he passed the pack to the next man to deal. The dealer shuffled the cards and handed them back to the man to cut them, at the same time giving him a light slap to attract his attention. The man did not move. He was found to be stone dead.—*Omaha Bee.*

Some of the Muskegon mills are already running night and day, and one cutting as much lumber as possible. The merchants expect a good season.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on Pine road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

Time to be numbered with leach and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to mark market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Trout fishing section of the Eastshore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs 112 miles directly through the land grant.

The center of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. RICHARDS, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders either by mail or telegraph will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruchies, Ties and Bows, also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received the Award-ed two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchasers of "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager, 63 Madison, St. Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivlent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(93) (6.12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. R. BALCH, Reynolds, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Posts

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and refurnished with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug splys from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be had plenty of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of superior quality. No change in color or grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England) 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

A Workingman's Quarter in London.

THERE are corners of London which spring and sunshine never touch; gloomy alleys and sunky lanes which, although perhaps decently clean, give the stranger the impression that they are squalid and unwholesome. Tired of the crush in Regent-street the other day, and of the crying colors in the motley toilets of the women shopping on the famous avenue, I turned aside to the right, and after five minutes' rapid walking, could have imagined myself 200 miles from the West End. I had entered upon a wilderness of narrow lanes, where the small, monumented houses were crowded together as by some patent squeezing process. Frowsy children frolicked and gamboled in the dirt, or ran with pitchers to the public house for beer. It was the dinner hour of the working class, and from mirth, south, east and west came long processions of imbecile operatives, nearly all young, dowdy and melancholy. The girls presented a sad spectacle. Their language was more than free. Whatever womanliness they may have at some remote period possessed had been swept away by association with rough men in the street, and in the squalid little houses in which they are doomed to live. There seemed to grace, no charm—not one atom of refinement in these shrieking lives. Smoke hung in clouds just above the roofs of the dwellings, and in some little passageway or dark angle where streets met there was a blackness as of night. The men and women living in these side streets have but one source of amusement, the "public house." This institution is represented as managed with a view to the prevention of sinuses, but it seems to me to be open just when it should be closed, and hermetically closed when it should be open. Sunday evening at six o'clock, if I take a walk through this sooty and smoky section, I shall see these operatives whom I have just described waiting in long lines to be let into the dingy compartments of the "public." There they will remain as long as their means will permit—men and women sitting together in the sickening atmosphere, and only arising to stumble home through a drizzling mist reeking filled with dampness. Perhaps, too, I shall come across a group of drunken women, fallen in the threshold of the "public," or dancing and shrieking as their sodden husbands endeavor to convey them home. It is an uncommon sight.

The district into which I strayed by accident must not be taken for a slum, or some lost and doomed section. It is merely a sample of scores on acres of homes in mighty London. It is guarded well, and one's purse and head are perfectly safe. On every third or fourth corner stands a policeman, tall, handsome, well-uniformed and obliging. But one looks in vain for the huge school-house, with its cheerful yard, which is to be found everywhere in Germany and America; in vain for some picturesque corner where a fountain, a cathedral and a massive portal inspire the soul with their beauties; in vain for some elegant home, which demonstrates that the workman has made progress and is happy. The shops are mean and shabby; a market place, although clean, has an uninviting air; the butcher boy scrubs the shelves with soap and water, but the meats and fish are so arranged that one revolts at the thought of partaking of them. Faded women in shabby gowns and plaited straw hats wander disconsolately about with baskets, chaffering, while unwashed children cling bawling to their skirts. Lodging houses with mysterious entrances announce therein bed and board on small signs, as if the proprietors were too modest to affront the public eye. The coffee-house is plunged in gloom. There are even little half curtains to exclude such light as might by chance have crept in, and the windows been ungarnished. Here and there is a little "foreign hotel," around whose doors dried and wizened old men in smelly coats hover with anxious air like sea gulls about a steamer. These are the drift of exile and of crime—refugees from a dozen climes—broken branches from the parent trees, strayed into the London whirlpool and carried round and round until it is time to go—down! Everyone in all this labyrinth of streets seems to have a little money to devote to one object, and that object is beer. The air is redolent of beer. Beer is the god of this locality. Its praises are set forth in flaming posters. And if there were a logo inviting anywhere in that vicinity I would wager that it is a brewery. On a damper and colder night than the usual foggy and chilly ones, the population indulges in "hot beer." With such wretched consolation do they eke out their sunless and miserable lives.

There is no other in any of the faces of the people in this section, unless it be the bloom bestowed by drink. A dull pallor is set upon the cheeks. Early death is written upon the foreheads of brows. But the most discouraging feature is the content which it is easy to discover on every visage. These people know no better existence, and they consequently care for none better. For those sentimental sympathies which they can be instructed and fascinated church is a vague formality, good enough for wealthy folk, but not worth much to the poor; the theater is a pleasure which they take greedily, when they are not too tired by their long day's work to go to it; but their main idea of enjoyment is the gratification of the grosser senses. And there seems no restraint upon them, the women are without safeguards, and consequences of their degradation; a large number of the men are brutal, thoughtless, indifferent. There is talent, perhaps genius, among these toiling folks; but one may readily fancy that it is stifled, stamped out by the hideous surroundings. At night there are schools, more too many, alas! and there is the "Royal Polytechnic," which these people might attend if they chose, but they cannot spare time from the theater and public house to attend more salvationgenious places.

The workman and workwoman are barely comfortable and nearly always look shabby, but their lot is paradise compared with that of hundreds in the section who are the slaves of poverty. That they live at all is a mystery; and how they live is quite past finding out. The last atom of their self-respect has long ago vanished, and they hug as readily as they spend the proceeds of their beggary for drink.

To emerge from such a section as this into a comparatively bright thoroughfare like Oxford street or Piccadilly is almost startling. The contrast is painful. If the Prince of Wales ever rebuilds London when he comes to the throne, he will do well to provide homes for the poor workman, to wrest them from the sloughs in which they have been so long that they begin to feel it natural to remain there. Two clever novelists, the authors of "The Golden Butterfly" and other attractive stories, are now publishing in Edmund Yates' paper a sparkling, satire called "The Monks of Thelema." It relates to the adventures of a country squire who indulged in very expensive series of social experiments for the civilizing and uplifting of his tenantry, and the utter failure of all his endeavors. This story represents the opinions of a large class which refuses to believe that the masses are susceptible of that culture and elevation which is not only desirable but almost necessary for the safety of the country.—*London Cor. Boston Journal.*

Deep Mining Shafts.

The Cheltur-Savage-Norcross shaft has reached a perpendicular depth of depth of 2,060 feet, and is now without doubt the deepest perpendicular shaft in America. It still backs, however, 340 feet of having reached as great a perpendicular depth below the surface as the Comstock, and is increased in solidated inclines. If continued downward until the west wall of the Combock lode is reached, it will have attained a depth of not far from 3,500 feet, and will then be one among the deepest—if not the deepest—perpendicular mining shafts in the world. Over a year ago the Adelbert shaft sunk on a silver-lead mine in Prizibram, Bohemia, had reached a perpendicular depth of 2,280 feet, and is, probably the deepest perpendicular shaft in the world. That is a very old mine, its workings dating back to the year 1500 or more. The attainment of that depth was celebrated at the time by the striking off of a large number of commemorative silver medals of the value of a florin each. There are other mines, however, where greater depths have been attained than at the Adelbert shaft, but not in a perpendicular line. One of these is in the coal mines of Vieux Remus, in Belgium, where, by sinking and then boring, a depth of 3,542 feet has been reached. Another is the Rock Salt Here hole, near Sperenberg, not far from Berlin, Prussia, which, a few years ago, had reached a perpendicular depth of 4,175 feet. The deepest bore hole in the world is probably the artesian spring at Potsdam, in Missouri, which has a depth of 5,580 feet.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

An Ex-Old Maid's Advice to Girls.

But such marriages as mine are not to be expected or even hoped for. It must be exceedingly rare for a woman of forty years old to meet a man whose age, taste, habits and position make their marriage a promise of happiness to both. Such a marriage is to be gratefully rejoiced over if it comes, but it is possible to be happy and useful without it. What I mean to impress on the girls, whom I write to them, is that they should make themselves able to stand alone. I'll quote Margaret Fuller's words on that subject to them: With self-support possible, unhappy years in the paternal home and many unhappy marriages will be prevented, a happy single life will be made possible, and a happy marriage will be more probable. Concise directions? If I gave any they would be like this:

1. Don't waste any time waiting for a him."

2. Don't spend quite as much as you earn.

3. To prevent narrowness, master some branch of knowledge not connected with your occupation.

4. To keep your heart warm, love somebody's children. If possible content yourself with their care or education.

5. When married women confide their troubles to you—and strange to say they will do it much oftener than they confide them to each other—don't let it give you a dark view of married life or of masculine human nature.—*Golden Rule.*

THE Batchelor Brothers have been missing gold fish from their tank for some time. A watch was set to catch the thieves, who were supposed to be boys. Yesterday the cat which belongs to the store was seen to approach the tank, and, watching its opportunity, quickly reached for and drew out one of the golden beauties and makes its dainty meal innocently. Pussy's claws will be cut and the tank covered.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

"Blind" Letters at the New York Post-Office.

The average of misdirected letters sent up to this Department is over 350 a day; the day I was there last it ran up to about 1,000. The most difficult of these to get is Mr. Stone, who is called the "blind man," perhaps because he can decipher an inscription that is utterly illegible to any other man in America. His most difficult cases are the foreign letters. Here is a letter directed to "Sandtuk," which he makes out to be Sandy Hook. Sometimes the arrangement of the name and address is curious.

For Mr. Thomas
Smith Bridge
Post-office
Conn. America.

is very plain when you once understand that it is "For Mr. Thomas Smith, Bridgeport, Conn., America." But when a man says "Holo," how is anybody but a blind man to know that he means Ohio? One letter reads, "Bel Feet fine de Agne." Now the blind man knows that "Bue de Agua" is Spanish for Water street, and that there is a Water street in New Bedford, Mass. "Lysrun, Warner Co.," he translates into Lazarus, Warren Co., and "Common County, P., Ia." is made into Cameron County, Pa., But when he will guess that "Organ C. Ia Learey," in one line, means that it is to go to *Auburn*, in search of C. D. L.? The latter is directed as "Kunstanzer Brauerei, St. Louis Amerika." Mr. Stone recollects the fact that Constance's Brewery is at Stapleton, Staten Island, and the letter is sent there. He reads "loel" into Iowa, and "to Pella in Yumah" he makes to go to Pella, in the same State. One does flag him off with one miss. Here is one letter that wants to go to "Sia6 Hoh Zousouni, Strasse 9a"—that is, to the State of Ohio, Cincinnati, Street 9a. But that is not all. This other one wants to reach the same city, but it has a bad spell of another kind, for its address runs "Seltzmaty." And then "Plzr Barg Messessip," is sent to Vicksburg, Miss., which is spelled "muning." "Gilworks Berkshire" is sent to Pittsfield, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where there is a glass factory. But the most difficult one addressed to "John Hermann Schirmen," in one line, with the wonderful word "Stagus kamdo" for the rest. Mr. Stone cut the word in twain, and read it as "Chantanguo County," while he translated the whole into "John Hermann, Sherman P. O., Chautauqua County, N. Y."

But there are some which even a blind man cannot make out. One letter in "dinner" was in handwriting very vaguely addressed to

"Mackey, Esq., Americus."

Another reads:

"To much of this,
From your affectionate son,
"Andrew Jackson Stonewall."

In this case the close of the letter has been copied exactly by some one who did not understand the language. Instead of too much of this, there is really too little. But here is a case where the top of the letter has been imperfectly copied in the same fashion. It reads: "Insalay Evening, Nord America."

If Tuesday Evening should see this article, he will know that his letter has gone back again, and *Edward Eggleston, in Scribner for May.*

Poor, but Not Proud.

"I'm as poor as free-lunch, turtle-soup, but I don't glory in it," said a weak-eyed waif of humanity, with a breath like the odor of an old stocking, as he sat down on a bench among the parchs in Washington Park, the other morning.

"Merciful Moses!" exclaimed a space-haired mendicant, whose back hadn't earned a new coat for seven years, "show me the man as does, and be kin take my share, cheap."

"Trouble has followed me like a shadder from the cradle, an' there never was a time when I was any more free from misfortune than I am of gray backs at this minute, but I don't go round with a tin horn an' a banner, tellin' the world I'm poor, do I?"

The speaker looked around him and listened, with open mouths.

"I say I don't flaunt my poverty," he continued, "I'm not proud; it's not puffed up over it, like some folks is, an' I don't crow over them as is better off, nur make brags that I have more brains an' less to eat than any other living soul."

"Say, you do I," put in a man with a face that looked like a stranger to water. "I grins an' bears it."

"Job's turkey was a fat bird to the side of me, but what's the good of my puttin' on airs? It won't make manners grow on a station-house plank, will it? An' kin' boastin' about my misery put another load on my soup or give my stomach my more to do. Nary time. It can't. Conceit never put a full spoon in anybody's mouth, and knows I've got plenty of room if I wanted to brag, but that ain't my natur."

"Lots more of us can be hit with the same poke," chimed in a thin man with a tight belt.

"Yes, maybe; but if you'll hold your breath you'll say less," resumed the first speaker. "There was Lazarus, now; look at him. He was poor enough to be respectable, for long odds. But I discount him, boys, I do bowzy. He had sores that was intioin' to a full pack of dogs, but you couldn't find a sore leg enough for a pup to smell of before its eyes were open; an' then again, you can't prove he didn't own the hounds himself. Do I look slid to kick my own dog? Well, I should say not. Poverty, boys, is my best hold. It's the only thing in this world I ever had plenty of; but, as I said before, I don't flaunt it around and glory in it, nur I don't g'arn for any more of it. Poor? You couldn't find fat enough about me to grease a watch!"—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table*

The Queen of Tramps.

Mrs. Mary Merriman is a respectable appearing woman of thirty, is not bad looking, and has every appearance of being upright and of good character. She is, however, without doubt, the queen of female tramps, and can situate the great majority of male tramps. She is not a genuine tramp—not of the regular kind who are a terror to the country, and "work" cities and towns in a systematic manner, having their gates and door-post signs, etc., for of these she knows nothing, and with this class of people she does not associate, for they are no society to her, but she likes the business. She was born in St. Albans, in this State, and her folks were farmers. She has since lived in Hermon with her brother, Joseph Merriman, who does a good deal of trading in this city. Three years ago this fall she took it into her head to see the country, and started out with neither scrip nor staff, but a good pair of thick shoes. She walked across the country, leaving all kinds of weather, and finally brought up in Clinton, where she she took the back track and returned to this city. Two years ago she decided to start out again, and this time selected a longer tour. She walked through portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, and on to Washington, where she remained a few days and "did the Capital," and from there to Cape Island, Delaware, where she remained a short time. Then on she went again, doing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and finally got round to Kansas City, Mo. Here she stopped awhile and owned a new trampling outfit. Again she started, this time with the intention of crossing the plains to California, but finally stopped when told by many persons that it would be unsafe for her to think of attempting it alone. She then started on a return trip, walking from Kansas City to Chicago, thence to Detroit, doing Niagara Falls, and crossing to Canada, thence to New York and through Massachusetts, arriving at her home again after a little more than a week ago. She says she averages twenty-six miles a day, but always when good time is made out of clothes she finds no trouble in getting a few days' work, and in this manner enjoys her life.—*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

Hearing and Smell in Insects.

All that I have observed leads me to believe that any sensitiveness shown by insects to sound is due to a diffused sensibility to vibration rather than to a differentiated sense like our own. If any one, an hour after his kitchen has been left in darkness and quiet, will enter it in as gentle a pendle, without shoes or light, and then, having no contact with anything, other than the unobtrusive air of his socks, shuffled feet with the floor, will speak suddenly and sharply, I believe he will find that not a cricket has ceased its signs of alarm. If, on the other hand, he should drop something heavy abruptly, or enter with his usual step in boots, there is a stampede; but even then nothing to compare with the commotion caused by the introduction of light.

As to smell, there can be no doubt, it seems to me, that it is a very finely differentiated sense; residing, I suspect, to a great extent, in the antennæ, and probably capable of detecting qualities in substances of which our own analogous sense gives us no warning. The fulmenton affords an example in point. One of the larger of these sighted inside my open window in the sunshine this afternoon, and I noticed, as often before, the incessant play of his antennæ as he hunted restlessly to and fro, apparently in search of leaves, or paper, concealed under the wood within his horn as a banner, tellin' the world I'm poor, do I?"

The crowd looked around him and listened, with open mouths.

"I say I don't flaunt my poverty," he continued. "I'm not proud; it's not puffed up over it, like some folks is, an' I don't crow over them as is better off, nur make brags that I have more brains an' less to eat than any other living soul."

"Say, you do I," put in a man with a face that looked like a stranger to water. "I grins an' bears it."

"Job's turkey was a fat bird to the side of me, but what's the good of my puttin' on airs? It won't make manners grow on a station-house plank, will it? An' kin' boastin' about my misery put another load on my soup or give my stomach my more to do. Nary time. It can't. Conceit never put a full spoon in anybody's mouth, and knows I've got plenty of room if I wanted to brag, but that ain't my natur."

"Lots more of us can be hit with the same poke," chimed in a thin man with a tight belt.

"Yes, maybe; but if you'll hold your breath you'll say less," resumed the first speaker. "There was Lazarus, now; look at him. He was poor enough to be respectable, for long odds. But I discount him, boys, I do bowzy. He had sores that was intioin' to a full pack of dogs, but you couldn't find a sore leg enough for a pup to smell of before its eyes were open; an' then again, you can't prove he didn't own the hounds himself. Do I look slid to kick my own dog? Well, I should say not. Poverty, boys, is my best hold. It's the only thing in this world I ever had plenty of; but, as I said before, I

Poon, weak man is so anxious to be deceived that he deceives himself.

Washington Celebrities on the Road.

Nowhere in the world are there better pavements for driving within the city limits, and in the country round about are some delightful drives, which are well patronized on pleasant days, and one may meet in the hour between the close of business and dark nearly all the notables of official and social Washington.

President Hayes and his wife are seldom prevented from taking their daily drive between four and seven o'clock, and only in the most stormy weather are they massed from the boulevard. The President's horses were a matter of much concern during the first few months of his administration. Rogers bought them of a livery-stable keeper in Alexandria, and, as is usual, was imposed upon. They were ill-matched, and were a disgrace to the Nation—a hundred hacks in Washington were drawn by better pairs. Lest fall, however, after suffering much ridicule, the President authorized the purchase of another pair, and an educated horseman procured them for him in Kentucky. They are handsome, well-matched, easy-traveling grays.

President Hayes, as almost everybody knows, used to drive a four-in-hand, before a dog-cart, and it was a familiar thing to see Lucy sitting on the box, with his habitual cigar, driving them into the country. Grant was equally fond of exercising his numerous kinsmen. He drove for the pleasure of it and not for show, and was never found on the fashionable streets with his four-in-hand. He was also too tall in a coach until he came to the well-traveled country road. Grant's skill as a horseman is undoubted, and he was an accomplished driver to manage his team.

Senator Conkling drives a fine, large black horse, which he calls "Douglass." Every night, about 5 o'clock, Brewster buggy, and generally alone. When the Senate adjourns, "Douglass" is generally waiting for his master at the east front of the Capitol, and takes a stretch of six or eight miles before dinner.

Senator Burnside drives a handsome pair of bays, large and fast, to a sort of Irish jaunting-car, and is fond of having a couple of ladies with him.

Senator Cameron has quite a stud of horses and good taste in matters of equipage. His favorite "outfit" is a pair of coach grays that he has, and his daughter by his side. Miss Cameron is an accomplished horsewoman, as is Mrs Hayard also.

The Russian Minister has a mammouth pair of bays, with a great, lumbering carriage that is the envy of the costs-of-arms of his own and his wife's family. He and Mme. Shiskin are very estimable, unassuming people, and put on less style than any of the other foreigners. They are to be seen walking every day, plainly dressed, and son stops to kiss little children that she meets in the streets. Having kissed them, she runs after her husband and jabbers Russian at him till he smiles and pats her head, lovingly as she has kissed. They have a family of little ones of their own, and for their use the carriage is mostly devoted.

Minister Maid's elaborate stylish turn-outs, and, during Lent especially, are on the drives every pleasant day. Sir Edward Thornton has a handsome pair of clipped cleolants, which he drives before an elegant barouche, but he generally prefers walking himself, and is one of the most luxuriously pedestrians in Washington. His walking-shoes are a curiosity. The soles are broad and bevelled in the English style, and are fully half an inch thick. The uppers are of goat-skin, tied with leather thongs.

Secy Sherman takes his daily drive in an open carriage, drawn by two ordinary-looking horses. Every day about four o'clock, if it isn't too stormy, you can see Mrs. Sherman waiting for her husband, at one of the entrances to the Treasury Department, and as he is very methodical, his appearance at the door every day is as regular as the clock strikes four.

Corcoran, the banker and philanthropist, drives a pair of small, jogging bays before a comfortable carriage, which he enters by the ground, which was made at his order because his rheumatic limbs refuse to enter a high carriage. Senator Morton's old cronies in the Senate, and many absent ones, who visit Washington it could be seen stinding either at the Ebbitt House, or at the White House, or the Capitol, or some one of the Departments, and it carried him faithfully for many years. It was how, the box reaching down to within a foot or so of the curbstone, and was made expressly for him. It was scratched and battered and worn, and the horses he drove before it was one of the foriournest specimens of animal life that was ever seen. The harness was old and rusty, and the repairs it had undergone were well advertised. Mr. Morton had a peculiar antipathy for anything pretentious—it was almost a disease with him, as it was with Lincoln—and no one could ever induce him to get his coups varnished or trade his old crock-bait-off for a horse. One day his driver left him and he engaged a new one. The first time the new man made his appearance he was a wore a new coat and brought from his former service, but Mr. Morton would not enter the carriage until the driver had taken off the rosette from his hat and put on a suit of ordinary clothes. He used to say that livery was a badge of servitude. Fernando Wood drives a mammoth pair of bay horses, with a gold-mounted harness covered all over with his monogram. His carriage is a lumbering evidence of respectability.—*Washington Cor. Buffalo Commercial.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—In the spring and summer cultivate your farms—in the winter cultivate yourself.—*Ibid.*

—It is intelligent labor which enables us to make the most of our resources.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Do not put off spring work on the farm, because it is not planting time by the almanac.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Grated horse-chestnuts, mixed with ten times their bulk of water, will exact worms from the soil in pots.—*Exchange.*

—Cream Pie—One pint sweet cream, the whites of two eggs, well beaten; sweeten to the taste with pulverized sugar. One crust

—Custard Pudding—One quart of sweet milk, three eggs and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar; grate nutmeg on top. Bake slowly till solid.

—Macaroons—One and one-quarter pounds powdered sugar, one pound sweet almonds, blanched and pounded to a paste, whites of six eggs, grated peel of two lemons.

The farmers most likely to pay too much for farm hands are those who pay the least to cheap, inferior hands. These are the only class who receive too much pay.—*Iowa Register.*

—Onion Soup.—Cut into pieces twelve onions; boil them in three quarts of milk and water, equally mixed; add a little veal; season with butter and pepper; add a few well-toasted slices of white bread and a handful of finely chopped parsley.

—There is no difficulty in having a flower garden in a few minutes each day will keep it in order, if not too large; and even a few square feet of land planted with a good selection of flowers, all of which can be secured at trifling cost, will give flowers every day from early spring until late autumn, and will also be a constant source of pleasure.

—Tinned Ware.—And now the *Scientific American* warns the public against tinned ware, the use of which in manufacture nowadays being largely adulterated with lead, in consequence of which the "tinned" ware loses its original brightness, whilst the lead lurks round in the systems of those who use it, biding its time for the work of Death.

—Parsnip Fritters.—Many consider this the best way of cooking parsnips. Boil tender and mash very smooth; removing carefully the strings or woody portions. For three or four parsnips allow two beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of melted butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in a very little flour, and fry either as fritters or griddle cakes.

—Lemon Toast.—Take the yelks of six eggs, beat well, add half pint cup of sweet milk; take bread, not too stale, and cut into slices; dip them into the milk and eggs, and fry in butter to a delicate brown; take the whites of the six eggs and beat to a froth, add a large cup white sugar and two cups boiling water and the juice of two lemons; serve over the toast as a sauce and you will have a delicious supper dish.

—Baked Indian Pudding.—Two quarts of milk, scalded, one cup meal, one-half cup of flour; meal and flour wet with a very little cold milk, then turn into the scalded milk; when cool add two eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one nutmeg, a little salt and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of ginger. Rub a piece of butter as large as half an egg around the pan before putting in the ingredients, and bake an hour.—*Household.*

Melons.

We have received one or two communications from correspondents about watermelons. There are various modes by which growers have succeeded in raising large and delicious melons. Take a hill of barn-yard manure, mixed with a southern exposure is preferable. One mistake with many is in trying to raise them in ground which is allowed to get foul after the vines begin to run. To insure success, let the ground be kept clear.

We will name the different modes: Break up the ground deep; harrow, check from ten to twelve feet apart. Have little or no hill; leave the hill concave. Six or eight inches from the hill put stubbs manure two and a half inches thick. Cultivate well; plant good seed, have no squashes, pumpkins or gourds near. Clip the ends of the vines if you wish large melons.

Another plan: Plow and harrow and mark out eight feet each way. Then dig a hole on each square about eight or ten inches deep and five feet across. Sow fill up with rotten manure, pack it slightly with your foot and spread about one inch of good soil over the top; then drop your seeds and cover them one inch. Hog manure is a good fertilizer for melons. Work them well; thin out to three in a hill. This plan will raise fine melons.

Another: Plow your ground deeply and lay it off ten feet apart each way; digging holes two by two feet apart and one foot deep. Take good barn-yard manure and fill up to within three inches of the top, covering this manure with soil, so that the hill will be a little above the general level. Plant from eight to ten seeds in a hill. When up, thin to two plants and cultivate light. If bugs trouble the vines, dissolve gum camphor in water and sprinkle the plants for a few days.

Another plan is to prepare the ground as above, using chip manure, mixed with leached ashes and lien manure. After the plants are up, use a cultivator or double shovel. As the vines grow, draw surface earth to the plants—never draw the earth from the vines, but replace with fresh dirt. Keep the ground clean with a hoe after the vines begin to run.

One more plan: Plow the ground deep, harrow it and have the surface soil in fine condition. The distances to plant should be regulated by the variety, some requiring more space than others. Let your hills be, say, rather flat, not more than two inches. After the plants come up, give clean culture, keeping the ground loose and level.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Expense of Farm Teams.

In no part of the country is this expense of keeping animals to do farm work as great as in the West. This is largely owing to the fact that Western farmers have continued, in one way and another, to make animals do the work that men perform elsewhere. Grass is cut, hay is spread, raked and plucked by horse power. Grain is sowed, harvested and threshed by the same means. Corn is planted, cultivated and, in some instances, cut up, husked and shelled by machines operated by horse power. Even potatoes are now cut, dropped, covered, cultivated and harvested by horse power. Of late, Western farmers have stopped raising most of the crops that require hand cultivation. The only objection to raising flax, broom-corn, tobacco and castor-beans is that they require too much manual labor.

The second reason why it costs more to keep a farm team here than in most parts of the country is, that farmers keep more expensive animals. An expensive team always calls for expensive food, harness and buildings for shelter. In the East, one rarely finds a good farm work. They require to be shod but once a year. A wooden yoke, which will last a century and only cost a dollar or two, takes the place of an expensive harness. The food of the oxen is grass in summer and hay and straw in winter. At the end of a dozen years they are converted into beef. They are never of much expense to their owner. In the South, the mule is used on the farm almost exclusively. The mule is more hardy than the horse; can be kept for about half as much; will work for a greater number of years, and will get along with poor quarters and a very simple harness.

Most Western farmers will tolerate inferior teams because they must have them. They must have horses; generally they insist on having fine horses, that will take them to town in good time and make a fine appearance on the road. Horses of this sort must be fed grain the entire year. They must receive extra care and are obliged to have good stables and harness. It is likely that it will be long before the fashion of keeping horses for doing farm work changes in the West, although oxen, mules and more oxen and mules could be used to advantage. Most Southern farmers would say at once that they could make nothing from their estates if they were obliged to work them with horses, regarding a single pair of mules, and as well as a goodly allowance of oats and other grain. The same opinions would be expressed by the farmers in the New England States, who use one oxen for field work.—*Chicago Times.*

WHY IS IT

The truths of science and progressive thought have always been unpopular at first—then the jackass's grin—prejudice and disbelief, or remain forever unknown. Why is it that people are so slow to investigate facts relative directly to the phenomena of their own existence? Autosuggestion, Spontaneous change of a star, assign it a place at once, and it is forever fixed in the sky which a mathematical problem is easier solved because forever an axiom; but no matter how clearly the principles which govern the health sickness do demonstrated, some refuse to believe. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which are now so generally used, and deservedly popular, were, in their early days, very strenuously opposed by the people. Today, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has outstripped the old-time sarsaparillas, his pellets are in great use in place of the coarse, huge, drastic pills formerly so much employed by the faculty. Of late, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and his Favorite Prescription are enormous. Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrofulous swellings and affections, a few bottles of his Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drowsy, confined, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated as if you are suffering from *Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness"* in many cases of *"Liver Complaint"* only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Debilitated females who have undergone all the tortures of caustic and the knife, and yet suffer with those peculiar *dragging-down* sensations and weaknesses, can have guaranteed to them prompt and positive relief by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a wide-range palliative and torpid liver, or "biliousness," are promptly relieved by the Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by all druggists.

J. H. ZEILIN & Co., the enterprising proprietors of Simmons' Liver Regulator, believe in liberal advertising. They have put out, this season, five and one-half millions of almanacs, in addition to the large amount of newspaper advertising they are doing. Let counterfeiters beware.

Perfection in Cookery.

The nearest approach to perfection in articles designed for kitchen use is Dooran's Yeast Powder. With very little experience the housewife or cook is always sure of delicious biscuits, rolls, bread, cake, etc., every time.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURED HER.
BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1875.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, rejuvenator and invigorator of the system. My wife has been using it for a long time for Female Weakness, and several bottles of Vegetine. She says she never had anything to give satisfaction like it. Respectfully,
T. F. TRICK.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the sudden change of its liver to discharge the excess of bile. If neither is not assisted in its efforts, serious illness, or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use for half a century and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to the directions. It is without doubt the greatest blood purifier in the world; it is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and arsenic in fever and ague districts, and even the doctors there have heretofore been extensively used. For sores, boils or any other troubles arising from impure blood, there is a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION!
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no bottles of Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. Take no other. Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

THE UTMOST
Pains in the Side, Back and Loins relieved in one minute by
THIS HINTS REMEDY.
Send for pamphlet. HUNT'S REM. CO., Boston, Mass.

Relieves in one minute by
KENDALL'S PAIN REMEDY
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.
REV. SBI CLARK writes:—

I have been a sufferer for years with Yellows' Hypophosphites—suppressed my cough, relieved my throat, given a clear skin and healthy complexion. I have taken it myself and recommended it to others, and were it within the reach of every one who needs it, I would be willing to rest my reputation as a physician upon the result. I have used it in my family for the past year, and it has given perfect satisfaction. It makes them well.
Humbug as old persons ten years younger. They stress is true. You can't make yourself younger, but you can look and feel younger by the use of Wells' Health Renewer. Druggists sell it.

I hereby recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all troubled with any affections or diseases of the lungs or nervous system, believing that I had I not used it I would have died.
HARRIS COFFILL, Windsor, N. S.

Consulting Office for Consumptives.
Wells' Medical Institute, Liverpool, Oswego Co., N. Y.
MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS—Dear Sir: We were induced to try your Hypophosphites, Wells' Health Renewer by reading your advertisement, and have been astonished with such satisfactory results as to warrant us in writing you. Yours truly, Dr. Wells' Health Renewer Co.

ALEXANDER CLARKE, P. O., Amherst, N. S.

A. SEEK, Sr., M. D.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
For HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.
Office and Factories:
Cleveland, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
Send for Circulars.
Address SAMUEL DILL & CO.

I CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician, and have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl street, New York.

FOWLE'S BILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Bilious, Liver, Kidney, Blood, Skin, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Female Complaints, and Broken Down Constitutions. Sold by druggists, R. D. FOWLE & CO., Boston and Montreal. Send for circulars. If a bottle does not benefit, get your money back.

$350 A Month—Agents Wanted for best selling article in the world; sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WILBOR'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR PANACEA FOR DYSPEPSIA TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in Hospital service. What Because, after years of trial in the worst unhealthful districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WILBOR, FOSTER & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

War of 1812 Soldiers and Widows
Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write COL. L. BINGHAM & CO., Attorneys for Pensions, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

For economy, let the lover of good smoking tobacco try Solace Plug of Bully Boy cut crosswise. Try one trial of Solace Plug and you will use no other. Sold everywhere. Prepaid.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.
The genuine Vegetine has the name of H. R. Stevens, Boston, blown in the glass of each bottle. Ask your dealer keep them.

Wells' Health Renewer
Restores Health and Vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Kidney Complaint, Weakness of the Back or Kidneys, Blood Disorders, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Depression, Impotency, Diseases caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. $1.00. Druggists, or Dr. Wells, Liverpool, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Dr. Wells' Health Renewer
Restores Gray Hair to its original color, promotes a luxuriant growth, never fails to restore Vitality and Manhood. Cures Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Sexual Debility, Premature Old Age, caused by over-work, youthful indiscretion, etc. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, sent by express. Druggists, or Dr. Wells, Liverpool, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Dr. Wells' Health Renewer
Cures Skin Diseases, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scurvy, Humors of the Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Depression, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-work, youthful indiscretion, etc. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, sent by express. Druggists, or Dr. Wells, Liverpool, Oswego Co., N. Y.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!
The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, at home, without the use of medicine of any kind.
PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC BELTS
AND BANDS,
For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.
The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them.
These noted Curative Appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and is protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were first introduced to the notice of Mortal by Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions in London and Paris, and received the highest honors ever awarded to any invention. Their extraordinary curative powers in the treatment of Nervous Debility, Lost Vit

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X, No. 4. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 21, 1878. Whole No., 471

The Cash System, is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well-assorted spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many-storied line, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	1m.	6 mo's.	1yr.
One sq.	$ 00	$1.25	$1.50	$2.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two sq.	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.00	10.00	17.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	5.00	12.00	20.00
1 column	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	5.00	6.50	9.00	17.00	30.00	50.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	40.00	60.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Local advertisements at Stationers.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

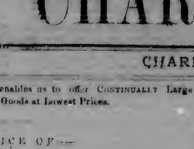
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. What! because he sells strictly pure *goods*, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day. Store

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of.

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey 7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 4 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

E. G. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 393 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Mengale Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 242 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. E. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Gilmon streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL,

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 A. M. depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	4 & 5c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	15
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 to 6
Beef, per pound, by the carcass	4

THE Primary School Fund apportioned to Charlevoix county is $474 50

THE Little Traverse *Republican* names Hon. E. G. D Holden for Governor

FINE white Piqua only ten cents per yard. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

LITTLE Traverse is soon to have another newspaper, to be called the Emmet County *Independent*. C. S. Hampton is to be the publisher.

R. H. Morrison, arrested for embezzling the funds of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, is to be tried in the Circuit Court for Ingham county

THERE will be a public meeting at the Ross school house, in the township of Hayes, on Saturday, May 25, 1878, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Farmer's Club.

BISHOP MCCORMICK has withdrawn his resignation and asks that a full investigation be made into the charges against him

SUPERVISORS.—A special school meeting, to elect a Moderator, and to talk up school matters generally, has been called for next Saturday evening. It is hoped that all interested in the school will be present.

FRANKIE was tried for murder at Elk Rapids last week, and acquitted.—One spouse the jury gave was that they wished to save expense. The verdict has caused considerable feeling in Antrim county.

THE Committee of Presbyterians have contracted for the erection of a hotel on their grounds at Petoskey. The work on the Bay View House, on the Methodist grounds, is progressing finely.

PLANING pots and hanging brakets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

HOMESTEAD settlers who have heard the frequent claims that the Democratic party is the friend of the poor man, will appreciate one phase of Congressional economy. Through the action of the Democrats in the House the force in the Land Office has been cut down until the correspondence is nine months behind, and the patenting of public lands three years behind.

PERSONAL.—E. A. H. Cole, of South Arm, was a passenger on the Fountain City, Thursday, from Chicago.

—Richard Knight and wife took the propeller Empire State, at this place, on Friday, for Wisconsin, where they will remain some time visiting friends.

WANTED—Highest market price will be paid for one hundred bushels of buckwheat at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The prop Fountain City arrived from Buffalo yesterday with a few passengers and about 400 tons of general merchandise. Capt. Gibson reports foggy and squally weather most all the way up. Among the passengers are Willard A. Smith, Esq., editor and publisher of the Charlevoix (Mich.) *Sentinel* a sprighty five column quarto, now in its tenth year. His wife accompanies him. The Fountain City will leave for Buffalo again to-morrow evening.—*Chicago Tribune* 14th.

MARINE.—Capt Ed Cunningham, of the schooner Adventure, visited his friends here while his vessel was loading in Petoskey, last week.

—The propeller Oneida wooded here Sunday.

The tug Minnie Warren goes to Manistee this week to get repairs to her boiler.

—Several schooners Little Georgie, Rapid Gish, Lee Higby, scows Prince and Owen. Now in port, schooner Redbird.

—The steamer Gazelle is expected here hourly.

THE BRIDGE.—The pier and turntable to the new iron bridge for this place arrived yesterday by steamer Van Raalte. Four men accompany it, and work will immediately be commenced in putting it in place. The balance of the iron will arrive next Monday.

A very nice assortment of prints at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

DON'T be shy means think that the Republican party is dead. It is, in fact, well, and a little more than convalescent, and will fight a strong battle next fall, and a stronger one in 1880. Let the Republicans of Charlevoix county do their full share in restoring the party to its old strength and prestige.

THE correspondent of the Detroit *Post and Tribune* writes to that paper that "the River and Harbor bill lingers in the Senate, but Senator Ferry is confident it will pass that body substantially as it came from the House.

H. E. GUNNELING, late of the *Progress*, accompanied by his family, left here Thursday by propeller Fountain City, for Detroit. From thence they go to Albion, where Mr. Gunnelling assumes control of the Albion *Recorder*.

QUARTERLY MEETING—The third quarterly meeting of Charlevoix charge will be held next Sabbath May 26 at M. E. Church in this place—Love feast commenced Sabbath morning 8:30 o'clock, and public service commencing 10:30. o'clock a. m., quarterly conference will be held at the Church 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the 25th. The whole official board are requested to be present

B. H. WHITMAN, Pastor.

We charge nothing for showing goods, please call and Examine our fine stock of dry goods, clothing and notions. We have the best stock of the 21nd ever shown in Charlevoix, if you dont believe call and see and be convinced.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 17th, 1878:

U. S. to James H. White, 160 acres in Springvale.

U. S. to Dayton S. Peck, 160 acres in Springvale.

U. S. to Frank C. Dillenback, 160 acres in Hudson.

Frank C. Dillenback to Granda N. Dillenback, 80 acres in Hudson—$400

Alonzo J. Strood and wife to Martin Friend, 160 acres in Evangeline—$750.

U. S. to Franklin B. Shaw, 80 acres in South Arm.

U. S. to Isaac Purkey, 40 acres in Melrose.

It is a good time to buy your wife, daughter, sister, mother or some body else a shawl. Carpenter & Bartholomew have a nice assortment.

THE FROST.—Again we are emphatically reminded of the superiority of our climate over that of even more southern latitudes. On the nights of the 11th, 12th and 13th heavy frost visited the southern and western portion of this State, killing down wheat, grapes, apples, peaches, strawberries, potatoes and garden stuff. Throughout the entire southern portion of the State, as far north as Grand Rapids, the farmers' prospects have been fearfully blighted. In Grand Traverse we hear of no serious damage having been done, and in this vicinity no traces of frost are noticeable as far as we have learned.

Kid gloves only 50cts, fine stock of neck ruching, ladies' silk ties in new styles, toilet soaps, silver money purses, and any quantity of new novelties in fancy goods and notions, just received at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

AN ENJOYABLE TRIP.—Ourself, wife and son took the propeller Fountain City, at this port, on Friday, the 10th. We arrived in the great city on Sunday noon, and remained until the following Tuesday evening. During that time we penetrated the dense wilderness of Chicago, went among its palaces and among its hovels, were elbowed by the millionaire and by the beggar. We saw the aristocrat alight from his carriage and ascend the marble steps of his $400,000 residence, and a brief walk brought us where squalor, poverty, filth and wretchedness unite in presenting the other extreme. From a quiet village like Charlevoix to the busy streets of the third city in the Union is a transition which almost takes one's breath, but for two days we wandered among the towering blocks, dodging street cars and omnibusses, and interrogating policemen, gazing upon the architectural wonders of the great city — the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific, the new Postoffice, the Chamber of Commerce, and scores of other magnificent structures. From the roof of an elevator we obtained a birdseye view of Chicago, and far out upon the prairies beyond. The Water Works, Lincoln Park, McVicker's Theater, and many other places of interest were visited, and we returned at last to our steamer glutted with sight seeing, and longing for the quiet of our own little village. Our trip was rendered doubly enjoyable because we took passage in the Fountain City. Capt. Gibson, with the able assistance of his Steward, Mr. Dickson, make the steamer a perfect home for her passengers. We never heard of a person who failed to enjoy himself on this steamer if nothing more than seasickness intervened to prevent.

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, of the 9th District receives the following well merited compliment from the Detroit *Post & Tribune*. "Mr. Hubbell's constituents have shown a disposition to trust their interests in his hands while faithfully serving them, and they have found their advantage in it. He has also proved honest, faithful and competent, and they show their appreciation of his services in their behalf and their confidence in his continued fidelity by retaining him as their agent, rather than to try the doubtful experiment of employing an unskilled workman in his place."

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good assortment of every thing at a way down price.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell is being endorsed for a renomination by many papers in the southern part of the district. If they represent the power that sends delegates to the congressional conventions and he is backed by a solid Lake Superior support as before, his renomination is assured.—*Cadillac News.*

ANOTHER FOUND.—A small boat from Milwaukee came lately with another pound net, which the owners propose to set just south of the point north of this place. We call the attention of the Township authorities to Section 8 of the Compiled Laws of 1871, page 674, which provides that a license of $50 shall be paid by any non resident who sets a pound net on any coast of the Township.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

THE bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was laid before the Senate on the 30th ult., with the amendments agreed to by the House, and considerable discussion was developed by the unprecedented reveal of the law, and a motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee for immediate report on the 29th of September. The report on the several propositions to amend was unanimously concurred in. Several bills were introduced relative to and pleading on the subscription to the House the Legislative Appropriation bill. A further resolution of thanksgiving for the harvest and an amendment was rejected—7 to 36—recognizing the state of the Republic, and appropriating $80,000 for its maintenance.

IN the Senate, on the 1st, discussion was had on the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine declaring that any radical change in the tariff at this time would be inopportune. The bill to amend the Bankrupt law was then taken up, and the House amendment providing that the repeal of the law should not affect any actions or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to repeal, was adopted as a proviso that the repeal should not affect the rights and proceedings growing out of proceedings had in bankruptcy, including all rights of debtors and creditors and assignees, and that all acts and proceedings under any order or decree made in any case in bankruptcy prior to the repeal, and that the repeal should take effect Jan. 1 1878. A motion was agreed to for referring the bill as amended to the Judiciary Committee. In the House a report was received from the Committee on Public Lands. The House bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was called up, and Messrs. Perry and Voorhees spoke in favor. Pending the debate the House adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, with an amendment providing that the repeal of the law should not affect the pending proceedings in bankruptcy, and declaring that the repeal shall take effect Jan. 1 1878. The bill was made the special order for Monday next. Bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The House bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was called up, and Messrs. Perry and Voorhees spoke in favor. Pending the debate the House adjourned.

IN the House, several bills were reported from committees, which were then disposed of, including the Inter-State Sewerage bill to regulate interstate commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers. Several proposed amendments to the Constitution were also introduced and referred.

SENATE not in session on the 3d.

A bill was introduced and referred in the House to encourage shipping. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, but no further action was taken thereon. Among the amendments agreed to in Committee were those increasing the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law.

SENATE not in session on the 4th.

A bill was introduced and referred in the House to encourage shipping. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, but no further action was taken thereon. Among the amendments agreed to in Committee were those increasing the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law.

THE Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, with an amendment providing that the repeal of the law should not affect the pending proceedings in bankruptcy, and declaring that the repeal shall take effect Jan. 1 1878. The bill was made the special order for Monday next. Bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The House bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was called up, and Messrs. Perry and Voorhees spoke in favor. Pending the debate the House adjourned.

IN the House, several bills were reported from committees, which were then disposed of, including the Inter-State Sewerage bill to regulate interstate commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers. Several proposed amendments to the Constitution were also introduced and referred.

SENATE not in session on the 3d.

A bill was introduced and referred in the House to encourage shipping. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, but no further action was taken thereon. Among the amendments agreed to in Committee were those increasing the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law.

SENATE not in session on the 4th.

A bill was introduced and referred in the House to encourage shipping. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, but no further action was taken thereon. Among the amendments agreed to in Committee were those increasing the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law.

SENATE not in session on the 5th.

The House, bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce, and recommitted, to revise the five and three-cent silver pieces and to stop their further coinage, and providing that fractional or subsidiary silver coin shall be a legal tender to the extent of twenty dollars, and shall be exchangeable at the Treasury for other coin or paper money to the amount of fifty dollars; and providing that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase silver bullion at the market price, not exceeding the coinage value of the same, and cause the same to be coined into such fractional silver coin, and that the profits arising from such coinage shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and providing that the profits arising from the coinage of the silver dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill adversely was carried—yeas 127, nays 117—a two-thirds majority being necessary to carry the motion, and the bill was then laid on the table.

THE Committee on Commerce reported back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, with an amendment providing that the repeal of the law should not affect any actions or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to repeal, and declaring that the repeal should not affect the rights and proceedings growing out of proceedings had in bankruptcy, including all rights of debtors and creditors and assignees, and that all acts and proceedings under any order or decree made in any case in bankruptcy prior to the repeal, and that the repeal should take effect Jan. 1 1878. A motion was agreed to for referring the bill as amended to the Judiciary Committee. In the House a report was received from

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL:

New York is just at present in what might be called "a state of mind." The cause of this sad recollection of things is smells—smells infamous, smells penetrating, smells numerous and various. What makes it worse is the fact that it is not the lower, pickets, business portion of the island that is afflicted, but the great known some distance lying north of Madison square, and generally known as Murray Hill. Just think of it! *Murray Hill* smells badly! Shades of sybaris and Cyprus! Can you imagine it? Murray Hill that wears them and diamonds, that can digest an entire dinner from cockatoos to spiders' nukes on toast, and to whose delicate senses the perfume of the weed violet is vulgarly strong and oppressive! Why, no such low word as *smell* would be allowed in its vocabulary. And yet there stands the grievous fact that at this writing this sanctum sanctorum of fashion and refinement is for the most part wrapped in the loathsome embrace of a horrible stench. Is it any wonder that New York is on its hind legs at such an unheard of, such an unpossible outrage?

The immediate cause of this sudden invasion of Gotham's most aristocratic olfactories is a cluster of rendering establishment and glue factories down by the East River, and the prime source is a lazy and inefficient Board of Health that leaves these nuisances. Entirely this august body of two members has totally ignored the many individual protests which have been raised against the constantly growing infection, but now the press and the Grand Jury having taken the matter up in a spirit which leaves no shadow of their intention to bring about a reform, the haughty "Board of Disease," as it is called, is coming down from its lofty height and making various hurried promises of better conduct. If they want to save their bacon they will have to show themselves in earnest at once, for when our Murray Hill is stopped on we are a dangerous lot.

Whether the large amount of editorial attention which has been bestowed on the excursion of the Coaching Club to Philadelphia on Saturday is the result of a genuine and wondering admiration for this not very exciting performance, or of such a scarcity of important news as causes the unfortunate fraternity whose endless task it is to fill so many columns a day to catch wildly at every straw of interest that floats with the sluggish current, is an open question. The simple fact is, that a private Club, in search of amusement, got up a sort of picnic to Philadelphia, and by way of novelty drove over in a coach, preferring, for some unknown reason, this slow and laborious method to the quicker and easier mode proved by the railroad. Immediately the metropolitan press breaks out all over with columns of description, high sounding editorials, and elaborate maps of the route, and the illustrated papers fill themselves with soul-stirring engravings of the coach "as it appeared" under all manner of circumstances.

My own experience in coaching being mostly confined to travel in a Broadway stage, it may be that I do not fully understand the charm of the thing, as practiced by Delancy Kane and his followers; but things being as they are, I strongly incline to think that a ride in a Pullman car in preference to the cramped jolting of an obsolete conveyance having for its sole recommendation the temporary patronage of a *blanc bon ton*.

How rich men's fortunes shrink and dwindle when their estates are settled. Before W. S. O'Brien, of Bonanza fame, died, rumor made of him a next of Monte Cristo, and talked freely of twenty or twenty-five millions as his money value. His executors think his property may realize four or five millions. Then there was John Morrissey who was popularly supposed to roll in illgotten wealth.—Those in charge of his affairs now say they will be lucky if they can pay his debts and two small bequests which he made to his sisters in his will.

On the other hand there is occasionally, though very rarely, an instance wherein current report falls to do justice to the amount of a man's possessions.—Mr. Charles Morgan, who died here a few years ago, was a man whose name was not on the papers, and who was known by name only to comparatively few, but who came to have been put in print to Vanderbilt in the extent of his ownership of railroad and steamship property. He leaves his family some $12,000,000.

It is probable that opposition to the Brooklyn Bridge, like that which fought the construction of every foot of the elevated railways, will cease only with the completion of the work. An obstructing effort has been commenced to have the work stopped and the million of money already sunk abandoned, on the old ground that it will interfere with the passage of tall masted vessels. Luckily the great enterprise is too far advanced to be more than delayed and annoyed by these never ceiling attacks. The greatest good of the greatest number must positively prevail.

This being the regular season for the anniversaries of the various and other denominational institutions, the American Bible Society has just held its sixty-second annual meeting, at which some interesting figures were given regarding its work. During the past year it has distributed nearly 950,000 Bibles in this and foreign countries, and during its whole existence, has printed and circulated the enormous number of thirty four million eight hundred thousand copies of the sacred volume.

RADIX

The report of special agent Brooks in reference to the Indian homesteads of the Ottawas and Chippewas, in Michigan, has been referred to at length in the Washington correspondence of the *Post & Tribune*. This report is made the basis of a recent letter from Commissioner of the Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior. The commissioner coincides with the agent in the belief that in many cases the proceedings by which the Indians were deprived of their homesteads were not regular, and presents the following full to remedy defects in the existing law and to right any wrongs that may have been inflicted upon the Indians in the past.

Be it enacted, That all homestead entries under the act of Congress of June 10, 1872, March 3, 1875, and March 30, 1876, within the limits of the reservation made pursuant to the treaty of July 31, 1855, with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find to have been made in good faith by the class of Ottawas and Chippewa Indians who had not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such as were minors at the expiration of the period during which selections and purchases were allowed to be made thereunder, where no adverse claim of prior inception exists, and the tract does not exceed the legal maximum in quantity, shall be confirmed, and patents shall be issued therefor to such Indians, all restrictions, provisions, or requirements of the homestead laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That when applications have been made by any Indians of the class hereinbefore mentioned for homestead entries under said acts, and the application refused by the district land officers, for any reason which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find to be legally sufficient the Indians by whom the applications were made shall be entitled to the benefits of the foregoing section on their entries being made in like manner as if made before the passage of this act: *Provided*, That where the land so applied for has subsequently been disposed of to an applicant in good faith, under any of the land laws of the United States, other land may be entered by such Indian, and, upon such entry being made, the confirmation shall extend thereto in like manner as hereinbefore provided.

To section one of this bill the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests the addition of the following proviso:

Provided, That where such homestead entries have been canceled for any reason whatever, and the lands embraced therein have been subsequently entered under the homestead laws of the United States by parties innocent of fraud in procuring such cancellation, such Indians shall have the right to make entry elsewhere, and shall thereupon be entitled to patents for the lands so entered in lieu of the original tracts.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the Imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has become successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also of cedar wood, and are accessible to any market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the Extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or in exchange.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45 & 47 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6-1-2)

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, R. S. HALCH, Hemlock, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Constantly on hand

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Two trips from here to Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which a team myriads of Specified Trains Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

Brown, Black and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A young man in Marietta, Md. was poisoned by his sweetheart, but he recovered, and now insists that the marriage engagement shall not be broken.

—Mrs. Caroline Shockley, of Staten Island, refused to take an oath on Good Friday, through conscientious scruples, hence the woman who had stolen Mrs. Shockley's clothes was discharged.

—A man in Sacramento the other day bought a suit of new clothes, and threw away his old ones. After a while he remembered that he had left $110 in his old clothes, and went to find them, but was too late.

—Twenty-six years ago a man went from Williamsburg, Mass., to California, leaving $700 as a loan to a farmer, in whom he put more trust than in savings banks. He wrote letters about the money from time to time, and supposed it was safely drawing interest. Recently he came across the continent to collect it, the sum of principal and interest amounting to $3,000; but the farmer, who is wealthy, refused to pay a cent, on the ground that the note was outlawed. The man had to borrow money with which to get back to California.

—The day last week, four citizens of Grand Island were playing a game of poker—five-cent "ante"—in a well-known saloon of that place. A disputed stone as to game, when one of the parties made use of an expression about as follows: "I hope Christ will kill me if I don't so." He had dealt the cards, and the betting on the hands was over, when he passed the puck to the next man, who left the room. The dealer shuffled the cards and handed them back to the man to cut them, at the same time giving him a light slap to attract his attention. The man did not move. He was found to be stone dead. —*Omaha Bee.*

—A frightful accident, by which a man named Moritz Koch lost his life, occurred recently near Collinsville, Ill. Koch was engaged in sinking an mine shaft for the miners, and, having nearly reached the coal "entry," about 163 feet below the surface, he put in an unusually heavy blast of powder, thinking to complete the connection with the entry. Having set the fuse, he was hauled to the top, and soon after the powder exploded. Against the protest of his friends he immediately had himself lowered, but before reaching the bottom gave the signal for the top man to hoist him up. This was done instantly, but on nearing the surface he was seen to let go all hold, and fall to the bottom, a distance of 150 feet, and, of course, was crushed almost to a jelly.

Other People's Feelings and Failings.

Most of us have a very tender regard for our own feelings. We do not like to have them injured. We are amazed that people can be so rude and clumsy as to tread upon our toes, or roughly expose to the air our scarcely-healed wound. But so weak is human nature and so prone are we to think less generously of others than of ourselves, that we often sin in the very way which we would be selfishest to condemn in our neighbors. It is a great delight to meet a man or woman who is always considerate, gentle and polite in his treatment of those he or she meets in daily life.

This topic came up around the breakfast-table in a city home one morning lately. You, happy readers, who live in the country, know comparatively little of the persistent annoyances which city folks undergo from the continual rappings and ringings and shoutings and screamings of people who go from door to door to buy, to sell, or to beg. The room in which the breakfast alluded to as being taken was a front basement, on a pleasant street, interesting a busy thoroughfare. Coffee was poured, biscuits had been passed, eggs were being broken, fruit was being pared.

Interruption No. 1: "Any rags-a-ages?"

The speaker darkened the window with his head and dimmed the shining glass with his breath, as he hurled this remark, ascending, interrogative and declamatory, at our shivering ears. Somebody shook her curls at him pleasantly, and he departed with a jingling of bells at the hand-cart he was wheeling along, and a fainter cry of "Any rags-a-ges?" gradually lessening in the air as he went his way.

Interruption No. 2: "Please, ma'am, any cold meat and bread?"

It is a little, bluelooking, pinched-looking wite of a boy, with a basket nearly as big as himself. "Don't encourage professional beggars," says the gentleman of the house.

"O! my dear," returns the lady, as she sweeps the contents of the breakfast-plate into the not fastidiously clean receptacle. "I *can't* refuse a child when he looks as hungry as that little fellow does. Just think. It might be our own Harry."

Interruption No. 3: Man rings the door-bell violently. Domestic responds. Presently she enters and inquires if the mistress can step out and look at some patent dredges of stationery, etc.

"No!" cries paterfamilias, loud enough to be heard outside. "Tell him to be off with his trash."

"My dear," the lady urges, seriously, having dismissed the children first, "I do wish you would not be so impolite in your manner to tramps and peddlers. It is their only way of carrying a livelihood, and I think Christians ought to be kind to them."

"I fully agree with you. Your sentiments and mine precisely correspond, but your politeness is greater than mine, you see. How you endure it, staying here all day, too, is quite beyond me to comprehend. I believe in politeness to one's equals and superiors—but I won't take my hat off to inferiors."

"A tramp is not necessarily your inferior, my friend," observed the Philosopher, who happened to be staying at the house, and who was giving lectures in the lyceum course. "I have heard of tramps who had at one time been millionaires, and of others who had received the education of a university."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Madame, meditatively balancing her spoon on the compassionate edge of her Sevres teacup.

"I shouldn't wonder if you called Homer a tramp, or Diogenes, if either of them were living now."

"Very likely," replied Mousieur, taking up the newspaper, to find out better our Representative in Congress had been giving any more National object-lessons on good manners. And then the talk drifted to the affairs of the day, what engagements each had, what visits were to be made, what shopping done, which closets cleaned, etc., etc.

One person only remembered the morning's discussion, and sat down to think upon this matter of courtesy. And she came to the conclusion that courtesy is a word of very wide meaning. It is an index finger to character. You observe a true lady, a true gentleman, anywhere. They cannot commit a rudeness. It would hurt them and jar them to wound the feelings of the lowest and the furthest below them. To be truly polite implies that one shall be thoughtful of the feelings of everybody, and of inferiors most of all.

When are we to begin our training in this regard?

With our little children, at once. Do not permit Sue or Jennie, unprovoked, to bother or tease or annoy Bridget in the kitchen. Never let them allude to her as the "servant-girl," or speak of "servant-girls" in her presence. The phrase may define her position, but she does not like to hear it, and it takes off the bloom of their refinement every time they use it. Do not jump to pick up your own thimble which has rolled away when Charlie is in the room, but bid him bring it to you, and say "Thank you" to him for the kindness.

Do not encourage in yourself the habit of criticising and commenting upon the foibles or faults of any member of your own family. There is nothing gained by it, and a great deal is lost. Love itself is often choked back and blindered in its growth by the rank sturdiness of weeds which spring up against it, unchecked, in homes where people say all manner of ungentle speeches to each other.

If you want to cultivate real happiness, cultivate goodness. Think more of others' excellent qualities than of their failings, and be gentle and amiable to all.—*Christian at Work.*

Kicking a Bear.

Jack was in the woods, on his way home from the sap trees, where he had been boiling maple sugar. It was a mild day in March. The snow was six feet deep, and the warm spring air had softened the surface so that no one could walk on it without snow-shoes, a pair of which Jack had on his feet.

He was unarmed. As he walked on, he came to a fallen tree directly in his way. He stepped upon it, but as he did so, a large bear rose up behind it and rasped at him with open paws.

The warm air had roused the creature from her winter sleep and she was furious with hunger.

Taken wholly by surprise, Jack gave a tremendous leap which carried him a distance of ten feet from the trunk of the tree. But he sank deeply into the snow, and the bear was upon him before he could extricate himself.

Then the battle began, man and beast rolling over and over each other in a desperate struggle. As often as the bear tried to seize him with her teeth, or overpower him with the fatal hug, Jack would save himself by kicking her on the nose with his snow-shoes.

Finally, with one fierce plunge of claws and teeth, the brute fastened upon Jack, and failing to hold him, tore off almost all his clothing at a single sweep.

Fortunately just at this moment he hit the top of her nose a powerful kick. A blow on the end of the nose causes pain so acute as to disable a bear for a time, and it had the effect in this case.

The brute gave back a little, and, while she was wincing under the pain, Jack regained his feet and got several steps away.

His assailant started after him again, but the snow was so soft she almost buried herself at every step, while Jack walked on the surface and escaped. So his snow-shoes, which rendered him a clumsy lighter, finally saved his life.—*Forest and Stream.*

A Prarie-Dog Village.

Four hundred and thirty-five miles west of Omaha is situated the great Prairie-dog City, one of the largest settlements on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Several hundred acres, each size of the track, have been taken up by the sagacious little prairie-dogs, and there they have made their homes, and that without buying one lot from the company, or as much as saying "by your leave." The dwellings consist of little mounds, from a foot to eighteen inches in height, raised by the dirt excavated by their burrows. On the approach of a train, the little inhabitants can be seen scampering for their homes. Arrived there, they squat upon their hind feet at the entrance a hole in the top—barking at the train as it passes. Should anyone venture too near, down they go, and their city is as silent as the "city of the dead." It is said that the opening in the top leads to a subterraneous chamber connecting with the next dwelling, and so on through the settlement, but this is a mistake. The prairie-dog is of a sandy-brown color, and about the size of a large gray squirrel. In their nest, living with them, are found the owl and the rattlesnake, though whether welcome or not is uncertain. He lives upon grasses and roots, and is generally fat, and is by some, Mexicans especially, considered good eating, and his flesh is sweet and tender though rather greasy. Wolves prey on the little fellows, and may be seen sneaking near the town, hoping by chance to pick up some straggler. But the dogs are not easily caught. Some one is always on the lookout for danger, and gives the alarm on the first intimation of trouble. Then away they all scamper to their holes.—*Omaha Herald.*

The Telephone Without a Magnetic Battery—Interesting Experiment.

Much is said and many descriptions given of the telephone, the phonograph and aerophone in the periodicals of the day, but one of, perhaps, the most simple forms and uses of the telephone, seems to have almost escaped notice. The form operated through the assistance of the magnetic battery, in consequence of the perhaps unlimited distance over which it may be operated, as well as its general adaptability to nearly all circumstances, is, and probably will be, of most general use. Still it has the serious faults of indistinctness of articulation, of unnatural, metallic and resonant sound of the voice, and requisition of skilled workmanship in its construction. The same fault in a degree applies to the simpler form without a battery, as commonly described, viz., with a line of wire, string or thread, with common tin fruit-cans for cups or drums.

A lengthy series of experiments with a variety of drums and lines or conductors has entirely removed those objections; and the articulation and every inflection of the voice delivered (and recognized, if a person is present) as distinctly as if in immediate presence.

A neighbor, Mr. Thomas, and myself have experimented on a line of 270 feet, with tin cans, using the can bottom, paper, parchment and bladder for drums. Then with pasteboard and wooden boxes of various size, with variety material for drums; also on iron and copper wire, silk, linen and cotton cord and thread for conductors. And from all we have the most satisfactory results from the following described and simple arrangement: Take a cigar box; then put the thread through, knot, and then paste another piece over the knot. This gives strength and solidity. Larger threads or cords are less liable to break, but will not yield to each minute inflection of the voice. They are also subject to greater contraction and extension from wet and dry weather.

The line on which we have experimented connects with our separate residences, ninety yards apart, passing through small holes in the window sash.

Under favorable conditions of still, light or rare and dry atmosphere, every word and peculiarity is as distinct as when face to face. Even whispered words are distinctly audible. Nor is it necessary, as with lines worked with a battery, to have the voice or ear in close contact with the drum.

The vibrations become more distinct at distances of from six to fifteen feet from the drums.

Conversation has been held on it with both speaker and hearer eighteen feet from the drums.

Wet or windy weather interferes more or less with the operation. Another line of like construction at Kansas City, of 1,000 feet in length, works nearly as distinctly as ours. How much further it might be extended with success I know not.—*A. L. Child (Plattsmouth, Neb.), in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Miner's Fatal Trap.

A placer miner, whose claim is near Iowa Hill, in Placer County, had had his sluice-boxes robbed on several occasions, and although he tried all ordinary methods for detecting the perpetrators, failed to do so. Finally he determined upon a plan which was as novel as it was terrible in execution. A quicksilver tank was charged with powerful explosives and placed in such a position that no sluice robbers could approach the boxes without coming in contact with an ingenious arrangement which would explode the implement of death and mail them into eternity with the precision of a bursting bomb. On Sunday last the inventor of this apparatus (whose name our informant failed to obtain) went to the locality where he had it "planted," when, by some strange and unknown accident, it exploded. Its power to do the work for which it had been made was fully demonstrated. The corner was shattered into a thousand atoms—a victim to his own inventive faculties.—*Nevada (Cal.) Democrat.*

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

—The following agricultural and domestic brevities are taken from the *Iowa State Register:*

By neat and tasteful surroundings the humblest cottage can be made a palace.

Spring is as far advanced in Europe as in America—both being a month earlier.

A balky horse is nearly always a living witness of the incapacity or inattention of some man.

A well-ordered and well-cultivated lawn is a true evidence of good taste and refinement.

I never knew a farmer to sow too much grass seed on an acre, nor too many kinds.—*Jas. Wilson.*

Potatoes should be cut and spread out to dry in the shade for three or four days before planting.

The Hessian fly only flourishes in damp or wet seasons, while the chinch bug flourishes in dry years.

The most careful business men of the present day commenced business on a farm, and early learned the worth of a dollar.

Sheep will always injure a hedge fence, and if they can work at it on both sides will kill out any sized hedge in about three years.

If a farmer or business man wishes to know how great a spendthrift he is let him keep an exact memorandum of all time thus spent.

The butter spoiled in this country by ignorance and carelessness in manufacturing, if well made, would sell for enough more to soon pay the National debt.

The speculative farmer is the man of large means and a small stock of practical sense. He invests his money in expensive buildings, and unavailable stock—fails and reports farming as unprofitable.

Chloride of lime is cheap, and it should be applied freely to all cellars. The past winter and spring has been hard on vegetables, and many cellars are in a foul condition. As life and health are valuable, neglect not this precaution.

At the Canada Dairymen's Association, the President contended that "she could get as much milk in winter as in summer, and he found his cows fell off in quantity of milk when first turned to pasture. He thought milk could be as cheaply produced in winter as in summer, unless the cows were kept largely by soiling. The general system of pasturing was very wasteful of land. Winter butter brought even a better price than summer made butter."

The *National Live Stock Journal* is for more schools: "We have reached a *new departure*, which must soon be introduced; practical agricultural schools, for the more thorough education of dairymen, and the advancement of this great industry. The factories have done, and will continue to do, good; but they are not schools of experiment, schools of discovery, schools for the demonstration of the true road."

Homestead Drainage.

The question of drainage is one of the most important with which the farmers of the West have to deal. In this line drainage is the leading one. Grounds is of the first importance, especially so since this may be accomplished at a comparatively light cost, when we compare the value returned. When the barn yard and its surroundings are directly connected, as in close proximity to the house and the well, from which the daily drinking water of the family is drawn, the question of drainage often becomes a serious one, and for this reason: The water of drainage sinks from the surface directly to the water-line in the earth, and thence horizontally, or along the natural declivity of porous *strata*, to the nearest outlet. In a majority of cases this will be found to be in the well. Why? If for no other reason, from the well-known fact that insect life, during droughts, bore to the nearest living water, the well, and when the rains again saturate the earth, direct open channels are thus left where the water of drainage flows, loaded with the secretions of the sinks, the privy and the barnyard. Hence is well—as is even seen and every precaution should be used to cut off and convey away these accumulations by means of underdrain.

Next to this source of disease, undrained cellars are prolific breeding places of miasma. It is safe to say that of the farm cellars of this State, and not one quarter of the farm houses are provided with cellars at all—fourthirds are without sufficient drainage, and for the reason that it is considered impractical to drain them. Even where a lame attempt at drainage is made the water-ways are generally of plank or other perishable material, without traps to prevent the return of foul gases, thus adding to the danger of infection by miasma. Those who have made this mistake should lose no time in taking up these plans of leaving others of vitrified pipe which may be cheply bought in any city.

There are very few farm house sites in the West where the drainage is not comparatively easy; few places where lines of ditch or drain will not give a perfect outflow from a cellar seven feet deep. Nevertheless if such be the case, the only way is to continue the drain until a sufficient outfall is reached. In the ditch, after the bottom is carefully leveled so the fall will be equal, lay three-inch glazed pipe, with shoulders so one may be fitted in the other and cemented tight; else there will be leakage at the joints, the ground will be saturated, decomposition will ensue, and malaria be surely generated. Just after the drain leaves the cellar a joint of pipe should be laid forming an elbow or Y. This serves as a trap to keep all foul gases from entering the cellar, and below this trap one from the sink and other conveniences of the house where water is used, may be inserted, being careful in every case to guard each separate pipe with a trap next where the water enters from the house. It would also be well to lay a pipe from the well connecting with the cellar drain below the trap. Thus the sewer may be flushed during droughts and washed clean at will by means of a tank connected therewith. If a windmill is used the whole will be simplified.

The outlet to the cellar drain requires looking after. If it do not end in a running stream, the deposit should not be allowed to accumulate. Some means for saturating and removing the deposit should be used at such seasons as will not permit its running away. If no other means are at hand it may be planted with willows, or other trees that absorb strongly the juices. Instances of trees planted near sewers and catch basins absorbing by their roots the noxious principles contained therein would seem to be pretty well authenticated, and it deserves extensive trial.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Planting Corn Does Not Insure the Gathering.

THE farmers upon our broad Western prairies come as near, perhaps, gathering nearly all crops as any part of the year, without labor as any other people, but it so happens that the crops which grow spontaneously are the most persistent enemies the cultivated farmer has to contend with. In view of this, the prudent businessman begins away back, at the time of the ripening and maturing of the seed germs, which constitute the incipient stages of the future crop, to gather up and keep in store the forces which shall combine to bring forth the desired results. The seed corn must not only be gathered as soon as it arrives at a state of maturity and placed in a state of perfect preservation, but the largest and most perfect ears must be selected, so that the quality of the succeeding crops may in every particular be equal to the seed which produced it. The seed has been secured in good order, as of the first importance, a place congenial must be provided in which to plant it. The cornfield may be either large or small, with the improved machinery for the cultivation of corn, according to the skill and the farmer, or to the extent which he understands all the conditions and requirements of this remunerative crop. The crops may be poisoned and ruined by an over-supply of some kinds of manures, while the corn grows apace and delights in the abundant richness.

Soils can hardly be too fertile for this tropical plant. If the land is rich, it matters little what are the elements for a heavy yield of grain.

The land is not always fertile in the qualities which it may best possess. It may have been originally so, but a succession of crops has exhausted it of the proper conditions, and the seed-corn is laid down in the old, lazy manner so we must take these things as we find them, as it is so near pleasing time again. After the cool, open winter which has passed, much of the land will be inclined to bake, so that the earlier the plowing is done the more time the soil will have to become mellow and assume its normal ameliorated condition. The old idea of waiting until corn-planting time before plowing the ground to have a fresh place to plant in, is erroneous. Our advice is, to plow as soon as the ground is in condition. If it occurs in the month of March. If plowed so early, the ground becomes settled, packed down, and with a pulverized and well-pulverized surface, the planter may be passed over the ground with much less labor, and the seed corn placed at a uniform depth near the surface, so that it will germinate with greater certainty, come up quicker and grow with more vigor than when placed at some indefinite distance beneath the surface. Such early plowed land holds the moisture for the second growth, after the crop has been removed, and keeps the atmosphere left to circulate through it.

With good seed corn, the ground plowed and prepared in the proper manner, and the corn cultivated thoroughly before and soon after it comes up—the Western farmer seldom fails to realize a large yield of grain of excellent quality. Every operation in the production of corn may be hurried except the planting. We do not think it pays to plant corn before the soil gets warm enough to sprout it readily, unless later than the middle of May, north of 41 degs. north latitude. There will this year, no doubt, be much bad seed corn, as there has been in years past, and every precaution should be used to make good the deficiency that the individual failures, which so frequently occur, may be avoided.—*Western Rural.*

Dr. LaMoyne does not believe that the bill introduced lately in the Pennsylvania legislature making vaccination a penal offense with $500 fine, will be passed, stop cremation, and says that he will test the law in the courts. Some of the ashes of the late Mrs. Pitman are still kept at the doctor's office.

—When Mr. Greeley once upon a time was lecturing in Indiana, in the palmy days of State banks, the committee of one town paid him unexpectedly in notes of the local institution. He looked at them, and then said: "Could not you give me, instead of this stuff, a well-executed counterfeit on some Eastern bank?"

"THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

VEGETINE

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS CO., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
MR. H. R. STEVENS
Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty to testify that I had been suffering from a severe cough, and pain in my chest, which caused me to be confined to my bed. I was induced to try your VEGETINE, and have had the desired effect from the first dose. I had not expect to live from day to day, and so physicians had given up my case. I am now entirely restored to health, and can recommend VEGETINE to all who are afflicted as I was. I would kindly recommend to try it before all other medicines, as it is certainly the best blood purifier.
By the use of VEGETINE
MRS. WM. H. FOSHER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes impure and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, from impure food or drink, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the best remedy to use is VEGETINE. It will act directly upon the blood, and will remove all impurities from it, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system.

VEGETINE

For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

READ IT.

ANGLE, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in stating that I had been suffering from a cancerous humor on my right breast, which baffled the skill of the best physicians in this section. I was induced to try VEGETINE, and after taking a few bottles of it, my health and spirits began to improve, and I continued its use until I was entirely restored to health. I have no hesitation in recommending VEGETINE to all who are afflicted with cancerous humors, as I feel confident it will do for them what it has done for me.
Yours truly,
MRS. E. T. FORBES.

VEGETINE

Is the Best Blood Purifier

I testify that I am personally acquainted with the foregoing statement, and consider her case of any kind a bad one.
H. S. TUCKER, Druggist.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If VEGETINE will not cure Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Glandular Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Ringworm, Syphilitic Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Catarrh, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Consumption (in its early stages), Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, or any other disease arising from impure blood, or low state of the system, we will pay $100 for a case we will not cure or help. Send for pamphlet containing testimonials of many remarkable cures.

THE VEGETINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

VEGETINE

I Regard It as a Valuable

FAMILY MEDICINE.

JAN. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that I have used VEGETINE in my family, with good results, and I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
Yours truly,
MRS. MARY MCDONALD.
Locust Street, between Seventh and Eighth.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, Nov. 1, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:—I have been selling your VEGETINE for some time, and find it gives more satisfaction than any blood medicine I have ever sold. Respectfully,
S. B. DUDLEY, M. D., Druggist.

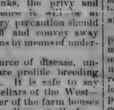
VEGETINE

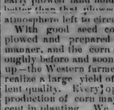
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

For HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS,





BOOTS. SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.

OFFICE AND FACTORIES:
Cleveland, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
SAMUEL C. DAVIS & CO.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"

CATHOLICON

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FORMS OF SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS. ITS MARVELOUS CURES AND EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST QUALIFIED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS REMEDY WITH THE APPROBATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY
KIDNEY MEDICINE

WANTED for all who use them, the Best Selling Subscription Book published. AGENTS Wanted Everywhere. Send for Circulars and Terms. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AWNINGS, TENTS.

Flags, Window Shades, &c. Water Proof Covers & Implements. Chicago Tent & Awning Co., Chicago.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Gen. Joe E. Johnston dresses neatly, has a short gray beard, is slight and erect.

—The Parisian press numbered in 1877 no less than 836 different newspapers and serials.

—Harrison Ainsworth is still alive, a well-preserved and dandyish, though gray, old man of seventy-two.

—Many years ago Congress gave the widow of President Tyler the franking privilege, and she uses it to this day.

—The people of Anderson County, S. C., presented Gov. Hampton, with a beautiful black horse as a birthday gift.

—Mr. B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, who ran for Vice-President in the canvass of 1872, has become a strong prohibitionist.

—Commodore Vanderbilt's widow, it is said, is soon to marry a Southern gentleman, who, it is believed, is not seventy-six years old.

—The New York papers refer to Edison's "Western swing." No doubt the ancient Saxons spoke pure New York.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Senor Schurz attributes his recent illness to the large quantities of green corn which he has been feeding to pretend wakefulness for night work.

—Mrs. Mark Hopkins takes three-quarters of the estate left by her husband, the California millionaire, and Mark's two brothers divide the residue equally between them.

—A minister in Wampsen County, Wis., preached a sermon, the other day, with his suspenders dangling below his coat, and he was puzzled to know the cause of the constant tittering during the exercises.

—The mystery about the death of Representative Leonard, of Louisiana, seems to thicken. When the body arrived at Westchester, Pa., it was carefully examined by eminent physicians from Philadelphia and Washington, who assert that he did not die of yellow fever.

—When Representative Eugene Hale married Miss Chandler, her father, ex-Senator Chandler, gave him $100,000 for a wedding present and at the coming of every grandchild a present of $20,000 has been forthcoming to be placed to the credit of the little one as the nucleus of a future fortune.

—An officer of cadets at the recent launch in Chester, Pa., saw his mercenary to orders, letting a number of visitors through their ranks. He rushed up and asked, "What are you letting this rabble through for?" A moment after he discovered that the President of the United States, Secretary of War, who was as much amused at the incident as the officer was disconcerted.

—Lieut. Longnecker, U. S. N., just before the Wyoming sailed for France, with her cargo of American exhibits for the Paris Exposition, went to Philadelphia and got married, to the surprise not only of his own friends, but of those of his wife. As ladies are not allowed to travel on vessels belonging to the navy, he shipped Mrs. Long to Paris by steamer, and sailed a day later himself in the Wyoming. After the ship had half way over, the latter slow and rotten old tub had to put back for repairs, leaving the happy Mrs. Longnecker to land there Lieut. Longnecker.

A Gallant Act.

Life is full of opportunities for self-sacrificing devotion, which every now and then it accepts in unexpected places. Of this truth, the terrible ride to death of one of Barnum's circus drivers last week affords a striking illustration. He had driven over to his home in or near North avenue, with a team of six splendid coal-black horses, and an empty baggage wagon. The animals had been highly fed, had no work to do, were ready for their spring campaign, and were in splendid condition. It was said that the two leaders weighed 1,200 pounds each, and the pole horses 1,300. Starting for the circus grounds, the railroad; an engine let off steam; the horses, startled, sprang into a run down Forty-second street. The driver at instantly threw his whole weight on the brake and gathered up the reins to guide the utterly unable to check his team. The wheels, built for the brake, slid over the pavement, leaving a train of sparks behind them. He guided the horses on the full run across Ninth, Eighth, Seventh and Sixth avenues, on each of which are horse-car tracks, turning out to avoid them. He was necessarily missing it; between two lines of wagons on either side of the street in one crowded place, where there was but just room to pass; across Fifth avenue, and then down the slight decline toward the Grand Central Station. Here there are always massed a number of carriages and horse-cars, and to avoid them, he was necessary to make a considerable detour. The driver, with great skill and coolness, turned his maddened horses at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, and passed the carriages in safety; but in doing so the hind wheel caught in the horse-car track, the iron axle was snapped off like a pipe-stem, the wheel was thrown with the violence of the shock a great away; the driver pulled up, longer keep his seat, still holding fast to the reins, he endeavored to climb back to a place of greater safety, when the plunging of the wagon threw him with a terrible rebound into the air, he fell over the dashboard, struck his horses on the flank, fell under the wagon, and was instantly killed, whether by the violence of the fall or by a blow from the wheel we do not clearly understand from the conflicting accounts. A moment later and the no longer guided horses brought the wagon up against a telegraph-pole, snapping it asunder, but holding the wagon fast and releasing the horses, who, with their strength spent, were now easily caught. Exceptive driver's, not a life was lost, and the horses had not received a scratch. They had run more than a mile through one of the most frequented of the up-town cross streets. There is a lesson for all of us in this simple story of martyrdom to fidelity and duty that would only be weakened by the attempt to draw the moral from it.—*Christian Union.*

Dr. Pierce's Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel—Grand Opening.

Dr. R. V. Pierce opened his new Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, on Buffalo, N. Y., on the 22d of April, with a reception to the press, followed by one on the 23d to the citizens, both of which were largely attended and highly enjoyed by all the guests, whom the genial Doctor received and entertained in the most princely style. The structure itself is magnificent and imposing, in style of architecture being what is known as the modern French. Situated as it is, on the highest ground in the city, with a pleasant wooded lawn before it, sloping gently to the Niagara River, it commands the finest and healthiest position obtainable, especially as Buffalo is probably the healthiest city in the country. Skilful combinations of maple, ash, oak, cherry, ebony and mahogany, with tiles in ascending colors, form the rare set effects in the several halls and parlors. It is heated throughout by steam, and fresh water is drawn from the street by a large pump, which forces it up into tanks on the fourth, fifth and sixth stories. Pure air and sunshine being two of Dr. Pierce's favorite medicines, the system of ventilation is, therefore, most perfect—every room being so constructed as to receive full outdoor air and provided with a double escape for any air which has become impure. The system of rank ventilation to invalids needs no comment. There is not a room in the house that is not visited by sunshine, or from the door of which a staircase cannot be seen. On every floor there are four stations, each provided with 100 feet of hose, connected with the Champion chemical fire-extinguishing system, and which, with the assistance of the speaking sustainer, can be made instantaneously available. Everything pertaining to the medical department is placed down upon the basement floor, thus giving no unpleasant suggestions of the sick room to those guests who of not need a physician. Here is found the Swedish health-lift, reception-room, consultation-rooms, of which there are several, each one for some special class of diseases—all tastefully arranged and well supplied with the appliances necessary to their different departments. The bath system is arranged in the most complete and luxurious manner. The rooms are large and lifted up with glazed tiles, and comprise Turkish, Russian and other baths. In the matter of recreation, the house is well supplied, having a bowling-alley, billiard-room and parlors for ladies and gentlemen. The capacity of the house is about 250 guests. The tower, 140 feet from the ground, rears its magnificent head above the whole, making a grand *coup d'œil*. The hotel opened for business on the 1st of May. The enterprise will doubtless meet with that unbounded success which it most surely deserves.

—It is reported that a church in Georgia was about to marry a couple, a lady objected on the ground that the intended bride was not of age; and her parents were ignorant of the act. The clergyman said it was not a legal objection, and decided to put the matter to vote. A unanimous ayed by the congregation was the result, and the knot was tied.

A WELL-TO-DO farmer in Ulster County, N. Y., who wanted a wife, took a woman on trial for a week, to ascertain her housekeeping qualities. She suited, and he married her.

"Marry her! by George! I would if it wasn't for her confounded nose."

Nose! Ha, ha! What's the matter with her nose? Is it too short, too long, or crooked exactly? Nothing of the kind, young man. A woman may be a charming wife and have her nose of any dimensions. No one can be pretty in regard to it. Nevertheless, all other personal defects are forgotten in the joy of possessing a beautiful complexion, and in the imitation of the country and

CAUTION! Beware of worthless imitations. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the only article that has been in each bottle. It is prepared for the nose only, and you will never be without it after you have used it. Sold by druggists.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, 32 pamphlet form, mail free on application to

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 39 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE. BOOTS & SHOES!

311 & 313 Madison St.

BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,

Successors to Buel, Cook & Co., Chicago.

Manos & Bandin, who took the first medal for their cabinet organs at the Exposition in 1867, and have won the highest honors at every world's exhibition since, are here in competition with a fine lot of organs. Several other American makers exhibit, but few if any of them will venture to compete.

ROBSON'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC—For all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, a warranted cure. No poison, no arsenic, no mercury, no quinine; no diluted liquor causing coma, but purifying blood on breaking back, not weak shocks and paralysis and time from its use! It is safe, invigorating and leaves the patient restored to sound and healthy and sound as a dollar. It wipes out all chills and fever, a blooming complexion takes the place of that sallow, dirty, muddy color peculiar to Chills and Fever patients. Prepared only by WHEELER, LEGGAT & CO., Proprietors, Chicago.

TOILET SOAP DISEASES.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts from Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

MINNEAPOLIS CONFLAGRATION.

How to be Secured From the Effects of a Like Calamity.

To protect one's life and property against unforeseen accident and destruction is a duty scarcely anyone will dispute, but just the means to be used may be, and is, debatable. Death will come to all; and loss by one of the most valuable property as well as the foulest house is recorded every day of the year, and will be, so long as time shall continue. Whose life is to be cut off, or whose home is to be destroyed no one can tell. Neither can they even suspect when or how, certainly not when they are expecting it; the sound they be ready to extinguish the devouring element in its incipient stage spark of existence. Either like the dreadful explosion at Minneapolis, or at the dead hours of midnight, or perhaps when the household are peacefully at rest, as in the fatal conflagration of Boston, Mass., the flames strike. In our opinion there is but one, and only one, remedy or security, and that is a Policy of Insurance in some good sound Insurance Company.

And among all the responsible fire insurance companies in our country we know of none presenting better security to the farmer and those residing in towns than the American Insurance Company, of Chicago. Confining its business to farm property, dwelling houses, private farms, their contents, churches and school houses scattering on principle in most of the large cities, and only $5,000 in any one risk, making a general distribution of insurance throughout its possibilities—with such assets amounting to $244,-238.31, having $105,836.16 more than is necessary under the Insurance Laws to pay all liabilities, and to which all outstanding claims. In addition to which it has over one million of dollars of contributed assets and a wide-spread and reliable reputation for fair dealing and prompt payment of losses. Home office, Mutual Building, Madison Street, West of Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

The following Statement of amount of cash paid to Twenty-Two Farmers during the largest business in the State of Illinois during the year 1877, as shown by the official report on file in the Insurance Department of said State, places the "American" at the head of the list, and also shows the total receipts in *Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa* and Ohio, in the same companies.

Name of Company.	Where Located.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Losses Paid.
American	Chicago	$288,472	$64,382
Ætna	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Atlas	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Continental	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fire Ass. of Phila.	Philadelphia	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fire Ass. of N. Am.	Philadelphia	1,000,000	1,000,000
Franklin	Philadelphia	1,000,000	1,000,000
Home	New York	3,000,000	3,000,000
Hartford	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Imperial	Montreal, N. Y.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	Liverpool	3,000,000	3,000,000
Niagara	New York	1,000,000	1,000,000
Orient	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Phœnix	Brooklyn	1,000,000	1,000,000
Phœnix of Hartford	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Queen	Liverpool	2,000,000	2,000,000
Springfield Fire & Marine	Springfield	1,000,000	1,000,000
Traders	Chicago	1,000,000	1,000,000
Western Assurance Co.	Toronto	1,000,000	1,000,000
Western	Milwaukee	1,000,000	1,000,000
Williamsburg City	New York	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial Union	Liverpool	2,000,000	2,000,000
Connecticut Fire	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance	Hartford	1,000,000	1,000,000
Equitable Life Insurance	New York	3,000,000	3,000,000
Guardian	London	2,000,000	2,000,000
Guardian Mutual Life Insurance	New York	3,000,000	3,000,000
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance	London	2,000,000	2,000

The popular impression that a great many of the Government bonds were sold at discount, and that thereby a heavy loss was incurred, is not correct. None of the bonds since Buchanan was President have been sold at less than par. On the other hand many have been sold at a premium. We have somewhere seen a statement which we presume to be authentic, to the effect that the treasury has received from these premiums nearly sixty five millions of dollars.

SEE A WASHBURN have received by boat a new stock of goods, and, expect more by next boat. Call and examine goods and prices.

The fool seeketh to pick a fly off from a mule's hind leg. The wise man letteth the job to the highest bidder. The wise housewife always buys Smith's saleratus which is made by the new process. Always full weight and is stronger than other brands. Always call for Smith's Saleratus.

A scheme is reported to be on foot in Illinois to bring out Hon. John A. Logan for State Treasurer this fall. It is believed by his friends that thorough canvass of the State by him would result in the election of a Republican Legislature, and that a Republican Legislature would immediately vote the presidency of Illinois politics by returning Gen. Logan to the United States Senate. Gen. Logan denies that he is working up any such programme.

Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, the two members of the Republican Congressional Committee to whom is entrusted the duty of raising funds for the coming campaign, report that they are meeting with encouraging success. Republican Senators have all contributed $100 each, and Republican Representatives are following their example. Heads of departments and bureaus, and clerks, will be invited to subscribe, although every one will be assured that contributions are not to be obligatory, and that a refusal to subscribe to the campaign fund will not endanger the official tenure of any one.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "Let all the alleged frauds in connection with the late Presidential election be thoroughly and fairly investigated, and the result will show that Hayes was entitled to fifty more electoral votes than were counted for him. The Republican members in Congress will join the Democrats in favor of such an investigation. Let the facts come out, not only in reference to Louisiana and Florida, but Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut also. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is what is wanted." Yes, it is what the Republicans want, but it is just what the Democrats don't want and what they most fear.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post & Tribune* speaks with well merited commendation of the Republicans of Mr. Conger's Congressional District for their course in keeping him so long in Congress. By that they have secured one of the most efficient legislators, standing to day as a prominent leader in the House. This he has acquired by his long experience. Mr. Luttrell, of the Upper District, is also making his mark and increasing his influence. The correspondent gives a needed admonition to the other Districts, and speaks well when he says: "No member, whatever his capacity may be, can become sufficiently acquainted with the forms of legislation, the rules of the House and the order of business, in a single term, and at the end of the session he has just begun to make himself really useful. If an honest man, will, fair capacity, the longer he is kept in Congress after that, the more effectually he can serve his constituents and the State." Of Congressman Stone he says: "Though Judge Stone has not yet attempted to show his skill in debate, he has efficiency as a working member, and will, when occasion present, take his part in the discussion of the two important questions now before Congress." And he adds: "With experience, then, the Michigan delegation in Congress will reflect credit on the State, and justify the wisdom of their constituents in keeping them in the House, in the first place till they had been educated in legislative affairs, and then because they have thereby become doubly useful to them."

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, vs

Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Burdeu, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Mingi, and State of Indiana. On motion of Hinsdale & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH,
Circuit Judge.
HINSDALE & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
A. R. CROSBY, Register.

Michigan State Land Office, {
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 15, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
w½ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
e½ of ne¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of se¼	34	34 N	5 W
w½ of ne¼	34	34 N	5 W
se¼ of se¼	5	33 N	6 W
nw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	6 W

Michigan State Land Office {
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 15, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
Eg of se¼	33	29 N	10 W

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Cain, to Samuel A. Sabin, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December A. D. 1874, in Liber one of Mortgages, on page 284, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Balch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 24 day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 420, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred and fifteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided; Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 16th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.
[43-13]

NOTICE.

U. S INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878, because 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich., Mar. 20, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Rhoda W. Patten against Samuel G. Dickerson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6163, dated Apr. 21, 1877, upon the south west quarter of section 10, Township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of May, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof the to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, Defendant, within my bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham a and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Nine (9) West, containing eighty acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, a of State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. m.

Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. I. McKNIGHT,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on sunset Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 18 acres of choice land lying on the southern edge of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Dement, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6324, dated April 1 1876, upon the e½ of ne¼ section 36, Township 33 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are large to bet, or bundle, at the low price of $8 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 bundled and delivered at the boat. Large cut more but second large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 trees at 100 rates.

This nursery had no connection with the inferior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low as any the good trees can be grown for.

Address

C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstract of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Cronter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Nantes and Antrim counties for sale on easy terms. Maps of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

[41tf

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1865, did, on the 20th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation propose to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, for public application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next—Wednesday—at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board,—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, at which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

Carp River Improvement Co.
E. B. WARNER, Sec'y.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelby, against Jacob Schafer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2706, dated Sept. 12, 1873 upon the e½ of sw¼ section 30, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Lester for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7071, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se¼ section 23, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

27.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 26, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Farrer against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7241, dated June 5, 1876, upon the nw¼ of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Old Stage Line

Runs between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND—Came in to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

Jordan River House,

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the traveling season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17:)

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates

Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, April 16, 1878.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hand-Crafty braided Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

[40tf.]

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Haynes deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Yeoman, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Amelia K. Hayes may be appointed executrix thereof. Therefore, It is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

$777 is not easily earned in three days, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $10 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home in the work or neglect your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time more can not be made so easily and rapidly as at any other business. Reader, if you want business, write us and learn all about it, when, if you are not well satisfied, you can devote your spare moments to it, no harm is done. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Card

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

Full lines of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on shortest notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

J. C. Miller

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 5 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 2, 1878. Whole No., 472

The Cash System is the Ruling One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich., April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many storerooms, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance, 75c FOR SIX MONTHS

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Space	1 75	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 50	3 50	4 00	6 00	10 00	17 00
4 "	3 25	4 50	5 00	7 50	12 50	20 00
1 column	7 50	10 00	12 50	20 00	30 00	50 00
½ "	4 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
1 "	7 50	12 00	20 00	30 00	50 00	80 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. [illegible], Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Mich.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Register in Chancery.

E. S. DUDGEON, County Surveyor, Deputy U. S. Deputy Collector, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LUCIUS H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, Mich.

[illegible] EATON, Justice of Peace of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Agent for all Insurance Companies. Collections promptly attended to. Office in Sentinel building.

A. [illegible], County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible], Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

R. [illegible], Carpenter and Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 300, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 P. M. Officers, in full, are requested to be present. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

JAMES S. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 302, F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Pearl Rock Lodge, No. 141, I. O. G. T., at their Lodge Room, on the Masonic Temple, Charlevoix, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

JOHN BOYNE, W. C. T.

GEO. LAWSON, Secretary.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Charlevoix, in the summer of Resorts and Pleasure Seekers. A share of public patronage solicited.

S. A. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

POSTOFFICE—Mail arrives at Postoffice from the south at 11 A. M. and departs at 12 M. Mail arrives from the north at 4 P. M. and departs at 5 P. M.

SOUTH MAIL—Mail arrives at Postoffice from the south every day at 11 A. M. and departs at 12 M.

NORTH MAIL—Mail arrives at Postoffice from the north every day at 4 P. M. and departs at 5 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Peas, per bushel	60
Flour, per barrel	6 00
Fresh cranberries, per bushel	10
Butter, per pound	15
Eggs, per dozen	10
Dried cranberries, per bushel	2 00
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hides, per pound	6
Beef, per cwt, per pound	4
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5

Dr. Lee is lost his stock fountain in operation

Mr. Mead, the jeweler, at Advance has removed to Boyne Falls

A blacksmith shop has been established at the head of Pine Lake.

Cole & Co are erecting a new store building at the head of South Arm.

They are about to organize a Masonic Lodge at Torch lake, Antrim County.

Wanted—Highest market price will be paid for one hundred bushels of buckwheat at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Stockman's spring stock has arrived and its stores and shelf hardware the store was never better supplied.

J. A. Cameron arrived here from Texas on Thursday, bringing with him 20 horses, which he offers for sale.

Mrs. L. H. Powers has recently had surveyed and platted an addition of four blocks on the south [illegible] Boyne Falls.

Another light in South Arm—15 rounds—both knocked out of time—some blood and hair, and considerable exercise.

We earnestly request All who are indebted to the Sentinel, office to call and settle. We are particulary in need of funds.

A new lot is coming at Sec & Washburn's.

The people voted to have certain trees on the highway of this village boxed in for protection. Why is it not done?

The restaurant lately built on Bridge street by S. M. See, is in operation, with Will See as caterer. Everything about the premises is neat and tasteful.

Pigeons.—The pigeons are breaking up their nesting near Petoskey, and are making new nestings in the vicinity of Boyne Falls. The last that Boyne Falls on Tuesday was overflowing with pigeon trappers.

A large stock of men's and boy's selected shirtings at Fox, Rose & Butters.

A notice in the Township of Wilson, who is also a Notary Public, recently came himself in an [illegible], and forwarded the [illegible] certified to the County Clerk.

Where in receipt of a letter from Don Henderson, of the Allegan *Journal*, about something, and after laboriously supplying ourself to the lack of deciphering the hieroglyphics, mental exhaustion compelled us to abandon the task

Fourth Ward.—The Supervisor of this Township reports the following assessment of the Ward: No. of births, 12; No. of acres of wheat last year, 102; No. bushels of wheat raised last year, 2,730; No. acres of wheat sown in the present, 225.

The editor of the Big Rapids *Pioneer-Magnet* has been looking up the fruit and finds that there have been shipped from Petoskey this spring thus far, 300,000 pigeons, or over 175 tons of the birds.

Services.—Quarterly Meeting will be held at the M. E. Church on this next Sunday. Rev. Mr. Whitmore was assisted by Rev. P. P. Baker, of Newaygo, and Rev. Guy W. Wood, of this place. Mr. Baker preached two very interesting sermons.

Timber.—Timber operations will be carried on in the vicinity of Boyne Falls this season to a large extent. Among the lumbermen who will operate are Mr. Bellow, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hall, Jr., and Mr. Hall, Jr., and Mr. Hall, Jr., and

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate, on the 7th, the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported back from committee, with many amendments, and placed on the calendar. The House bill to forbid the further disposal of United States legal-tender notes was, on motion, taken up and passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered further on motion, and 15 amendments were agreed to. Many other important amendments were agreed to. In the House, the bill appropriating for a new building for government for the District of Columbia was passed. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill was agreed to—101 to 100—and Mr. Dawes spoke in opposition to the bill. A bill was introduced and referred to provide for a Third Term canvass.

IN the Senate, on the 8th, the House bill to forbid the further reissement of United States legal-tender notes was referred to the Committee on Finance. The House joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of July 3, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms, so as to provide that arms shall be issued to the Territories as well as to the States, and not exceeding 40 stand of arms to each Territory, was amended so as to provide that the proportion of the State's quota to be distributed on account of such additional issue, and the resolution as amended, was passed. Several amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were disposed of. ... In the House, the Speaker announced the Committees of Ways and Means: Cox, N. Y.; Mills, Brewer, Ingram, South (Ga.), Carlisle, Barber, Bailey, Speer, Ryan and Williams (Ore.) The Committee on Elections reported in the contested-election cases from the Second South Carolina and the South Mississippi Districts, Hemphill, Rogers

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 17, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Brother Jonathan's hospitable domain has for many years been a favorite temporary resort of certain classes of foreign nobility; of those who are attracted hither by the love of travel and the New World's farm, as well as of those *chevaliers d'industrie* who, rightfully or wrongfully assuming the titles of count, baron, &c., so decently worshipped by our shabby element, fly from the uncongenial society of the European police to the newer and more easily worked fields which our large cities present. It is much rarer, however, that the owners of noble titles voluntarily lay them down and cross the water in our direction from a preference for a freer and simpler life than their native surroundings would permit. Still such cases do occasionally occur, and in fact I now know of two instances of the kind at the present moment. In a small Long Island town, where I have been several times during the year, there has lived since early in the present decade a young English earl, whose family and title date back to 1600. The young fellow earns a modest living as a fish-man, lives in an unpainted cottage with his wife and baby, and though he has been urgently entreated to return to England resists too well contented with his active life and absolute independence here, to desire the frigid conventionality of his English home.

The other case is that of a genuine Italian duke, who, a generation ago, was the most dashing and popular nobleman at the Neapolitan court. The history of his life and of the adventures which finally led him to America, is too long to be rehearsed, but I assure your readers that it would make, with but little departure from fact, a most exciting and fascinating novel. He landed in New York some twenty years since, and after a roving tour of the country settled down in quiet obscurity in the then quiet little town of Hoboken. The modest restaurant which he opened grew in favor and in size until it became a hotel which is to-day a favorite resort of lovers of fine Italian cookery, and which bears the title of its high-born proprietor. Some of your readers may know the place from so much description, and it is even not impossible that some may have enjoyed its bed and board, little suspecting the rank of their fine looking and venerable host.

If gold were flowing out of the country at the rate its population is doing, there would be little hopes of redemption next January. All the European steamers are going out crowded with a full quota of the throng which the magnetic force of the paris exposition drawn from every quarter. So strong are the attractions of the Champ de Mars, that nobody seems to be able to get away from it. One boat which, on its last outward trip took 150 cabin passengers to Europe, has just came back bringing *one* solitary passenger, who, in his lonely majesty was, like Alexander Selkirk, "monarch of all he surveyed."

All this makes rather a bad lookout for the American watering places, which will suffer this season, but it is a harvest to the steamship companies, who are making lots of money despite the lowered fare. It is also largely swelling the business of the accident insurance companies, or rather company, for the 'Travelers', of Hartford, which is the only concern of the kind in the country amounting to much, is doing it all. Every sensible man takes out an accident policy which undertaking so important a journey, and so the ubiquitous agencies of this energetic corporation are so many beehives. The Travelers' has paid already some two hundred thousand dollars on marine losses within a few years past, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of the thousands who are not now trusting themselves to the briny deep that its operation during this summer will be all clear profit. Altogether, this company has paid over thirty thousand accident claims, amounting to almost three millions of dollars, and yet it grows larger and stronger every year.

It looks a little as though, in spite of all the recent pacific announcement, Russia felt that her chances were good for more fighting before the present European troubles are settled. Beside the mysterious Cimbria, whose manoeverings about the coast of Maine under command of Russian officers, the *Herald* states that Russian agents have chartered seventeen other American steamers for an indefinite period. Add to these facts the further one that rifles are being turned out for them by the hundred thousand at Providence, and we have a state of things which justifies a suspicion that the Muscovites mean business.

Those who read my letters last year will recollect the description of the first New York Beach show of dogs and of the great success which it was. The second annual show is now in progress and is more extensive than before, the entries of "dog flesh" numbering over a thousand. Beside the regular assortment of hunting dogs there is a tremendous congregation of the little pets, the pugs, poodles, and terriers of high life, whose temporary confinement is in many instances rendered endurable by the constant attentions of their proud and devoted masticaes. About $5,000 will be distributed as prizes among the winning animals of the various classes.

The most exciting and successful whale fight ever known in these parts took place last week in Raritan bay, on the neighboring Jersey coast. Some oystermen, seeing what they took for part of a wreck floating in the water, investigated it, and found it to be one of those big fish which had strayed from its haunts and was swimming slowly up and down in the shoal water. One of the men bolder than the rest, tried to stab it with an oyster knife, and nearly got swamped for his pains. Later on five men procured and several blows dealt upon the head of the monster by the crew of fishermen, who by this time had become reckless of danger. But even this heroic treatment seemed to have little effect beyond enraging the formidable creature, which would undoubtedly have escaped but for its getting aground near the shore. Here it was soon dispatched, measured, and found to be about forty feet in length and nine in thickness. It is estimated that $1,000 worth of oil will be got out of its carcass.

O'Leary the pedestrian is back from England loaded with honors and the more substantial trophies of his trip, including the grand belt, to compete for which his voyage was undertaken, and a magnificent clock of gold, bronze, and marble, presented by his admirers in Dublin, besides nearly $4,000 in money. The belt is a massive affair of silver and enamelled gold, bearing appropriate inscriptions. To make this prize his undisputed property, O'Leary must win two more matches against the first challengers who put up the required stake. O'Leary states that during the six long days of this great London walk he took no solid food whatever, and lost fourteen pounds in weight. When walking he grips a corncob in each hand to absorb its moister and give it something to hold.

And now that tens of physical endurance have become the rage, a lady singer belonging to one of our city choirs announces that she will soon accomplish publicly the feat of singing three consecutive hours without rest. She had a private rehearsal of this performance two or three days since, and is said to have gone through with the apparently task without difficulty. Large crowds will be attracted to this novel concert.

It is not such unprofitable business, this selling out a big railroad. George T. Curtis, who officiated as referee of the Erie, has just been awarded $13,500 for this service, and he did not hurt himself with hard work in the matter either. He claimed $30,000.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles 10 cts., 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionary, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me. ☆

DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro'gh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and all orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (3)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

Is beautiful in style and has received Award-ed two

GOLD METAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get betterimprovements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, ClOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock is bought at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while undersize or odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 46 Woodbridge Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS & SUGARS, filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 6,12.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$3 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. HALCH, Grayling, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cut to Any Size Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug sails from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which steam myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

And 13 Beekman Street, New York.

Oppression in Egypt.

Egypt is a country groaning beneath a frightful tyranny. Writing to an English journal, from Assouan, Mr. Douglas Murray says:

"Provisions, always dear, are now at higher prices than ever, and how the year's taxes will be raised in Upper Egypt is a mystery yet to be solved. I suppose those who can't pay will suffer the usual penalty—the bastinado and imprisonment without food. They may die, and it matters nothing to the Government, which lives for the day, and apparently cares nothing for the future. The unfortunate people are constantly taken from their own homes to work on the Khedive's estates and factories. A small proportion is taken from the land he is cultivating. His camel and donkey are carried off to the factory, where it is all week and no pay. A medicum of sugar cane or corn is all he gets till the mills have finished the season's work. His land is deserted. If he has crops they are seized. He is promised payment, but never gets a farthing. The landholders are charged enormous rents, and every profession and trade pays for its license. Thousands of the bazaar shops are closed to escape taxes. Even a cook's boy has to pay $12 a year for a license, and a donkey boy pays not only for his own license, but for his donkey. Every conceivable thing, animate or inanimate, is taxed. Soldiers are at present entirely unpaid, and officers have received nothing for about a year. Few of the civil servants, unless Europeans, have seen salaries for months. Such is the price Egypt has to pay for progress!" The Prince, beat upon Europeanizing his country. The condition of his people is worse than that of the French in 1780. With similar results follow? While his people are starving he has given five of his sons magnificent palaces, and his daughters, too, have princely abodes."

Mr. Murray says that this is his fourth visit to Egypt, and each year he finds the wretchedness greater. The deplorable aspect of the people, who, in many places, have that pinched look which only long continued starvation can give, largely takes away from the pleasure of traveling on the Nile. At Girgeh he found that the children's food was sugar-cane previously sucked by others.

Good Health, and How to Keep It.

There are few subjects, we imagine, around which cluster so many theories as the preservation of health. Let a person pass from one to another in a large company, making a few simple inquiries as to the best way to keep health, and no two in twenty will agree. Each one will give sage reasons for not accepting the theory last propounded. One is positive that half "the ills that flesh is heir to" are the results of improper food. There is much sound sense in that idea; but the trouble is to be sure what is improper food. Each may start from the right point, but the abrupt divergence is amusing, as one advocates beefsteaking. One asserts: "Too much meat is used. It is flabby, and fills the blood with impurities. Pure milk, good white bread and fresh vegetables should constitute the chief part of our food. If this idea," they insist, "could only be accepted and acted upon, the next generation would be a strong, healthy race, pure, blooded, pure-hearted, generous and noble, for the mental qualities are largely influenced by the physical condition as the latter is by the quality of the food that is used."

Another will earnestly argue that a vegetable diet will make pure, watery blood, and insure an indolent, effeminate people. While fresh meat is absolutely essential to a vigorous constitution, to an earnest, energetic character; that a diet largely of salt meat dries the blood and makes those who use it leancadaverous, desponding and dyspeptic.

After thus raising the opinion of a score of people one is inclined to doubt if wisdom is found in the multitude or counsellors. We believe that it is an impossible to make rules for health that will apply to all as it is to find two constitutions exactly alike. "One believeth but; he may eat all things;" and he can: another, who is weak, eateth herbs, and should do so. After reaching what is called the age of discretion, each must to a large extent judge for himself. Medical advice may be desirable, and sometimes indispensable, but physicians are frequently found at a dilemma, and all their skill, founded on what they think well-established theories, is at fault. They will tell a patient, "Use no fresh bread, but use that which is at least twenty-four hours old." The advice is followed, but the result proves disastrous. The stomach rejects such food, because acid and sour. By stealth, as it were, the patient ventures on a piece of well-raised, well-baked, sweet fresh bread, and is comforted. At that one time, if no other, the stomach was not in a state in which stale bread was beneficial, and in defiance of all medical rules craved and secured that which was found to be of great benefit.

Much fresh meat with some constitutions induces fulness of the head and a feverish state of the system, because it makes blood too fast. It should, therefore, be discarded, and a little salt meat or fish, if the appetite craves it, with fresh fruit and vegetables, will be found probably to be just what the system requires.

In truth, with health, as in many other things, each person must be a law unto himself. In acute or minor matters they cannot decide. It is true that what is "one man's meat may be another man's poison," and a little poisoning now and then seems indispensable to teach us our individual physical as well as mental idiosyncrasies. Experience thus gained, if not carried to such excess as to prove too severe a schoolmaster, will be of more value through life than all the doctors in Christendom—with all respect be it spoken—insofar as saving many a long bill at the drug store.

As a general rule, it is not advisable to use hot bread too freely, though the effects produced by its use may often depend more upon the character of the bread than upon its temperature.

Neither salt meat or fish, nor fresh meat or fish, all the time, is advisable —though the salt food may be a trifle more accountant. A judicious mingling of both is the better course. Good, healthy, well-cured pork, well cooked and used discreetly, is not injurious for a strong, healthy person engaged in active or out-door pursuits. But we doubt if it is wise for students to use much, or for sedentary persons, or those at all inclined to humors or eruptive troubles.

It is not safe to allow so large a liberty to young children. They are not capable of forming correct judgment, or governing themselves at all. Parents must do that for them. After they are safely through the teething period it is not necessary to confine them to a milk diet; but they still need their parent's restraining hand to withhold rich food, or sharp, hot condiments. Plain, simple but nourishing food, ripe fruit and berries in their season, are, we think, indispensable for growing children. But their meals should be regular—no lunches between—and never just before retiring. Many a mother will give her very young children rich food—pastry, cake and sauces and condiments of the most indigestible order kind—and tell you her children are healthy, and nothing hurts them. Perhaps the injury is not apparent at first, but it will not be long before headaches, indigestion of the most serious character, or dyspepsia, bred for life, will be the harvest to be reaped from such injudicious and sinful indulgence. —*Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

New Bonnets.

New suggestions are found in the Paris bonnets brought out later in the season. The headdress chips and straws have the inside of the front lined with dark velvet or satin, and edged with a single row of gold braid or else the new rainbow braid that has tinsel threads of many colors to match the rainbow bands; they have no other face trimming. A great many beige-colored chip bonnets are in the late importations. Some of these are trimmed throughout with the same shade, having watered beige ribbon strings, satin or gros grain loops, ostrich tips and darker brown velvet for a baudeau or fillet in front and for facing the brim and curtain. Other beige chips have the crowns covered with pansy-brown velvet, and the brim is faced with the beige chip, and has a wreath of velvet pansies and foliage against the hair. Wild flowers, poppies, bluets and trailing arbutus are artistically painted on these pretty hats. Boyish-looking straw hats with rolled brims and flat crowns, or else round Derby crowns, are also shown for young girls; beside these are the pointed Japanese crowns and the picturesque Tyrolean, with the jaunty sailor hair.—*Harper's Bazar.*

CULTURED women in Europe never wear jewelry except when in full dress.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Economy means cutting down needless expenses and buying only the actually necessary things, at the same time increasing and developing to the utmost all sources of profitable income.

—Connecticut farmers are hiring their hands for the summer season, at $16 to $20 per month, with board. Eighteen dollars is said to be the average price, but common laborers are very plenty at these figures.

—To restore old kid gloves, make a thick mucilage by boiling a handful of flaxseed; add a little dissolved soap; then, when the mixture cools, with a piece of white flannel wipe the gloves, previously fitted to the hand. Use only enough of the cleaner to take off the dirt, without wetting through the glove.

—To make corn meal pones, take three cupfuls of milk, warmed a little, two and a half cupfuls of yellow Indian meal; one and a half cupfuls of wheat flour; a good pinch of salt; one cupful of good sweet yeast. Set to rise in the morning (if wanted for supper), and when the sponge is light stir in three eggs well beaten, one half cupful of molasses and a small lump of butter melted. Let it stand another hour or two, and bake in gem pans, taking care to grease well and heat before dropping in the batter. Bake in moderate oven for about an hour in a quick oven. As a "set" of gem pans does not bake a sufficient quantity at one time for us, I use my old tea and coffee cups that are "chipped" or with broken handles, and out of use; they turn out in just as pretty a shape, and then only for one baking is necessary.—*Rosie Burton in Country Gentleman.*

—Agricultural writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one without the means to work it well. But if a farmer is able to do a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, or few would open. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as with the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done on a farm as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the farmer can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of a round, but if the large area is fully utilized then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman.*

Inasmuch as every farmer's wife must have the ordering and management of three meals a day for 365 days in the year, and as a good supply of vegetables is necessary for health, to secure a good variety with the advisable changes, we gladly give place to the following suggestion from a farmer's wife, as to what may properly be grown within the limits of a good farmer's garden: Butter beans for early use, early and late beets, early and late cabbage, carrots for soups, celery for fall and winter use, corn planted at intervals for a long season, cucumbers for early use and for pickles, lettuce the whole summer long, musk and watermelons for their seasons, asparagus and pie-plant in permanent beds, onions for the whole year, parsley for flavoring and garnishing, pepper for various purposes, parsnips and salsify for late fall and early spring use, peas sown at intervals so as to make a long season, squashes both summer and winter, spinach for greens and tomatoes for all sorts of uses. This is quite an array, but there is no reason why nearly all of the sorts may not be grown in every garden on the farm, and what a delightful choice the housewife could have in the planning of the endless number of meals.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Harrowing Nuisance.

The greatest nuisance that the farmer has to contend with, and one which entails on him a not inconsiderable amount of loss, in time and cash, is the harrowing nuisance. Neighbor A may be a very nice man in many ways; he is sociable, chatty and agreeable. He sends over to see our place and politely asks us to loan him our spade. We do not like to loan him our old, weather-beaten affair, so we let him have our new one. Mr. A promising to return it the next evening, sure, as we thought, as the sponge is light stir in three eggs well beaten, one half cupful of molasses and a small lump of butter melted. Let it stand another hour or two, and bake in gem pans, taking care to grease well and heat before dropping in the batter

The Butters.—Work on the lower part of the new bridge is well under way, under the Superintendence of Mr. L. Matter, of the Smith Bridge Company. The balance of the iron for the bridge arrived yesterday. It will take fully one month to complete the structure, and when completed, we have a bridge of which the county may well be proud.

If you want a fine dress or cheap dress call and examine our stock. We have fine assortment. Dow, Rea & Battara.

Annual.—In the last Annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Oliver L. Briggs, Commissioner of Schools in Charlevoix County, is highly complimented by counties and Township Treasurers of Charlevoix County in the "Unwritten Township"—a township, right! The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan latter sandy the map of his State.

Road Evpens.—Treasurers for the week ending May 24th, 1878.

A. J. McLeod, Sheriff to Evelia and Daniel Smith, 80 acres in Hayes Valley, $230.16.

Austin C. Newman to Richard Cooper, parcel of land in Charlevoix.—$100

Lewis Gray to Jane Mc and wife, to Ellen J. Eaton, 80 acres in Hayes—$200.

Byron W Miller to A. O. D. McCabe, 160 acres in Evelina—$90.

A. Geo F. Allen and wife to Wm. H. Healey, 80 acres in Marion—$220.

The Bayview Retreat.—H. W. Page, President of the "Charlevoix Summer Retreat" writes J. M. Hagan of this place, that a Company has been formed under the State laws, and the papers filed with the Secretary of State and the County Clerk. Mr. Page expects to be in on with some of the Company about the 5th of next month, to close up the matter, and make arrangements to build cottages, etc.

Horton's Bay.—We had an opportunity of stopping off at Olds & Stroud's dock, at Horton's Bay, on Friday, for the first time since those gentlemen have been interested at this point. They have certainly made a great change in the appearance of the locality, and have given it a business aspect which looks exceedingly promising. They have a steam saw mill at the head of the bay, and a quite extensive clearing and neat buildings. In point of harbor and shipping advantage, Horton's Bay is one of the best points on Pine Lake.

Tea for tea for one dollar at See & Washburn's.

A Bad Egg.—*Detroit News* publishes a biography of Chas. R. Pord, who lived for some time in Elk Rapids, and later in Little Traverse, as Prosecuting Attorney of Emmet county. It seems that he has not improved much in morals since he left this region. From the *News* it appears that he has deserted his wife and is living with another woman in Detroit, while Mrs Pord is living in the same city in poverty and wretchedness. The picture the *News* draws of Pord is a pretty dark one, and, even then does not contain a History of his life when learning his trade of cigar making.

Republican County Committee.—The County Committee met on Friday pursuant to call. Messrs. Robert Miller, of Charlevoix, John Stiner, of Evangeline, Hipp, of South Arm, Robinson, of Boyne Valley, and John Ward, of Marion, being present.

The basis of representation for the several Townships was established, as one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and one for every fraction of over half that number.

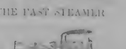
It was voted that the delegations from the several Townships be required to bring to County Convention a certified copy of the number of registered voters in their respective Townships.

The Committee recommend that at least six days notice be given of any Township caucus called for the purpose of electing delegates to County Conventions, by posting notices in at least three conspicuous places in the Township.

Owing to the shortness of the time before the State Convention, it was decided, if deemed necessary, that the executive committee be authorized to appoint delegates to said convention.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 7 o'clock and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, as may require.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

State of Michigan, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1878, there will be four months from said date allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Edward Jaquith, late of Charlevoix, deceased, and that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will attend before said Court, at the Probate office in said Charlevoix, on Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1878, and on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and adjusting said claims.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lucian H. Post, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4008, dated April 2, 1875, upon the south half of sec. section 4 Township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Phelps Emmons against William Post, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4009, dated January 1, 1876, upon the west half of section 9, Township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Hugh Ingersoll against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4007, dated April 17, 1875, upon the west quarter of section 29, Township 34 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 1, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Phelps Emmons against Lucian H. Post, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4008, dated April 2, 1875, upon the south half of section 4 Township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Mackinac Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described swamp Lists, situate in Manistee, Charlevoix and Emmet counties, Michigan, which have been returned to the State, will be offered at public sale at this office June 19, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to private entry thereafter at the minimum price.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
S ½ of swg	21	34 N	5 W
S ½ of swg	21	34 N	6 W
N ½ of swg	31	34 N	6 W
S ½ of swg	31	34 N	6 W
N ½ of swg	34	34 N	6 W
S ½ of swg	34	34 N	6 W
S ½ of swg	5	33 N	6 W
N ½ of swg	8	33 N	6 W
Part of swg	33	34 N	6 W

Mackinac Land Office,
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described swamp Lists, situate in Manistee, Charlevoix and Emmet counties, Michigan, which have been returned to the State, will be offered at public sale at this office June 19, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to private entry thereafter at the minimum price.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
Part of swg	30	34 N	5 W

R. E. CASGRAIN,
Commissioner.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

In Chancery. At a session of the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery, held at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix in said County, on the sixth day of March A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hunt, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Rockford National Bank Complainant,
vs.
Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants, Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden are residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Mount and State of Colorado, the residence of Solomon A. Ellis, complainant's solicitor, and that the said defendants have not entered herein their appearance, and that a copy of the bill of complaint herein has been served on the defendants solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of this Order, and that a copy thereof is not served on the defendants solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of this Order, it is ordered that the said defendants cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainants solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of this Order, and in default thereof that the said Bill be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days after service on them of this Order, the said complainant cause a notice of this Order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in every week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this Order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

H. Hunt, Jr.
Circuit Judge.

Solomon A. Ellis,
Complainant's Solicitor.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
A. E. [illegible]

L. A. A.
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farm and Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm and Pine Lake Villages and are offered in school districts and situated in good neighborhoods.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich.

1869y

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan 25, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Sterling against Jacob Selcer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3986, dated Sept. 12, 1873, upon the south section 29, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix County Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S Land Office,
Traverse City Mich. Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Michael Sprague against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4007, dated April 17, 1875, upon the west half of section 29, Township 34 North, Range 5 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Phelps Emmons against William Post, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4009, dated January 1, 1876, upon the west half of section 9, Township 32 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trading season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its customers, situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WERKELL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and remainder of mineral lots all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the east side of the Village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. G. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance.

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

To the Ladies.

They have in rooms the latest styles of Cloths and Trimmings and are prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Domestically Sealed Goods.

68 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1876)

$777 per month easily earned in their own locality by any one of either sex, in any part of the country. Capital not required. We will furnish you with a costly outfit free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No one who is willing to work can fail to make enormous pay. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,
Does Nice and Cheap
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Castleview, and solicits the patronage of the locality. Charges as low as first class workmanship will allow.

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and Single, manufactured on shortest notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in first class workmanship warranted.

Upholstering a Spcialty

Shop directly on the north side of Bridge, East & Battara's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 1, 1876.

W. G. NEWELL. C. E. SARGENT.

NEWELL & SARGENT,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood Bark Cedar Posts Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO. 10, MASONIC BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND—Came to my enclosure a red full one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. E. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 6 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 4, 1878. Whole No., 473

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Two FOUR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
1 inch	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$5 00	$8 00
2 "	1 75	2 50	3 00	4 00	7 00	10 00
3 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 75	3 50	4 00	6 75	10 00	14 00
1 column	4 50	5 00	5 50	10 25	14 00	20 00
4 "	5 00	6 50	8 50	17 00	25 00	37 50
1 "	8 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	37 50	70 00

Cardsin Business Directory, $5 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statutes rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Office in court, Hudgson

BYRON STE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. T. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LUCIUS H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. E. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Charlevoix

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. All regular terms of Court will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Office will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. FORBUSH, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, CHARLEVOIX, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.
48

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAULTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made and the route will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Regular Lodge No. 304 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES R. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 292 F. & A. M. Regular communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. CRAMER, Secy.

I. O. L.

Pine Island Lodge No. 7451, I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. LAWTON, Secy.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 45ly

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m., depart on the same days at 6 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

EAST—MAIL arrives at 4 p. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and at 10 a. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	60
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 @ 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 @ $2
Pork, per bushel	50
Beef by the, per pound	4 @ 6c
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 @ 6c

Rev. James Jewood has received the carpets and furniture for his residence.

The sound of the peacock is heard in the land.

Croquet sets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

There is a probability that several gentlemen with considerable capital will locate at Charlevoix in the near future.

Capt. Dodge, of the Van Raalte, made a trip to Detroit, by rail last week.

Plans and specifications for five cottages for the Charlevoix Summer Resort have been sent her, for the Charlevoix carpenters to figure on.

A party of Indiana sportsmen arrived Sunday and proceeded to the Jordan river to commence operations.

Pathmaster Chipman has commenced the highway work by grading the hill on Bridge street.

The Charlevoix Choral Band and their families and friends have an excursion on the propeller Gazelle this afternoon.

Tailoring.—J. Schaefer, an experienced tailor, has located in Charlevoix. This is something which we have long needed, and we hope he will be liberally patronized. He is located in the Peckham house. Call and let him take your measure.

Fine dress linen, cambrics lawns, white pique, and endless variety of Summer dress goods for ladies' and children's wear and at Rock Bottom prices.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Children's Meeting.—Next Sabbath, June 9th, will be observed as children's day at the M. E. Church in this village. Rev. Mr. Jewell, of Ionia, S. S. Missionary, will be present.

Regular Communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M. on Tuesday evening, June 12. A general attendance of the Fraternity is desired.

Buy your raisins at Carpenter & Bartholomew's. A word to the wise etc.

The Bridge.—The pier and turntable of the new bridge is completed, and the workmen are now engaged in putting up the bridge part. Everything so far fully meets the expectations of all. It will be a structure both durable and ornamental.

We note with pleasure that very many of the State papers are mentioning the name of Hon. W. L. Lattimer, of Big Rapids, in connection with the office of Auditor General. We know just enough, personally, of Mr. Lattimer, to know that a better man cannot be found in Michigan, and we endorse him unquantifiedly.

The people of Springvale and neighboring Townships are preparing to celebrate 4 parth of July.

The Baptist Committee are expected here to-morrow, when a formal transfer of the land into their hands will take place.

Capt. Wilson, of the tug Tillson, received a telegram from Sturgeon, Wis., informing him of the expected death of his wife. He left for that place on Sunday.

Farmer's Club.—A Farmer's Club was organized in the Township of Hayes one day last week, with the following officers: President, C. H. Whitford, Vice President, Mrs. Geo. Scott; Secretary, Lorin Hamlin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Standaville; Treasurer, L. S Webster.

Richard Knight, Esq., of Banks, has been visiting in Wisconsin, and last week returned home. Mr. Knight is a farmer of large and varied experience, and one of the pioneers of Antrim County. He comes home fully convinced that this part of Michigan is grossly superior to any part of Wisconsin that he has seen (the best part of Wisconsin) and the visit across the lake has made Mr. Locker satisfied than ever with Grand Traverse.

Died.—"Old Father Cater" died in Eveline on Friday night last. He was 80 years of age, and had been an active member of the M. E. Church for 56 years. He leaves a wife, with whom he has lived happily for the same number of years. This good old christian gentleman was beloved and honored by a large circle of friends, and is gathered home as a sheaf fully ripened and fit for the harvest. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Whitman, of this place.

Postal Rates.—In the bill now pending in the Senate the following new post routes are provided for:

From Boyne Falls via Boyne to Charlevoix

From Petoskey to Gaylord.

The River and Harbor bill still hangs fire in the Senate, but Washington advices state that Charlevoix will be all right.

Personal.—Dr. J. H. Morgan and wife, of Grand Rapids, have taken summer quarters in a portion of J. Ingalis's residence. Dr. Morgan came principally for health, but will do all kinds of work in Dentistry very reasonably.

A. M. Morgan, son of Henry Morgan, Esq., of this place, who has been spending a few months in Canada, has returned home.

—A. J. Beardsley, of Boyne, went to Port Huron Thursday on the propeller Fountain City.

—A Texas brother of J. A. Cameron is spending a few days in town.

Don't take our word for it, or believe it, because the paper says so and so, but call at our store and be convinced that we have the best stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes and every thing else to numerous to mention and at the most reasonable prices.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Queen Victoria was fifty-nine years of age last Friday, and her birth day was celebrated in pompous style by all loyal Englishmen. At Montreal, Canada, the event was signalized by a successful military parade and sham fight, which drew together 30,000 spectators.

Marine.—Through a misunderstanding of the bells, the propeller Gazelle got aground just above the bridge Saturday, and had to be released by the tug Commodore.

—The propeller Gazelle is 70 feet long, instead of 84, as stated in our description last week.

—The tug Tillson broke her stern-post and was compelled to go to Manistee to repair last week.

—Capt. Tolles is ringing the bells on the tug Tillson during the temporary absence of Capt. Wilson.

—The propeller Gazelle laid up for repairs Monday.

—There were 41 clearances from the port of Charlevoix during the month of May, with a tonnage of 5043 tons. There have been 84 clearances since the opening of navigation.

—The schooner W. A. Smith is being repainted and otherwise re-fitted, after which she will take a cargo of potatoes to Bay City.

—Cleared during the week ending: J. A. Johnson, Belle, Bloom, Alaska, schooner Wescott. Now in port: Len Higby, W. A. Smith, Wescott, Radical, Hercules, Minnie Mueller.

—The schooner Wescott made her last round trip between this place and Kenosha in four days and sixteen hours. Captain Reed is justified in bragging about that time.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have an assortment of fine French cambs that are the best we have seen.

The new residence of Hon. John Nicholls is rapidly approaching completion. The painter has commenced his part of the work, and the plasterer will commence his this week. The view from the bay window of this fine residence is of surpassing beauty, overlooking as it does the village the harbor, and the lake beyond.

Real Estate Transfers for the week ending May 31st, 1878:

U. S. to Arthur A. Goss, 80 acres in Eveline.

Joseph Way-an-be-win and wife to H. O. Rose, 80 acres in Hayes—$250.

H. O Rose and wife to John B. Pelterson, 80 acres in Hayes—$400.

Anthony Ane and wife to Edward C. Couch, 40 acres in Evangeline—$133.

U. S. to John A. Haskins, 63½ acres in Evangeline.

U. S to Wm. H. Porter, 59 acres in Eveline.

G. R. & I. R. Co. to Wm. H. Porter, 22 acres in Eveline—$223 50.

U. S. to Hugh Vaughn, 80 acres in South Arm.

U. S to Daniel Hicks, 80 acres in Evangeline.

U. S. to Chas. Heiseman, 160 acres in Springvale.

L. A. Rose and wife to Mary A Wade, 80 acres in Evangeline and Hayes—$600.

Louis Otsegau-ma-kee and wife to Simon Otsegau-ma-kee, 40 acres in Hayes, $1.00

A nice assortment of looking glasses at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Punctuality, accuracy, steadfastness, dispatch and purity are excellent traits. Smith's scientific has them all well developed. When used properly it attends strictly to business and is punctual, accurate, steady and pure. Expansion and dispatch are its best holds. Always full weight. Only use 3-4 as much as of any other brands.

Dexter & Noble, recently sold to Dempsey & Carter, of Manistee, a tract of pine in towns 28 S and 25 S, for which they received $45,000.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a straight out Democratic organ, is opposed to reopening the presidential contest through the Potter one-sided investigation or otherwise. It says that "to reverse the decision of the electoral commission would not only go behind the returns, but behind the law of the land, and therefore the only object of this resolution must be to make political capital, and for that purpose the policy is a mistaken one."

Men's ambitions grow from year to year. A little ago, Tilden was satisfied to wreck a railroad now he wants to wreck the whole country.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the House amendments to the bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes were concurred in, and the bill was passed. Several bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was further amended and passed. Messrs. Dawes and Harris spoke in favor of the bill in regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The usual back continued in the House on the investigation resolution of Mr. Potter, the Speaker announcing the regular order to be on securing the demand for the previous question. The Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, as there were but 142 Democrats present, the being necessary to make a quorum. After further blustering on the part of the Republicans, a motion to adjourn was carried by 138 to 104.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the petition of Rebt. H. Ingersoll and others, favoring the repeal of the law prohibiting the transportation of obscene literature through the mails, was reported from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the publication for sale of an edition of the narrative of the Polaris Expedition was passed. Bills were introduced and referred—to authorize the Postmaster General to place mail facilities on the highway, river or railroad wherever public service requires it, increasing the pay sixty-six dollars a month the pension of certain persons; soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms, or both feet, or the sight of both eyes, in the service of the country. ... In the House, the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 20th of June came up as a question of the highest privilege, and a motion was agreed to. The House resumed its further consideration until the 29th of May. The deadlock on the Potter resolution continued. The highest number of votes cast by the Democrats on the question to secure the previous question being 129, the Republicans still refusing to vote. A call showed 293 members present, but efforts to get a quorum to vote were ineffectual, and the House finally adjourned.

A CONCURRENT resolution was submitted by Mr. Hattier of South Carolina, and referred, in the Senate, on the 16th, providing for a Commission, to consist of two Senators, three members of the House and three officers of the regular army who have served not less than ten years, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of the present organization of the Army, the Commission to assemble as soon as practicable, and to report to the next session of Congress through the President of the United States. Some time pending a resolution to print 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877 and the reports of the National Quarters and Constitutions was passed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then further considered, and Mr. Matthews submitted an amendment, providing for the passage of a substitute, providing for the issuance of treasury notes, when redeemed, to the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding at any time not to exceed $356,000,000, and limiting the aggregate of circulation of national bank notes and legal-tenders of the United States shall be sold for coin at par, and that legal-tender notes shall be received for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt. The debate continued in the House, two or three votes being had without refreshing a quorum. The House adjourned 36 members present, but the Republicans still refrained from voting on the motion to second the previous question on the investigation resolution. The last vote showed 142 Democrats present or within five of a quorum. A motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of 146 to 104.

SEVERAL Pension bills were passed in the Senate, on the 17th. A number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the propriety of admitting the heads of bureaus or of Executive Departments of the Government to the floor of the Senate during the sessions thereof. Adjourned to the 20th. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in by the House. After a protracted struggle and the issuing of a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring in such members as were absent without leave, the Democrats succeeded in securing a quorum of their own number, and the previous question on the Potter resolution was ordered—48 to 1. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was then defeated—118 to 145 and the previous question resolution was finally adopted—142 to 2—the Republicans refusing to vote. Messrs. Mills and Stone (Iowa) voted in the negative. During the contest on the previous question motion Mr. Goode explained that he voted after a previous pair with Mr. Lapham, and Mr. Conger made the same statement when a question of Logic whether he (Goode) could take care of known house, and if Mr. Conger responsible. Goode being made that the remarks of the gentleman be taken down, the Speaker decided that the statement of Mr. Conger were not parliamentary. If they were used in an offensive sense; and that a man's honor could not be called in question without allowing him to defend it.

SENATE not in session on the 18th.

In the House, Mr. Stephens asked to be put on record, stating that had he been present when the vote was taken on the 14th that it was on the Potter resolution, on the 17th, and had he not been paired with Mr. Harris he would have voted against the resolution as it stood. A message was reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that there had been no election in the preceding election in the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, and therefore (hence) the sitting member (Mackey Richardson (contestant) was entitled to the seat. Committees on Commerce were appointed, and the Pensions and Pension Appropriation bills, and a message that he was also ordered and ordered to be printed. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker stated that he would be absent during the early part of the ensuing week, and a recognition was adopted appointing Mr. Sayler Speaker pro tem. It was arranged that there should be evening sessions for business purposes during all of the following week.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 20th, to reorganize the Court of Claims, and to extend its jurisdiction to take all claims from before Congress; to provide for the army adjudication; to regulate immigration. A bill was passed to amend the 103d Article of War, so as to provide that no person shall be convicted by court-martial for any offense committed more than two years before the issuance of the charges, except in case of desertion or such offense. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, spoke in opposition to the bill to repeal the Resumption act, but the bill to place the name of Gen. Hancock on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Major-General, was taken up, and on the question was agreed by Mr. Sargent and adopted—31 to 30. Isaac Jones was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate. The Indian and Pension Appropriation bills were introduced in the House—the latter by Mr. Kasson, imposing a tax of 1 percent. on State banks; to protect internal and domestic commerce; for taking the Tenth and subsequent censuses; requiring all appointments in the Civil Service to be made from citizens among the Congressional Districts. The Speaker reported, as chairman of the committee of the committee under the Potter resolution to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late Presidential election as follows, Potter, Morrison, Hunton, Springer, Reynolds, Cabell, Blackburn, Cox (Ohio), Hutter, Reed (Me.) and Hiscock.

DOMESTIC.

A FEW mornings ago, Annie Farrell, a servant girl of Chicago, was burned to death in the explosion of a quantity of kerosene, which she was using to kindle the kitchen fire.

THE anniversary meeting of the National Temperance Society opened in Chicago on the 14th. Vice-President E. S. Wells presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, of Chicago. In his address the Corresponding Secretary stated that the liquor problem was becoming more and more a recognized paramount question of practical politics. The Treasurer's report shows receipts for the year from publications, $46,928.62; donations, $7,182.15, making a total of $54,080.75. Expenses for the same period, $54,080.75.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has lately decided that, when an insured person is in such a state of mental incapacity as to be unconscious of the consequences of his acts, suicide by him falls without the provision in his policy in regard to self-slaughter, and does not absolve the insurer from liability.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Pittsburgh, on the 16th. In consequence of the illness of Dr. Ellis, of Oakland, Cal., Dr. Morris, of Undepaid, acted as Moderator and preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America met in New York City, on the 16th. Rev. A. G. Wylie was elected Moderator, to serve during 1878.

THE General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 16th. Rev. W. D. Rushnell, of California, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South met in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th. Rev. Thos. E. Peck, D. D., of Virginia, was elected Moderator for 1878.

THE New York Syndicate, which recently contracted with the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of $50,000,000 of 4½-per-cent. bonds by Jan. 1, 1878, have anticipated their options and subscribed for the entire amount. It was reported in New York, on the 17th, that the parties composing the Syndicate had offered to take $50,000,000 of the 4-per-cents., with the option of $50,000,000 additional.

JEFF DAVIS, a negro murderer, who was to have been hung at Abbeville, S. C., on the 17th, was reapited at the last moment by Gov. Hampton till June 14. The respite was read to the condemned man upon the scaffold, after the knot had been adjusted and prayers finished, and just as he was about to be swung off.

AT Cincinnati, on the 18th, the American Social Science Association met in annual convention under the Presidency of Hon. Rufus Ellis. The session was largely attended. Prof. Pierce, of Harvard College, delivered the opening address.

GREAT excitement prevailed, on the 20th, throughout the western portion of South Carolina, particularly along the ridge of Saddle Mountain. It seems that, on the 18th, rumbling sounds were heard in the bowels of the mountain similar to those which so disturbed the scientists two years ago. Next day the range began to yield, and, on the 20th, the mountain was rent in twain, leaving a chasm 40 feet long and twenty feet wide, and apparently bottomless.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention was held on the 15th. Gen. Harry M. Hoyt was nominated for Governor; Chas. W. Stone for Lieutenant-Governor; James T. Sherrets for Supreme Judge; Aaron K. Dunkle for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The platform adopted declares opposition to free trade, in whatever form presented; favors protection to home industry "that labor and capital may both be profitably employed;" declares that American commerce should be fostered and home enterprise developed by the National Government; that the public lands should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers; declares opposition to the payment of claims from the National Treasury to those lately engaged in, or sympathizing with, the rebellion; expresses sympathy with the South ern Republicans "in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their Constitutional privileges," etc., etc.

THE New York Legislature adjourned sine die on the 15th.

THE Ohio Legislature adjourned, on the 14th, until next January. Among the bills passed by that body is one allowing women to practice law.

THE Colorado State Democratic Convention will be held at Pueblo on the 15th of July.

MRS. LYDIA SHERMAN, the poisoner, who was serving a life sentence in the Connecticut State Prison, died on the 18th.

THE next Democratic State Convention of Ohio is to be held at Columbus, on the 26th of June.

THE preamble to the Potter Investigation resolution adopted by the National House of Representatives, on the 17th, sets forth the action of the Maryland Legislature in declaring that due effect was not given to the Electoral vote cast by that State last December, by reason of fraudulent returns in the Electoral votes from Florida and Louisiana, and sets forth the affidavit of Melvin Alleging fraud in the State of Florida whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled, and further sets forth the alleged conspiracy in the State of Louisiana, whereby a like result was brought about in that State, reversing the true vote thereof. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of eleven members of the House to inquire into these alleged frauds, and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony, and to detail subcommittees with like full authority, and with power to sit in Florida and Louisiana. The resolution offered by Mr. Hale, and which Mr. Potter refused to accept as an amendment, extended the scope of the proposed investigation by including Oregon, Mississippi and other States where frauds or attempts at frauds were alleged to have been committed.

PROF. SYLVESTER F. BAIRD, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, has been elected Secretary, in place of Prof. Henry, deceased.

R. E. HOTT, Chairman of the National Greenback Organization Committee for Michigan, has called a State Nominating Convention, to meet at Grand Rapids, on the 5th of June.

FOREIGN.

RIOTS occurred in Blackburn and Burnley, Eng., on the 15th, which required the efforts of the military to stop. At the latter place a large warehouse was burned. The riotous conduct was caused by the refusal of the masters to correspond with the strikers.

THE Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess and the Princes of Denmark, visited the American Section of the French Exposition, on the 15th. He said he was greatly pleased.

A RECENT earthquake at Cua, in Venezuela, destroyed much property, and caused the loss of 100 lives.

THE recent drought in the District of Benevenza, in Italy, Guiana, entailed a loss to the planters of between 40,000,000 and 44,000,000.

BERLIN dispatches of the 16th say the Pan-Slavist agitation in Russia was rapidly gaining the ascendency and that Retribution meant war with England.

SERVIA has increased her army of observation from 30,000 men to 50,000. The concentration of a large Turkish force on the frontier is believed in Belgrade to foreshadow hostilities between Servia and Turkey, and has largely stimulated war preparations.

A HERZEGOVINE dispatch announces the resignation of the Servian Ministry.

THE Russian military authorities have completed the Bessarabian section of the Roumanian Parliament to attend any more sittings of that assembly.

IT was reported from Vienna, on the 15th, that Count Schouvaloff had succeeded in contenting the Emperor to his pacific views, and would immediately return to his post in London. It was believed that the meeting of the European Congress was assured, and that the gathering would take place within a fortnight unless further complications arose.

ON the 17th, Gen. Todleben sent a note to the Porte demanding: First, the immediate evacuation of Shumla, Varna and Baiouni; second, the removal of the Turkish camp at Mesdra, and, third, permission to occupy Roupkioi. It was believed the Turks would fight rather than yield to these demands

A CALCUTTA dispatch of the 19th says that the Indian Government had ordered the immediate construction of coast defenses. Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Calcutta were among the points to be strengthened.

A LONDON telegram of the 19th says that, in proportion as the news from St. Petersburg became peaceful, that from Constantinople grew warlike. The Turks were hard at work strengthening their lines and getting guns in position.

A DISPATCH from Syria, published in London on the 19th, says the Shariff of Mecca had issued an appeal to the faithful in Arabia and throughout Asia Minor, declaring the Sultan a usurper, and calling upon them to fly to the rescue.

DURING a theatrical performance, in Abondeneggier, Italia, on the night of the 15th, the building caught fire, and forty persons were burned to death.

LONDON telegrams of the 20th say that the Government had instructed Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to demand of the Russian Foreign Office a categorical explanation of the reported armament of privateers in the United States, and also to explain the mission of the Circuits to American waters.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, has pardoned the Topola conspirators.

A Word for the Little Ones.

I hate to see children forced to do things that are disagreeable to them, merely for the purpose of making them obey. Where any good end is to be answered it is different. Little ones are often object to what is best for them, and when firmness is necessary people should, of course, be firm. But if a little, powerless creature has a strong fancy, or a great repugnance, a parent or guardian almost has power in ignoring it. Why should your little boy be made to eat the fat of his meat, if he loathes it, or anything, no matter what, that is repulsive to him? It may be necessary to refuse some things at table to children, but seldom, if ever, to force anything upon them.

Why make a child, either girl or boy, miserable by forcing it to wear articles of clothing of which its taste does not approve, or at which other children laugh? I think little girls suffer more from this than from any other one thing. Almost all of us have some such memory. I knew a lady whose childish life was made very unhappy for a year by an obsolete old bag in which she was forced to carry her books to school; and another whose mother forced her to wear some old lace which, though costly, was laughed at by the ignorant children who made her world, who declares that she actually wished herself dead, until that lace was banished from her wardrobe.

If you can afford it, it is wiser to give your boy the particular top or kite he wants, and your girl the doll she covets, or the blue ribbon she admires. And, at any rate, you need not unnecessarily force them to anything from which they shrink, or which makes them unhappy.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

CLOTHES-PINS can now be bought for two cents per dozen, and there is no longer any excuse for hanging linen pants on the line by a knot in the leg. —*Detroit Free Press.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

A SERIOUS accident occurred, on the morning of the 16th, at the new State Capitol. While the men were putting a six-ton ceiling stone in its position on top of the south portico, the beam of the derrick broke, and the stone was thrown onto the cornice and from thence to the steps and landing below. Thomas Almond was quite seriously injured about the neck and head, but not fatally. The injury to the building is estimated at $6,500.

ON the 14th, two soldiers of the Twenty-second Infantry, at Fort Mackinac, deserted, and then broke into the Postoffice, a drug store and a grocery, stealing therefrom goods and money valued at along $200.

THE Michigan State Turnfest is to be held at Adrian, July 4

AT Marquette, a few days ago, Thomas Rule, while suffering from delirium, jumped from the third-story window of the Peer-House, sustaining serious injuries. He was conveyed to the jail where he at his threats from ear to ear.

AT the twenty-second annual Conclave of the Michigan Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, on the 15th, the following were elected: Grand Commander, Hollis F. Knapp, Jackson; Deputy Grand Commander, Frank Henderson, of Kalamazoo; Grand Generalissimo, William H. Wilson, of Hillsdale; Grand Captain-General, Eugene Scofield, of Detroit; Grand Prelate, George W. Wilson, of East Saginaw; Senior Grand Warden, George W. Chamberlain, of Lansing; Junior Grand Warden, Charles E. Grissen, of St. John's; Grand Treasurer, M. S. Smith, of Detroit; Grand Recorder, William F. Jones, of Grand Rapids; Grand Standard-Bearer, Edward W. Kelley, of Hillsdale; Grand Sword-Bearer, Jas. Mefregor, of Coldwater; Grand Sentinel, Alex. Mefregor.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury May 4, 1878, was $857,254.51; receipts during the week ending May 11 were $35,480.22; payments during the same time were $14,-656.98; balance in Treasury May 11, 1878, $879,075.75; increase for the week, $21,421.81.

A MAN named Buffard, employed by the Muskegon Boarding Company, was drowned in the Muskegon River, on the 14th, while coupling logs.

AT Holland, on the 15th, a fourteen-year-old boy of William Bosman, while at work on a shingle-mill, was struck by a shingle. His arm was caught in the belt, and he was drawn up around the shaft, striking his head against the frame, scattering his brains over the floor, and fearfully mangling his body.

AT the annual meeting of the State Medical Association in Lansing, on the 16th, there was a lengthy discussion over a proposition to debar all medical graduates of Michigan University from becoming members of the Association, on the ground that they were graduated from an institution recognizing irregular practices. The debate was a lengthy one, and was participated in by a large number of the leading physicians present. The proposition, after having been defeated in all shapes possible for about nine days, was finally lost by a vote of 42 to 61. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Wm. Brodie, of Battle Creek; First Vice-President, Dr. A. F. Wheelan, of Hillsdale; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. R. Thomas, of Bay City; Third Vice-President, Miss U. N. Banks, of Walled Lake; Recording Secretary, Dr. George E. Ranney, of Lansing; Treasurer, Dr. George W. Tuppe, of Detroit.

W. H. STANWOOD, alias Winslow, who swindled many poor people of Detroit by a bogus employment and advertising agency, was convicted, on the 15th, of conspiring to defraud. He has operated extensively on a similar scale in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York and Boston.

THE summaries of the results of the recent frosts in the State, published in the *Post and Tribune*, of Detroit, on the 17th, were as follows: Frosts have prevailed more or less in nearly every county. The main crops, wheat, corn and grass, are comparatively uninjured. The wheat has an unparalleled growth, and is threatened not with damage by frost, but with undergrowth of stalk. The wheat head, though formed just above the third joint, has not as a rule been exposed to the frost. Corn has escaped without material injury. There is a large area of corn ground planted, but unplanted. There will be much of it planted during the last week in May. The prospects of a large corn crop are about as good as they were May 1. Oats were not injured to any extent. Grass is in the same condition as wheat, but the weather has been more favorable perhaps, and it will be all for the better two weeks in advance of last year. The injury to small fruits has been quite serious, especially to strawberries and grapes, but the apple crop is not much hurt, and we are certain of all the tree fruits—cherries, peaches and plums—have been injured only in part. The most serious and direct injury to farming men and market gardens in the suburbs of the towns and villages of Detroit can count their losses by hundreds of dollars.

CHARLES A. RATHBURN, station agent on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Swan Creek Junction, was arrested and arraigned before Justice Comstock the other morning, charged with embezzling the company's funds. In default of bail he was committed for examination. Experts have been investigating his books for some time past. It is alleged that the shortage have been going on for several years past, and aggregate nearly $5,000.

A FEW days ago, Rev. J. Madison Lightfoot, the acknowledged leader of the Detroit colored people, was found dead in bed. He was seventy-two years of age and formerly a slave to Virginia, escaping and coming to Detroit in 1830. He was a leader of the Blackburn riots in 1833, growing out of the recapture of Blackburn and wife, escaped slaves, and was an active agent for many years of the Underground Railroad, by which fugitives from the South were helped to Canada. Of late years he had been a preacher. He was a man of fair education. By lucky real-estate ventures he amassed a small fortune.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Flour, fair, per rental, $1.20@1.35; Butter, ₱ lb, 15@16c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 9½@10c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@45c; Flour, White Wheat, $5.50@5.60; Amber, $5.35@5.50; Rye, $3.50@3.55; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.25@3.50; Hogs, $3.25@3.50; Sheep, $3.00@3.50. Dates, Mixed, ₱ bu, 36@38c; White, 37@38c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $9.50@9.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 50@60c; Wheat, White, $1.25@1.28; Amber, $1.27@1.28.

The Wife's Mistake.

Edwin was in duty bound to give Angelina something on her birthday, even if they have been four years married. "Angelina," he said one day emphatically, "your birthday and the Widow Flammers' fall on the same day, don't they?" "Yes," said she. "And the Widow Flammers has been very kind to us, and neighborly; nothing could have been more humane when little Edgar was down with the measles, and when you went home to spend a few weeks with your mother she was kind enough to run in every day and see that Jane——" "I know all about it; she was very kind. Indeed, and I don't know how I could ever repay her, not even if I called in $1,000 Treasury notes and lived to be as old as Methuselah," replied Angelina, with a suspicion of sarcasm. "I will," continued Edwin, reflectively, "that times weren't quite so hard; I should like to be in a position to recognize and, in a measure, repay her neighborly kindness with some little testimonial of a friendly nature. I heard her say, the other day, that she so wanted some one would give her a set of jewelry." Here he prudently dropped the subject, but Friday he happened to be out with Angelina, and as he was passing a jewelry-store said artlessly, "Let's step in here and look at jewelry." "The viper!" said Angelina to herself; but nerving herself with an effort she entered the shop. Edwin, in his usual off-hand way, ordered all her books and furniture sent home to her residence, and then, with a sweeping gesture, said: "Angelina, choose a set of jewelry, and I'll pay for it." "Any one—no I do not; I was not on earth yet but till a good while after but the other remembrances of the family still. And my mamma grew up here to be a lovely maiden and got married, but she was not very happy for somebody drank. It is a awful thing to drink. I do not mean for several years, coffee, or lemonade, or milk, or likeris water, or plain water and tea, but many and often with the savages had fat grandfather alone and then he would have come home and mama would have married some other person and would not have been a desolate widow with two girls and one boy.

"The end on this."

The moment the old man had finished reading this story he seized his hat, put it upon his head and rushed into Mrs. Dolf's—the kid glove cleaner—without even stopping to knock at the door, which was such an unusual thing for him to do that Mrs. Dolf started up from her work in the greatest astonishment, dropping the bottle she was busily using in one hand on the floor, where it broke and made the room smell like—well, two hundred pairs of cleaned kid gloves.

"Where does—if you please, ma'am—Mr. Dolf lay his clothes?" asked he.

"Great grief! what has happened? Can it be possible that the old fellow is going to buy some new clothes for himself?" said Mrs. Dolf to herself, and then she answered outloud, "He hasn't bought any for a year or so, Mr. Waste Paper, but when he does buy 'em he goes to Mr. Lucky's, right around the next corner, two blocks down. Lucky's dead now, and 'Cutter & Son' have the place."

"Thank you, ma'am," said Mr. Waste Paper, throwing two bright silver quarters into the lap of little Cheezy, who was sitting on the door-sill, with her kitten in her arms, and hurrying away.

And the old man, dressed in a new gray suit and a nice straw hat, who called that afternoon, first on Mrs Abbeey, the schoolmistress, where he obtained the address of Ruth Sands Morris, who had left school about a year before to live in the Village of Wildrose, not very far away, and then at the "Safeandsure Savings Bank," where he drew out a thousand dollars in brand-new bank notes didn't look much like Mr. Waste Paper, but it was he all the same.

The next morning Mrs. Morris, the pretty widow who lived in the one-and-a-half-story cottage by the woods, in the Village of Wildrose, was hanging up the clothes she had just finished washing, in the back garden, when she heard the big gate over the river ramp dashing along, stopped at Wildrose Station, and left one passenger, quite an old-looking, but nice-looking old man behind it, when it dashed away again.

Grandmother Sands stood behind her lodging like a spike-pin bag, and a young girl, as pretty as her mother, was scattering some corn among the chickens and singing "Up in the Morning Early."

"Dear me," said the widow, taking a clothes-pin from her mouth to say it, "it almost breaks my heart to leave this place. We've been so happy here for the last year."

"They may not find a purchaser for the house," said grandmother.

"Oh! yes they will. They are sure to find one. I wish I had eight hundred dollars, I'd bought it in a moment, then we could have a home forever; but there's no use wishing. I never have more than eight hundred cents at a time nowadays," and she stopped her mouth again with another clothes-pin.

"Mrs. Sand," said a voice directly behind them and they all three looked up at an old man, who had come out of the wood so silently they had never heard his footsteps, leaning over the fence and gazing upon them with a mild, blue eye, "wouldn't it be funny if I gave you the money?"

Grandmother Sands dropped the clothes-pin bag—the pretty widow nearly choked herself with the clothes-pin she had been sucking—and the pretty daughter, her song suddenly ended, stood with one hand held out toward the chickens and her mouth wide open.

"Don't you know me, Sallie?" said the old man, "I should have known you anywhere though I haven't seen you for many long, long years," and he slowly turned his black eye and then both eyes upon her, and opened the gate and came in.

"Husband!" shrieked the grandmother.

"Father!" cried the daughter.

"Grandfather! Hurrah!" shouted Ruth.—*Imagined Eulogy, in Detroit Free Press.*

Employer and Employed.

Whenever either employer or employed forgets that there is a community of interest between the two, both are sufferers. This is true of all kinds of business in which the two classes come in contact. The employer who has no other interest in it than to get out of them all that their strength will permit them to do, will soon find that his employes will become equally as selfish, and that not only the least possible amount of labor that will prevent their discharge will be done, but that what is done will be imperfectly performed, and the employer who has no other interest than to get his money, is a detriment to any man who employs him. In some establishments, and on some farms, a stranger would be unable to tell, from the language or actions of the help, that they were employers. Whenever they speak of the affairs of their employer, they don't speak of them as if they were responsible, and that they had no responsibility whatever, but their language conveys the idea that they feel their own responsibility, and that the success or failure of the business is a matter of anxiety to them and their actions accord with their words. Nine out of ten employers greatly appreciate such a manifestation of interest, and it really seems to lighten the burden which always necessarily rests upon a business man. If an employe has such an interest in the affairs of his employer, there is no mistaking it. It will show itself on any conceivable occasion; and if he has been so unfortunate as to find a man who does not appreciate his services, they will not long go unrewarded, for others will see them, and be glad to avail themselves of them.

It is, no doubt, the case with human Nature, that it is selfish in all of its relations of life, and perhaps the great majority of men are too apt to slight their duties, instead of doing everything upon honor, and performing services for others as they would perform the same service for themselves; but there are men, and a great many of them, who are strictly conscientious in the performance of their duties as employes, and it is such men who will always win.—*Western Rural.*

STRAWBERRY short cake is so called because it is short of strawberries.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A train on the Georgia Northwestern Railroad was checked just in time, lately, for a colored man to snatch from beneath the pilot a little child on the track.

—The life of a valuable dog, owned by a Boston gentleman, was recently saved by making an incision in its stomach and removing a rubber-ball it had swallowed.

—A little son of Mr. Haas, living in Lexington, Minn., while playing with his sister, became enraged at her, and, seizing an ax, cut off both her feet, from the effects of which she died.

—A colored man, named Anderson, has been arrested, at London, Ont., charged with having placed a mixture of salt and paris green in a pasture-field, whereby several cows were poisoned.

—A woman-tramp and her daughter called at a house in Pittsburgh, recently, and demanded dinner. After deliberately partaking of the repast the woman coolly asked for a set of earrings or other jewelry that the family might have to spare.

—In Merriman, N. H., "two female tramps entered a house while the family were out, and, without ceremony, built into the best room and went to bed. The first the family knew of this was in the morning, when the two women got up, dressed, entered the dining-room and demanded breakfast."

—Waterford, N. Y., has the champion absent-minded young woman. She was recently married, and a few days after had her furniture insured, but in the next day appeared before the agent and wanted the policy changed, explaining that she had forgotten that she was married, and had just had herself and man inserted in the policy.

—The barn of Van Meter, of Kentucky, was recently burned by spontaneous combustion. A pile of horse manure had been heavily covered with straw, and an explosion occurred under the straw pile, the result of spontaneous combustion, which was instantly followed by a blaze in the straw. The stables were rapidly consumed, together with two young bulls and two horses.

—Somebody down in Biddeford, Me., vouches for the following story: "A lady was discussing the light of stars, when she fell, dislocating her shoulder. She landed on a large dog at the foot of the stairs, which rose in a fright and threw her into a hogshead of soap, where she fell upon a hot stove, and would doubtless have been seriously burned but a man who happened to be in the room suddenly pulled her away, in doing which he brought her arm back into place again."

Person's Wonderful Memory.

Few men have had such a wonderful memory as Richard Porson, the eminent Greek scholar of the last century. His power of recalling whatever he had read astonished even his friends, but his love of intoxicants led him to excesses which eventually destroyed his extraordinary memory.

Being one day in the shop of Priestly, the bookseller, a gentleman came in and asked for a particular edition of Demosthenes. Priestly did not possess it, and as the gentleman seemed a good deal disappointed, Porson inquired if he wanted to consult any particular page.

The gentleman mentioned a number of which he was in search, when Porson opened the Aldine edition of Demosthenes, and, after turning over a few leaves, put his finger on the passage.

On another occasion he happened to be in a stage-coach; presently there entered into it a young graduate with two ladies. This young gentleman endeavored to make himself seem very learned. He presently quoting a Greek passage, which he said was from Euripides.

The Greek scholar, who was dozing at the other end of the coach, awoke at the familiar sound, and drawing a copy of Euripides from the folds of his cloak, politely asked him to favor him with the passage. The unfortunate graduate again failed, the ladies tittered greatly.

"Catch me!" said he, "if I ever quote Greek in a coach again."

Stung by the laughter of his fellow-passengers, he said, "I recollect now, sir. I perfectly recollect that the passage is in Æschylus."

His inexorable tormentor, always again in the capacious folds of his cloak, produced a copy of Æschylus, and again asked him to favor him with the passage.

The boiling point was now reached. "Stop! stop!" shouted he to the coachman. "Let me out! There is a man inside who has got the whole Bodleian library in his pocket!"

On another occasion, calling upon a friend, Person found him reading Tyrtæus. Being asked, casually, the meaning of some word, he immediately repeated the context.

"But how do you know that it was this passage I was reading," asked his friend.

"Because," replied Person, "the word only occurs twice in Thucydides —once on the right-hand page in the edition which you are now using, and once on the left. I observed on which side you looked, and accordingly I knew to which passage you referred."

Once, when in the house of Dr. Burney, at Hammersmith, with some friends, examining some old newspapers which detailed the execution of Charles I., he came across various paragraphs thought by some of them to have been overlooked by Rapin and Hume; but Porson instantly repeated a long passage from Rapin, in which these circumstances were all recounted.

Upon one occasion he undertook to learn, by heart, the entire contents of the *Morning Chronicle* in a week, and he used to say he could repeat "Roderick Random" from beginning to end. —*Chamber's Journal.*

Cheapness.

In these hard times how great is the inducement, if not the necessity, to get everything cheaply, and how uniform is the experience that cheapness means inefficiency! Occasionally, indeed, through the misfortunes of our fellows, we are enabled to secure property of various kinds at a price far below its value, and so demoralized have we become by the pressure of financial distress, which tends to selfishness and not to generosity as some would have us believe, that we feel a little twinge of exultation that personal profit has accrued to us through our neighbors' loss! But general cheapness is a very different thing, and we are led to conclude that a cheap article of any kind is a very undesirable one, and only to be accepted through necessity.

The cost of anything, and consequently its value, is measured by two things, quality of material and the labor employed to make it. These in turn may be superior or inferior. In consequence of the demand for cheap articles our stores are full of inferior goods. Furniture made of unseasoned wood and hastily glued together; musical instruments that are mere varnished cases with the imitation of keys, strings and reeds for interior mechanism; silverware with tarnishing coat of shining gloss; jewelry that is for look upon, but is hopelessly tarnished by use; clothing that presents a fair exterior, but that rips and frays and loses shape when worn; gloves that gape at every seam at the first wearing; these and innumerable other calamity-concerning instances of inferiority impress upon us the fact that, ordinarily, cheap things are the dearest.

Excellence and cheapness cannot go together, and we would save ourselves much annoyance and disappointment by recognizing and remembering the fact. The house which the contractor builds too cheaply will invariably have weak joints, doors that will not shrink at the corners, plastering that will drop off, and paint that will crack. How can it be otherwise? The builder is not going to make a present of good work and good materials to his patron; cheap work will be given for cheap pay. The tailor is not going to put good material and skilled labor in the suit of clothes which looks as good as the best, but is sold at a price far below what is asked for the genuine article. It cannot be done, and it should not be expected; but when we are compelled to buy cheaply should philosophically make up their minds to bear the consequences that must follow such purchases.

The individual may learn to estimate rightly the consequences of cheapness, and intelligently make choice for himself with full knowledge of the inevitable results. In public affairs it is different, and here the effort after cheapness becomes a danger of great magnitude. The outcry of the people against heavy taxation is in danger of resulting in our employing cheap teachers for our schools, cheap officials for our public service, putting up cheap public buildings, doing business on cheap methods, and the effect cannot but be most disastrous. For public use cheapness is of inferior quality. We must have excellence if we would have satisfactory service, and for excellence we must be willing to pay. It is one of the duties of the citizen who desires to see public money used to the best advantage and not squandered to insist that nothing cheap shall be purchased with public money, whether of public service or public property. Only by requiring excellence, and paying a fair price for it, can the public escape the loss and disappointment that inferiority always necessarily accompanies cheapness.—*Chicago Post.*

Attacked by Wolves.

About ten o'clock last Saturday night, as Mr. Miner, of the Town of Langeln, Benton County, was driving from his own house to Mr. Morrill's, having with him his wife and three children, he was attacked by five large timber wolves. The fierce beasts sprang at the horses, and when Mr. Miner struck at the nearest one with his whip it made a leap to get to him, but struck against the wagon-box. At this moment Mr. Miner's dog bravely attacked the wolf, and was set upon by the whole pack and killed, and almost devoured. This gave Mr. Miner an opportunity to whip up his horse, and make off, which he did at a full gallop, calling out loudly for help. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Jocelyn and family, who came to the rescue, and the wolves were driven off. But for the fortunate interference of the dog the result might have been much more serious. An attack of this kind, by wolves, is almost without precedent in this part of the State, and it must be that the animals were driven to it by ravenous hunger.—*St. Cloud (Minn.) Journal.*

A CRYING WANT.—To come down to actual business, what the country imperatively demands is more Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. —*New Orleans Times.*

SUFFERING will exhibit its presence by the cries of the baby, and should be removed by the prompt use of that night-recommended remedy, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is free from Opium. Price, 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2.55	@$11.00
Sheep	4.00	@ 5.75
Hogs	4.50	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Superfine	3.00	@ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97½	@ .97½
No. 2 Western Mixed	.51½	@ .52
CORN—Western Mixed	.39½	@ .39½
OATS—Western Mixed	.29	@ .29½
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 9.90
LARD—Steam	.06½	@ .06¾
CHEESE	6.06	@ 6.06¼
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.28	@ .40

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5.75	@$6.00
Good	5.40	@ 5.60
Good	4.60	@ 4.75
Medium	3.90	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live Weight	3.60	@ 3.85
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	@ 4.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.17	@ .20
Good to Choice	.15	@ .16
CHEESE—Fresh	.07	@ .08
FLOUR—Choice White Spring	5.75	@ 6.00
Choice to Fine Spring	5.50	@ 5.75
Good	5.00	@ 5.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	1.07	@ 1.07½
Corn, No. 2	.39	@ .39½
Oats, No. 2	.28	@ .28½
Barley, No. 2	.50	@ .50
Rye, No. 2	.50½	@ .51
BROOM—Hurl—Common Hurl	2.00	@ 2.50
Hurl-Tipped Self	.08	@ .10½
Hurl-Tipped Self	.06	@ .08
Hurl-Tipped Self	.06½	@ .10½
Crooked	.03	@ .04

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 31, 1878.

DEAR SENTINEL:

The Chinaman still remains one of the most vital questions with which society has to deal here in New York, and he is with us, as with every one else, a puzzler. Despite his taciturnity and his stolidity, Hinkhoos he is always getting himself or others in, more or less, of trouble. For instance, here are three full blooded celestials who, according to the confessions of their race, engineer a wash house over on the East side. They had some misunderstanding with a customer about a week ago, owing to delay in finishing up the latter's work. The customer, by way of making his dissatisfaction known, overturned everything movable in the place, and wound up his explanation by breaking a burning lamp over the head of the pig tailed lot. Then when one of the dazed washermen had got enough of his breath and his senses to start after a policeman the irate patron would not permit him but, dodging out of the door, locked it on the outside and left the luckless Confucians caged with a fire which the oil from the broken lamp had started, which it seemed were on for reinforcements. Returning shortly after with several loon companions the lunatic outsider aided his followers to break all the windows of the place and bombard the ill-fated unwitting firemen who were still struggling with the flames, with caged cats, dog-tail cats, ragged knickers and other assorted missiles. At this juncture their happened an occurrence about as rare as total eclipses of the sun. A policeman actually came along and arrested all concerned. Arrived at the station house the cultivated inspired of the Celestials if they wished to make a charge against their adversary. No answer being returned, the question was repeated till it was evident that none of the three spoke English enough to say what was necessary.

The richest customs now in the city station is a genius. He stopped quietly around after all the fuss and battery against his will much annoyed fashion, alleging that while he was in their shop they had sought to stay him with a flat iron. The charge was duly entered, and the unfortunate washerman after having suffered thus grievously in mind, body and estate, were remanded for trial and led speechless away, while their assailants walked off with his friends, the pet pig of injured innocence. At last accounts the poor heathen were still trying to figure out the situation and to get the hang of the Mellen man's law.

It is hardly possible that our venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, will want to run for president again. Not only did he find his following rather scanty in 1876, but now he is being dragged over the coals in a law suit for libel, brought by Wallace P. Groom wants $50,000, which is the amount, in his opinion, to which his feelings and character were damaged by Mr. Cooper's accusation that he had misappropriated certain of the funds belonging to the Greenback party. The suit will probably amount to nothing beyond showing what a queer set of politicians the worthy old gentleman fell among and how they handled him.

And now through the stir and bustle of the new World's fair comes a truly echo from the Centennial. For two years the publication of the Official Report on "Group 25" has been enlarged, thus rendering possible the controversy which has raged between the two most prominent manufacturers of pianos, which instruments, as may be remembered, formed the most important class in this group. Finally, however, the long considered document has made its appearance and by it the contest is made as much a thing of the past as the war of the Roses.

The judges, after their long sitting, are unanimous and emphatic in their verdict not only that the Steinway piano was first and best in all respects, but that there was a wide distance between it and its next lower competitor. The inevitable conclusion upon reading these reports is that there have been considerable misstatement to use no harder language—in various trials of the pianos, since the Fall of 1876.

A number of weeks ago I wrote of the 61 days that had gushed in upon New York in one general spring against the tenements. The good work still goes lovingly on. One of the stock purchases has just been tried before a jury, convicted and sentenced, and seven others are now waiting their turn at the bar of justice. More than three the Grand Jury have been instructed to find a true bill against our kid gloved Board of Health, who, as it quite recently have treated public opinion with the most contemptuous indifference. There is hope on the wards, that before the present crusade spends itself, the city will be in a good measure purified from an atmospheric contamination which is not only intensely disagreeable, but which has for years had no unimportant share in making up our death rate.

All through the eight years that have passed since the Harvard-Oxford race on the Thames, we have felt a little sore over the crushing defeat of the American oarsmen. Twice since some crumbs of comfort were obtainable from the result of the little contest on the Schuylkill in Centennial times, but that was not enough to heal our wounded pride, so on the 22d inst. our Columbia College boys sailed on the City of Chester to try once more what can be done in recapturing our lost laurels. Whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen, the subject only to become of few hours will all come out in due time.

Since our last letter the Meadow Market was opened in Hoboken, we are told under favorable auspices. To date the number of stalls occupied has greatly diminished, and now there are only about half a dozen in operation, four acres and look like a mammoth bird cage, the sparrows having taken possession of it for the winter, or their own and built their nests on every perch in the trees which support the arched roof over head. The birds are a great nuisance to the market men. They first tried to keep them out of the building, but they are now more numerous than ever. The birds in fact, leave the land stalls, and will probably occupy the stalls before it is finally established between Thirty [illegible] City the birds may remain. Otherwise it can be made to pay a good return on $150,000 and a yearly income for the company.

Grant Will Settle It.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The prosecution of the Democratic conspirators, under the guise of an investigation, to the retail of crooked Big Horn out of office, will serve to alarm that still secretive band of the conspirators over Tilden, and other echo cries of "no fair play" and the substance of peace will be raised in [illegible]. The fact was conspired [illegible], and who has the nerve and skill to expose it. Again Grant has in possession and power on earth to [illegible] while there lives in the last quarter of the 19th, and the most remarkable man in America. There is universal sentiment at the North and at the South, that, in a long struggle or a short struggle, Gen. Grant will stamp out revolution, anarchy, Communism, and every form that treason and passion may take on to destroy the Government. He is the iron man of our time and country to whom the law and order people will appeal with one accord, without regard to former discussion or an estimate of his capacity in other political offices, whenever it shall be necessary to apply force in the suppression of revolution,—in the certainty that in every case the destruction of the treasonable element will be certain and complete.

Grant's nomination and election are undoubtedly in the hands of the Democrats, for the same conditions that would prompt the one would surely lead to the other. Grant was first elected by the Republicans, to put down "Andrejohnsonism." He was elected the second time by Democrats some 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Republicans probably voted for Greely in 1872, but fully half a million Democrats voted for Grant, and as many more Democrats remained away from the polls to make his election sure. There was no means of expression then, but the conservative dread of a disturbance of trade under such a weak or erratic administration as Greeley's was likely to be was enough to turn the tide in Grant's favor. How much more certain, then, that the conservative classes will again rally around Grant when there is a threat of Mexicanization of the republic, when not merely the welfare, but the peace of the country is threatened, and when greater disaster than the war of the rebellion can only be averted by repeating popular confidence and full power in the man who, of all living Americans, is best fitted to overcome and punish treason and revolution.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for [illegible]. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

[illegible] timbered with beech and [illegible] hard wood, and are [illegible]

WATER AND RAIL

[illegible] in part of the State unequaled for [illegible] and contiguous to the [illegible] section of the East shore [illegible]

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs [illegible] the center of the grant.

The [illegible] in each these lands [illegible]

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

Possessing a population of two thousand ten [illegible] and is rapidly filling [illegible] from almost every State in

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The settlers in the country is in the soil and [illegible] from farming a short while which [illegible]

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. RICHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

[illegible] will be forwarded for approval, and all orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, to their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be had. Lustre, Mohair, Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is economizing as well as they would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Buttons, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELLER

Charlevoix, Mich

[illegible] kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and [illegible] Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One [illegible] best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a NEW AMERICAN and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we ask you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the corner of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THE PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

[illegible] the widest family circle of every person in the County who recognizes value of its services.

its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE SENTINEL IS A

County Paper

[illegible] the fullest news of the week, and presents its matter for every section, wholly [illegible] personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

[illegible] prominent features of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this Department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEADS

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

[illegible]

[illegible] CANDLES,
FRUIT, FISH.

[illegible] by mail.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS & CO.
MORAN, J. E. FITZSIMONS
OTO

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hull's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$1.00.

[illegible]'s New Family Physician—[illegible] pages—$2.00.

Family Bibles, $2 to $7.

Libraries—Family or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. R. HAICH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles,

Lath,

Cedar Posts,

Round Timber,

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

[illegible] supplied with a good, [illegible] [illegible] Fine Beef, Mutton, Pork and [illegible] always on hand. The Market is [illegible] where [illegible] cash paid for [illegible] and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Open for business

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which steam launches connect. Trains Baggage moved free of charge.

INK for Printers.

[illegible] Book and Job Type, [illegible] assortment of Rollers, [illegible] for Printers' use of Ink and Paper.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS.

(Corner Fleet Street, England)

1st & 2nd WINDSOR ST., CHICAGO
And [illegible] Street, New York.

A Boy's Description of the Bee.

One day Billy, wich had been a reading in that poetery about the bee and the ant, and such things, kep a sayin it over til we cd got sick of hearin it, so one time wen he come in the dren room and had not with

How doth the little busy bee!

my father he said, William, that insecktz has past a tolably quiet life, and is a dean as we as cude be expeckted, it is very good of your master to send you to inquire so often, but it is a nusance of the same, so I am about to dishucthis bulletin, wich will save you any further trubble. Wen he sid that my father pict up a paper wate and made like he was a goin to fling it, but Billy he improved the shinin our by dashing thru the store into the passidge.

I hate bees cos some fokes wich writes is of ways a crackin' em up, like they was the muse industrias, and orilly, and peinable, and clever things in of this werd, and little boys and girls ot to be like 'em. But wat if little boys and girls wude sting like thay does?

The hunny wich is take out of bee hives is sweet, but frute cake is the stuf for me. Bees was, wich by mouth-er ness we sine the baby's frox, is nothing but just hunny comb, but not like you cownd your head with.

The way the bees makes wax is this way. A bee goes to a flour and rides in it, and the dust sticks to his legs and makes him feel uncomfortable, and wen he cant stan it no longer, he goes back to the hive, and wen he gits in there the ist purter bee says "hoots! Thats the matter with you?" The outlook on the whole was never better in the South, Southwest and Northwest." One conservative says "cotton in several States "much of the corn is up and ready for cultivation;" that it is receiving from all sections favorable growing intelligence. "*Crops never better; outlook all that could be desired;*" and continues by saying: "We may reiterate what we have before stated, that never in the history of the West have we had so advanced a season of uniformly mild weather; so early a season for planting. This our 'Record' has shown from week to week. The weather is now generally favorable for farm work. Let us hope it may continue, and at the close of the season's labors all may unite in one grand harvest-home such as the West has never yet seen."

Our recent advices from the South, both written and printed, are generally favorable. Georgia and Texas report more promising crops than ever before, while Virginias (old and West) and the Carolinas are making notable progress in the line of increased agricultural production. Georgia, Alabama and several other cotton-growing States have wisely increased their acreage of corn, wheat, etc. The planters are giving more attention to mixed husbandry, instead of depending mainly upon cotton, and the result will be an increase of prosperity and independence. Arkansas and the Indian Territory promise unusually large yields of wheat, cotton and tobacco, with increased attention to other crops.

Turning from the South to the great agricultural States of the North, notably New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we find the great staples in a most promising condition, with a larger acreage than for many years. The wheat crop never looked better at this season, and as the acreage is far greater than ever before the yield must be immense, unless the grain is seriously attacked by the Hessian fly or suffers from rust or some other calamity. Our accounts from Central and Western New York are especially favorable in regard to wheat and other staples, and the farmers are hopeful of an abundant yield of the leading products. Both Ohio and Pennsylvania will, according to present indications, produce a greater abundance of cereals than ever before, while other crops, including fruit, are most promising. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland will probably yield a greater amount of fruit than has been expected, and in sections where the crop has been diminished in quantity the quality will be improved. The reports in regard to the prospects of other staples in these States are generally encouraging.

From New England—a region so generally regarded by people of more favored localities as bleak, sterile and too rocky and hilly for profitable cultivation—we have favorable accounts of the season and crops. Advices as late as the 6th instant say the recent heavy rain, which continued for days, caused no serious damage. A Boston agricultural journal of the 4th says: "The season is at least two weeks earlier than usual, and the grass and vegetation generally is that much in advance of the average of years. So far the promise of the year is uncommonly good." Our letters from Vermont, New Hampshire and other parts of New England all report the season forward, and the farmers preparing to plant more largely of corn and other crops than for many years. The hay crop will be large, and more wheat, rye and tobacco will be grown than in any previous season for years. An abundant yield of apples is expected, and other fruits promise well.

From other parts of the continent—as Dakota, Colorado and California in the West, and Canada on the North—we also have favorable reports as to the season and prospects of growing crops. Colorado and Dakota are cultivating much greater areas than ever before, the increase being principally in wheat and corn, of which there will be a large aggregate production. The reports from California and Oregon are very favorable in regard to the condition and prospects of the staple crops of the Pacific region, and especially wheat, of which there is promise of an immense surplus for export. From Canada also, particularly the Province of Ontario, the accounts of the wheat crop are unusually promising, for more than an average, and the area of the acreage is greater than ever before. The aggregate production must be large, if not augmented.

In conclusion, if America was before justly called the granary of the world, it promises to be more fully entitled to the claim and name after the coming harvest, for if nothing unforeseen occurs meantime its production of cereals will far exceed any ever known in its history. And if the threatened European war occurs, America will be looked to to supply the "staff of life" to the millions who will thereby become consumers instead of producers of the most important of all our staples. True, the wheat crop is not beyond danger of serious injury from various causes—notably rust and the Hessian fly, both which have attacked it in some localities—yet the probability is that, with such an immense area devoted to the great cereal, the aggregate yield will be unprecedented in the history of a country remarkable for its agricultural productions. But if one crop fails, or is diminished materially from any cause, others are likely to yield abundantly, so that our people will not want for the necessaries of life, while the present indications are that there will be a large surplus of all the leading staples for exportation. *N. Y. World.*

Poisoned Spears.

IS an interesting series of letters to the London *Field* from the New Hebrides, a group of islands north of Australia belonging to the Paraguan group, whose inhabitants are extremely savage and think nothing of making a meal of a missionary. Mr. L. Layard describes the dreaded poisoned spears of these Islanders, made with long carved points of human bones. These points are formed from the leg bones of either friends or enemies, a high bone being split into four points, while a shin bone suffices for only two. The natives are very particular about the selection of them. They say that the bone of a person under twenty is too weak and spongy; from twenty to forty they are at their best. After that age they become too brittle. Some spears have as many as 200 or 250 points and splinters fastened on them—three or four vastly exceeding the others in size, being in fact the main points. A fragment of one of these remaining in the wound is almost sure to produce fatal results, as the cellular appearances of the bone is, of course, impregnated with the virus of the body that has decayed around it. They are used for arrows also, and barbed for the purpose of being fixed in the wound long enough for the poison to mingle with the blood.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Hoe cabbage plants when the dew is on, but beans when they are dry.

—Some dooryards look as though struck by a Western tornado which had proved too much for it.

—Bees require no outlay for wintering in shape of food. They cost only care. They often make very profitable returns. More attention should be given to the production of honey.

—A good start is the main thing on the farm in the spring. The ground well plowed and thoroughly harrowed; good seed, planted in time, and then followed closely with the harrow, and there is a good start.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Some varieties of flowers, the *Jackson Sun* instance, thrive best if the roots draw what water they need from the saucer, instead of being *forced* to take what is poured on from above, and to be sprinkled should be laid down on the side.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Horse Radish.—A little horse-radish taken with meat is a stimulant to digestion and by no means unwholesome. It is also excellent in small quantities for cattle, cut up fine and mixed with potatoes or a little Indian meal. It will create an appetite and will keep off disease in animals.

—Fine Egg Pudding.—One quart sweet milk, five eggs, five tablespoonfuls flour (slightly rounded), butter size of a small walnut; bake a few moments in a moderate oven, stirring a little at first to prevent the flour going to the bottom; should be very light and delicate when done; to be eaten with sugar and cream. Flavored as you like.

—Very good cheese is made of potatoes in Saxony. The potatoes are boiled, reduced to pulp, salted and mixed with sour milk, when all is kneaded together and left for a few days. After this the substance is again kneaded and placed in little baskets to dry. This cheese will keep and is not likely to become inhabited.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Milwaukee Pudding.—One cup molasses, three-fourths cup suet, or butter size of an egg, one cup sweet milk, one cup flour, one even teaspoon soda, one cup raisins, one long teaspoon cinnamon, two eggs, one heaping teaspoon cloves; steam two hours; can be made some time before needed, and then put into a steamer and steamed when required for use.

—Fried Potatoes with Eggs.—Slice cold boiled potatoes and fry in good butter until brown; have ready one or two eggs and stir into them just as you dish them for table. Do not leave them a moment after the eggs are put in, as if they harden they are not half so nice. One egg is enough for three or four persons, unless they are very fond of potatoes; if they are very plenty and put in two.—*Rural Home.*

—The little attention is paid to the egg plant. When once a taste for it is acquired, it has a delicious flavor and soon becomes a favorite dish. It should be cultivated in every man's garden. So soon as the fruit is as large as a man's fist, it is ready for use. Slice one half an inch thick, parboil, and then fry in butter. To grow the egg plant the soil cannot be too rich, and must be warm. The plants should be raised in hot-bed beds, and carefully taken up so they can be transplanted without disturbing the roots too much, as they are difficult to transplant successfully. They are easily killed by the frost or cold than the bean or tomato. After them when the weather is dry, and after the water has settled cover with dry dirt, so the surface will not bake. They should not be transplanted until there is a certainty of continuous warm weather. The fruit is large and delicious when served up right.—*Iowa State Register.*

Why Cows Hold Up Their Milk.

The bag or udder is divided into four parts, entirely distinct from each other except as they are held together by membranous ligaments. The milk in each bag is collected into tubes, which, like the roots of a tree, are all connected into one just above the teat, the milk entering that tunnel-shaped organ by a single channel. At the upper end of the teat the walls of this channel are contracted and the contraction is surrounded by a band of circular fibers. The will of the cow can operate on this band, contracting or expanding it at pleasure, making it operate like a valve. At the junction of each small tube with a larger one is a similar contraction band, also under the control of the will. Ordinarily these bands are contracted (as in the neck of the bag) to the small to good conveying size cases out of ten when the land is fall plowed, and the surface thoroughly stirred in the spring, when dry, and planted without replowing. A better crop of corn will be realized than if the crop be planted on fresh plowed land, if the plowing be done while the land is wet. This is especially true if trash or manure has been plowed under in the fall.

It is a mistake to suppose that a soil should be very soft to reach the best results in tillage; on the other hand it should be moderately compact, and in the same time it be in a pulverable state. Thus all that is necessary is to work the surface into a good state of tilth, and there is little danger but a good crop of corn will result if only the plowing of the crop be conscientiously accomplished.

When, however, corn is planted on fall plowing, we have found it an excellent plan at the first cultivation to use narrow bull-tongue shares on the cultivator, next the corn, setting them so they will move the earth to the full depth of the plowing. These throw no earth laterally, but open the soil so the young roots of corn have mellow earth to work in.

It also tends to aerate the soil, thus fixing the gases that are always being generated in a soil open to the air. When the corn is thus plowed both ways, these narrow teeth may be moved to the outside of the cultivator and the broader ones used next the corn. Thus the whole soil is kept mellow to the full depth of the plowing.

The object of cultivation is, first, to destroy weeds, second, to keep the surface of the soil mellow. If this mellow surface, or, rather, a surface of finely-pulverized soil, be maintained through the growing season, the roots are kept in a state of constant activity, the leaves are of a deep green, and the crop is kept growing right along. If, on the other hand, the surface becomes crusted or sodden from being waterlogged, the pluses cease growing and the leaves that something is wrong. This shows conclusively that it is the action of the air in the pores of the soil that conduces, as our principal means, to continued health in the crop.

When the ground is entirely and closely shaded, as with a crop of grass and grain, this crusting of the soil does not take place, neither does it become sodden, and hence, as a rule, the absolute necessity of stirring the surface of so-called hoed crops, until they attain such growth as to enable them to pretty well shade the ground.—*Prairie Farmer.*

An Elephant Fight in Virginia.

A rather exciting scene occurred while the circus was traveling *en route* to London Corners. The two lead elephants, Chief, Princess, Mary and Bismarck, were the actors and actresses in the "fight difficult." It had been apparent to Mr. King (their keeper) and several older attaches of the show that trouble was brewing, for the two fasters, Mary and Princess (African) were on one side, and Bismarck and Princess (African) on the other. The denouement occurred while crossing the South Anna River, on a bridge; the elephants crossing in the following order: Princess first, then second, Bismarck third and Chief bringing up the rear. Just as the squad, the elephants not being allowed to come on the bridge at the same time as horses, etc., is apparent, the weakness, their weight being twenty tons. About midway of the bridge Chief became impatient, and, despite the efforts of Mr. King, with hook and spear, made a fearful onslaught on Bismarck; and such was its force that he was knocked head foremost into the river. As the water was very deep, he sustained no injury from the fall, but when he began to use the surface he emitted carefully blast that it was heard for miles up and down the river. And then the scrimmage began in earnest. Scrubadie. The elephants on the other side rushed into the river to the assistance of Bismarck. Chief ran off the end of the bridge and into the river, where he renewed the contest with redoubled fury. Emperor (an Indian animal) got into a disconsolate state at the time that Chief did, and then a trunk-to-trunk contest commenced which beggars description. The fight right on top of Bismarck, who did not come to the surface for ten or fifteen seconds. At this juncture Baldjak, Whoodah and Caliph came up, and the fight became general. Bismarck gradually worked himself up to the shore, but the banks being muddy, and he being weak, he sank in the mud completely bogged and perfectly helpless. Just then Mary, together with Princess, who had been passive spectators of the trouble, sounded their horns and pitched in. They made short work of it, and soon put the rest to flight. They then, with almost humane intelligence, turned their attention to old Bismarck. Mary put her trunk under his trunk, and, with the assistance of Princess, succeeded in getting him into a sitting posture. Mr. John F. Robinson, jr., with all the managers, canvassers, grooms, performers and musicians, with rope, and block, and tackle, came on the scene at this time, and after two hours' hard work succeeded in getting old Bismarck on dry land. Chief and Mary were found together with chains, and although they looked fierce at each other, they could not hurt themselves or any of the herd. In this manner they were marched into town. Chief was conquered, but not subdued, and the old fire still flashed from his eyes. Mr. Robinson says that more punishment was necessary to make him perfectly tractable. He ordered him to be taken down into a thicket, where, being properly secured, he was beaten until he cried enough—that is, blew his horn like a good fellow. He then walked to his quarters as meek as the historical little lamb that followed Mary.—*Piedmont Virginian.*

The heirs of Brigham Young brought a restraining suit too late, and the executors have restored to the Church property of the estate valued at from $500,000 to $750,000. An examination of the books has been going on since Young's death, and it shows that he was indebt to the Church about $1,000,000, which is almost the full value of his property.

WHENEVER a man uses the personal pronoun "I" too much, it is always safe to discount his stories about 50 per cent. The pronoun "you" may be connected with small ventures and insignificant achievements, but the pronoun "I" is never used except in the description of immense ventures and very heroic deeds.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and is strongly recommended by those who use it as possessing more the active curative value of **Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Blood Root, Mandrake, Butternut, Cascara, Sarsaparilla, Prickly Ash, Stillingia, Yellow Dock, Queen's Delight, Mezereon, Poke Root, Cleavers, Figwort, Chaparral, Bayberry, Bitterroot, Sheep Laurel, Wahoo, Barberry, Blue Flag, Stillingia, Pipsissewa, Dandelion, Mandrake, Cherry, Cinchona, Iron, Potassium, Sulphur, Nitric Acid, Chlorate of Potash, Iodide of Potassium, Hydriodate of Potash, Bicarbonate of Soda, Muriate of Soda, Nitrate of Potash, Phosphate of Soda, Phosphate of Lime, Carbonate of Iron, Carbonate of Lime, Peroxide of Manganese, Silica, Alumina, Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Chloride of Sodium, Oxide of Iron, Iodine, Fluoric Acid, Lithia, Ammonia, Etc.**

Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Constipation, Piles, Dizziness, Nervousness, Headache, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Humors, Dysentery, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Ulceration of the Uterus, Falling of the Womb, Irregularity, Suppression, Painful Menstruation, Change of Life, Diseases of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Urinary Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Ulcers, Sores, Consumption, Scrofula in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug out of the system in a short time by the use of VEGETINE. Its power to cure the worst forms of Chronic Diseases is unparalleled by any medicine in the world, as our numerous testimonials show. Many of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen and Druggists have voluntarily given certificates for publication, recommending VEGETINE after they had thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers.

VEGETINE IS NOT A VAGUE REMEDY

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST SKILLFUL AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN VEGETINE BEING THE MOST REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing the early civilizations of the East, the rise and progress of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., the growth of the Nations of modern Europe, the nobility of Europe, the monarchs, the rulers, the revolutions, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., the growth of the United States, the wars, battles, and other stirring events of the present century, down to the present time. The History of the World is full of interest, and the Pictorial Department of a big residence is permeated with the atmosphere of knowledge. Moral: Keep bachelor's hall.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Art of Prolonging Life.

People generally desire long life and good health. Sickness and premature death are almost always due to violations of the laws that govern our physical being, or to accidents or diseases hereditarily transmitted. If men knew better they would do better; but how are they to avoid an evil that they know not of? While efforts are made through the public schools to give each child a somewhat common English education, yet the children are permitted to grow up and enter upon the responsible duties of active life, profoundly ignorant of the structure of their own bodies, and the laws of physical being upon which their health and lives depend. They are not taught to read and recommend with arithmetic, grammar, and geography, by teachers who, in many instances, have never studied physiology and hygiene. They are taught to locate the mountains and trace the rivers of foreign countries, but are never taught to locate the vital organs and glands of their own bodies, or trace the veins, arteries, and nerves, in their various ramifications. They are instructed in the flow of the tides, and the courses of the ocean currents, and the philosophy of winds and storms, but they have no correct conception of the relation of these facts upon their health of breathing pure or impure air, nor has their attention ever been called to the importance of keeping their bodies clean and healthy by regular bathing. The criminality of minds awaked to learning becomes apparent when we consider that the masses, ignorantly forfeiting the laws of health, bring upon themselves sickness, suffering and death, that might otherwise be avoided. In this condition of things we welcome into being any work that is calculated to impart to the masses a knowledge of the structure of their own bodies, the laws of health, and the importance of observing those laws. We find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to be just such a work. It is a plain, logical and pathological, and the major part of it should be converted into a text-book for the use of common schools. Its careful study will enable the healthy to preserve their health, and the sickly to regain health. Every parent should read it, and as their children become of proper age instruct them in the all-important truths it contains. Were this done, much suffering and premature death would be prevented, and many a youth saved from a life of shame and licentiousness. The book contains nearly one thousand pages, is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood-engravings, and can be had by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, post-paid, $1.50.—*United Brethren Aid Journal.*

WHITCOMB'S PEPTONIZED APPLE TONIC.—This medicine is used in construction companies for the benefit of the employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The following testimonial from one of the contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are employed in large numbers, and the malarial poison of the swamps and rivers. Without a doubt will prove a valuable addition to the list of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. For sale by druggists in all large cities. Address, WHITCOMB TONIC CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

TRADE MARK.

"VIBRATOR" Dec. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers.

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Threshing Engines, Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Gold-working, Time-saving, and Money-saving Virtues of this Joy and Comfort-giving Soap are fully explained in Pamphlet sent free by mail. Sold by Grocers.

GRAIN Rakers will not Submit to the combination scheme of Grain & Hay Rakers, but will continue to make Grain Rakers only, and Hay Rakers only. Send for Circular.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses for Fuel, Oil, Repairs, Wages, and Board of Hands for Season, is $4.50 for those Improved Machines.

NO Receiving Sheds Built in the Fall. Every machine is well finished and examined with arithmetic, grammar, and geography, by teachers who, in many instances, have never studied physiology and hygiene. They are taught to locate the mountains and trace the rivers of foreign countries, but are never taught to locate the vital organs and glands of their own bodies, or trace the veins, arteries, and nerves, in their various ramifications. They are instructed in the flow of the tides, and the courses of the ocean currents, and the philosophy of winds and storms, but they have no correct conception of the relation of these facts upon their health of breathing pure or impure air, nor has their attention ever been called to the importance of keeping their bodies clean and healthy by regular bathing. The criminality of minds awaked to learning becomes apparent when we consider that the masses, ignorantly forfeiting the laws of health, bring upon themselves sickness, suffering and death, that might otherwise be avoided. In this condition of things we welcome into being any work that is calculated to impart to the masses a knowledge of the structure of their own bodies, the laws of health, and the importance of observing those laws. We find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to be just such a work. It is a plain, logical and pathological, and the major part of it should be converted into a text-book for the use of common schools. Its careful study will enable the healthy to preserve their health, and the sickly to regain health. Every parent should read it, and as their children become of proper age instruct them in the all-important truths it contains. Were this done, much suffering and premature death would be prevented, and many a youth saved from a life of shame and licentiousness. The book contains nearly one thousand pages, is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood-engravings, and can be had by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, post-paid, $1.50.—*United Brethren Aid Journal.*

WHITCOMB'S PEPTONIZED APPLE TONIC.—This medicine is used in construction companies for the benefit of the employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The following testimonial from one of the contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are employed in large numbers, and the malarial poison of the swamps and rivers. Without a doubt will prove a valuable addition to the list of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. For sale by druggists in all large cities. Address, WHITCOMB TONIC CO., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE FOR BOOTS & SHOES

BUSH, LACK & SEIXAS, Manufs and Wholesale Dealers, 187 Dock, 149 to 153 Madison St. Chicago. Ill. Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices before buying. Illust'd Catalogue sent free.

H. K. BUSH, late with M. Seix & Co., Boston. W. H. LACK, late of Wm. Lack & Co., New York. L. F. SEIXAS, late with M. Seix & Co., Boston.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price List to LYON, WING, NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and Easiest terms. Warerooms, 95 & 97 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Boston, New York or Chicago.

AWNINGS, TENTS.

Flags, Window Shades, &c. Send for Price List. Chas. Winslow Shades, 78 Madison st. Chicago. Ill. Address Peter Schuyler & Sons, Utica, N. Y.

TEXAS. For the best Texas Guide, containing Maps, Statistics, &c., send 25 cents to Texas Land Co., 78 Madison st. Chicago.

100,000 Acres of Ohio and Kansas Lands for sale cheap. Send stamp and get description and terms. Address Ohio and Kansas Land Co., Chicago.

WANTED A Live Man in every county to sell our Staple Goods. Salary or commission. Address Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

$11 to $26 a day sure made by Agents selling the Genuine Common Sense Family Scale. Address E. ROBERTS' SONS, Bridgeport, Conn.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Diseases. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 1328 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

ORGANS retail price $240 only $65. PIANOS $125. Illustrated Newspaper free. Address Beatty, Washington, N.J.

REVOLVER FREE! Pistol revolver, with 100 cartridges, sent by express, C.O.D. for $5. Address Revolver Co., 115 Nassau St., New York.

FREE TO ALL Reduced Price List of Scales. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

$100 to $200 per month to agents canvassing for Baker's Cooking Range. Baker Stove Co., Boston, Mass.

25 Superfine Unique Cards, with name, 10c. 30 Silver Agents by return Steamer. Try it. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Damask, etc. no 2 alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N.Y.

40 Mixed Cards, with name in case, 10c. post paid. 20c. Agents' outfit, 25c. Lincoln Centre, Mass.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10c. J. Shuler & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

50 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, in Golden Initial Case, 25c. Card Co., Nassau, N.Y.

25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c. postpaid. Ellis & REED & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

A. N. S. 75. 46-3.

DEAFNESS relieved. No medicine. Send free. H. A. Nicholson, Del.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The French papers announce the death, in his Prison, at New York, of "Williams Tweed."

—The estate of Oakes Ames, who died several years ago, is still unsettled. When he died he was supposed to be worth several million dollars, but it is now doubtful whether the estate will meet the debts.

—A brother of the late Vice-President Wilson opens the door for visitors to the United States Senate Chamber, and a brother of Senator Blaine, who only slightly resembles him, folds papers in the document room.

—Wine Spencer, the defaulter, ran away from Chicago, he left a locked box supposed to contain much treasure. This mysterious depository was broken open in court the other day, and was found to contain "a bag" of Capt. William Morgan's celebrated exposure of Masonry, undated, but yellow with age." And then his creditors felt better.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—"Gen. O. O. Howard," a Portland (Ore.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes, "is marvellously popular with the people. He is known as the praying General. He is one of the most earnest Christian men on the coast. His religious flag is never struck; that floats everywhere in church and Christian association, in the Sunday-Schools, in the odd, wayside later of missions, he is foremost. On board the steamer he was the life of the company; cheery, genial, amiable; he made friends with all. On Sunday he arranged Divine service, led the singing and aided the preacher in his part. His personal bravery and courage is admitted by his enemies."

—Senator Withers, of Virginia, displayed wonderful nerve during a recent operation, when the surgeons had to cut into the inside of the pupil of the eye and remove from it a particle of diseased matter. He absolutely refused to take morphine or any other anesthetic, and, lying on a sofa with his head propped up to allow the surgeons to reach his eye readily, submitted himself to the shock with entire composure. Withers not only did not put utter a sound under the knife, but did not once wince or give any other evidence of feeling pain. The exhibition of nerve and power of will was wonderful, and the best results followed. The operation was more successful than if the patient had been subjected to the influence of anesthetics.

—Tom Placide's widow died at Tom's River, N. J., recently, aged eighty-three. Fifty-three years ago Tom Placide, then with her, but Mary Ann Knight, who was ten years his senior, did not encourage his suit and married another man. In 1868 her old lover met her, then a widow, renewed the courtship of forty years before, and this time was successful. After the marriage they went to Tom's River to live, he having retired from the stage. Their home was a beautiful place, and they are said to have lived very happily together. In July last Placide committed suicide by shooting himself. He had suffered protracted agony from a cancer in his mouth, and, in a letter written just before the deed, he explained that he could endure no more. Mrs. Placide was prostrated by his death, and her health thereafter steadily declined.

The Increased Suicide Rate.

That there is an alarming increase in the number of suicides in this country is evident on reading the records as published in the daily papers. Every day the dispatches chronicle the suicide of from three to five persons, whose prominence or the circumstances of whose death make the announcement of general interest. During one month of the present year the weekly average of such suicides was over twenty, and possibly the average has been nearly as great for all the months. The reported cases take in all grades of society, and include young people as well as old; people in good health, as well as people disappointed and sick.

A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* expresses his opinion that the increase in the suicide rate is owing to the publication of the particulars of every case of suicide, and the leaving aside of notoriety, the methods of the suicide. This correspondent asks that all suicide items be omitted, at least from the weekly edition of the *Inter-Ocean*.

This approximates to a theory of suicides that has many advocates. As a rule, the despondent boy takes a melancholy satisfaction in doing something that will make him sick, and picture the remorse and grief of his family when they see him dead. As to death, so it is argued that a person suffering from disease or worried by disappointment and trouble, turns to a sport that promises relief from all, and to an act that, while it stops all responsibilities, arouses the sympathy of friends and appeals to the charity of enemies.

Has a man been wronged, he imagines that self-destruction in some way makes the fact prominent, and that his self-immolation makes the public the instrument for reproaching and punishing those who have wronged him. A man who thinks he has not been understood or appreciated is apt to fancy that his sudden taking off is a mysterious way will open the eyes of the world to the talent and ability that was allowed to perish with him, and, animated by this thought, he takes his revenge on the public by an act which he hopes will tear their hearts with remorse.

The letters left by many suicides show that in some such spirit they contemplated self-destruction. Others write as though they were simply tired of life, and disgusted with their own infirmities. Others, again, write not at all, but carry all close as to motive with them into the beyond. While the public looks upon suicide as cowardly, it is easy for the person who has determined on suicide to convince himself that his act is in some sense heroic. Certain it is that much thinking on suicide makes men mad, and in seeking causes for the increased rate of self-destruction, we may find the principal one in the fact that with the change in public opinion toward the suicide has come a disposition to dwell more on the romantic and peculiar features of suicide cases.

In the old time the suicide was counted in the list of outcasts. The act itself received the severest condemnation of the Church, and was looked upon with horror by the people. There was, in public print and common conversation no attempt to conceal and no tendency to justify the act by an array of causes, or by enlarging upon the qualities and traits of the deceased. There was no encouragement to dwell on the subject in secret or public, but popular sentiment, custom and tradition all tended to drive from respectful men's minds away from the subject. The sentiment in the churches, in addition to the Church itself, and the feeling among the people at large, all have changed, there is now more sympathy for the act, and more consideration for the person who commits suicide, than formerly, and the means of directing public thought to such occurrences having greatly increased, are most without scruple. In this change of public sentiment we may find one reason for the increase in the suicide rate.

Supplementary to this is the fact that suicides find apologists and defenders in the press, and sensational writers. An article is published, written years ago by John M. Binckley (who is said to have committed suicide a few days since), which is in effect a strong plea for charitable judgment on the same. If Mr. Binckley did commit suicide, he applied to the disappointments of his career the reasoning common to diseased minds, and the article written in former years about that subject, and been dwelling on the subject, and that he had taken the first step in the direction of danger.

Many seek causes for the numerous suicides in the hard times and incident privations. As a rule, however, the suicide not only does not encourage his self-immolation by another man. In 1868 her old lover met her, then a widow, renewed the courtship of forty years before, and this time was successful. After the marriage they went to Tom's River to live, he having retired from the stage. Their home was a beautiful place, and they are said to have lived very happily together. In July last Placide committed suicide by shooting himself. He had suffered protracted agony from a cancer in his mouth, and, in a letter written just before the deed, he explained that he could endure no more. Mrs. Placide was prostrated by his death, and her health thereafter steadily declined.

A Curious Wager.

A few evenings since a party was given at the house of one of our prominent citizens. One of the guests was a most charming and accomplished lady, who had worn the weeds of widowhood two years; there was a gentleman but recently come to our town, a native of Hartford, Conn. The amusements of the evening were varied and thoroughly enjoyable; but the chief attraction proved, by a delightful sweepstake, to be the game of hasino. Several had tried their skill at the board, with varying fortunes, when the gentleman and the lady referred to supra approached the table, and the gentleman suggested to his partner that they should try their skill at the pins. The challenge was accepted, and the lady playfully proposed that they play for a wager. The gentleman gallantly assented, and asked her to name the stake. Seeing her confusion, the host jokingly said:

"He hand against yours."

The lady's confusion was turning to leave the table, when the gentleman, after a moment's thought, said:

"Shall I hand for yours, if I win; or at your disposal for any young lady of respectability (her consent being first obtained), if I lose."

A proposition so gallant the lady could not resist, for the gentleman was a prime, whose weight will him. Excitement now was high—all other amusements being suspended, as the company gathered round the bassiro board. The lady was reputed skillful with the dance, but the gentleman knew nothing about the game, yet possessed an admirable coolness, which was almost an offset for inexperience. The lady led off, getting a "king strike," and the gentleman followed, missing little bassino, and making a "muff" with the third ball. A laughing sensation was indulged in when the score for first prize was announced, "lady, 45, and a bassino spare gentleman, minus 18." Nothing daunted, Sam continued the play, followed with equal spirit by the fair antagonist, until near the close of the game, after the seventh play, when the score stood, "gentleman, 215; lady, 164." The excitement among the guests was now intense; and the lady, flushed and trembling, played very badly her last three plays, losing heavily. At the close of the tenth and last play the score stood, "lady, 158; gentleman, 385," said to be the best score ever made in town. A decorous applause followed the announcement, and the lady, covered with confusion and the presence of mind enough to acknowledge the low bow of Sam, who murmured a few sentences expressive of joy. The hostess now advanced, took the feebly resisting hand of the fair widow and placed in that of the winning gentleman. And we hear that the latter ceremony is to be repeated with more solemnity, some few months hence, the notice of which will be published in the *Register*. The mace used S——— begged of his host, saying that he would treasure it carefully for a perpetual reminder of that happy evening.—*Franklin (Mass.) Register.*

—A canal boatman at Rondout, N. Y., claims relationship with the Emperor of Germany. He shows letters purporting to have been written by members of the royal family to him, some of them bearing the royal seal of Germany stamped upon their face. His Teutonic friends pronounce them genuine.

—Brooklyn has discovered that the cooks steal grease, the coachmen steal harness, the hostler's steal oats, the gardeners steal plants, and that every department of a big residence is permeated with the atmosphere of knavery. Moral: Keep bachelor's hall.—*Detroit Free Press.*

What is More Satisfactory

In purchasing an article for use in your own family, than to feel assured, and safe feel of its merits, free from all injurious properties, something in which you have full confidence! As such an assurance in regard to Hop Bitters, based, unless, etc., we would suggest a trial of this celebrated Darke's Vegetable Bitters, and rest assured you will be fully satisfied with its results, and you will have the blessed, assistant and most healthful baking you ever had.

We have all on good authority, from reliable people, that the Bull's Head and Napier Head Smoking Tobacco are being for place of all common goods. The stock is now complete in every respect, and the prices the very lowest quality is low. Make a memorandum to call and when you purchase tobacco, get a supply.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Clarks, O.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SONG BOOKS.

Good News.

(35 cts.) The success of the above pathos and general excellence of "Good News," and the call for a number of composers equally good will differ. Let your girls and boys sing on this "shining river," making the way smooth with sweet and pure lyrics like "Beautiful Vale," "Shining Land," or "Lake the Boat."

CHORAL PRAISE. (35 cts.) In a collection of Church, Songs and short Anthems, for Congregational singing. The beauty of its contents will soon be known to any communities.

Those who play the organ for Sunday School Singing, will welcome the new

CLARKE'S Reed Organ Melodies,

($2.50 Boards, $3 Cloth), which embodies are in true Reed Organ style are excellent for the "organ touch" and practice, and are among pure and interesting. Books sent by mail, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

OPIUM Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pain. Book of particulars sent free. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, 1328 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

$20 a Day. *Horse Make It. Something New for Agents.* COZ, TAGGART & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The two soldiers who deserted from Fort Mackinac on the night of the 13th inst, and who were suspected of having committed the burglaries of the post-office and two stores in that village the same night, were arrested on a train of cars near Petoskey the second day after leaving Mackinac. After landing on the south shore of the Straits they went directly through the woods until they struck the railroad near Petoskey, and got aboard a train of cars going south. Telegrams having been sent ahead of them, they were recognized and tutor mation immediately given to their pursuers, Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Mackinac and the Sheriff of Petoskey, who secured them. They were handcuffed and taken to a hotel at Petoskey for the night and locked up in separate rooms. During the night one of them opened a window and threw himself out, without injury. He made his way to a blacksmith shop, broke in the window, and got himself free from the handcuffs, and then went to the railroad office, broke into it, and smashed about $25 in money, and fled to the woods. He was discovered and arrested the next day about eight miles from Petoskey. The money taken from the postoffice and store at Mackinac, and the clothing taken by them, were found on their persons. Mr Marshall took his prisoner safely to Mackinac, and he has been committed to jail for trial at the next session of the Circuit Court.

Senator Hill of Georgia, in a brief speech on the financial question, said the other day: "I do not believe that the country can ever be relieved of its distresses by reason of legislation alone. Legislation alone never produced these distresses. We have passed through a war." That is a real fact of the situation

Just received a new stock Men's and women's shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

In point of both law and fact there has been no contraction of the currency. The amount authorized by law is to-day as great as it ever was. And in a quarter of a century currency has never been procurable on easier terms or lower rates of interest. The prominent fact is the lack of demand for it, the scarcity of borrowers who are ready to run the risk of its profitable use, or who know where they can use it with a reasonable certainty of profit. When business becomes sufficiently active by reason of profit, there will be money enough ready to embark in it. But while the chief demand is a struggle to get it for debt paying, it is correspondingly diverted from its other uses

Choice patterns of wall paper just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The New York *World* is willing to keep Gen Grant on full pay as long as he will stay in Europe. From 1861 to 1865, the *World* and its party were much troubled with too much of Gen. Grant in this country.

The Chicago *Times* protests against the one-sided election investigation set on foot by the Confederate House, as impolitic and mischievous.

Wood cards at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll, it correctly reported, believes that General Grant will be the next President. And there are hundreds of thousands who want Bob's belief verified.

The war cloud in Europe appears to be lifting slightly, and late reports from across the ocean indicate that the difficulties between Russia and England may be settled by a peace Congress of all the nations interested.

Canned goods were never so cheap as now. Buy of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Liver is King.

The liver is the important organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. These drops will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you had a miserable, unattractive life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one remedy for you—your unreasonable prejudices and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable illness such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, belittled conversation, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Trial does a well-tried you

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel L. Wolf, deceased, on reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Angus Bradley praying for the appointment of a certain contract, Tuesday next (it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be and is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then and in said place at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

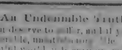
LISCOMB HOUSE,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Pr p

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 7 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

For Pine Lake,

On the same line, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

State of Michigan, } ss.
County of Charlevoix }

Notice is hereby given that in an order of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claims of Hedgegon, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Hiram Carter, deceased, and the commissioners appointed to receive, examine and adjust the claims of said deceased, hereby give notice that we will be in session at the office of said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavina H. Foss, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4093, dated July 7, 1874, upon the south ½ of sec. section 4, Township 33 North, R 9 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Mar. 23 1878. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob Schlaefli against Jacob Schlaefli, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4344, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south west quarter of section 16, Township 33 North, Range 8 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be given opportunity to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are two large to box, or ensemble at prices as low as $8 per 100. Bring your cans and vary by and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have a large stock of extra fine 1 and 2 years old apple trees of all the leading kinds, which also will sell at $10 per 100. Send for price list and circular. Send and secure but many more thrifty trees, as to assure their vigor.

50 trees at 100 rates.

This currency had no competition with the rubber stamps, Dated Old Mission, Mich., 20th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Office, the Eastern District of the United States, Detroit, May 1, 1878.

Every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which requires him to pay a special tax is required to procure and place said tax stamp or stamps in his office, and prepare for the specific performance of a certain contract. Take notice that it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be and is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then and in said place at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavina H. Foss, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4093, dated July 7, 1874, upon the S½ of sec. section 4, Township 33 North, R 9 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be given opportunity to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1 1878. }

Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp lands, situate in Charlevoix county, have been reported as homesteads, which have been reverted to the State, will be advertised for sale at the office of June 12, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the laws provided by law.

H. F. PALTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
ne ¼ of nw ¼	27	34 N	5 W
nw ¼ of ne ¼	21	34 N	5 W
sw ¼ of nw ¼	30	34 N	5 W
se ¼ of sw ¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of sw ¼	21	34 N	5 W
sw ¼ of sw ¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
nw ¼ of ne ¼	5	33 N	4 W

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1 1878. }

Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp lands, situate in Manitou county, have been reported as homesteads, which have been reverted to the State, will be advertised for sale at the office of June 12, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the laws provided by law.

H. F. PALTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
lot 4 of sec.	27	32 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the [illegible] of Charlevoix, at the [illegible] of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 19th day of May A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr. Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, vs.

Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden, Defendants.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants, Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Weld and State of Indiana. On motion of Sidney A. Fletcher, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill may be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. Hatch, Jr.
Circuit Judge.

Sidney A. Fletcher,
Complainant's Solicitor.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. E. Turner, Register.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent
1161y Charlevoix Mich.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelly, against Jacob Schlaefli, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4760, dated Sept. 12, 1872 upon the E of sec. section 30, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5671, dated April 17, 1876, upon the east section 25, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 30, 1878. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2731, dated June 1, 1874, upon the nw ¼ of section 3 Township 32, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of April 1878 at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates

MRS M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

62, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(Limits.)

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly in any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL, C. S. RAESSER.
CASSWELL & RAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT, owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 15, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 7. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 11, 1878. Whole No., 468

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices

OFFICE OF

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
OR FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in plain and fancy colors and with dispatch.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	6 m'ths	1 year.
One sq.	$ .50	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00
Two sq.	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00
Three sq.	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	9.00	15.00
¼ Column.	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	15.00	25.00
½ "	5.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
1 "	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Local advertisements at their rates

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, Charlevoix Mich

A. [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix Mich.

DR. SETH C. MOFFATT, Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix Mich.

S. [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix Mich.

E. B. BENJAMIN Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix Mich.

L. [illegible] Attorney at Law, Charlevoix City Mich.

DR. L. H. [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix Mich.

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate and Circuit Court Commissioner, Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Office in Court House. Will attend to the transaction of business at all times.

A. [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix Mich.

E. [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix Mich.

R. [illegible] Custom Blacksmithing, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention given to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cosier's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Bring Stove, eggs, Butter Golden Mortar, Wheat Because he sells staple, pure goods, and can supply the people in Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, Sun

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the line will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible R. H. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 277 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 267 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon on each month. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD HOSIE, W. M.

GEO. DARROW, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Charlevoix Postoffice.

CLOSE MAIL—Mails are closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., departing the same days at 1 p. m.

ARRIVE—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m., departing the same days at 1 p. m.

A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Corn, per bushel	[illegible]
Barley, per bushel	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bushel	[illegible]
Buckwheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Peas, per bushel	[illegible]
Green dressed hogs, per pound	[illegible]
Eggs, per dozen	[illegible]
Lard, per pound	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, per pound	[illegible]
Ducks, per pair	[illegible]
Beef, per pound	[illegible]
Veal, per pound	[illegible]
Pork, per pound	[illegible]

MASONIC Regular this evening.

GEO. MILLER is building a handsome fence in front of his residence.

SEE advertisement of Restaurant in another column.

Pinchon fly tires, and double barrel oil shot guns are in good demand.

Trunks, valises and traveling bags at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

WE call attention to the time tables of the propellers Fountain City and Mcmanmee, elsewhere in this paper

DIED—Smyle Laleud, a resident of South Arm Township, died on Monday, of inflamation of the lungs

NEW HOUSE.—R. Smith is erecting a residence on his place in Ironton, which is to be 18x24, with a wing 16x26.

R. W. SMITH, of Toledo, W. C. Newman, and the editor of this paper, went fishing Wednesday at Mill Creek, and each brought home a respectable string of trout. Mr. Smith was the champion angler of the occasion.

PERSONS and health-seeking parties from various of the leading cities are expected here this summer in large numbers. Charlevoix is already becoming famous as a watering place.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's is the place to buy lumber.

THE Nationals have nominated Major H S Smith, commonly known as "Secretary Smith" for Governor. He will want a dose of his own Saleratus to settle his stomach next fall.

THE schooner Rhoener has been anchored off Hog Island for some time, fishing, and throwing offal into the lake, contrary to law. The authorities at Beaver Island lately took the matter up, and fined the owner $25, and cost.

J. A. BARTRAM has a fine looking place on Pine Lake, and will undoubtedly continue to improve it. He keeps a store and does a general trading business. The steamer Gazelle stops regularly at this point.

A new supply of croquet sets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Charlevoix Township Board have voted to prohibit persons driving across the new bridge faster than a walk, under a penalty of $15 for each offence. Notices to this effect will be posted upon the bridge.

Burton Lights.—The Charlevoix Township Board have instructed the Highway Commissioner to secure red and white lights to be placed upon the bridge for the guidance of vessel captains. The arrangements of the lights will be made known at the proper time

THE contract for planking the channel side of the bridge pier was let by the Town Board to John Nichols, for the sum of $30. The work was done in a very substantial manner by Mr. Nichols's workmen.

BERNARD HOSIE, Esq., of Harrisville, Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Institution, left here on Thursday for New York City, to attend the Supreme Grand Lodge of I. O. L. which convenes on the 13th. Mr. Burns tells us that there will be a general demonstration of all the lodges in this region at Barnard on the 12th of July.

YOU can find a market for a few loads of potatoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE BRIDGE.—The iron work of the new bridge has been all set up, and the structure is now always the plank and the completion of the approaches to be ready for use. It is the embodiment of modern thrift, and "resent a very fine appearance.

TROUT.—The party of five Fort Wayne gentlemen who arrived here a week ago Sunday, left for home on Sunday with "dead loads" of trout packed in ice. They caught during their stay up the Jordan 1200 trout, weighing in the aggregate over 100 pounds.

A good stock of building hardware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE success of the "Charlevoix Summer Resort" enterprise is largely due to the energetic efforts of H. W. Page on the part of the "Resorters" and J. Milo Eaton on the part of our Committee. A little less energy on the part of those gentlemen would under all the circumstances have resulted less satisfactorily to all concerned.

FINEST stock of dress goods and dress trimmings ever before kept in Charlevoix, at our store. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

MARINE.—Clearances during the week—Scows Prince, Hercules; schrs Smith, Redbird, Minnie Mueller, Len Higby, Electaline, Wescott, Julia smith. Now in port—schrs Ruble and Julia Smith.

—On the arrival of the propeller Fountain City Friday evening, the propeller Gazelle took Capt. Gibson for a short ride in Pine Lake. The Captain pronounces her a "very speedy boat."

BURGLARY.—On Monday night some unknown person pried open a back window of Stockman's hardware store, entered, and robbed the money drawer of its contents—about $10. On the same night some person entered Dr. Lewis' drug store in the same manner, and took about $1 80

BOOTS and shoes as cheap as ever at See & Washburn's.

DROWNED.—Joseph Shores, a somewhat aged resident of Norwood Township, was drowned at Burns' mill pond, in Marion, on Thursday. It appears he was fishing, and was taken with a fit and fell into the water. Several other persons were standing by, but were apparently unable to save him

HIRAM CARTER, of Norwood, recently returned from a visit to his old home in Plattsburg, N. Y. The Plattsburg *Republican* has the following:

HIRAM CARTER, Esq., brother of our esteemed citizen, Samuel Carter, of this village, has been on a visit to his friends in this section for a few weeks past. His home is in Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., for which place he left on Wednesday last. Uncle Hiram, as he is familiarly called is one of the oldest masons in the State, having been made a Master in 1822, Royal Arch Mason in 1824, and Knight Templar in 1826. To all of these bodies he was admitted while a resident of this village in the years named. Though age has left its traces on him, the love, interest and zeal of his youth for those institutions has not abated in the least.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 277 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 267 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon on each month. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. TURNER, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Peninsular Lodge No. 1151, I. O. L. meets at Dechaine's store, Ironton on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD HOSIE, W. M.

GEO. DARROW, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Charlevoix Postoffice.

CLOSE MAIL—Mails are closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., departing the same days at 1 p. m.

ARRIVE—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m., departing the same days at 1 p. m.

A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Corn, per bushel	[illegible]
Barley, per bushel	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bushel	[illegible]
Buckwheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Peas, per bushel	[illegible]
Green dressed hogs, per pound	4 @ 5c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	10
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Ducks, per pair	50 @ 75
Beef, per pound	4 @ 5
Veal, per pound	4 @ 5
Pork, per pound	4 @ 5

MASONIC Regular this evening.

GEO. MILLER is building a handsome fence in front of his residence.

SEE advertisement of Restaurant in another column.

PURCHASE fly tires, and double barrel oil shot guns are in good demand.

Trunks, valises and traveling bags at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

WE call attention to the time tables of the propellers Fountain City and Mcmanmee, elsewhere in this paper

DIED—Smyle Laleud, a resident of South Arm Township, died on Monday, of inflamation of the lungs

NEW HOUSE.—R. Smith is erecting a residence on his place in Ironton, which is to be 18x24, with a wing 16x26.

R. W. SMITH, of Toledo, W. C. Newman, and the editor of this paper, went fishing Wednesday at Mill Creek, and each brought home a respectable string of trout. Mr. Smith was the champion angler of the occasion.

PERSONS and health-seeking parties from various of the leading cities are expected here this summer in large numbers. Charlevoix is already becoming famous as a watering place.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's is the place to buy lumber.

THE Nationals have nominated Major H S Smith, commonly known as "Secretary Smith" for Governor. He will want a dose of his own Saleratus to settle his stomach next fall.

THE schooner Rhoener has been anchored off Hog Island for some time, fishing, and throwing offal into the lake, contrary to law. The authorities at Beaver Island lately took the matter up, and fined the owner $25, and cost.

J. A. BARTRAM has a fine looking place on Pine Lake, and will undoubtedly continue to improve it. He keeps a store and does a general trading business. The steamer Gazelle stops regularly at this point.

A new supply of croquet sets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Charlevoix Township Board have voted to prohibit persons driving across the new bridge faster than a walk, under a penalty of $15 for each offence. Notices to this effect will be posted upon the bridge.

BURTON LIGHTS.—The Charlevoix Township Board have instructed the Highway Commissioner to secure red and white lights to be placed upon the bridge for the guidance of vessel captains. The arrangements of the lights will be made known at the proper time

THE contract for planking the channel side of the bridge pier was let by the Town Board to John Nichols, for the sum of $30. The work was done in a very substantial manner by Mr. Nichols's workmen.

BERNARD HOSIE, Esq., of Harrisville, Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Institution, left here on Thursday for New York City, to attend the Supreme Grand Lodge of I. O. L. which convenes on the 13th. Mr. Burns tells us that there will be a general demonstration of all the lodges in this region at Barnard on the 12th of July.

YOU can find a market for a few loads of potatoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE BRIDGE.—The iron work of the new bridge has been all set up, and the structure is now always the plank and the completion of the approaches to be ready for use. It is the embodiment of modern thrift, and "resent a very fine appearance.

TROUT.—The party of five Fort Wayne gentlemen who arrived here a week ago Sunday, left for home on Sunday with "dead loads" of trout packed in ice. They caught during their stay up the Jordan 1200 trout, weighing in the aggregate over 100 pounds.

A good stock of building hardware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE success of the "Charlevoix Summer Resort" enterprise is largely due to the energetic efforts of H. W. Page on the part of the "Resorters" and J. Milo Eaton on the part of our Committee. A little less energy on the part of those gentlemen would under all the circumstances have resulted less satisfactorily to all concerned.

FINEST stock of dress goods and dress trimmings ever before kept in Charlevoix, at our store. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

MARINE.—Clearances during the week—Scows Prince, Hercules; schrs Smith, Redbird, Minnie Mueller, Len Higby, Electaline, Wescott, Julia smith. Now in port—schrs Ruble and Julia Smith.

—On the arrival of the propeller Fountain City Friday evening, the propeller Gazelle took Capt. Gibson for a short ride in Pine Lake. The Captain pronounces her a "very speedy boat."

BURGLARY.—On Monday night some unknown person pried open a back window of Stockman's hardware store, entered, and robbed the money drawer of its contents—about $10. On the same night some person entered Dr. Lewis' drug store in the same manner, and took about $1 80

BOOTS and shoes as cheap as ever at See & Washburn's.

DROWNED.—Joseph Shores, a somewhat aged resident of Norwood Township, was drowned at Burns' mill pond, in Marion, on Thursday. It appears he was fishing, and was taken with a fit and fell into the water. Several other persons were standing by, but were apparently unable to save him

HIRAM CARTER, of Norwood, recently returned from a visit to his old home in Plattsburg, N. Y. The Plattsburg *Republican* has the following:

HIRAM CARTER, Esq., brother of our esteemed citizen, Samuel Carter, of this village, has been on a visit to his friends in this section for a few weeks past. His home is in Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., for which place he left on Wednesday last. Uncle Hiram, as he is familiarly called is one of the oldest masons in the State, having been made a Master in 1822, Royal Arch Mason in 1824, and Knight Templar in 1826. To all of these bodies he was admitted while a resident of this village in the years named. Though age has left its traces on him, the love, interest and zeal of his youth for those institutions has not abated in the least.

THE RESORT.

A Fixed Reality—The Transfer Made.

On Tuesday last following named gentlemen connected with the "Charlevoix Summer Resort Association" arrived in town

H. W. Page, J. L. Sanding, T. S. Cobb, and Judge H. G. Wells—Kalamazoo.

John Corbin and N. W. W. Smith—Grand Rapids.

E. H. Anderson and Wm. Lauer—Fort Wayne, Ind.

The purpose of their visit was to close the negotiations between the Association and the people of Charlevoix, for the location of the Association in this Township.

The proposed twenty-five acres lying at the foot of Pine Lake, and connecting with the bayou of Round Lake was surveyed, thoroughly examined, and the bond for a deed duly made out and placed in the hands of the committee.

Five members of the Association have already pledged themselves to erect cottages this season, and more than that number will undoubtedly be erected. It is the purpose of the Association to fence and improve the grounds at an early day

The gentlemen composing the Committee all express themselves highly pleased with the result. On the day of their visit everything combined to render Nature even more beautiful than it ever went. The tall, verdant foliage on two sides of the Resort, the broad, glittering Pine Lake, the gently undulating hills in the distance, made a picture which, to eyes unaccustomed to such natural beauty, was truly fascinating, and could not fail to charm.

PATHMASTER Chipman has commenced plowing and scraping the hill at the north end of the bridge to grade up to the approaches of the new bridge. As the floor of the new structure stands about five feet above the level of the old one, considerable grading will be necessary.

Prepared Coconut for cake & pudding at See & Washburn's.

PERSONAL.—E. W. Smith, lumber and President of the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, which has the contract for the Charlevoix b

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Ferry stated that he was instructed by a majority of the Finance Committee to report back without amendment the House bill forbidding the further reinvestment of United States legal-tender notes, and to recommend its passage. Several other bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, among which was the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Preemption laws. A new Conference Committee was appointed on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The resolution to the bill to place the name of Gen. Grant on the third list, providing for the addition of the name of Gen. Grant, was reported, and passed 32 to 29. An amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of Hon. Shields on the pension list at a pension of $125 a month, was offered as an amendment to the bill, rejected 22 to 33. The question being then on the passage of the bill, it was rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 34—and a motion to reconsider the vote was made. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole of the House, and several amendments were agreed to, involving the labor question and the policy of a reduction of the Army, and the use as a police force to protect laborers throughout the country in their right to work in opposition to the power and demands of strikers.

A BILL was passed in the Senate, on the 22d, for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Re-emption law, giving to those settlers who had been on public lands two or three years the benefit of that time upon entering their claims so as to be under the Homestead law. Mr. Lamar spoke in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. The Conference Report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Harr son offered, as a substitute for the pending resolution in the House extending the Potter investigation, a resolution that Messrs. Sandidge, declaring that it was the intention of the House, through such investigation to stand or be arrested to annul the decision of the Presidential question as made by the Forty-fourth Congress; but several members declined to vote. On motion of Mr. Randall, the pending question being raised, Mr. Harrison withdrew the resolution. Mr. Wilber then offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House what, if any, authorities to any State where there may be any controversy existing as to the result of a recent election, have been issued by the Executive Department of the United States, and the number of cavalry regiments from and to which, and the number of infantry companies from and to which, and to correspond with the increase of the Army for the enforcement of the laws and maintaining the domestic tranquility. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and, pending action thereon, the House adjourned.

A BILL was reported in the Senate, on the 24th, to amend the law relating to Presidential elections and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice-President and the decision of questions relative thereto. The bill to provide for the entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of the arts and sciences was passed. Several amendments were agreed to to the bill providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. Bills were passed in the House—repealing that portion of the act which deprived of their pensions four March, 1865, to the 18th, by reason of their being in the Civil Service, shall be paid their pensions for that time; repealing the law which provided that no claim for a pension not prosecuted to successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record of the evidence from the War and Navy Departments; increasing to seventy-two dollars a month pensions paid to soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms, both legs or the sight of both eyes; granting a pension of $250 a month to every pensioner who has had a leg amputated at the hip joint, causing it unlawful for any attorney or claim agent to demand or receive for his services in a pension case a greater sum than ten dollars. Several proposed amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were disposed of in Committee of the Whole.

IN the Senate, on the 25th, the concurrent resolution was passed, declaring that the provisions of the existing Chinese treaty between and the United States, allowing unrestricted immigration from China, ought not to be modified so as to subserve the best interests of both countries, and requiring the abrogation of the Executive to the subject. The House bill to prevent the publication of notices of inventions under the Homestead, Preemption and Timber Culture acts was passed. The House bill to appropriate to the payment of certain claims for supplies furnished to the Union forces in the State of Tennessee during the rebellion was considered in Committee of the Whole and passed. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and several proposed amendments were disposed of.

A BILL was introduced and referred to the Senate, on the 27th, to repeal the existing taxes on circulation and deposits of national banks, and to impose taxes on dividends in excess of 5 per cent. A resolution was agreed to requesting of the President copies of all correspondence, not already submitted, and of all memoranda and minutes in possession of the Government relating to the selection of Mr. Maurice Delfosse as one of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries question. After the further consideration of the bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, a motion to take up the bill to forbid the further reinvestment of legal-tender notes was agreed to—26 to 28. Several bills were introduced and referred to the House, among which were the following: To prohibit the sale of United States securities; to establish a permanent sinking fund; to reorganize and aid the higher education of the colored race in the District of Columbia; to aid the several states; to establish a National University at Washington. The Army Appropriation bill was further amended in Committee of the Whole and finally passed. The yeas and nays on the amendment increasing the limitation of the strength of the army from 20,000 to 27,000 were—yeas, 116; nays, 129. Mr. Garfield changed from yea to nay, so that he might move to reconsider, the vote then being 117 to 129. Messrs. Garfield and Hewitt rose simultaneously to move to reconsider, and the latter was recognized by the Speaker who claimed that the Chair was bound by all parliamentary practice to recognize the gentleman in charge of the bill. A motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was finally carried—121 to 114—thus limiting the strength of the army at 20,000 men. Messrs. Patterson, Williams (Mich.), Wigginton and all the Republican members except Rogers voted with the Democrats in favor of the amendment increasing the limit to 27,000 men.

DOMESTIC.

THE United States Treasury Department has discontinued the payment of standard silver dollars for Treasury notes, at the New York Sub-Treasury, for the reason that the silver thus loaned, instead of going into general circulation, is returned to it in the payment of custom dues, the exporter thus saving the gold premium. For similar reasons the amount of silver issued at Baltimore, for Treasury notes, is limited to $5 at a single payment.

AT the Cabinet meeting in Washington, on the 21st, Sec'y Sherman submitted a financial statement, showing a deficiency in the fiscal year, so far, of $11,000,000 less than in the corresponding time of last year; also showing a decrease in expenditures of $5,000,000.

JUDGE RICHTER, of the Sixth Judicial Court, at New Orleans, has recently refused a mandamus to compel the School Board to admit colored children to schools designated for whites.

THE Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union was celebrated at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 21st. Addresses were made by distinguished divines. The reports read showed that during the year 1,147 new schools had been established, and 3,355 other schools visited and aided. These had an aggregate of 26,061 teachers and 201,005 scholars. Over 100,262 bibles and Testaments had been distributed, and 2,830,103 rebukes placed under Bible instruction by the Union, during the last fifty-four years of its service. The past year was stated to have been one of the most successful of any.

JUDGE LOVE, of the United States District Court, sitting at Des Moines, Iowa, has decided that the blanket-mortgage held by the Globe Live Stock Insurance Company as security for certain advances made to B. F. Allen, is null and void.

THE Coroner's dury has returned a verdict to the Minneapolis mill disaster, that in substance that the explosion was caused by the generation of mill-dust, to which was communicated fire by a spark caused by one of the mills in the Washburn structure running empty. The open purifiers were condemned, as likely to cause other explosions.

AT five o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, the Town of Mineral Point, in Iowa County, Wis., was visited by a tornado, which left death and destruction in its wake. The storm struck the town in its business center, demolishing a stone brewery, the First Ward School building, the Globe and Wisconsin Hotels and a large number of business structures and private residences. Several persons were killed, and a large number hurt. Similar disasters, though not as serious, are reported from other sections of the country.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the Northwest was recently in session at Indianapolis, Ind. Encouraging reports of work were made by the societies in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mrs. Robert Harris, of Chicago, was elected President for the ensuing year, with one Vice-President from each State; Mrs. J. A. Brayman, of Chicago, was chosen Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. Bacon, of Dunker, Ill., Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. C. Bischall, of Chicago, Treasurer.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MESSRS. SHEARER AND BENTLEY having declined the nominations of the Pennsylvania Nationals for Lieutenant-Governor and Supreme Judge, respectively, the Executive Committee have substituted in their stead Daniel M. Sieck for Lieutenant-Governor and Judge Daniel Agnew for Supreme Judge.

THE State Convention of the National Greenback Labor party of Indiana met at Indianapolis, on the 23d, and nominated: For Secretary of State, Henry James; Auditor, Jacob F. Bird; Treasurer, B. F. Janz; Attorney-General, David Moss; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Young. The platform declares for the abolition of all bank issues, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the issuing by the Government of full legal-tender paper money receivable for all dues, public and private; opposition to any measure looking to the resumption of specie payment; denounces the red flag Communism, which asks for the equal distribution of property, as well as the communism of National Banks, Bond-Syndicates and consolidated railroad corporations, which have already, by corrupt means, secured, and are enforcing, an unequal division of property, etc., etc.

THE National Democratic Committee has passed a resolution indorsing the action of the National House of Representatives in respect to the investigation of the alleged frauds in the late Presidential election.

MILTON SPEER, of Huntingdon, has been chosen Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania, in State Convention at Pittsburch, on the 23d, nominated: For Governor, Andrew H. Dill, Supreme Judge, H. P. Ross; Lieutenant-Governor, John Fritz; Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simpson. The resolutions declare that the Republican party, its measures and its men are responsible for the financial distress, misery and want that now exist; that its present hold upon the Federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery; against a further contraction of the volume of United States legal-tender notes; that "thorough investigation into the Electoral frauds of 1876 should be made; fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished, but we oppose any attacks upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results."

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 27th says the Russian Imperial Bank had become so heavily indebted that the Government had declined to continue the publication of the weekly returns. The affairs of the bank were in a condition of almost hopeless confusion.

A DISTURBANCE occurred in Belgrade on the 27th, and an excited crowd yelled Prince Milan's palace and cheered for Karageorgevitch.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople special of the 23d, the Russians had defeated the Musselman insurgents near the headwaters of the River Arda, killing many and taking a large number of prisoners.

A CATTARO (Montenegro) telegram of the 23d says that a conflict between the Turks and Montenegrins had occurred.

THE pleasure-steamer Empress of India, with a party of about eighteen persons on board, became unmanageable, and capsized over a dam on the Jumna River, at Gali, Oude, on the night of the 23d. Of the passengers and crew, eight were drowned.

A FIRE occurred in the quarter occupied by the Porte, at Constantinople, on the evening of the 23d, which destroyed the buildings occupied by the Minister of Justice and the Council of State. Other structures were more or less damaged.

THE Mussulman insurgents are prosecuting a guerrilla warfare against the Russians in the vicinity of Batoum and Artvin.

BERLIN papers say the British Government has lately ordered over 200 electric lights to be made in that city for the use of the British fleet.

A ROME special of the 24th says that Austria, fearing, in the event of war, a possible attempt by Italy to seize Trent and the surrounding country, had doubled the garrison there, and quartered 45,000 troops in Austrian Tyrol.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 24th, it had been discovered that the late fire in the Government buildings was incendiary in its origin. About $1,500,000 deposited there was burned up.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 25th says papers had been found at Pera showing implicated Midhat Pasha and the British Minister Layard in the late attempt to place Murad on the throne.

THE Russian Government has decided to abolish jurydricts for political offenses.

THE Austrians have occupied the northern entrance of the Predeal Pass of the Carpathian Mountains.

W. & A. LAYCOCK, timber merchants, of Yorkshire, Eng., have lately failed for £600,000.

THE health of the Pope is said to be failing, and his abandonment of the Vatican for some healthier residence expected.

THE cholera has appeared at Morsur, in India. Of forty-one Europeans attacked thirty died.

THE Invitations to the Powers to meet in European Congress at Berlin on the 13th of June were formally issued and dispatched on the 27th. They were signed by Prince Bismarck.

A St. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 27th says the Russian Imperial Bank had become so heavily indebted that the Government had declined to continue the publication of the weekly returns. The affairs of the bank were in a condition of almost hopeless confusion.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AT Cadillac, on the 20th, M. J. Bond was engaged at the bottom of a 100-foot well, and when heavy timbers were being lowered to him by his son, they slipped and struck the elder Bond on the head, inflicting, presumably, fatal injuries.

JOHN ROSS, living near Casnovia, in Kent County, whose brutal treatment of his demented wife has led her to drown herself, was recently surrounded in his house by a band of masked men, who shaved his head, stripped and tarred and feathered him.

THE General Association of the Congregational Church of Michigan commenced its thirty-seventh annual session at East Saginaw on the evening of the 21st. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. B. Q. Butterfield, President of Olivet College.

ON the 21st, Patrick J. Sullivan, a brakeman on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, while engaged in switching cars, got his foot fastened in a frog, and the cars backed down upon him, literally splitting him in two.

WEINECKE & BRO., furniture dealers at East Saginaw, suspended on the 21st. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $30,000.

TWO GERMANS, Jacobs and Baer, recently got into a saloon fight at Sebewaing. Baer received a shot-gun charge of his saloon and fractured his skull with a club.

CHARLES UPTEN, who was cut in a lath mill at Muskegon, on the 5th, died of lock-jaw, on the 21st.

THE old libel suit of Dr. S. H. Douglass ex. Rev. A. Beal, damages $50,000, was noticed for trial by J. J. Sawyer, attorney for Beal, on the 21st. The case was commenced in the Adrian Circuit over a year ago, and afterward, at the request of Dr. Douglas, transferred to the Calhoun Circuit.

DURING the night of the 23d, three men visited Norris, a Detroit suburb, and undertook—what attempts to enter houses. Arriving at the house of a farmer named Lyman D. Andrews, they effected an entrance, after breaking a window, and planlungs of killing one of the burglars, the others escaping. Andrews went to Detroit to deliver himself up, but the authorities commanded his act. It subsequently transpired that the man whom Andrews thought to be a burglar and shot was John O'Donnel, an insane man, who wandered from his home in Detroit on the 23d.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury May 17, 1878, was $830,675.95; receipts during the week ending May 18 were $167,127.39; payments during the same time were $125,541.88; balance in Treasury May 19, 1878, $830,670.95; amount drawn for the week, $760.44.

AUSTIN J. SMITH, a young man of Battle Creek, who was sentenced to State Prison for life, about four years ago, charged with having murdered his illegitimate child, and, after a term of eighteen months at hard labor, granted a new trial, acquitted, and married to the pretty court room, at Marshall, to Miss Annie Owens, the mother of the unfortunate child, died at Lansing, on the morning of the 23d, from consumption.

CHRISTOPHER ROHRM, an old German, living with his son at Evart, in Osceola County, died the afternoon, hanging by the neck in a water-closet. He was nearly eighty years old. It was a case of temporary insanity, the Coroner's jury said.

BERRY BROS.' extensive varnish works at Detroit were burned, on the afternoon of the 25th. The fire was caused by an explosion in the mixing room, and involved a loss of $40,000.

THE thirty-seventh annual Conference of the Congregational Church of Michigan closed on the evening of the 25th, about two hundred delegates being in attendance. The next meeting will be held at Grand Rapids. Church statistics, the spiritual and financial condition of the churches in Michigan, and home missions have been the principal topics of discussion. The several Conference were assigned the following sums: Eastern Conferences, $2,100; Jackson, $500; Marshall, $600; Grand River, $1,200; Genesee, $650; Southern, $400; Kalamazoo, $800; Grand Traverse, $400; Western, $350; Northern Central, $375; Chebovgan, $130; Unassociated, $300; total, $8,000. The appropriations were recommended as follows, which amounts are the maximums annual each Conference can receive: Eastern, $600; Jackson, $100; Marshall, $650; Grand River, $3,200; Genesee, $1,000; Southern, $1,000; Kalamazoo, $700; Grand Traverse, $950; Western, $2,350; Northern Central, $2,125; Cheboygan, $2,950; total, $17,300

A REUNION of the veterans of the Mexican War will be held at Detroit, on the 19th of June. The association will be called to order at two o'clock p. m. by the President, Alex T. McReguolds, of Grand Rapids. An address will be delivered by Col. J. B. Tell, of Fawn River, St. Joseph County. The announcement is made that all railways in the State will carry veterans for two cents per mile, tickets to be good June 19, 20 and 21.

THE following interesting statistics are taken from the annual sheets of the annual report of Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Insurance Commissioner for the year 1877:

	RISKS WRITTEN.	
Fire		$139,512,042 0
Inland		9,691,807 0
Total		$148,146,379 0
	PREMIUMS RECEIVED.	
Fire		$1,801,826 5
Inland		86,981 10
Total		$1,888,808 7
	LOSSES PAID.	
Fire		$1,216,611 21
Inland		75,611 9
Total		$1,292,223 0
	LOSSES INCURRED.	
Fire		$1,261,922 0
Inland		60,301 0
Total		$1,320,223 0

THERE was a fire on the dock of White, Swan & Smith, at Muskegon, on the afternoon of the 25th. It was set by sparks from an adjoining mill, and burned $1,500 worth of lumber before it was extinguished.

THE President has nominated Geo. W. Fish to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Reed City.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.10@1.15; Butts., ₱ lb, 1061/4c.; Cheese, ₱ lb, Sole; Corn, ₱ bu, 43@44c; Flour, White Winter, $5.25@5.75; Amber, $5.00@5.25; Rye, $3.25@3.50; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.25@6.25; Hogs, $3.25@4.50; Sheep, $3.50@5.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 27@28c; White, 29@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $9.00@9.50; Rye, ₱ bu, 59@60c; Wheat, White, $1.13@1.30; Amber, $1.10@1.18.

Pleasing the Children.

Some little girls, the youngest class of a private school in an adjoining city, following the custom of their elders, determined, a few days ago, to hold a fair for the benefit of some orphans. The matter had been fully and properly canvassed, price of admission (five cents) agreed upon, fancy-work commenced, contributions solicited, lotteries arranged, and all seemed to be working nicely after the manner of grown folks. The question where the fair was to be held was the only one unsettled, and this for a while bid fair to be an obstacle that would block the wheels of progress and turn into an utter failure an enterprise that had been commenced with such high hopes of abundant success. At whose house shall the fair be held? There was sickness at one, company at another; one's mother was too busy and another's thought it would be too much trouble. At last a little tot, the tiniest of the class, said, "I think you can have it at our house. My mother says nothing is too much trouble when it is mother's self that is the sufferer, and she will be glad to have you come."

Thus spoke the child of a wise woman. We want no further evidence of her wisdom than the testimony of her child, given in that simple, artless way. We wish we knew her, that we might do her respect in person as we do now in spirit. Brighter than any jewels in Victoria's crown shines her motherhood. For her example in the tenderness and refinement of her children she deserves the thanks of the world. But do we not see, in the effect of the teaching of this mother in a more lowly station, the same wise treatment that produces the same effect on her children and all around her? Is there a mother of any one of those little school girls who will not feel a reproof when she hears her child say, "Marie's mother says that it is too much trouble to do for her children." If there is, we are sorry for her and for her children and her children's children.

Home influence is in this country too often unappreciated. Parents are too much occupied with the labor of accumulating worldly wealth to attend to the home instruction of their children. They are entirely willing to give all the money needed for the Christian institutions in school or college, but cannot spend the time to give them personal attention.

The education of children should begin with their earliest infancy. Lessons of obedience, respect, confidence and love should be taught from the moment they can comprehend, and be taught in a spirit of confidence and love. When your child believes in you and knows that you are willing to do every possible thing you consider for his good; when he knows that there is never been occasion for doubt, you have laid a foundation for an education that will be excellent, even though that child never sees the inside of a schoolhouse. What greater confidence can be expressed than that by the child who said, "It is time for my mother says so, and when she says a thing is so, it is whether it is so or not." Not very correctly put, perhaps—but we all know what it means—that if mother says a thing is so it will prove to be so, no matter how improbable it may look at present.

This topic furnishes a good opportunity to introduce an argument in favor of the education of women, but we will not improve it further than to say that, in our opinion, if liberal education can be given only to a part of the family, the girls should have it. The influence of an educated mother in a household can scarcely be overrated. She is with the children every hour of their infancy, just when the bent that shall grow to be the tree is susceptible of being bent. And words spoken in a proper spirit, at a proper time, are seeds sown that will bear rich fruit in after years.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$6.00@
Sheep		6.50 @
Hogs		5.00 @
FLOUR—Good to Choice		4.80 @ 5.75
WHEAT—Spring		1.16 @ 1.16½
CORN—Western Mixed		47 @ 47
OATS—Western Mixed		32 @ 33
RYE—Western		58 @ 58
PORK—Mess		8.50 @ 9.00
LARD—Steam		6.70 @ 6.75
BEEF		5.50 @ 6.50
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		38 @ 45

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra		$5.20 @ 5.40
Shipping Steers		4.60 @ 5.00
Good		4.35 @ 4.50
Medium		3.75 @ 4.00
Butchers' Steers		2.75 @ 3.50
Stockers		2.50 @ 3.00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice		3.10 @ 3.40
OATS—Western Mixed		27 @ 28
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery		21 @ 22
Good to Choice		17 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh		10 @ 10½
FLOUR—Choice Winter		5.00 @ 5.50
Choice to Fine Spring		4.10 @ 4.50
Patent		5.00 @ 5.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring		1.01½@1.02
No. 3		93 @ 94
Oats, No. 2		24 @ 24½
No. 3		23 @ 23½
Barley, No. 2		47 @ 48
No. 3		46 @ 47
HOODS (Chicago Bart).		
Red-Tipped do		9.00 @ 9.05
Bran, Bright do		7.50 @ 7.60
Red-Tipped do		7.40 @ 7.45
Mixed		7.00 @ 7.10
PORK—Mess		8.00 @ 8.05
LARD		6.25 @ 6.30
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		52.00 @ 54.00
3d Clear		40.00 @ 42.00
Clear Dressed Siding		36.00 @ 37.00
Medium		28.00 @ 30.00
Common and Fencing		11.50 @ 12.50
Ash		45.00 @ 50.00
A Shingles		2.75 @ 2.90

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best		$5.50 @ 6.12½
Medium		5.00 @ 5.37½
HOGS—Good		5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP—Good to Choice		4.00 @ 4.75

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best		6.00 @ 6.25
Medium		4.90 @ 5.70
HOGS—Yorkers		3.35 @ 3.50
Philadelphias		3.60 @ 3.70
SHEEP—Best		4.85 @ 4.90
Common		3.00 @ 4.75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BY-AND-BY.

Be quiet, restless heart! The long light lies
In pleasure or lingering sunshine on the hill;
The locust-leaved scarlet, twittering so he flies,
Makes silence more musical still.

The shadows deeper grow, and in the woods
You get a bright sweetness holds in tree;
An odor faint of pea unblossomed buds—
Be like, dear heart, to thee!

Far distant in the soft, overdrawn deep,
Where the lustrous bounds the nether world,
Great ships lie sunkissed, like brooding birds asleep,
Let with white sails loose furled.

In peace the day is ended, and the night
Builds as doth a veil upon the sea;
Along its breast come with swift-whipped flight
The gray mists, silently.

O restless heart, how Nature speaks! Her power
How long it takes to bring thee to her!
The infinite peace of her most fruitful hour!
How soft her influence!

Time hath she for her storms to sweep the main!
To rock the treetops with her winds of wrath;
To bring forth fragrance in the summer rain;
And time for snow she hath!

So, dear, for all thy restlessness, be still!
She keeps sweet times and seasons. In her
Is bid for thee all passion's subtle fires
To round thy womanhood.

Grace, then! and in this dewy twilight, move
As one who hears the music of the spheres!
This gift for all I holds still the Eternal Love—
That's endless by-and-by.

—*Sunday Afternoon for June.*

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

A day in June, 1993, and one of the loveliest early summer days the world ever beheld—a cloudless sky, golden, bright sunshine, soft fragrant air, joyously exultant songs of birds, faint rustling murmurs of leaves and plashings of fountains, delicately green grass, lingering violets and budding roses.

In the lawn in front of the elegant mansion of Leon Fishback, Esq., a party of young people are playing "Follow-follow-follow-me"—a game somewhat resembling in their mothers and grandmothers tell them) an old game called "puss in the corner," played a quarter of a century or more ago, only in "Follow-follow" players, instead of beckoning to each other, beckon to a group of metallic balls, around which they run in a ring or circle, and he or she who proves to have most magnetic force the balls follow with a metallic rush, while the remainder of the players rush as wildly in their efforts to secure the place left vacant by the flying ones.

At this moment the balls are rolling pell-mell, helter-skelter, knocking against each other with a pleasant ringing sound, after a pretty fair-haired maiden, whose little feet, clad in slippers of gleaming with silver and gold, flash in the sunshine.

Satin-thin Turkish trowserkets as she springs lightly over the green sward amid the cooing laughter and laughter—no one shouts loudly in this refined twentieth century—of her merry companions.

Never fear, my dear—I mean Miss Rearsley—that such a misfortune as that shall ever occur, accompanied though you should chance to be at the very side of the shooter. Edison is at this moment perfecting an instrument that begins to deliver its messages to a marvelously loud voice, which increases in volume as the wire is carried forward, until it reaches the most distant point it is intended to reach, thus maintaining an even tone all along the route. How glorious all these delicious inventions are!" he continues, with a glow of enthusiasm, "and what humdrum times our ancestors must have lived without them! Why, they are the very life of a family! There's the phonograph, for instance—but I beg pardon; you are looking bored. I cannot expect you to take as much interest in these scientific subjects as I do. Is not Reginald coming this way?"

"He is not," answers Miss Laura, demurely; "he is still bidding Bella's hand and treasure adieu at the other end of the house. He was positive we'd meet in the days we went blackberrying together some ten years ago and forgive me again, but upon my word, I cannot help asking you, impelled as I am by some mysterious power, why have you never married?"

A blush rises to her cheek, but she looks up in his face calmly, and replies: "I don't remember the blackberry episodes, and I have remained unmarried because I vowed when a young girl never to marry unless convinced that I was the first and only love of the man whose wife I became."

"Laura, I have never loved another."

Mr. Fishback, you forget my old friend Teresa, the sister of the girl to whom your brother Reginald is now making love on the lawn."

"Good heavens! Laura, how mistaken you are!"

"Twas with her you looked for blackberries. I never knew you to find any—not with me, sir."

"Laura, how blind you were! I sought her society only to be near you. I declare, upon my word and honor, I lingered by her side for hours and hours in the hope that you would join us for a moment or two during the time, and when you did, in that moment or two was concentrated the joy of the whole day. You were so proud, so cold, so reserved, I did not dare to approach you save through your friend; and—"

"And you did not bury yourself in seclusion for two years after she jilted you and married Frank Huntington?" she asks, as he pauses.

"Great heavens! how preposterous! Laura, I swear—"

But, as he is about to swear, enter a procession of small nephews and nieces and attendant friends, the leader of which carries an old-looking box.

"See, uncle!" the bright-eyed little fellow calls out as he approaches. "I found this old phonograph on the top shelf of your closet, where I was looking for your fish line to play horse with, and it talks like everything."

With this he begins to turn the metal crank, and a voice—a somewhat shrill young voice, the voice of Teresa, sister of Bella—shallow friend of Laura Fishback—begins to speak:

"Yes, Leon, my own, I will grant your impassioned prayer, and breathe the words you long to hear into the magical casket, and then, when you are lonely or inclined to doubt me, jealous of some stranger-cause in and said:

"Old fellow, I've got a bet of ten dollars on your head!"

The saloonist fell all over the top of his bead, found the sentence, and looked for a further explanation from the stranger whose coat at the elbows seemed bound to secure ventilation.

"The case is this," continued the man, "I bet my friend B that you are a well-read man. To prove it, I have come to ask you if you know what Damon did when there was every reason to doubt that Pythias would return. If you can tell me, my lager you can jog your memory a little."

He pushed a glass across the counter, but the saloonkeeper seemed to be hunting for something down among the kegs.

"It's only a trifle—small wager—but the principle is what I want to establish," remarked the man, as he anxiously shoved the glass around.

"I expect so," came from down among the kegs.

"Damon and Pythias were chums, you know. When Damon was put off his chin, Pythias pulled down his vest, and vice versa. While I can drinking you can ponder over my original query."

Shust so," replied a voice, as the kegs were rolled about.

"If Damon had the headache," continued the man, trying to work the pump proposition above the bar, "Pythias had a soreeye as an office. If Pythias said he would take sugar in his, Damon sweetened up with New Orleans molasses. All this you know, of course, but what did Damon do when Pythias did not return?"

"I schall now show you what he did?" replied the saloonist, as he rose up with a metallic spiggot in his hand. "Mishter Baldeau did not hurry up Damon vhanks arount der barshuttse, und——"

The stranger got out, and holding the door from the outside he looked through the glass and said:

"I am now convinced that you never read a line of Shakespeare! While Damon was searching under the bar, Pythias drew and drank three glasses of beer!"

The saloonist smiled, laid away his spiggot, and as he good-naturedly pulled open the door he called to the stranger at the curb-stone:

"When Baldeau vhas drawing dot pump into der schlop keg!"

A tramper passed over the vag. He turned pale, showed his teeth, and as he started for the wood-yard opposite he replied:

"Hangest if he didn't—Pythias wants rest!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Old Story of a Loaded Pistol and a Tragedy.

A most deplorable accident occurred, Monday morning, at the residence of Mr. Charles Cottrell, an engineer, living at No. 818 Exchange street, in this city. Preparations were in progress for removal to another house, but at the time of the tragedy Mr. Cottrell was down town. Mrs. Cottrell was making a call at the house of a neighbor, and the only inmates of the house were Mrs. Elizabeth Dowler, who was a widowed sister of Mrs. Cottrell, and Charlie and Gracie Cottrell, aged respectively six and four years. The children were in Mrs. Dowler's room, which was on the second floor, and knowing that his aunt was about to take up her carpet, Charlie thought to take a hand in the work. He went to the wardrobe, climbed up on a chair, and began to search for a tack hammer in a drawer where miscellaneous household conveniences were kept. He failed to find what he wanted, but he did find a four-barrelled Sharp's pistol, which at once engrossed his attention. After handling it for awhile, he cocked it just as Mrs. Dowler appeared at the door of the room. The lad, thoughtlessly and without any conception of the great danger of the act, pointed the pistol at her, with the remark, "Look out, Aunt Lib, I'm going to shoot you." As he said this, he pulled the trigger, and there was a report, accompanied by the scream of the lady as she fell to the floor. Little Gracie began to cry, and Charlie, comprehending that something terrible had happened, ran to the prostrate lady and begged her to get up and stop acting that way, as it frightened his sister so much. Blood was now flowing upon the carpet, and the children, losing all presence of mind, stood there without making an effort to summon assistance. After recovering from the first shock, Mrs. Dowler managed to arise, and staggering to the door, went down stairs by way of the railing and opened the front door, bleeding profusely at each step. She saw Miss Van Dilien, who lives next door, and had just started to call out that Charlie had shot her with a revolver, when she again fell to the floor. In a few moments Mrs. Cottrell and several neighbors were gathered around her, and she was carried to her bed. Dr. O'Gallagher was summoned without delay, and finding that the bullet had entered the right breast and penetrated the cavity in the direction of the heart, he pronounced the case hopeless. Dr. Bigger was called in, and the two physicians did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of the lady. She stated to them the details of the shooting as above given, and the little boy, who was greatly grieved by the result of his thoughtlessness, made a like statement. At half-past nine o'clock, just an hour after the shooting, the patient died. She was perfectly conscious to the last, and requested that she be buried by the side of her husband.

The Coroner was notified, and, an examination being made, a verdict of death by accidental shooting was rendered.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Undue Familiarity.

The late Dr. Sprague, of Albany, was a gentleman of the old school type, of remarkable courteousness of manner and of corresponding reverence of feeling. He never trifled with the names of prominent men, and it is hardly probable that he could suppose anyone would use his name with undue familiarly. The following anecdote illustrative of this characteristic of the grand old man, was related to us by one of his sons, and subsequently by knowledgsi, with a hearty laugh, by the elder son of whom it was told.

One day at the breakfast table, this son, then in business in Albany, but living at his father's house, spoke of "Charley Bridgman." The name arrested his father's attention, and he said:

"My son, of whom are you speaking?"

"Of Mr. Bridgman, father," was the reply.

"Not of Rev. Dr. Bridgman, surely, William?"

"Why yes, father; why not?"

"Why not? my son, because such familiarity in connection with a prominent preacher is unbecoming. I am quite surprised and shocked at your freedom; and I hope he has no knowledge of it."

"Why yes, he has, father. I have called him 'Charley' to his face!

"Charley' to his face; and does he call you William?"

"Well no! father no; I can't say that he does."

"Well, what does he call you then?"

"Generally he calls me 'Bill.'"

This was too much for the good Doctor, and with ill-suppressed sympathy with the mirth that rang round the tea-table, he made good his retreat.—*Chicago Standard.*

JUST back from a trip to Havre: "You will never catch me traveling by an excursion train again. Why, sir, at the station at Havre I lost my cane and my wife." Then, with his utterance choked by tears—"A new cane, too."—*Paris Paper.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. H. R. Palmer and wife sailed for America, May 18th, in the Scythia.

—Senator Don Cameron's oldest daughter will have charge of her five brothers and sisters at Harrisburgh, and his bride will have sole possession of the Senator's house in Washington.

—Edwin Booth has refused to play at Washington since Lincoln's murder by his brother John Wilkes; hence Capitolian folk desirous of seeing the great actor have to go to Baltimore whenever he has an engagement there.

—Probably the smallest paper in the country, if not in the world, is published at Orlando, Fla. Its size is two and a half by three inches, and it claims a circulation of 1,200. It is printed monthly, and its names is the *Florida Mite.*

—Brendan Hayes recently received the following letter from a pin in Vermont: "Desiring to see Washington to the best advantage, I write to ask you if it is a good time to have interviews with you at the Executive Mansion, as I have a prejudice against stopping at hotels, and my private boarding-houses are not quite up to my standard of living."

—Charlotte Cushman's grave was recently pointed Out to a reverent pilgrim by a workman in the cemetery, who said: "She was considerable of a lady for a play-actress." It bore the eastern sunshine on the springtide hill Mount Auburn, within sight of the Boston and the Cambridge she so dearly loved. Only a small white stone, bearing her name, marks the grave.

—You can't most always tell sometimes often how things are going to pan out. Ex-Schuyler Colfax, Baker, of Quebec, at the recent provincial election, proposed a grand jubilation over the Grand Return; the teams for the triumphal procession were to be hitched up, the bonfire was loaded, and the torches were ready. At five o'clock he was 168 ahead, and everything pointed to victory; at 6:30 some back districts were heard from and his majority came down to 40; at 7:30 came the dispatch: "Seventeen behind; don't illuminate." They didn't.

—Edison got the hint of his phonograph—So, at least, they say—from Ben Butler, who, examining a telephone, said to him, "Now you must make something to record these sounds." Some one said the great inventor, who has taken out 150 patents, with many back districts of his brain yet to bear from, "I wonder if you couldn't talk a hole through a board." "Of course I could," was the reply, and he showed how the sound of a phonograph could be made to act upon a small ratchet-wheel, which by a system of cogs and levers, would turn the gimlet and drive it through the board!

—When Rev. Perley Poore, the compiler of the Congressional Directory, called on John Morrissey for a short sketch of his life, and asked what his profession was, the newly-elected Congressman said, with some bitterness, "Well, I suppose you had better put me down as a faro-dealer." "Oh, you don't mean it," said Maj. Poore. "Can't you give me some more appropriation?" "Yes, of course I can

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 187[illegible]

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 7, 1878.

[illegible]

The departure of Gilmore's band [illegible] with the country greeting, [illegible] of the event being [illegible] a feature of which Mr. Gilmore is the master genius. He it was who made the "Boston Jubilee" possible, and the [illegible] who [illegible] the discovery [illegible], remarkable when [illegible] and [illegible] Boston [illegible] "anvil chorus," and who brought [illegible] orchestra [illegible] while in the [illegible] [illegible] he marched [illegible] at the head of [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Devastation and Death.

Destructive Tornadoes in Portions of Wisconsin and Illinois—Great Loss of Life and Property.

A tornado struck Mineral Point, Wis., about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d, doing great damage to property and resulting in the loss of several lives. The following particulars are given by telegraph:

A large stone brewery and several buildings surrounding it were demolished.

At the residence of John Spenceley there was a large family reunion. Mrs. Waller, mother of John Waller, one of the party, was instantly killed. The rest of the inmates of the house miraculously escaped with only slight injuries. The residence of Judge Cothren was also struck by the storm, and his mother, an aged lady, killed.

After wrecking Mr. Spenceley's house, the cyclone lifted the house of Mr. Leonard from its foundation and shivered it to atoms in the air, carrying with it Mrs. Leonard, whose body was found 100 yards distant, mangled in a fearful manner.

Wheat carried off the house of John Coleman, badly injuring Mr. Coleman, also two daughters and Tip Allen, who were in the house at the time.

Benjamin Bennett's house was totally destroyed, and Mrs. Bennett thrown over to a wood-pile, escaping with but little injury.

The houses of James Pitten and William Jacks were destroyed.

At the brewery of C. Gellman the storm did the greatest amount of damage, carrying off the houses of Mr. Gellman and Mr. Adams, and badly injuring a Miss Zimmer. The brewery building and barn connected therewith were totally demolished, and a number of valuable horses killed.

The houses situated in the summer garden of John Brown, opposite the brewery, were destroyed, and Mrs. Myers and Mary Brick were killed. Mr. Bohman's family, who lived a short distance from the gardens, were dangerously injured, and Mrs. Boban died about midnight.

The house of Martin O'Dowd was reduced to ruins. Mr. Beardsley's house and barn were carried seven or eight rods from the foundations. William Cocking's house was taken, and nothing left but a few pieces of the furniture.

A school house, about two and a half miles east of the city, was carried off, with the teacher and scholars. Two of the scholars, a teacher and sister, were killed and the teacher slightly injured. The teacher, while holding one of the smaller scholars in her arms, was thrown several rods. Most of the children are unhurt.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., May 25.

The storm originated twelve miles southwest of this city, doing no considerable damage until within one mile of here, when it struck Hollinger's and carried it away, also killing five cows. After leaving the Town of Mineral Point it divided, and came together again six miles east of here, in the Town of Waldwick. It swept everything before it for a distance of twelve miles, where it again divided. Mr. Kramer's place was totally destroyed, and the next was Dewey. Along fifty houses and barns were destroyed from here to Ashenville. Here took place one Harley's store, three mills, six persons were killed, one school-house, church and store demolished. Moscow is also a ruin, and four persons killed. Two families are known away, and as yet nothing has been heard of them. From there to Perry is eight miles, and nothing is left where the tornado struck. Perry is carried away. The damage from here to Perry is estimated at $100,000, and fifteen lives lost. The Welch settlement, ten miles west, is completely demolished. Several reported killed on the ground seven or eight miles southwest of Madison, and again struck the earth near Fort Atkinson, northeast of here. Near Primrose and Paoli the storm seemed from a half to a mile in width, and swept everything before it, mowing down trees, fences, barns, houses and shrubbery as if with a scythe.

BARNESTON, Ill., May 25.

The precinctrifles of the tornado, which swept through this town last Tuesday, do not seem to be appreciated to any of the correspondents. The formation of the great rolling cloud, which expression fitly describes the tornado, was seen by a witness who explains that it was in reality a jetting together of two clouds approaching from opposite directions, and that neither one had any danger in mind joined with the other. It seems to have left almost a mile in width, though not out the whole of its career; that is, after it struck the house five miles from here. Before that time it had been gradually dropping toward the earth, but after that it maintained substantially the same height all the way. This is very clear from the fact that in the low places, bogs and among the timber which it passed it scarcely touched anything, where, as when it came to a piece of ground, or a hill of any kind, its force was terrible.

The appearance of the country over which it passed is most extraordinary. There is what might be called a furrow about 200 feet wide, perfectly black, and having not a fixed thing resting in it. That is, the turf was torn up and thrown either one side of the trail or forward some distance. The fences were taken bodily, excepting here and there a few posts. The hedges were stripped perfectly bare. Most of the trees were torn up by the roots, except in a few cases where they were small. In these cases the insignificance of the object saved it. The thickest white oak clearings are this swath or furrow of 200 feet is due to the fact that the whole of the soil around about is of black loam after a few inches have been cut off.

All through the path of the wind, and for as much as a half a mile on each side, the ground is sprinkled with various kinds of sticks and lumber, and, curiously enough—a thing which cannot easily be explained—all these are stuck in the ground and are upright. One can see a fence-board and the timber of a barn standing side by side upright, and so forth at a field over which the storm passed dives one the idea that some one has gone over it and driven stakes in it. This appearance is found from the beginning to the end of the career of the cloud. The cloud made some curious discriminations which are hard to explain. For instance, at Braun's place it annihilated the house itself, and even went so far as to tear out the stone lining of the cellar. And yet, within five feet of that place, it left the floor of a stickers and it took one of the beams out of the barn and brought it forward some 100 feet, throwing it down near where the house had stood, though the barn was some distance further on in the direction that the cloud was going. Again, it killed almost every living thing which it came in contact, but made a curious exception of Braun's horses. It smashed up his hogs, and sheep, and poultry, but the horses were comparatively unhurt, and will recover. It is most remarkable as a person living here to see the path picked out by the cloud from the time it left Elgin until the time it disappeared. Its full force struck but one house, though others were somewhat affected. And yet it was almost impossible to pick out a straight line through the town without encountering at least a dozen residences. Probably a mile and a half could not have laid down a path for such a tornado and had it strike only one house, as this one did. If it had veered to the right or left a hundred feet, it would have taken at least a dozen places.

Three persons were killed in this vicinity.

An Office-Seeker's Blunder.

A good story is told of Mr. Scranton, of Madison, the ex-President of the old Shore Line Railroad. In a train that was on the way to New London, a short time ago, Gov. Hubbard was a passenger. His Excellency sat quietly reading a newspaper. In a seat on the other side of the car, and at the rear of the Governor, sat our old friend Clark, of Chester, and Mr. S. H. Scranton, of Madison. The former, who had just been using his handkerchief, said to Mr. Scranton, with a slight flirt of the handkerchief in the intended direction, "That's Gov. Hubbard."

"Is it, indeed?" said Scranton: "I've been wanting to see him, and get acquainted with him; and I'll speak to him."

Whereupon Mr. S. quietly went three seats ahead and addressed Railroad Commissioner Arnold, of Haddam:

"Good morning, Gov. Hubbard: I've been wanting to make your acquaintance; I am S. H. Scranton, of Madison."

Mr. Arnold stared, but bowed; and his new friend proceeded:

"The fact is, Governor, I'm about as much of a Democrat as a Republican; I vote to suit myself. I've been thinking, Governor, that I would like an appointment on the Railroad Commission, and if you can fill that the next vacancy with my appointment I would feel much gratified."

Mr. Arnold bowed again.

"The fact is, Governor," his new acquaintance proceeded, "the truth is, the present Commission don't practically amount to much, especially Arnold. He ain't worth a row of pins. He just goes over the road, takes up a here and there, glances at the bridge timbers, perhaps, and is off again. What does such an examination amount to? Now if I get his place I'll promise you there shall be real service rendered. I'm a practical railroad man."

Mr. Arnold, being now fully convinced of the real situation, blandly bowed again—sort of bow of encouragement—and said he'd think it over; and Mr. Scranton went back, well pleased at the prospect. It is said the story would never have got out but for the fun-enjoying Clark.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

The "National Game."

For the next few months the American people will be frequently and forcibly reminded of the so-called "National game." Until the middle or latter part of June Congress will receive a share of attention, but after that there will be no reason why the public mind should not be wholly devoted to baseball. The forty or fifty young men who compose the "league clubs" should feel highly flattered at this state of things, and it is to be hoped will feel a due sense of responsibility as National representatives. It is quite true that in some respects they fill very short of representing the National intelligence, but in the matter of pitching, batting, catching, fielding, etc., they are undoubtedly pre-eminent, and will probably be the bright, particular models whom the youth of the land will spend their summer vacations in trying to imitate. There will be some broken limbs, a large number of disjointed fingers, and not a few fractured skulls, but these are insignificant compared with making progress in the National game. Base-ball, like other manias, is exclusive in its nature. Aspiring to be recognized as the National game it discourages all other ball games as irregular and illegitimate. Occupying the whole field, it leaves no room for others. In former years there was a variety of these, and if they were not played with as much science or jockeying as base-ball is played with now, they at least furnished jolly good sport to the youth of the last generation. Elder readers will easily recall some of these. There was the simple game of "two old cat," in which the ball passed back and forth between two pitchers and two strikers, the pitchers being also catchers. There was not much room for fine fielding or jockeying in this game, and we never heard of any pool-selling in connection with it; but it was an honest, enjoyable old game for all that. "Three old cat" was the same game played on a triangle, the ball passing round and round, and all hands alternating at the bat, as they caught in or got caught out. Then there was "bull pen," in which there was no batting except on the body. The ball passed from hand to hand until it got riled, and then some fellow was "soaked" with it in a way he despised. "Run around," or, it was sometimes called, base-ball, was the nucleus of the present game of that name. There were no regular "nines," but sides had to be chosen. This, after the leaders were selected, was generally done by one of them tossing up a stick or ball-club, which the other caught, and then each one placed his disabled hand over that of the other, alternately, until the one who caught the end of the stick had first choice. If he could catch it by a very small end, but tight enough to throw it over his head, that was enough. The pitchers and catchers were selected by common consent or acclamation, and in that, as in other matters, universal suffrage did not always put the best men in office. Sometimes a lazy fellow who wanted to play, but did not like to run after balls, would set up a plain as pitcher, which would be recognized without much questioning. The playing was not very scientific, but it furnished good sport. The game could be learned without a teacher. There were no salaries paid, no leagues, no admission fees, no pool-selling, but it was a brave old game, notwithstanding. There were other games of hand-ball, not to speak of foot-ball and hockey, or more popularly "shinny." These filled an important place in the sports of former years, but they are rooted out and displaced now by "the National game," with its accompanying rules, its fearful and wonderful vocabulary, its high-salaried players, who make enough during the summer months to enjoy a whole winter of obscurity and idleness, its salaried umpires, captains, managers, etc. All this goes to prove that times change, and that we are a progressive people. The youth of the last generation thought they enjoyed their simple games, but they didn't. The right way for people to play ball is to throw a few unnecessary chaps to play for them, and then bet on the result.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The selection of a May Queen in Wilton, Wis., was attended with considerable strife and excitement. Miss Jones received 8,191 votes, and Miss Pace, the next highest candidate, 4,312. The ballots cost ten cents each, and everybody could cast as many as desired by paying proportionately. The gain to base ball by the event at this place was $1,200. There were several incidental lights, growing out of heated advocacy of the rival sayleents.

—A convicted thief in New Mexico aroused the inmates of the jail by his cries. He was found lying on the floor of his cell, professedly unable to move. He said that he had fallen from the roof and injured his spine. During the ensuing month he pretended to be in constant and terrible pain; and on his being carried to Court for sentence, the sympathetic Judge imposed the lightest possible penalty. Afterward it was discovered that the thief had not been hurt at all.

—A parrot created a sensation in a baggage-car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the other day. The cage was inclosed in paper and set on a trunk and was soon forgotten. As the conductor and other trainmen were passing through the car they heard a spiritual voice issuing apparently from the coffin, crying, "Leave out!" They were startled and frightened, and thought they had a sure case of a ghost, till polly was discovered whining for liberty.

—There is now on trial in our courts a man possessed of a good trade, and capable of earning a decent living in any city or town in the country. Under the influence of liquor, a few weeks since, he attempted to knife a man unknown, and he will now pay for a few glasses of vile whisky by spending more or less time in the Penitentiary. Thursday's evening train brought to Denver another less fortunate victim. He, too, had been imbibing vile whisky, and, while under the influence, drove the lock of a gun through the brain of an antagonist, from the effects of which he died. Poison in the form of carbolic acid, used as a wash for his limb, and died of fright. He was apparently well at four p. m. Sunday, and at seven p. m. he was dead. Late an orange on Saturday, and thought it tasted of the acid, which caused him to faint, but he was quieted in a little while. The physicians say in their report to the Coroner: "We find, from a thorough examination and careful investigation, that his death was caused by syncope or fainting; that we carefully examined the stomach and found no traces of poison of any kind; the coats of the stomach and intestines free from inflammation; from the appearance of the heart, it was evident from the absence of blood in its walls and their collapsed condition, that he died of syncope or faintness; the condition of his limb warranted the belief that its leg would be returned to usefulness," as all of the parts surrounding the fracture were in a healthy condition, and reparation of the bone already commenced and favorably prospering." The jury reported that it would not ascertain the cause of death.—*Chicago Herald.*

GENERAL D. DILITY has killed thousands; but General A. Billity never hurt anybody.

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

—The following are taken from the agricultural columns of the *Iowa State Register:*

Excessive watering is bad for geraniums.

Turkey eggs begin to pip the 26th day after setting.

Fish is considered sinnost a specific against scrofulous diseases.

When preparing soil, for house plants, bake it, to destroy the worms.

A good proverb for farmers is, "Do not put all your eggs in one basket."

Bear down hard on food crops, and raise all possible that will save buying or exchange.

Butter does not improve as cheese does by age, therefore the sooner it is sold the better.

Hard water becomes nearly soft by boiling. A piece of chalk will soften hard spring water.

A half-starved professional man or merchant is far less to be envied than a well-to-do farmer.

Nothing beautifies a house more than healthy house plants. To be healthy they must have proper care and attention.

Smilax is a beautiful vine, invaluable for house or dress decoration, and should have a place among favorite house plants.

Fuschias prosper better by being shaded in the bottom of the flower pot, and some rusty nails to supply the oxide of iron.

Cows are in proportion as they are selected with care, fed with judgment, and their product of milk worked up with skill and nicety.

This is our sad dilemma: We are back to the time of our fathers in the price of what we have to sell, but in our expenses we are not.

Weeds are the farmers' most inveterate enemies. This season they will make an early and vigorous start. Resolve to let no weed escape.

There is no time on the farm now for visiting, fishing or idleness. Vigilance and energy are required to keep the weeds and grass in subjection in corn fields.

No matter how much self-denial it may take, we must cease expecting to live by our wits and get something for nothing—but we must get down to work.

There is no accidental wealth resulting from farming; the successful are the vigilant, and it often requires a lifetime of intelligent industry to compass a competence.—*Hon. Jas. Wilson.*

Examination is said to reveal that it is many of the blinders worn by horses are so arranged that they strike the eyes of the animals with every step taken, causing blindness in many cases.

A farmer who drifts into the year's work without any plan is like a General who starts out on a campaign without arrangements, or a lawyer going into court without preparation for his cause.

An exchange very truly says that nothing is gained by putting seed into the ground before it is warm enough to start the germ, and that more harm will be done while the plants are feeble by weeds than can be given at daybreak. With regard to animal food there is none equal to the natural supply of worms and insects obtained by the hen when she is at large; small worms or a shovelful of mold, containing an ants' nest, may be given, if chickens are in a confined situation, and will be found far superior to boiled egg, chopped meat, or any more artificial substitute. Cooping, which is frequently employed to prevent the wandering of hens with chickens, is not desirable, and though in many cases it is a necessary evil, yet not the less an evil.—*American Cultivator.*

Plant Cultivation.

In order to obtain good plants, especially those for the vegetable garden, it is absolutely essential to raise them from seed, for those offered for sale in the markets are grown for sale and are neither healthy nor robust. If, however, there are no facilities for seed propagation and the purchase of plants becomes unavoidable, the following instructions will be found valuable:

Select those that have short, robust stems, for a long or slender stem indicates that the plants have been rapidly forced by artificial heat, or were grown too close together, in which case the sides and undergrowth have been excluded from the light and air, and the plants have, as it were, stretched their necks in their efforts to reach the light. If a plant has a small stem and leaves are in proportion to the foliage, it is weakly from having been forced too quickly or under too great a heat. The more root, the stronger and the greater the growing capacity of the plant. If the leaves are of a yellow cast, it may occur from an unhealthy condition caused, in all probability, from having been but recently taken from the hotbed or forcing-house, from the plant-bed or from taken from the plant-bed too long, and, in some cases, from there being insects or grubs at the roots. If the roots are very short, it shows that they have been carelessly taken from the beds and the rootlets have been broken off. A short or stubby root is always detrimental to the plant, while if the rest of the plant is robust it is of little consequence if the foliage is small or short, providing that it has a deep-green, vigorous appearance.

The object of transplanting is to check the growth of the foliage and promote that of the root, and this is best done while the plants are young, so that they may not receive a growing check. If they are finally planted out, there will be sufficient root to support a vigorous growth. As soon as the plants are well above the surface of the soil they should be thinned out; that is, the weaker ones should be removed, so that they may have free access to the air and not be crowded. In thinning out, leave the shortest and strongest plants, keeping them as nearly as possible an equal distance apart and with a small space between the leaves of one plant and those of the next. As soon as the plants have six visible leaves the first transplanting (called the pricking out) should be performed. First the seed bed should be watered, and about an hour afterward the plants should be removed to another bed, prepared of rich, light soil. In removing the plants from the old bed it is of great consequence to preserve the rootlets, and to this end a three or four pronged fork should be employed, lifting the plants gently and handling them carefully, planting them nearly up to the leaves in the new bed, placing them three or four inches apart, and pressing the earth very lightly down them, and, finally, lightly sprinkling them with water. The bed in which they are transplanted should be prepared rather dry, and if out of doors just before a shower of rain is the best time. Plants that have been thus transplanted not only grow to greater perfection, but are more hardy and will stand a protracted drought much better.—*Scientific American.*

Modern case of Roman father, etc.: Oliver Patrick Burns, of New York, ran in his own and only son, Dennis, for being a swaying lunatic. He would also complain against his offspring for stealing his mother's silver pitcher and pawning it so as to get the spree. However, the paternal heart relented, and the boy would have got off, but for the Justice, who told him in bail and the father as a witness.

A SUGGESTION of the beef-producing resources of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, is given in the casual news item of a London newspaper—that 50,000 ox-tongues constituted a part of the cargo brought by the steamer Montego from the River Plata to Southampton, the other day. The hides, it seems, also largely cross the Atlantic from the Rio de la Plata, while the chief part of the flesh is sold in Brazil.

"WHAT can you do as a farm?" inquired a farmer of a man who wanted work. "Why, I can knock down to build a stone wall?" "Oh! yes. Any fool knows that. You just have to set one stone on another." "No you don't!" thundered the farmer. "You have to set one stone on two. You can go."

THE torpedo committee of the Russian Government has ordered 1,000 barrels of Minnesota flour.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Management of Chickens.

Chickens require neither food nor drink on the day on which they are hatched. Both are injurious, as they interfere with the natural digestion of the yolk, which is absorbed into the bowels at the period of hatching, and constitutes the first food. If grits, oatmeal and the like are spread before the hen on the evening of the day she is induced to leave the nest, the last-hatched chickens are unable to follow, and being weakly, frequently perish. If undisturbed, the hen seldom leaves the nest on the twenty-first day, while on the following second day the chickens will be found strong enough to follow with safety. The plan of cramming pepper-corns or grains of barley down the throats of newly-hatched chickens is exceedingly injurious. The best food for them is sweet, coarse oatmeal, mixed into a crumbly paste with milk, and a certain proportion of custard made by beating together an egg with two tablespoonfuls of milk and "setting" it by a gentle heat. Custard is made to be eaten with avidity, and the chickens make rapid progress upon it. Such a preparation is far superior to the hard-boiled egg so often employed, and which is not relished by the chicken, and the same is also very fond of a little cold oatmeal porridge; milk is frequently used to mix the barley or oatmeal, but it should be remembered that it soon becomes sour in summer, and is decidedly injurious if employed in that state. No more food, therefore, should be mixed with milk than can be eaten in a few hours. Sopped bread is by no means desirable, since it does not appear to afford the necessary resistance to the natural grinding of the gizzard, and consequently the chickens soon become weakly and affected with diarrhœa from its use. In order to satisfy the hunger of the hen, which is usually very great when she leaves the nest, it is quite desirable to give her as much grain as she can consume. Then, having satisfied her own appetite, and quenched her thirst, which at this time is considerable, she will brood over her unfledged young and keep them at rest, whilst they are digesting the yolk that has been absorbed just before hatching. After the first few days some whole grain, such as small tail wheat, or some barley, may be given to the young brood, and it will be found to be greatly relished, and doubtless affords a wholesome exercise for the extraordinary grinding power of the gizzard. Chickens should either have a constant supply of food, or be fed at very short intervals. The first food should be given at daybreak. With regard to animal food there is none equal to the natural supply of worms and insects obtained by the hen when she is at large; small worms or a shovelful of mold, containing an ants' nest, may be given, if chickens are in a confined situation, and will be found far superior to boiled egg, chopped meat, or any more artificial substitute. Cooping, which is frequently employed to prevent the wandering of hens with chickens, is not desirable, and though in many cases it is a necessary evil, yet not the less an evil.—*American Cultivator.*

AT this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use for half a century and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to the directions. It is without doubt the greatest Liver Medicine in the world; in perfectly assisting nature to throw off the poisonous secretions and bowels, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance, it may be taken by children of infant years, and has superseded those medicines in places where they have been known extensively used. Procure a box at a store free your druggist, do not delay; give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION!

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no (vowels) or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by All Druggists.

BEFORE AND AFTER

ANTI-FAT

The GREAT REMEDY for

CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts directly upon the food we eat, preventing its being converted into fat. It reduces superfluous flesh in a few weeks, without inconvenience or exposure. It will not injure the most delicate constitution, as it contains no mercury, iodine, potash, or acid, by express, upon receipt of $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,

Proprietors, Buffalo, N.Y.

Graefenberg Vegetable

PILLS

Have been acknowledged for over Thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES OF DIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS. These PILLS act with great mildness, and will restore health to those suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS. Price 25c. per Box. Send for Almanac.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of the Rise, Progress and Decline of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and progress of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the Nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the discovery and settlement of America, the history of the United States, and of every State and Territory, from the earliest period to the present time, together with a complete history of the late Rebellion, its causes and consequences. The largest, handsomest and cheapest History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages, extra terms to Agents and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MANY THINK

There is no cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, &c., like Dr. HUNT'S REMEDY. Try HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable. Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet. HUNT'S REMEDY. H. H. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Novelty Dustbrush Improved. Patented March 26, 1872.

It will positively make the temperance men of this country sober. It is a perfect combination parlor, office, and household brush. It is the best brush in the world. It Sweeps, Dusts, Cleans, Saves Labor, Saves Time, Saves Money. It is the most perfect brush ever made. It is the only brush that will not scratch furniture. It is the only brush that will not scratch paint. It is the only brush that will not scratch oil cloth. It is the only brush that will not scratch varnish. It is the only brush that will not scratch glass. It is the only brush that will not scratch anything. It is the only brush that will not scratch. It is the only brush that will not. It is the only brush. It is the only. It is the. It. WANTED—Reliable men to sell the Novelty Dustbrush Improved. Send for circulars and terms. Address NOVELTY DUSTBRUSH CO., 1 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

I CURE FITS!!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician, and have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl street, New York.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others in use. Sent by mail on receipt of measure around the body and hips, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Don't buy a Shoulder-Brace Truss, as it presses on the hip-bone and forces the rupture down. Circulars free. Address, plainly, CHAS. CLUTE & SON, 78 Nassau St., New York.

SENSIBLE TRUSS

SURE CATARRH CURE

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Pamphlet free. Address Dr. C. S. STORM, 167 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Suits for Small Boys.

THE suits worn by small boys are very much simpler than the kilt suits lately worn, and altogether more comfortable for the child. In the first place, the clumsy vest is dispensed with; then the kilt is not so heavy, as the most stylish kilts are plain in front and have only about eleven plaits behind, all turning one way. Moreover, this kilt skirt is sewed to a waist of shieda something in vest shape, the whole garment is buttoned down the front, and when the cutaway coat is put on the suit is complete. For very plain suits those are made in beige-colored linen bound with dark-brown braid; they cost $2.50. For better suits, sold at ten dollars, gray cloths of light quality, olive mixtures, Scotch Cheviots, basket-weaves and quadrille cloths are used Dress suits made in the same style are of dark brown or blue cloth, so smooth that it is called button cloth. These have two rows of fine silk braid doubled for trimming, and very small flat plain buttons. The collars are cut deep and square. Similar suits are made of white pique for very little fellows, and are trimmed with pique braiding. Finally, blue flannel, trimmed with black, blue or white braid, is made up in this way for country suits.

Instead of the yoke aprons worn by little girls, boys of two or three years have pinnoesse coats or slips of light cloth or linen, cut with kilt skirting behind and an Ulster belt, to slip on easily over their snowy-white underclothes.

Boys just in trousers wear knee pantaloons and single-breasted cut-aways; coats precisely like those worn with kilts. Sometimes the coat is left off and they wear only a shirt-waist of white percale, with colored coral figure or dark-blue design, or else one of blue and pink. These have six plaits down each side of the front, but the backs are gathered. They are long enough to reach over the hips, and are held in shape by a belt stitched on the outside; on this belt are eight buttons, by which the garments are to be fastened. The collar is Byron shape and the cuffs are square. Such waists are sold ready made for the same price are white waists with plaited linen fronts. Light overcoats for small boys are long single-breasted sacks made of pale gray or brown quadrille cloth.—*Harper's Bazar.*

He Was Moving.

At one o'clock in the morning the police heard a great uproar on Congress street, and they hurried to the scene to find a man lying in the road with a feather bed, a chair, a looking-glass, a skirt-board and about a dozen other articles of household furniture holding him down. Under the supposition that he had stolen the things, and likewise finding him too drunk to go on, the officers took the man down.

"William Bolton," began His Honor as the prisoner came before him, "this is a suspicious case. You were found—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted the man, "I know all about it. Those things belong to me. I was moving all day yesterday, and that was the last load. It's the fourth time we've moved in one year. No sooner do we get the carpets down and the stovepipe jammed together than my wife is anxious to move again. I've broken my back in putting down carpets, cracked my ribs lifting stoves, and lost flesh lugging old bedsteads up stairs and down. Now, Judge, send me up! Give me the longest term you can; I want rest. I want to put in a month somewhere where I can't hear anything about moving."

"Man of sadness," softly replied His Honor, "I've been there. I know how the obi thing works. I sympathize with you, and while I cannot send you up, I hope that your wife will let you have one or that you may be run over by a street car."

"Judge, drop a tear for me when you see my death in the papers!"

"I will!"

"And have the papers say that no one—"

"I will do so, and now—move on."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fashions in Gentlemen's Clothes.

There is but little change to be noticed in full-dress suits this season. For promenade suits the "Albert frock" will be largely worn. It is made from dark blue and black diagonals or black and colored cloths and kerseys. Made from the same materials are the "English walking coat" and the "cutaway." That last-mentioned is cut to fit the form closely, and will be worn more generally by young men. The vests are cut from the same material, with or without collars, and buttoning up high. The tendency of all goods for trouserings is to stripes, even though they are faintly defined in some cases.

The suit known as the "Alfonso" is bidding for popular favor. It is made from imported and domestic cassimeres and cheviots, and is cut in the form of a straight sack, cut round at the bottom of the skirt in front, with a short collar and plain wide sleeves. The vest is cut long, without collar, and the trousers with wide seam and rather large in the legs, but shaped gracefully. The London sack "Regent" and "Conservative," with some unimportant changes in its outlines, will still be much worn.—*N. Y. Post.*

It's a luxury wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

—Gen. Grant speaks no foreign language, so his intercourse with distinguished foreigners is generally confined to a shake of the hand and a smile. He is ready in this fashion to make the acquaintance of all persons, Princes or peasants, and he treats all who are introduced to him with impartial urbanity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Natural Selection.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated, beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior article supersede a superior article. Illustrative of this principle are the family medicines of R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. By reason of superior merit, they have outstrivaled all other medicines. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions were it not for some other basis than that of merit. It is safe to say that no medicine or combination of medicines yet discovered equals or can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all pulmonary and blood affections. If the bowels be constipated and liver sluggish, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will give prompt relief; while his Favorite Prescription will positively, perfectly and permanently, cure those weaknesses and "peculiarities" sensitive females are heir to. Sold by People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a illustrated work of nearly one thousand pages, the Doctor has fully illustrated the many diseases that underlie health and sickness. Price $1.50, postpaid. Address as said and young, single and married, Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Newspaper Wonder.

THE ADVOCATE, a Greenback Labor paper, published in New York, has created a marked excitement among publishers. It was begun in May, 1875, as a local paper at Spring Valley, Rockland County, and on January 1st, 1877, removed to New York. The first issue in that year was 4,36 copies, using twenty-five pounds of white paper, postage fifty cents, while the issue of May 23d instant was 76,000, using near nine tons of white paper and paying $300 postage. This has been done by a direct but bold method of advertising. The company expect to reach a circulation of 2,500,000 in 1880, and propose to expend $300,000 in advertising to secure that end. It, during the months of June, July, August and September, through its Advertising Agent, E. Duncan Griffin, 31 and 32 Astor House, N. Y., quite a advertisement of one column into 3,400 papers, including the city dailies. If business men would take courage and show faith in printer's ink a much greater boom would be given to business by reviving business.

WILBOR'S TONIC.—SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE.—Wilbor's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fever. Wilbor's Thanatian Salt fills it thousands where this remedy is known. Wilbor's Compound Syrup of Spleen It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver It purifies the blood. Wilbor's Blood Ointment is perfectly protective in all its effects. Wilbor's Soap, the great Infallible Chill Cure. Wilbor's Soap, Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Reliable Article.

It is a pleasure to commend an article of a thoroughly reliable character. Dr. Napier hesitats to do so in speaking of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which an experience of over ten years convinces us is the best and most reliable baking powder in the market.

YEAST POWDER.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

USE Saltz Liver Regulator; made of bark, roots, herbs, from mountains of Switzerland.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

FELLOWS'

Compound Syrup

is composed of Invigorants identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Nerve and Brain substance, while like itself is directly deposited upon seats of them.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

During the past two years I have given Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe test, and am pleased to say that patients suffering from emaciation and the debility following acute disease, have invariably improved under its use in all cases considered hopeful. In chronic cases of consumption, and in those of a scrofulous diathesis, where deposits of old tubercular matters, whose disorganizing forces remained after the cessation of the original disease, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it.

WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

Pittsfield, Me.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

Warranted a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Bone Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema, Itching Humors, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Sores and Ulcers. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for $1. JOHN J. FOWLE & CO., Boston and Montreal. Pamphlet free.

$40 CAN BE MADE Every Day!

Parties in Town or Country, to Paint Signs, Boxes, Barns, Fences, Rocks, Trees, Monuments, &c. Outfit and Instructions Free. Address, with stamp, SIGN PAINTER, Box 1550, Boston, Mass.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION

Sheet Music for $1.6 for $30. Music Boxes, Catalogues furnished on application. "Silver Notes" Sheets of Music, three times usual size, mailed free. Address, W. B. BOZE & CO., Agts., 1338 Chestnut St., Phila.

USE RUBBER PAINT.
USE RUBBER PAINT.
USE RUBBER PAINT.
USE RUBBER PAINT.

Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Terry, Gen. Crook, Gen. Custer, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Pope, Gen. Augur, Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Ord, Gen. Howard, Gen. Miles, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Meade, Gen. Logan, Gen. Blair, Gen. Cox, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Ingersoll, Gen. Butler, Gen. Banks, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Hurlbut, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant

Hotel, A [illegible] Co., [illegible] Texas House, and in 9 days was nearly insane, hanging from the upper balcony. Mr. Clem even has a suit 20 minutes of mixed nonsense and libeled book which he is desirous of selling, and offers them at bargain. He allows time to show what desire is. Mr. Cameron is a thorough horseman, as every horse is thoroughly broken before leaving his hands.

Ladies linen and grass cloth suits at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Real Estate Changes for the week ending June 1, 1878.

U. S. to Wm. Herrin, 72 acres in Evangeline.

Wm. Herrin and wife, to E. W. Fuller, 72 acres in Evangeline—$500.

Hewitt C. Leach and wife to E. H. Howard, 40 acres in Marion—$100.

Otis P. Beardsley and wife to Mrs. L. H. Powers, 2 lots in the village of Boyne—$80.

State of Michigan to Samuel L. Hillegas, 80 acres in Eveline.

State of Michigan to Moses Cooper, 80 acres in Hayes.

Wm. C. Newman and wife to Westley J. Bradley, lot in Newman's Addition to the Village of Charlevoix—$25.

U. S. to Clark A. Hull, 80 acres in Evangeline.

Albert V. Markham to Leonard W. Hall, 40 acres in Melrose—$100.

Isaac Ely H. Powers to Elizabeth Gulick, 2 lots in Boyne Falls—$70.

John Cheddick and wife to Lloyd Wills, 40 acres in South Arm—$300.

Black gros grain and brown gros grain trimming silks, also a handsome stock of Black silk fringes.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

New Paper.—We have received a copy of the Emmet County *Independent*, just started at Little Traverse by C. H. Hampton, in the interest of the Nation al Greenback party. It is typographically all that could be desired, and is edited by a man of ability. But we will be frank and say that we do not wish it success so long as it sails under the flag that it has flung to the breeze. We regard its politico-financial faith as a fallacy, and a doctrine that would anchor the ship of state to the shifting sands of financial error and discredit. Outside of these reasons, no man better deserves success than brother Hampton, and we hope ere long he will discover his error and come out upon the side of an honest money system. For after all, we shall not feel very bad if the *Independent* does gently wail; as here's our paw.

A good assortment of dry goods very cheap at See & Washburn's.

Preserve the Trees.—Charlevoix has the reputation of being a beautiful village, and that reputation is justly deserved. One of the most prominent features of the beauty of Charlevoix is the existence of the beautiful groves which are allowed to remain throughout the village, and the fine large trees which stand in our streets at various points. The Township authorities have widely set an example by providing for the protection of these trees, and we hope every property owner in the village will follow it. Preserve the trees. Trim them up; train their foliage, set out new ones, and take care of them. In future years our children will bless their parents for providing them with the cool shade of the beautiful trees, and the stately trunks of the thrifty beech and maple will stand as monuments of our wisdom.

Gross brothers indigo soap at See & Washburn's.

Good dryed peaches: Bibs, for one dollar at See & Washburn's.

The cry of fire the other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the bind end of a wagon and had an cardinal red stockings.

Smith's saleratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and expansion enough for the whole greenback party. Be careful and use only 3 4 as much as you would use of any other brand.

The most Fashionable dress goods in market is stripe seersucker. We have it in two colors, brown and white and blue and white. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Strickland's hardware store, near Post Office. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

WM. SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve credit, and if you lead a miserable, dissatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it manifestly your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning, will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Gaskins, no-qual, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Dow Gaskins, no-qual, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in the County of Michigan, on Saturday, the 22nd day of July A. D. 1878, at the o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW BAY.

Guardian.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—27
July 5—19	July 13—25
August 2—16—30	August 7—22
September 13—27	September 5—18
October 11—25	October 2—16—30

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Harbor's and Frankfort.

Down down stopping at Frankfort, Harbor's, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—18
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MUSKEGON,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Janet I. Bush deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Bradley, praying for the specific performance of a certain contract: Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3233, and 3235, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of such special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, imposes severe penalties for neglect of this duty. A return of persons liable to special tax, as required by law at every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Second Notice.

County of Charlevoix, ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to creditors to present and adjust the claims of Indianagen, Wilson & Co. against the estate of Philo Bates, deceased, and the Commissioner on Claims appointed said estate is received for that time, and that said claims will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Court House, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Angeline Washington, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Alcander L. Mackenzie, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given, that the following described swamp land, situate in Manistee county, has been reported to the State, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at low prices, and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E ½ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
Sw ¼ of ne ¼	28	34 N	5 W
w ½ of nw ¼	34	34 N	5 W
e ½ of ne ¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
w ½ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
Ne ¼ of ne ¼	1	33 N	5 W
Lot 1 of se ¼	1	33 N	5 W

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given, that the following described swamp land, situate in Manistee county, has been reported to the State, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at low prices, and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E ½ of se ¼	21	33 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

In pursuance of the Commissioner for the County of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix, and dated, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant.

vs.

Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Marden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Weld, and state of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH, Jr.
Circuit Judge.

SIMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. R. URQUHART, Register.

L A W
AND
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale in every tract from 40 to 1000 acres. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intervale Lake and Pine Lake—and are included in School Districts and convenient to good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice.

3dly

LISCOMB HOUSE,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, on and after further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 7 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return at 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same days, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the traveling season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WERKELMAN.

April 16, 1878.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and Pinetree of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov. 2, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Title furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crocker's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, Apr. 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods and every description and Western Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

88 & 90 Beaubien Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

$777

not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. Any person can do the work. You can give your whole time to the business or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly by all other business. Those who are not willing to try the work need not send for our terms. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

Charlevoix, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Shop located in his new buildings on Lake street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or shop work made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All Kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Hall Double and single, constantly on hand or manufactured to order.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly in good style and warranted to give satisfaction.

Upholstering a Specialty

Horse Blankets, Whips, Fur, Fancy Buttery goods, &c.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 1, 1878.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RANSOM.

CASWELL & RANSOM,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line.

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lower rates.

C. POWERS.

1878, 17, 1877.

BOAT BOUND.—Any one in search of fun will find SKIFF BOAT, owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. H. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 8 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 18, 1878. Whole No., 469

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written Orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c Per Six Months.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One in.	$ 1 50	$ 2 50	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 7 00	$ 12 00	$ 20 00
Two in.	2 50	4 00	5 00	7 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
Three in.	3 50	5 50	7 00	10 00	17 00	28 00	50 00
Four in.	4 50	7 00	9 00	13 00	22 00	36 00	65 00
Column.	8 00	13 00	18 00	25 00	40 00	70 00	120 00
¼ col.	3 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	16 00	28 00	50 00
½ col.	5 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	50 00	90 00
1 col.	9 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00	90 00	150 00

Cards in Business Directory $5 per line per year.

Local advertisements at Six cents per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible] Merchant Tailor [illegible] Charlevoix Mich.

B. [illegible] County Treasurer [illegible] Mich.

S. [illegible] Attorney and Counselor [illegible] Mich.

E. [illegible] Charlevoix Mich.

[illegible] Mich.

D. [illegible] Mich.

E. [illegible] Justice of Peace, Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible] Charlevoix Mich.

E. [illegible] Charlevoix Mich.

R. [illegible] Boston Boot and Shoe Store, Charlevoix Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crocker's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionary
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding towns with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night and day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region least the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the public will be reasonable. Also any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 277 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Wagner Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a cordial welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 307 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. PARKER, Sec'y.

I. U. L.

Pine Lake Lodge No. 1111, U. L. meets at Pine Lake Mills on the Monday preceding the full moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURKE, W. M.

GEO. LAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m. Departure same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., Departure daily at 1 P. M.

EAST—Mail arrives on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Departure same days at 6 P. M.

WM. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Dressed hogs, per pound	6 @ 7
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	10
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Ducks, per pound	10
Hay, per ton	5 @ 6
Hay, per bushel	10
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	6 @ 7

Congress adjourns to-morrow.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet, is dead.

Boyne Paris Green at Dr. Lewis' drug store.

Bank brings $6.75 per cord on the bank.

The County Treasurer has received the Primary School Money.

W. J. Buckley has built a residence upon the lot recently purchased of W. C. Newman.

An emigrant train from North Carolina passed through here Thursday on its way north.

Mr. W. J. Grimes, the correspondent of several leading Michigan papers among which is the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, was in Town Thursday writing up Charlevoix.

Fresh roll butter only 10 cents per pound at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

East Jordan is the home of the new Post office just established on the east side of the South Arm. W. F. Empey is P. M.

The family of Harrison Miller arrived here from Dansville Island one day last week.

P. J. Murch of Norwood, and a party of Chicago gentlemen arrived here from the Jordan river Friday, with a fine lot of trout, from which the editor was furnished a bounteous supply. Thanks, gentlemen.

Get one of those ground glass globe lamp chimneys at Fox, Rose & Buttars', as I can sell never use any other.

DENTAL.—Dr. J. B. and G. H. Hill will be in Charlevoix Wednesday and Thursday of this week to attend to any work in their line.

The excursion of the Charlevoix Cornet Band, announced for last Tuesday afternoon was postponed on account of the weather, and comes off this (Tuesday) afternoon.

The Harbor and River bill passed the Senate on the 12th, after some amendments in favor of Southern harbors. It has to go back to the House for concurrence in the amendments, which probably has taken place ere this. We shall expect to soon see advertisements for proposals on Charlevoix harbor work.

Fourth of July.—A meeting of citizens was held at the Town Hall on monday evening the 10th, to talk up the 4th of July question, and considerable interest was manifested in favor of a celebration. Committees were appointed to secure an orator, the band, etc., and everything looks fair for an old fashioned celebration. We hope to see the entire region participate.

Is Will Pay.—A movement is on foot to gravel Bridge Street from the bridge the entire length, and a large amount of volunteer labor has been pledged. This is an improvement much needed, and we hope all interested will respond generously when the time comes.

The Little Traverse Republican says "The propeller 'Morning Star,' from Cleveland, a boat about the size of the 'Van Raalte,' will run between this place and Mackinaw via Cheboygan, this season in connection with the G. R. & I. R. R. It is expected here in a day or two. Capt. Donovan is Master."

Special communication of Charlevoix Lodge, F. & A. M. this evening.

Raw oil, boiled oil and lead oil, also a large stock of paints in both white and colors. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Capt. Wilson, of the tug Tillson, arrived here from Sheboygan, Wis., on Friday, whither he went in answer to a summons from his wife's husband. His wife was dead before he reached her, however.

New Firm at Boyne.—Sterling & Mooney, have received the machinery for their saw mill to be erected at the head of Pine Lake, and a stock of goods for a store. The mill will be put up immediately. The same firm proposes to erect a grist mill next season. We wish them success.

The trout fishing in the Boyne river is said to be improving, and is quite equal to the Jordan for angling. Both streams are unsurpassed in America as trout streams.

Sent Down.—Joseph Boutilier, of the Township of South Arm, has about eighteen more days to enjoy the boundless hospitality of the Charlevoix county jailor. Before Justice Coley on the 14th, it was shown that he cruelly beat his wife, breaking her ribs, and nearly killing her. About sixty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, well put on, would be more commensurate with the offense, were it within the province of the law to inflict them. A person whose sensibilities are so blunted as a wife beaters' must be, won't consider himself very badly punished by being imprisoned twenty days, especially if the living is plentiful. Put the dog on mush and black strap, we say.

Call for Smith's saleratus, it is the best in use. We always keep it.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Real Estate Changes for the week ending June 11, 1878.

Joseph Shaw sheriff, etc. and wife to G. H. Brooks 40 acres in Charlevoix.—$100

Henry Morgan and Wife to H. F. Poberit $90 acres in Boyne Valley.—$1,000.

Abram C. Brower to Henry C. Heilgel 80 acres in Evangeline.—$600.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have some of the genuine Morgan grain cradles' the best cradle made (except the kind with rockers.)

Personal.—Andrew Jack, proprietor of the Manistee boiler works, was in town a portion of this week.

—Hon. E. H. Green has gone to Beaver Island on legal business.

Augustus Inwood, Esq., of Northport, has been visiting his brother, Dr. James Inwood, of this place, during the past week. He was accompanied by his wife.

Rev. B. H. Whitman, of this place, left yesterday for Kalkaska to attend a session of the Ministerial Association

---

Carpenter & Bartholomew's stock is crammed full of goods at prices to suit the times.

THE STATE TICKET.

An Enthusiastic Convention—Unanimous Re-Nomination of Gov. Croswell.

The State Convention, held at Detroit on the 12th, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held in the State. Harmony prevailed. The strong ring of true Republican metal characterized the proceedings throughout. The convention took a firm stand on the financial question, and denounced in unmistakable terms repudiation and irredeemable paper. The following ticket was put in the field:

Governor—Chas. M. Croswell.
Lieut. Gov.—Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia.
Secretary of State—Wm. Jenney, of Macomb.
State Treasurer—B. D. Pritchard, of Allegan.
Auditor General—W. L. Latimer, of Meeosta.
Com'r State Land Office—J. M. Nesmith of Kalamazoo.
Attorney General—Otto Kirchner, of Wayne.

The ticket is a strong one, and is going to win! Let the Republicans of Michigan be up and doing, and show their old enemy, and the Republican fate that the fires have not gone out on Republican hearthstones!

Marine.—The tug Minnie Warren arrived here from Manistee Wednesday morning. In passing Cat. Head point she hugged the reef too close, and struck, breaking her stem, and dishearting her rudder post. She made this port safely however.

The tug Commodore Nott left here Saturday morning for Manistee, to receive repairs upon her boiler.

A half interest in the scow Hercules has been purchased by Capt. Jack, of Racine. This vessel's ill-luck continues. She was tied up in Racine for the wages of her sailing master, W. S. Johnson, and that officer left her, arriving here on the scow Prince Sunday. On her trip down the Hercules split her mainsail. She is now loading in Pine Lake.

—The scow Nellie Windlock, which lately brought goods for the new firm at the head of Pine Lake, had to put into Frankfort and repair a leak before coming up, and was detained three some time.

—The steamer Gazelle has changed her time of leaving, from 7 to 6:30 a. m.

—The old propeller Montgomery was burned to the waters' edge at Port Huron, on the 10th. Another old veteran of the steam lake untime has passed off the field of action.

Quite a fleet of vessels in the lake loading

A Boy Tickled To Death.—Great excitement.—A boy, a stranger in town, having just arrived on the evening train, sat down to tea at one our hotels and being fearfully hungry the first thing he saw was a biscuit and he was so pleased that he went into convulsions and all this caused by using Smith's saleratus made by the new process always full weight and 1/4 stronger than any other.

A good stock of mixing tools at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

We have before hinted that several parties possessed of capital were looking upon Charlevoix with an eye to business, and that developments were almost ready to burst upon us. We have always contended that a point which possessed the natural facilities for manufacturing that Charlevoix does could not long escape the notice of outside moneyed men, and we have substantial reasons for asserting that this belief will be fully verified soon. When the time comes for action, we hope Charlevoix people will realize the importance of being public-spirited, and not as some a department that will drive capital away. But we are confident such will not be the case.

Inland Lodge meet at Carpenter & Bartholomew's. It is a good thing to keep in a family.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was reported in the Senate, on the 28th, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, providing for the payment of the award made by the Fishery Commission at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington; also a concurrent resolution appointing the two senior members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to act with the House committee in the report of the Commissioners. The House bill to forfeit the further retirement of Brigadier-General Ames was taken up and passed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed in the House after having agreed to an item for the transfer of the control of the Indians to the War Department. In the Senate, the number of cavalry regiments is cut down from ten to nine, and the number of companies in each regiment is reduced from eight to seven. The number of artillery companies is left at eighteen, and prohibiting under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, under the pretext of the purpose of executing the law, except when such employment may be expressly authorized by act of Congress. [July 27. The conference report on the bill to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies was agreed to. The Senate amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Bank tax, but was against the Pelouza amendment to the bill to establish a postal savings-bank, and to abolish the ratio of the internal bearing indebtedness of the United States.

A MOTION was made in the Senate, on the 28th, to proceed to the consideration of the bill to take up the House bill to remove the legal disabilities of women to practice in courts of the United States. A bill was introduced and referred to establish a board to be known as the Pacific Railroad Commission. The House once more on the ball to advance the cultivation of timber on the prairie States. The House amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Bank tax, but was against it. A favorable report was made on the bill to establish a postal savings-bank, and to abolish the ratio of the internal bearing indebtedness of the United States.

A MOTION was made in the Senate, on the 29th, to proceed to the consideration of the bill to take up the House bill to remove the legal disabilities of women to practice in courts of the United States. A bill was introduced and referred to establish a board to be known as the Pacific Railroad Commission. The House once more on the ball to advance the cultivation of timber on the prairie States. The House amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Bank tax, but was against it. A favorable report was made on the bill to establish a postal savings-bank, and to abolish the ratio of the internal bearing indebtedness of the United States.

BILLS were passed in the Senate, on the 31st ult., providing for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of Indiana and Illinois; the Legislature, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, with several amendments. On motion, the concurrent resolution appointing the two senior members of the Foreign Relations embraced in the report accompanying the bill providing for the payment of the award made by the Fisheries Commission at Halifax was taken up and adopted. Bills were passed in the House—appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Potter Investigating Committee; Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Preemption laws in reference to the computation of time for perfecting title; Senate bill for the relief of the Special Investigating Committee in case of Mr. Cobb, who resigned on account of ill health.

In the Senate, on the 1st, the concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die*, as amended by the House, fixing the 15th of June as the date, was finally agreed to. The Army bill was introduced and referred to provide for an investigation of the financial affairs and contingent and infectious diseases incident to either regular or volunteer service. The concurrent resolution appointing the two of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the late Fishery award was amended and passed. A bill was introduced to confer jurisdiction in certain criminal cases. The bill amending the bilateral coinage law was considered.

THE HOUSE bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute Superintendent of Mints or Assayers in Assay Office Assistant Treasurers of the United States to receive gold coin and bullion on deposit for the purposes provided by Section 254 of the Revised Statutes, was passed in the Senate, on the 30, as was also the House joint resolution providing for the issue of arms to the Territories. The bill establishing postmasters was considered, and on a amendment to restore the franking privilege repealed by a tie vote—29 to 29. Bills were introduced in the House—to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from anticipating the interest bonds, except in legal-tender Treasury notes; authorizing the issue of $400,000 to the United States notes to be known as "National money."

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE Select Committee of the National House of Representatives on the 27th of frauds in Florida and Louisiana, in the last Presidential election, began its examination of witnesses in Washington on the 1st. There was a large attendance of newspaper men and others. Manning, Wilson and Shellabarger were present to counsel for many witnesses. The Sub-Committee was then in session and will be composed of Messrs. Hunton, Springer and Hiscock.

The first witness examined was James E. Anderson, who stated that previous to the last Presidential election he was a clerk in the Secretary of State's office at Columbia, S. C. He was present at the time of the election he was Supervisor of Registration for Edgefield Precinct, and in that capacity made up his statement and sent it with the returns of the Commissioners of Election by mail from Beach Island to the Secretary of State at New Orleans. All the forms of law were fully complied with on election day in Edgefield. On a subsequent occasion he met Chamberlain, with Marshal Pitkin, witness told that gentleman, in answer to a question by the latter, that he had accompanied the returns, that the circumstances did not warrant it, and that there was no ground on which to make a protest, that he did not know whether the returns had been had existed but been practiced by Democrats or by Republicans. Pitkin stated to witness that a crisis existed, and it looked as if the Presidency would hinge on Louisiana, and he wished witness, if he could conscientiously do so, would make a protest against his action; witness made a statement of what he stated and it was submitted to Gardner Hardy, Chamberlain was said it did not amount to anything in law, and asked witness to make a paper, a paper was then drawn up and submitted to witness, which he refused to sign, reasons for so refusing; another paper was then drawn up, partly in blank, which witness signed, but did not sign the paper was then in reference to the number of voters that had been intimidated. He was present the last paragraph in the paper was that witness did not make the protest at the time for fear of his life, which, witness stated was the case, for if the people of Edgefield knew that thought he was going to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard-earned victory, they would have something to say than Hamlet witness then went on to state that Gov. Kellogg had subsequently to the registration expressed a desire that he (witness) should return to East Feliciana, and the organization of Democrats had said they were satisfied if he (witness) would not attempt to go back because of cowardice, he (witness) told Kellogg he would return, but the moment the Republicans found he was willing to go back, they conspired to prevent his doing so, and witness was told that the expressed desire of Gov. Kellogg to have witness return to East Feliciana was before the statement was assumed, as they (the Republicans) were afraid witness had intent for shooting or back the election being to hold an election in that county, and he came to witness on the ground that he had refused to return, and that they could not get the votes of Republicans without witness's presence. The committee then adjourned until the 2d, when Mr. Anderson will be called to the stand. Mr. Anderson was then recalled and testified that previous to the last Presidential election he was a clerk in the Secretary of State's office at Columbia, S. C. He was present at the time of the election he was Supervisor of Registration for Edgefield Precinct, and in that capacity made up his statement and sent it with the returns of the Commissioners of Election by mail from Beach Island to the Secretary of State at New Orleans. All the forms of law were fully complied with on election day in Edgefield. On a subsequent occasion he met Chamberlain, with Marshal Pitkin, witness told that gentleman, in answer to a question by the latter, that he had accompanied the returns, that the circumstances did not warrant it, and that there was no ground on which to make a protest, that he did not know whether the returns had existed but been practiced by Democrats or by Republicans. Pitkin stated to witness that a crisis existed, and it looked as if the Presidency would hinge on Louisiana, and he wished witness, if he could conscientiously do so, would make a protest against his action; witness made a statement of what he stated and it was submitted to Gardner Hardy. Chamberlain said it did not amount to anything in law, and asked witness to make a paper, a paper was then drawn up and submitted to witness, which he refused to sign, reasons for so refusing; another paper was then drawn up, partly in blank, which witness signed, but did not sign the paper was then in reference to the number of voters that had been intimidated. He was present the last paragraph in the paper was that witness did not make the protest at the time for fear of his life, which, witness stated was the case, for if the people of East Feliciana had

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 14, 1878.

DEAR SENTINEL:

After a brief and somewhat inglorious existence of two months, Stewart's mammoth Women's Hotel is to move. The plant had been losing $500 a day from its commencement, besides the interest on nearly $4,000,000 and it has been thought time to stop such an appalling leak in Stewart's estate. Of course the failure of such a gigantic experiment would have been in itself an event—one of considerable importance but even that by itself would never have raised such a breeze as has followed this fiasco; for Judge Hilton, the Mephistopheles of the Stewart property, as he is sometimes regarded, gave out in closing the establishment that he had to do it because women wouldn't live where men couldn't come. That settled it. The restrictions and high prices of the hotel while in operation had rendered the Judge quite unpopular, and now arose a shriek from the sisterhood, some echo of which most, I think, already reached your readers' ears. The fair sex, or that section thereof to whom this enterprise particularly appealed, rose up as one woman and indignantly repelled this base accusation. *They* want the society of men! *They* care anything about silk hats and moustaches! The idea of insinuating such a thing! They must vindicate their freedom from such a weakness or die in the attempt. So they issued a call for a mass meeting, and packed the big hall of Cooper Union to suffocation. They made speeches and sung songs and read scathing resolutions and poetry, and called the unfortunate millionaire all the names in the dictionary, and finally circulated for signatures, a pledge not to buy a dollar's worth of dry goods of such a monster within the next five years. Then they stopped and panted for breath fully expecting, I suppose, that Judge Hilton would pull up stakes and fly the country by next train.

Instead of this, he has gone hitrickly to work made some alterations in the big building, put up in such masculine conveniences as a bar, billiard room barber shop, &c., and rechristening the place the "Park Avenue Hotel" will shortly open it to the public as a commercial hotel. Time will now tell how wise a move has been made in this change. It certainly cannot be worse pecuniarily than the first months have been.

It would seem as though this experiment settled the question of cheap, exclusive hotel accommodations for working women. This friends of the idea however claim the contrary They claim that Judge Hilton has always been opposed to the scheme and has done all he could under the circumstances to ensure its failure. While this is probably not true it can hardly be doubted that had he given it his hearty support it would not have so entirely "fizzled" as in this instance.

After half a dozen false starts and postponements, the new elevated road —or "yellowstaed road" as the punsters call it on account of the color which the iron work has been painted—was opened for travel on Wednesday the 5th and has since been doing the rushing business which public curiosity and convenience had foreordained for it. On this day too the name of the route was changed from the "Gilbert" to the "Metropolitan." The first train was a special one carrying the president of the company, Geo. M. Pullman of sleeping car fame, up and down the line. Later in the day Mr. Pullman sailed for Europe. Late in the afternoon the road had its initial accident resulting from a misplaced switch. An engine was thrown from the rails but remained on the ties and no material injury was done. The next day another casualty was reported, a train running into a man who was carelessly standing on the track, and throwing him to the pavement twenty feet below. It is to be hoped that they are not going to keep up this average of accidents, one a day, and indeed it is probable that they will exercise so much extra care in future that there is really little danger of a repetition of even these slight mishaps.

The cars on the new route are roomy and elegant within, and of very graceful and finished external appearance. The engines or "dummies" are made to resemble a small car and are all painted a light yellowish green color. The trains are nearly noiseless, and run at a high rate of speed, thirty miles an hour having been several times attained During most of the day the fare is ten cents, but on what are called "commission trains," which are run for the benefit of the working class during two morning and two evening hours, the rate is only five cents. The elevated system is proving a magnificent public convenience and success, and when the East side routes are opened there will have to be an end of all those "rapid transit" jokes which for years have been cracked all over the country at New York's expense.

I am afraid that Mr. James Gordon Bennett has an undue love for personal as well as journalistic sensations. One would think that his duel with Fred May had received public attention enough to suit even him, but it seems not. He is now out in a long card (printed over from Paris) reviving the subject, defending his course and his courage and hinting at mysterious revelations that might be made concerning the affair. If he is not careful the enterprising explorer (by proxy) of Africa and the North Pole will find himself and his personal doings as much of a public nuisance as the Beecher-Tilton affair.

The annual parade of the New York police force took place this week, and was really a good deal of a display. They turned out 1,500 strong, and in drill, uniform and general appearance were above the average of many a crack regiment. This annual parade is not only an interesting sight to the public but, I think is a very healthy spectacle to present occasionally before the eyes of the thousands of roughs, burglars and communists that infest the city. Such a body as this would make short work of any ordinary riot.

Apropos of the recent atrocious attempt to murder Emperor William of Germany, it may be interesting to know something of the frequency of attempts at regicide Within thirty years, the number of such attempts, successful and unsuccessful, has been twenty-eight including the assassination of President Lincoln. In one case, that of Napoleon III, the attacks on his life were no less than two in number, notwithstanding which he died peacefully in his bed after all.

Local summer travel is fairly under way for the season. The round will be as always a favorite highway for hot weather journeying especially as the Fall River line has those two matchless steamers, the Bristol and Providence running regularly again, from their renovation in better quarters. The Fall River is the route to the East.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life blood and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crozier.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are flattered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to local market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are a part of the State unequaled for health and general, and contiguous to the great lumbering section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro' the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such a wealth, when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HIGHART,
Commissioner
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

Any lady who resides in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by calling on us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaccas, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Towelling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER,

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
ClOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of the street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get best assortment of attachments in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. At once, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

of the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for EASTERN UPSAS filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(871 (6,1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms $2.50.

Dunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALEH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug will form a regular

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois)
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 12 Mercer Street, New York.

The Origin of Obeisances.

Speaking of a party of Shoshones surprised by them, Lewis and Clarke say: "The other two, an elderly woman and a little girl, seeing we were too near for them to escape, sat on the ground, and, bobbing down their heads seemed as if reconciled to the death which they supposed awaited them. The same habit of bobbing down the head and inviting the enemy to strike when all chance of escape is gone, is preserved in Egypt to this day." Here we are shown an effort to propitiate by absolute submission; and from acts so prompted originate obeisances.

When, at the outset, in illustration of the truth that ceremony precedes not only social evolution but even human evolution, I named the behavior of a small dog which throws itself on its back in presence of an alarming great dog, probably many readers thought I was putting on this behavior a somewhat forced construction. They would not have thought so had they known that a parallel mode of behavior occurs among human beings. Describing the Banoka saintution, Livingstone says: "They throw themselves on their backs on the ground and, rolling from side to side, slap the outside of their thighs as expressions of thankfulness and welcome." Whether or not consciously adopted for this reason, the assumption of this attitude, which implies, "You need not subdue me, I am subdued already," is the best means of obtaining safety. Resistance generates antagonism and arouses the destructive instincts. The submissive attitude of the stronger man becomes less dangerous when the weaker animal or man passively submits; because nothing occurs to excite the passion for victory. Hence, then, the natural genesis of this obeisance by prostration on the back, which, perhaps, more than any other position, makes self-defense impracticable. I say perhaps, because another attitude may be instanced as equally helpless, which also elaborately displays complete subjugation. "At Tonga Tabu . . . the common people show their great . . . submission . . . by the most respect imaginable by prostrating themselves before him, and by putting his foot on their necks." Among the Kaffirs in Africa, Laird says the messengers from the King of Fundah "each bent down and put my foot on their heads, and threw dirt over themselves." And among ancient historic peoples this position, originated by defeat in battle, became the position assumed in acknowledgment of submission.—*Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly*

Before His Honor of the Detroit Police Court.

THE RING AGO.

Beverly Smith walked out of cell No. 5 with the greatest promptness, and as he ranged before the desk and smiled, he said:

"Well, this is indeed a surprise! Why, I hadn't the remotest idea of finding you here! Shake, old fellow!"

His Honor bumbled:

"Don't you remember your old schoolmate, Bev Smith?" inquired the prisoner. "Don't you remember how we used to steal melons together—how we both went over the mill-dam in an old boat—how we read novels under the side of haystacks?"

A strange light crept into His Honor's eyes as he replied:

"Ah! I remember you now! So you are Bev Smith?"

"I am—I am. I thought you'd remember me. I'm awful glad to see you, Judge. Are you well?"

"Quite well, thank you."

An awkward silence followed. Mr. Smith heard the boys chuckling, and he at length said:

"Glad to hear it—yes—yes. I should like to call on you and talk o'er old times."

"Beverly Smith!" said the Court, in a voice resembling the distant explosion of a coal oil can, "you receive pistol to call on the Superintendent of the House of Correction, there to remain for ninety long days and nights."

"What! Sentence au old companion?"

"All the same, Beverly—all the same. The friends of my childhood are few in number. They are falling down stairs, being drowned, blown up and run over, and I'm going to put you where you will be safe from accidents."

"Don't, Judge!"

"But I will! I prize you, Beverly. When night comes I want to know that you are in out of the wet, and when morning dawns I want to feel safe that you are safe from the clutch of ice wagons. The sentence is rendered."

"Judge, I—I—don't think I ever knew you!" stammered Beverly, but there was a light in the window for him.

HIS POOR THIRSTY.

Frank Longstreet went into a saloon on Gratiot avenue, picked up a twenty-five pound chunk of ice, and was making away with it when arrested. He had a shaky, obstinate look on his face as he was brought before the bar, and he looked up at the clock and growled:

"I'm in a hurry to get away from here!"

"One great cause of the increased ratio of mortality in this country," slowly replied His Honor, as he leaned back and felt for another fig, "is haste and impatience. You have to only four hours in a day, and seven days in a week, Mr. Longstreet, and there's no need of haste in your case. Be calm, prisoner."

"I won't keep still. I won't be calm!" exclaimed the man.

"Oh, yes, you will. I've been locking you over, and I know you will. What made you take that ice?"

"It was mine as much as his—that's why."

"Explain yourself."

"Didn't Nature make water, your Honor?"

"She did."

"And is ice anything but frozen water?"

"It is not."

"Well, isn't water called man's free beverage?"

"It is, Mr. Longstreet; your theory is perfectly correct. You burn wood at your house: Nature made wood. The forests were here before we were, therefore anyone can drive up and cart off your wood-pile. If your theory is a good one so is mine."

The man scratched his ear, pondered deeply, and taking three dollars from his vest pocket he pinned the money on the desk and whispered: "Call it square! I'm a consarned fool and you are——"

If he meant "ditto" he didn't say so. *Detroit Free Press.*

A Snake Den in Kansas.

Being in Concordia last Sunday, and having had my curiosity aroused several times during the last two years by what appeared to be extravagant reports of a den of snakes at some place south of Concordia, I availed myself of an invitation to substantiate the story. The first thing that attracted our attention after hitching our horses was the almost unbearable stench which invaded our nostrils, and which we soon found was caused by two enormous pyramids of dead snakes. Such a sight as met our gaze was the first of this kind is our experience, and was one that we can hardly expect to repeat. Snakes from fifteen inches to three and a half feet lay there coiled, straight, intertwined, massed and matted together, a huge pile of dead and decaying snake flesh. Not all were dead, for here and there among the pile might be seen some slightly moving and quivering, showing that they were among those which had been consigned to the increasing pile that day.

The den itself is in a high rocky knoll or bluff. The knoll is a magnesian limestone formation of a very loose porous character. About fifteen or twenty cubic yards of earth and rock had been excavated, and on each side of this hole near the bottom was a ledge of rocks beneath which an excavation appears to have been made either naturally or by some wild animal forming a narrow cage which may penetrate into the inmost recesses of the mound. In this excavation two or several young men, one of whom especially attracted our attention as, with a pair of heavy buckskin glover, he would insecurely lay upon the watch, and now and then, reaching into the cavern as far as he could reach or get his body in, he would pull therefrom with his hands a large snake. Hundreds must have been killed in this way on Sunday—certainly too many while we were there to keep any accurate count, and being not a very warm day it was not a good day for snakes either. The den was discovered two years ago by a boy who called on Mr. Graves to the spot. He says that the ground was literally alive with them, and that he succeeded in killing three hundred in about half an hour. He said that to his knowledge almost 6,000 had already been killed at that spot; and it was proposed on Sunday next to call the neighbors together for several miles around and have a "snake bee" and a general extermination day, for which they would come prepared with materials and tools to insure success by excavation if necessary.

I will only add that the snakes appear to be of the racer species, not, however, the species of blue racer common to Illinois, and not of a venomous nature. However, they show some fight when they get warmed up, and strike at an approaching object promiscuously. *Atchison (Kans.) Champion.*

Type-Setting in Japan.

The advantages of alphabetic writing are nowhere more conspicuously shown than in a large printing office. The compositor stands within easy reach of every character he may have need of, and a boy can learn the position of each in the case in a few hours. It is quite another matter where each word has a distinct character, as in China and Japan. A correspondent describing the office of a Japanese paper says that a full font of Japanese type comprises 50,000 characters, of which 3,000 are in constant use, and for 2,000 more there are frequent calls. The type is disposed about the compositing room on racks, like those in a reading room, and the compositors wander up and down the isles setting type and making exercise at once. With so many characters it is no wonder that Japanese proof readers have to be men of intelligence and high scholarship.

The impossibility of telegraphing a single-character words has kept this great instrument of civilization in foreign hands, and made it practically useless for the natives of China and Japan. To these the telephone is an especial blessing, which they are slow to appreciate.—*Scientific American.*

"I SHOULDN'T think there would be such a word as 'breakfast,'" remarked a young linguist to his mother, the other morning. "Why not, dear?" asked she. "Because, ma," replied the boy, "it ain't natural; things never break fast—they break sooner." There was a sad bewilderment of expression in the face of that mother, as she gazed speechlessly upon her precious son.

The Mound-Builders.

The announcement that a rare bird, one of the curious Mound-Builders (*Megapodius Pritchardii*) is on exhibition for a short time at the Central Park Menagerie, New York, furnishes the occasion for laying before our readers a few facts connected with its history. The Megapodidæ is a small family of birds included in the order Gallinæ, and are found only in Australia, New Guinea and the islands in adjacent waters, extending as far as the Philippines and Northwest Borneo. While Mr. Wallace was studying the fauna of the Malay Archipelago, he first met with one of the species (*Megapodius tumulus*), on the Island of Lombeck. In alluding to the family, he states that "They are all characterized by very large feet, and long, curved claws; and most of the species . . . rake and scratch together all kinds of rubbish, dead leaves, sticks, stones, earth, rotten wood, etc., till they form a large mound, often six feet high and twelve feet across, in the middle of which they bury their eggs. The natives can tell by the condition of these mounds whether they contain eggs or not; and they rob them, however they can, as the brick-red eggs (as large as those of a swan) are considered a great delicacy. A number of birds are said to join in making these mounds, and lay their eggs together, so that sometimes forty or fifty may be found. The mounds are to me very interesting objects in dense thickets, and are great puzzles to strangers, who cannot understand who can possibly have heaped together cartloads of rubbish in such out-of-the-way places; and, when they inquire of the natives, they are but little the wiser, for it almost always appears to them the wildest romance to be told that it is all done by birds. The species found in Lombeck is about the size of a small hen, and entirely of dark olive and brown tints. It is a miscellaneous feeder, devouring fallen fruits, earthworms, snails and centipedes; but the flesh is white and well-flavored when properly cooked."

The Megapodii are abundant in the Moluccas Islands, and most of the species visit the scrubby jungles along the seashore, where the soil is sandy, and there is a plentiful supply of the sticks, porous character. About fifteen or twenty cubic yards of earth and rock had been excavated, and on each side of this hole near the bottom was a ledge of rocks beneath which an excavation appears to have been made either naturally or by some wild animal forming a narrow cage which may penetrate into the inmost recesses of the mound. In this excavation two or several young men, one of whom especially attracted our attention as, with a pair of heavy buckskin glover, he would insecurely lay upon the watch, and now and then, reaching into the cavern as far as he could reach or get his body in, he would pull therefrom with his hands a large snake. Hundreds must have been killed in this way on Sunday—certainly too many while we were there to keep any accurate count, and being not a very warm day it was not a good day for snakes either. The den was discovered two years ago by a boy who called on Mr. Graves to the spot. He says that the ground was literally alive with them, and that he succeeded in killing three hundred in about half an hour. He said that to his knowledge almost 6,000 had already been killed at that spot; and it was proposed on Sunday next to call the neighbors together for several miles around and have a "snake bee" and a general extermination day, for which they would come prepared with materials and tools to insure success by excavation if necessary.

Mr. Wallace was himself the discoverer of a new species, named in his honor *M. Wallacei*. It inhabits the islands of Gilolo, Ternate and Bouro, and is said by him to be the handsomest bird of the genus, being richly banded with reddish-brown on the back and wings. It also differs from the other species in its habits—dwelling in the forests of the interior, and coming to the sea-beach to deposit its eggs. Instead of making a mound, the *M. Wallacei* burrows into the sand to the depth of about three feet obliquely downward, and deposits its eggs at the bottom. It then leisurely covers up the mouth of the hole, and is said by the natives to obliterate and disguise its own footmarks leading to and from the hole by making sundry other tracks and scratches in the neighborhood. It lays its eggs only at night; and at Bouro a bird was caught every one morning as it was coming out of the hole, on which several eggs were found. All these birds seem to be semi-nocturnal, for their loud, wailing cries may be constantly heard late into the night and long before daybreak in the morning. The eggs are all of a russy-red color, and very large for the size of the bird, being generally three or three and a quarter inches long by two or two and a quarter wide."

The species of Mound-Builder which is now at the Central Park, New York, is of a blackish-brown color, with the upper part of the neck a vermilion red, and its length from bill to end of tail is about fourteen inches. It is stated in *Forest and Stream* that this *M. Pritchardii* digs a hollow in the ground, between one and two feet in depth, and there lays about forty eggs, in the months of September and October. The observations of Mr. Motley, who has visited the haunts of this bird, regarding the period of incubation, are as follows: "Some eggs that had been buried in the sand for six weeks were found to contain merely the embryo of a chick, as much advanced as a hen's egg hatched four days." Mr. Motley buried some eggs that had been brought to him, in the sand, to the depth of about three feet, and in three weeks' time a young bird emerged, shook itself free of sand and ran away so fast that it was caught with difficulty. From the first it provided for itself, scratching up the earth like an old bird. In describing the Megapodius, Mr. Gill graphically remarks that "it reminds one of a hen that has lost her tail."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Most Useful Animal.

It would seem to be about time for that class of theorists who proclaim that "the horse is the most useful of all animals, and also the most intelligent," to look into the merits of the statement somewhat. The quotation is neither new nor original. On the contrary, it is very old, so old that it is worn threadbare. The fact is, the horse is neither the most useful nor the most intelligent animal. Bornga cattle far surpass horses in usefulness, and the elephant is the superior of the horse in intelligence. With the intelligent-sagacity—clause of the statement, however, we do not now propose to deal. Let us see how horses, as a class, compare with cattle in point of utility.

Suppose one or the other race were destroyed. If the horse, then the ox would have to take his place as the draught animal, and it would be found to be no mean one. It is true our friends would not be filled with fast teams, rushing along at great speed, at the risk of life to pedestrians; cavaliers would not be lifted with fast and swift steeds. Moving teams and trains on roads would be limited to the speed of the patient ox; nevertheless, trade and travel would be as well, if not better accommodated, for steam would quickly be made available, and, in the end, transportation would probably be cheapened. Even under the existing state of things, it is more than probable that fully one-half the plowing and the whole labor of the farm performed by animal power is still done by other animal power than that of the horse. It is only among the more civilized Nations that the horse is generally used as a draught animal. Many others are oxen. Undoubtedly they might be used with profit, if the systematic agriculture is practiced, if it were not so fashionable to use horses. Many firstrate farmers know this, and greatly benefit themselves of this valuable labor. Those who feed their ox teams properly will find that plowing, that a family yoke of oxen will get over about as much work, day by day, as a team of horses. Here, as much depends on the feeding, training and handling of the team used. A team of horses kept on grass and hay alone will not do as much work as a team of oxen on the same keep. A team of smart oxen, kept on oats, will do as much plowing in a day as a team of horses, but they may have to work, perhaps, an hour a day longer to the it. But the time only can be said to give us—labor. This is a most valuable one, and industry could not very well do without it. Still the wheels of industry would not stand still if horses were swept out of existence. The value of cattle is of a manifold nature. The cow furnishes milk, and thereby curds, butter and cheese, the refuse from the manufactures feed hogs, and the latter fatten for pork, when it is done, meat and leather of the most valuable kind. According to the report of the Commissioner of Customs at Washington, the export of beef from the United States for 1877 was 21,527,242 pounds, worth $1,424,616. Of cheese there was exported 107,564,666 pounds, worth $12,700,627. The money value of the cows of the country is $450,000,000. To work the milk products $100,000,000 is required, and the total sum invested in the industry, quoted at $\$\,$, is $\$\,$, including $\$\,$ in land used for pasturage, and hay and other feed. The export of fresh beef to England alone, from June 1 to Aug. 24, 1877, amounted to $7,061,695. The total number of horses in all North America, in 1876, was estimated at 9,501,280. If worth on an average $100 each—a large estimate—it would give $950,-020,080, or, only about $50,080,080 more than the investment in land necessary to feed the cows of the country.

We are unable to find the value of oxen for the latter for the same year, as go back to the Census of 1870. The total number of horses in the United States in that year was 8,300,219. The number of cattle was 25,016,282. The average steer at three years old is worth about that on the average unbroken colt at the same age. The reader can figure for himself as to the relative value of cattle and horses in the country at that time. Since then the scale has been turned largely in favor of neat cattle.

Let us now look at the value of swine, as against horses, in the United States. According to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the total number of hogs packed and marketed in the United States and Canada was 12,201,388, of an aggregate net weight of 2,548,343,-011 pounds. At five cents per pound, this would aggregate $127,317,190.65. The whole number of swine in the United States on Jan. 1, 1870, according to statistics of the Department of Agriculture, was 32,262,000.

From the above will clearly be seen the vast interests involved in the live stock of the country, and that the horse, while holding a prominent place, is by no means first. Indeed, with the cattle stock of the country left intact, it is more than probable that the horse-stock of the country, if swept out of existence, would occasion less permanent distress than if even the swine of the country were destroyed. Cattle would at once largely take the place that horses now occupy as draught animals, and steam would at once be utilized. On the other hand, the destruction of cattle would at once cause an universal famine that could not be stayed.

In this we must not be understood as detracting anything from the value of horses to the human race and the business of the country. We could not well do without them. They fill their place in the economy of civilized and enlightened communities and Nations. Each individual breed has its place, just as each breed of other domestic animals gives its quota of support to the ever-increasing necessities of advancing civilization. All practical men know this. All is only theorists who catch at sensations, seeking to exaggerate or get local credit for astuteness, who run into these errors. Nevertheless the horse will continue to fill his valuable place in the economy of life. So will all other animals, even to the most insignificant of those which go to assist in the development of modern civilization. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Baltermeier's Hard Luck.

Joseph Baltermeier, an Austrian, about thirty-two years old, came up as a Banka, purely clad and travel stained, walked into Treasurer Gilfillan's office and asked for a loan from Pulaski County, Mo., about thirty miles below St. Louis, and has walked all the way to Washington. He had in his hand an envelope containing fragments of mutilated greenbacks, which he wanted, if possible, to have redeemed. Some time before he had a hole near a stove at home, and, for safe keeping, placed therein $215 in five-dollar greenbacks and National Bank-notes, all the money he had. The bugs in coming around the spot unearthed the pocket-book containing the money, and chewed and torn the notes into little bits. Upon discovering this, Baltermeier gathered together the pieces and tried to dispose of them in his neighborhood and in St. Louis. Unsuccessful there, he took up his march for Washington to see what he could do here. Treasurer Gilfillan examined the notes, and found that only two National Bank fives and two greenback fives—amounting to $20—could be recognized and redeemed. This amount was given him in exchange for his mutilated currency, and he went his way. In telling his story, Baltermeier records with tears flowing. This was all his money, he said, and he was buying a farm. A short time ago he had given an agent eighty dollars to enter his patent, but that before the loss of the $215 he had discovered that the agent had kept the money and had not entered the land. *Washington Star.*

Setting Tramps to Work.

Boston did something last winter toward settling the tramp question. In the winter of 1877, a spectator might have seen, on any pretty much any morning, a crowd of 150 or more of vagrants waiting around the Charlestonstreet Home for a penniless breakfast. These folks had a nice night in the beds of the various police-stations, and they were living regularly in this manner. Although the Overseers provided a pile of wood and somesaws, and then required every applicant to do two hours' work previous to receiving a meal. Some of the regular visitors thereupon marched off and were seen no more, saying that they hadn't fallen so low as to work for a meal. The number of vagrants soon fell off to about fifteen. When this last winter set in, the Overseers procured some 500 cords of wood from the city, and, for two days' work upon it, they gave the worker an order for two dollars' worth of provisions from a local grocer at wholesale prices. Then, finding that even at that rate the dealers were making a profit on the job of some 50 per cent., the city opened a store of its own at the Home, and delivered the articles bought. In this way the price, with all expenses added, did not cost two-thirds as much as under the old system at wholesale prices. The Overseers have succeeded admirably in relieving the really destitute, and at a cost of $20,000 less than the sum which they intended to keep up the wood-yard and the supply-store as permanent institutions.—*Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

Your Local Paper.

Public-spirited citizens fully appreciate the necessity of supporting a good local paper, and will heartily endorse the following from the New York *Times*: "You might hardly as well forget your church, your academies and school houses, as to forget your local paper. It speaks to you times be-fallen your local minister does. It is read regularly each day from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Long, as it does, so every table in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and extract from it as able and high-toned a character as you do from an educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care, unless you yourself are beneath notice and care, for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the enunciation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves."

AN EAST saumer a Detroiter had it standing order to pay $50 for proofs that cucumbers had ever caused a case of colic, but no proofs could be furnished. The same offer is now renewed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician, "has an equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Blotches from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
IS THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Gracfenberg "Marshalls"
CATHOLICON
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS AS A MARVELOUS PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the late war and that of the Great Russian Revolution. Agents are now making from $200 to $500 per month. Send for circulars containing full description, terms, and the testimony of those who are meeting with unprecedented success. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD
FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres FOR SALE FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS' CREDIT, at 6 per cent interest. Pamphlet and maps free. Send postal card for a new and pamphlet description of the Iowa Homestead Law, showing how 160 acres may be had free, including a new pre-emption law. Address, or apply to IOWA R. R. Land Co., 107 Randolph Street, Corner Clark, CHICAGO, ILL.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
Prepared by an old Physician who has been extensively engaged in the practice of medicine for the last 30 years. Hunt's Remedy is the result of a life-long study and practice, and is prepared expressly for the above diseases. It will cure you. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet free. Address HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Cor. Main and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION 25 Popular Songs for 25 cts. Words and Music complete. Catalogue furnished on application. 25 Popular Pieces for 25 cts. Catalogue furnished on application. Any Piece of Music published in the United States sent by mail for retail price. Address HUNT & CLARK, 338 Chestnut St., Phila.

USE RUBBER PAINT.
USE RUBBER PAINT.
USE RUBBER PAINT.
USE RUBBER PAINT.
Buy It. Buy It. Buy It.
Send for Circulars.
Send for Samples.
Send for Prices.
Send for Rates.
Send for Terms.
Address H. W. JOHNS,
Manufacturer,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.
Chicago, Ill.

SURE CATARRH CURE

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Mr. Hallman avers: Take two potatoes exactly alike, cut one and plant the pieces near a warm stove for a few days; cut the other at planting and plant at the same time, and the dried pieces will be sure to come up before the others, and the growth from them will be stronger.

—An excellent furniture polish is made by mixing two parts of linseed oil with one of turpentine; shut most well rubbed in, and wiped dry, and is of course to be used only on oiled furniture; that which has been varnished may be washed with benzine to remove the grease, then treated to a fresh coat of varnish.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Fowls, as well as animals and human beings, love occasionally to have condiments with their food. Cayenne pepper, mustard, or ginger, increases the vigor and egg production of fowls. This apparently artificial diet is needed by them about which birds get in their wild state—spiced berries, buds, etc. It is these that give wild fowl their peculiar "game flavor."

—Work on the farm deals with things that are hidden to the sight, and need to be carefully understood; and there is no other physical labor performed in the world that needs more to be guided by the light of the mind than the cultivation of the soil, the rearing of stock and the conversion of field produces into finished articles for sale, such, for instance, as butter, cheese, milk, etc.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The *Live Stock Journal* decides general questions as to cow food: "We have seen potatoes fed quite freely to cows with excellent result in quantity and quality of milk; but it is not fit or economical to feed largely of any one food. Potatoes fed in moderation are excellent for milk; but given in too great quantity they will reduce the yield. Cows and beasts must not be given too liberally; corn-fodder, given as a sole ration, is unprofitable; but fed with hay and meal will keep up the yield of milk and add largely to the profit of the season."

Every family, says the German-town *Telegraph*, should have a good supply of "herbs." They are easily gotten up; some of them are perennial, and require planting only once in several years. The seed can all be found at our agricultural and horticultural stores. The list is as follows: Sweet marjoram, marigold, thyme, winter and summer savory, sage, curiander, aniseed, rosemary, lavender, sweet basil, caraway, fennel, dill, hyssop, winter savory, fennel, lavender and sage are perennial; the others require the seed to be sown annually.

—Caledonia is a mixture of gluesizing and Paris white. The proportion is twenty pounds of the latter to one pound of glue, which should be dissolved in two or three quarts of boiling water, and the whiting should be placed in a pail, and the glue-size poured over it, and then diluted with warm water until about as thick as thin cream. It needs a little practice to know just what thickness to make it, and it is well to try a little before thinning it out too much. Calcimine can only be applied to walls that have had a finish upon them.—*Country Gentleman.*

—Hens have a sharp appetite for fresh animal food, and a habit of devouring nearly all kinds of insects that come in their way, hence they are also a valuable work in the garden and field-yard, if they would discriminate a little. Unfortunately they do not do well if between the rows, but when the scratchers begin to work on the rows of vegetables the case is altered. One of our neighbors has hit upon a plan for keeping his hens between the rows. He has constructed a coop twelve feet long and two feet wide, making it without a bottom, and covering the top, sides and ends with coarse wire netting. The coop is light and may be moved along between the rows of vegetables. The hens inside perform the parts of cultivators, horse-hoe, smoothing harrow and insect exterminator. This is not be an original design on the part of our neighbor, but he says that, next to tools, he likes to see hens in the garden. He keeps a light box at one end of the coop, to catch the eggs that the hens lay, as the result of the insect food which they procure scratching between the rows.—*Poultry World.*

Cultivation of Crops.

THE cultivation of crops is essential for many reasons. The principal one, however, as generally understood, is for the purpose of killing weeds. This, however, while of great importance, is not the same time not more essential than that the surface of the soil be kept thoroughly friable and in a well-pulverized state.

It is this thoroughly friable condition that enables the soil to absorb heat, and retain it with the least loss. It also allows free percolation of water, and if the subsoil be not impervious, this does not render the soil cold. It is evaporation by the sun's heat and dry air below that keeps a soil cold. A soil sodden from constant moisture cannot be warmed by the rays of the sun; in fact, such a soil, if shaded, retains its heat better than when not shaded, for one reason, from the fact that evaporation is neither so constant nor so strong.

The principal object, therefore, in the cultivation of what are usually denominated hoed crops, is to so keep the soil stirred as to render it always loose, friable and mellow, that the air heated by the rays of the sun may thoroughly permeate it. In planting some breaking of the roots after the plants have obtained vigor, is not injurious, since the cut surfaces immediately throw out additional feeding-roots: nevertheless, this plan of cultivation is one not to be commended, since cultivation should not be at a depth to reach the roots of the crop to any considerable extent.

The principal value in cultivation is while yet the plants are young. So far as corn is concerned, a light, sharp harrow is the best implement until the crop is strong enough so that the plants will bear the cultivator. Many persons will not use the harrow, for fear of tearing out the corn. If the soil is dry enough to work, and not more than ordinarily full of trash, little or no damage will be done, but the whole ground will be stirred and the weeds, just appearing above-ground, will be eradicated, so that the crop may easily be thereafter kept ahead of the weeds.

In the cultivation of garden crops, or all that class of plants of very delicate growth while young, the cultivation must of necessity be light near the plants. To attain this an implement must be used that will not cast earth, but simply move it. In this we have been most successful with an implement, with a thin cutting edge running vertically next to the plants, and the foot or horizontal side of which simply scarifies the soil; that is, lifts a shoe and drops it immediately behind, in a more or less pulverized state. A number of hand implements are now made on the plan of hoes, and which with care may be used within an eighth of an inch of the plants. Later, we have adopted the plan of using small plows, very long in the point and land side, to throw the earth toward the middle of the row. As it passes from between the plows, a winged narrow shovel catches the earth and spreads it smoothly back. In this way, a crop, where the rows are straight and of uniform width, one with the other, may be cultivated in the most perfect manner, and a root crop may be attained at a cost that will surprise those who have worked under the hoe and hand weeding system.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Mementoes of Bygone Black Hills Miners.

Mr. Witcher gave us an interesting account of the evidences recently found that men had gone into the Black Hills nines years ago, but never came out of them. Such accounts have been published in the Black Hills papers, but never elsewhere. In Rutabaga Gulch, between Deadwood and Bald Mountain, an old tunnel has been discovered, thirty feet into the side of the gulch, evidently made years ago. About forty miles above Deadwood an ancient stone cabin has been found, and evidence that it was built by a party of brave adventurers, who, satisfied of the richness of the country, boldly penetrated into the wilderness, braving the danger from Indians and the severe winters, and falling victims, most probably, to the former.

In other places broken picks have been dug up, from an evident burial of many years. The remains of what was evidently a long barricade have been found, the logs and trees in the vicinity being filled with leaden bullets; and the height of the least popular family medicine in the market. The reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician has been fully established for many years. Would physicians and clergy, after having tested his medicine thoroughly, unite in commending them, they defended, if they possessed merit? The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce and his Family Medicines to all who may need them.

C. R. Fairchild, M. D., Seneca, N. Y.; W. B. Combs, M. D., Utica, Iowa; M. J. Mitchell, M. D., Bernardsville, N. Y.; W. F. Hazleton, M. D., Silver Lake, Kan.; F. S. Miner, M. D., Veazie, Me.; Geo. Dimmick, M. D., 166 Wine Street, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Sherrod, M. D., Faulk Co., S. Dak.; Geo. B. Chapman, M. D., Flattsmouth, Neb.; T. J. Hosper, M. D., Springfield, Ohio; James H. Porter, M. D., Horham, N. H.; D. J. Wells, M. D., Bristol, Pa.; J. A. Miller, M. D., San Leandro, Cal.; J. N. Camp, M. D., Babylon, Miss.; S. P. Barr, M. D., W. Lafayette, O.; Rev. E. N. Harmon, Lisbon, Ill.; Rev. Thos. O'Reilly, Newman, Ill.; Rev. Thos. O'Reilly, Newman, Ill.; Rev. L. Wentzel, Rudolph, Mo.; Rev. A. Hawson, Homer, Ill.; Rev. W. S. Long, Shannon, Ill.; Rev. Andrew Adams, Callisburg, Ga.; Rev. A. P. Means, 732 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. I. A. Thayer, Hennessey, Okla.; Rev. I. P. Frisbie, Palmyra, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Boyd, Falls City, Tex.; J. Spencer, Union Dale, Mich.; Geo. G. Bazzill, Remore, Pa.; Mrs. M. Kerns, Pulaski, Iowa; Mrs. E. R. Duber, Metropolis, Ill.; Samuel Farmer, Java, Ohio; Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Asylum, Troy, N. Y.

WINDSOR'S TONIC.—THE GREAT FAVORITE! The popular Child Cured of the ague! Composed of pure and simple drugs. Wilbelle's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only admirable as a Family Tonic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where Quinine & Calls are all blended in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving paid is one with a multitude of gloomy symptoms, are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, constant pollutions, aversion to society, blushing, timidity, palpitation of the heart, headache, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Do you feel yourself unfitted for the married state, and even the old, suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc.? If so, procure a package of Windsor's Tonic at once, and by following the directions contained in each package, you will give renewed vigor and energy to the whole system. Sold by druggists. Sent by express, C. O. D., to any address. Price $1 per package. Address WINDSOR TONIC CO., 106 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

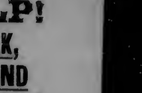
If You Have Never

Used DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER get a package and try it. Use one less than your recipe calls for. It is absolutely pure; every package is warranted full weight, and it never fails in making cake, biscuit, muffins, rolls, corn-bread, waffles, griddle cakes, and similar articles, deliciously light, sweet and wholesome.

For economy, let the lover of good cooking try Dooley's Yeast Powder and Bull's Eye cut cavendish. They are the best in the market. Ask your grocer for them. Insist upon having them and take no others. Manufactured only by DOOLEY & BRO., Philadelphia.

WHY take pills when the Swiss Liver Regulator Tonic is the best cathartic in the land?

SWISS AGUE CURE has cured cases of six years' standing. It never fails.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving Thresher, Setting, and Separator, Threshers for Farmers, Steam Power, Road Engines, and for Saving Grain from Wheels.

GRAIN Raisers will not forget the Threshers that saved the most grain in the Centennial trial of Threshers and Separators at Cleveland, O., in 1876.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses for one season, including Coal and Wages, have been saved in a single day by three Improved Machines.

NO Breaking Sheafs Inside the Separator. Perfectly cleaned grain and straw delivered at the same time. Perfectly secured in all States and Territories of the United States, Mexico, Canada and Australia.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, but for Oats, Barley, Rye, Rice, Timothy, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, Millet, Broom Corn, Peas, Beans, Buckwheat, Corn in the Shock, Ensilage Corn, and Cotton. Requires less than one-half the power of other machines to run them. Runs with less friction, and is more easily handled than any other machine. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Timothy seed perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Flax perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Millet perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Hungarian perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Broom Corn perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Peas perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Beans perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Buckwheat perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Rice perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Cotton perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Corn in the Shock perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Ensilage Corn perfectly. Is the only machine that will thresh and clean Cotton perfectly.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, Perfection of Work, Ease of Management, Durability, Capacity, Safety, Speed, Economy of Fuel, Freedom from Dust, Handsome Appearance, Strength, Beauty, Lightness of Draft, Perfect Work in Tangled Grain, Perfect Work in Tough Grain, Perfect Work in Clean Grain, Perfect Work in Foul Grain, Perfect Work in Wet Grain, Perfect Work in Dry Grain, Perfect Work in Green Grain, Perfect Work in Ripe Grain, Perfect Work in Unripe Grain, Perfect Work in Lodged Grain, Perfect Work in Standing Grain, Perfect Work in Tangled Grain, Perfect Work in Tough Grain, Perfect Work in Clean Grain, Perfect Work in Foul Grain, Perfect Work in Wet Grain, Perfect Work in Dry Grain, Perfect Work in Green Grain, Perfect Work in

LUDLOW HAS AN INDIAN THEME.—Our readers will be interested in hearing from their old friend Captain Clifford, who is at his post out West, guarding the frontier. The Rocky Mountain *Herbaldman* gives the particulars of a raid made by a party of Indians upon the country adjacent to Camp Baker, and of an expedition by a squad of soldiers under Capt. Cliff of the light was short but fierce. two Indians were killed, and Capt Clifford was shot by two bullets. The dispatch says "An Messenger Spaulding came to us and Capt. Cliford's house, with seven and battle, going toward the pass, and boats are entrenched near the brave officer has been. A man at Watson's saw saw Clifford's horse pass and it was wounded. The firing was heard at Watson's. Clifford's party numbered only 25 soldiers and four citizens. Nine Indians were seen, the entire number is not known." A later dispatch announces Clifford's safety, and closes as follows: "Thus the bravery and energy of Capt. Clifford and his followers defeated the plans of the Indians, but one or more to the happy hunting grounds, and caused the other to flee in the country." Capt. Clifford is a letter to his brother here, states that one bullet grazed his lips, and another passed so close to his eyes to make the tears come, "probably," the Captain adds, humorously, "for my good looks." In a letter to the editor of this paper the Captain expresses the belief that they will have more sharp fighting soon, and promises to write us the particulars.

THE CRISIS.—Before this paper reaches all its readers the new iron bridge across Pine River at this place will be completed, and in use. The bridge and pier rests upon fifty hard wood piles, driven closely, and cut off two feet below low water mark. The pier upon which the iron table rests consists of a central sectional tube of boiler iron, sixteen feet in light, and four feet in diameter, surrounded by ten smaller tubes of the same material. These are filled with concrete and capped, and are braced in the strongest manner. Upon this rest the turn table, which is a masterpiece of strength and easy movement. The bridge proper is constructed principally of wrought iron truss work, substantially riveted, and strongly braced. At the center, on either side, the wrought iron posts to a height of twenty feet, and from the top of these to each extreme corner of the bridge are two rods, each 2 inches in diameter. The extreme height of the bridge is 127 feet, and the width of the road way 16 feet. On either side outside the truss work are side walks three feet wide, with a railing three feet high. The bridge has a capacity of sustaining twenty tons. A small boy will be able to swing it with the greatest ease. The Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, Ohio, are the builders, and their work has been well done. Their reputation is richly deserved if their manner of doing work elsewhere is the same as has characterized their operations here.

At the State Band Tournament in Lansing last week, Gardner's Flint city band won the first prize; Central City band, of Jackson second prize; Penfield Commandery band, of Kalamazoo, 3d prize; Evart Cornet band, of Evart, 4th prize; Union Cornet band, of Ionia, 5th prize. Louis F. Blum, leader of the Central City band, of Jackson, won the first prize in the cornet solo contest, and Miss Anna F. Berger, of the Berger Bell Ringer troupe, the second prize.

The New York *Tribune* asks a pertinent question. Was the Democratic party sincere when it promised to leave this question to the Electoral Commission? Or was it only lying to gain time? Send this question to the Commission," the revolutionists seem to have said: "if it decides for us all right; if it decides against us, we will refuse to pay. That is the conduct of bullies and swindlers."

NOTICE U. S. Land Office.
No. Traverse City, Mich., June 1, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. D. Niles against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2580, dated Dec. 7, 1875, upon the E ½ of nw ¼ and lot 4 of sec. 4, Township 32 North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

RESTAURANT,

Opening Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any time. Tea, coffee, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE
Charlevoix, June, 1878.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

GARNISHEE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.
In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Dean Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Commissioner of the estate of John Dean deceased, bearing date the 25th day of October A. D. 1877, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of January A. D. 1878 there will be held at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in the Township of Charlevoix, in said County, on Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one span of horses, one yoke of oxen, one cow, one two year old heifer, one yearling heifer, one wagon, one sleigh, one plow, one harrow, one cutter, one set of harness, one set of single harness, one mowing machine, one horse rake, one fanning mill, one grindstone, one set of bobs, one set of double harness, one lot of household furniture, one lot of carpenter tools, one lot of farming tools, one lot of hay, one lot of potatoes, one lot of wheat, one lot of oats, one lot of corn, one lot of pork, one lot of beans, one lot of flour, one lot of provisions, one lot of dry goods, one lot of boots and shoes, one lot of hardware, one lot of groceries, one lot of crockery, one lot of glassware, one lot of tinware, one lot of woodenware, one lot of stoves, one lot of iron, one lot of steel, one lot of nails, one lot of glass, one lot of paints, one lot of oils, one lot of varnish, one lot of brushes, one lot of putty, one lot of lime, one lot of cement, one lot of plaster, one lot of brick, one lot of stone, one lot of lumber, one lot of shingles, one lot of lath, one lot of pickets, one lot of posts, one lot of rails, one lot of boards, one lot of timber, one lot of wood, one lot of coal

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 5th, to encourage and aid the higher education of the colored race in the District of Columbia and in the several States. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated. Several amendments were offered, but the bill were agreed to, among them being one having the franking privilege to the extent of allowing members of Congress, etc., to send free through the mails a written and printed communication not exceeding two and a half ounces in weight—20 to 19; the bill as amended was then passed—37 to 18. Mr. Matthews spoke a personal explanation, in which he emphatically denied that he was in any way connected, by participation or encouragement, in the perpetration of alleged frauds in the last Presidential election in Louisiana; he stated that Anderson had appealed to him for official patronage on the ground that Anderson had supported Mr. Hayes's honorable, lawful and efficient service to the Republican cause in Louisiana at a sacrifice of time and money, and at great personal risk, the only crime (if there was any) of which Anderson was conscious, was in having recommended to office a person who had meritoriously supported a wrong, but bad, as it appeared to the speaker, withdrawn from participation in the elections was reported from the Committee on Elections a resolution declaring that the contest in the second election in the Fifth Congressional district of South Carolina be laid on the table, and declaring the seat vacant; and a minority report declaring Mr. Smalls, the sitting member, entitled to the seat. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 29. The House bill making appropriations, and passed as amended—166 to 7. Conference reports on the District of Columbia Government bill and on the Washington Monument were agreed to.

A RESOLUTION for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in connection with the late Presidential election was introduced and laid over. The proposed investigation was made by the Senate Investigating Committee, and introduced in the Senate on the 6th, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill to strengthen the foundation of the Washington Monument was passed. Messrs. Ingalls, Wilder and Jones, Fla., were at their own request excused from service on the Electoral Commission, and the vote granting it at request to Senator Davis was subsequently rescinded. Various appointments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill were agreed to. A Conference Committee was organized on the Army Appropriation bill.

A VOTE of thanks was tendered by the House, for the report of the judicial claims for the prompt settlement of the same by Congress and for the better protection of the Treasury from Indian depredations. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Civil Sundry Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. At the ensuing session bills were passed—relating to the government and control of the United States in certain lands granted to the State of Michigan by the act of June 3, 1850; increasing suit to be brought in Kansas to set aside the Osage trust patents issued for any of the lands of the Black Hawk land of the Sioux Indians in the State of Minnesota; the question of title to enforce, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the law providing that soldiers and sailors honorably discharged by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they possess the necessary capacity, with an amendment that the final preference be extended to enlisted men disabled in the line of duty and honorably discharged, or the widows or daughters of killed or deceased soldiers.

DOMESTIC.

MR. MORRELL, living near Dixon, Mo., on his return from the village, the other day, missed his two little girls, aged eight and five years, respectively. His attention was called by a large trunk in the room, and he opened it and found the lifeless forms of the little ones. They were cast resuscitation. It is supposed they jumped in the trunk, listening to give their father a pleasant surprise, but were overcome by the heat and lack of air.

THE International Typographical Union, at its late session, in Detroit, elected the following officers: President, John Armstrong, of Toronto, Can.; Vice-Presidents, Otis P. Martin, of Chicago, and T. J. Vaughn, of Richmond, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer, William White, of New York; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Wright, of Cincinnati. Washington was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

ACCORDING to Boise City (Idaho) dispatches of the 9th, there was increasing excitement throughout the territory over the threatened, and in portions actual, uprising of the Indians. There had been a fight at Hall Creek between a small party of volunteers and a body of 150 savages, in which four of the former were killed, two wounded and one missing. Troops had been forwarded from San Francisco for their relief.

ON the 9th, a tornado passed over portions of Eastern and Middle Georgia, which resulted in the destruction of crops, fences and buildings and the loss of several lives. The Town of Curryttown, in South Carolina, just across the Georgia line, was almost literally swept from the face of the earth.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 10th says the adoption by the Senate and House of the conference report on the Washington Monument would secure the prompt completion of that structure.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Greenback State Convention of Maine met at Lewiston, on the 8th, 887 delegates being present. The resolutions indorse the Toledo platform; declare fealty to the American monetary system; favor free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the issuing by the Government of full legal-tender paper money, in amounts sufficient to meet the wants of trade; oppose every measure looking to resumption of specie payment, etc., etc.

THE New York National Greenback party met in State conference at Albany, on the 5th, twenty-eight counties being represented. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the greenback dollar must be a full legal-tender for all debts; that the General Government alone issue money; favoring the calling in of all United States bonds, and paying them, principal and interest, in greenbacks; demanding the suppression of imported Chinese labor, and the repeal of the Resumption and National Banking acts.

THE next Missouri Democratic State Convention will be held on the 10th of July, at Jefferson City.

THE Michigan Greenback and National parties held their State Conventions at Grand Rapids, on the 5th. A compromise was effected between the two parties in the evening, and a platform was adopted calling for the unconditional repeal of the National Banking and Resumption acts; the issue of all paper money to be a full legal-tender for all public and private debts; the free coinage of silver; reduction in the hours of labor; Government lands to be reserved for actual settlers only, etc. Hon. Henry S. Smith was nominated for Governor; Lysander Woodward for Lieutenant-Governor; Ira H. Reese for Secretary of State; H. E. Goeschel for Treasurer; Levi Sparks for Auditor; John A. Elder for Land Commissioner; Frank Dupont for Attorney-General; and David Parsons for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE Indiana State Republican Convention met at Indianapolis, on the 5th, and organized by the choice of Gen. Ben Harrison for Permanent President. The following nominations were made: Secretary of State, Judge Isaac S. Moore; Auditor of State, Gen. A. D. Miller; Treasurer of State, Maj. Geo. F. Bright; Attorney-General, Judge W. A. Babbitt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. T. Merrill. The resolutions adopted declare opposition to repudiation in any form; deprecate the abandonment or depreciation of greenbacks; favor a sound, stable currency of gold, silver and paper, made equal in value; recommend legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par for customs dues and Government bonds; oppose further financial legislation of a radical character; deprecate the payment of Southern claims; denounce the National House of Representatives for its action in arousing Republican members fairly and legally elected, and the action on the Democratic majority in their revolutionary attempts to unseat the President, etc., etc.

THE monument to ex-President Johnson was unveiled, at Greenville, Tenn., on the 8th, in the presence of about 3,000 spectators. The oration was delivered by Hon. Geo. W. Jones, an old-time friend of the dead President. The monument cost $5,000, and was erected by the family of the deceased.

THE Illinois State Prohibition Convention was held at Decatur, on the 6th. Hon. J. R. Goun was nominated for State Treasurer, and Rev. W. S. Post for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform demands the legal prohibition in all places, subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and traffic of and in all alcoholic beverages;" equal rights for all; the abolition of polygamy, etc.; the abolition of Executive patronage, etc., etc.

THE Missouri State Prohibition Convention met at St. Louis, on the 6th, and adopted a platform demanding that the sale of intoxicating liquors be absolutely prohibited by law; recommending persistent efforts to prevent the granting of licenses; urging good men of all parties to vote only for those favoring prohibition. A State Central Committee was chosen and authorized to nominate a State ticket, if deemed advisable.

THE President has approved the act to repeal the Bankrupt law.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 9th, nominated John C. Fremont as Governor of Arizona.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) dispatch of the 9th says the Republican State ticket has been undoubtedly elected, but that the Democrats had secured the Member of Congress and the Legislature on joint ballot.

ON the 10th, Senator Matthews was served with a subpœnaby a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, commanding him to appear before the Potter Investigating Committee, and testify concerning certain alleged irregularities. A Washington telegram of that date says it was understood that Mr. Matthews would insist upon his Senatorial privilege and decline obedience to the summons.

THOMAS WINANS, the Baltimore millionaire, died at his summer residence in Newport, R. I., on the 10th, of pulmonary consumption. He was fifty-eight years old and was worth $50,000,000.

A NEW YORK special of the 10th says the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church had, that evening, adopted a resolution recommending the expulsion of Mrs. Tilton from the Church membership.

FOREIGN.

AT Berlin, on the 5th, a decree was promulgated, signed by the Emperor Wilhelm and countersigned by Bismarck, proclaiming a Regency and nominating Prince Frederick Wilhelm as Regent. The condition of the Emperor was improving, and the wounds in his head and arm were healing. His speedy recovery was confidently expected. At the first fire, seven shot were lodged in the right forearm and wrist and five in the head and face. The second fire caused the lodgement of twenty shot in the arm and shoulder and six in the neck.

ACCORDING to Berlin telegrams of the 6th, the Criminal Court of that city were in the receipt of threatening letters declaring that other assassinations of European monarchs would follow if Nobeling was harshly treated.

AUSTRIA has notified Montenegro that the annexation of Antivari would be considered *casus belli*.

THE Pope has sent an appeal to the Powers to protect the interests of Roman Catholics while regulating the affairs of Turkey.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 8th, Nobeling had, on that day, again attempted suicide, but had been prevented by the guards. Between twenty and thirty persons had been arrested in various parts of the Empire for expressing regret that Nobeling did not kill the Emperor.

NEARLY 300 lives were lost, on the 7th, by a fire-damp explosion in the Lancashire (Eng.) District.

LORD BEACONSFIELD left London for Berlin, on the 8th, to attend the sittings of the Congress.

THE Porte has surrendered the Fortress of Shumla. Both Russia and Germany intimated that, if the surrender were not made, invitations to the European Congress would be withheld.

ON the 8th, at Berlin, eight persons were tried for disloyal speech concerning the Emperor. In one case sentence was deferred, and in seven, sentences of imprisonment were imposed, ranging from eighteen months to five years.

AN official telegram of the 8th announces the surrender of the remainder of the Cuban insurgents and the complete pacification of the whole island.

ACCORDING to Rome (Italy) dispatches of the 10th, the Pope had proposed co-operation with Germany for the repression of Socialism on condition that the Falk Ecclesiastical laws were modified.

THE Shah of Persia reached Paris, on the 10th.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. H. R. Palmer returned to New York, May 28, from his European tour.

—The present of Sec'y Sherman to his niece who married Senator "Don" Cameron was a check for $3,000.

—Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, says that not one member out of ten makes any use of the Congressional Library. Under the rules of the library public officers are the only ones allowed to draw books, and as a necessary consequence the use of the great library is very much restricted.

—Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, while trying a case at Beaver, Pa., recently, was handed a note by a man named Cameron, inviting him to mortal combat with columbiads, ten paces apart. He had been annoyed by the same man several times before, Cameron is supposed to be insane. He was formerly a lawyer, and was at one time Governor of Kansas, under President Buchanan's administration.

—The late Prof. Henry, so Thatcher Wood states, was in 1835 an amateur actor of note, to whom a good engagement had been offered if he would adopt the dramatic profession. The Principal of the Albany Academy, however, offered him a gratuitous academic course, and, his master surrendering the apprentice's indentures, Henry turned his back on the theatre to leave a more enduring and a wider fame as a scientist.

—The Washington *Star*, speaking of the late Prof. Henry's high record of honor, says: "He is known to have received hundreds of propositions by which, for the use of his name in the inducement of mining projects and other projects, he could have made himself wealthy; but they uniformly met with prompt and indignant rejection, even where the schemes had a sufficient degree of merit to make them fair business operations."

—Judge John M. Wilson, who has been called the father of the practice in Cook County, Ill., and who for many years was side by side presiding Judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and was afterward Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago, was worth between three and four hundred thousand dollars two years ago, but has lost all that property from shrinkage in the value of real estate and stocks, and as a means of support in his old age has accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace for North Chicago.

A MAN is obliged to die before his will amounts to anything, but that of a woman is always in force.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

JAMES DONALDSON committed suicide at Detroit, on the 8d, by taking arsenic; cause, family troubles.

A FARMER named Noschor, residing in Jasper, Midland County, came in from work early, the other morning, complaining that he was not feeling well. His wife mixed him up a drink of vinegar and water, and fifteen minutes after drinking it Noschor was dead. The stomach has been sent to Ann Arbor for medical examination.

AT the last meeting of the Board of Regents, in April, Regent Cutchen was instructed to request Senator Christiancy, former counsel of the Board, to make a written statement as to the truth or falsity of the affidavit of R. A. Beal, read at the January meeting of the Regents. Beal then swore that he had been induced to withdraw his claims for a jury in the University chancery suit upon the representation of Senator Christiancy that there was no evidence in the case by which Judge Buhington would be authorized to find that any red lines or initial "D's" were forged, and that, in case he should so find, Christiancy would make a representation of the facts to the Board, by which he (Beal) would be relieved in the premises. President Angell has received a reply from Christiancy, in which he denies in toto the whole statement, and declares that other assassinations of European public men would follow if Nobeling was harshly treated.

AUSTRIA has notified Montenegro that the annexation of Antivari would be considered *casus belli*.

THE Pope has sent an appeal to the Powers to protect the interests of Roman Catholics while regulating the affairs of Turkey.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 8th, Nobeling had, on that day, again attempted suicide, but had been prevented by the guards. Between twenty and thirty persons had been arrested in various parts of the Empire for expressing regret that Nobeling did not kill the Emperor.

NEARLY 300 lives were lost, on the 7th, by a fire-damp explosion in the Lancashire (Eng.) District.

LORD BEACONSFIELD left London for Berlin, on the 8th, to attend the sittings of the Congress.

THE Porte has surrendered the Fortress of Shumla. Both Russia and Germany intimated that, if the surrender were not made, invitations to the European Congress would be withheld.

ON the 8th, at Berlin, eight persons were tried for disloyal speech concerning the Emperor. In one case sentence was deferred, and in seven, sentences of imprisonment were imposed, ranging from eighteen months to five years.

AN official telegram of the 8th announces the surrender of the remainder of the Cuban insurgents and the complete pacification of the whole island.

ACCORDING to Rome (Italy) dispatches of the 10th, the Pope had proposed co-operation with Germany for the repression of Socialism on condition that the Falk Ecclesiastical laws were modified.

THE Shah of Persia reached Paris, on the 10th.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. H. R. Palmer returned to New York, May 28, from his European tour.

—The present of Sec'y Sherman to his niece who married Senator "Don" Cameron was a check for $3,000.

—Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, says that not one member out of ten makes any use of the Congressional Library. Under the rules of the library public officers are the only ones allowed to draw books, and as a necessary consequence the use of the great library is very much restricted.

—Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, while trying a case at Beaver, Pa., recently, was handed a note by a man named Cameron, inviting him to mortal combat with columbiads, ten paces apart. He had been annoyed by the same man several times before. Cameron is supposed to be insane. He was formerly a lawyer, and was at one time Governor of Kansas, under President Buchanan's administration.

—The late Prof. Henry, so Thatcher Wood states, was in 1835 an amateur actor of note, to whom a good engagement had been offered if he would adopt the dramatic profession. The Principal of the Albany Academy, however, offered him a gratuitous academic course, and, his master surrendering the apprentice's indentures, Henry turned his back on the theatre to leave a more enduring and a wider fame as a scientist.

—The Washington *Star*, speaking of the late Prof. Henry's high record of honor, says: "He is known to have received hundreds of propositions by which, for the use of his name in the inducement of mining projects and other projects, he could have made himself wealthy; but they uniformly met with prompt and indignant rejection, even where the schemes had a sufficient degree of merit to make them fair business operations."

—Judge John M. Wilson, who has been called the father of the practice in Cook County, Ill., and who for many years was side by side presiding Judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and was afterward Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago, was worth between three and four hundred thousand dollars two years ago, but has lost all that property from shrinkage in the value of real estate and stocks, and as a means of support in his old age has accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace for North Chicago.

A MAN is obliged to die before his will amounts to anything, but that of a woman is always in force.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—At Nelson Furnace, Ky., recently, a girl eleven years old was attacked by a game cock, which struck one of its spurs through the side of her head and into the brain, inflicting a fatal wound.

—At the organ concert in the Cincinnati Music Hall lately, just as Miss Cary emerged from a side door to sing, a bolt came out and ran across the broad stage in full view of the audience. Miss Cary after taking her place saw the accident, shook her fan and called "Scat!" at it, much to the amusement of the audience. At last puss was driven off and the singer went on with her singing.

—Last week two residents of Bull Run Basin disagreed. W. ejected J. from his cabin. The latter then returned to his own apartments. Next morning, taking his double-barrel shotgun, he proceeded to the whereabouts of W. and told him to feel himself, for he must make an apology or fight. W. replied that he did not know of his prowlings, and he had no gun. "However, you just step off ten steps and take a shot at me, then I'll take a turn at you with the other barrel." J. walked away.—*Pioneer (Nev.) Power.*

—At Sunny Point, Panola County, Tex., on Monday last, two negro children, one the infant and the other about two years of age, were killed and eaten by a sow. The parents left the children in charge of a girl seven years of age, and while the girl was playing in the yard the sow entered the house and seized the infant lying in the cradle and dragged it out. Before assistance could reach the house the animal had killed the infant and eaten its brains, and had attacked and eaten off a leg and arm of the oldest child. The latter lived some five or six hours after the discovery.—*Galveston (Texas) Christian News.*

—Alex. Sliey and Frost Gorman, brothers-in-law, living near Forest Depot, Va., got into a quarrel, the other day, about the latter's wife, during which, in the field, Cole's called Sliey a liar. The latter challenged him to mortal combat, and the following weapons were chosen. There being no persons on the place to act as second in the struggle outside, an old negro man, a laborer on the farm, was pressed into the service, and made to become an unwilling witness to the strange deed. The boys were directed to go to and participate whenever either one of the two combatants took an advantage of the other. Sliey and Gorman were men of herculean strength, and the struggle was a close one, lasting nearly an hour. After the first few lunges Coles received a painful wound in the upper part of his forearm, but, instead of disabling him, only seemed to madden him, and he pressed his antagonist more closely, inflicting three wounds in Sliey's breast. At this juncture the old negro implored the combatants, with tears in his eyes, to desist. Both combatants refused to listen, and the fight continued until both of the men fell, mutually wounded.

—An exciting scene occurred in a St. Louis criminal court the other day. Mrs. Gormley had been arrested for killing a man named Ryan, and had secured a continuance under bail. Gormley walked out of the court room followed by the mother of his victim. She approached him, and with a lithesome glare, rendered still more horrible by her one eye, said, clasping him by the shoulder: "You have killed my son! You have killed my son! May God's curse follow you!" Gormley shoved her back, exclaiming, "You lie, you lie." Recovering herself, the old woman placed her hand in her bosom, saying, "I'll be revenged." Gormley exclaimed, "She's going to murder me! She has got a knife!" Officers Doyle and Pierce, for selling a lottery, seized Mrs. Ryan, the former cutting his fingers on a sharp instrument concealed in the woman's bosom. The knife was drawn out, and a formidable weapon it was with a blade six inches long, which had been whetted to a keen edge. "He killed my son! He killed my son!" the old woman kept shrieking long after she was taken down stairs and placed in a cell.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$ 3	$10 00
Sheep	3 50	6 70
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 00	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 02½	1 03
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 02½	1 03
RYE—Western Mixed	57	57½
CORN—Mixed	38	38½
OATS—Mixed	23	23½
BEEF—Extra Mess	10 00	10 50
PORK—Mess	9 00	9 25
CHEESE	7½	7¾
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	38	41

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5 25	$5 40
Choice	4 75	5 00
Medium	3 75	4 50
Common	3 25	3 60
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 50	3 65
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2 50	4 00
LAMBS—Spring	3 50	4 50
Good to Choice	4 75	5 25
HIDES—Prime	7	7½
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5 00	5 25
Spring Wheat to Fine	4 50	5 00
Patents	5 00	7 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	96	96½
Corn, No. 2	36	36½
Oats, No. 2	22	22½
Rye, No. 2	52	53
Barley, No. 2	77	78
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	05½	06
Self-Working	04½	05
Green Brush	03½	04
Red-Tipped do	03	03½
Crooked	02	03
POTATOES	60	70
LARD	6 87½	6 90
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	48 00	55 00
3d Clear	32 00	36 00
Good Dressed Siding	18 00	20 00
Common Siding	14 00	15 00
Common and Fencing	11 00	12 50
Lath	1 75	2 00
Shingles	3 00	3 50

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 00	$5 25
Medium	4 00	4 50
Ordinary	3 25	3 50
HOGS—Good	4 50	4 75
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 00	$ 5 25
Medium	4 00	4 50
Ordinary	3 25	3 50
HOGS—Yorkers	4 50	4 75
Philadelphias	4 50	4 75
SHEEP—Best	4 25	4 50
Common	3 25	3 50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

When them art by.
I love thee, but I love thee not so deeply,
And I am alone.
I marvel that I love thee so cheaply.

Thy smile and frown,
Thy chance, thy walk,
In vain regret I pursue and remember.
All's cold!
Round the year
I June sould the darkness of December.

Ah, cruel fate!
That I'd see late
We learn the golden value of our pleasure—
To find we know
How loss my worth it was to have our treasure.

Perverse are we.
Too blind to see
That idle memories only lead to sorrow,
Enjoy to-day,
Take care to-day;
Why want until to-day becomes to-morrow?
—*Good Words*

CROSSING THE RIVER.

Murmurs the soldier in dying,
As the death-wave the tired spirit frees,
"Let us all cross o'er the river,
And rest in the shade of the trees."

Ah! could we cross o'er that river,
And rest in the shade of those trees,
Refreshed by repose and green stronger
Come back to our struggle again!

How glad for a while to be resting
Beneath their thick waters roar,
Are the fevers of life and its passions,
That gnaw on the furthermost shore!

What is the destiny waiting
Those other side of that shadowy deep?
Some rest and repose for the spirit,
Or the gloom of eternal sleep?

None who have passed that river
Have ever come back to tell us,
Hence we have sought slumber or ease.

Nevertheless, forever
Across the dreary tide they go,
The bravest and best together—
Together the sick and the low.

Then in the battle's thickest carnage,
And fain to their rules go the rich,
The few who linger in the palace,
And the many who die in the ditch.

Those who leave reason their story
High in the prime of their manhood,
And those who have lived without glory,
And left us not even a name.

Those whom we long for their goodness,
And those whom we hated for crime,
All pass o'er those fitful waters,
Out of sight, out of mind, out of time.

Plunging in hast and in darkness,
Where all things are equal and even,
They cross the myste'rious river,
And leave the world's business to us.
—*James Jones, English, in Harper's Weekly.*

COURTESY AT HOME.

There is an element about most excellence which is more or less disheartening. They are surrounded by an atmosphere which impresses the observer with assumptions of superiority, and which, though there may be a certain number of conformists. In our opinion the best test of the difference between courtesy and insolence will be found in the observation of home life. Humbug may assume the form of courtesy, but it cannot stand the scrutiny of continual use; whereas true courtesy becomes more developed by constant habit, and thrives best in its native soil. People who are profuse courtesy with humbug, because they imagine that it necessarily implies personal esteem and respect, are, we fear, mistaken; they only serve a deferential manner in the absence of personal esteem and respect, they unwittingly pay respect bunting. In this they are mistaken. Humbugging men be perfectly courteous to the murderer whom he is sentencing to be hanged, and the humbugging parson, at a public school may show formal politeness to his pupils in the disciplinary interviews which he has with them; but courtesy is not neither functionary would therefore lay himself open to the charge of being a humbug. Then there are persons who are utterly devoid of any innate courtesy that they are incredulous of its existence in others; and, when they are brought in contact with it, they humbug. It must be admitted, however, that there are occasions when skepticism is quite legitimate. For instance, when a man who has been guilty of want of affection and respect on the part of husbands toward their wives, or parents toward their children in public, we are apt to form our own opinion of their private life, shrewdly suspecting that the politeness and good things it had nobody whose apparent courteousness to strangers is only on the surface, and who thus seems to be that which he is not, run he a perfect experiment in the highest sense of the word; but, taking the expression in its ordinary social acceptation, we fear it requires to be granted that, in the matter of courtesy, a great many gentlemen do occasionally seem to be that which they are not. These refined beings do not stops at lapses into absolute rudeness among their relatives and intimates; but they replace their attractive manner by an air of acerbity, taciturnity, and irritability, which exceed the border line of courtesy. They seem to take a pleasure in demonstrating the unhappy results of the refinement of the agreeable has its counterpart in the refinement of the disagreeable. Sometimes have seen people comparing the manners of the present generation very unfavorable with those of its predecessors, and they do this with considerable justice; but we have known gentlemen of the old school, as it be termed, who, though very courteous in rough society, were accustomed to use some very ugly words in the company of their own sex. Perhaps they could quote poetry far more readily than some of their descendants, and they were always prepared with a line from Homer or Virgil to suit the occasion; but, for all that, their mental daily bread, especially after dinner, consisted of every coarse kind of food, and their associates would scarcely be tolerated in the club smoking-room of the present day. There are a few specimens of this school still left, and they are generally ostentatiously polite in society. Their drawing-room manners toward ladies are almost too fine, but their elderly spinster daughters, who have to attend upon them at home, especially in their gouty moments, could testify how much they are not always so affable. We have in our minds old military men, but there is a more solemn class of ancients who enjoy an equal reputation for courtesy. We refer to the race of old-fashioned college dons. These worthies could be the best boats in the world, and nothing could exceed the charms of their cheerful *bonhomie*; but we recollect the time when we used to compare the sanity which they annually exhibited to their visitors at Commemoration with their conduct toward ourselves during the rest of the year. The breakfast and luncheons in "gaudy week" were all very well, but the private interviews at other times in the Dean's study were by no means feasts of courtesy.

Although we cherish a conservative respect for the old-fashioned polished gentleman, we have a lurking suspicion that he is rather retarding the progress of social creature. Polished he certainly was, but with a polish that were oft with the rough usage, and which but tainly glossed over an inner man whose coldness of refinement to the point of positive rudeness, but he could also be very blandiloquous; and, if he was occasionally poetical, he was often indecent. We are far from maintaining that some past periods of English history have not been more distinguished for courtesy than our own; but when we hear people talk of the times of George IV. and Beau Brummel as the millennium of British *politesse*, we feel that either their memory or their judgment must be wrong. Even in person on the place to act as second in the struggle outside, an old negro man, a laborer on the farm, was pressed into the service, and made to become an unwilling witness to the strange deed. The boys were directed to go to and participate whenever either one of the two combatants took an advantage of the other. Sliey and Gorman were men of herculean strength, and the struggle was a close one, lasting nearly an hour. After the first few lunges Coles received a painful wound in the upper part of his forearm, but, instead of disabling him, only seemed to madden him, and he pressed his antagonist more closely, inflicting three wounds in Sliey's breast. At this juncture the old negro implored the combatants, with tears in his eyes, to desist. Both combatants refused to listen, and the fight continued until both of the men fell, mutually wounded.

—An exciting scene occurred in a St. Louis criminal court the other day. Mrs. Gormley had been arrested for killing a man named Ryan, and had secured a continuance under bail. Gormley walked out of the court room followed by the mother of his victim. She approached him, and with a lithesome glare, rendered still more horrible by her one eye, said, clasping him by the shoulder: "You have killed my son! You have killed my son! May God's curse follow you!" Gormley shoved her back, exclaiming, "You lie, you lie." Recovering herself, the old woman placed her hand in her bosom, saying, "I'll be revenged." Gormley exclaimed, "She's going to murder me! She has got a knife!" Officers Doyle and Pierce, for selling a lottery, seized Mrs. Ryan, the former cutting his fingers on a sharp instrument concealed in the woman's bosom. The knife was drawn out, and a formidable weapon it was with a blade six inches long, which had been whetted to a keen edge. "He killed my son! He killed my son!" the old woman kept shrieking long after she was taken down stairs and placed in a cell.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$ 3	$10 00
Sheep	3 50	6 70
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 00	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 02½	1 03
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 02½	1 03
RYE—Western Mixed	57	57½
CORN—Mixed	38	38½
OATS—Mixed	23	23½
BEEF—Extra Mess	10 00	10 50
PORK—Mess	9 00	9 25
CHEESE	7½	7¾
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	38	41

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$5 25	$5 40
Choice	4 75	5 00
Medium	3 75	4 50
Common	3 25	3 60
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 50	3 65
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2 50	4 00
LAMBS—Spring	3 50	4 50
Good to Choice	4 75	5 25
HIDES—Prime	7	7½
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5 00	5 25
Spring Wheat to Fine	4 50	5 00
Patents	5 00	7 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	96	96½
Corn, No. 2	36	36½
Oats, No. 2	22	22½
Rye, No. 2	52	53
Barley, No. 2	77	78
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	05½	06
Self-Working	04½	05
Green Brush	03½	04
Red-Tipped do	03	03½
Crooked	02	03
POTATOES	60	70
LARD	6 87½	6 90
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	48 00	55 00
3d Clear	32 00	36 00
Good Dressed Siding	18 00	20 00
Common Siding	14 00	15 00
Common and Fencing	11 00	12 50
Lath	1 75	2 00
Shingles	3 00	3 50

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$5 00	$ 5 25
Medium	4 00	4 50
Ordinary	3 25	3 50
HOGS—Good	4 50	4 75
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 00	$ 5 25
Medium	4 00	4 50
Ordinary	3 25	3 50
HOGS—Yorkers	4 50	4 75
Philadelphias	4 50	4 75
SHEEP—Best	4 25	4 50
Common	3 25	3 50

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

When them art by.
I love thee, but I love thee not so deeply,
And I am alone.
I marvel that I love thee so cheaply.

Thy smile and frown,
Thy chance, thy walk,
In vain regret I pursue and remember.
All's cold!
Round the year
I June sould the darkness of December.

Ah, cruel fate!
That I'd see late
We learn the golden value of our pleasure—
To find we know
How loss my worth it was to have our treasure.

Perverse are we.
Too blind to see
That idle memories only lead to sorrow,
Enjoy to-day,
Take care to-day;
Why want until to-day becomes to-morrow?
—*Good Words*

CROSSING THE RIVER.

Murmurs the soldier in dying,
As the death-wave the tired spirit frees,
"Let us all cross o'er the river,
And rest in the shade of the trees."

Ah! could we cross o'er that river,
And rest in the shade of those trees,
Refreshed by repose and green stronger
Come back to our struggle again!

How glad for a while to be resting
Beneath their thick waters roar,
Are the fevers of life and its passions,
That gnaw on the furthermost shore!

What is the destiny waiting
Those other side of that shadowy deep?
Some rest and repose for the spirit,
Or the gloom of eternal sleep?

None who have passed that river
Have ever come back to tell us,
Hence we have sought slumber or ease.

Nevertheless, forever
Across the dreary tide they go,
The bravest and best together—
Together the sick and the low.

Then in the battle's thickest carnage,
And fain to their rules go the rich,
The few who linger in the palace,
And the many who die in the ditch.

Those who leave reason their story
High in the prime of their manhood,
And those who have lived without glory,
And left us not even a name.

Those whom we long for their goodness,
And those whom we hated for crime,
All pass o'er those fitful waters,
Out of sight, out of mind, out of time.

Plunging in hast and in darkness,
Where all things are equal and even,
They cross the myste'rious river,
And leave the world's business to us.
—*James Jones, English, in Harper's Weekly.*

COURTESY AT HOME.

There is an element about most excellence which is more or less disheartening. They are surrounded by an atmosphere which impresses the observer with assumptions of superiority, and which, though there may be a certain number of conformists. In our opinion the best test of the difference between courtesy and insolence will be found in the observation of home life. Humbug may assume the form of courtesy, but it cannot stand the scrutiny of continual use; whereas true courtesy becomes more developed by constant habit, and thrives best in its native soil. People who are profuse courtesy with humbug, because they imagine that it necessarily implies personal esteem and respect, are, we fear, mistaken; they only serve a deferential manner in the absence of personal esteem and respect, they unwittingly pay respect bunting. In this they are mistaken. Humbugging men be perfectly courteous to the murderer whom he is sentencing to be hanged, and the humbugging parson, at a public school may show formal politeness to his pupils in the disciplinary interviews which he has with them; but courtesy is not neither functionary would therefore lay himself open to the charge of being a humbug. Then there are persons who are utterly devoid of any innate courtesy that they are incredulous of its existence in others; and, when they are brought in contact with it, they humbug. It must be admitted, however, that there are occasions when skepticism is quite legitimate. For instance, when a man who has been guilty of want of affection and respect on the part of husbands toward their wives, or parents toward their children in public, we are apt to form our own opinion of their private life, shrewdly suspecting that the politeness and good things it had nobody whose apparent courteousness to strangers is only on the surface, and who thus seems to be that which he is not, run he a perfect experiment in the highest sense of the word; but, taking the expression in its ordinary social acceptation, we fear it requires to be granted that, in the matter of courtesy, a great many gentlemen do occasionally seem to be that which they are not. These refined beings do not stops at lapses into absolute rudeness among their relatives and intimates; but they replace their attractive manner by an air of acerbity, taciturnity, and irritability, which exceed the border line of courtesy. They seem to take a pleasure in demonstrating the unhappy results of the refinement of the agreeable has its counterpart in the refinement of the disagreeable. Sometimes have seen people comparing the manners of the present generation very unfavorable with those of its predecessors, and they do this with considerable justice; but we have known gentlemen of the old school, as it be termed, who, though very courteous in rough society, were accustomed to use some very ugly words in the company of their own sex. Perhaps they could quote poetry far more readily than some of their descendants, and they were always prepared with a line from Homer or Virgil to suit the occasion; but, for all that, their mental daily bread, especially after dinner, consisted of every coarse kind of food, and their associates would scarcely be tolerated in the club smoking-room of the present day. There are a few specimens of this school still left, and they are generally ostentatiously polite in society. Their drawing-room manners toward ladies are almost too fine, but their elderly spinster daughters, who have to attend upon them at home, especially in their gouty moments, could test

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 21, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Although the sad event has been postponed longer than was expected every one ed. Mr. William Cullen Bryant's death early on the morning of Wednesday the 12th, was justified the brief outlines contained in my letter of two weeks since. The disease of hardly any gave he sank in this country could have elicited such a unanimous and spontaneous tribute to his memory and achievement as that which has filled the press since the news of the aged poet's death arrive. The city flags were ever half mast ed until the whole city seemed to unite in testifying to the universal respect felt for one of the most upright and blameless of men.

Mr. Bryant's career was an exceptional one. A precocious genius, famous when he entered his teens, and doing his best work before he was out of them, he still preserved his high fame through nearly two thirds of a century thereafter. Although as his partners confess, he was not a business man, still he accumulated a large fortune and maintained it to the end with great frugality. Although slight and rather delicate of frame, his abundant exercise and regular habits kept him in the condition and health of an athlete and rose almost up to the week of his death. At seventy-five he astonished a friend while walking with him in the grounds of his country residence on Long Island, by running a short distance in advance, jumping easily into the branches of an overhanging tree and swinging for some time by one hand. When in the city he walked up and down town every day, rain or shine, and was always one of the most conspicuous figures on the street. The last time I saw Mr. Bryant was one morning not many weeks ago as he was coming down Broadway to his office as usual. His pace was of course not rapid but in his step were much of the firmness and agility of youth. His sharp blue eyes looked out undimmed from beneath a pair of bushy brows, as snow white as the long full beard and silky hair framing the strong features with which his portraits have familiarized it, and his whole appearance so striking and attractively remarkable that many of the passers by involuntarily turned to look after him as he went.

Your readers are probably aware that pretty nearly everything as to be found in one shape or another in this City of New York; but I venture to say that a majority of them would really be surprised to hear that there is a regular gold mine in operation in the very heart of the town. Such however, is the fact, and anyone curious to inspect the modes and processes by which a great proportion of the precious metal has been got out of the soil of the Pacific slope can have that curiosity gratified without going farther West than the corner of Broadway and Bond street. Here, a year and a half ago, occurred the great fire in which a number of jewelry and silver manufactories were burned. In these buildings as in those of the banks there must have been, outside of the dozen safes which were afterwards recovered, nearly two hundred thousand dollars worth, of the precious metals, only a small portion of which was immediately recovered. The remainder was scattered, in broken and blackened fragments, through the eighteen hundred tons of charred rubbish which lay piled in the cellars of the burned buildings when the smouldering fires were at last extinguished. During the first few months after the catastrophe the surface of this rubbish was a good deal picked over by the street urchins and quite a good deal taken out. Recently, two experienced miners obtained the necessary permission from Messrs. Robbins and Appleton, the owners of the building, to work the great ash heap systematically. They put in a thousand dollars worth of machinery and have now been delving, sluicing and cradling in true miner fashion for several weeks. The two men are able to wash about thirty tons of the rubbish a day, and thus far report as to pan out about eleven dollars a ton. During most of the day the work of the grimy pair thirty feet below the sidewalk is watched by a crowd of idlers and strangers who look down upon the belongings as one with eager and curious curiosity.

To absorb the dime novel would probably seem to the average Young American a more serious and revolutionary invasion of rights than the appropriation of the *habeas corpus*, and yet if they have to be done. Within a short time there have been quite a number of cases reported in which boys who had been reading about beauty and pirates until they became convinced that they had a special mission to become one or the other here in consequence for three selves long scrapes of various descriptions. Half a dozen or more of these recent adventurers have, within a month or two, been intercepted by the police on their way either to the Java Seas or the roaring main and returned to homes in the city and Brooklyn from which they had run away with the firm intention of achieving desperate and heroic deeds. Most of them, when thus heard, had no personal in the way of luggage or money, but in not one of the cases reported was the prime necessity, a revolver, wanting. In none of the instances above cited did it however we say more serious damage accomplished than the alarm of the parents concerned and some unnecessary searching work ed by the said parties. It is to be hoped that the young desperadoes generally preferred taking meals off the mantel piece for a few days after their return.

In the latest case of this kind, however, the work of this red Fra Diavolo was more tragical. A ten headed high wayman who had run away from home and with some kindred spirits had for some days been living in a cave in the suburbs, sallied forth from his hiding place one night, and meeting a young man who resisted his demands for money, locked up his claims by shooting his victim dead. He was arrested, tried, and early last week was sentenced to eight years in State's prison. When questioned by the Judge as to the cause of his crime he admitted that he had been led to it by the current sensational boy's literature, but expressed no regret, and seemed to regard his conviction and sentence merely as a proper and enjoyable part of the drama in which he was the hero.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper tone, all kinds of ailments are the result. The digestion of food, the movements of the bowels and blood, the action of the brain and nerves, are all immediately connected with the working of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all per sons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and in the numerous cases from the entire human an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach Sold in bottles 75 cts., $1 each. Positively in all bottles of the genuine Underlined. Those doses will prove it, or just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crawler.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscelaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Cigars, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and be one.

DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road

Known as the Cooper Farm,

30 acres improved, and has house and frame barn and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also red and white oak and are exceedingly fine farming

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Penn mining section of the Southshore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

Having a population of two thousand (2000) persons and more, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and must settle there to give a return on it, when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. HIGHEST, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods.

Carpeting.

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocked Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and so will their orders by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an announcement fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods by great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscelaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (9)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and . . Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One lor best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get belatest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscelaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

ClOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which [illegible] to you for Cash for its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Thestore with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. A TRADE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS,

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscelaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, RYE UP &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6.1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALLIE, Bengonle, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat [illegible] market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug propels thereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

On the 4th, the cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was undertaken by Mr. Reed, it being understood that he would confine himself exclusively to the consideration of the matters between his testimony and the statements heretofore made before the Senate Investigating Committee. The witness stated that he purposely misled the Senate Committee, but that his later statements were made on a level basis. He repeated the details of the interview with Secretary Sherman in the St. Louis restaurant, but the narrative showed no material or notable discrepancy. The cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was not concluded when the Committee adjourned.

On the 5th, the returns of the Electoral College of Louisiana were received from the Secretary of the Senate, and read. The Committee then adjourned to give the members an opportunity to vote on the Wood Tariff bill. Upon reassembling, Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was a modified version of the President's message, and the originals of letters received by him from Mr. Matthews, and copies of letters sent to Mr. Matthews in relation to an appointment for James E. Anderson, Gen. C. Putnam was sworn in relation to the Louisiana Electoral returns, and stated that the papers in the hands of the Committee were the only ones in his possession. He had heard that the Republican Sub-Committee of the Senate had a record of the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board. The cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was resumed. In the course of the examination the following letter was read, the former had said he had written it to Mr. Matthews, and that he understood that he (Mr. Matthews) asking for an appointment for Anderson, and that Anderson was a witness for Mr. Matthews in the Louisiana matters, but he had not obtained it for Mr. Matthews, and that Mr. Matthews was a witness for him in the Louisiana matters, but Anderson declined to accept the appointment, which was tendered him by the President, and which he (Anderson) understood was given to Mr. Matthews, though the writing of the body of the letter and the suggestions were an exact counterpart of his handwriting. The witness was examined in relation to the re-enactment and attaching to the signing of the agreement, and made several other statements as to various points. The testimony of the Sub-Committee was handed witness for identification. He thought it was the same, but would not state positively under oath; witness also produced a letter from Mr. Jenks to him, in which reference was made to a letter from Mr. Hall, which he explained to mean "Sherman to Don." Witness further said that he had written a memorandum of letters sent to Matthews, in regard to the Pitkin appointment. Anderson said it was sought, on behalf of Pitkin securing him that, if he stood by the party, he would be provided for. In respect to the statement on its letter that three of the Returning Board did not sign the returns for Hayes, he said that the statement was made to him that Burch, Marks and Levissee had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the Electoral count, and he has found out, otherwise, that there was a great deal of truth in it. D. Gray (one of Packard's friends) had told him of their Packard overthrown; they would support Hayes and the whole Republican party. Mr. Pressly, the Associate Agent of the Associated Press, testified that he had in possession certain papers relating to the Louisiana election, but that was after the adjournment of Congress, he had sent them to Hon. Secretary of State of Louisiana, and had never heard from them since. The Committee were quite anxious to get possession of the papers, and soon after adjourned.

The investigation into the alleged Florida and Louisiana frauds was continued on the 9th. Mr. Cox announced that he had received from Mr. Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and Mr. Anderson, which he had made. These were supported in Mr. Anderson's testimony. Mr. Cox suggested that all these papers be printed with the testimony. A resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Matthews to appear before the Committee, to explain the letters.

Judge Black, of Ohio, was then heard upon the details of the proposition which Asher made to him, and substantially stated that he offered from $30,000 to $40,000 if he would refuse to testify in the Congressional investigation, and to plead, in substance, "I don't see that the Louisiana matters have to do with Florida. From what he (Asher) was going to testify he (Judge Black) could see that his testimony would be valuable to the Democratic party, and he refused to accept the proposition. Asher then introduced to Hermann, a New Orleans broker, who informed him that $30,000 was his limit, where upon the matter fell through, and was not worth while to talk more on the matter. He had not been invited, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler. Witness said a portion of the returns laid before the Committee by the Secretary of the Senate were forgeries.

From 11 a. m. until 3 p. m., on the 9th, the Investigating Committee sat with closed doors, the time being occupied in the examination of the documents in evidence before the Committee, including the alleged forged Louisiana returns.

A subpœna duces tecum was ordered issued to the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury for all communications for the appointment of Anderson a Cowler, and the Secretary of State was requested to furnish the Committee with all original communications on file in his office pertaining to the case. One or two of the members of the Hayes-Sherman Commission figured in the correspondence, and were sent for in relation to the Louisiana Electoral returns, and stated that the papers in the hands of the Committee were the only ones in his possession. He had heard that the Republican Sub-Committee of the Senate had a record of the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board. The cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was resumed. In the course of the examination the following letter was read, the former had said he had written it to Mr. Matthews, and that he understood that he (Mr. Matthews) was asking for an appointment for Anderson, and that Anderson was a witness for Mr. Matthews in the Louisiana matters, but he had not obtained it for Mr. Matthews, and that Mr. Matthews was a witness for him in the Louisiana matters, but Anderson declined to accept the appointment, which was tendered him by the President, and which he (Anderson) understood was given to Mr. Matthews, though the writing of the body of the letter and the suggestions were an exact counterpart of his handwriting. The witness was examined in relation to the re-enactment and attaching to the signing of the agreement, and made several other statements as to various points. The testimony of the Sub-Committee was handed witness for identification. He thought it was the same, but would not state positively under oath; witness also produced a letter from Mr. Jenks to him, in which reference was made to a letter from Mr. Hall, which he explained to mean "Sherman to Don." Witness further said that he had written a memorandum of letters sent to Matthews, in regard to the Pitkin appointment. Anderson said it was sought, on behalf of Pitkin securing him that, if he stood by the party, he would be provided for. In respect to the statement on its letter that three of the Returning Board did not sign the returns for Hayes, he said that the statement was made to him that Burch, Marks and Levisee had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the Electoral count, and he has found out, otherwise, that there was a great deal of truth in it. D. Gray (one of Packard's friends) had told him of their Packard overthrown; they would support Hayes and the whole Republican party. Mr. Pressly, the Associate Agent of the Associated Press, testified that he had in possession certain papers relating to the Louisiana election, but that was after the adjournment of Congress, he had sent them to Hon. Secretary of State of Louisiana, and had never heard from them since. The Committee were quite anxious to get possession of the papers, and soon after adjourned.

The investigation into the alleged Florida and Louisiana frauds was continued on the 9th. Cox announced that he had received from Mr. Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and Mr. Anderson, which he had made. These were supported in Mr. Anderson's testimony. Mr. Cox suggested that all these papers be printed with the testimony. A resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Matthews to appear before the Committee, to explain the letters.

Judge Black, of Ohio, was then heard upon the details of the proposition which Asher made to him, and substantially stated that he was offered from $30,000 to $40,000 if he would refuse to testify in the Congressional investigation, and to plead, in substance, "I don't see that the Louisiana matters have to do with Florida. From what he (Asher) was going to testify he (Judge Black) could see that his testimony would be valuable to the Democratic party, and he refused to accept the proposition. Asher then introduced to Hermann, a New Orleans broker, who informed him that $30,000 was his limit, where upon the matter fell through, and was not worth while to talk more on the matter. He had not been invited, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler. Witness said a portion of the returns laid before the Committee by the Secretary of the Senate were forgeries.

On the 11th, the Committee resumed its investigation on the afternoon of the 10th.

Timothy Griffin, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was sworn, and said he had found a paper authorizing Thomas C. Anderson to act as messenger to bring the Louisiana returns to Washington. He produced the paper signed by all the Electors.

Elijah L. Bagley, manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, was the next witness. Mr. Butler conducted the examination and asked for the production of a certain book containing several telegrams sent to and from Hayes. Witness said he had been unable to produce the book called for because the key to the cipher in which the telegrams were written was missing. Though the writing of the body of the letter and the suggestions were an exact counterpart of his handwriting. The witness was examined in relation to the re-enactment and attaching to the signing of the agreement, and made several other statements as to various points. The testimony of the Sub-Committee was handed witness for identification. He thought it was the same, but would not state positively under oath; witness also produced a letter from Mr. Jenks to him, in which reference was made to a letter from Mr. Hall, which he explained to mean "Sherman to Don." Witness further said that he had written a memorandum of letters sent to Matthews, in regard to the Pitkin appointment. Anderson said it was sought, on behalf of Pitkin securing him that, if he stood by the party, he would be provided for. In respect to the statement on its letter that three of the Returning Board did not sign the returns for Hayes, he said that the statement was made to him that Burch, Marks and Levisee had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the Electoral count, and he has found out, otherwise, that there was a great deal of truth in it. D. Gray (one of Packard's friends) had told him of their Packard overthrown; they would support Hayes and the whole Republican party. Mr. Pressly, the Associate Agent of the Associated Press, testified that he had in possession certain papers relating to the Louisiana election, but that was after the adjournment of Congress, he had sent them to Hon. Secretary of State of Louisiana, and had never heard from them since. The Committee were quite anxious to get possession of the papers, and soon after adjourned.

The investigation into the alleged Florida and Louisiana frauds was continued on the 9th. Cox announced that he had received from Mr. Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and Mr. Anderson, which he had made. These were supported in Mr. Anderson's testimony. Mr. Cox suggested that all these papers be printed with the testimony. A resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Matthews to appear before the Committee, to explain the letters.

Judge Black, of Ohio, was then heard upon the details of the proposition which Asher made to him, and substantially stated that he was offered from $30,000 to $40,000 if he would refuse to testify in the Congressional investigation, and to plead, in substance, "I don't see that the Louisiana matters have to do with Florida. From what he (Asher) was going to testify he (Judge Black) could see that his testimony would be valuable to the Democratic party, and he refused to accept the proposition. Asher then introduced to Hermann, a New Orleans broker, who informed him that $30,000 was his limit, where upon the matter fell through, and was not worth while to talk more on the matter. He had not been invited, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler. Witness said a portion of the returns laid before the Committee by the Secretary of the Senate were forgeries.

On the 11th, the Investigating Committee resumed its investigation on the afternoon of the 10th.

Timothy Griffin, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was sworn, and said he had found a paper authorizing Thomas C. Anderson to act as messenger to bring the Louisiana returns to Washington. He produced the paper signed by all the Electors.

Elijah L. Bagley, manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, was the next witness. Mr. Butler conducted the examination and asked for the production of a certain book containing several telegrams sent to and from Hayes. Witness said he had been unable to produce the book called for because the key to the cipher in which the telegrams were written was missing. Though the writing of the body of the letter and the suggestions were an exact counterpart of his handwriting. The witness was examined in relation to the re-enactment and attaching to the signing of the agreement, and made several other statements as to various points. The testimony of the Sub-Committee was handed witness for identification. He thought it was the same, but would not state positively under oath; witness also produced a letter from Mr. Jenks to him, in which reference was made to a letter from Mr. Hall, which he explained to mean "Sherman to Don." Witness further said that he had written a memorandum of letters sent to Matthews, in regard to the Pitkin appointment. Anderson said it was sought, on behalf of Pitkin securing him that, if he stood by the party, he would be provided for. In respect to the statement on its letter that three of the Returning Board did not sign the returns for Hayes, he said that the statement was made to him that Burch, Marks and Levisee had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the Electoral count, and he has found out, otherwise, that there was a great deal of truth in it. D. Gray (one of Packard's friends) had told him of their Packard overthrown; they would support Hayes and the whole Republican party. Mr. Pressly, the Associate Agent of the Associated Press, testified that he had in possession certain papers relating to the Louisiana election, but that was after the adjournment of Congress, he had sent them to Hon. Secretary of State of Louisiana, and had never heard from them since. The Committee were quite anxious to get possession of the papers, and soon after adjourned.

The investigation into the alleged Florida and Louisiana frauds was continued on the 9th. Cox announced that he had received from Mr. Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and Mr. Anderson, which he had made. These were supported in Mr. Anderson's testimony. Mr. Cox suggested that all these papers be printed with the testimony. A resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Matthews to appear before the Committee, to explain the letters.

Judge Black, of Ohio, was then heard upon the details of the proposition which Asher made to him, and substantially stated that he was offered from $30,000 to $40,000 if he would refuse to testify in the Congressional investigation, and to plead, in substance, "I don't see that the Louisiana matters have to do with Florida. From what he (Asher) was going to testify he (Judge Black) could see that his testimony would be valuable to the Democratic party, and he refused to accept the proposition. Asher then introduced to Hermann, a New Orleans broker, who informed him that $30,000 was his limit, where upon the matter fell through, and was not worth while to talk more on the matter. He had not been invited, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler. Witness said a portion of the returns laid before the Committee by the Secretary of the Senate were forgeries.

SHERIFF ALLES testified, on the 7th, that he knew Huggins but declined to act with them; when Cree and Burman made the canvass, witness thought it was not treating the people right and took every advantage he could for the Republican party, didn't think they made a fair canvass; was not asked to throw out any votes.

William Green testified that he received a summons on the 16th of November, as clerk of the Court, for which he had never made application; was brought before the Board by Huggins, who told witness he wanted him to assist in making the canvass of the county election, which he did; subsequently signed the returns of the Huggins and was the clerk of the election; didn't count it or know its contents; Huggins paid to witness $5 per day for his services. Wm. Wm Lessie, and most fair over a day's work, and the Committee that he paid it out that Hayes would be elected by 2,000 majority; witness had all things right but witness knows that not any returns were wrongful thrown in the return he signed; he would not, but only two clerks appointed by the Board; signed one only, but signed two alike afterwards. An affidavit signed Cecil Lee, J. P., was shown to witness, signed by Green and Alley that the statements of the former were correct; he was sworn to the statements; knows said he did not recollect signing the affidavit, and never knew of the affidavit before.

Alley was recalled, and said he could not recollect signing an affidavit; was employed for a very short part of the time when in canvassing; knows nothing of the affidavit; couldn't be signed the paper of not.

Dixon was testified that he didn't tell witness the canvass had given the county to Democrats; didn't have that impression; was the supposition; had said they couldn't count the votes of Johnsonville and Barbourville; didn't recollect any controversy with Melvin; the reason for throwing out Johnsonville was that the Inspectors had refused to allow one book to be voted; one man only made an affidavit; had told witness he would; witness knew some had been challenged at the polls at Barbourville, and supposed they had no right to vote, although their votes were sworn in; never knew any votes that present were not registered; didn't recollect only six or eight, two of whom did not reside in the county; made no such remark to Grey as "We are beaten, and time now for a new leaf;" witness had received money for expenses in taking returns to Indianapolis, but first refused it; didn't recollect how much money he received altogether; thought it was two dollars from Martin and fifteen dollars from Cannon, and witness didn't suppose nor that the knowledge of the returns of the Barbourville Precinct was according to law; thought at the time it was right.

Myers, Blackburn, Pasco and Rumsey testified the two former that they had sent no telegrams to anybody, and found lost some of them were destructed; could not explain how they became mixed and duplicated. Rumsey testified he told him that the change had been made that some of them were wrong.

Mr. Levissee was recalled and made some corrections in his previous testimony, among which was one denying having told Asher that he would take $30,000 and refuse to accept the Electoral ticket. In reply to an inquiry relative to any further facts concerning the attempts to bribe he stated he had revealed the facts to Pelton, to whom he had spoken at the time of the interview, with a view of finding out who the parties behind them were, also to keep them from attempting to bribe anyone else. He had not the slightest idea who signed his name to the alleged forged returns.

Hon. Thomas W. Ferry testified that he did not receive the first return from Louisiana by messenger, because it appeared to be informal, and not learn that the returns was delivered in due time out on the 4th of March, 1877. Clifford testified that the returns were in counting the votes was the only one received by mail. The witness further testified that in all respects in everything relative he had acted impartially, and did not know many persons who had signed the papers, and when he signed them he did not know that any signatures to any of the Louisiana returns were forged. He had not heard any doubt expressed as to the genuineness of the signatures until within the last four or five weeks. He had not heard of it from the returning board. He thought that the seven returns was received by another messenger.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter received from Hon. Stanley Matthews, in which the gentleman declined to appear before the Committee. His reasons were his Senatorial privileges, his sense of duty to the Senate and the fact that a Senatorial investigation into his connection with Louisiana affairs was then pending. Mr. Butler expressed himself as amazed at the course of Senator Matthews, and submitted a resolution that a subpœna be issued to Mr. Matthews, in due form, to summon him to appear before the Committee and testify. Mr. Cox spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of the resolution, as did also Mr. McMahon and Mr. Reed. The resolution was then adopted and the Committee adjourned until the 15th.

THE committee resumed its investigation on the afternoon of the 10th.

Timothy Griffin, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was sworn, and said he had found a paper authorizing Thomas C. Anderson to act as messenger to bring the Louisiana returns to Washington. He produced the paper signed by all the Electors.

Elijah L. Bagley, manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, was the next witness. Mr. Butler conducted the examination and asked for the production of a certain book containing several telegrams sent to and from Hayes. Witness said he had been unable to produce the book called for because the key to the cipher in which the telegrams were written was missing. Though the writing of the body of the letter and the suggestions were an exact counterpart of his handwriting. The witness was examined in relation to the re-enactment and attaching to the signing of the agreement, and made several other statements as to various points. The testimony of the Sub-Committee was handed witness for identification. He thought it was the same, but would not state positively under oath; witness also produced a letter from Mr. Jenks to him, in which reference was made to a letter from Mr. Hall, which he explained to mean "Sherman to Don." Witness further said that he had written a memorandum of letters sent to Matthews, in regard to the Pitkin appointment. Anderson said it was sought, on behalf of Pitkin securing him that, if he stood by the party, he would be provided for. In respect to the statement on its letter that three of the Returning Board did not sign the returns for Hayes, he said that the statement was made to him that Burch, Marks and Levisee had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the Electoral count, and he has found out, otherwise, that there was a great deal of truth in it. D. Gray (one of Packard's friends) had told him of their Packard overthrown; they would support Hayes and the whole Republican party. Mr. Pressly, the Associate Agent of the Associated Press, testified that he had in possession certain papers relating to the Louisiana election, but that was after the adjournment of Congress, he had sent them to Hon. Secretary of State of Louisiana, and had never heard from them since. The Committee were quite anxious to get possession of the papers, and soon after adjourned.

The investigation into the alleged Florida and Louisiana frauds was continued on the 9th. Cox announced that he had received from Mr. Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and Mr. Anderson, which he had made. These were supported in Mr. Anderson's testimony. Mr. Cox suggested that all these papers be printed with the testimony. A resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Matthews to appear before the Committee, to explain the letters.

Judge Black, of Ohio, was then heard upon the details of the proposition which Asher made to him, and substantially stated that he was offered from $30,000 to $40,000 if he would refuse to testify in the Congressional investigation, and to plead, in substance, "I don't see that the Louisiana matters have to do with Florida. From what he (Asher) was going to testify he (Judge Black) could see that his testimony would be valuable to the Democratic party, and he refused to accept the proposition. Asher then introduced to Hermann, a New Orleans broker, who informed him that $30,000 was his limit, where upon the matter fell through, and was not worth while to talk more on the matter. He had not been invited, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler. Witness said a portion of the returns laid before the Committee by the Secretary of the Senate were forgeries.

Mozart's Last Moments.

THERE is something strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstance of his death. "His sweetest song was the last he sung"—the "Requiem." He had been employed upon this exquisite music for several weeks—his soul filled with inspirations of the richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it its last touch, and receiving into it the undying spirit of song, which was to consecrate it through all time "as his cygnesan strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emilie awoke him. "Come hither," said he, "ray Emilie—my task is done—the Requiem is finished." "Say not so dear father," said the little girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes; "you must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it. I am sure we will nurse you well again—let me bring you something refreshing." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father; "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid in this my dying hour. I was spoken of refreshments, my Emilie—take these, my last notes, sit down by my poem here, sing them with the hymn of thy sainted mother; let me once more hear those notes which have been so long my solacement and delight." Emilie obeyed; and with a voice enriched with tenderest emotion, sung the following stanzas:

"Spirit! thy labor is o'er!
Thy verse of rebellion is run:
Thy steps are now bound for the unbroken floor,
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife,
Or the pleasures of earth with regret,
Pause not on the threshold of limitless life,
To mourn for the friends that's met.

Spirit! no fetters are bind,
No wicked have power to molest;
There the weary, like thee, the wretched,
shall find
A haven—a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art taking the wing.
Thy home it will be with thy Savior and God,
Their loud hallelujahs to sing."

As she concluded, she burst for a moment upon the low, melancholy notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument, looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still, passionless smile which the rapt and joyous spirit had left, with the seal of death upon those features.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The Warrior in the Police Court.

"Where did you find this red man?" said His Honor, as Officer O'Sullivan brought a native American to the railing.

I found him about three o'clock this morning hanging around the Sixth Navional Bank," said the officer.

"He does not seem to be a long-lost Indian," said His Honor, looking blandly at him. "Perhaps he is one of the Western tribes, been to see the President."

"Ugh! Ugh! Big bounse—heap shine ugh!" said the red man.

"Yes," said His Honor, "he has been to see the President. What are you doing with your war-paint on? Your mission was peaceful."

"Ugh! ugh! Me big warrior—much paint—me kill Custer! ugh!!"

"The deuce you did," said His Honor. "You had better not tell that around Munroe City. Some of his relatives might take a fancy to your scalp lock to set in mourning rings."

"Ugh! ugh! Me eat white baby. Heap starve! red man—must eat something—eat baby! ugh!"

"Officer, bring a bowl of water and let him wash off that nasty paint," said His Honor.

The officer brought a bowl of water and placed it before the Indian.

"Wash your face and hands, His Honor.

"Me no savvy, ugh!" said the Indian.

"I will give you just one minute to wash your face," said His Honor, taking out his watch and placing it on the table.

The Indian stood motionless, looking toward the west.

"Come, come, red man, time flies," said the Judge; "50 seconds gone, and now 58, 59, 60."

The Indian stooped down and commenced washing his face.

"It won't do," said His Honor. "Still Cherokin, you and I are old acquaintances. You can't play big Injun on me. You have been before me three times for burglary. Take him down, officer, and put him in double irons. He's a bad one."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Inherited Tricks.

The inheritance of tricks of habit is one of the most perplexing of all the phenomena of heredity. The less striking the habit is memorremarkable, perhaps, is its persistence as an inherited trait. Girou de Buzareingues states that he knew a man who, when he lay on his back, was wont to throw his right leg across the left; one of this person's daughters had the same habit from her birth, constantly assuming that position in the cradle, notwithstanding the restlances offered by the swaddling bands. Darwin mentions another case in his "Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication"—a child had the odd habit of setting its fingers in rapid motion whenever it was particularly pleased with anything. When greatly excited, the same child would raise the hand on both sides as high as the eyes, with the fingers in rapid motion as before. Even in old age he experienced a difficulty in refraining from these gestures. He had eight children, one of whom, a little girl, when four years of age, used to set her fingers going, and to lift up her hands after the manner of her father.

A still more remarkable case is described by Galton. A gentleman's wife noticed that when he lay fast asleep on his back in bed he had the curious trick of raising his right arm slowly in front of his face, up to his forehead, and then dropping it with a jerk, so that the wrist fell heavily on the bridge of his nose. The trick did not occur every night, but occasionally, and was independent of any ascertained cause. Sometimes it was repeated incessantly for an hour or more. The gentleman's nose was prominent, and its bridge often become sore from the blows it received. At one time an awkward sore was produced that was long in healing, on account of the recurrence, night after night, of the blows which first caused it. His wife had to remove the button from the wrist of his night-gown, as it made severe scratches, and some months were spent before the habit was overcome. Many years after his death, his son married a lady who had never heard of the family infirmity. She, however, observed precisely the same peculiarity in her husband; but his nose, from not being particularly prominent, has never as yet suffered from the blows. The trick does not occur when he is half-asleep, as, for example, when he is dozing in his armchair; but he says he is sure that it would be apt to begin. It is, as with his father, intermittent; sometimes ceasing for many nights, and sometimes almost incessant for a part of every night. It is performed, as with his father, with his right hand. One of his children, a girl, has inherited the same trick. She performs it, likewise, with the right hand, but in a slightly-modified form; for, after raising the arm, she does not allow the wrist to drop upon the bridge of the nose, but the palm of the half-closed hand falls over and downn the the nose, striking it rather rapidly—a decided improvement on the father's and grandfather's idea. The thick is intermittent in this girl's case also, sometimes not occurring for periods of some months, but sometimes almost incessantly.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Gardens for Farmers.

THE idea is somewhat prevalent even among farmers, that the products of the garden require a soil different from that of the farm. This is a mistake; any soil that will grow good crops of corn, hay, wheat or potatoes, will grow good crops of almost any variety of fruit or vegetables, and even more. The higher the cultivation in either case, the more satisfactory will be the crop. What the crop requires to make it profitable, must be decided by his wants or means of culture, though it may be said down, as a general rule, that one-fourth of an acre, or a space 105 by 105 feet, would be ample for the requirements of an ordinary sized family.

For convenience, the kitchen garden should be near the dwelling, and if appearances enter anything into consideration, it would be better placed at the front of the house, than the back one. When there is room to use the plow and harrow in preparing the ground for the garden, it would be well always to do the work more thoroughly than the spade. Even in preparing the ground for our most delicate flowering plants we always use the plow in preference to the spade when it is practicable to do so.

Independent of the pleasure that the farmer may derive from his garden of fruits or flowers, there is no doubt that in many cases it leads to a balance for more profitable than his crops of the farm, in our growing country. Towns and villages spring into existence where a few years before was only an unpeopled waste, and the shop-keeper, mechanic or artisan is glad to buy the surplus the farmer may have to spare on his overflowing garden. This I know to be the fact in scores of instances where the business of agroyerment, market gardener or florist was at it were, forced upon the farmer by his village neighbors desiring to buy the products of his garden. Here is a case somewhat to point: the original proprietor of one of the largest *seed* houses in the city of New York emigrated from Scotland some time about the beginning of the present century; he was a nailer by trade and was entirely ignorant of anything pertaining to seeds or gardening, but one day coming through the Bowery, then half farm, half city, he saw a rose bush in a cottage window. It was a rose in the wilderness, for probably there were not a score more in the City of New York. He stopped in and bought it for fifty cents, took it home, painted the pot green, and, placing it in the window of his cell apartment, quickly sold it for a dollar. This was easier work and better pay than nail-making, so he started out daily buying plants of all kinds, always paying the pots green. In practice by the way that modern science named this art)—and hardening his money, rapidly. From plants the transition to dealing in seeds was natural and easy, so that in less than twenty years from the time this humble Scotch nailmaker had purchased as first rose bush in the Bowery, his seed house had become the largest on this continent.—*Peter Henderson.*

THE best dairymen contend that the milk product of a cow can be made worth $75 per annum. This would make the annual product from our 8,000,000 cows yield $600,000,000.—*Iowa State Register.*

It is a good rule never to forget the kindly deeds others do to you, and never to remember those you do for them.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—To whiten a Panania hat, scrub with borax water and bleach in the sun.

—A bug of hops as large as the two fists, placed in a bin or store of grain, will, it is said, kill or eradicate all grubs and insects from the grain.

—About one pound of copperas (sulphate of iron) at a cost of a few cents, put into a water-closet, will entirely deodorize it; five pounds in a bucket of water, thrown down a cesspool, will have the same effects. There is no unpleasant odor in it, as there is from chloride of lime or carbolic acid. This is worth knowing, especially at this season.

—For washing silver put a half teaspoonful of hartshorn into the suds in which the silver is washed; have the water hot; wash quickly, using a small brush; rinse in hot water and dry with a clean linen towel; then rub very dry with a chamois skin. Washed in this manner, silver becomes very brilliant, and requires no polishing with any of the powders or whiting usually employed, and the silver does not wear out.

—Experiments made under our personal observation have convinced us that carbolic acid gas is fatal to vegetable matter most difficulties of the throat. A little carbolic acid kept in an open dish in a room, or three or four crops on a hot stove three times a week, will be found a powerful destroyer of this which is also beneficial in correcting any acidity that may be present in the soil. Used in a solution of one part of acid to one hundred parts of water, it is a valuable fertilizer, in which tenacious clay soils are often wanting.

—Many measures are to us in the treatment of a tenacious clay soil where sand was used with most excellent results. The place treated was a stiff and nearly impervious clay soil. Not far away on the same farm was a bed of sand. At odd times when the land was plowed in the fall, the sand was hauled and applied to the clay, and when the piece had received about 100 loads it was well distributed by a thorough dragging. It was sown in oats and grass seed the following spring. The results were highly gratifying. The same plan was followed on other fields, varying the crops, until what had been the nearly worthless stiff clay became a fertile clay loam, one of the most productive portions of the farm. Such soils, by this method of treatment, become *lasting* soils, so to speak, and eminently adapted to the purposes of meadow.

But it is well understood that nothing is so beneficial to a clay soil as underdraining. A certain volume of cultivating such soils tends to form a compact strata just below the depth reached by the plow or spade of the cultivator, and this necessarily acts as a basin to retain the water that sinks through the cultivated or upper strata; and however benefited the methods we have mentioned may prove, the retention of water by the subsoil in a late or backward season must unfavorably effect the crop grown upon such soil. The water prevents the heat of the sun from penetrating below it, and checks the the frost from those of plants that penetrate to it. This difficulty is removed by underdraining. When this is done the subsoil that previously held the water like a liquid tight basin, becomes it like a filter, and as the water descends the air follows it. The rains of autumn, charged with fertilizing elements, readily permeate the soil, the sun warms it, and the roots of the growing plants find the conditions necessary to their vigorous development.—*Western Rural.*

—In speaking of summer fruits and the evils resulting from their use when unripe or over-ripe, Dr. Tooke in his *Monthly* says: "The true rule is to use them when they are the most pulpy and when their cells are the most easily broken up by mastication and made soluble by digestion."

—A man, while fishing recently in Winnipisaukee Lake, N. H., caught a loon which had dived and seized the hook on which a small fish was dangling, so built at the end of a line forty feet long. The bird was secured alive, and will be exhibited at Boston.

MRS. ESTHER DUNFORD NO. 6, of Salt Lake, has obtained a divorce from her part of that distinguished gentleman, and become Mrs. Bishop McAllister No. 10.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending at saloons. Go to bed early, rich food and style. Buy good, healthful food, cheaper and better clothing, and more rest and exercise. Take things of life every way, and especially stop paying fees to druggists and quack doctors of using so much of the vile humbug, called "Patent Medicines." It is poison, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in God and keep well for a dollar or less. This advice comes from one who has been through the hardest times and your health. Try it once. Send of it in another column.

WILBERT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC—CHILL CURE—EXPECTORANT.—Dr. Wilbert's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is world-wide. It is the cheapest, safest and most scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and effectually. It is a compound, not a chemical. It is a tonic, a preventive, a purgative and a blood purifier. It is a complete medicine. Price of large bottle, $1. Sold by druggists. DR. H. D. WILBERT, 153 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Dooley's Yeast Powder."

Said a lady, "Has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuits, cake, waffles, muffins, and such like things with its aid are always enjoyable and good. We would not be without it in our family." We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet."

WAR OF 1812 Soldiers and Widows Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Dan. E. Brosnan & Co., Attorneys for Pensions, Friends, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

Use Swiss Aqme Cure. A tonic for lost appetite, torpid liver, biliousness. Try it.

Treatment of Heavy Clay Soils.

A reader desires to know the easiest way to improve a stiff clay soil, which is cold and wet, of course, and retains its moisture until it becomes stagnant and sour.

The most effectual way of benefiting such soils is to underdrain them, but in the case referred to, the expense of that method would be too great now to admit of its adoption. The next best plan is to make open drains, where water stands after rains, terminating in a ravine or ditch, so that the water after a rain will rapidly pass off. By this means no inconsiderable quantity of water will be carried off, which would otherwise remain until absorbed by the soil or dissipated by evaporation.

Still clay lands may be benefited greatly by plowing them in the fall. Their adhesiveness is, in this way, greatly ameliorated; beside, the alternate freezing and thawing of the winter season, when they are thus broken up, pulverizes and renders them in fine condition for spring grains without further labor.

Stock soils are also improved by coarse vegetable manures. Corn stalks, straw and similar refuse incorporated by plowing them under, assists in separating the clay and rendering the soil more friable and porous. A valuable aid, also, in accomplishing a like result, is sand in a liberal state of lime, which is also beneficial in correcting any acidity that may be present in the soil. Coal ashes, especially, is a valuable fertilizer, in which tenacious clay soils are often wanting.

These measures are to us the treatment of a tenacious clay soil where sand was used with most excellent results. The piece treated was a stiff and nearly impervious clay soil. Not far away on the same farm was a bed of sand. At odd times when the land was plowed in the fall, the sand was hauled and applied to the clay, and when the piece had received about 100 loads it was well distributed by a thorough dragging. It was sown in oats and grass seed the following spring. The results were highly gratifying. The same plan was followed on other fields, varying the crops, until what had been the nearly worthless stiff clay became a fertile clay loam, one of the most productive portions of the farm. Such soils, by this method of treatment, become *lasting* soils, so to speak, and eminently adapted to the purposes of meadow.

But it is well understood that nothing is so beneficial to a clay soil as underdraining. A certain volume of cultivating such soils tends to form a compact strata just below the depth reached by the plow or spade of the cultivator, and this necessarily acts as a basin to retain the water that sinks through the cultivated or upper strata; and however benefited the methods we have mentioned may prove, the retention of water by the subsoil in a late or backward season must unfavorably effect the crop grown upon such soil. The water prevents the heat of the sun from penetrating below it, and checks the the frost from those of plants that penetrate to it. This difficulty is removed by underdraining. When this is done the subsoil that previously held the water like a liquid tight basin, becomes it like a filter, and as the water descends the air follows it. The rains of autumn, charged with fertilizing elements, readily permeate the soil, the sun warms it, and the roots of the growing plants find the conditions necessary to their vigorous development.—*Western Rural.*

—In speaking of summer fruits and the evils resulting from their use when unripe or over-ripe, Dr. Tooke in his *Monthly* says: "The true rule is to use them when they are the most pulpy and when their cells are the most easily broken up by mastication and made soluble by digestion."

—A man, while fishing recently in Winnipisaukee Lake, N. H., caught a loon which had dived and seized the hook on which a small fish was dangling, so built at the end of a line forty feet long. The bird was secured alive, and will be exhibited at Boston.

MRS. ESTHER DUNFORD NO. 6, of Salt Lake, has obtained a divorce from her part of that distinguished gentleman, and become Mrs. Bishop McAllister No. 10.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending at saloons. Go to bed early, rich food and style. Buy good, healthful food, cheaper and better clothing, and more rest and exercise. Take things of life every way, and especially stop paying fees to druggists and quack doctors of using so much of the vile humbug, called "Patent Medicines." It is poison, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in God and keep well for a dollar or less. This advice comes from one who has been through the hardest times and your health. Try it once. Send of it in another column.

WILBERT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC—CHILL CURE—EXPECTORANT.—Dr. Wilbert's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is world-wide. It is the cheapest, safest and most scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and effectually. It is a compound, not a chemical. It is a tonic, a preventive, a purgative and a blood purifier. It is a complete medicine. Price of large bottle, $1. Sold by druggists. DR. H. D. WILBERT, 153 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Dooley's Yeast Powder."

Said a lady, "Has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuits, cake, waffles, muffins, and such like things with its aid are always enjoyable and good. We would not be without it in our family." We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet."

WAR OF 1812 Soldiers and Widows Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Dan. E. Brosnan & Co., Attorneys for Pensions, Friends, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

Use Swiss Aqme Cure. A tonic for lost appetite, torpid liver, biliousness. Try it.

The Secret of Business Success.

It is claimed that Vanderbilt exhibited a great nerve and shrewd business sagacity in the purchase of stocks and railroads contended by him. Yet, whenever he made an investment he received its returns as expeditiously either as his own, or as collateral security. Dr. R. V. Pierce has invested over a hundred thousand dollars in advertising, depending entirely upon the superior merits of his goods for securing the unparalleled popularity of his family medicines, and the unusual increase in their sale attests, in argument stronger than words, their purity and efficiency. If the blood be impoverished, the liver sluggish, or there be tumors, blotches and pimples, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effect a speedy and perfect cure. If the bowels be

Brown dress linen at See & Washburn's.

Smith, the National candidate for Governor, is likely to have an interesting season in explaining the manner in which Smith, the saleratus man, has been ridiculing the Greenbackers in his advertisements, published in the papers throughout the State. Here are some samples. "Smith's saleratus attends strictly to business, and has expansion enough for the whole greenback party." "It makes flour expand like a greenbacker." "Inflation, as a general thing, is attended by a reaction."

Brick Pomeroy is a demi-god among the lasting Greenbackers of Charlevoix county. They swear by him, and repeat his words as so much wisdom from the source of all wisdom. Here is what he says in a late number of his paper:

"In the organization of Greenback Clubs we counsel every able bodied member of these organizations to become as proficient as possible in the manual of arms. In time of peace it is well to prepare for war. In every greenback club there should be a drill master—that is, in every club whose members are brave enough to stand at all times, under all circumstances, to defend their rights as citizens. We, the people, are in rebellion against the untaxed usurpatory at this country. We, the people, propose to have our rights, peaceably and by means of the ballot, if possible—*by the bayonet* if we must."

The last piece of iron constructing the frme work of the new capitol, at Lansing, was raised and bolted in place at noon on the 15th. A small evergreen tree was fastened at the top of the mast, and the stars and stripes were run up amidst cheering. The flag waves at an altitude of two hundred and sixty five feet.

The New Orleans *Times* says that if another war comes, the Southern cavalry will put an end to the strife, and when it is over, "they will water their horses in the waters of the great Northern lakes." This was the intent of the Southern cavalry a few years ago; but they got into so much hot water before they reached the lakes that the project was abandoned.

This is the declaration of a leader in the Greenback party movement who has issued circulars to more than three thousand of the clubs, or "councils," as some call them:

"Now if this bond-holding contract is not canceled, closed, and the debt paid in greenbacks, let it be paid in bayonets. If the holders of these claims against the United States want metal instead of money, to God's name let them have it."

That is the kind of stuff published in in the most prominent greenback organs of the Northwest.

A good assortment of Ladies' ties at See & Washburn's.

REMEMBER

— THE —

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. June 1, 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. O. Niles against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7383, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon E. ½ of sw¼ section 22, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

RESTAURANT,

Adjoining Stockton's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream (manufactured) cigars and confectionery always on hand.

C. H. Detroit, Sole Sole.
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you heal a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and Scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its **miserable effects, such as sick** headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Thaw, a minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Thaw late aforesaid, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eighteen West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW-BAY.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878. 6mw3m.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—17	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 8—22
July 12—26	July 6—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KURTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jared L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of James Headley praying for the special performance of a certain contract; Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Woodworth, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander L. Hickson praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1207)

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3233, 3238, and 3240, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the space of one year, beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to creditors to exhibit and adjust the claim of Dettington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Berry, deceased, and the Commission on claims against said estate is restricted to that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Woodworth, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander L. Hickson praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to creditors to exhibit and adjust the claim of Dettington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Berry, deceased, and the Commission on claims against said estate is restricted to that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State will be RESTORED to market at this office June 15, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
sej of nwj	31	34 N	5 W
nwj of swj	21	34 N	5 W
wj of nwj	34	34 N	5 W
ej of swj	21	34 N	5 W
ej of nwj	34	34 N	5 W
wj of sej	34	33 N	5 W
nej of swj	5	33 N	4 W
nwj of sej	5	33 N	4W

State of Michigan Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manistee (formerly Grand Traverse) County, Michigan, which has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 15, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
Ej of sej	33	30 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant.

vs.

Henry O. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry O. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Niaoui, and State of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. Mervin, Jr.
Circuit Judge.

Simonds & Fletcher,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. R. URQUHART, Register.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Cleaning neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Charlevoix's Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Pr p.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 7:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House,

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WRIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at low rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(1m1e.)

$777 is not easily earned in three times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex. In any part of the country whole selling to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $56 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Card

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASWELL & BAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure boat full one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

John C. Miller

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 10. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 2, 1878. Whole No., 441

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day. 48-3

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

B. C. SMITH, Prop.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich

A. [illegible], Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. [illegible] MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne City, Charlevoix County, Mich.

[illegible] H. BASE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. FERGUSON, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EVARTS W. GREEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Bayview Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. holds every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES L. WOOD, N. G.

E. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 362 F. & A. M. holds communications on or before the full moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. E. [illegible], Secy.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge, No. 161, L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock P. M. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN BOYCE, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Secy.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SMITH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 P. M. Departure on the same days at 12 m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 A. M. Departure at 1 P. M.

SOUTH—Mails arrive at 7 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 12 P. M. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Live sheep, per bushel	60
Pork, per bushel	6 00
Rough dressed hogs, per pound	5 @ 6
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	10 @ 12
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10 @ 12
Ducks, per pound	10 @ 12
Geese, per pound	10
Hay, per ton	$5 00 @ $6 00
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	6 @ 8

Miss. Michael Norwood leaves a fine fragrant bouquet upon our table.

THE U. S. Land Office at Traverse City was discontinued yesterday.

FARMINGTON ELDER Moore held Quarterly Meeting at Norwood Sunday.

THE new bridge is in full operation with James S. Martin at the crank.

ARTHUR HARRIS is erecting a residence at the west end of Main Street.

THE Charlevoix Postoffice will be open on July 4th only from 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. and from 6 to 7 p. m.

THE FOURTH.—Everybody is coming to Charlevoix the Fourth, and a great crowd is expected.

THE Wood boys propose to erect a harness shop on Bridge Street, adjoining Eaton's law office, and the lumber will be on the ground to-day.

W. H. PORTER received a new turbine water wheel for his mill at Advance, by schooner Higby Saturday.

TOWN BONDS.—Of the $700 Charlevoix Township Bridge Bonds, $400 have been taken by Charlevoix parties, and the remaining $300 by Robert Hosie, of Detroit.

E. K. ROBINSON is just completing a fine barn on the place in Boyne Valley Township.

I. O. OF O. F.—The following officers of Round Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F. were elected last Wednesday evening:

N. G.—Geo. W. Cronter.
V. G.—J. Milo Eaton.
Sec.—H. J. Freeman.
Treas.—J. M. Clark.

A report comes well authenticated that five more cottages will be erected on the Resort this summer by Grand Rapids parties.

We shall receive Thursday morning a new lot of ladies' summer shawls.

Fox, Rose & Butters

THE CREW.—Friday, the 12th day of July, has been fixed upon as the day when the line is to come off for the purpose of graveling Bridge street, in this village. Every man who can possibly spare that day will come with his teams and shovels, singly or conjointly, without fail will be there or it, and relieve all concerned from the unpleasantness of driving their loads through a foot of sand and dust

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending June 21st, 1878

Leonard W. Hall to Albert V. Hazlitine, 40 acres in Evangeline.—$400

Marcus Freed and wife to Peter Hotchkind, Lands in Boyne Valley, Wm. Hon, Evangeline and Norwood.—$830.

Wm. Miller and wife to Heinchel Miller, 40 acres in Marion.—$200.

Geo. Roush and wife to Lithum and Israel Roush, 40 acres of land in Evangeline.—$200

U. S. to Joel LeRoy, 80 acres in South Arm.

Wm. Miller to John R. Walker, 40 acres in South Arm.—$60.

O. D. Wood and wife to James O'Brien, 80 acres in Norwood.—$400.

U. S. to Allen Brown, 80 acres in South Arm.

COTTAGES AT THE RESORT.—On Wednesday, H. W. Page, F. W. Wilson, and Prof. Brooks, of Kalamazoo, arrived here, and they have caused the first blow to be struck on the grounds of the Charlevoix Summer Resort. Five cottages have been commenced, and all our builders and other wise engaged, are busy in their construction. The cottages now being erected are to be 14x22, 16 feet post, with three rooms, and piazza. They are to be plain but neat and airy. There is no doubt in that more than the number mentioned will be erected this summer, and other improvements made upon the grounds.

ACQUITTED.—Prosecuting Attorney Green was called to Boyne Falls last week to prosecute one Michael Doyle, for the alleged larceny of a pigeon hole from Wm. Custer. Doyle was acquitted, because in the evidence it was proven that a partnership existed between the complainant and defendant, in the use of the said pigeon hole.

MORTARE.—Brother Rose, of Petoskey *Democrat* in describing Fort Mackinaw calls it "Fort Holmes." The latter fort is an old fortified hill in the interior of the Island in a very commanding position, and was used before the present fort was built. Post yourself up, Rose.

It is a serious question with some of our young men whether they can raise a moustache and be attentive pupils in a juvenile Sunday school class at the same time without compromising their bonding manhood. It is a question of whether they will cease nurturing the fur on their upper lip or go into the bible class.

C. J. PAILTHORP, of Petoskey, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan. Although Pailthorp is a Democrat, it is an appointment with which men of all parties in this section will be satisfied. He is eminently well qualified, and quite honest for a Democrat.

For good teas cheap go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HE'S ROLLED ON DETLIFF, the wife-beater, one day last week, and found him very recent, but evidently not dying from the knowing of a guilty conscience. He eats heartily and seems to enjoy life, as well as the best of us.

We again call the attention of capitalists to the extraordinary inducements offered here for a flouring mill. A large extent of country to the South and East of Charlevoix, which now takes rank among the best developed farming sections of northern Michigan, produces annually a large amount of grain which *begs* for a market. To the north a fertile stretch of country suffers from the same necessity. Such an investment would prove a profitable one even now, and the future promises productive results.

White pique only 10cts per yard at our store. Fox, Rose & Butters.

THE editors of Northern Michigan are to hold a Convention at Traverse City on the 15th of this month. The propeller City of Traverse has been tendered for an excursion to Mackinac, and the Clam Bellc to take the scribblers to some of the fruit farms of the peninsula. We shall probably be unable to attend, but we shall think of our editorial brethren on that day with a heart full of longings for the pleasures which such gatherings always furnish.

What Charlevoix County Wants.

It wants manufactories. This county will never become rich until manufactories make it rich. We suppose that in one sense it is a rich county—say, we know it is rich in resources. But they will be lost little because undeveloped, and they will be developed slowly until we have manufactories.

There would enable us to keep money that we send away every year for the manufacture of our crude material. We are only producers, and what we produce is of but little value to us because we lack consumers.

Now, manufactories—not merely sawmills, but flouring-mills, furniture and stave factories—will give us the benefit of every fifty cents in the grain and the timber, sent at the same time furnish consumers for our agricultural products right here at home. We export too much crude material. It wants "dignifying" here, before shipment, where its substance, and all its substance, will circulate throughout the veins of our system, and invigorate every part of our business life.

We import too much at high rates, and export too much at low rates. Farm produce of all kinds is very cheap, money scarce and the rate of interest on what there is usuriously exhorbitant.

With an additional force of laborers in our villages the demand for all the products of the farm and garden would be enormously increased, and a good home market created. Money would soon become plentiful, and new industries would become featured and established. The agricultural producers are producers as well as consumers, and they with the laborers will make of any county with such bountiful resources as ours a rich country. Let us do all in our power to bring about the desired result.

THEY HAVE already found a Tweed in the Grand Rapids city government, which is controlled by the Nationals. The new party are going to purify matters, you know. They have made a rather doubtful beginning at Grand Rapids.

Fine lot of ladies' linen dusters can be found at our Store. F. R & B

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Capt. Mike Kelloe, of Chicago, an old time resident of Charlevoix, is in town visiting friends.

—Mrs. A. J. Stroud, and her father, Mr. M. P. Norton, of Norton's Bay, left for re Thursday for Bercn, Ohio, where they will remain a few weeks.

—Mrs W. P. Elson returned home from Wisconsin Thursday.

Mrs. McClanathan who has for the past two years taught the Intermediate department of our village school left yesterday for Big Rapids for a two month's sojourn. The School Board here have tendered her the position for another year, and she will return.

MARINE.—The Agnes, a private steam yacht, owned by one Townsend, a sporting Memphis cotton broker, who is also aboard with his family, was in port Sunday, on its way to Mackinac. Capt. Bullock, of Milwaukee, accompanies the party. On their way back, they will stop here and fish the Jordan.

—The steamer M. W. Wright came up Sunday with a party of Little Traverse and Petoskey excursionists.

—Cleared with cargoes during week. Schooners Emma, Fleetwing, Belle, scows Nellie Winlark, Blue Belle, Julia Smith. Now in port, schooners Leo Higby, Wescott, scows Prince and Alaska.

—A Port Huron steamer is expected to take the route between Petoskey and Northport soon.

—The steamer Van Raalte is guaranteed $75 per day by the railroad company for running between Petoskey and Mackinac. That's what we call a soft thing.

—The tug Minter left here on Wednesday for Bangstuck, whence she came.

Large lots of new goods just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's. Don't forget to call and see them. Everything selling at rock bottom prices.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A large number of bills were passed in the Senate, on the 11th, among which were—to provide for the sale of portions of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation; to amend, providing for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the homestead and pre-emption laws. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was further considered, and a large number of amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed—35 to 21. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported from committee, without amendment, and by the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of amendments to the bill were disposed of.

Bills were passed in the Senate, on the 12th—House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, with amendments; also for the payment of claims allowed under the Act known as the Southern Claims Commission; the Indian Appropriation bill, without amendments. The Conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill to repeal a part or all of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, providing for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and recommending against the proposed adjournment of Congress until many legislative measures for financial relief should be passed. The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was after discussion, postponed till December next—35 to 25. . . . In the House, a Conference Committee was appointed on the Session Award bill. A message was received from the President recommending an appropriation for a Commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered, and passed as a whole.

The House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate on the 13th. The bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act was taken up, and the amendment of Senator Morrill—to strike out the clause providing that the act shall not be construed to authorize the payment of gold—which provides that from and after the passage of the bill United States notes shall be received the same as coin in payment of 5-per-cent bonds, and that on and after Jan. 1, next, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the Conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the distinction of persons on account of sex. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Henry C. Shaughnessy, confined in an English prison, was agreed to. Bills were passed creating a "Board of Audit," as the Pacific Railroad Commission; House bill to amend the pension of certain invalid soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments to the River and Harbor and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed upon, and Conference Committees were appointed. In the House, the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burchard, and adopted—38 to 21—declaring that the act of the Forty-fourth Congress in counting and declaring the result of the Presidential election was unconstitutional, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to go behind the returns, and that all persons who assist in attempting to overthrow or disregard such action or title would be revolutionary and in disregard of the law. A Senate report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—24 to 15—declaring also that neither the Courts of the United States, nor any other tribunal than Congress, can review the action of the electoral power in declaring the result of the last Presidential election.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the concurrent resolution of the House, extending the session of Congress until four p. m., on the 19th, was agreed to. A report was made in the case of Senator Grover to the effect that the evidence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not sustain any of the charges that his election was procured by fraud and bribery. William E. Spencer, for many years the Journal Clerk, was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate, vice William J. Mcdonald, deceased. The House bill to provide for the expenses of the Electoral Commission on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose, was amended by adding $20,000 for the Senate investigation, and $10,000 to be used under the direction of the Attorney-General in defray any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice for the defense of any crimes committed against the United States in the affairs or in the course of the investigation mentioned in the act, and the bill as amended was passed. The Conference reports on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported. A petition of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, praying for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and recommending against the proposed adjournment of Congress until many legislative measures for financial relief should be passed. The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was after discussion, postponed till December next—35 to 25. . . . In the House, a Conference Committee was appointed on the Session Award bill. A message was received from the President recommending an appropriation for a Commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered, and passed as a whole.

The House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate on the 13th. The bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act was taken up, and the amendment of Senator Morrill—to strike out the clause providing that the act shall not be construed to authorize the payment of gold—which provides that from and after the passage of the bill United States notes shall be received the same as coin in payment of 5-per-cent bonds, and that on and after Jan. 1, next, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the Conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the distinction of persons on account of sex. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Henry C. Shaughnessy, confined in an English prison, was agreed to. Bills were passed creating a "Board of Audit," as the Pacific Railroad Commission; House bill to increase the pension of certain invalid soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments to the River and Harbor and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed upon, and Conference Committees were appointed. In the House, the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burchard, and adopted—38 to 21—declaring that the act of the Forty-fourth Congress in counting and declaring the result of the Presidential election was unconstitutional, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to go behind the returns, and that all persons who assist in attempting to overthrow or disregard such action or title would be revolutionary and in disregard of the law. A Senate report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—24 to 15—declaring also that neither the Courts of the United States, nor any other tribunal than Congress, can review the action of the electoral power in declaring the result of the last Presidential election.

DOMESTIC.

Dennis Donnelly expiated by hanging, on the 11th, at Pottsville, Pa., his crime of murder. This was the fifteenth of the "Mollie Maguire" executions.

The Government officials at Chicago report the wide distribution of counterfeit quarters of the new design. They are made of German silver, washed with quicksilver, and have a greasy feeling.

The picnic of the Chicago Comanches, which for some time had caused anxiety and apprehension in Chicago and elsewhere, passed off quietly on the 13th. An immense crowd was in attendance, but exceptional quiet prevailed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

At Trinity Church, in New York City, on the 11th, Rev. Dr. George Seymour was duly consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Quincy, Ill. Nine Bishops participated in the ceremonies.

William Cullen Bryant, the venerable poet and editor, died at his home, in New York City, on the morning of the 12th. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois has been called to meet at St. Paul, on the 4th of September.

The Republicans of Ohio held their State Convention, at Cincinnati, on the 13th. Judge William White was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, Milton Barnes for Secretary of State, and George Paul for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works. The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; opposes the further 4-per-cent refunding at this time, of the same as being as injurious to business and devoid of other than evil results, extends cordial greeting to such citizens of the South as adhere, in good faith, to the terms on which the issues of the war were settled; favors a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to secure incidental protection to home industry; endorses the investigation recently inaugurated by the lower house of Congress as a revolutionary movement really designed as an attack upon the President's title, and calculated to Mexicanize the affairs of the country, to cause general distrust, and aggravate and prolong the distress of the laboring and industrial classes; recognizes in the administration of President Hayes the highest integrity and patriotism, the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony, and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country, etc., etc.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate decided, on the 13th, to report adversely upon the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to provide for woman suffrage.

The Matthews Senate Investigating Committee met on the 13th. Senator Matthews was present. A note was received from Senator Potter Committee stating that it was necessary that Mr. Anderson should be present during the day's session of that committee. A recess was then taken.

A call has been issued for the meeting of the Colorado State Republican Convention, at Denver, on the 17th of August next.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan was held at Detroit, on the 13th. Ex-Senator Chandler was chosen Permanent President. The nominations are: For Governor, Chas. M. Croswell (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, Alonzo Sessions (present incumbent); Secretary of State, Wm. Jenny, Jr.; Treasurer, Geo. D. B. Pritchard; Auditor, W. J. Latimer; Land Commissioner, James M. Nesmith; Member of State Board of Education, George T. Edwards; Attorney-General, Otto Kirchner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. Tarbell. The State Central Committee was constituted as follows: First District, Jas. McMillan, Dr. D. O. Farrand; Second, T. S. Applegate, M. Beal; Third, Jas. O'Donnell, D. B. Auger; Fourth, C. W. Clisbee, H. S. Sleeper; Fifth, L. W. Heath, Chauncey Davis; Sixth, W. S. George, Calvin Wilcox; Seventh, Edward Weeks, Richard Winsor; Eighth, I. A. Fancher, T. C. Phillips; Ninth, Geo. A. Mitchell, J. H. Chandler. Hon. Zachariah Chandler is made Chairman of this committee by acclamation. The following platform was adopted:

The Republican party of Michigan, after twenty years of unbroken control of the State Government is all the more entitled to the full measure of confidence in the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and they point with satisfaction and pride to that financial policy which has been pursued by the State administration for the happiness and security of the people, the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That we again enunciate an undoubted faith that in the honest judgment of the American people, and of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and intelligence, a full guarantee that the honor of the nation will be preserved, and that we will not only maintain, but will ask an explanation of Russia, and if the answer should be unsatisfactory, would address a solemn protest to the Powers.

M. Muir & Sons, grain merchants, of Glasgow, Scotland, failed on the 12th. Liabilities, $800,000.

Ex-King George, of Hanover, died at Paris, on the 12th.

A recent Washington dispatch states that France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Russia and Switzerland had accepted invitations to the International Monetary Conference, and that Austria, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain had the subject under consideration.

Trouble is expected in Servia in consequence of the late executions, and the Skupshina has been petitioned to order a state of siege.

The Pope's health is declining, and physicians declare his removal from the Vatican imperatively necessary. The majority of the Cardinals oppose his departure.

According to London dispatches of the 14th, the long strike of the cotton operatives in Lancashire was ended. They had decided, by a majority of 2,000 votes, to return to work at the 5-per-cent. reduction demanded by the masters.

The London *Daily News* of the 14th states that the Sultan and Ameer of the King of Hanover had decided, formally, to renounce his pretensions to the crown, on condition that the unappropriated estates of the late King be returned to him.

At a late session in Bonn, Switzerland, the Old Catholic Synod adopted a resolution permitting priests to marry, by a vote of 73 to 22.

According to Quebec dispatches of the 14th, the appearance of the military had entirely done away with the riotous tendencies of the people. The city was exceptionally quiet.

According to Constantinople telegrams of the 16th, the Turkish delegates had been instructed to withdraw from the Conference, declare that Turkey preferred to execute the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, if Congress decided to grant autonomy to Epirus, Thessaly, Herzegovina and Bosnia.

Berlin dispatches of the 16th say that Count Andrassy had admitted that Austria had contributed 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

Announcement was made from London, on the 16th, that Orford University would in all its departments confine the investigations strictly to the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and they point with satisfaction and pride to that inestimable legacy which has been conferred by the Republican party in the happiness and security of the continuance and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That we again enunciate an undoubted faith that in the honest judgment of the American people, and of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and intelligence, a full guarantee that the honor of the nation will be preserved, and that we will not only maintain, but will ask an explanation of Russia, and if the answer should be unsatisfactory, would address a solemn protest to the Powers.

M. Muir & Sons, grain merchants, of Glasgow, Scotland, failed on the 12th. Liabilities, $800,000.

Ex-King George, of Hanover, died at Paris, on the 12th.

A recent Washington dispatch states that France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Russia and Switzerland had accepted invitations to the International Monetary Conference, and that Austria, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain had the subject under consideration.

Trouble is expected in Servia in consequence of the late executions, and the Skupshina has been petitioned to order a state of siege.

The Pope's health is declining, and physicians declare his removal from the Vatican imperatively necessary. The majority of the Cardinals oppose his departure.

According to London dispatches of the 14th, the long strike of the cotton operatives in Lancashire was ended. They had decided, by a majority of 2,000 votes, to return to work at the 5-per-cent. reduction demanded by the masters.

The London *Daily News* of the 14th states that the Sultan and Ameer of the King of Hanover had decided, formally, to renounce his pretensions to the crown, on condition that the unappropriated estates of the late King be returned to him.

At a late session in Bonn, Switzerland, the Old Catholic Synod adopted a resolution permitting priests to marry, by a vote of 73 to 22.

According to Quebec dispatches of the 14th, the appearance of the military had entirely done away with the riotous tendencies of the people. The city was exceptionally quiet.

According to Constantinople telegrams of the 16th, the Turkish delegates had been instructed to withdraw from the Conference, declare that Turkey preferred to execute the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, if Congress decided to grant autonomy to Epirus, Thessaly, Herzegovina and Bosnia.

Berlin dispatches of the 16th say that Count Andrassy had admitted that Austria had contributed 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

Announcement was made from London, on the 16th, that Ox

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A LARGE number of bills were passed in the Senate, on the 11th, among which were—to provide for the sale of portions of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas; providing for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was further considered, and a large number of amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed—35 to 34. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported from committee without amendment. In the House, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of amendments to the bill were disposed of.

BILLS were passed in the Senate, on the 12th: House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, with amendments; also for the payment of claims allowed under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission act. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was considered and completed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, without amendments. The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, and the bill was passed. A petition of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, praying for the repeal of the Silver-Bullion-Coinage act, and recommending the issue of full legal-tender notes. Congress will enact legislative measures for financial relief should it prove necessary. The House took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bills, 2 Conference Committee was appointed on the Senate and House bill, and the old Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reappointed. A resolution providing for final adjournment on the 19th was agreed to. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was further considered, and a good deal of action resulted from efforts to change the tax on tobacco, and, pending action on which a proposed amendment, the House adjourned.

THE House bill to reorganize the Life-Saving Service was passed in the Senate, on the 13th, without amendment. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the River and Harbor bill was passed by the Senate on the 11th was agreed to. The House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission act, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House, Conference reports were made on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to, new Conference committees were ordered and appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and agreed to. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was further considered, and a good deal of action resulted from efforts to change the tax on tobacco, and, pending action on which a proposed amendment, the House adjourned.

THE House bill to reorganize the Life-Saving Service was passed in the Senate, on the 13th, without amendment. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the River and Harbor bill was passed by the Senate on the 11th was agreed to. The House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission act, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House, Conference reports were made on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills, 2 Conference Committees were appointed on the Senate and House bill, and the old Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reappointed. A resolution providing for final adjournment on the 19th was agreed to. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was further considered, and a good deal of action resulted from efforts to change the tax on tobacco, and, pending action on which a proposed amendment, the House adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward U. Gonzales, confined in an English prison, was agreed to. Bills were passed—creating a board to locate an the Pacific Railroad Commission; House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lo.t both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments to the River and Harbor and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were disposed of, and the Conference reports were considered and agreed to. Conference committees were appointed in the House on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burchard that whereas—23 to 21—reciting the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice-President, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to revise such action, and any attempt to annul or disturb such action or vote would be revolutionary and is disapproved of by the House. A similar report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—224 to 11—declaring also that neither the Courts of the United States nor any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution has the power to reverse the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the counting of the votes of the last Presidential election.

IN the Senate, on the 15th, the concurrent resolution of the House, extending the session of Congress until four p. m., on the 19th, was agreed to. A report was made in the case of Senator Grover to the effect that the evidence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not sustain any of the charges that his election was procured by fraud and bribery. William R. Spencer, for many years the Journal Clerk was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate, to fill William J. McDonald, deceased. The House bill to provide for the expenses of the Senate Committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose, was amended by adding $30,000 for the Senate investigating committee to be used under the direction of the Attorney-General in defraying any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice for the detection and punishment of crimes against the United States in the affairs or in the course of the investigations mentioned in the act, and the bill as amended was passed. The Conference reports on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to, a new Conference committee was ordered and appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment of the House to the bill of Gen. Schofield's pay was concurred in. The bill—Mr. Hale's bill to $100 a month was concurred in, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House, Conference reports were made on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills, 2 Conference Committee was appointed on the House and Senate bill, and the old Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reappointed. A resolution providing for final adjournment on the 19th was agreed to. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was further considered, and a good deal of action resulted from efforts to change the tax on tobacco, and, pending action on which a proposed amendment, the House adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 16th, the Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House bill to provide for the expenses of the Senate Committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose, was amended by adding $30,000 for the Senate investigating committee to be used under the direction of the Attorney-General in defraying any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice for the detection and punishment of crimes against the United States in the affairs or in the course of the investigations mentioned in the act, and the bill as amended was passed. The Conference reports on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to, a new Conference committee was ordered and appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, without amendments. The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. A petition of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, praying for the repeal of the Silver-Bullion-Coinage act, and recommending the issue of full legal-tender notes. Congress will enact legislative measures for financial relief should it prove necessary. The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law was, after discussion, postponed till December next—81 to 56. In the House, Conference Committee was appointed on the Mexican Award bill. A message was received from the President transmitting an appropriation for a commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement was passed to a stand law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate, on the 18th. The bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was taken up, and the amended substitute of the Committee on Finance was reported to the Senate—35 to 29. The bill as amended was passed—36 to 31. It was provided that from and after the issuance of the United States notes shall be receivable to the same amount in payment of 4 per cent bonds, and that on and after Oct. 1, next, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the Conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward U. Gonzales, confined in an English prison, was agreed to. Bills were passed—creating a board to locate an the Pacific Railroad Commission; House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lo.t both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments to the River and Harbor and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were disposed of, and the Conference reports were considered and agreed to. Conference committees were appointed in the House on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burchard and adopted—23 to 21—reciting the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice-President, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to revise such action, and any attempt to annul or disturb such action or vote would be revolutionary and is disapproved of by the House. A similar report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—224 to 11—declaring also that neither the Courts of the United States nor any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution has the power to reverse the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the counting of the last Presidential election.

IN the Senate, on the 15th, the concurrent resolution of the House, extending the session of Congress until four p. m., on the 19th, was agreed to. A report was made in the case of Senator Grover to the effect that the evidence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not sustain any of the charges that his election was procured by fraud and bribery. William R. Spencer, for many years the Journal Clerk was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate, to fill William J. McDonald, deceased. The House bill to provide for the expenses of the Senate Committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose, was amended by adding $30,000 for the Senate investigating committee to be used under the direction of the Attorney-General in defraying any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice for the detection and punishment of crimes against the United States in the affairs or in the course of the investigations mentioned in the act, and the bill as amended was passed. The Conference reports on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to, a new Conference committee was ordered and appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, without amendments. The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. A petition of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, praying for the repeal of the Silver-Bullion-Coinage act, and recommending the issue of full legal-tender notes. Congress will enact legislative measures for financial relief should it prove necessary. The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law was, after discussion, postponed till December next—81 to 56. In the House, Conference Committee was appointed on the Mexican Award bill. A message was received from the President transmitting an appropriation for a commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement was passed to a stand law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate, on the 18th. The bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was taken up, and the amended substitute of the Committee on Finance was reported to the Senate—35 to 29. The bill as amended was passed—36 to 31. It was provided that from and after the issuance of the United States notes shall be receivable to the same amount in payment of 4 per cent bonds, and that on and after Oct. 1, next, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the Conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward U. Gonzales, confined in an English prison, was agreed to. Bills were passed—creating a board to locate an the Pacific Railroad Commission; House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lo.t both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments to the River and Harbor and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were disposed of, and the Conference reports were considered and agreed to. Conference committees were appointed in the House on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burchard and adopted—23 to 21—reciting the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice-President, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to revise such action, and any attempt to annul or disturb such action or vote would be revolutionary and is disapproved of by the House. A similar report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—224 to 11—declaring also that neither the Courts of the United States nor any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution has the power to reverse the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the counting of the last Presidential election.

IN the Senate, on the 15th, the concurrent resolution of the House, extending the session of Congress until four p. m., on the 19th, was agreed to. A report was made in the case of Senator Grover to the effect that the evidence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not sustain any of the charges that his election was procured by fraud and bribery. William R. Spencer, for many years the Journal Clerk was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate, to fill William J. McDonald, deceased. The House bill to provide for the expenses of the Senate Committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose, was amended by adding $30,000 for the Senate investigating committee to be used under the direction of the Attorney-General in defraying any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice for the detection and punishment of crimes against the United States in the affairs or in the course of the investigations mentioned in the act, and the bill as amended was passed. The Conference reports on the Army and on the River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to, a new Conference committee was ordered and appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, without amendments. The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. A petition of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, praying for the repeal of the Silver-Bullion-Coinage act, and recommending the issue of full legal-tender notes. Congress will enact legislative measures for financial relief should it prove necessary. The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law was, after discussion, postponed till December next—81 to 56. In the House, Conference Committee was appointed on the Mexican Award bill. A message was received from the President transmitting an appropriation for a commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement was passed to a stand law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate, on the 18th. The bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was taken up, and the amended substitute of the Committee on Finance was reported to the Senate—35 to 29. The bill as amended was passed—36 to 31. It was provided that from and after the issuance of the United States notes shall be receivable to the same amount in payment of 4 per cent bonds, and that on and after Oct. 1, next, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the Conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward U. Gonzales, confined in an English prison, was agreed to. Bills were passed—creating a board to locate an the Pacific Railroad Commission; House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lo.t both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments to the River and Harbor and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were disposed of, and the Conference reports were considered and agreed to. Conference committees were appointed in the House on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burchard and adopted—23 to 21—reciting the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice-President, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to revise such action, and any attempt to annul or disturb such action or vote would be revolutionary and is disapproved of by the House. A similar report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—224 to 11—declaring also that neither the Courts of the United States nor any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution has the power to reverse the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the counting of the last Presidential election.

DOMESTIC.

DENNIS DONNELLY explated by hanging, on the 11th, at Pottsville, Pa., his crime of murder. This was the fifteenth of the "Molly Maguires" executions.

THE Government officials at Chicago report the wide distribution of counterfeit quarters of the new design. They are made of German silver, wanting in goldsilver, and have a greasy feeling.

THE picnic of the Chicago Communists, which for some time had caused anxiety and apprehension in Chicago and elsewhere, passed off quietly on the 10th. An immense crowd was in attendance, but expected disturbances did not occur.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT Trinity Church, in New York City, on the 11th, Rev. Dr. George Seymour was duly consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Quincy, Ill. Nine Bishops participated in the ceremonies.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the venerable poet and editor, died at his home, in New York City, on the morning of the 12th. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

THE Republican State Convention of Minnesota has been called to meet at St. Paul, on the 4th of September.

THE Republicans of Ohio held their State Convention, at Cincinnati, on the 13th. Judge William White was re-nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, Milton Barnes for Secretary of State, and George Paul for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works. The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; opposes the further agitation, at this time, of the financial question as injurious to business and devoid of other than evil results; extends cordial greeting to such citizens of the South as adhere, in good faith, to the terms on which the issues of the war were settled; favors a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to secure incidental protection to home industry; condemns the late legislation recently inaugurated by the lower house of Congress as a revolutionary movement really designed as an attack upon the President's title, and calculated to Mexicanize the affairs of the country, to cause general distrust, and aggravate and prolong the distress of the laboring and industrial classes; recognizes in the administration of President Hayes the highest integrity and patriotism, the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony, and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country, etc., etc.

THE Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate decided, on the 13th, to report adversely upon the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to provide for woman suffrage.

THE Matthews Senate Investigating Committee met on the 15th. Senator Matthews was present. A note was received from the Potter Committee stating that it was necessary that Mr. Anderson should be present during the day's session of that committee. A recess was then taken.

A CALL has been issued for the meeting of the Colorado State Republican Convention, at Denver, on the 17th of August next.

THE Republican State Convention of Michigan was held at Detroit, on the 13th. Ex-Senator Chandler was chosen Permanent President. The nominations are: For Governor, Chas. M. Croswell (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, Alonzo Sessions (present incumbent); Secretary of State, Wm. Jenny, Jr.; Treasurer, Geo. D. R. Pritchard; Auditor, W. J. Latimer; Land Commissioner, James M. Nesmith; Member of State Board of Education, George T. Edwards; Attorney-General, Otto Kirchner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. S. Tarbell. The State Central Committee was constituted as follows: Chairman, Jas. McMillan, Dr. D. O. Farrand; Secretary, T. S. Applegate, R. A. Real; Third, Asa D'Ilonnell, D. E. Aruger; Fourth, C. W. Clisbee. H. S. Sleeper; Fifth, L. W. Heath, Chauncey Davis; Sixth, W. S. George, Calvin Wilbur; Seventh, Edward Weeks, Benard Winsar; Eighth, I. A. Fancher, T. C. Phillips; Ninth, Rec. A. Mitchell, J. B. Chandler. Rec. Zachariah Chandler was made Chairman of this committee by acclamation. The following platform was adopted:

The Republican party of Michigan, after twenty years of unbroken control of the State Government in all its departments, under the most responsible sensitive into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and that point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which has always characterized the administration for the happiness and security of the people, the preservation of the Union, its unity, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That while we maintain an undoubted faith that, in the honest judgment of mankind, the just rights of the Union have been and will furnish, both in its interests and achievements, a record of the most illustrious name in our National history, we pledge to the honest an inflexible purpose to adhere to the principles which in times of great public extremity by implied and express, of preserving inviolate the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles, and of protecting every citizen in its exercise.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence, apparent in every department of business, that the prosperity of the country are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be permanent; that the resumption of specie payments, now happily within immediate view, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce, that in Germany and France, Great Britain had the subject under consideration.

TROUBLE is expected in Servia in consequence of the late executions, and the Skuptchina has been petitioned to order a state of siege.

THE Pope's health is declining, and physicians declare his removal from the Vatican imperatively necessary. The majority of the Cardinals oppose his departure.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 14th, the long strike of the cotton operatives in Lancashire was ended. They had decided to resume work at Burnley and Blackburn at the 10-per-cent. reduction demanded by the masters.

THE London *Daily News* of the 14th states that the son and heir of the late King of Hanover had decided, formally, to renounce his pretensions to the crown, on condition that the sequestrated estates of the late King be returned to him.

AT a late session in Bonn, Switzerland, the Old Catholic Synod adopted a resolution permitting priests to marry, by a vote of 75 to 32.

ACCORDING to Quebec dispatches of the 14th, the appearance of the military had entirely done away with the riotous tendencies of the French people. The city was exceptionally quiet.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 16th, the Turkish delegates had been instructed to withdraw from the Congress, and declare that Turkey preferred to forfeit the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, if Congress decided to grant autonomy to Epiros, Thessaly, Herzegovina and Bosnia.

BERLIN dispatches of the 16th say that Count Andrassy had admitted that Austria had mobilized 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made from London, on the 16th, that Oxford University would confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law upon Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, late United States Minister to Great Britain.

A CABLE special to the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* announces the arrival at Sierra Leone of the bark Azor, which sailed from Charleston, April 8, with 200 emigrants for Liberia on board. Twenty-three of the emigrants had died from ship fever.

THE European Congress held an uneventful session on the 19th. Prince Bismarck presiding. The question of the admission of Greece was discussed, but no decision reached. A Berlin telegram of that date says that all differences between the diplomatists would be settled at private conferences, and that the only business of the Congress would be to ratify the private agreements reached.

CETTINJE telegrams of the 17th say that Turks from Scutari had made raids on Montenegrins and been repulsed, with the loss of several killed and numerous wounded, and sixty prisoners.

MR. AND MRS. SQUIBBLES and the visitor were sitting in the parlor, and the olive branch was sleeping sweetly in an inner room, from which the door opened into the parlor. "Yes, ma'am," said Squibbles, "there is something about babies that appeals to the finer feelings of our nature; an unfriendly pressure which softens us, and makes our hearts go out toward them; a subtle influence which recalls the fireside's calm. Maria, go in there and strangle that brat, or do something to make it shut up, so that a man can hear himself talk in his own house."—*Austin (Nev.) Reveille.*

THE public in general want a law to make a breach of trust a crime; while tailors in particular would like a law to make a pair of breeches on trust a crime.—*N. Y. Independent.*

TIME, if improved, is wealth, and should not be squandered.—*Iowa State Register.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Republican State Convention was held at Detroit, on the 13th. Ex-Senator Chandler was elected Permanent President, with the customary complement of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The following State ticket was placed in nomination: Governor, C. M. Croswell; Lieutenant-Governor, Alonzo Sessions; Secretary of State, Hiram Jenny, Jr.; Treasurer, Geo. D. R. Pritchard; Auditor, W. J. Latimer; Land Commissioner, James M. Nesmith; Member of State Board of Education, George T. Edwards; Attorney-General, Otto Kirchner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. S. Tarbell. The State Central Committee was constituted as follows: Chairman, Jas. McMillan, Dr. D. O. Farrand; Secretary, T. S. Applegate, R. A. Real; Third, Asa D'Ilonnell, D. E. Aruger; Fourth, C. W. Clisbee. H. S. Sleeper; Fifth, L. W. Heath, Chauncey Davis; Sixth, W. S. George, Calvin Wilbur; Seventh, Edward Weeks, Benard Winsar; Eighth, I. A. Fancher, T. C. Phillips; Ninth, Rec. A. Mitchell, J. B. Chandler. Rec. Zachariah Chandler was made Chairman of this committee by acclamation. The following platform was adopted:

The Republican party of Michigan, after twenty years of unbroken control of the State Government in all its departments, under the most responsible sensitive into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and that point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which has always characterized the administration for the happiness and security of the people, the preservation of the Union, its unity, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That while we maintain an undoubted faith that, in the honest judgment of mankind, the just rights of the Union have been and will furnish, both in its interests and achievements, a record of the most illustrious name in our National history, we pledge to the honest an inflexible purpose to adhere to the principles which in times of great public extremity by implied and express, of preserving inviolate the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles, and of protecting every citizen in its exercise.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence, apparent in every department of business, that the prosperity of the country are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be permanent; that the resumption of specie payments, now happily within immediate view, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce; that in Germany and France, Great Britain had the subject under consideration.

TROUBLE is expected in Servia in consequence of the late executions, and the Skuptchina has been petitioned to order a state of siege.

THE Pope's health is declining, and physicians declare his removal from the Vatican imperatively necessary. The majority of the Cardinals oppose his departure.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 14th, the long strike of the cotton operatives in Lancashire was ended. They had decided to resume work at Burnley and Blackburn at the 10-per-cent. reduction demanded by the masters.

THE London *Daily News* of the 14th states that the son and heir of the late King of Hanover had decided, formally, to renounce his pretensions to the crown, on condition that the sequestrated estates of the late King be returned to him.

AT a late session in Bonn, Switzerland, the Old Catholic Synod adopted a resolution permitting priests to marry, by a vote of 75 to 32.

ACCORDING to Quebec dispatches of the 14th, the appearance of the military had entirely done away with the riotous tendencies of the French people. The city was exceptionally quiet.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 16th, the Turkish delegates had been instructed to withdraw from the Congress, and declare that Turkey preferred to forfeit the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, if Congress decided to grant autonomy to Epiros, Thessaly, Herzegovina and Bosnia.

BERLIN dispatches of the 16th say that Count Andrassy had admitted that Austria had mobilized 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made from London, on the 16th, that Oxford University would confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law upon Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, late United States Minister to Great Britain.

A CABLE special to the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* announces the arrival at Sierra Leone of the bark Azor, which sailed from Charleston, April 8, with 200 emigrants for Liberia on board. Twenty-three of the emigrants had died from ship fever.

THE European Congress held an uneventful session on the 19th. Prince Bismarck presiding. The question of the admission of Greece was discussed, but no decision reached. A Berlin telegram of that date says that all differences between the diplomatists would be settled at private conferences, and that the only business of the Congress would be to ratify the private agreements reached.

CETTINJE telegrams of the 17th say that Turks from Scutari had made raids on Montenegrins and been repulsed, with the loss of several killed and numerous wounded, and sixty prisoners.

SOME days ago the Board of Education of the Village of Rockford, in Kent County, decided to close the little and saying prayers by the teachers were not wanted in the schools, and so prohibited them. This action caused a little excitement among the community, and at a public meeting, on the night of the 15th, which was largely attended and very exciting, after a stormy discussion, the citizens almost unanimously rejected the action of the School Board, and commanded the retention of the old-time customs in their schools.

THE assessed valuation of Detroit aggregates $64,754,010, which is $5,954,465 less than last year.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, state, per cental, $1.00@1.05; Butter, P. D., 9@15c; Cheese, 9 b. 7@8c; Eggs, Corn, 9 bu. 37@38c; Flour, White Winter, $5.25@5.50; Amber, $5.00@5.10; Rye, $3.25@3.37½; Cattle, 9 cental, $3.50@4.50; Hogs, $3.65@3.80; Sheep, $2.50@3.75; Oats, Mixed, 9 bu., 26@26½c; White, 30@32½c; Hay, 9 ton, $9.00@10.00; Potatoes, 9 bu., 70@75c; Poultry, Chicken, 5@6c; Turkeys, 6@7c; Wheat, White, $1.12½@1.14½; Amber, $1.07@1.07½.

Address to the Socialistic Labor Party.

CINCINNATI, June 14.

The following circular was issued, to-day, by the National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party:

To All Sections and Members of the Socialistic Labor Party:

The National Executive Committee has been informed that a few of our party members have associated themselves into industry organizations in several localities, incorporated thereto chiefly by a mistaken apprehension that such a course is necessary to the protection of their rights as Socialists. The party administration would not dump it any part of their duty to interfere with such action were it not attempted by these militant organizations to secure recognition at the hands of the Socialistic Labor party, and that it is possible in some instances that such organizations may have had the countenance and encouragement of the local brethren. Inasmuch as our warrant for such organizations can be found in the platform or Constitution of the party, the proceedings of either the party conferences and acts of the Executive Committee or Board of Supervision, the said organizations are rejected by the Executive Committee as unsupporting, like a cancer, and hostile to the principles and policy of the Socialistic Labor party, whether so declared or not.

We therefore request all party members to withdraw from such associations, and strongly urge all Sections to avoid any official connection with such bodies, and that no arms be carried in the name of the party. Members handled with arms insist upon joining our Armed Sections, and those who wander from the ranks of such Sections are advised to compel compliance with their orders.

The National Executive Committee.

PHILLIPS VAN PATTEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

A Romantic Wedding Ceremony.

The steamship La Plaise yesterday landed at Castle Garden Master Alphonse Leppurase, an Italian, aged nineteen, who would not speak a word of French or English, and Miss Isabella Balbina, aged sixteen, a French girl, who could speak only French and English. During the voyage Leppurase fell violently in love with Catherine, but he would not make his passion known to her except by his looks. He had plenty of money, and knew that women and youth in the Italian managed to let Catherine know what a good speculation she would make by accepting his advances. When the pair reached Castle Garden they made known to Interpreter McPherson their woes and wishes. Leppurase told McPherson that he had fallen

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 28, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The stupendous engineering operations incident to the building of the Brooklyn bridge have been carried on with wonderful success and safety, the first serious accident for two years or more occurring last week, when one of the strands belonging to the four great cables was being put in place. This strand was something like half a mile long, reaching from Brooklyn to the New York anchorage, and weighed about forty tons. It had been made fast at Brooklyn end, drawn up in safety over the Brooklyn pier, across the river over the New York pier, and was just about to be finally attached at the New York anchorage, when one of the wire ropes of the hoisting apparatus parted. Then, in the words of an eye witness, "with a roar like that of an immense cannon the strand sprang like a great snake away back into the air, up towards the pier tower on the edge of the river, with a cloud of dust. For a moment the whole platform of granite quivered under the terrible recoil and then the strand sagged between the towers, its middle burying itself in the river with a long white splash, throwing the water up like a submarine explosion in all directions all the way across. Fortunately, the river was clear, and the only damage done was the wetting of a ferry-boat which was passing at the time. The spring of the wire carried it clear over the houses in the 900 feet interval up to the pier, off telegraph poles. Two men who were engaged in the work were struck by the flying monster and hurled into eternity. It seemed almost a miracle that such an accident could occur without greater loss of life, especially as upon the end of the strand dangled a mass of iron weighing nearly a ton; but the very immensity of the force rendered the occurrence so slightly destructive by jerking this resistless missile clean over the houses and streets between the anchorage and the river. Had the impetus been less and the ponderous mass been allowed to drop to the earth instead of taking this gigantic leap, the destruction which it might have wrought is terrible to imagine.

In the Brooklyn Police Court was witnessed last week the closing scene of a brief but spirited drama combining romance, comedy and pathos. On the day previous a young lady of twenty was walking along one of the avenues of that city when she suddenly felt her pocket-book taken from her hand and turning about saw a man making off with it. Being a girl of spirit, she incontinently gave chase; but after running several blocks she found that the object of her pursuit was widening the distance between them. Seeing a butcher's cart standing by the sidewalk she jumped in, whipped up, and after brief but exciting race overhauled the culprit. He was quite inoffensive looking man of middle age with nothing of the thief in his appearance, and when interrogated by the girl as to the cause of his crime broke completely down, saying that he had gone almost crazy at watching his wife and two little children starve and that he had taken the pocket-book in a fit of momentary desperation. Said the young lady in court next day, "When he told me how his family were suffering, I went with him to his house, and found it just as he stated. He took his little child on his knee and cried, and his wife could not imagine what it was all about. He did not want me to tell her, but he finally told her himself that he had taken my pocket-book. I then gave her part of my money. Then the officers came and I told them I did not wish to make any complaint against him, and would not have come here if I had not been compelled to." There were applause and tears a plenty from the court-room audience that morning. The prepossessing appearance of the sorely tempted prisoner and the heart-breaking story of his sufferings from sickness and absolute penury which was told by his fair advocate with earnest simplicity, worked strongly even upon the judge, whose daily experiences are such as to render him proof against any ordinary displays of emotion.

The charge upon which the man had been committed was a grave one, that of highway robbery; and had it not been for the girl's effective pleading a long imprisonment must have followed. But so persistent was she that a consultation was had with the district attorney and his consent obtained to a change of the record, which enabled the judge to discharge the grateful prisoner, who, I am happy to say, found friends at once, and is in no further danger of want. The heroine of the affair has since received complimentary letters from all quarters for her humane and spirited conduct.

There was a piece of quick railroad building done in Brooklyn the other night. A company had a charter to build a rapid-transit road from Fulton Ferry right through the heart of the city the only condition being that a mile of the road should be built within a certain time. This time, after having been several times extended by the Legislature, was about to expire, and a very valuable franchise to become lost. So the company collected some four hundred workmen and sufficient material, conveyed them quietly to the spot after nightfall, and commenced work. When the astonished residents along the route awoke the next morning there lay a mile of track, tier, rails, and joints all complete, and the new rapid-transit line had thus, in the night, become a fixed fact.

In New York rapid transit continues to be a success. The new Sixth avenue line is said to be carrying an average of twenty thousand passengers a day, and the East Side road is rapidly approaching completion. The "old original" elevated road this week barely escaped a terrible catastrophe on Greenwich street. A lot of young ragmuffins filled an old sack with stones, and climbing up to the track by one of the supporting pillars, fastened the sack across one of the rails, presumably for the fun of seeing a train full of people sent crashing down into the street twenty feet below. Fortunately the obstruction was seen and removed in time to prevent this catastrophe. The ringleader of this band of miniature train-wreckers has reached the mature age of ten years. He will make an invaluable member of society if he lives long enough.

Are news-stands a nuisance and an obstruction to the streets? That is one of the leading questions of the day here, and one which has raised a tempest in the municipal tea-pot. Some weeks ago the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the erection of one of the obnoxious structures on a certain street corner. Property owners objected and a "muss" was the result. Judge Hackett's attention was called to the subject and he in turn instructed the Grand Jury in matter in such a manner that they promptly found a true bill against the sixteen offending aldermen. The latter became alarmed and retained half a dozen lawyers, among whom was David Dudley Field, to protect them against the Nemesis of public opinion. Their counsel made the usual motion to quash the indictment on technical grounds, and, after a hard fight, have succeeded. The aimermen breathe freely again; but they have had their lesson and have learned a little wholesome respect for the laws, which they very much needed.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited. 1

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB.

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (9)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and "A" - Awarded two

GOLD METAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Step and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

ClOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 19th, 1877

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS & c. filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(923) (6.1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $9 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS,

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE!

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tenders his services to the public.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior Quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Murray Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE Committee resumed its session, on the morning of the 13th.

The Chairman presented a letter which he had caused to be sent to Mr Matthews, with the answer, in which he stated that the Committee did not desire to interfere in any way with his duties as Surveyor, and that there would be every disposition to grant his reasonable request in respect to the time of his attendance.

Mr. J. E. Anderson was re-sworn and questioned relative to the appointment of his brother to a position in the Philadelphia Custom House. He stated in accordance to what he had told the Committee, that he would withdraw all claims he might have upon the Administration if he appointing power made, and gave a letter to that effect. Witness produced a letter to Israel Allen Anderson stating that he was Supervisor of Revenue, in which he announced that ball-dooing was going on in the parish.

Cross-examined, he said he derived his impressions from the statements of his Republican friends. He had called upon Gov. Kellogg after his return from Congress, and advised that the election to be allowed to go by default, as a basis for a claim of wholesale intimidation. The Republicans of the parish thought the election could be carried by fraud, and he opposed all such methods. In explanation of his testimony before the Senate Committee, he said he had made as good a Republican case as he could. Witness closely remembered the circumstances attending the Weber appointment, and read the signature of Weber, but had been misled thereby.

Jas. A. Bolden, an Accountant Clerk in the Custom House in New Orleans, stated that Sheldon entered the service Oct. 16, 1875, under the administration of Gen. Grant. He was discharged April 1, 1877, and appointed special agent April 17, 1877. In regard to Bonnett, his recommendations were signed by Senators McEnery, Hunt, and others.

Ex-Congressman Darrell testified that he first became acquainted with Matthews in New Orleans. Had visited him to urge the appointment of Packwell as Collector of the Port of New Orleans. At first he opposed the appointment, but after Anderson had seen him he withdrew his opposition, but said the President did not want Packwell appointed. Packwell had applied to Darrell, and his own influence were the reasons why Matthews change's. After Packard was counted out, some of his friends had proposed fusion with the Democrats, and Anderson and Matthews had promised to help him. Witness knew Nix. Nash had been for Packwell in January, at which time he told him he had the Secretary's letter, and that Anderson was to be U. S. Judge. She had counted subsequently, that she had it, he believed Anderson had a copy, and perhaps others. He had talked with Matthews in March last, and he had told him Nash was to be appointed Collector's house-keeper at his account, and that Sherman had never written the letter Anderson claimed he had. Sundry letters from witness to Packwell were exhibited and read, in February, 1876. Packwell had informed that negotiations were pending between witness and Packwell and his friends in New York, by which the democrats had letters to Anderson, and witness desired to be surrendered, and had become unnecessary. Anderson had subsequently told him that he had sent it to Packwell. Also that the papers would be used to influence Hayes' action in the south. He therefore written a letter, on the 3d of March, to the effect that if what he had been written was the case, Anderson, Witness stated further that he should not be associating with Packwell, nor that he should be appointed Collector, and that then he (witness) would be released from any embarrassment in reply to a question from Mr. McMahon, as to what Anderson's appointment was, witness made except as recommended by Packwell. Packwell had certainly defended Packard and Sherman's position to witness. He had also received a letter from Packwell written to Anderson and the original list of April 17th appointments. He did not recollect being asked to look them over and see whether any of them were objectionable to him, or whether the desired assistance. He had been told that the list of the democrats had been in the New York office, since December previous, and also in the hands of Senator Conkling, but knew nothing certain about it.

The hearing before the Potter Committee was resumed on the 14th.

Ex-Congressman Darrell testified that in the spring of 1877, Anderson had told him that his protest in regard to intimidation in the parish was correct. He stated that Anderson had later told him that he had seen Matthews and Sherman, and had left with the impression that his letter would be placed in regard to intimidation in the parish. Anderson also told him that he intended to send a letter to Matthews, which he wished, Anderson had told him that he intended to send a letter to Matthews, which he wished, Anderson had told him that he intended to send a letter to Matthews, which he wished, Anderson had

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 11 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 9. 1878. Whole No., 442

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual. Every department of our many stores is ere, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday, by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two "	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	10.00
Three "	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Four "	2.00	3.00	3.50	6.00	10.00	15.00
1 column,	3.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
½ "	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.00	25.00	37.50
1 "	5.50	10.00	15.00	30.00	47.00	75.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutory rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible], Charlevoix, Mich.

B. [illegible], Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix County, Mich.

L. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

D. [illegible], Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. [illegible], Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich. Collections made in the vicinity of Charlevoix and all parts of the country promptly attended to. Office at my residence.

A. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horseshoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAULTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of the country as cheap as the cities; with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES L. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. CROUTER, Sec'y.

L. H. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 L. H. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Sunday before the full of the moon in each month at 9 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

LEONARD BROWN, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday at 11 a. m. Depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mail arrives daily at 6 P. M., depart at 7 P. M.

SOUTHAM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive same p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	30
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Beans best, per bushel	00
Peas, per bushel	00
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 @ 7c
Sheep, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	10
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef on foot, per pound	3½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 @ 6c

Hot weather about now.

SALT for sale by A. R. Upright.

Bracket lamps at C. & B.'s.

The Fountain City House wants a female cook.

It is rumored that a U. S. signal station is to be established at Traverse City.

BRIDGE Communication of Charlevoix ladies, F. & A. M. this, (Tuesday) evening.

THE Miller boys took a 125 pound sturgeon from their pound net Saturday.

Miss Ellen Miller cheered the editor's heart on Saturday with a beautiful bouquet.

We aim to keep good goods.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

DR. LEWIS has a fresh supply of candies.

WE have received a copy of the Petoskey *Record*, and place it upon our exchange list. It is a very creditable sheet, of independent politicsl proclivities.

NEW FENCES.—A. R. Upright and Alson W. Miller, are constructing neat wire fences in front of their respective residences.

M. J. STOCKMAN is constructing a sidewalk from the steamer Charlevoix dock to Bridge street.

THE SHIP.—The law for improving Bridge street, will take place next Thursday instead of Friday, as announced last week. Let there be a general turnout of teams, men and shovels.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Samuel Brooks, D. D., Professor of Languages at Kalamazoo College, will occupy the M. E. pulpit in this village next Sabbath morning.

Brick for sale at C. & B.'s.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich went to Elk Rapids last week to assume command of the steamer Jennie Sutton.

MARRIED.—In Hayes Township, on the 3d inst, by Warren Thompson, Esq., Mr. Wm. B. Gibson, to Miss Zilla Whitford, both of Hayes.

Our stock of groceries are fresh and of the best quality.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending July 5th, 1878.

Abraham Shegewaw-gaw and wife, to Mary J. Elwood, 80 acres in Hayes—$200.

Jas. A. Leroy and wife, to Mary H. Wood, 80 acres in Wilson—$500.

Robert Taylor and wife, to Elizabeth Hinegs, 80 acres in Hayes—$200.

C. S. to Jas. F. Diggs, 81 acres in Melrose.

G. R. & I. R. Co. et. al. to Isaac Morton, 80 acres in Evangeline—$640.

Jas. W. Hull, to Hiram E. Cole, 40 acres in Evangeline—$160.

Henry Morgan and wife, to Chas. F. Pressnall 80 acres in Boyne Valley—$400.

PERSONAL.—The families of several "resorters" arrived last week.

A. Fox went to Manistee Friday to bring back the tug Cass Nutt.

—Mrs. J. S. Dixon returned home from Chicago Friday.

—Wilbur Buzzell, Principal of the Lafayette, Ind., high school, and Delos Buzzell principal of the Austin, Ill., school are spending a few days in town.

MARINE.—The steamboat Allen Dolly was in port Sunday from Little Traverse.

—Chas. Wescott, Pilot, Alaska, Rigby, Magnolia, Nowin port, Jane Belle, Little Georgie, Radical, Rigby, Fleetwing.

—The little steam yacht Agnes got ashore at Big Rock Point one day last week, and was released by the tug Minnie Warren.

—The steamer Clara Belle was here the 4th with a crowd of Northport people.

—The steamer Wm. Reslie, until further notice, will run from Petoskey to Charlevoix every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings leaving Petoskey upon the arrival of every train.

THE RESORT.—Work on the Resort progresses rapidly. The five cottages commenced last week are nearly finished, and will be occupied this week. They have a well in successful operation.

THE ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with Sturgeon and Green Bays, was formally opened on the 4th, and is now open for the passage of the largest class of vessels. In the round trip between Chicago and Green Bay 450 miles are saved, and the perilous passage of "Death's door" no longer necessitated.

WE regret to announce that Mr. F. M. Loveland has resigned his position as head salesman in the popular house of Fox, Rose & Buttars. Mr. Loveland stands high in Charlevoix and among the first in his profession. He will take a vacation before he decides for the future.

PROPOSALS will be received by W. C. Newman Highway Commissioner of Charlevoix Township, up to Thursday July 11th, for tending the bridge across the River, in this place. Particulars may be seen on application at this office.

LACE window curtains at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

GREENBACK MEETING.—A stalwart artist named Armerosus, from Grand Rapids, and a grim visaged blatherskite named Andrews, from Little Traverse, both greenback "orators," held forth at the school house in this village, Saturday afternoon and evening. Lowerauax told what he knew about English history, Mr. Thiers, of France, and that rascally Grant, and in his incoherent way dilated upon the financial question he became befogged, stammered to a stand still, and lost to ask the chairman what he was talking about. Andrews spent a half hour in relating the history of his life, (omitting details) and picturing the wrongs of the laboring classes. The arguments of both were of the stereotyped sort, which everybody has heard, and which seem to us to be entirely antagonistic with national integrity. If this brace of stool-pigeons are the best material the Nationals can send out their chances are slim for success in this region.

A good stock of wall paper at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

HARBOR APPROPRIATION.—The latest announcement in relation to Harbor Appropriations is that President Hayes has seen fit to follow the example set three years ago by his illustrious predecessor, in preventing the prompt expenditure of all appropriations. It is announced that he will allow the expenditure of money only when absolutely necessary to preserve work already done, or to meet the actual necessities of commerce. On both these grounds Charlevoix can demand the immediate expenditure of the $12,000 recently appropriated by Congress. Especially it is necessary to preserve the work already done. The cleaning at the mouth is in a precarious condition, and must have further protection by an extension of piers, or the trade of Pine Lake must suffer very materially. We have confidence that the War Department will so consider it.

LATER.

Since the above was put in type we have received the following:

Detroit, July 5, 1878.

W. A. SMITH, Esq.,

Appropriation will be expended right away. I hope to have a letter by the 25th. Will put in five rubs at Charlevoix this season. Printed specifications will be out in about ten days. Advertisements next week in Chicago and Milwaukee papers.

Yours, etc.,

E. M. MANSFIELD.

Everything usually sold in country stores can be found with us at live and let live prices. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

THE FOURTH.—"Old Probabilities" seems to have forgotten his routine of weather, and instead of the usual rainstorm on Independence Day, the sky was clear from sunrise to sunset. The village bells woke us at sunrise, and from that until evening the atmosphere was fragrant with Fourth of July odors. The crowd was large. The oration at the church by Rev Mr. Blake was pregnant with patriotic sentiment, and would have been applauded to the echo had not the reverend orator requested the audience to dispense with applause. Such a course upon such an occasion was very unusual, and, we think, a mistake. The Charlevoix Cornet Band acquitted themselves with credit, and were complimented from all sources. The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon E. H. Green in a masterly manner. The afternoon was ushered in by the appearance of the cavalcade of wild Indians, headed by Sitting Bull and his chiefs. The display was grotesque and ludicrous. The tight-rope walking by Clifford Paplineu surpassed that of many circus professionals. The usual athletic sports were followed by an exhibition of Mr. Cameron's masterly horse training. The greased pole and Kindred tests of skill were followed by the races, and in the evening the sky was brilliant with fireworks. The celebration at Charlevoix was a success.

If you have but little money to spend and want it to buy a great many goods, call on Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A country girl wrote to her lover: "Now George don't fail to be at the singing school to-night." George replied that "in the lexicon of youth, (Webster's unabridged) there is no such word as fail." The same is true of Smith's estimate made by the new process. Results made with it are always light, sweet and spongy.

If you want to live cheap buy cove oysters of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

The Republican party never did believe the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana were obtained by Mr. Hayes by fraud or chicanery. It has always maintained, and does now maintain, that if there had been a fair, honest, free election, Mississippi certainly and probably Alabama would have voted as did Louisiana.

The National debt has increased during the month of June just past, instead of decreased, as is usually found to each month's end. Reason, appropriations made by Congress at its recent session, millions of which are to square the deficiencies occurring in the close economy of the Democratic House that preceded this one.

THE SENTINEL

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate, on the 18th, a resolution was passed extending the session until six o'clock p. m. on the 19th. Several amendments to Sundry Civil Appropriation bills were agreed to, one of them being for $25,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Fishery Commission, and the bill as amended was passed. The House non-concurring in the amendments, a Conference Committee was subsequently appointed. A resolution was submitted and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to allow Senator Matthews to testify before the Potter investigating committee. The House had its time frittered away in matters on the public lands was passed, relating to the diversions of the act allowing settlers who had their crops injured by grasshoppers to leave their homesteads temporarily for the purpose of obtaining assistance. The Senate resolution directing that the [illegible] with China, allowing restricted immigration to this country should be [illegible] and ratify the alteration of the Constitution, was concurred in by the House. A number of amendments to the bill to repeal the Resumption act were non-concurred in—40 to less than the necessary majority in the affirmative—and the bill thus failed of passage. [illegible] extending the time for final adjournment until six p. m. on the 19th, was agreed to. A bill was passed providing for a judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States by Indians not taken into the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. A bill to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal that section of the Resumption act which authorizes the sale of United States bonds for the purpose of resumption, and to provide that United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports, was received, it will be remembered, by a two-thirds in the affirmative. The Senate amendment to the bill appropriating $2,000 for the expenses of the Presidential Electoral Investigating Committee was concurred in. The Conference Committee was ordered and appointed on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Hayden announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. Quinn, of New York, and paid a tribute to his memory.

IN the Senate, on the 19th, a new Conference Committee was appointed on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the session having been extended to three o'clock on the morning of the 20th, a subsequent report was agreed to and the bill was passed. The House bill relating to certain agricultural lands in Nebraska was passed, limiting their free to ten dollars in each case. A resolution was passed directing the Committee to ask the Matthews Investigating Committee to state the reasons of [illegible] at such place or places as they deem most convenient for the purpose of investigation. The bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln was postponed until December 1, 1877. Various resolutions of thanks to Vice-President Wheeler and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for the able and impartial manner in which they had discharged the duties of the chair during [illegible] were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Burnside, Flemyh and Butler were announced as the committee on the part of the Senate to act under the subject of reorganizing the army, and Messrs. Oglesby, Sanders and McCreery as those under the subject of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The House bill to authorize the payment of certain duties in legal-tender notes from and after Oct. 1, next, was taken up, and its second reading was objected to. The House joint resolution extending the session to three a. m. on the 20th, was agreed to, and a second Conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finally accepted, and the bill was passed. As originally reported the bill appropriated $16,000,000, as it passed the House $20,000,000, as it passed the Senate, $22,025,100 (exclusive of the Halifax award); as it came from the Conference Committee the award was cut down to $12,500,000 (also exclusive of the Halifax award). Bills were passed—that on and after Oct. 1, next, legal-tender notes shall be received at par in payment for custom duties—bill to the Senate bill to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts; to provide for pay of letter carriers; providing that pensions shall commence from the date of the soldier's discharge, and that no claim agent shall be entitled to any compensation for making out an application for the arrears of pensions. The joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of any claim for property taken, used, injured or destroyed by United States troops during the War of the Rebellion was then taken up, and the House amendment thereto was rejected, [illegible] Senate bill was passed, providing that persons shall be appointed at large

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, July 5, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

After an unusually long delay, which has proved a genuine boon to the writer, the most newspaper paragraphers, the summer may be said to have fairly set in. The mercury has at one leap gained the top of the tube. All jokes involving Ulsters and fur caps have been suddenly called in, and squibs breathing saltrheum in every line fall copiously from perspiring pens. Now are the days when life is supportable only amid the cool and unrestrained freedom of home, but during which the innate perversity of man and woman as for attracting the magnificent truth—more especially of women, a persistency grown absolutely despotic through unmet indulgence, strongly moves everybody to flee from the one tolerable spot and court discomfort in various time honored forms. Hence the harvest to the public but gentlemen keeper of the summer boarding house, a creature prodigal in promise but scanty in fulfilment, a creature whose character is frequently shown up, but who never fails to find eager victims among the incurably credulous. Hence, too, the hot, crowded and uniformly disappointing excursion by sea or land, which is packed to self-action day after day throughout the season, and that, too, by people who have repeatedly been caught in the same silly trap and vowed as often never to offend again. Hence, too, the terrible hot unavoidable church picnic, that modernized relic of the Inquisition, through whose subtle torture the average church goer is pitilessly dragged at least once for every revolution of this poor old globe about the central luminary of our solar system.

What there is in religion to unpleasantly necessitate an annual picnic in the face of both reason and experience, is far beyond the comprehension of the mere observer of such phenomena, but horrid fact remains, and, instead, I believe that the unformulated rubric which compels the observance of this cruel rite is as much more binding than any one of the Thirty-nine Articles as the unwritten constitution of England is superior in authority to Parliamentary enactments.

The man who is responsible for the saying that "nothing is certain but death and taxes," must surely have been a godless worldling. Had he been like you or me, gentle reader, a regular attendant at divine worship, he would infallibly have included the church picnic in his brief category of the inevitable. It is as curious as it is sad to observe the action of this inexorable law as the season for its operation approaches. This season is usually the first hot spell, and at these ministers and Sunday school superintendents feel the spell upon them. No matter how mild and kind hearted they may be by nature, then comes into their faces a hard, stern expression as they announce to their flocks, "It is about time to be thinking about our picnic."

All know to their sorrow what this portends, but so sad has the moral courage to rebel, and in due time there comes to them a day of heavy baskets, of crying children of worn wet, and sunburn and swollen joints, at the close of which the one thought which soothes and cheers the aching soul is that of the coming year of respite from the affliction.

Do I speak too tragically upon this mournful theme? Well, it's hardly more than natural. I went through the mill myself day before yesterday.

Another comparatively unknown Croesus has died here this week in the person of William C. Rhinelander, whose property is variously estimated at from ten to fifty millions. Thos. E. Davis is another name which falls among this week's obituaries. He was comparatively a poor man, leaving to his distressed family only a couple of millions. Still more sad is the condition of William Vermilye's heirs, who this week find themselves the possessors of only a paltry sum of $900,000. It remains to be seen whether these three wills will be allowed to be hauled over the coals by the lawyers in the Surrogate's court, every act of their lives raked up, and every personal peculiarity discussed publicly and at length, as in the poor old Commodore's case.

A chance, however slight, of creating some portion of a fat estate from the lands of the legatees, is so strong a temptation to litigation that a good many disappointed expectants fall victims thereto. Hence the celebrated contests like those over the Vanderbilt, Stewart, Singer, Dancer, Rollwagan and other well-known wills, the long duration and importance of which give many people an idea that is but of small use to make a will anyway. Figures show, however that even in New York where such strife is most common, only one will in twenty is contested, and not one in two hundred is overthrown. Of course lies in such cases are limited by statute to five per cent of the amount of the estate. In the Vanderbilt case therefore, where the estimated amount in dispute is $100,000,000, the surrogate can, if he chooses, allow $5,000,000 to the lawyers. This case still drags along without showing any signs of coming to an end, and that of Stewart, after lying quiescent for some months, has burst out afresh.

It is a great thing for Mr. Judson, the soap man, that he has a certain to cause larger than he can possibly get away with, or he would soon cease upon the town, what with the flowing and swindling of which to cause to be a favorite subject. The last pledge, of which he has been stolen victim, cost him $20,000. A woman, of good address applied to him some months ago, saying that she was an expert detective, and would probably be able to recover a good proportion of the funds and things taken from him by the embezzling cashier, Beckwith. So the confiding soap boiler began advancing her money with which to prosecute her work, and as her to continue representations was in deed to keep this up, until he was out the sum mentioned, when, no results having been attained, he had his female Pinkerton arrested on the charge of swindling. In court, the lady freely acknowledged the corn, and said she did it merely "in a spirit of devilry." She has not yet been tried.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudices and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you on it wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as depravity of the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments for the natural, Tone up the system of our movements of the brain and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-19

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.
S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots in Round Lake, and a number of lots in and in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5 1877

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
—
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit. Call and see me.
52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.
Known as the Cooper Farm,
30 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.
Address, ROBERT TAYLOR.
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.
700000 ACRES
—OF—
Splendid Michigan Lands
FOR SALE
—BY THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, thumb other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Pearl trading section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.
The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of two hundred and FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.
Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to secure a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.
Send for our illustrated pamphlet.
Address W. O. RUSHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,
Grand Rapids.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.
People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.
SAMPLES
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.
Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter
GOODS!

Special Announcement
OF
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS
TO
The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we (for this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market. Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashlmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE
Let Your Minds be Convinced of,
In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the
LARGEST
and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Stirling Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Riches, Ties and Bows, also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.
1878.
WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT
BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
ALL CLOSE BUYERS
TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
FARM PRODUCE.
SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,
JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich
All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.
It is beautiful in style and has received two
GOLD MEDAL
at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase "NEW AMERICAN" and get best sewing machine in use. Every machine warranted for
FIVE YEARS.
Agent Wanted.
E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!
Did you ever know that we sell Goods
Very Cheap,
If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,
Also a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Bought for Cash at
BOTTOM PRICES,
Which we are going to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.
Remember the Place,
The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.
See & Washburn,
Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
J.E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.
Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolo

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.
ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,
Late John Stephns & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.
And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, filled Promptly at Lowest prices.
J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.
2931 (6,1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.
Hill's Manuel Socialand Business Forms—$9.50.
Gunn's New Family Physician—(24 pages—$8.
Family Bibles, $4 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.
Address: E. B. HALL,
Benzonia, Mich.

JNO. NICHOLLS
CHARLEVOIX MICH
MANUFACTURER OF
HARD
AND
SOFT
LUMBER
ALSO
Shingles
Lath
Grain or Gas Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
BILLS FILLED
TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.
The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.
A. J. McLEOD.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tuggs from here to
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in which he can myriads of Speckled Trouts baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,
News, Book and Job Ink, all manufactured of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England.)
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Bardlay Street, New York.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, [illegible] 1878

OUR RADIN LETTER.

New York, July 5, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

After an unusually long delay, which has proved a genuine boon to the writer on newspaper paragraphers, the summer may be said to have fairly set in. The mercury has at one leap gained the top of the tube. All jokes involving Ulsters and fur caps have been audibly called in, and aquilin breathing nutriment in every line fall copiously from perspiring pens. Now are the days when life is supportable only amid the cool and scentagonal freshness of limes, but during which the innate perversity of men and—pardon me for uttering the ungallant truth—more especially of women, a persistency grown absolutely despotic through surfeit indulgence, strongly moves everybody to be from the one tolerable spot and exert discomfort in various time honored forms. Hence the harvest to the police but needs dolorous keeper of the summer boarding house, a creature privileged to groan but scanty in fulfilment, a creature whose character is frequently shown up, but who never fails to find sugar vestries among the invariably credulous. Hence, too, the hot, crowded and uniformly disappointing excursion by air or land, which is packed to suffocation day after day throughout the season, and that, too, by people who have repeatedly been caught in the same silly trap and vowed as often never to offend again. Hence, too, the terrible but unavoidable church picnic, that modernized relic of the Inquisition, through whose subtle torture the average church goer is pitilessly dragged at least once for every revolution of this poor old globe about the central luminary of our solar system.

What there is in religion to imperatively necessitate an annual picnic in the face of both reason and experience, is far beyond the comprehension of the above observer of such phenomena, but horrible fact remains, and, indeed, I believe that the unformulated rubric which compels the observance of this cruel rite is as much more binding than any one of the Thirty nine Articles as the unwritten constitution of England is superior in authority to Parliamentary enactments.

The man who is responsible for the saying that "nothing is certain but death and taxes," must surely have been a godless worldling. Had he been like you or me, gentle reader, a regular attendant at divine worship, he would infallibly have included the church picnic in his brief category of the inevitable. It is as curious as it is sad to observe the action of this inexorable law as the season for its operation approaches. This season is usually the first hot spell, and at that time ministers and Sunday school superintendents feel the spell upon them. No matter how mild and kind hearted they may be by nature, then comes into their faces a hard, stern expression as they announce to their flocks. "It is about time to be thinking about our picnic."

All know to their sorrow what this portends, for do as he has the small courage to rebel, and in due time there comes to them a day of heavy buckets, of crying children, of weariness, and anburne and small-soul misery, at the close of which the one thought which soothes and cheers the aching soul is that of the coming year of respite from the affliction.

Do I speak feelingly upon this mournful theme? Well, it's hardly more than natural, I went through the mill myself day before yesterday.

Another comparatively unknown Croesus has died here this week in the person of William C. Rhinelander, whose property is variously estimated at from ten to fifty millions. Thos. E. Davis is another name which falls among this week's obituaries. He was comparatively a poor man, leaving to his distressed family only a couple of millions. Still more sad is the condition of William Vermilye's heirs, who this week had themselves the possessors of only a paltry sum of $500,000. It remains to be seen whether these three wills will be allowed to be hauled over the coals by the lawyers in the Surrogate's court, every act of their lives raked up, and every personal peculiarity discussed publicly and at length, as in the post-old Commodore's case.

A change, however slight, of wresting some portion of a fat estate from the hands of the legatees, is so strong a temptation to litigation that a good many disappointed executants fall victims thereto. Hence the celebrated contests like those over the Vanderbilt, Stewart, Slosser, Dancer, Rollwagen and other well-known wills, the long duration and importance of which give many people an idea that is fair of men me to make a will anyway. Figures show, however that even in New York where such strife is most common, only one will in twenty is contested, and not one in two hundred is overthrown. Counsel fees in such cases are limited by statute to five per cent of the amount of the amount of the estate. In the Vanderbilt case therefore, where the estimated amount in dispute is $100,000,000, the surrogate can, if he chooses, allow $5,000,000 to the lawyers. This case still drags along without showing any signs of coming to an end, and that of Stewart, after lying quiescent for some months, has burst out afresh.

It is a good thing for Mr. Tilden that the said man, that he has a certain income larger than he can possibly get away with or he would sometime upon the town what with the thieving and swindling of which he seems to be a favorite subject. The last dodge, of which he has been made a victim, and him $50,000. A woman, of good address applied to him some months ago, saying that she was an expert detective, and could probably be able to recover a good proportion of the bonds and thieves taken from him by the embezzling cashier, Beckwith. So the confiding soap boiler began advancing her money with which to prosecute her work, and as per agreement representations, was in good to keep this up, until he was out the sum mentioned, when, no results having been attained, he had his female Jackson arrested on the charge of swindling. In court, the lady freely acknowledged the corn, and said she did it merely "in a spirit of deviltry." She has not yet been tried.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the Imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed or in the proper action, all kinds of sickness are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the body and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in making all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver, feel 2 small doses; 2 bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. These doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-ly

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.
S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.
A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of land lots all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX, some as cheap as choice land can be had on the outskirts of the village. All very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
—
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit. Call and see me.
DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.
Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,
Known as the Cooper Farm,
40 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.
Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.
700000 ACRES
—OF—
Splendid Michigan Lands
FOR SALE
—BY THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, the best of hard wood, and are accessible to best market
WATER AND RAIL
And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.
The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of two millions and over thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.
Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.
☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,
Grand Rapids.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.
People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.
SAMPLES
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.
Will be forwarded for approval, and all orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement
OF
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS
TO
The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE
Let Your Minds be Convinced of,
In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the
LARGEST
and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.
1878.
WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT
BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
ALL CLOSE BUYERS
TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
FARM PRODUCE.
SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,
JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich
All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.
It is beautiful in style and [illegible] Awarded two
GOLD MEDAL
at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best sewing machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for
FIVE YEARS.
Agent Wanted.
E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!
Did you ever know that we sell Goods
Very Cheap,
If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of
Dry Goods, CIOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,
Also a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Bought for Cash at
BOTTOM PRICES,
Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or Country Produce.
Remember the Place,
The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the easterly side of High street.
See & Washburn,
Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
J.E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.
Our stock is handle at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.
ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,
Late John Stephns & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.
And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders 1st., FAS. & MIS UPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.
J BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E STEPHENS.
2(92) (6.1.7.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$9.50.
Gunn's New Family Physician—12 Engages—$6.
Family Bibles, $3 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.
Address, H B. HALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS
CHARLEVOIX MICH
MANUFACTURER OF
HARD
AND
SOFT
LUMBER
ALSO
Shingles
Lath
Coarse Hay Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
BILLS FILLED
TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.
The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry
A. J. McLEOD.
Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in which can be had excellent Trout. Baggage boxed free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers, Stereotypers, Book and Job Inkers, all wanting Inks of superior quality. No change in formula or grades of Ink made by the
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Chemists and Color Grinders,
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Burling Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Matthews Senate Committee was in session for two hours and a half on the 31st. When the doors were opened, James E. Anderson was sworn, but being refused counsel, he said that he had no statements to make nor questions to answer. The Committee went into private session for the third time. When the door was again opened, Mr. Anderson was informed that he might submit answer any questions that the committee might see proper to put, and was asked his age and address. Mr. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but the Senate's business was a large, and was likely to be long before his interests, and he declared that it was for he should not have a lawyer to assist him. He intended to make a statement when he was asked, whether he had ever received papers in this case, and whether he had ever shown them to anybody. Upon these questions Mr. Anderson declined to answer. Senator White then asked him if he had ever received papers in this case, and whether he had ever shown them to anybody. Upon these questions Mr. Anderson declined to answer. Several months afterward Mr. Anderson came before the witness and wanted him to make a statement to the effect that Mr. Anderson had never signed a protest, and had a document written by himself to that effect. Among the things he wished to say, Mr. Burke had offered him several thousand dollars and a position if he would go back on the protest. Witness said the fact he knew about the Sherman letter was on the 6th of January last, when it was mentioned by Marshal Pitkin, in a conversation. He never saw a letter written by Mr. Sherman to anyone about the election of 1876. The witness was shown several letters, which he identified as being in the handwriting of G. A. Weber, and then he was shown the signature of Weber to the Anderson-Weber contract, and was asked whether he believed it to be of the genuine. He replied he did not think it was. But Weber always signed his name in a bad hand; that he had never seen him sign as this paper was signed; that it might be Weber's signature, but it was not his usual signature. He had never seen that Anderson-Weber contract before. He also testified to Mr. Kellogg's desire that Anderson should return to East Feliciana and discharge his duties as Sheriff, and that he had offered him an advance of $50 out of his own funds to pay his expenses. He denied Anderson's statement that R. Jemks and a cousin or a relation of the witness had been to Anderson's residence and told as to the facts of the conspiracy that there should be no election in East Feliciana parish and drove out of town. That part of the statement which mentioned the last visit of the wife going to Gen. Pitkin, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was true, but he did not was to get a guarantee for Anderson's protection from violence. He was questioned about the Republican State Committee's having sent Sheriff Pitkin to Feliciana to bring Anderson, and said that it was a mistake. Pitkin had been sent to Feliciana to look for Packard and Wiltz, and to confer with Hunt. Hunt also used Louisiana Sheriffs without authority. He had also used Louisiana Sheriffs without authority. He had called on Secretary Sherman for a guarantee of the Sheriff's safety in Washington. His wife had called on Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Hubbard Hayes, and together with Hunt had discussed Louisiana affairs with them. He had also called on Secretary Sherman in reference to the Sheriff's visit to Washington in response to a letter from Kellogg, and a request for a letter from Sherman stating any information or desire he might have as to New Orleans matters. Sheriff Pitkin was to be Sherman's confidential and personal agent. In a letter to Sherman, Kellogg had said that Pitkin would look up or had up for him. Witness further says that his wife had told him that Anderson claimed to have a copy of the Sherman letter; he did not know it was true; never corresponded with Sherman in relation to that letter. Witness had been informed by Anderson's counsel that he wanted witness to go back on that affidavit. The original interview with Anderson was shown to the witness, who recognized the body of the letter as in the handwriting of Anderson and under the signature of Anderson as Anderson was a warning not intended to recognize the other signatures of Weber and the witnesses.

The investigation was resumed on the 2d. Before proceeding with the examination of witnesses, Mr. Butler stated that, during the examination of Stanley Matthews he would be absent, since he had seen a statement in the papers that the papers for Matthews did not appear to testify before the adjournment was a fear of being insulted by him (Butler). Mr. Matthews and Dr. Reed each explained the passage-at-arms of the preceding day and withdrew all objectionable remarks.

Capt. Peaks was recalled and further examined by Mr. McMahon, in regard to his relations and to his wife to whom name. The latter came at the instance of Mr. Kellogg, and he made it had paid her expenses. Anderson, it was understood, had certain documents which Kellogg desired to get and Mrs. Jenks was in Washington for that purpose. Witness claimed that the reference in Anderson's letter to him in relation to "that document," etc., he did not understand, and had he made for a description or explanation. Anderson had written him that the document was worth $7,000 that could be had. Documents would pay that sum for it. He had seen related in the newspapers that his wife had the so-called "Sherman letter," but she had told him it was nothing. Witness contradicted the statement that he knew nothing of the so-called Sherman letter until it was mentioned by Pitkin on the 6th of January.

Mrs. Jenks, wife of the preceding, testified that Anderson had written to her from Philadelphia in relation to the document which was called the Sherman letter. She knew nothing of this then, or at which Anderson then designated until last January. She had seen the document, picked it up from a table and kept it in her pocket-book for two and a half minutes, when she gave it to Weber. Witness then gave the contents of the letter she handed to Weber, repeating word for word one sentence of Sherman letter. She had never seen the document since she handed

THE A B C OF FINANCE

The Money and Labor Questions Familiarly Explained.

Prof. Newcomb in Harper.

ONE DOLLAR.

The first idea to which I allude is, that if anything is called a dollar by act of Congress, if every one passes and accepts it as a dollar, it must therefore have a definite and fixed value, and be for all practical purposes just as good as a gold dollar. You think, perhaps, that a dollar must be worth just one dollar, and neither more nor less, how, then, shall the value be ascertained? Answer that two kinds of dollars can differ from each other in value just as much as two kinds of bread can in size and quality. You know very well, for instance, that during the past 10 years our paper dollar has been worth from 35 to 90 per cent less than the gold dollar. To express the matter fully, I must, perhaps, in a little digression, and therefore ask a closer attention than I will elsewhere

When we say that a paper dollar can have a definite and fixed value, I mean that it cannot be nearer to buy you any food and definite quantity of the necessaries of life. Money has no value at all except for the things it will buy; you can neither eat it, drink it, nor wear it; for on you even gain interest as it lies in your pocket. What you want of it is to buy things to eat, drink and wear, and the number of these things it will buy, and not the number of dollars, is the measure of its value. You would not give a fig for a pocketful of dollars if you could buy only the half of a fig with them. If this year you had supported your family on five hundred dollars, but next year it should require one thousand dollars, because, on the average, prices had doubled, people would say that the value of everything was twice as great as before. But this would be an incorrect use of language. Really the values of your dollars is only half what it was before. These examples show that this is the only sense in which I now use the word "value," and the only form in which it has definite, practical meaning. Dollars and all other kinds of money are worth what they will buy you to eat and wear; and measuring value by any other standard is like trying to feel a hungry man on an act of Congress.

All the difficulty of this matter arises from the fact that *value* is something which cannot be seen nor felt. If Congress should enact that all the feet and yard measures of the country should be made of a kind of rubber which would shrink to nine inches in the course of a few months, but which were nevertheless stamped "One foot, by Act of Congress," or "One yard," as the case might be, everybody would see at a glance how ridiculous it would be to require every one to buy and sell by such measures. If a man should boast of having grown a foot and a half in the course of a year, because last year he measured only five feet, while with the new India rubber measures he was now six feet and a half by Act of Congress, his neighbors would laugh at him. The fact that everybody might call the new rubber measures six feet and eight buy and sell by them, would not, in the view of any sensible man, make them as long as the old foot rules.

The reason that these india rubber measures would look so much more ridiculous than similar dollars is simply that their deficiency is longer; it stares to the eye, whereas the depreciation of the dollar is not obvious. In reality, calling a string one foot and legislating it to such is more to make it the equivalent of a good dollar, or of anything else in value, than calling it a foot long, no matter what its real length may be. But we cannot see or feel the depreciation of the dollar as we would see the shortening of the foot measure. We become aware of it only by the general rise of prices, and the general increase in the cost of living. This rise of prices, however, proves the depreciation in the same way that the little man measuring six feet six in his stockings would prove that the foot-rule with which he was measured was too short.

If, now, the reader will hereafter remember that "dollar" is only a word, not a thing; that calling a thing a dollar does not change its nature, and does not make it worth twenty three grains of gold, any more than calling a piece of paper a house, and leasing it declared and stamped a house by act of Congress, would make it daw a carriage—if, I say, he will permanently remember this, he will have taken the first great step to self emancipation in the financial questions.

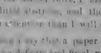
A good assortment of ladies' and misses Kid button shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.
In the matter of the Estate of John Gawley, as ward of minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Gawley, by Jerome E. Bridge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section seventeen, [illegible] Township thirty-four, North of Range [illegible] West containing forty acres, [illegible] Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

[illegible] MILT SAWDAY, Guardian.

Western Transportation Co.



The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

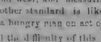
Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—8	June 6—20
July 12—28	July 8—18
August 9—21	August 1—17—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co.



The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate ports. At present Charlevoix, bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jerome Bradley, praying for the granting of letters of administration of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-1y.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix Nov 5 1877

L. A. W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For Thousand Acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

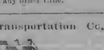
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. June1, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. G. Niles against Wm. H. Bill for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2301, dated Dec. 1, 1875, upon the s½ of section 32, Township 34, North, Range 6 W., in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
KEITH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., May 15, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Post, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6585, dated July 7, 1874, upon the s½ of ne¼ and lot 3 of sec. 4, Town 33 N., R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day of Aug. 1878, at two o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
KEITH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SPRING and SUMMER.
THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 8:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm.

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, to both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House!
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season the undersigned will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKER & SON.

April 10, 1878.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unused facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Round Lake's flat warehouse, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-17 WILL BEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and the adjoining townships that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly at any other business. Those who need to pay the business, Terms and outfit free. Address at once, H. BALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix June 1, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BARSER.

CASSWELL & BARSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, BANKS BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.

C. FOWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND—Came to my enclosure on the east end of the SHEP POINT, owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. BARLEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 12 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 16, 1878. Whole No., 443

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 187..

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m's	1 yr.
One inch	$ 00	$1 50	$1 75	$2 50	$6 00	$8 00
2 "	1 75	2 75	3 50	4 50	8 00	12 00
3 "	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 00	12 00	18 00
4 "	3 25	4 00	5 50	6 75	13 00	20 00
1 column	5 50	6 50	9 50	12 00	20 00	32 00
½ "	8 50	10 50	15 00	20 00	32 00	50 00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Local advertisements at Status rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LEVERETT E. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Power will be given for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. IPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER's

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—11 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 1 p. m.

Leave Charlevoix 1.30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. G. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 297 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. H. DEBIDUT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Pearl Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

EAST ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE Orangemen backed down and didn't walk in Montreal on the 12th.

DR. I. W. FISK, of Kalamazoo, is to erect a cottage at the Resort.

New invoice of mens shoes at C. & B's.

PRESIDENT BROOKS, of Kalamazoo College, is expected to occupy the M. E. pulpit in this village next Sabbath morning.

New goods on Thursday. Close attention given to the wants of the people at Fox, Rose & Butters.

IT is rumored that a Mormon Conference was held at the head of Pine Lake last week.

WE advise every one of our readers to peruse carefully the article on the 8th page of this paper, entitled "The Value of Paper Money."

We have been shown specimens of timothy grass six feet in height, which were grown in this vicinity.

MRS. E. H. Green, of this place has a fifteen year old cactus which has 762 blossoms upon it, and more coming.

Sugars are advancing but we are selling at old prices. F., R & B.

COLBY delivers his lecture on "Lincoln" at Little Traverse on Wednesday, the 17th. The steamer Gazelle gives an excursion from this place, at 50 cents for the round trip.

HANNAH LAY & Co. of Traverse City, are to open a store at Traverse city, on the 15th of August.

The finest assortment of candies in town at See & Washburn's.

THE steamer Gazelle brought a party of eleven "resorters" from Petoskey Sunday.

Men's fine straw hats at See & Washburn's.

BRIDGE TENDER.—Joseph Moore has taken the contract for tending the bridge in this place, and has give bonds in the sum of $500 for the faithful performance of the same.

LOST.—On the 4th of July an Eb Bass Band Book. Any one leaving the same at C. & B's. store will be suitably rewarded.

C. & B. keep a good quantity of shirtings at very reasonable prices.

THE specifications for the Charlevoix harbor work are out, and call for the construction of five cribs with superstructure, and such repairs upon the old work as may be deemed necessary. This will probably include a superstructure to the present south pier. Bids will be received until 12 M. of Friday, July 26.

PERSONAL.—J. Milo Eaton, of this village, arrived here on the propeller Menominee from Chicago Friday.

Clothing as cheap as ever 1 pair of good pants all lined for $1,00 at See & Washburn's.

MARINE.—The tug Col. Payne, of Northport, was here Saturday after a snow load of lumber for E. W. Fuller

---

—The steamer Clara Belle will hereafter make tri weekly trips between Traverse City and this place, arriving here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening

---

—The tug Com. Nott returned from Manistee Sunday, with her boiler thoroughly repaired.

—The tug R. T. Rogers, of Saugatuck, was in port Wednesday, with a party of tourists on their way to Mackinac and Point St. Ignace.

A new invoice of that unequalled fifty cent tea at Fox, Rose & Butters.

THE "Bloody 12th" passed of bloodlessly in this region. The Orange Lodges at Central Lake and South Arm united with the Lodge at Barnard in a celebration of the day, and about 700 people were in attendance, of which about 100 were Orangemen. The assemblage was addressed by Rev. H. P. Blake, of Norwood, and Rev. Geo W. Bell, of Barnard. The occasion was one of peace and enjoyment.

Steel violin strings at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

How easy it is to be mistaken; As two men were going down town one spring morning one said "What is a circus so early, I see the flags." "Yes," said the other, I see the tents." As they came nearer they found the flag that they saw was one of those fellows with a big collar on and the tent the other saw was a loaf of bread made by using Smith's yeast cakes. It is no wonder they were mistaken for it makes flower expand like a Greenbacker.

A good assortment of prints, bleached and brown sheetings and white goods at See & Washburn's.

ACROSS THE PENINSULA.—On Thursday last we enjoyed the pleasure of a trip on foot across the Peninsula from Lalone's Bay, on South Arm, to Advance, on Pine Lake. In no part of Charlevoix County can be found better results of labor and skill than are found along this road We passed the farms of John Vaughan and Daniel Maville, with about every acre of their clearings groaning under abundant crops. Further along we came upon the clearings of Rule and Charles Chaddock, every spot upon which speaks loudly in praise of the energy and skill of their owners. The Chaddocks have each about fifty acres clearing, and all bearing luxurious crops. The farms of John Kinney, Oliver Hart and Delos Pratt were passed further on, and looked well. A. B. Steele and Fowler Steele are upon farms where twelve years of labor have left unmistakable marks. We passed a well-cleared farm, surrounded by a neat board fence, which we were told belonged to A. E. Hayes, of Advance. At Advance we called upon Newton & Tyler, A. E. Hayes, and our old friend Harvey Porter. Our journey across the peninsula had the effect of fixing in our mind firmer than ever the opinion that, as Grand Traverse is truly the garden of Michigan, so Charlevoix County is the garden of Grand Traverse. We saw grain and grass that stood as high as our head, while bending under its burden of ripening seed. We saw school houses and well improved roads—in short all the essential elements of a good farming locality.

Morgan & Mulay cradles, rakes and cradle fingers at Fox, Rose & Butters.

THE Democratic State Convention met at Lansing on the 10th according to call, and nominated O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, for Governor. A hard money platform was adopted by a two thirds majority. The convention was much more harmonious than was anticipated.

New stock of parasols and fans at C. & B's.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION EXCURSION.—The propeller Empire State called here Friday evening on her way to Chicago. This trip of the Empire State was the occasion of an excursion of the Canadian Press Association to Chicago, and owing at Charlevoix, the editors first of all paid their compliments to the SENTINEL office. We were out, but one of the typo-editors of the Association put the following greeting in type and left it upon the case:

Canada to Charlevoix, greeting

May your boast little town continue to prosper, and the Sentinel grow just as years increase—long may it guard the public weal.

Forever may the Eagle soar aloft, in peace and harmony fraternizing with the Lion, and God save the Queen!

To every word of which we add a hearty "So mote it be!" The party was made up of the following ladies and gentlemen, as put in type also by one of the editors:

Canadian Press Association and Ladies.

—Names of the parties—Jas. Innes and wife, of the "Mercury," Guelph; W. R. Climie, and wife, "Spectesman," Bowmanville; J. H. Teague and wife, "Times," Port Hope; E. Jackson, wife and daughter, "Era," Newmarket; Jas. Shannon, "News," Kingston; H. Hough, "World," Cobourg; W. Graham and wife, "Gazette," Barkhill, and others.

Before the Empire State took to her lines to depart we learned of the presence of the Association, and hastened to pay our editorial compliments. We found a number of gentlemen who had thrown off the restraint of the sanctum, and were out to enjoy themselves as only editors can upon such an occasion. Their cravings while upon the lake are spoken in the discussion of editorial topics. Fun and business are ingeniously intermingled by the quill-drivers, making the excursion the very perfection of enjoyment. Accommodations for one hundred were secured on the steamer, but the Orange troubles in Canada prevented many from participating. As the steamer backed out from the pier the editors gave three lusty cheers for the SENTINEL, and the last sound we heard from our Canadian fellows was their voices united in the notes of "Auld Lang Syne." *Long* life to the Canadian Press Association."

A fine stock of new clothing to arrive on Thursday at Fox, Rose & Butters.

THE two orators who lately favored Charlevoix people with their views on finance and other things, undertook to make us believe that value has been destroyed by burning up greenbacks after redemption. What foolishness! And they had also somewhat to say about history—French history especially—in support of their theories. In doing this they should be careful to quote unwritten history, for people here can read and understand for themselves. The fact is that the French financial history which they quote proves exactly the opposite of what they claim it proves. Let Americs avoid results like those which followed the Assignat. The nation should meet its obligations as individuals should, in money worth just as much as when the obligations were assumed. For that reason a paper currency interchangeable at all times with coin is the best, because it fluctuates the least. The debtor then knows that when his debt is due it will cost him no more to pay it, and the creditor rests satisfied that when he receives his pay it will be worth just the same as the money he gave. The volume of money is of minor consequence. The stability of its value or purchasing power is the chief thing to be considered. The greenback orators and journals would have us believe that this "fiat money" will relieve us of all existing distresses If this be true why not go farther and give every citizen a wheel barrow load of it? It costs nothing but the printing. But we think Charlevoix county will put herself upon record for honest money.

Remember the place to get less, four lbs. for $1.00 is at See & Washburn's.

For good plug tobacco try Jackson Best at See & Washburn's.

Buy your canned goods at C. & B's.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

On the morning of the 25th, four large boilers in the Chesapeake Nail Works at Bainbridge, Pa., exploded with tremendous force, killing the foreman, seriously injuring four of the workmen and demolishing the building.

It has been recently decided in New York that a note, whether accommodation paper or not, is void if discounted or purchased at a higher rate than 7 per cent.

The Wisconsin State Editorial Convention, at its recent session in Madison, elected Sam Ryan, Jr., of the Appleton *Crescent*, President. B. G. Ives, of the Whitewater *Register*, Secretary; and David Atwood, of the *State Journal* (Madison), Treasurer.

A telegram from Silver City, Idaho, on the 25th, says the advance Bannock Indians, Howard attacked the hostiles, on the 25th, forty-five miles from Bannock, at Curry Creek. Col. Robbins and seven others were killed. It was thought the hostile Indians had not with 4 fifteen regulars.

A telegram from Washington, on the 27th, says the enlarged silver dollars since the passage of the Bland-Allison act had amounted to about $8,500,000—an average of a little more than $2,000,000 a month. The mints were closed for the usual settlement, but would be reopened on the 5th of July, when the silver-dollar coinage would so continue

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1878

OUR RADIN LETTER.

New York, July 12, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Since my last letter the American eagle has for the 103d time flapped those tireless wings of his and given Ohio all pervading screech over the doings of 1776. Some one has suggested—and its not such a bad suggestion, either—that 100 years is about long enough for a grown up nation to crow holstcrously over its getting out of leading strings. It is a fair question, at least, whether it is entirely dignified for a country which has attained an unquestioned place among the great powers of the world to keep on year after year yelling, ouuging and throwing up its hat, as crazy with loyish enthusiasm as when it was eighty or ninety years younger, and all because we are not somebody else's colony. I don't want to be thought a reefer at a proper and established order of things, and I don't want to be put out of the synagogue for want of patriotism; but I must say that our present Fourth of July hullabaloo reminds me more and more of the performance of some old gentleman who should each spell a day each year to standing on his head, shooting off a finger or so, and getting blind drunk, to commemorate his having been fished out of the river when a youngster, or to celebrate the day when he got his first pair of boots

But, happily for the fire cracker men and the riding generation, I am in a hopeless minority on this question, and Thursday was devoted to the usual noisy demonstrations; not so noisy as usual in the city proper however, for the authorities very sensibly refused this year to suspend the ordinance against the various preparations of gunpower. There were, of course, numerous violations of the ordinance, but no the whole the city was more quiet than it previous years. But outside the jurisdiction of our worthy Aldermen the din was undiminished, and the suburbs were largely resorted to by those whose patriotic frenzy refused to be curbed by the rules of the municipality.

The terrific weather of the past week drove hundreds of thousands to the ocean's edge, and Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway and the other favorite resorts were crowded with pleasure seekers, who reveled in the bit of cool air there vouchsafed them. There seemed to be considerable enjoyment of the day despite the heat, and the reported casualties were unusually few in number.

The afternoon was doubly enlivened by a cooling rain and the bulletin from London which told how nobly the American oarsmen were working to sustain the national reputation for muscle and skill. The wonderful Michigander with the jaw breaking name, were the subject of many admiring encomiums from lovers of the sport. The dispatches of the next day, however, were even more welcome to New Yorkers, as they chronicled the victory of our Columbia College boys over the Hertford crew. American rowing will be regarded with increased respect in England as the result of this regatta.

Bulletins from Paris give us numerous additional descriptions of the prominent displays made by American manufacturers, and it is curious to note how evidently the reports carried back to Europe by visitors to our Centennial, where practically for the first time the world took established cognizance of the extent of American ingenuity and skill, have stimulated European curiosity to examine American wares. Correspondents write that the leading exhibits from the U. S. are constantly surrounded by eager crowds who, as a rule, take no pains to conceal their admiration and surprise. France for instance, is the home of the harmonium or reed organ manufacture, and the Parisois have supposed themselves to lead the world in this industry, but they are now forced to admit that the American Organs, as represented by the magnificent collection of instruments from the factory of Estey & Co., which are there shown are superior in variety, tone and noticeably in richness of appearance, to anything their home factories can produce. The Estey establishment has for years had a very heavy foreign business to which the impression they are now making upon the cosmopolitan throng that daily surges through the Champs de Mars will give a new and considerable impetus.

The hot weather having closed most of the theatres, except the half dozen large ones where the public wears its hat, drinks beer and watches the performance in constant dread of a raid by the police that large fraction of New York, which may be called its "amusement population," has to look elsewhere for entertainment. And so there comes along just in the nick of time a wonderful marksman who draws crowds to watch him perform impossibilities with powder and lead. The name of this new wonder is Carver—Dr Carver of San Francisco, though why he is called "Dr" is more than I can tell, unless it is on account of the facility with which he could kill people if he wished to. There is certainly nothing of the M. D. in his appearance. Dressed in ultra-western costume, with fringed shirt and leather bib, his hair flowing down over his shoulders from beneath his big sombrero, a la Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, (by the latter of which bloodthirsty acrobics he is accompanied) the great rifleman looks much more like the conventional dime novel hero than like the peaceful professor of healing that his title would indicate.

On the fourth Carver gave a grand exhibition of his powers at the Brooklyn driving park. I am almost afraid to submit my general reputation for truth and veracity to the strain of telling what he did, but I must risk instancing a few of his feats. His sole weapon is a repeating rifle which shoots twenty shots without reloading. He commences by shooting glass balls thrown into the air some 60 feet away. Of these he broke 100 in about three minutes. Then Texas Jack began throwing twelve dollars for targets, and these were unerringly bored by the doctor's bullets. One of the coins thrown was Mexican dollar, and as it rose into the air some one called out to him to cut out the liberty cap which adorns its face. No sooner said than done; for when the silver was picked up a moment later the cap was found to have been cut out as though with a chisel. For an hour all sorts of little articles were sent upward and nine tenths of them knocked to flinders by the magical marksman.

Nothing like this shooting has ever before been seen. Capt. Bogardus is great with his shot gun, but Carver duplicates all his performances, and more too, with "the weapon of the plains."

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, the learned and popular Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has just left this city after a long session of Court here. Judge Waite makes his home while in New York at the old St. Nicholas Hotel, which is located in the healthiest part of town. Excavations now in progress for a new building in the same block with this hotel, show it to be underlaid by a steep bed of pure sand, over which malaria never is known.

RADIX

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove, that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cp Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS! and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth while it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegram, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Skawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (9)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Award and two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, CIOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while mixed or odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly discarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J BEATTY, P FITZSIMONS, J V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

2m2) (6,12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Blank Manuel Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. H. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Fence Pickets

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. To apply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks All warranted of Superior quality. No change in form or grade of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, 181 & 183 TERRACE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson was seventy-five years old, on the 25th of May.

—Edison was married in 1878 to Miss Mary Stilwell, of Newark, N.J. They have two children—a little boy four years old and a little girl aged two—nicknamed "Dot" and "Dash," after the characters in the Morse alphabet.

—The widow of Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, died recently at the age of seventy-eight years at the house in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, which had for a long time been her residence.

—Mrs. Hayes has sent a portrait of herself to the Philadelphia Kindergarten, which she visited recently, with this inscription: "Any I ask, through you, the privilege of saying good morning to our little friends of the Kindergarten? Lucy W. Hayes."

—Mr. Moody the other day praised a fine farm near New Haven, whereupon one of the Evangelist's friends and admirers, a Connecticut gentleman named Trowbridge, offered to buy it for him if he would live there. Mr. Moody declined the offer.

—Jessie Benton Fremont is said to be as attractive a woman in old age as she was in youth, and as her prime. Her abundant hair is white as snow, her complexion is fresh, her features are animated, and her hand is sought by sculptors as a model.

—Of Livy we have only thirty-five out of 140 books. Thirty out of thirty-five books of Diodorus have been lost in Sicily. Cicero's greatest work was lost. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans; Atticus composed another on the names of great men among the Romans. These works were enriched with portraits, and have disappeared.

—Another "learned blacksmith" has arisen. This one's name is Thomas W. Bowditch, and he is employed in an ax shop at Johnsonville, Rensselaer County, N.Y. He has written many essays upon the various agricultural implements, combs, bells and other articles in common daily use, tracing their history from their origin to the present time. His writings are said to have attracted much attention from literary people, especially those who delight in antiquities.

—The great value of the estate of the late Mark Hopkins, of California, has created embarrassing. His wife, in her petition for letters of administration, places the value of the estate at $10,000,000. Two landsmen were required by law, who must qualify in twice the value of the estate, or $20,000,000 each. Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker testified that, in their opinion, outside of railroad interests, the value of the estate was $5,000,000. The difficulty of requiring so enormous a bonds was obviated by depositing in the Bank of California all the railroad bonds. An administratrix bond was then executed for the remaining property, with Stanford and Crocker as sureties, each qualifying in the sum of $10,000,000.

Lessons from Bryant's Life.

It has been truly said that with some men the sooner you cease to talk about them the better they are better for themselves and the world. But the life and career of William Cullen Bryant, just closed, was that of that order. His character will bear inspection, and his virtues are eminently worthy of commemoration. We wish only to call attention to three points which, among many others, are legitimately dedicible.

And first, Bryant's life bears unqualified testimony to the practical value of hygienic rules in living. It was but a short time ago that the then venerable octogenarian gave an account of his personal habits at the request of a friend, and all who read that account must have been forcibly impressed with their regularity and simplicity. Although a full, stout, heavy man, and engaged for the greater part of his time in steady brain-labor, yet his diet was simple almost to abstemiousness, and his physical exercise varied and generous. However it may have been in his youth, in middle years his later days were marked by a most rigid and careful attention to what he considered to be the laws of health. While it does not follow by any means that because Bryant exercised with dumb-bells an hour and then bathed before breakfast, therefore every other man should do the same or expect to die prematurely, yet his temperance, his moderation, his care for his physical welfare, and his regular, simple habits, are at least worthy of notice and consideration by all who hope for longevity, good health, and full, physical vigor.

Again, Bryant's life does not favor the idea that there is any innate incompatibility between the possession of true poetic taste and what is called practical talent or good, sound, common sense in the affairs of every-day life. The notion is short sighted, happily, that because one is a poet and a man of letters or of strong literary proclivities, therefore he must be a little wild and visionary in ideas and fancies, must dress oddly, rave once in a while, sit up nights, and possess a total unfitness for anything like practical, matter-of-fact business details. Bryant, as a man of sterling common sense, as a good financial financier and business manager, as an editor and statesman, at least in thought, will be remembered just as long and favorably as Bryant, the author of "Thanatopsis," and the translator of Homer's "Iliad." It has been held by some that the cast of mind necessary to the production of literature is intrinsically disqualified for active business pursuits; that because Coleridge and Wordsworth together did not have practical ability enough to get a collar off the neck of a horse, but had to be told by a servant, and because Lyron, Shelley, Goldsmith and some others were eminently idealistic and antimundane in mental temperament, therefore all literary men must necessarily be the same. But the career of Sir Walter Scott, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Bryant and a score of others equally sensible and business-like in their views upon practical matters, show that such a rule of judgment would have as many brilliant exceptions as regular examples. It is true that Bryant's muse was not at all of the fanciful order, but more sedate and clerical than gay, dashing and lively, more given to solemn or weighty themes than light and sparkling topics. More endued with grandeur and sublime pathos than crackling and pleasant sweet wit or satire, yet it will belong before the English language contains a better specimen of blank verse than "Thanatopsis" or the "Hymn to Nature." In fine, Bryant will take his place in the literary Pantheon by the side of Thomson and Cowper as one of the few great and genuine poets of Nature. His love for natural scenery and objects, particularly in their grave and quiet aspects, and his sympathy with the majestic solitude of deep forests, was most intense and subtle, and yet, most profound and winning.

Lastly, Bryant's life is hardly corroborative of the notion sometimes entertained that precocity in intellectual development is something desirable. In one sense it can scarcely be called complimentary or creditable for a man to live to the age of eighty-four years and then say, "Try that again, old fellow, but you don't do it right; here's the way"—and off he went. They are very fearless. One flew into the room and I caught it on the window pane. In five minutes or less, holding it by the fin, it was eating rice from my open hand. But the wild bird dies in confinement; and even of the young, taken from their nests, five-out of six are lost in rising. It is pitiful to see the mother-bird come to the cage to feed them, taken in this way; and a popular naturalist asserts that the mother-bird poisons her young, captured and caged, if you let her at them. Poor thing! I suppose the worst to be said of her is that, in her over-anxiety, she over-feeds them.—*Florida Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

Instinct in Birds.

No subject connected with the history of birds furnishes more interesting material for study than that of instinct. Young birds of different species show that they have very different degrees of instinctive knowledge. Some are able to take the entire care of themselves and do not need a mother to watch over them; others, on the contrary, are perfectly helpless, and need teaching before they can do anything for themselves, except breathe and swallow what is put into their mouths. The young chickens, a short time after it leaves the egg, known how to take care of itself nearly as well as does the year-old bird. It can run after it mother, use its eyes, pick up food and answer the call of its kind; and it does all this without instruction. How different it is in all these respects from the young barn-swallow! This is blind, and unable to run, or even to stand, knowing only enough to open its mouth when it hears the old bird return to the nest, and to swallow the food placed in its open bill. Far from knowing by instinct how to use its wings, as the young chick does its legs, it does not learn this until it is well grown, and has had several lessons in flying; and even then it flies badly, and improves only after long practice. After it has learned to fly, it is still very helpless and baby-like, and very different from the active, bright-eyed, independent little chick of the barn-yard—and, indeed, the young of all the *Insores*, or scratching birds, such as the hen, the quail, the partridge, the pheasant and the turkey.

The scratching birds are not the only ones which can take care of themselves at an early age. This is true of the running birds, such as the ostrich; and the same is the case with many of the wading birds, such as the wild-duck, and among the swimming birds, there are several kinds that take full care of themselves soon after leaving the shell.

Far from standing in any need of instruction, young ducks take to the water by instinct, even when they have been brought up by a hen, and they know that they are perfectly safe upon it, although the axioms hen tries in every way to restrain them and to call them back.

There are many ways in which some of our young birds show their really wonderful instincts; but there is nothing more curious in this respect than the habits of the little chickens, which most of us have opportunities of noticing—if we choose to take the trouble. Those little creatures, almost as soon as they are born, understand what their mother "chuck" to them; and even when that they must hide when a hawk is about; they often scratch the ground for food before they see their mother or any other chicken do so; they are careful not to catch bees instead of flies; and they show their early smartness in many ways which are well worth watching.

But, sometimes, a brood of these youngsters find something that puzzles them, as when they meet with a hard-shelled beetle, who looks too big to eat and yet too small for a playmate.—*Prof. W. K. Brooks, in St. Nicholas for July.*

A MAN must necessarily keep his word when no one will take it.

The Mocking-Bird.

During the hot spell I remove my writing materials to the front porch overlooking the lake, and a bright view of shining water, broken by islands of oak, hickory, magnolia and the far line of crankling coast, with tree-tanks visible in the clear air, two miles away. Try to distinguish such objects across the Clio, at Cincinnati, against a dark mass of foliage, not a light background. There are mocking-birds nested in the orange-trees all about me, who keep up a constant medley of song. One fellow, especially, likes to perch on the castle a toumost peak and sing his very heart out. My appearance on the porch this morning was a signal for a rauturous shout among them, for these birds learn to know you like their voices, as well as any *prima donna* at Speringer Hall. One voice distinguished, particularly, by the rapidity with which its *trouluhas* ran from one to another; wren, finch, linnet, chirk, partridge, were all run together in a marvelous phantasy of notes. As the hearing of one ear is slightly affected, I was also loss to get his position, and stepped from the porch to see if he was on his favorite perch on the peaks. As I did so I saw his graceful gray coat and white lining glistening on a limb in front of me, and the gay yellow saw that I noticed him he went mad with vanity and conceit. In the manner of his cheerful cave we had his lungs just above my head, executing a variety of fantastic trills, and fluttering and throwing his body about in a state of high excitement. A fellow likes to be appreciated, and know it, in this world. I whistled back and he stopped, cocked his head aside, as if to say: "Try that again, old fellow, but you don't do it right; here's the way"—and off he went. They are very fearless. One flew into the room and I caught it on the window pane. In five minutes or less, holding it by the fin, it was eating rice from my open hand. But the wild bird dies in confinement; and even of the young, taken from their nests, five-out of six are lost in rising. It is pitiful to see the mother-bird come to the cage to feed them, taken in this way; and a popular naturalist asserts that the mother-bird poisons her young, captured and caged, if you let her at them. Poor thing! I suppose the worst to be said of her is that, in her over-anxiety, she over-feeds them.—*Florida Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

Another Wonderful Cave in Kentucky.

Another wonderful cave has recently been discovered, near Glasgow Junction, Ky. It has already been explored for a distance of twenty-three miles in one direction, called the long line, and sixteen miles in another direction, called the short route. The avenues are very wide; a span of horses can easily be driven through for a distance of seven miles. Three rivers, wide and very deep, are encountered on the long route, and the largest of these is over fourteen miles, until the passages become too narrow to admit a boat. This forms the third or river route, which has to be explored in a boat.

The cave is wonderful beyond description, and far surpasses in grandeur the Mammoth or any cave ever before discovered. Several natural bridges remains have been discovered in one of the large rooms. They were reposing in stone coffins, rudely constructed, and, from appearances, may have been in this cave for centuries. They present every appearance of the Egyptian mummies.

Great excitement prevails over this very important discovery. Mr. Edwin Mortimore, of Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky., purchased three of the mummies and has them now in his possession. Maj. George M. Proctor, of Glasgow Junction, Ky., purchased the remainder of the mummies from the owner of the cave, Thomas Kelley. The latter is, or rather was, a few days ago, a very poor man, struggling to make a payment on a farm of twenty-four acres, upon which, by mere accident, the entrance to this wonderful cave was discovered. He obtained about $400 for the mummies, and is now offered $10,000 cash for five of them.

The entrance to the cave is within the town limits, and is only about two minutes walk from the depot. The surface of the ground in the cave has great elevations and depressions, with everything to indicate that there was volcanic eruptions or violent upheavals of the earth at some period.

The newly-discovered cave has been named the Grand Crystal Cave, and is already in its infancy implies. Ladders and bridges are being constructed, and Mr. J. B. Puckett, a capitalist of the town, announces his intention of having a steamboat constructed expressly for the purpose of navigating its wonderful rivers.—*Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Terrible Result of an Insect's Bite.

Daniel Welmer, a boy, sixteen years of age, met a strange death yesterday. A wound no larger than a pin-point did the mischief and entailed upon him agony most intense, preliminary to the final result. On Sunday last he was one of a crowd who sought comfort at Union Park, and like many others he lay upon the grass until quite a late hour at night. He felt no fatal result, but went to his home, No. 816 Allen avenue, and slept soundly till morning. He worked all day Monday, and toward evening began to experience a sharp pain on the right side of his face, near the right eye. A close examination revealed a very small inflamed spot under the eye, and in a few hours the inflammation extended downward to the neck, causing great swelling. He suffered much that night, and by morning was terribly disfigured. Becoming alarmed, he visited Dr. Bussman, who at once discovered that the case was a serious one of poisoning by the sting of some insect. He called Dr. T. E. Holland, and, after a consultation, they used every effort to reduce the inflammation and correct the state of the blood, although satisfied that the boy could not be saved. The poison gradually crept through his system till it rendered him a frightful object, his head being four times its natural size, and blood and pus issuing from mouth, nose and ears. At four o'clock on Friday afternoon he died. Of course, it was impossible to determine what kind of an insect stung him, but it seems probable that he received the sting at the park.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Remarkable Lion Story.

These superb animals have never formed part of any menagerie, and have retained all their terrible savageness. It is a hunter, and not a trainer, who accompanies them. Mocomo, large, powerful negro of Central Africa, made himself master of these beautiful animals in the following manner: He had been informed of the almost nightly presence of a lion in his neighborhood. He lost no time in arming himself with a long rifle, a hatchet, a dagger and a gun after him, arrived at the appointed place. At the usual hour the majestic monarch of the forest was at its full, and the stranger who saw one another as in broad day. The lion gave utterance to a deep, significant growl, looked from the man to his prey and flourished his great tail. Macomo remained perfectly quiet for an instant, then suddenly plunging his cutlass into them, he raised him in his vigorous arms and threw him at the lion's feet. The wild beast made a bound, sprang upon the bleeding body, devouring it for a moment as it eat down a mouse, and then giving expression to stifled growls of joy, he drank the blood and crushed the bones. And Macomo—what was he doing all this time? Seated quietly a few steps from his guest, he opened a little sack from which he took a bit of meat and dry figs and began his own frugal repast. When his hunger began to be satisfied, the lion raised his head and looked at his host with eyes met. These of the lion were filled with surprise. Those of the man were calm and smiling. The lion returned to his supper. When he was completely satisfied he rose. Macomo did likewise. The lion made three or four steps toward Macomo, who remained motionless, and looking once more at his ox, which was but partially devoured, his eyes seemed to say: "This belongs to me." Macomo bowed. A last glance, friendly this time, and the lion quietly went his way, leaving Macomo master of his prey and his life. The following evening, at the same hour, the African returned to the place of meeting, where the half-devoured carcass still lay, and shortly afterward the lion made his appearance, but not alone this time As the hunter had foreseen, he came accompanied by family and friends. They were four in number—two lions, a lioness and lion's whelps. The repast was served, but this time the previous evening. In the open air. Macomo had built an arbor, covered with vines, bananas and palm leaves, and into this pretty dining-room his guests entered fearlessly. Then crawling noiselessly within reach of a hidden spring Macomo touched it, and his four lions suddenly found themselves imprisoned in a strong iron cage whose bars had been hidden beneath green leaves. Friends were next at hand to aid in removing the four lions upon a cart, and they were about to commence their work when they perceived a new lioness crouched down upon the sand and licking her whelps between the iron bars. When the men raised the cage upon the cart she looked at them beseechingly, and when they all marched on she followed at a short distance with drooping head and tearful eyes. And thus it is that we have five lions instead of four at the Theater Porte Saint Martin—five terrible, ferocious beasts ready to spring at any moment, and although Macomo enters their cage and dominates them to a certain extent, they have not forgotten him for having allowed him a part of their confidence in him, and would ask nothing better than to treat him as Lucca was treated by his seven lions in the last days of the old Hippodrome—simply tear him to pieces.—*Paris Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

We know daughters whose snuff-libels are concealed in their rooms, where they use the contents constantly, without the knowledge of their parents. We have seen at boarding-schools girls go into hysteries when deprived for a day or two of their snuff, and borrow tobacco from the servants as a substitute until they could obtain their usual stimulant of Scotch or Macaboy; and we are sure that a quarrel with their sisters—beautiful young girls, were it not for the sallow hue tarnishing their complexions—who are at present under medical treatment for derangement of the nervous system and digestive organs, arising from their constant use of snuff.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Sunny South.*

—A peculiar accident happened the other day in a barn in Brookfield, Mass. A man's vest, hanging on a peg, was blown back and forth against the post by the breeze until matches in the pockets were ignited, and had not some one chanced to be close by with a pail of water, the barn and contents would have been destroyed.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—While the Rev. Dr. Pentecost was preaching on eternal punishment at New Haven, the other day, he suddenly clasped his hand to his chest, called for some water, and, giving out a hymn, asked the audience to excuse him for a few minutes as he had met with an accident. He had broken a vial of some fiery medicine in his coat pocket by a violent gesture. It seems, burning him painfully and typifying, it may be, some of that anguish which he was trying to depict to the congregation.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—A singular character has just died at Hartford, Conn. He was a man about fifty years of age and of some means, but of clouded intellect, who was every day seen upon the streets, walking with downcast eyes, carefully removing from the sidewalks all stray pieces of orange-peel and banana-skin. It is said that, in early life, his ladylove broke her leg by slipping on a piece of orange-peel, and eventually died from the effects of the accident. This affected his mind and led to his unselfish occupation for the rest of his life

—Aunt Mahala Weaver, of White Plains, N. Y., had a thousand-dollar mortgage on her farm, which weighed slightly pressure of a lion in his neighborhood. He lost no time in arming himself with a long rifle, a hatchet, a dagger and a gun after him, arrived at the appointed place. At the usual hour the majesty appeared. The moon was at its full, and the strong who saw one another as in broad day. The lion gave utterance to a deep, significant growl, looked from the man to his prey and flourished his great tail. Macomo remained perfectly quiet for an instant, then suddenly plunging his cutlass into them, he raised him in his vigorous arms and threw him at the lion's feet. The wild beast made a bound, sprang upon the bleeding body, devouring it for a moment as it eat down a mouse, and then giving expression to stifled growls of joy, he drank the blood and crushed the bones. And Macomo—what was he doing all this time? Seated quietly a few steps from his guest, he opened a little sack from which he took a bit of meat and dry figs and began his own frugal repast. When his hunger began to be satisfied, the lion raised his head and looked at his host with eyes met. These of the lion were filled with surprise. Those of the man were calm and smiling. The lion returned to his supper. When he was completely satisfied he rose. Macomo did likewise. The lion made three or four steps toward Macomo, who remained motionless, and looking once more at his ox, which was but partially devoured, his eyes seemed to say: "This belongs to me." Macomo bowed. A last glance, friendly this time, and the lion quietly went his way, leaving Macomo master of his prey and his life. The following evening, at the same hour, the African returned to the place of meeting, where the half-devoured carcass still lay, and shortly afterward the lion made his appearance, but not alone this time As the hunter had foreseen, he came accompanied by family and friends. They were four in number—two lions, a lioness and lion's whelps. The repast was served, but this time the previous evening. In the open air. Macomo had built an arbor, covered with vines, bananas and palm leaves, and into this pretty dining-room his guests entered fearlessly. Then crawling noiselessly within reach of a hidden spring Macomo touched it, and his four lions suddenly found themselves imprisoned in a strong iron cage whose bars had been hidden beneath green leaves. Friends were next at hand to aid in removing the four lions upon a cart, and they were about to commence their work when they perceived a new lioness crouched down upon the sand and licking her whelps between the iron bars. When the men raised the cage upon the cart she looked at them beseechingly, and when they all marched on she followed at a short distance with drooping head and tearful eyes. And thus it is that we have five lions instead of four at the Theater Porte Saint Martin—five terrible, ferocious beasts ready to spring at any moment, and although Macomo enters their cage and dominates them to a certain extent, they have not forgotten him for having allowed him a part of their confidence in him, and would ask nothing better than to treat him as Lucca was treated by his seven lions in the last days of the old Hippodrome—simply tear him to pieces.—*Paris Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

Air Mousers.

There was a time, and that not very long ago, when accounts of the doings of eyel ones and typhoon fiend like romances in the calm regions of the temperate zone. There was comfort in the thought that these monsters of the air did not exist except in imaginative brains. But of late years they have burst the trouples and seem to be ranging around the globe. The whirling cyclone, the fiery cyclones are becoming too familiar to be pleasant. They come every year, and at each successive visit they storm with increased violence and deadening effect. But the cyclone or typhoon at home is still more terrible than it is when you are abroad among the tropical latitudes. On the 14th of April a very severe typhoon visited Canton, China, and decreased the population by nine or ten thousand, and the houses of the city by about the same number. Its path was about 600 feet in width, and left nothing living or standing in its track. It lifted great granite blocks as if they had been grains of sand, and hurled them down a long distance from the place of starting. It picked up boats and set them down on the hillside. It knocked huge trees as if they had been straws, tossing them up, and, if they mitted stubbornly, breaking them off and using them as cudgels. Thus the typhoon whirled on, lashing and smashing all impediments in its course, and throwing rocks in wild sport at the ruins it was making. Many families were completely buried in the ruins of their houses. In one restaurant there were 100 diners and fifty-two waiters employed, and not one escaped. All were crushed to death in the jaws of the typhoon.—*Missouri Republican.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—There is no stock on the farm that costs so little, that pays so well as sheep.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farming has and will continue to pay with a farmer who brings good common sense and sound judgment to his calling.—*Iowa State Register.*

—When turkeys are two months old they can successfully withstand the severest weather, if dry. In wet weather they should be confined in a yard, under cover.

—Keep an eye on the kitchen garden. The weeds are growing now with amazing rapidity, and require to be looked after. Don't let them get ahead of you. *State Register.*

—The following is said to be a good cement for sealing corks in bottles: Melt together one-fourth pound each of sealing-wax and resin with two ounces of beeswax. When it froths, stir with a tallow candle.

—The poultry keeper who succeeds the best is he who exercises the most judicious supervision of his flock, allowing natural peculiarities to take their course, and also checks the slitting propensities of aged fowls by death

—The utmost measure that should be found in thoroughly-worked butter is a very slight dew, and it should be of such a fine consistency as to slice down, hardly thinning the surface of a knife-blade.—*N. Y. World.*

At the season of the year many valuable cows die from what is known as the "clover bloat," and it may be well to know some simple remedy. A physician in Davenport, Iowa, says turpentine will cure nearly every case. One fourth of a gill is an ordinary dose.

—A contributor to *Vick's Floral Magazine* has a theory that last year's potatoes were not touched by the bugs because wild petunias grew near the potato patch; that the bugs will leave the potatoes for petunias, the sweets of which are poisonous to them.

—To make black currant jam, gather the currants when thoroughly ripe, and pick from the stalks; bruise slightly, and to each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; put sugar and fruit into a porcelain kettle and boil nearly one hour over a slow fire, stirring constantly.

—The following is said by the Rochester *Times* to be an excellent remedy for burns: One ounce of pulverized borax, one quart of boiling water, half ounce of pulverized alum. Shake up well and bottle. Wrap the burn up in cotton, and keep constantly wet with the solution. Do not remove the linen until the burn is cured.

—Col. R. M. Littler, a successful dairyman, feeds his cows night and morning the year round, and in each feed puts about a teaspoonful of salt. He considers this method of salting cows preferable to the usual one of giving animals salt once or twice a week, and thinks his product is larger by the amount of milk given.

—A novel plan for freeing grain from vermin is recommended in a foreign journal. It advises putting a living cat into the bin, so that it cannot get out. The worms attack the crab and enter the shell. In twenty-four hours a bodily vigorous cat can clear 10 bushels of grain, and no more, but five or ten cows, or two or three cows, and give them scrupulous care by feeding well and sheltering in winter, and will save the increase of their stock for five years; everyone now in debt may have the means to lift his mortgage, or if fortunate in having no such incubus on his estate, he may have the means within reach to place his farm in high condition as a dairy farmer worthy the name during the year. Let our farmers stop this borrowing at 10 to 14 per cent. It sometimes is slow, but always certain death to hope and prosperity The business of the country will not justify more than 4 or 5 per cent. The fact is, continued is borrowing tens of millions at that rate. Let our farmers cease borrowing, and make haste slowly by relying upon the increase of such stock as they can pasture. Do not sell the lambs or calves to the butcher, but keep them till mature animals. Live on the resources of the farm as our grandfathers and grandmothers did. They did not spend their surplus money in coffee, tea and sugar, which did not grow here if they were made wholesome, cheaper and better substitutes. A wholesome bowl of mush and milk is a much better composer to refreshing sleep than a mortgage drawing 10 or 12 per cent. interest. Set your faces like flint against borrowing. If in debt, sell half or three-fourths of your possessions to get out. Shun debt-making as a pestilence. It is the principal source of all the misery farmers are suffering.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Strength of Greek Soldiers.

The physical superiority of the ante-Alexandrian Greeks to the hardiest and most robust Nations of modern times is perhaps best illustrated by the military statistics of Xenophon. According to the author of the "Anabasis," the commissariat accountants of a Spartan soldier, in what we would call heavy marching order, weighed seventy-five pounds, exclusive of the camp, mining and bridge-building tools, and the rations of bread and dried fruit which were issued in weekly installments and increased the burden of the infantry soldier to 90, 95, or even to full 100 pounds. This load was often carried at the rate of four English miles an hour for twelve hours *per diem*, day after day; and only in the burning deserts of Southern Syria the Commander of the Grecian auxiliaries thought it prudent to shorten the usual length of a day's march by one-fourth. The gymnastic tests applied by the *systasiarchs*, or recruiting officer of a picked corps, would appear more preposterous to the unlearned exquisites of a modern "crack regiment." Even tall, well-shaped men of the soundest constitution could not pass the preliminary examination unless they were able to jump their own height vertically and thrice their own length horizontally, and two-thirds of those distances in full armor; pitch a weight equal to one-third of their own to a distance of twenty yards, and throw a javelin with such dexterity that they would not miss a mark of the size of a man's head more than four out of ten times at a distance of fifty yards, beside other tests referring to their experience in the use of the bow and the broad-sword.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

—A startling case of poisoning has recently come to light in Pittsburgh, Pa. Several families are prostrated by drinking the milk from a cow whose udder was bitten by a snake, and eighteen persons who partook of the milk were taken very ill, among them the Hon. George Judge, lately Representative for the Fifth District of Luzerne County. Mr. Judge's daughter will probably not recover.—*Telegram.*

Borrowing Money in the West.

Borrowing money is one of the most possible sources of misery pervading the Western country. Every farmer, almost, says: "If I had a little capital of money they could and forward it to me, I could place myself on the high road to prosperity and wealth." In nine cases out of ten, this would prove to be a curse instead of a blessing. Look at two to four per cent. for long terms, as a number of our intelligent correspondents state for, not as the case usually exists where the farmer pay-twelve to fourteen per cent. the tenth case must prove as great a failure as the nine.

The most thrifty commercial business cannot survive such a drain as that. No business can pay it, and justly for our farmers to borrow such a ruinous step. While they are found willing to risk such certain ruin, those who loan money have nothing to fear in having what they, with reason, term the market price of capital; and knowing that it is barely within the bounds of possibility for the borrower to pay such rates of interest, they make assurance doubly sure by refusing to loan more than one-third or one-fourth of what is computed to be the cash value of the property. The lender requires a rigorous examination of the borrower which the self-respect of every farmer should revolt at. The value of his land, the value of his personal effects, and of his farm stock, his habits; number of his family; and many similar inquiries as is required to answer under oath before the privilege of paying an annual interest of ten per cent. for three or four years and a bonus of three or four per cent. to the lender, including all costs of drawing and recording papers.

The whole business of borrowing money, as practiced by Western farmers, is sordid and humiliating in practice and ruinous in results. If our farmers will put behind them all temptations to borrow, and set to grow rich, and what they term prosperity, by borrowing from Eastern capitalists, through their agents, who swarm every fall in the region, they will find it will be found to contain worms instead of crab-meat. The entire crab is thrown into the fire and fresh ones put in the grate until the vermin are eradicated.

Foot Rot in Cattle.

Simple foot rot in cattle and sheep is a simple inflammation of the horn secreting structures and adjacent skin, the result of direct irritation. Wearing of the sole to the quick from long journeys on hard roads, resting in or overgrown walls on the sole on soft, boggy pastures; wounds with sharp bodies like nails, glass, etc., the accumulation and drying of clay or mud between the claws; softening of the horn and irritation from standing on hot rocking manure; irritation of the skin around the coronets by lead water, etc., are caused as causes. Symptoms will vary according to the cause, but in all there is lameness, often severe, the sheep getting down on its knees to feed, and an examination of the foot shows the injury. The wound is filled with nails, glass, etc., the heat of the hoof will show the injured one, and a slight paring will detect the wound if not the offending body.

Treatment—in case of a simple superficial rawness between the claws, clean the part and dingle with a fresh cut dipped in a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid and three or four parts of water; or the surface may be smeared with tar and a bandage tied between the claws and around the pastern. In case of the formation of matter beneath the horn the horn must be pared away until we reach the matter, if any, should be removed, the detached horn pared away until we reach that which is still connected with the quick, the surrounding horn should be pared down to a thin edge and the sore covered with tar, with a few drops of sulphuric acid on the surface, the whole being closely bound up with bandage. In exceptional cases the services of the inflammation may demand a poultice, over the surface of which a weak solution of sugar of lead may be poured. One tar dressing is often enough, but the foot should always be examined a few days after, and any hindrance to the healing process removed, foul cases with fungus growths must be treated like similar cases in the horse. Sheep kept in low, soft pastures should have the hoof shortened by a knife or loss-nippers at short intervals, to prevent injury to the sole.

Contagious foot rot presents symptoms resembling those of simple foot rot, but usually begins at the coronet unless in the case of pre-existing sores, and tends to produce fungus growths of the skin around the margin of the hoof and a degeneration of horn in some respects comparable to canker. It is mainly to be recognized by its spread in a flock in a sequence of contact with diseased animals, and without any sufficient cause in the management or in the dampness of the locality. Treatment does not differ materially from that of simple foot rot except that a preference must be given to antiseptics in the selection of caustic dressings. Hydrochloric acid reduced with three its bulk of water; chloride of zinc one drachm, water one pint; carbolic acid butter of antimony, may be cited as examples. Much more important, however, is it to separate the sound from the diseased and from contaminated pastures and buildings, and to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the latter before allowing again need for the shelter of flocks.—*Prof. Law's Medical Advice.*

HELP!

FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, at home, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for more than 20 years, and are protected by letters-Patent in all the principal countries in the world. They are derived from only A Word of Mouth for Receipt A pamphlet, with full particulars and PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRICITY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, sent free, by addressing PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 19 Park Place, Philadelphia, and especially—and leave it to itself for any valuable aids, simple, and efficient Electro-treatment for the cure of Disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to remove the same degree of health, strength, and energy as existed in former years? Do any of the following symptoms exist? Dizziness, Nervousness, Diseased conditions? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its varied and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, feeble, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have repellent fainting, fullness of blood to the head, full tongue, mopings, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been intemperate in early years and overtaxed yourself because with a multitude of physical symptoms? Are you dull, sorrowful and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Is the fear of failure in yourself and energy for business possessed? Are you afraid to look any one in the face? Sometimes sights, brown specks, spots, specks, floating motes or webs before your eyes? Is there a lack of confidence, irresolution of ideas, aversion to society, difficulty in the head, dizziness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and hands, and other dangerous and symptoms? Are you a young man, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, the sad secrets down in health and suffer from disorders peculiar to their sex, and which from false delicacy or fear of ridicule they suffer. Why, then, further neglect a subject so important? Restorative and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and no matter how long standing healthancy direct from the afflicted personally under treatment. WE DO NOT DECEIVE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after dragging in vain for months and years. Send for PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRICITY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, illustrated pamphlet containing full particulars and INFORMATION WITH THOUSANDS. Copy mailed free. Address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,

Cor. Eighth and Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

$100 to $200 per month

to agents in any unoccupied territory for Parker's Standard Sewing Machine. Address, S. C. PARKER & CO., Boston, Mass.

$5 a day

at home. Samples worth $5 FREE. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$100 to $200

per month to agents to manufacture and introduce Dr. Parker's Cooking Utensils. Address, S. C. PARKER & CO., Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20

per day at home. Samples worth $5 FREE. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$66 a WEEK.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

30 Mixed Cards,

No two alike, with name, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 25c. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau N.Y.

25 Fashionable Cards,

no two alike, with name, 10c. 40 Gilt Edge, Lily, Floral, Motto, Chromo & Hidden Name Cards, 10c. 13 Packs, $1. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct.

25 LATEST STYLE Cards,

no two alike, with full name, 10c. 13 packs, $1. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct.

50 ELEGANT GEM Chromo Cards,

name in Gold and Jet, 10c. 40 Fine Gilt Edge, Floral, Motto, Chromo and Lace Cards, with

Professor Newcomb's A B C of Finance.

THE VALUE OF PAPER MONEY.

With these two ideas unlearned, we are in a proper state of mind to inquire what gives value to paper money. You know that, practically, far the greater part of the business of the world is carried on by using paper or credit instead of gold. Only an insignificant fraction of mercantile payments are made by actually counting out gold. If one merchant has to pay another a thousand dollars in gold, he simply hands him a check for the amount, which the second merchant, perhaps, passes over to some one else. Here is a piece of paper, of no value whatever in itself, passed from hand to hand just as if its value were a thousand gold dollars. How is this? Can we pay with correctness that the check has any real value? The answer is clear and simple. The value does not reside in the check itself, but in the 23, 200 grains (say three pounds avoirdupois) of gold to which the holder of the check is entitled, and which he knows the bank is able and ready to pay him. That is all. If the bank is not bound to pay the check, no matter how many dollars may be marked on it, no matter how beautiful the engraving, it is worth nothing. If the check is not payable in gold, but in greenbacks, then it is worth not a thousand dollars in gold, but only in greenbacks. So it is with all the commercial paper money of the world, which circulates in such enormous quantities in place of money. Its sole basis is that responsible men are bound to pay it, and its value depends upon the weight of the gold to which it entitles the holder, no matter whether it is called pounds, francs, or dollars.

Observe carefully that it is not sufficient that the paper "represents" so much gold, or that the firm which issues it is very wealthy or powerful. The holder of the paper must have an acknowledged right to the gold, which the bank is not going to dispute. If there is any doubt whether he himself, or any one to whom he may pass the check, will be able to get the gold for it, then the check will be depreciated. If it is certain that no one can ever get the gold for it, its value will be just that of a pretty picture for the children to play with, no matter how strongly it may be declared to represent a thousand dollars.

Now, with a single exception, which we shall consider presently, the value of Government paper money is determined in precisely the same way with that of mercantile paper. In itself it has no value at all. Congress may stamp it one dollar or one hundred dollars; but unless it entitles the owner to claim something, it is a mere piece of paper. If the owner can actually get a gold dollar with it, it is worth a gold dollar; other wise it will be none or less depreciated in value, according to the hope of future payment, which the holders may entertain. Of course, Congress can make everyone call it a dollar and receive it under that name, but we have seen in the other lesson that this does not give it real value—that is, purchasing power. If any one is compelled to take it, he simply puts up the price of everything he has to sell in proportion to the depreciation of the paper, so that the result is the same as if the paper passed at a discount.

We must now point out a fallacy by which the supporters of the irredeemable paper money often try to get round these considerations. It is said that the greenbacks, or their proposed paper dollars, are to be issued "on the credit of the nation," and therefore must have value in proportion to that credit, even if the nation does not redeem them.

The word "credit" is here used in some peculiar sense (which no one can fully explain) wholly different from its commercial sense. In the world of business, "credit" includes the ability and the obligation to pay all demands as easily as they become due. A man or a firm that cannot do this has no credit, however excellent it may be in other respects. Suppose you should be traveling in a distant city, and, going to the cashier of your hotel for change, he has but a ten dollar bill on the banking firm of Spread, Brothers & Co.

"Are you sure this bill is good?" you inquire.

"Good as gold, sir. The firm of Spread, Brothers & Co. is the greatest in this State, possessed of unbounded wealth, and its operations extend over the whole globe."

"Then," you reply, "I suppose if I take this bill to their counter, they will pay it?"

"Pay it! Why, no, sir. You would be hooted by the small boys in the street, and laughed at by Spread's clerks. The credit of the firm is so excellent, and all its debts so well secured by real estate and bonds worth millions of dollars, that both the firm and the community concluded, ten or twelve years ago, that there was not the slightest need of their redeeming their bills, and they are never going to do it."

"I don't understand that kind of credit. In my State credit pays for something which the party issuing is bound to pay when required; and if he does not pay he has no credit, no matter how rich he is."

"Of course two penny firms must pay. But we explain that a firm as great, powerful and wealthy as that of Mr. Spread need not pay."

"Well, sir," you would reply, "I don't see what difference it makes to me how wealthy Spread's firm is, or how well their paper is secured, if I can't get any of their wealth in exchange for my bill. I always thought the advantage of having the paper of a wealthy firm was that it was surer to be paid; but if the richer the firm, the less the need of paying, I would rather have the bill of some smaller house."

"Ah, you know nothing about finance, I see, and I'll get you some foreign money rather than argue further with you."

If a hotel cashier should talk in this way to you, you would be a little puzzled to say whether he was joking or in earnest. And yet great statesmen do argue in just that way about our greenbacks. There are bills to the amount of $400,000,000 afloat, reading, *"The United States will pay the bearer ——— dollars."* Yet if you should take one of these bills to the Government's counter, asking that this promise be redeemed, the clerks would laugh at you. A year or two since some one did this very thing, and the newspapers speculated on the man's sanity, while a Treasury official thought he was only trying to make himself notorious. If a politician tries to justify permanent non-payment, he will talk about the credit and wealth of the nation exactly as the hotel clerk talked about Spread, Brothers & Co. Now it will be a very profitable mental exercise if the reader will ask himself what is meant by the promise, "The United States will pay the bearer ——— dollars;" and if, also, for each theory of the subject he may form, he will consider how it will look for a banking firm to put that same interpretation on its promises.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix ss.—

In the matter of the Estate of John Ogarlay-saw-na-quat, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogarlay-saw-na-quot, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW BAY, Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo,
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 1—16—30	August 8—22
September 15—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 8-1y

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix. {

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Redington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Hiram Beers, deceased, and the Commissioner on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.—

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 22d day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maggie Shores, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Harris, praying that a certain instrument now on file in the Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be proved, approved, and that William Harris, the executor named therein may be appointed executor of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17y.)

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3240, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a sign denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878, section 3214, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. B. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Michigan State Land Office, { Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
sw¼ of nw¼	21	34 N	5 W
se¼ of ne¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of se¼	24	34 N	5 W
se¼ of se¼	24	34 N	5 W
sw¼ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
se¼ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of sw¼	5	33 N	4 W
nw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land Office, { Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law. R. E. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of se¼	33	30 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Sustpending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, vs. Henry C. Burden and Agnes A. Burden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Burden and Agnes A. Burden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana. On motion of Wycombe & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publications be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance. R. HATCH, Jr.,

Circuit Judge.

Simons & Stevens, Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office. A. R. URQUHART, Register.

A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the North Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. June 7, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Niles against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7383, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon s. 4 sw¼ section 32, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavise H. Post, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6189, dated July 7 1874, upon the w½ of ne¼ and s½ of se¼ sec. 4, Town 33 N, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day o. Aug., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm.

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crosier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1y:

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour, ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly at any other business. Those nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop.

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 19, WARNER BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 13, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure at last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 13 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 23, 1878. Whole No., 444

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One inch,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two "	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 00	7 00	10 00
Three "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 75	10 00	14 00
Quarter col.	3 50	4 00	5 50	10 50	14 00	20 00
Half "	5 00	6 00	8 50	17 00	26 00	37 00
One "	8 50	10 00	15 00	30 00	47 00	70 00

Cardson Business Directory, $1 per line per year

Local advertisements at Six cents per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Master of Chancery, Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BIGELOW, County Treasurer, Charlevoix County, Mich.

S. C. CRATTY, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. HOWARD, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. URQUHART, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Practical Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crosier's, residence at Campau's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, Mich.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 243 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 1343, O. L. meets at Cedar Lake, Mich., on the Sunday preceding the full of the moon in each month, at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Departs on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH & RAIL mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

CAMP MEETING commences at Petoskey next Tuesday.

THERE are buzzing right along at the land of Pine Lake.

IF we mark your paper with a cross it means "please pay up."

J. E. WOOD expects to get into his new harness shop some time this week.

FRESH supplies of every thing needed received on every boat at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Editorial Convention held at Traverse City last week was a perfect success.

THE warm weather makes the lemons pant, and drives Dick Cooper under the dock.

GEO. H. THOMPSON has been appointed Postmaster at Boyne P. O. in place of John Miller.

A fine line of Pergree & Smith shoes for ladies', misses and children at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ONE of the Baptist Ministers at the Resort will occupy the M. E. pulpit next Sabbath morning.

A couple of wandering Frenchmen with a trained bear gave exhibitions upon our streets Friday evening.

THE bridge tender has erected a hen lock mansion at the south end of the bridge, and is at his post night and day.

PROFESSOR Brooks, of Kalamazoo College preached a very interesting sermon at the M. E. Church Sunday morning.

THE row Pine Belle brought a beautiful plant of the genus *Oleander* from a friend in Wisconsin to Mrs. Hugh Miller, of this Township. The plant stands about five feet high.

AT Little Traverse last week we called upon our editorial brethren of the *Tribune* and *Independent*. Little Traverse is to be congratulated. They have two good papers, and two good men to wield the quill and scissors. Bros. Clark and Hampton have our best wishes.

THE number of city people stopping in Charlevoix during the warm weather is larger than that of any previous year. The Fountain City House has a large number of guests, and many private houses are entertaining a number. Charlevoix stands FIRST among northern summer resorts.

DENTISTRY.—Dr J W Morgan although here mainly for the benefit of his health, is prepared to do all kinds of work in dentistry Dr. Morgan stands in the front rank of his profession and our people are fortunate that one of his skill should cast his lot in our midst, although temporarily

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells uptodate goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey at 6 a. m. Arrive at that place at 6 p. m.

Leave Charlevoix at 6:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

There is connection made at the Ferry for the accommodation of passengers, and the ferry will be run to accommodate passengers on the route as far as is necessary.

C. CROUTER, Prop.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending July 20th, 1878.

John C. Halleyand wife, to Joseph D. Wood 80 acres in Wilson.—$500.

Sarah Dowsett, to Francis H. Fisher 40 acres in Norwood.—$100.

Henry Morgan and wife, to Joseph M. Clark 80 acres in Boyne Valley.—$400.

Joseph M. Clark, to Jane Morgan 80 acres in Boyne Valley.—$400.

Geo. Patell, to Walter Clifford 80 acres in Norwood.—$1'00

Walter Clifford and wife, to Thomas Sinclair 80 acres in Norwood.—$240.

E. S., to George Pierce 160 acres in Bear Lake.

E. S., to Lafayette Curtis 80 acres in Wilson.

Ammon J. Beers and wife, to Carpenter & Bartholomew lot in Village of Charlevoix.—$175.

Isaiah W. Austin and wife, to F. E. Pay 80 acres in Melrose.—$350.

Peter K. Winters and wife, to John C. Haley, 40 acres in Wilson.—$215.

John Miller and wife, to Catharine A. North, lot in Spring Harbor.—$25.

State of Michigan, to Elizabeth S. Hisey, 160 acres in Bear Lake.—$200.

We claim to sell good goods, of full weight and correct measures.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

PERSONAL.—Rev. W. L. Tibbal, of Petoskey, was in town Saturday.

Rev. L. F. Compton an family, of Sturgis, Mich., are sojourning at the Resort.

J. L. Schemp, of the Resort, has gone home to Kalamazoo, for a short time.

R. Montgomery, of Mishawauka, Ind., and Wm. Miller and Judge Ream of South Bend, were registered at the Fountain City House Sunday.

D. O. Hill, of Chicago, was a passenger on the propeller Empire State, Thursday on his way East for a visit among friends and relatives.

MASONS.—Five additional degrees Northern Rite, and five larges, dropped at this port Friday, on her way to the Isaygne, where she is to run upon the inland route.

—Who says Charlevoix is not an important marine port? Seven vessels of the steam kind laid at our harbor docks Sunday.

—Pearson and Stark, the U. S. Steamboat Inspectors, were here yesterday.

—The steamer Clara Belle arrives here from Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, making connections with the Van Raalte from Petoskey the same evenings, and departing for Traverse City on the mornings following her arrival. This steamer, under the command of Capt. Wilbur will be popular on this route.

—The steamer Sutton has, as it were, passed under the magician's wand, and her transformation is complete. She lies thirty inches more beam on deck, than formerly, and her after part has been hooded in, and arranged as a cabin. She is decked over forward, and a pilot house added. She is now indeed a beautiful little steamer. Capt. A. B. Aldrich, of this place, commands her.

KEEP it before the people! That Charlevoix wants a flouring mill. An old settled farming country, contiguous to Charlevoix will this year produce 100,000 bushels or over of grain, which demands means whereby it may be handled to a better public and private advantage. Some practical miller with capital can find a good opening here.

THE WEATHER.—Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has "Old Sol" shed such everlastingly hot rays upon the earth as during this region. On the 10th and 17th the mercury reached 102 in the shade, and some report even higher than that. Such excessive heat was of short duration however.

Fresh Butter wanted at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE steamer Sutton, of Elk Rapids came down Saturday evening with a party of Elk Rapids ladies and gentlemen among whom was our former fellow-townsman A. R. Dougherty, and his daughter. They spent the Sabbath here and returned yesterday.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention will be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 10th day of August, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Traverse on the 22d: also to appoint delegates to the Representative and Congressional Conventions.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman County Committee.
Charlevoix, July 24, 1878.

COLFAX AT LITTLE TRAVERSE.—The steamer Gazelle took a party of about thirty Charlevoix people to the Presbyterian Resort at Little Traverse, on the occasion of the address of Hon Schuyler Colfax, at that place, on Wednesday last. Mr. Colfax's an orator, and his subject—"Abraham Lincoln,"—is one which brings out a natural earnestness and pathos of expression which is more than eloquence. The Writuney which Mr. Colfax enjoyed with the lamented Lincoln gives him the possession of a fund of personal recollections, the relation of which graphically illustrate the grand yet gentle character of the martyr-President. The address was one to be remembered for a life time.

Spurgeon says that he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a fence and waiting patiently till the mad dog had passed. Many a noble hearted wife could have prevented having weary, sore bleeding if she had only used Fairlie's alteration made by the new process. It is always full weight, uniform in strength and the best in the world.

Persons of unbiased judgment, who have examined the locations thoroughly, pronounce the "Charlevoix Summer Resort" superior in almost location to many celebrated, as apart for the same purpose in Northern Michigan. Its elevated situation, commanding as it does extended view of both Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, and constantly embraced as it is by the cool lake breeze, it captivates all who beholds it. Its contiguity to the beautiful inland steamboat route, upon the "Lake Geneva of America," and its nearness to the famous trout streams of the Northwest, make it the pleasure seekers a place of genuine enjoyment. Its superior attractions are fast being found out and taken advantage of.

THE HARBOR WORK.—The specifications give until June 1879 for the completion of the pier-work, but the substructure of the five cribs will undoubtedly be completed the fall, as will also the brush work at the foot of the piers. The project embraces the following improvements: To re-fill the old north pier with stone; to put in piece an ansom of brush, weighted with stone, along the outer base of the north pier, extending 200 feet, more or less, from the shore; to place a similar apron of brush along the line of shore east from end of present brush-work, on south side of channel for a distance of 250 feet, more or less. The work will take nearly 20,000 cubic feet of timber; 22,633 pounds of iron bolts, and 530 cords of stone. Several bids have gone in from here.

A TRIP UP THE STATE ROAD.—On Friday afternoon we had the pleasure of a ride down the State Road behind Sheriff McLeod's fine team, with our friend J. A. Cameron at the lines. We were pulled at the farm of Alexander Ross. Mr. Ross has been here about seven years, and has made good use of her use of his time. He has twenty acres under crops, and a fine orchard of 20 trees in bearing. Mr. Ross has fine buildings, and everything comfortable around him. We next visited the farm of Mr. J. H. Speidel, a very intelligent German gentleman, who lately purchased 160 acres of land where he is located. He is making good improvements, and will soon have a nice farm. Mr. Jerome Graham is doing well on his place, and his crops look well. Improvements are being made in the improvement of the country along the route is of much of this year.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 1st says the order authorizing military pursuit of cattle thieves over the border into Mexico would terminate by a formal command, on the ground that Mexico could prevent the invasions if they would put a period to the incursions.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest of $36,404,551, $2,295,00,944. Cash in Treasury, $266,858,612. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,028,786,831. Increase during June, $2,143,893. Decrease since June 30, 1877, $38,371,208.

ON the 2d, Gov. Chadwick, of Oregon, received a dispatch from Canyon City, dated the 28th ult., asking for arms and men to protect the citizens of John Day's Valley from the hostile Indians, who were pouring into that region. A scouting party of whites were surrounded by Indians, and fighting was going on on the south Fork of the John Day River.

IT was stated, on the 3d, that the War Department in Washington would push recruits to that portion of the country disturbed by the Indians with all promptness possible. The feeling is almost universal among army officers that there would be a general Indian war in the sections where hostile Indications had presented themselves.

NEAR Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 4th, a large tree fell on a pleasure-party who had fled to it for shelter from a raging storm, and instantly killed two and wounded fifteen of the number. Several of the injured, it was feared, would die.

THE appropriations made by the last Congress aggregate the sum of $157,345,093.

IT was stated, on the 7th, that Sec'y Sherman had not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the 1st of January next, the time fixed by law. He said, however, that resumption may come before that time, by natural causes, when the premium on specie shall disappear, that we are now approaching that point, and that he thinks it the duty of the Government to employ all legitimate means to produce such result. The coin balance in the Treasury was $100,000,000, and was steadily increasing.

DISPATCHES from Oregon, on the 7th, report continued encounters between the white settlers and the Bannock Indians, and great alarm existed, extending even to the coast towns.

THE National Agricultural Congress is to meet at NEW ORLEANS, COMM., on the 27th of August. A number of eminent professors and others have promised addresses on the various subjects relating to agriculture.

THE yield of wheat in Kansas this year is said to be greater by thousands of bushels than that of any previous year.

A WOMAN, named Mrs. Elizabeth Riley, living in the south-eastern suburbs of St. Louis, after an unsuccessful attempt to behead a fire in the kitchen stove, a few days ago, poured coal oil from a can into the fuel, thinking the fire was all out. Much to her surprise, the flames burst out the top of the stove and exploded the can, covering her with a shower of burning oil, which quickly set fire to her clothing. She rushed into the yard screaming for help, when her husband, James Riley, and her daughter, Celia, came to her assistance, and in their efforts to relieve her they also were severely burned. Mrs. Riley lived but a few hours after the accident.

GOV. GRAB, having been applied to from Marshalltown and other points in Iowa, for authority to call out the militia to put down the tramps, who were engaged in stopping trains and committing other outrages in various localities, issued a proclamation, on the 8th, instructing the Sheriffs of counties and Mayors of cities and towns throughout the State to be prompt and diligent in preserving the peace. He calls the attention of Sheriffs, etc., to the power vested in them by law to call on the militia of their counties to assist in overcoming any resistance to the enforcing of their authority.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT has published a vigorous reply to Mr. Henry Watterson's charge that he (Hewitt) had withheld from the Democratic Convention of Ohio information of the rejected bill. He states that he was unable to learn from Mr. Thurman whether he approved or disapproved of the bill, but from what he did say he gathered the opinion that he did not wish his friends to become responsible for the defeat of he bill.

ACCORDING to a New York special of the 28th ult., Eliza Pinkston, one of the witnesses before the Louisiana Returning Board, had made an affidavit denying the statements she then made, and declaring that she had been paid the sum of $200 by two Republicans to make them. Eliza is again married, her husband being named Wyman Pritchard. He also made affidavit that the statement here made by his wife is the case told him by her before their marriage. They reside at Canton, Miss. It was reported, on the 3d, that Col. Jack Whitaker, United States Marshal at New Orleans, had received a letter from Postmaster Smith, at Canton, Miss., in which Smith says he had just seen Eliza Pinkston, who informed him she had been interviewed by a prominent Democrat from Louisiana, who desired her to go to New Orleans and give certain testimony contradictory to that given by her before the Returning Board. She made a statement to this Democrat which she had since contradicted. She also contradicted the affidavit above mentioned.

PRESIDENT HAYES, Sec'y Sherman and other Washington celebrities were present at the second day's proceedings, on the 4th, of the Centennial commemoration of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, Pa.

A RESOLUTION offered in the Alabama Republican State Convention, at Montgomery, on the 5th, informing President Hayes for his wise and patriotic policy, was laid on the table, as was also a resolution to nominate a State ticket.

THE recent Arkansas Democratic State Convention nominated Gov. Mellet for re-election. Secretary Freddick is the nominee for secretary of State, and T. J. Churchill, for State Treasurer.

A BILL prohibiting the sale of lager beer has been passed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

FOREIGN.

THERE was a riot in Marseilles, France, on the 2d, which the police finally quelled after arresting 126 rioters. It was a quasi-political disturbance.

ACCORDING to Berlin telegrams of the 4th, the Turkish representatives in the Congress had consented to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the latter Power having disavowed any intention of annexing those Provinces. The Austrians had agreed, it was stated, to enter Bosnia at two points simultaneously, advancing slowly so as to give the Turks time to retire.

THE Pan-Anglican Synod is in session at London, Eng.

THE American residents and visitors in Paris celebrated the Fourth with great *eclat*, by a concert and grand *fete*.

THE recent report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco has been officially declared to be untrue.

THE condition of the Emperor of Germany remained substantially unchanged on the 4th. Nobeling, his would-be assassin, was thought to be recovering.

A PAPER was posted in all the cotton mills of the Stockport (Eng.) District, on the 5th, announcing a fortnight's notice of 5 per cent. reduction in wages. Operatives seemed to favor resistance.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 6th, the inhabitants of Batoum had made telegraphical Minister Layard asking for the protection of England, and declaring that they had resolved to hoist the British flag and open fire on the Russians, on the 12th.

IN the Henley regatta on the Thames, on the 5th, the Columbia College (American) crew won the race over their English competitors. This is the first victory of the kind ever awarded to American muscle in British waters.

IT was reported from Berlin, on the 7th, that it had been decided to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, to be secured by European control. A London telegram of same date says Austria was to receive one-third of the Bay of Antivari, and Montenegro, Nicsics. The Powers would insist on a rectification of the Greek frontier by Turkey. The Batoum question had not yet been completely settled.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 7th announces that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been postponed till August, to give time for the restoration of the railway and for the organization of the future administration of the Provinces.

IT was stated, on the 7th, that Russia and Turkey had arrived at an understanding in regard to the release of Turkish prisoners of war, and several steamers had been dispatched to bring them to that city.

FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED houses have been recently destroyed by fire in Mandalay, India.

IT is said the Austrian police have discovered circumstances leading to the belief that Nobeling's attempt on the life of the Emperor William was connected with the intrigues of the Russian Socialists.

THE correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, dated the 5th, that, as a compensation for the loss of Batoum, the Congress had decided that the Turks should retain Bayazid and the whole valley leading thereto, including Alashgerd.

A BERLIN special of the 8th says England and Turkey had concluded a defensive treaty, the former to occupy Cyprus immediately, and guarantee the integrity of Asiatic Turkey. This defensive treaty did not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the Congress.

Death from Excessive Joy.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Judith Dixon, of Silsden, dropped down dead, it is generally thought, from excessive joy at the return of her son, Thomas Dixon, who had been nearly nine years in America.

On hearing of the death of his father, Mr. Abraham Dixon, on Aug. 1, 1877, the son had informed his mother that when he could command his affairs he should return home. The mother had for several years suffered from palpitation of the heart. Mr. Dixon arrived at Silsden station by the evening mail train, and was driven in an omnibus to the foot of the hill where his mother resided. On finding his parent out and telling who he was, a neighbor, Mrs. Steel, went at once to the Bethesda chapel, where a prayer meeting was being held, and where Mrs. Dixon was. She informed her that Thomas had returned, whereupon the mother immediately left the chapel and came home.

She appeared agitated, sat down in a chair, and was seized with illness. A short conversation ensued between mother and son, in which she asked if it "really was her son Thomas," and was told in reply that he was her son. Almost immediately afterward she expired.—*Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.*

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was lately charged, in the Circuit Court of Mineral County, W. Va., with being guilty of Sabbath-breaking by running its trains on a Sunday, and on the trial of the case a verdict of guilty was rendered and a fine of $500 was imposed for the offense. Several other cases, involving the same charge, are pending in the same court.

THE time a boy begins to think his mother doesn't know enough to select his clothing for him is a dangerous period in his history.

THE INVESTIGATION.

BOULDS BAKER, the man who sent a lengthy telegram to the President suggesting the appointment of Southern conservatives to Cabinet positions, appeared, on the 1st, and declined to be either sworn or answer any questions propounded to him. The Chairman stated that as the Committee had no power to compel witnesses to testify during the recess of Congress, he would be discharged from further attendance.

Mrs. Jenks testified that A. T. Stewart's brother had recently been appointed to a position in the New Orleans Custom-House. She also stated that Mr. Stewart had paid Mrs. Sherman's rent, and had been very liberal in subscriptions to the Committee. In answer to questions by Mr. Cox, witness stated that at the time of the election Anderson had refused to return to Packard's house because Packard would not allow his wife assistance of protection, and the witness called on Packard, Chairman of the Democratic Committee in New Orleans, and made arrangements satisfactory to Anderson, and he then returned there. He got a guard, also a special guard was sent for him to Port Hudson. Witness then denied that she said, as had been sworn to by other witnesses, that Louisiana matters affected Sec'y Sherman like a ring-bone does to a colt," or that she would "make it hot for Sec'y Sherman." Mrs. Jenks then thanked the Committee for the courtesy shown her and was discharged.

The Committee then went into executive session to consider the refusal of Boulds Baker to testify. It was finally determined to refer the matter to the United States District Attorney for his direction as to the course to be taken. On further meeting that he was guilty of contempt, and could be punished by fine and imprisonment under the provisions of Sec. 102 of the Revised Statutes.

The Committee recalled Thomas E. Anderson, a witness for the Republicans, who he did not see anyone sign the Electoral certificates while in the Governor's office at New Orleans; that Mrs. Jenks was in the room when witness went to Packard's house; that Packard said to witness that if he and Hayes did not get a vote in Louisiana and West Feliciana, he was going to Oregon and Hayes to be President. He said the last was the conversation Stanley by the evening mail train, and was driven in an omnibus to the foot of the hill where his mother resided. On finding his parent out and telling who he was, a neighbor, Mrs. Steel, went at once to the Bethesda chapel, where a prayer meeting was being held, and where Mrs. Dixon was. She informed her that Thomas had returned, whereupon the mother immediately left the chapel and came home.

She appeared agitated, sat down in a chair, and was seized with illness. A short conversation ensued between mother and son, in which she asked if it "really was her son Thomas," and was told in reply that he was her son. Almost immediately afterward she expired.—*Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.*

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was lately charged, in the Circuit Court of Mineral County, W. Va., with being guilty of Sabbath-breaking by running its trains on a Sunday, and on the trial of the case a verdict of guilty was rendered and a fine of $500 was imposed for the offense. Several other cases, involving the same charge, are pending in the same court.

THE time a boy begins to think his mother doesn't know enough to select his clothing for him is a dangerous period in his history.

BOULDS BAKER, the man who sent a lengthy telegram to the President suggesting the appointment of Southern conservatives to Cabinet positions, appeared, on the 1st, and declined to be either sworn or answer any questions propounded to him. The Chairman stated that as the Committee had no power to compel witnesses to testify during the recess of Congress, he would be discharged from further attendance.

Mrs. Jenks testified that A. T. Stewart's brother had recently been appointed to a position in the New Orleans Custom-House. She also stated that Mr. Stewart had paid Mrs. Sherman's rent, and had been very liberal in subscriptions to the Committee. In answer to questions by Mr. Cox, witness stated that at the time of the election Anderson had refused to return to Packard's house because Packard would not allow his wife assistance of protection, and the witness called on Packard, Chairman of the Democratic Committee in New Orleans, and made arrangements satisfactory to Anderson, and he then returned there. He got a guard, also a special guard was sent for him to Port Hudson. Witness then denied that she said, as had been sworn to by other witnesses, that Louisiana matters affected Sec'y Sherman like a ring-bone does to a colt," or that she would "make it hot for Sec'y Sherman." Mrs. Jenks then thanked the Committee for the courtesy shown her and was discharged.

The Committee then went into executive session to consider the refusal of Boulds Baker to testify. It was finally determined to refer the matter to the United States District Attorney for his direction as to the course to be taken. On further meeting that he was guilty of contempt, and could be punished by fine and imprisonment under the provisions of Sec. 102 of the Revised Statutes.

The Committee recalled Thomas E. Anderson, a witness for the Republicans, who he did not see anyone sign the Electoral certificates while in the Governor's office at New Orleans; that Mrs. Jenks was in the room when witness went to Packard's house; that Packard said to witness that if he and Hayes did not get a vote in Louisiana and West Feliciana, he was going to Oregon and Hayes to be President. He said the last was the conversation Stanley had with him. He still a vacancy with a Democrat; that he had found Don Weber was going to refer all matters borrowed from him from time to time to Col. Kellogg employed L. B. Jeaks to keep house for him, and to see that his property, as far as possible, was not destroyed. Witness said there were between 400 and 500 Democratic votes cast in West Feliciana because of Anderson's being in charge up to Kingston. Would have carried the parish by 1,000 majority. The situation being explained to Anderson, he

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, - - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, July 19, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, although in running order and doing a heavy business, finds itself by no means through with its troubles yet. Beside having various suits on its hands, in one of which damages are claimed to the amount of $4,500,000, certain things about its operation are raising such a hue and cry from the Sixth Avenue ites as even a soulless corporation not dare ignore. Outraged citizens complain that sparks from the dummies burn them and their store awnings, that gas, smoke and cinders from the same source blind and choke them, that oil from the running gear drops down ruining their clothes and their dispositions, and worse than all, that the ceaseless rumble and clatter of the trains wears upon their nerves, preventing sleep, and driving them to the verge of suicide. This formidable arraignment is backed up by a vigorous published protest signed by a hundred or two physicians, who state that in their opinion, the road in its present shape is a deleterious nuisance.

Thus beset, the managers of the route are casting about for means of appeasing an angry public. The sparks and cinders they think they can control without much trouble, but how to deaden the noise which is the annoyance most complained of, is a much more difficult problem. To aid in its solution the managers have called into their councils that versatile and extraordinary man, Edison, him of the telephone, phonograph, microphone, aerophone, &c., &c., and he has now been at work for several days with some of his wonderful sound registering machines, trying to find out at what particular points of the train and track the main part of the obnoxious racket is generated. When this is done, says the inventor, it will be comparatively easy to reduce the noise Meanwhile the growlers have become temporarily quiet, their curiosity over Edison's performances overcoming for the moment their sense of annoyance.

New York merits and possesses, too, the reputation for originating more, and more extraordinary journalistic enterprises than any other two cities in America. Some of these I have already referred to in my correspondence; but nothing that has appeared since I commenced to observe metropolitan publishing compares in novelty and originality with "*The Advocate*," which, within the last two months has run up in circulation to over half a million of copies weekly. From its start, the *Advocate* has been a genuine sensation. It champions labor reform, greenbacks, The Grange Quakerism, and Free Masonry. It has been laughed at, poohpoohed and abused without stint. Its existence has been ridiculed, and its immediate failure predicted—and yet it goes on undisturbed, rolling up a circulation absolutely unparalleled in this country, and showing every sign of prosperity. Its publishers violate every tradition of journalism by furnishing this large eight page weekly for twenty five cents a year—less than the cost of white paper—and strike heavy blows right and left with absolute fearlessness. Its editorials and news items are condensed to a degree that would almost drive John Russell Young himself to suicide, and everything about its conduct indicates phenomenal nerve and ability.

Miss Kate Claxton, the most popular and beautiful "Orphan" on the New York stage, has leased the "Lyceum Theatre," and is to open about September 1st with a fine Company. Her aim is to introduce the very best of foreign novelties in advance of their appearance at any other theatre in this country.

And speaking of foreign novelties reminds me of a foreign actress who is about coming to this country, and who is now going through the ordinary or rather extraordinary course of puffing which always precedes the advent of a European star. It is astonishing to see what an object of interest this lady has suddenly become to our newspapers. All the details of her life, habits and appearance are being enlarged upon, and as a final stimulant to public curiosity the fact is heralded with many admiration points, that the fair creature will wear in certain plays a dress made by Worth from the same piece of goods from which that distinguished artist recently constructed a costume for the Queen of Spain. In the expressive language of the vulgar, "How is that for high?"

An unusual crime was committed here this week, with an unusual object. A drunken wife, abused by a drunken husband, living in extreme poverty in an East side tenement house, became desperate through trouble and drink, and procuring a can of kerosene, saturated the room in which she lived, set fire to it and left the house in which were her own children, and some twenty other families. Luckily the flames were discovered in time, and sickening sacrifice narrowly escaped. When arrested the miserable woman said her object was, to do something bad enough to get herself sent to prison for ten years, where she hoped to find an asylum from the intolerable life she was leading.

Since it has become a recognized custom for members of different branches of business to have their organizations, such as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Bar Associations, etc., the Hotel Proprietors, representing large interests of their own as well as that of public, have had a meeting for the purpose of joint protection.

The practices of dead beats and incompetent of unfaithful employees thereby will be better looked after as well as matters pertaining to the comfort and safety of patrons of the hotels, who are generally the suffering victims. A dead beat or dishonest servant generally does his thieving from a guest whose time, even if the thief is arrested, is too important for him to lose it in delay for purpose of prosecuting in the courts. Thus the criminal escapes. The hotel suffers in reputation, but is powerless to act, for, as the property lost does not belong to the proprietor, he cannot prosecute. By timely warning given from one hotel to the other through the proper channels all have notice, and are thereby on their guard.

A meeting of the managers of these hotels was held last week, therefore, to consider this subject and to organize a Hotel Keepers' Protective Association. Mr. Uriah Welch was elected President. Mr. Welch is the proprietor of the St. Nicholas, a hotel dear to New Yorkers by reason of its being one of the oldest in town and bearing the name of the city's patron saint, and to the traveling public by reason of its being one of the best hotels in the world. On account of this popularity it has always been sought by the elite.

The changes just announced in the New York Custom House, are the subject of comment on all sides. Collector Arthur, who has held his important office for six years, is suddenly and summarily removed, and Naval Officer Cornell's official head falls into the same basket. No cause is assigned by the government as yet for this step. Merritt & Hunt are the successors respectively of the gentlemen named.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse of fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beach and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. RUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will b promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, for all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (3)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

Theatre with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Wachburn,

Charlevoix, June 13th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns &Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 46 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(922) (6.1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $36.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCOM, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD,

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 13, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Barrels moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England) 134 & 136 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

A Toledo Examiner.

Yesterday occurred the happy ending of a long and weary waiting on the part of a lady who was once the fairest of the fair daughters of Toledo. Seven years ago she was betrothed, with her parents' consent, to a young man of fine character, but without what is considered the most desirable of possessions next to that, namely, money. Hesitating to take his beloved from her pleasant home to subject her to the trials that poverty entails, he bade her farewell, to go West to seek his fortune. She had letters from him full of hope and cheerful expectation until he reached Omaha, when they suddenly ceased. The days were into weeks, the weeks into months and then into years, but still no word from the absent one to the expectant girl who waited and watched all in vain. His friends gave him up for dead, but she, with woman's persistency, refused to think so and declared her belief that he would some time return to claim his bride. Suitors came and went, the light of her eyes became dim from weeping, the roses faded from her cheeks, and gradually she withdrew from the scenes she had graced with her presence, her very existence was almost forgotten by society.

Two week's since, while sitting alone in her quiet parlor, the bell rang, and in a moment more the door opened and a gentleman walked the room. The bronzed and bearded man had little resemblance to the slender youth to whom she had plighted her troth so many long years before, but the eye of love could not be deceived, and in a moment more she was clasped in the arms of her long lost one. Sad so long watched and waited. His story was soon told. Leaving Omaha with an emigrant train for the Pacific coast, it was attacked by the Indians, and he was taken prisoner and carried away into the far interior. Every effort to escape was futile, and he was passed from one tribe to another, getting farther and farther away from civilization as the months rolled on. At last, by fortunate chance, he managed to deceive his jailers, and, after incredible hardships, reached San Francisco three years from the time he left Omaha. Here he encountered an old acquaintance from Toledo, who in answer to his inquiries about the dear ones there told him that his betrothed was the wife of another. Stunned and heartbroken, he made no attempt to communicate with anyone here, and was not undeceived until a few weeks ago, when on a visit to San Francisco from his island home, he had again received tidings through an old neighbor that sent him homeward as fast as the cars would bear him hither.

The denouement was what might be expected, and this morning the happy pair started for their Western home, amidst the good wishes of their friends, including those of the *Blade*, will follow them.—*Toledo Blade.*

Buying Wool in Paris.

Have been buying wool. They sell it here by the pound, like coal. Wool shops always have imitation wood piles painted on their fronts. Shopkeepers in the working quarters seldom put out their names on a sign. It is all "grocery," "wash house," "wood shop," "commerce de vins," "tobacco shop," "beef and bouillon shop," "butter, eggs and cheese," "fruit and potatoes," "fruiterie" and "restaurant," and the restaurant here is about the last place where you can get something substantial to eat. They will give you wine, or coffee and brandy, or beer, as a shop labelled "restaurant," but ask for a beefsteak, and they point next door. However, you can generally find it next door, only in some cases, if it happens to be a soup factory, of which Paris is full, they may not keep coffee. It is the most peculiar and uncertain city to get a meal in I ever visited or imagined could exist, and as for me, I might be "hotel," and therein hotel-beds, and you find no bar, no landlord, no rooms to let in the night, no meals or table at any kind. No sir-ree! All people who hire their rooms by the month and possibly cook in them. We've turned into French restaurants into something quite different from the article as found where it was first manufactured. Now as to wood. A Paris wood-shop beats the Exposition. It is generally kept by a woman, and the woman is generally washing. She keeps a great deal of charcoal with the wood, the woman is generally black, and if the man of the house happens to be about the premises he will be black. Here are also always found a baby playing about the floor, which is blackest. I pause a moment to say here that in France men and their wives pull together better in doing business than in America. Whether it is grocery, wood-shop, photographer, restaurant or tobacco shop, you will always find the woman up and doing, with the husband. She seems to know as much as he does about he. She sits at the desk and takes the cash. If the man be out, she can weigh and measure. She knows all the prices and the contents of every box, bag and jar. If there be a family, they are also all up and doing. My vegetable merchant, four doors below, has a wife, a pretty daughter and a sister. In the morning, when trade is the most lively, the whole family turn out and wait on customers. They haven't far to turn—because the room where they eat, sleep and enjoy all the balm they can suppose the rising sun has carried out of it at a single bound—seems to ovule the shop. They live as well on the sidewalk as indoors. The street is the French common people is a part of the house. As it is with my vegetable dealer, so it is with my grocer.

To return to wood buying. I had no idea how wood was sold in France. I had no French words available in which to ask for wood. I went into the wood-shop and amiably showed three francs. The woman comprehended me. She was washing. I was impressed by the enormous cake of soap she used. In Paris you can buy an enormous cake of soap for seven cents. I use the term "soft" advisedly. It is genuine, old-fashioned soft soap, smelling of lye and manufactured from wood ashes, such as our old Continental grandmothers used to make once a year. I said to the wood-woman, as well I could say in French, "I would have some wood." It's a complimented process, speaking a sentence in the first person, singular number, potential mood, and whatever tense one numerous American grammarians choose to put it in to a foreign French woman. She commenced piling sundry short logs on a pair of scales. At this I sneered up on her. That's all their wood is good for, their coal, by weight! which is the proper way to sell wood. But the logs were too large for my fireplace. I must make known this imperfection. I said, "Trop, grand trop. Oh! well, no big, madame." Then I tried to swell up and look suited out, more clearly to illustrate my meaning. The language of gesticulation is supposed to pass current the world over. At all events, it was in the wood-shop. She smiled. I don't wonder she smiled. I know I must have swelled ridiculously. But she understood me. She seized an ax. Momentarily, I thought she intended to split my head open. For while you are learning and practicing a foreign language you are liable to say all sorts of dreadful things to people when you thought you were saying something else. But the woman with the ax meant to reduce, not my size, but that of the logs. Such an ax! A Yankee woodcutter would make a museum of it. It was miner's pick one end and ax the other. It did not seem good for this kind. But the wood saleswoman was. She was young, healthy, white-capped and red-cheeked, when not temporarily charcoaled. The wood weighing finished, she stood a log by on end. I wondered what she was going to do. She took up the ax, looked around for a hole to dodge out of in case of attack. She divided the log with a blow, and then subdivided the pieces with more. In three minutes she had a good wood-pile, in the requisite size. When I say "head of wood" I mean a cubic foot. A hundred of wood will last a French family a year. The "head" split, the ax appeared from some secret recess. He was there all the while. She harnessed him. She puts sort of saddle on his back, leaving a frame projective at the lower end. On this was put the wood. After which he fastened me without any driving to my lodgings, where this faithful Gallic nonsense beast toiled up six flights of stairs, and piled the wood in a corner. Total expense, seventy cents.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Graphic.*

How a San Francisco Lady Routed a Burglar.

On Thursday last a lady residing in California street, near Leavenworth, whose husband is absent from the city, collected by his request $120 for rents. She expended $20 of it during the day, and the remaining $100 she intended putting in the bank the following day. She did not retire until eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and was just dropping off into a sleep when she was suddenly aroused to perfect wakefulness by a slight clatter. She went through a swift and startled mental calculation in a second for it, and concluded that it was caused by the dropping of the key of the front door on the hall floor, and that it must have been pushed out by a letter in effecting an entrance to call her. Now was the time for the average lady to leap from her couch, turn on a few different alarms, turn on a flood of gas, throw up the window and screech, murder, fire and police. This lady was not of the average, and stepping noiselessly from the bed she found her husband's loaded revolver without striking a light, cocked it, and swung open the door. Then a man appeared to make known this imperfection. I said, "Trop, grand trop. Oh! well, no big, madame." Then I tried to swell up and look suited out, more clearly to illustrate my meaning. The language of gesticulation is supposed to pass current the world over. At all events, it was in the wood-shop. She smiled. I don't wonder she smiled. I know I must have swelled ridiculously. But she understood me. She seized an ax. Momentarily, I thought she intended to split my head open. For while you are learning and practicing a foreign language you are liable to say all sorts of dreadful things to people when you thought you were saying something else. But the woman with the ax meant to reduce, not my size, but that of the logs. Such an ax! A Yankee woodcutter would make a museum of it. It was miner's pick one end and ax the other. It did not seem good for this kind. But the wood saleswoman was. She was young, healthy, white-capped and red-cheeked, when not temporarily charcoaled. The wood weighing finished, she stood a log by on end. I wondered what she was going to do. She took up the ax, looked around for a hole to dodge out of in case of attack. She divided the log with a blow, and then subdivided the pieces with more. In three minutes she had a good wood-pile, in the requisite size. When I say "head of wood" I mean a cubic foot. A hundred of wood will last a French family a year. The "head" split, the ax appeared from some secret recess. He was there all the while. She harnessed him. She puts sort of saddle on his back, leaving a frame projective at the lower end. On this was put the wood. After which he fastened me without any driving to my lodgings, where this faithful Gallic nonsense beast toiled up six flights of stairs, and piled the wood in a corner. Total expense, seventy cents.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Graphic.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Helena (Mont.) father recently lost $750 in greenbacks, but some days afterward found that his little daughter had used it to make a head-dress for her doll, chipping off the corners to make a good fit.

—In Alburgh, Vt., a horse got frightened, the other day, in the field, ran to the house with a plow dragging at its heels, dashed into the kitchen, through the hall and out of the front door, scattering and breaking things, and creating a general sensation.

—A case of singular attachment has been a kitten and a hen and brood of chickens is reported from Hartford, Conn. The kitten passes most of the day and the entire night in the chicken coop in which the hen is confined and where the chickens are fed. During the day the kitten lies near the entrance of the coop, and occasionally gives the chickens as they pass a playful tap; but at night comes in, curls up by the side of the hen as she covers her brood, and lies there contentedly until morning. The mother hen offers no resistance to its attentions, but rather seems to approve of them.

—At Cleveland, recently, a young lady, named Miss Mary Hayes, lost her eyesight almost immediately. She received enjoying excellent health, but during the night she was awakened by a sensation of pricking in her eyes, and following which she felt a snapping near them as if something was breaking. This lasted only a second or two, but from that time to this she has been stone blind. The best medicals of the city say the case is unprecedented in their knowledge, and are unwilling to venture an opinion as to how it will result. Miss Hayes still enjoys good health, and has no unpleasant feeling except that which comes from her misfortune.

—At Lewiston, Me., the other day, as a father and boy were driving along the river road below the river, he heard a loud scream from the bank of the river, twenty feet distant. On the river-bank he found a large dog furiously attacking a small naked boy. Some men hooing in an adjacent field came to the spot at the same time. Father Wallace attacked the dog, and drove him from the child, when the beast made a spring for another little fellow near by, and killed him. It was with considerable difficulty that the dog was driven away by the efforts of Father Wallace and others who came to the rescue of the wounded and who will acknowledge that she lacks those qualifications? One cannot expect to turn out a good digestible dinner, and read a novel or gossip with a neighbor during the process. You cannot serve two masters; if you attempt it, the bread will burn, the meat will catch, the steak will "shrivel at a fruitless fire," the soup will simmer away. If you are not interested in the business, and don't care a big how it succeeds, so that meals are served and people fed, and you can wash your hands of the whole concern, if you only cook as a make-shift—from hand to mouth, as it were, hoping the Fates will interfere to-morrow and relieve you of a distasteful occupation—your gravy will naturally be thin and lumpy and unseasoned, your bread sour, your cake heavy, your doughnuts will sink fat, your roasts will be overdone, and your husband will wonder why your pastry doesn't taste like his mother's. Cooking cannot be taken up as a lay-play and amusement merely, as we take up croquet, and any excellence be attained. One doesn't become an accomplished cook at the first essay; it requires many a failure, many a partial success, many a blister upon the hands, many a trial of temper. Young people go into the home kitchen and dabble in cookies and flummeries, and think they have mastered the noble art, when, in truth, they are ignorant of its rudiments, and believe that the ability to bungle constitutes *Capoletta fare* and *grand souffle* is a recommendation of a good cook; and these are all well in their way, but only finger-work. Indeed, there is no royal road to cookery; it is a plain, much-traveled turnpike, where the simplest need not lose the way, though it lead up hill. And, after all, it

> "Is a noble thing as by the Lord's own hand ordained and the saints say,"

is it not a worthy task to teach ourselves how to employ the goods the gods provide, that we may neither make too much nor too little, but that they may best subserve to the nourishment of brain and body? And has not the cook a mission, of which she will be called to render an account?—*Harper's Bazar.*

Arctic Explorations.

The story of Arctic exploration is always an entrancing one, even when told with the dry curtness of a logbook. It is a story of battle in its intensest forms—of brave men raised upon to exercise the utmost fortitude, and unceasing watchfulness and ingenuity to meet and overcome the giant forces of nature in its most inhospitable moods. Many glorious triumphs are inscribed upon its pages, and also sad records of defeat and death. But whether the feeling of pride up he pride or sorrow, the same absorbing interest attaches to the story, especially when the reader is an Englishman. American has gained honor by her Arctic explorations, and Austria, Germany and Sweden have left traces of their nationalities in the frozen North; but England has always regarded the work as her own peculiar heritage, bequeathed them by the "long line" of Arctic adventurers from Davis, Frobisher, Hudson and Baffin down to the ill-fated Franklin. Certainly the two expeditions in the last named expedition did honor to her for many years, but the work was only suspended. For years after the mysterious disappearance of the Erebus and Terror, English interest in Arctic exploration was clouded over. Expedition after expedition, however, but the object of each was primarily to clear up the mystery in which Franklin's fate was wrapped, and when the lonely little *Fox*, equipped by Lady Franklin, found the fatal paper on King William's Island which told of the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, the shock and disappointment to the Nation were such that for further attempts at Arctic exploration on the part of England were postponed indefinitely. Indeed the special discovery Franklin had made—the discovery of the Northwest passage—has never since been attempted and probably never will be. But through all this long period the Royal Geographical Society never lost heart. Year after year successive expeditions, many a lifetime in the main, many a trial of temper. Young people go into the home kitchen and dabble in cookies and flummeries, and think they have mastered the noble art, when, in truth, they are ignorant of its rudiments, and believe that the ability to bungle constitutes *Capoletta fare* and *grand souffle* is a recommendation of a good cook; and these are all well in their way, but only finger-work. Indeed, there is no royal road to cookery; it is a plain, much-traveled turnpike, where the simplest need not lose the way, though it lead up hill. And, after all, it

> "Is a noble thing as by the Lord's own hand ordained and the saints say,"

is it not a worthy task to teach ourselves how to employ the goods the gods provide, that we may neither make too much nor too little, but that they may best subserve to the nourishment of brain and body? And has not the cook a mission, of which she will be called to render an account?—*Harper's Bazar.*

Arctic Explorations.

The story of Arctic exploration is always an entrancing one, even when told with the dry curtness of a logbook. It is a story of battle in its intensest forms—of brave men raised upon to exercise the utmost fortitude, and unceasing watchfulness and ingenuity to meet and overcome the giant forces of nature in its most inhospitable moods. Many glorious triumphs are inscribed upon its pages, and also sad records of defeat and death. But whether the feeling of pride up he pride or sorrow, the same absorbing interest attaches to the story, especially when the reader is an Englishman. American has gained honor by her Arctic explorations, and Austria, Germany and Sweden have left traces of their nationalities in the frozen North; but England has always regarded the work as her own peculiar heritage, bequeathed them by the "long line" of Arctic adventurers from Davis, Frobisher, Hudson and Baffin down to the ill-fated Franklin. Certainly the two expeditions in the last named expedition did honor to her for many years, but the work was only suspended. For years after the mysterious disappearance of the Erebus and Terror, English interest in Arctic exploration was clouded over. Expedition after expedition, however, but the object of each was primarily to clear up the mystery in which Franklin's fate was wrapped, and when the lonely little *Fox*, equipped by Lady Franklin, found the fatal paper on King William's Island which told of the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, the shock and disappointment to the Nation were such that for further attempts at Arctic exploration on the part of England were postponed indefinitely. Indeed the special discovery Franklin had made—the discovery of the Northwest passage—has never since been attempted and probably never will be. But through all this long period the Royal Geographical Society never lost heart. Year after year successive expeditions, many a lifetime in the main, many a trial of temper. Young people go into the home kitchen and dabble in cookies and flummeries, and think they have mastered the noble art, when, in truth, they are ignorant of its rudiments, and believe that the ability to bungle constitutes *Capoletta fare* and *grand souffle* is a recommendation of a good cook; and these are all well in their way, but only finger-work. Indeed, there is no royal road to cookery; it is a plain, much-traveled turnpike, where the simplest need not lose the way, though it lead up hill. And, after all, it

> "Is a noble thing as by the Lord's own hand ordained and the saints say,"

is it not a worthy task to teach ourselves how to employ the goods the gods provide, that we may neither make too much nor too little, but that they may best subserve to the nourishment of brain and body? And has not the cook a mission, of which she will be called to render an account?—*Harper's Bazar.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Corn-plowing and hay and wheat harvest are going to get a closer corner on farmers than usual this year. Vigilance, gentlemen. Up and at it.—*State Register.*

—Thomas Meehan says the objection against watering when the sun shines on the plants is a purely theoretical one, and appears only in the writings of those who have had but little actual experience. His advice is to water whenever the plants need it.

—There is no occupation which is so sure of a return for labor as agriculture. The risk of manufacturers and middle-men is three-fold that of farmers, but their enterprise is so great that they seldom succumb to pressure till it becomes crushing.

—Tea ice-Cream. (A Massachusetts Receipt.)—Pour over four tablespoonfuls of old Hyson tea a pint of cream; scald in a custard kettle, or by placing the dish containing the cream in a kettle of boiling water; strain into a pint of cold cream, scald again, and when luke warm add four eggs and three-quarters of a pound of sugar, well beaten together; let it cool and freeze.

—To Kill the Currant Worm.—I see a number asking what will destroy the gooseberry and currant worm. I will give them a sure remedy, although a little too late to save them this year. Make a strong brine, strong enough to keep meat, and sprinkle the bushes well. The brine kills the worms almost instantly. This is the best and safest with mine, and others have tried it and call it a sure cure.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvania Farmer.*

—"Pocket-Books."—To one quart of warm milk add a cup of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two well-beaten eggs; then stir in flour enough to make a moderately stiff sponge; add a small cupful of yeast, and let the dough rise, afterward, mix in flour enough to make a soft dough, and let it rise again; then dissolve a lump of soda the size of a bean in a spoon of milk, work it in the dough, and roll into sheets half so inch thick; spread with thin layer of butter, cut into squares and fold over pocket-book shape; set them stand in the pans, to rise, a little while before baking.

—Every piece of horse-radish grows; if we take a piece of root about an inch in length, about the size of a large bean, and put it an inch below the surface of the prepared ground, a short piece will come to the surface with only a crown, and another, and another portion will descend and probably fork to form a root; but instead of this, if we make a hole a foot or so deep in the ground, with a dibble, and let the little piece of root drop to the bottom, a clean, straight sprout will come to the surface, and this will in time make as clean and thrifty a market piece as could be desired.—*Exchange.*

Why Chicks Die.

A subscriber writes to us asking why his chicks die off so rapidly, rarely living more than two or three weeks. He does not tell us the treatment they receive, but in the following from the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, he will probably find the answer. In our own poultry yard we have been very successful with young chicks, and have fed broken rice alternately with the cracked corn, giving an occasional feed of potatoes by way of a treat. "The great point in raising chickens is to keep them eating all the time, or at any rate, to keep their digestive organs continually well supplied. 'Short commons' are not economical in chicken rearing.

The common custom is to keep a dish of "Indian meal dough" mixed up, and two or three times a day a lot is thrown to the chickens. If they eat it, well and good; if not, and the chances are they will not, they having become tired of one single article of diet set before them day after day, it stands and sours. If a quantity is thus found uneaten the next feed is likely to be a light one, and the chickens driven by hunger, finally devour the sour stuff; the result is cholera or some other fatal disease sets in and their owner wonders "why my chickens are all dying off." In our own practice we find that small quantities of varied food if given to the chickens at frequent intervals and regularly is the best way for the young now to keep up their digestive organs in a healthy condition, and we have succeeded in reaching a higher percentage than any of the public institutions.

Why Chicks Die.

A subscriber writes to us asking why his chicks die off so rapidly, rarely living more than two or three weeks. He does not tell us the treatment they receive, but in the following from the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, he will probably find the answer. In our own poultry yard we have been very successful with young chicks, and have fed broken rice alternately with the cracked corn, giving an occasional feed of potatoes by way of a treat. "The great point in raising chickens is to keep them eating all the time, or at any rate, to keep their digestive organs continually well supplied. 'Short commons' are not economical in chicken rearing.

The common custom is to keep a dish of "Indian meal dough" mixed up, and two or three times a day a lot is thrown to the chickens. If they eat it, well and good; if not, and the chances are they will not, they having become tired of one single article of diet set before them day after day, it stands and sours. If a quantity is thus found uneaten the next feed is likely to be a light one, and the chickens driven by hunger, finally devour the sour stuff; the result is cholera or some other fatal disease sets in and their owner wonders "why my chickens are all dying off." In our own practice we find that small quantities of varied food if given to the chickens at frequent intervals and regularly is the best way for the young now to keep up their digestive organs in a healthy condition, and we have succeeded in reaching a higher percentage than any of the public institutions.

About Hay.

A good supply of hay on every farm, adequate to the wants of the live stock which the farmer intends to keep, is indispensable. It is apparent that the stock is to prove profitable. There is no doubt that many valuable animals are annually sacrificed to a false economy in feeding indifferent or poor hay or straw. A man who follows such a policy stands in his own light, and if he has a chance to better conditions sooner he sells his stock and quits the business the better it will be for himself and his animals. He will do well to remember that the loss of a horse, or a good cow, or a few sheep, and the "run-down" condition of his entire stock, more than counterbalances any saving that can be effected by using inferior, badly cured, woody and musty hay. It is the poorest kind of economy in fact, to attempt to be called by that term. In converting the grasses and forage plants into hay, or curing them, the object is, of course, to so treat them as to expel the water they contain (which amounts to nearly two-thirds of their weight), with the least loss of their nutritive properties. To secure this object the grass must be cut at that stage when the greatest weight of produce with the maximum of nutritious matter is obtained, and then it is necessary to so conduct the drying process that nutritive juices shall not be lost by the washing of rains. While newly cut grass is quite green a shower of rain may not materially injure it, but repeated rains and harvesting will destroy much of its value. When ready to cut, grass and clover contain sugar, gum, mucilage, albuminous and other valuable compounds, which are to be retained if possible by hurrying and breaking the hay.

With the appliances and facilities now within the reach of farmers for saving the hay crop, this work can be accomplished speedily at the right time provided always the weather will permit—and the maximum of its nutritive value secured.—*Western Rural.*

"Under Fire."

The first time that a soldier goes into action he fancies the shot that he hears whizzing through the air is aimed at him. But if he is not hit at first, he soon acquires a sort of fatalistic feeling that he never will be. The eve of a battle might be supposed to be a solemn moment. I have been at several, and I never perceived the vestige of solemnity, nor—so far as I could perceive—did it strike anyone that the next day he might be killed. The thoughts of everyone were concentrated first on supper, and then on finding a comparatively comfortable place in which to sleep. Fighting produces in the all not immediately engaged are simply bored. If ever a hand-to-hand fight takes places it is due to some hungrier being in command on one side or the other. Most of the regiments engaged do not see the enemy. Attacking in column and bayonet charges are things of the past. Shells and bullets are fired into a position or upon troops advancing. The victory is decided by artillery and breech-loader firing. Those who can concentrate the heaviest fire upon particular strategical points win. So mechanical is the whole affair that it is an admitted axiom that if one-third of the best regiment in the world is put *hors de combat*, the remainder will execute a strategical maneuver to the rear.—*Cor. London Truth.*

—Two old Texas ranchers, who had just helped bury a neighbor, were talking about religion, and one asked the other how pious he thought it was possible for a man to get in this world, if he was in real earnest. "Wal," said the other, reflectively, "I think if a man gets so he can swop steers or trade horses without lyin', he'll be purty full out for the better land above ha has a release."

—Barber Ice the institution and should be guarded from attacks of Colic, Phthisic, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

College Professor (to Junior who has been taking advantage of his absent-mindedness) :—"Young man, I find on looking over the results that this makes the fifth time in two years that you have been granted leave of absence to attend your grandmother's funeral."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Why ought poultry-keeping to be a most profitable business? Because for every grain you give a fowl it gives a peck.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost.—Know A Workingman."

Wichoff's Tonic!—A Safe, Sure, and Scientific Cure.—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable tonic. Its action upon men found as hard as coal to yield to its soothing influence, and no liver so torpid/indolent as not to give to its benign control bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall before the Bitters.—Fuller, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

What a Satisfaction

it is to have ripened, light, wholesome rolls, biscuits, muffins, waffles, or corn bread for breakfast, by using one or more packages of Dooley's Yeast Powder. Makes all these things perfection itself.

Parties Ills regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Chicago, Ill.

For debility and old age use Swiss Agua Cure. It will renovate the system.

Nature's Remedy.

VEGETINE

The Great Blood Purifier

Druggists' Report.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—We sell your VEGETINE and find it to be a good seller and to give satisfaction. Respectfully, H. R. Stevens & Co.

H. R. Whittemore & Co.

Druggists and Apothecaries.

Evansville, Ind.

Dec. 21, 1877.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become overcharged from the impurities of the blood or to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostration of the nervous system, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use for half a century and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to the directions. It is without doubt the greatest Liver Medicine in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from vegetable matter, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded those medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Prepared in a manner from your druggist, do not delay, give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the results obtained.

CAUTION!

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to look to Perkins or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade-mark, stamp and signature unbroken. Note other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by All Druggists.

"JUST AS GOOD."

One of my friends who had been using Pellons' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for dyspepsia, was induced by one of our druggists to try something or other instead of Hypophosphites, which he said was "just as good, if not better." The case of my friend a bottle—tangent him that if he would commit his safety, he must insist upon having Pellons' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites, and no other.

Pellons Haney & Co., 115 Nassau St. N. Y.

No organ of thought or action can be complained with out the sustenance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the system is proof against disease, and every organ is strengthened and developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily enriched and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

HUNT'S REMEDY

is not a new compound, but HUNT'S REMEDY has been in use for many years, and can refer to all classes of people for its virtues. Ask your druggist about it. HUNT'S REMEDY is a specific for Kidney and Urinary diseases and Female Weakness. Send for pamphlet.

Wm. K. Clarke, Providence, R. I.

FARMERS AND TEAMSTERS.

Cures Scratches, Grease Heel, Foot Rot, Thrush, Canker, Foul Foot, Quarter Crack,

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 14 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 30, 1878. Whole No., 445

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

— OFFICE OF —

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the Store, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

Not FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$1 25	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two "	1 25	2 25	3 25	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three "	1 75	3 25	4 75	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four "	2 25	4 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
Column	3 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
1 "	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00	75 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Special Notices 50 per cent. additional.

Yearly Advertisements payable quarterly.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER's

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found in any store in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freight or express will be delivered at low rates as possible.

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 301 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening of each week in Rowell's Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. H. DINGMAN, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Purple Gull Lodge No. 1014, I. O. G. T., at Central Lake, Mich., on the M. E. church, on the full of the moon in each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

THOMAS BYRNES, W. C. T.

MRS. EUGENIA BYRNES, W. S.

Central Lake, Mich.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store, and will endeavor to supply the people of Charlevoix with the best meats in the market at reasonable prices.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, June 18, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice,

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 M.; depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH-EAST mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

WEATHER much cooler.

O. D Wood and D. R. Bennett have started a store at Norwood.

Rev. Professor Brooks occupied the M. E. pulpit Sabbath morning

Rev. C. N. Cauffiel has decided to resign his pulpit in Banks Sept. 1st.

Come early and often, and be happy at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley bought the Charlevoix County Bridge Bonds, at par.

R. A. Bean, of Ann Arbor, has been instructing around Cheboygan and Petoskey.

The steamer Gazelle takes the Charlevoix people to Bay View Camp Meeting next Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Whitman went to Petoskey last week, and personally "fleeced up" his lot at the Bay View Camp Ground.

Judge Eaton has received a young eagle from Grass Village, which measures six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Charlevoix postoffice issued Money Orders to the amount of $1,000 during the week ending Saturday last.

Persons interested in organizing an Archery Club in Charlevoix will please confer with the editor of this paper.

Hon. W. H. C. Mitchell, of East Bay, has been nominated by the President as Receiver of the Reed Lily land Office.

A bathing house has been erected at the Resort, and another cottage is to be erected soon, by A Detroit gentleman.

Patent flour, graham flour, oat meal and everything that is good to eat at Fox, Rose & Butters.

The editor of this paper and A. R. Enright, went to Petoskey last week to attend the Masonic School of Instruction.

Regular Communication of Charlevoix Lodge, F. & A. M. next Tuesday evening, Aug. 6th.

New goods at See & Washburn's this week.

The Fountain City House is full to overflowing, and private boarders are in great demand. Charlevoix was never so full of health and pleasure seekers as now.

EXCURSION. The steamer Gazelle will give an excursion up Pine Lake Wednesday evening, July 31, leaving the dock at 7 o'clock. Fare 15 cents.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have just received a new stock of crockery and glass ware.

A small log belonging to the small schooner Mamie Bowers fell into the lake near Carpenter's dock, Friday, no one by any person. Asaiah Bears of Evelina, happened to be passing at the time, and, seeing the log struggling under water, rescued him. Had no one been passing at that exact moment, the boy must have drowned.

Geo. W. Mathews, of South Bend, Ind., who is temporarily stopping with his uncle, Rev. James Inwood, in this village, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of his District.

Home sausiduers, dried beef, potted meats and canned fruits at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Lacrue.—A concert will be held at the Rock School House in Marion, on the 6th day of August, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention.

Meat Market.—Wm. Collins has opened a meat market opposite this office. See his advertisement elsewhere.

As will be seen by their advertisement Andrew McCabe has opened a store on State street in this village. He carries a good stock.

More of that 5c tea 4 lbs for one dollar at See & Washburn's.

Real Estate Changes for the week ending July 27, 1878.

Stephen Smith and wife, to F. E. Fay 80 acres in Wilson—$450.

Daniel Talsler and wife, to Louis Jellerds 40 acres in Evangeline—$240.

Phillip Bousfield and wife, to Albert Sanford 40 acres in Evangeline—$200.

John G. Hill and wife, to Frank X. Weyenner and Philip B. Bachtel 80 acres in Bear Lake—$100.

Nicest line of crockery and glass ware in town at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Lands Exe.—J. A. Bacot, of Hayes Township sends us a sample of rye from a four acre field on his farm, which is seven feet six inches high. The heads are full and the grain well ripened. It will produce a yield of 40 bushels per acre, Mr. Bacot thinks. This is only a sample of the crops raised throughout the entire Pine Lake region.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good stock of leather and findings.

The Masonic School of Instruction for the 9th Masonic District held at Petoskey last Thursday was an enjoyable and successful affair. Grand Visitor and Lecturer Doughty, District Deputy Grand Master Hill, and Grand Senior Warden Hathaway, were in attendance.

For Smith's saleratus go to See & Washburn's where you will get 2 lbs for 25cts or 7 for 50.

Mrs. McCrackenan, who has taught the primary department of our school so satisfactorily for the past two years, has decided not to comply with the request of the School Board to teach another year. After about fifteen years of almost constant labor as a teacher, "Mrs. Mac" has decided to abandon the profession and retire to the quiet enjoyment of a home. The cordial good good wishes of her many Charlevoix friends go with her.

Notice.—To all whom it may concern: That until further notice we will sell dry goods groceries, boots, shoes, crockery, clothing and provisions as cheap as any place in town. Our motto is, the best goods for the least money.

See & Washburn.

The total number of deaths by sunstroke at St Louis during the recent heated spell was 184, the greatest number being on Sunday, July 14, on which day there were thirty eight deaths.

Personal.—Charles Gray, of the Beaver Island Pioneer, Mapquett was in town last week. It was a most pleasant call, for Beaver Island is a most pleasant place to visit.

—Mr. Hamilton and wife of Traverse City, were last week visiting friends in this village.

—Mrs. McCutcheon requires more time to collect than is necessary.

—Hon. A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, and Hon. Bell Mellen of Ship City, are still up the Jordan River.

—E. W. Hathaway, formerly engineer of the steamer Gazelle, and Master Warden of the Grass Lodge I. & A. M., of Michigan, was in a friendly call Friday.

—Dr Tuttle, of Charlevoix, was in town yesterday.

—Hon. Van Buren, President of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., is canvassing in town.

—Geo. W. Mathews, of South Bend, Ind., who is temporarily stopping with his uncle, Rev. James Inwood, in this village, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of his District.

—At various private houses are staying Mrs. Dr. Rose, and several ladies friends of Grand Rapids; Miss McDermid of the same place; Professors Tuttle and Wilbur F. Bozell of Indiana and Dr. Parkhill, of Owosso, Mich.

—At the Fountain City House are registered R. W. Smith, President of the South Bridge Co., and a party of eight from Toledo, Ohio; Chas. Loving and wife, of Chicago; Thos. Russell, of Lansing; W. S. O'Rourke and I. F. Kane, of Fort Wayne, Ind; C. M. Letts and wife, and R. N. Goodsell and brother of Grand Rapids; J. T. McGregory, of Kalamazoo; G. B. Wilson, of Bay City, P. E. Hutchins, of Warren, Ohio, A. B. Miller, Ed. Daily Pickens South Bend, Ind.

Try those steel violin strings at C. & Sts.

Marine.—H. O Rose, of Petoskey, has purchased the sidewheel steamer Allen Dutty, and will run her in the excursion business. She took a large crowd to Cross Village, from Petoskey, Sunday. She is commanded by Capt. Hartwell, of Little Traverse.

—The small steamer Nellie Booth came up Sunday with a party of excursionists from Petoskey.

—The steamer Wright was here Friday with a party with a party of Presbyterian excursionists from Petoskey.

—The schooner Wescott smashed the stern bows by sailing into this port with a cargo of bark and wood from Charlevoix after an absence of only five days. The season were full pricel men, and handled the vessel with swiftness on the outward and return voyage. While the "land lubbers" were loading the Wescott at Charlevoix, Captain O. M. Reed, her master, examined the shore for geological specimens. At one point he thought he had found iron, but it proved to be a petrified tree, and if the express company fulfill its contract the marine editor of The Inter Ocean will receive his part of the same. It was brought to this port for The Inter Ocean by Captain Reed.—*Inter Ocean*

Splendid wheels at C. & B's. Call and see them.

Inflation as a new method of specie Resumption—Inflation as a general thing has attending it a reaction. There is one however, that is substantial and always beneficial, light, sweet and spongy biscuits, inflated by using Smiths pure soda saleratus made by a new process will save enough to the people to enable the nation to resume. Use it less than at any other brand.

C. & B have a few fans and parasols yet

Between the 5th of this month, and the 10th of August, the chief signal officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals, at the following lake ports: Point Wets, Huntington, Traverse City, Frankfort Northport, Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan; Rogers City, East Tawas City, Port Huron, at Monroe Michigan, also at Painesville and Ashtabula, Ohio; Dunkirk, New York, on Lake Erie, and Charlotte and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario.

Just received at C. & B's a good line of shettings and percales.

CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 14 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 30, 1878. Whole No., 445

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

— OFFICE OF —

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the Store, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

Not FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$1 25	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two "	1 25	2 25	3 25	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three "	1 75	3 25	4 75	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four "	2 25	4 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
Column	3 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
1 "	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00	75 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Special Notices 50 per cent. additional.

Yearly Advertisements payable quarterly.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. [illegible] Mich. Office with Sheriff at Charlevoix, Mich.

B. [illegible] Mich. County Treasurer's Office Charlevoix, Mich.

S. [illegible] Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible] Surveyor, Engineer and Draughtsman, Charlevoix County, Mich.

L. [illegible] Attorney-at-Law, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

D. [illegible] Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Charlevoix.

I. [illegible] Justice of Peace and Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of [illegible] Conveyancing, Loan Agency, Collections promptly attended to. Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible] Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible] Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to Collections.

ROBERT MILLER, Carter Blacksmith and Repairer, Work, Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crotter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 301 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening of each week in Rowell's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. H. DINGMAN, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Purple Gull Lodge No. 1014, I. O. G. T., at Central Lake, Mich., on the M. E. church, on the full of the moon in each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

THOMAS BYRNES, W. C. T.

MRS. EUGENIA BYRNES, W. S.

Central Lake, Mich.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store, and will endeavor to supply the people of Charlevoix with the best meats in the market at reasonable prices. Cash paid for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, June 18, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice,

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 M.; depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH-EAST mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

WEATHER much cooler.

O. D Wood and D. R. Bennett have started a store at Norwood.

Rev. Professor Brooks occupied the M. E. pulpit Sabbath morning

Rev. C. N. Cauffiel has decided to resign his pulpit in Banks Sept. 1st.

Come early and often, and be happy at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley bought the Charlevoix County Bridge Bonds, at par.

R. A. Bean, of Ann Arbor, has been instructing around Cheboygan and Petoskey.

The steamer Gazelle takes the Charlevoix people to Bay View Camp Meeting next Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Whitman went to Petoskey last week, and personally "fleeced up" his lot at the Bay View Camp Ground.

Judge Eaton has received a young eagle from Grass Village, which measures six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Charlevoix postoffice issued Money Orders to the amount of $1,000 during the week ending Saturday last.

Persons interested in organizing an Archery Club in Charlevoix will please confer with the editor of this paper.

Hon. W. H. C. Mitchell, of East Bay, has been nominated by the President as Receiver of the Reed Lily land Office.

A bathing house has been erected at the Resort, and another cottage is to be erected soon, by A Detroit gentleman.

Patent flour, graham flour, oat meal and everything that is good to eat at Fox, Rose & Butters.

The editor of this paper and A. R. Enright, went to Petoskey last week to attend the Masonic School of Instruction.

Regular Communication of Charlevoix Lodge, F. & A. M. next Tuesday evening, Aug. 6th.

New goods at See & Washburn's this week.

The Fountain City House is full to overflowing, and private boarders are in great demand. Charlevoix was never so full of health and pleasure seekers as now.

EXCURSION. The steamer Gazelle will give an excursion up Pine Lake Wednesday evening, July 31, leaving the dock at 7 o'clock. Fare 15 cents.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have just received a new stock of crockery and glass ware.

A small log belonging to the small schooner Mamie Bowers fell into the lake near Carpenter's dock, Friday, no one by any person. Asaiah Bears of Evelina, happened to be passing at the time, and, seeing the boy struggling under water, rescued him. Had no one been passing at that exact moment, the boy must have drowned.

Geo. W. Mathews, of South Bend, Ind., who is temporarily stopping with his uncle, Rev. James Inwood, in this village, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of his District.

Home sausiduers, dried beef, potted meats and canned fruits at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Lacrue.—A concert will be held at the Rock School House in Marion, on the 6th day of August, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention.

Meat Market.—Wm. Collins has opened a meat market opposite this office. See his advertisement elsewhere.

As will be seen by their advertisement Andrew McCabe has opened a store on State street in this village. He carries a good stock.

More of that 5c tea 4 lbs for one dollar at See & Washburn's.

Real Estate Changes for the week ending July 27, 1878.

Stephen Smith and wife, to F. E. Fay 80 acres in Wilson—$450.

Daniel Talsler and wife, to Louis Jellerds 40 acres in Evangeline—$240.

Phillip Bousfield and wife, to Albert Sanford 40 acres in Evangeline—$200.

John G. Hill and wife, to Frank X. Weyenner and Philip B. Bachtel 80 acres in Bear Lake—$100.

Nicest line of crockery and glass ware in town at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Lands Exe.—J. A. Bacot, of Hayes Township sends us a sample of rye from a four acre field on his farm, which is seven feet six inches high. The heads are full and the grain well ripened. It will produce a yield of 40 bushels per acre, Mr. Bacot thinks. This is only a sample of the crops raised throughout the entire Pine Lake region.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good stock of leather and findings.

The Masonic School of Instruction for the 9th Masonic District held at Petoskey last Thursday was an enjoyable and successful affair. Grand Visitor and Lecturer Doughty, District Deputy Grand Master Hill, and Grand Senior Warden Hathaway, were in attendance.

For Smith's saleratus go to See & Washburn's where you will get 2 lbs for 25cts or 7 for 50.

Mrs. McCrackenan, who has taught the primary department of our school so satisfactorily for the past two years, has decided not to comply with the request of the School Board to teach another year. After about fifteen years of almost constant labor as a teacher, "Mrs. Mac" has decided to abandon the profession and retire to the quiet enjoyment of a home. The cordial good good wishes of her many Charlevoix friends go with her.

Notice.—To all whom it may concern: That until further notice we will sell dry goods groceries, boots, shoes, crockery, clothing and provisions as cheap as any place in town. Our motto is, the best goods for the least money.

See & Washburn.

The total number of deaths by sunstroke at St Louis during the recent heated spell was 184, the greatest number being on Sunday, July 14, on which day there were thirty eight deaths.

Personal.—Charles Gray, of the Beaver Island Pioneer, Mapquett was in town last week. It was a most pleasant call, for Beaver Island is a most pleasant place to visit.

—Mr. Hamilton and wife of Traverse City, were last week visiting friends in this village.

—Mrs. McCutcheon requires more time to collect than is necessary.

—Hon. A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, and Hon. Bell Mellen of Ship City, are still up the Jordan River.

—E. W. Hathaway, formerly engineer of the steamer Gazelle, and Master Warden of the Grass Lodge I. & A. M., of Michigan, was in a friendly call Friday.

—Dr Tuttle, of Charlevoix, was in town yesterday.

—Hon. Van Buren, President of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., is canvassing in town.

—Geo. W. Mathews, of South Bend, Ind., who is temporarily stopping with his uncle, Rev. James Inwood, in this village, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of his District.

—At various private houses are staying Mrs. Dr. Rose, and several ladies friends of Grand Rapids; Miss McDermid of the same place; Professors Tuttle and Wilbur F. Bozell of Indiana and Dr. Parkhill, of Owosso, Mich.

—At the Fountain City House are registered R. W. Smith, President of the South Bridge Co., and a party of eight from Toledo, Ohio; Chas. Loving and wife, of Chicago; Thos. Russell, of Lansing; W. S. O'Rourke and I. F. Kane, of Fort Wayne, Ind; C. M. Letts and wife, and R. N. Goodsell and brother of Grand Rapids; J. T. McGregory, of Kalamazoo; G. B. Wilson, of Bay City, P. E. Hutchins, of Warren, Ohio, A. B. Miller, Ed. Daily Pickens South Bend, Ind.

Try those steel violin strings at C. & Sts.

Marine.—H. O Rose, of Petoskey, has purchased the sidewheel steamer Allen Dutty, and will run her in the excursion business. She took a large crowd to Cross Village, from Petoskey, Sunday. She is commanded by Capt. Hartwell, of Little Traverse.

—The small steamer Nellie Booth came up Sunday with a party of excursionists from Petoskey.

—The steamer Wright was here Friday with a party with a party of Presbyterian excursionists from Petoskey.

—The schooner Wescott smashed the stern bows by sailing into this port with a cargo of bark and wood from Charlevoix after an absence of only five days. The season were full pricel men, and handled the vessel with swiftness on the outward and return voyage. While the "land lubbers" were loading the Wescott at Charlevoix, Captain O. M. Reed, her master, examined the shore for geological specimens. At one point he thought he had found iron, but it proved to be a petrified tree, and if the express company fulfill its contract the marine editor of The Inter Ocean will receive his part of the same. It was brought to this port for The Inter Ocean by Captain Reed.—*Inter Ocean*

Splendid wheels at C. & B's. Call and see them.

Inflation as a new method of specie Resumption—Inflation as a general thing has attending it a reaction. There is one however, that is substantial and always beneficial, light, sweet and spongy biscuits, inflated by using Smiths pure soda saleratus made by a new process will save enough to the people to enable the nation to resume. Use it less than at any other brand.

C. & B have a few fans and parasols yet

Between the 5th of this month, and the 10th of August, the chief signal officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals, at the following lake ports: Point Wets, Huntington, Traverse City, Frankfort Northport, Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan; Rogers City, East Tawas City, Port Huron, at Monroe Michigan, also at Painesville and Ashtabula, Ohio; Dunkirk, New York, on Lake Erie, and Charlotte and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario.

Just received at C. & B's a good line of shettings and percales.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Issue of ordinary postage stamps by the Postoffice Department during the twelve months ending June 30, last, amounted to $19,460,815, against $18,191,693 the preceding year. The issue of newspaper stamps increased from $1,080,605 to $1,095,885; of stamped envelopes and wrappers from $4,026,-923 to $4,065,774; of postal cards from about 170,-180,000 to 330,053,000. The total amount of increase in the items for sale to the public was $1,575,109, or 3½ per cent., as compared with the previous year.

IN a dispatch received at Army Headquarters in San Francisco, on the 10th, dated Birch Creek, July 9, Gen. Howard says he found the Indians in force on the height near Butte Creek, and advanced two companies, one under Theuckmorton, and attacked the hostiles and drove them from their position to another higher up, which was almost impregnable, but after a fierce assault from different sides at once the Indians again fled, abandoning their horses, provisions, ammunition and camp material. They made for the thick timber, crowning the Blue Ridge, where Gen. made another stand from which they were dislodged and driven from the summit of the mountains. Five enlisted men were wounded during the engagement, and about twenty horses were killed. It was impossible to state the loss of the enemy. The officers and men are said to have behaved in the most gallant manner throughout the affair. The news from John Day Valley, on the 9th, was to the effect that the inhabitants were at the mercy of a large number of savages, who invested some 4,000 square miles of territory, combining all the natural facilities for a prolonged war.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued a general order instructing the officers of the army as to their duties under the Posse passed by Congress as a part of the Army Appropriation bill. Gen. Sherman calls attention to the proviso of the Constitution and acts of Congress relating to the army understood to be exempt from the operation of the new law, and under which alone will officers of the army permit the use of troops under their command to aid the civil authorities as a posse comitatus, or in execution of the laws. Applications for the use of troops for such purposes must be forwarded through the military channel to the Adjutant-General for the consideration and action of the President.

IN New York, on the 11th, Sec'y Sherman had an informal conference with the representatives of the late Syndicate, relative to the question of resumption. Mr. Sherman expressed confidence in his ability to resume at once, if necessary, and the bankers were generally of the opinion that there was nothing in the way of such a course. The Secretary said that, although he could not begin to redeem greenbacks before January, yet it was in his power to pay checks and drafts upon the Treasury in specie, and intimated that he would soon begin to do so. A member of the Syndicate said, after the conference, that he would not be surprised to see the Treasury paying gold on or before Aug. 1.

NEWS was received at Umatilla, Ore., on the 11th, that the hostiles whipped back by Gen. Howard had started eastward, for the Snake River, along the ridge of the Blue Mountains. In a dispatch to Gov. Chadwick, dated the 9th, Gen. Howard states that he had apparently met the main body of the Indians. He had sent a column in pursuit of those who escaped after the battle of the previous day.

AT Beloit, Wis., on the 12th, a number of tramps, who were engaged in defying the authorities, and in efforts to capture a freight train to convey them on their way to Minnesota, were sentenced to from five to thirty days each in the County Jail.

IN a South Brooklyn tenement, a few evenings ago, Mrs. Margaret Walsh brought the kerosene can to aid in kindling the kitchen fire. The usual result followed, and Mrs. Walsh and her seventy-year old daughter were fatally burned.

ABOUT sixty female employes in the Patent Office, at Washington, were discharged, on the 15th, because of the reduction in the appropriation.

MESSRS. DUN, BARLOW & CO., in their last circular, report the number of business failures in the United States for the past six months at 3,825, against 4,749 for the same period in 1877. The liabilities are stated at $100,000,000, as against $95,000,000 for the same period in 1877.

EXTREME heat was experienced at St. Louis, on the 15th, the mercury ranging from 95 deg. to 101 deg. in the shade. Over 150 cases of sunstroke occurred on that day, between forty and fifty being fatal. There were fifteen fatal cases on the 16th, and over twenty on the 14th. Extreme heat prevailed generally throughout the West, on the 15th, and several deaths from sunstroke are reported from different localities.

THE news from Pendleton, Ore., on the 15th, was to the effect that the troops under Capt. Miles had thrown the Indians into the Foot Hills, near Cayuse Station, after a four or five hours' fight at long range in the valley. Several horses were captured, and quite a number of Indians were killed. The volunteers did well, and were complimented by the officers in command. The Indians were surrounded, and further fighting would ensue.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Michigan Democracy met in State Convention, at Lansing, on the 10th, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Orlando M. Barnes; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Swineford; State Treasurer, Alexander McFarlin; Secretary of State, George H. Murdock; Auditor-General, W. J. B. Shermerhorn; Commissioner of Land Office, George H. Lord; Attorney-General, A. B. Morse; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Z. Trowbridge; Member of Board of Education, E. F. Uhl. The resolutions adopted arraign the Republican party for its alleged corruption in office, its unwise legislation, etc., and its alleged stealing of the Presidency from the people and placing a fraud in the Presidential chair; indorse the investigation into the Electoral frauds; declare that gold and silver coin is the money of the Constitution, and that all paper currency should be convertible into such coin at the will of the holder; oppose the further reduction of the volume of the currency, and indorse the action of Congress prohibiting such reduction, and congratulate the country upon a reduction of $30,000,000 in the National expenditure during the last four years.

THE Missouri Democracy met in State Convention, on the 10th, and nominated candidates for Supreme Judge, Register of Lands, State Superintendent of Schools and Railway Commissioner, all except the latter (A. M. Sevier), being the present incumbents. The platform adopted condemns and arraigns the Bout High Electoral Commission for its faithlessness in refusing to investigate allegations of fraud; denounces the National Banking system, and demands the substitution of legal-tender notes in lieu of National Bank notes, to quantities sufficient to meet the business wants of the country; vehemently opposes a return to specie payments, and demands the immediate repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, etc., etc.

GREAT excitement was caused in political circles in New York City, on the 11th, by the news of the suspension, by the President, of Collector Arthur, of the Customs-House, and the appointment of Gen. E. A. Merritt to succeed him. A. B. Cornell was also suspended from the Naval Office, and Chas. G. Bunt was promoted to the position. Gen. C. E. Graham was appointed Surveyor.

A CHINAMAN recently made application to Judge Choate, of the United States District Court in New York, to become a citizen. The Judge denied the application, under the decision of Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court of California, in the case of Ah Yoon.

THE forty-ninth annual Convention of the American Institute of Instruction met at Newport, R. I., on the 9th. Three thousand teachers from New England and the West were present.

THE Arkansas Greenback State Convention assembled at Little Rock, on the 15th, and appointed a State Central Committee, and authorized it to place a State ticket in the field.

GEO. W. FISH, of Michigan, was, on the 15th, commissioned by President Hayes to be United States Consul at Tunis.

FOREIGN.

THE National Federation of Liberal Associations in Birmingham, Eng., issued a circular, on the 10th, urging an immediate general protest against the virtual annexation of Cyprus and the secret conclusion of an alliance with Turkey.

PRINCE MILAN has issued a proclamation declaring the independence of Servia.

AUSTRIA and Servia signed a commercial and railway convention, on the 9th.

HEGGEL, the man who made the first attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Germany, was tried, on the 10th, found guilty and sentenced to be beheaded.

"SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has been appointed Governor of the newly-acquired Island of Cyprus.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 11th, the request of the Porte, that when efforts entered Bosnia she should make a declaration that the sovereign rights of the Sultan would be respected, had been denied, Austria replying that she was acting in obedience to European command and could not discuss a principle.

IT was stated, from Paris, on the 11th, that Americans had obtained more Exposition prizes than the citizens of any other country, in proportion to the number of exhibitors.

A TELEGRAM from Sydney, New South Wales, of the 11th says two native tribes on the Island of New Caledonia had been in open warfare with authorities, and massacred 120 whites and captured two military stations.

GREAT excitement existed in Montreal, Can., on the 12th, because of the Intendant's threat to arrest Grangeners. The Mayor had issued a proclamation several days before, prohibiting the proposed demonstration, and stating that he should use his authority to suppress any effort in that direction by members of the Society. The Orangemen persisted in their determination to parade in a body, notwithstanding the Mayor's order, up to a late hour in the forenoon of the 12th, when, ascertaining that they would not have the aid of the military under the Police Magistrates, but that the latter would be used indiscriminately to quell any riotous proceedings, the march was abandoned. To test the legality of the Orange Association, and its consequent right to parade in public, several of the leaders, including D. Grant, County Master, and John Hamilton, County Secretary, of the Association, were arrested and subsequently released on bail. During the day a young man wearing an Orange lily was attacked by two special Constables and struck across the head. As an Orangeman was proceeding home in a cab late in the afternoon, he was attacked by an infuriated mob and was very badly beaten. The Orangemen were nearly all conveyed from their hall to their homes in cabs, under the escort of the regular police, about half-past five in the evening.

THE British Legation at Constantinople took formal possession of the Island of Cyprus, in the name of Great Britain, on the 12th. The Cypriotes are said to be pleased with the change of rulers, and have telegraphed thanks to England.

THE closing session of the European Congress was held on the 13th, and the Plenipotentiaries then affixed their signatures to the treaty. The treaty is said to number sixty-four articles, is worded in French and printed on parchment. It commences, "In the name of Almighty God," and closes by the declaration that the Treaty of Paris shall remain intact except as modified by our present treaty.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 14th says a widely-extended conspiracy against the existing Sultan had been discovered, and fifty arrests made.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 15th says Bosnia had become reconciled to Austrian occupation, and would offer no further opposition. It was also said that Italy and Greece were negotiating an offensive and defensive alliance, in the terms of which the former Power would aid in the defense of the Grecian coast in the event of war between the latter Power and Turkey.

AN Athens (Greece) telegram of the 15th says extensive incendiary fires were prevailing throughout the Province of Thessaly. The harvest had been partially destroyed.

A General Army Order.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Gen. Sherman, in a general order, invites the attention of all officers of the army to a section in the Army Appropriation bill providing that "it shall not belawful to employ any part of the army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."

The order contains the provisions of the Constitution and acts of Congress understood as intended to be exempt from the operation of the above section, and authorizing the employment of military forces for the purpose of executing the laws, namely:

1. The fourth Article of the Constitution, declaring that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

2. The Civil Rights law (Secs. 1,989 and 1,990 of the Revised Statutes) which makes it lawful for the President to employ such part of the land or naval forces of or militia as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of civil rights.

3. The Elective Franchise law (Sec. 2,003), prohibiting the presence of troops near the polls, unless they be required to keep the peace or enforce the laws.

4. The Indian laws (Secs. 2,145, 2,161 and 2,162, R. S., which authorize the apprehension of every person who may be in the Indian country in violation of law, punishment and seizure of stores, preventing the introduction of persons or property into the Indian country contrary to law, and also in destroying and breaking up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, at any time or continued within the Indian country.

5. Sec. 2,150 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ the military force to prevent felling, cutting down, or destruction of timber of the United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or carrying away of any such timber as may already be felled or cut down, and to take such other and further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

6. Sec. 5,297 of the Revised Statutes, making it lawful for the President, or such person as he shall employ for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval force of the United States or of the militia thereof as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart from the United States in all cases in which by the laws of Nations or treaties of the United States she ought not to remain within the United States.

7. Sec. 5,336 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it lawful for the President, in case of insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be deemed necessary to suppress such insurrection, upon the like application or request of the Legislature or Executive of the State in which the insurrection may exist.

8. Sec. 5,298 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ troops to protect railroads, and the property moved by them, from forcible obstructions, or assemblages of persons for the purpose of such obstruction, under the direction or with the authority of the Government of the United States, when the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is obstructed.

9. Sec. 3,557, authorizing the President at his discretion to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect from seizure any property purchased for the use of the United States, or any property seized or detained for internal revenue purposes, when such seizure or detention is claimed by any person who by the laws of the United States is entitled to the immediate possession thereof, and when the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is obstructed or cannot be executed.

10. Sec. 5,299, authorizing the President to employ the land or naval forces of the United States or militia thereof to aid in the execution of judgments of the Supreme or Circuit Courts of the United States, when opposed or obstructed by rescue or unlawful assemblages.

11. Sec. 5,300, authorizing the President to employ the land or naval forces of the United States or militia thereof to enforce the laws when opposed or obstructed by rescue or unlawful assemblages, or by insurrection.

12. Sec. 5,336, authorizing the President at his discretion to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect from seizure any property purchased for the use of the United States, or any property seized or detained for internal revenue purposes when such seizure or detention is claimed by any person who by the laws of the United States is entitled to the immediate possession thereof, in the manner provided by law.

13. Sec. 1,225 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it lawful for the President, in case of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either in any State or Territory, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to suppress such insurrection or obstruction.

14. Sec. 5,297, authorizing the President to employ the military force to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws.

15. Sec. 2,000 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ the military force to prevent felling, cutting down, or destruction of timber of the United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or carrying away of any such timber as may already be felled or cut down, and to take such other and further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

6. Sec. 5,297 of the Revised Statutes, making it lawful for the President, or such person as he shall employ for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval force of the United States or of the militia thereof as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart from the United States in all cases in which by the laws of Nations or treaties of the United States she ought not to remain within the United States.

7. Sec. 5,336 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it lawful for the President, in case of insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be deemed necessary to suppress such insurrection, upon the like application or request of the Legislature or Executive of the State in which the insurrection may exist.

8. Sec. 5,298 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ troops to protect railroads, and the property moved by them, from forcible obstructions, or assemblages of persons for the purpose of such obstruction, under the direction or with the authority of the Government of the United States, when the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is obstructed.

9. Sec. 3,557

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, - - 1878

OUR PARIS LETTER.

New York, July 26, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Wonder what Bob Ingersoll thinks about it now.

As a general rule I haven't much of an opinion of a man who talks about the weather, and so to the man who writes about it—unless indeed he be Old Probabilities Meyer or some other high meteorological muck a muck—why he is simply beneath criticism. Nothing in this world is so utterly and wildly exasperating as to have a fellow come up to you while you are mopping your countenance or wiping out of your neck the beads that are rapidly wilting your clean collar, and with his inane grin ask, "Well, it did warm enough for you?" I mention these facts to prove that I appreciate the threadbare character of the subject; but what is a man to do when this is the subject uppermost in every mind, when the papers are filled with nothing else, and when even the dogs' in the street pant their complaints and commiserations to each other at every corner?

I don't know what the matter is, whether the sun, in defiance of the astronomers, has got twenty or thirty million miles nearer to us than usual or whether the blame is to be laid at 39, Louis door, for starting this abominable "wave." But settle the responsibility as you please, the fact remains that we are visited with a most disgusting state of the atmosphere. The story of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego has always furnished one of the stock arguments to the literal minded sceptics at Scripture truth; but, our survival through the past week is almost enough to shut their mouths, for it is not much of an exaggeration to say that New York has been a fiery furnace for several days. Every pore in our bodies is like an Artesian well, flowing night and day, and, to make our condition more intolerable, the air, even with the mercury jumping its head against the top of the glass, seems so saturated with moisture as to have lost all power of absorbing the perspiration.

While our location so near the ocean renders our plight more tolerable than that of the western cities from which we have such terrible reports of suffering and death, the heat has still pressed very heavily upon New York City. Many cases of sun-stroke are reported, but they represent only a small part of the casualties. The majority of fatal cases are not sudden enough to be classed under that head. They occur in the packed tenements, where there is bad ventilation and worse sewerage, and where women and children and the sick of all ages and both sexes have died by the hundred, actually smothered to death. Business is neglected as far as possible, and not even the veriest Gradgrinds of the counting house find it in their hearts to complain that our humane Postmaster James has temporarily interdicted the midday delivery of mail matter by the overworked and underpaid army of letter carriers—something which has not occurred before since the fierce pull of the centennial summer.

But, whew! I find it don't make me any cooler to write about our burning miseries, so let us change the subject.

On Wednesday morning that ever youthful Aleddin of journalism Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett, having graciously decided some days previous to honor his native land with a call, stepped ashore from the French steamer St. Laurent, and stood upon the dock in gloomy magnificence during the unloading and custom-house inspection of his baggage, which, judging from accounts, must have formed the larger part of the ship's cargo. It consisted of no less than 126 pieces, consisting of trunks, packing cases, bags, packages of guns, umbrellas, canes, and sporting implements. His horses, carriages, and Polo ponies and various other cattle had preceded their lord and master, and were already ensconced in their quarters at Newport, whither Mr. Bennet, and his sister, who was accompanied him everywhere in Europe, and who now returns with him immediately married.

Miss Bennett, it is said, is to be married in this city. It seems a great mistake that Britons are not born an English lord, so closely does he imitate the appearance and habits of that "effete aristocracy." He owns four or five estates in different parts of the world, including a "shooting box" in England, and the regulation "hotel" in Paris, and evidently feels at ease at home in either of the latter than in any part of this country. His stay here will be short. He cannot stand the "dearth of country" more than a few months at a time, and before winter sets in will be re-established with all his retinue of men and beasts in one of his foreign residences.

Two once noted fugitives from justice have been brought into court to answer for their crimes within ten days. The first to be apprehended was William E. Gray, the prince of forgers and confidence men, who in 1869 fled from anxious creditors in Wall street, who wanted some half a million from him, and whose subsequent history in England and on the Continent, reads like the most wildly improbable dime novel. He eluded the law for nine years, but was at last apprehended and brought back to New York, where he now awaits trial. Very shortly after the flight of Gray, Edward Oakley, a bank cashier, was found to have embezzled $300,000. He was indicted in January, 1870, but jumped his bail and ran away to Canada. Lately he ventured back to his old haunts, and on Thursday was arrested, and placed like Gray, in durance vile. Chickens, curses, and criminals always come home to roost.

The Home Insurance Company are just out with their fifteenth semi-annual statement, a document which, as this company has never been known to suspected of taking such liberties with figures as corporations of the kind are apt to do, shows the thoroughly sound and prosperous condition of one of our oldest and best fire companies. The statement shows a net surplus of considerably over a million of dollars, a reserve of two millions, and a cash capital of three millions, giving for the protection of its policyholders assets aggregating between six and seven millions of money.

We are now experiencing the regulation scare, which comes around every summer in about the same shape, over the breaking out of terrible epidemics. It is only about a week ago that we were startled with the report of two deaths, near by, in Connecticut, from Asiatic cholera, and now we have the cheering intelligence of six cases of yellow fever in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of which three have already terminated fatally. These occurrences will furnish us with pleasant food for thought until the setting in of the hydrophobia season, which cannot be much longer delayed.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and Scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove this it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls! and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpetting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stock of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Towelling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELLER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. 30

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and "a" Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get he latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we can assure you will very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 14th, 1878.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, LIME.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Green Teas in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c. filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

902] (6,1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1256 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $2 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

&c. Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 17, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tags ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. For cheap or fine Printer ground of Ink insist upon it.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

181 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 12 Ruppaw Street, New York.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, July 20, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Wonder what Bob Ingersoll thinks about it now.

As a general rule I invent much of an opinion of a man who talks about the weather, and as to the man who writes about it—unless indeed he be Old Probabilities Meyer or some other high meteorological muck a muck—why he is simply beneath criticism. Nothing in the world is so utterly and wildly exasperating as to have a fellow come up to you while you are mopping your countenance or wiping out of your neck the beads that are rapidly wilting your clean collar, and with his inane grin ask, "Well, it this warm enough for you?" I mention these facts to prove that I appreciate the threadbare character of the subject; but what is a man to do when this is the subject uppermost in every mind, when the papers are filled with nothing else, and when even the dogs' in the street pant their complaints and commiserations to each other at every corner?

I don't know what the matter is, whether the sun, in defiance of the astronomers, has got twenty or thirty million miles nearer to us than usual or whether the blame is to be laid at St. Louis door, for starting this abominable "wave." But settle the responsibility as you please, the fact remains that we are visited with a most disgusting state of the atmosphere. The story of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego has always furnished one of the stock arguments to the literal method of reading Scripture truths but, our servitude through the past week is almost enough to shut their mouths, for, it is not much of an exaggeration to say that, New York has been a fiery furnace for several days. Every pore in our bodies is like an Artesian well, flowing night and day; and, to make our condition more miserable, the air, even with the mercury bumping its head against the top of the glass, seems so saturated with moisture as to have lost all power of absorbing the perspiration.

While our location so near the ocean renders our plight more tolerable than that of the western cities from which we have such terrible reports of suffering and death, the heat has still pressed very heavily upon New York City. Many cases of sun stroke are reported, but they represent only a small part of the casualities. The majority of fatal cases are not sudden enough to be classed under that head. They occur in the packed tenements, where there is bad ventilation and worse sewerage, and where women and children and the sick of all ages and both sexes have died by the hundred, actually smothered to death. Business is neglected as far as possible, and not even the veriest Grudgrinds of the counting house find it in their hearts to complain that our humane Postmaster James has temporarily intermitted the midday delivery of mail matter by the overworked and underpaid army of letter carriers—something which has not occurred before since the fierce pall of the centennial summer.

But, whew! I find it don't make me any cooler to write about our burning miseries, so let us change the subject.

On Wednesday morning that ever youthful Aladdin of journalism Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett, having graciously decided some days previous to honor his native land with a call, stepped ashore from the French steamer St. Laurent, and stood upon the dock in gloomy magnificence during the unloading and custom-house inspection of his baggage, which, judging from accounts, must have formed the larger part of the ship's cargo. It consisted of no less than 128 packs, consisting of trunks, packing cases, bags, packages of guns, umbrellas, canes, and sporting implements. His horses, carriages, and Polo ponies and various other cattle had preceded their lord and master, and were already ensconced in their quarters at Newport whither Mr. Bennett and his sister, who has accompanied him everywhere in Europe, and who now returns with him immediately married. Miss Bennett, it is said, is to be married in this city. It seems a great mistake that Bennett was not born an Englishman, so closely does he imitate the appearance and habits of that "effete aristocracy." He owns four or five estates in different parts of the world, including a "shooting box" in England, and the regulation "hotel" in Paris, and evidently feels more at home in either of the latter than in any part of this country. His stay here will be short. He cannot stand this "blarsted country" more than a few months at a time, and before winter sets in will be re-established with all his retinue of men and boys in one of his foreign residences.

Two once noted fugitives from justice have been brought into court to answer for their crimes within ten days. The first to be apprehended was William E. Gray, the prince of forgers and confidence men, who in 1869 fled from anxious creditors in Wall street, who wanted some half a million from him, and whose subsequent history in England and on the Continent, reads like the most wildly improbable dime novel. He eluded the law for nine years, but was at last apprehended and brought back to New York, where he now awaits trial. Very shortly after the flight of Gray, Edward Oakley, a bank cashier, was found to have embezzled $250,000. He was indicted in January, 1870, but jumped his bail and ran away to Canada. Lately he ventured back to his old haunts, and on Thursday was arrested, and placed like Gray, in durance vile. Chickens, crows, and criminals always come home to roost.

The Home Insurance Company are just out with their fifteen semi-annual statement a document which, as this company has never failed to teach us expected of taking such liberties with figures as corporations of the kind are apt to do, shows the thoroughly sound and prosperous condition of one of our oldest and best fire companies. The statement shows a net surplus of nearly a million of dollars, a reserve of two millions, and a cash capital of three millions, among for the protection of its policyholders sums aggregating between six and seven millions of money.

We are now experiencing the regulation news, which comes around every summer in about the same shape, every side breaking out of terrific epidemics. It is only about a week ago that we were startled with the report of two deaths, near by, in Connecticut, from Asiatic cholera, and now we have the cheering intelligence of six cases of yellow fever in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of which three have already terminated fatally. These occurrences will furnish us with pleasant food for thought until the setting in of the hydrophobia season, which cannot be much longer delayed.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all Kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crocker.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit. Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND people and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

CIOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which in comparison to all very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, etc., etc.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6.1.2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill-Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $3.50 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff;

Broom Handles

&c. Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ingpublic. Tegsplyfromhereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which shown myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

181 & 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 12 Bartley street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE Potter Committee met on the 19th. Mr. Butler being absent. A secret session was held, at which a recent letter from Secretary Sherman was considered. In this letter Mr. Sherman states that the Committee had accepted evidence according to grave but shadowy and intimidation had not prevailed at the elections in certain parishes in Louisiana, and could not, therefore, in justice deny him the right, to prove that fraud, whipping and all forms of intimidation did not prevail to such parishes, sufficient to affect any Republican vote that was cast in the ballot. Mr. Sherman also stated that he was prepared to submit testimony, if the committee desired it. The Committee on Washington, to report the charges against him. Information being received by the Committee that Gen. Butler would not arrive until the 24th, an adjournment was had until that date.

A special to the Chicago *Interview* says the Committee, at its executive session, decided to call for the witnesses asked for by Mr. Sherman—the Republican visiting statesman to Louisiana.

THE Committee resumed its session on the 24th, Mr. Butler being present and conducting the examination of Senator Kellogg of Louisiana. Witness said the elections in that State in 1876 were entirely legal. He gave a detailed statement of the consummation of the legislature, and stated that Gov. Packard was legally inaugurated on the 8th of January, 1877, at which time there was a Republican quorum in both houses. Mr. Butler submitted a statement purporting to be the returning Board's figures, which showed that after the Board had thrown out such votes as it deemed possible to elect the Democratic candidates in the two Districts in which there was fraud, they were defeated, whereupon the Board threw out enough votes to elect the Republican candidates and declared them elected. In answer to questions by Mr. Butler witness stated that he first heard of the forgeries about the electoral returns from Anderson on his return from Washington. Anderson admitted he had been opened at the request of Packard's counsel. Witness and Anderson had left the impression that he (Anderson) had opened the letter. He did not remember who was present in the room when he opened the letter, nor did he recognize the seals of the other letters. He did not remember whether Anderson had opened any other letters. Witness was unable to say how many votes were supplied to the second set of certificates.

THE examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed on the 25th. Witness said that, in his opinion, had Hayes recognized Gov. Packard by telegram immediately after the former's inauguration, and followed up the action by an official recognition, the people of Louisiana, including the Nichols faction, would have created no trouble. He considered Packard elected as fairly as the Hayes Electors, so far as Louisiana was concerned. Gen. Grant had telegraphed to the witness a day or two before he went out of office, stating that he had hesitated in recognizing Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election. Referring to the McVeagh Commission, witness had learned, but fact, that Mr. Sherman's letter had been found among D. A. Weber's papers, and that Mrs. Jenks had procured possession of it through her intimacy with the Weber family. Witness then related what took place in New Orleans and spoken of the Sherman letter. Witness remembered the publication of Weber's affidavit without protest, and did not remember of having conversed with him regarding it printed after the election. He had requested Anderson to call on him, and had given him Weber's address in Chicago, but he remained in New Orleans and went from there to Europe. He had been made familiar from Chicago-National bank, witness said he had letters from Anderson, but no one of the letters had the intimation was used to put members of the returning Board again in office as Democratic electors. He did not know that members of the Returning Board had been threatened that they would be indicted for perjury. In answer to questions by Mr. Butler, witness stated that he first heard of the forgeries about the electoral returns from Anderson on his return from Washington. Anderson admitted he had opened the envelope, and had left the impression that he (Anderson) had opened the letter. He did not remember who was present in the room when he opened the letter, nor did he recognize the seals of the other letters. He did not remember whether Anderson had opened any other letters. The number of votes were supplied to the second set of certificates.

THE examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed on the 26th. Witness said that, in his opinion, had Hayes recognized Gov. Packard by telegram immediately after the former's inauguration, and followed up the action by an official recognition, the people of Louisiana, including the Nichols faction, would have created no trouble. He considered Packard elected as fairly as the Hayes Electors, so far as Louisiana was concerned. Gen. Grant had telegraphed to the witness a day or two before he went out of office, stating that he had hesitated in recognizing Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election. Referring to the McVeagh Commission, witness had learned, but fact, that Mr. Sherman's letter had been found among D. A. Weber's papers, and that Mrs. Jenks had procured possession of it through her intimacy with the Weber family. Witness then related what took place in New Orleans and spoken of the Sherman letter. Witness remembered the publication of Weber's affidavit without protest, and did not remember of having conversed with him regarding it printed after the election. He had requested Anderson to call on him, and had given him Weber's address in Chicago, but he remained in New Orleans and went from there to Europe. He had been made familiar from a Chicago National Bank, witness said he had letters from Anderson, but no one of the letters had the intimation was used to put members of the returning Board again in office as Democratic electors. He did not know that members of the Returning Board had been threatened that they would be indicted for perjury. In answer to questions by Mr. Butler, witness stated that he first heard of the forgeries about the electoral returns from Anderson on his return from Washington. Anderson admitted he had opened the envelope, and had left the impression that he (Anderson) had opened the letter. He did not remember who was present in the room when he opened the letter, nor did he recognize the seals of the other letters. He did not remember whether Anderson had opened any other letters. The number of votes were supplied to the second set of certificates.

THE examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed on the 27th. Witness said that, in his opinion, had Hayes recognized Gov. Packard by telegram immediately after the former's inauguration, and followed up the action by an official recognition, the people of Louisiana, including the Nichols faction, would have created no trouble. He considered Packard elected as fairly as the Hayes Electors, so far as Louisiana was concerned. Gen. Grant had telegraphed to the witness a day or two before he went out of office, stating that he had hesitated in recognizing Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election. Referring to the McVeagh Commission, witness had learned, but fact, that Mr. Sherman's letter had been found among D. A. Weber's papers, and that Mrs. Jenks had procured possession of it through her intimacy with the Weber family. Witness then related what took place in New Orleans and spoken of the Sherman letter. Witness remembered the publication of Weber's affidavit without protest, and did not remember of having conversed with him regarding it printed after the election. He had requested Anderson to call on him, and had given him Weber's address in Chicago, but he remained in New Orleans and went from there to Europe. He had been made familiar from a Chicago National Bank, witness said he had letters from Anderson, but no one of the letters had the intimation was used to put members of the Returning Board again in office as Democratic electors. He did not know that members of the Returning Board had been threatened that they would be indicted for perjury. In answer to questions by Mr. Butler, witness stated that he first heard of the forgeries about the electoral returns from Anderson on his return from Washington. Anderson admitted he had opened the envelope, and had left the impression that he (Anderson) had opened the letter. He did not remember who was present in the room when he opened the letter, nor did he recognize the seals of the other letters. He did not remember whether Anderson had opened any other letters. The number of votes were supplied to the second set of certificates.

THE examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed on the 28th. Witness said that, in his opinion, had Hayes recognized Gov. Packard by telegram immediately after the former's inauguration, and followed up the action by an official recognition, the people of Louisiana, including the Nichols faction, would have created no trouble. He considered Packard elected as fairly as the Hayes Electors, so far as Louisiana was concerned. Gen. Grant had telegraphed to the witness a day or two before he went out of office, stating that he had hesitated in recognizing Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election. Referring to the McVeagh Commission, witness had learned, but fact, that Mr. Sherman's letter had been found among D. A. Weber's papers, and that Mrs. Jenks had procured possession of it through her intimacy with the Weber family. Witness then related what took place in New Orleans and spoken of the Sherman letter. Witness remembered the publication of Weber's affidavit without protest, and did not remember of having conversed with him regarding it printed after the election. He had requested Anderson to call on him, and had given him Weber's address in Chicago, but he remained in New Orleans and went from there to Europe. He had been made familiar from a Chicago National Bank, witness said he had letters from Anderson, but no one of the letters had the intimation was used to put members of the Returning Board again in office as Democratic electors. He did not know that members of the Returning Board had been threatened that they would be indicted for perjury. In answer to questions by Mr. Butler, witness stated that he first heard of the forgeries about the electoral returns from Anderson on his return from Washington. Anderson admitted he had opened the envelope, and had left the impression that he (Anderson) had opened the letter. He did not remember who was present in the room when he opened the letter, nor did he recognize the seals of the other letters. He did not remember whether Anderson had opened any other letters. The number of votes were supplied to the second set of certificates.

THE examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed on the 29th. Mr. Kellogg said he did not know that any telegram had been sent by Mr. Hayes to the members of the Returning Board during the progress of the count, and did not remember that he had ever spoken to Mr. Weber in regard to his brother's standing him up in the presidential contest. He knew Mrs. Jenks, in answer to her application for the appointment of her husband to a place in the New Orleans Custom-House, but did not remember whether or not he referred to them to the so-called "Sherman letter." The testimony of Mr. Jenks, that he and his wife had corresponded with witness for a period years, was false, as nothing passed between them. The correspondence had all occurred in 1877. Mrs. Jenks, he said, came to Washington at her request and in her interest. He did not consider Anderson a friend. Referring to the letter of Mrs. Jenks he had always thought to be an honest, upright gentleman and a good politician, and he knew nothing of the standing of Mrs. Jenks. Witness was not personally interested in the matter of the evidence of intimidation in East and West Feliciana, but had no personal knowledge of it. He considered the testimony of Bradley, Superintendent of Railroad Police, to be legal testimony, stating that he had never prepared a protest in fact. As an attorney he had never known Packard to be informed by Gov. Packard, weeks before the election, that the race of the Republicans in East Feliciana would be lost by reason of intimidation. In answer to the Committee's list of persons killed, among witnesses on which Republicans were murdered, on election day, witness could not recollect. He knew Lowrey, a Democrat, before the election of 1875, and could not say that he was killed, although the impression prevailed. Lowrey was murdered for political reasons, that was generally understood. In answer to Mr. Butler, Mr. Kellogg stated that some of the Committee's letters to Packard were sent by the President, and had been addressed to Federal officers and that some of the Supervisors had also received appointments. Mr. Butler asked if any of these persons had special qualifications for other other than legal appointments with Louisiana politics. Mr. Hiscock objected to the question on the ground that the tendency was to make the Administration appear ridiculous. Mr. Butler retorted that it was impossible to render the Administration more ridiculous than it appeared itself. The Chairman finally allowed the question, and Mr. Kellogg stated that, with the exception of Mr. Packard, all were competent to perform the duties they were appointed to perform, and that of sufficient character to justify their appointment. Mr. Butler's letter to Packard, in which he stated that he had been informed that Packard had appointed a number of persons to office who were not competent to perform the duties of the offices to which they were appointed, was then read. Witness said he knew nothing of the matter. Hayward, the counsellor-at-law, was not employed by the Returning Board. Witness said he was present in the warehouse and other departments at least five days per day, during the canvass. Here was called to the witness a letter from Packard to Kellogg, dated Nov. 8, 1876, in which Packard stated that he had been informed that Kellogg had appointed a number of persons to office who were not competent to perform the duties of the offices to which they were appointed, and requesting Kellogg to send a list of the persons appointed by him

THOSE in confidently looking for wool to a termination for the present dearness, and is already getting his agents at work with this end remotely in view. A more exec ent candidate to beat than slippery Samuel could not be nominated.

"Ben. Grant and Zach Chandler," remarked the Barron Independent paper, "were spoken of freely, with heavy rocks and quarter-feed land kickers are becoming very popular with the American people in these days of Communistic tramp, demagogues, and repudiaters."

The gr eenbacks that paid the cost of fighting the battles of the Union, and were worth at one time only thirty five cents on the dollar, are now as good as coin. Right at this time the rebel guerrillas who denounced them originally, and call all they could to depreciate them, want to send them on short forwarded coins again. The result would be white Coin for the bondholder, and depreciated paper for working men.

A mean joke was developed the other day in connection with the complaints against the management of the New York Post Office, showing how absurdly malicious and futile some of them are. The Postmaster received a written charge that the writer, a boy, had been kicked by some of the men who run the thr ee-letter. It was discovered first, that no such person existed at the address given, second, that all the men who run the elevator have lost one leg apiece.

The time was when it took two $10 greenbacks to buy a barrel of flour. Now you can buy a barrel of flour for one $10 bill and have $4 left to pur chase provisions or clothing. These are the kind of dollars people want, and, by making our present basis of green backs equal in value to gold and silver, that is the kind they will hereafter have. This is what specie-resumption means, and this is what the so-called "National" and "Greenback" who oppose specie resumption and favor the issue of "absolute paper money," would prevent if they could. Hence it is that they deserve to be called political blatherskites.

It is well known that in no portion of the world are wages so high as they are in the United States, and that the industrial classes are better fed, better clothed, and more liberally educated here than elsewhere. Can these conditions be attributed to aught else than the policy of protection to home industries? Reverse that policy, and under a free-trade tariff our markets would, in less than ninety days, be filled with the products of half paid foreign artisans and workingmen. The problem admits of no other solution. Free trade would give employment to the industrial classes abroad, and to the same extent take the work from our own people. It enriches English, German and French manufacturers and impoverishes those of our own country, feeds foreign operatives and starves our own.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE.

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel W. Rogers, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Rogers, administrator of said estate, praying for an order to sell certain real estate belonging to said estate, as therein set forth for reasons therein stated.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the second day of September, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be and is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of Lucy Reynolds, late of Charlevoix county, in said State, deceased. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the County Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on saturday, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty one (21) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per order of said Court.

LOUIS MICK-SAW-BAY,
Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (15)

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE.

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Sentinel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the County Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claims of Bedington, Nelson & Co., against the estate of Philo Beers, late of said Charlevoix county, deceased, and that said claims will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 3rd day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Whitcomb, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Charles Mc Intosh, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for the reasons in the petition set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 17th day of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, and show cause why a license to sell the real estate described in said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nelson Powell against Lavaca H. Pool, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4188, dated July 7, 1875, upon the south half of south east qr. sec. 4, Town 33 N., Range 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, situate in Charlevoix County, Northern Michigan, to which the United States has reserved to the State, will be offered for sale at this office June 11, 1878, at which time and place, and will be subject to sale according to the terms prescribed by law.

B. F. PAIRTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
ne qr of ne qr	24	33 N	9 W
nw qr of ne qr	24	33 N	9 W
ne qr of nw qr	24	33 N	9 W
nw qr of nw qr	24	33 N	9 W
se qr of nw qr	24	33 N	9 W
sw qr of ne qr	24	33 N	9 W
ne qr of se qr	24	33 N	9 W
nw qr of se qr	24	33 N	9 W

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described lands, situate in Charlevoix County, Northern Michigan, to which the United States has reserved to the State, will be offered for sale at this office June 12, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PAIRTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
lot 10 of sec	24	29 N	10 W

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 3—24	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE,

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arriving at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Pine Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the Southern, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1191

NOTICE
U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. June 1, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. L. Allen against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7353, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon s. 1 of sec tion 22, Township 31, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878 at ten o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

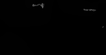
NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3233 and 3234 every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

All parties should be notified by me that U. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

RESTAURANT:

Adjoining Stockton's Barbaric store, next door to the Post Office. Meals served at all hours. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7 tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. H. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 12 not easily earned in three months, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment we furnish. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money can not be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured after the most approved styles and workmanship.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give us a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. F. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1878.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAILEY.

CASSWELL & BAILEY,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

RUNS between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried economically, and freight at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure a boat full of the SKIFF BOAT. Owner will have property by calling and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Charlevoix fronting corner of Bridge and Ullman streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the coming season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate the patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEBSTER & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 15 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 6, 1878. Whole No., 446

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual to every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well know establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One in.	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$6 00	$8 00
2 "	1 50	1 75	2 00	3 50	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 00	2 50	4 00	8 00	12 00
4 "	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	10 00	15 00
2 columns	3 50	4 00	5 00	10 00	18 00	30 00
4 "	6 00	8 00	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 "	8 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutes rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

HOYT H. BALE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. WRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

R. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. URQUHART, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 344 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURKE, W. M.

GEO. DAWKINS, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive at Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M.; depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 4 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	12½
Chickens, dressed, per pound	08
Beans, per bushel, per pound	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	60
Beef hides, per pound	06
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	10
	5 to 6

ARCHERY is all the go in Charlevoix.

BARK brings $3.25 per cord on the docks.

THE Gazelle's evening excursions on Pine Lake are enjoyable affairs.

THERE is talk of a boarding house being erected on the Resort ground.

THE frame to the saw-mill at the head of Pine Lake has been raised.

SEE time-table of Clara Belle in another column.

THE steam barge Trader took the Pentwater people to Bay View camp meeting last week.

THE steamer Clara Belle took a crowd of Northport people to the Bay View Camp Meeting Sunday

NEW HOUSE.—A. Buttars has commenced the erection of an upright to his house on State Street. It will be 20x36.

THE Republicans of Manistee county have instructed their delegates to vote for Piler; but that won't nominate Piler, you know.

DENTISTRY.—Those who want dental work done, will do well to call upon Dr. Morgan at once, as he remains here but three weeks longer.

JACKSON INGALLS, of this place, has the contract for building a bridge across Bear Creek, near Petoskey, and is actively engaged in the work.

ACCIDENT.—A. E. Hayes, of Advance, was seriously hurt Friday by a brick from a falling chimney, which struck his head, inflicting a frightful scalp wound.

THE steamer Gazelle took about 90 Charlevoix people to Bay View Camp Meeting Sunday. The Resort people have chartered her for Wednesday for the same purpose.

PERSONAL.—J. E. Darr, of the Ludington *Record*, and R. P. Bishop, of the same place, made us a friendly call Thursday.

—At the Fountain City House:—Martin A. Bycraft, W. S. McCree, John McMillen, Chicago; S. Coleman, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Elmer Crockett, of South Bend *Tribune*; W. Sherman, Geo. B. Danton, Mrs. Berge, Grand Rapids; J. T. Dezell, Morley; W. J. U. Schaefer, Detroit.

—J. J. Swigert and wife who have been stopping here for the past week, left Sunday for Chicago. Mr. Swigert is Treasurer of the Smith Bridge Co., of Toledo, Ohio.

—Albert Trask, Esq., an attorney of of East Saginaw, is stopping with his brother-in-law, J. Milo Eaton, in this place. His family are with him.

—Wilson McCausland and wife, of Philadelphia, are in town, the guests of Co. Treasurer See, of whom Mr. McCausland is a brother-in-law.

—Prof. D. Proctor, of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, accompanied by his wife, arrived in town Friday to spend a few weeks.

—A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, and Dell McLean, of Bay City, left here last week for the north shore in McLean's sailing yacht.

—F. S. Blanchard and J. W. Sheldon, and wife, of Albion, Mich. are in town, the guests of I. D. Bartholomew.

—Chester See, of this village, left here Sunday for a visit among friends in Wisconsin.

—W. C. Mears and wife, of Vernonville, Mich., are spending a week in town.

—Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor of Greenville, Mich., is sojourning in town.

—Mrs. Julia A. Ford, of Chicago, is at Major Green's.

—H. J. Martin, of Vermontville, was here yesterday.

RELIGIOUS.—President Brooks occupied the M. E. pulpit Sunday morning.

—Rev. F. E. Kittridge, a Unitarian preacher and lecturer of prominence, will occupy the M. E. pulpit next Sunday. He will also deliver one of his best lectures some evening during the following week.

Do not forget that Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good assortment of tobacco at prices that can't be beat.

MARINE—Cleared during the week: scows Hercules, Blue Belle, Alaska, Supply; schoobers Higby and Emma. Now in port, scow Christy and schooner Evening Star.

—The propeller Menominee went ashore in the straits last week, but was released without damage. Fog was the cause.

Our stock of teas and coffee can't be beat. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE steamer Gazelle will take a crowd of Charlevoix people to Mackinaw on Thursday, to attend the ceremonies of instituting the Marquette Memorial Association. Many eminent personages are expected to be there. The fare will be one dollar for the round trip.

D. C. NETTLETON, of this place, has been appointed Government Inspector of the Charlevoix Harbor work, at a salary of four dollars per day including Sundays.

THE HARBOR CONTRACT.—H. S. Dole, of Chicago, was the successful bidder for the Charlevoix harbor contract. He does the work called for in the specifications for $7,387.87. This leaves quite a margin for work not contemplated in the estimate

New dry goods and groceries every week at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A tramp tried Sunday to bamboozle the Town Board into pecuniary help under the poor law, but they very properly couldn't see it. Several jobs of work presented themselves, but he, in his turn, couldn't see *that*. Ten to one he's a greenbacker.

REMEMBER the steamer Gazelle's excursion to Mackinac Wednesday night. To those who have never visited the historic ground of Mackinac this is an excellent opportunity: fare only $1 for the round trip, and less than that if more than thirty participate.

CAUCUS.—A Republican Caucus will be held at the Town Hall in Charlevoix on Wednesday evening, Aug. 7, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. By Order of Committee.

THE Grand Traverse *Herald* is out with a strong editorial favoring Representative Hubbell's renomination.

DR. LEWIS has a new buggy, built by Andrew Mudge, framed by Robert Miller, painted by J. A. Bartram, and upholstered by the Wood brothers—all in Charlevoix—which would be a credit to many a larger town.

From all parts of Charlevoix County we hear reports of the excellent results of harvest. The grain yield has been abundant, and crops yet remaining unharvested give equal promise of large yield.

C. & B.'s stock of crockery and glass ware is very complete.

THE State M. E. Camp Meeting has been in progress at Bay View, near Petoskey, for the past week, and will continue during the present. The attendance was large, and the interest very satisfactory. On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Dr. Lathrop, of Jackson, occupied the pulpit. Her sermon was eloquent, logical and convincing. Many eminent divines are in attendance.

D. L. FILER, of Ludington, has his agents out throughout this Congressional District picking up the strings for his own nomination to Congress this fall. Filer's ambition must be gratified, you know, if we do have to throw a good fervent overboard in order to do it. But Charlevoix county is very well satisfied with Hubbell, and her vote will undoubtedly be cast for his re-nomination.

Best goods lowest prices at FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

WITH rapid strides Charlevoix is advancing to the front rank of Northern Resorts. As a shipping point, its importance has been recognized by the Government, and appropriations are yearly made for our already accessible and commodious harbor. As a farming country the region adjacent to Charlevoix is a mine of agricultural wealth which needs only industry to develop.

C. & B. are selling tea 5½ lbs for 100 but their celebrated 50cts tea is the cheapest.

THE Petoskey *Record* calls the attention of outside people to the superior adaptability of this country to stock-raising, and we echo the sentiment. The story of long, severe winters in Northern Michigan is a provokingly accepted fact among those in more southern latitudes, but it is untrue, nevertheless. Cattle do well here, and experience has proven that stock raising can be made one of the most profitable branches of husbandry.

THE Petoskey *Record* thinks the Baptists "made a mistake in locating at Charlevoix." Yes, everything is a mistake that does not work to the glory of Petoskey, the Babylon of the North—the shrine of poker players. Everything that fails to drop into the hungry maws of the voracious gluttons brings out a growl of envy. Had Charlevoix the railroad connection that Petoskey enjoys, the latter place would be forgotten in one change of the moon. Make a memorandum of that for future reference, Mr. *Record*. As it is, the natural adaptability of Charlevoix as a summer resort so far over-shadows that of Petoskey that the very slight difference in accessibility fades into insignificance. Don't talk any more about "mistakes."

Maine Republicanism is of the wholesome sort on the financial question. The platform shows marks of the vigor and ability of Mr. Blaine's leadership

Crinoline at Fox, Rose & Buttars

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 16th says it was understood that no formal opinion had been given by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the exchange of gold for Treasury notes; but the Secretary and the Attorney-General were agreed that this could not be done until Jan. 1, next. The Treasury Department had, however, the option of paying gold on Government account at any time, and smaller gold coins are said to be likely to get into circulation in this manner. The coin balance was said to still show a steady increase, and at the close of business, on the 16th, amounted to $108,540,000.

SEC'Y SHERMAN has instructed the United States Assistant Treasurers to pay out standard silver dollars to all parties wishing to disburse them on Government pay-rolls, and to exchange them with Government depositaries for $1 and $2 notes.

ON the 17th, Sec'y Sherman issued his sixty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The amount called for was $5,033,000—interest to cease on the 17th of October.

THE boiler in a planing-mill, at Barnesville, Ohio, exploded on the morning of the 17th, destroying the building and killing three persons instantly. Three more were fatally, and several badly injured.

A HOUSE CITY (Idaho) dispatch of the 16th says it was not true that the Umatilla had joined the hostiles. One hundred of their warriors had left Coal Bluffs, and after a fight, on the 15th, with the hostiles had brought in twenty-two scalps and 300 horses.

ABOUT twenty deaths from sunstroke occurred in St. Louis, on the 17th, fifteen in Chicago, fourteen in Milwaukee, and several in other localities. The temperature in St. Louis ranged from 97 to 102 deg.; in Chicago from 86 to 100 deg., and in Milwaukee about the same.

A RECENT Washington telegram says the amount of currency outstanding on the 30th of June last was as follows:

State Bank circulation	$42,258,00
National Bank circulation	352,150,00
Demand notes	57,97
Legal-tender notes	346,681,00
One and two-year notes of 1863	50,00
Compound-interest notes	24,99
Fractional currency	16,547,96
Total currency	$966,667,24

HOT WEATHER was experienced in Washington, on the 18th, the thermometer indicating 100 deg. in the shade, in the afternoon. Public and private business was partially suspended because of the heat.

ON the 18th, three deaths from yellow fever occurred on the naval vessels Colorado and Vermont, lying at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Boston and other Eastern cities suffered from extreme heat, on the 18th, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 98 deg. The weather throughout the West was generally more comfortable, and temperature much lower than for several days.

THE number of suicides in this country, reported in the newspapers during the year ending July 15, was nearly 2,000, and the number of murders during the same period exceeded 1,500. Most of the suicides are attributed to mental aberration caused by financial or domestic troubles, and most of the murders to strong drink or jealousy.

A BAKER CITY (Ore.) dispatch of the 18th says the Umatilla Indians under Forsythe killed seventeen hostile warriors, on the night of the 17th, and captured seventy-five women and children and about sixty head of horses. The hostiles were much demoralized. On the same evening a man named Hastay, Captain of a volunteer company, killed a friendly Nez Perces scout, and mortally wounded another. The Nez Perces were much incensed at Hastay, and would scarcely continue longer in the service, and it was also feared the friendly Umatillas would abandon the field. Hastay was under guard.

THE Superintendents of the Philadelphia Mint and the New York Assay Office have been directed to purchase Mexican silver dollars and United States trade dollars at an equivalent of the London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less ¾ per cent. per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars.

ON the 20th, the regular miscellaneous bids for carrying the mails on upward of 700 routes were closed by the Postoffice Department. The awards soon after were made.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says the number of deaths in that city, up to and including the 20th, caused directly or indirectly by the heat, since the hot term set in on the 5th of July, was 184.

UP to the 22d, the Treasury Department, at Washington, had received from National Banks, since the resolution on the 18th that silver dollars could be obtained for greenbacks, free of transportation, orders for $310,000 in silver.

A RECENT official synopsis of the crop reports shows the average condition of rye and barley at 101; oats, general average, 101; fruit, favorable; grass and clover, remarkably fine; tobacco acreage reduced about 25 per cent. Recent information indicated very serious damages from various causes, to the spring wheat crop in Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

A CYCLONE struck Albany, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 21st, destroying several large structures in the northern part of the city. No lives were lost, but property valued at $100,000 was leveled to the ground.

ON the afternoon of the 22d, the business portion of the Town of Catlettsburg, in Kentucky, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.

AT Elmwood, Ill., on the evening of the 20th, L. D. Atchison made a tragic ballloon ascension. When 200 feet high he lost his hold on the trapeze, and was dashed headlong to the earth. He was instantly killed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEN. E. A. MERRITT, the new Collector of the Port of New York, qualified on the 16th

THE New Hampshire Republican State Convention is to be held on the 10th, and the Democratic on the 12th, of September.

THE Executive Committee of the National party of Indiana have put Robert Gregory, of Lafayette, on the State ticket for Attorney-General, in place of David Moss, who has been nominated for Congress in the Eleventh District. C. C. Post, of Indianapolis, has been elected Secretary of the Committee.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT arrived at New York, on the 16th, from Europe.

IN Chicago, on the morning of the 17th, the monument and statue erected to the memory of the late Stephen A. Douglas were formally unveiled in the presence of about 1,000 spectators. Ex-Chief-Justice Caton delivered the address.

A CONVENTION of representatives of the Illinois State Greenback Clubs met, in Chicago, on the 17th, and adopted a series of resolutions (introduced by "Hickory" Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions,) declaring that a conspiracy exists in the country, under the leadership of the leaders and chiefs of the Democratic and Republican parties, including the present National Administration, to establish a financial despotism over the commercial and working classes of the country; that the Greenback and Labor party will fight such movement to the bitter end; that the Greenback must be a full legal-tender money to be alone issued by the General Government; that the National bonds must be immediately called in and paid in greenbacks; that the Resumption act must be unconditionally repealed; that the public lands must be reserved to actual settlers; deprecating all efforts to relieve wrong by violation of law, and looking to the ballot-box alone for justice; favoring a general system of internal improvements by the General Government; calling for a National Greenback Labor Convention, to be called by the duly-chartered National Green back Clubs of the United States, etc.

E. J. GARRET, the absconding Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, who embezzled $400,000 and fled with it to Canada in 1870, returned to New York, on the 18th, and was arrested. He declared that he was utterly penniless.

THE Colorado State Democratic Convention was held at Pueblo, on the 17th and 18th. Hon. W. A. H. Loveland was nominated for Governor, T. M. Field for Lieutenant-Governor and Hon. Thomas N. Patterson for Member of Congress. The platform adopted condemns the extravagance of the Republican party, and charges it with being the cause of the hard times and financial depression; indorses the Potter Investigation; favors rigid economy in public expenditures; condemns the use of the army as a posse comitatus; favors the repeal of the Resumption act; demands a mint for Colorado, etc., etc.

GEN. CHARLES R. GRAHAM has been appointed Surveyor of Customs, at New York, to succeed Gen. Merritt, appointed Collector.

EPPA HUNTON, M. C. from Virginia, has challenged Columbus Alexander, of Washington, to fight a duel, the difficulty growing out of the assertion by the former, in a political speech, that the latter favored a certain District bill which the former was instrumental in passing. Mr. Alexander pronounced the statement, that he favored the bill, a lie. Mr. A. is President of the Tax-payers' Association of the District of Columbia.

BOSTON telegrams of the 22d announce the defalcation of Mr. John S. Tarbox, late President of the Boston Bethel Company. His shortage is variously fixed at from $80,000 to $100,000. The company, pending a thorough investigation of its affairs, has suspended, though its speedy resumption was expected. Mr. Tappan has assigned to the company property of the nominal value of $1,100,000, to make good the amount embezzled. Speculation in outside enterprises is said to have led to the defalcation.

FOREIGN.

ON their arrival in England, on the 16th, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, the British representatives to the Congress, were accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

MONS. M. JOLEY, the distinguished French Radical advocate, has committed suicide.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 17th the Greeks were maintaining a state of anarchy and insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus, with the avowed intention of forcing Turkey to comply with the directions of the Berlin Treaty.

THE Caciques of Queen Mercedes, of Spain, were celebrated in Madrid on the 17th, with great pomp. Nine bishops assisted at the requiem mass, and 40,000 persons were present.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 17th say the Russians near the Gulf of Saros had fired upon a boat belonging to a British man-of-war, although the Englishman had a white flag hoisted.

THE Village of Lork, in Simenthal, Prussia, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

IN the British Parliament, on the night of the 18th, Lord Beaconsfield made his promised explanation of the Berlin Treaty and the efforts made by him to secure the peace of Europe. The sensation in the House of Lords was the statement of Lord Derby that he left the Cabinet because it had decided to send a secret expedition from India to seize the Island of Cyprus and a point on the main land without consent of the Sultan. The Marquis of Salisbury declared this to be untrue, whereupon he was called to order, and the House adjourned in great excitement.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 18th says Austria would begin the occupation of Bosnia on the 1st of August.

HAZARD & CALDECOTT, London woolbrokers, failed, on the 18th, for $2,500,000.

THE miners' strike at Anzin assumed large proportions on the 18th. As that date over 5,000 operatives had left the pits, 2,

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

A SAILOR, named Schultz, a deck hand on the steamer Dunlap, was engaged in wrestling on board the steamer, at Bay City, on the 19th, when he missed his footing, fell off the gangplank and was drowned. He hailed from Tobacco.

CHARLES PETTIES, the man who shot his wife, at Detroit, nearly a week before, and then put a bullet into his own brain, died at the hospital, in that city, on the night of the 14th.

THE Calumet and Hecla copper product for June was 1,292 tons.

THERE were 30,000 cases of strawberries shipped from Muskegon and Grand Rapids this season.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD daughter of Mr. John Baker, of Pattenburg, Kent County, was fatally killed by Mr. George Baker, who was adjusting the cylinder of his revolver, very carelessly, as he supposed, when it was accidentally discharged, with the foregoing result.

MR. ROBERTS, of Detroit, was recently drowned, at Sault Ste. Marie, while attempting to cross the river, above the falls, in a small boat. His body was recovered on the 14th.

JOHN LAWLER, a log driver, who had been drunk for two weeks previous, was found dead, in a lumber-pile, at Cadillac, on the 16th.

HATTIE STRAW, eleven years old, adopted son of John Easton, a farmer, living near Cedar Springs, in Kent County, was found dead, hanging by the neck in a barn, on the afternoon of the 18th.

JAMES CALDWELL, a Detroit night watchman, was assaulted by thugs, on the night of the 14th, beaten almost to death over the head with a brick and robbed of $160.

TWO MEN, employed at a lumber camp in Ionia County, got into a quarrel over a quantity of fence, on the 16th, when William Woods threw a stone which struck Victor Baird on the head, producing injuries from which he died after fatal.

THE late D. E. Shaw, of Bay City, whose dead body was recently found, had an insurance of $5,000 on his life.

BRIDGE MCCARTHY, a wealthy farmer, of Bratlon, visited Grand Rapids the other day and left $600 in the hands of a couple of fakirs as a consideration for a dog.

A LADY at Grand Rapids was appealed to by a well-dressed and well-appearing woman to give her time to leave her little child in her house for a little while, to enable the latter more conveniently to do some shopping. The child is there yet, but the mother, oh where is she?

FERDINAND WERNERG, aged eleven, and William Bey, aged thirteen, were drowned in the river at Grand Rapids, while bathing, on the 17th.

DURING a rain at Reed City, on the 17th, the house of Isaac Hoag was struck by lightning and badly shattered. The little daughter of James Thomas, the proprietor, were also struck, one of them fatally. The clerk was also injured.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 6, 1878, was $583,974.00; receipts during the week ending July 13 were $72,627.75; payments during the same time were $221,089.51; balance in Treasury July 13, 1878, $535,571.50; increase for the week $151,537.24.

THE Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated R. G. Horr as their candidate for Congress.

A SPAN of colts, hitched to a mower, belonging to Geo. W. Tiewig, of Frelonia, ran away the other afternoon, carrying Mr. Tiewig, who held the lelts, across the field, running into a fence, the machine tongue entering his bowels and inflicting fatal injuries.

THERE has been received at Grand Haven, from the Flat and Rogue Rivers, this season, 54,000,000 feet of logs.

LEWIS ANTONE, who shot Edward Moran, at Grand Rapids, on the night of the 30th of November last, and evaded capture, was arrested, the other day, at Chester, Ottawa county.

CALVIN THOMAS, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed Instructor in Greek at the University, at a yearly salary of $900. Prof. Pettis has also been appointed Professor of Mining and Engineering.

EX-BISHOP MCCOSKRY and wife sailed from New York for Europe on the 20th.

NEAR Holland, on the 18th, a farmer, named Beesehly, and a soldier during the Civil War, accidentally fell from his wagon, cutting and mangling his body fearfully. He lost the thumb of his left hand, and his right hand was amputated above the wrist. His right leg and side were also badly mangled. Bockthis hope was entertained of his recovery on the 19th.

MRS. DEKKER, seventy years old, was run over by the milk-train on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, near Holland, on the 21st, and was fatally injured.

DEAN & SON'S Architectural Works, at Grand Rapids, were burned on the 21st. Loss, $6,000.

LEM ELLET, Mate Kemp, Mary Greenway and Nellie Loveland were arrested, at Grand Rapids, on the 20th, for handling in a reckless manner a fire-and a pair of brass knuckles in the possession of the latter, named Sharly, to enable him to effect his escape.

CHARLES BUTLER, an aged married man, residing at Rockwood, near Detroit, eloped with the daughter of Asa Barton, an eighteen year old school girl, living not more than a stone's throw from Butler's house. Butler left behind him a wife and several children, and took away with him about $2,000.

THERE are, in Ingham County, 2,804 wheat producers, cultivating 47,718 acres of wheat, which have produced, this year, 393,835 bushels.

ON the 20th, at Detroit, Hon. John A. Newberry was prostrated by heat while entering the National Bank building, and his late death somewhat from the same cause.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading articles: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.25; Butter, ₱ lb, 16@18c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@46c; Flour, White Winter, $5.00@5.25; Amber, $4.85@5.75; Rye, $3.00@3.05; Cattle, ₱ cental, $2.25@3.00; Hogs, $3.25@4.75; Sheep, $3.25@3.75; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 30@35c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $10.25@10.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, $1.00@1.06; Amber, 92@$1.05.

Another Enoch Arden.

Truth is always stranger than fiction, but we can only be made to believe it by startling cases like this. Tennyson has immortalized "Enoch Arden," but this story of William G. Raines, while it has all the pathetic features of the poem, surpasses it in thrilling incidents and adventures. Ten years ago Mr. Raines was a resident of our neighboring Village of Bandymoon, and was followed the occupation of a carpenter. He was married and had one child; but, thinking that he could better his fortunes, he left his family and sought employment in the East, expecting to return in a few months. During his absence he was engaged by his uncle to make a nine-months' cruise to Calcutta in a merchant vessel, on Good Hope. He wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, inclosing $200, informing her of his intended voyage and expressing the hope that upon his return they would be able to live happily together. The vessel sailed, and while in mid-ocean another letter was sent to his wife. After that, silence and oblivion. No word came from the lost man, and it was believed that the vessel had gone down with all on board. After waiting three years, and hoping against hope, Mrs. Raines at last concluded that her husband had found a watery grave, and, yielding to the solicitations of a new lover, she abandoned her widow's weeds and once more became a wife, marrying a Mr. Keble, who is now living over the hill on the National Road near St. Clairsville.

The third act opens with the unexpected return of Mr. Raines. The vessel was really wrecked on the west coast of Africa, north of Cape Town. Mr. Raines and his uncle, with four other men, succeeded in reaching shore in a boat, but were soon after captured by the natives. The prisoners were marched over into the interior. Each tribe took one of the men and kept him as a curiosity. Raines was divested of his clothing while on exhibition, and visitors came hundreds of miles to see the wonderful white man. He was the special property of the King, and was regarded with distinction by the whole tribe. But the prisoner pined for freedom, and hoped that far beyond the limits of the rolling hills, so high that no man could climb them, was his home and child. Inspired by these thoughts, William Bey, aged fifteen, were drowned in the river at Grand Rapids, while bathing, on the 17th.

DURING a rain at Reed City, on the 17th, the house of Isaac Hoag was struck by lightning and badly shattered. Two little daughters of James Thomas, the proprietor, were also struck, one of them fatally. The clerk was also injured.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 6, 1878, was $583,974.00; receipts during the week ending July 13 were $72,627.75; payments during the same time were $221,089.51; balance in Treasury July 13, 1878, $535,571.50; increase for the week $151,537.24.

THE Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated R. G. Horr as their candidate for Congress.

A SPAN of colts, hitched to a mower, belonging to Geo. W. Tiewig, of Frelonia, ran away the other afternoon, carrying Mr. Tiewig, who held the lelts, across the field, running into a fence, the machine tongue entering his bowels and inflicting fatal injuries.

THERE has been received at Grand Haven, from the Flat and Rogue Rivers, this season, 54,000,000 feet of logs.

LEWIS ANTONE, who shot Edward Moran, at Grand Rapids, on the night of the 30th of November last, and evaded capture, was arrested, the other day, at Chester, Ottawa county.

CALVIN THOMAS, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed Instructor in Greek at the University, at a yearly salary of $900. Prof. Pettis has also been appointed Professor of Mining and Engineering.

EX-BISHOP MCCOSKRY and wife sailed from New York for Europe on the 20th.

NEAR Holland, on the 18th, a farmer, named Beesehly, and a soldier during the Civil War, accidentally fell from his wagon, cutting and mangling his body fearfully. He lost the thumb of his left hand, and his right hand was amputated above the wrist. His right leg and side were also badly mangled. Bockthis hope was entertained of his recovery on the 19th.

MRS. DEKKER, seventy years old, was run over by the milk-train on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, near Holland, on the 21st, and was fatally injured.

DEAN & SON'S Architectural Works, at Grand Rapids, were burned on the 21st. Loss, $6,000.

LEM ELLET, Mate Kemp, Mary Greenway and Nellie Loveland were arrested, at Grand Rapids, on the 20th, for handling in a reckless manner a fire-and a pair of brass knuckles in the possession of the latter, named Sharly, to enable him to effect his escape.

CHARLES BUTLER, an aged married man, residing at Rockwood, near Detroit, eloped with the daughter of Asa Barton, an eighteen year old school girl, living not more than a stone's throw from Butler's house. Butler left behind him a wife and several children, and took away with him about $2,000.

THERE are, in Ingham County, 2,804 wheat producers, cultivating 47,718 acres of wheat, which have produced, this year, 393,835 bushels.

ON the 20th, at Detroit, Hon. John A. Newberry was prostrated by heat while entering the National Bank building, and his late death somewhat from the same cause.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading articles: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.25; Butter, ₱ lb, 16@18c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@46c; Flour, White Winter, $5.00@5.25; Amber, $4.85@5.75; Rye, $3.00@3.05; Cattle, ₱ cental, $2.25@3.00; Hogs, $3.25@4.75; Sheep, $3.25@3.75; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 30@35c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $10.25@10.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, $1.00@1.06; Amber, 92@$1.05.

How Xenia Man Can Be.

"Speaking of gall," remarked an Eastern printer, last evening, in a C street beer saloon, "talking of solid cheek, I never saw a man who had more of it than Pete Bivens, of Xenia City. Three of us used to room together there, in 1872. One night in July—it was so hot that if you'd chuck water on the side of a house it would size like so much hot iron—we couldn't climbed to go down and sleep on one of timber-rafts on the river. Well, we got on the raft with our blankets. Just before turning in, Pete Bivens said he guessed he'd cool off by taking a swim. I knew the current would snatch him right under, but he didn't want to give him any advice, and he dived off the end of the raft. The under-tow caught and sent him out of sight in about three seconds. As soon as we saw that he was drowned, me and the other chap went for his effects. We found $8.50 in his pants pocket and an old watch. We took 'em up town and souked the clothes for $2 and sold the watch for $12. Then we went round the town for a sort of a jamboree and spent the money. About five o'clock in the morning we were drinking up the last dollar with some of the boys, at the Blue Corner, when who should walk in but Pete Bivens. He had on old suit of clothes that he'd borrowed of a man three miles down the river. And long me if he didn't demand his clothes, and the next day he was 'round dunning us for the pantry $8.50. The gall of some men's enough to paralyze a Louisiana alligator."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ON BROADWAY.

See! Young America, his active arms
With bundles laden,
Encircling to a stipulated kind of way
A pretty maiden.
Offer, she drops a card or two behind
Before he's missed her,
Ah! her confusion is plain—
He sees her.

And close behind the couple we have seen
Appears another—
A young man with a venerable dame—
Of course, his mother.
For in his walk a patronizing air
To her ear echoed.
And tells her things of which she was aware
Ere he circled.

Another pair, who walking far apart,
Seem conversation.
He eyeing all the young and blooming girls
With admiration.
She, with a wary eye, and look leaden down
With quick inclination to see current,
Seems to hold with ease, save the fact is clear,
These two are married.

One couple more—their hands are slyly
They seem devoted,
The glances of each other's eyes possess by
Are all emoted.
Her eyes—the color of the radiant sky
So bright above are—
Lost, fondly rest on—Come, let us go,
These two are lovers!

GOOD-NIGHT.

God keep you safe, my little love,
Through the night!
God shield you from the harm of ill
And bless you with His light!
My heart is with you while I kneel to pray,
Good-night! God keep you in His care always.

Thick shadows creep like ghost about
I lose myself in tender dreams,
While through the night
The moon comes shining through the window
Into my room.
A sliver streak, dear love—and yet—
The night is long,
I say with smiling hearts the old fond prayer,
Good-night! Sweet dreams! God keep you, evermore,
Mary B. Higbee, in Chautauquan.

"HANG THE BABY."

"Then you won't go, Alice?"

"No, Herbert—I am sorry—but the baby—"

"Oh, hang the baby!" and Herbert flung out of the room, slamming the door behind him.

Alice sat looking at the door, growing whiter and whiter. Then she gave a heart-breaking cry, fell on her knees in the cradle, and, folding her face in her hands, sobbed bitterly.

She had looked forward so long to going to this particular party. It was given by Mrs. Montjoy, one of the leaders in society, and all who were eminent in politics, diplomacy or literature, or who were distinguished in the fashionable world, were sure to be there. She had been kept at home so much since baby had been born that she really felt the need of a little variety and relaxation. But baby had been threatened with croup a week ago, and the fond mother had not yet recovered from her fright. Baby, she admitted, was now better, "but then," she declared, to be left, at least with such a nurse, to look after it. Nurses are so careless, everybody had told her, even the best of them. So she felt it her duty to give up the party. She had not asked Herbert to give it up also, and even said there was no reason he should stay at home, but still, in her hearts of all hearts, she hoped he would.

"He said, 'hang the baby,' yes, he did, darling," she murmured, with indignant emphasis, as she bent over the little unconscious sleeper. "It was papa who said that, and he has gone to a brilliant party, with such thoughts of his wife and child! Did you come, dearest, to estrange us from each other?"

This swivel idea called for bitter sighs.

Herbert had said such beautiful things in her trusting young maidenhood. "Never should their lives run in separate channels, as those of some married people of their acquaintance did"—"never a coy accepted that did not make them one!"—never a barrier should rise between them!" And now to think that this wee babe, with its golden curls, this beautiful little helpless creature should part them as never strong hands could!

She pictured the gay assemblage, and her Herbert dancing with fair young girls, smiling on others, and leaving her to die of heart-break.

Her imagination, always too vivid, viewed him in his triumphs, until her misery took almost the form of madness.

"He didn't want me to go," she said; "he acted as if he didn't, and he pretended to throw all blame on dear, helpless baby."

Suddenly she heard the sound of carriage-wheels outside; they stopped at the door; the bell rang, and a fairy-like figure stood on the threshold of the room, in all the wistfulness of expectancy, with dimpling smiles and laughing eyes.

"Oh, Mabel!" cried Alice, starting to her feet with a glad cry. "This is indeed a surprise. I'm so glad you've come. My darling sister!"

Forthwith ensued a scene of rapturous welcome. Then the baby was exhibited, and one would not have dreamed that a bear had ever stained the cheek of the proud mother. Then the visitor's trunks were ordered to be carried up-stairs.

"But where's Herbert? In the study?" said Mabel at last.

All the light went out of her sister's eyes; her hands fell.

"He's out—out, dear."

"Good! Don't be angry, because I'm glad, for we can have such a nice little chat. You didn't expect me."

"Of course I didn't."

"Well, I didn't think of coming, as you know, for a month yet. But I thought it would be so nice to surprise you."

"Oh! I'm so glad."

"And then Paul is coming," she said, blushing, "next week, to stay a month: he has business here, and he wanted me so badly to be here too. I declare," she said, laughing, "I'll have to marry him soon to get rid of him."

"Oh, Mabel! don't marry him unless you're certain you'll be happy!" cried Alice, hysterically. "Be sure, first, he won't go to parties, and be—be—true to him—baby," she sobbed.

"What is Herbert at a party?" queried Mabel, a little saltier.

"Yes, he is; and when I told him I couldn't go on account of baby, he said, 'hang the—baby!' Yes, you little angel, your own father said those awful words—and then he sl—slammed the door."

"He's a viper!" exclaimed Mabel, with sudden vehemence. "A nice way to treat a wife like you—a baby like that! But why couldn't you leave baby?"

"Because he was threatened with croup last night."

"But he's well enough now—stops deliciously. He'll not wake up all the night, perhaps. And the nurse would have taken good care of it."

"I should have been thinking of her, and all that."

"Oh, nonsense! You ought to have gone. But Herbert had no right to interfere in this business, that is his affair, and I should have told him so. Herbert, looking up from the face lying on the bed, and took her seat by the glowing fire.

"It won't do to let him get the upper hand. Ah! I have it. I've thought of a splendid plan! A charming, delightful little plot," and she clapped her hands in glee.

"Oh, Mabel, what is it?" and Alice slid down at her sister's feet, gazing in her face with expectant smiles. "What are you going to do?"

"I'm not going to do it. I shall stay with baby. You are going to the party."

"Mabel! impossible!"

"Quite possible. In fact it must be done. You must let Herbert see that you're pretty as ever, body and soul, as much admired. It is decided. You are to go to the party and play a part. Let me arrange the programme."

"But, Mabel! I haven't a dress prepared—or anything. I gave up going a week ago, you see, when baby was threatened with the croup."

"Pshaw! You shall wear one of mine, one of the most bewitching, bewildering of dresses, bought from my last allowance from Uncle Curtis. Only to see it will throw you into ecstasies. Worth never composed anything more lovely. I want to see it on you. Come, come, call your maid; I am all impatience. We'll shame our bad husband into good behavior, see if we don't. Now you little rebel, sister, mine. I'll stay at home and fancy myself mistress here and count your pictures, vases and pretty things, and catalogue your books, and be as much admitted, was now better, "but then ill," she declared, to be left, at least with such a nurse, to look after it. Nurses are so careless, everybody had told her, even the best of them. So she felt it her duty to give up the party. She had not asked Herbert to give it up also, and even said there was no reason he should stay at home, but still, in her hearts of all hearts, she hoped he would.

"He said, 'hang the baby,' yes, he did, darling," she murmured, with indignant emphasis, as she bent over the little unconscious sleeper. "It was papa who said that, and he has gone to a brilliant party, with such thoughts of his wife and child! Did you come, dearest, to estrange us from each other?"

This swivel idea called for bitter sighs.

Herbert had said such beautiful things in her trusting young maidenhood. "Never should their lives run in separate channels, as those of some married people of their acquaintance did"—"never a coy accepted that did not make them one!"—"never a barrier should rise between them!" And now to think that this wee babe, with its golden curls, this beautiful little helpless creature should part them as never strong hands could!

She pictured the gay assemblage, and her Herbert dancing with fair young girls, smiling on others, and leaving her to die of heart-break.

Her imagination, always too vivid, viewed him in his triumphs, until her misery took almost the form of madness.

"He didn't want me to go," she said; "he acted as if he didn't, and he pretended to throw all blame on dear, helpless baby."

Suddenly she heard the sound of carriage-wheels outside; they stopped at the door; the bell rang, and a fairy-like figure stood on the threshold of the room, in all the wistfulness of expectancy, with dimpling smiles and laughing eyes.

"Oh, Mabel!" cried Alice, starting to her feet with a glad cry. "This is indeed a surprise. I'm so glad you've come. My darling sister!"

Forthwith ensued a scene of rapturous welcome. Then the baby was exhibited, and one would not have dreamed that a bear had ever stained the cheek of the proud mother. Then the visitor's trunks were ordered to be carried up-stairs.

"But where's Herbert? In the study?" said Mabel at last.

"Out! Don't be angry, because I'm glad, for we can have such a nice little chat. You didn't expect me."

"Of course I didn't."

"Well, I didn't think of coming, as you know, for a month yet. But I thought it would be so nice to surprise you."

"Oh! I'm so glad."

"And then Paul is coming," she said, blushing, "next week, to stay a month: he has business here, and he wanted me so badly to be here too. I declare," she said, laughing, "I'll have to marry him soon to get rid of him."

"Oh, Mabel! don't marry him unless you're certain you'll be happy!" cried Alice, hysterically. "Be sure, first, he won't go to parties, and be—be—true to him—baby," she sobbed.

"What is Herbert at a party?" queried Mabel, a little saltier.

"Yes, he is; and when I told him I couldn't go on account of baby, he said, 'hang the—baby!' Yes, you little angel, your own father said those awful words—and then he sl—slammed the door."

"He's a viper!" exclaimed Mabel, with sudden vehemence. "A nice way to treat a wife like you—a baby like that! But why couldn't you leave baby?"

"Because he was threatened with croup last night."

"But he's well enough now—stops deliciously. He'll not wake up all the night, perhaps. And the nurse would have taken good care of it."

"I should have been thinking of her, and all that."

"Oh, nonsense! You ought to have gone. But Herbert had no right to interfere in this business, that is his affair, and I should have told him so. Herbert, looking up from the face lying on the bed, and took her seat by the glowing fire.

"It won't do to let him get the upper hand. Ah! I have it. I've thought of a splendid plan! A charming, delightful little plot," and she clapped her hands in glee.

"Oh, Mabel, what is it?" and Alice slid down at her sister's feet, gazing in her face with expectant smiles. "What are you going to do?"

"I'm not going to do it. I shall stay with baby. You are going to the party."

"Mabel! impossible!"

"Quite possible. In fact it must be done. You must let Herbert see that you're pretty as ever, body and soul, as much admired. It is decided. You are to go to the party and play a part. Let me arrange the programme."

"But, Mabel! I haven't a dress prepared—or anything. I gave up going a week ago, you see, when baby was threatened with the croup."

"Pshaw! You shall wear one of mine, one of the most bewitching, bewildering of dresses, bought from my last allowance from Uncle Curtis. Only to see it will throw you into ecstasies. Worth never composed anything more lovely. I want to see it on you. Come, come, call your maid; I am all impatience. We'll shame our bad husband into good behavior, see if we don't. Now you little rebel, sister, mine. I'll stay at home and fancy myself mistress here and count your pictures, vases and pretty things, and catalogue your books, and be as much admitted, was now better, "but then ill," she declared, to be left, at least with such a nurse, to look after it. Nurses are so careless, everybody had told her, even the best of them. So she felt it her duty to give up the party. She had not asked Herbert to give it up also, and even said there was no reason he should stay at home, but still, in her hearts of all hearts, she hoped he would.

"He said, 'hang the baby,' yes, he did, darling," she murmured, with indignant emphasis, as she bent over the little unconscious sleeper. "It was papa who said that, and he has gone to a brilliant party, with such thoughts of his wife and child! Did you come, dearest, to estrange us from each other?"

This swivel idea called for bitter sighs.

Herbert had said such beautiful things in her trusting young maidenhood. "Never should their lives run in separate channels, as those of some married people of their acquaintance did"—"never a coy accepted that did not make them one!"—"never a barrier should rise between them!" And now to think that this wee babe, with its golden curls, this beautiful little helpless creature should part them as never strong hands could!

She pictured the gay assemblage, and her Herbert dancing with fair young girls, smiling on others, and leaving her to die of heart-break.

Her imagination, always too vivid, viewed him in his triumphs, until her misery took almost the form of madness.

"He didn't want me to go," she said; "he acted as if he didn't, and he pretended to throw all blame on dear, helpless baby."

Suddenly she heard the sound of carriage-wheels outside; they stopped at the door; the bell rang, and a fairy-like figure stood on the threshold of the room, in all the wistfulness of expectancy, with dimpling smiles and laughing eyes.

"Oh, Mabel!" cried Alice, starting to her feet with a glad cry. "This is indeed a surprise. I'm so glad you've come. My darling sister!"

Forthwith ensued a scene of rapturous welcome. Then the baby was exhibited, and one would not have dreamed that a bear had ever stained the cheek of the proud mother. Then the visitor's trunks were ordered to be carried up-stairs.

"But where's Herbert? In the study?" said Mabel at last.

"Out! Don't be angry, because I'm glad, for we can have such a nice little chat. You didn't expect me."

"Of course I didn't."

"Well, I didn't think of coming, as you know, for a month yet. But I thought it would be so nice to surprise you."

"Oh! I'm so glad."

"And then Paul is coming," she said, blushing, "next week, to stay a month: he has business here, and he wanted me so badly to be here too. I declare," she said, laughing, "I'll have to marry him soon to get rid of him."

"Oh, Mabel! don't marry him unless you're certain you'll be happy!" cried Alice, hysterically. "Be sure, first, he won't go to parties, and be—be—true to him—baby," she sobbed.

"What is Herbert at a party?" queried Mabel, a little saltier.

"Yes, he is; and when I told him I couldn't go on account of baby, he said, 'hang the—baby!' Yes, you little angel, your own father said those awful words—and then he sl—slammed the door."

"He's a viper!" exclaimed Mabel, with sudden vehemence. "A nice way to treat a wife like you—a baby like that! But why couldn't you leave baby?"

"Because he was threatened with croup last night."

"But he's well enough now—stops deliciously. He'll not wake up all the night, perhaps. And the nurse would have taken good care of it."

"I should have been thinking of her, and all that."

"Oh, nonsense! You ought to have gone. But Herbert had no right to interfere in this business, that is his affair, and I should have told him so. Herbert, looking up from the face lying on the bed, and took her seat by the glowing fire.

"It won't do to let him get the upper hand. Ah! I have it. I've thought of a splendid plan! A charming, delightful little plot," and she clapped her hands in glee.

"Oh, Mabel, what is it?" and Alice slid down at her sister's feet, gazing in her face with expectant smiles. "What are you going to do?"

"I'm not going to do it. I shall stay with baby. You are going to the party."

"Mabel! impossible!"

"Quite possible. In fact it must be done. You must let Herbert see that you're pretty as ever, body and soul, as much admired. It is decided. You are to go to the party and play a part. Let me arrange the programme."

"But, Mabel! I haven't a dress prepared—or anything. I gave up going a week ago, you see, when baby was threatened with the croup."

"Pshaw! You shall wear one of mine, one of the most bewitching, bewildering of dresses, bought from my last allowance from Uncle Curtis. Only to see it will throw you into ecstasies. Worth never composed anything more lovely. I want to see it on you. Come, come, call your maid; I am all impatience. We'll shame our bad husband into good behavior, see if we don't. Now you little rebel, sister, mine. I'll stay at home and fancy myself mistress here and count your pictures, vases and pretty things, and catalogue your books, and be as much admitted, was now better, "but then ill," she declared, to be left, at least with such a nurse, to look after it. Nurses are so careless, everybody had told her, even the best of them. So she felt it her duty to give up the party. She had not asked Herbert to give it up also, and even said there was no reason he should stay at home, but still, in her hearts of all hearts, she hoped he would.

"He said, 'hang the baby,' yes, he did, darling," she murmured, with indignant emphasis, as she bent over the little unconscious sleeper. "It was papa who said that, and he has gone to a brilliant party, with such thoughts of his wife and child! Did you come, dearest, to estrange us from each other?"

This swivel idea called for bitter sighs.

Herbert had said such beautiful things in her trusting young maidenhood. "Never should their lives run in separate channels, as those of some married people of their acquaintance did"—"never a coy accepted that did not make them one!"—"never a barrier should rise between them!" And now to think that this wee babe, with its golden curls, this beautiful little helpless creature should part them as never strong hands could!

She pictured the gay assemblage, and her Herbert dancing with fair young girls, smiling on others, and leaving her to die of heart-break.

Her imagination, always too vivid, viewed him in his triumphs, until her misery took almost the form of madness.

"He did

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6, - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

There is a crying need in this city for a "Burglar's Blue Ribbon Total Abstinence Society," by which the condition of this class might be ameliorated, and the dangers of their arduous calling in some degree lessened. No one can fail to sympathize with the sorrows of their overworked profession, the members of which gain their daily bread through the laborious use of pistol and "jimmy" frequently exposed to the damp night air, the teeth of the vicious watch dog, the bullet of the reckless and quarrelsome householder, and the officious nerve destroying screech of the suddenly awaking fiend(s). To these perils, also the unobservant and purely theoretical writer on the subject might, perhaps, add another springing from the exhilarance of the police force. But this would be such an error as could only arise from a fundamental misapprehension of the nature of the force, at least in this city. The New York policeman is entirely harmless and inoffensive, except toward women and children. He fully recognizes that the burglar is a man and a brother, born "free and equal," in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He, therefore, feels it his duty to exercise toward the latter the largest spirit of toleration, and makes it a point never to interfere with him, if possible. Nothing short of a burglar's running violently into a policeman, or shooting at him will attract the latter's attention. Then, indeed, forbearance comes to be a virtue, and the blue coat, unless unusually long suffering, sometimes shoots back, generally taking care, however, to lodge his bullet in the person of some third party by way of avoiding accidents.

It may thus be seen that my enumeration of the ordinary risks of the cracksman's vocation was tolerably complete, but unfortunately, a new and extraordinary one has arisen, which seems to bound the immediate remuneration of the flowing bowl by the fraternity. And this was the way of it.

When those lucky folks with money go out of town for the summer, they lock up their houses and leave them as dainty tit-bits for the burglars, who deeply appreciative of the implied invitation, usually drop in occasionally during the summer, and gratefully remove such articles as they chance to need or fancy. Thus it was with a Mr. Sweezy, whose family have been for the past month or so cooling themselves by the sea sea waves, and who during this period has been in the habit of making bachelor visits to his deserted city mansion for the purpose, I presume, of seeing how rapidly his valuables disappeared. On his last tour of inspection Tuesday morning, Mr. Sweezy found the basement door off its hinges, and mounting to his own apartment discovered two men sprawled upon his own bed, both with their boots on and both snoring disgracefully. Scattered upon the floor way a very miscellaneous litter, comprising among other things, five large empty but still odorous champagne bottles. Mr. Sweezy took in the situation at a glance, and became instantly indignant at the flagrant breach both of hospitality and good manners of which his visitors had been guilty. Leaving a friend to watch the latter, he at once sallied forth, and meeting two policemen, succeeded in convincing them that they would be justified in apprehending burglars who had so far forgotten themselves as to get hopelessly drunk and go to bed with their boots on. The latter were, therefore, gently awakened, and, on recovering partial consciousness, requested the officers, in accents thick, to "open another bottle." This demand was, however, not complied with; but, on the contrary, the ribbonous burglars themselves were shaken up like a gin cocktail and marched off to the station house, whence they will emigrate to Sing Sing via the County Court room.

This is why I say there is need for a temperance crusade among the burglars, and Mr. John B. Gough is hereby respectfully invited to prepare a lecture especially suited to their needs.

RADIX

A scheme which if not entirely practicable is at least a reasonable and pleasant one to discuss this warm weather, is Prof. Schroeder's proposed balloon trip to Europe, a list which if its projector's plans are successful, will be attempted within a few weeks. Ever since the *Graphic* newspaper's memorable ball-oon flight, projects of this kind have been received by the public with pitying and incredulous contempt, and Schroeder's forms no exception to the rule. And yet this experienced aeronaut feels as certain of the success of his present undertaking as though no failures had preceded it. He claims to have discovered as the result of years of study and observation, that there are two elevated air currents, one above another, the lower of which is now continually from West to East and the upper one in the reverse direction. All he has to do is to raise his balloon to the one or the other by means of fans worked by a magnetic engine, and then slip quietly across the ocean in forty eight hours. He says that just as soon as he has made his trial trips, he is going to get up a company and build air ships enough to establish a regular service between the two continents, two a day starting from either side and carrying mails and passengers, thus defying sea sickness and reducing the swift ocean steamers to the despised level of slow freight boats. With he would complete his arrangement before the close of the Paris Exposition, so that those of us who are pressed for time could leave the office some breezy afternoon, whisk over to the Champ de Mars, send around the big diamond for an hour, and get back to tea.

Another cool and seasonable performance, much more sensible than rowing, wrestling or horse-racing under the broiling sun, was that accomplished one day this week by one Russell, an expert diver, who for a considerable wager walked a mile within five hours on the bottom of the East River. He wore a diving dress supplied with air by means of a pump and tube and walked the appointed distance over a course one-sixth of a mile long, stocked on the river's bed and here, by frequent, so the diver reports, by big blue fish, lobsters and crabs. He rather expected to fall in with a shark during his submarine stay, several of these monsters having lately been seen in the river, and therefore carried a big butcher's cleaver and a spear for protection, but neither of these weapons were needed. After the completion of his task the pedestrain was much exhausted, but having won his bet, quickly recovered, and is now ready to do it all over again for the same money.

A vivid reminder of the man whose lot it was to precipitate the panic of 1873 is afforded to us by the meeting this week of a committee of Jay Cooke's creditors to hear a report from the trustee of the estate and discuss plans for closing it up. Nothing definite was accomplished but it may be interesting to learn that the claims against the estate aggregate over $8,000,000, and that it has about $300,000 to manage it for five years. The dividend will be small.

RADIX

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

Liver is king.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of men When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the working of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample Bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Grenier.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper tha n any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beach and maple, cherry and other wood, and are accessible to local market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner,

Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders either by mail or telegraph, will b promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and "A" 1 Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for Rash, SYRUPS, filled Promptly and Cheap prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 46,1-y.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$2 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich.

J. A. BAIRFRAM.

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

Warehouses at London, England, 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

On the 16th, A. J. Reynolds testified that he walked with Mrs. Jenks at Donaldsonville, in 1877, from Weber's house to the hotel. Mrs. Jenks asked him if he didn't think B. A. Weber had the Sherman letter on his person when killed. He had a conversation with B. A. Weber after the election, he told witness he was not going to make a contest.

John Clegg, of Lafayette Parish, Secretary of the Senate, testified that there was no indictment or official returns of Supervisor Vosburg's action by witness at Vosburg's request. Vosburg swore to them and brought them to New Orleans, where witness left with the clerk, throwing out three polls and giving the Republicans 600 more votes than the original statement.

J. W. Armistead (colored), of West Feliciana Parish, testified that he made affidavit before the Returning Board, and it was presented to the Custom-House; witness never read it, and now denies many of the statements made therein.

Andrew Dumas (colored), Republican, of West Feliciana, testified regarding the organization of Democratic colored clubs in the parish, believed from this fact the Democrats would carry the parish; the negroes committed no bad government, etc.; made affidavit in the Custom-House after the election; the affidavit was not read to him, and he did not know what was put to the paper. The affidavit being read by Mr. Stenger, witness denied most of the statements made therein, and said he did not sign the Genoa letter, never made such statements.

James H. Ward (colored), of West Feliciana, went to St. James Parish before election, and did not vote after the election; was subsequently sent to the city and make affidavit; they took him to the Custom-House, but asked him no questions; kept him there three days; then brought him up and paid him $5 for his services; knew him, but he didn't know what affidavit he signed; was told that he had to go with a white man and Weber was to give him $5 for his services; didn't ask Weber what he was to get; the affidavit was not read to him; the statements in it were not true; he signed it in the presence of Weber and Dumas, who were present when he signed it; he understood that in two days more he would be paid $5 more; he received $10 from Weber; Weber never told him what he was to get for the affidavit.

Sandy Ward (colored), of West Feliciana, testified that he went to the Custom-House; Weber asked him if he had voted; he told him he had; Weber told him to go with a white man and he would be paid $5; he went with Dumas; Weber was not present when he signed the affidavit; he received $10 from Weber; Weber told him he would be paid $5 more; he received $5 more from Weber; Weber never told him what he was to get for the affidavit; he signed it in the presence of Weber and Dumas; he understood that in two days more he would be paid $5 more; Dumas was present when he received the

The editor of the Port Hope (Ont.) *Times*, who was one of the Canadian Press Association excursionists who lately stopped at Charlevoix has this to say about our town:

"About five o'clock, tea was served, and the party allowed a couple of hours on shore, while the steamer took on wood, at Charlevoix, quite a brisk little place, with, we were informed, a good agricultural country around it and several Indian settlements. Our party wandered all over the village—bought more curiosities to encumber them, and spent their time very pleasantly. The village having three Orange Lodges, (!) a pic-nic had been held that day, and it looked somewhat like home to see so many moving about with their regalia on and colors flying at their button-hole. The place being all but isolated, and telegraph messages having to be repeated at so many points, no news from Canada had been received, but was anxiously looked for. In the course of our wanderings, we found the village boasted a very respectable newspaper, and the editor being absent two of our party left little items for him "set up" in a "stick," being the most either of them had set at one time in a number of years. As leaving time approached we "gathered" again "at the River," and found Mr. Smith, the editor of the *Sentinel*, whose office we had just visited, waiting to see us. We found him a live, enterprising fellow, and we were only sorry his business engagements prevented him from going on to Chicago with us."

A letter has been received at New York from Frederick Bent, the cornet soloist of Gilmore's band, stating that the party met with very hard luck in Germany, and has disbanded for want of funds. In England and Ireland the band did fairly, but its business in France and Germany was very poor. To add to their troubles, their advance agent, who was sent to Germany to advertise their coming, ran off with $500, and they arrived in the fatherland utterly unheralded. The men have not been paid their salaries, and are writing home for money with which to return.

A teacher asked one of her pupils "who was the strongest man" Jonah," he replied "because the whale could not hold him down after he had swallowed him. Not so with biscuits made with Smith & Saleratus. They are nice to the eye pleasant to the taste and sweet to stomach. It is made by a new process by Henry S. Smith & Co.

C. & R. Koop Smith's Saleratus.

The Wisconsin Republican platform given forth no uncertain sound upon the financial question. Its declaration of principles is admirable.

Mrs. Grant is growing very stout in her travels abroad. She weighs 174 pounds to the General's 168.

A brother of Jeff. Davis is running for Congress in Mississippi.

Mr. McCloskey, ex Bishop of the diocese of Michigan, sailed for Europe on Saturday, the 20th inst. To a reporter he said that he did not know how long he would be absent, nor where he would travel. It is quite probable that the fallen Bishop will never return to the scenes of his disgrace.

Mr. Barnum rakes in $20,000 a week, by his show. This shows that his show makes a good show, and that, at its close, as in its course, there will be a big show.

C. & R. are receiving goods by every boat, their stock is always fresh and prices reasonable.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in excellent spirits over the satisfactory and constantly improving financial situation and prospects. He confidently believes that the coming autumn will witness a revival of general trade and industry, and that a long season of prosperity will follow the resumption of specie payments, which is practically already accomplished. The only serious drawback to such an encouraging outlook is the senseless but mischievous agitation that is being kept up by the class of politicians who call themselves "Greenbackers."

The Marquis of Lorne, husband of the Princess Louise, of England, has been appointed Governor General of Canada. The new Governor is a young man of 33, is very popular, and will suited for his new and responsible position.

GENERAL Butler has made the important discovery that all the good men in the country belong to the national party. They are all anxious to reform the abuses that have crept into the government, but what they would do if they got in he is not prepared to say in regard to his own candidacy as the Presidential standard bearer of the political saints he is discretely silent

Fresh butter wanted for which the highest market price will be paid at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 14 day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Keyes-Lay, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Michigan, I shall, on Saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Killoran, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the south west quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-three (23) Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS GRUNDIES, Guardian.

Dated July 19, 1878.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-ka-ba-no-quat, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogaw-ka-ba-no-quat, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW-HAY, Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Normanet, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 2 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

New Store !

State Street Ahead !

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

State of Michigan, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claims of Bedlington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Ilees, deceased, and the Commissioners on claims against said estate is reserved for that time, and that said claims will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 14 day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nelson Pratt against Lavina H. Pratt, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6153, dated July 7 1874, upon the wly of swfl and nlof se fl sec. 1, Town 33 N, R 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nelson Pratt against Lavina H. Pratt, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6153, dated July 7 1874, upon the wly of swfl and nlof se fl sec. 1, Town 33 N, R 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has been reverted to the State, will be offered for sale at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
sw¼ of se¼	21	34 N	5 W
w½ of sw¼	34	34 N	5 W
e½ of se¼	21	34 N	5 W
e½ of ne¼	34	34 N	5 W
w½ of se¼	34	34 N	5 W
lot 6	5	33 N	4 W
nw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land Office }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be OFFERED for sale at the office of June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of se¼	33	39 N	19 W

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—18
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIETLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Specialty

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farm lots in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intersected by Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

NOTICE.
U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. June 1, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Niles against Lewis H. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7365, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon e.¼ of sw¼ section 22, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, association or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

SPRING and SUMMER.
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

They leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. H. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 14, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money can not be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1876.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month, for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (19y.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure [illegible] fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Jordan RiverHouse
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MISS J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 16 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 13. 1878. Whole No., 447

The Cash System is the Tens One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH,
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Two FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 00	$1.50	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 spcs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.00	10.00	14.00
½ column.	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
1 "	5	7	9	17	25	40
2 "	9	13	17	30	45	75
4 "	17	25	33	60	90	140

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. Mc. Smith, Sheriff of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix Michigan.

B[illegible] SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. [illegible]SON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

L. [illegible]WELL B. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D[illegible]. PENN, Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix.

J. [illegible]SATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A complete Abstract of Charlevoix lands on the first and last of each month. Courts will be attended to the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. [illegible]HART, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD J. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

Geo. W. COOPER, N. G.

R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. E. CROUTER, Sec'y.

I. O. G.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 144, I. O. G. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Sunday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

WM. SHEPPARD Jr. Sec.

W. A. SWAIN, W. M.

Blue Bell Lodge No. [illegible]

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will invariably supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle and sheep and [illegible].

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

MAILS—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

EAST—Mails arrive daily, at 12 N., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH AM—Mails arrive at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 8 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the [illegible] Mortar. Why? because he sells cheaper than any one else, and supplies the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they call for in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in the region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

PERSONAL.—H. H. Pratt, Deputy Auditor General, and a party of Lansing people were here last week.

—Tip Miller was over from the Beavers last week.

—David Preston the man who gave Albion College $60,000, was in town Saturday, as was also Rev. J. M. Arnold, of Detroit, and several other noted clergymen.

—Hon. Mr. Engle, an Episcopal clergyman from Indianapolis Ind., is in town the guest of Wm. D. Edson, his brother-in-law. He is accompanied by his wife.

—B. W. Auld, of Strathroy, Ont., is in town.

—Augustus Inwood and wife, of Northport, have been spending a week in town.

—Registered at the Fountain City House, Henry W. Lord, Rufus W. Clark, A. M. Patterson, L. C. Brosan, W. A. McGraw, L. H. Chamberlain, M. Tyler, G. A. Munger, Detroit; M. Brennan, E. Saginaw; C. E. Baker and wife, J. A. Brown, H. C. Brown, Quincy, Ill.; R. M. Wedin, Fred Hall, Goldwater; Charles Kipp, St. Johns, Mich.; Edwin Phelps, Peter Doe, Pontiac.

—Money to Loan on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenkby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

—Excursions.—The Steamer Allen Bulley brought a large crowd of excursionists from Petoskey Saturday. The excursion was for the benefit of Rev. W. L. Tilden, the M. E. Pastor at Petoskey.

—The Steamer Jennie Sutton took a load of Elk Rapids people to Bay View Camp meeting Saturday. She stopped here on her way.

—The steamer Gazelle took the "Resorters," and many others to Bay View Camp Meeting Wednesday.

—The *Wright* was up from Petoskey with an excursion Thursday.

—The steamer Clara Belle went to Camp Meeting from this port Sunday.

—The Gazelle didn't go to Mackinac Wednesday, as announced, on account of the weather.

—Real Estate Changes for the week ending Aug. 10, 1878.

Nathaniel Carl and wife, to Darius A. Wilcox, 80 acres in Hayes.—$400

Louis Mick saw-hay, to James Graham 40 acres in Charlevoix.—$200.

Andrew Aish kebog and wife, to Andrew Holmes 23 acres in Charlevoix. —$100.

Stephen Page and wife to Willington C. Page undivided third of 678 acres in Boyne Valley.—$3,391.65.

Ethan H. Johnson, to Wellington C. Page, 520 acres in Boyne Valley.—$500.

Wellington C. Page and wife, to Harry E. Johnson, 168 in Boyne Valley. —$1500.

William H. Wallace, to David Carpenter, 80 acres in Hayes.—$400.

Auditor General, to L. D. Bartholomew, 107 acres in Eveline.—$9.05.

John W. Inman, to Samuel Crouse & Philip Domino, 1/4 lot in Village Charlevoix.—$125.

Moses Shaw-wan-akqua and Wife, to Aldin Chamberlin, 40 acres in Hayes.—$100.

U. S. to Wm. Smith, 160 acres in Marion.

U. S. to Enoch R. Robinson 160 acres in Boyne Valley.

Henry Morgan and wife, to Wm. Francis, 80 acres in Boyne Valley.—$100.

U. S. to Jane Ogo-zhewy, 40 acres in Hayes.

Benjamin Walker, *et al*, John Walker, 40 acres in Hayes.—$1.00

John Walker to Ellen J. Eaton 40 acres in Hayes.—$150.

Wm. Richardson and wife, to Eliza Beth Shores, 160 acres in Springvale.—$240

Jay Blackmon and wife, to Eli D. Chapman, 80 acres in Springvale.—$500.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—A Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District, will be held at Big Rapids on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. Charlevoix County is entitled to one delegate.

"Style" is brisk at Fox, Rose & Buttars

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	90
Corn, per bushel	30
Oats, per bushel	25
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	60
Peas, per bushel	60
Butter, per pound	12
Butter, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	10
Hay, per pound, by the quantity	5 to 7
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

On the 23d, the Treasury Department made another call for 5-20 bonds of 1868. Amount, $5,000,000; interest to cease Oct. 25.

THE Agricultural Bureau at Washington states that the wool clip this year is 3 per cent. greater than that of 1877.

AT East St. Louis, on the evening of the 23d, a squad of Metropolitan Police and a party of Deputy-Marshals had an armed encounter in the public streets of that city, during which from fifty to 100 shots were fired and several persons seriously wounded. The Governor ordered the Belleville Guards to preserve order, and they reached the scene of the trouble a little before midnight.

ACCORDING to a Baker City (Ore.) telegram of the 24th, Gen. Howard's forces and Forsyth's command had effected a junction, and would next day pursue the fleeing hostiles, who were moving toward Malheur Agency.

A DECISION has recently been made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands. It is in favor of settlers who have pre-empted railroad lands remaining unsold at the end of the third year after the completion of that road. This decision affects the status of many thousand sales which have been made by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies, whose charters contained the same clause as that of the Kansas Pacific, providing that any of the granted lands remained unsold by the company at the expiration of those years from the completion of the road such lands should be subject to pre-emption entry at $1.25 an acre.

THE receipts of the Government from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, were $111,993,239.01, or $7,965,564.93 less than that of the preceding year.

A COURIER arrived at Baker City, Ore., on the 26th, with intelligence from Gen. Howard, to the effect that the Bannock and Piute Indians had separated. The latter were fleeing the country, while the latter were supposed to be making for their agency, for the purpose of surrendering. A silver City dispatch of same date says there were indications of hostiles returning in that direction.

THE stage-coach which left Deadwood, for Cheyenne, on the 23d, was stopped on the road by six armed men, who captured the mail-bags and rifled them of their contents.

IN Washington, on the morning of the 28th, the members of the organization known as the Independent Labor League of the District of Columbia initiated a strike, because of the refusal of the contractors to dig the foundation for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to pay laborers more than seventy cents a day. The strikers drove the few men at work from the ground. The next day the police protected the laborers, and scattered the strikers, and subsequently arrested the leader, Isaac Cohen, who was released on promising to have his men disperse and to hold no more riotous meetings. He was again arrested while addressing a meeting, for the evening of the 28th, and locked up, and several other arrests were made on the morning of the 29th.

THE New York Times of the 25th ult. gives the particulars of a terrible crime, which had just been made public, but which was committed some months previous. It is alleged that a married lady of Akron, of great refinement and beauty, had been visiting friends in the interior of New York State, and when leaving for home took a drawing-room car on the New York Central Road for Albany. She was followed into the car by two villains, who were probably attracted by the valuable jewelry she wore, and when the conductor appeared they informed him that the lady was insane, and that they were her friends conveying her to the asylum at Utica. On arriving at that place they conveyed her from the cars, she swooning away at the time, took her to a disreputable house and robbed her and subjected her to the grossest indignity and outrage. When the facts arrived at Albany, her husband learned of his wife's alleged insanity, and immediately started for Utica on a special engine. He soon ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, and found her in a woeful condition, her mind being seriously injured by her terrible experience. Every effort has since been made, consistent with privacy, to discover the fiends, but so far without avail.

KNAPP, in last June, a Deputy United States Marshal, attended to bring Depuy to Genesee Indictment, attempted to arrest a man in Pickens County, S. C., on a charge of illicitly distilling whisky. One of the friends of the accused made an altered forcible resistance to the officers, and was killed. The four men were bailed for murder. A conflict of authority grew out of the case between the State and Federal Courts, the State authorities contending for the sole jurisdiction of the State Courts. Judge Keedon has found or issued a writ of trasher to the United States Circuit Court. It was decided at Washington, on the 25th, to hold upon the transfer of the case to the latter court, and measures would be taken accordingly.

ON the 27th, the President of the Board of Health, of New Orleans, reported that the yellow fever prevailed in that city to such an extent that it would not be proper to have other bills of health, and thereby leaving that port. Up to noon, on that day, the total cases reported were eighty, and the deaths thirty-three. Quarantine had been established at most of the ports on the Mississippi below Cairo.

THE conditions were very favorable for the astronomical observations of the eclipse of the sun, on the 29th, especially on the line of totality in the Western States and Territories. Prof. Colbert, of the Chicago Astronomical Society, reports that his observations at Denver tend to show that the moon's path in the heavens has a little farther to the southward than indicated by the lunar tables, or else that the estimate of the moon's diameter is too large—perhaps both. The duration there of the totality was two minutes, forty and one-half seconds—three-and-one-half seconds less than the computed time. The measures made by Mr. Easterday indicated that the corona extended out, on an average, about twenty-five minutes of arc, corresponding to a distance of fully 700,000 miles, all around the sun. The chromosphere was distinctly seen by Prof. Hough, indicating a thickness of some 2,000 miles. The protuberances were much less prominent than at most of the recent eclipses. The scarcity of red hues tends to confirm the theory of connection with sun-spots, this present time being near the minimum of sun-spots. No signs of Vulcan were discovered by any of the parties at Denver. Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was at Separation, Wyo. Ter., and discovered an intra-Mercurial planet of the size of a four and a half-minutiate star, about two and a half degrees southward of the sun. Mr. Lockyer, who was with Prof. Watson, says the corona was ten times brighter than in 1871, showing a great variation of such brightness between maximum and minimum period of sun-spots. On this occasion the corona vanished instantly, while in 1871 it remained visible for several minutes after totality. Edison's experiments at Rawlins with the instrument are said to have been quite satisfactory. The observations at Fort Worth, Tex., were a perfect success. Several photographs of the eclipse were taken in different localities.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE National Greenback Labor party of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus, on the 25th, and adopted a platform reaffirming the Toledo declaration of principles, and denouncing as serious against the people the financial legislation of Congress during the past few years; demanding that the Government shall issue a full legal-tender paper money; the withdrawal of all National bank notes; the issuance of agricultural income bonds; the repeal of the Resumption act; the unlimited coinage of gold and silver; the abolishment and prohibition of all legalized monopolies; denouncing alike the Communism which descends as equal division of property and the infamous financial legislation which takes all from the many to enrich the few; favoring the establishment of Bureau of Statistics and the employment of competent persons to inquire into and report the condition and wages of the working classes in all the departments of industry; opposing any further issue of interest-bearing bonds; depreciating all violent measures, and invoking the people to redress their cruel wrongs only through the ballot-box. Andrew Roy was nominated for Secretary of State, Chilton A. White for Judge of the Supreme Court and J. R. Fallis for Member of the Board of Public Works.

OVER 20,000 people were present at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at Newark, Ohio, on the 25th. Among the distinguished personages present were President Hayes and Gen. Sherman.

THE recent Democratic State Convention of Texas nominated Judge O. M. Roberts for Governor, Joseph D. Sayers for Lieutenant-Governor and Geo. McCormick for Attorney-General.

THE National party of New York met in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 23d. There were three contesting delegations from New York, and a motion was adopted excluding them all. A platform was adopted similar to that of the Ohio Nationals. The name "National Greenback Labor Party" was agreed to. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring it to be the duty of the State Legislature to limit the growth of rail road monopolies, and one favoring a protective tariff and the prohibition of the importation of all manufactured articles of which the raw materials are produced and labor to manufacture the same is found in this country. Gideon J. Tucker was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

THE Nebraska Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a State ticket, is to be held on the 1st of October.

THE New Hampshire House of Representatives has recently passed a bill for the punishment of tramps, which provides a penalty of imprisonment for from fifteen months to five years, the former penalty being for any person found a tramp.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed the following Board of Examiners to investigate the origin of, and devise a remedy for, the hog cholera: Prof. Law, of New York; Prof. Detmars, of Chicago; Dr. Dyer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. J. W. Voyles, of Indiana; Dr. Albert Dunham, of Iowa; Dr. Ilhen, of Kansas, and Dr. Salmon, of North Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 28th, that J. B. McClicker, the well-known theatrical manager, of Chicago, had filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The immediate cause of the failure is said to have been the judgment of $250,000 against him and others as co-trustees of Gage, the defaulting City Treasurer. The total liabilities, including this judgment, are $650,000.

FOREIGN.

A ROME dispatch of the 23d says the Vatican was about to place the church in the United States under the immediate care of the Pope.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's third son, with the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, and asked for the usual grant. Notice was given that the Radicals would oppose the grant.

THE Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salisbury.

SOME of the British Turkophile Radicals caused the presentation to the House of Commons, on the 25th, of a petition calling for the impeachment of Lord Beaconsfield.

A RUMOR was current in London, on the 26th, that King Alphonso, of Spain, had notified his Cabinet that he intended to abdicate.

IT was announced, on the 26th, that all the Powers except Turkey had ratified the Treaty of Berlin.

THE Woman's Rights Congress began its session, in Paris, on the 26th. M. Martin, Municipal Councilor of Paris, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, were elected Presidents of the organization.

THERE are to be 150 grand prizes and 2,500 gold medals awarded at the Paris Exposition.

BY the capsizing of a boat, on the river Blackwater, near the Town of Ballinrobe, Ireland, on the 26th, fourteen children and three teachers were drowned.

A VIENNA telegram of the 26th says the attempts to organize resistance to the Austrians in Herzegovina had collapsed.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 27th, Austria had abandoned the idea of a convention with Turkey in respect to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but would first occupy, and then send a note to the Porte, notifying it of her intentions.

THE Pan-Anglican Conference adjourned on the 27th.

THE Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, to succeed Lord Dufferin.

IN the British Parliament, on the evening of the 29th, Lord Hartington moved resolutions censuring the Government for its share in the Berlin Treaty, and denouncing the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, by means of which the Island of Cyprus was obtained.

THE Austrian troops crossed the Bosnian frontier, on the 30th, meeting with no opposition either from the Turkish troops or the Bosnian insurgents.

Sprinkling the Streets.

MR. Trevelyan, who lives on Court street, has had trouble already, with his garden-hose. Since the introduction of the Holly Water system, it has been the delight of Mr. Trevelyan to turn himself into a rainbow at sunset, and with his garden-hose sprinkle the thirsty street with the clear, cool water of the mighty Mississippi. Miss Norah Donavan, a young lady who is connected with the culinary department of Mr. Trevelyan's house, and is an impertinent of dormitories and general overseer of carpets, had often watched, as her duties would permit, this process of cooling down the streets at even-tide, and she had been heard to wish that this duty might be entrusted to her. She finally framed her wish in a direct petition, and last evening she entered upon the active duties of her new office.

When Miss Donavan took the nozzle from the hands of her master, it was pointed almost directly at the middle of the street, and Miss Donavan conscientiously retained it in this position, while her whole frame was convulsed with delight. Presently there came dashing down the street, in a light, open phaeton, two happy young people. In vain the male young person shouted, "Hi, there, I say, turn her off!" and in vain the female young person shrieked and essayed to hide behind a parasol no larger than a water lily. Miss Donavan only stared at them and wondered if peradventure they might be crazy, and when they passed through the torrent they came out on the other side, very sad, very silent and very damp, not to say limp. Then the gentleman shook his head and came out and called to her as he approached, intending to instruct her how to shut off the deluging stream or turn it aside when anyone came near. But Miss Donavan, hearing him call her name, said, "Sor?" and turned about and faced him with the morale doing its level best, while open and a fire pressure on. He turned with the first shot and fled for his own door, the cooling stream following him every inch of the way, like an angel of mercy in disguise. But by the time he reached his own door, he was so thoroughly drenched that his suspenders mildewed. Then a North Hill street car came rattling down, an open, summer car, just crowded with people coming in from a picnic at Sunnyside, and when they heard the driver shout, and then dodge, and then swear, they saw their fate and Miss Donavan, and just howled, and wailed, and screamed, and tried to get behind each other, and crept under the seats, and some of them even jumped off the car, and all of them, by their frantic gestures, wild shrieks and singular behavior, impressed Miss Donavan with the idea that they were drenched fully drank. The street car passed on, and when it was beyond the limit of Mr. Trevelyan's garden, the dryest man in that car could have put out a conflagration by simply leaning back against the frame that was burning, and before the car reached the next corner there were four well-defined spots for dues, I hope we shall have to some day, but a stray vine here and there seems hardly worth fussing over when we can't have the whole done."

Nellie sighed, but was silent, and presently Tim came in with an armful of wood.

"Nellie," he said, pausing near her table, "if you'd just sew this sleeve up a little. The old thing tears awful easy, and I just left it against a nail."

He spoke low, but Mrs. Barney's quick ears caught the words.

"That jacket torn again, Tim! I never saw such a boy to tear things to pieces! No, Nealie can't stop to mend it now, and I can't either. I've been intending to get you a new one, and that there doesn't seem much chance to make anything new while you contrive to make so much patching and darning on the old."

Mrs. Barney shut the door with a snap. Tim was the hired boy, kind-hearted but careless, and he was rather discouraging. Board and cushing sometimes appeared to her a high price for his services. "Hurry now, and pick some currants for dinner," she said.

Tim took the tin pail pointed out to him, but did not hurry as he passed with clouded face through the room. The thought of a new jacket would have been pleasant a few minutes before, but it had suddenly lost its attractiveness.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ON the 23d, a man named R. Van Kleeck, aged sixty, was arrested at Saline, supposed to be drunk. It was soon discovered that he had taken laudanum, and he died in half an hour. He was supposed to be insane.

HEADS have not been so thick for years in Clare County as now. They make daily appearing.

JOHN FINN, one of the first settlers of Pinkney Township, in Jackson County, hung himself a few evenings ago.

JOHN HAFFEY, a tramp, made an indecent assault upon Mrs. Adler, of Grosse Point, on the 23d, whereupon her husband shot and fatally wounded the rascal.

THOMAS DOYLE was fatally hurt at Kalamazoo, on the 23d, by being run over by an approaching locomotive.

THE Nationals of the Fourth District have nominated Thomas R. Sherwood for Congress.

ON the morning of the 23d, MRS. M. P. BARNES, of Dearborn, killed the chicken with her apron. The heat set her apparel on fire and she was fatally burned.

THE large Eagle sawmill and boarding-house, located half way between Marquette and Negaunee, were completely destroyed by fire, on the 24th, together with a million feet of logs. Loss, about $40,000; no insurance. The property was owned by F. W. Reed & Co., who have since been burned out during the last few years.

FRED K. REDMONDSEN and Henry Wilmot, miners, were instantly killed by a fall of ore at the Republic Mine, near Marquette, on the 26th. Another miner, name unknown, was fatally injured.

ON the morning of the 24th, Howard Seeley was found in his house in Liberty Township, Jackson County, insensible, with a bullet hole through his head. It is supposed he shot himself accidentally.

FREDERICK A. SEGER, of Detroit, was found weltering in his own blood, on St. Aubin street, on the morning of the 24th. It was believed that he had shot himself when he fell in an epileptic fit, though not a few believed that he had been murdered.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 13, 1878, was $520,871.50; receipts during the week ending July 20 were $36,059.87; payments during the same time were $6,114.73; balance in Treasury July 20, 1878, $916,822.88; increase for the week, $19,950.06.

SAMUEL S. SCOTT, a Detroit clothing merchant, who, within three months went insane from overwork, was arrested on the 24th, upon the complaint of A Rochester (N. Y.) firm, who charge him with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

THE tether shop of the Marquette & Ontonagon Railway, at Marquette, was burned, on the morning of the 25th. Loss, $2,500.

AT Holton, in Muskegon County, a tramp, named Charles Wiltard, claiming to hail from Chicago, was fatally injured on the night of the 25th. He had crawled upon the brake-beam of a train to steal a ride, and fell off and was started before he fell off and was run over.

THE Lake Superior Powder Company's island mills, located on Lake Huron, one mile and a-half from Marquette, exploded, on the 26th. The building was completely destroyed, but fortunately none of the workmen were killed. Loss, $4,000.

IT now turns out the Baron Jasmund, late one of the editors of a Detroit newspaper, did not commit the suicide he was reported to have committed. He is said to be living in London, Ont., or was, on the 15th of July.

THE barn of Fire Chief Wilson, at Grand Rapids, was burned on the night of the 26th. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,000.

THE Republicans of the Fourth District have nominated Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, as their candidate for Congress.

MRS. WILSON, lately from California, recently died suddenly, at Grass Lake, by taking morphine. He was alive at last accounts, but not likely to recover.

A NEGRO woman, name not given, the cook, or Bruce, the other day, while off Lexington, jumped overboard, and was with great difficulty rescued from a watery grave.

GEORGE BRASHEAR, a German citizen of East Saginaw, fell dead, on the 27th, while going up the stairs to the chamber of his residence. The cause of death was a brain disease.

CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, an old and respected citizen of Flint, and widely known throughout the State, died, on the 27th, from apoplexy.

THE silver smelting works at Wyandotte are in full operation.

FROM the opening of navigation to July 1, about 980 persons have immigrated to Chippewa County.

MR. E. P. BOYER, who has been Postmaster of Tuscarora ever since the town was founded, a period of fourteen years, has been succeeded by E. G. Dixon.

AT a recent meeting of the City Council of Port Huron, a resolution was adopted, stating the fact that "it is utterly impossible for the city to pay interest on its bonds," and directing the Mayor to order the City Treasurer not to pay interest now due until further orders from the Council.

THE wheat harvest in Kalamazoo County is the best and largest that county has realized for years.

THE Prohibition State Convention will be held at Lansing, on the 13th of August.

THE Antrim General has designated the newspapers in the various counties to publish the list of lands to be offered for sale, on the 7th of October, for the delinquent taxes of 1875 and prior years.

ONE shingle mill at Muskegon has run all the season and turned out 2,000,000 shingles every week.

JOHN HARDSACK, of Bruce County, who ran away from his home in August, 1876, ten years ago, to avoid prosecution, has just taken heir to $15,000 from his father's estate.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per rental, $1.00@1.30; Butter, ₱ lb, 9@17c. Cheese, ₱ lb, 7@8 cts; Corn, ₱ bu, 42@45c; Flour, White, Winter, $4.25@5.25; Amber, $4.25@5.75; Rye, $3.00@3.05; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.25@5.50; Hogs, $4.25@4.75; Sheep, $3.25@4.25; Hats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 35@35c; Seeds, Timothy, Spot, Mess, ₱ bbl, $3.25@3.50; Spot, ₱ cwt, 55@56c; Wheat, White, 95@95c; 1.10; Amber, 95@97c; 1.08

A Marriage That Didn't Come Off.

A young man on Minnesota street and one of the lady teachers in one of the public schools not far from Case avenue, having council died that a consolidation of their joys and sorrows would lead to their mutual advantage, resolved that upon the 17th day of July, 1878, at eight o'clock in the evening, they would be joined in holy wedlock. All the arrangements usually called for by a wedding were made, even to the securing of berths in a sleeping car for an eastern trip. The minister and the awful hour of eight p. m. arrived. The couple, with beating hearts and new clothes, presented themselves for the ceremony which was to unite two loving hearts and give him the privilege of paying for her clothes, and her the right to go through his pockets for other women's letters. Then the minister asked to see the license. The young man said he had no license. The preacher said he couldn't marry them without a license. The young man didn't know that license was necessary. He begged the minister to go on. The minister respected the young people of New Haven refused. The bride burst into very unschool-marmish tears, was sobbed and prayed the hard-hearted clergyman to look upon that wedding until she could complete the journey. The would-be bridegroom thought of the secured berths in the Wagner and endeavored to get up speed. Total words. 'Twas vain! The man of prayers refused to lay himself liable to six months in the Workhouse, and would do naught but marry a licensed house. Then the bridegroom proposed to go to Judge Tilden, and if he would say it was all right, would that not marry them? He would. Then the young man hustled around, and ran to the nearest tinshop to borrow a directory to find the residence of Judge Tilden. Thence he hastened to the Judge's house, tearing the wedding gussie in expectancy. An hour elapsed. The bridegroom returned: the bride rushed to meet him; the minister cleared his throat: the guests rose in expectation. With a regular air he sank into a seat and mopped the sweat from his brow.

"What did he say?" all ejaculated and the bride in her sadness. Come again in the morning and I'll give you the best license in the house." Just as if a man could get married any time of day."

The bride was carried off by sympathizing friends, the bridegroom sank into the depths of gloomy reflections, the minister pulled his hat, furnished the text in the morning, then the sermon might have gone on from firstly to forty-seventhly without Mrs. Barney's noting, and it not been for the cellar stairs.

Mrs. Barney was hurried that day—she was in the habit of being hurried—and it was warm and uncomfortable in the close, shiny stove-heated kitchen, where she was hastening to and fro, and growing fretted and tired without slackening her speed. Nonie, standing at the ironing-table, was tired also.

"There's so much to do," she said, wearily. "I don't see why we need to do baking and ironing both in one day. It makes such a crowd, and we could have left one for the morrow."

"To-morrow will bring work enough of its own," answered Mrs. Barney, quickly. "Beside, if we should get this work all out of the way the first of the week, a whole day to rest in would be worth something."

"But then we shouldn't take it for resting just because it would be a whole day, and something else could be crowded into it," murmured Nealie, to whom one hour now looked very inviting and that possible day in the future very uncertain.

"Some vines would be so nice at this window, mother, I could plant them if you would let Tim dig a little spot out there."

"Yes, but if we ever get the house fixed up so she want it, you shall have shutters at that window."

"But we don't know when we can do that, and the vines would be so pretty now," urged Nealie.

"Pretty? Well, yes, if we had the whole yard trimmed and laid out as it should be. I hope we shall have in some day, but a stray vine here and there seems hardly worth fussing over when we can't have the whole done."

Nealie sighed, but was silent, and presently Tim came in with an armful of wood.

"Nealie," he said, pausing near her table, "if you'd just sew this sleeve up a little. The old thing tears awful easy, and I just left it against a nail."

He spoke low, but Mrs. Barney's quick ears caught the words.

"That jacket torn again, Tim! I never saw such a boy to tear things to pieces! No, Nealie can't stop to mend it now, and I can't either. I've been intending to get you a new one, and that there doesn't seem much chance to make anything new while you contrive to make so much patching and darning on the old."

Mrs. Barney shut the oven door with a snap. Tim was the hired boy, kind-hearted but careless, and he was rather discouraging. Board and cushing sometimes appeared to her a high price for his services. "Hurry now, and pick some currants for dinner," she said.

Tim took the tin pail pointed out to him, but did not hurry as he passed with clouded face through the room. The thought of a new jacket would have been pleasant a few minutes before, but it had suddenly lost its attractiveness.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

GRANSIR.

A grand old man,
Built after the olden plan!
A muscular body, a massive head,
A mark to make the bravest dread,
A man to remember when met
With you might see him
By lack at his case
(Awake or asleep as you please),
While he skills, and he whews,
And I read him the news.

Who's killed today?"
He asks in his surliest way;
And what have they stolen this time, my lad?
The fossils they delve like beaver in pond—
Bad works, boy, bad—very bad!"
Then for that ludicrous perch of the eye
While the nose gets a skirt
To the other side
Where he pulls it and pushes,
Keeping up with the news.

A charge for!
When he begins, "I tell ye, sir—"
Towards a new order of modern talk;
Then the silence after his "sez,"
He's about to say, "I tell ye, sir,"
But he stops at his nose,
You may put it down
When you see that frown
And the dim spark in eyes unusually clever,
He's about to settle some subject forever.

He's so complete
From his head to his feet
Under and over as viable to keep
Those in sympathy with his every mood
He makes you laugh and he makes you weep,
He stops at nothing in your mind;
He softens the tough
And lavels the rough
As he sessons and smokes
And preaches and jokes.

His children and wife
Have gone to the better life;
And not a companion is left:
But he says, "they've only the start—that's
And you never would think him bereft
He wears the calmest face on the farm,
And with a genuine stamp of love
Often declares he's "young as a lamb"
Still he smiles and he smokes
Between sermons and jokes.

A grand old man,
Built after the olden plan;
A muscular body, a massive head,
A man to rule the house he lives,
A man to remember when dead.
Years yet may he linger his cricks,
The precious old son of the soil!
And may I be the last
While he skills and he whews,
To listen or read him the news.
—John Hunter Cheney, in Sunday Afternoon.

MRS. BARNEY'S SERMON.

Strangely enough the bi-ennial starts preached it—at least they contributed that very important part—the appliction. Sister Searls pulled the text and furnished the text in the morning, then the sermon might have gone on from firstly to forty-seventhly without Mrs. Barney's noting, and it not been for the cellar stairs.

Mrs. Barney was hurried that day—she was in the habit of being hurried—and it was warm and uncomfortable in the close, shiny stove-heated kitchen, where she was hastening to and fro, and growing fretted and tired without slackening her speed. Nonie, standing at the ironing-table, was tired also.

"There's so much to do," she said, wearily. "I don't see why we need to do baking and ironing both in one day. It makes such a crowd, and we could have left one for the morrow."

"To-morrow will bring work enough of its own," answered Mrs. Barney, quickly. "Beside, if we should get this work all out of the way the first of the week, a whole day to rest in would be worth something."

"But then we shouldn't take it for resting just because it would be a whole day, and something else could be crowded into it," murmured Nealie, to whom one hour now looked very inviting and that possible day in the future very uncertain.

"Some vines would be so nice at this window, mother, I could plant them if you would let Tim dig a little spot out there."

"Yes, but if we ever get the house fixed up so she want it, you shall have shutters at that window."

"But we don't know when we can do that, and the vines would be so pretty now," urged Nealie.

"Pretty? Well, yes, if we had the whole yard trimmed and laid out as it should be. I hope we shall have in some day, but a stray vine here and there seems hardly worth fussing over when we can't have the whole done."

Nealie sighed, but was silent, and presently Tim came in with an armful of wood.

"Nealie," he said, pausing near her table, "if you'd just sew this sleeve up a little. The old thing tears awful easy, and I just left it against a nail."

He spoke low, but Mrs. Barney's quick ears caught the words.

"That jacket torn again, Tim! I never saw such a boy to tear things to pieces! No, Nealie can't stop to mend it now, and I can't either. I've been intending to get you a new one, and that there doesn't seem much chance to make anything new while you contrive to make so much patching and darning on the old."

Mrs. Barney shut the oven door with a snap. Tim was the hired boy, kind-hearted but careless, and he was rather discouraging. Board and cushing sometimes appeared to her a high price for his services. "Hurry now, and pick some currants for dinner," she said.

Tim took the tin pail pointed out to him, but did not hurry as he passed with clouded face through the room. The thought of a new jacket would have been pleasant a few minutes before, but it had suddenly lost its attractiveness.

The hay drew his bushy brows into a scowl, and, as soon as he was out of sight of the house, threw himself upon the grass and began his currant-picking in a very leisurely style. Then it was that Sister Searls drove up in her rattling old buggy, with a horse that was as Tim said, "a reg'lar old revolutionary pensioner."

"If I can't have fine horses and carriages I can take a deal of comfort with these," was always Sister Searl's cheery comment upon her equipage. She had an errand at Mrs. Barney's and had stopped on her way to the village. A plump, rosy-faced little woman she was, not young, only that she belonged to the class of people who never grow old; neatly dressed, though it was but that old poplin made over, Mrs. Barney wondering a little that she should have taken the trouble, when she surely needed a new one.

"This room is too warm to ask anyone to sit in," she said, apologetically, plucking a chair for her caller just outside the door. "When we are able to have our sitting-room altered to suit us, I shall not have a stove here in summer."

"In the meanwhile you have this nice cool porch. What a pleasant place it is," said Sister Searls, admiringly.

"Yes, if one had time to enjoy it," answered Mrs. Barney, with an uneasy little laugh. "I'm so hurried, trying to get everything about the place in just the right order, that I don't have time."

"Take time, Sister Barney, take time!" said Mrs. Searls, smiling, but seriously. "Many of your troubles, as you have while you are working for something better. Don't crowd out any little pleasures you have to make room for some great pleasure that's farther off. You see," she added, blushing a little, as if her words needed excuse, "it's something I had to learn myself, years ago—never to trample on duties in a wild chase after the roses. The roses I haven't found, but the duties have been enough to make the path bright."

Mrs. Barney looked upon her in some perplexity, as she took her departure. She had listened with one half her mind on the loaves of bread in the oven, and the other half did not fully comprehend what had been said.

"Duties and roses! I don't see what my self-culture has to do with wanting a new kitchen! But there, I suppose ministers' wives, even if they are only country ministers' wives, learn to get most quickly and easily. When we have a summer-kitchen we can begin to live as other people do."

"If we don't all die of Methuselah," complained Master Tommy, in an undertone which was perfectly audible.

"Anyway, the chickens will be if we can't have any cooked till that time," said his juvenile sister, upon chicken-pie for dinner, had been grievously disappointed.

Warm and weary with the morning's work, the questions and suggestions fretted Mrs. Barney. She felt wounded silently after dinner. No one seemed to see that she cared as much for things nice and comfortable as did the others, she said to herself. She cared far more, indeed, since she was willing to do without much now, and work and plan for the sake of having things all that could be desired by-and-by. How many present comforts and conveniences she had foregone for that! Those very cellar stairs, toward whose dark tortuous steps she was tending, were an example; they could scarcely be more ill-built, or in a more inconvenient place. Mr. Barney had wanted to remove them; but she would not allow him to incur the expense because a second removal might be necessary when the house was thoroughly rearranged. No, she had preferred to submit to the discomfort all this time.

Too long a time it proved, for even while she meditated an insecure board slipped beneath her feet, plunging her down the narrow stairway against the tough stone wall, and then upon the hard floor of the cellar. One swift moment of terror, the crash of dishes that fell from her hands, a flash of excruciating pain, and then she knew nothing more. She did not hear Nealie's wild cry from the room above, nor see her husband's pale face as he lifted her in his arms.

When she returned to consciousness a strange voice—the physician's—was saying:

"No bones broken, though it's a wonder her neck wasn't, falling in the way she did."

Slowly she opened her eyes upon many unfamiliar faces, wet cloths and bottles of arnica and camphor, and gradually she comprehended what had happened, and her own condition—not dangerously injured, but bruised and lamed, with a sprained ankle that would keep her a prisoner for many days at least. It was a sudden pause in her busy work—an enforced rest. She scarcely knew how to bear it for a moment, as she remembered all she had planned to do, until a second shuddering thought suggested that she might have left it all forever; unless she grew patient and thoughtful. Yet it seemed strange to be quietly lying on the lounge in the best room, the room that had been kept so carefully closed to preserve the furniture until an addition to the house should translate it into a back parlor; to watch through the open door only a section of it, while Nealie flitted to and fro in the kitchen beyond, spreading the table for tea.

How glad the children were that evening, and how thoughtful her husband was, coming to her side again and again to talk or read to her! They had not found much time for talking or reading together these late years, she felt sure. She had always been so busy when he was in the house. She had dreamed of a leisure time coming, though, when they should have many evenings like this, except the illness or accident coming to mar her plans, or of death suddenly ending them. But it flashed upon her many times during the long hours of that afternoon that she understood the meaning and the earnestness of Sister Searls' entreaty.

"Why its all kind of real nice and jolly—if you would hurt," declared Tommy, unable to express his enjoyment of the pretty room, and the unusual family gathering any more clearly.

Tears gathered in the mother's eyes, but she had found her clue and meant to follow it. She had ample time for thought in the days that followed, when she was only able to sew a little, now and then, or listen for Tim, or look over seeds for Nealie's vine-planting; and slowly but surely she learned her lesson, and brought it back to health and strength—to gain her life's greatest blessing as God sends his sunshine—day by day.—*Kate W. Hamilton, in Inforior.*

A Diplomatist's Dilemma.

The Deputy X— was recently elected for one of the richest departments in the Government, triumphing over a certain M. D—, who had been ignominiously defeated. The person who secured the victory of X— was none other than the cheated M. D—. Shortly after the election the uncle commuted suicide, and the clergy, who had always found in him a determined adversary, refused to allow him to be buried in consecrated ground. X— on hearing this was greatly troubled; he wished at all hazards to avoid the scandal of a civil interment. It occurred to him that the best thing he could do would be to get the doctor of the locality to sign a certificate to the effect that the deceased had long been *non compos mentis*. The doctor made no objection. X— took the certificate to the cure, who ordered the church doors to be thrown open, and M. D., senior, was buried in Christian ground. The will was then opened, and it was found that the defunct had left all his property to the Deputy X—; but the nephew is going to contest the validity of the instrument on the ground that his uncle was out of his mind when he signed it. The question is what will X— do? Will he let the millions slip through his fingers, or will he acknowledge the fraud to which he resorted in order to secure Christian burial for his protector.—*Paris Figaro.*

—A young Sacramento lady a year ago commenced using arsenic for her complexion and bleaching the hair. After a few months she began to complain of terrible headaches, and has finally been sent to Stockton a hopeless invalid.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The bite of a black spider caused the death of a Smithtown (Pa.) child, two years old, a few days ago.

—The sun caused a false alarm at New York, the other day, an automatic telegraph wire running under a skylight being so heated that the thunderbolt was effected as if by fire.

—Existing organ-grinders have no rights whatever in this country. One of them found it necessary, at Pottstown, Pa., the other day, to compel a woman to pay for the music she had listened to by pointing a pistol at her head.

—A boy named Crowley, an inmate of the New York Juvenile Asylum, dreamed the other night that he was struck by lightning and killed. He related the story at the breakfast table next morning. In less than an hour after, while playing ball, he was struck by the bat and killed instantly.

—Miss Ella Hilton, sitting on a porch at her home at Avondale, Ohio, on the 4th, suddenly fell dead, as was at first supposed, from apoplexy, but an examination of her body disclosed the fact that a bullet had entered her breast and passed out at her back, killing her instantly. It was not known where the shot came from.

—The Connecticuters are well known to be an ingenious and economical people. Unfinished houses are by law exempt from taxation—a circumstance of which a resident of Cos Cob has availed himself to leave his dwelling round his house and a window unfinished. In this condition he has occupied it for years, defying the bailiff to enter.

—The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* of a recent date, says: "Recently there was quite a rivalry among the dealers in milk, and the result is a great reduction in prices. Five cents a quart seemed the standard figure, but even this was beaten by a dealer who started selling it for four cents, and established a regular route. He secured a brisk business, and among his customers was Mr. Fritz, the harness-maker, who bought a dollars' worth of tickets. A day or two after there was a commotion in the household. A lizard was seen swimming about in the milk-pitcher. The thought that somebody might have swallowed the reptile, which measured about an inch and a half in length, made the matter all the more exciting, and the milk was so speedily ordered out of the circumstance. It explained the presence of the reptile by the fact that he kept his milk-cans near the spring house, and the lizard went up and down the spring. Scientific men, learned men in the professions, have compelled us to drop the luscious strawberry in terror, by screaming out to us that it would give us the hydrophobia. They have made us heartsick with apprehension by showing that the tempting peach in our hands was reeking with the deadly prussic-acid. They have filled our ice-cream with poisonous impurities. They have forbidden us to drink water that has passed through iron pipes or lead pipes, or that has stood in a wooden vessel, or run in a cemented cistern, or rippled down the rock of the hillside, impregnated with heaven and chemistry only know what awful substances, until one restriction after another has made it the only safe way for a man to get a drink of water, for him to lie down on his back, open his mouth and wait for the shower. Science has kindly warned us of the death that lurks in the coffee cup. The cup that blesses the breakfast-table impairs the digestion. Large doses of it produce palpitation of the heart. It is adulterated with Venetian red and antique sesquioxide of iron. It has also warned us against the use of warm tea, bread and butter, meat, vegetables, fruit, grain, roots, berries, milk and similar articles of food. Singular enough, science has not yet assailed iced tea.*

But it will not do to permit people to enjoy this cool, delightful beverage, simply because its taste is grateful to the wearied system during this scorching weather. We must do our duty, though science may shriek from it, and the people may cry out against us. There is danger in iced tea, and if you would live long and well, shun the cooling cup. We have not the space to devote to an extended discussion of this matter, and can only cite a few instances from a long series of carefully made experiments, which cannot fail to carry conviction to the most incredulous mind.

On June 10th, of this year, John C. Hempstead, of West Hill, began to drink iced tea at dinner and supper. He kept up this practice for nearly three weeks, and then one day, going down the Dickson street steps, he slipped and fell, shaving the skin on both legs, and running a sliver into the ball of his thumb so far that it made his teeth ache when he pulled it out. His clothing was also considerably torn. When he went home that evening he learned that his oldest boy had been whipped at school for striking a pin as far through another boy as the head would let it go. He was warned to quit drinking iced tea, but he persisted in the practice and he is now sleeping in the valley, between West and North Hill, where he lives, and says he never felt so well in his life. But maybe he lies about it.

*Henry Esterfeldt, of Eighth street, drank iced tea regularly every summer for three years. He noticed that after drinking it about two months, his boots began to run over at the heel. He persisted, and one Sunday afternoon, while he was out driving, his horse ran

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

On the 25th, the Treasury Department made another call for 5-20 bonds of this Amount, $5,000,000; interest to cease Dec. 28.

THE Agricultural Bureau at Washington states that the wool clip this year is 3 per cent. greater than that of 1877.

AT East St. Louis, on the evening of the 23d, a squad of Metropolitan Police and a party of Deputy-Marshals had an armed encounter in the public streets of that city, during which from fifty to 100 shots were fired and several persons seriously wounded. The lawlessness under the Belleville inauguration is becoming serious, and threatens the scene of the trouble a little before midnight.

ACCORDING to a Baker City (Ore.) telegram of the 24th, Gen. Howard's forces and Forsyth's command had effected a junction, and would next day pursue the fleeing hostiles, who were moving toward Malheur Agency.

A DECISION has recently been made by the Commissioner of the Deseret Land Office relative to the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands. It is in favor of settlers who have pre-empted railroad lands which remained unsold at the end of the third year after the completion of that road. The decision affects the status of many thousand acres which have been made by the several Pacific Railroad Companies, whose charters contained the same clause as that of the Kansas Pacific, providing that if any of the granted lands remained unsold by the company at the expiration of three years from the completion of the road such lands should be subject to pre-emption entry at $1.25 an acre.

THE receipts of the Government from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, were $111,468,319.01, or $7,945,964.24 less than that of the preceding year.

A COURIER arrived at Baker City, Ore., on the 26th, with intelligence from Gen. Howard, to the effect that the forces of the Piute Indians had separated. The former were fleeing the country, while the latter were supposed to be making for their agency, for the purpose of surrendering. A Silver City dispatch of same date says there were indications of hostilities in that direction.

THE stage-coach which left Deadwood, for Cheyenne, on the 23d, was stopped on the road by six armed men, who captured the mail-bags and rifled them of their contents.

IN Washington, on the morning of the 26th, the members of the organization known as the Independent Labor League of the District of Columbia instituted a strike, because of the refusal of the contractors for digging the foundation for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to pay laborers more than seventy-five cents a day. The strikers drove the few men at work from the ground. The next day the police protected the laborers and scattered the strikers, and subsequently arrested the leader, Isaac Cohen, who was released on promising to have his men disperse and to hold no more riotous meetings. He was again arrested while addressing a meeting, on the evening of the 27th, and locked up, and several other arrests were made on the morning of the 28th.

THE New York Times of the 28th ult. gives the particulars of a terrible crime, which had just been made public, but which was committed some months previous. It seems that a married lady of Boston, of great refinement and beauty, had been visiting friends in the latter of New York State, and when leaving for home took a drawing-room car on the New York Central Road for Albany. She was followed into the car by two villains, who were probably attracted by the valuable jewelry she wore, and when the conductor appeared they informed him that the lady was insane, and that they were her friends conveying her to the asylum at Utica. On arriving at that place they conveyed her from the cars, she swooning away at the time, took her to a disreputable house and robbed her and subjected her to the grossest indignity and outrage. When the train arrived at Albany, her husband learned of his wife's alleged insanity, and immediately started for Utica on a special engine. He soon ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, and found her in a woeful condition, her mind being seriously injured by her terrible experience. Every effort has since been made, consistent with privacy, to discover the fiends, but so far without avail.

BAILEY, in last June, a Deputy United States Marshal, attended to bring back from Kansas, to Lincoln, attempted to arrest a man in Pickens County, S. C., on a charge of liability-dodging, one of the leading members of the accused man-an alleged horrible resistance to the officer, and was killed. The four men were indicted for murder, and a conflict of authority grew out of the case between the State and Federal Courts, the State authorities contending for the sole jurisdiction of the State Courts. Judge Bryan Simpson, to grant a writ of transfer to the United States Circuit Court. It was decided at Washington, on the 27th, to insist upon the transfer of the case to the latter court, and measures would be taken accordingly.

ON the 29th, the President of the Board of Health, of New Orleans, reported that the yellow fever prevalent in that city to such an extent that it would not be proper to issue clear bills of health to vessels leaving that port. Up to noon, on that day, the total cases reported were eighty, and the deaths thirty-three. Quarantine had been established at most of the ports on the Mississippi below Cairo.

THE conditions were very favorable for the astronomical observation of the eclipse of the sun, on the 29th, especially on the line of totality in the Western States and Territories. Prof. Colbert, of the Chicago Astronomical Society, reports that his observations at Denver tend to show that the moon's path in the heavens lay a little farther to the southward than indicated by the Nautical Almanac. Prof. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, were elected Presidents of the organization.

THERE are to be 150 grand prizes and 2,500 gold medals awarded at the Paris Exposition.

BY the capsizing of a boat, on the River Blackwater, near the Town of Ballyborough, Ireland, on the 26th, fourteen children and three teachers were drowned.

A VIENNA telegram of the 26th says the attempts to organize resistance to the Austrians in Herzegovina had collapsed.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 27th, Austria had abandoned the idea of a convention with Turkey in respect to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but would first occupy, and then send a note to the Porte, outlining it of her intentions.

THE Pan-Anglican Conference adjourned on the 27th.

THE Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, to succeed Lord Dufferin.

IN the British Parliament, on the evening of the 26th, Lord Harlington moved resolutions censuring the Government for its share in the Berlin Treaty, and approving the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, by means of which the Island of Cyprus was obtained.

THE Austrian troops crossed the Bosnian frontier, on the 29th, meeting with no opposition either from the Turkish troops or the Bosnian insurgents.

Sprinkling the Streets.

MR. Treveylan, who lives on Court street, has had trouble already, with his garden-hose. Since the introduction of the Holly Water system, it has been the delight of Mr. Treveylan to turn himself into a pipeman at sunset, and with his garden-hose sprinkle the thirsty street while the clear, cool waters of the mighty Mississippi. Miss Norah Donavan, a young lady who is connected with the culinary department of Mr. Treveylan's house, and is an superintendent of dormitories and general overseer of carpets, had often watched, as her duties would permit, this process of cooling down the streets at even-tide, and she had been heard to wish that this enjoyment be entrusted to her. She finally framed her wish in a direct petition, and last evening she entered upon the active duties of her new office.

When Miss Donavan took the nozzle from the hands of her master, it was pointed almost directly at the middle of the street, and Miss Donavan conscientiously retained it in this position, while her whole frame was convulsed with delight. Presently Annie Carey, dashing down the street, in a light, open phaeton, two happy young people. In vain the male young person shouted, "Hi, there, I say, turn her off!" and in vain the female young person shrieked and essayed to hide behind the dasher. Longer than a water lily. Miss Donavan only stared at them and wondered if peradventure they might be scrapy, and when they passed out of the range of the stream, out on the other side, very sad, very silent and very damp, not to say limp. Then the gentleman who drives next door came out and called to her as he approached, intending to instruct her how to shut off the deluging stream or turn it aside when anyone approached. But Miss Donovan, hearing him call her name, said, "Sorr?" and turned about and faced him with the nozzle doing its level best, wide open and a fire pressure on. He turned with the first shot and fled for his own door, the cooling stream following him every inch of the way, like an angel of mercy in disguise. But by the time he reached his own door, he was so thoroughly drenched that his suspenders mildewed. Then a North Hill street car came rattling down, an open, summer car, just crowded with people coming in from a picnic at Sunnyside, and when they heard the driver shout, and then dodge, and then swear, they saw their fate and Miss Donovan, and just howled, and wailed, and screamed, and tried to get behind each other, and crept under the seats, and some of them even jumped off the car, and all of them, by their frantic gestures, wild shrieks and singular behavior, impressed Miss Donovan with the idea that they were dreadfully drunk. The street car passed on, and when it was beyond the line of fire Mr. Treveylan's garden around the dryest man in that car could have put out a conflagration by simply leaning back against the house that was burning, and before the car reached the next corner there were four well-defined suits for damages fixed up against Mr. Treveylan.

By this time, Miss Donavan was pretty thoroughly convinced that the insignificant boy Agarbin house required final brand judgment and liberal education, and shrewd insight into men and motives, that belong only to the aristocratic classes, and she determined to resign her position forthwith. She went into the hall, carrying the nozzle with her, and spreading desolation and dismay wherever she went. "Whist!" she shouted, as the torrent drenched the hat-rack. "Mother!" she howled, when it knocked the globe off the hall lamp. "Misther Threveylan!" she shrieked, "where on the wide world is the shtopper?" and then she bent over the irrepressible nozzle and essayed to stop it with her finger. The howl of dismay that followed this attempt brought the startled family up into the hall, and in less than three minutes every seat in the house was taken, standing room all gone, and the play declared a success.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A WIDOW in Paris has made a fortune by keeping American pumpkin pies at her restaurant.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ON the 23d, a man named R. Van Kleeck, aged 42[illegible], was arrested at Saline, supposed to be drunk. It was soon discovered that he had taken laudanum, and he died in half an hour. He was supposed to be insane.

BEARS have not been so thick for years in Clare County as now. They make daily appearances.

JOHN Fish, one of the first settlers of Pinckney Township, in Jackson County, hung himself a few evenings ago.

JOHN HAFFEY, a tramp, made an indecent assault upon Mrs. Adler, of Grosse Point, on the 23d, whereupon he instantly shot and fatally wounded the rascal.

THOMAS DOLLE was fatally hurt at Kalamazoo, on the 23d, by being run over by an approaching locomotive.

THE Nationals of the Fourth District have nominated Thomas R. Sherwood for Congress.

ON the morning of the 23d, Mrs. Dr. H. Barnes, of Detroit, fired the stove cover with her apron. The heat set her apparel on fire and she was fatally burned.

THE large Eagle sawmill and boarding-house, located half-way between Marquette and Negaunee, were completely destroyed by fire on the 24th, together with a million feet of logs. Loss, about $[illegible]; no insurance. The property was owned by F. W. Reed & Co., who had sawed before been burned out during the last six years.

FRED K. BLOMGREEN and Henry Wilson, miners, were instantly killed by a fall of ore at the Ryan Mine, near Marquette, on the 24th. Another miner, name unknown, was fatally injured.

THE morning of the 24th, Howard Seeley was found in his house in Liberty Township, Jackson County, insensible, with a bullet hole through his head. It is supposed he shot himself accidentally.

POLICEMAN JOHN FELLON, of Detroit, was found weltering in his own blood, on St. Aubin street, on the morning of the 24th. It was believed that the officer was shot while he fell in an apoplectic fit, though not a few believed that he had been murdered.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 13, 1878, was $595,871.60, receipts during the week ending July 20 were $37,025.87; payments during the same time were $6,116.29; balance in Treasury July 20, 1878, $646,821.18; balance in the week, $49,951.08.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, a Detroit clothing merchant, who, within three months went bankrupt through bankruptcy, was arrested, on the 24th, upon the complaint of A Rochester (N. Y.) firm, who charges him with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

THE leather shop of the Marquette & Ontonagon Railway, at Marquette, was burned, on the morning of the 25th. Loss, $2,500.

AT Holton, in Muskegon County, a tramp, named Charles Willard, debating to hail from Chicago, was fatally injured, on the night of the 25th. He had crawled upon the trucks of a train to steal a ride, and the cars had hardly started before he fell off and was run over.

THE Lake Superior Powder Company was located mill, located on Read River, two or three miles from Marquette, exploded, on the 26th. The building was completely destroyed, but none of the workmen were killed. Loss, $1,250.

IT now turns out the Baron Jasmund, late one of the editors of a Detroit newspaper, did not commit the suicide he was reported to have committed. He is said to be living in London, Ont., or was, on the 15th of July.

FIRE was set fire to a large barn on the farm of T. C. Sawyer, in Battle Creek Township, on the 27th, and the building and contents were destroyed. Loss, $2,000.

THE Nationals of the Fourth District have nominated Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, as their candidate for Congress.

ALONZO DUDLEY, lately from California, reports a terrible accident to Jesse Lake, by taking morphine. He was alive at last accounts, but not likely to recover.

A YOUNG woman, a passenger on the schooner Bruce, the other day, while off Lexington, threw her baby, named after Congressman Ithan Mr. Samuel J. Randall, the speaker of the present House of Representatives."

A CONSTABLE challenged a sick man's vote at a city election on the ground that he was an ill legal voter.

THE healthy growth of the baby is dependent upon its freedom from the pernicious effects of opium. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy known for the diseases of early childhood.

A Marriage That Didn't Come Off.

A young man on Minnesota street and one of the lady teachers in one of the public schools met far from Case avenue, having concluded that a consolidation of their joys and sorrows would lend to their mutual advantage, resolved that upon the 17th day of July, 1878, at eight o'clock in the evening, they would be joined in holy wedlock. All the arrangements usually called for by a wedding were made, even to the securing of berths in a sleeping car for an eastern trip. The minister and the awful hour of eight p. m. arrived. The couple, with beaming hearts and new clothes, presented themselves for the ceremony which was to unite two loving hearts and give him the privilege of paying for her clothes, and her the right to go through his pockets for other women's letters. Then the minister asked to see the license. The young man said he had no license. The preacher said he couldn't marry them without a license. The young man didn't know that license was necessary. He begged the minister to go on. The minister suggested the majesty of the law and refused. The bride burst into very unschool-marmish tears; she sobbed and prayed the hard-hearted clergyman to look upon their wedding outfit and complete the ceremony. The would-be bridegroom thought of the enormous depths in the wagner and entreated him to speak the fatal words. 'Twas vain! The man of prayers refused to lay himself liable to six months in the Work-house, the bridegroom to a night without the license. Then the bridegroom proposed to go to Judge Tilden, and if he would say it was all right, would the minister marry them? He would. Then the young man hustled around, and ran to the nearest theshop where a directory to find the residence of Judge Tilden. Thence he hastened to the Judge's house, leaving the wedding guests in expectancy. An hour elapsed. The bridegroom returned, the bride rushed to meet him; the minister cleared his throat; the guests rose in expectation. With a dejected air he sank into a seat and mopped the sweat from his brow.

"What did he say?" all ejaculated anxiously. "He said: 'Come around in the morning and I'll give you the best license in the house.' Just as if a man could get married any time of day."

The bride was carried off by sympathizing friends, the bridegroom sank into depths of gloomy reflections, the minister pulled his hat over his ear and went home, and the 10:30 train pulled out of the Union Depot with two less passengers than the schedule called for.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—It seems that Speaker Randall is one of the largest landowners in the United States, if a correspondent of the *World* is not mistaken. Writing about the title to the West Virginia land sold in this city a few days ago, he says: "Mr. Swann, a Massachusetts capitalist, lent large sums of money to Virginia during the Revolutionary War. He received in liquidation of the State's indebtedness to him a great land grant, which he located in Southwestern Virginia and in Eastern Kentucky. These lands lie partly within the boundaries of McDowell County, and of the original survey of that now county is the State of West Virginia is no estate of 1,300,000 acres, belonging not to an obscure and unknown person such as the vendee in the late timber sale in New York, who only acquired his assumed title in April of this present year, but to no less distinguished a gentleman than Mr. Samuel J. Randall, the speaker of the present House of Representatives."

A FUNSTON challenged a sick man's vote at a city election on the ground that he was an ill legal voter.

THE healthy growth of the baby is dependent upon its freedom from the pernicious effects of opium. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy known for the diseases of early childhood.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6.85	@10.90
Sheep	4.00	@ 5.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.80	@ 4.70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.01	@ 1.01
CORN—Western Mixed	.47	@ .47
OATS—Western Mixed	.32½	@ .33
RYE—Western	.58	@ .58
PORK—Mess	10.40	@ 10.60
LARD	6.70	@ 6.80
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.38	@ .42
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.50	@ $5.50
Choice	4.60	@ 4.75
Good	4.25	@ 4.35
Medium	3.90	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live Weight to Choice	4.00	@ 4.05
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	@ 4.00
BUTTER—Dairy Creamery	.15	@ .17
Good to Choice	.17	@ .18
EGGS—Fresh	.07	@ .07
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.50	@ 6.30
Choice to Fine Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Patent	6.00	@ 8.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1.06	@ 1.06½
Corn, No. 2	.36	@ .36½
Oats, No. 2	.29	@ .29½
Rye, No. 2	.53½	@ .54
Barley, No. 2	.53	@ .53
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	1.65	@ 2.00
Red-Tipped Hurl	2.00	@ 2.50
Green Brush	1.45	@ 1.60
Red-Tipped Brush	.65	@ .70
POTATOES	1.00	@ 1.10
LARD	7.00	@ 7.00
LUMBER—1st & 2d Clear	42.00	@ 43.00
3d Clear	36.00	@ 38.00
Good Dressed Siding	24.00	@ 25.00
Common Siding	14.00	@ 16.00
Common and Fencing	11.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00
Shingles	2.75	@ 3.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best—Medium	$4.75	@ $4.75
Common	3.25	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.12½	@ $5.25
Medium	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.85	@ 4.00
HOGS—Philadelphias	4.00	@ 4.00
Yorkers	3.90	@ 3.90
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.00
Common	3.00	@ 3.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

GRANSIR.

A grand old man,
Hath left the olden plan
A muscular look, a massive head
A mark to-day he no longer be here,
A man to wonder when dead.
A ship to-night see him,
Sat back at his ease
Awake or asleep, as you please,
While he shall, and he where
And I read him the news.

Who's kilted to-day?
He asks in his ancient way.
And what have they stole this time, my lad?
The rascals, they have take' pantry in pose
Bad works, boy, bad—very bad!
Then to that indicates perch of the eye
While the pain gets a slide
To the other side,
Where he pulls it and ponder
Keeping up with the news.

A chance for!
Then he begins: "I tell ye, sir!"
"Tis worth a whole book of your modern talk;
Then the silence after his "say."
That echoes and echoes down the ages
Is the silence of the true.
Who can put it down,
Who can say we that from
And the dim gray ice lights unusually clever.
He's about to settle some subject forever.

He's no exercise
From his head to his feet,
Inside and out on to Chicago!
There's no one before before the rest;
He makes you laugh and he makes you weep,
He sets you to thinking
And you never quit
He softens the tough
And hoists the rough
As he assumes bad mistakes
And promotes the good.

A grand old man,
Built after the olden plan;
A noble old body, a generous head,
A man to wake he longer be here,
A man to remember when dead.
Years yet may be limber his ranks,
The perfect old son of the earth!
And may I be the last
While he whirls and he views,
To fasten or read him the news.
—*John Turner Sherwin, in Sunday Afternoon.*

MRS. BARNEY'S SERMON.

Strangely enough the cellar-stairs preached it—at least they contributed that very important part—the application. On the Friday evening the text in the morning, then the sermon might have gone on from firstly to forty-secondly without Mrs. Barney's notice, had it not been for the cellar stairs.

Mrs. Barney was hurried that day—she was always hurried—and it was warm and uncomfortable in the sunshiny stove-heated kitchen, where she was hustling to and fro, and growing fretted and tired without knowing the speed. Neslie, standing at the ironing-table, was tired also.

"There's so much to do," she said, wearily. "I don't see why we need to do baking and ironing both in one day. It makes such a crowd, and we could have left either for to-morrow."

"To-morrow will bring work enough of its own," answered Mrs. Barney, quickly. "And if we should get the work all out of the way the first of the week, a whole day to rest in would be worth something."

"But then we shouldn't take it for resting just because it would be a whole day, and something else could be crowded into it," murmured Neslie, to whom one hour now looked very inviting and that possible day to the future very uncertain.

The mother did not answer and the young girl's hand moved more slowly over the damp muslins as her gaze wandered away to the hills where great trees were throwing cool shadows. How pleasant the shade and greenness would be! Her desire to bring it nearer suggested another thought to Neslie. "Some vines would be so nice at this window, mother, I could plant them if you would let Tim dig a little spot out there."

"Yes, but if we ever get the house fixed up as we want it, we shall have slantings enough for shadow," she said.

"But we don't know when we can do that, and it does look so pretty now," urged Neslie, pleadingly.

"Pretty? Well, yes, if we had the whole yard trimmed and laid out as it should be. I hope we shall have it some day; but a dreary vine here and there seems hardly worth fussing over when we can't have the whole done."

Neslie sighed, but was silent. Presently Tim came in with an armful of wood.

"Neslie," he said, pausing near her table, "if you'd just sew this sleeve up a little. The old thing tears awful easy, and I just hit it against a nail."

He spoke low, but Mrs. Barney's quick ears caught the words.

"That jacket torn again, Tim! I never saw such a boy to tear things to pieces! No, Neslie can't stop to mend it now, and I can't either. I've been intending to get you a new one, but there doesn't seem much chance to make anything new while you contrive to make so much patching and darning on the old."

Mrs. Barney shut the oven door with a snap. Tim was the hired boy, kind-hearted but careless, and he was rather discouraging. Board and clothing sometimes appeared to her a high price for his services. "Hurry now, and pick some currants for dinner," she said.

Tim took the tin-pail pointed out to him, but did not hurry as he passed with clouded face down the walk. The thought of a new jacket would have been pleasant a few minutes before, but it had suddenly lost its attractiveness. The boy drew his bushy brows into a scowl, and, as soon as he was out of sight of the house, threw himself upon the grass and began his currant-picking in a very leisurely style. Then it was that Sister Searls drove up in her rattling old buggy, with a horse that was, as Tim said, "a reg'lar old revolutionary prisoner."

"If I can't have fine horses and carriages I can take a deal of comfort with these," was always Sister Searl's cheery comment upon her equipage. She had an errand at Mrs. Barney's and had stopped on her way to the village. A plump, rosy-faced little woman she was, not young, only that she belonged to the class of people who never grow old; neatly dressed, though it was but that old poplin made over, Mrs. Barney wondering a little that she should have taken the trouble, when she surely needed a new one.

"This room is too warm to ask anyone to sit in," she said, apologetically, placing a chair for her caller just outside the door. "When we are able to have the house altered to suit us, I shall not have a stove here in summer."

"In the meanwhile you have this nice shade," said Sister Searls, admiringly.

"Yes, if one had time to enjoy it," answered Mrs. Barney, with an uneasy little laugh. "I'm so hurried, trying to get everything about the place in just the right order, that I don't have time."

"Take time, Sister Barney, take time!" said Mrs. Searls, smiling, but earnestly. "Make the most of what you have while you are working for something better. Don't crowd out any little sweetness you have to make room for some great pleasure that's further off. You see," she added, blushing a little as if her words needed excuse, "it's something I had to learn myself, years ago—never to trample on dinner in a cold chase after the roses. The roses I haven't found, but the dishes have been enough to make the path bright."

Mrs. Barney looked upon her in some perplexity, as she took her departure. She had listened with one half her mind on the leaves of bread in the oven, and the other half did not fully comprehend what had been said.

"Dishes and roses! I don't see what any sort of a flower has to do with wanting a new kitchen! But there! I suppose ministers' wives, even if they are only country parsons' wives, have so much talk that it comes natural to them. Dear me! I don't get much time for poetry in my life! I'm sure of that. How Tim does loiter!"

Tim, meanwhile, had sauntered out from among the bushes, and was engaged in satisfying the old horse that Mrs. Searls had fastened as securely as if it could be induced made any circumstances. Then he moved to this sort of gallantry, partly because he really liked the cheery little woman, and partly because he heard Mrs. Barney call, and was in no haste to go to the house.

"That will do, thank you, Tim," said Mrs. Searls, anxious to expedite his steps in the way of obedience. "I think Mrs. Barney is calling you."

"Yes'm; she most always is," answered Tim, philosophically, pausing to arrange the harness with painful deliberation.

"But, my dear boy," urged Sister Searls, reading something in the knitted brows, "you really should try to please her and help her all you can, you know. She is kind to you."

"Oh yes, she's kind! Only when I see one of her kindnesses a coming I dodge; it generally hits a fellow hard enough to be uncomfortable," responded Tim. Then, having relieved his feelings by this statement, his conscience pricked him slightly, and he added: "You see she's always in such a hurry. She can't come and bring 'em; she has to pitch 'em."

Mrs. Searls meditated as she drove down the country road.

"Well, I never thought of that before, but I do suppose that's why the Bible speaks of the Lord's 'loving-kindness' and 'tender mercy'—because there's so much kindness in the world that isn't one bit loving, and so much mercy that is only duty and not tenderness. I'll tell Josiah that," for it happened that while the good minister pored over his books and studied theology, his wife, going here and there, studied humanity. And though he cooked his own sermons, his wife often seasoned them. This baking was done at last, the currants picked, and Mrs. Barney's dinner ready.

"For the bounty bestowed upon us may we be duly grateful," murmured Mr. Barney, with head bowed low over his plate. Then he looked up and remarked that he was tired of a steady diet of ham and eggs, and didn't see why they couldn't have a little variety.

"You would see if you had to cook in the hot kitchen, my dear," responded Mrs. Barney, more shortly than her wont. "I'm glad to have whatever I can get most quickly and easily. When we have a summer-kitchen we can begin to live as other people do."

"I've put off old as Methuselah," complained Master Tommy, in an undertone which was perfectly audible. "Anyway, the chickens will be if we can't have any cooked till that time."

He had applied the odors of the baking on his housewarm way from school, and, settling his juvenile mind upon chicken-pie for dinner, had been grievously disappointed.

Warm and weary with the morning's work, the emotions and suggestions fretted Mrs. Barney. She felt wounded and aggrieved, too, as she moved about, silently after dinner. No one seemed to see that she cared as much for things nice and comfortable as did the others, she said to herself. She cared far more, indeed, since she was willing to do without much now, and work and plan for the sake of having things all that could be desired hereafter. How many present comforts and conveniences she had foregone for that! Those very cellar stairs, toward whose dark tortuous steps she was tending, were an example; they could scarcely be more filthy-built, or in a more inconvenient place. Mr. Barney had wanted to remove them; but she would not allow him to lower the expense because a second removal might be necessary when the house was thoroughly rearranged. No, she had preferred to submit to the discomfort all this time.

Too long a time it proved, for even while she meditated an insecure board slipped beneath her foot, plunging her down the narrow stairway against the tough stone wall, and then upon the hard floor of the cellar. One swift moment of terror, the crash of dishes that fell from her hands, a flash of excruciating pain, and then she knew nothing more. She did not hear Neslie's wild cry from the room above, nor see her husband's pale face as he lifted her in his arms.

When she returned to consciousness a strange voice—the physician's—was saying:

"She is long broken, though it's a wonder her neck wasn't, falling in the way she did."

Slowly she opened her eyes upon a confused mingling of unseen faces, wet cloths and bottles of arnica and camphor, and gradually she comprehended what had happened, and her own condition—not dangerously injured, but bruised and sore lamed, with a sprained ankle that would keep her a prisoner for many days at least. It was a sudden pause in her busy work—an enforced rest. She scarcely knew how to bear it for a moment, as she remembered all she had planned to do, until a second shuddering thought suggested that she might have left it all forever; then she grew mightily and thankful. Yet it seemed strange to be quietly lying on the lounge in the best room, the room that had been kept so carefully closed to preserve its furniture until an addition to the house should transform it into a back parlor; to watch through the door only a spectator, while Neslie flitted to and fro in the kitchen beyond, spreading the table for tea.

How good the children were that evening, and how thoughtful her husband was, counting to her she again and again to talk or read to her! They had not found much time for talking or reading together these late years, she and her David; she had always been so busy when he was in the house. She had dreamed of a leisure time coming, though, when they should have many evenings like this, except the illness or accident coming to mar her plans, or of death suddenly ending them. Put it aside now how many loving words and offices and daily enjoyments had been crowded out of their home and in that brief retrospective glance she understood the meaning and the earnestness of Sister Searls' entreaty.

"Why its all kind or real nice and jolly—if you wasn't hurt," declared Tommy, unable to express his enjoyment of the pretty room, and the unusual family gathering any more clearly.

Tears gathered in the mother's eyes, but she had found her clue and meant to follow it. She had ample time for thought in the days that followed, when she was only able to sew a little, now and then, on garments for Tim, or look over seeds for Neslie's vine-planting; and slowly but surely she learned her lesson, and brought it back to health with her—to gather life's pleasantness as God sends his sunshine—day by day.—*Kate W. Hamilton, in Interior.*

A Diplomatist's Dilemma.

The Deputy X— was recently elected for one of the richest departments in the northwest, triumphing over a rival, Dr. M. D—, who had been installated. The person who secured the victory of X— was none other than the ouchest M. D —. Shortly after the election the ouch computed subtle powders and bottles of arnica and camphor, and gradually she comprehended what had happened, and her own condition—not dangerously injured, but bruised and sore lamed, with a sprained ankle that would keep her a prisoner for many days at least. It was a sudden pause in her busy work—an enforced rest. She scarcely knew how to bear it for a moment, as she remembered all she had planned to do, until a second shuddering thought suggested that she might have left it all forever; then she grew mightful and thankful. Yet it seemed strange to be quietly lying on the lounge in the best room, the room that had been kept so carefully closed to preserve its furniture until an addition to the house should transform it into a back parlor; to watch through the door only a spectator, while Neslie flitted to and fro in the kitchen beyond, spreading the table for tea.

How good the children were that evening, and how thoughtful her husband was, counting to her she again and again to talk or read to her! They had not found much time for talking or reading together these late years, she and her David; she had always been so busy when he was in the house. She had dreamed of a leisure time coming, though, when they should have many evenings like this, except the illness or accident coming to mar her plans, or of death suddenly ending them. Put it aside now how many loving words and offices and daily enjoyments had been crowded out of their home and in that brief retrospective glance she understood the meaning and the earnestness of Sister Searls' entreaty.

"Why its all kind or real nice and jolly—if you wasn't hurt," declared Tommy, unable to express his enjoyment of the pretty room, and the unusual family gathering any more clearly.

Tears gathered in the mother's eyes, but she had found her clue and meant to follow it. She had ample time for thought in the days that followed, when she was only able to sew a little, now and then, on garments for Tim, or look over seeds for Neslie's vine-planting; and slowly but surely she learned her lesson, and brought it back to health with her—to gather life's pleasantness as God sends his sunshine—day by day.—*Kate W. Hamilton, in Interior.*

A Diplomatist's Dilemma.

The Deputy X— was recently elected for one of the richest departments in the northwest, triumphing over a rival, Dr. M. D—, who had been installated. The person who secured the victory of X— was none other than the ouchest M. D —. Shortly after the election the ouch computed subtle powders and bottles of arnica and camphor, and gradually she comprehended what had happened, and her own condition—not dangerously injured, but bruised and sore lamed, with a sprained ankle that would keep her a prisoner for many days at least. It was a sudden pause in her busy work—an enforced rest. She scarcely knew how to bear it for a moment, as she remembered all she had planned to do, until a second shuddering thought suggested that she might have left it all forever; then she grew mightful and thankful. Yet it seemed strange to be quietly lying on the lounge in the best room, the room that had been kept so carefully closed to preserve its furniture until an addition to the house should transform it into a back parlor; to watch through the door only a spectator, while Neslie flitted to and fro in the kitchen beyond, spreading the table for tea.

How good the children were that evening, and how thoughtful her husband was, counting to her she again and again to talk or read to her! They had not found much time for talking or reading together these late years, she and her David; she had always been so busy when he was in the house. She had dreamed of a leisure time coming, though, when they should have many evenings like this, except the illness or accident coming to mar her plans, or of death suddenly ending them. Put it aside now how many loving words and offices and daily enjoyments had been crowded out of their home and in that brief retrospective glance she understood the meaning and the earnestness of Sister Searls' entreaty.

"Why its all kind or real nice and jolly—if you wasn't hurt," declared Tommy, unable to express his enjoyment of the pretty room, and the unusual family gathering any more clearly.

Tears gathered in the mother's eyes, but she had found her clue and meant to follow it. She had ample time for thought in the days that followed, when she was only able to sew a little, now and then, on garments for Tim, or look over seeds for Neslie's vine-planting; and slowly but surely she learned her lesson, and brought it back to health with her—to gather life's pleasantness as God sends his sunshine—day by day.—*Kate W. Hamilton, in Interior.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The bite of a black spider caused the death of a Norristown (Pa.) child, two years old, a few days ago.

—The sun caused a false alarm at New York, the other day, an automatic telegraph wire running under a skylight being so heated that the thermometer was affected as if by fire.

—Evidently organ-grinders have no rights whatever in this country. One of them found it necessary, at Pottstown, Pa., the other day, to compel a woman to pay for the music she had listened to by pointing a pistol at her head.

—A boy named Crowley, an inmate of the New York Juvenile Asylum, dreamed the other night that he was struck by lightning and killed. He related the story at the breakfast table next morning. In less than an hour after, while playing ball, he was struck by the bat and killed instantly.

—Miss Lida Hutton, sitting on a porch at her home at Avondale, Ohio, on the 4th, suddenly fell dead, as was at first supposed, from paralysis. But an examination of her body disclosed the fact that a bullet had entered her breast and passed out at her back, killing her instantly. It was not known where the shot came from.

—The Connecticuters are well known to be an ingenious and economical people. Unfinished houses are by law exempt from taxation—a circumstance of which a resident of Cos Cob has availed himself to leave up the dwelling round his house and a window unfinished. In this condition he has escaped it for years, defying the baffled Tax-Collector.

—The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* of a recent date, says: "Recently there was quite a rivalry among the dealers in milk, and the result is a great reduction in prices. Five cents a quart seemed the standard figure, but now this was beaten by a dealer who started selling it for four cents, and established a regular route. He secured a brisk business, and among his customers was Mr. Fritz, the harness-maker, who bought a dollars' worth of tickets. A day or two after there was a commotion in the household. A lizard was seen swimming about in the milk-pitcher. The thought that somebody might have swallowed the reptile, which was assured about an inch and a half in length, made the matter all the more exciting, and the milkman was speedily advised of the circumstance. He explained the presence of the reptile by the fact that he kept his milk-can near the spring for cleanliness, and the lizard was in it to get a drink of pure four-cent milk.

The Perils of Iced Tea.

Beware the cup. In these days of raging thermometers and busy Corporations it is fraught with peril. It amazes us, sometimes, to think how long the people of America have been permitted to go on dallying with this living death, unwarned by the monitions of science. It is seldom that scientific men have been so sinfully neglected as they have shown themselves to be in this matter of iced tea. They have been prompt enough to warn us of the poisonous qualities of everything else we like to eat and drink, until they have about blotted out everything fit to eat or drink from the tail of fare, and started us down to a bran-bread diet, and now comes along Dr. Holland, in *Scribner* for July, and assures us that the Grayan system of diet starves more New Englanders to death in six months than all four other causes in a year. Hereof the name of Dr. Holland for that statement. He doesn't put it quite so strongly as that, but that is the way we believe it. Scientific men, learned men in the professions, have compelled us to drop the luscious strawberry in terror, by screaming out to us that it would give us the hydrophobia. They have made us heartsick with apprehension by showing that the tempting peach in our hands was reeking with the deadly prussic-acid. They have filled our ice-cream with potent vos huporifics. They have forbidden us to drink water that has passed through iron pipes or lead pipes, or that has stood in a wooden vessel, or that is a connected charge, or distilled from the rock of the hillside, impregnated with heaven and chemistry only know what awful substances, until one restriction after another has made a the only safe way for a man to get a drink of water, for him to lie down on his back, open his mouth and wait for the sewer. Once has kindly warned us of the death that lurks in the coffee-cup. The cup that blesses the breakfast-table impairs the digestion. Large doses of it produce palpitation of the heart. It is adulterated with Venetian red and antique sesquioxide of iron. It has also warned us against the use of warm tea, bread and butter, meat, vegetables, fruit, grain, roots, berries, milk and similar articles of food. Singular enough, science has not yet assailed iced tea.

But it will not do to permit people to enjoy this cool, delightful beverage, simply because its taste is grateful to the wearied system during this scorching weather. We must do our duty, though science may shrink from it, and the people may cry out against us. There is danger in iced tea, and if you would live long and well, shun the cooling cup. We have not the space to devote to an extended dissension of the matter, and can only cite a few instances from a long series of carefully made experiments, which cannot fail to carry conviction to the most incredulous natures.

On June 16th, of this year, John C. Hempstead, of West Hill, began to drink iced tea at dinner and supper. He kept up this practice for nearly three weeks, and then one day, going down the Division street steps, he slipped and fell, abrading the skin on both legs,

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug 9, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

That class of Americans to which I have occasionally referred as sighing after the titles and customs of European aristocracy, have had a titbit this week in the accounts of the marriage in London, on the 27th ult., of Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of the late Paran Stevens, of this city, to "Arthur Henry Paget, lieutenant and captain of the Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Lieut. General Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal of the Royal Household and fifth son of the first Marquis of Anglesey." Think of it! And as though it were not honor enough of itself for a daughter of this poor plebian republic, which can't even confer a knighthood, to marry all that, the occasion was rendered still more excruciating by the august presence of the Prince of Wales and four or five others of the royal blood. We have not yet had time to receive the mail containing the inevitable columns of spread eagle minutiæ, but a breathless and awe-struck cablegram has favored us with the points which were too important to keep. Thus we learn that not only was the future King of England there, but that he actually condescended to 'converse' with the bride, as did also his Gracious Niba the Duke of Connaught, that younger scion of royalty, who has just popped the question to a German princess, and been voted $50,000 a year for life by a grateful Parliament for so doing. Altogether this was a most refreshing season, and the accounts thereof will be a joy to the title-worshipers for months to come.

The wedding is also announced of Miss Arkansi, (an Albany, N. Y. girl) the well-known prima donna, to Mr. Ernest Gye, son of a famous operatic managers of London.

At a time when defaultings and business corruptions daily unearthed, a crowding succession of brutal crimes and a prevalence of low political huckstering combine to enforce a belief in the doctrine of human depravity, it is a genuine satisfaction to discover evidences that the better side of human nature does assert itself despite them all, and by works of delicate and disinterested charity proves that the capacity for self sacrifice and devotion has not been lost from among us. The winter months are those which call out the most frequent expressions of sympathy for the poor, but in New York, at least, the rigors of summer are even more deadly and tormenting to a large proportion of that class whom we have always with us. The sickening details of tenement life during the hottest weather have been printed so often that they are painfully familiar; and it is in mitigation of the suffering in these pest holes that some of the noblest and humane efforts of charitable New York are being expended. Hospitals for old and young are liberally and effectively managed, and what is more important a vast amount of sickness and consequent death are prevented by the work of physicians who, either as volunteers or as employes of individual or bodies, penetrate the very strongholds of disease and not only prescribe for the actually prostrate but by impressing upon the minds of the ignorant and often ungrateful inhabitants the simplest rules of hygiene, accomplish more by prevention than cure. Then there are the harbor excursions which are supported, this year at least, entirely by voluntary offerings and through which thousands of half suffocated women and children are given the chance to breathe in the pure sea breeze for a day and thereby to gain a new lease of life. Free dispensaries are also well kept up and supplies of healthful food are freely contributed.

Nor are the coarser needs of penniless humanity alone regarded. Boxes for the reception of newspapers and other reading matter are set up in depots and other public places, which are almost daily liberally filled by passers-by and whose contents are distributed among the hospital patients. There has also been established by some ladies a Flower Mission, as it is called, which collects contributions of fresh flowers during their season and gives them out in bouquets among the sick children and their weary mothers. To me this seems the most touching and beautiful of all the minor charities, and I am firmly convinced that it is by no means the least useful. To most of the recipients the sight of flowers is like an angel's visit not only for rarity, but for the pleasure it confers; and to the poor women, for instance, who come to the mission for medicine, and who in addition to this relief can carry home with her a little bunch of fresh and fragrant flowers, these last have often as much of healing as the physician's remedies. The flower mission has already distributed this season nearly 50,000 bouquets and something like 1,000 potted flowers.

Readers of New York papers may remember the short-lived excitement about this time last year by Jay Gould's being tossed over a railing into a wall street basement by a stalwart victim of one of his stock jobbing tricks. Now Mr. Gould is celebrating the anniversary of that little affair by getting himself into a more serious trouble. He has been for some weeks at the head of a drove of "bulls" who have been trying to force certain stocks up to fictitious quotations. Report now says that the job was too big for even the wily Jay to handle and that he is now in a very tight place financially. The king of the street however has as many lives as a cat, and I shall be greatly surprised if the predictions freely made of Gould's downfall are not entirely falsified within a few days.

The two most distinguished arrivals here this week were Said and Bachita, two baby hippopotami, who were captured in the Upper Nile region some months ago, and have have now come over here to replace the young hippopotamus who was for some time one of the chief attractions of the Aquarium, but who shuffled off his mortal coil last spring. The newcomers weigh about 300 pounds apiece, and are the only pair of these animals, male and female, now in captivity.

Our weather here has been run under the auspices of Jupiter Pluvius for a week past. Where all the rain comes from is beyond conjecture but roughly estimating from appearances I should say that about forty feet had fallen since my last writing. Over in that wicked city of Brooklyn they have been having their streets turned into creeks and their cellars to cisterns. No very heavy damage to property is reported.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Jordan RiverHouse:
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons." Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX. - MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 8-ly

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine echanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for JAS. BEATTY PS & Co., filled Promptly at Lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(32) (6.1.2.)

BOOKS, BOOKS.

1000 Manuals of Social and Business Forms—$5 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, B. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are seen myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of superior quality. No change in color or pleasant ink made by us.

FACTORY:
PRINTING INK CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 12 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

On the 24th, Representative Kelley was examined, and detailed the circumstances attending his visit to New Orleans in 1876. He went there merely as a lookeron and saw that nothing improper occurred. He had talked with President Grant before he left. On arriving at New Orleans he found there Senator Sherman and other visiting statesmen and also a number of the leading citizens. After a consultation of the latter he addressed a communication to the Republican Returning Board, a duplicate of the letter to the Louisiana Returning Board, but the latter declined. Witness was satisfied from conversations with members of the Board, and never discussed the subject of the report of such interference. Attention being called to that portion of Weber's testimony wherein he stated that the Returning Board was influenced by the visiting statesmen to reject the returns, he said that Weber's testimony was unqualifiedly false. The general character of the evidence showed intimidation and some of it was most abhorrent. He heard the testimony of Elias Parkerson and believed it to be true. He testified falsely when the stage has had a brilliant armament. Witness had never heard of any suggestion to manipulate the parishes for any purpose, and never heard that brittons schedavis were used but never seen any. Witness did not know of Shea's having any conversation with Anderson and Weber.

Custard Parker, of New Jersey, testified that he was in New Orleans in the interest of Tilden and Hendricks; confirmed generally the testimony of Mr. Kelley.

Representative Hall said he went to New Orleans solely on the request of Mr. Kelley, and to assist the latter in one of their flights of a mysterious character. He knew nothing of any money that the visiting Republicans influenced the action of the Returning Board as to him. In reply to a question by Mr. Butler, Mr. Hale said that Kellogg talked to him in private in the presence of others, and had never offered him any reward for anything he had done or might do. As in relation to the appointment of sundry witnesses before the committee, Mr. Sherman said he would not hesitate to appoint any one as a witness, but would not have him duty, then. Butler asked in an examination of the case of Postmaster Parker of New Orleans, brother-in-law of Mr. Butler, but Sherman objected that he was not bound to reveal Cabinet secrets, and Hoar generally sustained the objection.

Gen. Garfield desired to show he came to go to New Orleans. He was in no more mischief to the D. A. Weber for information relative to the Packard-Wells business than to any one else. He thought it odd that the whole trouble was founded on the alleged decisions of the Democratic State Committee. He advised the formation of the club to show that there was physical as well as moral force on the side of Packard. He denied the truth of E. L. Weber's testimony in regard to the statements and action of the visiting Republicans. There was not a word of truth in his statement that they advised the Returning Board to stretch their powers to the utmost extent with a view to future Presidential votes. In answer to a question by Gen. Butler, Garfield said he believed Packard was elected Governor of Louisiana. Hoar, Butler and Garfield said the troops were called out to prevent a conflict between the two governors-elect and to prevent bloodshed and preserve the state's peace. In reply to a question by Mr. Butler, Garfield said he never saw Packard or Wells drink a drop of liquor. Witness had no knowledge of a reported turn out at Packard's house on the Wednesday after the election.

MR. STORER was recalled, on the 25th, and testified that he had seen Mr. Sherman's signature, and thought he could recognize it. He knew the letter shown him by Weber to be a forgery, as Sherman's handwriting. In reply to a question by Mr. Potter, witness stated that the signature of Sherman to the letter shown him by Weber was made until after election. The Democrats in Louisiana certainly stated the policy according to the New York plan—they bought votes.

Col. George Story testified that there was no bull-dozing in Madison Parish. He had heard of the Wickliffe case. Her affidavit was taken by Watts one of the visiting statesmen. She was made no inducements to tell an untruth, and to his knowledge she stated what she thought was the truth. The work of procuring evidence was left entirely to the committee, and was done under the supervision of the various statesmen. Wilson saw Jim Weber in New Orleans frequently. Witness declined to answer a question in regard to the answer of Dr. Ferguson, saying it was a question that deserved was his friend, and he was thus engaged in investigating the circumstances of the murderers with a view to the punishment of the murderers, and if he told what he knew the ends of justice might be defeated. Witness said the Republicans were greatly annoyed at first with Packard's nomination; he believed any other candidate would have brought out a much larger white vote in support of the ticket. Regarding the political manipulations in Louisiana, witness stated that under Gen. Kellogg or Warmoth no man dare think to be heard of any contention for murder, and the same was true of the Nicholls government up to the time Packard was born in the returning Board, and he believed it to be true. He testified falsely when he said he had a brilliant armament. Witness had never heard of any suggestion to manipulate the parishes for any purpose, and never heard that brittons schlavis were used but never seen any, and did not know of them. He was having any conversation with Anderson and Weber.

Custard Parker, of New Jersey, testified that he went to New Orleans in the interest of Tilden and Hendricks; confirmed generally the testimony of Mr. Kelley.

Representative Hall said he went to New Orleans solely on the request of Mr. Kelley, and to assist the latter in one of their flights of a mysterious character. He knew nothing of any money that the visiting Republicans influenced the action of the Returning Board as to him. In reply to a question by Mr. Butler, Mr. Hale said that Kellogg talked to him in private in the presence of others, and had never offered him any reward for anything he had done or might do. As in relation to the appointment of sundry witnesses before the committee, Mr. Sherman said he would not hesitate to appoint any one as a witness, but would not have him duty, then. Butler asked in an examination of the case of Postmaster Parker of New Orleans, brother-in-law of Mr. Butler, but Sherman objected that he was not bound to reveal Cabinet secrets, and Hoar generally sustained the objection.

Gen. Garfield desired to show he came to go to New Orleans. He was in no more mischief to the D. A. Weber for information relative to the Packard-Wells business than to any one else. He thought it odd that the whole trouble was founded on the alleged decisions of the Democratic State Committee. He advised the formation of the club to show that there was physical as well as moral force on the side of Packard. He denied the truth of E. L. Weber's testimony in regard to the statements and action of the visiting Republicans. There was not a word of truth in his statement that they advised the Returning Board to stretch their powers to the utmost extent with a view to future Presidential votes. In answer to a question by Gen. Butler, Garfield said he believed Packard was elected Governor of Louisiana. Hoar, Butler and Garfield said the troops were called out to prevent a conflict between the two governors-elect and to prevent bloodshed and preserve the state's peace. In reply to a question by Mr. Butler, Garfield said he never saw Packard or Wells drink a drop of liquor. Witness had no knowledge of a reported turn out at Packard's house on the Wednesday after the election.

MR. STORER, was recalled, on the 25th, and testified that he had seen Mr. Sherman's signature, and thought he could recognize it. He knew the letter shown him by Weber to be a forgery, as Sherman's handwriting. In reply to a question by Mr. Potter, witness stated that the signature of Sherman to the letter shown him by Weber was made until after election. The Democrats in Louisiana certainly stated the policy according to the New York plan—they bought votes.

Col. George Story testified that there was no bull-dozing in Madison Parish. He had heard of the Wickliffe case. Her affidavit was taken by Watts one of the visiting statesmen. She was made no inducements to tell an untruth, and to his knowledge she stated what she thought was the truth. The work of procuring evidence was left entirely to the committee, and was done under the supervision of the various statesmen. Wilson saw Jim Weber in New Orleans frequently. Witness declined to answer a question in regard to the answer of Dr. Ferguson, saying it was a question that deserved was his friend, and he was thus engaged in investigating the circumstances of the murderers with a view to the punishment of the murderers, and if he told what he knew the ends of justice might be defeated. Wilson

From the Ev'ning Press, Rapid

FILER FOR CONGRESS.

Dr. L. Filer, of Ludington, was of the opinion of that healthy way man-aged to make a one money in the lumber business—and so go to Congress. During the past fortnight, he met a few hostilities have been securing the lower Peninsula portion of the State district, industriously trying to work up enthusiasm for Filer, and "the things" for him. Mr Filer was an aspirant once before, when Mr. Hubbell was nominated the first time. Hon. Sam Moffatt, of Traverse City, was also candidate before the same convention. Mr Filer was chairman of the Congressional Committee that called that convention, and through some mysterious and delicate art, query, murdering it apportioning delegates, several new counties (which were known to favor Moffatt), were given but half a vote each. When a test of strength came in the convention the fact was developed that if those new counties had been given one full vote each, which they should have had, Mr. Moffatt would have been nominated After a protracted struggle, embracing some 30 or 36 ballots, Mr. Hubbell was nominated. After Mr. Hubbell had made a brief speech, accepting the nomination and expressing thanks for the same, the defeated aspirants—Messrs Moffatt, of Traverse City, Burt, of Marquette, Dr. Ellis, of Manistee, and Filer, of Ludington were successively called out. All except Mr. Filer expressed their acquiescence in the choice of the convention, and promised the ticket their cordial and hearty support. Mr Filer made no speech, but said the action of the convention put him in mind of a story; and then he refused a decidedly sanctity anecdote, which was not only in bad taste, disclosing a sad want of refinement in one who should presume to aspire to a seat in Congress but which would be construed in no other way than as exceedingly clumsy tomfoolery to the convention. Before adjournment, a resolution was adopted declaring that in all future conventions every organized county should be entitled to at least one delegate with one full vote. This was done to prevent a recurrence of the gerrymandering practiced by Filer's committee.

The PIONEER-MAGNET expressed a preference for the renomination of Mr. Hubbell some time ago, and that is our position to-day. While there may be scores of men in the District whose ability is equal to that of Mr Hubbell, they lack acquaintance at the National Capital, and are entirely wanting in that experience which enables Mr. Hubbell to work understandingly and effectively from the opening day of the session, and to accomplish more for his District and State than two new men could, be they ever so brilliant. In private business affairs, prudent and discreet managers employ those who are most competent and faithful in their performance of the particular work required and when they get such a man, they keep him as long as possible, instead of discharging him as soon as he thoroughly familiar with his duties, and employing another who has them all to learn. Mr. Hubbell's ability, force of character and extended experience, render him decidedly preferable to a new man, particular at this time unusual vigilance is necessary to guard the nation against the schemings and plottings of those but recently in open rebellion against the Government.

For any thing you want go to Sco & Washburn's.

The editor of the Traverse Bay *Eagle* in all his comments upon positions taken by the SENTINEL, has something to say regarding the Charlevoix Postoffice. The reason is obvious. Since 1868 there has been photographed upon the spectrum of Sprague's political eye, the outline of something closely resembling a Land office or Postoffice. After several hoarders after the reality he has finally been forced to content himself with this circular substitute As the loaves and fishes are the Alpha and Omega of his politics, so he thinks they are the beginning and ending of everybody else's Political creed. The SENTINEL proposes to rise above those considerations, and will always be found upon the right side, postoffice or no postoffice.

A few stock of saxony and fur hats at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A complete set of candidates for every office is the nucleus for all new parties. The workingmen are expected to work them into position.

Men's sterling, very cheap at Sco & Washburn's.

The cedar steamer a gem of town built at Lyons, N. Y. That sort of thing must not occur again, and hereafter builders might as well understand it at once.

Fly traps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Matrimonial.—Nothing will mortify a good housewife more than to set before her company nicely sugar biscuits by using Smith's sweetie she needs all this. It is made by a new process and it always pure and uniform in strength and is 100 per cent cheaper than baking powder

Gillette cream yeast is the best in use carpenter & Bartholomew keep it.

Butler, in Congress proposed to issue treasury greenbacks by making to him a field marshal on his face. But Grant can see a long distance, even if he are a one eye.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have just received a nice assortment of cassimeres.

Whenever a subscriber sends the country editor a watermelon the paper comes out on a half sheet the next Saturday with an apology upon printing lawyer's briefs.

New assortment of day goods at Sco & Washburn's this week.

Jackson's best chewing tobbacco at Sco & Washburn's.

Fresh butter wanted at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Finest line of suspenders in town at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Isaac P. Barnes, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Emerson Barnes praying that administration of said estate, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, may be granted to himself or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 26th day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be and the same is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Bingham-Kay, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Richland, I shall, on saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Robertson, on the north half of the east west quarter of section twenty-nine (29), Township thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and generally described as the south west quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-three (23) Township thirty four (34) North of Range Eighten West

LEWIS GRUNDEN, Guardian.

Dated July 10, 1878.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., July 2, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry H. Beck against Jeremiah Barry No. 6001, dated April 22 1878, upon the south 1/2 of south east 1/4, sec. 9 Town 30 N. R 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SEVERSON, Register.
J. L. JENNISON, Receiver.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3240, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law. Every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax. An application should be made to S. S. HALLEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

SPRING and SUMMER.
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, as until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law;

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four Thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake roads, and included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

NOTICE.
Reed City, Mich. August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Perce against Victor Sinn for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6707, dated May 1, 1875, upon pwj section 2, Township 34, North, Range 6 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. SEVERSON, Register.
J. L. JENNISON, Receiver.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3240, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law. Every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax. An application should be made to S. S. HALLEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near coal landing. Lunches served at any hour, ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Call WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making.

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. Any person can do the work. Boys and girls can make money fast. A few can make more than a dollar an hour. Those who want work can be supplied with employment that will pay them at least $777 in three months. Many have made more than this amount. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At present time more than can be made at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. TERMS AND OUTFIT FREE. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BARBEE.

CASSWELL & BARBEE,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO 16. MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix Passengers carried safely, quickly, and cheaply at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my premises on the fall on SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EPPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix, bound down, every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 1—3	June 1—2
July 1—31	July 1—30
August 2—30	August 3—29
September 1—29	September 2—19
October 1—28	October 3—31

Board for shipping at Charlevoix, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Board for shipping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows,

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 11—3	June 4—20
July 16—31	July 4—18
August 2—28	August 2—18—29
September 1—27	September 15—29
October 1—26	October 16—31

Freight and Passage Cheaper Than by any other Line.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 17. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 20, 1878. Whole No., 448

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City. Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many-storied one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases as the well-known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 00	$1.25	$1.50	$2.00	$5.00	$ 8.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	8.00	12.00	15.00
4 colms.	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
1 "	5.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	37.50	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutory rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD T. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Also Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

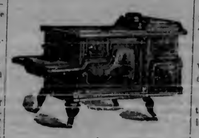
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 295 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. H. UPRIGHT, Sec'y. W. A. SMITH, W. M.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 30, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	50
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	75
Peas, per bushel	65
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	50
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12¢
Beans, per bushel	1 50
Rye, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Beef, hides, per pound	50
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

NEW winter-wheat flour at McCabe & Bros.

EIGHT vessels lay in Charlevoix harbor Wednesday morning.

THE Fountain City House has a large number of guests.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew will have another lot of brick in about a week.

THREE huge water-spouts were visible in Lake Michigan from this place Thursday.

THE school-meeting Friday evening voted to have nine months of School the ensuing year.

GEN. SHERMAN passed through Petoskey on his way to Mackinac one day last week.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

CARPENTER & Bartholomew have a good stock of butter, and they do not intend to be out again this season.

CHICAGO nobility, with negro servants, and Charlevoix not below their dignity to patronize as a resort.

ADVANCE ITEMS.—W. H. Porter has just put a new turbine water-wheel into his grist-mill. New wheat is coming into market briskly.

—A. V. Markham, a blacksmith from the southern part of the State, now occupies Mr. Porter's blacksmith shop.

—A. Z. Hayes is building a new store.

—A drug store will probably be put up here this fall.

—A Presbyterian Society was organized here on the 11th of this month.

GEORGE MILLER, of this place, is puffed up in the fullness of his pride. There appointed at his residence one day last week, an eight pound girl. George is loud in his praises of its hereditary goodness, beauty, etc., but persists in calling it "he."

PERSONAL.—M. Litcomb, of Flint, has been spending a few days with his son, S. S. Liscomb, of this place.

—Mrs Weed Wiley, of Plano, Ill., sojourns at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jackson Ingalls.

—R. W. Smith, of Ithtige fame, is at the Fountain City House.

—T. B. Sumner and wife, of Bradford, Pa., are sojourning in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. Goddard (nee Miss Louisa Newell) are at Hon. John B Dixon's.

—Peter Mulholland, Sheriff of Manitowoc Co., Wis., has been recreating here. He was accompanied by P. F. Smith, also of Manitowoc.

—O. D. Wood, of Norwood, went to Chicago Friday on the Fountain City. He will return next Friday on the Menominee.

—Henry Morgan Esq., of this place, leaves this week for the Red River country, in Manitoba

—W. S. Philippany, of Chicago, is the guest of L. D. Bartholomew.

—Wm. Crataley, of Fowler, Ohio, is here visiting relatives

THE Ladies Aid Society will hold a social in the grove near the residence of Hon. John Nicholls this evenig. Everybody invited to attend.

Table linen and napkins at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. F. E. Kittridge, Unitarian, preached a doctrinal sermon at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

—Episcopal service was held at the same church in the evening, Rev. Mr. Engle occupying the pulpit.

—Quarterly Meeting—the last in this conference year—will be held next Sabbath in the Methodist church.

—Rev. Mr. Whitman has been attending camp meeting at Northport during past week.

THE LECTURES.—The lecture of Mrs. Boise Sunday evening, on the subject of temperance, was well attended. Charlevoix is the wrong town for temperance lectures, and little, or no interest was manifested.

—The lecture by Rev. F. E. Kittridge on "Luck and Pluck," on Tuesday evening, at the M. E. Church, is spoken of by nearly all who heard it as *par excellence*. It was full of fine thoughts, and delivered in a masterly manner.

THE Resort people are constructing a dock in the bayou adjoining their grounds.

THE Odd Fellows of Charlevoix have leased the upper portion of the store building belong to Mr. Francis, and intend to have it fitted up as a lodge room.

THE Western Union Telegraph Line terminates at Charlevoix. Thank God something terminates here, if it is not a railroad.

THE view of the Resort grounds from the village, and *vice versa*, is badly obstructed by a lot of worthless dead hemlock tree near the bayou, which should be cleaned out for the benefit of all concerned.

COLLINS the Charlevoix meat market will receive a lot of sheep this week, and our folks will be well supplied with mutton.

HON. Henry W. Lord, of the State Board of Commissioners of Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions, formally inspected our jail Saturday.

THE gospel ship Glad Tidings, commanded by Rev. Capt. Bandy, came into port on Tuesday, and went up South Arm, where the Christian mariner has held up to this writing, several interesting meetings. Capt. Bunday was recently ordained a Congregational minister and has full powers to exercise the functions of a minister of the gospel.

VERY busy selling goods at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

CHEBOYGAN has just let the contract for an $8,000 school building.

A Danger Threatening.

On the 28th of this month the Republican Representative Convention meets in this place. Its duty will be to, select from among the few candidates for the office of Representative in the State Legislature a man who, by virtue of moral and political rectitude, will ensure victory. A word to the delegates who shall compose that Convention:

We wish to here record a warning against an impending danger to Republicanism in this District. We solemnly warn the Convention against demagoguery and "personal claims." We caution the Convention not to put in nomination a man whose personal and political record will not bear the closest scrutiny. We caution them against giving as a candidate whose profession and sympathies are not in full accord with the interests of the people of this District.

The Convention have it in their power to unwittingly elect a Democrat. Will they take this responsibility. A candidate unincumbered by any past political blunders, and possessing the political and business confidence of the Republican voters at the District is the only one that can be elected, under existing circumstances.

We utter these notes of warning, and ask their serious consideration by the *personel* of the Convention. If our exacitude touches the aspiring ambition of any near home, we will accept the result in the true Christian spirit of self denial. Steer clear of the rocks!

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Beazley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-4yr

MARINE.—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place, has traded his schooner, the Len Higby, for the square-topsail scow Supply, giving $900 difference. The Supply is a staunch vessel, seven years old, and will carry, 80 cords of wood. Capt. Gebo will sail her.

—Quite a fleet of vessels were detained here with their cargoes, for several days last week, by head winds. Friday the wind shifted, however, and they left.

—The propeller Fountain City had 120 passengers on her up trip last week. This testifies to the popularity of the steamer and her commander.

DEXTER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in cash for wheat and other grain. All representations that we pay in due bills is *false*, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

10 3t DEXTER & NOBLE.

SCHOOL.—The Charlevoix School Board have employed Prof. F. W. Mayne, of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. as Principal of our School for the ensuing year. Prof. Mayne is a graduate of one of the New York State Normal Schools, and has the best of recommendations. Miss Lottie B. Ainslie, of this village, will conduct the Primary Department.

THE HARBOR WORK.—Capt. H. S. Dale, of Chicago, the contractor for the Charlevoix harbor work, arrived here Sunday. He proposes to enter at once, and energetically, into the work and to leave every dollar of the money, except his margin, with the people here. To this end, he will sub-let the timber work, and furnish employment to as many of our mechanics and laborers as he can advantageously handle. Capt. Dale is a veteran in harbor work, having followed it many years. He built the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, and has received therefor from the Government, up to date, $450,000. He has, in addition to our harbor the contract for the work at Grand Haven and Frankfort. We are satisfied that our harbor work is in good hands.

THE State Teachers' Institute for the counties of Antrim and Charlevoix will be held at the Blakely school house, near the head of Torch Lake, during the week commencing Sept. 9. The people in the neighborhood offer free board to all teachers in attendance

Just received a stock of repellents at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

On the 30th ult., President Hayes proclaimed a declaration between the United States and Great Britain for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks in the two countries, which declaration is to the effect that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of the other, on complying with the laws thereof, the same rights as belong to native subjects or citizens, either at present or hereafter to be granted, in everything relating to property in trade-marks or trade-labels.

THE subscriptions to the 4-per-cent. loan during the month of April were $4,978,150; May, $7,350,500; June, $8,003,100; July, $10,372,300. Total for the four months, $30,823,950.

SOME carrier pigeons which were started on a race from Columbus, Ohio, for New York City, on the morning of the 26th ult., were not heard from until the morning of the 31st, when they landed at Lancaster, Pa., 125 miles from their destination, having flown a distance of 375 miles toward their home. The prize offered had been withdrawn.

THERE was received at New Orleans, on the 31st ult., the first bale of new cotton from the Mississippi Valley, raised in Adams County, Miss. It was classed good-middling, and sold at auction for eighteen and a quarter cents per pound.

THE report that Gen. Mackenzie had again crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, was denied on the 31st ult. The river was too high for crossing. Everything was reported quieten on the border.

FOUR colored men in Jail at Monroe, La., on a charge of murder, were taken possession of by a mob, on the morning of the 30th ult., and hanged to a tree in the Court House Square of the town.

THE corner stone of a big wheat, which had existed in Milwaukee and Chicago during the month, culminated on the afternoon of the 31st ult., in Milwaukee, Spring No. 2, during the day, sold for $1.30@1.30, and in Chicago for $1.08 to $1.10, and many settlements were made at these figures. A great many operators in both places, however, declined to fulfill their contracts, preferring to have the differences ascertained by arbitrators. It is believed that the liquidators of the corner have realized from $300,000 to $500,000.

THE public-debt statement, as published the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including certificates, $1,795,776,948, $2,934,-886,695. Cash in Treasury, $390,316,179. Debt less cash in Treasury, $2,055,560,025. Decrease during June, $20,000,000.

THE Town of Clinton, in DeWitt County, Ill., was visited by a destructive tornado, on the evening of the 31st ult., which prostrated large numbers of dwellings and business structures, and greatly damaged the growing crops. The storm extended throughout Central Illinois, proving fruitful in damage to buildings and crops. Several persons were killed by lightning and a great many structures burned.

ON the evening of the 2d, the resolution of censure upon the Government, introduced to the British House of Commons by Lord Hartington, were rejected by a vote of 190 to 288—a Government majority of 102. The House then passed a vote of confidence.

A COMMUNICATION has been addressed by Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, to the Revenue Collectors in Southern Districts where troubles have arisen on account of illicit distilling, setting forth the willingness of the Government to deal leniently with all who will stop their violation of the law.

IN New York City, during July, there were sixty-seven failures, with aggregate liabilities of $5,738,171.

THE Board of Health of New Orleans reported thirty-six new cases of yellow-fever in that city, and seven deaths, for the twenty-four hours ending at noon on the 30. Two cases had been brought to Cincinnati from the South, one of which had proved fatal; but a telegram from that city, on the 31, says no apprehensions were felt of the spread of the disease there. Quarantine regulations were being strictly enforced in most or all of the Southwestern cities.

ON the 1st, Alta City, the oldest mining camp in Utah, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Judge Varnes lay down upon a sofa in the Swan House, with a cigar in his mouth, and the flames passed from this origin. Of the 300 buildings in the town 175 were burned. Mr. Varnes, the innocent and careless cause of the fire, perished in the flames.

PROF. WATSON is said to feel certain that, during the recent eclipse, he discovered the planet Vulcan southwest of the sun, about 9 deg. distant. Prof. Draper succeeded in getting a photograph of the spectrum of the corona, thus proving that most of the light of the corona is reflected from the sun, and is not due to ignited gas.

BECAUSE of the continued great demand for the 4-per-cent. bonds, Sec'y Sherman, on the 3d, floated the bill which manufactures the paper to resume.

A COUNTERFEIT five-dollar legal-tender note of the new issue series was received at the Treasury in Washington, on the 3d. The note was printed from the original plate, an inferior paper.

IN Chicago, during July, there were thirty-nine failures, with aggregate liabilities of $1,723,805.

THERE had been a total of 233 cases of yellow-fever reported in New Orleans up to the 3d, inclusive, since. During the forty-eight hours, ending on the 4th, there were fifty-eight new cases and eighteen deaths.

THE Austin Bank of Kansas City, Mo., closed its doors on the 3d. Liabilities estimated at over $1,000,000, with assets nominally about the same amount. The wholesale grocery firm of R. M. Bishop & Co., of Cincinnati, was also among the failures announced on the 3d.

THE gold coinage during July aggregated $30,000, and the silver coinage $1,847,000.

ON the 5th, the Secretary of the Treasury issued the sixty-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000—one-half of which are registered bonds—principal and interest to be paid on and after Nov. 5, interest to cease on that day.

AFTER a week's suspension, there was a general resumption of mining in the Schuylkill (Pa.) region, on the 5th.

REESE, TRAFF & WHODS, steel manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., suspended on the 5th. The liabilities of the firm are $300,000, and their assets about $200,000.

A FEW days ago an insane young woman of Boston, aged twenty-seven years, poured kerosene over her head and clothes, and set fire to them, and was burned to death.

A DISPATCH from Rochester, N. Y., on the 3d, says Prof. Lewis Swift, who had just arrived home, confirmed the discovery at Denver during the recent eclipse of the planet Vulcan. He and Prof. Watson agree as to the distance and direction of the planet from the sun, and expect to confirm the discovery by other observations.

THE Topeka (KAN.) National Bank closed its doors, on the morning of the 5th. The indebtedness, it is said, was the failure of the Mastin Bank, of Kansas City.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Maine Republicans held their State Convention at Portland, on the 30th ult. Gov. Connor was unanimously renominated, and a platform was adopted favoring wise prohibitory legislation; declaring that, until the citizens of each State are protected by the National Government in their Constitutional rights, civil and political, in the several States, the work of the Republican party is unfinished; that our citizens must be made as good as coin and redeemable in it, and congratulating the country on the "unmistakable evidence that the near approach to a stable currency is preparing the way for an early permanent revival of business and industry."

THE Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin adopted a platform in the shape of an address, on the 31st ult., declaring adherence to the principles of the Republican National platform of 1876, and the sentiments expressed in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance; demanding that all citizens, without distinction, shall enjoy equal rights before the law, in all sections of the Union; rejoicing in the prospect of the resumption of specie payment before the close of the present year, and declaring that a stable currency possessing intrinsic value—coin, or paper convertible at par into gold or silver, at the pleasure of the holder—is the only secure foundation of permanent business prosperity; declaring that the investigation respecting the last presidential election has wholly failed to discover any improper action by President Hayes.

JUDGE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, was so far recovered from the effects of the dangerous surgical operation performed upon him a few weeks ago as to ride out, on the 1st.

THE Greenbackers of Vermont met in State Convention at Burlington, on the 1st, and, after the adoption of a platform, adjourned to meet at St. Albans, on the 22d, for the nomination of State officers. The resolutions adopted demand that all money issued by the Government shall be a full legal tender for all purposes; that money shall be created in quantities sufficient for the wants of trade; that there shall be no privileged class of creditors; that the public lands shall be donated to actual settlers; that sinecures shall be abolished and Governmental affairs economically administered; that a graded income tax be assessed on incomes of $2,000 and upward, etc., etc.

A MONUMENT to Jonathan Walker, of the "Branded Hand," was unveiled at Muskegon, Mich., on the 1st. The monument is of granite, and on one of its sides is an inscription reading, "This monument is erected to the memory of Capt. Jonathan Walker, by his anti-slavery friend, Photius Fisk, Chaplain of the United States Navy." The monument was unveiled by ladies, who placed a wreath of flowers over it. Letters were read from the poet Whittier and Fred Douglass. Parker Pillsbury delivered a tenghty address.

AT the South Carolina State Democratic Convention, held on the 1st, Gov. Hampton and the other State officers were unanimously renominated. The platform adopted reaffirms the platform of 1876; guarantees full protection to all classes of citizens; opposes fusion with Republicans; advises the encouragement of immigration, etc., etc.

AT the late election in Shelby County, Tenn., the National Greenback party are reported to have elected their entire ticket of fifteen candidates by majorities ranging from 4,500 to 6,000. Another account says this result was brought about by a coalition of Independent Democrats and Republicans against the regular Democratic ticket. The news, on the 5th, from the election in North Carolina indicated the Legislature of that State would be large, Democratic.

A LARGE number of workingmen met in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of the 6th, and were addressed by Dennis Kearney, the "Labor Reformer," of California. Large numbers were unable to gain admittance. The speaker, who was enthusiastically received, assailed capitalists and monopolists, the publishers of newspapers and the telegraph managers in vigorous and somewhat profane terms. He spoke of the victory the Workingman's organization claims to have achieved in California, and advised the workingmen to put loose from all parties, and to take charge of their own affairs.

AT a largely-attended anti-Chinese demonstration in San Francisco, on the evening of the 5th, the gist of one of the speeches was that a committee of workingmen had waited on the board of Supervisors, and would wait again, and if it would not listen to a petition of the people to demolish Chinatown as a public nuisance, the workingmen would be called upon to march upon that locality and there not one brick upon another. This appeal met with an outburst of applause.

A resolution was adopted to organize the workingmen of the State into a Committee on Public Safety for mutual protection, 400 out of 10 the call of the Vice-President of the Executive Committee of Organization.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to late Vienna dispatches, a Turkish agitator had raised the standard of revolt against the Ottoman authorities at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

A BELGRADE dispatch says a proposition to make Servia a Kingdom would be made in September.

A BELGRADE telegram of the 31st ult. states that Servia had established an army of observation on the Bosnian frontier.

THE Russian member has withdrawn from the Commission to investigate concerning the Rieshpe insurrection. Some of the insurgent witnesses swore that there was an understanding between them and the Russians, whereupon the Russian member insisted that inquiry in that direction be abandoned. This being refused, he withdrew, leaving only his dragoman to represent his Government.

THE Austrian Government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of horses.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed a day of general thanksgiving throughout Great Britain for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

A MINISTERIAL crisis has occurred in the Sultan's Cabinet, brought about by differences of opinion as to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

CARDINAL FRANCHI, the Pontifical Secretary of State, died on the morning of the 1st.

NOBELING, the would-be assassin of the Emperor Wilhelm, who is under sentence of death, attempted suicide, on the 3d, by shooting himself with a revolver pistol.

THE American Minister at Constantinople has sent a gunboat to Volo to investigate into the alleged molestation and mal-treatment of an American female missionary by the Thessalian Greeks.

THE Governor of Mostar has been assassinated by the insurrectionists in Bosnia.

THE freedom of the City of London was presented to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, on the 3d. Lord Beaconsfield delivered an address, in which he expressed himself as sanguine that the permanent peace of Europe was assured.

THE Workingmen's Congress, announced to meet in Paris, on the 3d of September, has been prohibited by the French Government.

FULL returns from the late Parliamentary elections, in Germany, show the following result: Conservatives elected, 93; Liberals, 110; Ultramontanes, 96. Sixty-six second ballots are necessary.

IT is persistently rumored that England is negotiating for the purchase of the Island of Teneriffe. This island commands all approaches to Constantinople.

THE bishops of Paris have struck for higher pay.

AN alarming degree of sickness is reported as prevailing in the Island of Cyprus.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 5th says a collision had occurred between the Austrian troops occupying Bosnia and the rebel insurgents, in which several were killed on both sides. A Constantinople dispatch of the same date says the Sultan has asked the mediation of England to prevent the further advance of Austrian troops. It was stated that the iron-clad ram Hamidieh, on the 31st ult., while on a trial trip in the Bosphorus, struck in such a manner as to cause the vessel to sink in a few minutes, and gave her name as Abdul Hamid. She said she had been a domestic in farmers' families, and was bitten by a dog two years ago.

THE Russians a thunderstorm, on the 31st ult. lightning struck a tree on Court street, Saginaw City, underneath which three boys were sitting. One boy, eight years of age, named Henry Ingalls, was instantly killed, and the two others, Frederick Close and William Band, were dangerously and perhaps fatally injured. The lightning struck in such a manner as to burn black and blue streaks on the body of the dead boy. Band was also badly burned.

THERE is considerable excitement and anxiety at Battle Creek over the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Alice Caley, who left her home on the night of the 28th ult., and had not been seen or heard from up to the 1st. She left a note in the house, stating that, after long deliberation, she had decided to leave the city, and requesting that no efforts be made to find her, as she did not intend to return.

FROM the Seventh Annual Report of County Superintendents of the Poor, for 1877, just issued from the office of the Secretary of State, the following interesting statistics are taken:

Whole number in Poor-Houses in 1877.... 8,979
Males 4,699
Females 4,280
Americans 3,603
Foreign 5,376
Germans 1,863
Irish 2,787
Canadians 252
Scotch 161
Swedes 110
Other Nationalities 203
Births in Poor-houses 77
Deaths 401
Number temporarily relieved 42,052
Expenditures for same period $70,431
Total expenditure for the year $70,431
Value of cost of keeper in Poor-Houses 77
No. of farms, etc. 72
Value of farm products 61,962

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@1.00; Butter, ₩ lb, 7@15; Cheese, ₩ lb, 7@9; Corn, ₩ bu, 48@49c; Flour, White-Winter, $5.00@5.25; Amber, $4.75@5.00; Rye, $3.50@3.75; Cattle, ₩ cwt., $2.00@4.75; Hogs, $3.25@4.75; Sheep, $3.00@4.50; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 27@30c; White, 29@3.c; Pork, Mess, ₩ brl, $10.25@10.50; Rye, ₩ bu, 56@58c; Wheat, White, $1.05; Amber, Number, 96@98c.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE editor of the Bay City News, having published an item of the arrest of T. C. Waters, a business man of that city, on a criminal warrant, when it should have announced the arrest of D. C. Waters, the first-named Waters caused his arrest on a capias for libel, on the 30th ult. The editor gave bail in $700 to appear for trial.

ON the 30th ult., at Marquette, the working of a tug's wheel in the vicinity of the Cleveland Dock brought to the surface of the water the body of a man named Patrick McClain. He had been missed since the night of the 27th ult., and is supposed to have been intoxicated and fallen in.

JOHN HARRISON, wanted at Ottawa to answer to a breach-of-promise suit, was arrested at Grand Rapids, on the 30th ult.

CHARLES RIVER, of Bay City, was scalped on the arm by the head of a horse which he was driving, on the 31st ult.

DR. FISH, of Flint, has been offered the choice between a Consulship to Tunis and a Vice-Consulship at Ching Kiang, China.

TERMS were manufactured by the Detroit brewers, during the year ending May 1 last, 102,840 barrels of beer.

ON the 28th ult., Revel C. Breeken, of Calumet, was drowned at Torch Lake, by falling into the river. He had just returned from an excursion to the Lake Superior Canal.

THE Republicans of the Second District have renominated Hon. Edwin Wields for Congress.

THE following interesting statistics are compiled from the sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads:

Railroad corporations in the State	39
Paid up capital	$140,957,662
Bonded debt	109,971,134
Unbonded debt	15,459,226
Aggregate debt	127,730,360
Cost of corporate property	256,688,022
Earnings for 1877	30,540,930
Other receipts	396,971
Operating expenses	21,401,899
Interest and rental	12,951,109
Number of miles operated	3,344
Number of miles of steel rails	2,754
Railway crossings of gauge	2,723
Number stations	704
Number engines	1,310
Number box-motors	1,361
Number cars	37,140
Total mileage	28,874,497
Passengers carried	9,744,929
Freight carried (tons)	16,460,311
Accidents	209
Accidents (fatal)	61

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury, July 28, 1878, was $616,852.28; receipts during the week ending July 27 were $49,824.42; payments during the same time were $101,922.91; balance in Treasury July 27, 1878, $564,753.79; decrease for the week, $52,098.49.

THE various State Banks have made their reports to the State Treasurer, in accordance with the law, showing the total amount of resources and liabilities to be $6,492,158.54. The State Savings Banks also report their resources and liabilities to be $6,788,366.96.

AT East Milan, on the morning of the 31st ult., the residence of E. Cowper was entirely burned. It is supposed that a lamp for the dined girl escaping from her room in time to alarm the family, all would have perished. In the excitement from the time of the discovery of the fire the entire residence was in names.

ON the evening of the 1st, Hattie Grace, of Ypsilanti, tried to kill herself by shooting, but all three wounds were slight and the girl will recover. She was despondent.

MRS. CYNTHIA STOKES committed suicide, at Detroit, on the morning of the 31st ult., by taking arsenic. Domestic trouble was the cause.

A TERRIBLE wind and rain storm passed over Detroit on the 31st ult., which did considerable damage. During the storm the flat gravel roof of the east wing of the building in Buena Vista occupied by Herzegovina. The excitement in both cousins was rapid, decreasing.

Ancient and Modern Eyesight.

A curious controversy has lately sprung up in Germany as to whether the eye in the human race has always possessed the same delicacy as at present, and whether men at all epochs have had perfect orders as we now distinguish them. Dr. Magnus, an oculist, asserts that primitive man had only a confused notion of tints, and even did not recognize them all. Thus, the ancients only saw three colors in the prism instead of the seven which exist, and the sages of the North only speak of three in the rainbow. The most luminous in the spectrum, those which act with most intensity on the retina are red, orange and yellow; blue, indigo and violet only make a feeble impression; green occupies an intermediate rank. Well, throughout the records of antiquity only the red and yellow, so to say, are spoken of. According to Pliny, painters only employed those two colors, with black and white, to produce their finest effects. The most valued linens were dyed solely in red and yellow. The knowledge of green does not exist either in Sanscrit literature or Homer, who, in describing the verdure of the country, uses epithets relating to other colors. A savant, M. Geiger, asserts that he has proved that neither in the poems of the Rig-Veda nor the Arests, the Bible, the verses of Homer, the Koran, or the ancient literature of Finland or Scandinavia, is any mention of blue to be found. In fact, no word is to be traced in any of them to designate that color. Therefore, some people must have existed for whom verdure was not green, nor the skies blue. Even at this day, the inhabitants of Burmah have great difficulty in making a distinction between blue and green. Mr. Goldstone, whose knowledge of Greek is well known, is wholly of the opinion of Dr. Magnus. We have no occasion to say that those views are strongly contested.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

JUDGE BRADLEY T. JOHNSON argues, in an elaborate paper in the *American Law Review* for July, that the States of the Union can be compelled by judgment of the National Supreme Court, supported by the force of the Union, to pay their debts when they have practically repudiated them.

Alfonso's Solitary Grief in the Escurial.

After a wilderness of plain you see in the Escurial a small town built in a wilderness of rocks and mountains. This seems, indeed, a fit spot for the last abode of the sullen and despotic Prince, who, full of ambition and Tara Benin, and soured by the disappointments of the world, had come here to seek repose and meditation. Here his dark and intolerant spirit could brood over the deeds achieved by a policy which had crushed feudal Barons, turbulent aynntamientos, unbelieving burghers, distant Colonies and Flemish disloyalty under the awful spell of the Inquisition and the Council of Castile. Behind those silent and thick walls no outward influence could disturb the royal hermit in the two cells close to the chapel, where his stool, his table, his whatnot all yet remain three centuries after he has lain in the Pantheon de los Reyes below.

King Alfonso has selected this melancholy pile for the first retreat in which he mourns over his great and premature loss. No fitter abode could be imagined for one than the Palace of the Escurial. Its long galleries are silent, and its courts are much like the interior of a cathedral. Its gardens and terraces have a sort of Dutch regularity and sameness in their well-cut plants and neat alleys. The view from those terraces extends over the bare and rugged plain below, and across the lofty sierra behind. All over the place hangs a stillness undisturbed, save by the shrill whistle of a passing train, or by the tolling of the convent bell.

At early dawn this bell awakens King Alfonso, who rises as early as half-past five, when the sun is already high on the horizon in this country. His Majesty descends alone to the church, and hears mass every day in the chapel where lie the remains of his wife and children. He then on the marble pavement in prayer, while one of the aged chaplains recites prayers before that marble monument wherein are entombed his dearest happiness, his Cusions, his first love. Often when he rises to depart tears are on the face of the young monarch, and he compassionately asks to be left alone for this his first hour of a long day devoted to the exercise of his devotion in the Escurial.

At nine in the morning the Princess of Asturias, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Infanta Christina, all have messages in the same chapel. After mass King Alfonso strolls alone in the gardens until his Secretary, Don Jose Morphy, arrives about nine. They work and read together until midday, when Alfonso XII. breakfasts with the Princess and Infantas, perhaps the only communications Rifles in her daily routine. At two the Royal family, with the military household assemble to receive His Majesty's commands for the day, and all dine with Queen Christina and O'Ryan before he retires, like most of his subjects, to his daily siesta. In the afternoon he gives audience to his Ministers, and rides out in the evening with the Duke of Montpensier.

Very little change has been made in the Escurial for the Royal family. By His Majesty's express orders, great simplicity is observed in all the arrangements of the royal apartments. He hallowers and his equipage of horse-guards do duty within the palace. The garrison of the town is composed of some infantry and artillery.—*Madrid Cor. London Standard.*

A DERBUH caused the fire which nearly destroyed Enterprise, Miss., recently. A man by lamp light was trying to rid his couch of vermin, hence the conflagration. The Chicago cow is avenged. Insurance companies will immediately amend their policies by inserting a bedbug clause.—*N. O. Picayune.*

IF Washington had been a watchmaker, it is just possible even he would have indulged in the mountainous refrain, "Well, it needs cleaning," at each and every time-piece presented for his inspection.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—	Cattle	$6.50 @ $9.75
	Sheep	5.00 @ 6.25
	Hogs	4.75 @ 5.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice		4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		1.06¾ @ 1.07
CORN—Western Mixed		49 @ 49
OATS—Western Mixed		31 @ 32
RYE—Western		58 @ 58
PORK—Mess		10.05 @ 10.00
LARD—Steam		6.75 @ 7.00
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		42 @ 42
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra		$4.00 @ $5.25
	Choice	4.20 @ 4.65
	Good	3.75 @ 4.00
	Medium	3.25 @ 3.40
HOGS—Live and Weight		4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice		3.00 @ 4.00
BUTTER—Creamery		15 @ 18
	Good to Choice	13 @ 14
EGGS—Fresh		11 @ 12
FLOUR—Choice Winter		4.50 @ 5.75
	Choice to Fine Spring	4.00 @ 4.50
	Patent	6.00 @ 8.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring		1.01 @ 1.01
	Corn, No. 2	.38 @ .38¾
	Oats, No. 2	.29 @ .29¾
	Rye, No. 2	.49¾ @ .50
	Barley, No. 2	.60 @ .60
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		.03½@ .03½
	Red-Tipped	.02½@ .02½
	Green Brush	.08½@ .08½
	Red-Tipped do	.05½@ .05½
	Crooked	.02 @ .04
PORK—Mess		10.00 @ 10.00
LARD		7.05 @ 7.22½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		32.00 @ 34.00
	3d Clear	26.00 @ 30.00
	Clear Dressed Siding	24.00 @ 26.00
	Common Siding	14.50 @ 15.00
	Common and Fencing	11.50 @ 12.50
	Lath	1.75 @ 2.00
	Shingles	3.00 @ 3.25
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best		$5.50 @ $7.00
	Medium	3.37½@ 4.37½
HOGS—Medium		5.00 @ 5.25
BUFFLO—Good		3.85 @ 4.50
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best		$5.25 @ $5.50
	Medium	4.15 @ 4.50
HOGS—Yorkers		4.90 @ 4.95
	Philadelphia	4.70 @ 4.85
SHEEP—Best		4.00 @ 4.10
	Common	3.00 @ 3.25

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The dress of Miss Warren, of a Texas party, was peculiar in being made of such striped cloth as convicts wear. Her brother was serving a term in State Prison, and she, being in him innocent, had made up her mind to display her sympathy.

—A lady at Binghamton, N. Y., while looking over her husband's old clothes, recently, discovered a letter which she had given him to post eleven years ago. The letter was addressed to a lady friend, and its non-arrival was the cause of an estrangement between the two families ever since.

—The horse of Mr. Charles Burckhardt, of Cincinnati, ran away, the other day, jumped over a wood-sawyer at work on a pile of wood, plunged through the summer room of a beer saloon, wrecking the interior badly, went out again through the plate-glass window, knocked the sprinkling arrangement off of a watering cart, tried to jump into an express wagon, and finally plunged through the windows on a street-car in which there were some what bruised, but otherwise safe and sound.

—Recently, while Dr. Williams, of Brookfield, was attending a patient, he was called out and found boys swarming about and lighting upon his horse. A large mule immediately made an attack upon him. The lady of the house threw a shawl over the doctor's horse, but we consider their observance of the proprieties not to be quite equal to our bounden and interchangeable duty. Since housekeeping is the principal business I have in hand, I want to do my best in that vocation; to be as conscientious and painstaking in that as I would in teaching music or any other accomplishment. I enjoy my work; it comes easy to me. I take both pleasure and pride in it, and I think the secret of my success in this humble sphere of mine has been my keeping everything up from the very first, and never allowing myself in the smallest particular to fall into slipshod ways."

Mark and Jane, now settled in their beautiful, well-ordered Christian home on the banks of the Connecticut, only the other evening spoke of the two lessons that December evening brought them, and the lasting impressions they wrought.—*Mrs. Annie A. Preston, in Parchological Journal.*

A MAN in convict's garb is a distinguished-looking person. It is for that striped clothes are worn.

—Mr. Allen, of Mobile, was awakened by a noise in the room, and saw a man in the act of stealing his pantaloons. He sprang out of bed, and, as the thief was escaping through the window, he caught him by the leg, and a struggle ensued. The thief finally got away, leaving the pantaloons in the hands of Mr. Allen, who, on examining the pockets, found a roll of bills containing $1,000.

—Mr. Sist, of Mobile, was awakened by a noise in the room, and saw a man in the act of stealing his pantaloons. He sprang out of bed, and, as the thief was escaping through the window, he caught him by the leg, and a struggle ensued. The thief finally got away, leaving the pantaloons in the hands of Mr. Sist

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug. 16, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

We have been regarded during the past week with an introduction to the workings of the Congressional Labor Committee, of whom the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, of this city, is the chairman, and Messrs. Rice of Massachusetts, Boyd of Illinois, and Thompson of Pennsylvania, the constituent members. Had Congress given these gentlemen a vacation, and instructed them to stop in New York and witness or take part in a farce the instruction could not have been more fully developed and realized than it was when they issued a general invitation to all classes to appear before them, and give their views as to the causes of the existing depression, and to suggest measures for its relief. Those who have thus far aired themselves, have as a general thing been Utopians, in the fullest meaning of the work. Communists, Socialists, Womens' Rights men and women, Spiritualists, long haired reformers of every kind, all have given those gentlemen to understand that they are the masters of the situation and that it is only by their sovereign will that Congress or the Government is permitted to exist. Under their propositions there is to be or would be a general millenium. Property is to be equally divided. The man who works and saves is to have no more than he who rides and spends, and Government is to act the part of a patriarchal parent and see to everything. Government is to run the railroads, telegraphs, and all other works now carried on by companies. Government is to employ everybody, pay everybody, hold everything in trust for everybody, but above all things, Government is to a strictly honest pays, no more Credit Mobiliers; no more subsidizing railroad, telegraph or steamboat companies. There is to be but one general christian brotherhood, under which all will set in concord, and every man will take his neighbor by the hand, call him brother, and divide his substance with him. The most amusing feature that this cold and unfeeling world which does not sympathize with these visionary views encounters, is the extreme pertinacity which these same Utopians hold on the little worldly pelf in their possession. Even that extreme communist and socialist, Justus H. Schwab, will not give a suffering brother a glass of beer without the necessary *quid pro quo* in the shape of a five cent piece.

I hope that we shall not soon be involved in a war which would enable us to use our new style of submarine weapons, but if we should happen to become so involved, I think we could show a thing or two to any men-of-war which might seek to invade the harbor of New York. Major General Abbott, of the regular army, has been busy for a week experimenting with some new torpedoes at Willard's Point, and the results of these have been to prove that the heaviest vessels may be blown into the air at a moment's warning. A large number of torpedoes were exploded at different depths and under various conditions, the effects in each case being carefully noted for future reference. The final experiment was the blowing up of a 200 ton schooner in the presence of a large number of spectators. The scene on this occasion reminded one of the memorable blowing up of Hell Gate.

The torpedo, containing a hundred pounds of powder, was sunk beneath the vessel and connected by an electric wire the station on shore. When all was in readiness, Gen Abbott touched the key, and immediately there was a violent commotion of the water under the schooner. She snapped amidships as if made of pasteboard, with a loud, deep report, her timbers were torn as if they were straws, and a confused mass of water, planks, fragments of wood, black dust, and a volume of smoke, through which darted a large red globe of fire, was hurled up to a height of at least 100 feet. For a moment the whole mass balanced in the air and then fell. All that remained of the schooner was the top of the cabin deck. Of the remainder of the vessel no two planks were left together. Photography was called in to record the experiment, several instantaneous views of the explosion being obtained in its different stages.

That was an odd robbery that startled the few dwellers in Vesey street last week, and which still remains an impenetrable mystery. A family named King had slowly and painfully accumulated a small fortune of $30,000, and being more than suspicious of Savings Banks, real estate, stocks and all other investments, thought to get the "dead wood" on financial casualties by putting the amount into gold and government bonds and hiding it in an old valise in the attic. This plan worked to a charm for some months; the little dark closet that held all this treasure kept its own counsel and the family chuckled over wisdom and prudence every time they read of a faithless cashier or a broken trust institution. But about a week ago all this happiness was turned to gall by the untoward discovery one fine evening that the staple and padlock guarding the secret fortune hung broken and useless from the closet door, and that the fortune aforesaid had taken wings and flown away. Talk has been plenty on Vesey street since that night, and the detectives are worrying their lives out trying to find the bold and knowing thief who showed such a nose for secreted coin, but nothing has been accomplished and the King family are turning wearily back to the pickle factory to essay once more the accumulation of a competency which, if obtained, will probably be deposited elsewhere than in the domestic attic.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, par excellence the representative hotel of the metropolis, commenced on August 1st the twentieth year of its business career more prosperous and with greater prestige than ever before. It remains as ever a thoroughly cosmopolitan house, being quite as well known among the traveling aristocracy of Europe as among the highest class of American society. It was there that the Prince of Wales resided when in the city on his memorable trip of twenty years ago, and since that time hundreds of less distinguished visitors from abroad have proved its hospitality.

For many a year the Fifth Avenue has been one of the institutions of New York. For banquets, for political and financial conferences, as well as for social assemblages of the highest order, it has become the most famous resort of the metropolis. Following the general tendencies of times the management celebrated the anniversary already named by reducing the rates from $5 to $4 per day.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve, to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one cure for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and Skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Cronce.

Jordan RiverHouse:

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season "House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WERKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-19

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

57 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The best of Michigan to which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two thousand and fifty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

Persons residing in Charlevoix and vicinity can send themselves one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Which will be forwarded by mail or express, either by mail or express, which will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Raches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Awards and two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get latest improvements in Sewing Machine echanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, ClOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region: and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for EASTERN UPPER PENINSULA filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (8.12.)

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which a Steam yacht of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of superior quality. No change in formula by the grades of ink sent by the

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England),

284 & 286 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE LABOR INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the National House of Representatives to consider the financial and labor depression question met in New York City, on the 1st. There were present Messrs. A. S. Hewitt (N. Y.), J. M. Thompson (Penn.), W. W. Rice (Mass.) and Thomas A. Boyd (Ill.). Went was received that H. L. Herbert (Ore.) would not be able to serve until after the October elections.

After an executive session, the Committee decided to sit daily, and hear such persons as might appear, taking the risk of their expenses being repaid.

Thomas Brock, who represented the stonemasons, wished the Committee to recommend that all Government work should be done by people of the place in which the Government buildings are being erected. He spoke against the exercise of giving out contracts for Government buildings to the contractor made the cheapest bid. The contractor made the cheapest bid, the Government might save by employing the workmen directly. He did not intend to apply the rule to private individuals, and would not advise the Government to regulate wages. Much of the want of employment has arisen from the use of machinery. The sawing of stone was a good instance. If there was no machinery, the sawyers might compel men to work only for wages fixed by the society.

Hugh McGregor, one of the self-constituted committee consisting of Justus Schwab, F. Bauer and himself, addressed the Committee on the subject of the Government collecting statistics of the laboring classes, and so arranging them that they could be readily referred to. He said it was the duty of the United States to examine into every department of the labor question, including the sanitary condition of the laboring classes. He charged that the use of child labor in factories was the cause of many of the deformities. The lack of employment for families now devolves the support of the men, and children, rather than the men. The Committee asked McGregor if he was willing to take as oath as to the truth of what he stated, and he answered he did not like to swear to facts, and compared any similar oath to other cities to be expended in public works. Where these works would have to be sufficient returns, then let the Government pay for them, and the jobs destroyed, as secured bonds are.

Mrs. Mary Hale, who represented herself as a member of the "Working Women's Protective Union of the City of New York," said the first step necessary to improve the condition of the working people was to organize. Give women the ballot and everything would be right.

James H. Smith, who announced that he represented the Socialistic Labor party, said that some of previous speakers the last two days had proposed little. He wished neither paternalism nor communism, nor an eight-hour law, but he did not want anything done in a manner to discriminate between master and man. He was a practical man of business, and the rights of capital should be given and wherever he could get it, and for as many hours as he could labor.

Several "labor reformers" were before the Committee on the 2d. Among them was one named Hall, who said a healthy statement and said no man had a right to take a claim for land, for God says, "Ye shall not sell the land forever." We have violated the laws of God, and find all property equal everywhere.

Matthew Cohen, formerly a manufacturer of silk cloaks, and large manufacturer had grossly failed in business and the sufferers among dealers and he requested the Committee to attend to these matters.

Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Workingmen's Union, held that we do not desire the introduction of the Old World to come here and upset our Government. He did not intend to make a speech as when honestly accumulated, but he denounced railroad monopolies and the combination of provisions, etc., by stock jobbing and speculation, and the latter ought to be stopped by legislation. Stop railroad jobs and give the country the benefit. Our shipping has been driven off the seas by foreign steamers. If Congress has a revenue in favor of freight. Be would like large unemployed population in cities to be sent to the prairie lands and settled thereon by private capitalists.

At the 3d inst. Mr. Randall, a new speaker, spoke, but no news. Mr. Marshall said he did not want to see protection against prisoners. He thought the removal of taxes as much as possible, consistently with revenue, desirable and that no taxes, and the abolition of the profit-bearing Government currency from banks. The banks so abused would revive the shipping trade.

Ira Steward, of Boston, representing the National Labor Reform Association, attributed the present depression to reduction in the currency simultaneously with inflation and not enough taxation.

The President of the Cigar Makers' Union spoke of the cause of the depression in the cigar trade only. He said while the number of cigars manufactured steadily increased the number of the cigar-makers got worse. The trouble has been caused by the General Government by a system of taxation which throws immense sums into the hands of large manufacturers. The first cause is the introduction of 2,000 Cuban into the trade in San Francisco, and in New York the tenement-house system caused ruin. The system is a shame and disgrace. The whole family, man, woman and children, work day and night, from fourteen to eighteen hours, and still only make enough to live, or rather starve, on, and when the cigar-makers struck for wages the landlords, who were the manufacturers, turned 1,000 wretched families into the street. He asked that the tenement-house system be abolished, and that cigars be allowed to be made only in factories. He was not opposed to Chinamen as cigar-makers, but was opposed to the importation of Chinese or any other labor under such a system. He was opposed to the importation of all labor by contract.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Union College has given Edison the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is a little more than seventy-three years old.

—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has bought a tract of several thousand acres in Worth County, Ga., for a sheep farm.

—It is reported that the King of the Belgians has offered to defray the expenses of another trip across Africa by Stanley, and that the latter has accepted the offer.

—The poems of Homer were chiefly traditional and oral, till Pisistratus collected them in writing four or five hundred years after the age of the poet, just as Ossian was collected by Macpherson.

—Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy murderer, was recently put to work in Concord (Mass.) Prison, but he willfully spoiled $75 worth of stock, and now none of the officers are allowed to speak to him, and he has to endure solitary confinement with nothing to do.

—The term Blue Stocking, applied to literary ladies, was conferred on a society which was called the Blue Stocking Club, in which females were admitted; and so called owing to a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of its acting members, always wearing blue stockings.

—Of the report that a nephew of Senator Sumner married a wandering actress old enough to be his mother, who, after a short honeymoon, left him for parts unknown, and that he had lived in vain to have the wife acknowledged and received by his relatives in Boston, the Boston *Journal* says: "Senator Sumner left no nephew for the simple reason that he never had one. The twin sister of the Senator, Matilda, died unmarried, and George, Jane, Mary and Horace were never married. His brother Albert and sister Julia were married and had daughters only."

—A New York letter relates the following: "A gentleman was in Orange, N. J., the other day. He wanted to go to the mountain. There was no coach at hand. A gentleman in a carriage offered the stranger a seat, which was accepted. The gentleman was civil and pointed out the beauties of the region. He seemed to have the faculty of drawing men out rather than of conversing himself. 'Gen. McClellan lives in this neighborhood, I believe,' said the visitor. 'He does. He has a small home on the mountain.' The drive was extended. The courteous gentleman seemed to have many acquaintances. Nearly every passer on foot or in carriage lifted his hat. Public men were talked of. The stranger was about to ask about the 'General,' and now wonders that he did not. The coach pulled up at an elegant mansion, and the gentleman said: 'This is Gen. McClellan's house; won't you walk in?' And this is Gov. McClellan, I presume,' said the stranger. 'At your service,' was the response."

Lost Immortality.

LAST Sunday a vender of pomades and purgatives in Battle Mountain conceived the idea of acquiring fame and astonishing his friends and relatives in the past by representing himself as a noted sea-lifter, and furnishing a regular proof of his prowess on the warpath. He engaged two decrepit Shoshone bucks, whose faces glistened with vermilion, to decorate their scalplocks with feathers and go with him in Lake's photograph tent and have their pictures taken, while he stood in the background with a dumble-barreled shot gun, shouting, "Surrender, savages!" To make the scene as tragic as possible he gathered a tot of beef bones from the rear of a hotel and scattered them around the Indians. The preliminaries having been arranged to his satisfaction, the photograph man fixed his machine and was in the act of getting it inserted on the ground when the Indians, saying, "Heap no good; maybe shoot!" skedaddled from the tent as fast as their legs could carry them, and have not been seen since. The white brave wanted a photograph of the group with slaughter-yard surroundings to send back to his friends in New York to show them how he captured two Bannock warriors at the muzzle of a shotgun. The unexpected departure of the Indians deprived him of the opportunity to immortalize himself, and he is now the most disconsolate artist in the State of Nevada.—*Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.*

—Many times are plainly visible at fashionable watering places. The ladies do not appear in such elaborate toilets, and retrenchment is in order among gentlemen.

—This loan who pays promptly is entitled to a good deal of credit.

Women Traveling Alone.

The story which was published in a morning newspaper a few days ago of the abduction of a lady from a railroad car in the central part of this State was on its face too improbable to be believed without a better authentication of names and dates than was given. According to the report, the lady was traveling to Albany to meet her husband. Two men, strangers to her, were in the car. When the conductor approached to receive the lady's ticket they told him that she was insane, that they were friends or relatives of hers, that she was under their charge, and that they were taking her to the asylum at Utica. The indignant denials and passionate remonstrances of the lady were represented by the men to be the signs and the results of her malady. As she knew no person on the train who could confirm her account of herself, the conductor was induced to believe the account of the two men, and to permit them to remove the lady at Utica, notwithstanding her piteous appeals and her coherent and probable narrative. When the train reached Albany the waiting husband was found, and a special engine carried him and the conductor to Utica, before the lady was discovered, not in the asylum but in a private house, and not in time to prevent great suffering on her part.

This story has been contradicted by some of the newspapers of Boston, where the lady was reported to dwell, and, strange to say, has not confirmed tardily and in part by other newspapers of the same city. We do not refer to it to discuss the question, or to express an opinion on the truth of the story, further than to say that either the story is false or the unnamed conductor acted with criminal stupidity or indifference. We mention the matter in connection with some changes of circumstance, which have arisen since it first happened; and because the report brings up the whole question of the unattended traveling of women and the annoyances and dangers which are incidental to it.

We say that this thing might have happened because women have been taken, not from a railroad car and from among strangers, but from their homes and friends, from among those who have been shut up in asylums for the insane, without any just cause for their deprivation of liberty. If their relatives have been able to deceive physicians supposed to be familiar with the human mind and their victims helpless in the very presence of so humiliating impulsiveness, is it hard to believe that persons who knew nothing of the facts, who have not even the right which acquaintanceship gives to interfere or to make inquiries, might be deceived by men who had shrewdly contrived to represent themselves as relatives of a woman traveling alone, in a case similar to the one which has been reported in the *Times*? With proper safeguards against wrongful imprisonment for insanity, however, such a thing never could happen. Under improvisory provisions requiring an order from a court, upon sufficient proof, as a warrant for such proceedings, the men who pretended to be the custodians of the Boston lady—if any men did so pretend—would have been required to show their authority at every step of the journey. The looseness on the subject which has prevailed so long in the legislation of Christian countries and its counterpart in the carelessness and the connivance of the Albany train—if there was such a train or such a conductor. The event, if it happened, or the event which might happen, is an illustration of the humane timeliness of the new and earnest opposition which has been given everywhere to this subject of the treatment of the insane.

The case, real or imaginary, suggests the question, Should women travel alone? It would involve much special hardship and general exposure to our civilization to be obliged to answer the question in the negative. Women do travel alone and in safety; and nowhere have they a larger liberty in this respect than in this country. So far as united knights and tournaments and crusades and wagers of battle and like barbarisms are concerned the age of chivalry has passed; but there is abroad a chivalric spirit which appears to every woman who wants and deserves it a protection as copious and efficient as the stoutest cavalier ever gave to maidens in distress. Partly owing to this spirit, and partly owing to the careful investigations of the agents of our carrying companies, it is a fact substantially without exception that a woman may travel unattended, in perfect safety and comfort, from one end of the Union to the other. Even the petty annoyances women are subject to, the circumstances of the case, actual or invented, which we have mentioned, are so peculiar that they scarcely come within the rule, and it must be admitted that they are so likely to carry them and have not been seen since. The white brave wanted a photograph of the group with slaughter-yard surroundings to send back to his friends in New York to show them how he captured two Bannock warriors at the muzzle of a shotgun. The unexpected departure of the Indians deprived him of the opportunity to immortalize himself, and he is now the most disconsolate artist in the State of Nevada.—*Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.*

Mr. Quiggles Clears Up the Gloom.

"I'll tell you how it is," said Quiggles, to a friend, who was complaining of being crowded into a corner, "you can make a fortune by going into bankruptcy, if your debts are only big enough to make it an object. The more you owe, the more you make, don't you see?"

"No. I'll be smothered if I do," said the unfortunate friend. "I owe enough, mercy knows, if that's all you want, but how I'm to pay even fifty cents on the dollar, and have anything left to commence over again, is one of the things I can't see into."

"But you don't want to pay your debts, man. Well, but you are a green one—that is too good. Pay! Ha-ha! What are you going to fail for?"

"Coz I can't help it. Bung it all, what are you laughing about?"

"But you can't afford to fail in these hard times, unless you can make a snug thing out of it. You mustn't plunge headlong into ruin with your eyes shut," said Quiggles, adjusting his diamond pin.

"Mustn't I?"

"No! never do in the world. Have your wits about you and keep your head clear. Don't let the trouble worry you to the fogging your brain with too much drink. Wouldn't do at all. Keep your eye peeled and watch for the main chance."

"Yes—yes; I see. But how?"

"You fancy appoint your own receiver, and be sure to select the worst muttonhead you can find. Get a man that don't know enough to drive a cow, and too lazy to add up a column of figures, even if he knows how. If you can find an ignoramus that can't read, so much the better. Make him believe you ain't handy anything to divide, and you can buy him off cheap."

"So, so, that's the way, is it? Go on. I'm learning fast."

"Well, the racket is gone enough and not too blamed awkward to stumble on the true state of things accidentally, you know, and have a bit of trouble. Whack up with him right off the start, chuck his eyes chock full of dust, keep your own counsel and rake in the pile."

"But the creditors—what are they to do?"

"Them? Oh, they can hold the bag and take what drops, but you take mighty good care to hold the screen steady and see that nothing gets through. Play it fine, and you're heeled, old boy, mark me. I'm talking by the book, for I've been there myself, you know."

And Quiggles consulted his magnificent stem-winder and said it was short time of day to refresh.—*Cincinnati Breakfast-Table.*

Insects in South America.

In reviewing "Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and its Tributaries," the *Spectator* refers to the insect life of that region, of which we have had occasion frequently to speak. The narrative, it says, "impresses one with an idea of almost truthfulness, and certainly does not stimulate a desire to visit the localities spoken of. In the first place, the journey was nothing but one long martyrdom from insect tormentors. Imagination fails to conceive of more numerous and variety; of more persistent and active pests than mosquitoes, some kinds of which have bills of immense length, and inflict a sting as sharp as if they had been plunged into strong acid; ticks, of several varieties; venomous ants; minute flies, which persist in drinking the moisture from the human eye; and large bees, more like beetles, that can hit a blow by their own impetus which lays the subject which has provoked it on the ground. Nor is the misery confined to the insect world. Snakes, alligators, jaguars, and other animals, are always on the watch for human prey, and the Indians, who are supposed to be familiar with the habits of the country, are constantly falling victims to the attacks of one or other of these foes. Even the vegetable world is against the traveler, for the forests are somewhat thickly peopled with poisonous trees, whose very shade is said to be dangerous, and whose fruit, though in some cases delicious, is in others deadly. Add to this that the climate is one of extreme heat and moisture, that the rivers are infested with alligators, and that the natives are treacherous, and the reader will be inclined to think that the author has painted the picture in the darkest colors. But, on the whole, he seems to have made the best of his journey, and to have enjoyed it in spite of the many drawbacks which he encountered. Now that the Amazon is open to the commerce of the world, it is probable that many travelers will follow in his track, and it is to be hoped that they will be as successful as he was."

Origin of Heat-Waves.

Now that the torrid season is practically over, one of the questions naturally suggested by the terrific heat-waves which spasmodically fall upon us is: What is their origin? Are they due to local influences, or directly caused by fluctuations in the sun itself? Does the great source of light and heat remain uniform in its supplies, or are its forms subject to periodic ebb and flow? In short, is the sun a variable star? Startling as an affirmative answer to this last question might appear, there would really be nothing strange in such a fact. The fixed stars are known to be gigantic suns, shining by their own light, and giving out, undoubtedly, enormous quantities of heat, although we are too distant to perceive it, and each is probably the center of an attendant system of planets just as our sun is. Yet among these far-off suns we find many subjects to periodic variations of brilliancy, appearing and disappearing with almost clockwork regularity, or suddenly flashing up as new suns and as quickly fading away forever.

One of the most striking examples of this variable class is the star Mira, or "The Wonderful," in the constellation of The Whale. This singular body passes every eleven years, through the zone of the solar system, and engage in mercantile or manufacturing through a succession of changes which occupy about eleven months it is absolutely invisible, although, when at its brightest, it equals in splendor a star of the second magnitude. Its greatest brilliancy, too, is not always the same. It does not increase and decrease by the same gradations, nor are the maximum and minimum of its variations constant. In fact, while the average period of its changes is about 331 days, the star is also subject to many minor irregularities. Another variable sun of short period is Algol, in Perseus. At its brightest this star is commonly of the second magnitude, but in less than four hours it falls to one of the fourth magnitude, and remains in that condition for twenty minutes. Then it begins to increase in brightness, and in three hours and a half more has regained its rank as a second-magnitude star, and sometimes to hold it for two days and a half, when it again passes through its periodic changes. There are no means isolated cases. The number of stars known to be variable is large; some of them pass through a round of variations in long and others in short periods, and all are apparently liable to modifications which conform to no fixed rules.

Several facts seem to indicate that our sun is a variable star of the same kind, though not subject to such extreme changes as Mira and Algol. It is frightful to think what would happen if it suddenly should go out, as for four years, as Mira once did, or even

diminish greatly in brightness for a few years. Such a thing would happen to us like a second deluge. Rivers would dry up in the hottest summer days, and the whole earth would become a frozen desert. Fortunately, the sun's variable star of the same kind, though not subject to such extreme changes as Mira and Algol. It is frightful to think what would happen if it suddenly should go out, as for four years, as Mira once did, or even diminish greatly in brightness for a few years. Such a thing would happen to us like a second deluge. Rivers would dry up in the hottest summer days, and the whole earth would become a frozen desert. Fortunately, the sun's variable star of the same kind, though not subject to such extreme changes as Mira and Algol. It is frightful to think what would happen if it suddenly should go out, as for four years, as Mira once did, or even

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Death to weeds is the motto of every good farmer.

—Quick Pudding.—One pint milk, one pint flour, three eggs and a little salt.

—The economy of waste matter is what tells in all things. It tells on the farm particularly.

—The Ithaca *Journal* recommends fresh buttermilk as an excellent substitute for lager-beer.

—Kerosene applied with a rag, to stoves, will keep them from rusting during the summer; also good for iron utensils on the farm.

—Pit one or two red peppers, or a few pieces of charcoal, into a pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with the offensive odor.

—Your farm is your fixed capital; improvements are your investments; and your crops, over the cost of your production, are your dividends.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Three crops of weeds plowed under in succession, when about six inches high, will, it is said, prepare a fine, clean crop of almost anything that is seasonable to plant afterward.

—To Whiten Porcelain Sauce-pans.—Have the pans half filled with hot water, throw in a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all stains, soap a cloth, sprinkle on plenty of powdered borax. Scour it well.

—Lemon Jelly.—Grate the rind and take the juice of one lemon, pare and grate six sour apples, one cup of sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful of flour, beat all thoroughly together and let it come to a boil. This is very nice to use between cakes in place of other jelly.

—Orange Custards.—The juice of six oranges strained and sweetened with white sugar. Stir over a slow fire till the sugar is dissolved, taking off the scum; when nearly cold add the yolks of six eggs well beaten and a pint of cream or milk. Stir over the fire till it thickens, and serve in glasses. It should not come to a boil.

—Baked Apple-Dumplings.—These we think are very nice and superior to those boiled or steamed. Roll thin any kind of short crust, cut it into square pieces. Pare and remove the cores from nice stewing apples and cut an apple in each piece. You see that all work is easy if systematically done. Now a lesson on another disagreeable duty—dish-washing. Keep the outside of the dishes clean by removing all the crumbs and scraps before washing them. The dish-washing of some housekeepers must be very disagreeable and tedious, owing to their nonobservance of this precaution. Stack the table dishes, like to like, in the order of their size, in the dish-pan, and the cooking dishes in another, immediately pouring hot suds through them all. Puncture one corner of the dish cloth with a fork, and, winding the time up in it like a cocoon, wash the dishes with it, wetting the hand but momentarily during the whole operation. After pouring off the rinsing-water—which have very hot—remove them in stacks to another pot, and place them on their edges about some tall dish to dry and drain. Rinse and drain forks and spoons by themselves in a pitcher. By following these directions the process of dish-washing can be made less irksome than it usually is.—*Washington Star.*

The Farm as an Investment.

The man who by inheritance or some lucky turn of the wheel of fortune finds himself in the possession of a moderate fortune, is often sadly perplexed in looking for a safe investment. Shall he invest in railroad stocks? He turns to the quotations in a file of papers and becomes perhaps frighten him. He realizes that an Astronomic disaster or "strike" in which a riotous mob holds possession for a few hours, may wipe out the profits of years. Or, if he is engage in mercantile or manufacturing business, a careful examination of his affairs convinces him that a very large proportion of those in such business fail. If he lends his money there is more or less risk, and forclosing mortgages is neither a pleasant nor profitable business.

To all who are looking for a safe investment we would recommend the farm. And we do this in face of the statement which we meet so often, that money invested in farms does not pay 3 per cent. We believe that aside from the safety of the investment, it can be shown that money put in a farm will be found equally as profitable as when loaned upon mortgage, where the same care is applied over it. We do not mean that a man with a wife and four children (to support and educate) has $10,000 ready cash. He invests it on first mortgage security, at 8 per cent. Aside from what he may earn by his personal efforts, his income is $800. Out of this he must pay house-rent, buy his food, fuel, provisions, groceries and dry-goods, school-bills and books, and if the family indulge in travel, livery-stable bills and fare, and before the year is out he will find the closest economy necessary to avoid debt.

On the other hand, let him invest his ten thousand in a good farm—eight thousand in land and the remaining two thousand in some choice stock and a good team and family carriage. With $8,000 it will be easy to buy from 150 to 160 acres of good land all under fence and with good buildings. His farm will furnish him beef, mutton, pork, eggs and poultry, with fruit and vegetables, milk, cream and butter—and all of the best quality. His horses and carriage are always at the service of the family, and if he wishes to be a man of leisure he can readily find good tenants who are glad to rent private his land for half the crops, finding their own team and tools. By keeping the larger part of his farm in grass he can sell some stock each year, and have left a large surplus of corn in condition to grow heavy crops. He has already had from his farm what would cost him in town five or six hundred dollars, and certainly it will be easy, with good crops and average prices, to sell enough produce from the farm to make his income better for the support of his family than 8 per cent. on his $10,000 would be, and he need not consult the last new quotations daily to know whether he is worth anything or not.—*Practical Farmer.*

How to Increase Property.

It is seldom advisable for women who have a sufficient income to attempt its increase by exchanges or investing it in business. But there are many whose income is inadequate, and who are under the necessity of increasing their income or of leaning on their friends. Supposing a woman in these circumstances is of an independent spirit, and resolves not to depend on the assistance of friends, my first suggestion to her would be to resolve that, come what may, her present property shall not be diminished. And if to what she has she can, by self-denial, and earnest effort, add something from time to time, the title will at length turn to her favor. She may hear ill-natured, "Molly Stark has gone into teaching, has become a governess, is copying law papers—quite a tumble." Well, Molly Stark is not beholden to such, nor ever will be.

Saving and laying up is the habit that succeeds. It seems to be in the blood of some families of both sexes alike to be independent. Cost what it may of present self-denial, they will set the ball rolling that will grow into a round competence. How much better and happier is such a life in the long-run than a life of suplneness and semi-independence.

A resolute woman is pretty sure to find one way or another to do that which will be remunerative, and her prospects of working out her pecuniary salvation, I think, are better than those of the average man in the same circumstances. Of course, in all cases it depends on losing no time and saving and laying up her savings.—"*Hints to Women on the Care of Property.*"

Cattle Notes.

AMERICANS are a great deal like potato-bugs. They will go to Paris green.—*Danbury News.*

RABIES are because they suffer, and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

A Hotel Swindle.

Scene, a hotel in a small town—but a flourishing town—in Illinois. A young man arrives, calls for the best room in the house. He enters his name in a bold hand on the register as Turner, of the jewelry house of "Smith & Co., New York. Manufactory at Providence, R. I." The first thing he asks for is letters; finding that there are none, he particularly inquires of the times for the arrival of the mail, as letters of great importance were to meet him there. Has had a dusty ride, It is some time before the dinner hour, and he orders a bottle of the best wine in the house; he does not like to drink alone, and the landlord must help him dispose of the bottle. The young man's outré want seems to be letters, and all the next day he asks at every mail's arrival for letters. At last the looked-for letter comes, he hastily opens it in presence of the landlord and takes out a check. He causes the stupefied the cashier of the house in New York. "He might have known that there was no bank at this place. I charge him to always send money in a registered letter, and here is a confounded useless check (for $100 or $200, as may be). I'm sorry I missed you, as I am compelled to go to —— (the next town), where I must go at once, and here I am with this useless check. And more of the same sort. The landlord is good-natured, the young man is good looking, and free with his wine, and the chances are that the landlord finds the young man's trouble, and offers to cash the check—minus the young man's wine and board bill. Young man is very grateful, gets his check cashed, and starts to the next town for his campaign. But he does not stop there, he goes on to some other place, as may have been agreed upon, where the same game is played over again; the same anxiety about letters, the same disappointment at receiving a check instead of money, in a town where there was no bank, and the checks are not drawn on some New York bank, it is a number of days before the landlords discover that they have mere worthless paper, and the young man, who, of course, never goes where he says he is going, is far out of reach.

A large number of landlords in the Western States hold the worthless checks of "Smith, Melville & Co., New York, Manufactory at Providence, R. I." But of course the name is changed from time to time. We have seen these checks, and can say that, taken as checks, they are very pretty.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Modern Duel.

Two young men loved the same lass in Kinderbunk, N. Y.; one was accepted and the other rejected; and the unsuccessful lover challenged the successful one to a duel with pistols, which was fought last Sunday afternoon under the trees on the Wilkins farm. There were two seconds. The ground was duly paced off, and the rivals, with faces as pale as death, were placed in position, when the dentist's rival heaved a parley. The seconds looked at the other man. A tumultuous struggle was raging in his breast. Like a flash he conceived a trick, and there was many a girl in the world. While these thoughts flashed through his mind the courage of his opponent was rapidly oozing out at his finger-ends, and simultaneously they cast down their weapons, and, to the utter surprise and disgust of the waiting seconds, rushed upon each other. A short, sharp struggle followed, and at the close the disappointed swain lay with a bleeding nose at the feet of his foe, who demanded the immediate surrender of all claim to the beautiful cause of strife. The jealous soul surrendered, and the victorious lover went home to his bread and cheese and kisses.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OLD SOL strikes with caire. A gentle stroke for an editaire, a livelier one for a committee man, and a good severe clout for an old doctaire. He strikes us all in the open air and even in our bedchaunbaire.—*Boston Post.*

A CELEBRATED philosopher used to say that "all men are like sheep—one like steep rocks—only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit."

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear innocent her house are more precious than diamonds, that their existence and cleanliness by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels improve and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other columns.

WILBOUR'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—For all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, a warranted cure. No poison, no arsenic, no mercury, to ruin constitution, no bloated face or glaring red eyes, no hurting head or breaking back, no weak knees or paralysis spinalis, but a sure cure. It is safe, invigorating and leaves the patient renewed in mind and body, and sound as a dollar. It wipes out all sallowness and gives a blooming complexion in the place of that sickly, dirt-eating color peculiar to Chills and Sphenogastric Derangements. WILBOUR, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Absolutely Pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is prepared with special reference to supply the demand for a sufficiently cheap and always reliable baking powder. Made from pure grape cream tartar, is free from any injurious substances, and perfectly wholesome. All sizes are strictly full weight. Every dealer who sells it is authorized to guarantee it in every respect to purchasers.

SWISS ARMY CURE will cure every case of fever and ague. Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

PHYSICIANS regarding Electric Belts Free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

NATURE'S REMEDY
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Cured me When the Doctors Failed.
CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir:—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best physicians in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me where others failed to do so. I can recommend it to all sufferers from this terrible disease.
ERNEST DUHME, Bookkeeper, 221 Race St.
Firm of Steinberg, 173 Central Ave.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

FELLOW'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Its Union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, in establishing the use and toning the other tissues of the body, as the result of its taking.
It will cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, Irritation or Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder and other organs of the body.
By restoring the blood to its proper standard of purity and strength, it will cure Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Boils, Abscesses, Chronic Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Carbuncles, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Sterility, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Insanity, Hypochondria, Blues, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Intermittent Fevers, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Chest, Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, Uterine Diseases, Change of Life, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Premature Decay, Involuntary Discharges, Wasting of the Organs, Sexual Irritation, Unnatural Discharges, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Impurities of the Blood, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Scurfiness, Dandruff, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Tumors, Cancers, Canker, Erysipelas, Inflammations, Abscesses, Goitre or Bronchocele, Tape Worm, Pin Worm, Kidney Worm, Ascarides

The Sentinel.

From PRESIDENT in 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAR M. CROSSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALANSON SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
BENJ. D PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATHROP,
of Kalamazoo.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. NEAWITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWER,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE E. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Each Township will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and every fraction of twenty over ten. Each delegation will bring, in addition to their credentials a certified copy of the number of voters in their respective Townships. The County Committee, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Township Committees that that they give at least six days notice of their caucuses by posting written notices in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the Township.

That there may be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters, it is hoped that the recommendation will be strictly observed.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.
Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1878.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature for the district comprising the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Manlton and Otsego, will be held at the court house in the village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. Charlevoix County has three votes.

New stock of shoes at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Economize.—Economy is the word and a sure road to wealth. Economize in little things and the principal thing we would advise our friends to economize in is saleratus. Use Smith's and no other for it is full weight and ½ stronger than any other brand It is made by a new process which always gives nice biscuits so that none are thrown away. Manufactured by.

HENRY S. SMITH & CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

I. O. G. T.—List of officers installed at the last meeting of the Lodge of Good Templars:

W. C. T.—A. Buttars,
W. V. T.—Esther Buttars,
W. Sec.—John F. Mason,
W. A. S.—Ella Barry,
W. F. S.—W. E. McLennan,
W. T.—Mrs. I. A. Green,
W. M.—John McCabe,
W. D. M.—Jennie Vandusen,
W. I. G. Alice Carpenter,
W. O. G.—Charles Miller,
W. R. S.—Mary Barry,
W. L. S.—Kate Carpenter,
W. Chap.—Mrs. E. E. Ingalls.

GRAIN IN CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.—The Secretary of State has published a tabular statement of grain raised in the several counties of Michigan in the year 1877; the number of acres sown in 1878 and the probable yield, etc Charlevoix County has one Township not reported. In 1877 we had 871 acres of wheat yielding 13,185 bushels. Let it be borne in mind this is wheat alone. In 1878 there were on the ground 1,366 acres of wheat, which, at the same average yield per acre (about 15 bushels) will furnish 20,449 bushels of wheat. It is the universal opinion, however, that the yield will greatly exceed that of last year. This shows the increase of yield in 1878 to be nearly fifty per cent. over that of 1877. The number of acres of other grains raised in the county in 1877, was, oats, 640, corn, 467, barley 21. The yield is not given.

Tent Life at Charlevoix.

Rev. L. F. Compton, pastor of the Baptist church, Sturgis, after an enjoyable experience of a few weeks at the Baptist Summer Resort, writes to the *Journal* as follows:

Perchance you and your readers will enjoy reading something of the place in the north woods. The ride here is not the most exhilarating, though there is an abundance of sand and pines; if it is the ride one is looking for, I would suggest some other route. (A ride from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock midnight with the thermometer crowding close on 100 degrees in the shade is not calculated to be the most inspiring anywhere.) But the end of the journey was what we were after. Suffice it to say that when we found the end we also found occasion to put on a thick coat, and had the sublime privilege of going to bed, putting a blanket over us and sleeping the remainder of the night without any intimation whatever of dogdays. Oh, what a privilege, what a joy to get away from the heat, away from the rills and rivulets of perspiration, away from where one needs to stand in a tub or pail for four in will dissolve entirely and not leave a drop of consolation to his friends, away where it is cool, where sleep is a pleasure and delight, and land a luxury and life an inspiration. Well, here we have found them all. One wonders what has become of the heat, the perspiration and all the misery of the heated town. With the thermometer among the eighties there is no sweating and puffing and secking of fans and the ever luxuriant shade. Men work right on and scarcely realize that it is warm. Flannel underclothing is not a burden. What a change! I can scarcely realize it. It may be accounted for in part from the fact that we are so far north, in part from the fact that we at Charlevoix are located on an elevated point that just out between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, (the latter is about 15 miles long by about one mile wide,) and hence have an almost constant breeze, the most refreshing exhilarating imaginable. The Charlevoix Baptist Summer Resort is one of the most delightful spots on earth, during July and August. My wife, boy and myself are living here in a tent 10 feet by 14 feet. When we go to bed we say, "what a grand night for sleeping," when we awake we exclaim, "what a beautiful morning," and when we eat we cannot help but remark, "what grand fish, potatoes, peas, beans, fruit, everything." It all seems so much better than at home. It seems better, and much of it is better. The fish and vegetables are so much better as the best beef steak is better than the poorest. They are firmer, richer and fresher. And what shall I say more? Come and see for yourself and then call me an enthusiast if you want to.

Elsewhere we give a statement of grain raised in Charlevoix County in 1877, and the acreage of the year. Considering that Charlevoix is the smallest county in the State, the showing is very satisfactory, as is also the increase shown of the acreage of this year over that of last. With such strides as this in grain raising, Charlevoix County cannot but be on the threshold of an importance which shall be recognized. These facts must show conclusively that a flouring-mill at this the central marketing point, would even now prove a profitable investment, and in the future a means of securing a fortune. Let it be borne in mind that in addition to the figures given, Charlevoix is the natural grain market, for an old and extensive farming country in the Northern part of Antrim County, and which yields many thousand bushels of grain annually. It is believed by experienced men that within three years a mill with four runs of stones would find steady grinding from the grain which will be naturally tributary to this point. Let some one take hold of the matter.

A tall-blooded Comanche Indian is in the Detroit House of Correction. *Whoop.*

ELECTION NOTICE.

Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich.
August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Dorsch, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Fifteenth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $300 to $15,000. Time, two to five years: Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HARRIS & BROWNE,
Traverse City Mich Real Estate Agents.
17

State of Michigan, County of Cheb's ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Hastings, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Rorrs, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Waldeburgen, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander Mackenzie, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for distribution to the heirs of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Power against Victor Sias for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6297, dated May 15, 1876, upon the south section 7, Township 31 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNINGS, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 2d day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Kay-chaw-day, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of licence and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Michigan, I shall, on Saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Killorton, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section Twenty three (23) Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS GRUNDEN, Guardian.

Dated July 19, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 12—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 9—23
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1101y

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
10 1yr

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office,
Reed City Mich., Aug. 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Pike against James Stewart, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6081, dated April 23 1874, upon the west ½ of south-east ¼, sec. 2, Town 33 N. R. 4 west, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day o. Oct. 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNINGS, Receiver.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake.

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

E. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1876.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (197.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain's Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, a share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

Capt. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 18. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 27, 1878. Whole No., 449

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many-stores-in-one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well-known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.50	$1.75	$2.25	$3.00	$5.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3 "	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00
4 "	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
½ column	3.25	4.00	5.00	8.00	14.00	20.00
1 "	5.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. OAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. SPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. FERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt.
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, Mich.

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.
B. J. SEAMEN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 293 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. F.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. F. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD RYAN, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly on hand the choicest meats with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix, July 30 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mailleaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	35
Barley, per per bushel	25
Potatoes, per bushel	80
Beans, per bushel	1 50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	12
Butter, per pound	12½
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef pr'ces, per pound	4 to 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 to 6

WM. BLACK is building a new house on his farm in Marion.

THE Annual School Meeting takes place Monday Sept 2d.

BEAR—hog—S. K. Bagley's, Atwood—hog squealed—old man yelled—bear got away.

The Resorters took their dinner in true picnic style on the beach of Lake Michigan in the shade on Wednesday.

FOX, Rose & Buttars just received a fine line of childrens button and laced shoes warranted to be good.

LOUIS MILLER and J. F. Boyd, have each started boot and shoe stores on their own account at Traverse City.

MAT CANN formerly deck hand on the tug Tilson, ruined a man's countenance in a Cheboygan saloon lately.

DEXTER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in cash for wheat and other grain. All representations that we pay in due bills is false, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

16 3t. DEXTER & NOBLE.

ANOTHER change in the Boyne Postoffice appointment. J. H. Thompson is to be the Postmaster, instead of Geo. B. Thompson, as previously stated.

The finest stock of men's and boy's hats ever brought to Charlevoix and the cheapest at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

HUGH MCCURDY has been nominated by the Democrats of the 8th Congressional District, to be defeated by Mark S. Brewer.

H. B. HIPP, Sol. Inman and John Hammond have jointly purchased a threshing machine.

THE HARBOR.—Contractor Dale has sub-let the harbor work as follows: Timber to John Nicholls; stone to R. Cooper, Swaloe and Evenson; hynch to A. McCabe.

A party of Charlevoix people, including E. Carpenter and wife, S. M. See, F. M. Loveland, and the editor of this paper, are contemplating a trip East, to the places of their birth, early in September.

CAUCUS.—There will be a Republican caucus at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday evening, August 31, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention By order of committee.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Von Vreeland, the celebrated Ventriloquist, Illusionist and Vocalist, gives an entertainment at Fox' Hall this (Tuesday) evening. The entertainment will consist of magic performances, ventriloquism, and songs Von Vreeland is well recommended, and his entertainment promises to be a rare treat. Admission 25 cents, children, 15 cents.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenkby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

CARNEY, Stickney & Cram have the $8,000 barber contract at Cheboygan. All dredging.

"PAGE PIER."—The new dock at the Resort was completed Tuesday and formally dedicated. Prof. Brooks made a humorous speech, and the dock was christened "Page Pier." It is a substantial dock, and has a good depth of water. It is located in the bayou.

Carpenter & Bartholomew are agents for Brown's patent spring beds, the best in the market.

THE Republican Representative Convention for this District takes place in this village to morrow.

THE Superintendent of Telegraph has ordered that the wire on Bridge Street, in this village, be raised ten feet higher, to clear the shade trees. The poles are being got out.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

RUNAWAYS.—A. J McLeod's team got the start of their driver, Miss Anna McLeod, Monday, and went on their own hook. Buggy demolished, but no one hurt.

—Moses Cooper's team left him in town Wednesday and went home on the run.

LARCENY.—John Ke-wa-se-quom, a depraved son of the forest, stole a vest from the counter of Fox, Rose & Buttars, on Friday, and George Miller discovered it on John's body. Justice Miller sent him up for thirty days, and now John mourns for the free air of the woods.

PICTURES.—J. W. Boyer, an experienced artist, has his tent pitched opposite this office. He has taken several views of Charlevoix, which are remarkably true to nature, and will make fine ornaments for our center tables or parlor walls. He takes gems, photographs and other pictures, and his prices are marvelous in cheapness. An excellent opportunity now offers itself to secure pictures of your children and friends. Call and see his specimens.

DIED.—Asher B King, of Ewaline, died on Saturday. Mr. King was a son-in-law of Hugh Miller of this Township, and an old settler of the region. He was buried Sunday.

TRAGEDY.—Capt. A. H. Coates, shot his wife through the heart, and then shot himself, at Saugatuck last week. He was alive at last accounts, but cannot live. Jealousy is assigned as the cause. Capt. Coats will be remembered by our village readers as Master of the tug Minter, which worked in this harbor some time last spring.

TRADE.—A. R. Upright has exchanged his half of the schooner Willard A. Smith, with A. R. Struthers, of South Arm, for his farm in in that Township, paying him some difference.

We are just opening a fine line of crockery. Call and see it.

FOX, Rose & Buttars.

PERSONAL.—Rev. F. F. Dickinson the Congregational pastor at Vermontville, Mich, spent a few days in town last week.

—Rev. Dr. Stone, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was in town one day last week.

—Miss Sallie and Frankie Leroy, of Pontiac, are the guests of their uncle, O. D. Hilton, in Norwood Township.

—Hon. John Nicholls, of this place, has a sister visiting him from England.

For choice syrup, go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

UNKNOWN THIEF.—One day last week Levi House and wife, of Hayes, came to town leaving their children at home. During the absence of the parents an unknown drunken Indian drove the children from the house, collected a quantity of supplies, and left. On reaching the State road the Indian heard footsteps, and dropping his plunder, he fled. The footsteps proved to be those of Mr. and Mrs. House, who thus recovered their property.

THE Teachers Institute for Antrim and Charlevoix counties, takes place on the 16th instead of 9th, as announced last week. Prof. and Mrs. Ford, of South Bend will conduct the Institute. It will be held at Blakely's School House.

THE Republican Senatorial Convention held at Traverse City, on the 20th, nominated Geo. W. Bell, of Cheboygan, for State Senator. Mr. Bell is a lawyer of ability, popular at home and will make a strong run.

Just received a fine line of cutlerly at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—The propeller Java, from Buffalo to Chicago, sank in 200 feet of water, on the 18th, off Point Au Sable on the Michigan side, with a valuable cargo of mixed merchandise, most of which will be an entire loss. She was an iron vessel of 1,700 tons burthen, and cost $170,000. She was valued this year at $100,000 The cargo was fully insured, and the vessel was insured for $88,000. The breaking of the starboard coupling, and knocking out the side of the vessel was the cause of the accident. No lives were lost. The Java was the steamer commanded by Capt. Dodge, just before he took command of the Van Raalte.

—The tug T. W. Ferry, from Grand Haven, was here Tuesday with a party of fishermen.

—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place, has purchased the steam yacht Nellie Booth, and put her on Pine Lake to run alternate days with the Gazelle.

An important basis of the prosperity of Petoskey, or of any town, is the development of the surrounding country. Some indications of this latter was seen by your correspondent, on a recent trip to Advance, a little village about 18 miles southwest of Petoskey, on Pine Lake.—*Petoskey Record.*

Petoskey, you know, is the hub, around which revolves all creation and part of Canada. We once heard of a lunatic who imagined himself God. If these Petoskey people keep on inflating their imagination they will have Chicago and Charlevoix of secondary importance to Petoskey, and a part of the "surrounding country." Humph!

"LITTLE NELLIE."—A seven-year old child, Nellie Carr, arrived in Detroit a few days ago from St. John, N. B. She traveled the entire distance on the rail (1,700 miles) without any other companion save her "little dolly," and throughout the trip was the pet of all the passengers through whose watchful care and tender regard the unprotected little waif arrived in safety.—*Ex.*

Our readers will at once recognize "Little Nellie" as the daughter of Joseph Holland, and the foster-child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carr, formerly of this place. Mr. Carr died some time ago in New Brunswick, and the child was undoubtedly being returned to the care of her natural father, who resides near Kalamazoo.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's rapidly increasing trade has obliged them to procure more room. They have leased the Morgan property, adjoining their place of business, which they will use for furniture, doors, windows, agricultural implements, etc

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Acting-Chief of the Government Bureau of Statistics has completed a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the years 1877 and 1878, ending June 30, showing the following results, specie values: Exports of merchandise in 1877, gold, $570,007,795; for eign, $14,000,402; total, $584,884,300; imports $437,051,553; excess of exports, $207,832,697. In 1877, exports, domestic, $522,570,264; foreign, $12,804,066; imports, $451,338,127; excess of exports, $151,152,960. Exports of gold and silver for 1878, $33,703,325; imports, $10,823,813; excess of exports, $3,911,912. In 1877, exports, $36,162,277; imports, $40,774,414; excess of exports, $15,387,823. The total excess of gold over imports in 1878 is $4,351,744; in 1877, $160,589,917.

On the 6th, the Journeymen shoemakers of Chicago struck for higher wages. They had been receiving $9 a week, but demanded $12. The manufacturers offered $10.50, but this they refused to accept and struck.

THE Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange have made the following changes in the last year's grades of grain: Inserting the words "amber" in No. 1 amber winter wheat, which shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, pure amber, and well cleaned; and inserting the words "winter" for white in No. 1 amber white wheat, which shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, and inserting the words "or amber" in No. 3 red winter wheat, which shall consist of sound red or amber winter wheat unfit to grade No. 3. Other grades unchanged.

At Buffalo, on the 6th, the trotting horse Rarus made the unprecedented time of a mile in 2.11½ minutes. This is the fastest time ever made by a trotting horse to harness.

THE fast-train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which left Pittsburgh at midnight, collided, early on the morning of the 7th, with a freight-train, near Mingo Station, Ohio. Fifteen persons were killed, and over fifty seriously, and some of them dangerously.

A BISMARCK (D. T.) special of the 7th says the grasshoppers were doing much damage to the crops in that region. They were slowly moving in an eastwardly direction.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch of the 8th, the demand for the standard silver dollars was steadily increasing. So far during the week the banks had called for $400,000. There was little demand for the certificates for silver dollars, which had been printed to the extent of $19,000,000.

AT Newark, N. J., a few days ago, Mrs. Elinor Williams, wife of Rev. W. H. Williams, was burned to death in consequence of the explosion in a can of kerosene with which she was kindling the kitchen fire. On the same day Mrs. Anna Zeller, of the same place, was burned so fatally burned by the similar careless use of the same explosive.

IT was decided at the Cabinet meeting in Washington, on the 8th, that there was no reason whatever why the former orders to the American forces in Texas should not be fully carried out, and the President directed the Secretary of War to telegraph Gen. Ord reiterating existing orders with reference to the protection of American interests, and the prompt pursuit and punishment of any parties making raids across the Rio Grande from Mexico.

THE Teachers' Convention, which had been in session in New York City for several days, concluded its deliberations on the 8th. S. S. Packard, of New York, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next session is to be held at Cleveland, Aug. 6, 1879.

SEVERE storms of wind, rain and lightning visited a wide extent of country in the Eastern States, on the morning of the 8th. At Wallingford, Conn., a brick school-house, Catholic Church and forty dwellings and a large number of barns were demolished by the wind, and thirty persons were either killed outright or fatally wounded, and a number of others were more or less injured. The damage to property was estimated at $100,000. Severe thunder-storms were experienced at various points in Massachusetts and many persons were killed by lightning. The storm extended throughout portions of New York, New Hampshire, doing great damage to buildings, fences and stock.

A CORONER'S investigation into the causes of the late railroad accident at Mingo Junction, Ohio, was begun, on the 9th. Conductor Sterling, of the freight train, had been placed under arrest and committed to Jail, in default of $5,000 bail, on a charge of manslaughter.

UP to the 9th, since the recent opening of the United States Court at Greenville, S. C., 507 cases of illicit distilling had been disposed of. On the 9th, several distillers came in from the mountains and pleaded guilty, and 100 more were expected to surrender within a day or two.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 10th, issued the sixty-seventh call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862—one-half registered and one-half coupon—principal and interest to be paid on and after Nov. 10.

ACCORDING to the Naval Register, recently issued, the total number of officers in all branches of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, active and retired, is 2,007.

IT is stated that the formal reception of the Chinese Embassy, in Washington, next September, will not be exceptionally elaborate. The Chinese Ambassador and suite will be received by the President and Cabinet in the same manner that other foreign Ambassadors are received.

THERE were 466 new cases of yellow fever reported in New Orleans for the week ending on the 10th; deaths, 126. The new cases for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, on the 12th, numbered thirty-one; deaths, twelve. Business in the city was almost at a standstill. The disease was prevailing to an alarming extent at Grenada, Miss. Help was asked for to take care of the sick.

THE machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers employed in Milwaukee by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were emphatically locked out, on the 12th, because of a disinclination to accept reduced pay. They subsequently held a consultation with the manager, and agreed to resume work, protesting however against the reduction.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana State Democratic Convention met at Baton Rouge, on the 6th, and adopted a platform indorsing the lower system, the Nicholls Government, the State Funding law and the Congressional Investigating Committee; demanding Government aid for the Texas Pacific Railway and the Brazilian Steamship Line; expressing sympathy for the laboring classes; advocating the abolition of National Banks and the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes, the same to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, etc., etc. Four men who offered to split their votes were expelled from the Convention. E. A. Burke was nominated for State Treasurer.

THE Delaware State Democratic Convention, which met at Dover, on the 6th, nominated John W. Hall for Governor. A hard-money platform was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the conspiracy which seats Mr. Hayes, and approving the course of the Potter Investigating Committee.

PRESIDENT HAYES has appointed John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor of Idaho Territory.

AT the late Kearney meeting in Boston, resolutions were adopted extending a hearty and cordial support to Dennis Kearney, "the apostle of the laboring classes of California."

IN North Carolina, at the recent State election, the Democrats elected seventy-seven members of the Legislature, the Republicans fifty and the Independents nine, with fourteen districts reported doubtful.

AT Greenville, S. C., on the 8th, a demand was made by the United States Marshal and the Sheriff for the surrender to the custody of the United States Court of the three Internal Revenue officers—Kuse, Durham and Moore—under indictment for the killing of an employe of an illicit distillery who, it is said, was offering resistance to the officers when in the discharge of their duties. The Sheriff refused to release the prisoners himself, but quietly permitted the Marshal to secure the keys. The latter thereupon released the prisoners, and at once looked them up again, thus satisfying the writ of habeas corpus, and placing the prisoners in the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

THE Colorado Republican State Convention met at Denver, on the 8th, and nominated James B. Belford, for Congress; T. W. Tibbles, for Governor; H. A. W. Tabor, for Lieutenant-Governor; N. H. McIlvaine, for Secretary of State; M. S. Cutler, for Treasurer, and C. W. Wright, for Attorney-General. The platform condemns the seating of Patterson by the last Congress; favors a currency of honest gold, silver and paper, made equal in value; approves the Resumption Act, etc., etc.

THE South Carolina State Republican Convention met at Columbia, on the 8th. The ninth article of the platform which was adopted reads as follows: "We deem it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers because, owing to the condition of affairs in this State, occasioned by ridiculous and two years of Democratic supremacy, it is impossible for Republican voters in many counties—without incurring great personal danger—to exercise the right of suffrage or to vote at the election when held."

THE recent Texas State Greenback Convention nominated a full State ticket, headed by W. H. Jammus for Governor, and J. S. Raines for Lieutenant-Governor.

A BILL allowing women to vote at school meetings has been passed by the New Hampshire Legislature. This is the first substantial legislative victory won by the Woman Suffragists of New England.

CHUM LAN PIN, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, recently arrived at the East from San Francisco, accompanied by about seventy-five distinguished Chinamen. A Hartford (Conn.) dispatch of the 7th says the Embassy declined anything in the nature of a public reception till after their presentation to President Hayes, in Washington.

ON the 10th, the Colored Men's Protective Union of New Orleans issued an order to the colored people of Louisiana, setting forth that in view of the fact that prominent colored men have not received adequate recognition at the hands of the National Administration, the colored men should make a unity and determined effort to secure and enjoy the benefits legitimately flowing from the existing relations of the two political parties.

THE Potter investigating Committee resumed its session in New York City, on the 12th, but in the absence of several members no witnesses were examined. An executive session was held.

ON the 12th, the Evening Post of St. Louis published a statement to the effect that the State Treasurer had, during his whole term of office, carried among his assets a worthless check in the Mastin Bank for $295, 000, which was accepted by the Legislative Investigating Committee as cash. This, with other amounts of a like nature, makes a total deficit of over $500,000, in addition to the amounts lost by the failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri and the Mastin Bank. The Treasurer's bond is said to be practically worthless. The Post's authority for these statements is not given.

FOREIGN.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevailed in Bucharest, on the 6th, over a reported misunderstanding between Russia and Roumania over the determination of the boundaries of the Dobrudscha.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the 6th says that Bismarck and the Vatican had settled their respective difficulties, on the basis of assent for all violations of the Falk laws and the restoration of the convention existing before the establishment of the Empire.

IN the international pigeon-shooting match at London, Eng., Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American champion, was the winner by one bird.

AN explosion occurred in the Screveton coal mine, near Berwick, Eng., on the afternoon of the 7th. Thirty-five persons were in the mine, of whom only two had been rescued up to the morning of the 8th, and these were badly injured.

ANNOUNCEMENT was officially made, on the 8th, of the betrothal of the Prince Imperial, of France, to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

THE dory Nantilus, from Beverly, Mass., reached Havre, France, on the 9th. She made the passage in fifty-six days.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 8th announces the appointment as Cardinal Deacon Lorenzo Nina, as Papal Secretary of State.

BY the explosion of a Russian powder magazine at Frotesti, in Roumania, on the 7th, fifty-two persons were killed and thirty-one injured.

IT was stated in the London papers of the 9th that letters had been received from British officers in the Gulf of Suez, declaring that the Russians were fortifying the coast opposite, and that no hopes of permanent peace were entertained.

AN explosion recently occurred in the mines of the fortifications of Kars, resulting in fires which destroyed the greater part of that city.

VIENNA dispatches of the 11th say the battle with the insurgents, on the 8th, was closely contested, and resulted in 500 insurgents being killed or wounded, and 200 being taken prisoners. It was stated that the opponents of Austrian occupation already numbered 50,000.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 11th, the Porte had resolved to grant large concessions to Crete, but would refuse the demands of Greece.

AT Paris, on the 10th, the International Monetary Conference met and organized under the Presidency of M. Leon Say. No other business was transacted, and the Conference adjourned to await the arrival of other members.

ON the 11th, the French Government announced that 29,660 prizes would be bestowed upon exhibitors at the Paris Exposition.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT has reached St. Petersburg, Russia, and been cordially received by both Government and people.

ON the occasion of the Nihilist trials at Odessa, recently, the crowd fired upon the troops. The fire was returned, and several were killed.

LEWIS BAKER, who shot William Poole, in New York, in 1855, died lately in Paris.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 12th, the inhabitants of Batoum had refused to allow Mingrelia to be considered themselves under the protection of England, and would insist the British flag upon the arrival of Russia to occupy the city.

A RUSSIAN torpedo-boat exploded in the harbor of Nicolaieff, on the 12th, killing thirty-four persons.

AN uprising of fanatical Mohammedans has occurred at Livas, in Herzegovina, and the Turkish commandant has been killed. Unanimous measures are made with the insurgents opposing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

IN Ottawa, Can., on the 12th, on the occasion of a street parade and celebration for the Orange Young Britons, a fight among boys and True Blues, a rough attempted to break on the ranks, but was beaten badly. Lower Town Irish men subsequently assaulted the Montreal Britons, but were defeated and escaped before the police came up. Two of them were subsequently arrested and jailed. The Montreal Britons avoided a disturbance in the evening by marching three miles out of Ottawa to take the train for home.

A Few Words on Female Education.

Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to prepare a nourishing diet. Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own gowns. Teach them to bake bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the apothecary's account. Teach them that one dollar in one hundred cents, that one only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for, its better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays a greater lustre than fity consumptive beauties. Teach them to wear strong shoes. Teach them to purchase, and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach girls they rank good housewifery in wearing strong bodices. Teach them good common sense, self-trust, self-help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working dress is a better object of our esteem than a dozen haughty, finely-dressed fellows. Teach them gardening and the pleasures of Nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting and all other arts, but consider these as secondary objects only. Teach them a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage, and that wild flowers are a worthy object of admiration. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances, and to use only yes or no in good earnest. Teach them that the happiness of matrimony depends neither on external appearance nor on wealth, but on the man's character. Have you instructed your daughters in these principles, and have they comprehended these principles? Fearlessly show them to marry; they will make their way through the world.—*Practical Teacher.*

ANTI-TOBACCO crusaders may find a useful hint in the item which announces that a Californian was cured of tobacco-chewing by his horror on finding the finger of a man pressed in the tobacco he was using.

WHAT A STOPPED WATCH DID.

The Recent Accident on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad—Terrible Destruction to Life and Limb.

A special telegram from Pittsburgh, Pa., to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th, gives the following details respecting the fearful railroad slaughter at Mingo Junction, Ohio:

Mingo Junction, a straggling village of fifteen or twenty houses, is situated on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Cross Creek, and about four miles west from Steubenville, Ohio. Three years ago it was the scene of a frightful railroad accident, in which J. Mc. Cullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several others, lost their lives. A year later another smashup occurred, within a few rods of the former one, which sent half a dozen mangled and bleeding victims to their graves. Another horror was added to the list this morning, far surpassing either of the preceding in the number of killed and injured. Most of the victims were English and German immigrants who were on their way to the West.

The fatal shock took place just before daybreak. A dense fog prevailed at the time, which doubtless in a large degree added to the misery of the situation. The cause of the calamity is attributed to Sterling, conductor of the freight train, who acknowledges that his watch stopped twenty minutes before the train reached Mingo Junction, and that he caused an error in his calculation of time, and different meanings of the word "engine" to become. Another believes the cause of the accident to be the fog. Be that as it may, the collision and consequent loss of life, together with the destruction of property, is fearful. Over 20 persons are known to be killed outright, and at least fifty more injured. Of these, a large number will die. Besides the loss of human life, the property destroyed is estimated at $100,000. Among the killed are the following: T. O. Graham, Third Clerk on the Fast Line, of Cincinnati; Wm. Rodgers, Assistant Baggage Master, Cincinnati; August Andrews, Local Mail Agent on the mail car, Chicago; W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Cullen, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and her daughter Inlee and grand-daughter were badly injured; Patrick Gannon, Barnes Hill, Jefferson county, Pa.; Bernard Miller, an emigrant from Bremen, Germany; an unknown woman, large, fleshy and with the appearance of being a German; Paul Brose, Bremen; Bernard John Carey, Tyrone, Ireland; an unknown woman, apparently Irish; address of Miss Pindle, No. 353 Sheridan street, Allegheny; an unknown German, with a ticket from New York to Cincinnati; John Dugan, engineer of the Cincinnati Express; Mary McDonald, London, Eng.

THE LABOR INVESTIGATION.

GEORGE E. MCNEILL, President of the International Workingmen's Union, residing at Boston, Mass., has issued the first wiligram on the 6th. The whole difficulty, in his opinion, is the wages system of labor, or, in other words, that the employer owns and the slaver employs are contemporaneous, and that the productive power of labor is greater than consumption. As a remedy he suggests that throughout the country, instead of lending hundreds of millions of dollars as soon as asked for, the Government should lend some few hundred millions free of interest to the workingmen, for the purpose of getting control of the Government, and to loan any sum not to exceed $5,000 to build a home with, and to be paid back by installments.

He is also in favor of abolishing the United States Senate, restricting the powers of Congress and the Federal Judiciary, and in fact, curtailing both of labor to six, and allowing the Senate to meet only when the House should so decree. Another believes the cause of the depression to be the enormous amount of taxation consequence caused by the short period of issue of the greenbacks, and a third that the action sought is by Republicans, to avoid violence anticipated from the large mass of unemployed men, and to get them into employment on the eve of the Presidential election. Another believes that the whole trouble is caused by the fact that the Democrats have control of the House of Representatives, and will not grant the appropriations necessary for the support of the army, and that Republicans are trying to get the people to petition Congress to grant the appropriations. Another believes that the whole trouble is caused by the fact that the Democrats have control of the House of Representatives, and will not grant the appropriations necessary for the support of the army, and that Republicans are trying to get the people to petition Congress to grant the appropriations. Another believes that the whole trouble is caused by the fact that the Democrats have control of the House of Representatives, and will not grant the appropriations necessary for the support of the army, and that Republicans are trying to get the people to petition Congress to grant the appropriations.

QUESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Hewitt has the following questions, which the Committee submit to the public:

The Committee of Congress appointed recently to investigate the causes of the present depression of business, and to suggest remedies for relief, invites the public to aid their investigations by answering the following questions:

1. What were the selling prices of your products in 1860, and in each subsequent year down to 1878, inclusive?

2. What were the wages paid by you in each of those years for labor employed?

3. Where the persons furnishing information are willing to do so, the Committee invites them to state the percentage of profits upon the investment; and the half-satisfied, wholly mystified Spaniard let him go on his way, showering silent blessings on his tailor's head.

An unemployed actor, disinclined to rust in idleness, to say nothing of starving, determined to "do the Provinces" as an entertainer. They did not prove the happy hunting grounds he expected, and when he arrived at a small town in the north, his funds and spirits were equally low. The latter were not raised by the worthy who had the letting of the "hall" informing him a theatrical exhibition would be "an guide at a" three; but that if he gave a lecture on chemistry the place would be crowded. At this straw our desperate actor clutched. He would turn a scientific lecturer, and chance it being discovered that he knew nothing of his subject. The hall was engaged, the bills distributed, his last coppers spent upon red-fire, brick-dust, iron-filings and sore innocent powders; the time came, and the lecturer stood before a crowded audience, without any clear idea of what he was to say or do save that he was going to perform the old experiment of producing hydrogen, and a new one of his own invention, which he hoped would bring the performance to a sudden end. The first experiment went off without a hitch. Mine. Thierret, with many improvements in the method of working the apparatus, then proceeded to explain the dangerous nature of chemicals, dwelt on gun-cotton, sudden death of experimentalists by fumes, etc., meanwhile filling my mentor with dark dread and other harmless ingredients. Having worked the audience up to the required pitch of nervousness, I dilated on the dangerous and destructive nature of the compound I was mixing. I spoke of my bed health, and wound up by saying: "Trusting all present will pass the same announcement may seem, it is nevertheless true, that were I to lose all stirring this mixture for one single second the whole of this building, and with it, said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my Ministers again. I am sure you will agree with me that I cannot do what I said on my honor as a gentleman I would not do." Another man would have been silenced; but the great actor was always equal to an emergency, replied: "Gentlemen, sir, but I don't agree with you at all. Your honor, sir, is of small moment. The bold assertion startled the King; but the Duke went on: "Your Majesty is not a gentleman, but the sovereign of England, with duties to your people far above any to yourself, and these duties render it impossible that you can employ the abilities of Mr. Cauning."

"Well, Arthur," said the King, drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must."

Although he did not like being told he was not a gentleman, George IV. had once at least, while Regent, known when he was one. That was when he flung a glass of wine in Col. Hanlyn's face, with: "Hanlyn, you are a fool and a coward!" The insulted officer could not return the compliment without committing something like treason; it was out of the question to challenge the Prince; while to let the insult pass unnoticed was equally impossible. The Colonel filled his glass and threw the contents in the face of his neighbor, saying, "His Royal Highness' toast: pass it on!" "Hanlyn," cried the Regent, "you're a capital fellow! Here's your health!" And they were fast friends from that evening.

A Scotswoman, whose betrothed had gone to seek a better fortune in America, under promise to send for her as soon as he had climbed able to support a wife, after patiently waiting a few years, grew sick of hope deferred and took up with another sweetheart. She was no sooner fairly on with the new love when a letter arrived from the old one, inclosing money to pay her passage to him. In a terrible dilemma; but the doubly-plighted damsel's mother found a way out of the difficulty. She sent her second daughter in her sister's place. "The ugly girls," said she, "are as like as two blades of grass, and it will be all the one to him when he gets for his wife." For the sake of all parties, it is hoped the cheated man was as easily victimized as the Spaniard who stopped a correspondent of an English newspaper, attempting to cross the Republican lines, during the civil war of 1874, with a letter for the passport—a non-existent document. "Specials" are not readily prevented going where they have a mind to go, and the demand was met by the production of a fashionable tailor's bill, bearing the arms of sundry royal and imperial patrons on its face, and duly stamped and receipted. A pretty pantomime performance ensued, the journalist trying to impress upon the official mind that the figures in the account represented his personal measures, set down for the purpose of identification; and, having succeeded in that, he pointed triumphantly to the stamp and the signature across it, as irrefragable proof of the official character of the document

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug. 23, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

New York is shortly to have the privilege of listening to the voice of Dennis Kearney. It says the Occident sends greeting to the Orient, and will instruct it in the ways of—San Francisco. The Hoodlum must prevail. Everybody who is not with us must stand aside. And in good sooth with the 2:c0 trend that is slumbering in the socialistic, communistic, spiritualistic elements, this same Dennis Kearney is a man whose presence looks no good. He would fan the elements of discontent into a conflagration that would sweep the land, having in its train the torch of the incendiary, and the knife of the assassin. There is no argument in his sayings. He appeals only to the worst passions. Reason has no part in his programme. Whatever stands between him and his aims must perish. It would appear as though he is the special element in one of these great cyclone of disaster and revolution that for some purpose Heaven allowed periodically to sweep over every land.

Something more practical, and bearing in its bosom the germ of common sense, and a return to prosperity is the meeting of the Bankers' Association, held at Saratoga, lately. The gentlemen who compose this association are a guarantee that even if no immediate good should follow their deliberations, no harm will be done, and the airing of views may suggest practical means for relieving the country of its embarrassment. The Business Committee have already sent out 110,000 sealed letters and $10,000 circulars and printed papers, containing suggestions as to the proper means of arriving at a resumption of specie payments among those who give their views as to the best measures in their opinion to be taken, were O. C. Hale, cashier of the State National Bank of Keokuk; J. D. Hayes of Detroit; George Walker, President Charles B. Hall of Boston, and others. Among the more prominent gentlemen present were Messrs. B. P. Rhoam of Philadelphia; B. B. Sherman of New York; David A. Wells and Geo. A. Baller of New Haven, Halsey Williams of Pittsburgh; G. C. Barrett of Louisville, and Mr. Terre of Honesdale.

The proposed reforms so positively promised by the reformers when they secured their present official positions in the city government, have never been in any manner carried out, and to-day we occupy the anomalous position of a thoroughly reformed city badly in need of reformation. A reference to the files of the city papers will show that never before was crime so rampant, so bold and apparently so seldom punished as at this time, and it is an open secret that, at least some of the police department are in open collusion with the thieves. Take for instance the King robbery in Vesey street, mentioned last week. Those who are most familiar with the surroundings of the case, say openly that the police authorities could have recovered the stolen money and bonds before this, but that they are not satisfied with the reward, which is $5,000, for the recovery of $300,000. It is plain to be seen that the police and detectives are on the best possible terms with the very class against whose depredations they are employed to watch.

Edison is not the only wonderfully inventive genius the world possesses. Another scientific phenomenon has come to the surface in the person of a Mr. James Grasham, who not only proposes to take the photograph of an individual, or a ship, or other object from 500 to 5,000 miles distant, but will also furnish the exact latitude and longitude of the object. So you see, that should any vessel be derelict hereafter, all that is necessary is to call upon Mr. Grasham, and he will give her whereabouts and condition in a jiffy.

The method proposed by Mr. Grasham or rather the principle involved, is as old as the eternal hills, and the only wonder is that it has not been thought of before. The story of the spectre of the Brocken is familiar to every child, and even the oldest inhabitant remembers having read of that ghost by his early youth. Mr. Grasham's method is to produce an artificial mirage, and the thing is done. The way it was discovered was this: A little [illegible] while preparing asphalt for the roofing of a house, the cauldron was upset, and contents taking fire, sent an immense mass of dense black smoke rolling heavenward. Suddenly a sunbeam shot through the dense cloud, and looking up he saw distinctly a brig which was lying at Hunter's Point, and which was on fire. He plainly saw the men throwing water on the fire, saw the boats, saw gangs of men at work cutting off lines from adjacent steamers, and every surrounding, just as distinctly as though he were on the spot. He immediately went to work, and has demonstrated to his own satisfaction at least, that an artificial mirage can be produced which will reproduce objects a few miles distant. The same can be effected on a larger scale, by means of which objects at any given distance can be photographed.

The New York Custom House is again quiet. At the time of the change in Collectorships, I referred to the untruth the transfer occasioned. This excitement has died away. Gen. Merritt accepted the position with the intention of reorganizing the Custom House on a business basis—just as a clear headed manager would control the outgoings and incomings of any large merchantile establishment. Collector Merritt has all the elements necessary for popularity. He has no ringing noble lower sanctum, but opens his door to receive any comers. Merchants appreciate this, and already the business men of New York heartily endorse the new Collector. There ought not to be any nuisance in Congress next winter to interfere with the confirmation of such a man as Gen. Merritt.

It is a well recognized fallacy to pooh-pooh the physical achievements of these days, and to intimate generally that our strong men now are only pigmies beside the giants of a few generations back. Did I would like to ask of such scoffers at nineteenth century development who in—history was ever known to swim eighteen miles without stopping. That is what a Bowery photographer named Dinmarcs accomplished on Monday last. Having previously made a good record as a swimmer, Dinmers challenged any man in the world to swim with him from Harlem Bridge to the northern extremity of Manhattan Island down through the East River and across New York Bay to Stanton Island, the whole distance being as stated, eighteen miles. This challenge was accepted by a professional swimmer named Tuelf, and at quarter past ten Monday morning the two men took simultaneous "headers" from Harlem Bridge into the water. Shortly after passing the Battery Tuelf was taken with cramps and had to be hauled into his attendant's boat while Dinmers kept on at full speed landing on Staten Island after a trip of five hours and a half, and thereby winning $500 and the title of "Champion Long Distance Swimmer of the United States"—a more formidable title, in point of size at least, than the President's.

Mention has been made of the schemes devised by certain men, to ameliorate the condition of the suffering poor who are crowding the large cities, and who are now and have for a long time been out of employment. A wealthy philanthropist of this city has purchased 1,000 acres of land in a Western State, which has subdivided into tracts of 40 acres each. He is taking poor families of known good character, and is transporting them to, and locating them upon this land, the only condition being that they will not only abstain from the use of liquors themselves, but will prevent its being sold in the colony. Some gentlemen of influence are urging up the general government to furnish transportation to poor families to the unoccupied lands in the West; furnish them with seeds, farming utensils and stock, and when they shall have repaid the actual cash outlay, advanced to them without interest, a title to the land shall be given them for a homestead of 160 acres. This land will then be taxable, and be a source of revenue to the government.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or the boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The shortest Michigan in which these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TEN THOUSAND FIVE THOUSAND SOULS and steadily filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchasers NEW AMERICANS and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine echanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 15th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEISKELL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$0.95.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. P. HALL,
Ironsonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD
and
SOFT
LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff,
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tange ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are on myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks of unrivaled of superior quality. No charge in Price grades of Ink used by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England),
183 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Decision of Secy Schurz.

THE supervision and general oversight of the public lands of the United States are assigned to the Department of the Interior; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to see to it that all the laws relating thereto are duly executed. Acting in this character and under the powers of his office, Secy Schurz has recently made a decision which, in its principle, applies to all the unsold lands of the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific Railroad Companies, amounting, in the aggregate, to nearly twenty-nine millions of acres. The effect of this decision, if ultimately sustained, is to open these lands to settlement and pre-emption, under the Pre-emption laws of the United States, at the Government price, which is $1.25 per acre.

The particular application of the decision relates to the land grant made to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, or rather to the company to whose rights it has succeeded. The third section of the act making the grant provides "that there be and is hereby granted to the said company * * * every alternate section of public lands," etc., * * * subject to the condition that "all such lands so granted by this section which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company." This road was completed and accepted by the President, in 1872. The decision of Secy Schurz is that the lands remaining unsold after three years thereafter are, under the provision of this section, open to settlement and purchase, under the Pre-emption laws of the United States, and at the price named, the proceeds from any such sales to be paid over to the company. The Secretary's theory is not that the lands granted and remaining unsold after the time specified revert back to the Government; but that the Government has the right to sell them to pre-emptors, like any public lands, at the price named. The provision, as he holds, was wisely designed to prevent the company from refusing to sell the lands except at exorbitant prices, and enable the Government, after the lapse of three years from the completion of the road, to place the unsold portion of these lands on the basis, as to sale, as that which applies to public lands generally.

The whole question turns upon the construction of the phrase "which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company." Secy Schurz treats the words "disposed of" as simply equivalent to the word "sold;" and if he is correct in this particular then his decision is clearly right. It was the intention of Congress that the lands remaining unsold by the company after the lapse of three years from the completion of the road should, as to the right of settlement and purchase, come under the operation of the Pre-emption laws of the United States, and that the company should not retain the exclusive right of sale against these laws. Such is the position taken by Secy Schurz.

The Secretary has been both sharply criticised and warmly commended for this decision. Those who have criticised him take the ground that the words "or disposed of by said company" refer to some other disposition of these lands than that of actual sale, and, hence, are not the equivalent of the word "sold" which immediately precedes them. They claim that mortgaging the lands to secure borrowed money is disposing of them within the meaning of the law, and that, inasmuch as all these lands are thus mortgaged, they are "disposed of" in the sense contemplated by the law; and, hence, are not subject, any more than lands actually sold, to the Pre-emption laws of the United States. They are covered by a mortgage duly executed, and, therefore, subject to the legal and equitable rights of the mortgagees. It must be confessed that there is force and plausibility in this view of the case.

It is hardly to be supposed that a question of so much importance and involving so many interests will be left to rest simply on the decision of Secy Schurz. It will, doubtless, in some form, reach the Supreme Court of the United States, for final determination. *N. Y. Independent.*

Speaking of this decision of Secy Schurz, the Chicago *Tribune* says it will open to private purchase about 28,000,000 acres of land at $1.25 per acre. The *Tribune* then gives an abstract of the present land laws of the country, and says:

From these particulars it will be seen that any settler may pre-empt any portion of the public land to the extent of 160 acres of land held at $1.25 an acre, or eighty acres held at $2.50 per acre, and pay for the same, without interest, at the end of thirty-three months after taking possession.

Or, under Home-stead law, every adult may enter 160 acres of $1.25 land, or eighty acres of $2.50 land, without cost, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five years.

Or a soldier, or the widow of a soldier, or the minor children of a soldier can enter 160 acres of either description of land, and have the term of service in the army deducted from the five years' settlement or cultivation. Land can be entered for homesteads by a duly appointed agent. Lands acquired under the Home-stead law are not liable for debts incurred previously.

The objection is urged that there is no land now open for settlement under these laws, and that all the good lands have been taken up. This is not true. The *Tribune* then goes on to show that there are nearly 17,000,000 acres of public lands in Kansas alone, open under the Homestead law, in farms of 160 acres, free of cost, or open under private entry at $1.25 per acre for cash, or under pre-emption, in farms of 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre with thirty-three months' credit without interest. In addition, there are 3,000,000 acres of State lands for sale on ten years' time, and 4,500,000 acres of railroad land on eleven years' time. All this is in the one State of Kansas. In Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, the lands of all kinds—railroad, State and public lands—are even of greater extent, and, for the most part, all capable of immediate cultivation, easy of access, with facilities of travel, transportation and postal and telegraph services wholly unknown to the people yet living who filled up Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Dakota is twice the size of Minnesota and as large as Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Kansas is twice as large as Indiana, and Nebraska has about the same dimensions. In Kansas and Nebraska there are many counties not yet settled to any extent, and where colonies or organizations of six, ten or twenty families migrate together they can have their lands selected by an agent for them in one body, thus forming a community, and if they purchase the land from the railroads, or from the State, can secure the most liberal terms and long credit, or if they take under the Pre-emption laws, each will have thirty-three months' time in which to pay for the land, or if they take under the Homestead law, can be of mutual assistance in the way of labor and means until they can begin to produce. In all such cases the larger the number moving together the greater aid they will be to each other, the better terms they can make; but in every case they ought to have their land selected by a trusted agent beforehand, and then move directly to it. Wherever there are men wanting land, with the intention of laboring thereon, the land is abundant, easily reached, obtainable on favorable terms, and in every case only equired by those who will find liberal hands prompt to help them on their way.

Old Drinking Cups and Customs.

Drinking from the same cup by several individuals is an old custom which is still kept alive in Italy and in all parts of Germany, and is not unknown in England among those classes who are lovers of malt liquor and drink it "from the pewter." When a friend meets another in a coffee-house or tavern, the man who has already ordered something does not issue a second order for his friend, but bobbs out the vessel for the newcomer. The German *krug* and the English pewter mug still show the popular feeling in favor of one large vessel for a friendly party. The formula of Saxon politeness which consisted in two drinkers emptying the same vessel is well known. The first who drank said *Wes hail* (Here's health to you), and the one who received the goblet, before emptying it, said *Drink hail* (I drink your health). From the "Roman de Rou," it appears that this was customary among the English as far back as the twelfth century. There were hanaps mounted on one foot, in the form of a shalice, others were mounted on three feet, and others still were made in the form of a bowl or cup. Some were made with covers, others without, and the materials employed in their construction were as varied as their shapes. The hanap was particularly used by persons of high social position; the flankard, with handle, being the more popular vessel. And such was the fear of poison in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of fine? The column of mold or something through the branches of the tree toward the clouds offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle under an isolated tree is thus exposed to a double risk; also, it is evident that those animals are in the open country less secure from injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Danger From Lightning.

Under what conditions is damage from lightning incurred, and what are the means by which the risk can be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to determine a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud meets the shortest and easiest course along which the electricities may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the extension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along that line, a discharge will take place and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunderstorm beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but should he be overtaken by the storm while on a plain, with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If he take up a position near it, but not under the branches, he will probably escape unhurt should the lightning descend upon it. The safest distance from the tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of the stroke; to remain at a much greater distance away is to place one's self in the same conditions of isolation as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the position as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone, but that it is not one of a numerous group. When these are united or massed together, their collective conductivity is often sufficient to cause an indestructive discharge of the electricity. This is especially likely to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason, the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall, than before, when everything is dry. It appears, therefore, that the safest situation during a thunderstorm is in the midst of a wood, particularly if the roll call with the tallest trees be avoided. In such a place of shelter the traveler may take refuge in the thickest of the underwood, for he will there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons traveling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the highest elevated objects. To lessen the risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist, to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the prostrate position would in these circumstances afford greater security than the erect. It happens not unfrequently that animals are killed by lightning under a tree to which they had betaken themselves for shelter. In these cases the tree is struck partly in consequence of its isolation, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of them associated together, huddled probably by terror into contact one with another. The air, heated by their bodies, rises above them laden with moisture, derived mainly from their breath. Who has not noticed the cloud of vapor that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of fine? The column of moist air ascending through the branches of the tree toward the clouds offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle under an isolated tree is thus exposed to a double risk; also, it is evident that those animals are in the open country less secure from injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Bijah's Words of Wisdom.

Bijah now devotes one hour per day to receiving calls from people in sorrow and distress and is used to sympathy and advice.

A little woman, with a sharp face and a long, chin nose was admitted. She had been weeping. There was a quiver to her thin as she folded her fan, and she sighed with a terrible dreariness as she took a chair and began: "Oh, Bijah, you see before you the wreck of a once happy wife."

"Once happy wife, but now perfectly reckless, even about new hats. I see, madam—proceed," he replied.

"My husband is out every night till almost midnight," she continued, as the tears came. "Once he called me darling; now he refers to me as Sarah Jane. Once he patted my head and praised me; now I can't come near him but he wants to know if I have been eating onions again. It has been growing on him for a whole year, and today I am the saddest woman in Detroit. What shall I do—what can I do?"

He solemnly picked up the dictionary, looked under the head of "S," for a few minutes, and closing the book leaned back and said: "Madam, I find nothing in Noah Webster's writings bearing on your case, but I think I see the remedy. When you go home give the house a good sweeping, and don't leave any apple cores or baseball clubs in the corners. Then put on a tidy dress, pin a clean collar around your neck, shine up your ear-rings, tie on a nice white apron, and as you hear the old boy coming up the path to-night strike up a lively song and give him the biggest smile you can and not increase the size of your mouth. That's my remedy, madam, and if you'll try it I'll bet you a wooden leg against a paper of pins that he'll light his pipe after supper, take a seat beside you on the porch and start out with pet names containing four syllables."

She was red in the face as she passed, but she remembered that she had only two hair-pins in her head, one shoe was unlied, and there were three grease spots on her dress in plain sight, and she cooled her temper, and said: "Maybe it is my fault, and I'll follow your advice."

"Do, madam. Nothing so discourages a husband as to come home at night and find an old corset under the table, a dog collar and a bear-trap on the lounge, and a slip-shod wife limping across the kitchen floor, a needle in one hand and the biscuit-pan in the other, and wishing some peddler would come along with cinnamon essence. Good-day, madam—can't back it if it doesn't work."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Daring Speculators.

The fascination of the Stock Exchange is constantly leading men to abandon safe employments and to engage in some the rapid way of getting rich. This class cannot be made to understand that whatever is cleared in Wall street is at the equal loss of another. That there is a retribution of very certain character following in the track of Wall street sharks. Robert is a permanent feature in the history of the street. This is shown by the fact that the very sharpest men eventually present the most bitters. The most brilliant gains, indeed, turn to loss in the moment when hope is looking for its fruition. Perhaps the last of all high-flyers in which New York is capable might be included in the narrow precinct of the Stock Exchange. Among the names on the list of "lame ducks" is that of H. J. Fowler, who has been one of the most active operators of the present day. For six years he had been alternating amid tremendous fluctuations. At one time he had a long run of success, and was elected to the dignity of a millionaire. Then luck took a change, and he began to lose. He could not stop, however, for he was in the hands of the infatuation of the speculator forbids it as long as a dollar is left. Fowler was the slave of chance, and he was driven to the bondage never ceased until his whole capital was gone. Probably if he had enough to try another chance, he would again be found in the speculating crowd. Another instance is found in Ableu B. Stockwell, who, for a time, made a powerful sensation in Wall street. He operated boldly in Pacific Mail and other fancies, and was at the same time a principal agent in the sale of sewing-machine stock. He was in the midst of a magnificent career, when suddenly the whole structure of his speculations fell to the ground, and he was left penniless. The following year he was found in the Brazos River, Tex., was bitten by a wolf. The latter animal acted very strangely at the time, coming in from the prairie and attacking his muleship with his teeth, leading on till licked loose. The wolf was rabid, as was subsequently shown by the mule being himself taken with unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia.

—While dressing to go to Wilkesbarre to witness a recent celebration, Rev. C. E. Fessenden, of Catawissa, dropped his pocknife, with the blade open, into his hand. Being in somewhat of a hurry, he did not notice where the knife fell, and when he pulled on his boot felt something cutting his foot. He drew off the boot. It so happened that the knife fell with the handle to the heel and the blade pointing to the toe, and, something like old Jemima's plaster, the more he pulled to get the boot off the more the knife cut his foot. Finally the boot was removed and he was found to be very seriously injured.—*Catawissa (Pa.) News Item.*

—A few days ago three boys, aged respectively eight, eleven and twelve, slipped into the house of Mr. Sterling Jenkins, who lives on the Talbotton road, and stole a watch and some other valuables. Mr. Jenkins tracked and overtook them in Hamilton. He recovered his property, but did not deem it sufficient to put them in Jail, so he told them that if they would whip each other he would not prosecute. This they agreed to do. They were taken out, stripped to the waist, and provided with stout hickory switches. One was tied to a tree, and the others took on his back lustily with the switches until Mr. Jenkins expressed himself satisfied. The ceremony was gone through with each one. They were then dispersed with smarting backs and penitent hearts. They will tell their mother worked in the mills here, and that their father was dead.—*Talbotton (Ga.) Times.*

—We learn that near the plantation of Mr. Turner a most singular scene occurred one day last week. A thirteen-foot alligator by a rattlesnake. It appears that his snakeship first saw the gator, when the latter was rolled up with his rattles, he attracted the latter's attention. Then began the charming process, which lasted fully half an hour. The gator at first moved his head twice or thrice, but was immediately called to order by the rattles of the snake. Toward the end of the half hour, with fixed eyes, the alligator moved slowly toward his terrible enemy, and with a sudden striking distance, when the snake curled himself more compactly, and with all the strength he could muster struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook tremendously, and then as if by magic made a semi-circle right backward movement peculiar to their 'gatorships and 'rought his tail down upon the would-be assassin with a force sufficient to cave in the

The Decision of Sec'y Schurz.

THE supervision and general oversight of the public lands of the United States are assigned to the Department of the Interior: and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to see to it that the laws relating thereto are duly executed. Acting in this character and under the powers of his office, Sec'y Schurz has recently made a decision which, in its principle, applies to all the unsold lands of the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific Railroad Companies, amounting, in the aggregate, to nearly twenty-nine millions of acres. The effect of this decision, if ultimately sustained, is to open these lands to settlement and pre-emption, under the Pre-emption laws of the United States, at the Government price, which is $1.25 cents per acre.

The particular application of the decision relates to the land-grant made to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, or rather to the company to whose rights it has succeeded. The third section of the act making the grant provides "that there be and is hereby granted to the said company * * * every alternate section of public lands," etc., * * * subject to the condition that "all such lands so granted by this section which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company." The road was completed and accepted by the President, in 1872. The decision of Sec'y Schurz is that the lands remaining unsold after three years therefrom are, under the provision of this section, open to settlement and purchase, under the Pre-emption laws of the United States, and at the price named, the proceeds from any such sales to be paid over to the company. The Secretary's theory is not that the lands granted and remaining unsold after the time specified revert back to the Government; but that the Government has the right to sell them to pre-emptors, like any public lands, at the price named. The provision, as he holds, was clearly designed to prevent the company from refusing to sell the lands except at exorbitant prices, and enables the Government, after the lapse of three years from the completion of the road, to place the unsold portion of these lands on the basis, as to sale, as that which applies to public lands generally.

The whole question turns upon the construction of the phrase "which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company." Sec'y Schurz treats the words "disposed of" as simply equivalent to the word "sold;" and if he is correct in this particular then his decision is clearly right. It was the intention of Congress that the lands remaining unsold by the company after the lapse of three years from the completion of the road should, as to the character of settlement and purchase, come under the operation of the Pre-emption laws of the United States, and that the company should not retain the exclusive right of sale against those laws. Such is the position taken by Sec'y Schurz.

The Secretary has been both sharply criticised and warmly commended for this decision. Those who have criticised him take the ground that the words "or disposed of by said company" refer to some other disposition of these lands than that of actual sale, and, hence, are not the equivalent of the word "sold" which immediately precedes them. They claim that mortgaging the lands to secure borrowed money is disposing of them within the meaning of the law, and that, inasmuch as all these lands are thus mortgaged, they are "disposed of" in the sense contemplated by the law; and, hence, are not subject, any more than lands actually sold, to the Pre-emption laws of the United States. They are covered by a mortgage, duly executed, and, therefore, subject to the legal and equitable rights of the mortgagee. It may be contested that there is force and plausibility in this view of the case.

It is hardly to be supposed that a question of so much importance and involving so many interests will be left to rest simply on the decision of Sec'y Schurz. It will, doubtless, in some form, reach the Supreme Court of the United States, for final determination.
—*N. Y. Independent.*

Speaking of this decision of Sec'y Schurz, the Chicago *Tribune* says it will open to private purchase about 28,000,000 acres of land at $1.25 per acre. The *Tribune* then gives an abstract of the present land laws of the country, and says:

From these particulars it will be seen that any adult person may pre-empt any portion of the public land to the extent of 160 acres of land held at $1.25 an acre, or eighty acres held at $2.50 per acre, and pay for the same, without interest, at the end of thirty-three months after taking possession.

Or, under the Homestead law, every adult may enter 160 acres of $1.25 land, or eighty acres of $2.50 land, without cost, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five years.

Or a soldier, or the widow of a soldier, or the minor children of a soldier can enter 160 acres of either description of land, and have the term of service in the army deducted from the five years' settlement or cultivation. Land may be entered by homesteads by a duly appointed agent. Lands acquired under the Homestead law are not liable for debts so contracted previously.

The objection is urged that there is no land now open for settlement under these laws, and that all the good lands have been taken up. This is not true. The *Tribune* then goes on to show that there are nearly 17,000,000 acres of public lands in Kansas alone, open under the Homestead law, in farms of 160 acres, free of cost, or open under private entry at $1.25 per acre for cash, or under pre-emption, in farms of 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre, with thirty-three months' credit without interest. In addition, there are 3,000,000 acres of State lands for sale on ten years' time, and 4,500,000 acres of railroad land on eleven years' time. All this is in the one State of Kansas. In Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, the lands of all kinds—railroad, State and public lands—are even of greater extent, and, for the most part, all capable of immediate cultivation, easy of access, with facilities of travel, transportation and postal and telegraph service wholly unknown to the people 20 years ago, who filled up Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Dakota is twice the size of Minnesota, and as large as Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Kansas is twice as large as Indiana, and Nebraska has about the same dimensions. In Kansas and Nebraska there are many counties not yet settled to any extent, and where twenty families migrate together they can have their lands selected by an agent for them in one body, thus forming a community, and if they purchase the land from the railroads, or from the State, can secure the most liberal credit and long credit, or if they take under the Pre-emption laws, each will have thirty-three months' time in which to pay for the land, or if they take under the Homestead law, can be of mutual assistance in the way of labor and means until they can begin to produce. In all such cases the larger the number moving together the greater will they will be to each other, the better terms they can make; but in every case they ought to leave their land selected by a trusted agent beforehand, and then move directly to it. Wherever there are men wanting land, with the intention of laboring thereon, the land is abundant, easily reached, obtainable by settlement or purchase, and in every way will find liberal hands prompt to help them on their way.

Old Drinking Cups and Customs.

Drinking from the same cup by several individuals is a no old custom which is still kept alive in Italy and in all parts of Germany, and is not unknown in England among those classes which are lovers of malt liquor and drink it "from the pewter." When a friend meets another in a coffee-house or tavern, the one who has already ordered something does not issue a second order for his friend, but holds out the vessel for the newcomer. The German *krug* and the English pewter mug still show the popular feeling in favor of one large vessel for a friendly party. The formula of Saxon politeness which consisted in two drinkers employing the same vessel is well known. The first who drank said *Ich bell* (Here's health to you), and the one who received the goblet, before emptying it, said *Drink bell* (I drink your health). From the "Roman de Rou," it appears that this was customary among the English as late as the fourth century. There were hanaps mounted on one foot, in the form of a chalice, others were mounted on three feet, and others still were made in the form of a bowl or cup. Some were made with covers, others without, and the materials employed in their construction were as varied as their shapes. The hanap was particularly used by persons of high social position; the tankard, with handle, being the more popular vessel. And such was the fear of poison in the Middle Ages, that a great personage was served from a hanap with a cover which could be used as a vessel, from which cover the servant drank a little of the liquor, which he poured from the goblet for that purpose. These precautions clearly proved insufficient, and preservatives against poisoning were sought after under the most absurd prejudices. The fabulous animal known as the unicorn or *licorne* was thought to be the enemy of everything impure. People fancied that by causing their beverages to be served them in vases made of the horn of the unicorn, they could easily detect the presence of poison in their drink. Handles were made, as they thought, of this material for knives; for it was said that blood would exude from horn and lose of the licorne, when brought in contact with poisoned meats. The long sword of the narwhal, when brought to Europe, was thought to be the horn of the unicorn, and it is probable that fossil ivory of many kinds was also sold under the same name. Well-appointed houses possessed a large number of hanaps. The inventory, engrossed in 1360, of the household of Charles V. of France, surnamed the Wise, describes four gold hanaps and as many ewers, weighing in all nearly ninety-six marcs, and 177 tankards of gilded silver, nearly all enameled and weighing in the aggregate 503 marcs of silver. Some of these vessels were provided with air-tight covers, as they were intended to be carried about with already prepared drinks. Among northern Nations they were sometimes made of maple-wood, and beautifully carved.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

A MAN who is long-headed and keeps his eyes open is supposed to be unusually wise. Similar qualities and advantages in animals are not remarkable.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Danger From Lightning.

Under what conditions is damage from lightning powerless, and what are the means by which the risk can be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to determine a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud marks the shortest and easiest course along which the electricities may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the extension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along that line, a discharge will take place and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunder-storm beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but should he be overtaken by the storm when in the plain, with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection if he take up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unhurt should the lightning descend upon it. The distance from which the tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of the stroke; to remain at a much greater distance away is to place one's self in the same conditions of location as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the rending as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone, but that it is not one of a numerous group. When there are many trees together, their collective conductivity is often sufficient to cause an inductive discharge of the surrounding. This is especially likely to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason, the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall, than before, and in every case when dry. It appears, therefore, that the safest situation during a thunder-storm is in the midst of a wood, peculiarly if that wood or neighborhood of the tallest trees be avoided. In such a place or shelter the traveler may take refuge in the confidence that he will there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons travelling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen this risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist, to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the prostrate position would be the most effectual for obtaining security than the erect. It happens not unfrequently that animals are killed by lightning under circumstances by which they had broaken themselves for shelter. In these cases the tree is struck partly in consequence of its location, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of them assembled together, huddled probably by terror into contact one with another. The air, heated by their bodies, rises about them laden with moisture, derived mainly from their breath. Who has not noticed the cloud of vapor that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of kine? The column of moist air ascending through the branches of the tree toward the clouds offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle under an isolated tree is thus exposed to a double risk; also, it is evident that these animals are in the open country less secure from injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Rijah's Words of Wisdom.

Rijah now devotes one hour per day to receiving calls from people in sorrow and distress and in need of sympathy and advice.

A little woman, with a sharp face and a long, chin nose was admitted. She had been weeping. Her eyes were red as fire, so she folded her fan, and she sighed with a terrible dreariness as she took a chair and began: "Mr. Rijah, you see before you the wreck of a once happy wife."

"Once happy wife, but now perfectly reckless, even about new hats. I see, madam—proceed," he replied.

"My husband is out every night till almost midnight," she continued, as the tears came. "Once he called me darling; now he refers to me as Sarah Jane. Once he patted my head and praised me; now I can't come near him but he wants to know if I have been eating onions again. It has been growing on him for a whole year, and today I am the saddest woman in Detroit. What shall I do—what can I do?"

He sadly picked up the dictionary, looked under the head of "2" for a few minutes, and closing the book leaned back and said: "Madam, I find nothing in Noah Webster's writings bearing on your case, but I think I see the remedy. When you go home give the house a good sweeping, and don't leave any apple cores or baseball clubs in the corners. Then put on a tidy dress, pin a clean collar around your neck, shine up your ear-rings, tie on a nice white apron, and as your hour the old boy coming up the path to-night strike up a lively song and give him the biggest smile you can and not increase the size of your mouth. That's my remedy, madam, and if you'll try it I'll bet you a wooden leg against a pair of pins that he'll light his pipe after supper, take a seat beside you on the porch and start out with pet names containing four syllables."

She was red in the face as she paused, but she remembered that she had only two hairpins in her head, one shoe was untied, and there were three grease spots on her dress in plain sight, and she cooled her temper, and said: "Maybe it is my fault, and I'll follow your advice."

"Do, madam. Nothing so discourages a husband as to come home at night and find an old corset under the table, a dog collar and a bear-trap on the lounge, and a slip-shod wife lying around in dishabille with paper-butter in one hand and the biscuit-pan in the other, and wishing some peddler would come along with cannabis saccharine. Good-day, madam—come back if it doesn't work."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Daring Speculators.

The fascination of the Stock Exchange is constantly leading men to abandon regular business in order to engage in the rapid way of getting rich. This class cannot be made to understand that whatever is created in Wall street is at the equal loss of another. That there is a retribution of very certain character following in the track of Wall street stock jobbers is a permanent feature in the history of the street. This is shown by the fact that the very sharpest men eventually prove the worst bitten. It must brilliant gains, indeed, turn to loss in the moment when hope is leading for its fruition. Perhaps the saddest of all stories of which New York is capable might be included in the narrow precinct of the Stock Exchange. Among the names of recent names on the list of "lame ducks" is that of H. J. Fowler, who has been one of the most active operators of the present day. For six years he had been alternating amid tremendous fluctuations. At one time he had a long run of success, and was chosen to the dignity of a millionaire. Then luck took a change, and he began to lose. He could not stop, however. The rollers were too steep, and recently his assets have been sold at auction for the benefit of his creditors. The list illustrates the usual style. Twenty thousand shares of fancy stock of various names and patterns sold in different lots for an aggregate of $32, which, small as it may seem, is more than they are worth.—*N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Fighting Flames in a Coal-Mine.

A woman driven from other habitations made her home in an otherwise unused drift of Butler colliery, near Pittston, Pa. The fire by which she cooked her meals spread to the mine fully a year and a half ago. The mine was so situated that water could not be introduced to flood it, nor was smothering by steam successful. The fire threatened to extend to mines of the Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Companies. Warned that it would be held accountable for damages, the Butler Company adopted a plan of isolating the fire. A deep trench, in the shape of a horseshoe, was dug around the fire, through layers of rock and coal, to the clay. A brick wall six feet thick filled this trench, and the fire is thus cut off from new fuel. It is estimated that fully 500,000 tons of coal have been consumed in this burning fire in the mine. The Town of Pittston would in time have been burned under but for the barriers. The land surface under which the fire has raged presents a picture of desolation. It is a barren, baked expanse, covering 150 acres. The completion of the wall of defense and safety naturally brings feelings of great joy to the people of Pittston and to all others interested. Hereafter abandoned coal tunnels will have to be recklessly given over to horsekeeping purposes.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—The death of Judge Shepley, of Maine, will seriously inconvenience many patent owners, for he had heard many of the important patent cases, including the fringe-mats of patents and involving large amounts of money, many of which he had held under advisement for months and even years. All these cases will have to be reargued before another Judge.

REMARK by Wendell Phillips: "If we gain in the coming fifteen years half as much as we have in the last thirty, woman will hold spear and shield in her own hands."

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A little boy, in Baltimore, was literally pinched to death by the mother of one of his playmates, with whom he had quarreled. She pinched his arm so terribly that the swellings reached the shoulder, and eventually caused the lad's death.

—A few days ago, a smile used for plow-work on the Conner place, one of the largest cotton plantations on the Brazos River, Tex., was bitten by a wolf. The latter animal acted very strangely at the time, running in circles in the prairie and attacking his mulesship with his teeth, loading on all kicked base. The wolf was rabid, as was subsequently shown by the mule being himself taken with unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia.

—While dressing to go to Wilkesbarre to witness a recent celebration, Rev. C. E. Fessenden, of Canawisse, dropped his penknife, with the blade open, into his leg. Being somewhat of a hurry, he did not notice where the knife fell, and when he pulled off his boot felt a sensation of something hip severely on the ball of the foot. It so happened that the knife fell with the handle to the heel and the point of the blade to the toe, and something like old Jemima's plaster, the more he pulled to get the boot off the more the knife cut into the foot. Finally the boot was removed and he was found to be very seriously injured.—*Catasauqua (Pa.) News Item.*

—Two days ago three Loys, aged respectively eighteen, sixteen and twelve, slipped into the house of Mr. Sterling Jenkins, who lives on the Talleyrand road, and stole a watch and some other valuables. Mr. Jenkins tracked and overtook them in Hamilton. He recovered his property, but did not desire to put the rascals in Jail, so he told them that if they would whip each other he would not prosecute them. This they agreed to do. They were taken out, stripped to the waist, and provided with stout hickory switches. The war was then on, and the others laid on his back lustily with the switches until Mr. Jenkins expressed himself satisfied. The ceremony was gone through with each one. They were then dispersed with smarting backs and penitent hearts. They said that their mother worked in the mills here, and that their father was dead.—*Talbotton (Ga.) Times.*

—We learn that near the plantation of Mr. Turner a most singular scene occurred—the charming of a thirteen-foot alligator by a rattlesnake. It appears that this snakeship first saw the gator, which was lying in the sun with his rattles, he attracted the latter's attention. Then began the charming process, which lasted fully half an hour. The gator at first turned his head twice or thrice, but was immediately called to order by the rattles of the snake. Toward the end of the half hour, with fixed eyes, the alligator moved slowly toward his terrible enemy, and with a sudden striking of jaws, when the snake curled himself more compactly, and with all the strength he could muster struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook tremendously, and then as if by magic made a precipitate backward movement peculiar to their 'gatorships and 'rought his tail down upon the would-be assassin with a force that killed him instantly. Jesup (Ga.) Sentinel.

A Railroad Round the World.

The following outline of a railroad scheme is given by a Mississippi correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"There is a great railroad, which, if it can be built, will eclipse all other enterprises in that line, and will be the greatest railroad in the world, connecting the Old and New World, and thus wedding all the dangers of the Atlantic Ocean. My road will connect the American Union with Asia and Europe. Just think of it. A railroad from Washington City to St. Petersburg, but only forty miles of water between these great cities of the New and Old World.

"My plan is for the United States, Great Britain and Russia, or the capitalists of these great countries, to construct this road. Let the road be built to some point on the line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions; say, where the Columbia River runs into Washington Territory. Then let England or English capitalists, build the road through New Georgia to the point where the Yoncan River runs into Alaska, and then through Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales on Behring Strait; then let Russia, or the company, composed of the capitalists of the Old and New World, construct the road from East Cape, or Behring Strait, to St. Petersburg. Passengers and freight can be carried from Cape Prince of Wales, America, to East Cape, Asia, directly opposite and only forty miles apart, by splendid steamers, built and put there for that purpose, and owned by this great company. Would not this be grand? Just imagine a trip from America to Asia and Europe, seated in splendid cars, with land under you and visible all the way, except forty miles (about as far as from Dover to Calais.

"If this great road could be built the danger of the stormy Atlantic would be avoided, and hundreds and thousands of noble men, women and children would be almost annually saved, as well as millions of treasure."

VEGETINE.

Into its composition, the medicinal virtues of a dozen or more chemically selected herbs, roots and barks enter, but in such a manner that no one of them predominates, the whole of each particular ingredient entering into their combination, a result always uniform, palatable and pleasant to the most delicate and refined taste. It should be said also that VEGETINE contains no mineral of any sort, and no opium, morphine, nor anything else of a harmful character whatever. Whatever powers for good it possesses, it owes to the presence of the curative principles which the Almighty has seen fit to scatter in such wonderful profusion throughout the vegetable kingdom for the benefit of man, and which, when taken in such doses as are required, will cure as much as a human disease in the whole compound. Nevertheless it possesses the speedy and penetrating action of the most virulent poison, never causing injury, but always and certainly the good. WHAT IT WORKS IN all diseases, and WHY it does it, are questions that it is a waste of time to ask. That it is a great remedy for the cure of all diseases originating from impure blood, is a fact that has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt by the same class of evidence that is required to establish any other fact in the history of mankind. Its ingredients are known to all druggists, and its formula is open to the inspection of all physicians. Its power to cure is not based upon any secret combination of drugs, but upon the fact that it is the most perfect blood purifier ever discovered, and when the blood is pure health must follow, if the laws of life are not hopelessly broken down. Its great success is due to the fact that it does cure the various diseases originating from impure blood, when all other known remedies fail to do so. It is the only reliable blood purifier which can be prepared so that it can be taken with safety by the most delicate invalid, or the most robust man or woman, with the certainty that it will produce the desired effect. It is the only remedy which gives entire satisfaction when used in all cases of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Glandular Swellings, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Dizziness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Kidney Complaints, Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Fever Sores, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, Mercurial Diseases, Diseases caused by the use of Mercury, Bone Pains, Tumors, Ulcers, Blood Poisoning, Consumption (when in the early stages), Bronchitis, Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Piles, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, and all diseases that require the use of a reliable Blood Purifier, Nervous Stimulant and Tonic.

VEGETINE ACTS IN FOUR WAYS.

ALTERATIVE.

PURIFIES the BLOOD.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

Yours truly, E. H. DUTTON,
Pastor of Edwards Church M. E. Church.

TONIC.

Rev. O. T. Walker Says:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 184 TRIMONT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with my stomach for the past year, and had been using Vegetine for that length of time, and I find it has done me good. It has proved itself to be a valuable, and I recommend it to all who may need an excellent blood purifier.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Dorchester Street Church, Boston.

SOLVENT.

For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

READ IT.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Take it to certify that I have been suffering from a cancer on my face for about two years, and after trying many remedies without relief, I was induced by a friend, who I learned of your wonderful Vegetine, to commence to use it, and have used about eight bottles, and am entirely well. Regarding it as but a few months since the time I began to use it, I consider the cure one of the most wonderful.

Yours truly, CARROLL HOUGHMONT.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Jo Forrest, and consider her one of our very best women.
108, S. H. FLOWERS

DIURETIC.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time and can truthfully say it has done me more good than all other medicines taken for kidney diseases.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by S. S. ASHLEY, Druggist, cor. Atlantic and Central avenues.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters Are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the best, most valuable and curative properties of all other bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver and Kidney Regulator, and Life and Health Restorer on earth. No disease or ill health can prevail long where these Bitters are used. They are truly the Poor Man's Friend, Hop Bitters will cure every one that will take them. They are a splendid Appetizer, Tonic, Blood Purifier, Gentle Purgative and Nerve Stimulant, and will do all they are recommended to do. Are you sick, suffering or ailing in any way? Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have died who could have been saved by timely use of Hop Bitters. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use Hop Bitters at once and get well and make others well. Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made. Druggists and dealers should not sell Hop Bitters, as they do not wish to destroy or imperil health to secure a few dollars extra profit. Try Hop Bitters before you sleep.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLY BRICK
ALLAN'S FLY BRICK
The Little Giant Fly Killer.

KILLS all the FLIES in the room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Manufactured by Atlantic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y

Graefenberg "Marshalls"

CATHOLICON

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STARTING THESE REMARKABLES PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE SUFFERING AND ILLS OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Whatever you cultivate, do it well. Whatever stock you have, get the best. Whatever fruit you have, let it be the choicest. Be at the head of your class. —*Iowa State Register.*

—Oil cloths can be easily and quickly spoiled by cleaning them with hot water and not wiping them properly. They should be washed with lukewarm water and wiped perfectly dry with a soft flannel.

—A farmer, after careful experiment, has concluded that to card sheep is to make them lose flesh. Two yoke fed exactly alike, the one carded and the other not, showed a gain for the yoke not carded. The same result occurred when the carding was changed to the other steers.—*Evening Journal.*

—In baking ginger snaps, take two tablespoonfuls boiling water, three of hot shortening, one heaping of ginger, one teaspoon saleratus; put all in a cupand fill with molasses; repeat this as often as desired to make a sufficient quantity; when all mixed, put in extra spoonful of shortening and one-half cup brown sugar; mix rather stiffly with flour; bake quickly.

If the virtue of oatmeal and water was properly understood it would be more generally drank in summer in place of spirits or beer, or even simple lee-water. In the navy, in hot weather, especially in the engineer department, it is regularly served out to the men. On land, especially to those exposed to excessive heat, it is very grateful; say a pailful of oatmeal to a pail of water.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

—For the last five years I have not lost a cucumber or melon-vine or cabbage-plant. Get a barrel with a few gallons of gastar in its pour water on the tar; always have it ready when needed, and when the bugs appear give them a liberal drink of the tar-water from a sprinkler, or otherwise, and if the rain washes it off and they return repeat the dose. It will also destroy the Colorado potato-beetle and frighten the old long potato-bug worse than a threshing with a brush. Five years ago my husband made the same application, and I watched with the tar-water. The next day all Colorados that had not been well protected from the sprinkling, were dead, and the others, though their name was legion, were all gone, and I have never seen one of them on the farm since. I am aware that many will look upon this with indifference, because it is so cheap and simple a remedy. Such should always suffer both by their own and their neighbors' bugs, as they frequently do.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Keeping Ahead of Work.

A witty lecturer says that "some people have three hands." They have one in reserve, to use when their working beside which they have always a little behind-hand. He might well add that this sort of people are awfully disqualified to be farmers, and, if they are such, the three-handed farmers can never become free-handed. But, seriously, we have known more than one farmer to get ahead of the work from the opening of spring till the last job is finished in the fall. It is the only way to farm with either pleasure or profit. The farmer who gets behind at any season works at a serious disadvantage ever after; and it is no easy matter to manage just right to keep abreast of the work. The direction of a large farm demands executive abilities as great as does the man-gement of an army. The farmer has in fact an army—but his men are generally in the work of production rather than of destruction. To keep two to ten men employed profitably in all kinds of weather, requires thought and tact. The difficulty with most farmers is that they do not hire enough help. They underestimate the amount of work required, and make no just allowance for rainy days when little or nothing can be done out of doors.

Up to harvest time most farmers do pretty well. But unless work is pretty well advanced before haying and harvesting begin, it is pretty sure to be all in a tangle by the time the grain is in the barn. There are two, three or four weeks when little is usually done except securing the hay and grain crops. Then is the time when weeds run riot in potatoes, corn, beans and other hoed crops. We have often known fields to become so weedy in harvest time that the crops cost more to get out of the weeds than they were worth. Plenty of help at such times is all-important. Keep the cultivator going in the hoed crops though you have to pay harvest wages to do it. One day's work at the right time is worth five a week or two later. In the harvest field half extra help is almost equally important. The press season is proving very showery and "catching" in many sections. When we have a really good day for curing hay or grain, there should be plenty of help to take advantage of it. We know farmers who at such times fit out an extra wagon and with extra teams will keep the barn constantly filling. One or two men, if needed, are stationed in the barn to move away, and an equal number in the field to load. This rapid pushing of work is far the cheapest. Often after one or two days of fine weather so have rains which delay work in the hay or harvest field for twice that length of time. Meanwhile hay or grain is spoiling, and at last it costs more to get it housed in bad condition than it would at first to have it saved in good.

Of course, the good farmer will have all the labor-saving implements. This is the great advantage of using mowers and reapers. They will do the work with less men. The farmers, however, should not hire less; but employ the time and labor saved in getting the work promptly and therefore more cheaply done. Whoever uses mowers and reapers merely to save hired help gets very little advantage from them. In all probability he will lose as much on other crops, and possibly more than he will save in hired help. We know that prices of farm products are low; but labor is also nearly or quite as cheap as before the war, and considering the improvements in farm machinery, farmers can get more done for ten dollars now than they ever could before. The temptation to many farmers is to save in their help-expense account. But if the farm is worth working at all it is surely worth working well, and the larger the amount judiciously expended for farm labor, the larger will be the profits and the greater the independence derived from itself. Doing with too little help fills the soil with weeds, and where these obtain control, all hope of profit is at an end. —*Rural New Yorker.*

Stacking.

In traveling over the country and observing the stacking, one is convinced that there is a luck in the practice. We do not know whether it arises from want of knowledge in regard to this important part of farm work, or indifference, but we are certain that it causes a heavy leak in the finances of many farmers, to say nothing of domestic trouble arising therefrom. Then the result of improper practice in taking care of the harvest. The first requisite is good drafting, which cannot be accomplished without good binding. All sheaves should be tight and straight. Too many binders have a habit of leaving all their sheaves in a twist and too loosely bound, which makes it impossible to put up a snug shock and one that will stand. Spoiled shocks is a prelude to spoiled stacks. It is just as easy to turn the knot on the bands inboard when shocking, as outward; and that is the point where injury is pretty sure to creep in. Don't say this is too much trouble, or that you can't remember. If you follow the practice persistently one season, it will become such a habit that you will do it without thought.

In stacking, the first important thing is to have the bottom level, and a proper distance from the ground. It is dangerous to depend upon leveling with grain, as the stack will be sure to settle to that side. Another fruitful cause of over-setting is the want of a due lack of energy or muscle in pitching, causing the sheaves to land on the side instead of the center of the stack. Some endeavor to remedy this by leaning the stack slightly to the side on which the pitching is done, on the supposition that because this side is packed down the closest the other will settle the most, but we have seen the weight of grain shelled from the heavy ears carry the stack badly to that side. The only safe plan is to have the sheaves pitched in the center, as nearly as possible.

In starting a stack, begin in the center and build around, turning the butts out and tops upward, until the outside rail is reached; then reverse the order, building on the outside row first, placing the butts of the next row snug up to the bands of the last, and so continue layer after layer, lapping sufficient to keep the stack nearly level—a little higher in the middle will make no difference. Build the first three courses perpendicular on the outside, the second time around batter a little in each round until you have bulged it three feet all around. This should be accomplished by the time your stack gets rounded up to its intended height. This will locate the bulk of the weight low, thus materially lessening the danger of swaying or settling to one side. So far you may safely depend upon the bulge saving all below, but now the center of the stack must be immediately filled up, then two courses put on, keeping the outside perpendicular and increasing the fullness of the center each round. Commence to draw in gradually at first. This will come more natural if the center is gradually raised each succeeding course, and the sheaves are made to make the blunder that is fatal to the stack—putting the second row of the course too far out on the outside row. The distance from the butt of the second row to the butt of the outside row should be as much greater than the distance between the same points of the other rows of the course, as the "straw" you intend to make at the next course. Thus, the distance between the butts of the two outside rows should be continually increasing, while that of the other inside rows should be decreasing. The effect of this is to make the outside row lie solid and the butts catch on the succeeding row.

But to put it, after all your pains, the stack should swing? There are two remedies: the blocking under one side may be knocked out or dug under so as to sink it, or a row of grain can be pulled out immediately below the bulge, tramping or pounding down the butts of the rows above. We have had stacks badly leaned, that were brought back to a perpendicular by one or the other of these methods. A little determination will often overcome the most serious difficulty.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

"PERFECTLY ring," is the cultured Boston girl's synonym for "Quite too awful sweet." The Boston girl doesn't waste her words.

ALL the world over, baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the baby, and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Hunting Wild Turkeys.

The number of wild turkeys that we saw at one of our encampments on the banks of a creek, very appropriately called Turkey Creek, was incredible. So plentiful were they, and so appreciated was their flesh by the whole party, that no less than 150 birds were shot in the space of ten days. More could undoubtedly have been obtained had they been wanted. They were magnificent birds, and would frequently weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds each. So epicurean did we get in our tastes that we seldom condescended to eat any part but the breast of the turkey. As a rule, the time to shoot them is just after dark, when the poor unsuspecting birds are roosting in the branches of the trees; but shooting them thus by moonlight or dusk is, in my opinion, very poor sport—if, indeed, it can be called sport at all. There is also a difficulty in hitting them when the light is dim and obscure. I know one officer who fired fifteen times before he bagged a bird, yet in the daytime he was accounted a very fair shot. And I have also known the same gentleman to shoot at the same bird eight times without even frightening it away; at the eighth shot the bird considered it getting monotonous, with the fun all on one side, so flew away. In the daytime, hunting these birds is by no means bad sport, for the wild turkey is usually very shy, and will lie closely concealed in the long prairie grass until nearly kicked up, when they fly off with such a whirring and flapping of wings as would be sufficient to startle any young and inexperienced sportsman. On one occasion I succeeded in bagging no less than five turkeys with one discharge of my gun, without even taking the trouble of dismounting from my horse; alarmed at my approach, the birds raised their heads above the grass, craning their long necks round to discover the intruder, and so close together were they that they all fell victims to their curiosity. When found on the open prairie at some distance from their roosts they can be run down on horseback, for after the first two, or at the most three flights, none of which are beyond 100 yards, they get so exhausted as to be unable to fly any more, and are then easily overtaken and killed. They invariably go about in flocks or droves, numbering from ten to as many as forty and fifty birds.—*Good Words.*

The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults and slowest in the aged; it goes on faster in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in 132 days in winter requires only 74 in summer. The increase of the nails of the right hand is more rapid than those of the left; however it differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponds with the length of the finger, consequently it is the fastest in the middle finger, nearly equal in these on either side of this, slower in the little finger and slowest in the thumb. The growth of all the nails on the left hand requires eighty-two days more than those of the right.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—One of the most serviceable trailers is the plant commonly called German ivy. It is of most rapid growth with light-green leaves, studded with pellucid dots and never troubled by insects. As a screen for a window, or covering for a walk, it is most valuable. It is easily propagated, every joint rooting if placed in the earth. The flowers are straw-colored, and often produced in greatest profusion. The plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been introduced many years. It is admirably adapted for baskets.—*Boston Traveller.*

—Dr. Foote, in his *Health Monthly* for August, says: Ice water is better for January than for August. If you think you must drink it, partly fill your goblet with the water from the ice-pitcher and add an equal quantity of water from the water-pail or the faucet.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a week or relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other prevailing sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. It's cheap. See other column.

Household Economy.

The housekeeper or cook who studies economy in the kitchen, can show us in one direction by always using Dooley's Yeast Powder. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, pies of all kinds, waffles, muffins, and most all articles prepared from flour; and why? Because, in using the Dooley Powder you save its cost in shortening, in patience, in everything; and when the baking is done, it is turned out light, palatable and wholesome, so that every morsel is eaten up and no waste.

WIL

The Sentinel.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
HENRY P. PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
GEO. IRVING LATIMER,
of Macomb.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. MCSMITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWDEN,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. RICHARDS,
of Berrien.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Each Township will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and every fraction of twenty over ten. Each delegation will bring, in addition to their credentials a certified copy of the number of voters in their respective Townships. The County Committee, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That we recommend to the several Township Committees that that they give at least six days notice of their nominees by posting written notices in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the Township.

That there may be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters, it is hoped that the recommendation will be strictly observed.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.
Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1878.

TWO GOOD OFFICERS.—If experience is worth anything anywhere, it is in public stations. We hope Charlevoix county will continue in office for another term the present Treasurer, Byron See. He has served the people faithfully and well, and his experience has given him an intimate knowledge of the difficult duties of his office.

Two years ago A. R. Upright was elected Clerk and Register, and the opposition of the SENTINEL to his election is on record. To day we record a desire to see him re-elected to the position. He has proven himself attentive, faithful, and fully competent. Charlevoix county owes to Mr. Upright a recognition of his faithful stewardship.

WE personally asserted some time since that the "dark lantern" process was being used largely in the primary caucus for Representative and county officers. We now assert it editorially. In Evelyne the Township caucus was secretly held by a narrow circle of zealous politicians, and the people had no voice in the selection of their delegate. It was [v]oted by this secret conclave that the same delegate should act at the county convention for the nomination of county officers. If we are incorrect let the chairman of the Township Committee rise and explain.

Republicans throughout the State will be glad to learn of the renomination of Hon. O. D. Conger for Congress in the Port Huron district. Mr. Conger has the position of a recognized leader in the House, and his influence is not only of vast importance to his State but to the Nation. This comes from two things, the sterling integrity and staunch Republicanism of the man, and the good sense of the Republicans of his district, who, having found a good Representative, keep him in service, thus securing a trained legislator. The 9th District can well emulate the example of the Republicans of Mr. Conger's District, by again placing Hr. Hubbell in nomination, who ranks with Mr. Conger among the leaders of the House of Representatives.

FIVE millions more of the five twenty bonds are called in by the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus the burden of interest is reduced $100,000 per annum more. These things are what make the "Nationals" as "mad as Merch hares."

CARELESS SURVEYS.—A correspondent writes that the people of the Northern counties of the State are suffering seriously from careless surveys. The original lines are so inaccurately drawn that a resurvey was necessary, and the errors of the Government surveyors have been multiplied by their local successors. The uncertainty become so great that the Hon. Geo. E. Steele, Surveyor of Antrim county, wrote to the Secretary of State for the standard yard measure which the statute says shall be kept in the State archives, and he received an answer that there was a stick there said to be a yard in length, but nobody appeared to know certainly whether it was or not. Mr. Steele then applied to the Government at Washington, and at considerable expense got the Government standard of linest measure, a steel rod attested to be exactly six feet long. With this he has tested a number of surveyor's chains, not one of which was found to be correct, the links lengthening by wear. One chain which had been in long and constant use was found to be four and one-eighth inches too long in thirty three feet. In surveying a quarter section by metes and bounds with this chain the error would amount to three and sixty two one hundredths acres, or in surveying a road ten miles long the error would amount to eighteen rods. When the survey is made not by metes and bounds but by bisecting a line already surveyed, of course the error would not appear. Another chain was found to be two and three twenty-sixths inches too long, and a third about two inches. The confusion which must result from the use of chains is almost incalculable.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending Aug. 24, 1878.

Auditor General, to Wm. Francis, 40 acres in Hayes—$9.64.

Lucretia H. Powers, to Oscar H. Marsh 3 lots in Boyne Falls—$100.

G R & I R R Co *et al*, to School Dist. No. 6, Springvale. 1 acre in Springvale—$8.99

U. S, to Wm. Graham, 160 in Marion.

Theresa Spain, to Mary Gresham, 40 acres in Marion—150.

Thomas Neiswander and wife, to Edgar P. Kinert, 80 acres in Bear Lake—$150.

Basil Blackbard, to Silas Wright, 80 acres in Bear Lake—$300.

Wm. H. Porter and wife, to School Dist. No. 1, Eveline, parcel land in Eveline—$1,00.

Subate Mat wan ee, to School Dist. No. 1, Hayes, parcel laad in Hayes—$7.00.

Chyler D. Davis to Celia M. Burtis, 150 acre in Hudson—$800.

Geo. B. Thompson and wife to S. Solomon Hancock, 80 acres in Evangeline—$150.

Andrew R Struthers and wife to A. H. Struthers, 145 acres in South Arm —$1,400.

U. S. to Isaac Willis Jr., 80 acres in Evangelina.

Pay-ne sa-wan to Wm. Genahow, 42 acres in Evangeline—$125.

It is reported that Jeff Davis is anxious to be elected to the United States Senate. The memory of some of us runneth back to the time when Jeff voluntarily left the seat he lawfully held in the Senate and walked out to engage in a business that involved the violation of his sacred oath.

Under the Homestead law, any adult person may enter 160 acres of $1.25 land or 80 acres of $2.50 land, without cost, except a light fee, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five years. It is a Republican law.

ELECTION NOTICE.—
Sheriff's office, Charlevoix, Mich.
August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction: also a Member of the state board of Education in place of Edward Borsch, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and my seal of office this 15th day of August, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

For millions more of the five twenty bonds are called in by the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus the burden of interest is reduced $100,000 per annum more. These things are what make the "Nationals" as "mad as Merch hares."

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for service.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

State of Michigan, }
County of Charlevoix. }

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Bedington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Beers, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 30th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Waldsburg, jun. deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander Mackenzie, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for distribution to the heirs of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preeg against Victor Sarbo, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5707, dated May 1, 1875, upon and section 2, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNISON, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 2d day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Key-stow-tay, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Michigan, I shall, on saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Kilborn, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section Twenty three (23) Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS GRUNDES, Guardian.

Dated July 19, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—24	October 3—17—31

Bound in, stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—25	August 1—15—29
September 5—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousands acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1101y

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counseller at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
10 1yr

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinaw.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Aug 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Bish against James Stewart for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5081, dated April 23 1874, upon the west ½ of south east ¼ sec. 2, Town 32 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct. 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNISON, Receiver.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Steckman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Self
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878. WILL SEE.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. E. NAESSER.

CASSWELL & NAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,
ROOM NO. 10, MANNE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. TOWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure 2 feet fall nine SHORT BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.
South Arm, April 22, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. R. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips Between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 19 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Sept. 3. 1878. Whole No., 450

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published Every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1w	2w	3w	1m	2m	3m	6m	1y
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.50	$2.50	$4.50	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	6.50	8.00	10.00	16.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	20.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.00	8.50	12.00	14.00	24.00
½ column	3.25	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	4.50	6.50	8.00	12.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	75.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOYEL R. BAGG, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of the Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. WRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Repairing of all kinds. Carriages attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people with articles old and new in his line, cheaper than anything else sold in this line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey at 7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary accommodation for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered if as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lake Lodge No. 237 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rammelsdorf. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

Geo W. COURTER, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 287 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Pere-dell Lodge No. 141 L. O. L. meets at Orchard Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a heirty welcome.

HEZZARD BRAWN, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix July 30 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Steckman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Self
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878. WILL SEE.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m. Depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens dressed, per pound	12½
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Flour bbls, per pound	50
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

THE people at the Resort are leaving for their homes.

THE Wood boys are head over heels in business at their harness shop.

DR. MORGAN leaves town Friday. Attend to your teeth.

Wool yarn at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

TOOLEY has built a new dock at his place on South Arm.

THAT Little Traverse moustache was in town Wednesday.

THE Van Raalte comes to Charlevoix now only on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

Do not buy boots and shoes before you examine Carpenter & Bartholomew's stock.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blendy, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

PERSONAL.—Mr. H S Spencer was in town last week taking photographic views, of which he made some very fine ones, and we are happy to inform our friends that he will be here this week prepared to make views, photographs, or any kind of pictures that may be desired. He has rented Mr. Farmer's room, and will operate there. Mr. Spencer is well known here as a first class artist, and his work will speak for itself.

THE NOMINEE.—The Representative Convention which convened in this village Wednesday last completed its work on the tenth ballot. Orrin D Wood, of this county was the nominee. Mr. Wood is so well known to the entire district that we need say but little. He is a man of high ability, and we have not a doubt that he will faithfully represent every part of the district and vote as a true Republican. We shall do all we can for his election.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1y

A fine line of dress goods of the latest style just received at Fox, Rose Buttars.

PERSONAL.—John Monroe, who eight years ago was a resident of South Arm, in this county, but now a resident of Wauseon, Ont., is on a visit here. His wife is with him.

—A. J. Stroud and wife and father in law arrived home from Berea, Ohio, Friday.

—Dr. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, is here with his fishing tackle.

—Brothers Clark, of the little Traverse *Republican* and Buckley, of the Petoskey *Record*, called on us Wednesday.

Just receiged a new stock of dry goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

LET the traveling public bear in mind that Charlevoix has a semi-daily steamer to both Arm and Pine Lake. Either point can be reached from here every day either morning or afternoon.

Call and examine Carpenter & Bartholomew's shawls the nicest styles ever brought to Charlevoix.

WORK on the harbor cribs progresses rapidly. One crib is nearly framed, and only awaits the iron bolts from Milwaukee, to be ready to put in place.

THE Republican County Convention for the nomination of County Officers, occurs next Thursday, the 5th. The delegates from Charlevoix Township are A. R. Upright, Dr. Lewis, John Nicholls, A. Buttars, and O. S. Washburn.

O. S. SMITH, of Canonsburg, Mich., has purchased a lot in this village, and will at once erect a residence thereon, and become a resident. He is a cabinet maker, and designs following that trade, a line.

Every one wanting to get their tailor a job buy your cloth at Fox Rose & Buttars for we have just received a fine stock of woolen cloths.

REV. MR. WHITMAN, the Methodist pastor, leaves this week for Conference. Mr. Whitman has many friends here, both inside and outside the church who desire his return here, and we understand their desires will be gratified.

THE Petoskey and Charlevoix base ballists are to have a contest here soon, and the Petoskey boys will go home badly "whitewashed".

Michigan is winning the name of the banner Greenback State because the tramp devotees of the party destroy so many harvesting machines.

BOYER, the artist is doing a fine business at his tent on Bridge street. His pictures are giving good satisfaction as are also his prices. He will remain during this week.

WHAT is the fun in going around with an old straw hat on when you can buy a good wool hat for fifty cents at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Representative Convention.

The Convention met pursuant to call at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix.

The Convention proceeded to business with Richard Knight as Chairman and J. S. Dickson as Secretary.

First ballot.

Steele,	5
Cosby	3
Wood,	3
Knight,	1

Second informal ballot.

Steele,	4
Cosby,	4
Wood,	3
Knight,	1

Third informal ballot same as above.

Fourth informal ballot.

Steele,	3
Cosby,	4
Wood,	3

First formal ballot.

Steele,	1
Cosby,	5
Wood,	3

Second formal ballot.

Cosby,	6
Wood,	6

Six ballots followed with the same result as above.

Ninth formal ballot.

Wood,	7
Cosby,	5

A Committee introduced Mr. Wood, who briefly addressed the Convention.

The last basis of representation was adopted for the next call.

The following Representative Committee was appointed: Otsego, Chas. W. Fuller; Antrim, W. J. Getty; Emmet, P. N. Ferguson; Manitou Ed Bedford; Charlevoix, A. Buttars.

The Convention adjourned.

DEXTER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in *cash* for wheat and other grain. All representations that we pay in Joe bills is *false*, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

16 3t DEXTER & NOBLE.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending Aug. 31, 1878.

Mary Louisa Naw-ogonom *et al*, to C. Howe Jr. 40 acres in Hayes—$110.

U. S. to Peter Mo-saw-ge, 80 acres in Hayes.

Peter Mo saw-ge, to Wm. G. Hinman 80 acres in Hayes—$800.

J. S. Dixon and wife, to Emma A. Borns parcel of land in Charlevoix—$50.

Elizabith S. Lluny, to Frederick Peiger 80 acres in Bear Lake—$200.

Wm. Francis and wife, to Helen A. Newson 80 acres in Hayes—$180.

Philip Naw-o quam and wife, to Helen A. Newson, 80 acres in Hayes—$240.

Moses Pa-we-saw and wife, to Wm. Stait 40 acres in Bear Lake—$125

Lucretia H. Powers to Caroline Barth 2 lots in Boyne Falls—50.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. *et. al.*, to Walker Tooley, 83 acres in Eveline—$249.

L. D. Bartholomew and wife, to Wm. Gray 40 acres in Hayes—$180.

Jonathan A. Stocum, to Chyler B. Davis 158 acres in Hudson—$800

U. S., to Daniel Himelmach 160 acres in Marion.

J. S. Dixon, Phebe S. Dixon and A. C. Newman, to the Charlevoix Summer Resort, parcel of land in Charlevoix—$1

M. J. Stockman and wife, to the Charlevoix Summer Resort, 25 acres in Charlevoix—$625.

J. S Dixon and wife, to O. S Smith, lot in Charlevoix—$40.

AN EXAMPLE.—Here is an instance of what industry and pluck will do. Ten years ago, David Hogan, of South Arm, landed at Charlevoix with his family, worse off than nothing, having been compelled to borrow $28.66 to pay freight on his household effects. To day he has a farm of 160 acres of land, 94 acres of which are under improvement. This fall he has 500 bushels of wheat 700 bushels of oats, 2000 bushels of turnips, and an abundance of other crops, and the best of all he is out of debt. This country wants a few more David Hogans.

French heel slippers at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

BEAR.—Some one saw a bear in the suburbs of the village, one day last week and immediately every able bodied man was out with a weapon of some kind. The bear made good his escape, but Walter Mannay narrowly escaped injury by the flying out of the breech of his gun, which he fired off at the close of the chase.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Cabinet at Washington, on the 13th, approved the Universal Postal Treaty recently concluded at Paris.

A BOLD and daring train robbery was perpetrated about half past one o'clock, on the morning of the 13th, at a point one mile below Whitbrop Junction, opposite Atchison, Kan. Four men boarded the passenger train bound south, at Whitbrop Junction, getting on the platform between the baggage-car and the first coach. When the conductor started to go through the train from the baggage-car, the leader of the four men pointed two revolvers toward him and ordered him back into the baggage-car. The robbers then entered the car and ordered the baggage-man and a young man with him to hold up their hands, which they did. Wells Fargo express agent, was sitting in a chair in the lightest end of the car, his bills in his lap and the express safe open beside him, busy with his work, when a revolver was suddenly thrust in his face, and he was ordered to hold up his hands. The leader of the gang then deliberately transferred the money in the safe, about $5,000, to a sack they had with them. With their pistols in his face they then ordered the conductor to stop the train, and pulled the bell-rope. As the train slowed up the robbers backed out of the car, still covering the inmates with their pistols, and disappeared in the darkness. The entire work was done in five minutes, and none of the many passengers on the train knew of the robbery until the perpetrators had escaped.

A BAKER CITY (Ore.) dispatch of the 13th announces the further surrender of Indians in that region, and says the Dalles troubles there might be considered over for the season.

ACCORDING to the returns made to the Department of Agriculture for August, the average condition of the cotton crop in the cotton States was 95 per cent, a decline of 4 per cent.

THE thirty-second annual session of the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor and Temperance of North America was recently held at Janesville, Wis. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. T., E. H. Sapp, of Connecticut; M. W. P., J. A. Watrous, of Wisconsin; M. W. R., R. C. Bull, of New York; M. W. T., C. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; M. W. C., Rev. G. N. Hicks, of New York; M. W. U., J. W. Graham, of Tennessee; M. W. G., T. Keats, of Texas. The next meeting is to be held at Hartford, Conn., on the second Wednesday in August, 1879.

THE Treasury Department, on the 16th, issued the sixty-sixth call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The principal and interest are to be paid on and after Nov. 16, interest to cease on that day.

GREAT damage was done in the Towns of Austin and Reno, Nev., on the 16th, by cloud-bursts and consequent freshets. Several buildings were wrecked in the business portion of the former place.

A TRAVELER for a New York wholesale jewelry firm was robbed of over $10,000 worth of gold watches, chains, etc., at the Palmer House, Chicago, a few days ago.

TELEGRAMS of the 16th say the scenes in the plague-stricken Town of Grenada, Miss., beggared description. The strongest men and women and helpless children were sick, dying or dead; entire families before prostrated and swept away in a few hours. The population had decreased 3,000 in the last 300 souls. Sixteen new cases of yellow-fever were reported in Memphis, on the 16th, and five deaths. Everyone who could get away had left, or was about to leave, the city. One hundred and eight new cases and nine deaths were reported in New Orleans on the same day, and three new cases in Vicksburg. There were fifteen new cases and forty-seven deaths in New Orleans, on the 18th. A novena, or nine days' prayer, had been ordered in all the Catholic Churches of the city for the cessation of the scourge. Fifteen new cases were reported in Grenada, on the 17th, and people were dying, on the 18th, without an attendant; relief was greatly needed. In Memphis, there were nine new cases and thirteen deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at five p. m., on the 18th. All who were able had moved out of the infected district, and arrangements were being made to remove the camp south of the city. Four of the nurses sent to Grenada by the Howard Association of New Orleans had the fever, on the 19th. One hundred and twenty-nine new cases and forty-two deaths were reported in New Orleans, on the 19th. In Memphis the new cases numbered nineteen and deaths twelve.

THE Pension Office in Washington received, up to the 18th, and since the passage of the act of March 9, granting pensions to the soldiers and widows of soldiers who served fourteen days in the War of 1812, 25,000 claims filed under the act, and it was thought that at least 9,000 more claims of a similar nature might yet be presented. These pensions were being allowed and paid at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 per month.

IT was stated in Washington, on the 19th, that Secy. Schurz had prepared rules for the guidance of settlers desiring to locate homesteads on the Pacific Railroad land grants, under his recent decision that such lands were open to settlement. The Pacific Railroad, through counsel, requested to be allowed a hearing against the decision, before the regulations were promulgated, and the Secretary gave them until the 20th to file their arguments. This action on the part of the company was considered to be an indication that they intended to fight the Secretary's decision at every stage of the proceedings which might be taken under it.

A POWDER magazine at Pottsville, Pa., containing 1,100 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning, on the 17th, and an explosion followed with terrible effects. Several buildings were demolished, and a gap fifty feet wide was made in a neighboring wood. Of a picnic party there assembled, three persons were killed and several others were injured.

THE Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, Chicago (C. W. Ansell), is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $130,000. He has absconded.

IN reply to a recent question as to whether he anticipated war with the United States, Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, replied: "By no means. President Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and is doing everything in his power to put down lawlessness on the border, but the Mexican Government is like this country—it cannot, at all times, keep perfect order in outlying and sparsely-settled States."

A MAN named Dye, a Public Administrator in California, and an employee of his named Anderson, have recently confessed to the murder of a friend of the former—a wealthy farmer—for the purpose of securing the legal commission (about $3,200), which would accrue on settling up the estate of the deceased. Dye and Anderson charge each other with being the original tempter. The latter was committed by Anderson and a confederate, Dye assisting them in getting to and from the murdered man's rancho, about sixteen miles below Sacramento.

A SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) special to the Galveston *News* of the 20th says that, on the night of the 16th, Col. Young, with a battalion of cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded Newtown, and early in the morning charged the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock thief, Arcola, but he had fled. The Alcalde of Newtown was induced to accompany Col. Young to this side of the river, when he stated that Arcola stole cattle from Texas for a living, and took them to Mexico and sold them—the regular Mexican troops being the purchasers, the Mexican officials knowing them for stolen. The Alcalde also gave information implicating high Mexican officials in the robberies. Owing to high water, part of McKenzie's forces failed to cross, and the trail of the stock being obliterated, Col. Young's command was forced to return.

THE suspension of the First National and the Quincy Savings Banks, of Quincy, Ill. (both under the same manager as was announced, on the 19th, causing great excitement in the city. The cause assigned is the insolvency of a large manufacturing firm of the place.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT a mass Convention of Prohibitionists, held at Lansing, Mich., on the 15th, a State ticket was nominated, as follows: For Governor, Watson Snyder, of Ypsilanti; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Trueman Phillips; Treasurer, D. B. Stone; Attorney-General, E. O. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickie; Commissioner of Land Office, W. U. Brown; Auditor-General, L. L. Farnsworth; Member of the Board of Education, Charles Latour. The usual cold-water resolutions were adopted, and the Convention declared in favor of a currency issued by the Government, but redeemable on demand in gold and silver.

IT has been publicly announced that President Hayes has accepted an invitation so to present at the Minnesota State Fair, to be held at St. Paul, the 8th week in September.

THE Connecticut National Greenback party held a State Convention at New Haven, on the 14th, and nominated a full ticket, headed by Charles Atwater for Governor, and Henry Manchester for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted denounce both the old political parties for their financial legislation, and demand the issue of a new and full legal-tender paper money, and the payment of the outstanding bonds in absolute money as soon as possible; the repeal of the Resumption Act; the establishment of Postal Savings Banks; an income tax; opposition to importation of servile Chinese labor; denounce all seditious and violent measures, and look to the ballot-box only for the redressing of grievances.

THE recent Nebraska Greenback State Convention nominated J. W. Davis for Congress, L. G. Todd for Governor, and O. T. B. Williams for Secretary of State. The platform demands that the coinage of silver be placed upon a footing with gold; the repeal of the National Banking law; publication of actual settlers; the abolition of the importation of coolies, and declares that the Government has the power to issue absolute paper money.

ATT'Y-GEN. TOUMANS, of South Carolina, who was in Washington on the 15th, says the people of his State had no desire to resist the authority of the General Government. The controversy there, growing out of revenue matters, was purely judicial and one of jurisdiction.

THE Greenback State Convention of Colorado, at its recent session at Denver, nominated R. G. Buckingham for Governor, P. A. Simmons for Lieutenant-Governor and T. E. Washburn for Secretary. A full ticket was put in the field. The platform declares for the issue by the Government of a full legal-tender absolute paper money; the immediate repeal of the Specie-Resumption and National Banking laws, and against the further issue of Government bonds, and favors a tax on all incomes over $1,000.

A REPORTER for an Eastern paper says of the recently-arrived Chinese Embassy, that Chun Lan Pan, the Chief Ambassador, is sixty years of age, and a graduate of Han Lin College. He ranks second in the Empire, being next to the Imperial family. He is the only one of the Embassy of noble rank, and can be readily distinguished by his polished manner. He told the reporter that the hoodlum outrages in San Francisco are looked upon in China with feelings of bitter enmity. He thought the Embassy would tend to militate the evils spoken of, and create a more friendly feeling between the two Nations.

A CALL has been issued for the Louisiana Republican State Convention, to be held at New Orleans, on the 15th of September.

JOHN A. LEET, a recent witness before the Potter Committee, took a room at the Astor House, in New York, on the evening of the 18th, and shortly after fired a bullet from a pistol through the door of his room, and raised a great hue and cry. On officers bursting open the door of the room, Leet fired at them twice, but they finally overpowered him. He was terribly excited, and said there was a conspiracy to kill him on account of his testimony before the committee, that he carried a private memorandum book with him contaning some additional startling testimony, and it was this book they were after. Leet was taken to a Police Station and locked up. He swore at everyone, and denounced all as part of a band of conspirators. He was taken before a Magistrate, on the morning of the 19th, charged with disorderly conduct, and exhibited the same symptoms of insanity that had characterized his conduct the night before. He was finally committed to the charge of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, with a view to an examination of his mental condition.

IT is authoritatively stated, by the Washington *National Republican* of the 19th, that voters in the Greenback Department in that city will be granted the usual leaves of absence to attend the elections in their several States.

SENATOR BLAINE and family were out driving, at Augusta, Me., on the 18th, when a violent storm came up, and the horses were frightened and ran away, wrecking the carriage. The Senator received several painful bruises. No one else was injured.

JUDGE MARKS has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Tennessee, on a platform which demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act; that no more interest-bearing bonds be issued; that the National Banking act be repealed, and Greenbacks be substituted for the National Bank circulation; that Treasury notes be changed in form for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock thief, Arcola, but he had fled. The Alcalde of Newtown was induced to accompany Col. Young to this side of the river, when he stated that Arcola stole cattle from Texas for a living, and took them to Mexico and sold them—the regular Mexican troops being the purchasers, the Mexican officials knowing them for stolen. The Alcalde also gave information implicating high Mexican officials in the robberies. Owing to high water, part of McKenzie's forces failed to cross, and the trail of the stock being obliterated, Col. Young's command was forced to return.

THE suspension of the First National and the Quincy Savings Banks, of Quincy, Ill. (both under the same manager as was announced, on the 19th, causing great excitement in the city. The cause assigned is the insolvency of a large manufacturing firm of the place.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT a mass Convention of Prohibitionists, held at Lansing, Mich., on the 15th, a State ticket was nominated, as follows: For Governor, Watson Snyder, of Ypsilanti; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Trueman Phillips; Treasurer, D. B. Stone; Attorney-General, E. O. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickie; Commissioner of Land Office, W. U. Brown; Auditor-General, L. L. Farnsworth; Member of the Board of Education, Charles Latour. The usual cold-water resolutions were adopted, and the Convention declared in favor of a currency issued by the Government, but redeemable on demand in gold and silver.

IT has been publicly announced that President Hayes has accepted an invitation so to present at the Minnesota State Fair, to be held at St. Paul, the 8th week in September.

THE Connecticut National Greenback party held a State Convention at New Haven, on the 14th, and nominated a full ticket, headed by Charles Atwater for Governor, and Henry Manchester for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted denounce both the old political parties for their financial legislation, and demand the issue of a new and full legal-tender paper money, and the payment of the outstanding bonds in absolute money as soon as possible; the repeal of the Resumption Act; the establishment of Postal Savings Banks; an income tax; opposition to importation of servile Chinese labor; denounce all seditious and violent measures, and look to the ballot-box only for the redressing of grievances.

THE recent Nebraska Greenback State Convention nominated J. W. Davis for Congress, L. G. Todd for Governor, and O. T. B. Williams for Secretary of State. The platform demands that the coinage of silver be placed upon a footing with gold; the repeal of the National Banking law; publication of actual settlers; the abolition of the importation of coolies, and declares that the Government has the power to issue absolute paper money.

ATT'Y-GEN. TOUMANS, of South Carolina, who was in Washington on the 15th, says the people of his State had no desire to resist the authority of the General Government. The controversy there, growing out of revenue matters, was purely judicial and one of jurisdiction.

THE Greenback State Convention of Colorado, at its recent session at Denver, nominated R. G. Buckingham for Governor, P. A. Simmons for Lieutenant-Governor and T. E. Washburn for Secretary. A full ticket was put in the field. The platform declares for the issue by the Government of a full legal-tender absolute paper money; the immediate repeal of the Specie-Resumption and National Banking laws, and against the further issue of Government bonds, and favors a tax on all incomes over $1,000.

A REPORTER for an Eastern paper says of the recently-arrived Chinese Embassy, that Chun Lan Pan, the Chief Ambassador, is sixty years of age, and a graduate of Han Lin College. He ranks second in the Empire, being next to the Imperial family. He is the only one of the Embassy of noble rank, and can be readily distinguished by his polished manner. He told the reporter that the hoodlum outrages in San Francisco are looked upon in China with feelings of bitter enmity. He thought the Embassy would tend to militate the evils spoken of, and create a more friendly feeling between the two Nations.

A CALL has been issued for the Louisiana Republican State Convention, to be held at New Orleans, on the 15th of September.

JOHN A. LEET, a recent witness before the Potter Committee, took a room at the Astor House, in New York, on the evening of the 18th, and shortly after fired a bullet from a pistol through the door of his room, and raised a great hue and cry. On officers bursting open the door of the room, Leet fired at them twice, but they finally overpowered him. He was terribly excited, and said there was a conspiracy to kill him on account of his testimony before the committee, that he carried a private memorandum book with him contain-

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Prohibition State Convention met in Lansing, on the 18th, and organized by the selection of Prof. J. W. McKeever as President and J. Boynton as Secretary. The following nominations were made: Governor, Watson Snyder; Lieutenant-Governor, Prof. J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Trueman Phillips; State Treasurer, B. B. Stone; Attorney-General, E. O. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickey; Land Commissioner, William G. Brown; Auditor-General, L. L. Farnsworth; Member of State Board of Education, Chas. Latour. An address to the people of Michigan was voted and the following platform adopted:

1. The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society, as mandated by the National Constitution to render them prohibitory measures entitled and practicable, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign Powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the Government and the adoption of equal rights and equal duties for all, without distinction of race, creed or complexity or sex.

3. The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only, the reduction of the rates of inland postage of the first class matter to two cents per half ounce, cheap transportation and travel to the lowest possible profit, by force of less wars and more peaceful, with reference not only to the interests of capital and labor, but of the higher interests of the general good.

4. The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, produce and every form of mania and fraud, and the enactment of such necessary legislation, of a system of free public schools for the support and enforced education of all the youth of the land.

5. The establishment by the Government in all its departments and institutions including the public lands, of a system of labor and wages that shall secure control of every religious sect or other association, and the protection alike of all such institutions with entire freedom of religious faith and worship.

6. The left-action into all treaties heretofore negotiated with foreign Governments, and the initiation of such other amicable settlement of international differences as may be practicable.

7. The abolition of all barbarous modes and instruments of punishment, as contrary to the law of the love of God and the claims of humanity, the discipline of Jails and Prisons, and of their inmates, and of whatever else is unworthy of our age and Nation which regards the system of correction as a means for the prevention of crime.

8. The abolition of Land and Land legislative patronage, and the election of Register of Deeds, President, United States Senators, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, as soon as practicable, by the direct vote of the people.

9. The granting of a friendly and liberal policy to immigrants from all Nations, the privilege to them of becoming citizens and of equal rights and privileges.

10. The separation of the money of the Government from all banking institutions. The National Government alone should create and issue the prerogative of issuing paper money, and that should be issued in amount sufficient for the demand in gold and silver, the only equal standards of value known to the Constitution.

11. The reduction of the salaries of public officers to a just rate with the wages of other mechanical pursuits, the abolition of sinecures, unnecessary offices and high fees, and the consolidation of the practices of strict economy in Government expenditures, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

12. The election of Hon. James Harrison Hagens, aged seventy-two, wife of Hezekiah Hagens, died very suddenly and unexpectedly, on the 17th, at her home in Grove, Ottawa County, and was buried without any inquest being held at the time. The neighbors being suspicious of some foul play, the corpse was taken up, on the 19th, by the Sheriff of the county, and the stomach taken out to be forwarded to the State chemist, at Lansing, to be examined. She was reported to good health in the morning, and died at noon.

BARLEY is coming out of the 13th, the dead body of a woman was found on the Central track, in Jackson, evidently having been run over by the train. She has not yet been identified, but from all indications of circumstances and belongings her name was Ann Smith, and she came from Michigan Center, to this city. She had apparently stolen a ride on a freight train and fallen off.

THE Supervisors, on the 12th, a well-severely five feet deep caved in, at the residence of John M. Davis, and buried a well-digger named Frank Fisher at the bottom so that his head was barely above the soil. His foot was caught under the curbing at the bottom, so that it was next impossible to extricate him. He was subsequently rescued after twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

HON. H. W. CONKLING, Judge of the Second Judicial District, has resigned.

A. V. MCALVAY has been appointed Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, vice Wheeler, resigned.

GUSTAVE CHRISTIAN, the tirand Rapids brewer, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Aug. 3, 1878, was $868,387.58; receipts during the week ending Aug. 10 were $22,838.77; payments during the same time were $19,339.91; balance in Treasury Aug. 10, 1878, $872,886.44; increase for the week, $3,518.87.

DURING a heavy storm, on the afternoon of the 14th, a barn belonging to Mr. Hall, residing on Ball Creek, in Kent County, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, $3,000. During the same storm, lightning struck barn at Ebdon and John Bettis' barn at Tyrone were burned. Losses, $1,800 and $2,000 respectively.

THE family mansion of the late Capt. E. S. Want, of Detroit, was lately sold under foreclosure for $25,000.

EARLS EDWARDS was fatally injured, on the 15th, by the breaking down of a load of hay on the Saline River, at Milan.

TWO BARNS owned by F. K. Kaiser, at Kawkawlin, in Bay County, were burned, on the 15th. Loss, $2,500.

THE body of an old man named Sloan was found in the Detroit dry-dock, on the 15th. It was a case of suicide.

DURING an altercation, on the night of the 15th, at Grand Rapids, between two colored men, named Edward Martin and James Stewart, the former stabbed the latter in the side with a long knife, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE firm of Clark & Clark, grocers at Grand Rapids, having quarreled, L. D. Steward has been appointed receiver.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $2.00@3.00; Butter, V lb. s. c.: Choice, V lb. 17@18 cts.; Corn, V bu, 42@44c.; Flour, Michigan Winter, $4.75@5.50; Amber, $4.75@5.00; Rye, $3.00@3.25; Cattle, V central, $3.00@5.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.50; Sheep, $3.25@4.00; Oats, Mixed, V bu, 25@26c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, V bbl, $11.5 @11.75; Rye, V bu 45@50c; Wheat, White, $1.02@1.03; Amber, 90@91@93.

The Modern Little Girl.

SHE begins life by taking airings in a new-fashioned baby-carriage, wrapped up in an afghan, and propelled on her way by a smart nurse-maid, who takes this opportunity of flirting with questionable admirers, and making appointments for future flirtations.

As the little girl progresses, she copies mamma, and the other ladies of her set. She will want to wear a "pull-back" by the time she is four years old, and kid gloves at six, certainly.

Her soft hair will be tortured with "curlers" and crimping pins by the time it is grown long enough to wind around anything, and if it escapes the vile processes of the curling iron, we may consider it a lucky circumstance.

The modern little girl wants to be a young lady as soon as possible. She sighs for the time when she can have a reception, and wear a train, and carry a fan, and have hot-house bouquets sent to her by admiring admirers.

She reads novels by gas-light, and hides them under her pillow when older or less precocious people come in her sitting. She has her ideal hero six feet tall, with hair and eyes like the raven's wing, and a melancholy face, caused by "carking care," and the "dust of a good bed to sleep in, for your hero of description is found growing around old ruins and beside marshy lakes, gazing at the moon and bewailing his lonely condition.

The modern little girl wears corsets by the time she is ten years old, and is particular about the fit of her boots and the length of her pocket handkerchief.

She could not think of helping her mother wash the dishes, or put the rooms to rights, because housework spoils the hands, and sweeping will dislodge dust in the hair.

When she is called upon for any useful service, she is so tired, and she must get all those French exercises written before to-morrow morning. But when some young friends come for her to go and play croquet, she wakes into new life, and goes with them, and plays till twelve o'clock at night easily enough, and does not get at all tired—no, no indeed! Playing croquet is such delightful exercise.

She knows all the gossip of the town as well as any of her elders, and she can talk over the broken matches, and the divorce suits, and the various other scandals with the best of them.

She has a great deal to say about beaux, and speaks of setting her cap for this one, and that one, and designates all single women over twenty as "British old maids," and wonders what they are always poking themselves into society for?

By way of accomplishments she plays on the piano-forte, buckles easier at the house where she resides, and will have bigger hair and more elaborate bonnets than anybody else.

She likes to stay at parties of that kind until other folks go home, and not be hurried away by "ma" before eleven o'clock, just like a little girl! and she will lie in bed half the next day, and in two days be ready for just such another event.

By the time she is twenty she is passe and faded, and if she marries, she is totally unfit for the duties of wife and mother; but she is fashionable, and quite up to the times, and what cause have we old fogies to say anything about her?—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

THERE is something solemn in the tones of a great bell striking midnight, especially if you are a mile from home, and know that your wife is sitting behind the hall-door waiting for you.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK—	NEW YORK, August 20.	1878.
	Cattle.....	$7.00 @ $10.25
	Sheep.....	4.75 @ 5.75
	Hogs.....	5.50 @ 6.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....		4.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—Western Mixed.....		.47 @ .48
OATS—Western.....		.32 @ .36
PORK—Mess.....		11.00 @ 11.25
LARD—Steam.....		7.00 @ 7.05
CHEESE.....		.07 @ .10
WOOL—Domestic Fleece.....		.32 @ .37
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra.....		$5.00 @ $5.40
	Good.....	4.50 @ 4.90
	Medium.....	3.90 @ 4.40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice.....		4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Common to Choice.....		3.00 @ 4.25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery.....		.20 @ .21
	Good to Choice.....	.17 @ .19
FLOUR—Spring Extras.....		4.00 @ 4.50
	Choice to Fine Spring.....	4.60 @ 5.30
	Patents.....	5.40 @ 6.00
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring.....		.97 @ .97½
	No. 3.....	.87 @ .87½
	No. 2.....	.97 @ .97½
	Rejected.....	.77 @ .78
	No. 2 Corn.....	.37½ @ .38
	No. 2 Oats.....	.23½ @ .24
	No. 2 Barley.....	.73 @ .74
	No. 2 Rye.....	.56 @ .56½
	No. 2 Fresh.....	.98½ @ .99
BROOM CORN—Hurl.....		5½ @ 6½
	Self-Working.....	3½ @ 4½
	Brush.....	2½ @ 3½
	Crooked.....	2½ @ 3½
PORK—Mess.....		10.75 @ 10.80
LARD.....		6.80 @ 6.85
BUTTER—Good and Choice.....		.20 @ .21
CHEESE.....		.09 @ .10
	Wheat Growers Rolling.....	18.00 @ 19.00
	Common Rolling.....	16.00 @ 17.00
	Common and Fencing.....	14.00 @ 15.00
	Lath.....	2.00 @ 2.50
	& Shingles.....	2.50 @ 3.00
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best.....		$6.00 @ $6.50
HOGS—Good.....		5.75 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Good.....		5.50 @ 6.75
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....		$5.75 @ $6.25
	Medium.....	5.00 @ 5.50
HOGS—Yorkers.....		6.00 @ 6.10
	Best.....	5.90 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Best.....		5.00 @ 5.10
	Common.....	3.00 @ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MOSS ROSES.

White with the whiteness of the snow,
Pink with the faintest rosy glow,
They bloom on their mossy stems;
They gleam the borders with their bloom,
And wreathe with theirrich perfume
The mossy garden-gems.

The dew that from their brimming leaves
Drips down the mignonette-like reeves,
And sweeter grows thereby;
The fall of rare lilies cloud-snow,
In raiment white and gold, and here
The purple pansies lie.

Warm sunshine glitters over all,
On tinsel-scarf and ivied wall,
On lily tower, rose-bower;
While flitting round each garden-bed,
With joyous laugh and airy tread,
A laser sunbeam goes.

A little human blossom, bright
With richness, innocent delight
Of life yet in its dawn;
With sunshine crimsoned in her hair,
Deep eyes unshadowed by a care,
And heart as free as fawn.

She plucks the light, elastic tread,
And stays to hear the cooing
Of doves in their leafy dwelling;
Eyes slanted for the tiny lizard
We play God Save the Queen across the Hands,
Our little daughter for—

Yes, bless the Rose, dear God, since we
Have given our Lily back to thee
That thou should'st have her more;
Yet bless her deeply, doubly now
For her dear sake who sleeps apart below
In Thine awful smile.

How often in her merry laugh
Our hungry, longing ears can trace
Her mother's voice, long ago;
How often in her merry face
A music sake, more sad than mine,
Of accents loaded for me!

God bless the child to blossom her e,
Our clinging human hearts to close t,
Till life has reached the close;
To grow a crowned queen and throne,
To beautify the floor of Heaven,
Our precious daughter Rose!

—*Edith May Dodd, in Year Round.*

A LITTLE BROWN DOG.

He was a poor little fellow, errand-boy in the large grocery of Rice, Clover & Co. (I don't mean the brown dog, but Harry Jacklow). And he earned just two dollars a week.

Sixty cents of this went for car fare —he lived so far from the store that he was obliged to ride to and from it—and the other forty was his mother, who, with that and the eighty cents a week she received from the cloak factory where she worked, supported herself, her children and a large variety of ugly, designless all single women over twenty as "British old maids," and wonders what they are always poking themselves into society for?

By way of accomplishments she plays on the piano-forte, buckles easier at the house where she resides, and will have bigger hair and more elaborate bonnets than anybody else.

She likes to stay at parties of that kind until other folks go home, and not be hurried away by "ma" before eleven o'clock, just like a little girl! and she will lie in bed half the next day, and in two days be ready for just such another event.

By the time she is twenty she is passe and faded, and if she marries, she is totally unfit for the duties of wife and mother; but she is fashionable, and quite up to the times, and what cause have we old fogies to say anything about her?—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

THERE is something solemn in the tones of a great bell striking midnight, especially if you are a mile from home, and know that your wife is sitting behind the hall-door waiting for you.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK—	NEW YORK, August 20.	1878.
	Cattle.....	$7.00 @ $10.25
	Sheep.....	4.75 @ 5.75
	Hogs.....	5.50 @ 6.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....		4.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—Western Mixed.....		.47 @ .48
OATS—Western.....		.32 @ .36
PORK—Mess.....		11.00 @ 11.25
LARD—Steam.....		7.00 @ 7.05
CHEESE.....		.07 @ .10
WOOL—Domestic Fleece.....		.32 @ .37
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra.....		$5.00 @ $5.40
	Good.....	4.50 @ 4.90
	Medium.....	3.90 @ 4.40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice.....		4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Common to Choice.....		3.00 @ 4.25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery.....		.20 @ .21
	Good to Choice.....	.17 @ .19
FLOUR—Spring Extras.....		4.00 @ 4.50
	Choice to Fine Spring.....	4.60 @ 5.30
	Patents.....	5.40 @ 6.00
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring.....		.97 @ .97½
	No. 3.....	.87 @ .87½
	No. 2.....	.97 @ .97½
	Rejected.....	.77 @ .78
	No. 2 Corn.....	.37½ @ .38
	No. 2 Oats.....	.23½ @ .24
	No. 2 Barley.....	.73 @ .74
	No. 2 Rye.....	.56 @ .56½
	No. 2 Fresh.....	.98½ @ .99
BROOM CORN—Hurl.....		5½ @ 6½
	Self-Working.....	3½ @ 4½
	Brush.....	2½ @ 3½
	Crooked.....	2½ @ 3½
PORK—Mess.....		10.75 @ 10.80
LARD.....		6.80 @ 6.85
BUTTER—Good and Choice.....		.20 @ .21
CHEESE.....		.09 @ .10
	Wheat Growers Rolling.....	18.00 @ 19.00
	Common Rolling.....	16.00 @ 17.00
	Common and Fencing.....	14.00 @ 15.00
	Lath.....	2.00 @ 2.50
	& Shingles.....	2.50 @ 3.00
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best.....		$6.00 @ $6.50
HOGS—Good.....		5.75 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Good.....		5.50 @ 6.75
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....		$5.75 @ $6.25
	Medium.....	5.00 @ 5.50
HOGS—Yorkers.....		6.00 @ 6.10
	Best.....	5.90 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Best.....		5.00 @ 5.10
	Common.....	3.00 @ 4.00

Wouldn't it be fun to look at their faces when they saw the lobscrouse, and the sponge-cake, and the molasses candy, and the lemonade, and the apple pie, and the cheese, and the baked potatoes! It would be almost as good as the circus. Harry had been there once, and had never forgotten how delightful it was. And then, after supper was over, and they thought the entertainment at an end, wouldn't it be fun again to see their faces when he invited them down on the front stoop to see the pyrotechnic (look in your dictionary) display!

So Harry had been saving, and saving, and saving, until he found himself, on the evening of the 3d of July, with one dollar and eighty-two cents in his right hand trousers pocket. Times had been hard, very hard, since the new year began, and people had looked very sharply after their small change, for it is likely he would have had double that amount. "But," he said to himself, "A dollar will get the food, and the rest will buy at least a dozen nice fire-crackers."

He got home from the store on that evening too late and too tired to go out for the things he wanted, but the next morning, just as Harry had done, only without the whistle. "Tell me all about it."

And he looked so kind and good that Harry did tell him all about it. And when the story was finished, the gentleman said to the man at the door, "Your boy may take the money, Lewis. But wait—we'll see if Prince is really here."

And lo! by their new friend, the children went in. There were dogs of all kinds there, all sizes, all colors, all ages—but dogs could be yelping, barking, growling and moaning.

Nellie looked eagerly around, and shouted "Prince!" as loud as she could shout, but could scarcely hear herself, so great was the noise. Ben, a little brown dog, whose ears must have been much sharper than hers, sprang forward with a cry of delight that seemed to come out of the very top of his little brown head.

"It's Prince! it's Prince!" cried Nellie, clapping her hands in delight; and the next moment he was in her arms, covering her face with dog kisses.

Harry smiled out, handing the doorman the money as he passed. The tall gentleman followed with the little girl and her dog; and when they were all in the street once more, he stooped and patted Prince on the head, at the same time tucking Harry's handkerchief, which was hanging half-way out, into his jacket pocket, and saying, "You'll lose that if you're not careful, my boy."

Then he kissed both children, and went into the pound again. And Nellie threw her arms around Harry's neck and gave him a good hug and told him she should love him forever, and made him promise to come and see her and Prince, and they parted.

"And that's the end of our Fourth-of-July party," said Harry, a short time after, to the Jacklow family, as he finished his breakfast and his story at the same time.

"You're a good boy, and did just right," said all the Jacklow family, with the exception of Mr. Jacklow, who remarked mildly that "that dollar and ninety-two cents would have kept him in tobacco a long while."

And baby Jennie came and gave her big brother a sweet kiss—in fact, a very sweet kiss, for some of the syrup which she had been eating on her bread and butter went with it! and as she toddled away, Harry pulled out his handkerchief to wipe his mouth. It came out with a jerk, and four bright new silver half-dollars came with it, and falling on the floor with a pleasant sound, rolled away toward the corners as fast as they could. But they were pounced upon before they had rolled a foot.

"The tall gentleman!" said Harry.

"God bless him!" said his mother.

"Three cheers for our side!" shouted Eddie, and proceeded to give them.

"I wish I had the morning paper," said Mr. Jacklow.

And there was a party after all, and beside the family there were three other guests—an old woman, a small girl, and a little brown dog.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Hot Weather in India.

The hot weather throughout India this year has been described on all sides as of exceptional severity. In Calcutta the heat has been extraordinary even for that part of the country, and there have been numerous cases of heat apoplexy reported. In the northwest Provinces the heat has been almost unprecedented. We hear of the thermometer registering as much as 120 deg. in the shade, and of deaths taking place even among the natives in consequence. Regarding the south of India, we find that the heat has been no less remarkable there than it has been in other parts of the country. The colony has one of the Madras newspapers reported that the air was so hot that a chercoot could almost be lighted at it. Monday we have had our share of hot weather. The monsoon days, as at least broken, but before it did the new of the situation were wonderful. There are few days of heat in India, and each has its admirers. There is the moist heat of the seaboard, during the rains, and the dry heat of up-country. Sojourners in the latter say, when they come down to Bombay, that the damp moisture in the air is more sickening than the hot winds of the Deccan. With *khus khus tatties* to help reduce the temperature indoors up-country, but the moistened atmosphere of Bombay will admit of no such palliation. It hangs over you everywhere like a steaming blanket. Go where you will, do what you will, there is no escape from it and its immediate attendants, inordinate perspiration, collapsed energies, liver complaints and prickly heat.

The monsoon, which generally breaks about the 8th of June, held off with a persistency which was phenomenal, and the best day after day was tremendous. There were at least two nights when sleep was next to impossible. Pie air was perfectly still. Not a leaf fluttered. The faintest zephyr wafted from the sea would have been a godsend, but it came not. The awful hot stillness served the prelude to some supernatural calamity. We surveyed a mysterious sense of waiting for something worse to come. A grand, crashing, destructive

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT 3, 1878

OUR PARIS LETTER.

New York, Aug 30, 1878.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

A period of 3 months is in progress over the future of the Eads Ist River bridge, which has already swallowed up (including interest, over $12,000,000, and which is probably not more than half completed. Being out of money to go ahead with, the Bridge Commissioners have made the usual requisition upon the Comptroller for a fresh issue of bonds as provided by law for the raising of New York's third of the expense. The Comptroller has flatly refused to comply, on the ground that there has been gross extravagance, mismanagement and fraud in the conduct of the work thus far, that the legal limit of expenditure will be passed long before the structure is finished, that the bridge when built will be a nuisance to shipping, and in any case of no advantage except to Brooklyn. The Corporation Counsel of New York city, being applied to for an opinion wrote an elaborate one to the effect that Comptroller Kelly had no option in the matter, but was bound to issue the bonds. Still the Comptroller holds out and refuses to "look over" until a judicial decision shall have been obtained. The newspapers have taken it up, the majority supporting the Comptroller in his action, and thus the matter stands. The force of workmen have been dismissed, and everything is at a deadlock.

There is doubtless a colored gentleman somewhere in this woodpile as witness the growth of the estimates. A prominent merchant who knows the whole story recently expressed himself as follows: "The bridge," he said, "is a more gigantic swindle than the Court House or the Capitol at Albany. It began in the same way, with a decent first small appropriation, and year after year the grasping ring have voted for more, more. In 1860 J. A. Roebling estimated the cost at $2,000,000, in 1866 he increased his estimate to $4,000,000, in 1867 to $7,000,000; all this for a height of 200 feet. In 1872 his son, Colonel W. A. Roebling, made the estimate $9,500,000, although the proposed height of the bridge had been reduced from 200 to 136 feet. In 1873 the estimate was $13,145,000, and I believe it will go on increasing until it reaches $25,000,000. There seems to be no limit to the grasping capacity of the Bridge Ring, and unless the financial officers of New York shut down on them they will continue to demand money, until they have saddled the city with an enormous debt in addition to her already too great responsibilities."

More than this it is said to be a serious question whether the bridge with its enormous weight would be safe after it was done. So we are in a rather unenviable quandary. If the bridge goes on to completion we have got to stand a drain of money for years with the possibility of having after all only an unsafe practically useless structure to show for it. If the work is abandoned the two cities of New York and Brooklyn not only are out of pocket many millions of dollars but have exposed themselves to the ridicule of the world for having reared two such costly monuments of reckless jobbery as the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge would then have proved to be.

As the dispatches come barreling in from the plague-stricken South, each bearing more dismal tidings than its predecessor, some uneasiness has been felt for the safety of New York, from which town it is, of course, impossible to entirely exclude fugitives from the yellow fever districts. One or two alleged cases of the disease have indeed been discovered here, but no great vigilance is exercised at quarantine and throughout the Health Department that I presume we really have little foundation for our fears. The appeals for help, which New York is always the first city to receive in cases of local distress anywhere in the country, have begun to pour in, and as usual, are promptly responded to. Several thousands of dollars have already been contributed and forwarded, and more is being done in the same direction. The violence and rapid spread of the scourge has had a serious effect on our Southern trade for this season amounting in some lines to its almost complete ruin.

Among the measures introduced to check the spread of the disease is the new one of disinfecting the mails before forwarding from the yellow fever towns.

The most salient feature, thus far, of the session of the Butler-Potter investigating Committee in New York, has been the extraordinary testimony of the New Orleans witness, Lott. During the days of his examination much interest was displayed in the proceedings owing to the curious strange manner and startling statements. It now seems that Lott was at least partially insane while he was giving this testimony. After being released from attendance on the committee he went to the Astor House where after displaying his mental aberration by confining to the hotel people in fear that he was constantly pursued by kidnappers and assassins, he locked himself in his room and fired several shots through the door at the clerk and a policeman who endeavored to gain entrance. He was quickly secured, however, and is now in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Three funerals have taken place this week in which the scene of object and interest were filled by members of the dramatic profession. Old William Niblo, who as restaurateur and theatrical manager was dear to the last generation of New Yorkers, died at the age of almost ninety years, wealthy and highly respected by the few who knew him, so retired had been his life for many years past, that but a very small number of us suspected that the founder of Niblo's Garden, the palmiest days of which were before our advent into the world, still dwelt among us. Mr Niblo became a great amateur of pulling after his retirement from dramatic business and, I believe, leaves a fine collection behind him.

The second of the obsequies referred to were those of George Vining Brower, the comedian who will, perhaps, be longest remembered by his fine personation of *Abe Truckard* in Southern's *Hod Andersen*. The third, and last of all, was the funeral [illegible] Montague the [illegible], pastor and talented, the news of whose sudden death in San Francisco caused deep sorrow wherever he was known. The ceremonies took place in the "little church around the corner," and were conducted as has become the custom on such occasions, by Dr. Houghton who in the future will surely be awarded a niche among the patron saints of actors. Mr Montague had been a regular attendant at this church and a personal friend of its pastor, whose eulogy of the dead actor was warm and sincere. A throng and mourners were present at the services.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one cause for you,—your unreasonable prejudices and skepticism, which has called thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law:

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and cultivated lands for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of lands carefully made.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Circuit Court House, Charlevoix Mich.

10-1

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and Single manufactured and for sale.

REPAIRING

Will Lands done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BARSER.

CASWELL & BARSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MADISON ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOR SALE.—Time to lay cards on first fall one SLOOP BOAT. Owner will please drop by, pay charges and take away.

W. V. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX MICH.

Lately refitted throughout. Rates reasonable. A share of public patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cassimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1877.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood and are accessible to R.R. markets.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequalled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (47-)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which enables us to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair-building, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes ALWAYS, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WEEKS & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Cleaning neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and fitting done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$2 00.

Dunn's New Family Physician—175 pages—$2.

Family Bibles, $4 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. P. BAILEY, Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tags ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its sessions in New York, on the 15th, but in the absence of several members no witnesses were examined.

Gen. Butler asked that Stanley Matthews be summoned. Mr. Potter said he had been summoned a few days before, and had replied that previous engagements would prevent his attendance. Mr. Butler said that if Matthews's answer meant that he would not respond to a summons, the sergeant-at-arms was ready to serve the process of the House of Representatives and Senate the latter. He moved that it be ordered on the record that "Matthews refuses to appear before the Committee, and that the same be reported to the House for their action in the matter."

Chairman said he would entertain the motion, but thought it better to await the presence of absent members before taking a vote.

WM. H. ROBERTS, editor of the *N. O. Times*, was examined, on the 13th, and testified that he endorsed Nicholls and Tilden carried Louisiana. Witness spoke of the visit of Governor Hayes, in 1866 or 1868 to investigate the cause of the riots. He was a good deal with a good talker, and made friends for his party. Witness also knew Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and believed him a truthful man; inclined to talk as he felt. Mr. Foster said he was selected to go to Ohio and ascertain the views of Gov. Hayes, and what he would do in case of his election to the Presidency. He was silent giving the result of his conversation with Mr. Hayes, who gave him a sealed letter to Hayes, when Mr. Hayes's letter to the Committee, stating his views and answers leading to throw mud upon the President. He related the interview between Gov. Nicholls and Mr. Hayes, when the Chairman of the Committee objected to the witness detailing at length his interview with Halstead and his subsequent interviews with Hayes and Lamar. His policy appears to be to send for persons to ascertain what was the policy of the Senate, to which witness replied that he had some time ago. Witness was not certain that Hayes knew such policy, but he did not know. He did not know the contents of Hayes's letter. Mr. Beck did not see his interview with Gov. Hayes, which was according to the census of the colored people. The witness was asked whether the registration could be changed by any undisclosed fact that could satisfy a Republican.

J. C. Ambrose testified to having received a telegram from ex-Congressman Townsend, in which the following appears: "Don't keep anything back in case of a contest from Hayes's friends." His policy appears to be to send for persons to ascertain what was the policy of the Senate, to which the party who will make a democratic governor next fall. How could Democrats find out before such people as me, etc." Witness refer to me. I can be certified when necessary. I prefer it. Your letter taken with your saw in it." Witness thought telegram was in cipher. Was not able. Could discreetly, not do it upon them as agent. Hayes are in the same interest. Witness decided I ever sell a miserable paper that is pecuniarily embarrassed; but when I was in Pending the country a kindness to a cause.

JOHN A. LEET was recalled, on the 15th, and testified that Anderson, on his return from East Orleans, told him that he had carried out the programme arranged between Kellogg, Anderson and others, which was to keep colored Republicans from voting so that the returning board could throw out the entire vote, if necessary. Anderson told witness that he did not like to engage a second time for Kellogg and lose the last fig. He said witness both agreed that the Republicans in Louisiana were defeated, but were certain that, though defeated, they would win by violence anyhow. In an interview Kellogg, that official ballot that he would count in favor of anyone. Witness knew very well that Sherman and the visiting statesmen had come down to see that Nicholls and Packard first, even without Anderson's protest. Witness would have known, out the vote. Witness further said: "They would manufacture a lot of affidavits just for the moment's appearance of the thing." Kellogg wanted witness to make affidavits similar, but he refused. He had never done wrong in his life, and had an honored name to maintain. He would not be willing to go counter to the teachings of his conscience. He thought, in meeting Anderson he should get enough evidence out of him to expose the whole thing and make a sensation and his fortune. He couldn't say what he would have done if some one had offered him $250,000 to keep quiet and the legal moral statesmen had come pressing around him to keep his mouth shut. When Anderson told him he had signed the protest and got no money for it, he told him the viewing statesmen and Kellogg would have him in the mud. Witness told him if he held out with his protest, he could get documents from these visiting statesmen that would make them sit down for the remainder of their political lives. About this time Anderson began jumping around and threatening to whip Tilden, Kellogg and everyone else. Kellogg and others called on me one day and said: "Come, old fellow, I want to introduce you to some visiting statesmen." The statesmen assured the lad of the Naval Office, and then they got down to the affidavits. Witness told Kellogg he would not go to such a lot of old women. He was afraid that if he met them they might get something out of him. Anderson told witness that he and Weber had had an interview with Sherman, and that he had promised him everything. Witness then continued: "I told Anderson there was no unmitigated hustler to believe in anything of a settled character. He said he was promised the Naval Office, and I told him he would never get it, and he knew it. Another man he called on me and said: 'I've got $5.' I replied: 'Well, you've got three holes.' He replied: 'No, sir; I've got three aces.' He pulled out a letter, and sure enough it was from John Sherman and dated; was a letter giving him the Naval Office. He showed me a letter from John Sherman's natural feet of the letter, but refused to let me see the remainder of the letter. I had a talk with Weber and Anderson about that letter. Kellogg said the letter was all right. I considered the count of Sherman followed, between Gen. Sherman and Anderson, before Gen. Sherman left, and he said it

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, situated in the county of Manistee, bid off to the State for Taxes of 1875, and previous years, and described in a statement which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county in due time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the Court House in said county, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated in the notices of Tax Sales, if not previously redeemed or otherwise disposed of according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen by application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, and for prior years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption provided by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this Office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the county of Manistee delinquent for unpaid Taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Charlevoix the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

Section.	Acres.	Undivided.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nf ne¼	1	19 21	12 01	1 20	1 00	14 22
ne of nw	1	39	2 46	25	1 00	3 71
sf nw¼	1	79 38	12 00	1 20	1 00	13 20
nw of sw	1	40	2 53	25	1 00	3 78
lot 1 of	1	29 50	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 2 of	1	29 50	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 3 of	1	29 50	6 31	63	1 00	7 94
lot 4 of	1	28	8 54	85	1 00	10 39
fractional	1	30 25	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
fractional	1	29 70	3 17	31	1 00	4 48
fractional	1	24 70	2 97	29	1 00	4 26
ne of nw	2	32 20	5 15	51	1 00	6 66
nf ne¼	2	23 40	3 57	35	1 00	4 92
nw of ne	2	40	3 80	38	1 00	5 18
lot 4 of	2	9	0 34	03	1 00	1 37
lot 5 of	2	21	0 80	08	1 00	1 88
lot 6 of	2	31 95	4 78	47	1 00	6 25
lot 7 of	2	31 15	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 8 of	2	30 85	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
sf nw¼	2	102 78	23 85	2 38	1 00	29 23
ne of sw¼	2	40	9 28	93	1 00	11 21
nf ne¼	3	40 44	12 67	1 26	1 00	14 93
nw of ne	3	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	3	80	11 00	1 10	1 00	13 10
ne of sw	3	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	4	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	4	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	4	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	4	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	5	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	5	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	5	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	5	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	6	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	6	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	6	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	6	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	7	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	7	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	7	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	7	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	8	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	8	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	8	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	8	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	9	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	9	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	9	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	9	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	10	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	10	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	10	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	10	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	11	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	11	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	11	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	11	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	12	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	12	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	12	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	12	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	13	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	13	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	13	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	13	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	14	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	14	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	14	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	14	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	15	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	15	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	15	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	15	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	16	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	16	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	16	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	16	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	17	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	17	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	17	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	17	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	18	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	18	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	18	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	18	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	19	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	19	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	19	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	19	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	20	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	20	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	20	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	20	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	21	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	21	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	21	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	21	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	22	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	22	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	22	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	22	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	23	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	23	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	23	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	23	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	24	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	24	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	24	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	24	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	25	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	25	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	25	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	25	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	26	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	26	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	26	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	26	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	27	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	27	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	27	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	27	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	28	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	28	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	28	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	28	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	29	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	29	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	29	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	29	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	30	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	30	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	30	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	30	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	31	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	31	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	31	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	31	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	32	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	32	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	32	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	32	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	33	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	33	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	33	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	33	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	34	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	34	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	34	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	34	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	35	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	35	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	35	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	35	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nf ne¼	36	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
nw of nw	36	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
sf nw¼	36	80	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
ne of sw	36	40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

lot 1 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	24	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	24	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	24	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	24	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	25	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	25	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	25	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	25	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	26	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	26	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	26	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	26	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	27	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	27	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	27	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	27	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	28	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	28	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	28	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	28	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	29	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	29	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	29	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	29	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	30	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	30	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	30	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	30	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	31	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	31	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	31	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	31	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	32	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	32	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	32	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	32	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	33	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	33	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	33	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	33	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	34	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	34	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	34	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	34	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	35	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	35	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	35	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	35	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	36	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	36	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	36	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	36	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41

Town 34 North of Range 4 West.

lot 1 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	1	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	2	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	3	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	4	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	5	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	6	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	7	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	8	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	9	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	10	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	11	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	12	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	13	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	14	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	15	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	16	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	17	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	18	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	19	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	20	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	21	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 4 of	22	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 1 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 2 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00	6 41
lot 3 of	23	38	4 92	49	1 00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A TERRIBLE nitro-glycerine explosion occurred at Negaunee, Mich., on the 21st, resulting in the instant death of four men who were in the employ of the Miners' Powder Company, at whose works they were, at the time of the accident, engaged in the manufacture of glycerine. The bodies of two of the victims were mutilated past recognition, and the debris of the company's works were scattered over a large area.

A SPECIAL telegram from Washington, on the 21st, to the Chicago *Tribune* says the President had settled upon a policy as regards the Rio Grande border difficulties with Mexico, to the following effect: Raiders are to be pursued with increased vigor when they retreat to Mexican soil, and punished when caught, and the troops engaged in such pursuits will be instructed from time to time. While not seeking a conflict with the Mexican regular forces, the commanding officer of the pursuing parties will not avoid one if such forces interfere. While on Mexican soil the pursuing forces will strictly confine themselves to the single object of their expedition, and take the utmost care to give no offense or cause of complaint to the Mexican authorities. No offense is meant to the Mexican Government, the design of the United States being simply to punish depredations upon the rights, property and lives of its citizens, which have been made by the south side of the Rio Grande as a result of the execution of this policy will be accepted by the Administration as an immediate cause of war between the two countries, but if the Mexican regular troops shall cross the river in retaliation for these measures a cause will may be construed therefrom.

THERE were 11,472,500 of the new stand ard silver dollars coined up to the 16th of August. Of these 7,780,000 had been placed in circulation, leaving 10,079,487 on hand in the Government Treasury. A Washington telegram of the 22d says the issues of the last three dollars was slowly but steadily increasing.

AT Hartford, Conn., on the 23d, the noted horse Rarus made three heats in 2:15, 2:13¼ and 2:13¾—the fastest three consecutive heats on record.

A DISPATCH from Washington, on the 26th, says the southeastern coast cities had so far escaped the yellow fever. The Secretary of War had made liberal provision for furnishing rations to the destitute in the South, and orders were given on that day for a supply of 5,000 rations for Grenada. Liberal contributions were being made for the yellow-fever sufferers.

THERE were two cases of yellow fever discovered in Philadelphia, on the night of the 24th. A man died at the New York Quarantine hospital, on the 26th, of yellow fever, contracted while unloading a cargo of logwood.

AT Memphis, on the 25th, the yellow-fever record showed a decrease in the number of new cases, as compared with the day before, there being sixty-one reported up to six p. m. The death-list, however, was the largest of any day since the last fatal case appearance there; twenty-six interments being reported for the same time. There was a great scarcity of nurses, and more were telegraphed for. The new cases in New Orleans numbered 163; death, thirty-three. Vicksburg was cut off from all communication with other points, except by the Mississippi River. The fever continues to spread, there being over fifty new cases and seventy-two deaths reported during the preceding twenty-four hours. Dr. Vearey telegraphed from Grenada to the Howard Association at New Orleans for more nurses, or others to help the sick the best they could. Provisions and nourishment for the sick were short. Several prominent men were down with the fever, and the negroes were all getting the disease, four of the latter were then dying for the lack of nourishment and domestic attention. All was needed in all the afflicted sections of the South, and the calls for assistance were being generously responded to from Northern and Western cities and towns. A Memphis dispatch of the 25th says instances were known in that city of parents deserting their children and children their parents. The wife and three children of a prominent citizen were taken with the fever during his absence from the city. He was telegraphed for by the Howards, and replied, "Take care of my family." His wife died and the children were removed to the City Hospital, where one of them died on the 26th. There were 100 new cases and twenty-six interments in Memphis on the 26th. Several negroes were among the victims. The new cases in Vicksburg numbered 149; interments, twenty-five. A telegram was received at New Orleans from Grenada, dated at noon, on the 26th, saying: "For Heaven's sake, send a few nurses! It is untrue that the material for the disease is exhausted; the nurses are exhausted. Two of the most eminent physicians have just been taken down. Physicians are needed with nurses, but not without." Another dispatch said Dr. Vearey was sick. A physician and four nurses were sent in response to this appeal. The new cases in New Orleans, on the 26th, numbered 128; deaths, forty-four. A man died in Cairo, on the 26th, of, it is supposed, yellow fever. He was from Memphis. A somewhat similar case occurred in Pittsburgh, the victim dying, on the 26th. The health report from the Surgeon-General's office, in Washington, on the 26th, gives the total of cases in New Orleans, so far, at 4,078; deaths, 534. Vicksburg, 450 cases and thirty-nine deaths. Memphis, 184 cases and fifty-three deaths during preceding six days. Canton, Miss., eighteen cases and eight deaths. Port Gibson, Miss., 16 cases and nine deaths. In Grenada, so many of the remaining population were stricken with the disease that definite information as to the number of cases and deaths could not be obtained.

THE Chicago Exposition will open on the 4th of September, and continue until the 5th of October. The Directors announce that this year's exhibition will be much superior to those which have preceded it.

THE strike of the Crispins in Chicago was ended, on the 24th, by a compromise between the manufacturers and workmen, and the latter were to resume work on the 26th, good feeling prevailing between the employers and employes.

SEMINOLE Indian troubles in Oregon were reported, on the 26th. Several settlers at Priest's Rapids, on the Columbia River, had been killed.

THE Treasury Department, at Washington, on the 26th, issued the sixty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000 (one-half coupon and one-half registered), to be paid, principal and interest, on and after Nov. 20. Interest to cease on that day. The coin balance in the Treasury, on the 26th, was $207,000,000, an increase of over $20,000,000 since the 1st of the month, and of over $140,000,000 since a year ago.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AN examination was had in New York city, on the 20th, into the mental condition of John A. Lee, and resulted in the decision of the physicians to have the patient transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, as he was laboring under acute mania. He was still boisterous and irrepressible in conversation, and violent in demonstration.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the self-constituted champion of labor in California, spoke in Chicago, on the evening of the 23d, to the workingmen of the city. He gave a history of his exploits in behalf of the interests of labor in his own State, and predicted that the organization of workingmen would carry the next election in Massachusetts. He offered resolutions, which were adopted, indorsing the California war-cry that "the Chinese must go."

JAMES HILL (colored), formerly Secretary of State of Mississippi, has been appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg, in place of ex-Senator Pease.

ON the 22d, the Tennessee State Republican Convention met at Nashville and nominated Hon. Emerson Etheridge for Governor pro tem. The platform relates mainly to State issues.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse, on the 25th of September.

C. C. MARTIN is the Greenback candidate for Governor in Vermont, J. W. Currier for Lieutenant-Governor and Fletcher Tyler for State Treasurer.

A DISPATCH was recently received from Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now in Europe, declining the recently-tendered Republican nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

HON. STEPHEN CRANE, formerly Member of Congress from the Second Kansas District, died a few days ago.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 19th, great misery and anarchy prevailed in Morocco.

THE Congress of Industry and Commerce met in Paris, on the 20th, the President of the Paris Chamber of Congress acting as Chairman.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 21st, hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro had again broken out. The Austrians had taken possession of the Bosnian capital.

PRINCE MILAN has issued his proclamation announcing the independence of Servia and the reduction of the army to a peace footing.

ROME dispatches of the 21st say it was reported and believed there that Cardinal Franchi, late Papal Secretary of State, died from the administration of poison.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the death of Maria Christina, ex-Queen of Spain and mother of ex-Queen Isabella. She died at Rainte Adresse, France, on the 22d, aged seventy-two years.

LEON SAY, in the Monetary Conference, on the 23d, announced that Germany had declined, with thanks, the invitation to participate in the Conference. After discussing the question of the demonetization of silver the Conference adjourned for one week.

IT was stated, on the 22d, that the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs had returned to Athens, with assurances that the Powers would support the claims of Greece against Turkey.

JAMES VICTOR & Co., publishers, of London, suspended on the 22d. Liabilities estimated at about $1,000,000; assets, nominally, $1,750,000.

VIENNA dispatches of the 23d say that orders had been issued for the formation of a second army consisting of 180,000 men, to operate against Servia in the event of war, and to complete the occupation of Bosnia. The Servians were massing their troops near Uranga, on the frontier.

ON the 23d, the Montenegrins, according to a Ragusa dispatch, were endeavoring to shell the Turks out of Podgoritza.

A STRIKE of the weavers and winders in the cotton mills at Reddish, Eng., against a reduction of pay, occurred on the 23d. About 8,500 looms were idle, and several hundred more were expected to stop when the notices should expire.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest dispatch of the 24th, Russia had sent a peremptory dispatch to Roumania demanding the immediate surrender of Bessarabia.

PARIS dispatches of the 24th say that the distribution of Exposition prizes would not take place until Oct. 20.

A BERLIN telegram of the 25th says that Nobeling, the man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Wilhelm, either died or fofgued to be insane. He had been removed to an insane asylum for expert examination.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 26th announce the removal of the Russian headquarters from San Stefano to Rodosto.

TWO VIOLENT earthquake shocks were experienced in portions of Germany, on the 26th. Beyond a shaking up of the people no great damage was done.

A MAN named Deutsch has been arrested as the assassin of Gen. Mezentzow, the Russian Chief of Police.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE appeared before the Committee, on the 20th, and stated that the highest Tilden Electoral vote was 88,860, and the lowest Hayes Elector received 75,340, a difference of 8,810. The witness could not give the vote for Nicholls exactly, but he had a majority of 2,000 votes. The Returning Board threw out some 10,000 votes to count in the Hayes Electors. "In the campaign of 1874," said the witness, "we were cheated out of the election results by this same Returning Board in 1876. There was no change in their actions or principles. They were as arbitrary and unjust in 1876 as in 1874. Our agreements were increased by telegrams pouring in from all parts of Louisiana all over the country to these leaders in Louisiana, and showed us that they would sustain their men in any action that they took. The Louisiana rich got desperate after the election, and about gave it up, but when these telegrams commenced, and the visiting statesmen arrived, their spirits aroused, and they never seemed to falter from that out. The inauguration of Gov. Nicholls took place before some 50,000 persons, and the Senate and Assembly were at once organized. They took possession of everything except a small space filled by troops occupied by Packard." Witness went to Washington on the 6th of January to Nicholls' agent to secure non-intervention by the Federal troops, and got an assurance to that effect from Grant on the 21 of March. He did not know but that order was the result of a conference between Grant and Hayes. The people of Louisiana were not in favor of the Electoral Commission, because they thought if Hayes was recognized, it would logically follow that Packard was also elected. The witness further said: "When the hour of counting Tilden, whose vote was illegally rejected, passed away, on the 15th of February, we were in a terrible state of excitement. We held a meeting during the Legislature. Among some of the prominent men present was Senator Mathews, who was the representative of crime, the education of the ignorant negroes, the buying of votes, the bribery of officials, the stuffing of the ballot-boxes, the intimidation of the blacks, and white leaguers was not discussed between Mathews and myself. He and his party friends agreed to stand by us in counting in Hayes. They were assured by President Grant that after the count was completed the troops would be withdrawn. He said to Matthews that while he was opposed to the Electoral Commission, and of President Hayes' policy were well intended, yet he wanted these assurances from such men as Garfield, Morton and others, whom he regarded as friends of Hayes. Matthews said he could not answer for them, and witness said, 'Then we will place your party on a level with ours, and they must speak.'" Witness meant thereby that the Democratic people would join the Grant Louisiana and South Carolina being counted in Hayes. Witness further said that these were but two phases of the negotiations in this matter. Subsequently a meeting was held, and he made the same proposition of agreement to Governor Hayes and to Matthews and Key. In February, also, to Foster and other leading members of the Republican party. He was informed by Congress declining not to interfere with the Louisiana matter, that they were not a Republican administration, except some administration was made with the Democrats. Witness had a conversation with Foster and Hayes, and the latter said that he was determined to put the odium of the fraud on the members of the Legislature. He said the Democratic party were well aware of their determination to bring about the result. Witness had talked with the President on the 25th of February, and was informed that he would not do anything to prejudice the Republican party, and would not send troops there to control for Hayes. "Grant allowed us virtually to take possession of the State acted on these instructions and he submitted to them." Mr. Hill, of Louisiana, received a letter from Senator Lamar conveying to him tbiliai information which he (Lamar) obtained authentically, that he had promised to recognize the Nicholls Government in certain contingencies. He also stated in the form of the contents of the letter, a copy of which witness had given to the Committee. The witness continued: "Mr. Ellis proposed a conference meeting, which being leading Republicans all over the country to these leaders in Louisiana, and showed us that they would sustain their men in any action that they took. The Louisiana rich got desperate after the election, and about gave it up, but when these telegrams commenced, and the visiting statesmen arrived, their spirits aroused, and they never seemed to falter from that out. The inauguration of Gov. Nicholls took place before some 50,000 persons, and the Senate and Assembly were at once organized. They took possession of everything except a small space filled by troops occupied by Packard." Witness went to Washington on the 6th of January to Nicholls' agent to secure non-intervention by the Federal troops, and got an assurance to that effect from Grant on the 21 of March. He did not know but that order was the result of a conference between Grant and Hayes. The people of Louisiana were not in favor of the Electoral Commission, because they thought if Hayes was recognized, it would logically follow that Packard was also elected. The witness further said: "When the hour of counting Tilden, whose vote was illegally rejected, passed away, on the 15th of February, we were in a terrible state of excitement. We held a meeting during the Legislature. Among some of the prominent men present was Senator Mathews, who was the representative of crime, the education of the ignorant negroes, the buying of votes, the bribery of officials, the stuffing of the ballot-boxes, the intimidation of the blacks, and white leaguers was not discussed between Mathews and myself. He and his party friends agreed to stand by us in counting in Hayes. They were assured by President Grant that after the count was completed the troops would be withdrawn. He said to Matthews that while he was opposed to the Electoral Commission, and of President Hayes' policy were well intended, yet he wanted these assurances from such men as Garfield, Morton and others, whom he regarded as friends of Hayes. Matthews said he could not answer for them, and witness said, 'Then we will place your party on a level with ours, and they must speak.'" Witness meant thereby that the Democratic people would join the Grant Louisiana and South Carolina being counted in Hayes. Witness further said that these were but two phases of the negotiations in this matter. Subsequently a meeting was held, and he made the same proposition of agreement to Governor Hayes and to Matthews and Key. In February, also, to Foster and other leading members of the Republican party. He was informed by Congress declining not to interfere with the Louisiana matter, except some administration was made with the Democrats. Witness had a conversation with Foster and Hayes, and the latter said that he was determined to put the odium of the fraud on the members of the Legislature. He said the Democratic party were well aware of their determination to bring about the result. Witness had talked with the President on the 25th of February, and was informed that he would not do anything to prejudice the Republican party, and would not send troops there to control for Hayes. "Grant allowed us virtually to take possession of the State acted on these instructions and he submitted to them." Mr. Hill, of Louisiana, received a letter from Senator Lamar conveying to him tbiliai information which he (Lamar) obtained authentically, that he had promised to recognize the Nicholls Government in certain contingencies. He also stated in the form of the contents of the letter, a copy of which witness had given to the Committee. The witness continued: "Mr. Ellis proposed a conference meeting, which being of

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A TERRIBLE nitro-glycerine explosion occurred at Negaunee, Mich., on the 21st, resulting in the instant death of four men who were in the employ of the Miners' Powder Company, at whose works they were; at the time of the accident, engaged in the manufacture of glycerine. The bodies of two of the victims were mutilated past recognition, and the debris of the company's works were scattered over a large area.

A SPECIAL telegram from Washington, on the 21st, to the Chicago *Tribune* says the President had settled upon a policy as regards the Rio Grande border difficulties with Mexico, to the following effect: Raiders are to be pursued with increased vigor when they retreat to Mexican soil, and punished when caught, and the troops engaged in such pursuits will be increased from time to time. While not seeking a conflict with the Mexican regular forces, the commanding officer of the pursuing parties will not avoid one if such forces interfere. While on Mexican soil the pursuing forces will strictly confine themselves to the single object of pursuing the raiders, and take the utmost care to give no offense or cause of complaint to the Mexican authorities. No offense is meant by this to the Mexican Government, the design of the United States being simply to punish depredations upon its rights, upon its property and its citizens. Nothing which may occur on the south side of the Rio Grande as a result of the execution of this policy will be accepted by the Administration as an immediate cause of war between the two countries, but if the Mexican regular troops shall cross the river in retaliation for these measures a *casus belli* may be construed therefrom.

THERE were 21,472,500 of the new standard silver dollars coined up to the 10th of August. Of these 1,360,018 had been placed in circulation, leaving 19,679,487 on hand in the Government Treasury. A telegram to the Treasury Department at Washington telegram of the 22d says the demand for these dollars was slowly but steadily increasing.

At Hartford, Conn., on the 23d, the noted horse races made three heats in 2:21¾, 2:18¾ and 2:18¾—the fastest three consecutive heats on record.

A DISPATCH from Washington, on the 26th, says the southern cities had so far escaped the yellow fever. The Secretary of War had made liberal provisions for furnishing medicine to the destitute in the South, and orders were given on that day for a supply of 5,000 rations for Grenada. Liberal contributions were being made for the yellow-fever sufferers.

THERE were two cases of yellow fever discovered in Philadelphia, on the night of the 24th. A man died at the New York City quarantine hospital, on the 23d, of yellow fever, contracted while unloading a cargo of sugar.

At Memphis, on the 25th, the yellow-fever record showed a decrease in the number of new cases, as compared with the day before, there being sixty-one reported up to six p. m. The deaths, however, was the largest of any day since the fever made its appearance there; twenty-six interments being reported for the same time. There was a great scarcity of nurses, and more had been telegraphed for. The new cases in New Orleans numbered 169; deaths, thirty-three. Vicksburg was cut off from all communication with other points, except by the Mississippi River. The fever continues to spread, there being over fifty new cases and twenty-two deaths reported during the preceding twenty-four hours. Dr. Hearsey telegraphed from Grenada to the Howard Association at New Orleans for more nurses, or others to help the sick the best they could. Provisions and nourishment for the sick were short. Several prominent men were down with the fever, and the negroes were all getting the disease; four of the latter were then dying for the lack of nourishment and domestic attention. Aid was needed in all the afflicted sections of the South, and the call for assistance were being generally responded to from Northern and Western cities and towns. A Memphis dispatch of the 26th reported there were known in that city of parents describing their children and children their parents The wife and three children of a prominent citizen were taken with the fever during his absence from the city. He was telegraphed for by his family, and replied, "Take care of my family." His wife died and the children were conveyed to the City Hospital, where one of them died on the 25th. There were 96 new cases and twenty-six interments in Memphis, on the 26th. Several negroes were among the victims. The new cases in Vicksburg numbered 140; interments, twenty-five. A telegram was received at New Orleans from Grenada, dated at noon, on the 26th, saying: "For Heaven's sake, send a few nurses! It is untrue that the material for the disease is exhausted; the nurses are exhausted. Two of the most competent physicians have just been taken down. Physicians are needed with nurses, but not without." Another dispatch said: Dr. Veazey was sick. A physician and four nurses were sent in response to this appeal. The new cases in New Orleans, on the 26th, numbered 126; deaths, forty-four. A man died in Cairo, on the 24th, of, it is supposed, yellow fever. He was from Memphis. A somewhat similar case occurred in Pittsburgh, the victim dying, on the 25th. The health report from the Surgeon-General's Office, in Washington, on the 25th, gives the total of cases in New Orleans, so far, at 1,683; deaths, 581. Vicksburg, 460 cases and sixty-nine deaths. Memphis, 164 cases and fifty-three deaths during preceding six days. Canton, Miss., eighteen cases and eight deaths. Port Gibson, Miss., 19 cases and nine deaths. In Grenada, so many of the remaining population were stricken with the disease that definite information as to the number of cases and deaths could not be obtained.

THE Chicago Exposition will open on the 4th of September, and continue until the 30th of October. The directors announce that this year's exhibition will be much superior to those which have preceded it.

THE strike of the Crispins in Chicago was ended, on the 24th, by a compromise between the manufacturers and workmen, and the latter were to resume work on the 26th, good feeling prevailing between the employers and employes.

SEMINOLE Indian troubles in Oregon were reported, on the 25th. Several settlers at Priest's Rapids, on the Columbia River, had been killed.

THE Treasury Department, at Washington, on the 26th, issued the sixty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000 (one-half coupon and one-half registered), to be paid, principal and interest, on and after Nov. 25, interest to cease on that day. The coin balance in the Treasury, on the 26th, was $127,500,000, an increase of over $20,000,000 since the 1st of the month, and of over $140,000,000 since a year ago.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AN exhumation was had in New York city, on the 20th, into the mental condition of John A. Lent, and resulted in the decision of the physicians to have the patient transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, as he was laboring under acute mania. He was still boisterous and irrepressible in conversation, and violent in demonstrations.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the self-constituted champion of labor in California, spoke in Chicago, on the evening of the 20th, to the workingmen of the city. He gave a history of his exploits in behalf of the interests of labor in his own State, and proclaimed that the coalition of workingmen would carry the next election in Massachusetts. He offered resolutions, which were carried, indorsing the California variety that "the Chinese must go."

JAMES HILL (colored), formerly Secretary of State of Mississippi, has been appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg, in place of ex-Senator Peaso.

ON the 22d, the Tennessee State Republican Convention met at Nashville and nominated Hon. Emerson Etheridge for Governor. The platform relates mainly to State issues.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse, on the 25th of September.

C. C. MARTIN is the Greenback candidate for Governor in Vermont, J. W. Currier for Lieutenant-Governor and Fletcher Tarble for State Treasurer.

A DISPATCH was recently received from Hon. Buenon Etheridge, now in Europe, declining the recently-tendered Republican nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

HON. STEPHEN COBB, formerly Member of Congress from the Second Kansas District, died a few days ago.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 19th, great misery and anarchy prevailed in Morocco.

THE Congress of Industry and Commerce met in Paris, on the 20th, the President of the Paris Chamber of Congress acting as Chairman.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 21st, hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro had again broken out. The Austrians had taken possession of Spizza.

PRINCE MILAN has issued his proclamation announcing the independence of Servia and the reduction of the army to a peace footing.

ROME dispatches of the 21st say it was reported and believed there that Cardinal Franchi, late Papal Secretary of State, died from the administration of poison.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the death of Marta Christina, ex-Queen of Spain and mother of ex-Queen Isabella. She died at Sainte Adresse, France, on the 23d, aged seventy-two years.

LEON SAY, in the Monetary Conference, on the 22d, announced that Germany had declined, with thanks, the invitation to participate in the Conference. After discussing the question of the demonetization of silver, the Conference adjourned for one week.

IT was stated, on the 22d, that the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs had returned to Athens, with assurances that the Powers would support the claims of Greece against Turkey.

JAMES WHITE & Co, publishers, of London, suspended on the 23d. Liabilities estimated at about $1,000,000; assets, nominally, $1,750,000.

VIENNA dispatches of the 23d say that orders had been issued for the formation of a second army consisting of 180,000 men, to operate against Servia in the event of war, and to complete the occupation of Bosnia. The Servians were massing their troops near Uranga, on the frontier.

ON the 25th, the Montenegrins, according to a Ragusa dispatch, were endeavoring to shell the Turks out of Podgoritza.

A STRIKE of the weavers and winders in thirteen cotton mills at Ratcliffe, Eng., against a reduction of pay, occurred on the 23d. About 8,500 looms were idle, and several hundred more were expected to stop when the notices should expire.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest dispatch of the 24th, Russia had sent a peremptory dispatch to Roumania demanding the immediate surrender of Bessarabia.

PARIS dispatches of the 24th say that the distribution of Exposition prizes would not take place until Oct. 20.

A BERLIN telegram of the 25th says that Nobeling, the man who attempt.d to assassinate the Emperor Wilhelm, either was or feigned to be insane. He had been removed to an insane asylum for expert examination.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 26th announce the removal of the Russian headquarters from San Stefano to Bodosto.

TWO VIOLENT earthquake shocks were experienced in portions of Germany on the 26th. Beyond a shaking up of the people, no great damage was done.

A MAN named Deutsch has been arrested as the assassin of Gen. Mezentzoff, the Russian Chief of Police.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE appeared before the Committee, on the 20th, and stated that the highest Tilden Electoral vote was 69,850, and the lowest Hayes Electoral received 75,300, a difference of 5,419. The witness could not give the vote for Nicholls exactly, but he had a majority of 2,000 votes. The Returning Board threw out some 10,000 votes to count in the Hayes Electors. "In the campaign of 1874 and the autumn, we were elected out of the election frauds by this same Returning Board of 1876. There is no change in their actions or principles. They were as arbitrary and unjust in 1876 as in 1874. Our apprehensions were increased by telegrams coming from leading Republicans all over the country to these leaders in Louisiana, and showed us that they would sustain their men in any action that they took. The Louisiana men got demoralized after the election, and almost gave it up, but when these telegrams commenced and the visiting statesmen arrived, their spirits aroused, and they never seemed to falter from that out. The inauguration of Gov. Nicholls took place before some 20,000 persons, and the Senate and Assembly were at once organized. They took possession of everything except the small space filled and held down by Packard." Witness went to Washington on the 15th of January, and met in 1876 as to secure non-intervention by the Federal troops, and got a promise to that effect from Gen. Sherman on the 24 of March. He did not know that that order was ever recalled. In a conference between Grant and Hayes. The people of Louisiana were not in favor of the Returning Board because they thought if Hayes was recognized, it would logically follow that Packard was also elected. The witness further said: "When the hope of a

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, SEPT 10, - - 1878

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
JOHN M. PITTSFORD,
of Odessa.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Monroe.
For Attorney General
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne
For Land Commissioner
JAS. M. McSMITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES A. GOWEN,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE E. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept. 6, 1878.

BOSTON SENTINEL:

The ravages of the yellow fever continue to form one of the main subjects of thought and action in New York. Instead of decreasing, the two or three column reports which the daily papers give of the progress of the disease show it to be rather gaining around than otherwise. The sympathies of this city are fully aroused as may be inferred from the frequency of meetings and entertainments in behalf of the sufferers and the freedom with which money and goods are offered in the cause. Over $60,000 has been contributed, and the results of a system just put in operation will doubtless be to largely swell this amount. This system is the novel and sensible one of placing ballot boxes in numerous public places for the reception of such cash as citizens feel impelled to donate. The idea is a happy one. People can vote early and often and that without registration or naturalization. The papers urge "repeating" and "ballot stuffing" as among the most sacred duties of the community. No vote is challenged on account of age, color or previous condition of servitude, and not even the woman suffragists can complain of any tyrannous restriction of their rights. The result of this plan is not known as yet, but the idea seems to have struck the popular fancy, and will probably do good work.

Among the entertainments in behalf of the fever sufferers was one at Manhattan Beach, as a portion of old Coney Island has been recently named, and this reminds me to say that, of all the transformation scenes ever presented to wondering and delighted eyes, that which has occurred within one year on the sandy barren of Coney Island is a little the most miraculous. For many years this strip of sand has been a good deal frequented in the summer season on account of its nearness to New York and Brooklyn, but up to last season its patrons were mostly of the order which takes kindly to beer and pugilism, and of that other class who, open eyed and open mouthed, fall easy victims to the wiles of the thimble rigger and three-card monte man. But suddenly—indeed to us who have meanwhile been busy about other matters it seems to have been in the twinkling of an eye—the spot has been so changed that even its own father—the Atlantic Ocean—can hardly recognize it. Two enormous and sumptuous hotels have sprang like Aladdin's palace from the earth, together with a mass of pavilions, bathing houses, pagodas around all of which by a lavish expenditure of money the wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose. A net work of narrow-gauge railroads has been laid to connect New York and Brooklyn with the new watering place, the suddenness and immensity of whose popularity are proportionate to the miraculous quickness of its growth. It far outstrips Long Branch and Cape May both in elegance and in the multitude of its patrons. The passenger traffic between it and the city is something wonderful. On some evenings there have been as many as 150,000 people in the hotels and along the beach; while in gayety and dazzling brilliancy the scene is only comparable to such European watering places as Baden-Baden or Wiesbaden which latter however lack the invigorating sight and sound of the ocean.

Powerful electric lights illuminate the beach and grounds at night and throw a weirdly beautiful radiance over the white capped surf and the bathers disporting themselves therein, while bands of music from the pagodas contribute to the general enjoyment. One of these bands includes Levy, the great cornetist, and its pagoda is the nucleus of a crowd reaching usually well up into the thousands. Occasionally, as was the case one evening this week, the bench for nearly a mile is made to blaze with fireworks of a quality and in a profusion heretofore known only to the gay capitals of Europe. The season is now drawing fast to its close, but as yet there is little falling off observable either in the crowds or the attractions of the place.

The past week was the last in the eventful life of our National Bankrupt Law, and has probably been the liveliest one of its existence. The unfortunate merchant, the tricky speculator, the hapless real estate owner whose handsome fortune in "equities" has faded into thin air and the brazen fraud who habitually takes advantage of the statute cheat his creditors about every other year and who has been the main cause of its repeal—all these representative applicants for relief have thronged the halls of justice and jostled each other in their eagerness to secure eleventh hour salvation. Henceforth insolvent debtors will have to stand or fall by their record, and the shameless impositions which the dead act has rendered possible will be so no longer. Not that this repeal is going to put a stop to defrauding creditors. There is no such luck as that for the commercial world this side of the millennium, but at least the tactics of the wicked will have to be changed somewhat, and the way of the transgressor be made more healthfully difficult.

In a few weeks New York has got to submit to a great and humiliating loss. Theodore Thomas, who for fifteen years has worked in this city, and whose orchestra and concerts have been the chief pride of the town, musically speaking, for a not much shorter period, has become weary of the persistent failure of the metropolis to afford him proper support in his arduous and useful labors and has signed a contract with certain gentlemen of Cincinnati, by virtue of which he will soon distaund his incomparable orchestra, shake off from his feet the dust of Gotham and take up his abode in the former city, where a lucrative and honorable position awaits him as director of a new and complete Conservatory of music on the model of the best schools of Europe. New York ought to be ashamed of herself, and to do her justice, so she is. But it is too late for repentance. Thomas is as good as gone, and I fear it will be long before we shall look upon his like again.

The Essex Market Police Court of this town has a curiously complicated case of larceny on its hands. The prisoner is a young woman occupied in attendant at a bath establishment. A lady came to the place for a dash, before entering which she gave a little bag of valuables containing among other things a $400 ring, into the custody of the present prisoner. When the lady reclaimed her little bag she found her sparkling jewel was not. Although search of the bath and premises was made with assistance of the attendant, but no ring was found, whereupon the victim accused the girl of stealing it, and had her arrested. The latter pleaded innocence and persisted therein till the next day, when she complained of feeling sick, and confessed to her startled keepers that she had swallowed the missing ornament. A physician was called and every effort made to recover the property, but up to date the ring has not been brought to light. Further developments are anxiously awaited by all parties concerned.

RADIX

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

MCCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

W. W. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. P. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The east of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. RUSHLET. Commissioner. Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix, one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivlent.

Remember the Place,

Theatre with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 17th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or wire will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 1 o'clock

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Down down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at the Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch lake, Norwood, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near bowl landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for service.

HANSICA & BROWNE, Real Estate Agents, Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished

Unusual facilities for Making Collections

Office opposite Crooks' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix, Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent. 1101y Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous,

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIBEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Cleaning neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hills Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates!

Address, H. R. HALCH, Bonanza, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are soon myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff;

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Yellow Fever—How the Disease Advances.

From a paper prepared by Dr. Henry Smith, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, the following conclusions are taken as to yellow fever. Dr. Smith was in charge of the yellow-fever patients at Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., during the epidemic in 1876:

Although the morbific element in yellow fever has not as yet been determined by our outward senses, observation points to the belief that it exists in living germs, propagated without the body, but which can be studied only by their effects on the human organism. In illustration of this position, the following facts may be cited:

1. The disease is certainly transportable, through fomites, from an infected to a healthy and distant locality.

2. Individuals, alone and apart from fomites, fail to spread the disease in a healthy locality.

3. The disease is known to extend gradually from existing foci of infection, like the army-worm on cultivated plantations.

4. Testimony has been for years accumulating, to the conclusion that the disease may be arrested and extinguished, in infected localities, by the use of agents destructive to the low forms of life.

It may be here observed that on the last point proof has been amply made through the system of disinfection, as practiced for past years by the Board of Health of Louisiana.

The following are valuable, and probably represent the very latest theories regarding the action and propagation, under certain favoring conditions, of this most formidable of diseases:

1. That the poison is not of a caseous nature, but attacks itself to the skin, to vaginal and to exposed surfaces generally.

2. That the disease propagates from centers along surfaces equally in all directions, as often as not, currents of air as with them.

3. That the poison exists in the gravest some time before development.

4. That the germs, whether animal or vegetable, must have existed, in more or less force, for an indefinite period previous to the moment at which the development of the disease takes place.

It has been also ascertained that yellow fever advances from local force at the rate of about forty feet per day, as the disease, therefore, has a constant tendency to spread, the whole space over which it could have extended must be disinfected in order to check its advance from the point at which it had its origin. To determine the area over which disinfectants should be used, it is only necessary to add four to the number of days since the disease manifested itself, and multiply by forty—the rate per day at which the disease progresses from a given center.

The disease was tolerated sometimes with, and at other times without, ventilation, but usually there was experienced a feeling of uneasiness preceding the onset of the disease, and in most of the cases a chilly sensation, rarely with a marked shaking chill; great depression and lassitude; pain in the back and head, general; likewise sometimes in the tonsils, or either or all at the same time, occasionally accompanied by spasms in the lower extremities similar to those of asiatic cholera, with nausea or a tendency to vomit, while slight or entire absence of pain or chill characterized many of the milder attacks. This chilly feeling soon merged into the fever, much being then with shifting fever-action of a chronic and malignant character from the first, in many instances attacking the brain, and not terminating under three days. The fever cases were unusually long in convalescing, and especially prone to relapses on the slightest imprudence. Many cases, and particularly the relapsed, required twenty, thirty and even fifty days, to one instance, the longest that I had seen during the epidemic, one of the first seen on my arrival, and convalescence fully established at the date of my departure, occupied a period of upward of six weeks.

The skin was hot and dry. The temperature of the body much higher than in the ordinary fevers. The pulse full and strong, "bounding," rapid, 120 to 140, and in the sanguine cases, sometimes dirty, but usually presenting a dark, flabby appearance. With a few the tongue was moist, with others, dry, red, pointed, occasionally coated, sometimes painted with dryness of the mouth and fauces, and great thirst; with a few, assuming cases for a time the form of cold water.

The average duration of the febrile paroxysm or active stage was ascertained to be about two days and a half; the shortest twelve, and the longest 100 hours. This state was usually preceded by a corresponding depression of all the mental powers, greater into the calm stage, and constituting the stage of depression. The pulse has been known often to fall in the interval of beats from 130 or 135 to 80, 70, 50 and even to 40 beats in the minute, for an almost incredible short space of time—the temperature again becoming natural with some, and in others still keeping up, bearing no relation to the lowest state of the pulse.

In the grave or severer cases the face presented a suffused or reddish appearance, with the eyes highly injected. Extreme restlessness or great alarm was often present in the patient half unconscious, struggling to get out of bed, culminating occasionally in furious delirium, but generally of a subter character; while profound stupor often marked the last stages. In a few deaths more than witnessed but a ray of thought was manifest; in others the intellect was retained to the last.

The perspirations were variable—sometimes only partial, at others irregular, occasionally offensive. The usual appearance of the skin was clear and natural, but sometimes very dark, afterward yellow; the latter unusually rare. In many of the fatal cases, simultaneously with active pain and sudden and many vomits, the skin was often covered with bluish or black blotches, increasing in frequency and size after death, on admixture even before the fatal termination. Intense exanthematous abscesses and eruptions on the face sometimes succeeded, but were not so frequent as I had witnessed in previous epidemics. The desquamation of the cuticle was quite common, especially on the hands, face and feet. While a correct diagnosis was occasionally difficult, the tongue, breath and gums were generally of all the characteristics of the disease. Black vomit was frequent, and it was a noticeable fact that numerous cases recovered from it in a large proportion of cases the poison determined to the kidneys early in the disease, frequently giving rise to suppression of the urinary secretion, and death followed on the third or fourth day, proving more fatal even than black vomit. Generally the urine was on the first day free and of a red color, late in the disease having a turbid appearance, and still later—the fourth or fifth day—dark, reddish and sometimes muddy. In severe cases albumen was present after the second or third day, and, in the still severer or fatal cases, in an amount surprisingly large.

Elijah's Advice.

A little woman, with a tear trembling on the end of her nose, entered the parlor, sank into the red rocking-chair and timidly asked:

"Mr. Jey, can I trust you?"

"Madam, you can! In prosperity reply. "I don't like to hear a man praise himself, but I believe I can go to any grocery in Detroit and get trusted for one dozen clothes-pins without having to leave any security whatever. I now have in my possession thirty-five cents which were handed me by a stranger driven to jail with some quiet remonstrance. I hope to be bald-headed all my days! Yes, madam you can trust me."

"I—I was married about three years ago," began the woman, after considerable hesitation.

"Don't doubt it in the least, madam, and I suppose it was a case of love?"

"It seemed so. My husband seemed to think everything of me, and I know I almost worshiped him. We were very, very happy until a year ago."

"Yes, I suppose so, madam. As Milton says:

"'He called me his turtle—his angel—
I thought like the fourse on earth;
And we'll dance all night 'till broad daylight,
And—and—and so forth.'

"A few months ago," she softly continued, "he began finding fault because I did not use more big words in talking, and he said that my grammar was perfectly awful. Not a day passed that he does not upbraid me and sometimes I even wish I were dead!"

"Madam, does he find any fault with your cooking?"

"No, not any."

"And in making the bed you don't get the foot the highest?"

"Oh, no."

"And he never finds buttons off his shirts—never comes home to meals and finds the stove cold, and you gossiping over the gate?"

"He never has to wait one minute for any of his meals, sir."

"Your husband had no fault to find for a year or two—didn't seem to notice your lack of big words while the honey-moon lasted?"

"No."

"Very well, madam, your husband's coat is too big to fit him in the back, but I think we can put another on him. Now, then, will you do as I tell you to?"

"Oh, sir, I couldn't poison him—couldn't do such a thing!" she exclaimed.

"Pizen, madam! Do I resemble a fiend? Do I seem like a murderer? I don't want you to kill him, but I want to help you win back his love and get his nose down where it used to be. What time do you have supper?"

"At six sir!"

"Well, you go home from here and upset two or three chairs in the sitting-room, toss the broom out-doors, scatter the contents of the work-basket around the house and make things look as if there had been a tramp meeting held there; put in just half enough tea, burn your biscuit, and for sauce cut up the hardest peaches you can find in the market. As he comes home, have an old dress on and your hair down, and the minute he enters the house you must remark that 'the loveliness of the evening seems to percolate the entire outastrophe of the hygienic influence.' Big words, you see—grammar till his hair stands up! If he finds fault with the supper, tell him that the encumbrance appears to elucidate the tarantula, and if that doesn't fetch him you can continue to affiliate with the pabulistic enigma. Give him big words and big biscuits—XXX grammar and sloppy tea, and I'll bet five hundred bugs against a penny whistle that he'll get up from that table with his nose as low down as the mercury in January."

"Mr. Jey, I'll try it!" she exclaimed, as she rose up.

"Never known to fail—money refunded if it doesn't work," he replied.

Her eyes sparkled, a flush came to her cheeks, and she went out, saying:

"The etymology of the diaphragm discovers a conclusive antiquarian tendency to disruption."

Bijah leaned back, rubbed the down off a Crawford peach, and growled:

"Yes, that's so, and if all wifely folders my advice that husband will dream to-night that he's a grammar, and that four sheriffs are running him across lots into the river. I've been right that!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Why Time Seems Long or Short.

We do not believe, indeed, that the self-consciousness or otherwise of our states of mind has much to do with the matter. The real condition on which the rapidity or slowness of time, as it passes, depends, is mere reality in the point on which the desire of the moment is fixed. Take two very common cases. You are driving to meet some train or arriving by train, quite sure of being in time, or even far too early, so eager are you for the moment when you will meet the person coming by the train. The drive itself may seem interminable, as well as the time which has to elapse after you reach, before the train comes, for you are not interested in the objects you pass, but only eager for the expiration of the time between your present position and the moment you wish to reach. Here, time is your enemy, as it were. You want to kill the time, and the time seems unendurably long. But take another case. You are driving to a train which you have little or no hope of catching, but the most eager desire to catch—driving against time. Here the point desired is to reach the train before the minute comes at which, as you know, it is advertised to start. The consequence is that what you desire is not the annihilation of any interval of time, but the extension to recover moments than in ordinary cases it will cover. As you hold your watch in your hand, the objects on the road seem to pass with intolerable slowness, and at the same time the hand of your watch seems to move with intolerable rapidity. You think the hand never moved so fast before, while you probably objurgate the cabman for his cautious and slow driving. Here, two more events you can crowd into a given time the better you are pleased. What you desire is to crowd in more, and the consequence is that time appears to fly too fast for your wishes. Now, we cannot see that there is more of self-consciousness in one state than the other. In both alike the desire is fixed on a future event. But in the first case the interoscillate events are of a nature which you have no occasion to watch, which happen in their prescribed order without your noticing them, and the consequence is that time stretches itself as a tedious gulf between you and the desired moment; in the second case, the intermediate events are all events which, as you well know, must not only happen in their given order, but happen at a very much more rapid rate than usual, if your desire is to be satisfied; the consequence is that the thing on which your desire fixes itself is the rate at which they happen, and, naturally enough, time appears to be short to you. It is not because it is so long, but because it flies so quickly, and does not give them, as it seems, a fair chance of happening. And so, in the one case, you accuse it of going slowly, in the other of flying fast.

And we believe that this is, in fact, the reason why childhood seems to pass so slowly, comparatively, with youth and manhood—at all events, to all those children who have a strong sense of something in them which none of the guarded and dependent life of childhood satisfies. The events of still immature faculties, the enormous disproportion between wishes and powers, the comparison between the easy way in which grown-up people dispose of your life and your own secret wishes in relation to it, make it seem that almost every worth living for—at least set to an ambitious child, and most children are more or less ambitious—is in the unattainable future, when you are to dispose of your own destiny. Your desire is fixed on something, the only condition of which appears to be the passage of a dreary gulf of time. It is like waiting at a railway-station till the train by which you are to go departs. It positively is unnatural, on the contrary, you are concerned with the present. Often you rather reproach time with being too short for that which you wish to crowd into it. Comparatively seldom, indeed, is mankind a time of mere waiting for the future, as childhood so often is with children, whose practical powers are—or rather are to be—much larger than their stores of thought, and whose hopes are as yet undeveloped, and merely waiting to ripen. Assuredly Campbell's solution of the problem he himself set is neither true nor false. It is unintelligible:

"Heaven gives our years of failing strength
Indeed with lingering heaviness,
And those of youth a seeming length,
Proportioned to their sweetness."

The sweetness has little to do with it. The longest years of childhood are usually the dreariest and not the sweetest years—the years most desperately filled, not those most adequately filled. The seeming length of time depends on the point from which the heart is fixed. If that point be at a distance, and the mind is little concerned with what is actually happening except to wish it over, the time seems long. If that point is too near for what you know must happen, in case you wish it to be gratified in the interval, the time seems short. And that is, we believe, the true explanation of most of the unsatisfactory experiences of the varying length of time which every man, by a little questioning of his memory, can summon up.—*London Spectator.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—"Hold the Fort" is Mrs. Hayes' favorite musical selection, and at a recent reception given in her honor in Newport, last Friday night, the band played it at her request.

—The Rev. Robert Ashton, the editor of the "Congregational Year Book" since its first publication in 1849, has died in England in the eighty-first year of his age.

—Templeton, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, draws this gem picture of Kearney: "Kearney is not a bad-looking person. He is a man of good type of a class that may be seen in any large city. He is intelligent after his manner, but not at all extraordinarily so; is fluent in speech; has a good voice, and, it is not unlikely, honestly thinks he has a mission to reform politics and redress the grievances of the laboring classes."

—The late Mr. Reese, the California millionaire, was never known to keep horses or carriage unless he had to evidently in traile. He would wait ten minutes at a street corner before getting into a car in the hope of meeting an acquaintance who would pay his fare. When taunted by a friend one day in regard to his miserly habits he said: "Well, I can't help it; I know it's foolish, but it's a disease I've got." In all matters not connected with money he was a man of great intelligence and liberality.

—Mrs. Oliver, whose suit against Ex-Senator Cameron for breach of promise to marry her ended in a verdict for the following strange letter to the District Commissioners of Washington:

"To the Commissioners: Sirs: I saw you on Saturday. I am obliged to be my complaint before you and ask your protection. Through the influence of Mr. Rodgers and members of Congress I obtained a position in the Patent Office, but was discharged. I am the lady who brought suit against Hon. Simon Cameron. I needn't name one has interfered and has been the cause of my discharge. As much has been said on he persons who looked for commission. Hon [illegible] from Mr. Cameron. I wish, therefore, to put myself under your protection should anything more occur to injure me. Mr. Cameron brought me here and now I am far from friends, who have been lost in consulting with Mr. Cameron, I wish to make this my home and am a widow having lived all my days in Washington. I am the only person I have to depend on. I am a respectable person and desire to prove a gentleman to protect me."

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Willimantic (Conn.) girl, employed in a thread factory, wrote her name and the words, "Wanted, a husband," on a spool recently, and when it had been wound with thread, it was sent to a South Norwalk shoe factory, where it fell into a Ridgefield man's hands. He began a correspondence the girl replied that she was engaged, but would find him another as good as she, and a marriage is the result, to take place as a result of the spool's message.

—As Jacob Landis, of Erwin, N. Y., was twisting a wisp around a sheaf of wheat, the other day, a large rattlesnake sprang from the straw, directly toward his face. The farmer mechanically threw his hand out and caught the snake around the neck, just in time to prevent its fastening its fangs in his nose. He held the snake firmly in his hand and called for aid. A companion ran up and cut the serpent's head off with his scythe. The rattlesnake had wound itself so tightly about Landis' bare arm that a round red mark on the flesh showed every coil. The snake was three and a half feet long and had nine rattles.

—A Norwich man saw, the other evening, a swallow whose actions resembled him of a playful nature with a mouse. The bird was in pursuit of a gaudily-colored butterfly, and as it chased the tiny insect over the fields and through the hay-cocks, the observer noticed that as often as the butterfly was caught by the bird it was ejected from its mouth, and the chase, with all its features of hot pursuit, capture and escape, was repeated a score of more times. Whether the bird thought it tired of its sport, desired to end the contest with a swoop, caught it in its beak and quickly devoured it.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—A strange accident occurred to-day on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow-Gauge near Bainbridge. The train which arrives at Bainbridge at noon remains thirty minutes for dinner. To-day the engine was left standing on the track as usual while the engineer and fireman went to a house about 100 yards distant to get their meal. They had been gone but a short time when a man named A. Pepper pulled the pin connecting the engine with the train, climbed into the cab, and pulled the throttle wide open. The engine shot down the track like an arrow until it reached a curve about a mile from Bainbridge, when it jumped, rolled over on its side, and became a complete wreck. Pepper was instantly killed. What his motive was for so strange a deed is a mystery. He had at one time been a well-to-do farmer, but had squandered his means by dissipation. Some of the citizens think he chose that as a method of committing suicide; others, that it was temporary, half-drunken freak.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

Cases of Drowning—Suggestions.

It may have struck the readers of the *Sun* that its reports of deaths from drowning have been unusually numerous this season. Many of the cases have been very sad ones, as little would have saved the victims. No one who has not been a witness of an accident of the kind, and seen the very agony experienced by the principal in one, can imagine the short space of time within which death by drowning occurs and all the efforts for resuscitation prove futile. Frequently the whole thing is over and the person drowned before the spectators have recovered from their bewilderment or realized the fatal character of the disaster. In one minute and a half the lifeless, warm-blooded animal undergoing drowning is suspended, and is not finally extinguished if proper remedies are immediately and vigorously used. Even in that brief space of time the lungs are in a state of collapse. The arterial blood has been converted in a great measure into venous, and is incapable of any longer maintaining the principal organs. But up to this time life is not extinct. It is only suspended. The rescuer, however, must be prompt. Life, as we have said, is apparently quenched in one minute and a half. After the lapse of ten, or at the utmost five, the victim is considered beyond recovery. In no instance, it is authoritatively asserted, where the experiment has been fully and fairly tried, has a drowned person been found capable of resuscitation after an hour and a half's submersion. It is a popular belief that water gets into the lungs and stomach, and much time often taken to get rid of it. In fact, very little water finds its way into either.

The first thing an apparently drowned person requires is air. The second, warmth and circulation. The efforts to restore breathing must be commenced immediately and energetically. They must be persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced life to be extinct. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation, beyond removing the wet clothing and drying the skin, must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing, for if the circulation of the blood be induced before breathing has commenced, the restoration of life will be endangered. Therefore, although blankets and warm clothing should be immediately sent for, they should not be used at once.

To restore breathing, place the body on the ground, face downward, with one of the arms under the head, and, observing that the tongue falls forward, leaving the windpipe free. If there be only slight breathing, on none at all, turn the body on the side, rest the face and chest and duch cold water on them. Excite the nostrils with smelling-salts, if at hand. All this must be done without the loss of a moment. If it fail, replace the body face-downward, support the chest by a folded coat or other article, turn the body gently on the side and a little over, and then keep turning it quickly on the face and back again, about fifteen times to the minute, now and then varying the side. On each occasion when the body is turned upon its face, keep up a uniform but brisk pressure between the shoulder-blades, removing the pressure immediately before turning it on its side. These are all simple measures, and we have put them in the plainest words, so that all can understand what is first to be done in a case of drowning and how to do it, without waiting for a physician. If breathing is thus restored, everybody knows how to promote circulation by warm blankets, hot bottles and rubbing. When the blood circulates, the patient may be given a teaspoonful of warm water, and, if it is swallowed, a small quantity of wine, brandy, coffee or other stimulant. Then he should be put to bed and a disposition to sleep encouraged. A word of caution, which, in the hurry and excitement incident to such danger on circumstances roll the body over a barrel or hold it up by the feet, under the impression that a prejudicial notion that it drains the water out; never allow the body to remain on its back, nor place it in a warm bath, unless under the mildest of warnings and through the agency of a physician, and then only as a momentary excitant. We do not repeat the more technical directions to be followed in the case of nervous prostration, with all its features of hot pursuit, capture and escape, was repeated a score of more times. Whether the bird thought it tired of its sport, desired to end the contest with a swoop, caught it in its beak and quickly devoured it.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—A strange accident occurred to-day on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow-Gauge near Bainbridge. The train which arrives at Bainbridge at noon remains thirty minutes for dinner. To-day the engine was left standing on the track as usual while the engineer and fireman went to a house about 100 yards distant to get their meal. They had been gone but a short time when a man named A. Pepper pulled the pin connecting the engine with the train, climbed into the cab, and pulled the throttle wide open. The engine shot down the track like an arrow until it reached a curve about a mile from Bainbridge, when it jumped, rolled over on its side, and became a complete wreck. Pepper was instantly killed. What his motive was for so strange a deed is a mystery. He had at one time been a well-to-do farmer, but had squandered his means by dissipation. Some of the citizens think he chose that as a method of committing suicide; others, that it was temporary, half-drunken freak.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

"VEGETINE,"

SAYS a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I tested the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
IS THE BEST
SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINE

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ART SCHOOLS
OF THE
Chicago Academy of Design.

By a recent reorganization, the Chicago Academy of Design has been put in perfect condition for its new home since the fire.

THE ART SCHOOLS

Are in complete order, and persons who wish to pursue any branch of Drawing or Painting, Portraiture in Crayon, Oils or Water-Color, Drawing from Casts, Landscape Painting Figures, and Study of Life Models, Perspective, Mechanical Drawing or Perspective, will find here the best facilities and under the finest instruction.

The Year-Book sent by F. C. STEAD to all L. C. EARLE, Proprietor, 112 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lectures upon Architectural Drawing, Perspective, Painting, Modeling, Composition, Anatomy, Physiology, Perspective, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Botany, Zoology, Comparative

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, March, July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Charlevoix but offered to the State for Taxes of 1876, and pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, to such persons as may offer the highest sum therefor, at the Treasurer's office in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the first Monday in October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted), until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

BY ANDR SEE County Treasurer.

Town 29 North of Range 13 West.

	Sections	Taxable	Taxes	Interest	Fees	Total
lot 1 of	19	5 55	2 91	29	1 00	4 20
lot 2 of	19	23 70	1 19	12	1 00	2 31
fractional	13	18 52	1 85	18	1 00	2 03
fractional	21	8 57	85	8	1 00	1 93

Town 29 North of Range 13 West.

nj of nwj	11	80	12	1	00	1 13
nj of	11	80	12	1	00	1 13
lot 3 of	11	80	12	1	00	1 13
lot 4 of	11	80	12	1	00	1 13
fractional	12	45	60	6	00	1 66
sej of	13	40	1			
swj of	13	40	1			
lot 1 of	18	41 00	1			
lot 2 of	18	39 80	1			
lot 3 of	18	39 80	1			
lot 4 of	18	39 80	1			

Town 31 North of Range 14 West.

wj of swj						
sej of swj						
swj of sej						
sej of sej						
lot 1 of	3	47 10	2	1	00	3
lot 2 of	3	47 10	2	1	00	3
nwj of nwj						
swj of nwj						
nwj of swj						
swj of swj					

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1878.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
BENJ. D. PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Mecosta.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. SHAWITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWEN,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ABELHERT R. CPHORT.
For Treasurer—HYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

Congressional Nomination.
Ninth District—JAS. A. BURBELL.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The New York *Herald*, our great sensation paper, of whose sporting and un-American proprietor I have several times had occasion to tell your readers something, has recently broken out in a new spot. In publishing a statement of its circulation, which it claims to be the largest in the country, some days ago, it took occasion to make a violent onslaught on Geo P. Rowell & Co. and their American Newspaper Directory, for both of whom the *Herald* professes a violent and rather overdone that the "Chambermaids' organ" held itself so high as to be quite oblivious of anything that might be said about it by any one; but this outburst shows that Rowell & Co.'s statement in the Directory cut too near the truth to be pleasant, and the Great American polo-player is furious. Immediately upon the *Herald's* publication of its figures, the *Sun* challenged it to submit to an examination of the books of both institutions by a committee of newspaper men, agreeing if the *Herald* made good its claims to forfeit $1,000. Messrs Rowell & Co. at once came forward and offered to swell the amount to $5,000—as an inducement to the *Herald* to "put up or shut up." But the latter did neither. It declined the *Sun's* proposition, but challenged Rowell & Co. to a somewhat different test, the penalty of the beaten party to be a $25,000 forfeit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Rowell & Co. promptly accepted the challenge, and at the same time made the *Herald* four other propositions, each of which displayed such confidence in the latter's lack of veracity that it was thought the paper must in self-defence accept at least one of them. Instead of this it ignored them all, and contented itself by throwing a little mud at its inquisitors, claiming that Rowell's Directory was merely a scheme for blackmailing the newspapers of the country. Thus the "great American newspaper" places itself in an unenviable position. It fails to back up its assertions and it is guilty of slander. As a newspaper man, I happen to know that Rowell's Directory is neither to be bought nor intimidated, and that it is the most fearless and truthful work of the kind in the country.

Kearney is spreading. He has come to New York, and greatly astonished the clerk of the hotel at which he was stopping by asking his way to the Astor Library. His purpose, doubtless, was to hunt up fresh adjectives to hurl at the "moon eyed, leprous sons of Blostrul Bondholders" with capital B's.

Dennis proves himself an alien to this class by always taking up a collection for his own special benefit at the close of each harangue. After the hat has been passed around, and when the genuine jargon has gone from his listeners' ears, his hearers must wonder what it all amounts to anyway and whether they got their money's worth.

RADIX.

Charlevoix as a Summer Resort.

The following is an extract from a letter from Rev. F. E. Kittridge to the Muskegon *Chronicle* of Sept. 6th:

"But to speak of summer resorts again, there is no more beautiful spot, so acceptable to the people of Michigan especially, than Charlevoix. It is delightfully situated and reminds a New Englander of some portions of New Hampshire and Vermont. On one side Lake Michigan, on the other a chain of beautiful inland lakes, with cool breezes always blowing in one direction or the other, extremely hot days are never known. These inland lakes extend some 15 miles in a south easterly direction, and are navigated by a daily line of steamers. The lakes are lined with flourishing farms on either side by scenery the most picturesque and lovely. Hudson river scenery can scarcely parrival it in beauty. These lakes connect with the Jordan and Boyne rivers, the former stream being navigable with small boats for twelve or fifteen miles. From these rivers and small creeks that abound in this region an abundance of brook trout can be caught. About ten miles up the Jordon is a log hotel kept by a Mr. Webster, a favorite resort for pleasure seekers. He has the reputation of keeping a No. 1 house. At Charlevoix an association has been formed, composed chiefly of Baptists of Kalamazoo. Dr. Brooks and John Pigg of Kalamazoo College being among the leading spirits. The name of the association, which is incorporated is the Charlevoix summer resort. It is not intended to be denominational, but unsectarian in its plan and object. This association owns 25 acres of land situated about one mile from the village on a beautiful terrace overlooking Pine Lake. Any one paying ten dollars becomes a member of the association, and can select a lot 50x100 I think upon which to build. He must, however, build within 2 years or he forfeits his claim. The object is not to dispose of the land but build up a summer resort. This is the first season of the existence of this society, but already some fifteen cottages have been erected, and as many more will be erected next summer. Their cost ranges from about fifty to three hundred dollars each. It is proposed to erect a summer hotel on the grounds another season, for the accomodation of those living in the cottages, who could take their meals there, and for transient boarders.

This season the hotel at Charlevoix, and nearly every private house, has been filled with boarders. The officers of the association have erected bathing houses along the lake shore, and a wharf has just been completed, at which steamers touch daily. I was informed by Dr Brooks that it was not designed to make of this resort a camp-meeting ground like Petoskey, but simply a summer resort of a nonsectarian character, where the hot weeks of summer could be passed in quiet and rest. Though the people comprising this resort are chiefly from Kalamazoo, at present, persons from various parts of the State of different theological proclivities will create cottages another season. All members have half-fare privileges for themselves and families on the railroad line ending at Petoskey. Charlevoix is easily reached by stage from Petoskey or by the Goodrich Steamer, Menominee, Capt. Kirtland, or by the North Western Transportation line of Steamers. I feel sure that the natural attractions of Charlevoix are such, its fishing facilities so abundant and its air so cool, healthful and refreshing that whoever visits the place once will give it preference over either Petoskey or Mackinaw as a place of summer resort. Let me add that mosquitoes are unknown at Charlevoix."

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleezby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wax-be-shaw-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wax-be-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 61 81-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. PECKSAWBAY,
2017 Administrator.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it:

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good fit and streasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASSWELL & BAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Pol's, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MILWAUKEE,
MARINE BLOCK. WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 10, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, it all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloaths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan to which these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlets.

Address W. O. HUBBARD,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivlent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 8:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Bound up, stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 2 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a fresh meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

WILL SEE.

7-tf Charlevoix, June 8, 1876.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HAMMILL & BROWNE,
Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents, 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crowell's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1161f Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 3-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hilt's Manuel of Society and Business Forms—$2.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1226 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. P. HALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are known myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff.

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, situated in the County of Charlevoix, and sold to the State for taxes of 1875, and previous years, and remaining unredeemed, which will be forever barred by the sale of the Treasurer of said County, unless the same shall be redeemed as provided by law, will be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 1st Monday in October next, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day thereafter, until all are sold.

The amount necessary to redeem each parcel, at the time of sale, will be the amount of taxes, interest and charges thereon, as provided by law, and the sum of twenty-five cents in addition.

RALPH LEA, Auditor General.

Town 33 North of Range 13 West.

s½ of sw¼	21	80	12 00	1 20	13 20	44 31
ne¼ of nw¼	31	40	4 45	75	5 20	17 78
lot 2 of	31	80	10 00	1	11 00	36 92
lot 1 of	31	15	2 00	25	2 25	7 49
fractional	32	80	5 00	1 00	6 00	19 96
nw¼ of nw¼	33	40	3 00	60	3 60	11 97
lot 1 of	33	80	5 00	1 00	6 00	19 96
lot 2 of	33	40	3 00	60	3 60	11 97

Town 31 North of Range 14 West.

w½ of sw¼	2	80	6 11	61	6 72	22
s½ of ne¼	3	80	6 11	61	6 72	22
lot 1 of	3	47 10	3 02	30	3 32	11
lot 2 of	3	37 20	3 06	31	3 37	11
lot 3 of	3	37 30	4 06	30	4 36	14
lot 4 of	3	31 20	2 49	25	2 74	9
ne¼ of sw¼	3	40	3 06	30	3 36	11
se¼ of sw¼	3	80	6 11	61	6 72	22
nw¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
lot 1 of	6	47 10	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 2 of	6	47 30	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 3 of	6	47 50	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 4 of	6	48 00	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 1 of	7	47 10	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 2 of	7	47 30	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 3 of	7	47 50	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 4 of	7	48 00	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 1 of	8	47 10	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 2 of	8	47 30	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 3 of	8	47 50	3 61	36	3 97	13
lot 4 of	8	48 00	3 61	36	3 97	13

Town 31 North of Range 15 West.

lot 1 of	1	47 47	4 23	12	4 59	17
lot 2 of	1	51 40	4 59	13	4 72	18
lot 3 of	1	67 05	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 4 of	1	67 26	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 1 of	2	47 20	4 23	12	4 35	17
lot 2 of	2	51 40	4 59	13	4 72	18
lot 3 of	2	67 05	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 4 of	2	67 26	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 1 of	3	47 10	4 23	12	4 35	17
lot 2 of	3	51 40	4 59	13	4 72	18
lot 3 of	3	67 05	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 4 of	3	67 26	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 1 of	4	47 10	4 23	12	4 35	17
lot 2 of	4	51 40	4 59	13	4 72	18
lot 3 of	4	67 05	6 23	17	6 40	24
lot 4 of	4	67 26	6 23	17	6 40	24

Town 32 North of Range 15 West.

ne¼ of ne¼	25	120	9 61	96	10 57	36
se¼ of ne¼	26	80	6 11	61	6 72	22
sw¼ of ne¼	26	80	6 11	61	6 72	22
lot 1 of	36	42 70	3 25	32	3 60	12
lot 2 of	36	38 20	2 90	29	3 19	10
lot 3 of	36	38 30	2 90	29	3 19	10

Manton County Treasurer's office.
St. James, August 20 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of Lands in Manton County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1877 and previous years, will be held at the Treasurers office in St. James, the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the sales have been disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL F. O'DONNELL Co. Treasurer.

SALE for STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the County of Charlevoix, and sold to the State for Taxes of 1875, and previous years, and remaining unredeemed, which will be forever barred by the sale of the Treasurer of said County, unless the same shall be redeemed as provided by law, will be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 1st Monday in October next, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day thereafter, until all are sold.

Lands must be sold to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax Sales in the October list, will be offered subject to the right of redemption provided by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the same lots at the other periods prescribed by law.

RALPH LEA Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Pursuant of each of the following described taxes as returned to Auditor General, entitled to the county of Antrim, in accordance for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be found in the Tax Records of said County, and thereon assessed, will be sold to the Treasurer of said County, at the Court House in the village of Antrim, at such public and convenient place as he shall select, on the first Monday in October next, and will be paid on the following terms, viz: cash.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue from day to day until completed.

RALPH LEA, Auditor General.

1877.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

s½ of sw¼	1	79	12 65	1 26	13 91	41
se¼ of sw¼	1	40	3 44	64	4 08	12
ne¼ of nw¼	2	40	3 44	64	4 08	12
nw¼ of nw¼	2	40	3 44	64	4 08	12
lot 1 of	2	24	3 75	75	4 50	13
lot 2 of	2	24	3 75	75	4 50	13
lot 3 of	2	24	3 75	75	4 50	13
lot 4 of	2	24	3 75	75	4 50	13
lot 1 of	3	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 2 of	3	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 3 of	3	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 4 of	3	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 1 of	4	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 2 of	4	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 3 of	4	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 4 of	4	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 1 of	5	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 2 of	5	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 3 of	5	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 4 of	5	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 1 of	6	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 2 of	6	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 3 of	6	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 4 of	6	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 1 of	7	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 2 of	7	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 3 of	7	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 4 of	7	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 1 of	8	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 2 of	8	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 3 of	8	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18
lot 4 of	8	30	5 00	1 00	6 00	18

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

se¼ of	1	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	1	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	1	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	1	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	2	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	3	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	4	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	5	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	6	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	7	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
ne¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
nw¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
sw¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44
se¼ of	8	160	12 22	1 22	13 44	44

Town 34 North of Range 5 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9

Town 34 North of Range 6 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9

Town 34 North of Range 8 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	1	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	2	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	3	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	4	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	5	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	6	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	7	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
ne¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
nw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
sw¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9
se¼ of	8	160	2 81	23	3 04	9

Town 35 North of Range 10 West.

fractional	1	11 19	1 30	13	1 43	4
sw¼ of ne¼	2	40	3 06	30	3 36	11
nw¼ of sw¼	4	40	3 06	30	3 36	11
lot 1 of	5	48 84	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 2 of	5	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 3 of	5	47 75	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 4 of	5	47 50	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 1 of	6	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 2 of	6	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 3 of	6	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 4 of	6	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 1 of	7	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 2 of	7	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 3 of	7	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 4 of	7	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 1 of	8	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 2 of	8	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 3 of	8	48	3 68	37	4 05	13
lot 4 of	8	48	3 68	37	4 05	13

Town 35 North of Range 11 West.

se¼ of	1	158 40	7 71	77	1 00	9 48

Town 34 North of Range 13 West.

fractional	3	2 50	29	02	1 00	1 31
sw¼ of ne¼	4	40	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
nw¼ of sw¼	4	40	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
lot 1 of	5	95	6 58	65	1 00	8 23
lot 2 of	4	58	3 92	38	1 00	5 30
lot 3 of	4	92 75	6 11	61	1 00	7 72
lot 4 of	4	53 30	3 68	36	1 00	4 98
sw¼ of ne¼	5	40	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
se¼ of ne¼	5	40	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
lot 2 of	8	39 70	2 67	26	1 00	3 93

Town 35 North of Range 13 West.

fractional	1	10	1 30	13	1 43	4
fractional	2	11 79	1 41	14	1 55	5
fractional	3	11	1 30	13	1 43	4
fractional	4	11	1 30	13	1 43	4
fractional	5	11	1 30	13	1 43	4
fractional	6	11	1 30	13	1 43	4
fractional	7	11	1 30	13	1 43	4
fractional	8	11	1 30	13	1 43	4
in five-thirds						
of sw¼	15	50	3 85	38	1 00	5 23
sw¼ of	15	160	8 25	82	1 00	9 07
se¼ of	15	160	8 25	82	1 00	9 07
nw¼ of	17	120	9 20	92	1 00	10 12
ne¼ of	17	40	3 20	32	1 00	4 52
nw¼ of	17	160	8 25	82	1 00	9 07
sw¼ of	17	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	17	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	18	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	18	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	18	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	18	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	19	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	19	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	19	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	19	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	20	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	20	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	20	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	20	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	21	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	21	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	21	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	21	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	22	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	22	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	22	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	22	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	23	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	23	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	23	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	23	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	24	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	24	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	24	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	24	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	25	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	25	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	25	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	25	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	26	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	26	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	26	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	26	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	27	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	27	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	27	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	27	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	28	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	28	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	28	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	28	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	29	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	29	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	29	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	29	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	30	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of	30	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	30	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
se¼ of	30	160	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Secretary of the Interior, on the 8d, rendered an additional decision to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in respect to railroad land grants. An appeal had been taken in the Duluth case for a reversion or suspension of the former decision, but Secy Schurz declined to do either, and the first decision, by which large tracts of land, covered by land-grants to railroads, were opened to settlement, is to stand unless reversed by a decision of the courts. Immense numbers of applications had been made to enter the lands under the original decision, and it was expected the railroad companies would take immediate steps to appeal to the courts.

THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of San Francisco, failed, on the 31. The amount owing its depositors is stated to be $800,000. The bank officers say them will be paid in full.

THE average condition of oats throughout the country, as shown by the August returns to the Agricultural Department, was represented by the figures 94 as that of tobacco as reported from twelve of the largest tobacco-growing States, was about 80.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a formal circular announcing that hereafter silver dollars will be issued, in sums not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, in exchange for gross backs, upon application at any Sub-Treasury or designated depository, and that National Bank notes presented for redemption will be redeemed in silver dollars.

SEC'Y SHERMAN, on the 4th, issued the seventieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $2,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after Dec. 4.

THE Grand Central Hotel, at Omaha, was completely destroyed by fire on the evening of the 4th. This hotel was built in 1873 at a cost of $300,000, although it was sold recently under foreclosure for $130,000. Four firemen were killed and several others seriously hurt by falling walls.

THE Chicago Inter-State Exposition was formally opened on the evening of the 4th, in the presence of a multitude numbering 15,000 persons. The display was vastly superior, it is stated, to any that has preceded it. The Exposition will close on the 19th of October.

A STRIKE of the car-drivers on the Third Avenue Street Railroad, New York City, was ordered, on the 6th, by the company agreeing to pay them $2 00 per day. A strike was in progress on the Second Avenue line.

DURING the week ending Sept. 7, the National Firemen's Tournament was held in Chicago. The Barnes Hose Company, of Ripon, Wis., secured the first prize of $500, a nickel-plated horse-cart and the National champion hose belt. Other first and second prizes were secured by companies from Indianapolis, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The attendance was very large, and the numerous prizes satisfactorily distributed.

A LIGHT fall of snow occurred in portions of Wyoming Territory, on the 8th. The thermometer at Cheyenne indicated a temperature of 32 deg.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

AN appeal, in behalf of the stricken sections of the South, signed by Congressmen Ellis and Gibson, of Louisiana; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Wm. H. Mcardle, of Mississippi, and Lyon Bussey, Professor of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, was issued on the 8th. After alluding to the generous contributions already made in the different cities and sections of the Union, the appeal goes on to say that, great as has been the charity, the necessity is yet greater. At New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, as well as in the smaller Towns of Holly Springs, Grenada, Port Gibson, Canton, Greenville, Brandon, Baton Rouge and Delhi, all business was suspended, and large numbers of poor employees were deprived of the labor necessary for the support of themselves and families. Of these unemployed poor there were in New Orleans about 15,000; Memphis, 5000; Vicksburg, 2,000, and in the smaller towns 2,000—27,000 in all—most of whom are heads of families, and represent a total population of not less than 105,000 in actual and desolate want. These people have no means of getting away from the pestilential cities, and for them there is no labor, no wages, no bread. And the condition would probably continue for at least fifty days, for there will be no city of the pestilence and no resumption of business until frost. The cost for subsistence alone for the people for fifty days will aggregate over $1,000,000, saying nothing for medicine, clothing and proper sustenance for the sick and the burial of the dead. It is suggested that central depots be established in the great cities of the Union for the reception of further supplies for the needy and suffering regions, where all contributions may be sent as fast as raised, and that they be forwarded to New Orleans as a central point, to be sent from there, under the auspices of the Howard and Peabody Associations, to their final destination. Free transportation by land and water is offered for all supplies for the stricken cities. The appeal concludes as follows: "In the name of common country and kindred humanity, we invoke for our stricken, dying and starving people, the charity of those whose homes and loved ones are secure from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

GOV. CULLOM, of Illinois, issued a proclamation, on the 7th, calling for further aid for the suffering people, and Hon. Bishop, of Ohio, designated the 18th as a day of united prayer, throughout the State, for Divine interposition in behalf of the stricken regions.

A STATEMENT was published, on the 7th, by the Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans, to the effect that, while they were in full sympathy and cordially co-operated with the Howard and Peabody Associations, they were an independent and responsible organization for the dispensing of funds committed to their hands. They had so far done their work efficiently, economically and faithfully, and would continue so doing. They ask the fullest recognition throughout the country as an effective channel through which the benefactions of the charitable can be dispensed.

THE number of new cases reported in New Orleans, for the forty-eight hours ending on the 8th, was 495; deaths, 158. The fever was increasing at Vicksburg, and there was no abatement in the spread of the disease at Grenada and several other points. In Mobile the fever was still to be very at Hickman, Ky., and the physicians there had the disease under control.

THE total number of cases of yellow fever in the various infected points, up to the 7th, is reported at 13,848; deaths, 3,434.

MEMPHIS dispatches of the 9th report the condition of affairs in that city as being desperate in the extreme and continually growing worse. The new cases reported for the previous twenty-four hours numbered 411, the undertakers reporting 112 interments. There was no hope of staying the plague, the only seeming remedy being the compulsory driving of the people from the city. To this end, no rations were issued, except to persons who had sick cases in the family. Camps would be formed outside the infected section, and those expecting rations would be compelled to take up their residence there until the disease should be dissipated. The call for nurses was greater than could be supplied.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN new cases and eighty-seven deaths were reported in New Orleans, on the 9th. The Peabody Association issued over 5,000 rations on that day.

IT was reported from Jackson (Miss.), on the 9th, that the fever had broken out at several new points in that State, and that there was an outbreak at Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Port Gibson or Greenville.

FIVE members of Thomas Porter's family, four miles above Cairo, Ill., on the Mississippi River, were said to be down with the fever, on the 9th.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEN. LEW WALLACE, of Indiana, was, on the 31, appointed Governor of New Mexico, vice ARTH, suspended.

ON the 3d, the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session in New York City, adopted a preamble and resolution deposing from the ministry Bishop McCoskery, of the Presiding Bishop, of Kentucky, formally declared such deposition.

THE State election in Vermont was held on the 31. It was thought, on the morning of the 4th, that Proctor (Rep.), for Governor, would have about 17,000 majority. The Republican candidates for Congress in the 1st and 2d Districts were probably elected. No choice in the 3d.

THE Northwestern Exposition, at Minneapolis, Minn., was formally opened, on the 31. Senator Blaine made the inaugural address. There were 25,000 persons present.

THE Republicans of Minnesota held their State Convention at St. Paul, on the 4th. John M. Berry was renominated for Associate-Judge of the Supreme Court, Samuel H. Nichols for Clerk of the Supreme Court and O. P. Whitcomb for State Auditor. The platform endorses the Administration of President Hayes; declares in favor of specie resumption—that the Nation is pledged to pay its debts in coin; favors the resumption of specie payment, and condemns the doctrine of an unlimited and irredeemable paper currency.

POSTMASTER FILLEY, of St. Louis, has been removed for an alleged violation of Executive Order No. 1. The statement is made that he allowed his clerks to participate too much in politics.

THE Minnesota State Prohibition Convention met at Minneapolis, on the 3d, and nominated the following ticket: State Auditor, T. G. Carter; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William Capp; First District Congressman, G. W. Ireen; Second District, J. C. Stearns; Third District, referred to the Central Committee.

ORVILLE GRANT, brother of ex-President Grant, was, on the 4th, sent to the Insane Asylum at Morristown, N. J. His mind ran on immense speculations, startling new businesses on a gigantic scale, etc. He was sent to the Asylum at the request of his friends and Dr. Morton.

THE National Greenbackers of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Manchester, on the 5th, and adopted resolutions demanding the repeal of the National-Bank act; the issue of full legal-tender money; the immediate repeal of the Resumption act; that no subsidies be granted to individuals or corporations, but the public lands be reserved for actual settlers, and that a modification be made of the iron-clad Tramp law enacted at the last session of the State Legislature. Warren G. Brown was nominated for Governor.

THE Democratic State Convention of Kansas was held at Leavenworth, on the 4th. The nominations were: For Secretary of State, L. W. Barton; Treasurer, L. C. Black; Attorney-General, J. F. Cox; Superintendent Public Instruction, O. F. McKeth; Chief-Justice Supreme Court, R. M. Rogers; Auditor, O. Shannon. The resolutions adopted declare that Congress should provide a paper currency in such volume as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of business at all times, to stimulate enterprise, etc.; favor the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the full remonetization of silver, and the retirement of National Bank notes, and the substitution therefor of greenbacks, to be made a legal tender for all purposes.

THE Minnesota Democrats met in State Convention at St. Paul, on the 5th. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the investigation of frauds committed at the last Presidential election ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission; in favor of the gradual substitution of Treasury for National Bank notes, to be the sole paper currency of the country, to be a legal tender on a par with coin; against any further contraction of the currency; opposition to a tariff for protection, etc. The nominations are: For Associated Judge of the Supreme Court, Wilson Mitchell; Clerk, Dillon O'Brien; Auditor of State, Mahlon M. Black.

FRANK WELCH, Member of Congress from Nebraska, died at Neligh, Neb., on the night of the 4th, of apoplexy.

DENNIS KEARNEY delivered one of his characteristic speeches to a large assemblage of workingmen, in Union Square, New York City, on the evening of the 6th.

THE returns received from the Maine election (which occurred on the 9th) up to the morning of the 10th indicated the non-election of a Governor, Connor (Rep.) receiving the largest vote, but not a majority of all the votes cast. Five hundred and fifty towns give him 39,387; Smith (Dem.), 21,561, and Garcelon (Greenback), 14,955. The Republicans elected their candidates for Congress in the First, Second and Third Districts. The Fourth and Fifth Districts were in some doubt, with the chances in favor of the Greenback candidates. The Upper House of the Legislature would probably be Republican; in the Assembly the Democrats and Greenbackers would probably have a majority.

THE President reached Minneapolis from Fargo, on the evening of the 7th. Next day he visited the Fair Grounds and made a pleasant speech. He left St. Paul, on the morning of the 9th, for Madison, Wis., and at Hastings, Red Wing and other points along the route, he was formally escorted. Speeches were made by the President, Gen. Dennis and others in response.

FOREIGN.

THE Thames excursion steamer, the Princess Alice, was run down, on the evening of the 3d, just off the City of London gas works, by a Dredging Company's steamer. Then was sold in sheriff's sale.

And went to sleepers.

Full fifty years had past, and all forgotten,
When on a day, a day of cleaning house,
An old chest was moved, and in the corner,
Why not remove it from the lurking place,
And scrub behind it?

Twas done as soon as said, but on the way
It burst, it fell; and lo! a parchment,
Upon which in trembling hand was written:
"Francisco Borgia may be a very nice boy:
But not by long odds so long, so brave loved mother—Algernon H. Dauntsberry.
Who ever was a-waiting for me
With a couch and four.
At the corner of John and Market streets;
So please excuse haste and a gold pen.
Yours truly, Timothy.

—Oil City Derrick.

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

I did not marry for love. Very few people do, so in this respect I am neither better nor worse than my neighbors. No, I certainly did not marry for love. I believe I married Mr. Cartwright simply because he asked me.

This was how it happened. He was the Rector of Beverley, and we lived at the Manor House, which was about ten minutes' walk from the church and rectory. He had daily services at Dovecon, and I nearly always attended it, and it came to pass that Mr. Cartwright invariably walked home with me. He was a rather tall custom now, and I thought nothing of it; it pleased him, and on the whole it was rather pleasant to me.

I must confess, however, I was rather surprised when, one morning as we got to the avenue which led up to the Manor House, Mr. Cartwright asked me to be his wife.

I have never been able to find out why I said yes, but I did; perhaps I thought it a pity to throw away so much love; perhaps it was because he was so terribly in earnest that I dared not refuse him; perhaps the fascinated pale face, and his low, pleading voice would ever haunt me if I rejected his love; or, perhaps, it was because he was not bad to look at, and because he did not ask me if I loved him, for I think he guessed I did not; perhaps it was all those causes put together, but any how I said yes, and in due time we were married.

I ought to have been very happy, for he was a most devoted husband, but I was not, and though I did not notice it then, I know now that for the first six months after our marriage he was not happy either.

It was all my fault—I either would not or could not love him; I accepted all his devotion to me as a matter of course, but I made no effort to return it; and I am sure he had found out that he had made a mistake in marrying a woman who did not love him.

One morning, about six months after our marriage, he told me at breakfast that he intended leaving me alone for a few weeks, to stay with his mother, who was not very well. He watched the effect of this announcement on me, but though I was really displeased, I bottled my annoyance and asked carelessly when he was going.

He replied, the next day if I had no objection, and so it was settled.

He was more affectionate than usual that day, and I was sorry to see him over. I only once alluded to his journey, and that was to ask if I might have my sister Ethel to stay with me whilst he was gone.

The next morning I was anxious to avoid a formal parting, so I drove to the station with him. As the train moved off, I remembered he was not my first parting since our marriage, and I wished I had not been so cold.

When I got home the house looked so dreary and empty and there was no one to meet me; presently one of the servants came for the shawls, and with her Nero, Mr. Cartwright's retriever, which, when he saw I was alone, set up a howl for his master. I patted him and tried to comfort him, feeling rebuked by his grief, as he followed me, whining, into the house. Every room seemed empty, and each spoke of the absent master. At last I was determined to be busy, where he spent his mornings and liked me to sit and work; and now I remembered how often I had excused myself, saying I preferred the drawing-room, and this reflection did not add to my happiness.

There was a photograph of me standing on his writing-table, and another on the chimney-piece; on the walls hung two or three of my drawings, which he had begged of me when we were engaged; indeed, the room was full of little remembrances of me; I opened a book I had given him, and in it was his name in my handwriting, and underneath, in his own, "From my darling wife." I laid it down with a sigh, as I thought how carefully he treasured everything I had ever given him and how little care I took of all his gifts to me.

Everything I attempted, everything I looked at, reminded me of his goodness to me and of my coldness and ingratitude to him. At last I went to bed, where, after working myself into a fever of anxiety lest he should not have reached the end of his journey in safety, I at length cried myself to sleep.

The next morning I went down to breakfast with a heavy heart, for I knew I could not hear from him till the next day; it seemed so strange to breakfast alone, and Nero appeared to think so, too, for he was most unhappy sniffing round his master's chair in the most melancholy manner.

My plans, for the first time since my marriage, was empty, as I sat down to breakfast, for my husband, who was an early riser, always had a little bouquet put by my plate with every morning's letter, and I had forgotten all about it and left it to be put into water by the servant; this morning I would have treasured it more carefully if he had gathered it.

After breakfast I determined to rouse myself and go and visit some of the poor people in the village, so I filled my basket with some little delicacies for the sick and set out.

Wherever I went it was the same story, all held forth on my husband's goodness and kindness, for all had been helped by him in some way or other, and all spoke of him in unmeasured terms. As I listened with burning cheeks I felt as if I was the only person on earth who had treated him with coldness and neglect, and I was the very person whom he most loved and cherished.

As last I went home, tired and sick at heart, but there was no one to notice I was pale and worn-out, so one to get me wine or soup to revive me, no one to make me lie down and rest, as he would have done had he been there. Oh, how I missed him! What a fool I had been! Was there ever woman loved and cared for as I had been? Was there ever friend so ungrateful? Oh! why had I ever let him leave me? I am sure he would never come back. Why had he gone away?

And conscience answered, "You drove him, by your cold and proud manner, and in return you gave him nothing but cold looks and unkind words; and so he left you to seek love and sympathy from some other woman."

This thought almost maddened me. In fancy I saw her sitting in my place by his side, listening and caressing him, as I had the best right to love and caress him. I pictured her receiving tenderly the little loving acts I had rejected, and I felt jealous anger against her. I mentally accused her of estranging my husband from me, and of trying to win his love from me, though his heart was not large enough for both of us.

When Maud arrived in the afternoon, I treated her with cold politeness, as I did all mothers-in-law in general, and my own in particular, and I vented all the anger I really felt against myself on the innocent Mrs. Cartwright.

"Why, Nelly," said Maud, "I thought you liked Mrs. Cartwright so much, and although she is not here, then you can't wanted her to live with you, only your husband, very properly, as mamma says, objected."

"So I do," I answered; "but I did not know then she would ever entice my husband away from me in this way; so, of course, I should never have liked her."

"Really, Nell, you are very hard on the poor woman, for, as I understand, Mrs. Cartwright went to her of his own free will, because she was not well, and he thought his company would do her good," said Maud.

"Nonsense; I am sure he would never have left me alone, unless she had put him up to it," I replied, rather crossly.

"The truth is, Nelly, you are so much in love with your husband that you are jealous even of his mother; and you are making yourself miserable about nothing. Why, Mr. Cartwright will be back in a fortnight, and I dare say you will be glad to see him; so now, do cheer up, and let us go for a drive," said Maud.

I agreed to this plan, and giving Maud the reins, I lay back and thought of her words. Was she right after all? Was I jealous? Was I really, as Maud said, in love with my husband? Had I only found it out now I was deprived of his company? Was this the reason that I could do nothing but inwardly reproach myself for my conduct to him? And the longer I thought, the more convinced I became that Maud was right, that I was jealous and that I was in love, as she called it.

This knowledge did not make me happier, for I no sooner knew I loved him than I longed to tell him so, and make up, as far as I could, for all my former cruelty, for I could call my conduct by no milder word. I passed a sleepless night, and as I lay awake I composed various letters of confession, which I resolved to send the following day; but when morning came, my pride stepped in, and I began to feel it would be impossible to write, and I settled I must wait till my husband came home and then tell him how his absence had altered me.

I got no further, and sat and walked out to meet the postman, so anxious was I to get a letter from him; it was the first I had ever received from him since our marriage, and no girl was ever so anxious for or so pleased with her first love-letter as I was over this.

It was a long letter, full of loving messages and terms of endearment, all of which cut me to the heart, for the sounded like so many reproaches; in reality, I think there was a tone of gentle reproach throughout the letter. He gave me an account of his journey and of his mother's health, begged me to write to him a few lines every day, but he said not a word about returning.

I spent the morning in answering it, much to Maud's amusement, who, of course, thought I was pouring out volumes of love and complaints of my temporary widowhood; after tearing up about a dozen sheets of paper, I at last sent a short note, cool and with no allusions to my misery. The more I tried, the more impossible I found it to write any expression of love or penitence, though I was hungering to do so.

For a whole week I went on in this way, suffering more acutely every day, and every day receiving long, loving letters from Mr. Cartwright, and writing short, cold answers.

I lost my appetite, I could not sleep at night, and the tortures I was enduring made me look so ill that Maud became frightened, and declared that she would write and summon my husband home, and tell him I was pining away for him. I forbade her doing this so sternly that she dared not disobey me, for I was determined that he should not hear from any thing but mine that at last his heart's desire was attained, for I loved him.

At last, when he had been away ten days, I could bear it no longer, for I felt I should have brain fever if I went on in this way, so I determined to go to Melton, a largish town. Of course, as I was not expected, there was no one to meet me, so I took a fly up to Mrs. Cartwright's house, where I arrived about three o'clock.

I learned afterward that Andrew was with his mother in the dining-room when I drove up, but thinking I was only a visitor, he escaped into another room, so I found my mother-in-law alone.

By her side was some of my husband's socks which she was darning. I saw at a glance that she had given the servants to mend, and which I now longed to snatch away from his mother. His desk stood open, a letter to me which he was evidently writing on it.

The servant announced me as Mrs. Andrews, my voice faltering as I gave my name, so that Mrs. Cartwright held up her hands in astonishment when she saw who it was.

"My dear! Nelly! Has anything happened? How ill you look! What is it?" she exclaimed.

"I want my husband." I gasped, sinking on to a chair, for I thought I should have fallen. Without another word Mrs. Cartwright left the room; I feel sure now she guessed all about it, and I can never thank her enough for forbearing to worry me with questions as to what I had come for.

She came back in a few moments with a glass of wine, which she made me drink off, saying she would send him to me at once if I took it. I complied, and the next for him; in another minute I heard his step outside the door, and then he came in.

"Nelly, my love—my darling! what is it?" he cried as I rushed into his outstretched arms, and hid my face on his breast, sobbing bitterly. For some minutes I could not speak; at last I recovered myself enough to sob out:

"Oh, Andrew, my love! my dear love! can you ever forgive me? I have come to ask you, and to tell you I can't live without you." I would have said more, but his kisses stopped my mouth, and when at length he let me go there were other tears upon my cheeks beside my own.

That was the happiest hour of my life, in spite of my tears; and, before my mother-in-law rejoined us, which she discreetly avoided doing till three hours later, I had poured out all I had to tell into my husband's ears; and I had learned from him that he had left me to try what effect his absence would have on me; for he had felt for some time that my pride was the great barrier he had to overcome to win my love.

He had judged right. He was too generous to tell me how much he had suffered from my indifference, but I know it must have grieved him terribly. He is a different man now, he looks so happy, and I know he would not change places with anyone on earth. We went back to the rectory next day, but we could not persuade Mrs. Cartwright to come with us; she said we were best alone, and I think she was right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE Vicksburg *Commercial* is reliably informed that in the City of Wilmington, N. C., before the war, there were a number of turpentine factories, and that during the time that these factories were in operation yellow fever was unknown. During the war, while these factories were inactive, yellow fever was a frequent visitor at Wilmington. At the close of the war these factories were again put in operation, and since that time no epidemic has ever attacked that place.

—In a recent divorce case at Norwich, Conn., it was shown that the young wife got drunk a day or two after the wedding, and remained so for three months. The divorce was granted.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—During a heavy storm in Macon County, Ga., Mr. Henry Barcelhid was struck by lightning and instantly killed, also a dog that was near him. He held an infant in his arms and the child was not hurt.

—A West Northfield (Mass.) blacksmith has a Plymouth Rock rooster, the position of whose wings is exactly the reverse of the natural order, so that when he attempts to fly he only drives himself downward. This story will do very well for an Eastern paragrapher.

—At Tiffin, Ohio, a few days ago, a twelve-year-old daughter of Andrew Robinson was tossing her infant brother in and out of a second-story window, when the little fellow jumped from her hands out of the window to the ground, falling a distance of eighteen feet, fracturing his skull, throwing him into spasms, in which he lay several hours, when death relieved his agony.

—The funniest somnambulist to date is the Herkimer County (N. Y.) lover, who rose from his bed one night recently and walked a mile in undress with a fancy in his head to call upon his lady love. She and her mother were about retiring for the night when they answered his knock. In astonishment they conducted him to a number, receiving his explanations in the morning and procuring more suitable clothing for his return trip.

—A man is now at work in Santa Barbara County, offering to clear farms of squirrels for from nine to ten cents per acre, according to size, and guarantees a thorough work. One rancher declined to pay by the acre, but would pay four cents per head for the dead squirrels. Mr. Reinhart went to work and in a short time drove up to the man's house with so many wagon-loads of squirrels that it required a check of $500 to satisfy the demands of the contract.—*California Paper.*

—Martin Huyner, of Brunswick, Is the proud possessor of a new pair of colts. One day last week they were pasturing on his farm, through which a ditch had recently been dug, quite a distance from the house. One of the animals fell into the ditch, in some way striking upon its back, with its feet helplessly pawing in the air, and being unable to regain its equilibrium. The other colt, discovering the predicament of its mate, began running from the house to the ditch, making more than half-a-dozen trips before Mr. Huyner's attention was specially attracted. He finally entered in lecture with the colt was neighing, when it seized hold of his coat and pulled in the direction of its mate. Mr. Huyner saw his other colt in the position mentioned, and with difficulty rescued it. Such intelligence is certainly remarkable, and worthy of the recognition we have accorded it.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

—Mr. Andrew Keck, a citizen of Niagara County, was recently fatally injured by a bull kept on his premises. It seems that the bull having escaped from the stable to the yard, Mr. Keck, who had always taken charge of the bull, took a chain having a snap hook at the end of it and went into the yard to secure him and return him to the stable. It is supposed that Mr. Keck found the animal at an angle formed by the barn and adjoining shed, and that when he loaned forward to snap the hook in the ring in the animal's nose, the infuriated brute suddenly rushed upon his owner, catching him between the horns and pushing him up to the corner of the shed and barn where he was held until the right side of his chest was crushed in, the ribs being broken literally into fragments. Mr. Keck made one call for help, which was heard by his sons and a hired man in the barn, and, armed with forks, they rushed at once to the rescue, but the fatal work had been done. Such energy had the brute displayed that he pushed his horns through the inch plow boards of the shed and the barn, thus enabling him to throw nearly his entire weight upon his victim.—*Rockport (N. Y.) Union.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and his newly-wedded wife will keep house at the Washington next winter.

—The Marquis of Lorne is called John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell for long.

—Charles O'Conor, the well-known New York lawyer, has retired from practice. He is eighty years old.

—Myra Clark Gaines has been obliged to give up enough of New Orleans to bury the victims of yellow fever in.

—The Washington *Post* notes as a sign of advancing civilization that the words "man" and "woman" are again coming into use.

—After an absence of fifteen years, the brother of S. Angier Chace, the Fall River defaulter, has returned to find in prison the brother whom he left prosperous and respected.

—It is said that the Marquis of Lorne, very soon after he reaches Canada, will make a trip through the United States, making a stay of several days in each of the large cities.

—Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, the great-grandniece of Washington and supposed to be his nearest living relative, is keeping a boarding-house in Washington, and has recently had her furniture attached by a landlord for rent.

—The fellow who goes about upsetting beliefs that have long been dear and sacred, now declares that Koschiusko did not fall and it will probably turn out that Kos. crawled under a barn before the fighting began, and that free-

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

A MODERN GINEVRA.

She was only a child, her name Ginevra
Abcanniling Blanche Clarissa Jones,
And in her fifteenth year became a bride,
Marrying an only son, Francisco Borgia.
To whom his parents cheerfully gave her at her birth.
His father being well heeled with prospects excellent.

Great was the joy that at the nuptial feast.
The vocals being on the table seated,
And all sat down the bride herself was wanting.
Nor was she to be found. Her father cried,
"Alexandrian Blanche Clarissa, come to dinner
This minute, or you won't get a bite."
And filled up his glass to all, but his hand shook
A great deal in the action usual,
And went from green to green to greet the table spread.

'Twas but that instant she had left Francisco,
Laughing, and looking back, and flying still,
Saying "with truth I promised on his finger,
Where she had fallen him, to find her plighting her."

But now alas, she was not to be found;
Nor from that hour with power were adding
The construction of national lifeways by descent of land, and
in accordance with it it was
granted were sold by the Indians at a
reasonable time, they should be opened to
actual settlement by the agencies of the
Government of the United States, and under
the provisions of the Preemption law, so that
they might be acquired and settled upon by
persons of limited means, while the proceeds
of such sales are to be devoted to the same purposes. I am, therefore, of the opinion that
the actual settler, or bona fide purchaser for a
valuable consideration within the time limited
in the only alternative which is given landed
by Congress should exempt any of said lands
from sale under the Pre-emption law.

Counsel have filed copies of certain mortgages (called deeds of trust) executed by said
Louisiana railroad companies, of same bonds, while
acting as Cashier of that office, has been tried
by a jury and declared not guilty.

FREDERICK TALLOFF, a farmer, in the Village of Spring Wells, living himself in his cottage, a few miles ago. His domestic relations were unhappy.

ELEAZER DOUGLAS, wife of a farmer in the Township of Byron, in Kent County, committed suicide, on the 1st, by hanging. She left a husband and six children. The motive for the deed has not transpired.

C. H. WESNITT, proprietor of the Marine Bank at Marine City, in St. Clair County, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets and liabilities are about $9,000.

CAPT. A. H. COATES, of Saugatuck, who shot his wife and afterward attempted suicide, died a few days since, after remaining unconscious since the tragedy.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.50@2.50; Butter, ₱ lb, 15@18c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 45@46c; Flour, White Wheat, $4.75@5.25; Amber, $4.60@4.85; Rye, $3.50@3.60; Cattle, ₱ cental $3.00@4.65; Hogs, $3.80@4.15; Sheep, $3.30@4.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 30@32c; White, 30@32c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $10.50@10.75; Rye, ₱ bu, nominal; Wheat, White, $1.00@1.05¾; Amber, 93@96c.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Republicans of the First District have nominated John S. Newberry, of Detroit, as their candidate for Congress.

THERE were shipped from Saginaw, during the month of August, 21,569,0 0 feet of lumber, 16,396,000 shingles, 14,240 barrels of salt and 2,100,000 lath.

THE saw-mill of C. Felton, at Cedar Springs, was burned on the morning of the 30th ult. Loss, $5,000.

ALEX MCQUEEN, at one time the best-known gambler in Michigan, and who made $40,000 with his faro bank in Grand Rapids, has been arrested in Detroit for burglary.

THE City of Holland has 993 children of school age.

THE Convention of Spiritualists, lately in session at Grand Rapids, adjourned, on the morning of the 2d, to meet at Lansing on the 30th of March.

HENRY PORTER fell from the gang-plank of a steamer, at Detroit, the other night, and was drowned.

THE editor of an eastern sporting paper has sent a Belding carrion hawk to the Antipodes. While there he obtained specimens of a new species of fish, discovered by him, called the pitch-fork. It appears to be a hybrid between the sucker and grayling.

JACKSON has a population of 22,000, according to the new city directory.

THE Lumber Mills at Au Sable and Alcona, in East Saginaw, was burned on the morning of the 3d. Loss, $40,000.

THE total net product of Michigan during August was $25,393, exclusive of the 5 per cent. up to Sept. 3, 1,214,105 barrels, against 883,-848 barrels during the corresponding period last year.

AT Jamestown, north of Battle Creek, on the evening of the 2d, Seward Blenham shot and fatally wounded Henry Klegg.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury, Aug. 24, 1878, was $581,811.30; receipts during the week ending Aug. 31 were $16,706.32; payments during the same time were $52,853.32; balance in Treasury Aug. 31, 1878, $500,053.30; less cash for the week, 639.140.

AT Ada, Spalding, Kent County, on the 24, Jenubon's sawmill was burned for the fifth time in about ten years. The loss, with a moderate stock of lumber, is $7,000 to $8,000, with a small amount of insurance.

THE provisions of the State Bankrupt law are briefly these: The creditors have power to select the assignee, and the settlement frees the debtor of obligation as to all debts of whatever nature contracted previous to the time of making the assignment, even those payable subsequently. One of the sections of the Michigan statute as to dissolution of corporations is that a persons indebted to such corporation shall account for debts as part assets of which provision all the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' act are made to apply in his case. That is, the creditor can oblige him to schedule and settle.

THE House of Bishops, at their late session in New York, unanimously deposed Bishop McCoskry, of Kentucky, the following document was read by Bishop Smith:

Whereas, Rev. Samuel Allan McCoskry, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, has, in a communication under his own proper hand, bearing date of May 1st, 1878, declared that he does frankly and relinquish his office as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and has requested that the same be accepted by the Bishops of said Church at the earliest convenient season after such tender of such resignation as may be consistent with the Presiding Bishop's duty to notify the several Bishops, and to receive the consents of the majority of the Standing Committees, and whereas, consents in writing have been duly received, and whereas, the Presiding Bishop has declared that he has received the consents of the majority of the Standing Committees, and has declared that he has received the consents of the majority of the Standing Committees, and has declared that he has received the consents of the majority of the Standing Committees, and

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, - - 1878

For President in 1880,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOHN M. CROMWELL,
of Tuscola.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
JOSEPH B. MOSHAM,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Monroe.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. SHAMHTH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWER,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPHAM.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros Att'y—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com. EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

Congressional Nomination.
North District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept. 20, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The march of science and discovery seems in late years to be of the double-quick order, and in view of what has been accomplished, I suppose we have no right to be astonished at anything which may happen. Still one can hardly help being startled at the latest proposition of the Edison gang, which is nothing more nor less than a cool proposal to take the motive force of Niagara Falls, or any other water power, for that matter, and distribute it, by means of wires, to the factories and workshops of the country, where it is to displace the steam engine. Edison calculates that the power of Niagara is equal to all the power generated by the consumption of coal throughout the world, and he claims it to be a comparatively simple problem to turn this force into electricity and carry it over cables to any required points, and there make it operate electric engines which shall turn all the wheels and spindles in the country if necessary. Beside doing this, the same journal, according to his plan, would be used to illuminate the factories instead of oil or gas, and with a hundred-fold more intensity. Indeed it seems that this very miracle has already been wrought by a Connecticut manufacturer who thus uses a waterfall a quarter of a mile from his factory to generate electricity, which being brought to his premises, turns all his shafting and makes the place as light as day.

Another scheme lately presented for a second time to the city government savors of the same startling novelty as that of electric transmission of power. This is a plan to lay pipes all over the city which shall supply steam for heating and cooking purposes to all residences desiring to avail themselves to the privilege and dispense with ranges and furnaces. I believe there is a good prospect of a charter being granted to a company formed to carry this project into effect. The next thing will probably be a proposition from some enterprising individual to lay another set of pipes to carry lager beer and gin cocktails to the dining rooms and sleeping apartments of the wicked.

Verily the world does move. What glimpses such discoveries as these give us of the mechanical hereafter! With what pity and even contempt will our grand and great grand children look back upon the uncivilized condition of us nineteenth centuryites with our feeble and clumsy steam engines, our snail-like railroads and steamboats, and the dull darkness of burning hydro carbons for our sole illumination! Really I suppose as they look back upon us we shall seem to them more benighted than the men of the middle ages now do to us.

A sort of story book phase has been added to the Stewart will contest by the appearance on the stage of a new claimant in the person of Alexander Stewart, an illiterate Vermont farmer who suddenly appeared on the court record as plaintiff in an action against Mrs. Cornelia Stewart *et. al.* in a suit brought to break the will and obtain for the rural claimant such a proportion of the great property as the law might be inclined to award a full blooded first cousin. There seems to be little doubt that the former bears the alleged relationship to the deceased millionaire, but the fun of the thing is that a day or two after the suit was instituted and everything threatened a stubborn contest, down comes the horny handed son of toil from his Green Mountain farm and complains to the court that he has been made party to a suit which he is tectotally opposed to and which he never intended to bring. He reasserts his kinship, and says that had A. T. Stewart died intestate he might have come in to claim a slice; but, as his cousin made a will, that settled it and he has no notion of interfering. He therefore asks that the officious lawyers who are seeking to make a cats-paw of him may be "stepped on." It may be that these two ambitious links of the law who thought to make a nice speculation *a la* Dodson & Fogg, of Pickwickian fame, will wish they had not been so bold.

"Boots at the Holy Tree Inn" is vindicated. His story about the elopement of the infants has been looked upon as a touching picture of the improbable, if not impossible. But New Jersey has duplicated the case, and this time there is no fiction about it. An elopement in (about two and a half feet) high life has been nipped in the bud by the cruel parents and still more heartless informing neighbors of George Foster aged four and a half years and Ida Coyle aged half a year younger than the wonderful groom, both residents of Paterson. I neglected to say that Georgie's middle name is Washington, so when he poured the story of his passion into the ear of the Coyric) Ida, he couldn't have been a base deceiver, from the cherry tree point of view; and thus in the matter of precocious truth telling he got ahead of the original G. W. by about two years. Certain it is that Ida believed him, and hand in hand they wandered to the nearest railroad station, and affectionately occupied one seat while waiting for the cars. Whether the little stood upon the groom's shoulders and touched up money to the ticket agent with a long handled broom, does not appear.—But Georgie's heart sank to the tips of his copper-toed boots when two shadows fell across the threshold; and Cupid's victims were, not to put on too fine a point upon it, led home by the ear, to say nothing of an early meal and a painful retiring for the night. Some say it was a slipper, but that would scarcely reach the seat of the difficulty. As for Ida, well, I can best retire from the subject under cover of the usual "Tableau and curtain."

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and it you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NOTICE.—My son John has left home without any just cause, and I forbid any body to trust him on my account.

JOHN HEILBRICH.
Wilson, Sept. 6th, 1878

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleazby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gin Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gin, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrance by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 61 84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWBAY,
2917 Administrator.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

32 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the great.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 17th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. AT PRICES, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same line, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid super cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 12—27
July 6—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norwood, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix, July 20, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-yr WILL SEE.
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN.

On farm lands real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, and Boat Water Agents,

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich,

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Steamer meets the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

JOHN J. WHEELAN & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 1-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$2.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—12th years—$5.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15,

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. H. HILL,
Lansing, Mich

J. A. BAUTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,

20] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and brought at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ingpublic. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are found myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

& In Cl

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Grass Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

The Oldest Church in London.

The old Temple Church is, we believe, the oldest church edifice in London, the circular front of which was built in 1185 and the enlargement made in 1240. It is located in the rear of Fleet street, near Temple Bar, access to it being had through a court. It is, in fact, surrounded by courts only intended for foot-passengers. Notwithstanding its age, it is still one of the most beautiful and chaste of the churches in England. It was the chief ecclesiastical edifice of the Knights Templar in Britain, and is now the place of worship belonging to the lawyers of the Inner and Middle Temple of London. As a relic of the Order of Knights Templar, it is known to the fraternity all over the world. In the round are shaped the tombs of eight warriors who fought in the Holy Land in the time of the Crusades. It was here that the members of the "Holy Order of the Temple of Solomon," the sworn champions of the Church of Christ on earth, unfolded the banner of the red cross, and offered their swords upon the altar, to be blessed by the ministers of religion. The effigies of the grim Crusaders, in helmet and armor, are of stone, and have their legs crossed, in token that boy had assumed "the cross" and taken the vow to march in defense of Christendom. In this very spot, under the roof of this little church, during the holy days of the Crusades, the Kings of England and the haughty legates of the Pope were wont to mix with the armed bands of the Templars. Here were found in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, some of the most remarkable characters of that age. Around the altar—the curtains drawn closed and at midnight—stood fourteen military friars, while the solemn ceremonies attendant upon the admission of a novice into the holy vows of the Temple were being performed. It was the severe religious exercises, the vigils that were kept at night in this old church, together with the reputed terrors of the penitential cell connected with it, that gave rise to those strange and horrible tales of impiety and crime, of magic and sorcery, which led to the unjust and terrible execution, at the stake, of the Grand Master and some hundreds of the Knights Templar themselves, and, finally, to the suppression and annihilation of their powerful Order.—*London Cor. Baltimore American.*

The Curse of Fashion.

In our last issue we noticed the sad fall of the young man who was Secretary of the Pullman Car Company. There are lessons to be learned from the unfortunate event which we had not then time or space to point out. Angell, the fallen Secretary, was a man of society. He boarded at a first-class hotel, kept a servant, rode in fine equipages, gave railroad excursions, wore fashionable, and the best of clothes, and submitted in all particulars to the fastidious demands of the "best" society. A couple of years since his wife died, and the happy result of that unfortunate event was to take Angell out of society for a time; but he entered it again, and the event was duly announced in the papers. It will thus be seen that he was a society man, a man of fashion in the strictest sense of the word. That he was satisfied in his costly vices, too, has been established since his flight. It is necessary to refer to this fact in this connection, however, only to show that there was a constant and exhausting drain upon his purse, for we cannot see that society is to be held responsible for his indulgence in the vices he seemed to fing so closely.

This is the picture of the life of the man who is now a defaulter and fugitive. That his salary must have been large to support this style will naturally be supposed by those who know nothing about the matter; but his salary was not large, that is, not large in comparison with its expenditures. He was spending fully at the rate of $10,000 a year—he was receiving $3,600. The balance must necessarily come from somewhere, or this fashionable gentleman would soon suffer disgrace through the unenviable reputation of being a man who did not pay his debts. Mr. Angell could never think of lowering himself in this way—he rather preferred to become a thief. Now the sad result of this whole affair has been caused by the introduction of fashion. This young man had a passion for show; society has a passion for snow; Angell wanted to be in fashionable society, and society was eager to have such an elegant and polished gentleman as Angell. The result is known. A company robbed, a man fallen and disgraced, and the confidence of men in their fellow men terribly shaken.

And yet there are boys and young men in the country, who tire of their peaceful and pure surroundings, and have with a desire to surround themselves with the temptations that have ruined the Secretary of the Pullman Car Company. Young men, stay where you are, remaining there can be nothing but and honored there, and that the battle of life does not rage on the farm as it does among the vices of the city.—*Western Rural.*

They Wanted a Patent.

Several days ago an application reached the Patent Office from J. J. Strong and Asa M. Strong, of Talladego, Ala., for a patent for an ear guard. The petition, which was a very funny one, set forth that the Strongs, who are man and wife, had jointly put their minds together and had invented the most wonderful thing ever heard of—to-wit, an "ear guard"—which they wanted [illegible] against frost. They claimed that it was patentable, as it was new and useful, two things that are necessary to secure a patent. The guard consisted of drawing a chalk mark around a table or other place, by which, it was claimed, the approach of rats was stopped. Mr. Strong says, and Mrs. Strong swears it is true, that an rat cannot walk over a chalk line, and that all that is necessary to keep rats away from anything is to draw a chalk line around it. It appears that chalk makes an ant's legs slip up, as sopping a track prevents a railroad engine from starting. The petition was novel and caused considerable fun. At last the Commissioner of Patents looked over the precedents and directed his law clerk to write a decision refusing the application on the ground that there was nothing new in the invention claimed; that chalk had been used for such purposes heretofore, and winding up with the general statement that such ideas are not patentable. This decision was sent to the Strong family, but it failed to satisfy them. They had made up their minds that there were millions in their invention, and they do not intend to be cheated out of it by any such decision. As they have money they can pay lawyers. To-day there was filed an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents. This appeal will be tried, in September next, in the Circuit Court. Even if the Strongs do not obtain a patent, there will be some good come out of the application, for it will give two or three patent lawyers a job. It may turn out that the Strongs will have to pay all the expenses of the appeal, costs of court, etc., and in case they do it will be an amount sufficient to make them drop patents, especially if of no more value than ear guards. In the meantime, and until this case is decided, all who desire will have the permission of the Strongs to use chalk and make chalk lines to keep away ants.—*Washington Cor. Hartford Times.*

The Shadow of a Mystery.

Twenty-five years ago Miss Margaret Solomon was a belle of Baltimore. She was highly accomplished, praised, toasted and courted, and was finally won, married and carried off in triumph by an attractive foreigner who made a great display of wealth. The fine foreigner had painted to her fancy a luxurious home in South America, and a troop of connections and friends near the Imperial throne. Gold and diamonds were to be her playthings, a grand mansion embowered in exotics her dwelling-place, and a countless retinue of slaves and servants were awaiting her command. She left Baltimore with a great display, and all the wealth and fashion of the city saw her off to her South American home and wished her long life and happiness. In four or five weeks she returned to Baltimore very quietly and alone. She was weighed down with dumb woe and wanted to be hidden forever from the world. Her family received her without explanation. She spoke no word of her husband or the cause of her return. She craved a hiding-place. That was all. All that was twenty-five years ago. In the after years she never once spoke of her marriage or mentioned her husband's name. Her past was entombed in the pageant of her wedding and departure as a bride. As time went on her friends found out that she had returned home and invaded the family secrecy, but her appearance forbade them to refer to the past. So she lived on in the solitude of her own heart and thoughts. What was the blow that fell upon her young life and brilliant hopes was no one beside herself and that other one ever knew. It was a tragedy without interpreter, and to her forever unutterable. Early the other morning a woman aged fifty was found by an officer wandering about the wharf in Baltimore. She looked as if she intended suicide, and was either unwilling or unable to answer any questions put to her. She simply gave her name as Margaret Solomon. Her home was soon found. She has lately become subject to a deeper melancholy, and shows symptoms of restlessness—which render it necessary that she should be watched. That morning she rose and wandered off before the family were awake. She has always retained the respect and sympathy of her friends, and sits silent in the shadow of her mystery.—*Missouri Republican.*

New Fashions in Cloaks.

The first importations of the season are eagerly watched for, as they indicate the fashions for the coming winter. From these it is evident that long circular garments with simulated sleeves, and short sacque cloaks, will be equally fashionable. Most of the cloaks are black, the light colors which were used last year not having any place this season. Dragoon cloth, beaver-lined, is to be worn, and that of "moussa" cloth interwoven with silk, which forms a rough knotted surface. One cloak, a circular with long sleeve pieces, has an admirable arrangement for making the garment a walking or a carriage cloak at pleasure. The sleeves are held in place by invisible buttons, which, when unbuttoned, allow the front of the garment to be drawn forward, thus forming a cloak which may be worn for sleighing. It is trimmed with a deep band of velvet and cordelieres of silk; these cordelieres, or cords and tassels of silk, are much worn; sometimes they are festooned across the front like the cords on a military garment, sometimes they hang loose in front or at the back. All kinds of rich gimps and passementeries are much employed, in which finely-cut jet beads are profusely used; the colored bead trimmings are out of date.

Dressy cloaks are made short, about thirty-seven inches long. These have various trimmings; narrow folds of alternate silk and cloth, lapping each other, form square pockets and cuffs, and are edged with marabout or bandsome flat trimmings; grass fringes and fringes mixed with strings of fine jet are also used to finish the edges.

A new cloak is called the "Turkish," on account of a peculiar front formed by revers; this cloak also had a very graceful back cut into the figure, and finished with a narrow piece set on down the middle of the back.

A very natty and taking article is the hunting coat, a waterproof garment. It consists of a short cutaway coat, like an Englishman's shooting-jacket, and has double-breasted front with handsome buttons; no trimming is used except on a dark brown corduroy, which has velvet cuffs and collar; the grays and mouse-colored ones are plainly stitched on the edges. Ulsters are made in all the newest tweeds, and these, together with circular cloaks, will be much worn. The ulsterians have peculiar pointed capes to finish them.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Remarkable Story that Comes from Huntingdon County, Pa.

Some time ago a Mr. Neff, residing near Alexandria, Huntingdon County, this State, went to his well to get a drink and found it dry. He then went down into the well to make repairs, and was much surprised to find not a pint of water and the bottom fallen out. A cool breeze blew up strong enough to rustle the leaves of a tree standing near. He tied a lantern to a rope 100 feet long and let it down, and as the lantern still burned he rightly concluded that the air was pure. He then procured a spliced rope 230 feet in length, and to the end attached a basket containing a lantern, a dog and a cat. He let them down, striking bottom at 220 feet. At the end of six hours the basket was brought up. The lantern was still burning, and the only visible effect on the dog and the cat was chilliness. The next day the owner of the well, accompanied by a trusty neighbor, Mr. Lefland, descended to the bottom. What was their surprise to find an immense cave, stretching miles and miles in every direction. Stalagmites and stalactites of magnificent gorgeousness lent beauty and variety to the otherwise no-to-like scene. Here and there a flowing stream of water rippled over pebbles of white, while thousands and thousands of bats fluttered their clammy wings, surprised at the intrusion. Petrified sea shells of a beautiful variety strewed the floors and protruded from the strata. After spending ten or twelve hours of exhilarating wandering, during which time they penetrated beneath and beyond Alexandria, and discovered a vein of nickel ore and a nugget of metal resembling antimony, they returned to the surface, where their half-stricken wives clasped them to their bosoms, thinking they had been lost. It is supposed that this cave is connected with the base of Warriot Ridge and Sinking Valley, only a few miles away. Specimens of the nickel ore have been sent to Philadelphia and analyzed, and pronounced superior to the nickel of either Lancaster or Germany, the only two places on the globe where it is now mined.—*Cor. Harrisburg Patriot.*

How Chafing Was Met.

At the rifle-grounds, Wimbledon, Eng., the most aristocratic range for amateur shooting, is that known as the running-deer range. Not long since, one of two or three young fellows, who were in the habit of putting up airs when an outsider shot at their favorite range, and "chaffing" him, were quickly punished.

As one of them was shooting, a very respectable-looking, middle-aged man, evidently dressed in his best, came down to the range and watched the shooting with great interest; at length, as the shooter was doing very badly, he said, quietly,

"Aim more forrad, sir."

"Halloo," says the performer, "can you shoot? Do you know anything about it?"

The man civilly said he thought he did.

"Well, then," says the other, "I will stand you a gun and these five tickets, so that you may try your hand."

Then, rushing off to the other end of the butt, he said, in a loud voice, "Such a lark, Harris! I've got an old fellow who thinks he can shoot, and stood him tickets and a gun. Come and see the old fogy—looks like a butcher. Dare say he has won half a pig at Christmas at Hendon."

So down both of them came to see the man perform, and took pairs to tell all their lady friends of the fun. The man took his place, and the deer was started. He fired rapidly, before the deer had got half-way across, and hit it in the head.

Says Harris, "What a fluke! tell you what, old chap, I'll give you ten shillings every time you make a bull's-eye. If you'll give me half a crown when you hit the haunch."

The man said he did not mind doing it, and a bystander, who had noticed the shot, and had seen that he aimed at the head, quietly pointed out the part to be hit to score a bull's-eye.

The long and short of it was that out of his four shots two were bull's-eyes, and the other two close up. The man rose on speaking to his ex, and civilly thanked the two young men, who looked thoroughly sold, and were awfully put out at being so taken in, and so publicly, too.

Just as the man was leaving the range, a hearty-looking old gentleman called out, "Why, you here, James?"

The man said "Yes, my Lord; knew you had come down here, and wanted to see you shoot the game, and then thought I'd like a look at this here."

And then he told his master the story, to the old gentleman's great amusement, who then went on to the range and told the officer there, to his great amusement also, and the two young men, to their great disgust, that the supposed "butcher," out for a holiday, was his head keeper, and one of the best shots at deer in the Kingdom.

The two fellows' faces were a sight, and they have been uncommonly shy of chaffing or hazing any stranger at the range ever since.—*London Society.*

The Smallest Man in New York.

Persons passing through Broadway late at night may have often seen a diminutive figure, with a broom a yard taller than himself, engaged with the night gang in cleaning the street. The little sweeper's name is Julius Young, and he lives at No. 538 East Eleventh street. Next to "Tom Thumb" or "Commodore Nutt," "Little Johnny," as he is called, is perhaps the smallest man in this country. He lives in a small, dark, rear room of a big tenement house. An old woman occupies an adjoining room was asked if she knew him.

"Know Johnny!" was the reply; "Bless me! I have known Johnny for thirty year. Why, Johnny is next to Tom Thumb; you've heard tell of Tom Thumb?" The old woman went on to relate numerous anecdotes about the smallest man in New York, when in appeared in person. He came up the steps and walked briskly into the room. He is not more than three feet tall, but very broad for his size. His head and neck are out of proportion to the rest of his body, being as large as those of a full-grown man. He was reticent at first, but gradually became more communicative. He said he was fifty-six years old, and was born at Ballyhoolie, County Cavan, Ireland. There he lived until he was twenty-one years old. In the old country Johnny had a small lge and a spade made for him, which caused much surprise and joy among his parents died and his brothers and sisters came to America.

Deserted by all his relatives, Johnny felt lonesome, and when the ship which took them away returned, he went to the Captain and told him he was going back with him. The Captain, however, put him to stay in County Cavan, but his resolution was taken, and he came to New York. His small stature was a great trial to him at first. He was sensitive on the subject, and when he ventured into the streets a large crowd would follow him, and their curiosity so annoyed him that in sheer desperation he at last made his way to his friend, the Captain, and told him he wanted to go back to Ireland. The Captain soothed his wounded feelings, and told him that when once he became known persons would stop annoying him. So he went back and stolidly took up one of the attention he attracted. He has lived in New York nearly twenty-five years, and for eight years has been employed on the street-cleaning force at full pay. "I can sweep two piles to any of the gang," he said, sturdily, straightening his little shoulders. "I can't spare sometimes offer him money, but he refuses all alms. P. T. Barnum once offered him a large sum to exhibit him, but the proposal was refused.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

How To Secure Forfeited Railroad Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

A circular of instructions has been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the Dudyruott case, and is addressed to Registers and Receivers of the United States District Land Offices. The Commissioner's instructions apply only to lands granted by the act of July 1, 1862, as amended by the act of July 2, 1864, and the act of March 3, 1869, authorizing the transfer of a part of the grant to the Union Pacific Railway Company. The instructions say:

Where any person shall apply to file a pre-emption declaratory statement for a tract or lands not exceeding a quarter section within the limits of such grant, and where the time of withdrawal shall have been completed for more than three years, such application will be received as above, but no such claim is duly qualified as pre-emption. Therefore the declaratory statement will be suspended, will proceed and the proper note thereof made. You will immediately thereafter call upon the proper officer of the railroad company for a statement showing whether the lands applied for had been sold prior to the date of the application to file a declaratory statement thereon, if the company shall report that the land had been sold, the report must state the date of each such sale, and give a description of the tract so disposed of; and if the company shall report that the land has not been sold, you will receive the declaratory statement, and upon the approval thereof by the proper officer you will communicate with the claimant as in the case of pre-emption claims, permitting him to make proof and payment at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

Following is the list of companies whose grants are clearly under or subject to the terms of the act of July 1, 1862, with the date of completion of such roads, as appears from the records of the Department: Union Pacific Railroad, completed July 15, 1869; Kansas Pacific Railway, completed Oct 19, 1872; Union Pacific, Central Branch, completed Jan. 20, 1872; Denver Pacific Railroad, completed May 2, 1872; Sioux City & Pacific, completed March 2 1869; Central Pacific Railroad, completed July 15, 1869; Western Pacific Railroad, completed Jan. 21, 1870.

Hospitality.

One of the contributors to a late number of *Sunday Afternoon* discusses the ethics of hospitality in a very readable and suggestive article. Much of it is written from the standpoint of the host, and his rights are consequently insisted upon more strenuously than his duties and obligations. The guest is reminded that to abide unlimited in the house of another, or to prolong a visit beyond the time for which he was invited, or beyond a reasonable time, is a species of social robbery, and that, under some circumstances, persons who do these things "should be rated as sable brigands and treated accordingly"—that is to say they should be shot upon the spot or in the head, or suspended by their necks from trees that are old enough to bear their weight without being injured thereby. The prevalence of that spirit which is disposed to plant all hospitality upon a commercial basis, awarding to the entertained the right to be entertained, and making it the duty of the guest on one occasion to become the host on another, is gravely deprecated. Yet, while we all like that the hospitality we obtain in the hospitals of the citizens, she must not think that the pleasure of her company and the sweet and gracious condescension wherewith it is bestowed will release her from the duty of entertaining the Pogaune people in Madison Square when they come to the city, even though their clothes may be old-fashioned and their manners may want the calm repose that stamps the caste of the Vere de Vere, and their yauk and conversation may provoke the derisive smiles of the fashionable denizens of that fashionable precinct. The most generous and free-handed host in all Pogaune, whose lavish hospitality has been dispensed to the McFinneys when thought of future reciprocpense, and who would have been mortally offended by the bare mention of such a thing, would, nevertheless, think that it had entitled him to something better than the cold shoulder in Madison Square, and the rest of the world—if not the McFinneys—would agree with him.

Instead, therefore, of deprecating the application to social usages of these principles of reciprocity, there is more cause for regret in the failure of so many to observe their requirements; and, if the "social brigands" are to be summarily executed, the eternal fitness of things demands the provision of some adequate punishment for those persons who neglect the privilege—liability but repudiate its obligations.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND letters are yearly dropped into Portland, unstamped, but a letter asking the editor of a newspaper "for a few lines of notice" is always fully prepaid.—*Kennebec Editor.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of D's celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually this medicine will require but one set of doses to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

To obtain a genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP see that have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN D. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

VEGETINE

Acts as an ALTERATIVE; that is, it increases all the natural actions of the body—the lungs, the skin, the mucous secretion, the gastric juice, the intestinal, as the case may require, and the kidneys, and in this way it purifies the blood. At the same time it exerts a controlling influence over the nervous system, curing nervous affections, and nervous headache. By its wonderful alterative action upon the blood it cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by an impure blood. It is the only reliable blood purifier that can be taken during the change of life. Female Complaints are speedily cured by the use of VEGETINE. It has performed REMARKABLE CURES in these complaints, and is the only medicine of which this can be truthfully said. It is pleasant to take, harmless in any quantity, and may be taken by children with perfect safety. Ask your neighbors what they think of VEGETINE, and then try it for yourself. Nothing but the best ingredients are used in its preparation, and it is offered to the public in the full confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it. I have never known it to fail in any case where it was taken according to directions, and I have never known a case to exist for which I could recommend a better remedy.

H. R. STEVENS.

VEGETINE

ALTERATIVE.

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in stating that I have used the Vegetine in my family, with great success, and have known several cases of remarkable cures effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.

Truly yours,

REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

REVOLVERS at Half Price.

English steel barrel and cylinder, central fire, rebounding lock, target sights, walnut stock, 6 shots, 32 or 38 cal. Also 9-shot, 38 cal., at $4.00; 7-shot, 32 cal., at $3.00. Sent C. O. D. by express. AGENTS WANTED. Catalogue free. Address NEW YORK ARMS COMPANY, J. H. LITTLEFIELD, Manager, 4 Union Square, corner 15th st. and Broadway, New York. Capron 32 cal. revolvers at Lowest Prices.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—An exchange states that if a shirt-bosom or other article has been scorched in ironing, laying it a while in the bright sunshine will take the discolored spot entirely out.

—Do not dock or clean your roots. Light is as important to human life as it is to vegetable growth. Sunshine gives as much vigor to the human system as it does to the vegetable kingdom.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The warmed-over beans and potatoes are not as good as the fresh, because they have lost some of the qualities that recommend them for food. Warm them the second time and they are worse yet.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Neither Indian corn, nor potatoes, nor squashes, nor carrots, nor cabbages, nor turnips, were known in England until the sixteenth century. As they had no tobacco either, how did they manage to live?—*Chicago Journal.*

—A British farmer, by the name of McKinley, has this year performed the herculean task of collecting and planting 600 varieties of potatoes, and it is thought the great assortment will afford excellent opportunity for correct much of the existing potato nomenclature.

—There is no better time than the present for draining wet ground. Swamps are now dry; work is not pressing; and the labor that is now done should be made profitable, and if the season is permitted to pass and this work is neglected, a year must elapse before the opportunity returns.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—As a fresh producer, one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay twelve dozen eggs, or eighteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork on the contrary requires about five and one-tenth pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are twenty-four cents a dozen and pork ten cents a pound, we have a bushel of corn fed, producing $2.88 worth of eggs and $1.05 of pork. Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially for the laboring man in replacing meat.—*Exchange.*

—Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters, and will generally be good milkers. Thus, the best cows in the neighborhood are usually those of poor meu, whose one cow is only a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they rarely do as well when taken from their own hands and turned in with the less varied fare afforded by larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds and their own profits by changing the animal's food as often as possible.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

—Water is one of the principal essentials to the calla lily, as it demands a large ambient. Moisture and air to its growth is a weekly sponging of its large leaves, which are great dust collectors. It should be set out doors in a shady place in the summer, and brought in before the frost comes. I do not think it flowers in summer, as its period for blooming is from December to May. Apropos of its summer treatment, I give an extract from a correspondent to *Vick's Monthly*: "Last summer I placed the pot containing a calla in a kirkin, and kept it filled with water all the time, the water being several inches above the top of the pot. It grew vigorously, in the fall I repotted it, and last winter had six of the largest and handsomest callas I ever saw. They were two plants together, and the blossoms came in pairs, hardly more than a day's difference in their appearance. The first pair were three feet six inches high, and six and one-quarter and six inches, respectively, across the top of the flower. The last pair were three feet eleven inches high, and a trifle smaller."—*Cor. Western Rural.*

Feeding Horses New Hay and Oats.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and fresh oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French Military Commission, who have been experimenting upon cavalry regiments. The results of the experiments prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with other fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrements were somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general, the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright, the health perfect. Of 100 horses from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained in fatness, and eighteen in strength and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh, and eight lost strength, while seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second series of experiments upon 150 horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where seven-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively with new hay, the quantity being increased until it equaled the regulation rations of old hay, straw and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweats, loss of appetite, digestion disturbed, diarrhœa, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc. The decision of the Commission was that new hay can replace old hay in the regular rations without injury, and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were made upon 1,800 horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favorable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the Commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting the use of new oats. These experiments refute most positively the prejudice that still prevails in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses to which new hay is given are frequently exposed to colic. The latter is usually present, then, when the horses receive no delight rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very losses which are most inclined to feed to eat most greedily.—*Industrie Blatter.*

WHEN little Thomas stoops to toy with berries, jam and jelly cake, no art can soothe the chastened boy—no nostrums ease his stomach ache. And if the griping pains defy the medicines prescribed to foil, his parents will do well to try the insipid, liquid castor oil. —*Fulton Times.*

A MAN may be insane on one subject and sane on all others. The trouble with such a man is that he sticks to his insane subject.

YES, the earth is becoming cooler every year, child, but so awful slow as scarcely to be perceptible.—*Graphic.*

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do; but you see and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, all say they are the best, and are having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

Cut the Truth Overtake a Lie!

Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press dispatches about Aug. 10th, to have died in Chicago after two weeks' use of some remedy, merely for experiency, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat, but used a preparation put up by a regular physician in Lucerne. Allan's Anti-Fat is manufactured in Buffalo, N. Y., by the undersigned, who will challenge proof that a single bottle of it has interfered with the health of any person from its use, except in actions and delightful to its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. Wholesale, Retail & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists.

BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILBOR'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—CHILL CURE.—For Fever and Ague.—Dr. Wilbor's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless. Try it and prove all that's said. Wholesale, Retail & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

You Can Save Money

By using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, for less than one cent per can, and are required to accomplish satisfactory results. This is not a medicine, bap-hazard statement, but a fact, verified by the experience of many thousand families. Try it and prove the claim.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Fahrenstock Galvanic Co., Akron, O.

ALFRED L. SEWELL, Chicago, Ill., wants agents.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"

CATHOLICON

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE PECULIAR DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y

RAILROAD LANDS IN IOWA

FARMING

1,200,000 Acres FOR RENT from 1 to 5 years. Circulars and maps sent free. Lands for sale on ten years' credit at low prices. Information desired, and application for rent may be made to the undersigned at Iowa Falls, Iowa, or to Agent, Room 3, 123 Dearborn Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

H. B. CLARK, Pres. C. F. CALHOUN, Treas. and Sec'y.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents Wanted for the best Combination Pocket Knife ever invented. Sells at sight. Every Knife warranted. Sample by mail, 50 cts. Address, GEO. C. CHAM. 66 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for the Life and Public Services of JAMES A. GARFIELD. The only complete and authentic work published. Contains a full account of his early life, his services in Congress, his election, and his administration. Large 12mo. 500 pages. Price $1.50. Liberal terms to agents. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN to sell the Celebrated Common Sense Family Knitting Machine. Price reduced to $20. Capable of knitting 30,000 stitches per minute. Knits the Heel and Narrows Off. Address, for circulars, etc., Common Sense Knitting Machine Co., Bath, Me.

AGENTS WANTED

In England

APPLES

Established 1863.

MERCHANT'S

Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sprains or Bruises, Cuts, Chapped Hands, Galls of all kinds, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Caked Udder, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Colic, Colds, Coughs, Lameness, Hoof Disease, Foot Rot in Sheep, Scratches or Grease, Foundered Feet, Thrush.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, 50c.; medium, 25c.; small, 15c. Small size for family use, 5c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

Ask Your Dealer for MATCHLESS WOOD TAG! NAVY TOBACCO Finest in the World

ART SCHOOLS

OF THE

Chicago Academy of Design.

By a recent reorganization, the Chicago Academy of Design has been put in better condition than at any previous time.

THE ART SCHOOLS

are in complete order, and persons who wish to pursue any branch of Art, will find ample facilities in Crayon, Pencil and Charcoal Drawing from Casts, Landscape Painting, Figure, Still Life and Portrait Painting, Modeling, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc. We have the best instruction with the finest models and casts, and the best light. Pupils can enter at any time. Terms for Drawing and Painting, $5 to $15 per month. Lectures upon Art, Anatomy, Perspective, etc., by Prof. J. H. VANDERPOEL, M. D., and Prof. LEONARD W. VOLK, Secretary, 204 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

The Academy has also a large collection of Casts, Models, Paintings, Engravings, etc., which pupils have free access to. Circulars containing full information, sent on application.

The Academy has also a Free Night School, for the benefit of Mechanics, who desire practical reference in the principles of Art, as applied to their trades. Lectures upon Art, Anatomy, Perspective, etc., by Professors and Students will be issued for distribution next season.

Students will be admitted to the Academy at any time. Terms, $5 per month.

Circulars, with all information, will be sent upon application to W. H. HOYT, Secretary Chicago Academy of Design, 170 State street, Chicago.

ADVERTISERS

DESIRING TO REACH

The READERS of THIS STATE

CAN DO SO IN THE

Cheapest and Best Manner

BY ADDRESSING

E. E. PRATT,

70 Jackson Street, Chicago.

CANCER

AURORA INSTITUTE.

Established in 1873 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of Knife and Blood. For information and references address Dr. E. L. PARK, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

TEAS.—The Choicest in the World—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—supplies Clubs and large consumers everywhere—Trade quickly increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements ever offered. For Circular & Terms, address P. O. Box 289. 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York.

AMERICAN

Mining Agency.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

—AND—

For Sale of Mines.

(Incorporated 1877.)

GENERAL BROKERS.

We handle Gold, Silver and other Mines, Stocks and Commercial Securities. Every facility is based a little money can do as with safety and profit. With commercial headquarters, and with the Mountains of Rich Mineral, men have raised from poverty to be worth Millions of Dollars, to less than two years! Yet nothing is only in its infancy. Among our valuable properties is The Spring Valley Silver Mining Company, which owns four latent rich veins, average assay $1.70 to $147 silver and 65 to 70 per cent. of lead per ton. Fine bonded and credit arms of Stony Thunder, Water Power and Mill site. The par value of the stock—$100—is now offered at $2 per share, in order to push the work and build a furnace to treat the large body of rich ore we have. The shares are working, and not stock. Here is a chance for everybody with $5 and upward to make big money. Send your cash orders direct to us or through some bank.

The Mining Directory, full of valuable information, is for sale at $1 per copy, postpaid.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received for any of the Mining Journals in the United States.

For further information, address

A. P. W. SKINNER, Manager,

Room 10, 84th Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE PATENTS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languish-ing on a bed of sickness, let

Hop Bitters

If you feel weak and nervous, or sick, you need the

Hop Bitters

If you are a man of business or a lady of leisure, you can find

Hop Bitters will

If you are young, and indiscretion, or any growing

Hop Bitters will

If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the counter, anywhere, and intellectual

Hop Bitters

If you are old, and your nerves tremble, your

Hop Bitters will

TRY HOP COUGH CURE. For Sale by all Druggists.

Cure you

Restore you

What You Need.

Believe You.

Strengthen You.

Give you New Life.

and PAIN RELIEF.

Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best climate, on the best soil, and near the best markets. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homes" pamphlet, address D. W. KINGSLEY, Land Commissioner, Kansas Pacific Railway, Lawrence, Kansas.

Book Agents

LIVES OF GEN. GARFIELD

Pictorial Edition, Fine Steel Portrait, Low Price, Rapid Sales. Agents Wanted. Outfit 50 cents. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN

Be sure to send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS before purchasing. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN CO., 154 Tremont st., Boston.

Clark's P. P. Insect Powder. Sure Death to all insect pests. Agents wanted. Sample 25 cts. per box, postpaid. Agents wanted. Address Jas. CLARK, 26 N. 3d st., Phila.

OYSTER BEARD ELIXIR

AWNINGS. TENTS.

Flags, Water Proofing, Waterproof Clothing, Horse Blankets, Wagon Covers, Canvas Hose, Hammocks, Camp Furniture, Lawn Settees, Chairs, Tables, Etc. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address WM. STARR, 216

SALE OF TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, situated in the county of CHARLEVOIX and all of the lands for Taxes of 1876, and previous years, and all statements which will be delivered to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at the auction, by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of December next, or some other place designated by the said Treasurer's Sales. If not previously paid, or otherwise, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen at the office of the County Treasurer.

Interest on all to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax Sales in the winter next and hereafter subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this Office, prior to the sale.

LAURI ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described parcels of Land, situated in the county of Charlevoix delinquent for unpaid Taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be necessary to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of December next, at such public place of the county seat as shall be designated in Charlevoix the County seat of said County, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

LAURI ELY, Auditor General.

1877.

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

Sections.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	70	21	12 66	1 28	1 00	14 92
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	12	8 31	1 00	1 00	10 43
nw¼ of sw¼	1	79	58	12 98	1 28	1 00	14 92
sw¼ of sw¼	1	40	12	8 31	1 00	1 00	10 43
lot 1 of	1	29	59	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 2 of	1	29	74	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 3 of	1	29	74	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 4 of	1	29	74	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
lot 1 of	1	36		8 94	89	1 00	7 69
lot 2 of	1	36	55	8 94	89	1 00	7 69
lot 1 of	1	29	70	3 17	31	1 00	4 48
lot 2 of	1	29	70	3 17	31	1 00	4 48
ne¼ of ne¼	2	32	80	5 15	51	1 00	6 96
nw¼ of ne¼	2	21	80	3 57	35	1 00	4 92
sw¼ of ne¼	2	21	49	3 57	35	1 00	4 92
se¼ of ne¼	2	32	99	6 34	63	1 00	7 97
ne¼ of nw¼	2	21	49	3 57	35	1 00	4 92
nw¼ of nw¼	2	31	95	5 78	57	1 00	7 35
sw¼ of nw¼	2	30	55	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
se¼ of nw¼	2	30	55	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
ne¼ of sw¼	2	182	78	29 85	2 98	1 00	29 11
nw¼ of sw¼	2	123	11	19 93	1 99	1 00	23 03
sw¼ of sw¼	3	80	84	12 67	1 26	1 00	14 93
se¼ of sw¼	2	160		25 80	2 58	1 00	29 38
ne¼ of se¼	3	36	65	5 94	59	1 00	8 53
nw¼ of se¼	3	38	55	6 34	63	1 00	7 97
sw¼ of se¼	3	15	50	2 53	25	1 00	4 28
se¼ of se¼	3	31	90	5 15	51	1 00	6 96

Town 33 North of Range 5 West.

sw¼ of sw¼	2	82	43	2 41	24	1 00	3 65
nw¼ of sw¼	3	80			2 53	25	1 00	3 96
sw¼ of sw¼	4	82	65	4 87	48	1 00	6 35
Strevell's county	10	159			9 54	95	1 00	11 27
and j of sw¼ of sw¼								
ne¼ of sw¼	10	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	10	39						
nw¼ of se¼	11	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	11	39						
sw¼ of se¼	11	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of sw¼ of se¼	11	39						
se¼ of se¼	11	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of se¼ of se¼	11	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	13	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	13	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	13	39						
se¼ of ne¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	13	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	13	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	13	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	13	39						
se¼ of nw¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	13	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	13	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	13	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	13	39						
se¼ of sw¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	13	39						
ne¼ of se¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	13	39						
nw¼ of se¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	13	39						
sw¼ of se¼	13	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	13	39						
se¼ of se¼	13	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	13	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	14	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	14	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	14	39						
se¼ of ne¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	14	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	14	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	14	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	14	39						
se¼ of nw¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	14	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	14	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	14	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	14	39						
se¼ of sw¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	14	39						
ne¼ of se¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	14	39						
nw¼ of se¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	14	39						
sw¼ of se¼	14	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	14	39						
se¼ of se¼	14	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	14	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	15	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	15	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	15	39						
se¼ of ne¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	15	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	15	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	15	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	15	39						
se¼ of nw¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	15	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	15	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	15	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	15	39						
se¼ of sw¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	15	39						
ne¼ of se¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	15	39						
nw¼ of se¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	15	39						
sw¼ of se¼	15	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	15	39						
se¼ of se¼	15	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	15	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	16	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	16	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	16	39						
se¼ of ne¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	16	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	16	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	16	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	16	39						
se¼ of nw¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	16	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	16	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	16	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	16	39						
se¼ of sw¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	16	39						
ne¼ of se¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	16	39						
nw¼ of se¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	16	39						
sw¼ of se¼	16	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	16	39						
se¼ of se¼	16	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	16	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	17	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	17	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	17	39						
se¼ of ne¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	17	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	17	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	17	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	17	39						
se¼ of nw¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	17	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	17	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	17	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	17	39						
se¼ of sw¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	17	39						
ne¼ of se¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	17	39						
nw¼ of se¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	17	39						
sw¼ of se¼	17	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	17	39						
se¼ of se¼	17	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	17	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	18	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	18	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	18	39						
se¼ of ne¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	18	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	18	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	18	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	18	39						
se¼ of nw¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	18	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	18	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	18	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	18	39						
se¼ of sw¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	18	39						
ne¼ of se¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	18	39						
nw¼ of se¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	18	39						
sw¼ of se¼	18	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	18	39						
se¼ of se¼	18	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	18	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	19	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	19	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	19	39						
se¼ of ne¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	19	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	19	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	19	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	19	39						
se¼ of nw¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	19	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	19	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	19	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	19	39						
se¼ of sw¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	19	39						
ne¼ of se¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	19	39						
nw¼ of se¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	19	39						
sw¼ of se¼	19	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	19	39						
se¼ of se¼	19	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	19	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	20	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	20	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	20	39						
se¼ of ne¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	20	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	20	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	20	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	20	39						
se¼ of nw¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	20	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	20	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	20	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	20	39						
se¼ of sw¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	20	39						
ne¼ of se¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	20	39						
nw¼ of se¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	20	39						
sw¼ of se¼	20	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	20	39						
se¼ of se¼	20	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	20	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	21	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	21	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	21	39						
se¼ of ne¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	21	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	21	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	21	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	21	39						
se¼ of nw¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	21	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	21	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	21	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	21	39						
se¼ of sw¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	21	39						
ne¼ of se¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	21	39						
nw¼ of se¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	21	39						
sw¼ of se¼	21	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	21	39						
se¼ of se¼	21	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	21	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	22	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	22	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	22	39						
se¼ of ne¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	22	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	22	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	22	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	22	39						
se¼ of nw¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	22	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	22	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	22	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	22	39						
se¼ of sw¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	22	39						
ne¼ of se¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	22	39						
nw¼ of se¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	22	39						
sw¼ of se¼	22	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	22	39						
se¼ of se¼	22	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	22	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	23	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	23	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of ne¼	23	39						
se¼ of ne¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of ne¼	23	39						
ne¼ of nw¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of nw¼	23	39						
nw¼ of nw¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of nw¼	23	39						
sw¼ of nw¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of nw¼	23	39						
se¼ of nw¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of nw¼	23	39						
ne¼ of sw¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of sw¼	23	39						
nw¼ of sw¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of sw¼	23	39						
sw¼ of sw¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of sw¼	23	39						
se¼ of sw¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of sw¼	23	39						
ne¼ of se¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of se¼	23	39						
nw¼ of se¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of se¼	23	39						
sw¼ of se¼	23	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of sw¼ of se¼	23	39						
se¼ of se¼	23	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of se¼ of se¼	23	39						
ne¼ of ne¼	24	40			2 21	23	1 00	3 67
and j of ne¼ of ne¼	24	39						
nw¼ of ne¼	24	40			1 17	11	1 00	2 28
and j of nw¼ of ne¼	24	39						
sw¼ of ne¼	24	40		

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A SERIOUS accident happened to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, on the 28th. Two coaches were thrown down an embankment near Lockwood, Mich., and thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. The cause of the accident was supposed to have been a broken rail.

A CENSUS has recently been taken in Washington, Ia. C., and shows a population of 12,000, of whom 40,000 are colored. There were found twenty-two colored persons over 100 years old, one being reported as old as 116. Seventy persons were between ninety and 100.

A DISPATCH from San Domingo, on the 29th, says Gen. Howard has concluded a peace with the Oregon Indians, requiring all the Indians concerned in depredations to be delivered up. He was going to Walla Walla to make similar arrangements with the Washington Indians.

AT one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 29th, three men entered the bank at Concordia, Mo., and one of them asked the cashier to change a ten-dollar bill. While he was doing so another of the men jumped over the counter, caught the cashier by the arm and placed one hand over his mouth. The men then took the money in sight, and, just going to the cashier's head, compelling him to open the safe. The robbers took all the paper money, amounting to $3,000 and $4,000 more was in the safe, but refused to take the silver, of which there was between $2,000 and $3,000. The robbers then made their escape from the town on horseback. The whole affair occupied about ten minutes.

THE standard silver dollars coined up to the 30th ult. amounted to $42,830,500, of which $1,759,184 were outstanding, leaving $40,237,316 on hand. The demand for them was said to be increasing.

DURING the week ending Aug. 31, there were 294 petitions in bankruptcy filed with the Register in Chicago. Aggregated liabilities $23,356,283; aggregated assets, $4,145,765.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

THE Cairo Board of Health modified their quarantine regulations, on the 28th, so as to allow the resumption of through trains from New Orleans on the Mo., St. L. & C. R. R., through cars to pass through the town in locked cars, which are not to be unlocked until three miles away from the city.

THERE were 148 new cases and seventy-seven deaths in Memphis during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. on the 31st ult. On the 1st, the new cases reported numbered 104; deaths, eighty-one. At one of the cemeteries near the city interments of colored dead were lying on board the ground waiting for interment, it being a difficult matter to procure even colored grave-diggers. Cases of the disease and several deaths are reported from stations along the line of the Memphis & Louisville Railway.

IN Vicksburg there were 204 new cases and ten deaths during twenty-four hours ending on the 31st ult., and ninety-eight new cases and seventy-five interments reported on the 1st.

TWO DEATHS from yellow fever were reported at Greenville, Miss., on the 31st ult., and the people were panic-stricken and fleeing from the town. It was also reported that the disease had broken out at Hickman, Ky., and Jackson, Miss. Nurses were called for by Canton and Port Gibson, Miss. In the latter place there had been 550 cases and forty-eight deaths.

THE report of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, on the 31st ult., gives the total cases in New Orleans at 2,837; deaths, 577. In Vicksburg, 534 cases, half of which had occurred during the week just ended. At St. Louis there were eight cases and two deaths of refugees. There had been nine cases and four deaths at Cincinnati—all from infected localities.

THE constitution of affairs in Grenada, on the 1st, was heart-rending in the extreme. Many houses were closed—inmates all dead. In every other house there was one or more sick. The bodies of the dead were not in the houses more than twelve hours after death, and were often in the graveyard within one hour. Many were buried without coffins. Marshall and Belzhar, the telegraph operators who had so nobly stood by their duties, were dead. A new operator had arrived there.

ONE death from yellow fever occurred at Mobile, Ala., on the 31st ult. Quarantine had been established at Pensacola, Fla., against the former city.

MEMBERS of the Visiting Committee in New Orleans reported a more general spread of the yellow fever, on the 1st, and stated that they found it was marching upon localities previously measurably exempt. Though the situation in the city was very sad, the general impression was that the worst had not yet come. There were 260 new cases and eighty-eight deaths reported on the 1st, and 265 applications for relief were made to the Howards. The death list, on the 31st ult., included several prominent men and twenty children under seven years of age.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE California Labor Reformer, Denis Kearney, was in Washington, on the 28th, and called on the President, by whom he was courteously received and entertained for a few moments in general conversation.

THE Connecticut Prohibition State Convention met at Hartford, on the 30th, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, Jesse G. Baldwin; Lieutenant-Governor, George P. Rogers, Jr.; Secretary of State, A. S. Beardsley; Treasurer, W. S. Williams; Comptroller, Edmund Tuttle.

A CALL for a Democratic State Convention has been issued by the Massachusetts Central Committee. The place fixed upon is Worcester, and the time Sept. 17.

THE Greenback State Convention of Tennessee was held at Nashville, on the 28th. The resolutions adopted demand the abolition of the National Banks; the loaning by the Government of legal-tender paper money, to be an absolute dollar equal to a dollar in gold or silver; that the public lands shall be held in trust for homes for American citizens; that a postal depository be established, and certificates be issued on deposits; a graduated tax on all incomes over $1,000; declare opposition to the importation of servile Chinese; denounce all violent measures, and appeal to the ballot-box for a redress of grievances. Judge R. H. East was nominated for Governor.

THE Democratic Territorial Convention was held at Yankton, D. T., on the 29th, and resulted in the nomination of Bartlett Tripp, of that place, for Congress.

A CALL has been issued for a State Republican Convention to meet at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 25th of September next.

GOV. RICE, of Massachusetts, has refused the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina for the surrender of the person of Hiram H. Kingsbo.

DENNIS KEARNEY was in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 30th ult., and delivered a socialistic speech to the workingmen of that city.

THE Kansas State Republican Convention was held at Topeka, on the 29th and 30th ult. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, J. P. St. John; Lieutenant-Governor, L. D. Humphrey; Secretary of State, James Smith; Treasurer, John Francoe; Auditor, I. Bonham; Attorney-General, Wilbur Davis; Chief Justice, A. H. Horton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen H. Lemon. The platform denounced the issue of irredeemable currency as a species of repudiation, but favors the withdrawal of National Bank notes and the substitution therefor of greenbacks, the same to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise specified in the contract; advocates the double-coin standard; indorses the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to unsold land-grant railroad lands, etc., etc.

FOREIGN.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 28th says the Bosnian insurgents had offered to submit to Austrian occupation if liberal autonomy were offered.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 29th, the Lazis had concluded not to resist further the Russian occupation of Batoum.

THE International Monetary Conference, lately in session at Paris, adjourned *sine die* on the 29th. The American delegates urged the Conference to take positive action, but without avail. A formula was adopted affirming the necessity of maintaining the monetary character of silver as well as gold, and recommending that each State be left free to use either, or both, and to allow or disallow the free coinage of silver.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 28th, a sanguinary battle between Russians and Bulgarians had been fought at Jambboli, because the former had endeavored to impose the establishment of Jews and Turks. Many on both sides were killed or wounded.

SEVERAL fatal cases of Asiatic cholera have recently appeared in Sweden.

ACCORDING to Peru telegrams of the 30th ult., Gen. Tolleben had been directed to suspend the embarkation of Russian troops, because of the failure to withdraw the British fleet.

DURING the assault upon and capture of Serajeve, the Bosnian Capital, by the Austrians, the Native Consul was killed.

THE Town of Mickalez, in Hungary, has been almost depopulated and destroyed by a hurricane. Up to the morning of the 1st, over 400 dead bodies had been recovered and 300 persons were still missing. At Erlau, the River Eger broke through the town walls. Many rows of houses were swept away and a great many persons drowned.

AN excursion train on a British railway collided with a freight train near Stirling Bourne Junction, on the 1st. The train was completely wrecked. Thirty persons were severely injured and eight killed.

THE Sultan of Turkey lately sent a telegram to the CZAR of Russia asking him to issue an order directing that a period of war to the outrages on Mussulmans in Roumelia. The CZAR replied, on the 1st, that he was sorry because of the prevailing anarchy and disorder, but believed that the reports thereof were greatly exaggerated, as the Russian Generals had received none orders to prevent and punish all acts of violence.

THE LABOR INVESTIGATION.

ON the 27th, the Committee listened to the recital of the labor statistics of Massachusetts, by Carroll D. Wright, Superintendent of the Bureau, who also took a most hopeful view of the outlook.

C. W. ELLIOTT, formerly an importer of Boston, now a cattle-raiser of Nebraska, was before the Committee, on the 28th. He thought machinery and steam combined to produce more than men could consume. The reduced wages and left many unemployed. He believed, could suggest, no remedy.

John Resch, ship-builder, then took the stand, and regretted the chief cause of the present trouble to be extravagant habits, formed in flush times. He was satisfied we had every natural facility for building iron ships cheaper than any other country in the world. He then dwelt at length upon the advantages of using United States vessels for carrying mails, etc., thus giving employment to American seamen.

Cyrus Bussey, President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, was next called. He spoke for some time on the value of the Mississippi River as one of the outlets for the products of the country, was strongly in favor of the immediate resumption of American shipbuilding there with steel and iron, and thought for that purpose the Government should give them a bonus. He believed that $8,000,000 spent in subsidies would be about the best investment the Government could make.

Otis A. Fuller, merchant, of New York City, next took the stand and asserted that one of the principal causes of the present depression was the contraction of national currency and the prohibition of legislative power. Another cause was speculative currency and unequal taxation. He thought the country could not carry more than $700,000,000 of paper currency with safety, and thought the Government ought to purchase the surplus paper money at the rate of $100 in gold for $107 in currency.

The Committee adjourned to meet next in Pittsburgh, and then in Chicago.

THE sea-serpent says he could a tail unfold if he wanted to.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

S. P. SWARZ, a Grand Rapids lumberman, has filed a voluntary petition to bankruptcy.

THERE is considerable excitement in Flint over the death of George Bell, from the effects of an assault by John Thompson, a prominent class-leader in one of the Methodist Churches there. Thompson struck Bell over the temple with a heavy club, with such force as to break the club. Trial upon is under arrest.

WHILE David Yates, a switchman, was at work in the Central yard, in Jackson, a few evenings since, he was struck in the back by an incoming train and so seriously hurt that he died in less than an hour.

On the night of the 25th, four prisoners cut a hole through the wall of the second story of the Kent County Jail, descended by a rope made of sheets, and escaped.

TWO ISLAND RAPIDS boys were arrested a few nights ago and held to bail to answer to the charge of setting fire to John Berry's house.

A FIRE was caused in Flint, the other morning, by the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the building occupied by Mrs. R. W. Smith as a millinery store. Several structures were destroyed, among others the Methodist Hotel. The total loss exceeded $12,000.

WHEAT & CO., of East Saginaw, have received information that John Higgins, the defaulting clerk, formerly in their employ, was killed on the street, at Clifton, Ireland, a short time since.

A. S. SMITH was killed by the suffocating gases of the tank at the sulphur springs, into which he had fallen, at Wyandotte, on the afternoon of the 28th, and three men who went to his rescue were also overcome, and with difficulty resuscitated.

THEY have just received, in Detroit, a floating dry-dock, capable, with facilities for transporting 50,000 bushels per day. It is to be used exclusively for handling the first grade of No. 1 white wheat.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Aug. 17, 1875, was $655,758 92; receipts during the week ending Aug. 24 were $39,886 92; payments during the same time were $41,914 66; balance in Treasury Aug. 24, 1878, $681,831 30; increase for the week, $25,972 48.

ACCORDING to returns made to the office of the Secretary of State and tabulated under the direction of Dr. H. H. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health, the births, marriages and deaths in Michigan in the years 1875-2-3 were as follows:

YEARS.	*Births.*	*Marriages.*	*Deaths.*	*Excess of Births over Deaths.*
1875	37,668	9,882	23,254	14,414
1876	36,096	11,753	20,329	15,767
1877	31,151	12,009	22,590	18,561
1878	31,259	12,035	21,806	19,453

The returns for 1876 are not yet so complete that the totals can be given accurately.—*Lansing Republican.*

SAMUEL BUSHEA'S residence, in Verona, was burned, on the morning of the 26th. The family barely escaped with their lives. Loss, $2,500.

A LITTLE way from the mouth of the Ocqueoc River, in Presque Isle County, is a lake with a small island in the middle and 150 feet deep in the center, and abounding in the finest pike, while the neighborhood of the shore is covered with the largest cranes.

TWO cases of small-pox entirely from Manistee, on the 28th, by the arrival on the same train of Mr. Brown, of Reed City, badly injured in the wreck; Brown's wife, children, and lumbering scalp wound; Charles W. Rose, of Baldwin, badly injured in the side and head; Mrs. Hoggleson, seriously injured; Mr. O. Thompson, F. H. Lacey, Mr. Case and wife, L. B. Fox, per, P. N. Langsburg, C. McBoss, wife and child, Mr. Slaght, H. N. Andrews, Eva Smith, J. Purple, W. S. Fleming, D. Omerson, Michael Fox, J. L. Johnson, John Crowley, Joseph Heosed, Dr. Langsburg, Anna Mitchell, A. J. Fleischaur, Mrs. A. Brown, P. Ewing, Judge S. F. White, J. S. Gray, Mrs. Davidson, Mary Train, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. J. Cass, Mrs. H. Allrich. All the train-men on the cars went down the bank and sustained slight injuries. The cause of the accident is not yet known. The passengers declare the cars were old, rotten and unsafe. Others state that a broken rail was the cause, while still others say that it was the spreading of the track.

THE barn of Maurice A. Whitehall farmer, was struck by lightning, on the night of the 27th, and totally destroyed, with all its contents, including two cows, one colt and hay, wagons, sleighs and farming implements. Loss, $1,500.

On the 29th, George Moore, a prominent farmer, in the township of Richland, near Flint, while attempting to drive a team over a small ditch, kicked one of the horses on the head. The animal immediately kicked back, striking Moore in the stomach, causing instant death.

ON the afternoon of the 29th, at Grand Rapids, the planing-mill of Krum Bros. & Allen, with all the machinery, and three cars belonging to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, loaded with lumber, were totally destroyed. The fire involves a loss of $6,000. Only a chest of tools was saved.

THERE are about 1,070 patients in the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum.

THE Nationals of the First District have nominated John Heffron as their candidate for Congress.

DUNENO a recent thunder-storm lightning struck J. Clark's house, in Algonac Township, Branch County, instantly killing his thirteen-year-old daughter, and so injuring Mr. Clark that his recovery was deemed impossible.

D. R. LOCH'S marble shop, at Holland, was burned, the other day. Loss, $1,500. It was the work of a fire bug.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $2.00@2.10; Butter, ₱ lb, tubs, Choice, ₱ lb, 17@18c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@41c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.25; Amber, $4.75@5.00; Rye, $2.30@2.50; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $4.00@4.25; Sheep, $3.50@4.35; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 23@26c; White, 26@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bu, $10.75@11.00; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@46c; Wheat, White, $1.06@...; Amber, 90@95c.

The Yellow-Fever Panic at the South—How It Affects Railroad Travel.

The Philadelphia *Times* of a recent date gives the following account of the travelling experiences in the South of a gentleman connected with a well-known shoe house of that city:

He left there two months ago to sell goods in Middle Tennessee and Alabama, where he had an experience on quarantined railroads which he believes he has cause to remember. Once a man gets on a train, there is no telling where he will leave it. Quarantine officers board the cars on some railroads at every station, to find if there are any passengers from New Orleans, Memphis, Grenada or other points where disease is raging. If any are found, they are hustled off indiscriminately and commanded to erect clear of the town. In his experience passengers were not allowed to get off the cars in many instances, and every arrival sometimes nearly a hundred miles beyond their destination.

"To what road were your experiences chiefly confined?" the writer asked him cursorily.

"On the Alabama Central and the Mobile & Ohio. The train on which I traveled on the 9th of July left from Mobile to Meridian or Tupelo without stopping to allow passengers to get anything to eat. It was a twenty-hours' ride. The last meal we got was at Mobile about five o'clock in the afternoon. It was twelve o'clock the next day when we reached Tupelo and took our next meal. It was a supper and breakfast rolled into one. My question was to change cars at Corinth, direct to Nashville, and I was ordered off at Columbia. It was the short and direct route, but for three days we reached Corinth we were quarantined against it, and no passengers were allowed to get off. I had to go on to Decatur, Ala., which is about as far away from one with Louisville, but away to the west. From Decatur I went to Huntsville and Stevenville, and from Nashville northwest to Louisville. This was the most circuitous route it was possible to find, but it was the only way by which I could reach my destination. Refugees were coming from the Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama. People from Memphis and Grenada were fleeing to all points. In places where yellow fever is raging (no is found in him and farm-houses and groves in the mountains east and west of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

"The railroads which are quarantined so far are the Mississippi Central, the Mobile & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville, the Memphis & Charleston, the Iron Mountain, the Alabama & Chattanooga, and the Alabama Central. The Mississippi Central is quarantined at every point. It runs north and south near the Mississippi River, and through or adjacent to all those places where yellow fever is now raging—Vicksburg, Canton, Grenada, Memphis and other points. The next great road running north is the Mobile & Ohio, the first farther east. It was this road and the Alabama Central I was on the most.

"I heard of a man from Vicksburg traveling on the Alabama Central who got off at Demopolis, a quarantine officer, from whom he was frozen, ordered him to get on the next train going. The man had no instructions to shoot any man from yellow-fever districts to the depot.

"On the train with myself on the Mobile & Ohio, to Louisville, was a gentleman from Boston, who got on at Vicksburg. He was a regular part of the season there. He had got shut up in Little Rock, Ark., and had been two weeks trying to get out of the place long enough to change cars. He spent only a few minutes at Memphis, but he had to take a circuitous land-route and finally slipping past the quarantine.

"Another passenger on this train told me of something I could not believe till I heard it verified by others, and that is that he believe it. He stated that about a week ago, a train, in which were ten or twelve persons from Memphis, had been stopped by the quarantine officers of Little Rock about four miles out, and the passengers ordered to put off in a swampy place, which no doubt was that of an old bayou. In this party was a child four months old. They remained four days there, and the whole party, including the child, appeared at the houses in the neighborhood, people could procure corn grains at them and order them to keep away. My first information of the case was from the lips of the bereaved mother, who, in her anguish, told them they must remain there six days longer, as they had promised to allow us to come into town.

"Another case I was told of was also corroborated by others. When the fever first appeared in Memphis, a young lady from Little Rock, who had some thing there, returned to her father's at little Rock. In a few days it was found that she had come from Memphis, and the authorities made her leave the town.

"Refugees have flocked to the mountain districts of Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee in large numbers. At Bernardo, Springs, in Tennessee, where I passed a Sunday, I found about 400 from New Orleans, Memphis and other points. At Blunt Springs, in Alabama, there were between 400 and 500.

"Was there much suffering from scarcity of provisions in the towns you passed through?"

"Indeed, yes. I understood that the cities were without butter for four days. In Nashville the market declined during those days. The country people are afraid to come into the towns things which there is any trouble from the yellow-fever sections, and that is one of the reasons why railroads are in some places so strictly quarantined."

The Fever in Grenada.

The following extracts are from a letter lately received by a gentleman in New York City. The writer has lived among the scenes described since the breaking out of the fever:

"I do not know where or how to begin a description of the condition of affairs in Grenada. Twelve residences in the right and front have been fired or pulled down. Every building destroyed, the blinds closed, fast and the gates locked, and I have little doubt that in a few days more the whole town will be deserted, still standing. For hours together I climbed on a tree and watched the once happy and orderly borough. The grocery stores were closed up, and nearly all the stores engaged in that line had either fallen a victim to the scourge or had fled from town. It was a sad, sad sight to see the poor, distressed women huddled in some large, trembling, crying, wailing group, with their little children at their feet, and through the glasses in every direction, not knowing whether they'd go or stay. Mothers abandoned their children, wives fled in terror from their wives, husbands, all through the flies of kindred scenes. I have been too full for utterance. The picture of fear and despair. The doves) ones were left in strange hands. Parents and daughters were laid and the fever proved very useful in some instances, but my children were ignorant of the situation and asked exorbitant pay for their services. I saw at many of these visits nurses seized with the fever, and even with vomiting, while in the discharge of their duty. Three days ago I saw a man resting against the wooden fence at Mr. Upham's place. I was about to pass on, thinking he was only under the influence of drink, but hearing him moan, and say, 'O my God!' I approached him, and found that it was unmistakably a case of yellow fever. I assisted him to one of the seats near the police station. I do not believe that one-third of the cases of fever in its real genuine type among the negroes have been reported. I cannot omit mentioning the heroism of the Sisters of Charity. Their ministrations are tireless, as I saw the same faces around day and night."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Postmaster Tobey, of Boston, has, within six months, forwarded 4,861 unstamped letters to their destination, and shows us, and I belong to the boy, sobbing for very terror.

"O Georgie!" I cried, "don't go out. We'll be killed! Oh, what shall we do?"

But Georgie only laughed flithely, saying, "No, we won't go if you don't want to. Let's play it's a concert and the thunder's a drum. It will be over in a minute," and he began to whistle "Yankee Doodle," in which performance I vainly endeavored to join. But as time went on, and the storm became more violent, we were both frightened, and climbing to a ledge about half-way up the wall, sat silent, clinging to each other, and crying a little as the lightning flashed more and more vividly. Yet, even in his puny terror, Georgie was careful for me, and tried to cheer me and raise my heart. Dear little friend, I am grateful for it now!

At last, looking forward, I saw that the water was creeping into the cave and covering the floor with shallow, foaming waves. Then, indeed, we were frightened. What if the rising tide had covered the rocks outside? We should have to stay all night in that horrible cave. The tide usually went down before midnight, the way was low, but strong, boyish hand held mine in a firm grasp, and his clear eyes saw just when to seize the opportunity, given by a receding wave, to spring from rock to boulder.

"Georgie, shall we ever reach home?" I sighed at last, as we gained the end of a spur of rock over which the land-breeze blew, and I could hear no answer, and I turned, in surprise, to look at him. His face was very white, and his great eyes were staring into the twilight with such a fright-ened gaze that I looked about me with a sudden increase of terror. I had thought the worst of the way over, and in the gathering darkness had hardly noticed where we were going, following Georgie with perfect trust in his judgment. Now, I suddenly saw that we could proceed no further. We stood, as I have said, on a long ridge of rock, before us, as far as our very feet, was the wildly-surging water, tearing at the rocks as if in wrest them from their foundation. Beyond, we could see the strong cliffs again, but far out of reach. Behind were only the narrow rocks over which we had come; and on either side the cruel sea cut us off from all hope of gaining the land. I sank on the slippery sea-weed, in an agony of terror, sobbing out my mother's name. Georgie sat down beside me.

"Don't cry, Allie!" he said, in a trembling voice. "Please don't! We may be saved yet. Perhaps they'll come after us in a boat. Or we can stay here till morning."

"But oh! I want to go home! I want mamma. I sobbed; "and I'm so cold and tired, and my feet ache so! O Georgie, can't we go on?"

Georgie was silent for a few moments. "No," he said, at last, "we must stay here; but don't be afraid. Here, Allie, put on my coat, and I'll tie our handkerchiefs round your feet. There, lean on me, you know, or we might tumble. Now, let's both scream 'help' as loud as we can. May be, some one will hear us and come."

But though we shouted till we were hoarse, the only answering voices were those of the roaring wind and "the wild sea water."

It was quite dark now. I could see nothing as I clung there, half sitting, half lying, with my face on Georgie's shoulder. Strangely vivid were the pictures that passed before my closed eyes. I saw my pretty nursery, with the clear lamplight falling on the flowered walls and little white beds; I saw my mother seated by the fire, with the baby in her arms, and heard her low, sweet voice singing:

"Sleep, my baby,
The father watches the sheep"

I saw my father, laughing and frolicking with my little sisters, as he went was on a leisure evening. How I longed to be among them. Then my hair blowing across my eyes, blotted out the picture, and I could hear nothing but the sea drove the sweet cradle-song from my ears.

Georgie's voice stopped my weary sobbing. "Allie," he said, softly, "unmamma told me that true Knights prayed for help when they were fighting. So I shall ask God to help us now. I think He will."

Then, clear and soft, amid the roaring of the sloop, arose the childish voice repeating his evening prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

I felt a little quieter when he had finished. Georgie's strong, sweet faith strengthened me unawares, and involuntary I repeated the holy prayer also. There was more silent for a long time. I was strangely weak and weary. The fear of death was gone now; I thought no more even of my mother. I think I was fast lapsing into unconsciousness when Georgie's voice half-aroused me. "Allie! Allie!" he cried. "Wake up! You are slipping down! Oh, my dear, do try to get up! You'll be drowned!" But even this failed to rouse me. I was too far into which I had fallen. I felt myself slipping from my seat. Already my feet were in the icy water, and the spray was dashing about my face. I heard Georgie call me once again, felt my hands firmly grasped in his, and then I knew nothing more.

"Allee, dear little Alice!" I opened my eyes at the words. Somebody's arms were about me; warm tears were falling on my head, and the scent of lavender was in the air. Where was I? Was this my own little bed, with its snowy curtains and soft, fresh pillows? Was Baby Robin lying beside me, stroking my cheek with his tiny hand? I was not dead, then? Where were the water and the cold sea-weed? A kiss fell on my forehead, and a voice murmured soft love-words in my ear. "Allie! my little girl! Mamma's darling!"

Then I raised my head and looked straight into my mother's own, tender eyes. "Mamma," I said, throwing my arms around her neck, "O, mamma, I was so afraid! I wanted you so!"

"But you are safe, Allie, now. Lie down again, dear. You are weak yet."

So I lay back on the soft pillow with a feeling of rest and content in my heart, such as had never been there before. I cared to ask no questions. It was enough that I was safe, with my mother beside me. Soft and early sunbeams flickering on the wall opposite. It was a long time before I thought of Georgie. When I asked for him, mamma's eyes filled with tears. "Dear Allie," she said, "Georgie saved your life. My little boy risked his own to save you."

"Mamma, O mamma!" I cried, "he said he was trying to be like Sir Georgie. And I'm like him! He saved me, and he stayed there in the dark and cold. O mamma, I love him so for it!"

"Yes, Allie," answered my mother, "not one of the old Knights was braver than ours, and not one of all the saints did better service in the sight of God than our little Saint-George last night."—*Alice Maud Eddy, in St. Nicholas.*

COFFEE.—A writer in the *Country* says he enjoyed "the gentle stimulant" in almost every coffee-growing country; and never met with it in such complete perfection as in the mountains of San Domingo, made by the natives. They take the fresh berries and parch them for a few minutes, then crush them in a mortar, and for each person put a tablespoonful of the fragrant fragments into a conical-shaped bag; the exact number of coffee cup-fulls of boiling water is measured out and poured twice through the bag. This completes the process, and the result is nectar.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE CLOUD.

The cloud by low in the heavens,
Such a little cloud it seemed
Just lightly touching Horace's blood horses!
Where the rose-light lingered across the West,
Soft and grey as a moonlit veil,
While the gold athwart it gleamed.

It looked such a harmless shoulder,
Seen over the sleepiest wave;
Yet the keen-eyed mariner shook his head,
As slowly it crept over the dusky rel.
"See the racket lines are clear," he said,
And his lips set stern and grave.

And or ever the eye was midnight,
That cloud was lowering black;
Devouring the light of dark stars,
Dimming the flash of the lofty spray,
As the breakers roared to the northern bay
Winds howling on their track.

So, in life's radiant morning,
Man's fate, one or other,
Just trouble the peaceful course of love,
As if the strength of the waves were mine,
As if to whisper, My surface may mine,
But my rede can laugh at fate.

It may even such a little darling,
Only fourteen months,
Fen with her "ways" and learning to sharpen the
glances
Be seeking "fitt in the hide" advance,
Knows how fain must smile upon circumstance
To serve the baby.

Ah, me! in the fairest tempest
The lightest is the most dire;
But we can encounter the storm-cloud,
When the heart has wrecked by Doolon's gale,
When change of death has fenced the sail,
When treason has bribed the crew?

Then wates, oh hope and gladness,
Watch for the rainbow!
Rain it sweet, brink warmth of youth,
Have it soon, bright dreams of truth,
For oh, there is neither mercy nor ruth,
Shoved it once your heaven engage.

All the Year Round.

MY ST. GEORGE.

It is ten years ago to-day since Georgie May and I went to "Captain Kidd's Cave" after sea-urchins. Georgie was a neighbor's child with whom I had played all my short life, and whom I loved almost as dearly as my own brother. Such a brave, bright face he had, framed in curly sunny hair where the summers had dropped gold dust as they passed him by. I can see him now as he stood, that day on the firm sand of the beach, with his brown eyes glowing and his plump hand humbly-ing a wooden sword which he himself had shaped, and painted with gorgeous figures of red and yellow.

"You see, Allie," he was saying, "this name was Saint George, and he was a Knight. And there was a great dragon with a fiery crest. And so he went at him, and killed him; and he married the Princess, and they lived happy ever after. I'd have killed him, too, if I'd been there!"

"Could you kill a dragon?" I asked, rather timidly.

"Course I could!" replied the young champion. "I'd have a splendid white horse—not a donkey, as you are—and I'd ride back the Giant Killer's, and—and—oh, and my invisible ring! I'd use him up mercy-fully quick, and then I'd cut off his head and give it to the Princess, and we'd have a feast of jelly-cake and cream candy, and then I would marry her!"

I could only gasp admiringly at this splendid vision.

"Allie," mamma said," went on Georgie, more thoughtfully, "that there are dragons now, and she said she would like to be a St. Georgie. She's going to tell some more to-night, but there's getting angry, that's a dragon, and wanting to be head of everything, that's another, and she and me are going to fight 'em. We said so."

"But how?" I asked, with wide open eyes. "I don't see any dragon when I'm angry."

"Oh, you're a girl," said Georgie, consolingly; and we ran on contentedly, wading across the shallow pools of salt water, clambering over the rocks, and and now and then stopping to pick up a bright pebble or shell. The whole scene comes vividly before me as I think of it now—the gray and brown cliffs, with their sharp crags and narrow cleft half choked up by the fine sifting sand; the wet "snappers" clinging to the rocks along the water's edge; the sea itself clear and blue in the bright sunlight, and the dancing lights where the sunbeams struck its rippling surface. A light wind blew across the bay. It stirred in Georgie's curls, and sweet about as both as if playing with us. We grew happier and happier, and when at last we saw the "Captain Kidd's Cave" just before us, we were in the wildest spirits, and almost sorry that our walk was ended.

There was plenty to be seen in the cave, however, beside the excitement of searching for the pirate's treasures, which the country people said were buried there. The high rocks met, forming a wide, arched cavern with a little ceiling in the roof, through which we could just see the clear sky. The firm floor was full of smaller stones which we used for seats, and one high crag almost hid the entrance. It was delicious to creep through the low door-way, and to sit in the cool twilight that reigned there listening to the song of the winds and waters outside, or to clamber up and down the steep sides of the cave, playing that we were castaways on a desert island. We played, also, that I was a captive Princess, and Georgie killed a score of dragons in my defence. We were deserted, too, with the little Knight's sword stuck in the sand for the clergyman. Quite tired out, at last, we went into the cave and sat on the sand-strewn floor, telling stories and talking of dragons and fairies, until a drop of rain suddenly fell through the cleft in the roof. Georgie sprang up.

"We must go home, Allie!" he cried. "What if we were to be caught in a shower?"

Just as he was speaking, a peal of thunder crashed and boomed right above us, and I clung to the boy, sobbing for very terror.

"O Georgie!" I cried, "don't go out. We'll be killed! Oh, what shall we do?"

But Georgie only laughed flithely, saying, "No, we won't go if you don't want to. Let's play it's a concert and the thunder's a drum. It will be over in a minute," and he began to whistle "Yankee Doodle," in which performance I vainly endeavored to join. But as time went on, and the storm became more violent, we were both frightened, and climbing to a ledge about half-way up the wall, sat silent, clinging to each other, and crying a little as the lightning flashed more and more vividly. Yet, even in his puny terror, Georgie was careful for me, and tried to cheer me and raise my heart. Dear little friend, I am grateful for it now!

At last looking forward, I saw that the water was creeping into the cave and covering the floor with shallow, foaming waves. Then, indeed, we were frightened. What if the rising tide had covered the rocks outside? We should have to stay all night in that horrible cave. The tide usually went down before midnight, the way was low, but strong, boyish hand held mine in a firm grasp, and his clear eyes saw just when to seize the opportunity, given by a receding wave, to spring from rock to boulder.

"Georgie, shall we ever reach home?" I sighed at last, as we gained the end of a spur of rock over which the land-breeze blew, and I could hear no answer, and I turned, in surprise, to look at him. His face was very white, and his great eyes were staring into the twilight with such a frightened gaze that I looked about me with a sudden increase of terror. I had thought the worst of the way over, and in the gathering darkness had hardly noticed where we were going, following Georgie with perfect trust in his judgment. Now, I suddenly saw that we could proceed no further. We stood, as I have said, on a long ridge of rock, before us, as far as our very feet, was the wildly-surging water, tearing at the rocks as if in wrest them from their foundation. Beyond, we could see the strong cliffs again, but far out of reach. Behind were only the narrow rocks over which we had come; and on either side the cruel sea cut us off from all hope of gaining the land. I sank on the slippery sea-weed, in an agony of terror, sobbing out my mother's name. Georgie sat down beside me.

"Don't cry, Allie!" he said, in a trembling voice. "Please don't! We may be saved yet. Perhaps they'll come after us in a boat. Or we can stay here till morning."

"But oh! I want to go home! I want mamma. I sobbed; "and I'm so cold and tired, and my feet ache so! O Georgie, can't we go on?"

Georgie was silent for a few moments. "No," he said, at last, "we must stay here; but don't be afraid. Here, Allie, put on my coat, and I'll tie our handkerchiefs round your feet. There, lean on me, you know, or we might tumble. Now, let's both scream 'help' as loud as we can. May be, some one will hear us and come."

But though we shouted till we were hoarse, the only answering voices were those of the roaring wind and "the wild sea water."

It was quite dark now. I could see nothing as I clung there, half sitting, half lying, with my face on Georgie's shoulder. Strangely vivid were the pictures that passed before my closed eyes. I saw my pretty nursery, with the clear lamplight falling on the flowered walls and little white beds; I saw my mother seated by the fire, with the baby in her arms, and heard her low, sweet voice singing:

"Sleep, my baby,
The father watches the sheep"

I saw my father, laughing and frolicking with my little sisters, as he went was on a leisure evening. How I longed to be among them. Then my hair blowing across my eyes, blotted out the picture, and I could hear nothing but the sea drove the sweet cradle-song from my ears.

Georgie's voice stopped my weary sobbing. "Allie," he said, softly, "unmamma told me that true Knights prayed for help when they were fighting. So I shall ask God to help us now. I think He will."

Then, clear and soft, amid the roaring of the sloop, arose the childish voice repeating his evening prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

I felt a little quieter when he had finished. Georgie's strong, sweet faith strengthened me unawares, and involuntary I repeated the holy prayer also. There was more silent for a long time. I was strangely weak and weary. The fear of death was gone now; I thought no more even of my mother. I think I was fast lapsing into unconsciousness when Georgie's voice half-aroused me. "Allie! Allie!" he cried. "Wake up! You are slipping down! Oh, my dear, do try to get up! You'll be drowned!" But even this failed to rouse me. I was too far into which I had fallen. I felt myself slipping from my seat. Already my feet were in the icy water, and the spray was dashing about my face. I heard Georgie call me once again, felt my hands firmly grasped in his, and then I knew nothing more.

"Allee, dear little Alice!" I opened my eyes at the words. Somebody's arms were about me; warm tears were falling on my head, and the scent of lavender was in the air. Where was I? Was this my own little bed, with its snowy curtains and soft, fresh pillows? Was Baby Robin lying beside me, stroking my cheek with his tiny hand? I was not dead, then? Where were the water and the cold sea-weed? A kiss fell on my forehead, and a voice murmured soft love-words in my ear. "Allie! my little girl! Mamma's darling!"

Then I raised my head and looked straight into my mother's own, tender eyes. "Mamma," I said, throwing my arms around her neck, "O, mamma, I was so afraid! I wanted you so!"

"But you are safe, Allie, now. Lie down again, dear. You are weak yet."

So I lay back on the soft pillow with a feeling of rest and content in my heart, such as had never been there before. I cared to ask no questions. It was enough that I was safe, with my mother beside me. Soft and early sunbeams flickering on the wall opposite. It was a long time before I thought of Georgie. When I asked for him, mamma's eyes filled with tears. "Dear Allie," she said, "Georgie saved your life. My little boy risked his own to save you."

"Mamma, O mamma!" I cried, "he said he was trying to be like Sir Georgie. And I'm like him! He saved me, and he stayed there in the dark and cold. O mamma, I love him so for it!"

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1, - - 1878.

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ARNOLD SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
LEVI BISHARD,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATHROP,
of Monroe.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
ALEX. M. SWEARTZ,
of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ORVILLE L. BRAGG,
of Jackson.
For Member of Board of Education,
CHARLES V. EDWARDS,
of Manistee.

Congressional Nomination,
Ninth District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. PEET.
For Representative in State Legislature,
ORVIS B. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ALBERT H. CRAMER.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Att'y—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

An Unanswerable Answer to the Question.

From the Chicago Times.

The following request comes from Whitehall, Mich.: "Will you please in form a number of your readers what is a dollar, what makes it a dollar, and whether a greenback dollar is a dollar or a promissory note."

The word dollar is the name of something. First something is what the law declares it shall be. At present the law declares that that something shall be a coin of silver weighing 412½ grains and nine tenths fine, or weight of gold weighing 25.8 grains and nine tenths fine. The law provides for the manufacture of gold and silver coins of a certain weight and fineness, and calls those coins dollars. Calling them dollars is simply giving them a name. The name might be ding, or disk, or imup, or anything else as well as dollar. Calling a thing a dollar does not change its value any more than calling a sheep's tail a leg makes it a leg. The law might call a silver coin of 100 grains a dollar, but that would not make it of equal value with a silver coin of 412½ grains. The law might call a slip of paper a dollar, as our "fiat" money philosophers propose that it shall, but that would not make the slip of paper worth as much as a gold coin weighing 25.8 grains. The law can make the slip of paper as efficient as the gold coin in paying debts but it cannot make the former equal in value to the latter, or, indeed, give it any commercial value whatever. Hon. H. A. Grow put the matter very clearly in a recent speech:

"Legislation can neither make or unmake real values. Money in its real value is the creature of trade and commerce, not of Governments. Governments can fix the debt-paying value of money for its own citizens by legal tender laws, but not its value for trade and commerce. That is fixed by the dealers themselves in the commodities for which money is exchanged. And the rate of exchange is adjusted to a variation of value in the market, of either the commodities or money, based upon the cost, the demand and supply of the articles exchanged.

"The promise to deliver a thing is not the thing itself, and a thing of no intrinsic value is not the equivalent of labor, and no legislative enactment can make it such. It may be used as such temporarily, under the stress of some over ruling necessity, but, if continued any length of time, will, by the inevitable expansion and contraction that must follow, end in bankruptcy and ruin; like the evil spirits in the time of our Saviour, they only rend and destroy their possessor."

The question, what makes a thing a dollar, is already answered. It is the law. That is, the law declares to what thing the name dollar shall be given, but it does not thereby impart any real value to that thing. As Mr. Grow says, it is the cost, the demand and supply that determine the real value.

In a greenback dollar, a dollar, or a promissory note? The law answers that question. What we call greenbacks are invariably called "United States notes" in all the acts of Congress in which they are mentioned. The first act authorizing them provides for the issue of $150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer at the treasury of the United States." It also provides for the conversion of these notes, "payable to bearer," into six per cent. bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United states after five years and payable twenty years after date." It would be absurd to make real dollars fundable into bonds payable in real dollars.

The next act relating to greenbacks, that of July 11, 1862, provides for an additional issue of $150,000,000 "of United States notes, not bearing interest payable in bonds at the treasury of the United States." It also, like the former act, makes these notes fundable into six per cent bonds through the instrumentality of certificates of deposit, and adds: "Provided, however, that any notes issued under this act may be paid in coin, instead of being received in exchange for certificates of deposit, as above specified, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury." From this it will be seen not only that greenbacks are promissory notes payable in coin, but that a Resumption act was passed sixteen years ago. Perhaps that is the cause of the hard times!

The joint resolution of January 17, 1862, authorized the issue "on the credit of the United States" of $500,000,000 more "United States notes * * * not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand." The act of March 3, 1863, authorizes $50,000,000 more of the "United States notes," "payable to bearer." The Public Credit act of March 18, 1869, declares "that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes." In short, there is no act of Congress in which the greenbacks are referred to as anything but promissory notes of the United States, or obligations of the United States, to be either funded into 6s per cent bonds or redeemed in coin.

The courts have repeatedly decided that the greenbacks are notes to be paid in the case of Bank vs. Supervisors, reported in seven Wallace, the Supreme Court of the United States declared: "It is clear that these notes are obligations of the United States. They range on ports obligations, and every one of them leaves on its face a promise to pay a certain sum. The dollar note is a promise to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is the coin dollar of the United States—a certain weight and fineness of gold and silver." In the opinion of the court in the legal tender cases, decided in 1871, Justice Strong says: "The legal tender acts do not, although to make paper a standard of value. We do not rest their validity upon the assertion that their emission is coinage, or any regulation of the value of money; nor do we assert that Congress may make anything which has no value money. What we do assert is, that Congress has power to enact that the Government's promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the Coinage acts, or to multiplies thereof. * * * It is then, a mistake to regard legal tender acts as either fixing a standard of value, or regulating money values, or making that money which has no intrinsic value." These decisions settle the question whether greenbacks are dollars or promises to pay dollars. They are not dollars any more than the 5-20 bonds, or any other bonds of the United States are dollars. Congress has done a good many foolish thing, but has never done anything so foolish "as to enact that a piece of paper should be a dollar, or to declare that stamping pieces of paper was the same thing as coining money. It may go to that extreme only because it has the power to say what shall be called a dollar, and what shall be tender for a dollar in paying a debt. But if it should go to this length it would soon learn that the power to call a worthless thing a dollar is something very different from the power to create value out of nothing.

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense tells us that Dr. Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wasche-don-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wasche-don-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 21st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 61.84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWRAY,
20-7 Administrator.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectioners which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Spcialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. P. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Henrer for ladies and children's Cloaks and sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Roches, Ties and Hows, also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

60,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, as has other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1277)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that as sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 8:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

(in the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 1—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and saturday morning at 6 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connects at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 9, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HANSIA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risk taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Gooding's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 Lyr.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lake—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1165y

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan river.

MRS. J. WHEELAN & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Published Private at lowest rates.

Address,
B. B. BALCH,
Boyne City Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has seen rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tage ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which season my stage at Specked Trouts baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Grave-Digging Beetles.

One of the wonderful provisions of Nature is the existence of certain beetles with the function of digging graves for dead rats, mice, birds and other small creatures left upon the surface of the earth, and the effluvia from which might be offensive and baleful. Beetles of this kind are known as the *Necrophorus germanicus*. About these remarkable animals, Mr. Gleditch, an entomologist has given us several interesting and curious particulars. Being desirous to test the strength of the grave-diggers, he provided a glass vessel half filled with moist earth, into which he put four beetles with a dead linnet. No alarm was shown by the captives. Apparently intent on the one sole object of their existence, they began immediately to inspect the bird, and then commenced the digging of a hollow underneath it, removing the earth and shovelling it away on each side. This was accomplished by leaning strongly upon their collars, bending down their head, and working with wings and feet at purpose. After laboring for nearly two hours, one of the beetles was driven away and not allowed to work again. This, Mr. Gleditch concluded, was a female, as it was smaller than the others, which continued their labor, until one by one they ceased, leaving only one beetle at his work. *Ten hours* more hard work were given by the remaining beetle, which at last quite exhausted on the earth and rested from his task and finally, suddenly raising himself, seized the dead bird with a extraordinary effort of strength lifted up the bird and arranged it within the spacious grave. In three days the grave was closed, and the bird safely deposited within its narrow limits.

During a space of fifty days these busy workers interred the bodies of four frogs, three small birds, two grasshoppers and one mole. This singular occupation, which continues from the middle of April until the end of December, proceeds from an instinctive desire for the preservation of their offspring, eggs deposited by the parent in the sunbeams which they inter, when hatched, produce larvæ, which, feeding on the carrion which surrounds them, grow in such full length. These in their turn change into yellow chrysalids, and lastly into beetles; and the latter, when emerged from the sepulchre, begin to dig graves and inter dead animals for the benefit of another generation.

In September, 1877, the writer had unexpectedly an opportunity of making the acquaintance of these curious insects. Two of the grave-digging beetles made their appearance in one of two under-ground kitchens, in the window of which stood a very large pot filled with mould prepared for the reception of plant-cuttings. To this pot the insects made their way, and at once began casting up the earth. On being observed, they were provided with a dead sparrow, and set to work exactly in the manner described by Mr. Gleditch, but as soon as they became tired and rested from their labors, they were ejected into the adjoining kitchen and placed close to the fire-place. The following morning discovered them again at work, having traversed to their former quarters during the night; and again they labored perseveringly till the body of the mouse gradually disappeared. At the end of the second day, it was neatly covered in, and the insects were turned out of their house and again placed in the back kitchen. Meanwhile the body of the mouse was removed, but on the following morning the two had returned to their double purpose, and were again burrowing in search of the dead mouse, throwing out mouthfuls of the mould in their untiring efforts. Finally, as a reward for their industry and perseverance, they were transferred to the garden and placed close to the dead mouse, which they at once began to bury afresh.

Opium and Famine in China.

OPIUM and famine prevent a very rapid increase of the population of China. In a single year the Chinese importation of opium amounted to nearly $40,000,000, or about half the importations of the Empire. The people are enslaved by it, and the Government is wholly unable to control it. Once they destroyed 20,000 chests, which had been offered $11,600. They had waited too long. Opium-eating had become a National indulgence. The native cultivators now contend with the producers of India; and each year send to the weaker millions of chests. The native article is less destructive than the foreign, and in the hope that its use will lessen the evil, the Government encourages home cultivation. It is believed the home article will soon exclude the foreign. Many of the Chinese believe opium the instrument in the hands of some mysterious power to effect the destruction of their people. They say, "All the stones of the bamboos of the South, if converted into pens, could not record the evils of opium." A Chinese Society has published an appeal in which they say: "If this evil is allowed to go on, there will remain no remedy, no salvation for our country. We ask, in the name of Heaven, what unheard-of crime have we committed that we should thus be punished? Since the creation of man to our days no plague has so much ravaged our country." In the Provinces where the drug is cultivated, the people were formerly sober, thrifty and prosperous; but they have become idle, corrupt and hopeless, committing crimes for opium, dying of hunger, and in not a few instances eating even human flesh. The number of opium consumers is not known. The lower classes do not abuse use it, but the very highest, and these offer it to their guests as wine is offered in Europe. The City of Ningpo, with a population of 400,000, has 2,500 opium shops. It is estimated that throughout the Empire 600,000 opium victims die yearly. Though the use of the deadly drug does not produce the violent riots or some other intoxicants at first, it is in the end more pernicious and irremediable. Its victims become livid, their eyes lose their brightness, their cheeks wither, labor is unendurable, and all their evil instincts are unnaturally excited.

The Chinese say that only England can assist them in recovery. If recovery be possible, from this dreadful curse, and that by restraining the merchants of India from offering it for sale in their countries. Once assured that none would be allowed to be sent from India, the Imperial Government would prohibit its home production. The Chinese Government appeals to England for a restrictive policy.

Such a curse as that is now raging in the Provinces of Shansi, Chili, Honnan and Shensi, in Northern China, was never before known in any country. The four Provinces contained a population of about seventy millions, and the inhabitants are that all will be obliged to leave, or they will die of starvation. In Shansi, where is the most destitution, there were recently between three and four millions entirely dependent upon the Government for food. Here, as also in other Provinces, the people have died by millions. There is no work, no business, no money. The people have consumed everything that could be eaten—grass, wild herbs, the bark of trees, green twigs, insects, vermin, and as a last resort they have eaten dirt.

Rev. S. Wells Williams, a missionary, writes that he has seen men eating clay or stones. The stone is the same as our soft-stone pencils. It is reduced to dust and mixed with millet husks, and then baked. This stone is sold at from two to five mills a pound, and bark at from five to seven mills per pound. Grain is three or four times the usual price, and turnips and cabbages five or six times. Flour is seven, eight and nine mills an ounce.

Five millions is said to be a low estimate of the number of deaths in Shansi, and there is no prospect of an amelioration of the famine. Mothers are driven mad by the cries of their starving children, and in some cases have buried them alive to end their sufferings. Honesty is out of the question, every man being ready to lay his hands on whatever will secure food. Beggars line the road, starving and dying. Many, from eating the roots of rushes and soft-stone, die, of constipation. At the City of Ping-Yang-Foo two carts are employed in removing the dead. One person counted 270 dead on the road in three days.

A letter received in this city a few days ago from Tien-tsin says that provisions are about as scarce as they were during the winter. Chaff, weeds, roots and leaves are greedily consumed. In Shansi they not only eat the flesh of those who have died, but people have been killed to appease the cravings of hunger. Some to whom relief was given were so reduced that they had not strength to carry the food given them. Others had to be carried on the backs of friends to the place of distribution. The flesh of some was frightfully swollen and the skin cracked. In one family three had died within a few days, and the remaining six saw only death as the immediate future. In most of the houses herds of the cannot exist for famine fever, and in several instances missionaries distributing provisions have contracted the fever and died. The missionaries are doing a great good, only two of them in one district assisting twenty-four villages, 624 families, and 2,060 persons. They distribute for a hundred "cash" (about one-tenth of a cent) to adults, and three hundred to children. Up to the present time more than $150,000 have been contributed for the relief of these starving millions, the largest part of which came from England, very little from America.

The Chinese Government has been doing all it is able to do. The sufferers cannot all be reached by any human agency, for China is without railroads, and the distance of these regions from the coast where provisions can be obtained is so great that it is impossible for food in sufficient abundance to reach them. Some have found their way to the large cities, and houses of refuge have been established for their benefit.

Continual failures of crops, caused by drought, is the cause of the famine. The land has produced nothing for over three years. There is said to be scarcely a tree standing in all the region of famine, they have been gradually removed that the ground might be utilized. Very seldom has rain fallen, yet when there was a shower the people at once drew the water back to the clouds. There being no shelter for the ground or roots of trees to retain moisture in the soil. In other words, Northern China, denuded of trees, is becoming a desert, and the swarming millions of inhabitants are perishing because they have blighted the earth that sustained them. We of this country might learn a valuable lesson from the sad experience of this stricken people, and take steps to prevent the further destruction of our forests.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

It was about this time of the year when the little boy expressed the wish that he was built like a fire-escap, out of laths, so that the breeze could blow right through him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

JOSHUA was the first man who ever took a newspaper. The Bible tells us he stopped the Daily Sun.—*Frisco Alta.*

The Town of Nikosia in Cyprus.

THE man who, after a prolonged residence in Nikosia, can find his way through its tortuous thoroughfares to any given destination deserves a medal from the Geographical Society.

The place is a maze, and a maze without a plan; the houses are all so like each other in their patchwork dilapidation, in their balcony overhanging the folding doors, in their heaps of earth up against the walls, in their closed shuttered windows, in their dinginess; the streets are all so alike in their dogs, in their gutter running along the center, which, however, is not a sewer, but a conduit of clear water that conveys irrigation to the gardens by flocks made under the houses; in their lanes, fenzed men and sallow bright-eyed women leaning against the walls or sitting on chairs in their doorways, in the half-naked babies, in their casual heaps of rubbish, in their treacherous holes, in their smells.

The latter alone afford variety. They are either under arches, or are covered overhead with trellised vines or stretched awnings of canvas. The bazaars of Nikosia are not emporia of varied produce. You may buy vegetables "of sorts," petroleum, in wee, cotton goods which have come from Manchester unbleached and have been here printed in flaring colors that suit the Eastern taste, colored yarns, pack saddles, rugs, bubble-bubble pipes, silks of native manufacture, coarse but stout, and that is about all. If homespun fabrics are wanted it must be sent to Beyrout. There is a tailor in the place, who comes for orders, cannot show you samples because his shop is closed, and who, as a rule, is never any more back again; a shoemaker, who measures you for canvas shoes, and then returns in tatters—you that the execution of the order must be postponed till fresh material arrives from Beyrout; a tinsmith, who undertakes to make you a bath, fixes a price, and next day looks in casually and tells you that on second thoughts he prefers not to undertake the work.

Everything is languid, shiftless, slutish, unenterprising, disheartening, and everything is "kismet." You look at the musket of a Turkish soldier. He asks promptly for backsheesh. You ask your way, and the reply is "backsheesh." You look at a room which is too foul to be inhabited by a self-respecting dog, and the fellow who shows it to you and asks an unreasonable sum for rent, asks for "backsheesh" while you are using superhuman efforts to restrain yourself from kicking him. I have been asked for backsheesh by the inhabitant because I ventured to halt and look up at a Venetian inscription on the front of an old house; and yesterday a priest asked me for backsheesh because I tried to reply to his question whether His Excellency was or was not a cruel man.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

Oh, Why!

Why is it that every man who owns a horse thinks he is a stargazer? and firmly believes that the animal would go like the wind if he were "let out?"

That nobody ever thinks of sitting in a summer house?

That hunting parties from the city always kill so many more prairie chickens than they bring in?

That so many more watch chains are worn than watches?

That no matter what direction a man starts a pin, the point always ultimates in the end of his fore-finger?

That a woman is always glad to see her poor relations come to visit her, bringing their children with them?

That is the attitude of a dog when he is stimulated sarcasm.)

That no man thinks any other man knows how to build a fire?

That every living man who smokes affects to be a connoisseur in cigars?

That bankers never have any money to lend?

That the oftener the coffee is "out," the more you have to buy, while the oftener the candle is "out," the longer it lasts?

That your bor who never goes farther from home than "the next corner," is generally informed on all foreign matters that transpired at the river, two miles away?

That editors are so much wealthier than lawyers?—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Advice to Drinking Men.

A drinking man can supply himself easily with the remedies used at nearly all the inebriate asylums and he his own physician at his own home, without the necessary expense and painfulness of visiting the Washingtonian Home or any other reformatory institution.

His laboratory need contain only a small quantity of cayenne pepper, a pot of concentrated extract of beef and a few grains of bromide of potassium. When the desire for drink recurs, make a tea from the cayenne pepper, as strong as can be taken with any degree of comfort, sweeten it with milk and sugar, and drink. This tea will supply the same place that a glass of liquor would fill; and will leave no injurious effect behind. Repeated daily, or so often as the appetite returns, it will be but a few days before the sufferer will have become disgusted with the taste of the pepper, and with the appearance of this disgust disappears the love of liquor.

The fact is proven every day. The extract of beef is to be made into beef tea, according to the directions on the pot, in quantities as may be needed for the time being, and furnishes a cheap, easily digestible and healthy nutriment. If being made "to stay on the stomach" when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is a public exhibit of the method of treatment adopted at the inebriate asylums.

In addition thereto the drinking man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the bar-room and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business avocations will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands can attest the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Bird's Wing.

Did you ever look at a bird's wing carefully, and try to find out from it the secret of its flight? Perhaps not; you only suppose, either that a bird flies because it is lighter than the air, like a balloon, or that it rows itself along in the air through the Water. Neither of these suppositions is true. A bird is not lighter than the air, and does not row itself along. Its feathers are not fitted for wheels to act on the wing if falls to the ground just as quickly as a squirrel. On the contrary, a bird flies by its own weight, and could not fly at all if it were not heavier than the air.

Look at the feather, and you will see that, on each side of the central shaft or quill, there is a broad, thin portion, which is called the *vane*. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff; and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little, like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward, each feather is pressed up against the next narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the downward stroke is finished and the stroke begins, the pressure is taken off from the lower surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the vane, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the wing resists the air on the downward stroke, and yields to it on its down-stroke and raises the bird a little at each flap, but at each upstroke allows the air to slide off at the sides, and to pass through between the feathers, so that nothing is lost.—*St. Nicholas for September.*

Brigandage in Chili.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of a recent date, says: "Brigandage is apparently on the increase in Chili. In the southern part of the State bands of desperadoes associate themselves together for purposes of robbery and murder. These bands are large and formidable, are thoroughly organized and under apparently intelligent leadership, and can only be resisted and overcome by organized force. The record of their crimes is startling appalling. Murders the most revolting horrity the community, and are committed with apparently no other object in the world than to destroy witnesses to the foul deeds, on the principle that dead men tell no tales. One of these bands consists of thirty men, who are under the command of a scoundrel who almost excels in ferocity Nena Sabilo. They have their headquarters near Lebu, and no passers-by, except in daylight and under peculiarly fortunate circumstances, escapes with his property and life. The rural police appear to be utterly powerless to control the evil, either from want of strength or organization, or from lack of purpose. The evil has become so serious that it calls loudly for Government interference. The bandits are of the very lowest order, mostly half-breed and domesticated Indians, naturally vicious and ironrant, *who have had no* crime by their own hands. Sensible men are encouraged in it through the laxity of the laws and the inefficiency of the magistracy and the police. Now that Congress is in session, Chili should see to it that this moral excrescence is promptly and effectively removed."

A strange fish broke ice from down river. Mr. Frank Billings, an old fisherman, near the upper lock on the river, while running his trout-line a few days since found in the hatchway a monster catfish. In order to make sure of his game, he wrapped the fish around his wrist. The fish, making a powerful effort for liberty, met the shaft, and the fisherman, being unable to disentangle himself from the line, was dragged under the water and drowned before assistance could reach him. Some neighbors on the bank witnessed the catastrophe, and hastened to the scene, but too late. They recovered the body of the drowned man, and then secured the fish, which weighed 250 pounds. This statement comes to us so well authenticated that we cannot doubt its truth.—*Hart County (Ky.) Democrat.*

THE richest club in New York, if not in the United States, is the Union League, which is said to have a surplus of $200,000 invested in Government bonds.

Independence Among Artisans.

A number of years since a hosiery factory was started in one of our country towns, and the workmen for it imported from England and Wales; for a little while all went on well, but finally the company failed and the works were permanently closed.

When deprived of the factory work, most of these men recognizing that best work was better than idleness and bread more sustaining than any amount of grumbling, instead of becoming burdens upon the community in which they had cast their lot, set up, each of them, a hand loom or two in his little house or room, and continued the manufacture of the goods which they had produced at the factory, and by the aid of the country storekeepers disposed of them for such articles as they how they are all in independent circumstances, and can with difficulty supply the demand for their special productions.

We cite this one of many instances which have come to our knowledge to indicate what may be done by many of those artisans with us who are now out of employment.

To our mind the past years of prosperity, of high wages, and consequent demand for workmen were, generally speaking, far more hurtful to the laboring classes than the few recent years of depression and stagnation, for in the recent and present times are sown the seeds of patience, self-denial and self-reliance which will yield good fruit if properly cultivated and tended.

The chronic superabundance of the labor supply in the older countries has developed some conditions full of social suggestions to us.

Wherever we travel there we are surprised to learn that a large proportion of the smaller articles of manufacture, with which, in some instances, the trade of the world is supplied, are made by artisans in their own houses and with the simplest appliances; and we find there also, in almost every large town or city long established, business-houses whose sole business it is to receive and distribute these goods, to find markets for the handiwork of the independent workmen.

We know of prosperous firms in England who do a very extensive trade in this way on an investment probably of not more than $10,000. Samples of these articles of their productions from the various artisans so employed, they patronize, and, as "middlemen" or "commercial travelers," who travel in every direction exhibiting them and soliciting orders; on receipt of an order the special workman is notified, and soon makes his appearance with his basket or bundle of goods, which are inspected and paid for according to previous agreement. The goods are then put up in the conventional packages and shipped according to order.

Almost every variety of articles of household and building furniture, woodenware, brushes, brooms, etc., made by independent working men and women, are thus collected and disposed of by this method. Here is but a sample of the hundreds that are engaged in the same business.

Thousands of our artisans would thus make themselves and families independent of corporations and capital, and secure against the pressure of hard times.

Of course, it is not to be expected that all the articles thus produced would equal in finish those now produced by improved machinery, nor that they could be sold at such a profit as if they were manufactured on a large scale; but the independent workman would neither expect nor require such profits as are necessary to the life of a corporation with its costly buildings and machinery and its salaried officials and clerks; he always sure that any intelligent labor of his will enhance the value of whatever kind of ornamental material it is applied to, in a measure sufficient for his needs and comfort.

We would gladly advise and encourage to the utmost general independent work of this kind, we recognize the present condition of labor as a temporary one, and that the demand for workmen were, generally speaking, far more hurtful to the laboring classes than the few recent years of depression and stagnation, for in the recent and present times are sown the seeds of patience, self-denial and self-reliance which will yield good fruit if properly cultivated and tended.

The chronic superabundance of the labor supply in the older countries has developed some conditions full of social suggestions to us.

Wherever we travel there we are surprised to learn that a large proportion of the smaller articles of manufacture, with which, in some instances, the trade of the world is supplied, are made by artisans in their own houses and with the simplest appliances; and we find there also, in almost every large town or city long established, business-houses whose sole business it is to receive and distribute these goods, to find markets for the handiwork of the independent workmen.

We know of prosperous firms in England who do a very extensive trade in this way on an investment probably of not more than $10,000. Samples of these articles of their productions from the various artisans so employed, they patronize, and, as "middlemen" or "commercial travelers," who travel in every direction exhibiting them and soliciting orders; on receipt of an order the special workman is notified, and soon makes his appearance with his basket or bundle of goods, which are inspected and paid for according to previous agreement. The goods are then put up in the conventional packages and shipped according to order.

Almost every variety of articles of household and building furniture, woodenware, brushes, brooms, etc., made by independent working men and women, are thus collected and disposed of by this method. Here is but a sample of the hundreds that are engaged in the same business.

Thousands of our artisans would thus make themselves and families independent of corporations and capital, and secure against the pressure of hard times.

Of course, it is not to be expected that all the articles thus produced would equal in finish those now produced by improved machinery, nor that they could be sold at such a profit as if they were manufactured on a large scale; but the independent workman would neither expect nor require such profits as are necessary to the life of a corporation with its costly buildings and machinery and its salaried officials and clerks; he always sure that any intelligent labor of his will enhance the value of whatever kind of ornamental material it is applied to, in a measure sufficient for his needs and comfort.

We would gladly advise and encourage to the utmost general independent work of this kind, we recognize the present condition of labor as a temporary one, and that the demand for workmen will soon be more than equal to the supply.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

A New Way of Growing Strawberries.

THERE is no doubt but that in many parts of the country the "hill" or "stool" plan is a failure because of hard winters. Fruit is much larger and finer grown by the "stool" system (that is keeping the runners clipped off), and the reasons for this are that the ground gets better cultivated, and the plants, being spread on all sides, make a luxuriant growth and bear in proportion. Now, if we can adopt some plan by which the soil can be better stirred all around the plants, we know fine fruit will be attained. Therefore we propose what we style the "matted fill system," which is as follows: Prepare the ground well, mark it three or three and one-half feet each way, and set out at least one crossing of marker set a strawberry plant (or, if you have plenty of them, two in each place will be safer and better). Keep the cultivator running both ways, and quite often, as plants commence to run freely; and by doing this, and when cleaning the hills by hand, drawing stray plants and covering with earth, a matted hill will soon be found one and a-half feet to two feet across. We have noticed that when there were vacancies in matted rows, and chimps of plants here and there, the fruit was much finer than where the matted rows of plants were continuous. Roots of strawberry plants run much farther than one would suppose, and where the ground is filled with them the finest is had so large as when they can have more room. We advise the saving of this plan by those who have plenty of land and horse-help. After they are through bearing, a small plow with a sharp knife or wheel, can be run through both ways, and hills plowed down closely, ground leveled off, and cultivator and hoe run through as before.—*Fruit Recorder.*

An Affectionate Goose.

Our Dumb Animals tells the pathetic story of a guardian goose, between whom and an old blind horse there was a strong affection. The incident took place on a cotton plantation in Mississippi.

One of a favorite pair of Mr. X.'s carriage horses becoming blind, he was sent to this plantation to spend the rest of his days in ease. A flock of domestic geese made a part of the stock of the place, one of which conceived a strong attachment to the blind horse.

The goose soon became his pilot, constantly keeping before him when at pasture, and leading him by the sound of her voice.

One day while Mr. X. was seated at dinner, he observed the goose, in a distant field, violently describing circles with upraised wings and extended neck.

The horse could not be seen, and a gang of negroes was summoned to be rescue. The negroes found the blind horse lying helplessly on his back at the bottom of a gorge, and dissented to his assistance. But the goose, appreciating that their mission was one of mischief, descended also, and assailed them with violence.

At the next plowing season, the overseer of the estate, during the spring work beforehand, advised Mr. X. to use the blind horse, and his mate, and they were put into the field.

The guardian goose, insisting upon leading her blind charge, was so in the way at the end of every furrow that it was necessary to catch her, but, in turning to recross, the guide, absorbed in devotion, should be trampled to death.

The "morning" came, and the plowman, reported his embarrassment to the overseer, who had the goose put in a pen until the plowing should be finished.

A few days after, when the horses had been led to the stable for their midday meal, the goose, by a desperate effort, escaped from her confinement and rushed to the stable, where the horse had just been fed, but not, it would seem, in the accustomed stall.

She caressed, with bill and neck the fellows of the wrong horse, and was killed by an unlucky kick.

Mourners will grow weary and sigh over the baby's troubles, when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would relieve the child and thereby give the mother rest.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—We give it up. Of all the weeds in this world we supposed the cocklebur, while it was the most offensive, was the most worthless. But it is now recommended as a certain cure for hydrophobia.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Cleaning Cistern Water.—Add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty-barrel cistern of rain-water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing and even for cooking purposes.—*Exchange.*

—The *Country Gentleman* gives the following remedy for chicken cholera: Dissolve an ounce of powdered prepared chalk, the same quantity of ginger, and two grains of cayenne pepper, mixed, and formed into a pill with mucilage, may be given, and if the relaxation is not speedily checked, a grain of opium and a grain of powdered ipecacuanha may be given every four or six hours. Give water to drink in which is placed sumac-bush.

—A German farmer sets a high value on pigs as exterminators of the mice and other vermin. He believes that the plague of mice so prevalent in Germany is in great measure due to the present system of farming, which penned up instead of allowing them the range of the fields, as was formerly the custom. He says: "Where a careful observer may often detect pigs in the act of snapping up and devouring a good-sized mouse; beside which they may have an extraordinary keen scent for the nests, grubbing them up in search of the young mice, which they eagerly devour.

—Rules for the Care of Sheep.—1. Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is more necessary than rooting them. Never let them stand up to in the mud or snow. 2. If a sheep loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt. 3. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it. 4. Separate all weak, sick or ill-thus sheep in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care. 5. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with a healing lotion. If a leg is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, becoming as the limb swells. 6. If a sheep is lame, examine its foot, clean out between the hoofs, if necessary, apply tobacco, with lime vitriol boiled in a little water. 7. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe. Keep none but the best, and see that they are properly attended to.—*Exchange.*

—What are termed locomotives merely of the form of fruits sweetened with sugar syrup and then frozen, like ice-cream, is stated that the best kinds are made by first cooking the sugar in the form of syrup, having the strength of 30 deg. The strawberry juices are strained through a sieve and then added, with a little water and the whites of a few eggs, to the prepared syrup. The final mixture should have a consistence of 22 deg. It is then frozen in the usual way. To make the best ice-cream, use the *Scientific American* this is necessary that the cream should be of the best quality; and the utensils in which it is made and kept absolutely clean. With every quart of the cream, mix six ounces best pulverized white sugar, a very little vanilla bean, and the white of one egg. The latter imparts a smoothness and delicacy to the cream that cannot otherwise be obtained. The prepared mixture is then to be stirred in the freezer until it is entirely congealed. Those who desire fruit-ice or ice cream should follow these directions carefully, and avoid the use of corn-starch or other thickeners. Instead of vanilla as a flavor for the cream, a trifling amount of any flavored flavoring syrup or juice may be used, as strawberry, pineapple, orange, lemon, etc.

Uneven Heels on Horse-Shoes.

The advantage or disadvantage of having calkins either on the fore or on the hind shoes, or on both, will vary in different cases. But there should be no difference, under any circumstances whatever, between the outer and inner heel of the same shoes, in point of elevation. We have seen a distinction of this kind made for the purpose of preventing brushing, or probably for some imaginary reason; but it is highly improper, because in the long run it is sure to lead to indues lameness in the leg, in consequence of the weight of the body being thrown more on one side of the joint than on the other. It is just as barbarous and injudicious to shoe a horse on this plan as it would be to oblige a man to walk in a boot with one side of the heel double the thickness of the other. However, our interposition on behalf of humanity to the contrary, the notion will likely prevail that one side of the horse's shoe must be higher than the other in order to prevent brushing (interfering or cutting); as it has to be done, it should be made in such a manner as to be at least of practical utility. We may, and can, in many cases, effectually prevent a horse from cutting by using bevelled shoes; but this is not always to be trusted. We only prevent by this the bruising of the shoe coming in contact with the standing leg, which would otherwise be wounded by it. There are many horses that would cut his if they had no shoes on them, and if we could cut half the hoof away, they would still interfere. It is the position in which the standing leg is placed by Nature, and the direction of the moving or passing leg, that produces the failing. We cannot alter Nature, we can only bring art to remedy to a certain degree the natural defect. Smiths are very apt, on being told, or seeing that a horse cuts, to shoe him "thick-heeled," as it is termed, on the inside, or to make his shoe altogether thicker on the inside than on the out. They tell you that by this mode they turn or twist the ankle further out of the way of the passing leg. This is true; but they are not aware that by removing the ankle of the standing leg—say an inch further out of the way—they bring the passing leg three inches nearer the standing one. To show the effect of this, let anyone place a bit of wood an inch thick under the inside of the heel of his shoe; if he does this by the right foot, he will find his body thrown out of equilibrium to the right. Let him, in this position, attempt to pass his left leg by the other he will find it inclined to touch the standing leg. Now let him remove the piece of wood, and place it under his right foot, on the outside of his trend; he will find, though it may bring his ankle nearer the lift leg, that leg in passing will be some inches away from it. His body is thrown out of equilibrium to the left, the left leg follows the body, and strive as he will, he will find that he cannot bring it, in passing, close to the right standing leg.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

A New Way of Growing Strawberries.

THERE is no doubt but that in many parts of the country the "hill" or "stool" plan is a failure because of hard winters. Fruit is much larger and finer grown by the "stool" system (that is keeping the runners clipped off), and the reasons for this are that the ground gets better cultivated, and the plants, being spread on all sides, make a luxuriant growth and bear in proportion. Now, if we can adopt some plan by which the soil can be better stirred all around the plants, we know fine fruit will be attained. Therefore we propose what we style the "matted fill system," which is as follows: Prepare the ground well, mark it three or three and one-half feet each way, and set out at least one crossing of marker set a strawberry plant (or, if you have plenty of them, two in each place will be safer and better). Keep the cultivator running both ways, and quite often, as plants commence to run freely; and by doing this, and when cleaning the hills by hand, drawing stray plants and covering with earth, a matted hill will soon be found one and a-half feet to two feet across. We have noticed that when there were vacancies in matted rows, and chimps of plants here and there, the fruit was much finer than where the matted rows of plants were continuous. Roots of strawberry plants run much farther than one would suppose, and where the ground is filled with them the finest is had so large as when they can have more room. We advise the saving of this plan by those who have plenty of land and horse-help. After they are through bearing, a small plow with a sharp knife or wheel, can be run through both ways, and hills plowed down closely, ground leveled off, and cultivator and hoe run through as before.—*Fruit Recorder.*

An Affectionate Goose.

Our Dumb Animals tells the pathetic story of a guardian goose, between whom and an old blind horse there was a strong affection. The incident took place on a cotton plantation in Mississippi.

One of a favorite pair of Mr. X.'s carriage horses becoming blind, he was sent to this plantation to spend the rest of his days in ease. A flock of domestic geese made a part of the stock of the place, one of which conceived a strong attachment to the blind horse.

The goose soon became his pilot, constantly keeping before him when at pasture, and leading him by the sound of her voice.

One day while Mr. X. was seated at dinner, he observed the goose, in a distant field, violently describing circles with upraised wings and extended neck.

The horse could not be seen, and a gang of negroes was summoned to be rescue. The negroes found the blind horse lying helplessly on his back at the bottom of a gorge, and dissented to his assistance. But the goose, appreciating that their mission was one of mischief, descended also, and assailed them with violence.

At the next plowing season, the overseer of the estate, during the spring work beforehand, advised Mr. X. to use the blind horse, and his mate, and they were put into the field.

The guardian goose, insisting upon leading her blind charge, was so in the way at the end of every furrow that it was necessary to catch her, but, in turning to recross, the guide, absorbed in devotion, should be trampled to death.

The "morning" came, and the plowman, reported his embarrassment to the overseer, who had the goose put in a pen until the plowing should be finished.

A few days after, when the horses had been led to the stable for their midday meal, the goose, by a desperate effort, escaped from her confinement and rushed to the stable, where the horse had just been fed, but not, it would seem, in the accustomed stall.

She caressed, with bill and neck the fellows of the wrong horse, and was killed by an unlucky kick.

Mourners will grow weary and sigh over the baby's troubles, when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would relieve the child and thereby give the mother rest.

—The following conjugation of the verb "I dun," as recited by Southern negroes, is given by Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, in "Aunt Hubbah's School-ma'am": Present—I dun it, you dun it, he dun it; we or us dun it, you dun it, you dun it, they uns dun it. Imperfect—I dun dun it, you dun dun it, he dun dun it; we or us dun dun it, you dun dun it, you dun dun it, they uns dun dun it. Perfect—I gone dun dun it, you gone dun dun it, he gone dun dun it; we or us uns gone dun dun it, you uns gone dun dun it, they ons gone dun dun it. Pluperfect—I dun gone dun it, you dun gone dun it, he dun gone dun it, we or us uns dun gone dun it, you uns dun gone dun it, they uns dun gone dun it. *First Future*—I gwine dun it, you gwine dun it, he gwine dun it, we or us uns gwine dun it, you uns gwine dun it, they uns gwine dun it. *Second Future*—I am gwine dun it, you am gwine dun it, he dun gwine dun it, we or us uns dun gwine dun it, you uns dun gwine dun it, they uns dun gwine dun it.

FROM the son of a prominent statesman, in Washington, to a pretty girl: Dear Miss—I want you to come around to our house if you can't get anybody to come around to your house and fetch your self around to our house. Respectfully, etc.

ARIEL, in Hebrew, means vanity; and a belle in English has much the same signification.—*London Fun.*

Miscellaneous.

The most wonderful and glorious success. In cases where persons are sick or going into a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (probably asthma, for which is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They give to cure from the best ones, and keep it upon perfect health and strength is restored when they ring.—[4 Rep Bitters. See "Truths and" Testimonials" in another column.

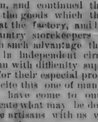
WILBOR'S TONIC—THE GREAT FAVORITE.—The popular Chili Cure of Malaria. Composed of pure and unadulterate drugs. Wilbor's Tonic has long been a favorite with the people. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, half cup of water, the yolks of five eggs, the whites of three eggs, the juice and rind of one orange and sugar to make the icing stiff.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER A VALUABLE MEDICINE. CINCINNATI, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Vegetine in my family, and for myself, for several years, and find it a good medicine; it is a reliable and valuable blood purifier.
Respectfully,
H. R. STEVENS, Secretary.
N. E. Cor. Main and Franklin sts.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.



CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, General Debility.
CAUTION.
Dyspepsia—Sufferers' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.
As this preparation is entirely different from all other preparations of Hypophosphites, and is the only one that can produce the same effects as the Fellows' Compound, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of Fellows' on the blown bottle. Fellows' Hypophosphites, James L. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and a fac-simile wrapper is around each bottle, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of nervous power and connected with mal-assimilation, viz.: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Wasting Cough, Asthmatic Coughs, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Neuralgia, Epilepsy (Fits), St. Vitus' Dance, Impaired Digestion, Loss of Vital Power, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, Impaired Memory, Loss of Muscular Power, Spermatorrhœa, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Weakness, Sexual Debility, Premature Decay, Want of Nerve Force, Lack of Energy, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, Blues, Dizziness, Mercurial Diseases, Cachexia, Scrofula, Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach and Skin, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, Piles, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Sick Headache, Faintness, Flatulency, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Eruptions of the Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Itch, Scurfiness, Poisoned Blood, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Intermittent Fever, Ague, Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancerous Humors, Canker, Female Complaints, all Urinary Diseases, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Blood.
Prepared only by JAMES L. FELLOWS, Chemist, 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Graefenberg Vegetable PILLS

Have been acknowledged for over Thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES OF DIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS. These PILLS act with great mildness and will restore health to those suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS. Price 25c. per Box. Send for Almanac.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

ART SCHOOLS OF THE Chicago Academy of Design.

In a recent reorganization the Chicago Academy of Design has been put to better condition than at any time before.

THE ART SCHOOLS

are in complete order, and persons who wish to pursue any branch of study, from the rudiments to the highest degree, can be accommodated. Life and Antique Painting, Figure, Still Life or Decorative Painting, Mechanical Drawing or Perspective, will find here the best instruction under the highest advantages. Classes in Painting and Drawing from Life, Antique and Still Life, Mechanical Drawing and Perspective, are now in session. Classes in Teachers' Art Studies will be formed in October

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands situated in the county of Mackinac bid off to the State for Taxes of 1875, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be offered at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated by the ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1875, or other years, at the Tax Sale in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the county of Manistee delinquent for unpaid Taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Manistee the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

1867

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

	Sections.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of ne¼	11	40	1 30	2 73	1 00	5 03

1876

Town 30 North of Range 15 West.

e½ of se¼	8	80	1 80	1 11	1 00	3 91

1877

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

w½ of	2	320	15 56	1 65	1 00	18 21
n½ of sw¼	3	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
w½ of	4	320	15 56	1 65	1 00	18 21
n½ of	5	320	15 56	1 65	1 00	18 21
n½ of ne¼	6	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
n½ of ne¼	9	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
n½ of nw¼	11	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
ne¼ of ne¼	12	40	1 95	1 00	1 00	3 95
nw¼ of nw¼	11	40	1 95	1 00	1 00	3 95
n½ of ne¼	15	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
n½ of nw¼	15	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
fractional	1	11	1 39	43	1 00	2 82
ne¼ of nw¼	2	40	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
nw¼ of nw¼	2	40	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
s½ of nw¼	8	80	2 60	78	1 00	4 38
ne¼ of nw¼	8	40	1 95	39	1 00	3 34
se¼ of nw¼	8	40	1 95	39	1 00	3 34
sw¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 45
fractional	12	11	30	1 65	1 00	3 95
ne¼ of sw¼	13	40	1 95	39	1 00	3 34
w½ of sw¼	13	80	3 89	1 11	1 00	6 00
lot 1 of	13	41	10	1 95	1 00	3 05
lot 2 of	13	32	20	1 56	1 00	3 76
lot 3 of	13	32	20	1 56	1 00	3 76
lot 4 of	13	45	50	2 08	1 00	4 58
lot 5 of	13	39	41	1 82	1 00	4 23

Town 31 North of Range 14 West.

w½ of sw¼	3	80		9 11	81	1 92
e½ of sw¼	3	80		9 11	81	1 92
lot 1 of	3	47	10	3 82	88	1 00
lot 2 of	3	32	20	3 06	81	1 00
lot 3 of	3	32	50	3 10	81	1 00
lot 1 of	3	31	20	3 03	81	1 00
lot 2 of	3	31	50	3 07	81	1 00
w½ of ne¼	10			9 11	81	1 92
nw¼ of	10			18 22	1 62	1 00
w½ of sw¼	10			9 11	81	1 92
se¼ of sw¼	10			4 56	40	1 00
ne¼ of	11			18 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	11			18 22	1 62	1 00
w½ of sw¼	11			9 11	81	1 92
se¼ of sw¼	11			4 56	40	1 00
lot 1 of	11	47	85	4 73	88	1 00
lot 2 of	11	50	90	4 85	88	1 00
lot 3 of	11	50	70	4 84	88	1 00
lot 1 of	11	51	20	7 92	71	1 00
fractional	12	45	50	7 66	69	1 00
ne¼ of ne¼	13	40		3 64	32	1 00
w½ of ne¼	13	80		9 11	81	1 92
lot 1 of	13	41	10	3 64	32	1 00
lot 2 of	13	32	20	3 06	81	1 00
lot 3 of	13	32	50	3 10	81	1 00
lot 4 of	13	45	50	6 88	88	1 00
lot 5 of	13	39	41	6 34	88	1 00

Town 32 North of Range 14 West.

ne¼ of	19	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	19	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	19	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
se¼ of	20	80		6 11	81	1 00
sw¼ of	21	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
se¼ of	21	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
ne¼ of	22	80		6 11	81	1 00
nw¼ of	22	80		6 11	81	1 00
w½ of	22	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	23	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	23	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	23	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	24	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	24	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	24	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	25	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	25	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	25	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	26	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	26	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	26	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	27	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	27	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	27	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	28	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	28	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	28	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	29	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	29	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	29	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	30	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	30	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	30	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	31	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	31	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	31	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	32	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	32	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	32	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	33	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	33	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	33	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	34	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	34	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	34	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	35	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	35	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	35	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	36	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	36	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	36	320		24 44	3 24	1 00

Town 33 North of Range 14 West.

ne¼ of	19	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	19	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	19	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	20	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	20	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	20	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	21	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	21	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	21	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	22	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	22	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	22	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	23	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	23	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	23	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	24	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	24	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	24	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	25	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	25	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	25	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	26	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	26	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	26	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	27	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	27	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	27	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	28	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	28	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	28	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	29	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	29	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	29	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	30	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	30	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	30	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	31	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	31	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	31	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	32	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	32	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	32	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	33	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	33	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	33	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	34	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	34	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	34	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	35	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	35	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	35	320		24 44	3 24	1 00

Town 34 North of Range 14 West.

ne¼ of	19	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	19	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	19	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	20	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	20	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	20	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	21	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	21	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	21	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	22	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	22	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	22	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	23	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	23	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	23	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	24	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	24	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	24	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	25	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	25	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	25	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	26	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	26	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	26	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	27	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	27	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	27	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	28	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	28	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	28	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	29	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	29	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	29	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	30	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	30	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	30	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	31	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	31	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	31	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	32	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	32	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	32	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	33	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	33	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	33	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	34	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	34	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	34	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	35	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	35	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	35	320		24 44	3 24	1 00
ne¼ of	36	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
nw¼ of	36	160		12 22	1 62	1 00
s½ of	36	320		24 44	3 24	1 00

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

ne¼ of nw¼	2	40	3 84	39	1 00	5 23
nw¼ of nw¼	2	40	3 84	39	1 00	5 23
w½ of nw¼	10	80	3 84	1 11	1 00	5 95
se¼ of nw¼	10	40	1 95	39	1 00	3 34
lot 1 of	3	51 50	6 09	66	1 00	7 75
lot 2 of	3	51 50	4 98	66	1 00	6 64
lot 3 of	21	30 15	4 98	66	1 00	6 64
lot 4 of	21	48	4 90	48	1 00	6 38
ne¼ of nw¼	21	40	1 95	39	1 00	3 34
nw¼ of nw¼	21	40	1 95	39	1 00	3 34
lot 1 of	21	80	3 68	78	1 00	5 46
lot 2 of	21	43 43	4 90	48	1 00	6 38
lot 3 of	21	28 28	3 61	28	1 00	4 17
lot 4 of	21	48 48	4 90	48	1 00	6 38
lot 2 of	22	42 40	4 90	48	1 00	6 38
ne¼ of nw¼	27	40	3 84	39	1 00	5 23
nw¼ of nw¼	27	40	3 84	39	1 00	5 23
sw¼ of nw¼	27	40	3 84	39	1 00	5 23
lot 1 of	27	35 50	3 68	78	1 00	5 46
lot 3 of	28	28 35	3 40	24	1 00	4 64
lot 4 of	28	55 80	5 28	51	1 00	6 80
lot 5 of	28	48 60	4 68	48	1 00	6 16
lot 1 of	28	58 58	4 24	42	1 00	5 65
lot 2 of	28	42 40	4 90	48	1 00	6 38
ne¼ of nw¼	33	40	3 26	32	1 00	4 57
nw¼ of nw¼	33	40	3 26	32	1 00	4 57
sw¼ of nw¼	33	40	3 26	32	1 00	4 57
lot 1 of	33	33 66	3 93	39	1 00	5 93
lot 2 of	33	42	4 90	48	1 00	6 38
lot 1 of	34	43	5 02	48	1 00	6 50
lot 2 of	34	43 78	5 85	58	1 00	7 43

Town 40 North of Range 19 West.

sw¼ of sw¼	29	40	3 84	39	1 00	5 23
lot 4 of	27	18 84	2 60	78	1 00	4 38
and						
sq of ne¼	35	40	1 92	13	1 00	3 11

Town 37 North of Range 14 West.

fractions	1	2 50	1 39	05	1 00	2 49
sw¼ of sec.	1	40	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
nw¼ of sec.	4	40	3 68	39	1 00	5 07
lot 1 of	4	38 60	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
lot 2 of	4	38	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
lot 3 of	4	38	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
ne¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	9	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	9	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	9	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	9	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	16	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	16	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	16	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	16	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	17	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	17	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	17	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	17	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	20	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	20	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	20	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	20	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	21	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	21	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	21	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	21	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

fractional	1	11 16	1 39	43	1 00	2 82
fractional	2	40	4 68	44	1 00	5 84
sw¼ of sw¼	4	40	3 68	39	1 00	5 07
nw¼ of	7	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of nw¼	8	40	3 68	39	1 00	5 07
se¼ of nw¼	8	40	3 68	39	1 00	5 07
sw¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of nw¼	9	40	3 68	39	1 00	5 07
se¼ of nw¼	9	40	3 68	39	1 00	5 07
sw¼ of	9	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	18	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	18	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	18	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	18	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	19	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	19	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	19	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	19	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
sw¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

lot 1 of	3	52 39	6 82	58	1 00	8 40
lot 2 of	3	52 20	6 82	58	1 00	8 40
lot 3 of	3	52 00	6 82	58	1 00	8 40
lot 4 of	3	49 19	5 82	58	1 00	7 40
sw¼ of ne¼	4	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
se¼ of ne¼	4	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lots 1, 2, 3,						
and 4	4	130 20	9 93	98	1 00	11 91
s½ of	4	160	12 22	1 62	1 00	14 84
lot 1 of	9	120	12 31	1 62	1 00	14 93
lot 2 of	9	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
sw¼ of	9	160	12 22	1 62	1 00	14 84
se¼ of	9	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lot 1 of	10	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lot 2 of	10	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lot 3 of	10	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lot 4 of	10	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lot 1 of	15	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	15	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	15	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	15	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	16	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	16	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	16	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	16	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	17	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	17	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	17	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	17	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	20	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	20	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	20	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	20	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	21	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	21	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	21	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	21	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	28	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	28	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	28	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	28	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	29	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	29	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	29	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	29	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 1 of	32	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 2 of	32	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 3 of	32	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03
lot 4 of	32	160	19 07	1 96	1 00	23 03

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

lot 1 of	1	52 47	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
lot 2 of	1	52 47	5 20	52	1 00	6 72
lot 3 of	1	67 05	4 20	42	1 00	5 62
lot 4 of	1	67 05	4 20	42	1 00	5 62
fractional	24	20 20	2 60	26	1 00	3 86
lot 1 of	27	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 2 of	27	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 3 of	27	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 4 of	27	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 1 of	28	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 2 of	28	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 3 of	28	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 4 of	28	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 1 of	33	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 2 of	33	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 3 of	33	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 4 of	33	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 1 of	34	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 2 of	34	32 80	3 72	37	1 00	5 10
lot 3 of	34	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32
lot 4 of	34	43 60	3 02	30	1 00	4 32

Town 41 North of Range 11 West.

lot 1 of	3	52 39	6 82	58	1 00	8 40
lot 2 of	3	52 20	6 82	58	1 00	8 40
lot 3 of	3	52 00	6 82	58	1 00	8 40
lot 4 of	3	49 19	5 82	58	1 00	7 40
sw¼ of ne¼	4	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
se¼ of ne¼	4	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
lots 1, 2, 3,						
and 4	4	130 20	9 93	98	1 00	11 91
s½ of	4	160	12 22	1 62	1 00	14 84
lot 1 of	9	120	12 31	1 62	1 00	14 93
lot 2 of	9	80	6 11	81	1 00	7 92
sw¼ of	9	160

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

It was reported, on the 10th, that the currency balance in the United States Treasury was $11,380,000, including the $1C,- 000,000 for the redemption of fractional currency, and $236,985,000 in coin, including about $10,000,000 in standard silver dollars. Of the $10,000,000 of fractional currency issued in 1862, over $4,00o,000 were still outstanding. Of the three and five-cent pieces issued in 1863, probably over $2,000,000 were outstanding. The entire amount of fractional currency outstanding was $16,351,092.

THE report, received at St. Paul, on the 11th, that Gen. Miles had been surrounded and captured by a body of Bannock Indians, turns out to have been unfounded, the facts being exactly the reverse. On the 4th, he, with twenty-seven men and thirty-five friendly Crow Indians, surprised and attacked the Bannock hostiles in the pass by the National Park, Wy. T., and after a desperate fight, of about two hours' duration, captured thirty-four Bannock squaws, women and children, and about 200 head of horses. Eight Bannocks, a French scout, and one Crow Indian were killed on the side of the troops, and thirteen Bannock Indians were slain. Not more than three or four Bannock warriors escaped.

A CIRCULAR was issued from the United States Treasury Department, on the 13th, instructing the disbursing officers to issue orders directing the exchange of standard silver dollars for United States notes. The reason assigned was that the Secretary had been advised that such exchange was a substantial resumption of specie payments, and that he had no authority to anticipate the period fixed by law for such resumption. The further announcement was made that silver dollars would be paid out for coin obligations and for common currency demands upon the Treasury.

A SEVERE storm swept over Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other Eastern States, beginning on the 9th and reaching its climax on the night of the 12th. Very many of the bridges on the trunk lines were swept away, and other lines were less by the city of Meadville, Pa., the storm was particularly violent, and great damage was done. About three miles of the railroad was washed into a culvert which had washed out, and six persons were drowned. The Welland Canal was choked completely, and vessels could not pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario for some weeks.

A CIRCULAR was issued, on the 10th, by the United States Treasurer, stating that for the present 120 National Banks, "designated depositories of the United States," will be employed by the Treasury, upon their application, with standard silver dollars from the mint, free of expense, in accordance with Section 3,522, R. S. It is required that the coin furnished will be put in circulation by being furnished to public disbursing officers, to manufacturing and other establishments, like manner by them, and generally where it is to be used as current money.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th, issued the announcement that the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865 —$2,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered. The principal and interest will be paid on and after Dec. 16, interest to cease on that date.

ACCORDING to the official tables of the census of the District of Columbia, published on the 16th, the population of Washington is 130,027: Georgetown, 11,384; and of the county, 1,363. Total in the District, 160,051, of which 109,427 are white and 50,624 colored.

AN explosion occurred a few days ago in a nitro-glycerine and dynamite magazine, near Rockford, Pa., and S. B. Pullen (owner of the magazine), R. H. Burkholder, Andrew P. Higgins and Charley Page were blown into fragments.

A FEW days ago, in Berkley, Tex., George Lynch was shot and left for dead. While he was lying unconscious, the assassin murdered Lynch's entire family of seven children, the eldest being a girl seventeen years old. At last accounts, Lynch was likely to recover.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

FIFTEEN to twenty cases of yellow fever and seven deaths, since the 8th, were reported in the neighborhood of Holly Ohio, on the 12th. The disease was brought there by the plague ship John Porter, which was quarantined with the cities of that city. Much excitement prevailed.

AMONG other and cases reported, on the 11th, was that of the family of Charles Middleton Gardener. Mr. Bud taken his boat to Raines' Bluff, and there buried two children. He had three sick, and his body was lying unburied on the floor of a negro cabin. His wife and five children were all sick, and had been taken to Vicksburg.

THE editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin* (Tom Nally) died, in that city, on the 12th, of yellow fever, and Mr. Mulkey, employed on the same paper, was very low with the disease. No other cases were reported. The *Bulletin* had suspended publication, and people were leaving the city. The weather now cool for that latitude.

THE Governor of Mississippi issued a proclamation, on the 13th, designating the 20th of September as a day of prayer to be observed by the State to God for His interposition in behalf of the suffering people—"that He will withdraw from our people the terrible affliction, and that, in His infinite goodness and mercy, He will restore them to health and bring peace to the mourning households." The fever had appeared in previously exempt localities in that State, and was still raging with great violence at Vicksburg, Canton, etc.

MR. MULKEY died at Cairo, on the 13th. No other cases had been reported, and the excitement in that city was subsiding. Centralia, Ill., had quarantined against trains from Cairo.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13, was observed in Ohio as a day of prayer in behalf of the stricken South. No new cases nor deaths occurred at or near Gallipolis, on the 12th and 13th.

THERE were ninety deaths reported in Memphis, on the 15th, and it was thought many others had occurred in the suburbs, which had not been reported. Of the twenty-four original Howards laboring in that city, only six were still on their feet, all the others being dead or sick. There was an apparent falling off in new cases. Death was taking away many more of the best citizens. Acting-Postmaster Col. I. S. Knowlton was among the victims on the 15th.

A PROMINENT member of the New Orleans City Board of Association, since reached, on the 14th, that the resolution of the Association, adopted on the 13th, with regard to the sufficiency of the relief, applied only to themselves and their peculiar work, and not to the Peabody Association, who were at work to relieve the destitution which so widely prevailed because of the epidemic. The latter Association were doing a noble work, aside from that of the Howards, and were worthy of every encouragement.

SPECIAL dispatches from Grand Junction, Tenn., and Hickman, Ky., on the 15th, gave a discouraging account of affairs in those towns. There was but one doctor in the former place, and he would leave on the 16th, and nurses were much needed. The Postmaster had left, and every store in the place was closed. There were only 125 whites in the place, of whom twenty-one were sick. The Mayor had said, gloomily, that he was satisfied there were many more sick than dead. Hickman, and all were looking here and normally to utter annihilation and a blotting out from earth." There had been twelve deaths and eight new cases within the previous twenty-four hours.

A BOY who came to Cairo, sick, on the 11th, died, on the 15th, the symptoms being yellow fever. Five employes of the *Bulletin* office, who were taken sick, on the 13th, were very low with the same symptoms as exhibited in the cases of those who died on the 14th.

AS agreed was issued, on the 15th, by the New York chamber of Commerce to the people of the entire country, in behalf of the yellow-fever sufferers. The committee say: "Great, noble and generous as are the destitution sent to us and to similar societies and organizations throughout the country, we beg to state, in language as strong as it can be expressed, that they are wholly inadequate to relieve that portion of our beloved country suffering from the present scourge and plague. We appeal to our people everywhere to add to or double what they have given to provide for the imperative needs of the impoverished victims of the yellow fever."

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN deaths in Memphis, on the 16th; seventy-three in New Orleans; twenty-three in Vicksburg; six in Grenada, and one at Mound City, near Cairo, Ill., being one of the five *Bulletin* employes who were taken sick on the 13th. The fatalities in other localities of the infected district were of about the average number. There was considerable encouragement felt in many of the cities suffering from the plague because of the fact that the new cases were of a milder type and more susceptible to successful treatment.

SAMUEL J. POWELL, Masonic Grand Master of Louisiana, issued a circular, on the 16th, to the Masonic brand Lodges of the United States, in which, after expressing the most unstinted gratitude for the large voluntary contributions made by the fraternity for the relief of the suffering members of the craft in Louisiana, he begs that they will cease such contributions, as ample funds had already been received.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram of the 16th, the total number of deaths in this country this year from yellow fever, up to and including Sept. 14, was 5,360, distributed as follows: New Orleans, La., 2,091; Baton Rouge, 93; Donaldsonville, 37, Morgan City, 5; Port Eads, 8; Memphis, Tenn., 1,387; Grenada, Miss., 223; Holly Springs, 70; Vicksburg, 595; Canton, 30; Port Gibson, 96; Ocean Springs, 9; Greenville, 69; Lake, 12; Hickman, Ky., 26; Louisville, 7; Gallipolis, Ohio, 9; Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, Mo., 10; Cairo, Ill., 3; Chicago, 1.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A DEMOCRATIC caucus was held in Boston, on the evening of the 10th, to choose delegates to the Massachusetts State Convention. The delegates selected were nearly all in favor of Gen. Butler, who had already accepted a nomination for Governor as an independent Workingman's candidate.

AT their State Convention, on the 10th, the New Hampshire Republicans nominated Nat Head for Governor. The platform indorses specie resumption and the payment of the public debt "according to the spirit and letter of the law."

ON the 10th, H. M. Holden, President of the associated Press National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., E. H. Allen, Vice President, and J. J. Mastin, Cashier of the late Mastin Bank of the same city, were arrested upon the charge of receiving deposits when they knew their banks were failing, and were held to twil to answer in the sum of $7,000 each.

THE Massachusetts National Greenback State Convention met in Boston, on the 11th. Gen. B. F. Butler was unanimously nominated for Governor, and the question of placing candidates for other State offices relegated to the Greenback clubs for decision and selection. The platform adopted demands the immediate repeal of the Resumption act; the passage of an act by Congress forbidding the further issue of interest-bearing bonds unless authorized by a direct vote of the people; the suitabling of the Labor Bureau; the abolition of the Associated Press monopoly; the removal of the tax upon debts; the abolition of poll-taxes; the reservation of the remaining public lands for actual settlers, etc., etc.

THE State Convention of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists was held at Worcester, on the 11th. Rev. Dr. Miner was nominated for Governor, George G. Ewing for Lieutenant-Governor, D. B. Gurney for Secretary of State, J. H. H. Orne for Auditor, D. N. Skillings for Treasurer and O. T. Gray for Attorney-General. The platform adopted is strongly prohibition, and favors woman-suffrage and hard money.

THE New Hampshire Democrats have nominated Frank A. Mckean for Governor, on a platform which declares in favor of a "stable currency, the just payment of the public debt, and one currency for the investment and people, the laborer and office-holder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and bondholder; that such currency should be issued for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the benefit of the capitalist at the expense of the people.

THE Oregon Legislature effected a permanent organization, on the 10th. The vote for Governor was canvassed, showing Thayer's majority to be sixty-nine.

REV. S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., has been elected President of Vassar Female College.

ACCORDING to a Portland (Me.) dispatch of the 13th, the vote for Governor was substantially as first reported. In the House, the Republicans had sixty-five members, the Democrats twenty-nine and the Greenbackers fifty-seven.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party reached Chicago, on the 13th, from their trip to the Northwest. He visited the Board of Trade, where he met with a hearty welcome and made a few remarks relative to the business prospects of the country at large. He was escorted to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Depot, in the evening, and he and his family and suite left on the night train for Fremont, Ohio.

THE vote for Governor in Maine, at the late election, is given approximately as follows: For Connor (Rep.), 80,000; Smith (Democrat), 27,000; Greenback (Dem.), 20,000. There being no choice by the people (a majority of all the votes cast being required to be elected), the Legislature will have to designate the Governor.

ON the 16th, the Republican State Convention was to meet at New Orleans, La. A genuine ballot-box fraud is an appearance, and the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

LOMER GRIFFIN, the oldest man in the United States, died, at his home in Lodi, Ohio, on the evening of the 16th. He was 106 yea rs old.

FOREIGN.

DR. NOBELING, the man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Germany some months ago, died at Berlin, on the 10th, from paralysis of the lungs, caused by self-inflicted wounds at the time of his arrest.

OVER 600 bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Princess Alice, up to the evening of the 10th.

THE recent Spanish elections have resulted in a largely increased Conservative majority. The only Provinces where the United Opposition were successful was in the Provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura. A conspiracy to establish a Federal Republic has been discovered in Seville.

A SEMLIN telegram of the 11th says Russia has been making extensive preparations for the movement of her forces, and promised to continue the payment of subsidies.

ON the 11th, a fearful colliery explosion occurred in the Anzonne coalmines near Newport, Wales. Of the 371 men in the pit only eighty were rescued alive, and some of these afterward died or their burns. The odor was on fire, and it was believed that all the remaining operatives had perished.

IT was believed, in Vienna, on the 11th, that the prevailing anarchy in Albania would compel Austria to occupy that Province also.

THE Cleopatra Needle was successfully placed upon its pedestal, on the bank of the River Thames, in London, on the 12th.

THE bakers of Constantinople have suspended the raised bread, in consequence of the high price of flour and the depression of the currency. On the 12th, the Sultan prohibited its grain tax and appointed a commission to devise means for refining the paper currency.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 13th says the Russians at Kustendje, on the Black Sea, were arming the outlying which they demanded a month ago, and that the orders for the embarkation of troops had been countermanded.

ACCORDING to Belgrade telegrams of the 13th, the Servians and Servians and Montenegrins had been successful in all engagements of the past week. It was believed that the warlike preparations of the Russian troops were for submitting to the Austrians.

A NEW plot against the life of the Emperor William, of Germany, has been discovered, and seven arrests made.

THE excitement is much dull, between the Turks and Serbs of Servia, the Armenians in Russia having their officers and 3,000 men.

CALCUTTA (India) dispatches of the 13th say that recent floods in the Ganges valley have destroyed the crops of Bengal and caused a famine.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 16th, the Emperor William had decided to resume the reins of government on the 1st of October. He had very nearly recovered from his wounds.

THE British Parliament has been further prorogued until Nov. 5).

A VIENNA telegram of the 16th announces the capture of the Town of Sanata, on the River Save, after a vigorous bombardment by the Austrian forces. Resistance was but feeble.

MIDHAT PASHA, the distinguished Turkish exile, has been accorded permission to reside on the island of Cyprus.

THREE Russian army corps have been ordered to return to Eastern Rumelia.

THE Porte, having decided to concede nothing to Greece, the Government of that latter country has directed the formation of an army of 100,000 men with which to enforce its demands.

EDISON has worn his head nearly bald, trying to invent a machine that would calculate with some kind of accuracy the difference between the weight of a fish when it is first taken out of the water and when it gets into the newspapers. It kain't be did.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE other day, at Muskegon, Frank Johnson called upon Dr. Morrison, to have him look at the back of his neck and see what the matter. Upon examination, the doctor discovered a sharp-pointed, hard substance, which seemed foreign to the locality. After some difficulty, a fish-bone, three-fourths of an inch long, was removed. Johnson says he swallowed the bone a year ago. The query is, How came it in the back of the neck?

THE Adventists of Michigan will hold their annual camp-meeting on the Fair Grounds at Battle Creek, commencing Oct. 2, and continuing one month.

AT Holland, on the 9th, Mrs. H. Eagle daughter of ex-Mayor Harrington, died while under the influence of chloroform in a dentist's chair.

BUTTS & Co.'s Excelsior Works, at Grand Rapids, were burned on the afternoon of the 10th. Loss, $20,000.

AT Detroit, a few nights ago, two hackdrivers named Matthew Murphy and Charles Grundnicht engaged in a quarrel in a saloon, during which Murphy pulled a pocket-knife and shove the heart with a sharp knife.

AT the late session of the M. E. Conference at Three Rivers, Bishop Peck made the following appointments for 1878:

Albion District—I. Taylor, P. E.; Albion, H. F. Bennett; Bellevue, G. S. Van Cleamont, E. Mayhew; Homer, E. L. Kellogg; Hanover, L. Tutt; Jackson, F. H. Holden; Leoni, J. S. Gaylord; Mayville, C. A. Jacobs; Eaton Rapids, S. F. Jewett; Parma, H. Ball; Rives, to be supplied; Springport, A. S. Hollenbeck; Tekonsha, to be supplied by Ferguson; Tompkins, H. O. Woodward; Three Rivers, J. Kilpatrick; A. Chaney; Union, to be supplied by A. J. Brady; Marley, (L. Mount; Manistee, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Onaway, to be supplied by J. W. Smith; Reed City, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Stanton, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Sand Lake, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Traverse City, to be supplied by S. Bacon; Whitehall and Montague, P. W. Reed.

Grand Traverse District—A. P. Mason, P. E.; Allmans and Island, to be supplied; Boone, to be supplied by W. Hough; Fort Custer, to be supplied by to be supplied by F. E. Wyant; Gaylord, to be supplied by F. E. Wyant; Hersey, to be supplied by E. S. Sowells; Owosso, James Dutton; Ovid, to be supplied by W. Hough; Port Huron, to be supplied by W. Hough; Saint Clair, to be supplied by W. Hough; Saint Johns, to be supplied by W. Hough; Shiawassee, to be supplied by W. Hough; Williamston, to be supplied by W. Hough.

Kalamazoo District—J. W. Miller, P. E.; Augusta, J. J. Wright; Galesburgh, J. J. Hollenbeck; Bloomingdale, E. N. James; Cooper, H. H. Dey; Climax, E. B. Mattoon; Colon and Leonidas, A. E. Ketchum; Douglas, S. M. Stocker; Gobleville, W. R. Langdon; Kalamazoo, A. C. Lansing; Johnstown and Baltimore, J. L. Mc-Lain; Kenowa, John Jamison; Schools, to be supplied by Thomas Scougal; Marion, O. E. Bristol; Mattawan, J. Tabbit; Mendon, H. G. Lawrence; Osbiston, R. H. Brooks; Otsego, J. Hamilton; Plainwell, W. A. Shier; Portage, A. Sutherland; Richland, W. Ostrander; Schoolcraft, J. Hamilton; Three Rivers, A. J. Hosley; Vicksburg, J. Vanderburg; Wakeshma, William H. Bell; T. H. Hemingway, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wayland, A. Lansing; Johnstown and Baltimore, J. L. McLain; Kenowa, John Jamison; Schools, to be supplied by Thomas Scougal; Marion, O. E. Bristol; Mattawan, J. Tabbit; Mendon, H. G. Lawrence; Osbiston, R. H. Brooks; Otsego, J. Hamilton; Plainwell, W. A. Shier; Portage, A. Sutherland; Richland, W. Ostrander; Schoolcraft, J. Hamilton; Three Rivers, A. J. Hosley; Vicksburg, J. Vanderburg; Wakeshma, William H. Bell; T. H. Hemingway, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wayland, A. Lansing; Wayne, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wright, to be supplied by Hamilton.

Lansing District—F. D. Hunger, P. E.; Alma, S. Bradley; Bingham, J. A. Wilson; Bath, Delos Ingalls; Chester, to be supplied by S. Nelson; Dansville, W. Dewey; Corning Mission, M. Jerry Dunham, C. A. Jacobs; Eaton Rapids, S. F. Jewett; Fowler, to be supplied; First Church, H. C. Draper; Grand Ledge, R. S. Pratt; Hinsdale, S. Hemmeter; Ionia, J. Hamilton; Laingsburgh, O. Mason; Francis, H. Ball; Rives, to be supplied; Springport, A. S. Hollenbeck; Tekonsha, to be supplied by Ferguson; Tompkins, H. O. Woodward; Three Rivers, J. Kilpatrick; A. Chaney; Union, to be supplied by A. J. Brady; Marley, (L. Mount; Manistee, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Onaway, to be supplied by J. W. Smith; Reed City, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Stanton, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Sand Lake, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Traverse City, to be supplied by S. Bacon; Whitehall and Montague, P. W. Reed.

Grand Traverse District—A. P. Mason, P. E.; Allmans and Island, to be supplied; Boone, to be supplied by W. Hough; Fort Custer, to be supplied by F. E. Wyant; Gaylord, to be supplied by F. E. Wyant; Hersey, to be supplied by E. S. Sowells; Owosso, James Dutton; Ovid, to be supplied by W. Hough; Port Huron, to be supplied by W. Hough; Saint Clair, to be supplied by W. Hough; Saint Johns, to be supplied by W. Hough; Shiawassee, to be supplied by W. Hough; Williamston, to be supplied by W. Hough.

Kalamazoo District—J. W. Miller, P. E.; Augusta, J. J. Wright; Galesburgh, J. J. Hollenbeck; Bloomingdale, E. N. James; Cooper, H. H. Dey; Climax, E. B. Mattoon; Colon and Leonidas, A. E. Ketchum; Douglas, S. M. Stocker; Gobleville, W. R. Langdon; Kalamazoo, A. C. Lansing; Johnstown and Baltimore, J. L. McLain; Kenowa, John Jamison; Schools, to be supplied by Thomas Scougal; Marion, O. E. Bristol; Mattawan, J. Tabbit; Mendon, H. G. Lawrence; Osbiston, R. H. Brooks; Otsego, J. Hamilton; Plainwell, W. A. Shier; Portage, A. Sutherland; Richland, W. Ostrander; Schoolcraft, J. Hamilton; Three Rivers, A. J. Hosley; Vicksburg, J. Vanderburg; Wakeshma, William H. Bell; T. H. Hemingway, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wayland, A. Lansing; Wayne, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wright, to be supplied by Hamilton.

Grand Rapids District—W. J. Aldrich, P. E.; Allegan, to be supplied; Bailey, to be supplied; Casnovia, E. V. Armstrong; Coopersville, S. D. Brown; Fruit Ridge, J. Pershbacher; Ganges, O. L. Cole; Cedar Springs, J. A. Spencer; Cadillac, to be supplied; Fulton Street, D. P. Barnes; East Street, A. D. Newton; Grand Haven, J. Hamilton; Hudsonville, to be supplied; Ireland, W. S. Gosline; Hastings, L. Master; Irving, to be supplied by T. Clark; Middleville, B. Wright; Muskegon, B. Spencer; Muskegon Heights, C. Downs; G. T. Newcomb; Rockford, W. Gardner; Spring Lake, D. D. Buck; Lake, J. A. Hosley; Second Street, J. W. Robinson; Ventura, to be supplied by A. P. Wright; Wayland, D. Spencer.

Jackson District—R. Crawford, P. E.; Bowne, B. W. Frances; Leroy, G. A. Beall; Carson City, J. Hamilton; Dansville, Owen Aiken; Eaton Rapids, to be supplied by H. H. Hawley; Elsmere, to be supplied by S. B. Sweetzer; Greenville, to be supplied by T. Clark; Middleville, B. Wright; Muskegon, B. Spencer; Muskegon Heights, C. Downs; G. T. Newcomb; Rockford, W. Gardner; Spring Lake, D. D. Buck; Lake, J. A. Hosley; Second Street, J. W. Robinson; Ventura, to be supplied by A. P. Wright; Wayland, D. Spencer.

Adrian District—R. Crawford, P. E.; Bowne, B. W. Frances; Leroy, G. A. Beall; Carson City, J. Hamilton; Dansville, Owen Aiken; Eaton Rapids, to be supplied by H. H. Hawley; Elsmere, to be supplied by S. B. Sweetzer; Greenville, to be supplied by T. Clark; Middleville, B. Wright; Muskegon, B. Spencer; Muskegon Heights, C. Downs; G. T. Newcomb; Rockford, W. Gardner; Spring Lake, D. D. Buck; Lake, J. A. Hosley; Second Street, J. W. Robinson; Ventura, to be supplied by A. P. Wright; Wayland, D. Spencer.

Detroit District—F. D. Hunger, P. E.; Alma, S. Bradley; Bingham, J. A. Wilson; Bath, Delos Ingalls; Chester, to be supplied by S. Nelson; Dansville, W. Dewey; Corning Mission, M. Jerry Dunham, C. A. Jacobs; Eaton Rapids, S. F. Jewett; Fowler, to be supplied; First Church, H. C. Draper; Grand Ledge, R. S. Pratt; Hinsdale, S. Hemmeter; Ionia, J. Hamilton; Laingsburgh, O. Mason; Francis, H. Ball; Rives, to be supplied; Springport, A. S. Hollenbeck; Tekonsha, to be supplied by Ferguson; Tompkins, H. O. Woodward; Three Rivers, J. Kilpatrick; A. Chaney; Union, to be supplied by A. J. Brady; Marley, (L. Mount; Manistee, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Onaway, to be supplied by J. W. Smith; Reed City, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Stanton, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Sand Lake, to be supplied by J. Hamilton; Traverse City, to be supplied by S. Bacon; Whitehall and Montague, P. W. Reed.

Grand Traverse District—A. P. Mason, P. E.; Allmans and Island, to be supplied; Boone, to be supplied by W. Hough; Fort Custer, to be supplied by F. E. Wyant; Gaylord, to be supplied by F. E. Wyant; Hersey, to be supplied by E. S. Sowells; Owosso, James Dutton; Ovid, to be supplied by W. Hough; Port Huron, to be supplied by W. Hough; Saint Clair, to be supplied by W. Hough; Saint Johns, to be supplied by W. Hough; Shiawassee, to be supplied by W. Hough; Williamston, to be supplied by W. Hough.

Kalamazoo District—J. W. Miller, P. E.; Augusta, J. J. Wright; Galesburgh, J. J. Hollenbeck; Bloomingdale, E. N. James; Cooper, H. H. Dey; Climax, E. B. Mattoon; Colon and Leonidas, A. E. Ketchum; Douglas, S. M. Stocker; Gobleville, W. R. Langdon; Kalamazoo, A. C. Lansing; Johnstown and Baltimore, J. L. McLain; Kenowa, John Jamison; Schools, to be supplied by Thomas Scougal; Marion, O. E. Bristol; Mattawan, J. Tabbit; Mendon, H. G. Lawrence; Osbiston, R. H. Brooks; Otsego, J. Hamilton; Plainwell, W. A. Shier; Portage, A. Sutherland; Richland, W. Ostrander; Schoolcraft, J. Hamilton; Three Rivers, A. J. Hosley; Vicksburg, J. Vanderburg; Wakeshma, William H. Bell; T. H. Hemingway, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wayland, A. Lansing; Wayne, to be supplied by Hamilton; Wright, to be supplied by Hamilton.

Grand Rapids District—W. J. Aldrich, P. E.; Allegan, to be supplied; Bailey, to be supplied; Casnovia, E. V. Armstrong; Coopersville, S. D. Brown; Fruit Ridge, J. Pershbacher; Ganges, O. L. Cole; Cedar Springs, J. A. Spencer; Cadillac, to be supplied; Fulton Street, D. P. Barnes; East Street, A. D. Newton; Grand Haven, J. Hamilton; Hudsonville, to be supplied; Ireland, W. S. Gosline; Hastings, L. Master; Irving

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8, - - 1878.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, CHAR. M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor, ALONZO SESSIONS, of Ionia.
For Secretary of State, WM. JENNEY, of Macomb.
For State Treasurer, BENJ. H. PRITCHARD, of Allegan.
For Auditor General, W. IRVING LATIMER of Mecosta.
For Attorney General, OTTO KIRCHNER, of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner, JAS. M. SEAMENS, of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, CORNELIUS A. GOWAN.
For Member of Board of Education GERSHOM S. EDWARDS, of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.

Ninth District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator, GEO. W. SELL.
For Representative in State Legislature, DAVID D. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPRIGHT.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Prose. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH R. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 4, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

There is nothing, thinks Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the champion theological summersault and trapeze performer of Brooklyn, like posting one's self thoroughly on subjects upon which one is to be called upon to speak. Especially is it indispensable, in his estimation, for a minister of the gospel to know the ways of sin from A to Izzard, to follow Satan boldly into his visible as well as his invisible strongholds; in short, to tackle Old Nick upon his own dunghill. Full of these great truths the impassioned exhorter lately secured the co-operation of two non-clerical friends and the convoy of a policeman (probably as a guarantee to the scoffing world that his intentions were honorable) and thereupon made a night of it among the most disreputable gin-mills and dance houses of New York city. It is to be presumed that the parson "saw the elephant" trunk, tusks and tail, for he has since expressed himself to several newspaper reporters as being chock full of holy horror and burning with impatience to preach a sermon to young men which shall spread terror and destruction among the cohorts of the enemy.

Now all this desire to do good to his flock is highly commendable, but it seems seriously questionable whether the old maxim to the effect that the end justifies the means, can safely be subjected to such a strain as Mr. Talmage brings upon it. An old New Yorker like himself can certainly learn enough about such places for preaching purposes without putting the indignity upon his office of being seen in such company. His example is unfortunately likely to have more effect upon young men than his precepts; for they will be very apt to argue that if it is right for a minister to visit such resorts to inform himself about their doings, it certainly cannot be wrong for them to follow in his footsteps for the same purpose. Mr. Talmage undoubtedly Means well, but his tendencies toward sensationalism and his craving for notoriety sometimes involve him in violations both of good morals and good taste.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee isn't a circumstance to the average city tramp. Given good health and an early start, and the professional beggar will cover more ground in ingenious statement—otherwise lies—in a day than the celestial before mentioned could accumulate during an industrious week. There is always a refreshing change in the daily talk of the penniless man. He greets you in your office one morning with his arm slung up and a patch of unearthly size on his cheek. He had a fall from the top of a nine story building, while honorably employed at his legitimate trade—bricklaying. He pictures his seven small children at home in different stages of all known diseases, which his wife and youngest are unable to secure nourishment.

You mildly suggest a suspicion of bad whiskey in his breath and he indignantly points to the bandage on his cheek as being the lurking place of the pungent odor—a medical preparation. So week is his manner and so unanswerable his argument, that you divide with him your small store of pennies. But the next day you feel an uncomfortable small-ness creeping over you when this same man of reckless statement with both arms free and with smiles upon two unclouded cheeks, stands upon a corner and holds out a pleading hand. To-day he is immovible, as a glance at his bandaged legs shows, and his story includes a motherless home and a startling increase in the number of juvenile dependants. Still again, the next day, he is fresh from the hospital with the same odor of medical (?) preparation clinging to every fold of his ventilated garments. And so this protean individual wanders through the complaining of the "cheap labor" of the Chinese bottom will satisfied with clemonymary existence to lift his finger to an honest hour's toil.

The park is his bed room and the drinking fountain his bath and laundry. During the summer his wants are easily met, but when he is driven to cover by frost he often drifts into court and is supplied with food and lodging for the winter at government expense. But the edge is taken off our sympathy when we learn that it is an open question whether or not the petty larceny which secured these free luxuries, was not committed for this very end. Truly the heathen Chinee must wake up.

The forty seventh annual exhibition of the American Institute is now open and shows an unusually large proportion of artistic work in all departments.

In the early history of this country the people separated by months of time from Europe, were dependant upon themselves for many things, and their tastes were comparatively simple. As we became rich, wealth sought an outlet in display, and then came what might be called the barbaric stage of taste. We hung ponderous watchchains to our vests, lighted up our shirt fronts with diamonds in broad day light and our fair sex swept our streets with costly silks and satins such as are not worn in other countries save at evening in the reception room. As for the decoration of our houses the barbaric age showed equal invention. Our drawing rooms blazed with gilding, and who can recall without a shudder the hideous mantel and other ornaments, called by courtesy objects of art, and charitably credited with a Parisian origin, which were at once the pride and delight of their possessors. Of late years the American took to travelling, he saw what was good in the old world, and the result is another revolution in popular taste.

RADIX.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheever, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gus Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gus, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased) hereinafter Following described real estate, to WIT: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 64.84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MCKSAWAY, 2697 Administrator.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge Street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give us a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. HAESSER.

CASWELL & HAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE HOUSE. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the exclusive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1y.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for Cash or its equivlent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows.

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Buskirk for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockmen's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE, Real Estate Agents, Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

19 1yr:

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent, 1161y Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Cloething neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Bibles Manuscript Sacred and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. RALCH, Boyne City, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

251 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tags ply from hereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which Clouds of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

By No Means a Laughing Matter—The Yellow-Fever Horror in Memphis.

Memphis people are not as Boston laugh at the reports of the panic which the Associated Press has sent North. Has any thing as serious nearly so been?

The above, from a Boston paper, was sent to one of the telegraph operators employed here by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by Mr. Carron, the local agent of the Western Associated Press, to whom he gave it, was handed to us. We would give words had we them to give, to know the names of the Memphians, who, absenting themselves from their homes from fear of the fever, mock at the pangs and sufferings of 3,000 sick, laugh over the twelve hundred dead men, women and children who sleep in Elmwood and Calvary Cemeteries, and Potter's field, and deride the needy widows and orphans, and hungry, unemployed laborers, who clamor for the food doled out to them day by day, the charity, not of Memphis people, who enjoy Boston and laugh over the press reports, but, thank God! of millions who never met any Memphians, but who are moved by the plain, simple, unvarnished statements of Mr. Catron, who, to our knowledge, has always been under rather than over the mark. Memphis people visiting Boston may laugh, but we, who are here, are daily, hourly, in tears for the manly men and saintly women, many of whom might have been with us otherwise—to share the fate of their himbler fellow-citizens, and have fallen in the cause of humanity. But there must be some mistake about it. Surely there is not one of all the thousands of Memphians who are safe from the pestilent that takes hundreds per day or more, who would laugh over the reports, even though they were exaggerated, which they are not. Surely there is not one so lost to shame, to the commonest decency, as to laugh while all the world is serious over our sorrow, and the open hand of charity ministers to our wants from all parts of the earth. To lose over 1,200 men, women and children in twenty-seven days, out of a population of 15,000, white and black, and to be expending or \$10,000 for 1,200 horses and forty doctors, and for medicines and food for more than 3,000 sick and 10,000 indigent, is to us a sad reality, enough to move even a stone to tears. But, beside this, there come the tales of individual sorrow, of whole families swept away as in a week, leaving not even one of the name of nurses dying at their posts, of priests and ministers, and good sisters following those they succored so fast as to equal the stoutest heart, and "give us pause" amid the general wreck and ruin. No pen can do these scenes and sights justice; no tongue exaggerate them. Leaping childhood, honey and vanerable age, the vengeant and the merchant, the man of God and the unbeliever, all are taken, all cushed alike by the awful pestilence. It thins all ranks, and brings despair of any relief, but we are nerved for the end. We pray blessings upon the generous who have helped us in all the States; we pray for the safety of those who have come among us to nurse the sick and minister to the dying, and we ask that the names of the women and the men who have laid down their lives for us shall be handed down forever as among the brightest and the best of earth.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Sir John Lubbock on Ants.

The following is part of a paper on ants recently read by Sir John Lubbock before the British Association:

"Sir John Lubbock said that he had been for some years watching the habits of ants and had kept under observation about thirty species. Though living in captivity they were in good health, and he had in one nest a queen which had lived with him since 1874. He could confirm the statements which had been made with respect to the architectural skill of ants, their attention to their young, their remarkable organization, their possession of domestic animals, and even the institution of slavery. He had also watched several other insects which lived in association with them, of which M. Andre calculated that there were 583 species. In some cases the association was accidental; in others it was because the nests afforded shelter to other insects, and there were also some uncomfortable companions which attached themselves to ants and could not be got rid of.

"The common house ant was to be found sometimes in association with other ants, but the cases were exceptional, and he had never seen any instance. A nearly allied species, however, the sanguinea, was sometimes found in association with others, generally the fusca. In such cases the nest belonged to the sanguinea. The queen and the young were of that species, and the fuscas were slaves, though free to come and go, as there was no fugitive slave law, and they seemed to be quite reconciled to their position. They assisted in the household duties, and in foraging for provisions. They kept the aphides in corn, and derived a considerable share of their sustenance from them. In the winter, when they were of no use, they were still tended with great care, until the spring, when they became again useful—an instance of prudence and forethought unexampled in the animal kingdom. There was one case in which a nest had remained for two winters without any fusca, though they tried to stretch up to the honey, and then went round by the bridge. He made a similar experiment by placing honey which could only be reached by crossing a steamy river which he had had, as a prize, a tuft of straw. He slightly moved the bridge, and they tried in vain to stretch over, but never thought of putting the straw back, which they could easily have done. Every one knew that if an ant or bee found a store of honey, others would soon collect about it; but very little intelligence was employed if the ants and bees only accompanied their friends. The case was different if they could describe the locality and send their friends to it. They did not, however, appear to be able to communicate as much as that to their friends. If a fusca's nest was disturbed and one of them found a piece of cocoanut, she was anxious that her friends should come to it. She went up to one of them and took it by the mandible. The second ant rolled herself up in a ball and was carried over her shoulder to the place. The second ant then went to a third and the process was repeated.

"He put an ant which had been without food for some days to money, and saw that after feeding she was on her way to the nest when she met some friends, whom she fed, and then returned alone to the money. On her way back she met some other friends, whom she fed, and then five of them went back with her to the honey. In due course they, no doubt, brought others. He believed they were able to distinguish between a large and a small quantity. To use this he put some of the *Lucinus Niger* species into a small store and others into a large one, and, having watched for fifty hours found that the ants with the small quantity brought eighty-two friends to share it, and the ants with the large store brought two hundred and fifty-seven. To try whether they could send their friends to a store, he put an ant (Niger) to some honey, which he placed near her nest. She fed, returned to the nest, and came out with ten friends. He took her up, however, and put her into the honey, and her friends then wandered about and then returned to the nest."

THERE are two kinds of things at which a man should never get angry—what a man cannot help and what he can.

RUSSIA finds nearly all her dreams of absolute power in Eastern Europe Dissatisfied.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Mamma's Grave.

A boy, not over eleven years old, whose pinched face betrayed hunger, and whose clothing could scarcely be called by the name, dropped into a carpenter shop on Grand River avenue the other day, and after much hesitation explained to the foreman:

"We want to get a grave-board for ma. She died last winter, and the graves are so thick that we can't hardly find hers no more. We went up last Sunday, and we come awful near not finding it. We thought we'd git a grave-board, so we wouldn't lose the grave. When we thought we'd lost it clean we cried, and Bud she cried, and my chin trembled so I could hardly talk!"

"Where is your father?" asked the carpenter.

"Oh, he's home, but he never goes up there with us, and we shan't tell him about the board. I guess he hated ma, for he wasn't home when she died, and he wouldn't lay no collin nor nothing. Sometimes, when we are sittin' on the doorstep talkin' about her, and Jack and Bud are cryin', and I'm remembrin', how she kissed us all afore she died, he says we'd better quit that or we'll get what's bad for us. But we sleep up stairs, and we talk and cry in bed when we all want to. How much will the board be?"

The carpenter selected something fit for the purpose, and asked:

"Who will put it up at the grave?"

"We'll take it up on our cart," replied the boy, "and I guess the graveyard man will help us put it up."

"You want the name painted on, don't you?"

"Yes, sir, we want the board white, and then we want you to paint on that that she was our ma, and that she was forty-one years old, and that she died the second of November, and that she's gone to Heaven, and that she was one of the best mothers ever was, and that we are going to be good all our lives and go up where she is when we die. How much will it all cost, sir?"

"How much have you got?"

"Why!" said the boy, as he brought out a little calico bag and emptied its contents on the bench, "Bud drawed the baby for the woman next door and earned twenty cents, Jim weeded in the garden and earned forty cents, and he found five more in the road; I run errands and made kites and fixed a boy's cart and helped carry some apples into a store, and I earned sixty-five cents. All that makes a hundred and thirty cents, and we don't owe a cent we've got it, 'cause we kept it hid in the ground, under a stone."

The carpenter meant to be liberal, but he said:

"A grave-board will cost at least three dollars."

The lad looked from his little store of metals to the carpenter and back, realized how many weary weeks had passed over the nest, and how much was saved, and suddenly wailed out:

"Then we can't have it, for only one, and mother's grave will get lost."

But he left the shop with tears of gladness in his eyes, and when he reflected, yesterday, little Bud and Jack were with him, and they had a cart. There was not only a head-board, but a foot-board, and the grave was neatly and painter and carpenter had done their work with full hearts and done it well.

"Ain't it awful nice—nicer than rich folks have?" whispered the children, as the boards were being placed on the cart. "won't the grass look nice, though, and won't ma be awful glad!"

Ere this the mother's grave has been found, and, last night comes the three motherless ones will cuddle close together and whisper their gratitude that it cannot be lost to them even in the storms and drifts of winter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fall Fashions.

The earliest importations of fall wraps feature sacques or coats for plain garments for general wear, and mantles for dressy wraps. The new loosely-woven dress-cloths called coatings, containing several colors blended together, will be made into cut-away coats for early fall weather, and very simply trimmed with passementerie and dark silk. Such will be chosen for mantles: black, steel gray and dark blue will be the colors used. The trimmings will be passementeries as fluffy as feathers, yet made of silk and sometimes brightened by beads or ornamented with tiny pendant drops, balls and buttons. These will form the bearings for plaited laces and for the new Bambean fringe of crinoid lamé twisted in spiral shapes like so many small corkscrews.

Merchants differ about the use of beads. They all think the jet will be worn again, but more carefully than of late, but they differ about retaining the rainbow and garnet beads. Very handsome inlaid buttons are being imported in colors to match costumes. Very small jet buttons will be sold by the gross for trimming a single dress of black silk or of wool.

Heavy square shawls for early fall use have the smooth center of black, brown or gray, with a broad bourette or other rough-figured border in which appear the gay colors of India cashmeres. Others are all of one color, and are finished with handsomely plaited fringe, and on some the deep fringe is in bright Scotch plaid colors. The reversible shawls, different on each side, are very thick and warm. Striped shawls have richly shaded borders. The traveling shawls, long, fine and soft, are in clan tartans, and are most liked in combinations of green and blue.

Interesting Shaded Persian combs and designs are brought out in the new bracelet silks for fall. The colors are very rich and dark for the background, and are brilliantly lighted with gold tints of yellow blue and rose. Grenat, which is very dark garnet, is the favorite color for the ground, and in almost every piece shown there are tufts, threads, and sometimes leaves of the palest shades of blue; there is also a great deal of bronze shading, of old gold, and of prune color. These fabrics are to make stately dresses for dinner parties and for the house.

For wedding dresses are white velvet brocades on satin grounds of the richest qualities. The velvet flowers are of deep mossy fur, and suggest white moss-roses. For evening dresses is white satin brocaded with a small figure in colors, such as pink roses, cream-colored catfish plumes, or pale blue palm leaves.

Silks for lower skirts of brocaded costumes have inch-wide satin cross stripes of self-color, or else of shaded tints to match the grounds of the brocades.

The plaids most largely imported for ladies' dress skirts and dresses are of dark grave colors, arranged in what merchants call fancy plaids—meaning that they belong to no special clan. These will probably be most popular here, but Parisiennes have a caprice this season for wearing the various Scotch clan tartans that Worth has been making all summer for Exposition dresses. In these tartans every line, bar and color follows a design that has been in use for generations, and which is never varied. The tartans that are most used in Paris are the Forty-second, with its green and yellow and brown, the Argyll plaid, the gay Mackenzie tartan, with lines of red and yellow mixed with blue and green, the Forbes, the Malcolm and the Macleod. In the plaited walsts and kilt skirts of short dress these plaids are disposed in most effective ways; sometimes a certain bright part of each plaid is brought out on top of each kilt plait, or a single broad square forms the yoke, the cuffs or the pocket of the dress. The only trimmings are buttons and pipings. That gilt button the color of pale Scotch Etruscan gold, and engraved like pure gold, are used on plaid dresses. The belts are wide—indeed, rather too wide to be becoming to the figure—and are fastened by square gilt buckles.

The merchants who have returned from Paris are in possession of novelties for at least; they all speak with enthusiasm of the short walking-dress, and of the graceful designs in which it will be brought out this fall. The round skirt is by no means to be confined to the plaited kilt, which will be most used for plaids; this skirt is heavy when made of winter goods, and consequently many ladies will use instead the round gored skirt, short enough to clear the ground. For the waist double-breasted coats will be worn, fastened by four rows of buttons, and cut away at the top and below the waist line to show a vest of different material, the latter being generally of materials that are designed especially for vests, such as corduroys, quaint small-figured brocades and some of Oriental stripes. For the house, dress skirts will be longer and wider, with the fullest forming panlers and bouffant effects. Conservative ladies will be sorry to give up the graceful princesse dresses, hence they will be more abundantly trimmed with drapery in the way of panels and aprons to give them an appearance of fullness. Polonaises of new designs are shown, and there are basques with over-skirts, and others with a single skirt trimmed to simulate an over-skirt. Two materials will be used again in rich combinations, and the consummate reader will be glad to know that most of the dresses of last season can be remodeled easily and without expense.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Prairie Duel.

Some five years ago Adam Goldie left his native County of Shannon, Mo., where he is engaged in cattle raising, for Northern Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. Texas as a markssman among the Texans soon became noticed in the vicinity of Goldie's ranche lived William Darrell, or, as he was more familiarly termed, Texas Bill. Bill was already still as a noted outlaw and desperado. His feats in marksmanship were likewise astounding, and probably no man in the Lone Star State excelled him in handling the rifle. He became jealous of Goldie's fame, and managed to pick a quarrel with him, which resulted in a challenge. After a short consultation they decided that a duel should be fought, but in consequence of the extraordinary skill of the parties, at a long distance.

On the open prairie, about two miles distant, grew two post-oak trees. They were 420 yards apart, and were the only trees on that spot. All around was open, flatberless prairie. It was decided that Goldie and Bill should both take their rifles and each take up a position behind their respective trees, and then blaze away at each other. The Texans hoped by this means to prevent bloodshed, or at least to prevent a fatal termination of the affair. The preliminaries being settled, the whole party mounted their horses and rode out on the prairie to the selected spot. Goldie took up his position behind one of the trees, and Bill ensconced himself behind the other. The remaining parts of the crowd then rode to a slight undulating eminence to the right, where they were to remain as spectators. One of them was to give the signal for the beginning of the combat by firing his rifle in the air, and the report was to be the signal for

the duelists to begin with their bloody work. Intense would unanimity the detonation of the rifle, which suddenly sounded on the air.

Then began the duel at the longest range ever recorded. Goldie advanced from behind the tree in a kneeling posture, when, whiz! his sombrero was perforated by a ball from Bloody Bill's rifle. Quick as lightning he dropped full length on the ground in time to escape the two other bullets which came in rapid succession. He lay still, brought his rifle into position, as he was stretched upon the ground, and then remained immovable. Presently he saw a diminutive figure which he knew to be Bill (who was nearly one inch taller than Goldie) advancing cautiously from the shelter of the tree. Quickly taking aim he fired twice in succession and then retired behind the sheltering trunk. One of the bullets, he afterward discovered, had passed through the lobaco Bill's leftcoat. There was a cessation now of firing for some time, when Goldie espied his opponent's head and shoulders exposed. Quick as lightning he drew a bead on his shoulder, and the detonating report was heard. Bloody Bill's hat was carried away by the bullet. Goldie now rather incautiously advanced from his shelter and became the target for six balls in rotation, one of which made a hole in his coat-sleeve, and another through his pants. He beat a hasty retreat.

The duelists remained gazing at the distant trees, each watching for the inadvertent movement which would be necessary. Each peered cautiously from behind the tree, endeavoring to get sight of each other's person, when he saw Bill again advance, and the former stepped rapidly to the front and quickly brought his rifle into position. Almost simultaneous were the crack, sharp report of two rifles rang on the air, and both men fell. Goldie managed to raise himself and crawl behind the trunk of the tree. He had been wounded in the left shoulder. Presently he was joined by the Texans, who had been witnesses of this most exciting duel. They had already ridden over to Bloody Bill and found him dead. A rifle ball penetrated his temple.—*St. Louis Post.*

Something About Tin.

Tin is a short word, but replete with meaning. Every grocery fellow's pockets are empty (and there are thousands of impoverished bankrupts but now) because of tin. Every "tin" of Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary, it is called a tin wedding. Then, what a gathering of friends and with a present of tinware, some of them very odd and useless, but mostly articles of utility; so that the Smith family find themselves in a long season of tinware enough to last them through life, and they may well be proud and happy.

Tinware is a big institution. There are in Chicago no less than twenty large tinware factories, employing 1,500 hands. West with kitchen ware—one of them even exports certain lines of tin goods to Europe, from whence the tin comes—and giving occupation to many hundreds of hands.

Tin is also a mistake; the ware called "tin" is only a wash of tin over sheet iron. As well might we speak of plated ware as being silver. We recently saw a cleverly-made article in white looking in at a metal store on Lake street and listening to the conversation. We learned that, while our extensive country produces nearly all metals, from gold to lead, there has never yet been discovered a tin mine. Should one be found, many would be in there to see," and take a few shares in it.

Tin is used for various purposes other than for "Britannia ware." The fine black cloths we get from France are colored by a solution of tin. The most beautiful red colors in carpets are made by a chemical process which requires pure tin in the composition. The best and most reliable tin is imported from the Dutch East India Island of Banca. It is taken from Banca in lumps, and there sold, by auction, at semi-annual sales—and from there finds its way to all parts of the civilized world.

Tin, in quality is Malacca or Straits tin, so named because it reaches us through the Straits of Malacca. A small quantity comes from China, but the Celestials have so many ways of cheating that their tin is very unpopular. Our English neighbors send us great quantities of their Cornwall tin, and they pronounce it superior to all others, but while it is pure, it is not so soft as Banca, and Western Australian prefers the latter. From South America we receive small supplies; but its quality is inferior and very dressy. One imports of tin and tin plates during the last fiscal year amounted to $12,112,-593, while in 1873 they were $18,496,-653.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

Of course, others beside ourselves have noticed that fruit will not always grow much larger in the West than they do in the North. Especially hailstones. Probably it is because they grow more healthy and robust there in the West. When an old farmer enters a printing office to give the particulars of a destructive storm, and gets the hail-stones any smaller than hulled walnuts, the "press gang" kill him on the spot and throw his body down an old well. If he says the stories were as large as goose eggs they put him on the free list for life and drag him upstairs to a saloon and "set 'em up." P. S.—A farmer was never killed in the West for not getting the hail-stones large enough to please the fancy of the editors in that section.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—You cannot successfully pot your house plants one week and neglect them the next.—*Iowa Register.*

—Try top-dressing grass, with fair soil or subsoil—and sand, even if the meadow is wet—and you'll be surprised at the way the grass will grow.

—We never knew, or even heard tell of a farmer, who kept out of debt, going into bankruptcy, or even complaining of hard times.—*C. F. Clarkson.*

—Even at the present prospect of prices, we believe it best for farmers to get their hogs ready for market as soon as possible this fall. Be ready by early November.—*Iowa State Register.*

—BonselHam.—Having soaked a well-cured ham in tepid water over night, boil it until it is perfectly tender, putting it on the ingredients in warm water; take it up in a wooden tray and leave it to cool. Afterward remove the bone carefully, and press the ham again into shape; return it to the boiling liquor, remove the pot from the fire, and let the ham remain until it is cold.

—After a broomstick has outlived its usefulness as part of a carpet-cleaner, it may be made to minister to one's health by cutting off the broom and using it as a gymnastic wand. Spend five minutes each night and morning in lifting the wand high over the head in both hands, palms front, and then drawing the wand down behind, letting the stick fall behind the shoulders. The most obstinate case of crookedness will yield to this remedy, unless the deformity has existed from birth.—*N. Y. Times.*

—As the season of frosts is approaching, when tender plants are liable to be frozen, it is of advantage to know how to save them. Cold water will do it, but it must not be applied in the light. Cover them so they may be entirely dark and excluded from the air. After treated thus, all except very tender ones will come out all right. It is even better that they be not watered while frozen. The proper way is, when the frost has been partially drawn out of them, naturally, to drench them with cold water from a fine-nosed watering-pot, and immediately cover again and let them so remain until they regain their natural color. When they are removed, clip off all such parts as are blackened. The latter way, however, in the fall, is to remove all tender plants to the house or else carefully cover them when frost may be feared. Thus, dahlias, cannas and the tender geraniums plants may be made to do duty in the West for a month longer than usual, since one can thus wait for a few frosty nights, and after that a long season of beautiful weather for weeks.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Dairying and Grain-Raising.

The temptation during the first fifteen years of the settlement of all our States has been to use those constant crops of grain, and, making no return of value for feeding, it has been burned to get it out of the way. If the straw were evenly distributed over the land on which it grew and burned, it would return a large proportion of the mineral constituents required in the grain crop, but this is never done, and only a small number is used. It is necessary that some compensation should be provided for this great drain upon the fertility of the soil. The only permanent compensation to the soil for the losses in crops is in stock feeding. Every country that has held a respectable position in agriculture has done it by feeding stock to its full capacity. England has doubled her wheat product during the last fifty years, and has also doubled her stock feeding. She has beside shown her wisdom in using immense quantities of bones and guano.

This country is becoming the grain producers for a large part of Europe, and is no doubt destined to greatly increase this surplus of breadstuffs; and is it not high time that our farmers lend earnest upon the practice of a sensible system of compensation for their depletion of the soil by cropping? Our dairy products are finding new and wider markets, year by year, and the farmers are yet destined to reach as high figure as in most exports. Dairying is already adapted to the conditions of grain raising. Its product is marketable at all times of the year. The returns may be had from month to month, or even weekly, and thus assists the farmer in paying expenses between the annual crops. The cow gives a better return for the food consumed than the steer—that is, her product brings a much larger sum than the growth of the steer. The average cow produces 4,000 pounds of milk, which will make 400 pounds of cheese or 180 pounds of butter. This cheese will bring during any series of ten years, at least $40, and the butter $45 to $50, whilst the growth of an ordinary steer will not reach more than half these sums. The best cows, as also the best steers, will just about double these figures, but there is generally a large balance in favor of the cow over the steer beside the return far steers only comes once in two and one-half to four years. I advocate the propriety of keeping only the best steers, for the profit must be very small on the poorer classes of stock, kept for any purpose; but our comparison is drawn between the best grades of such as are generally kept.

Grain-raising produces a large amount of straw, which, by a little study of the combination of foods, will enable the farmer to carry his cows through the winter. A little grain mixed with straw will give a proper balance of constituents. The grain farm may have plenty of land near the barn in condition to raise those annual manure crops adapted to feeding milch cows. These are winter rye for early spring soiling or pasturing—rye makes good pasturing—oats, oats and peas; peas alone, and oats; Hungarian grass, millet and Indian corn. The oat and pea crop (one of oats to two of peas) makes one of the most desirable combinations of food for the production of milk. It should be cut when the peas in blossom. Hungarian grass on a light and fine soil produces a large growth of excellent food for feeding green, or even for pasturing, if not fed too close, and also makes excellent hay if cut and cured before blossom. It becomes too woody if allowed to ripen. The same may be said of millet. But for profitable stock feeding or dairying, much reliance should be placed upon clover, both for pasture and winter feeding. Clover fed with straw in winter—an equal weight of each—makes a well-balanced food. Grain and shall have clover every third year in the rotation. The clover penetrates deeply and brings up the dormant fertility of the subsoil. The roots ramify the extensively and furnish such a body of vegetable matter to decay in the soil as to furnish an important food for plants, being freely raised and fed to cows in connection with straw and surplus grain, will not only produce milk profitably, but will compensate the farmer for grain-raising.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Mr. Gladstone on Manual Work.

Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech at Hawarden said:

"But needlework is a great deal more than an ornament to every-day existence. It was highly indeed, almost into fine art; and if I am to speak of subjects connected with the means of subsistence, although needlework in its lower branches is the worst-paid labor in the whole country, yet needlework in its higher branches is very well paid indeed, and to you young persons who are practising or learning needlework, and who, of course, do not be content with practising it in its lower forms, but learn the nature of embroidery, and see what you can do in practising it of the higher kinds of needlework. In the first place, it is an improving process, and, in the second, it is a gainful one, and generally I would advise that the people of this country should give more attention than they do to raising hand labor of all kinds to the exclusion of the machine product. They are too fond of getting out of hand labor and getting into what they call labor-saving machinery, by say, getting sufficiently acquainted with reading and writing and casting up accounts perhaps to get into the lower class of clerks. I do not believe that there is a more distressed class in the country than that class, and I believe that a great number of young people would do infinitely better for themselves and for their country if they were content to keep much more than they do to the use of their hands and would try to raise the character of the labor which they perform with their hands, because, pray remember this, that a great deal of the very highest labor is labor performed with the hands.

"Look at the labor of the painter, or the sculptor, and, not only so, but look at a great many intermediate kinds of labor—hand labor which is strictly all dependent on an excellent hand. Now, there is a great deficiency of that kind of labor in this country. Go into the study of a sculptor in London and you will find that the sculptor, probably an Englishman, is obliged to have a great many assistants, because working at the marble requires very much to be done before the stage of the finishing touches, and those assistants are well paid; but if you come to talk to them you will find that in the large majority of cases they are not Englishmen at all, but Italians and Frenchmen—very commonly Italians. What I want you to do is this—not to be in such a hurry to get into so low a class of lead labor as copying-clerks or something of that kind. People should reconsider whether being freely raised and fed to cows in connection with straw and surplus grain, will not produce milk and butter of a quality which is capable of being raised to a much higher description of art and of yielding a very high standard of remuneration.

"I cannot tell you how anxious I am to impress that upon the mind of young people, and how certain I feel that the question is one of great importance to the people of this country. Let them perform their work in the spirit of an artist, let them try to give it excellence and make it a thing that not only will sell, but as good as they can make it, as useful, as well put together, as well proportioned, as pleasing to the eye, as fall of beauty as they can make it, and the more they try to do it the better they will be able to do it."

As infant who will insist on howling and kicking after being tendered the breast-bandanah and the only egg-beater in the house, sadly needs that regular motion of the elbow which Solomon invented and patented.

A FARMER, speaking of the thinness of his hay crop, said: "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to allow their names to be used in connection with patent medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common vegetable remedies known to all, and that all practicing physicians use, and trust in daily as should freely recommend it in their families cheerfully and heartily recommend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends. Strictly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin.-O.

WELSHOFF'S TONIC-INVIGORATING AND PURIFYING WINE. This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills—nothing required but cash. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is for sale at all druggists. WELSHOFF, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Word to the Wise.

We wish to caution purchasers of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER against buying it in bulk or boxes. It is the practice of unscrupulous grocers and dealers to keep cheap, inferior, and generally highly-injurious baking-powder in bulk, and sell it for the genuine DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, or any other brand that is called for. Buy it only in cans, as it is not sold in bulk.

Another Fat Man Reduced.

H. A. Arthur, dealer in dry goods, Woodhull, Ill., writes Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., June 25th, 1875: "*Gentlemen*—Please find inclosed $5.00, which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and feel that it is the most valuable medicine I ever saw in the rotation. The liver generates deeply and brings up the dormant fertility of the subsoil. The roots ramify the extensively and furnish such a body of vegetable matter to decay in the soil as to furnish an important food for plants, being freely raised and fed to cows in connection with straw and surplus grain, will not only produce milk and butter of a quality which is capable of being raised to a much higher description of art and of yielding a very high standard of remuneration.

"I cannot tell you how anxious I am to impress that upon the mind of young people, and how certain I feel that the question is one of great importance to the people of this country. Let them perform their work in the spirit of an artist, let them try to give it excellence and make it a thing that not only will sell, but as good as they can make it, as useful, as well put together, as well proportioned, as pleasing to the eye, as full of beauty as they can make it, and the more they try to do it the better they will be able to do it."

As infant who will insist on howling and kicking after being tendered the breast-bandanah and the only egg-beater in the house, sadly needs that regular motion of the elbow which Solomon invented and patented.

A FARMER, speaking of the thinness of his hay crop, said: "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to allow their names to be used in connection with patent medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common vegetable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use, and trust in daily as should freely recommend it in their families cheerfully and heartily recommend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends. Strictly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin.-O.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
COMPLETELY CURED ME.
Mr. H. R. Stevens, Salem, Mass., March 15, 1877
Dear Sir:—I write to say that seven bottles of your Vegetine completely cured me from a severe case of *Scrofula*, in many parts standing as large as a man's fist. Physicians and friends say it was a miracle I ever rose from all scars, and am as well as ever, and have no trouble regarding the *Scrofula*. I remain, respectfully yours, H. R. STEVENS.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. No refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case has it ever failed to cure when the directions were strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient; very acute and obstinate cases have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration to health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the patient has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require a alds to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
Remember SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
FEVER AND AGUE.

I can testify to the high therapeutic Seal Value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for Fever and Ague with the new and perfect method of administering by the genuine principally
AARON SMITH, M. D.,
Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B.
Feb. 6, 1865.
We have no hesitation in recommending Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a most valuable remedy.
Yours very truly,
LYMAN, CLARK & CO.
Montreal, Jan., 1872.
Capt. H. Corbin, who was cured of Consumption in 1865 by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, (reported in our Testimonial Circular) has since been from all scenes, and was at work as well as ever, and has had no trouble. He is a gold and silver worker in Silverton.
I remain, respectfully yours,
W. S. NELSON, Bridgewater, N. S.
WM. E. CLARKE, Providence R. I.
HUNT'S REMEDY
Cures Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases. Makes Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, Sound Digestion. HUNT'S REMEDY CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS. TRY HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet. Sold by druggists.
DR. H. T. HUNT, Sole Proprietor, Newark, N. J.
GET THE BEST.
Webster's Unabridged.
THE STANDARD.
FACTS
38 Years used in the Public Schools of the U. S. and Britis Provinces.
30,000 Words, Phrases, and Definitions.
More than Double the number in any School Dictionary.
Over 3000 Engravings, nearly twice as many as in any other Dictionary.
The Latest Edition contains the Correction of Webster's 20 years as great as that between any other editions of Dictionaries.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
FOWLE'S PILE OINTMENT CURE
For all kinds of Piles, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, Protruding Piles. Other Ointments will relieve, but FOWLE'S PILE OINTMENT CURES. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for $1. Prices, $1 per bottle.
REVOLVERS at Half Prices.
Pocket Revolvers, 32 cal., 5 shots, $3.50; 38 cal., 5 shots, $4.50; 41 cal., 5 shots, $5.50; 44 cal., 6 shots, $6.50. Double-barrel Shot Guns, $10; Rifles, $10; Rifles for $5.50; English steel barrel and sporting rifles, $20; Double-barrel Breech-loading Shot Guns, $20; Rifles for $10. Illustrated Catalogue free. AGENTS WANTED. Cash paid for Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, &c. H. H. LITTLEFIELD, 1000 Wash. Ave., cor. 10th St., Chicago.
EVERY CARPENTER'S SAW
Machine will cut smooth and fast. Every Saw Machine will cut smooth and fast. Every Saw warranted. Price $2.50. Illustrated circular free. E. BIRD & SON, New Orleans, La.
Ask Your Druggist for MATCHLESS WOOD TAG! NAVY TOBACCO Tips it, Toe Will Do.
Established 1835.
MERCHANTS
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Bruises, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Stiffness or Cramp, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Stiffness or Cramp, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, Cuts of all kinds, Sores, Boils, Felons, Ringbone, Spavin, Pole Evil, Fistula, Sweeny, Foot Rot, Scratches, Tumors, Wounds, Bruises, Galls, Old Sores, Scabs, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, Lameness, Stiffness, Swellings, Contracted Muscles, Caked Udders, Garget in Cows, Scratches, Mange, Scurvy, Itch, Ringworm, Foul Ulcers, Farcy, Glanders, Poll Evil, Fistula

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Charlevoix bid off to the State at taxes of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated for the ordinary Tax sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the county of Charlevoix delinquent for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of December next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in St. James the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

1867

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

	Section	Number of Acres	Taxes	Interest	Charges	Total
s½ of nw¼	24	40	1 20	2 72	1 60	5 52

1876.

Town 39 North of Range 15 West.

s½ of sw¼	5	80	3 80	1 34	1 00	6 14

1877

Town 34 North of Range 10 West.

se¼ of	2	160	14 85	1 03	1 00	16 88
s½ of ne¼		80	3 93	38	1 00	5 77
ne¼ of	3	160	15 85	1 10	1 00	18 11
nw¼ of		160	15 85	1 10	1 00	18 11
s½ of		160	7 28	77	1 00	9 05
ne¼ of	4	160	14 85	1 03	1 00	16 88
s½ of nw¼		80	3 80	38	1 00	5 27
w½ of sw¼		80	3 80	38	1 00	5 27
nw¼ of ne¼	11	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
lot 2 of	11	58 75	2 75	27	1 00	4 02
lot 3 of	34	39 70	1 87	19	1 00	3 06
neq of neq	14	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
lot 2 of	14	61 75	1 67	16	1 00	2 83
lot 3 of	15	46 25	1 67	16	1 00	2 83
lot 1 of	15	36 25	1 47	14	1 00	2 61
lot 2 of	15	36 75	1 47	14	1 00	2 61
lot 4 of	15	48 75	2 41	24	1 00	3 65
lot 5 of	15	35 00	1 71	17	1 00	2 88
lot 6 of	15	29 50	1 45	14	1 00	2 59
lot 1 of	21	160	3 93	38	1 00	5 31
lot 1 of	27	35 50	1 71	17	1 00	2 88

Town 33 North of Range 10 West.

fractional	1	13 10	1 86	13	1 00	2 43
neq of neq	2	40	1 90	44	1 00	3 34
nwq of neq	4	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
nwq of nwq	4	40	1 90	41	1 00	3 34
seq of neq	8	80	1 16	11	1 00	2 21
neq of seq	8	80	2 64	26	1 00	3 90
seq of nwq	8	80	3 20	32	1 00	4 52
neq of seq	8	160	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
seq of seq	8	160	7 76	77	1 00	9 53
neq of nwq	11	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
seq of nwq	11	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
nwq of nwq	14	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
neq of seq	17	160	7 76	77	1 00	9 53
seq of seq	17	160	7 76	77	1 00	9 53
nwq of seq	29	80	3 88	38	1 00	5 27
seq of seq	29	160	7 74	77	1 00	9 51
neq of seq	31	158	7 74	77	1 00	9 51
seq of seq	32	160	7 76	77	1 00	9 53
s½ of ne¼		80	3 80	38	1 00	5 27
se¼ of	34	160	7 76	77	1 00	9 53
se¼ of neq	34	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
swq of nwq	31	40	1 95	13	1 00	3 14
nwq of swq	15	40	1 95	13	1 00	3 14
neq of seq	33	80	3 93	38	1 00	5 31

Town 39 North of Range 16 West.

neq of swq	2	40	3 84	38	1 00	5 22
nwq of neq	12	40	3 84	38	1 00	5 22
se¼ of	12	160	15 36	1 52	1 00	17 88
lot 1 of	29	50 15	1 95	48	1 00	6 58
lot 2 of	29	47 50	4 60	46	1 00	6 06
lot 1 of	31	47 50	4 60	46	1 00	6 06
lot 2 of	31	38 15	3 70	37	1 00	4 87
lot 3 of	31	28	2 71	27	1 00	3 98
lot 4 of	31	28	2 71	27	1 00	3 98
lot 1 of	33	26	2 52	25	1 00	3 77
lot 2 of	33	26	2 52	25	1 00	3 77
lot 3 of	33	26	2 52	25	1 00	3 77
lot 4 of	33	26	2 52	25	1 00	3 77

Town 31 North of Range 14 West.

neq of neq	3	80	6 11	61	1 00	7 72
seq of neq	3	80	6 11	61	1 00	7 72
lot 1 of	3	47 10	3 86	38	1 00	5 24
lot 2 of	3	37 20	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
lot 3 of	3	37 55	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
lot 4 of	3	21 20	1 40	14	1 00	2 54
neq of neq	4	40	3 08	30	1 00	4 38
seq of neq	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	4	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of neq	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
lot 1 of	10	53 40	4 11	41	1 00	5 52
lot 2 of	10	58 60	4 64	46	1 00	6 10
lot 3 of	10	58 80	4 67	46	1 00	6 13
lot 1 of	15	49 70	3 48	34	1 00	4 82
lot 2 of	15	55 70	4 00	40	1 00	5 40
lot 3 of	15	62 30	4 79	47	1 00	6 26
lot 4 of	15	41	3 12	31	1 00	4 43
lot 1 of	18	37 68	3 40	34	1 00	4 74
lot 2 of	18	42 30	3 78	38	1 00	5 16
lot 1 of	21	37 29	3 38	33	1 00	4 71
lot 1 of	22	28 75	2 21	22	1 00	3 43
fractional	23	16	1 21	12	1 00	2 33

Town 32 North of Range 14 West.

neq of neq	1	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
seq of neq	1	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
nwq of neq	1	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
swq of neq	1	40	1 90	19	1 00	3 09
neq of seq	1	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of seq	1	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	1	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	1	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	2	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	2	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	3	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	3	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	4	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	4	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	5	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	5	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	6	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	6	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	7	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	7	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	8	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	8	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	9	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	9	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	10	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	10	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	11	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	11	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	12	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	12	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	13	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	13	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	14	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	14	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	15	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	15	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	16	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	16	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	17	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	17	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	18	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	18	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	19	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	19	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	20	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	20	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	21	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	21	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	22	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	22	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	23	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	23	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	24	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	24	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	25	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	25	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	26	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	26	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	27	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	27	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	28	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	28	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	29	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	29	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	30	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	30	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	31	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	31	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	32	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	32	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	33	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	33	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	34	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	34	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	35	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	35	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
seq of	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
neq of seq	36	40	3 66	30	1 00	4 96
seq of seq	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
nwq of seq	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44
swq of seq	36	160	12 22	1 22	1 00	14 44

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Charlevoix bid off to the State at taxes of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated for the ordinary Tax sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this Office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales,

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the county of Charlevoix del

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

SIMONI, the Italian, who, some months ago, murdered Nicholas McCue, in the streets of Chicago, was arraigned in the Criminal Court of that city, on the 16th, and, to the surprise of all except his counsel, entered the plea of guilty. The punishment for his admitted crime must be either hanging or imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the presiding Judge.

On the 17th, the reunion of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry (better known as "President Hayes' Regiment") occurred at Willoughby, and over 10,000 people were present. President Hayes and family, Gen. Hastings and other distinguished personages were in attendance. A short and pleasant speech by President Hayes (who was presiding officer of the day) in response to the welcoming address by Major Ellis, was loudly applauded.

A SCHOOL-DISTRICT election was held in New Haven, Conn., on the 16th, the town being the establishing of devotional exercises in the public schools. The ticket favoring such re-establishment was successful by 2,300 majority. The Catholics voted with the Protestants.

AT Baltimore, on the 17th, the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, in session in that city, elected John R. Hanson, of California, Grand Sire, and Mr. Glenn, of Georgia, Deputy Grand Sire. The other officers were re-elected.

An amendment was adopted changing the title of the supreme body from "Grand Lodge of the United States," to that of "Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows."

On the 21st, the United States Treasury disbursed 76,000 silver dollars. Since the order of Sec'y Sherman, revoking the previous order for the general issue of silver coin for greenback, the daily issue had been about $60,000. The Treasury held, on the 21st, $940,613,850 in United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; $42,726,500 in bonds to secure public deposits, and $5,873,100 to secure subscriptions to 4-per-cent. loans.

IT was reported from Washington, on the 23d, that the later advices from Hayti triumphantly claimed to have brought about an order which had been issued giving laborers at the Navy Yard a full day's pay for eight hours' work, and a full day and a quarter for ten hours' work. Similar orders had been issued in order to workmen on Government buildings in that city, and the rate of pay for laborers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been raised from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day. It was also decided that the meetings and processions held by Cohen and his followers were riotous and disorderly. Orders had been issued to the police, and were being enforced, to prevent any further meetings or demonstrations of the kind.

THE Union Dime Savings Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has closed its doors, with liabilities amounting to $150,000. The announcement is made that all depositors will be paid in full.

GEN. SHERIDAN received a dispatch, on the 23d, from Gen. Miles, at Fort Keogh, in Montana Territory, stating that all Sioux Indians had just reached that post direct from the British Possessions, and purporting to be bearers of a message from Sitting Bull, asking upon what terms he and his people would be allowed to surrender to the United States military authorities.

THE Odd-Fellows' Bank at Sacramento, Cal., has made an assignment.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

IT was reported from the infected regions, on the 20th, that the fever was spreading in the country adjacent to the cities suffering from the plague, and that much unnecessary and alarm were created in the minds of the people who had previously reason to hope they might escape the contagion. Particularly was this the case in the smaller towns along the railroads leading out of Memphis. The President of the Baptist Relief Committee of Memphis had issued a circular to the Baptist friends throughout the Union, returning thanks for the generous and extended them, and saying that they had enough of money and supplies at present for a continuance of aid, but that asking for a continuance of those sympathy. The deaths in Memphis during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, on the 23d, numbered sixty-four; in New Orleans, forty; at Hickman, Ky., seven; at Canton, Miss., six; Grand Junction, Tenn., three.

THERE were 134 new cases reported in New Orleans, on the 23d; deaths forty-four. The total cases to that date were 2,572, and deaths, 2,614. The disease was evidently abating.

THE fever was still raging without abatement at Canton, Miss., on the 23d; new cases, twenty-three, and one death. A telegram from Martin, Tenn., says the condition of affairs in that town was deplorable from the absence of any organized system of relief. Several citizens were down with the fever. Ten new cases and four deaths were reported at Hickman, Ky.

THERE were fifteen new cases and five deaths at Holly Springs, Miss., on the 23d, and more physicians and nurses were needed. The disease there was on the increase. Additional help was also called for from several other towns in Louisiana and Mississippi.

THERE were seven deaths in Vicksburg on the 23d. The fever had decreased so much there that physicians and nurses were leaving for other points.

OVER $300,000 had been collected in New York City up to the 23d for the yellow-fever sufferers. The amount in St. Louis was over $70,000, and in Chicago over $80,000, with corresponding amounts in other cities and towns.

THE hope was entertained, in Memphis, on the 23d, that the fever in that city was abating; but this hope was dispelled to the contrary on the 24th. A great demand for nurses had again arisen, and the deaths for twenty-four hours, ending at six o'c

numbered sixty-four. Cries of distress continued to come in from the surrounding country. In some instances, in the suburbs, it was discovered, by physicians of the Howard Association, that whole families had been sick for several days, without being cared for by either physicians or nurses. The number of new cases reported on the 23d was 196. The population in the city was estimated at 8,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held at New Haven, on the 17th, and the present State officers were nominated for re-election, headed by Robert D. Hubbard for Governor. Lieut.-Gov. Loomis declined a renomination and Charles Durand, of Derby, was selected in his stead. The platform adopted condemns all repudiation and demands an honest and just payment of the public debt; that gold and silver are recognized by the Constitution as the standard money of the Union, and constitute the most stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world; that the Resumption act was not called for, and was unwise at the time of its passage, but the Representatives of the State in Congress are called upon to exercise wise judgment in their action upon the question of resumption at this time.

A STATE Democratic Convention was held in Worcester, Mass., on the 17th. The Convention was largely composed of delegates acting in the interest of Gen. Butler for Governor, and these had taken the precaution to secure all the halls in the city, so that when the trouble came, the dissatisfied ones could find no place for meeting. The State Central Committee, who were opposed to Butler, seeing that his nomination was inevitable, thereupon declared an adjournment to Faneuil Hall, Boston, and fixed the time for holding the Convention on the 25th of September. Mr. Butler's friends thereupon organized by the selection of Hon. Richard I. Spofford as Permanent Chairman, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, Benjamin F. Butler; Lieutenant-Governor, John F. Arnold; Secretary of State, Charles M. Straus; Attorney-General, Caleb Cushing; Auditor, J. Boyle O'Reilly; Treasurer, D. N. Skillings. The platform adopted reiterates the adhesion of the Massachusetts Democracy to old-time Democratic principles; condemns the prevailing extravagance in the Administration of State and National affairs; favors the reservation of the public domain for actual settlers; condemns the fraud by which President Hayes was declared elected; declares the Republican party immeasurably corrupt; indorses the platform adopted in 1875; deprecates the placing of restrictions in the way of exercising the right of suffrage, etc., etc.

THERE being no choice for Governor in Maine (the Constitution requiring a clear majority over all opposing candidates), the duty of selecting a Governor will devolve upon the Legislature which meets in January next. The process is for the House of Representatives to select two persons by ballot from those who were voted for at the popular election, and certify their names to the Senate, by which body one of the two is declared Governor.

THE Republicans of the First New Jersey District have nominated Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy under President Grant, for Congress.

THE Democratic members of the Oregon Legislature have elected J. H. Slater, to succeed Mr. Mitchell in the United States Senate. In a recent interview, Mr. Slater said he is not in sympathy with inflation. He advocates the substitution of legal-tenders for National Bank notes, opposes fiat money and demands that currency shall be on a coin basis.

THE Massachusetts Republicans met at Worcester, in State Convention, on the 20th, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, Hon. Thomas Talbot; Lieutenant-Governor, John D. Long; Secretary of State, Henry L. Pierce; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Auditor, the present incumbent; Attorney-General, George Marston. The resolutions congratulate the State and Nation on the near approach of specie payments; insist that the paper, silver and gold issues of the country shall be equal in value; advise the continued refunding of the public debt, at a lower rate of interest; demand economy in the administration of State and National affairs; commend the President for his firmness and integrity, etc., etc.

THE Republicans of Nevada held their State Convention, on the 19th. A platform was adopted declaring the validity of Hayes' title to the Presidency, and denouncing the Potter investigation as revolutionary; demanding that the coinage of silver be placed on an equal footing with gold; favoring Legislative and Congressional control of railroads. R. M. Daggett was nominated for Congress, and J. H. Kinkaid for Governor.

IN response to letters, signed by many prominent citizens of Wisconsin, ex-Senator Carpenter has consented to be a candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature next winter.

ON the 19th, the State National Convention met at New Orleans, La., and nominated Gen. Beauregard for State Treasurer. That gentleman declined, and Dr. J. S. Gardner, of Baton Rouge, was substituted.

THE Montana Territorial Democratic Convention met in Virginia City, on the 19th, and nominated Hon. Martin Maginnis as Delegate in Congress.

D. N. SKILLINGS, the candidate of the Butler wing of the Massachusetts Democracy for State Treasurer, and J. Boyle O'Reilly, the candidate for State Auditor, have declined their respective nominations, the former because he does not approve the methods of the party, and the latter because he had rather be editor than Auditor.

FOREIGN.

THE Fenians, Condon and Melody, were discharged from Portland Prison, on the morning of the 17th, and immediately thereafter took passage on the steamer Moselle for New York.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 18th, the Austrians had, on the preceding day, captured Brcka, an important town on the River Save, after a desperate fight, lasting from sunrise until eight o'clock at night. They had also captured, previously, the Towns of Kreschpo and Dubrava, lying west of Brcka.

MRS. BRAVO, who became notorious because of her connection with the Italian murder mystery some years ago, died in London, on the 18th.

THE recent general elections in Canada have resulted in the defeat of the Government.

IN consequence of the agitation and excitement in Hungary, the Austrian Government deemed it expedient, on the 19th, to announce its abandonment of negotiations to secure the co-operation of Servia and Montenegro to the occupation of Bosnia.

THE inaugural Fortress of Bilaca capitulated unconditionally to the Austrians, on the 19th.

OFFICIAL announcement was made, on the 19th, that the Paris Exposition would continue open until Nov. 30.

THE Special Congregation of Cardinals has decided that the Pope should not leave the Vatican unless under special overruling circumstances.

MONTENEGRO has invited Servia to join with her in resisting the Albanians. It is said that Gen. Komaroff, the Russian Commander, strongly advises this course.

VIENNA dispatches of the 19th report a rising of the Croatian Christians.

THE Provisional Government of Bulgaria has been instructed by the Russians to summon all male inhabitants between the ages of twenty and twenty-two years to form a territorial army of fifty battalions of infantry and seventy squadrons of cavalry.

THE King of Burmah, in India, is dead.

AN uneasy feeling prevailed in London, on the 20th, over the prospective outcome of Lord Beaconsfield's Indian policy. A war with Afghanistan was anticipated, and this, it was believed, would reopen the entire Eastern question.

ACCORDING to a Cracow (Poland) telegram of the 20th, many arrests had been made at Odessa and Kharkow, in consequence of the discovery of a plot to liberate the imprisoned Nihilists.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 20th, the Ameer of Afghanistan had positively refused to grant permission for the British Embassy to Cabul to pass through the Khyber Pass, and that the Embassy had been compelled to return to Peshawur.

THE Russian troops have altogether evacuated their long-occupied position at San Stefano, and have been succeeded by Turkish troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 21st say that Greek filibusters had passed into Turkey with a view to incite another insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus.

ACCORDING to Bombay (India) dispatches of the 23d, the feeling there over the discovery of the Ameer of Afghanistan was exceedingly warlike. A force of 12,000 men had been gathered on the frontier, and the determination was expressed to compel an apology from the Ameer, or occupy the country.

VIENNA dispatches of the 23d report the successful advance of the Austrians against the insurgent position in the Northern Bosnia. The rebel position near Senkotes had been captured, two days before, after a battle of seven days' duration. The Austrian loss was 600 killed and wounded. The insurgent loss was greater. The Towns of Bejelina and Livas had also been captured.

A Husband's Hobby.

Mr. Waite is a model husband—that is to say, in a good many respects. He [illegible] drinks, smokes nor chews, stays home at evenings, never gambles and gives his wife all the money that she wants. It is said that all men have some idiosyncrasy or hobby. Mr. Waite has his. It is a downright mania for attending auction sales and buying articles of every description, at [illegible] Toodles, without regard as to whether they will ever be of any practical or imaginary use to him. As long as he gets them at a bargain, he is satisfied. A good joke about this peculiarity of his was related to me the other evening by a friend of his. Mr. Waite went to an auction sale of a dealer in sporting goods. He bought 200 dinnerbells at twenty cents a pair and carried them home in triumph. He stored them in the cellar, where they remained for six months or so. Mrs. Waite got tired of seeing them occupying so much space, especially as she wanted the cellar for some purpose of her own. So, imagining that her husband had forgotten all about his recent acquisition, she sold the dumb-bells for a mere song to an auctioneer. That evening Mr. Waite returned home with a bandcart. His face was flushed but triumphant.

"Mother, if you can spare the money for me to make the journey, I believe I can find him, and get at least a part payment of what is owing to us."

It was a long time before she would listen to this proposal. She could ill afford the expense. Though we knew Harrisgford's note to my father, it was outlawed, and she had not much faith in my being able to get any money of him, even if he could be found in either of the two offices named.

At last, however, thinking the journey might do me some good, at any rate, she consented to it, and in July I set out.

I went first to Buffalo, where I began with the Postoffice and directory, but without success. As I knew the city he was searching for there, I proceeded to Detroit. No luck there either. I returned to Buffalo, stopping at Cleveland by the way, and finally gave up the search, concluding that Harringford must have gone elsewhere, and that the world was too large a haystack for me to hunt in for such a needle.

But my mother had told me to be sure to visit Niagara before my return; so, one afternoon, I went down by a late train to the Falls, which I saw by moonlight for the first time.

I was of course too poor to go to a first-class hotel, but put up at one both small and obscure. The next morning was fine. I was in good spirits, in spite of the failure of my undertaking, for I had youth and health. I passed the day at the Falls, but, for economy's sake, I felt that I ought to leave on the night train for Utica. So I prepared to take leave of the great cataract.

"But I am going to drink out of it first, anyway," I said to a young man whose acquaintance I had made that afternoon.

The American shore of the river was no, fenced in from the public in those days, as I found it when I was there a year ago. We stood at the very brink, near the edge of the fall. The wild, tumbling rapids shot past us, seemed to pause an instant on the verge, broke into curves of marvelous green water, then crumbled into masses of foam, and fell thundering into the abyss.

With that view before me, boy-like, I got down on my hands and knees for my drink. My lips touched the swift water. I had my drink, and was about to rise, when something dropped out of the inner breast-pocket of my coat, and shot away from my reach and sank from sight before I could put out my hand. In my astonishment, I was near making a long plunge in after it of the steaming gulf below brought me to my senses.

"Gone!" I explained, flinging up my hands in despair. "Did you see it?"

"See what?" said my companion.

"My pocket-book!" I replied, full of consternation. "It dropped from my coat-pocket into the water, and is lost. I came within a hair's breadth of going after it!"

He had seen nothing. I explained how it happened. I had always carried my pocket-book in that way and never dropped it before. But in stooping far forward to bring my lips to the water, I had emptied my pocket and lost, in an instant, all my money, together with that poor outlawed note of Harringford's, among other more or less valuable papers.

My chance acquaintance expressed his sympathy in well-sounding words, but all at once he appeared to have grown cold toward me. Perhaps he expected I should want to borrow money of him; for money I should certainly need in getting away from the Falls. I still had my hotel-bill to pay and I could not very well travel by rail for nothing.

We had already exchanged cards, and I had ascertained that his name was Eastmore—that he was a reporter, or journalist, on the staff of a Buffalo paper. I thought a young man of his experience ought to be able to give me good advice, if nothing else, and I begged him to tell me what to do.

"Have you any friend in town that you can call on for assistance?" he asked.

"Not one," I said, and added, without thinking how he would take it, "You are the only acquaintance I have here outside my hotel."

He laughed and looked embarrassed.

"That's bad!" he said. "I would be glad to lend you a dollar, if I had any to spare, but I haven't. Perhaps the hotel folks will help you, if you can convince them of the truth of your story."

A horrible suspicion flashed across my mind. I might pass for an impostor.

"The truth of it!" I exclaimed. "Why, I had my pocket-book right here, with twenty dollars in it. And what motive could I have in my business for inventing such a story as mine, in—"

"Of course you had your pocket-book," he answered, with a smile; "and mind, I don't say you have any motive for making a false pretension. But the world is full of impostors, who are always inventing excuses for borrowing money or for omitting to pay their bills. Hotel-keepers have to deal with such characters pretty often, and we can't blame them for being a trifle suspicious of men who have lost their pocket-books."

His must have been impressed by the horrified look I gave him, for he immediately went on—"Of course I am as much convinced that you lost your pocket-book in the way you say as if I had seen it go over myself. But even if I had seen it, I never saw the money in it—though I don't understand me to say that I have any doubt of the latter. I am only stating the case as it might look to other people. If you didn't carry such an honest face about with you—"

"I thank you for so much!" I said, bitterly; for now I perceived by something in his look and tone which he could not hide, that in his own mind, my story stood sadly in need of confirmation.

I couldn't blame him, however. Impostors are in the majority among smooth-tongued people in want of assistance; and the worst of their sin is that they throw discredit upon honest people who have been really unfortunate. I was destined to find that out to my sorrow.

I felt that the first thing to be done was to make my case known to my landlord, and I went back to the house. I told him, in as cool and business-like way as I could, what had happened, and asked him to trust me for the amount of my bill.

Eastmore went with me, and I hoped he would say something to corroborate my story; but he was very cautious. He stood at my elbow a little behind, and I suspect there was something in his face which did not help my cause.

The landlord, a short, stocky, red-visaged, wall-eyed Irishman, glanced over his shoulder with the one good eye he had, and seemed to receive intelligence to my disadvantage.

I turned quickly. I don't think Eastmore had made a signal, but he had not concealed his incredulity. I found then that I might better have gone alone to the landlord.

"I don't know anything about your losing your pocket-book," said the Irishman, after hearing me out. "If you have no money, you must get some. My business is to keep a hotel, and I can't furnish guests with board and lodging for the fine stories they may tell."

The words stung me, but I managed to reply calmly:

"I don't ask you to do any such thing. I shall pay you every cent I owe you. But I have lost my money, and can't very well travel to my home until I receive more."

Then it occurred to me that that was just what he would like to have me do. He could hold my valise for security, and my bill would be increasing, so I added:

"I shall be obliged to leave your house, anyway. If you will let me take my valise, I think I may get passed over the road without paying a dollar. I'll send you the two dollars I owe you as soon as I reach Utica."

He smiled.

"What time is it?" he asked. I took out my watch and told him. "That's a good-looking turnip," he said. "Let me see it, and you may take your baggage."

The watch had been my father's. I would have trusted it in his hands on any account.

"No thank you!" I said, and put it back into my pocket.

He saw that I distrusted him, and became abusive.

"You're a swindler!" he cried. "I've heard of you before. How many pocket-books have you lost this week? I've a set here that could eat them all, and lick her chops for more. Ah!"—he broke off in a instant, all my money, together with that poor outlawed note of Harringford's, among other more or less valuable papers.

My chance acquaintance expressed his sympathy in well-sounding words, but all at once he appeared to have grown cold toward me. Perhaps he expected I should want to borrow money of him; for money I should certainly need in getting away from the Falls. I still had my hotel-bill to pay and I could not very well travel by rail for nothing.

We had already exchanged cards, and I had ascertained that his name was Eastmore—that he was a reporter, or journalist, on the staff of a Buffalo paper. I thought a young man of his experience ought to be able to give me good advice, if nothing else, and I begged him to tell me what to do.

"Have you any friend in town that you can call on for assistance?" he asked.

"Not one," I said, and added, without thinking how he would take it, "You are the only acquaintance I have here outside my hotel."

He laughed and looked embarrassed.

"That's bad!" he said. "I would be glad to lend you a dollar, if I had any to spare, but I haven't. Perhaps the hotel folks will help you, if you can convince them of the truth of your story."

A horrible suspicion flashed across my mind. I might pass for an impostor.

"The truth of it!" I exclaimed. "Why, I had my pocket-book right here, with twenty dollars in it. And what motive could I have in my business—in—in—"

"Of course you had your pocket-book," he answered, with a smile; "and mind, I don't say you have any motive for making a false pretension. But the world is full of impostors, who are always inventing excuses for borrowing money or for omitting to pay their bills. Hotel-keepers have to deal with such characters pretty often, and we can't blame them for being a trifle suspicious of men who have lost their pocket-books."

His must have been impressed by the horrified look I gave him, for he immediately went on—"Of course I am as much convinced that you lost your pocket-book in the way you say as if I had seen it go over myself. But even if I had seen it, I never saw the money in it—though I don't understand me to say that I have any doubt of the latter. I am only stating the case as it might look to other people. If you didn't carry such an honest face about with you—"

"I thank you for so much!" I said, bitterly; for now I perceived by something in his look and tone which he could not hide, that in his own mind, my story stood sadly in need of confirmation.

I couldn't blame him, however. Impostors are in the majority among smooth-tongued people in want of assistance; and the worst of their sin is that they throw discredit upon honest people who have been really unfortunate. I was destined to find that out to my sorrow.

I felt that the first thing to be done was to make my case known to my landlord, and I went back to the house. I told him, in as cool and business-like way as I could, what had happened, and asked him to trust me for the amount of my bill.

Eastmore went with me, and I hoped he would say something to corroborate my story; but he was very cautious. He stood at my elbow a little behind, and I suspect there was something in his face which did not help my cause.

The landlord, a short, stocky, red-visaged, wall-eyed Irishman, glanced over his shoulder with the one good eye he had, and seemed to receive intelligence to my disadvantage.

I turned quickly. I don't think East-

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE BABY BOYS.

Two little boys I own;
The elder scarcely walks alone;
His sunny hair and liquid brown eyes,
Represented look of sweet surprise.
His frame was round and plump and stout
And not tell you all about
If I should try a year.

He creeps so fast to catch his toys,
And then he sets up such a noise;
He hurts and dirts and bruises all,
He throws them all about pell-mell,
Oh, Mother Goose! if you could see
This little boy, so full of glee,
Your sides would ache, I fear.

In hammock low, among the trees,
Hooked back and forth by passing breeze,
The baby swings and coos to me
The gentle rustle of the tree.
The lights and shades, the leaves that fall;
The sunshine breeding over all—
Its lonesome summer here.

Way out in the yard, the other day,
The nimble clouds that softly fly,
A lullaby but Nature sings
And through the leaves its music rings;
All things peaceful lower keep;
My little one falls fast asleep;
His mother watching near.

Two baby boys I own of love
Sends me a gift from Heaven above;
And like the shining stars more bright,
Tinging the drifting clouds with light,
Their love to me so beautiful,
Beaming though mists of grief and doubt
And make my pathway clear.
Boston Transcript.

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good-night!
Now the weary rest by night,
And the busy fingers bending
Over work that seems unending,
Tell no more till morning light—
Good-night!

Go to rest!
Close the eyes with slumber proud;
In the streets the silent crowding,
Wakes but to the watch-hour blowing,
Night makes only one request—
Go to rest!

Slumber sweet!
Blessed dreams to each dreamer greet,
He whom fear has kept from sleeping
In sweet dreams is o'er him creeping
May he his before meet—
Slumber sweet!

Good-night!
Slumber till the morning light,
Slumber till the world is waking,
Comes and brings its own new sorrow,
We are in the Father's keeping—
Good-night!
—Translated from the German for the spring-field "Daily Republican."

MY LOST POCKET-BOOK.

My name is Edney—Philip Clement Edney. That was my father's name before me. Twenty-old years ago he did a small but comfortable dry-goods business in Utica, but in the panic of '57 he met with severe losses; and he had hardly weathered the financial storm when he was taken down with a disease from which he never recovered.

In his last illness he was deeply concerned for the future of his family. I was the eldest son, and frequently expressed the hope, to my mother and to me, that in some way we should be able to find Harringford.

Thomas Harringford was a generous-hearted, but rather unprincipled, young man, who had been in my father's employ several years before.

He got into bad company and was guilty of some irregularity, as the modern genteel phrase is, having helped himself to my father's cash to the amount of several hundred dollars, before his dishonesty—I mean his irregularities—was discovered. He was penitent, and confessed everything, but it was impossible for him to make restitution.

He had been a favorite of both my father and mother, and they could not bear to have him sent to prison. So, on his promising to go West, lead an honest life in future, and repay my father, when he was able, the sums he had stolen—I mean *misappropriated*—he was let off.

He went to parts where he was unknown, and only vague rumors concerning him had reached us since. One of those rumors was that he had been seen in Buffalo and Detroit, and that he was doing a prosperous business.

On selling up my father's estate, my mother found that she and her little family were left in straitened circumstances. My eldest brother, Edward Clement Edney, had died of fever contracted in the prisons of Richmond, Va., during the war. My next brother, Frederick Augustus Edney, had settled in Detroit, but failed to receive answers. And so we were so much in need that I said:

"Mother, if you can spare the money for me to make the journey, I believe I can find him, and get at least a part payment of what is owing to us."

It was a long time before she would listen to this proposal. She could ill afford the expense. Though we knew Harringford's note to my father, it was outlawed, and she had not much faith in my being able to get any money of him, even if he could be found in either of the two offices named.

At last, however, thinking the journey might do me some good, at any rate, she consented to it, and in July I set out.

I went first to Buffalo, where I began with the Postoffice and directory, but without success. As I knew the city he was searching for there, I proceeded to Detroit. No luck there either. I returned to Buffalo, stopping at Cleveland by the way, and finally gave up the search, concluding that Harringford must have gone elsewhere, and that the world was too large a haystack for me to hunt in for such a needle.

But my mother had told me to be sure to visit Niagara before my return; so, one afternoon, I went down by a late train to the Falls, which I saw by moonlight for the first time.

I was of course too poor to go to a first-class hotel, but put up at one both small and obscure. The next morning was fine. I was in good spirits, in spite of the failure of my undertaking, for I had youth and health. I passed the day at the Falls, but, for economy's sake, I felt that I ought to leave on the night train for Utica. So I prepared to take leave of the great cataract.

"But I am going to drink out of it first, anyway," I said to a young man whose acquaintance I had made that afternoon.

The American shore of the river was no, fenced in from the public in those days, as I found it when I was there a year ago. We stood at the very brink, near the edge of the fall. The wild, tumbling rapids shot past us, seemed to pause an instant on the verge, broke into curves of marvelous green water, then crumbled into masses of foam, and fell thundering into the abyss.

With that view before me, boy-like, I got down on my hands and knees for my drink. My lips touched the swift water. I had my drink, and was about to rise, when something dropped out of the inner breast-pocket of my coat, and shot away from my reach and sank from sight before I could put out my hand. In my astonishment, I was near making a long plunge in after it of the steaming gulf below brought me to my senses.

"Gone!" I explained, flinging up my hands in despair. "Did you see it?"

"See what?" said my companion.

"My pocket-book!" I replied, full of consternation. "It dropped from my coat-pocket into the water, and is lost. I came within a hair's breadth of going after it!"

He had seen nothing. I explained how it happened. I had always carried my pocket-book in that way and never dropped it before. But in stooping far forward to bring my lips to the water, I had emptied my pocket and lost, in an instant, all my money, together with that poor outlawed note of Harringford's, among other more or less valuable papers.

My chance acquaintance expressed his sympathy in well-sounding words, but all at once he appeared to have grown cold toward me. Perhaps he expected I should want to borrow money of him; for money I should certainly need in getting away from the Falls. I still had my hotel-bill to pay and I could not very well travel by rail for nothing.

We had already exchanged cards, and I had ascertained that his name was Eastmore—that he was a reporter, or journalist, on the staff of a Buffalo paper. I thought a young man of his experience ought to be able to give me good advice, if nothing else, and I begged him to tell me what to do.

"Have you any friend in town that you can call on for assistance?" he asked.

"Not one," I said, and added, without thinking how he would take it, "You are the only acquaintance I have here outside my hotel."

He laughed and looked embarrassed.

"That's bad!" he said. "I would be glad to lend you a dollar, if I had any to spare, but I haven't. Perhaps the hotel folks will help you, if you can convince them of the truth of your story."

A horrible suspicion flashed across my mind. I might pass for an impostor.

"The truth of it!" I exclaimed. "Why, I had my pocket-book right here, with twenty dollars in it. And what motive could I have in my business—in—in—"

"Of course you had your pocket-book," he answered, with a smile; "and mind, I don't say you have any motive for making a false pretension. But the world is full of impostors, who are always inventing excuses for borrowing money or for omitting to pay their bills. Hotel-keepers have to deal with such characters pretty often, and we can't blame them for being a trifle suspicious of men who have lost their pocket-books."

His must have been impressed by the horrified look I gave him, for he immediately went on—"Of course I am as much convinced that you lost your pocket-book in the way you say as if I had seen it go over myself. But even if I had seen it, I never saw the money in it—though I don't understand me to say that I have any doubt of the latter. I am only stating the case as it might look to other people. If you didn't carry such an honest face about with you—"

"I thank you for so much!" I said, bitterly; for now I perceived by something in his look and tone which he could not hide, that in his own mind, my story stood sadly in need of confirmation.

I couldn't blame him, however. Impostors are in the majority among smooth-tongued people in want of assistance; and the worst of their sin is that they throw discredit upon honest people who have been really unfortunate. I was destined to find that out to my sorrow.

I felt that the first thing to be done was to make my case known to my landlord, and I went back to the house. I told him, in as cool and business-like way as I could, what had happened, and asked him to trust me for the amount of my bill.

Eastmore went with me, and I hoped he would say something to corroborate my story; but he was very cautious. He stood at my elbow a little behind, and I suspect there was something in his face which did not help my cause.

The landlord, a short, stocky, red-visaged, wall-eyed Irishman, glanced over his shoulder with the one good eye he had, and seemed to receive intelligence to my disadvantage.

I turned quickly. I don't think East-

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Sept. 24	1878.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 00	@ $6 00
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 50
Hogs	4 30	@ 4 80
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring (New)	1 04½	@ 1 04½
No. 3	97	@ 97
OATS—Western Mixed	30	@ 31
RYE—Western	47	@ 47
BARLEY—Canada	60	@ 60
LARD—Steam	6 95	@ 7 00½
PORK	9 75	@ 9 87½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	37	@ 40

	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$4 75	@ $5 10
Choice to Good	4 25	@ 4 50
Good	3 75	@ 4 00
Stockers	2 50	@ 3 00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 10	@ 3 40
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2 75	@ 3 60
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	20	@ 23
Good to Choice	15	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 14
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4 50	@ 5 60
Spring to Good	4 25	@ 5 00
Red Winters	4 00	@ 5 00
Springs	4 10	@ 4 50
Choice to Fancy	4 60	@ 5 00
Patents do	7 00	@ 10 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	2 00	@ 2 01
No. 3 do	87½	@ 87½
Corn, No. 2	37½	@ 37½
No. 3	35	@ 35
Oats, No. 2 (New)	17	@ 17½
Barley, No. 2 (New)	1 26	@ 1 26½
BROOM CORN—Hurl	2½	@ 3
Red-Tipped Hurl	2½	@ 2½
Good Common	2	@ 2
Choice Largest Brush	3½	@ 3½
Inferior to Fair	2	@ 2½
POTATOES	45	@ 50
LARD	6 60	@ 6 60
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	37 00	@ 39 00
3d Clear	32 00	@ 34 00
Clear Dressed Siding	18 00	@ 19 00
Common Siding	13 00	@ 14 00
Common and Fencing	10 00	@ 11 00
Lath	2 75	@ 3 00
A Shingles	3 25	@ 3 50

	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4 87½	@ 5 25
Medium	3 37½	@ 4 25
Common	1 50	@ 2 87½
HOGS—Corn-fed	3 50	@ 3 62½

	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4 50	@ $5 00
Medium	4 00	@ 4 50
Fair	3 50	@ 4 00
Philadelphias	4 00	@ 4 50
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 50

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. John G. Tappan, the Boston defaulter, who used to be very careful of his personal appearance, now goes about the streets of that city looking very forlorn and old.

—Prof. Collier, chemist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, is engaged in some very important experiments, to show whether or not sugar can be made from common cornstalks.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley, the British commander now in charge of the Island of Cyprus, is first cousin of Mrs. Wakeman, the wife of a physician at Redding, Conn., and corresponds regularly with the family.

—Ex-Gov. English, of New Haven, was visited by a tramp, the other day, who begged for an old pair of shoes, and after receiving them returned in an hour or two and asked for twenty cents to pay for getting them mended.

—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a contract with Mr. Edison to pay $6,000 a year for thirty-four years on condition that he will give the company all right, title and interest in his telegraphic inventions.

—Utter surprise that among the stocks turned over to the Elliot Bank of Boston by R. B. Conant, the late cashier, was a large amount of stock in a sliding dime. Conant, it seems, was a man of advanced in price within a few weeks from 80 to $100 a share, more than making up all his previous losses.

—The Paris correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the penurious millionaire, Michael Reese, to avoid the entrance fee, sealed the fence of the German Cemetery, containing the graves of his parents and was brought before the Burgomaster, and that the excitement thereby produced caused his death.

On the banks of the "blue Juniata," in Huntington County, stands the quiet little Town of Alexandria. Years ago, and about the beginning of the war, a man, the terror of the country, known as "Lewis, the robber." Many a wagoner on the old Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Pike was bereft by force of his valuables. Last week two gentlemen went out hunting on Short Mountain, a mile or two west of town. They shot a squirrel, which, wounded, ran into the trunk of a large oak. What was their surprise when, grasping the hollow trunk for their game, to discover an old Dutch oven full of Spanish doubloons, Mexican dollars, English sovereigns and other coins, all dated previous to the year 1820. Several packages of papers were found which crumbled to dust as soon as touched. Their glittering wealth, which they divided among them, amounted to several thousand dollars. It is supposed that all this wealth was deposited in the tree by "Lewis, the robber."—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL evidence caused the arrest of Simeon Bradley, of Boston, the other day, and he will owe to good luck his escape from conviction. A workman was sent to a house to make some repairs, and immediately after his departure a valuable gold watch and chain were missing. No one but himself knew anything of the house that entered the room containing the jewelry, so far as known; he was charged with the theft, and, though he denied it persistently, was arrested. The owner of the property soon learned, however, that the watch had been removed by her little daughter, and every effort was make to repair the wrong to the imprisoned man. He, however, declined all overtures or offers of compensation, and proposes to have the case go into court and receive his acquittal there.—*N. Y. Post.*

NO CHILD can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

A Florida farmer fainted in his barn-yard, and the hogs ate off the calves of his legs.

—A collision between the great steamer Farnley, during her recent voyage from New York, and a large emigrant ship, was averted by the use of the electric light, it was on the Banks of Newfoundland, at night, during a dense fog, that the brilliant light on the steamer revealed the sailing vessel straight ahead. There was just time to reverse the engines and prevent what would have been an awful catastrophe.

—Mr. Bishop, the guide at the Profile House, in the White Mountains, recently loosened a rock that weighed at least three tons, on Canyon Mountain, about twenty rods north of the Old Man of the Mountain. It went plunging down toward the Pemigewasset, cutting off trees a foot in diameter, and making a complete path through the woods in its descent. It filled the air with stones and made a terrific noise. Persons in that neighborhood who were in the woods ran for their lives.

—A young Frenchman died in Lyons, recently, from the effects of lighting a match. He scratched it with his thumb-nail, and a piece of the incandescent phosphorus penetrated under the nail and made a slight burn, to which he paid no attention. But, after an hour, the pain became very great. He then swelled, then the hand and next the forearm. He was obliged to slight at the first station and send for a medical man, who decl

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee,
For Lieutenant Governor,
ARGNZO PERSONS,
of Ionia,
For Secretary of State,
WM JENNEY,
of Macomb,
For State Treasurer,
BENJ. D. PRITCHARD
of Allegan,
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Macomb,
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne,
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. SHANKLIN,
of Ingham,
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWEN,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE A. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination,
Ninth District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. REID.

For Representative in State Legislature,
ORIN D. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPRIGHT.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Circuit Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ERSON K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The semi-annual trade book sale here is always an interesting occasion and is one which grows in importance year by year. Its idea, when first instituted, was to enable publishers and dealers to clear off by auction each spring and fall the surplus or unsalable stock which they might find on hand at the time of its occurrence. By degrees, however, this use of the trade sale become secondary to another, namely, the ascertaining of the real market value of different works by putting up small lots of each and noting the prices obtained. Doing this year by year and comparing the figures brought by any given book at different times furnishes the publisher the most reliable indications of the growth or decline of its popularity. Nearly all the great publishing houses now avail themselves of this method which has in consequence gained great importance. The fall sale for 1878, just closed, lasted eight days and disposed of a large quantity of books.

It was a noticeable fact that the heavier classes of reading found the greatest favor. Scientific and religious works brought relatively larger figures than either new or standard fiction, Buckle and John Stuart Mill leading Dickens and Thackeray, and Webster's Dictionary being held at stiffer prices than anything else in the catalogue. More than 1,000 of the various editions were sold and had the publishers been willing to drop fifty cents from their usual rates 20,000 copies of the Unabridged could have been easily disposed of.

Seeing these facts in the report of the trade-side reminds me of a flying visit that I made to the office of the Merriams when in Springfield a few months ago. This firm, owning and publishing the remarkable "Unabridged," was started under the style of G. & C. Merriam as far back as 1831 and for a full generation its founders were its only members. Of late years a third brother has been admitted, but no change was made in the name which will soon have completed a half century of existence. The concern published at first only law books; but coming at length into relations with Noah Webster, their attention was turned to educational publishing, and they issued the famous "Webster's Speller," of which they still own the copyright, and of which I suppose some forty or fifty millions of copies must have been printed. Their great work, however, has been the publication of the dictionary, and this I firmly believe has been and still is to them as much a labor of love as of profit. The shrewdness, liberality and vigor with which they have handled it from the start are the admiration of the whole book trade, and can hardly fail to have been remarked by the most casual observer. Having been impressed by these qualities one is hardly prepared for the quiet and the rather quaint, old fashioned air of the venerable office, itself located on a side street of a provincial city, where so much important and effective work is planned, and whose influence is so extensive with the language.

During my brief call here I saw nothing of interest that I have space to describe. I was shown, among other things, a copy of the first "Revised Edition" of the Dictionary published in 1847; and by comparing this with the latest copy could obtain a good idea as to the changes and growth of our etymology during these thirty years. The way in which Webster's lists have been made to keep pace with this constant progress, and even to aid and shape the latter would make a most interesting letter by itself. The mass of manuscript which I saw just as it came from the most eminent specialists of Europe and America, and which forms a part only of the copy from which the present edition was electrotyped, gives some idea of the vast amount of labor and research which must have been expended in order that its results, boiled down to the extreme of condensation, should fill nearly 3,000 printed quarto pages. When next you have occasion to look upon a word in Webster's, just notice what a stupendous head-work and hand-work its compilation and arrangement, its type-setting and proof reading, its wood engraving, printing and binding have involved.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance from Marquette, Michigan, of the books of the New York Iron Mining Company, which were to have been used in the income suit against Ex-Governor Tilden, was supplemented by a small comedy in this city. Under the supposition that missing books might be found in Mr. Tilden's possession our Assistant United States District Attorney procured a warrant authorizing a search of that gentleman's trunk, which was expected from the west. Numerous deputies were stationed at the Grand Central Depot, and baggage from the west was examined or carefully criticised. In the meanwhile the sought for trunk slipped through the fingers of the anxious officials without being noticed, and the momentous question of "who stole the books" is still an open one.

Amusements here, if we include out door sports under that head, are brisk. Close on the close of the rifle tournament at Creedmoor comes the great cricket contest between a picked eleven from Australia and several of our home clubs which has the special attraction of novelty and which is doing much to popularize this distinctively English game at which the scores show that we are already but little behind our athletic cousins. Then there is the great walking match between O'Leary and Hughes for 1,000 and the champion belt won in England by the former, and more exciting than all other contests of this nature we have had the telegraphic reports from the long delayed and hotly contested rowing match at Lachine between Courtney and Hanlan in which the representative of the States was finally whipped by the invincible Canadian to the great sorrow of the crowds who had anxiously watched the bulletin boards for days in hopes of a different result.

And by the way, can any one tell what there is about two men's trying to see who can pull his boat up and down the river the quickest, that can so interest and excite a million or so of people, most of whom hardly know the bow of a shell from its stern, and who would hardly give a moment's thought or attention to an international discussion, like, for example, the late Fisheries Commission, involving millions of money and the possibility of grave diplomatic complications? This question is altogether too much for me, but its facts are indisputable.

In the line of city amusements proper, we have more than I can record. At the Fifth Avenue Theater Mary Anderson has just closed her brilliant engagement to make way for the refined and delicate Mme Modjeska who is now captivating critics alike by her artistic powers. The rollicking absurdities and exquisite caricatures of the Florences in "The Mighty Dollar" fill the Grand Opera House with laughter and applause. Thomas has evoked the swan's song of his peerless orchestra amid mingled tears and cheers, and now leaves for his new home in the West. Wilhelmj, the greatest of violinists, is taxing the vocabulary of the critics at Steinway Hall. Rose Eytinge at the Broadway, Henry VIII at Booth's with Genevieve Ward as Queen Catherine, and novelties at the Union Square and the minor theatres complete a list of great variety and attractiveness.

RADIX.

The Gallant Greenback.

The greenback is extolled as the money of the war, the gallant, glorious greenback that carried us through. Senator Morton did not disdain this stuff, and it is now very familiar. But without considering the necessity of the Legal Tender Act at the time of its passage, and conceding that the greenback currency was most serviceable during the war, it is evident that it was not so for any of the reasons that are urged for its illimitable or irredeemable issue, or for the printing of an indefinite quantity of paper and calling it "fiat" or "absolute" money. The greenback carried us through the war because it was a promise which it was believed would be fulfilled. The greenback did not call itself a dollar, but it pledged the government to pay a dollar when it was successful. Does any "Greenbacker" suppose that if it had been issued as "fiat" or "absolute" money, the result would have been the same? Creditors could not have refused it, of course, for old debts if it had been made a legal tender; but who could have compelled a man to sell the products of a day's labor for a piece of brown paper?

The same principle applies to the demand of the Greenback party that the Government shall make the money, and issue enough of it to secure full wages to labor. How is this to be done? How is this so called money to be put in circulation? Of course it is not to be given away; for it is the duty of government to give money to those who ask for it, who will work, who will do the labor of production? But if it is not to be given away, it is said that at least the bonds may be paid with it. How would this help the laboring poor man? In the first place, such a "payment" would be the most flagrant breach of faith upon the part of the Government, so that no man in the world would then trust its word for a penny; and in the second place, every enterprise and industry would be paralyzed by the confusion and uncertainty and loss of confidence that would follow this repudiation, and by that paralysis labor would be stopped and starved. The truth is that we cannot break faith in any direction, or even propose to break it, without paying for it, and the organized agitation to persuade the country to agree to break faith prodongs and deepens the prostration of industry.

"If the "fiat" or "absolute" money is not to be given away, but is to be issued in payment of the public debts, it will be paid to the holders of the debt in the first place, and will only gradually come into the hands of the laboring man. Hence would result a condition which has been well stated by Mr. Poor in his Hand Book of the Times, which is worth careful attention for its historical survey of paper money as well as for many of its financial suggestions. The result of paying paper for the debt would be the decline of every industry, and the consequent decline of demand for labor. The poorer man would then be forced to sell his actual property, so that the paper would gradually pass into the hands of the poor, and the actual property of the country into those of the rich. But as the laborer found that the paper, whether you call it "fiat" or "absolute" money, or whatever else you call it, would only buy a variable value of necessities, measured in gold, which is always the standard, he would himself demand the gold, that he might have some certainty and know the value of his money. It is but another illustration of the fact that government may call anything it chooses money, but it can not make money by a law, nor by any quantity of printing. It cannot force a man to give a day's work for a bad egg. There is nothing new or true in the doctrines of the Greenback party. The French assignats and our old continental currency were "fiat" money. The Continental was the great currency of the Revolution. But that did not enable a hundred dollars of it to buy a pair of shoes. The greenback was the currency of the war for the Union. But it was as honored and honorable currency only because it was believed to be the promise of an honorable nation.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

DID you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. ATTENCE, while order for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 7 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 1 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix, bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 1—27	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The pro pler propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—27	June 19—27
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1st—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norwood, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Hanle for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are furnished in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous,

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouling season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WERKEMAN.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1234 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. RAICH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has seen re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which "can myriads of Speckled Trouts Be seen moved from cage.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

Bijah and Novel-Reading.

A motherly-looking woman, about fifty years of age, entered the parlor, and when invited to divide her burden of woe and anxiety she began:

"Mr. Joy, I have a daughter."

"And I have three," was his encouraging reply.

"This daughter of ours is a dear girl, Mr. Joy. She is our only child, and of course we are concerned about her future."

"Very likely, madam. I used to be concerned for fear my daughters would marry blind men."

"Our daughter has a passion for reading, Mr. Joy. She reads about ten novels per week, and often sits up till midnight to read the story-papers. Her father and I have been wondering if she is not reading a little too much. I was reading by you see, and I thought I'd call in and see you about it. Do you think this novel-reading will affect her future? What would you advise?"

"Well, if I had a daughter," he slowly replied, "I think I'd let her read about twenty-four novels per week; I'd let her sit up till midnight, and I'd shed till noon; I'd hire a servant to cook her hair and cook her canaries; I wouldn't let her lift her hand to house work, and I'd practice her till she could pound a piano and drawl her voice in a fashionable way."

"And then?" she queried as he paused.

"Then, when she was old enough to marry, the whole family would turn out and hunt down a husband for her, wish 'em much joy, and——"

"And what?"

"And know that she would make him the most miserable wretch in town, madam! Don't teach your daughter to sweep or cook, because it is unfashionable. Don't teach her to know butter from beef-bones, because it will affect her standing in society. Don't teach her to cut and baste and fit and sew, because some one may suspect that her grandmother invented the needle. Bring her up to be nothing and know nothing. Get her three average servant girls to run her house for her, and if her husband doesn't run away or commit suicide within eight months it's because he hasn't brains enough to come in out of the rain!"

"Mr. Joy, I shall not take your advice!" she indignantly replied.

"My dear woman, I haven't given you any," he humbly remarked.

"I think we know enough to manage our daughter, sir!"

"I believe you, madam."

"And she shall read all the novels she wants to, sir!"

"She shall, madam; I have a dozen to lend you."

The woman rushed out in an indignant manner, leaving a cloud of dust behind, and the old man fought a fly off his bald head and mused:

"If any wife who can jump out of bed at midnight and run down-stairs and mix a mustard plaster in the dark, or knock an old barrel to pieces and cook dinner for fifteen country relations at twenty minutes' notice, hasn't of no account in this world, but I'vegot just an hour and a half to argy that point with some human hyena."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Civilization of Ants.

At the recent meeting of the British Association Sir John Lubbock read an interesting paper on the present state of civilization among the ants. In the course of it he confirmed the experiments of Huber as to their being able to recognize their friends, even after a long absence, or rather their acquaintances; for, although he saw that they attacked and killed their enemies, he could not find any trace of warm affection for their friends. He tested this by taking some out of a nest and suspending them in a bottle covered with muslin. Those in the nest took no notice of them, but when strangers were put in they were indignant and never stopped until they cut through the muslin and attacked them. He marked some nuts in a nest with paint and found that their friends removed it, but a stranger going into the nest was pounced on and got out as quickly as possible. It would be interesting to know how they recognize their friends. It might be by smell or some sign, or by actual recognition.

In order to try whether they could recognize them when insensible, he first used chloroform, but that practically killed them, and he then made them intoxicated. This did not bring them into whisky, not whisky into them, for they were too sensible to take it even on week days. He tried an experiment with twenty-five friends and thirty strangers. The sober ants, coming out of the nests, and finding the intoxicated ants lying helpless on their backs in indicrous attitudes, proceeded to take them up and carry them off. Of the twenty-five they brought twenty into the nest, where, probably, they soon slept off the effects. The other five they dropped into the moat of water which then surrounded the nest. Why they did so he could not tell. Perhaps they fell into the hands of stern teetotalers. As to the thirty strangers, twenty-eight were thrown into the moat and the other two were taken notice of. He took some pupæ out of a nest, and, on putting them back after some months, found that they were received as friends, while some which were put into a different nest were attacked. It was generality stated that all the eggs in the nest of ants of Queens were laid by Queens. That was not strictly so, for some were laid by workers, though the cases were exceptional. He had some nests in which there were no Queens, and others there were ants in them, but the eggs laid by workers always produce males. He had made some experiments to test the sense of sight. He found that they were capable of distinguishing between different colors, and avoided violet. Their sense of smell was also delicate, but he had seen no proof that they were capable of hearing, and he had proved by an experiment, which he described, that they were not capable of communicating with each other by sound. There were thirty species of ants in these countries, and 700 in other countries, and there were many interesting problems to be solved in relation to them.

Sir Walter Elliott asked how ants communicated with each other, and mentioned that on one occasion in India, when making a preparation of a spider, an ant approached and attempted to carry off the specimen. He drove it away, and then five others came, and, having occasion to leave the room, he found on his return that the specimen was gone. The President observed that perhaps in tropical regions the ants were more civilized, and possessed a power of communicating with each other which was not enjoyed by ants elsewhere.

Artemus Ward as a Practical Joker.

Browne and Griswold, "the Fat Contributor," were on newspaper work at the same time in Cleveland, and were very intimate friends. One day there came to the city a dramatic reader, a man of some note, but of a very timid disposition. These two worthies in some manner discovered that he was a person easily to be imposed upon, and shortly after his arrival they paid him a visit. It was an early hour in the morning—long after the man had retired—and they found him it difficult to arouse him. They told him they were editors, and wanted to hear him read before writing him up. They invited him to step into a hall adjoining the hotel and give them a specimen of his powers. At first the man refused to go with them, but when they told him clearly that they were editors, and would crush him if he did not comply, he felt compelled to go. Nor would they allow him to put on his clothes, but forced him to go in night-dress to a cold and dreary hall, where they complacently smoked their cigars while they listened to him declaim, with chattering teeth and trembling voice, for several hours. When they finally permitted him to go, they told him, by way of consolation, that they had always thirsted to hear a dramatic reader in night-dress, and that they were very much gratified with his performance.

Browne was a great lover of a practical joke. One of his maddest pranks was in New York City, in 1863. He had been a great scorer at the celebrated Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour, and as its conclusion he induced these two to join him on a lark. Accordingly, they went to Bryant's property-room, and each donned a complete suit of armor. Then they armed themselves with broadswords, and in the still hours of the night went forth in search of defenseless citizens. Up and down the streets in grim array they marched, and, wherever they found a man alone and unarmed, they would make him down on his knees and pray for mercy. Then, after having inflicted him almost out of his senses, they would permit him to go on his way. Their fun, however, after a while, was brought to an abrupt termination by the police, who marched them off to the Tombs. They entered fictitious names, but the Judge next morning recognized the culprits, and discharged them with an admonition. On the same night they visited the house of Tom Jackson, who had just brought to this country the famous Swiss bell-ringers. In response to their violent ringing of the bell, Jackson came to an upper window, and, not knowing who his visitors were, asked them in tones of thunder what they wanted.

"We want an engagement," said Browne. "We are the original bell-ringers."

Jackson then recognized them, and, appreciating the joke, invited them in.—*U. C. Ruthruff, in Scribner's Monthly.*

Scene at an Italian Court-Martial.

The reader must accompany me to Genoa, to the military tribunal there. On the bench of the accused sits a private soldier, Paolini by name, just let out of solitary confinement in the prisons at Savona. The first one, it seems, to which he put his freedom was to invent a reprimand from the Corporal, and so hurl a volley of insulting epithets at him and the superior officers. Among the witnesses for the defense is one Oreste Marisui, another jail-bird set at liberty from Savona. He, too, is a private soldier, twenty-five years of age; while a "local" witness, or witness for the prosecution, is Corporal Canzanigo, employed under the Governor of the prison—the same Corporal, in fact, whom the accused had insulted.

The court had just withdrawn to hold a consultation when Corporal Canzanigo happened to walk past the witness Marisui. This fellow, armed with an awl which he had contrived to conceal slung it by a piece of thread round the Corporal and dealt him three wounds in rapid succession. Soldiers, subalterns and officers at once surrounded the unarmed assailant and dragged him to the guard-room, where he was pinioned. Meanwhile the wounds he had inflicted on the Corporal were found to be serious, particularly one between the tenth and eleventh ribs. The weapon with which they were dealt was arched form the prisoner, but without success, till it was found sticking under a bench in the guard-room where he was secured.

During all this tumult the accused Paolini had gradually sidled up to the bench. One of these, a Captain, seeing him so near, and suspecting him of some sinister purpose, told him to undo his clothes and show he had no weapon concealed about him. None was found, and the Captain bade him take off his shoes. The fellow demurred. The Captain insisted, till with much needless delay Paolini slipped off one shoe, and, holding it by the tip, struck the Captain a violent blow in the face with the heel. The officer fell stunned. At this point the excitement and confusion became indescribable. The awl, the tallow, which will occupy the whole of the ensuing winter and spring, was in active commission.

The balloon will be the largest in the world. It will average about ninety feet in diameter and 175 in circumference, with a capacity for holding between 300,000 and 400,000 feet of gas. The material employed will be Pongee silk of a special manufacture, coated with a substance known only to the professor. The silk will be doubled throughout. Pure hydrogen gas will be used, and the cost of inflation alone is approximated at $6,000. The car will be a combination of boat and basket, a wicker framework covered with a heavy rubber substance, which can easily be used as a boat in case of emergency.

I shall positively start early in June," said the Professor last night. "I consider that the month with thunder-storms, which I do not wish to encounter, is the least frequent. The starting-point will be either New York or Brooklyn. I propose to keep in the lower currents, and to maintain a permanent altitude of 500 feet above the surface of the water. I shall entirely discard the old theory of sailing in currents from east to west as a principle of three miles. When you reach that height the gas begins to lose by expansion and heat. Then, further, begin to ascend, ballast must be thrown out. You rise again, more gas is lost; another descent, another throwing overboard of ballast; and so on until all your ballast is gone, and then you come down for good. Under my scheme I expect to be able to keep in the air for two months, if necessary, while there has never been a balloon which has kept distended from two weeks for a longer period than twenty-four hours."

"What period of time do you anticipate the trans-Atlantic voyage will occupy?"

"That is hard to say, but I expect to make at least twenty miles an hour, in addition to the ballast, the balloon will carry a large, heavy rope, which will drag the water. This will have a tendency to keep us in the permanent altitude of which I have spoken."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"You want to brake on this road, do you? Well, you can sit down there. We have no vacancy just at present, but we kill about two brakemen a day; and I dare say in a few minutes I shall hear of some one losing an arm or a leg, and then you can have the job." The man thought he would not wait.

A Sharp Trick by Two Tramps.

Flood and Bruce are peripatetic printers, widely known. They have a habit of turning up here and elsewhere when least expected, couling without warning and departing even as the wind. By a rare chance they have just been heard from at Danville, Ill., tramping from St. Louis, and headed in this direction. They came within view of that city last Sunday, weary with travel and sorely hungered. The road they came has been overworked. The erstwhile prosperous farmer now sets his dog on the wayfaring man instead of welcoming him to his family. Through this departure from the customs of the fathers, they walked and ate not.

Thoroughly discouraged at their repeated failures to procure food, they yet completed to make one more trial on this beautiful Sunday morning, and cautiously entered the yard of a decent farm-house, peering about them to see that Towser did not come suddenly around a corner. They knocked on the front door; no response. At the side door; no answer. They went in. There was not a soul at home. A table spread and a most substantial meal was before them. It was like a dream from the Arabian nights. The dinner was, doubtless, awaiting the return of the family from church. The pedestrians fell to, and their knives and forks soon smoked with the friction of execution. To say that they fared sumptuously would convey no idea of the amount they ate nor the intense satisfaction with which the viands were received.

As they were finishing the feast a knock was heard. Bruce, with unparalleled cheek, went to the door. There stood two other tramps, who asked for something to eat. Bruce, in a rare spirit of mischief, questioned them closely in regard to their travels, and finally asked if they would chop wood for their dinners. They answered yes. He then took them to a wood-pile that he had noticed in the rear of the house, and they went to work. Bruce and Flood, filling their pockets with victuals, stole out the side way from the house and went to a neighboring hill, where they had a full view of the wood-pile and the toiling tramps. There they gloated over the picture. To make their pleasure still more complete, the owner of the farmhouse with several daughters and two stalwart sons arrived on the scene, the devastation of the dinner was discovered, and the two sweating tramps at the wood-pile seized as the depredators. All was seen by the two on the hill, from the arrival of the family to the ignominious expulsion of the wood-cutters.—*Indianapolis News.*

Death in the Oil-Can.

A man out on South Hill had reason to believe that his Superintendent of Cuisine was in the habit of using incense to start the morning fires. He placed his suspicions in the form of a charge, which was indignantly denied, and proof demanded. He wasn't armed with his testimony, and the case was dismissed for lack of evidence. But his suspicions increased, and he secured a secret investigation, and appointed himself Chairman of the committee, with power to send for persons and papers. He laid his plans with care, and the next morning he followed his maid-servant down stairs at a careful and respectful distance, and hid himself near the kitchen door, where he could not see nor be seen, while he could hear every distinct whisper or wag said or done. The rustle of paper and the rattle of dry light wood was succeeded by hasty steps toward the closet in the cellar-way. Then he heard the gurgling of a liquid, as though it was bubbling out of a small tin spout. He heard the can set down and then the scrape of a match.

"Hi'm," he heard the maid-servant remark. Then another match snapped and a barely audible fizzle succeeded. Grimly smiled the silent man by the outer door.

"Hi'm," remarked the maid-servant, a little petulantly. Another match snapped and blazed up. Another sound as of sizzling. The smile on the face of the man deepened into a grin.

"Well, I never did," came from the kitchen, and there was heard the sound of more pouring on the light wood. Another match and more silence.

"Well, did you ever?" queried the queen of the range, evidently anxious to obtain testimony corroborative of her own experience, as set forth in her previous statement that she never did. The man sitting outside the door throttled himself with both hands and softly pounded the ground with his heels. Something evidently excited him, and when the next match snapped he caught himself by the legs and bit fiercely into the corner of the door-frame in a frenzied effort to smother a hollow groan.

"The old Scratch is in the oil, I do believe," said a troubled voice in the kitchen, and more pouring ensued. Another match, another, another. And the man crawled off behind the cistern-box and hugged his knees with many insane expressions and silent demonstrations of interest, when he heard the angry voice inside the kitchen say:

"Plague on such oil! I'd like to pour it all down Will Darling's back!"

Another match, and then a confused sound of rattling and scraping, and a tearful woman came to the door and hurled an armful of soaked paper and light wood out into the yard and kicked an oil-can after it. The smiling man crept back up stairs unseen. Breakfast was late that morning, and when the queen of the kitchen was asked the cause wherefore, she said somebody had left the shed door open and all the light wood was damp. And no man that ever filled an oil-can with non-explosive cistern water ever looked half so suggestive as the man who sat at the head of that table choking over a graham muffin.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Rose-Tinted Teeth.

JAPANESE women color their teeth coal black, and the fashionable ladies of New York have now announced dying their's in a delicate rose-colored tint. A reporter of the *Mercury*, having learned that a dentist on Madison avenue was engaged in gratifying this latest freak of New York fashion, interviewed him on the subject, when the following conversation ensued:

"You are engaged in coloring ladies' teeth light red, I understand," said the reporter. "What has caused this strange idea?" "I could not tell you that. I am ashamed of dabbling in this sort of business (and you mustn't mention my name); but my best female clients have called upon me for it, and of course I could not refuse them. Though I explained to them the danger, invariably the custom of coloring woman's teeth red comes, so far as I know, from China. Only ladies of the highest distinction there indulge in it, and I believe it is a mark of the most aristocratic class. The lower classes of women have dye their teeth bright yellow or dark red. Who imported the fashion here I do not know; but a gentleman who is engaged in business at Shanghai is selling the dyeing substance here. That substance is extremely expensive; so dear, in fact, that only ladies of wealth are able to purchase it."

"But what is the object of this dyeing process? It must make the teeth look repulsive." "Not when the ladies who have irregular teeth look more attractive after the dye has been applied. They have to put another substance on their lips to make them look as pale as possible. You know that lip-coloring has been going on among women for many years past. Then came the enameling of the teeth, which was a precarious and mostly unsuccessful process. Besides, it injured the teeth invariably, and there being arsenic in the enameling substance, it was quite dangerous to apply."

"There is no danger, then, in the rose-tinting substance?" "To tell you the truth, there must be. What the Chinese do to make it so I know, but a chemist tells me that there must be aniline in it. Of course we do not want it to be analyzed, for that would, in all probability, establish the fact that it could be produced for a few cents. It would injure our business, and popularize the application of the substance among certain classes of women, while it is now confined to the best classes of society. The other day a gentleman came to me quite excitedly and said to me: 'What business has you to color my wife's teeth so horrible?' 'Well, she wanted it,' I replied. 'But do you know that one-half her teeth are broken off in consequence and that she has made me quite sick,' rejoined the irate husband. That caused me to investigate the matter, and I took an artificial set of teeth and applied the dyeing substance to it. The teeth were so thinly set that it would ordinarily take a great effort to break them out. The substance colored them delicately red, and I then tried to break them off. They had become as little as gingerbread. Let me repeat the experiment.

He produced a small vial containing a entirely colorless fluid. Dropping a very little of it on a sponge, he rubbed it half a dozen times over an ivory set of teeth. In five minutes the white color of the teeth had changed to a beautiful rose tint. Then he handed the set to the reporter and asked him to break off the teeth. They went off immediately, and without the slightest effort on the part of the reporter. The latter asked to be shown the vial containing the fluid. A very strong but by no means unpleasant odor emanated from it. "This two-ounce vial costs me $100," said the dentist.

"What do you charge for an application of the dying substance?" asked the reporter. The dentist evaded answering the question. "I charge for each an application in proportion to the price of the substance," he said. "And the finer substance, by which the lips are whitened, what does it cost?" "Oh, that costs little or nothing. Common white lead, wash, or pearl white or rice powder will do for that purpose, if properly applied."

"Are many dentists engaged in this business?" "No, I know of only five, and only one of them, as I can swear, uses not the genuine substance, but an aniline preparation, which must be very poisonous."

"Have you many applications by ladies desirous of having their teeth colored red?"

"A great many. You have noticed my sign? I have put upon it the words: 'Uses the rose-tinged ivy.' Fashionable ladies, seeing that, come in, and want to know the price of the application. Most of them leave very abruptly when they hear how expensive it is. But enough pay the price decently well in consequence the dentists will soon have an increased demand for false teeth."

"How long will the dye produce its effects. Will not the color fade very soon?"

"No, it will not fade at all. If the dye did not affect the teeth must injuriously it would last for years. But in six months the teeth thus colored will be refixed."

Ruminating over the insanities of fashionable inventions, the reporter withdrew.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public by the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. Readers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S name blown in the bottle, DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture it, and has the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Examine well the label on each bottle. If any private stamps are found on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vendor of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 310 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Vegetine

I Would Not Be Without It.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for several months, and have used a number of remedies without obtaining relief, until I was induced to use your VEGETINE. After using two bottles I feel entirely free from the disease, and would not be without it for the price.

SAMUEL BAILEY,

162 W. 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of influence and affluence, and well known in Cincinnati.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Bronchitis.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Bronchitis for several months, and have used a number of remedies without obtaining relief, until I was induced to use your VEGETINE. After using two bottles I feel entirely free from the disease, and would not be without it for the price.

MRS. MOWLING,

No. 9 Fifteenth Street.

VEGETINE It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with the forces of life, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, overcomes a bodily torpidity and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature in possession its allotted task.

VEGETINE

An Invaluable Medicine.

WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 12, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

This is to certify that you Vegetine has cured me of Scrofula in the worst form, and I consider it an invaluable medicine for Canker, Scrofula, and for any disease arising from Impurities that may be in the blood and humors.

I am, very respectfully,

HENRY H. ULLMAN.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to accomplish the benefits, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

VEGETINE

Without a Rival.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Your Vegetine stands without a rival in this community. As a blood purifier and tonic I consider it a valuable remedy for Scrofulous Humors, Dyspepsia, and Debility. My sale of it is large, and increasing. Yours, etc.,

Very respectfully yours,

C. K. FARRIS, Druggist.

Avon, Ill.

VEGETINE.—No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly-celebrated compound.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A specific remedy for Dropsy and all forms of Kidney Disease, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Urinary Organs, Retention, Incontinence, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Blood Poisons, Dropsical Swellings, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and Blood Disorders generally.

HUNT'S REMEDY is the best known remedy for Diabetes, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Bright's Disease, Brick Dust Deposits, Mucous or Milky Discharges, Pain, Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Impotency, Lack of Energy, Nervous Prostration, Trembling, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Blood Poisons, Dropsical Swellings, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Humors, Boils, Blotches, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Scurvy, Blood Disorders generally, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Sinking Spells, Faintness, Headache

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

We made a flying trip up the State road south of this place Friday, and were pleased to note the improvements being made by the farmers along the road. In the Barnard neighborhood Andrew Mudge and Henry Harkness are building new houses, Robert Trimble is building a large granary, and Isaac Ager is putting up a good barn. All this denotes thrift and industry.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Richard Cooper, of this village, narrowly escaped drowning, on Saturday morning. The propeller Fountain City was making a landing, and Mr. Cooper was taking her line across the dock, when a loose plank gave way and precipitated him together with a young brother of F. J. Meech into the lake. He went down but came to the surface and grasped a slippery pile, but his extreme weight overcame him and he was gradually sinking. Young Meech held Cooper up until help came. He gave up, and bade everybody good bye three times before being rescued. It is considered by all who were present as a most miraculous escape.

If you want to buy goods of any kind go to See & Washburn's

DARING BURGLARY.—A most daring burglary was committed on the propeller Gazelle, in this village, on Thursday evening. The steamer arrived down the lake after dark, and the boys made her fast to the dock and went to supper. In their absence some unknown person entered through the window of the water-closet, pried open the cover to the Captain's secretary, in the cabin, and took an amount of money, supposed to be in the neighborhood of $50. No clue to the thief.

THE Ladies' Aid Society have decided to purchase an organ for the M. E. Church. To this end they will hold a "Mum Social" at the residence of Hon. E. H. Green next Wednesday evening. Both mums and anti mums are cordially invited to be present. Mum babies at half prices. The unique spectacle of a lady who will remain silent for the space of *two minutes* will be presented. Let everybody forget finances and the question of the campaign and give the ladies a helping hand.

THE political outlook in Charlevoix county is very encouraging for the Republicans, and especially for the Republican county ticket. The greenback excitement in this county has reached the maximum of its intensity, and is diminishing. Almost daily we are informed of the return of prodigal Republicans to their first love, and extreaming weariness of hearing the visionary and contradictory speeches of the greenback-socialist office-seekers. Many say the sudden "flop" of the chief orator (?) of the "fatists" from the Republican party into the arms of the greenbackers was not made quick enough. In fact they say it is "too thin." The Republican county ticket will be elected by a majority far greater than is hoped for the State ticket. The only way the Greenbackers can gain votes in Charlevoix county now is to hurry up the election.

P. B. WACHTEL & CO., Bankers, Petoskey, Mich, invite the attention of the public generally to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. 29 4t

A telegram Saturday to Byron See, of this place, from Milwaukee, announced that his wife had undergone a successful operation upon her eyes and was doing well. Mrs See has been in Milwaukee for some time under the treatment of a skilful oculist.

THE SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, in company with Hon. E. H. Green, we visited our village school, we found the attendance good, and the school prosperous. Prof. Mayne demonstrates an aptness in his teaching which must prove satisfactory to the District if the school does its part. Mr. Green is an old teacher and a competent judge, and he was highly pleased with his style of teaching. Miss Alsslie's department is also progressing nicely, and everything seems to be satisfactory. If the present status of the school be any evidence, the patrons may rest assured that their children are in good hands.

Irredeemable fiat paper, not backed by a promise to pay in coin, must inevitably be worthless. No man or government has power or ingenuity to make such paper valuable.

The Elections.

GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS!

Greenbackers Nowhere!

Let every Republican rejoice! The result of Tuesdays elections are of a character greatly to encourage the friends of Republicanism and honest finance. The State of Ohio, which last year gave a Democratic majority of 20,520, is redeemed, and now stand securely in the Republican column, by a majority of 10,000.

The Republicans of Iowa elect the State ticket by over 20,000 majority, which is a gain over last year of over 20,000, when the Republicans had only a plurality on the vote for Governor.

The Republicans have gained largely in Indiana and West Virginia.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the election is the insignificant figure cut by the "National" party in Ohio, where they bragged and boasted so loudly, their vote is reported as not largely exceeding that of last year—about 20,000 in a total of 555,009. In the other States their vote is scarcely mentioned.

A recent telegram from Washington states that a Mrs. Cassidy, whose husband is an employ on the B. & O. R. R., living between Washington and Blandensburg, has just given birth to five children, three girls and two boys, and all of them remarkable well. They are very small but perfect in their organism and may live. The mother is out of danger and able to receive the congratulations of her friends.

It is estimated that from two to three hundred millions of capital are lying idle in this country, and the Greenback party is mainly responsible for the state of affairs.

The sooner the Greenback Communist party goes out of existence, the sooner hoarded capital will be unlocked and the hum of the busy wheel of industry be heard all over the land.

Capital cannot be bought out of its hiding places by threatening it, any more than a squirrel can be coaxed out of a hole in a tree by threatening to meet him with clubs, dogs and guns.

Capitalists are not going to lend good money to receive their pay in irredeemable fiat trash. If capital cannot have proper protection in this country it will naturally go to some other, where fiat money schemes have no support.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. CROUTER.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alfred M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6743, dated Nov. 2 1874, upon the south ½ of southwest ¼ sec. 26 town 24 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with due notice of said complaint of said Henry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to be heard and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactered short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich. August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Bowen, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Manistee—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Manistee, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of St. James, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1878.

Present, Chas. H. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Abigail Bourre of Manistee county deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Joseph LaMontagne, praying for reasons therein set forth that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Michael F. Dillon[illegible], of St. James Hamlet county Michigan. Therefore it is ordered, that Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office on November 14 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	29	33 n.	4 w.
nw ¼ of ne ¼	25	32 n.	4 w.
se ¼ of ne ¼	12	33 n.	5 w.
ne ¼ of nw ¼	11	32 n.	4 w.
se ¼ of se ¼	29	32 n.	5 w.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	30	32 n.	5 w.
se ¼ of ne ¼	5	31 n.	4 w.
ne ¼ of ne ¼	15	33 n.	4 w.
se ¼ of sw ¼	32	34 n.	4 w.
se ¼ of se ¼	27	34 n.	5 w.
lot 1 of	30	34 n.	5 w.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	25	34 n.	5 w.
sw ¼ of nw ¼	35	34 n.	5 w.
lot 1 of sec	25	34 n.	6 w.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 months.	1 year.
One sq.,	$ 80	$1 12	$1 75	$2 50	$4 00	$ 6 00
2 sqrs	1 12	1 75	3 00	4 50	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 75	10 00	14 00
4 columns	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 00	14 00	20 00
1 "	5 00	8 50	8 50	15 00	26 00	37 00
1 "	8 50	10 00	13 00	20 00	37 00	70 00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legals & advertisements at Statutories.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 3d day of October, A. D., 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tavernier, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Rogers, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. V. MONROE.
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the first day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 64 56-100 Acres.

ALEXANDER L. MCKRAWAY,
2687 Administrator.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 26 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 22, 1878. Whole No., 457.

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *flour*.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Use it.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. Six Months.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

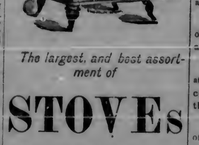
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day. Also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. L. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

DAN W. CROUTER, N. G.
H. J. SEE MS, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 1 p. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 95
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Butter, per pound	16
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 @1 75
Rye, per bushel	40
Beef in tubs, per pound	5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

"A renegade is worse than ten Turks."

THE proceedings of the Board of Supervisors will appear next week.

THE Board of Supervisors adjourned to meet on the 12th day of November.

SPECIAL meeting of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. this (Tuesday) evening.

WELL, See, of this place, left Thursday to seek his fortune in Manitoba.

F. M. LOVELAND and wife arrived home from the East Thursday.

J. MILO EATON, Esq., returned from Chicago Saturday.

THE organ social at Major Green's last Wednesday evening was success, and netted about $12.

THE Odd Fellows have moved into their new hall. The society have a room that is a credit to them.

THAT Frank Wood is an adept in the tonsorial art everyone acknowledges who occupies his chair.

A nice line of gents' under clothing at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

STOCKMAN, the hardware man, has lots of new goods and more coming. Go and see the line of stoves.

The Shrievalty of Charlevoix county stands a pretty good chance of being captured, with three good runners in the race after it.

CROUTER & DORMAN will put in a stock of groceries, etc. in their new store as soon as it is completed.

For waterproof, cotton or flannels, go to See & Washburn's.

THE mouth of the lower river has filled up somewhat from the effects of the late storm.

MRS. CARPENTER has a splendid stock of millinery and fancy goods which she will sell to suit the times.

CO. CLERK Upright has been laid up for some time with rheumatism. M. J. Stockman officiated as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

THE circulation of the SENTINEL is rapidly on the increase. If you don't believe it come in and examine our books.

Boots and shoes cheaper than ever at See & Washburn.

SOLON OSBORN, W. S. Baker, of Norwood Township, has sold his farm to John Shapton, of Canada, for $2,500. Mr. Shapton does not take possession until spring.

WHY don't our greenback orator borrow a trade dollar, and use the 50 per cent engraved in his speeches. Andrews and other greenback martyrs carry them.

GOOD WHEAT.—H. Eshler and Fred. Priehe, of section 19 and 29 in Evangeline Township, recently brought their wheat to this market. Prof. Rose & Buttars, the purchasers, pronounced it the finest in quality yet marketed.

THE stallion "Frenchman Wallace," owned by H. Shapton, of Marion, took the first and second prizes at the Traverse City Fair this fall.

THE work on the Charlevoix harbor piers has been at a stand still for the past week, owing to an unfortunate "hitch" in money matters. Work is resumed, however and progresses finely.

LAURENCE STOCK, the house of Thos. C. Bird, of Eveline, during the severe thunder storm last week. It demolished the stove pipe, tore up the floor, and performed sundry other freaks. Mr Bird got a little of it, but was not injured.

P. B. WACHTEL & CO., Bankers, Petoskey, Mich., invite the attention of the public generally to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. 25 4t

If you want a nice winter cap you can find it at carpenter & Bartholomew's also lots cheaper than ever.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

I take this occasion to state that I have never authorized anyone to present my name as a candidate for any office, and am not a candidate for County Treasurer, of Charlevoix county.

F. M. LOVELAND.

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 16, 1878

GEO. VINES.—J. E. Darrah, of Melrose Township, a year ago, received from the Agricultural Department at Washington, four quarts of silver chaff wheat, which, he sowed upon one-eighth acre of ground. This fall he threshed from it five bushels of wheat, which weighed 69 pounds to the bushel.

THE State and county tax as equalized by the Board of Supervisors at their last session, is less than that of last year.

C. J. PAULTHORP, of Petoskey, the Democratic nominee for State Representative from this District, will speak on the issues of the day at the school house in this village, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

At the earnest solicitation of many of my friends throughout the county, I declare myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Charlevoix county.

A. J. MCLEOD.

Charlevoix, Oct. 11, 1878.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleazby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

MERCHANTS all busy, and clerks on the jump at all our stores. This denotes the growing importance of Charlevoix, as a trading center. Farmers find it to their advantage to come to Charlevoix with their money.

MRS. FISHER has commenced the erection of a new residence of Mason street. She also expects to put up a tenement house on her lot on State street this fall if weather permits

THE Petoskey *Record* says Jackson Ingalls has gone to Buffalo to get machinery for the grist-mill being put in operation at that place by himself and father.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

WHAT better evidence is there of the thrift and growth of Charlevoix than that every carpenter and builder has plenty of work at good wages.

The Board of Supervisors and the Bridge.

The Board of Supervisors at their Annual session last week self-praised without making provisions for the payment of the bridge bonds which become due next spring. They also passed a resolution submitting the bridge question to a vote of the people at the spring election, and instructed the Co. Treasurer not to pay any of said bonds until they were ratified by the people.

This action on the part of the Board is enigmatical. Just what is to be gained by this procedure is not discloced by the record, nor by any member of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors at their Annual session in October, 1877, voted a sum of money, to be expended in constructing a bridge across Pine River, in the Township of Charlevoix, in consideration of Charlevoix Township assuming independently an additional share of the burden. Charlevoix performed her part of the compact, and under the provisions of the resolution of the Board, the County Treasurer issued and negotiated the bonds, the bridge already having been built.

Now although the Attorney General of the State of Michigan pronounced these proceedings in accordance with law, we can throw the legal aspects of the case aside, and yet fail to discover wherein lies the policy or economy of this attempted repudiation by the Board at their last session.

Whatever may be the result of the vote on the question, its effect will be like that of the snow which smothered up the hill and then marched down again. If the people vote to sustain the action of the Board in voting the money, it will not strengthen their action. If the opposite is the result, it will not undo their action, nor destroy the bonds.

But the last action of the Board will have this effect. It will impair the credit of Charlevoix county in all future transactions where credit is sought. A burnt child shuns the fire.

The Legislature of Charlevoix county authorized the building of the bridge, and it was built. Legal or illegal, the bonds must be paid by somebody, and that somebody will be Charlevoix county, even if it be with a taxed bill of costs levied against the Co. Treasurer in the Circuit Court.

Charlevoix Township stands nobly up and bears double its proportion of the burden; and when in the near future the people of the whole county will be called upon to improve its internal navigation principally for the benefit of the eastern portion of the county, again Charlevoix Township will stand nobly up and do her full share. We are sorry that a broader and more generous view is not taken of these questions.

THE extreme length of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and the short time left to set them up, forces us to defer their publication another week.

A large and nice assortment of cloaking at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Why don't our preacher return and extricate Charlevoix from the slough of wickedness and despond incident to the stove-pipe season? The fate of Sodom and—and—Gemina will be ours if this think is not stopped!

OUR statement last week that "Greenback speeches and whiskey would not do it in Charlevoix county," has been subcontracted by some. *We* meant to convey the idea that the speeches and whiskey went together in the interest of a spot in the greenback county ticket pretty near the top end. If any are in doubt as to the meaning of *this*, there are two more issues before election in which to make it plainer.

SIX years ago the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix county illegally appropriated $1,000 for the improvement of the upper river. The work was done, an interest bearing bond issued and paid without a growl from Charlevoix Township! Who received the benefit from this? Why didn't Charlevoix "injunct" and raise the d—l generally? Say!

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest, of $38,020,305 62,311,250,745. Cash in Treasury, $363,342,- 670. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,052,938,- 495. Decrease during September, $5,186,524.

J. B. CALDER, Cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, of Providence, R. I., has proved a defaulter in the sum of about $100,000, and the bank has gone into liquidation in consequence.

THE Boston Base-Ball Club has won the championship for this year. The Cincinnati Club is second; Providence, third; Chicago, fourth; Indianapolis, fifth; Milwaukee, sixth.

AT its recent session in Milwaukee, the Board of Foreign Missions elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Mark Hopkins, D. D., President; William E. Dodge, Vice-President; Nathaniel G. Clark and E. E. Alden, Corresponding Secretaries; Rev. John O. Means, Recording Secretary; Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer; Avery Plummer, Arthur W. Tufts and J. M. Gordon, Auditors; A. C. Thompson, D. D., Alexander Hastings, Ezra Farnsworth, Joseph S. Rogers, Prof. E. G. Smyth, C. C. Burns, Elbridge Torrey, E. H. Weld and Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, Presidential Committee.

IT was reported from Yankton, D. T., on the 4th, that the Red Cloud Indians (numbering over 4,000), then in camp on Pass Creek, were very much dissatisfied, and had abandoned their agency on the Missouri River. They had become tired of waiting for the promised presidential visit of the Commissioner to move to White Clay. They had been joined by many of spotted Tail's renegades, and it was thought the runaway Cheyennes from the South intended to join them. Dr. James Irwin, the agent for the Red Cloud Indians, was on his way to Washington, having received the promise of the Indians that if he would lay their case before the President they would remain quiet for a month, if anything any further move, until they should learn the result of his mission.

THE War Department in Washington has recently issued a general circular calling the attention of officers of the army to a section in the ARMY Appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, prohibiting the use of the army as a posse comitatus, except in such cases as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or acts of Congress.

THE United States Treasury held, on the 6th, $5,052,522.150 in Government bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,- 885,400 to secure public deposits.

THE pedestrian contest in New York City, between the Champion O'Leary and John Hughes, of New Jersey, which began on the 5th, is an easy victory for the former, who did not find it necessary to come up to his previous record to win. During the six days' walk, O'Leary made 468 miles and Hughes 311. The latter was said to be used up.

DURING the celebration of the mass at St. Xavier's Catholic Church, in New York City, on the morning of the 6th, a man named John Carpenter rushed down the center aisle, bearing aloft a huge butcher knife and plunged it into the back of Mary Lynn. He was subsequently arrested and said he had mistaken the woman for his wife.

IN REPLY to the question whether, under the new postal regulations, bank notes and greenbacks can be mailed as third-class matter, the Postoffice Department has ruled that "bank notes and greenbacks, having written signatures, signatures added by means of the steel stamp, or other mark or sign added to the original print (engraving), if sought to be sent in the mails, would be subject to letter rates of postage, under Section 196 of the Postal laws."

DURING the four days preceding the 6th, a band of Cheyenne Indians left their reservation and moved across the States of Kansas and Nebraska, leaving in their track devastation and ruin. Men, women and children were murdered, stock killed and ranches burned. A force of frontiersmen was hastily gathered and vigorous pursuit made, but up to the 7th the Indians had not been overtaken, and it was believed they had scattered in the direction of the Sioux agencies.

A NASHVILLE (Tenn.) dispatch of the 7th says Deputy United States Revenue Collector Phillips had returned to that city from a raid in Grundy, Sequatchie, Pentress and Putnam Counties. Several illicit distilleries had been destroyed. A fight was had with about fifty armed men near Livingston, on the 3d. Firing continued until the ammunition of the revenue force was exhausted, compelling them to retreat. Four distillers were reported killed and several wounded.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

A. D. LANGSTAFF, President of the Howard Association at Memphis, issued a warning, on the 4th, to refugees, cautioning them against their coming to that city until it should be safer for them to go. The only fatal of those who had already returned and been almost immediately taken down with the fever was held up as a "victim" to other absentees There were twenty-two deaths in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. The deaths in New Orleans during the same time numbered fifty-four; new cases, 272. New cases were reported from several points in Louisiana. A Yazoo (Miss.) paper of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says two deaths occurred, on the 4th, of suspicious fever, and two cases of yellow fever, and several suspicious cases were on hand.

NEWS was received from Memphis, on the 5th, that the fever had appeared at every point on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Road, and as far as Chattanooga, Tenn., and the effect had been to create a stampede at each of the small towns where even one case of the disease developed itself. There were seventy-three deaths in Memphis, and twelve in the suburbs, during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m., on the 6th. Nurses were being sent to the smaller towns where needed.

THERE were 235 deaths at Holly Springs Miss., from yellow fever, up to the 6th. All the citizens in the place but one (the Chairman of the Relief Committee) and had the disease. There was great destitution and much suffering among the people.

FIFTY-NINE deaths occurred in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on the 6th; new cases, 182. Total cases so far, 10,485; deaths, 3,171. The indications were that there was a general increase of the fever, on the 6th. A telegram was received by Collector Smith from the Secretary of War, stating that 40,000 extra rations had been sent forward for the relief of the sufferings and needy. This was all that the Secretary could do, and the charitable must be appealed to for further needed help.

A PORT GIBSON (Miss.) dispatch of the 6th says the fever was increasing alarmingly in the country, and a Bruinsville (Tenn.) telegram of the same date says the situation there was bad. Similar reports were received from many other localities in Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, etc.

SOME excitement existed in Cairo, Ill., on the 6th, and many families were leaving the city by trains and wagons. Four deaths from black vomit occurred on that day, and most of the suspicious cases had developed into yellow fever. No new cases were reported on the 6th, and the total number then sick did not exceed ten.

THE outlook in the fever districts of the South was still a very gloomy one, on the 6th, a steady increase of the plague being reported from all points. The demand for nurses from the small towns tributary to Memphis exceeds the supply. Forty-eight deaths were reported in Memphis and suburbs, on the 7th, and forty-one in New Orleans. One new case and two deaths were reported in Cairo, Ill.

THE steamer John M. Chambers, with supplies for the suffering towns on the Lower Mississippi, reached Memphis, on the 7th, from St. Louis. The cargo was valued at $30,000—$3,000 of which was to medicines.

THE Yellow-Fever Commission appointed by Surgeon-Gen. Woodworth, consisting of Dr. S. M. Bemis, of New Orleans, Chairman; Dr. Jerome Cochrane, of Mobile, and Prof. E. Howard, of Baltimore, met in New Orleans, on the 7th, for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, spread, effects, treatment and results of the yellow fever, and as to its contagious or infectious nature.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Nebraska, which stood its ballots on the 3d, nominated Alfonso Nance for Governor; E. C. Carns for Lieutenant-Governor; Amos Cobb for Supreme Judge; S. J. Alexander for Secretary of State; E. K Valentine for Congressman for the long term, and Col. Tom Majors for the short term. Lieutnt Bruce for Auditor; G. M. Bartlett for Treasurer; R. Thompson for Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. Sawyer for Attorney-General; P. M. Davis for Commissioner of Public Lands. The Convention remained, among other things, silent on the Grant boom.

GEN. SHERMAN'S famous war-horse "Whitbeener," died in Chicago, a few days ago. The horse was given to the General in 1862 by Col. Carpenter, and was then three and a half years old. He was ridden by the General during the war, and took his name from the famous ride to Winchester.

GEN. SHERMAN returned to Washington, on the 7th, from his extended Western trip.

THE Connecticut town elections occurred on the 7th. The returns received at Hartford, up to the morning of the 8th, were meager, but indicated Republican gains. No Republican town heard from had changed its vote, which fact was probably due to the division of the Democrats in the Greenback district. The Democratic vote in Hartford assessors who stood 4,725 for the Democratic and elected a majority of the town officer.

FIRE-FITS.

On the night of the 1st, the City Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, with a paid-up capital of £2,000,000, closed its doors and announced its suspension. The liabilities are stated to be over $20,000,000. It had about sixty branches scattered throughout the United Kingdom.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 1st say the Porte had decided to submit its new treaty with Russia to the European Powers for approval.

THE Russian Imperial Commission to investigate alleged frauds in the Commissariat during the late war have charged 20 officers of various grades, including forty Colonels, with fraud and misappropriation of public moneys.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the 2d says all negotiations for a reconciliation between the Vatican and Germany had failed, because the deposed Bishops in the latter country had refused obedience to the Falk laws.

ADVICES received in Madrid, on the 2d, from Casablanca, Morocco, report 220 deaths from cholera there, between the 17th and 19th of September, out of a population of 7,000. There were also between sixty and seventy deaths daily, from the same disease, at Fez and Mequinez.

THE total loss suffered by the Austrians in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was, up to the 1st, 4,000 men.

ACCORDING to a Berlin paper, the late Prof. Petermann, the geographer, committed suicide in consequence of cosmetic troubles, and the report that he died from apoplexy was only a pleasant fiction concocted to spare the feelings of his surviving family.

SMITH, FLEMING & Co., East India merchants, of London, failed on the 3d. Liabilities, $2,500,000.

COURTNEY, the United States champion sculler, was beaten at Lachine, Can., on the 3d, by Hanlan, the Canadian champion, by a half-boat length. The distance was five miles and the time 30 minutes and 22 seconds.

ON the 4th, Potter, Wilson & Co., shipowners and Colonial merchants, of Glasgow, Scotland, failed for $3,000,000.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 4th, the Ministerial crisis was not settled. The members of both the Hungarian and Austrian Cabinets had consented to retain their portfolios provided that Count Andrassy, the Premier, retired.

INTELLIGENCE was received by the Porte, on the 4th, that Said Girden Pasha, on summoning to the Albanian that he had been instructed to surrender Podgoritza to the Montenegrins, was murdered, and 156 officers and men belonging to his command massacred.

VIENNA and Constantinople dispatches of the 4th say that the Turkish Government had finally definitively rejected the Austro-Turkish Convention. It was also established that the Porte had refused to accept the English project for reforms in ASIA MINOR without essential modifications.

PIRATES have made their appearance in the Persian Gulf, and the British Minister at Constantinople has applied for permission to send a man-of-war to operate against them.

THE State Department at Washington has received official advices of an insurrection in the district Island of Santa Cruz, and vessels of war have been sent thither to protect American residents. It was reported, on the 6th, that the mob had destroyed the Town of Frederickstead.

A BOMBAY (India) telegram of the 6th says tribes numbering 150,000 fighting men had joined the Ameer in opposition to Great Britain, and that tribes with 50,000 warriors remained neutral.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 6th says if Great Britain's intended Afghanistan Russia would occupy Turkistan.

THE Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Ministers.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON MOLTKE, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, has resigned in consequence of old age and increasing infirmity.

IT was reported from London, on the 7th, that the Government had decided to leave the conduct of the war with Afghanistan entirely in the hands of the Indian Government.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 7th, war between Turkey and Austria was a near probability.

Excellent Advice.

Major Axle Cahill, of Quebec, has been giving some excellent advice to the Lime Kiln Club of Detroit in an eloquent speech reported in the *Free Press*. Among other wise things, he says:

"Dar am some fings I doan' like to see in cull'd man do. I doan' like to see him pull out an ole watch and say de wheels all busted up an de springs all gone, chery time he goes by de City Hall clock, many time as to make de public 'cerlieve dat he carries a ticker worf to' thousand dollars. I doan' like to see him out on de street walkin' up an' down in front of a barber shop an' talkin' 'bout sight drafts on Noo York, discounts, 'ceased checks an' de like, same as if he could get 'em at de corner groc'ry, when we all know dat his center obercoat am in an awkward fix. I doan' like to see cull'd folks get together to pass a vote dat de times am de worst ebber seen, an' dat de winter will be de severest ebber known, kase de man who knows de most about de times am one of de very chaps who keep 'em so. I doan' like to see an honest, lowabided, big an' industrious cull'd man overlookin' long as if he war much obleeged to de hull world that he was bowed de most of de sidewalk, an' I doan' like de chap who occupies a few of his togedder, berry a few nice, picks up a ten cent coin, an goes sailin up an' down de streets as if he war de owner to five de biggest hull in town an' pay a monstrin' cent in alwance. Hebery deceive some of de ole apple women, but de hull public will wonder if he sleeps in a trough or dines in wid de rag'lar assistah some 'ligious. I tell you all good by, an' I trust dat your motion of de 'Lection will continue to be: 'Keep de head up, de heart right an' down be sheared of honest work.' While hope did not exist on every one may live to see the foolishness of the cull'd race buyin' stan'-up collars, alligator bitter an' drugs to remove freckles, I maintain my considerate equivalent."

THE boy who has crept forty rods on his hands and knees, over rocks and ruts and through thistles, to discover that "those melons" were picked and taken in at sun-down, cannot be blamed if he suddenly loses a large area of faith in human nature.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A YOUNG lady hesitating for a word in describing the character of a rejected suitor said, "He is not a tyrant, but exactly dombearing, but—" "Dogmatic," suggested her friend. "No, he has not dignity enough for that; I think pupmatic would convey my meaning admirably."

DR. RUEF'S COUGH SYRUP has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other medicines for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AARON HARRIS' barn, in Ottawa County, was struck by lightning, a few nights ago, and totally destroyed, with all its contents. Loss, $6,000.

A LITTLE before daylight, the other morning, J. Hall's barn, near Flint, was set on fire, and totally destroyed. The loss was about $2,500.

AT MONROE, the other day, Joseph Eschen was almost instantaneously killed by falling down stairs. He was seventy years old.

A PROMINENT man living in Bangor, in B. Parks, near East Saginaw, were burned the other night. Loss, $8,500.

MR. GLOVER'S barn, near Holland, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Loss, $1,500. The damage was caused by fires in the woods.

THE other day, while Gibaud and Fontaine, two Frenchmen, were chopping down a tree on the latter's farm, near Marquette, a limb fell from the tree, hitting Gibaud on the head and instantly killing him.

THE two-year-old daughter of Wm. H. Pitwood was run over by a Grand Rapids street-car, the other afternoon, and fatally injured.

JAMES E. SCRIPPS, the editor of the Detroit *Evening News*, has sued Capt. Nicholson for libel, laying its damages at $10,000, and the latter has been held to bail in the sum of $10,- 000 to answer. Scripps bases his suit upon that portion of Nicholson's recent affidavit wherein he stated in substance that Scripps was in the habit of blackmailing candidates for office.

WHILE intoxicated, at Grand Rapids, lately, James L. Wheeler fell down stairs and was fatally injured.

ON the morning of the 29th ult., at Flint, freight train No. 39, bound west on the Michigan Central Railroad, was thrown from the track at the depot, wrecking eight cars. Three cars are totally wrecked. Mitchell, a brakeman, and Brooks, the fireman, were injured, the former seriously, and the latter but slightly. The cause was either a broken valve which would not work or an engineer neglecting his duty, with the chances in favor of the former.

A FEW days ago, the large barn of John Brookens, near Flint, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $6,500.

THE body of Hermann Simms was found, the other day, hanging to the limb of a tree in the outskirts of Bay City. The body was so badly decomposed that one leg fell off as the finders were taking it down. It was a mystery whether the hanging was the work of a Vigilant Committee or whether it was a case of suicide.

THEY have had snow at Little Traverse.

J. J. OLIVER, an East Saginaw policeman, is charged by the Mayor with embezzlement.

DAVID PERRY and a wealthy farmer, living miles east of Rockford, in Kent County, committed suicide, a few nights ago, by shooting themselves through the head. He had met with losses and was despondent.

RECENTLY Thomas Mason, an employe in T. Nester's lumber camp in Saginaw County, drank a pint of Spanish water as a remedy for biliousness. He died almost instantly thereafter.

UP to the 1st of October, 400,710,826 feet of lumber had been delivered in Saginaw River during the shipping season of 1878.

ARTHUR HARRISON, a Chicago man, visiting at Scotts, was fatally injured, the other day, while hunting in the woods near that city, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

A Durable Garment.

AN agricultural society of Herefordshire, Eng., declined to admit to its exhibition a pair of jet sheep with white faces and black wool, and gave as the reason for rejection the assertion that "the introduction of black sheep would reduce the value of wool." It is certain that black wool is considered less valuable than pure white, and the animal that bears it is usually deemed the disreputable one of the flock—what in society is denominated "a black sheep." To demonstrate that the popular estimation is wrong, and that black wool is fully as serviceable as white—in fact, better for certain purposes—the editor of the *Chemistry Journal* gives the following interesting account of a humble garment:

"About twenty years ago, we took a fancy to have an 'Inverness Cape,' a kind of cloak much loose covers for the arms, made from the fleeces of two black-wooded sheep, which browsed daily amidst a flock under our windows. We were determined to see how the manufacture of the wool in its purely natural state would turn out. Accordingly, the fleeces were shorn, washed, carded, spun, woven by a handloom weaver in our neighborhood, and finally made by a tailor into the required garment. Since that time we have worn it every winter, and as it wraps it always accompanies us on our travels. Indeed, it is the cape of the coldest weather. The color is brown, and as bright as the day it was first worn. It cleans, we find, as might be the case with wool the fleeces of which are inherent in the substance of the wool; and fifty years hence, if kept so long, it would still be undecayed. After making the cloak, there was cloth left sufficient for a lady's jacket, and it has worn equally well. In the caprices of fashion, gentlemen are fond of dressing in rough tweeds, the coarser seemingly the better. We have described a tweed, to call it so, which would undergo any amount of exposure to the atmosphere, and never alter in its original shape, even if it should worn to be threadbare.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition.

Among the notable exhibits at the Exposition now in full flow of successful progress, is the booth of J. & P. COATS, the celebrated Thread Manufacturers, who have made their name a household word for the last half century. Their six-cord spool cotton, in its strength, is said to be unsurpassed. Of its excellence it is made in every conceivable color, coarse enough for sewing carpets, and fine and ornamental purpose, and has long been a favorite with the ladies. It has been awarded by the great Expositions in this country and Europe—at the London in 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Centennial at Philadelphia, 1876. At each of these it secured a medal for its excellence, and finally was awarded a diploma at the Centennial was given in the following language: "Superior strength, fine finish, smoothness and excellent quality of spool cotton." This award was given by the Commissioners of the United States Centennial Commission, A. T. GOODRICH, Director-General.

The New York AGENTS, Messrs. Anchinclos Bros., have just received a cable telegram announcing the fact that Messrs. J. & P. Coats have awarded the gold medal for their spool cotton by the judges at the Paris Exhibition.

The factories of the firm are established in Pawtucket, in this country, where they employ an army of several hundred hands, and in Paisley, Scotland, where Sir Peter Coats, the head of the firm and family resides, and is widely known for his generous philanthropies. Queen Victoria acknowledged by knighting him a few years ago. Only a short time ago he was an honored guest in Chicago, and his courtesy and affability won many friends. It has always been the effort of this firm to secure accuracy in measuring its, and it has been in that way that they have secured such an enviable reputation for the articles they manufacture. The best goods can be made only out of the best material, and, knowing this, the Messrs. Coats use the best Sea Island cotton for their thread. This and the care exercised in its manufacture, is what renders "Coats' Spool Cotton" the favorite with the matrons of this country, and enables them to retain their trade against all competition.

"HOW LONG are you going to stay here?" "Why, my little man?" "'Cause I'm hungry, and mamma says we shall have dinner as soon as that dreadful nuisance goes away."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.25	@$10.50
Sheep	3.00	@ 5.00
Hogs	3.87½	@ 4.05
FLOUR—Good to Choice Spring	4.50	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago (New)	95½	@ .96
No. 2 Red	1.04	@ 1.05
OATS—Western Mixed	....	@ ....
RYE—Western	59½	@ .60
PORK—Mess	9.70	@ 9.80
LARD—Steam	6.05	@ 6.07½
BUTTER	23	@ 34
CHEESE	12½	@ 13
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.45	@ $4.50
Choice	3.90	@ 4.40
Good	3.50	@ 3.85
Medium	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	@ 3.75
FLOUR—Spring Extras	4.50	@ 5.50
Good to Choice	5.00	@ 6.25
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 21
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	5.00	@ 6.50
Spring Wheat	4.00	@ 5.00
Red Winters	4.00	@ 5.00
Spring	4.00	@ 5.00
Choice	4.00	@ 4.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	88	@ 89
Corn, No. 2	28½	@ 28½
Oats, No. 2	19½	@ 19½
Rye, No. 2	46	@ 46
Barley, No. 2 (New)	1.00	@ 1.04
BROOM CORN—Good Hurl	6½	@ 6½
Red-Tipped Hurl	6½	@ 6½
Inferior	2½	@ 3½
Choice Carpet Brush	5½	@ 6
Inferior	2½	@ 3
PORK—Mess	7.75	@ 7.77½
LARD—Steam	5.85	@ 5.87½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	42.00	@ 43.00
3d Clear	36.00	@ 38.00
Clear Dressed Siding	16.00	@ 18.00
Common Siding	12.00	@ 14.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.75	@ 1.75
A Shingles	2.70	@ 3.50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $4.75
Medium	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	5.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Good	3.25	@ 4.50
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.12
Medium	3.75	@ 3.75
HOGS—Yorkers	3.50	@ 3.65
Philadelphias	3.50	@ 3.65
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.25
Common	3.25	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

Hidden threshold, leading outward to a world so strange and wide,
And a little figure standing with a timid baby-pride
Looking through the small Present, to a Future all unfried!

Little hands, what will they gather? Little feet, whose way will they go?
Are there thorns among the blossoms? Are there snares that we do not know?
Ah, fair soul, that hides its Future! God's Eyes looking out alone how!

Close about the shining threshold cluster loves of many years;
Knowing well their strength is weakness; smiling amid sudden tears;
As they watch the young life budding—here the ray, and there the fears.

Baby-faith, reach down and *help us*, since we cannot reach to you!
Teach us how to look for Heaven that is nearer So our love shall rest serenely in the One Love strong and true!

—*Harper's Bazar, in N. Y. Observer.*

THE LIGHTNING-ROD MAN.

A melancholy farmer, high disease,
Who sold all his property and went to sea,
Wanted no food or drink but tea,
And all the while the bad boys crept
Almost to perhaps, where they ate
Enough to kill ten men, but failed
To make the melancholy farmer sick.
This rendered farmer, high disease,
Who watched and watched, but all in vain,
The boys ripened his soul and bore stalks
Almost the awful time there had
Upon the farmer with a nail,
And bored for a lightning rod.

Next morning, sir," he sweetly spoke,
"My lightning rod you'll notice has
They are the last; just let me make—"
But the farmer only said,
"O, spare your rods," the farmer said,
And aimed the gun straight at his head.
The boards flattened at his feet;
He packed his valise with unwilling tweed,
Descended it; he ne'er was seen.

Now, farmer," said he, oh, so sleek,
"And learn a call, then you may wreck
Your vengeance on the other cheek."
—*Carl Pretzel, Jr., in Fun.*

A GAMBLER'S STORY.

How He Brought Himself and Family to Ruin and Woe.

Gambling, as it exists in St. Louis, has many phases and many bearings. It involves the men who keep the houses, the men who play there to play and the officials who protect it and allow it to prosper. Those who suffer are the players and those dependent on them. The proprietors reap the first profit, the officials—well, this is rather a delicate matter. It is intended that nothing shall appear in this publication, nor extravagantly sentimental shall appear in the *Post's* articles on gambling. It is a grave subject, and they shall handle it with the utmost delicacy. But it is intended that every hideous feature of it shall be presented in Pawnbroker, in this country, where they are established in the foot of Broadway, and at the Paris Exhibition.

The factories of the firm are established in Pawnbroker, in this country, where they employ an army of several hundred hands, and in Paisley, Scotland, where Sir Peter Coats, the head of the firm and family resides, and is widely known for his generous philanthropies. Queen Victoria acknowledged by knighting him a few years ago. Only a short time ago he was an honored guest in Chicago, and his courtesy and affability won many friends. It has always been the effort of this firm to secure accuracy in measuring its, and it has been in that way that they have secured such an enviable reputation for the articles they manufacture. The best goods can be made only out of the best material, and, knowing this, the Messrs. Coats use the best Sea Island cotton for their thread. This and the care exercised in its manufacture, is what renders "Coats' Spool Cotton" the favorite with the matrons of this country, and enables them to retain their trade against all competition.

"HOW LONG are you going to stay here?" "Why, my little man?" "'Cause I'm hungry, and mamma says we shall have dinner as soon as that dreadful nuisance goes away."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.25	@$10.50
Sheep	3.00	@ 5.00
Hogs	3.87½	@ 4.05
FLOUR—Good to Choice Spring	4.50	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago (New)	95½	@ .96
No. 2 Red	1.04	@ 1.05
OATS—Western Mixed	....	@ ....
RYE—Western	59½	@ .60
PORK—Mess	9.70	@ 9.80
LARD—Steam	6.05	@ 6.07½
BUTTER	23	@ 34
CHEESE	12½	@ 13
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.45	@ $4.50
Choice	3.90	@ 4.40
Good	3.50	@ 3.85
Medium	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	@ 3.75
FLOUR—Spring Extras	4.50	@ 5.50
Good to Choice	5.00	@ 6.25
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 21
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	5.00	@ 6.50
Spring Wheat	4.00	@ 5.00
Red Winters	4.00	@ 5.00
Spring	4.00	@ 5.00
Choice	4.00	@ 4.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	88	@ 89
Corn, No. 2	28½	@ 28½
Oats, No. 2	19½	@ 19½
Rye, No. 2	46	@ 46
Barley, No. 2 (New)	1.00	@ 1.04
BROOM CORN—Good Hurl	6½	@ 6½
Red-Tipped Hurl	6½	@ 6½
Inferior	2½	@ 3½
Choice Carpet Brush	5½	@ 6
Inferior	2½	@ 3
PORK—Mess	7.75	@ 7.77½
LARD—Steam	5.85	@ 5.87½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	42.00	@ 43.00
3d Clear	36.00	@ 38.00
Clear Dressed Siding	16.00	@ 18.00
Common Siding	12.00	@ 14.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.75	@ 1.75
A Shingles	2.70	@ 3.50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $4.75
Medium	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	5.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Good	3.25	@ 4.50
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.12
Medium	3.75	@ 3.75
HOGS—Yorkers	3.50	@ 3.65
Philadelphias	3.50	@ 3.65
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.25
Common	3.25	@ 4.00

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Raleigh, N. C., blacksmith attempted to melt down an old shell. His body has been found in isolated fragments.

—A man was recently literally cooked in a steam bath in San Francisco, into which he went without the knowledge of the attendants. He turned the steam on ignorantly and was first suffocated and then boiled.

—A German named Goedes died at San Jose, Cal., the other day, of glanders. He had been at work inking cars of glandered horses, and is supposed to have been inoculated through a wound in the shoe of his face. He was a bonvivant, and promised her that I would drink. He was a bonvivant, and promised her that I would drink. He was a bonvivant, and promised her that I would drink

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24, - - 1876

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, ELIAS M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee,

For Lieutenant Governor, ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, of Detroit,

For Secretary of State, WM. JENNEY, of Macomb,

For State Treasurer, SIDNEY D. FERRISS, of Lapeer,

For Auditor General, W. IRVING SNOWDEN, of Monroe,

For Attorney General, STEPHEN V. CHAMBERLAIN, of Wayne,

For Land Commissioner, JOHN M. MCMILLAN, of Saginaw,

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, CHARLES A. GOWEN,

For Member of Board of Education, ORSMUS S. HOWARD, of Ionia.

Congressional Nomination.
North District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator, JOHN S. HALL.

For Representative in State Legislature, ORSON WEBB.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—BENJAMIN COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—AMBROSE R UPCRAFT.
For Treasurer—REMUS SIA.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Circuit Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH R. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MEITER, WILLIAM PRICE.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct 17, 1876.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

A great deal has been said and written about the overcrowding of the public school buildings in this city, by some of which as many as 4000 more than the proper number are daily received. This practice, besides seriously affecting the health of the children, will some day be the cause of a serious calamity if not stopped. It came near doing so within the last ten days. In one of the up town schools, containing nearly 2,500 pupils, a little girl was taken with convulsions, and just before losing consciousness she called out the name of her teacher, a Miss Fay. The name was misunderstood by some of the other scholars in the room for a cry of "Fire!" which they at once took up and began to run out into the hall. Their cries soon penetrated adjoining rooms, and the panic spread like wildfire. Luckily, the first children who got out of the building and ran up the street still shouting "Fire!" were noticed by the police at a neighboring station, and twenty blue coats hurried to the building and stopped the egress of the frightened throng. Up the staircases and on the corridors above the craziest confusion prevailed, and in the class rooms the children clambered over desks and over one another in their efforts to get out. The older teachers were doing all in their power to allay the fears of their pupils, but to no purpose. Police Captain Ward lodged his whistle and called the children to their rooms. At first they were reluctant to obey. The most serious objections was made by the older pupils, who implored him to let them out of the building. The Captain was inflexible, however, and backed by his twenty officers was finally obeyed.

In the meantime, however, the rumor that the grammar school was on fire reached the homes of the children, and frantic mothers left their different occupations and hurried over. Before many minutes had passed the street from Eighth to Ninth Avenue was crowded with excited women. Captain Ward appeared on the steps of the building and assured them that every one was safe. But they would not believe him, and each insisted on entering and satisfying herself by ocular demonstration of the safety of her offspring. Thus the Captain refused to permit, knowing that it would only revive the confusion and disturb the exercises of the school. Most of the women then went home, but many remained who would not be convinced that the children were safe and sound. At twelve o'clock school was dismissed for recess, and the little ones as they emerged were picked up by their mothers and hugged as though the latter had never before realized how dear to them the little ones were.

The injuries resulting from this panic were miraculously few, which is partially accounted for by the fact that the rush was comparatively on the general floor, and did not reach the top stories. But the accident occurred to prepare every child the Union certainly avoided the hooting, the thumping of the ever crowded stairways must have resulted in terrible disaster.

One of the Inman steamers, the "City of Chester," which recently arrived in this port was found on inspecting to contain in its hold a young stowaway who had never ventured on the vessel was about into Liverpool, to steal a passage to this country. Searcher to make his appearance when it should be too late to put him ashore. In searching however, he took up his quarters in a part of the boat from which after the cargo was stowed and the hatches battened, there was no possible escape. In this dreadful predicament, therefore, the poor fellow remained for the whole eleven days of the voyage without food or water, and when found was nearly dead. Thanks to prompt attention and careful nursing he is in a fair way to recover. Besides this one the "City of Chester" brought over two other stowaways, who had evaded the vigilance of the officers, and these were until Friday last, only upon search which they asked by a paper which can be seen at the office. The latter confessed them to avoid and the latter did at work aboard a coal sweeping.

Harper's Weekly in the last issue has a cleverly drawn cartoon representing Peter Cooper crowning Butler with the silk cushion the former always carries with him to bridge over any hard seat he may come across in his lecture or social travels. The former is dressed in the costume of a Greek philosopher, and is investing the latter with a wreath of laurel. Cooper ridiculed. Every one has long made up for the good nature of this gentleman in permitting him to appear in public with his exceedingly ridiculous and ill-fitting clothes, but the latest picture of B. is the most unkind cut of all. Cooper ridiculed. Every one has long made up for the good nature of this gentleman in permitting him to appear in public with his exceedingly ridiculous and ill-fitting clothes, but the latest picture of B. is the most unkind cut of all.

Some "reformers" are talking about low rates of interest as if they should not be higher than the average gain of property or wealth. But would you have a flock of lambs or flock for a farm or any such case? Would you loose ten acres to be tossed to wheat for three years out, or the crop. Why do men borrow money? Do they borrow it for purposes where they do not expect to make more than three or five or seven per cent profit? Not at all. They hire money from a profitable use is what a low rate of interest is.

When our National bank system was established, the old State banks subsided, and from that day to this no human being ever lost a dollar by taking the currency issued by any National bank. The note of any bank is good in Maine or Louisiana, and passing as the holder assumes both a genuine note, he does not care what bank issued it, or where it is located. With out banking disappears lumber that have sent the cells of worthless currency were known no more. Nor is there any monopoly in the banking business. Banking is now free to all men, without regard to race or color—all that is required is that a corporation should be formed and a certain amount of capital furnished.

The point so clearly shown by Secretary Schurz in his recent speech at Cincinnati, that there was no contraction of the currency, but positive inflation, for the five years preceding the panic of 1873, can not be too often presented. There is a good opinion on the currency between the years 1865 and 1868 that we quote from the result. Contraction was begun in 1868, and in 1869 the amount of paper currency outstanding was $765,795,000.00. In 1870 it was $780,376,679.48; in 1871 it was $741,853,751.06; in 1872 it was $738,370,993.32; in 1873 it was $750,002,368.94—that is, the volume had increased over $45,000,000. And yet, on the top of the succeeding series, came the panic, with all its terrible consequences. Thus, it appears that years of prosperity followed contraction, and general stagnation followed expansion. Even after the panic began $41,000,000 was added to the currency without in the least checking its evils.

Some fellow-mortal has stolen about ten dollars worth of property from Wm. Bennett, of Norwich, Conn., and the latter has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the thief. Bennett is a poor man, and the reward is a large one for him to offer. The thief, if he has any conscience left, must feel pretty mean.

A Galician woman lost a bag of gold coin and other articles, supposed to have been buried ever since the days of Lycurgus, 600 years before the Christian era. The weight of the treasure makes it of the intrinsic value of about $30,000 or, not to fatigue the reader.

Colorado is entitled to a seat in the House and Senate as any part of the country. They know the difference between a Democratic majority in the House and a Republican majority in the Senate. Colorado gave a majority of 3,000 in favor of Democracy, and a total vote of about 40,000, as large in proportion as a majority of 30,000 in Michigan.

It is not true that inflation brings better wages to the laboring men. In our cities are not enormously better wages to-day than the average pay of skilled labor in the country was $9.84 a week. In 1860, when the currency was inflated to the highest point, and gold was at a premium, the average pay was $10.97 a week. Hence, the inflation of currency did not increase the power of labor to buy. Honest money, of course, should be the work of honest men.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market. Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth which can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which [illegible] will very low for CASH. Call and be convinced.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Operators in hand [illegible] and selected to [illegible] the building public in [illegible] stock. PROMPT, will orders for [illegible] will be filled with dispatch.

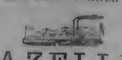
Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1876, on [illegible] leaving, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 4 o'clock, and every afternoon at 6 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm at 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

[illegible] will make regular trips to Pine Lake [illegible]

H. J. STOCKMAN, Master

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

Capt. C. F. Kortland,

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix [illegible] every Friday afternoon, bound up; arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 2—6	June 1—17
July 1—7	July 15—25
August 1—26—30	August 8—22
September 1—27	September 12—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 15—25	June 5—15
July 12—26	July 1—18
August 9—31	August 1—13—29
September 1—22	September 12—26
October 1—18	October 10—21

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1876 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norwood and Ironton, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Via Straits for Petoskey and Mackinaw.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market on Depot Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour, ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES AS LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CARSWELL. C. S. HASSER.

CARSWELL & HASSER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH

Cutting neatly and promptly done and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Bill Cap Commercial and Business Forms—$2.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $2 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at low rates.

Address, H. R. RALCH, Hemlock Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has seen rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tags ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which [illegible] are of speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Ox Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Fremont is sixty-five.

—Herbert Spencer is writing his autobiography.

—Twenty-one American publishers are represented at the Paris Exposition by their printed books.

—Mrs. Spofford, who presided over the Butler Convention, in Worcester, is the husband of Harriet Prescott Spofford the writer.

—Jonny G. Whittier says that Ralph Waldo Emerson is the one American who is sure of being remembered a thousand years.

—Miss Livermore had the rare honor on her return from Europe of being welcomed to her home in Melrose by the local authorities and the people in general.

—Mrs. Anna Maria Rowley, the eldest daughter and last surviving child of Leigh Hunt's commentator, Dr. Adam Clarke, has just died, at the age of eighty-five.

—Mrs. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado (nee Helen Hunt), who wrote poems under the signature of "H. H.," is now fair, forty and stout, and has been twice married. She was a New Englander by birth.

—The following curious document was produced in a New York Court, a few days ago, in an abandonment case:

"This is to certify that I Frank Keebler give up all claims to Kate Kocher on account I can not live at Dolton and give up all claims as her husband so she can marry again or be single.

Witness, [Name illegible.]
Kate Kocher."

—Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Vermont, has received the personal thanks of King Alfonso of Spain for her sonnet on the Queen Mercedes, which appeared in *Scribner's Monthly*, and was translated into Spanish by order of the Spanish Minister at Washington.

—William E. Wilcutt, for four years editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has left his situation and will study for the ministry. And a Texas editor has been arrested for misappropriating a neighboring hog with a horse at one end. Reckless, this seems to be a bad year for editors.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Edwin Prench, the aged and respected citizen of Ohio, whose body was stolen from the grave ten hours after burial by a medical college of Cleveland, "case," it is grimly added, a friend of the college, and had given it $100." That sum just about paid the cost of digging him up, but it was a mighty poke to play on him.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Senator Giles, of Virginia, and Judge Duval, of Maryland, boarded in Washington during Washington's administration, at the house of a Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were talkative and were not young. Some years after they met at the capital, and, while chatting over old times, the Senator asked the Judge, then Comptroller of the Treasury, if he knew what had become of "that cackling old maid, Miss Gibbon?" "She is Mrs. Duval, sir," was the reply.

Boys and Oxen.

An article on "The Boy on a Hill Farm," in *Lippincott's Magazine*, gives the following amusing description of the relations which exist between the hill farmer and the oxen on a New England farm:

The boy cannot conceive what poetry there is about oxen. From the moment of full tides in the bay with its mother's milk, and makes believe there is no such boy, until it becomes six or, it cannot for an instant be considered cruelty to a boy. The calf is a creature that insists, whenever it drinks, on thrusting its head to the bottom of the pail, with a splash that deluges the boy with milk; it drinks until it is out of breath, and then withdraws its head with another splash and an explosive snort of milk-steam from its nostrils—performances which excite the boy's friends to remark wherever he goes,

"You smell of sour milk." The boy likes to feed enough to feel the oxen their coarse meals; he likes to see them get down on their knees to lick up morsels that roll into corners of the stable floor; he dreams his hand into their mouths for little balls of meat they cannot reach with their long tongues, at which they draw back with a thwack against the stanchions; breathing hard and gazing at him with their large black eyes; and when the off ox tries to capture his night cap, the boy raps him back to his place. Quite a pastoral friendship exists between the boy and the night ox, which, being constantly bullied by the off ox, needs the boy's protection, and is therefore placed next him at work. But, for all that, he does not see the romance of such matters.

The yoking of oxen is decidedly not a matter for a little smile to a boy. He lays ox's end of the yoke's beam on the ground, lifts the other end with his right hand, and, waving one of the ox-bows in his left, cries to the nigh ox, "Gee over!" The "nigh" slowly obeys, bending its head low to accommodate the boy's stature, and permitting itself to be fastened by the ox-bow to the yoke. The boy now lifts the free end of the yoke's beam as high as he can and calls the off ox to come under. It also obeys, treading deliberately with its heavy feet, and waiting patiently for the boy's small fingers to fasten the yoke—s bow with a clumsy bow-key. Then the boy lifts the pole-ends cart-swap and stations it to the ring in the yoke—s labor that causes his heart to "bent like a tabor," and thus the beasts are coupled to their daily toil. Occasionally, however, the ox will not come under at all, but will require the boy to follow it about the barnyard, dragging the jingling yoke and waving the bow with infinite fatigue, and occasionally the lazy makes the mistake (no greater could be made) of yoking the off ox first. The off ox, finding a coke sans yokefellow dangling at its neck, is much amazed, not being "broke" to that, and takes to whirling round and round and galloping up and down the barnyard in a manner suggestive of nightmare. This is a circumstance that makes a boy hopeful of going somewhere else.

The yoking of oxen, though difficult, is nothing compared with the working of oxen. The boy can direct his plow lightly along in straight furrow, anticipating each movement of the oxen, and he can turn a corner "straight as a hog's leg;" nevertheless, he would like those persons who have a Woodstockian idea of following the plow along the mountain-side in glory and in joy to witness the struggles of a green hand learning to plow—of a tramp hird man, say, one of the sort that can't milk and don't know "haw" from "gee." This miserable being tires himself out doing nothing. He cannot lay a furrow over and downward; he has to stop and turn it over with his hands. He leaves patches of turf. He does not touch up his oxen scientifically, the "nigh" on the head, the "off" on the rump; therefore they frequently do not move at all. His plow-point hits the stones, and his plow-handles knock him in the ribs, and he turns out. If he is plowing near the barn, which is the home of the oxen, approaching it, they go like lightning, and he must drop the plow and rush at their heads to keep them from running straight into the barn; leaving it, they creep like snails, and perhaps they take to "pulling"—that is, walking sidewise, with their bodies as far apart as possible, or to "crowding"—leaning against each other over the chain that holds the plow to the yoke, and one of them gets its foot on the chain and proceeds on three feet. If the tramp hired-man goes between them to adjust the chain, the oxen squeeze him flat and one ox steps on his toe. The toe goes pop! and what anguish! The ox cannot be made to understand that it must step off. No use in saying "Higish!" or anything else. Nothing but kicking the ox in the leg with your free foot will suit it. In addition to these troubles of the ox-driver, the boy can know how to "turn the yoke;" they can twist their heads in the yoke after a fashion that enables them to gore the driver. If they "turn the yoke" while being accompanied by a parent or an elderly person, and so for bearding him, that is entirely out of the question, but hardly think they admire the independence of the American girls; especially those who venture to stay at home during the absence of the family. Four things! They knew not and they could not see the crown of glory on the dead child's brow—a crown whose light all the shadows of earth can never darken in the least.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Woman's Life in Germany.

The German mother entrusts her children almost entirely to the nurse's arms. They spend the greater part of the time in the open air, the great place of resort here being the "Promenade," where from early morning until evening may be seen little children, ranging in age from those in "swaddling clothes" to those of six and seven years. They are encouraged and made to walk much earlier than American children, and it is, perhaps, owing to this that so many have crooked limbs; for in the short space of time I have been in this country I have seen more bow-legged men and crooked women than I ever saw in America. Theserants in charge are oftentimes more interested in the soldiers passing by than in the little ones entrusted to their care. At an early age they are placed in a "Kindergarten" school, and later, the child should need the gentler sex and of well-to-do parents, she is sent to a young ladies' seminary. Here she is instructed entirely in her own language but also in French, English and perhaps Italian; music, drawing and painting are not forgotten; great pains are taken to instruct her in English and German literature, while such matters as the sciences are neglected or soon dropped. Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen she is expected to be confirmed, and of course must, in some measure, prepare herself by studying the catechism, and purchasing a new white dress for the occasion. At this time they also receive presents from parents and friends; the former gift being generally a watch; this perhaps is an incentive to encourage them to be confirmed at an earlier period than they otherwise would have been, as sometimes they never attend religious worship except on special occasions. During the season of confirmation it is customary to see young girls, carrying bouquets of white and green, and followed by the gentleman friends and relatives, who always walk to the cemetery and place the bouquets on the graves of their departed

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

WHATEVER from natural causes may have tended to create prejudice, or whatever in the political past may have been unfortunate, in connection with the name of the Republican candidate for State Representative in this District, there are certain self-evident truths which weigh heavily in his favor, and should go far in governing the action of the voters of Charlevoix county at the next election. Mr. Wood, in many ways closely identified with the interests of Charlevoix county, and is more thoroughly acquainted with its wants than any candidate before the people. The hitherto cassions of Mr. Wood will acknowledge his ability, and his untiring and undivided attention to public duties. No one doubts that if elected, he will be true to Charlevoix county in any contingency which may possibly arise.

STRAWBERRIES.—It is well known in Charlevoix, and is no credit of the plainest proof, that the Greenback candidate for Clerk and Register was up to and including the day of the late Republican county convention, a Republican, and a candidate for office at the hands of that party. From that moment his heart commenced to bleed for the misguided sorrows of the tinseling and agricultural classes. From that hour his soul overflowed with holiness for the benefit of the reformers of the Republican party, and its henchmen the honest bondholders. From that hour he resolved to devote his life's soul-love to the great and glorious National Greenback party. His transition from the Republican party, with which he had associated twenty-one years, to the Greenback party, was the event of a day, and that day was the occasion of the Republican county convention. No comment is necessary.

A choice stock of dry goods just received at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

—The steamer Gazelle is as deservedly popular as ever, and is doing a good business.

—The steamer Nellie Burch is laid up.

—The tug Crusader, owned by Thompson Smith, of Cheboygan, was burned to the waters edge, of Cheboygan, one day last week.

Men's hat, very cheap at See & Washburn's.

THE GREENBACKERS IN TROUBLE.—The dance to pay and to pitch not! We recently volunteered the editorial opinion that the nomination of F. M. Loveland for County Treasurer was without his knowledge or consent. On Thursday he returned from the East, and proves to be a Greenbacker, never was, and has authorized no person to use his name in connection with any office. This reckless act on the part of Mr. Loveland disembowels the Greenback county ticket. It takes the starch all out of it, and the rest of the candidates on the ticket are scratching their heads to chagrin. Loveland was the only name upon the ticket that stood a shadow of a chance of getting even the full Greenback vote. As the ticket returns, we are of the opinion that any person who votes it evidently owes Charlevoix county a grudge that nothing but such an act of recklessness could satisfy. There is not a redeeming feature in it, and it will die the death of the unpetent on the 5th of November. Don't you forget it.

If you want anything in the grocery line go to See & Washburn's.

Quite a good many intelligent old time Republicans of this city and vicinity, who embraced the Greenback theory last spring, having become convinced after mature reflection that it is not what they had supposed it to be, have abandoned the "Gnashuil" party, and returned to their first love. Many other thinking men are carefully investigating the money question, and will have the "Gnashuil" ranks in due time.—*Big Rapids Pioneer Magnet.*

Hon. H. M. Look, of Pontiac, the accomplished lawyer, poet, author and orator, has at last seen so low, through the use of intoxicating drinks, as to be sent to the Detroit House of Correction. Justice Beach, of Pontiac, sentenced him last week to 65 days in that institution for being drunk and disorderly.

The State Capitol is completed and accepted. It will be furnished and ready for occupancy sometime in the month of November.

Correspondence.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH., OCT. 15, 1878.

EDS. EDITOR:

The question that seems to be trembling a great many of our Republican friends seems to be the question of duty as the coming election in regard to the candidate for Representative in this District. All are agreed that the Republican nominee gained his nomination through the old trick of manipulating primaries and other tricks known to the trade. 'Tis a question which any honest Republican ought to settle without a moment's hesitation. If you do consent to be a partner to such tricks, you cast at the polls rebuke the trickster. As honest Republicans, wishing to maintain the honor and good name of the party you are bound to do it. If we allow a man to force himself upon us by tricks we well deserve the name of blind partisans. Such things and such men are ruining the good name of the party. Several of our old party friends who had a strong desire to serve the party in some office, and being disappointed, have gone over to the party of purity (?) Others should be given to understand that they, too, can seek preferment where they naturally belong. Favoritism complains that they were cheated out of their representation in county conventions, and counties were cheated at the representative conventions, as in the case of Antrim county, where at least three delegates disappointed their constituents. But, says one, we must stand by the regular nominee. I say the same; but a nomination obtained through trickery is not regular, and every true Republican should at his seat disapprove upon it. Others can do as they please, but as for me, no party lash was ever long enough to lash me into the traces to work for such political shysters; but without lash or spur I am free to work for the good old cause in Nation, State and County, and that cause demands that we rid the party of every corrupt man or influence.

YOURS,
ROBERT MILLER.

A new postal accommodation went into effect on the first of October, by which third-class matter, such as merchandise, etc., may be registered by the payment of ten cents Register fee, in addition to the one cent per ounce.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons whose are prejudiced to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 500,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Conover.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudices and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Conover, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

NOTICE. U. S. Land office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 3, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the E½ of sec'n'n 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry S. Fish against Alvin B. Cone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6678, dated Nov. 2, 1874, upon the south ½ of southwest ¼ sec. 36, Town 34 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wiland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

to 1yr:

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
1161y Charlevoix, Mich.

REMEMBER
—THE—
SENTINEL
JOB

Printing
OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,
Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IS

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling
As Cheap as the Cheapest
If you don't believe it.
COME AND SEE
McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.
CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING
Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butler's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6982, dated April 25, 1874, upon the ½ of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore thereof as Swamp, which land has reverted to the State, will be offered in market at this office on Tuesday, 31 DEC 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be sold at sale according to the form prescribed by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
No. Dert.			
9990	21 of 16	34 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.		
7388	nw¼ of sec	25 34 N.	6 W.
557	ne¼ of sec	25 "	"
618	Agricultural College Land.		
619	ne¼ of sec	20 34 N.	4 W.
620	se¼ of sec	20 "	"
	nw¼ of nw¼	29 "	"
	sw¼ of nw¼	29 "	"

ELECTION NOTICE—
Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich.
August 19, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Bureck, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county is to belong; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county is to belong; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. MCLEOD, Sheriff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Manistee—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Manistee, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Manistee, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1878.

Present, Orlando B. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Abigail Bonnie of Manistee county deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Joseph Lamontagne, praying for reasons therein set forth that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Michael F. D'Hooge, of St. James Manitou county Michigan. Therefore it is ordered, that on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Manistee, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between H. V. Monroe and A. J. Sharland, under the firm name of The Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by H. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

H. V. MONROE,
A. J. SHARLAND.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wawbeshaw-gan, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 21st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale) and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section fifteen (15) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 34 94-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MCKSAWAWAY,
2087 Administrator.

MONEY to LOAN,
On Bridgeless real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.
BARDEA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17 ·

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayaw-kwyah, deceased.

The petition of Mary Ann Tay-paw-kwyah, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 26th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 27 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 29, 1878. Whole No., 458

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Yours, etc.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday, by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
upon Bridge Street.

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
PAPER SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 2.50	$ 3.00	$ 5.00	$ 6.50	$ 10.00	$ 15.00
Two "	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Three "	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
Quarter col.	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Half "	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	70.00
One "	15.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	90.00	120.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Locals 15 cents per line each insertion.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. MCLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. R. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. HAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich.

A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. BENNETT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.
Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to Ox-shoeing.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER's

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 11 a. m.
Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 261 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
GEO. W. LAWRENCE, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 307 F. & A. M. Regular Communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH W. M.
A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

L. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 131 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BENJAMIN SHEAR, W. M.
GEO. DWENS, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 m., depart 1 p. m.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrives at 6 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

The Sentinel.
WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ .70
Oats, per bushel	.25
Corn, per bushel	.30
Barley, per bushel	.50
Potatoes, per bushel	.20
Buckwheat, per bushel	.50
Eggs, per dozen	.15
Butter, per pound	.16
Chickens, dressed, per pound	.10
Beans, per bushel	.90
Pork, per bushel	$7.00 @ $8.00
Beef hides, per pound	.06
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5@6

HON. JOHN NICHOLS made a trip to Grand Haven last week.

REV. H. B. STEWMAN, returned home Friday. He has been visiting a sick brother.

C. J. PAILTHORP, the Democratic candidate for State Representative spoke in this village Wednesday evening last.

THE steamer Van Raalte has gone to Detroit to lay up for the winter.

MRS. I. D. Bartholomew returned home Saturday after a protracted visit to Petoskey.

ANOTHER Greenback to Evangeline will be a voter in twenty one years. Belongs to John Corwin.

NEXT Tuesday will decide the question of whether Mr. Uptight will let Pa have his Court House, or not.

Horse blankets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REV. JOHN REISPATH is announced to preach in this village next Sunday, morning and evening.

THE *Record* has another column of rubbish about the everlasting and eternal weight of glory in store for Petoskey.

SEAMAN and Andrews are out on the stump together. Look out for verdigris.

FOR SENT to Petoskey on the Van Raalte Friday.

J. M. EATON went to Bear City last week.

A stock of groceries arrived for Crouter & Durnam's new store Friday.

Henry George Keyes, of Boyne Valley was in town last week.

The land is getting ready for the winter's chill.

MR. W. H. Fite and family have returned to the Grand Traverse region, and will occupy their old home in East Bay.

FOR SALE—A small flock of thoroughbred Black Hamburg hens; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Urquhart, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1y

The largest and best assortment of cloths ever brought to Charlevoix at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

At the earnest solicitation of many of my friends throughout the county I declare myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Charlevoix county.

A. J. MCLEOD.
Charlevoix, Oct 11, 1878.

F. B. WACHTEL & CO., Bankers, Petoskey, Mich., invite the attention of the public generally to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. 23-41

DUDE BUELL kept all of the Township lodgers on a basket of fat Hop Spring chicken apples at the town raising. Thanks.

F. W. Bass, the Greenback candidate for State Senator, spoke in this village Tuesday evening last. He fairly challenged Humphrey of Cheboygan to a joint discussion, dictated his own terms, and even then got beaten. But hardly by the honest money speaker.

Go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's for nice prints and dress goods.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. R. Urquhart, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1y

ORLANDO BEAIN is the new Greenback candidate for County Treasurer. Mr. Bean is an honest man, a good fellow, and is a resident of the small schooner Rooms, which hails from the port of Charlevoix.

A good tall, lank critter from Petoskey was in town Friday, and his name was Jack Beattie. Of course everybody was glad to see him. Jack was on his way home from Buffalo, where he had been to purchase grist-mill machinery.

SAY, go back and pay that poor blind man at Advance for the supper he furnished you the night you addressed the people of that town on fat money. You may gain a few votes by so doing.

NEW stock of military knit hoods, ladies winter skirts, and a nice assortment of shawls at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

I take this occasion to state that I have never authorized anyone to present my name as a candidate for any office, and am not a candidate for County Treasurer, of Charlevoix county.

F. M. LOVELAND.
Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 19, 1878

NOW, granting for argument's sake, that the Greenback party can inaugurate reforms, what can be accomplished in this direction by voting for incompetent, unworthy or undeserving men for county offices? Let every voter do his duty in this direction on Tuesday next.

MILLINERY.—Don't forget to read the new advertisement of MRS. R. E. Carpenter elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Carpenter has an establishment that does credit to Charlevoix. She has had large experience in her business, and her excellent taste has become proverbial. Call and examine her stock.

Correspondence.

CENTRAL LAKE, MICH., OCT. 21, 1878.

EDS. SENTINEL:

Perhaps Mr. Editor Miller has a few words to say in the last issue of your paper in reference to the petition for Representation in this District, in which he says good men in my stead "sticks," "stinks," "rancid republicanism," "slavishness," etc. He says, "Charlevoix county should first thing have been consulted on their representation at county conventions," and that "we never have been consulted at the Representative conventions," and then elsewhere he says "the case of Antrim county," and asserts that "at least three delegates from Antrim county disappointed their constituents."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is on this "case of Antrim county" that I take issue with Mr. Miller, as I am thoroughly acquainted with it. I have been a lifelong Republican, have been identified with the Republican party in Antrim county for the last thirteen years, and was one of the delegates from Antrim county to the Representative convention at Charlevoix referred to in Mr. Miller's communication, and know what I am talking about. And I assert that but one of the delegates referred to from Antrim county disappointed his constituents, and that one was the man who, when Steele's name was dropped, voted for Canby.

Perhaps Mr. Miller does not know that seven ballots and considerable labor in the representative convention two years ago, when Mr. Steele was nominated, he was not to be a candidate for re-nomination, and that Mr. Wood would be entitled to the support of Antrim county? If he does now, I do! And now, Mr. Editor, would it not seem to any one acquainted with the facts that the question referred to trouble Mr. Miller only, and that he has allowed himself to be converted into this honest policy that he is talking about, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Wood, and that the sole cause is local jealousy. Am I this is what he calls "honest Republicanism?"

Yours truly,
WM. J. GETTY.

BUSINESS.—Here is something for the voters of Charlevoix county to consider. To encourage Home Industry has been instituted to us. He has secured two appropriations for our harbor, against opposition. He can do more to secure another than a new man. He has been the means of putting Charlevoix in the list of government harbors, and it will be no more than a just acknowledgement of his valuable services for every voter in the county to vote for him this fall. Any person in Charlevoix county who votes against him votes directly against his own interests. See that Hubbell's name is on your ticket.

MASONIC.—The Worshipful Master of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. announces that the next Regular communication of said Lodge will occur on Tuesday, Nov. 5th. On that evening the Lodge will be called off until the following evening—Nov. 6—at which time a general attendance of the members is desired, as business of importance is to come before the Lodge.

RECREATION MEETINGS.—WATT S. Humphrey, of Cheboygan, speaks on the issue of the day on Tuesday evening at Advance, Wednesday evening at the head of South Arm, Thursday evening at the Whitford School House, and Friday evening at Norwood. Arrangements have been made whereby all who desire to attend either the Advance or South Arm meetings, can get a free ride on the steamer Gazelle to and from the meetings free of charge. The Gazelle will leave Charlevoix on the afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday at four o'clock, and remain at the place of meeting until after the speech, returning everybody to their homes. Mr. Humphrey is a ready speaker, is thoroughly posted on the question of finance, and will strike some hard blows for honest money. Be sure and hear him.

C. J. PAILTHORP, has something to say on the eighth page of this paper.

Hand in your pennies on subscription for the SENTINEL.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A FEW days ago messengers from Sitting Bull reached Fort Keogh asking for terms for the surrender of that Chieftain and his followers. On the 24th, Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to Gen. Miles that the only terms he could offer were those of unconditional surrender.

ABOUT 600 Mormons arrived at New York on the 26th. They are mostly Danes, and started at once for the West.

TWO HAT-MANUFACTURING firms of New York City entered into an agreement, on the 26th, with the Retail Association, to have nothing further to do with convict labor, and that, in the event of any breach in the agreement on the part of the firms, they would pay the Association $10,000 for each infringement. The various shops on a strike in New Jersey were notified at once of this compact.

SECY SHERMAN received an anonymous communication from Boston, on the 27th, inclosing $1,500, to be placed to the credit of the "conscience fund," in the United States Treasury.

ON the 26th, the ironclad steamer-coach running between Deadwood and Cheyenne was attacked by road agents and robbed of about $3000. But the only passenger was killed, and two of the messengers badly wounded.

ON the 26th, Thomas Harland, Toledo's attorney in the locomotive case, was arrested on his arrival at Detroit, upon the charge of being privy to the recent larceny of certain account books which were being examined before a United States Commissioner, at Marquette, Mich. On the following day he was arraigned before a United States Commissioner at Detroit, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for future examination.

THE Chinese Embassy was formally received by President Hayes, on the 28th ult. The ceremony was private.

SENOR ZAMACONA, the Mexican Minister at Washington, said, on the 28th ult., that the purpose of his Government in sending 5,000 troops to the border was to suppress rattling and aid the United States troops in putting down lawlessness.

THE United States Treasury held, on the 28th ult., $249,356,000 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $15,855,000 to secure public deposits.

DR. COLLIER, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, has recently been experimenting, on a large scale, in the manufacture of crystallized sugar from cornstalks and sorghum. From 11,207 pounds of the former he secured 2,779 pounds of juice, and from 13,588 pounds of the latter, 4,963 pounds of juice. Concentrated, the first amount of 2,541 pounds yielded 393 pounds of sugar, and 4,385 pounds of sorghum-juice yielded 660 pounds of syrup. This latter contained 75 per cent. of its weight in sugar. The mill used in these experiments was an indifferent one, and the sorghum was in small stalks. With a better mill, Dr. Collier thinks farmers may rely upon results 50 per cent. greater than the above. In these cases he got a good crystallized sugar.

ABOUT eight o'clock, on the morning of the 29th, the steamer Adelphi, running between Norwalk, Conn., and New York, left her dock at the former city. When about one mile out her boiler exploded, tearing a hole in her port side about twenty feet square. She had 300 passengers on board, of whom ten were killed and about twenty more or less injured.

DURING September, there were thirty failures in New York City, with liabilities aggregating $4,865,072, and assets, $2,701,417.

THE Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, Conn., suspended, on the 30th ult. Its deposit account is $493,978.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, and John Hughes, of Newark, N. J., started on a six days' walking contest in New York City, on the night of the 29th ult., for $500 and the champion belt.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE death of Dr. Ribbee, the inventor of the fever cot, who went to New Orleans to introduce and test his system of cold-water treatment of fever patients, was announced on the 26th. He certainly had his own remedy, which failed in his case, although it is said to have resulted successful with other patients.

WILLIAM ROCKWOOD, President of the Howard Association of Memphis, died on that city, on the 26th. His death-bed scene is said to have been very touching. He died on the field of honor and duty, and many of the public buildings and private dwellings were draped in mourning because of his loss, which loss was sadly felt by all.

SECY-OF-WAR MCCRARY stated, on the 26th, that he was advised that the Howard Association had on hand, unexpended, a balance probably sufficient for their wants at New Orleans and Memphis. He thought the Association perfectly reliable, and had ordered no investigation. At all afflicted points save New Orleans and Memphis suffering and want were great, and, he thought, increasing, and even in those cities more help might be required in the near future. The people could scarcely go amiss in sending further aid.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, on the 27th, says the death-rate at Greenville, Miss., had been quite the extreme. Out of a population of 400 people, 319 had died up to the 26th, and there were only fifteen persons in the place who had escaped the fever so far. Mr. Perry's family of eleven persons, and three nurses who were in attendance upon them, all died within a few days of each other. The deaths occurred so rapidly in that town that it was impossible to bury the bodies properly, and they had to be covered with earth in shallow holes. To prevent the citizens of the place from seeking safety in flight the people in the country blockaded the roads and destroyed the bridges over the streams, but this had not prevented the spread of the fever through many portions of the country.

A DISPATCH from Henderson Landing was received at Vicksburg, on the 28th ult., appealing for physicians, nurses and ice. The people were helpless. Two deaths had occurred that morning, and not less than fifteen persons were then down with the fever.

THE New York Committee on the Collection of Clothing for the Yellow-Fever Sufferers issued a strong appeal, on the 28th ult., for clothing. The members speak in great earnestness of the sufferings which the survivors throughout the infected districts must endure as soon as frosts appear.

A NUMBER of refugees, who had prematurely returned to Vicksburg, were down with the fever on the 29th ult. Some of them were attacked as soon as they reached their houses in that city. A special to the Chicago *Tribune* states emphatically that it is wrong for absentees to return to any of the fever-infected towns until after several killing frosts. The *Tribune* suggests that those families or persons from the South who are sojourning in Northern towns, and are in need of pecuniary help, should receive aid from the fund raised for the South, thus enabling them to stay away from their homes until all danger is over.

SEVERAL contributions were received, on the 30th ult., to assist in loading a steamer at St. Louis with supplies for the yellow-fever sufferers at the settlements along the Mississippi River.

THE fever was still spreading, in many of the smaller towns in Louisiana and Mississippi, on the 30th ult. The reports from New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg were somewhat encouraging, although the disease was dealing new victims in the persons of returning refugees. A Memphis telegram says the fever there had assumed a milder form, and yielded quite readily to treatment. There were many collections of a revival of business in Vicksburg. The excitement in Cairo, Ill., had subsided, and absentees were returning to the city. The public schools in that place were opened on the 30th ult.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Surgeon-General of the United States Hospital Marine Service, issued a circular, on the 30th ult., in which he details the preliminary efforts to secure a Commission to investigate the yellow-fever question—as to the origin, etc., of the disease. He states that Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a noble lady of New York, having offered to contribute sufficient means to meet the expenses of the proposed Commission, he had appointed Prof. S. M. Bemis, M. D., of New Orleans, Jerome Cochran, M. D., of Mobile, and a third member, whose acceptance had not yet been received, to act as such Commission. Should such contributions be sufficient, or Congress so direct, two or three scientific experts will subsequently be attached to the Commission. George W. Rigg, of Rigg & Co., bankers, Washington City, had consented to act as Treasurer to receive and disburse the additional funds which may be contributed for the expenses of the Commission.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th, at which a resolution was adopted in favor of a currency convention on demand into coin, and pledging the efforts of the committee to promote the election of those candidates only who stand on such a financial platform. President Hayes, who was in the city, was present at the meeting for a short time, and was received with great enthusiasm.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention met, on the 25th, and adopted a hard-money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions upon the circulation of silver, the following nominations were made: Governor, L. R. Bradley (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Adams; Member of Congress, W. E. F. Deal.

THE Republicans of Connecticut held their State Convention, at Hartford, on the 26th, and nominated Charles R. Andrews for Governor; David Galler for Lieutenant-Governor, David Torrence for Secretary of State, Tallman Baker for State Treasurer, and Chauncey Howard for Comptroller. The platform adopted declares the Government bonds and legal-tender notes to be sacred debts, to be paid in the last dollar in the standard money of the world; demands that all currency shall be kept at par with the gold standard of the world, and expresses faith in the integrity and patriotism of President Hayes.

THE President arrived at Washington from his Western trip, on the 26th, and was soon thereafter in separate conference with members of his Cabinet. He is said to have expressed himself as being much pleased with his reception, both public and private, at the different points along his recent journey to and from the Northwest.

THE Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 25th, pursuant to the adjournment ordered by the State Executive Committee at Worcester. J. G. Abbott was nominated for Governor by acclamation. W. E. Plunkett for Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Dewing for Secretary of State, D. N. Shilling for State Treasurer and Receiver, J. F. Fitzgerald for Auditor, and Richard Olney for Attorney-General. After denouncing the Republican party for the alleged disregard of the admitted rights of States and of the people, etc., the resolutions adopted declare that the Democratic party has ever been the trusted friend of the laboring classes, and demand the enactment and execution of such laws as shall protect the rights of labor as well as those of capital, that the total amount of currency authorized should be fixed by law and redeemable at any moment in coin, should be receivable for public dues at its face value, and that all coin of the same denomination shall be nearly as possible of equal value.

THE New York Republicans met in State Convention at Saratoga, on the 26th, and organized by the selection of Hon. Reuben Conkling as Permanent Chairman. Hon. George F. Danforth was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform adopted demands that the pledges in respect to the payment of the National debt be asserted by observed; favors specie resumption and making greenbacks of equal value with coin; declares that all parties are bound to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission; warns the people to be vigilant in opposing Southern claims; insists upon free and uninthimidated elections in the South; favors national Civil-Service reform; arraigns the dominant forces of the Democratic party as constant disturbers of the public tranquillity and the public peace, etc., etc.

THE New York Democracy met in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th, and, after some contention over the question of delegates from New York and Kings County, Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were appointed, and an adjournment was had to the next day. After reassembling, on the 26th, Erastus Brooks was chosen Permanent Chairman. G. R. Bradley was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, on a platform reaffirming the principles set forth in the platforms of 1874 and 1877, that gold and silver coin, and a paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder, should be the only currency of the country, and that steady steps be taken toward specie payments and the honest payment of the public debt; declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue; no Government partnership with protective monopolies, etc., etc.

THE New Hampshire State Prohibition Convention is to be held at Nashua, on the 25th of October.

THE Democratic State Convention of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, on the 26th, and adopted a soft-money platform, and nominated John B. Howe (also on the Greenback ticket) for Governor; Judge Alexander C. Bear for Congress, short term; J. W. Davis (on Greenback ticket) for Congress, long term; J. R. Webster for Governor; E. J. Mead for Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin Farnes, ton for Secretary of State, E. B. Benton for Treasurer; S. H. Calhoun (on Greenback ticket) for Attorney-General.

THE released Fenian prisoners, Edward O'Meagher Condon and Patrick Reilly, reached New York, on the 26th, on the Moselle. They were warmly welcomed by their compatriots and countrymen.

FOREIGN.

A NAPLES (Italy) dispatch of the 26th says Mount Vesuvius was becoming violent. The base of the cone was covered with lava, and lava was streaming down the sides of its mountain.

THE Russian headquarters have been established at Adrianople.

THE Austrians, on the 24th, occupied Rogatica, in Bosnia, without opposition.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 24th announces the formation of insurgent bands in the Balkans, for the purpose of throwing off the Turkish yoke.

VIENNA dispatches of the 25th say Information had been received that the occupation of Zvornik by the Austrian troops, thus virtually completing the pacification of Bosnia. Zvornik is the famous Capital.

A RECENT earthquake at Montefalco, in the Province of Umbria, in Italy, caused the destruction of 148 dwellings.

EIGHT HUNDRED Turkish troops recently attacked an insurgent camp near Dubitza, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THREE cases of blasting-powder exploded at the mouth of the St. Godard Tunnel, on the 25th, and ten men were instantly killed and several others badly injured.

LONDON telegrams of the 26th announce the departure of Lord Lofting for St. Petersburg, with instructions to demand an explanation of Russia's connection with Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul.

ACCORDING to a Belgrade telegram of the 26th, 24,000 Russians, mostly armed, had crossed the Roumanian frontier, near Lom-Palanka.

A RAGUSA dispatch, received in London on the 26th, says 18,000 Albanians were marching toward Montenegro to oppose the cession of territory to Montenegro, as promised by the Porte.

DR. AUGUST HEINRICH PETERMANN, the famous German geographer, died at Gotha, on the 27th, from an apoplectic attack received on the preceding day.

RUSSIA has selected Sophia, instead of Tirnova, the ancient Capital, as the Capital of the newly-constructed Bulgarian Provinces.

ACCORDING to telegraphic dispatches from India, received in London on the 29th, little hope remained that the difficulties with Afghanistan could be amicably arranged.

AFTER five days' bombardment, Kloskoi, the Stronghold of the Herzegovinian insurgents, surrendered to the Austrians, on the 28th.

A MASS MEETING of Hungarian Radicals was held at Pesth, on the 28th ult., at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Austrian Army.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 30th ult., a special envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan had reached that city, bearing a message to the Sultan, asking his intervention to prevent a declaration of war by Great Britain. He had also arrived a offer alliance with Russia.

A CRISIS prevailed in the Hungarian Cabinet, on the 30th ult., caused by the opposition to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The Finance Minister had resigned.

On the 30th ult., several regiments of troops were preparing to embark from Portsmouth, Eng., for India.

THIS is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Exchange.*

AN editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made justly indignant by the misconstruction his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—At Bonhville, N. Y., the other day, in a game of base-ball, James Barry, of Utica, was struck in the stomach by a foul ball, and died in a few minutes.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following is the apportionment of the State tax, just made in accordance with law, to the several counties for collection the present year:

Alcona	$2,622 98	Lenawee	$37,642 69
Allegan	9,622 25	Livingston	24,949 2
Alpena	2,622 25	Mackinac	1,678 5
Antrim	1,573 35	Macomb	19,008 8
Baraga	1,573 35	Manistee	2,885 2
Barry	13,637 66	Marquette	6,780 6
Bay	9,447 01	Mason	5,780 6
Berrie	741 48	Mason	2,360 9
Berrien	23,688 18	Mecosta	3,676 8
Branch	18,502 71	Menominee	2,885 2
Calhoun	33,138 98	Midland	3,992 2
Cass	20,922 77	Missaukee	1,678 5
Charlevoix	956 67	Monroe	30,879 19
Cheboygan	1,417 77	Montcalm	6,066 6
Chippewa	1,678 82	Montmorency	
Clare	1,941 14	Muskegon	8,203 56
Clinton	12,927 38	Newaygo	2,885 2
Crawford		Oakland	45,142 71
Delta	1,678 82	Oceana	3,570 36
Eaton	19,901 71	Ogemaw	1,678 5
Emmet	4,614	Ontonagon	943 70
Genesee	39,041 76	Osceola	2,308 20
Gladwin	1,573 82	Oscoda	
Grand Traverse	2,622 25	Otsego	956 20
Gratiot	9,555 89	Ottawa	43,424 12
Hillsdale	27,645 22	Presque Isle	1,941 14
Houghton	1,678 82	Roscommon	1,360 95
Huron	9,447 01	Saginaw	31,615 44
Ingham	41,958 58	Sanilac	8,111 84
Ionia	20,922 78	Schoolcraft	2,885 2
Iosco	1,573	Shiawassee	23,588 84
Isabella	1,573 82	St. Clair	31,615 44
Isle Royal	315	St. Joseph	27,879 64
Jackson	41,958 58	Tuscola	8,111 84
Kalamazoo	32,849 21	Van Buren	23,060 47
Kalkaska	1,573 82	Washtenaw	41,416 16
Kent	56,384	Wayne	144,246 27
Keweenaw	1,678 82	Wexford	1,360 95
Lake	1,941 14		
Lapeer	16,965	Total	$1,185,359 61
Leelanau	956 67		

*Attached to Manistee.
†Attached to Alpena.
‡Attached to Alcona.

DURING the recent storm, John and Thomas Turner, farmers, near Flint, were struck by lightning. The former was killed and John fatally injured. John Carleton, of Manistee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A dwelling on the farm of Charles Bunker, Pine Lake, was blown to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Finley were seriously injured, and a child instantly killed.

SAGINAW Town has three living children. One of her daughters living at Battle Creek is upward of eighty years old, and looks older than her mother.

COL. LEE, who has just been making a tour of the Indian regions, reports that there are now in this State no less than 10,000 Indians, of whom more half the number being in the Lower Peninsula.

THE Board of Building Commissioners have accepted from the contractors, N. Osborn & Co., the Capitol building commenced by them in 1872.

MRS. STEPHEN BUTLER, living near Wayne, committed suicide a few months ago, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Insane, domestic troubles.

THE Grand Rapids, the other day, Charles Burnham, while mowing in a ball at the Union Fair, was caught by the horns of the animal while in the stable and injured so severely that he died soon after.

CHARLES GRANDIS has been arrested in Gilead, Branch County, for snaring ducks on a lake there, contrary to the Game laws. He and his brother have been engaged in this business for several years, and during the time have snared thousands of ducks, shipping them to New York, where they claim to get $2.50 a pair alive. From New York they are sent to England.

CHARLES W. CLISBEE has been appointed Stenographer in the Second Judicial Circuit caused by the resignation of Judge Cocolee.

THE Commissioner will offer for sale at Public auction, at the State Land Office, in Lansing, on Nov. 14 next, a quantity of State lands aggregating 88,800 acres. These lands are nearly all situated in Menominee. Many of the lots are now quite valuable. The minimum price is $1.25 per acre. The sale of the pine and hemlock timber was not forbidden by non-payment of interest will take place at the same time.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury, Sept. 14, 1878, was $566,441.82; receipts during the week ending Sept. 21 were $144,-049; payments during the same time were $9,-135.76; balance in Treasury Sept. 21, 1878, $570,356.43; increase for the week, $5,400.11.

A LARGE barn in Watker Township, in Kent County, was struck by lightning, a few days ago, and destroyed, together with its contents. Loss, $2,500.

COL. JOHN ATKINSON, a Detroit Democratic politician, has been sued by Capt. Nicholson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Wayne County, to recover for alleged libelous statements furnished the *Evening News* of that city. The *News* has also been sued because it printed in substance that Capt. Nicholson obtained his nomination by bribery.

THREE men fish for Harbor, a few days ago, in a small sail-boat, bound for Grand Marais, about five miles distant. There was a strong wind at the time. On the crossing of the same day they were seen twenty miles out of their way, and the rudder lost. Nothing has been heard of them since, and they are believed to have been lost.

AT Jackson, the other night, a little daughter of Frank Matteson died from the effects of a dose of morphine given under the impression that it was catnip.

THE jewelry store of Osgood & Chapin, at Battle Creek, was damaged by fire and water, a few days ago, to the extent of $6,000.

GERMAN HALL, at Houghton, was burned a few nights since. Loss not stated. James R. Gribben was badly injured by a falling chimney.

H. KITCHEN & Co.'s sawmill at Grand Haven, and the Grand Haven Stave Company's works burned the other afternoon. Loss, $18,000.

THE dwelling house of Walter Richardson, of Forest, near Flint, was burned, the other day. The fire started from a defective stovepipe. Loss, $2,500.

THERE are 2,501 pupils in the East Saginaw schools.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.05; Butter, ₱ lb, New, Choice, ₱ lb, 20@22c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@44c; Flour, White Winter, $4.50@5.00; Amber, $4.50@4.75; Rye, $2.15@2.25; Cattle, ₱ 100lbs, $2.00@3.50; Hogs, $3.75@4.25; Sheep, $3.00@4.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 28@29c; White, Western, 30@31c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $10.00@10.25; Rye, ₱ bu, 46@50c; Wheat, White, 97@99c; Amber, 95c@$1.00.

An Interesting Legal Decision.

TWO advertisements of Master's sale were published in the Dover, N. J., *Index*. On the day of the sale the defendants protested against it, declaring that the sale was not legal, the notice thereof having been published in a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed in the State in which legal notices might be legally advertised. The following is a true copy of the decision of Chancellor Runyon and Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, and very clearly settles the question relative to the legality of such advertising:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.
Between his heirs.

JESSE HAMMOND, *Petitioner*, } On Petition to
and } set aside Sale.
THE NATIONAL UNION BANK, }
of Dover, *Respondent*.

Upon petition filed in this Court by the above stated petitioner, to set aside a sale made in pursuance of the mortgage of Jesse Hammond to the National Union Bank of Dover, New Jersey, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes of the defendants, and upon the advertisement of such sale in a newspaper printed outside of the State, and upon the statute in such cases made and provided, and upon proof being made that the notice of such sale had been published in the *Dover Index*, and that the advertisement of said sale was legal, sufficient, and was a substantial and literal compliance with the statutory requirements in the premises, on the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, ordered and decreed by his Honor, Theodore Runyon, Chancellor of New Jersey, that the prayer of said petition be denied and the said petition be dismissed.

Respectfully ordered and decreed.

THEODORE RUNYON, Chancellor.
A. V. VAN FLEET, Vice-Chancellor.
A true copy.
H. J. LITTLE, Clerk.
Morristown Jerald, in N. Y. Observer.

A WOMAN WITH NEW SHOES.

When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she performs altogether different from a man. She never shoves her toes into them and yanks and hauls until she is red in the face and all out of breath and then goes stamping around, but pulls them on part of the way carefully, twitches them off again to take a look at the lining, as if she has got the right one, pulls them on again, looks at them dreamily, says they don't look right, then takes another look, stops suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims "Sorry, how loose they are," looks at them again square in front, works her foot around so they won't hurt her quite so much, takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so that she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction and generally indicates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, backs off, steps up again, looks thirsty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big and never will do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it, and then pays no attention to what he says, goes through the same performance once more and will take them. It's a very simple matter, indeed.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

THERE are some scenes almost too pure and sacred to be viewed by the thoughtless world. One of them is a two-hundred-pound woman with a nodon on her chin "talking baby" to an eleven-and-a-half canary bird in a brass cage.—*Rockland Courier.*

CONDN, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$7 50	@$8 00
	Sheep	3 00	@ 4 50
	Lambs	5 00	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice		4 80	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring		1 04½	@ 1 04½
CORN—Western Mixed		43½	@ 44
OATS—Western Mixed		28	@ 30
	White Western	33	@ 34
RYE—Western		57	@ 58
BARLEY—Canada		70	@ 75
LARD—Steam		6 05	@ 6 30
CHEESE		6	@ 10
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		37	@ 38
	CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra		$4 85	@ $5 25
	Choice	4 60	@ 4 80
	Good	3 90	@ 4 40
	Stockers	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice		3 30	@ 3 60
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2 50	@ 3 00
BUTTER—Dairy Creamery		20	@ 30
	Fine Dairy	16	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh		15½	@ 17
FLOUR—White Winters		$4 50	@ $4 75
	Fair to Good do	4 25	@ 4 50
	Red Winters	4 00	@ 4 25
	Springs	4 00	@ 4 50
	Clear	3 75	@ 4 00
	Patent do	5 00	@ 5 25
	Low Grade	3 00	@ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring		97½	@ 97½
	Corn, No. 2	37½	@ 38
	Oats, No. 2	17½	@ 18
	Barley, No. 2	45	@ 50
	Rye, No. 2 (West)	33½	@ 34
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		2½	@ 3
	Red-Tipped Stuff	2½	@ 2½
	Self-Working	2½	@ 2½
	Inferior	2½	@ 2½
PORK—Mess		$9 00	@ $9 00
LARD		6 00	@ 6 00
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		3 00	@ 3 75
	3d Clear	2 00	@ 3 00
	Clear Dressed Siding	2 00	@ 2 50
	Common Siding	14 00	@ 15 00
	Common and Fencing	11 00	@ 12 00
	Lath	1 50	@ 1 75
	Shingles	2 25	@ 2 40
	BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best		$4 75	@ $5 12½
	Medium	3 25	@ 4 25
HOGS—Good		3 50	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Good		3 25	@ 3 87½
	EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best		$4 60	@ $5 12
	Medium	4 30	@ 4 50
	Fair	3 40	@ 3 80
HOGS—Yorkers		3 50	@ 3 60
SHEEP—Best		4 00	@ 4 50
	Common	2 25	@ 3 00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

AT LAST.

Upon the earth a pilgrim wandered slowly
In search of treasures hid from mortal sight,
Yet greeted unto those whose lives were lowly,
Whose faith was infinite.

He had his visions, full of life and sweetness,
That opened like a flower in his soul,
And knew him hope for splendor and completeness
Was his.

When he attained the goal.

He stretched his hand to pluck a dainty blossom
That might a wealth of happiness impart,
But when he pressed it closely to his bosom
The thorn pierced through his heart.

Still young and hopeful, e'en though late was regret,
He firmly walked across the desert sand,
Joy sparkling in his eyes at one bright jewel
That glittered in the sand.

Let at his touch the gem, erewhile unfolding
A wealth of life and color, glowered away
In ashy lifelessness, and left the pilgrim holding
A worthless bit of clay.

"Since Love and Joy," he said (poet, patient
To use the blessedness of bliss deep),
I may but find in Truth, the jewel eternal
Where Peace dwells, by and by."

He journeyed on until the day's declining
Brought him at last the pearly gates ajar,
And on his free was seen the glory shining
Around a star.

The goal is reached! The door of Heaven unfolds
Earth's fetters seem at each struggling breath
And soon the homesick, lonely one rejoices
In the embrace of Death.

From all the disappointments and denials
That were his before perfect in the soul,
From all life's curse, imperfect and fallible,
He has found Rest at last!

Weep not that mortal has become immortal;
Thrice and that ended is the unequal strife;
Were wheels only through nightly darkness roll.
Death is the gate of Life!

—*Carpenter Pollard, in N. Y. Observer.*

JOHN, JUN.

John Basil Ximines, Greek merchant, of Mincing Lane, London, was in trouble. Not financial trouble, for the old house stood on a firm foundation; and no one knew this better than Sam Postlethwaite, confidential bookkeeper of the firm, and the most trusted friend of the Greek merchant. Therefore, when he saw John Basil in go anxious a mood, he resolved to know and to share his sorrow.

"Master," he said, "you're in trouble. What is it?"

"John, Jun.," was the prompt reply.

"He takes no interest in the business, and if he comes to the office, grambles and blunders till we are glad to see him leave things. You know it is so, Sam."

"John, Jun., wants an object to work for, sir. If he had designs for the future, he would not, perhaps, be half so careless and uninterested. No doubt of it, sir."

"He has lost interest in everything, hunting, yachting, shooting, travel, everything is a bore."

"Any lady in the case?"

"There is governess at Sir Thomas Oakes' I don't like—a tall girl with red hair, and a wonderful figure and color."

"Why don't you like her?"

"She is poor, beside, John is to marry Donna Zelton. He bought the estate with the view, and we suspect will make the finest in Middlesex. You can put them togethern a ring-fence."

"If you have told John, Jun., this, he will never marry her."

"I have said nothing to John, yet. Zelton and I have talked over the matter, but the girl Leanora is yet at school."

The two men sat thoughtfully a few minutes and then Sam Postlethwaite made an astonishing proposal. "If John Basil," he said, decidedly, "if you wish to make a man of your son, give up the business to him entirely. You go to Zante for a year or two, and let him feel his feet. Put him in your place. I will see no interference either to him or the business. Drop a few hard words about Zelton before you go; it may help your plans for Leanora." And half an hour's further conversation made the old clerk's plans clear to the father.

That night he said to his son, "John, there are serious changes in hand. I go to Zante, and the business in Mincing Lane will need your closest attention and industry. It is a great charge for a young man, but Sam says I may trust you."

John rose at once to the occasion: "To be sure you may trust me, father. If the old house of Ximines is in danger, I will work for it night and day."

"John, thank you. You make me very happy and hopeful. If we thin things over this year, we may not only keep our standing, but also add greatly to our influence. And, John, don't let this place run down. I don't want Zelton to get the better of me in this matter; but don't have anything to do with them—nothing whatever."

John readily promised. The next day his father left for Greece, and he went at once to the front in the daily fight in Mincing Lane. He was a man sure to fail and weary in small routine, but a whom great trusts developed great resources and untiring energy; and Sam made him believe that the very existence of the house of Ximines depended upon his personal oversight and influence.

It was about a year after his father's departure for Zante that Sam said, one warm evening in June, "Mr. John, you had better run down a to the country and see after the place. A change will do you good, and now that you have got the better of Zelton about those olives, there is nothing pressing for a week."

So John went to the country, resolved to lie and dream under the blossoming hilacs, and throw all care away. He was fully carrying out this intention one warm, sunny afternoon, when he heard a little stir of conversation, and the rippling music of girlish laughter. This side of the garden adjoined a little wooded park, through which ran a rapid brook famous for its excellent trout fishing. As it was strictly private ground, he wondered who were the trespassers, and quietly moved aside the foliage to look.

The picture that met his view was a very pretty one. Upon a rocky elevation, shaded by a drooping birch, stood a beautiful girl, with a fishing-rod in her hand, and at her feet reclined the splendid-haired woman whom he had known as governess to the daughters of Sir Thomas Oakes. She was reading, while her charge whipped the tributing waters with a grace and skill John, Jun., had never seen equalled.

John looked and wondered and admired. He knew the governess, and had once been half in love with her beauty, but now he thought her hardly worth looking at in comparison with her companion. Who could she be? His recent contact with life had taught him to be prompt and self-reliant, and he soon decided that it would be a very agreeable thing for him to join the idlers upon the rocks.

There was a little wicket further down. He opened it and at once faced the intruders. There was no retreat for them, and John quietly passed over to John: "*Very important. Mr. John Ximines, Jun., wanted in Zante at once.*"

"What am I to do about Leanora, Sam? What am I to do?"

"Write to her, and go to Zante at once; there is nothing else to be done." Sam's face was so impassive John saw resistance was useless; and indeed Sam felt so urgent that he found himself by midnight on the way to Greece.

"Very important" his journey might be to the house of Ximines, but very unwelcome to the young man who felt ill. Indeed, he was so evidently wretched that his father hurried back to London with him as soon as possible. But when they arrived John found that the Zeltons were in France, and would not return till Christmas. There was nothing to do but wait and hope, and he was encouraged by the fact that the houses of Zelton and Ximines had lately had very large transactions together.

Sam drew his attention first to this circumstance, and advised John, Jun., to make a confidant of his father, who would take the old Greek in regular form for the hand of his daughter. This was three days before Christmas, and the letter was sent upon the 23d of December. Before the Ximineses could receive any answer to it, a letter from Zelton, also dated on the 23d, came to John Basil, saying: "Our lands join, our business is intimately connected; why should not our families be happy together? Come and spend Christmas at Zelton Hall."

The concession, therefore, was as unusual as it had been so arranged, and Sam talked a great deal about this wonderful unanimity of feeling. But John, Jun., was too happy to have any suspicions, and his happy Christmas visit was only the prelude to that grand wedding which took place three months afterward in St. Pancras Church, and when the handsome Anglo-Greek bride and bridegroom were the theme of every tongue.

"A very suitable wedding, indeed," said the magnates of Mincing Lane—"unites two fine estates and two old firms."

"A very handsome, loving couple," said John Basil to Sam; "and it is your doing, old friend."

"Yes," he said, cheerily, "it is my doing. I have made a good merchant and a good match."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Disraeli's Devoted Wife.

Disraeli's name is on every tongue just now. But how many know of the devoted partner in that life who, though fifteen years his senior, loved him with a tenderness seldom equalled, cheered, consoled and encouraged him in defeat, and partook of his joy and exultation in success? It was this habit to prepare his speeches with great care, to study them closely, and just before leaving home for the House of Commons, to read them through for the last time. After this final reading, during which he became utterly absorbed with his topic, he never wished to be spoken to, feeling that any interruption would disturb and disarrange the current of his thoughts. When the hour for starting came, he would go silently to his carriage, his hat taking a seat by his side, but neither uttering a syllable. Arrived at the House, she, who never missed hearing him speak, would go to the gallery, set apart for the wives of members, while he would make his way to his place and there remain undeserved until the time for his speech arrived. That over, he went directly to the gallery to receive his wife's congratulation and applause, desirous to him than that of the hundreds of adherents who hung upon his words. On one occasion, just as the hair were leaving home, when the footman closed the door of the brougham, the lady's finger was caught and held. The pain was excruciating, but no token of suffering escaped her. In silent agony she rode to the House, went to her accustomed seat in the gallery and listened to her husband's speech, and it was not until he came to her, after it was over, that he knew of the accident. We may smile at this over-strained heroism, but we must respect the woman who preferred to suffer rather than risk her husband's success.—*Chr. Boston Transcript.*

MISSING men—bad marksmen.

Sam's advice just pleased the eager lover. He was for taking it at once, and Sam did not oppose him, though John might have wondered if he had seen the face that followed his footsteps. "The lesson is pretty nearly learned," he muttered. "It takes an old bachelor like me to bring up a young man properly," and the good fellow dipped his pen in his ink with a self-satisfied chuckle.

John returned in high spirits. Leonora was an angel, she was willing to be his wife, no matter how humbly they must begin. She was coming to London next day on a visit to her aunt, and would meet him in St. Pancras Church next Saturday morning. He would have a special license by that time, and Sam could be witness.

Sam said of course he could. But Sam had no idea of doing such a thing. He put on his hat soon after and went to Alexander Zelton's office. The two men did not meet like those who have a chronic quarrel about consignments, but like old friends. They clasped hands, and went together into an inner room, from which soon came sounds of pleasant good-fellowship. Then Sam telegraphed to John Basil Ximines, in Zante, thus: "*Send for John, Jun., immediately.*"

After this piece of business, Sam was very busy all day, and kept John by his side. They were eating a late dinner together, when a telegram was brought for them, which he quietly passed over to John: "*Very important. Mr. John Ximines, Jun., wanted in Zante at once.*"

"Then, Mr. John, it is not flowers that is taking you."

"

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A FEW days ago messengers from Sitting Bull reached Fort Keogh asking for terms for the surrender of that Chieftain and his followers. On the 24th, inst. Sheridan telegraphed to Gen. Miles that the only terms he could offer were those of unconditional surrender.

ABOUT 600 Mormons arrived at New York on the 30th. They are mostly Danes, and elected at once for the West.

TWO HAT-MANUFACTURING firms of New York City entered into an agreement, on the 26th, with the Hatters' Association, to have nothing further to do with convict labor, and that, in the event of any breach in the agreement on the part of the firms, they would pay the Association $10,000 for each infringement. The various shops on a strike in New Jersey were notified at once of this compact.

SECY SHERMAN received an anonymous communication from Boston, on the 27th, inclosing $1,500, to be placed to the credit of the "conscience fund," in the United States Treasury.

ON the 26th, the ironclad transcontinental train between Deadwood and Cheyenne was attacked by road-agents and robbed of about $20,000. The only passenger was killed, and two of the messengers badly wounded.

ON the 26th, Thomas Harland, Tilden's attorney in the income-tax case, was arrested on his arrival at Detroit, upon the charge of being privy to the recent larceny of certain account books which were being examined before a United States Commissioner, at Marquette, Mich. On the following day he was arraigned before a United States Commissioner at Detroit, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for future examination.

THE Chinese Embassy was formally received by President Hayes, on the 28th ult. The ceremony was private.

SENOR ZAMACONA, the Mexican Minister at Washington, said, on the 28th ult., that the purpose of his Government in sending 5,000 troops to the border was to suppress rafting and aid the United States troops in putting down lawlessness.

THE United States Treasury held, on the 28th ult., $340,956,000 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $18,895,600 to secure public deposits.

DR. COLLIER, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, has recently been experimenting, on a large scale, in the manufacture of crystallized sugar from cornstalks and sorghum. From 11,207 pounds of the former he secured 2,773 pounds of juice, and from 15,968 pounds of the latter, 4,993 pounds of juice. Cornstalk-juice to the amount of 2,551 pounds yielded 382 pounds of sirup, and 1,380 pounds of sorghum-juice yielded 660 pounds of sirup. This sirup contained 75 per cent. of its weight in sugar. The still-used in these experiments was an indifferent one, and the sorghum in many instances. With a better mill, Dr. Collier thinks farmers may easily obtain results 50 per cent. greater than the above. In these cases he got a good crystallized sugar.

ABOUT eight o'clock, on the morning of the 28th, the steamer Adelphi, running between Norwalk, Conn., and New York, left her dock at the former city. Ten minutes after one mile out her boiler exploded, tearing a hole in her upper deck about twenty feet square. She had 300 passengers on board, of whom ten were killed and about twenty more or less injured.

DURING September, there were thirty failures in New York City, with liabilities aggregating $4,307,072, and assets, $2,701,417.

THE Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, Conn., suspended, on the 30th ult. its deposit account is $600,978.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, and John Hughes, of Newark, N. J., started on a six days' walking contest in New York City, on the night of the 29th ult., for $500 and the champion belt.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE death of Dr. Kibbee, the inventor of the fever cot, who went to New Orleans to introduce and test his system of cold-water treatment of fever patients, was announced on the 24th. He submitted to his own remedy, which killed in his case, although it is said to have resulted succesfully with other patients.

WILLIAM ROCKWOOD, President of the Howard Association of Vicksburg, died, on that city, on the 26th. His death-bed scene is said to have been very touching. He died on the field of honor and duty, and many of the public buildings and private dwellings were draped in mourning because of his loss, which loss was sorely felt by all.

SEC'Y-OF-WAR MCCRARY stated, on the 26th, that he was advised that the Howard Association had on hand, unexpended, a balance probably sufficient for their wants at New Orleans and Memphis. He thought the Association perfectly reliable, and had ordered no investigation. At all afflicted points save New Orleans and Memphis sufferiug and want were great, and he thought, increasing, and even in those cities more help might be required in the near future. The people could scarcely go amiss in sending further aid.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, on the 27th, says the death-rate at Grenada, Miss., had been horrible in the extreme. Out of a population of 600 people, 310 had died up to the 26th, and there were only fifteen persons in the place who had escaped the fever so far. Mr. Perry's family of eleven persons, and three nurses who were in attendance upon them, all died within a few days of each other. The deaths occurred so rapidly in that town that it was impossible to bury the bodies properly, and they had to be covered with earth in shallow holes. To prevent the offiasma of the place from seeking safety in flight the people in the country blockaded the roads and destroyed the bridges over the streams, but this had not prevented the spread of the fever through many portions of the country.

A DISPATCH from Henderson Landing was received at Vicksburg, on the 28th ult., appealing for physicians, nurses and ice. The people were helpless. Two deaths had occurred that morning, and not less than fifteen persons were then down with the fever.

THE New York Committee on the Collection of Clothing for the Yellow-Fever Sufferers issued a strong appeal, on the 26th ult., for clothing. The members speak in great earnestness of the sufferings which the survivors throughout the infected districts must endure as soon as frosts appear.

A NUMBER of refugees, who had prematurely returned to Vicksburg, were down with the fever on the 29th ult. Some of them were attacked as soon as they reached their houses in that city. A special to the Chicago *Tribune* states emphatically that it is wrong for absentees to return to any of the fever-infected towns until after several killing frosts. The *Tribune* suggests that those families or persons from the south who are sojourning in Northern towns, and are in need of pecuniary help, should receive aid from the fund raised for the South, thus enabling them to stay away from their homes until all danger is over.

SEVERAL contributions were received, on the 30th ult., to assist in loading a steamer at St. Louis with supplies for the yellow-fever sufferers at the settlements along the Mississippi River.

THE fever was still spreading, in many of the smaller towns in Louisiana and Mississippi, on the 30th ult. The reports from New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg were somewhat encouraging, although the disease was finding new victims in the persons of refugees in the North and Northwest.

A Memphis telegram says the fever there had assumed a milder form, and yielded quite readily to treatment. There were many indications of a revival of business in Vicksburg. The excitement in Cairo, Ill., had subsided, and absentees were returning to the city. The public schools in that place opened on the 30th ult.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Surgeon-General of the United States Hospital Marine Service, issued a circular, on the 30th ult., in which he details the preliminary efforts to secure a Commission to investigate the yellow-fever question—as to the origin, etc., of the disease. He states that Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a noble lady of New York, having offered to contribute sufficient means to meet the expenses of the proposed Commission, he had appointed *Prof.* S. M. Bemis, M. D., of New Orleans, Jerome Cochran, M. D., of Mobile, and a third member, whose acceptance had not yet been received, to act as such Commission. Should contributions be sufficient, or Congress so direct, two or three scientific experts will subsequently be attached to the Commission. George W. Riggs, of Riggs & Co., bankers, Washington City, had consented to act as Treasurer to receive and disburse the additional funds which may be contributed for the expenses of the Commission.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th, at which a resolution was adopted in favor of a currency convertible on demand into coin, and pledging the efforts of the committee to promote the election of those candidates only who stand on such a financial platform. President Hayes, who was in the city, was present at the meeting for a short time, and was received with great enthusiasm.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention met, on the 23d, and adopted a hard-money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions upon the circulation of silver. The following nominations were made: Governor, R. K. Bradley (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Adams; Member of Congress, W. E. F. Beal.

THE Republicans of Connecticut held their State Convention, at Hartford, on the 24th, and nominated Charles R. Andrews for Governor, David Gallet for Lieutenant-Governor, David Torrence for Secretary of State, Tallman Baker for State Treasurer, and Chauncey Howard for Comptroller. The platform adopted declares the Government bonds and legal-tender notes to be sacred debts, to be paid to the last dollar in the standard money of the world; demands that all currency shall be kept at par with the gold standard of the world, and expresses faith in the integrity and patriotism of President Hayes.

THE President arrived at Washington, from his Western trip, on the 28th, and was soon thereafter in separate conference with members of his Cabinet. He is said to have expressed himself as being much pleased with the general result of his trip.

THE furor was still spreading, in many of the smaller towns in Louisiana and Mississippi, on the 30th ult. The reports from New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg were somewhat encouraging, although the disease was finding new victims in the persons of refugees in the North and Northwest. A Memphis telegram says the fever there had assumed a milder form, and yielded quite readily to treatment. There were many indications of a revival of business in Vicksburg. The excitement in Cairo, Ill., had subsided, and absentees were returning to the city. The public schools in that place opened on the 30th ult.

THE Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 28th, pursuant to the adjournment ordered by the State Executive Committee at Worcester. J. C. Abbott was nominated for Governor by acclamation. W. E. Russell for Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Deering for Secretary of State, D. N. Skilling for State Treasurer and Receiver, J. E. Fitzgerald for Auditor, and Richard Olney for Attorney-General. After denouncing the Republican party for its alleged disregard of the admitted rights of States and of the people, etc., the resolutions adopted declare that the Democratic party has ever been the truest friend of the laboring classes, and demand the enactment and execution of such laws as will protect the rights of labor as well as those of capital; that the total amount of currency authorized should be fixed by law and redeemable at any moment in coin, should be receivable for public dues at its face value, and that all coin of the same denomination shall be nearly as possible of equal value.

THE New York Republicans met in State Convention at Saratoga, on the 26th, and organized by the selection of Hon. Roscoe Conkling as Permanent Chairman. Hon. George F. Danforth was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform adopted demands that the pledges in respect to the payment of the National debt be scrupulously observed; favors specie resumption and making greenbacks of equal value with coin; declares that all parties are bound to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission; warns the people to be vigilant in opposing Southern claims; insists upon free and unintimidated elections in the South; favors national Civil-Service reform; arraigns the dominant forces of the Democratic party as constant disturbers of the public tranquillity and the Public peace, etc., etc.

THE New York Democracy met in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th, and, after some contention over the question of delegates from New York and Kings County, Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were appointed, and an adjournment was had to the next day. After reassembling, on the 26th, Erastus Brooks was made Permanent Chairman. G. R. Bradley was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, on a platform reaffirming the principles set forth in the platforms of 1874 and 1877, that gold and silver coin, and a paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder, should be the only currency of the country, and that timely steps be taken toward specie payments and the honest payment of the public debt; declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue; no Government partnership with protective monopolies, etc., etc.

THE New Hampshire State Prohibition Convention is to be held at Nashua, on the 18th of October.

THE Democratic State Convention of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, on the 26th, and adopted a soft-money platform, and nominated John B. Howe (also on the Greenback ticket) for Governor; John Taffe, Alexander Hear for Congress, short term; J. W. Davis (on Greenback ticket) for Congress, long term; J. R. Webster for Supreme Judge; F. J. Mead for Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin Parmenter for Secretary of State; E. B. Benton for Auditor; T. H. Cumming for Treasurer; A. H. Calhoun (on Greenback ticket) for Attorney-General.

THE released Fenian prisoners, Edward O'Meagher Condon and Patrick Melody, reached New York, on the 29th, on the Moselle. They were warmly welcomed by their compatriots and countrymen.

FOREIGN.

A NAPLES (Italy) dispatch of the 24th says Mount Vesuvius was becoming violent. The lave of the cone was covered with lava, and lava was streaming down the sides of the mountain.

THE Russian headquarters have been established at Adrianople.

THE Austrians, on the 24th, occupied Rogatica, in Bosnia, without opposition.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 24th announces the formation of insurgent bands in the Dobrudscha, to resist Roumanian occupation.

VIENNA dispatches of the 25th say information had been received there of the occupation of Zvornik by the Austrian troops, who were virtually completing the pacification of Bosnia. Zvornik is the frontier capital.

A RECENT earthquake at Montefalco, in the Province of Umbria, in Italy, caused the destruction of 145 dwellings.

EIGHTY Hungarian cavalry troops recently attacked an insurgent force at Alpala, in Thessaly, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THREE cases of blasting-powder explosion at the mouth of the St. Gothard Tunnel, on the 26th, and ten men were instantly killed and several others badly injured.

LONDON telegrams of the 26th announce the departure of Lord Loftus for St. Petersburg, with instructions to demand an explanation of Russia's connection with Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul.

ACCORDING to a Belgrade telegram of the 26th, 24,000 Bosnians, mostly armed, had crossed the servian frontier, near Loznitza.

A RAGUSA dispatch, received in London on the 26th, says 18,000 Albanians were marching toward Montenegro to oppose the cession of territory to Montenegro, as promised by the Porte.

DR. AUGUST HEINRICH PETERMANN, the famous German geographer, died at Gotha, on the 25th, from an apoplectic attack suffered on the preceding day.

RUSSIA has selected Sophia, instead of Timova, the ancient Capital, as the Capital of the newly-constructed Bulgarian Province.

ACCORDING to telegraphic dispatches from India, received in London on the 29th, little hope remained that the difficulty with Afghanistan could be amicably arranged.

AFTER five days' bombardment, Klobuk, the last refuge of the Herzegovinian insurgents, surrendered to the Austrians, on the 24th.

A MASS MEETING of Hungarian Radicals was held at Pesth, on the 28th ult., at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and demand the immediate withdrawal of the Austrian Army.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 30th ult., a report of a surrender of the Ameer of Afghanistan had reached that city, bearing a message to the Sultan, asking his intervention to prevent a declaration of war by Great Britain. He had also advised a closer alliance with Russia.

A CRISIS prevailed in the Hungarian Cabinet, on the 30th ult., caused by the opposition to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The Finance Minister had resigned.

On the 30th ult., several regiments of troops were preparing to embark from Portsmouth, Eng., for India.

THIS is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Exchange.*

AN editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made justly indignant by the unreconstruction his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—At Honiville, N. Y., the other day, in a game of base-ball, James Barry, of Utica, was struck in the stomach by a foul ball, and died in a few minutes.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following is the apportionment of the State tax, just made in accordance with law, to the several counties for collection the present year:

Alcona	$2,625	Lenawee	$37,642
Alger	2,040	Livingston	16,199
Allegan	21,022	Mackinac	1,598
Alpena	3,303	Macomb	19,098
Barry	15,076	Manistee	2,698
Bay	43,767	Marquette	9,299
Berrien	29,486	Mecosta	8,930
Branch	19,911	Menominee	3,022
Calhoun	38,138	Midland	7,022
Cass	20,272	Milwaukee	2,000
Charlevoix	806	Monroe	26,679
Cheboygan	1,017	Montcalm	9,000
Chippewa	1,978	Montmorency	1,000
Clare	1,848	Muskegon	5,972
Clinton	12,987	Newaygo	2,965
Crawford		Oakland	59,810
Delta	1,078	Oceana	3,870
Detroit	129,501	Ogemaw	1,000
Eaton	17,141	Ontonagon	1,000
Emmet	3,000	Osceola	2,000
Genesee	39,000	Oscoda	1,000
Gladwin	1,000	Otsego	1,000
Grand Traverse	2,000	Ottawa	19,479
Gratiot	7,000	Presque Isle	1,000
Hillsdale	25,000	Roscommon	1,000
Houghton	1,445	Saginaw	41,250
Huron	1,000	Sanilac	9,000
Ingham	41,000	Shiawassee	14,000
Ionia	17,000	St. Clair	30,000
Iosco	1,000	St. Joseph	21,000
Isabella	2,000	Tuscola	8,000
Jackson	41,000	Van Buren	20,000
Kalamazoo	36,000	Washtenaw	41,000
Kalkaska	1,000	Wayne	142,000
Kent	57,000	Wexford	1,000
Keweenaw	1,000		
Lake	1,000		
Lapeer	12,000	Total	$1,125,000

*Attached to Kalkaska.
†Attached to Alcona.
‡Attached to Oscoda.

DURING the recent storm, John and Thomas Turner, farmers, Lear Flint, were struck by lightning. Thomas was killed and John fatally injured. John Christian, of Muskegon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A dwelling on the farm of Charles Burkee, Pine Lake, was blown to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Finley were seriously injured, and a child instantly killed.

SOMEWHERE in Berrien has three living children. One of her daughters, living at Battle Creek, is upward of eighty years old, and looks older than her mother.

COL. LEE, who has just been making a tour of the Indian regions, reports that there are now in this State no less than 10,000 Indians, more than half the number being in the Lower Peninsula.

THE Board of Building Commissioners have selected from the competitive plans W. Osborn & Co., the Capitol building commenced by them in 1872.

REV. STEPHEN BUTLER, living near Wayne, committed suicide a few nights ago, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Cause, domestic troubles.

AT Grand Rapids, the other day, Charles Burnham, while inspecting a bull at the Union Fair, was caught by the horns of the animal thus virtually compelling the participation of Bonita. Zwomik is the home of Capital.

A RECENT earthquake at Montefalco, in the Province of Umbria, in Italy, caused the destruction of 145 dwellings.

EIGHTY Hungarian cavalry troops recently attacked an insurgent force at Alpala, in Thessaly, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THREE cases of blasting-powder explosion at the mouth of the St. Gothard Tunnel, on the 26th, and ten men were instantly killed and several others badly injured.

LONDON telegrams of the 26th announce the departure of Lord Loftus for St. Petersburg, with instructions to demand an explanation of Russia's connection with Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul.

ACCORDING to a Belgrade telegram of the 26th, 24,000 Bosnians, mostly armed, had crossed the servian frontier, near Loznitza.

A RAGUSA dispatch, received in London on the 26th, says 18,000 Albanians were marching toward Montenegro to oppose the cession of territory to Montenegro, as promised by the Porte.

DR. AUGUST HEINRICH PETERMANN, the famous German geographer, died at Gotha, on the 25th, from an apoplectic attack suffered on the preceding day.

RUSSIA has selected Sophia, instead of Timova, the ancient Capital, as the Capital of the newly-constructed Bulgarian Province.

ACCORDING to telegraphic dispatches from India, received in London on the 29th, little hope remained that the difficulty with Afghanistan could be amicably arranged.

AFTER five days' bombardment, Klobuk, the last refuge of the Herzegovinian insurgents, surrendered to the Austrians, on the 24th.

A MASS MEETING of Hungarian Radicals was held at Pesth, on the 28th ult., at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and demand the immediate withdrawal of the Austrian Army.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 30th ult., a report of a surrender of the Ameer of Afghanistan had reached that city, bearing a message to the Sultan, asking his intervention to prevent a declaration of war by Great Britain. He had also advised a closer alliance with Russia.

A CRISIS prevailed in the Hungarian Cabinet, on the 30th ult., caused by the opposition to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The Finance Minister had resigned.

On the 30th ult., several regiments of troops were preparing to embark from Portsmouth, Eng., for India.

THIS is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Exchange.*

AN editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made justly indignant by the unreconstruction his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—At Honiville, N. Y., the other day, in a game of base-ball, James Barry, of Utica, was struck in the stomach by a foul ball, and died in a few minutes.

An Interesting Legal Decision.

Two advertisements of Master's sale were published in the Dover, N. J., *Index*. On the day of the sale the defendants protested against it, declaring that the sale was not legal, the notice thereof having been published in a newspaper using a "patent outside." The Master ordered the sale to take place. The defendants filed a petition that the sale might be stayed. The petition raised the question as to whether a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed in the State in which legal notices might be legally advertised. The following is from copy of the decision of Chancellor Runyon and Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, and very clearly settles the question relative to the legality of such advertising:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

JULIUS RAIMUNDE, *Petitioner*,
and
THE NATIONAL UNION BANK of Dover, *Defendant*.

On petition to set aside sale.

Upon petition filed in this Court by the above stated petitioner for a decree, etc., was issued restrained the consummation of a sale then contemplated by a certain Master in Chancery of this Court, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure, pleaded and set forth at length in the petition to which reference is hereby made for a more particular statement of the facts. The Union Bank of Dover, New Jersey, was complainant, and Samuel Dickerson, et al., were defendants therein, because the advertisement of said sale was deficient and gave rise to complaint. The details in such cases made and provided, for certain reasons in said petition alleged and set forth. And upon the matter being opened and argued by Mr. Dickerson, of counsel for the complainants and counsel of the petitioners and of the National Union Bank of Dover, New Jersey, it appears that the advertisement of said sale was legal and sufficient, and was published in accordance and compliance with the statutory requirements. It is, therefore, on this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, ordered, adjudged and by this Honor, Theodore Runyon, Chancellor of New Jersey, that the prayer of said petition be denied and the said petition be dismissed.

Respectfully affixed.

THEODORE RUNYON, Chancellor.

A. V. VAN FLEET, Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy:

R. J. LITTLE, Clerk.

A Woman With New Shoes.

When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she performs altogether different from a man. She never shoves her toes into them and yanks and hauls until she is red in the face, and all out of breath and then goes stamping around, but pulls them on part way carefully, stands erect and trusted friend of the Greek merchant. Therefore, when he saw John Basil in so anxious a mood, he resolved to know and to share his annoyance.

"Master," he said, "you're in trouble. What is it?"

"John, Jun.," was the prompt reply. "He takes no interest in the business, and if he comes to the office, grumbles and blusters, and you are glad to see him leave things. You know it is so, Sam."

"John, Jun., wants an object to work for, sir. If he thought the firm was in trouble now, he would be full of energy and interest. No doubt of it, sir."

"He has lost interest in everything, hunting, yachting, shooting, travel, everything is a bore."

"Talk to him, sir, in this case?"

"There is a governess at Sir Thomas Oakes' I don't like—a tall girl with red hair, and a wonderful figure and color."

"Why don't you like her?"

"She is poor; besides, John is to marry Leanora Zeiton. I bought the news with the view. You understand will make the house in Mincing Lane, can put them together in a ring-fence."

"If you have told John, Jun., this, he will never marry her."

"I have told nothing to John yet. Zeiton and I have talked over the matter, but the girl Leanora is yet at school."

The two men sat thoughtfully a few minutes, and then Sam Postlethwaite made an astounding proposal. "John Basil," he said, decidedly, "if you wish to make a man of your son, give up the business to him awhile. You go to Zante for a few days, and let him feel his feet. Put him in your place. I will see no harm comes either to him or the business. Drop a few hard words about Zeiton before you go; it may help your plans for Leanora." And half in humor a further conversation made the old clerk's plans clear to the father.

That night he said to his son, "John, there are worries always in hand. I must go to Zante, and the business in Mincing Lane will need your severest attention for a month or two. It is a great charge for a young man, but Sam says I may trust you."

John rose at once to the occasion: "To be sure you may trust me, father. If the old house of Ximines is in danger, I will work for it night and day."

"John, thank you. You make me very happy and hopeful. If we take things over this year, we may not only keep our standing, but also add greatly to our influence. And, John, don't let this place run down. I don't want Zeiton to get the better of me in this matter; but don't have anything to do with them—nothing whatever."

John readily promised. The next day his father left for Greece, and he went at once to the front in the daily fight in Mincing Lane. He was a man sure to fail and weary in small routines, but a born great trade developer, great resources and untiring energy; and Sam made him believe that the very existence of the house of Ximines depended upon his personal oversight and influence.

It was about a year after his father's departure for Zante that Sam said, one warm evening in June, "Mr. John, you had better run down to the country and see after the place. A change will do you good, and now that you have got the better of Zelton about those olives, there is nothing pressing for a week."

So John went to the country, resolved to lie and dream under the blossoming lilacs, and throw all care away. He was fully carrying out this intention one warm, sunny afternoon, when he heard a little stir of conversation, and the rippling music of girlish laughter. This side of the garden adjoined a little wooded park, through which ran a rapid brook famous for its excellent trout fishing. As it was strictly private ground, he wondered who were the trespassers, and quietly moved aside the foliage to look.

His pleasure at what his view was a very pretty one. Upon a rocky elevation, shaded by a drooping larch, stood a beautiful girl, with a fishing-rod in her hand, and at her feet reclined the splendid-haired woman whom he had known as governess to the daughters of Sir Thomas Oakes. She was reading, while her charge whipped in bathing waters with a grace and skill John, Jun., had never seen equalled.

John looked and wondered and admired. He knew the governess, and had once been half in love with her beauty, but now he thought her hardly worth a look in comparison with her companion. Who could she be? His recent contest with life had taught him to be prompt and self-reliant, and he soon decided that it would be a very agreeable thing for him to join the ladies upon the rocks.

There was a little wicket further down. He opened it and at once faced the intruders. There was no retreat for them, and they had indeed no alternative but the governess was glad to see her old admirer. She came to him with outstretched hands, and the little maid-en with the fishing-rod stood in beautiful and blushing confusion. Then he heard her name—Leonora Zeiton—and for a moment his father's charge flashed across his mind; but in the next he had looked in Leonora's face and forgotten it.

Such a charmed afternoon as that was! John prolonged it by every possible device. He induced the ladies to come into the garden and eat strawberries; then they rambled through the greenhouses, and got lost in the hazel nuts and filberts in the home-wary way, till the governess, in alarm, pointed to her watch, and said there was barely time to reach home before the dinner-bell rang.

Without any definite arrangement, those pleasant meetings occurred every day for a week. John was so deeply in love by this time that he put Mincing Lane out of his thoughts altogether. He did not write to Sam, and he felt that Sam would not write to him, at least for a month. But one morning, just eight days after he had met Leonora, he found a letter on the breakfast-table. Sam said "he must come to London at once; everything was involved in confusion; there was important consignment from Greece, and some Custom-House business which could not be managed without his personal influence."

This summons, in spite of his disappointment, flattered him very much. He left Leonora's governess read it, for John knew that she would talk about it, and he was quite aware that Leonora was very sharp in her worldly suspicions, and this happy Christmas visit was only the prelude to that grand wedding which took place three months afterward in St. George's famous Church, and when the handsome Anglo-Greek bride and bridegroom were the theme of every tongue.

"A very suitable wedding, indeed," said the magnates of Mincing Lane—"unites two fine estates and two old firms."

A very handsome, loving couple," said John Basil to Sam; "and it is your doing, old friend."

"Yes," said Sam, cheerily, "it is my doing. I have made a good merchant and a good match."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Disraeli's Devoted Wife.

Disraeli's name is on every tongue just now. But how many know of the rare devotion of his wife, who, though fifteen years his senior, loved him with a tenderness seldom equalled, cheered, consoled and encouraged him in defeat, and partook of his joy and exultation in success? It was his habit to prepare his speeches with great care, to study them closely, and, just before leaving home for the House of Commons, to read them through for the last time. After this final reading, during which he became utterly absorbed with his topic, he never wished to be spoken to, feeling that any interruption would disturb and disarrange the current of his thoughts. When the hour for starting came, he would go silently to his carriage, his wife taking a seat by his side, but neither uttering a syllable. Arrived at the House, she, who never missed hearing him speak, would go to the gallery set apart for the wives of members, while he would make his way to his place and there remain unobserved until the time for his speech arrived. That over, he went directly to the gallery to receive his wife's congratulation and applause, dearer to him than that of the hundreds of adherents who hung upon his words. On one occasion, just as the pair were leaving home, when the footman closed the door of the brougham, the lady's finger was caught and held. The pain was excruciating, but no token of suffering escaped her. In silent agony she rode to the House, went to her accustomed seat in the gallery and listened to her husband's speech, and it was not until he came to her, after it was over, that he knew of the accident. We may smile at this over-strained heroism, but we must respect the woman who preferred to suffer rather than risk her husband's success.—*Cor. Boston Transcript.*

MISSING men—bad marksmen.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

AT LAST.

Upon the earth a pilgrim wandered slowly
In search of treasures hid from mortal sight,
Yet granted unto those whose lives were lowly,
Whose faith was infinite.

He had his visions, full of life and sweetness,
That opened like a flower in his soul,
And bade him hope for splendor and completeness
Where he attained the goal.

He stretched his hand to pluck a dainty blossom
That might a wealth of luxuriance impart,
But when he pressed it closely to his bosom
The thorn pierced through his heart.

Still young and hopeful, even though late was
He firmly walked across the desert sand,
For searching in his eyes at one bright level
That glittered in his hand.

Lo! at his touch, the gem, erewhile unfolding
A wealth of life and color, gleamed away
In swift eclipse, and left the pilgrim holding
A worthless lot of clay.

"Since here and now I see," he said (poor, patient mortal!)
"To me the highest blessing of this life
I can but wait, and hope in some fair region
Where Peace dwells, by and by."

He journeyed on until the day's declining
Brought him at last the pearly gates ajar;
And there, in view was one the glory shining
From a radiant face afar.

The goal is reached! The door of Heaven unfolds
Earth's fetters loosen at each struggling breath;
And near the Sunpeak, lonely one reposes
In the embrace of Death.

Prom all the disappointments and denials
That were his bitter portion in the past,
From all life's cares, anxieties and trials,
He has found Rest at last!

Weep not that mortal has become immortal;
Grieve not that ended is the mortal strife;
Born whence there's no change nor death, a glorious portal
Death is the gate of Life.

—*Overplain Penland, in N. Y. Observer.*

JOHN, JUN.

John Basil Ximines, Greek merchant, of Mincing Lane, London, was in trouble. Not financial trouble, for the old house stood on a firm foundation; and no one knew this better than Sam Postlethwaite, confidential bookkeeper of the firm, and the old and trusted friend of the Greek merchant. Therefore, when he saw John Basil in so anxious a mood, he resolved to know and to share his annoyance.

"Master," he said, "you're in trouble. What is it?"

"John, Jun.," was the prompt reply. "He takes no interest in the business, and if he comes to the office, grumbles and blusters, and you are glad to see him leave things. You know it is so, Sam."

"John, Jun., wants an object to work for, sir. If he thought the firm was in trouble now, he would be full of energy and interest. No doubt of it, sir."

"He has lost interest in everything, hunting, yachting, shooting, travel, everything is a bore."

"Talk to him, sir, in this case?"

"There is a governess at Sir Thomas Oakes' I don't like—a tall girl with red hair, and a wonderful figure and color."

"Why don't you like her?"

"She is poor; besides, John is to marry Leanora Zeiton. I bought the news with the view. You understand will make the house in Mincing Lane, can put them together in a ring-fence."

"If you have told John, Jun., this, he will never marry her."

"I have told nothing to John yet. Zeiton and I have talked over the matter, but the girl Leanora is yet at school."

The two men sat thoughtfully a few minutes, and then Sam Postlethwaite made an astounding proposal. "John Basil," he said, decidedly, "if you wish to make a man of your son, give up the business to him awhile. You go to Zante for a few days, and let him feel his feet. Put him in your place. I will see no harm comes either to him or the business. Drop a few hard words about Zeiton before you go; it may help your plans for Leanora." And half in humor a further conversation made the old clerk's plans clear to the father.

That night he said to his son, "John, there are worries always in hand. I must go to Zante, and the business in Mincing Lane will need your severest attention for a month or two. It is a great charge for a young man, but Sam says I may trust you."

John rose at once to the occasion: "To be sure you may trust me, father. If the old house of Ximines is in danger, I will work for it night and day."

"John, thank you. You make me very happy and hopeful. If we take things over this year, we may not only keep our standing, but also add greatly to our influence. And, John, don't let this place run down. I don't want Zeiton to get the better of me in this matter; but don't have anything to do with them—nothing whatever."

John readily promised. The next day his father left for Greece, and he went at once to the front in the daily fight in Mincing Lane. He was a man sure to fail and weary in small routines, but a born great trade developer, great resources and untiring energy; and Sam made him believe that the very existence of the house of Ximines depended upon his personal oversight and influence.

It was about a year after his father's departure for Zante that Sam said, one warm evening in June, "Mr. John, you had better run down to the country and see after the place. A change will do you good, and now that you have got the better of Zelton about those olives, there is nothing pressing for a week."

So John went to the country, resolved to lie and dream under the blossoming lilacs, and throw all care away. He was fully carrying out this intention one warm, sunny afternoon, when he heard a little stir of conversation, and the rippling music of girlish laughter. This side of the garden adjoined a little wooded park, through which ran a rapid brook famous for its excellent trout fishing. As it was strictly private ground, he wondered who were the trespassers, and quietly moved aside the foliage to look.

His pleasure at what his view was a very pretty one. Upon a rocky elevation, shaded by a drooping larch, stood a beautiful girl, with a fishing-rod in her hand, and at her feet reclined the splendid-haired woman whom he had known as governess to the daughters of Sir Thomas Oakes. She was reading, while her charge whipped in bathing waters with a grace and skill John, Jun., had never seen equalled.

John looked and wondered and admired. He knew the governess, and had once been half in love with her beauty, but now he thought her hardly worth a look in comparison with her companion. Who could she be? His recent contest with life had taught him to be prompt and self-reliant, and he soon decided that it would be a very agreeable thing for him to join the ladies upon the rocks.

There was a little wicket further down. He opened it and at once faced the intruders. There was no retreat for them, and they had indeed no alternative but the governess was glad to see her old admirer. She came to him with outstretched hands, and the little maid-en with the fishing-rod stood in beautiful and blushing confusion. Then he heard her name—Leonora Zelton—and for a moment his father's charge flashed across his mind; but in the next he had looked in Leonora's face and forgotten it.

Such a charmed afternoon as that was! John prolonged it by every possible device. He induced the ladies to come into the garden and eat strawberries; then they rambled through the greenhouses, and got lost in the hazel nuts and filberts in the home-wary way, till the governess, in alarm, pointed to her watch, and said there was barely time to reach home before the dinner-bell rang.

Without any definite arrangement, those pleasant meetings occurred every day for a week. John was so deeply in love by this time that he put Mincing Lane out of his thoughts altogether. He did not write to Sam, and he felt that Sam would not write to him, at least for a month. But one morning, just eight days after he had met Leonora, he found a letter on the breakfast-table. Sam said "he must come to London at once; everything was involved in confusion; there was important consignment from Greece, and some Custom-House business which could not be managed without his personal influence."

This summons, in spite of his disappointment, flattered him very much. He left Leonora's governess read it, for John knew that she would talk about it, and he was quite aware that Leonora was very sharp in her worldly suspicions, and this happy Christmas visit was only the prelude to that grand wedding which took place three months afterward in St. George's famous Church, and when the handsome Anglo-Greek bride and bridegroom were the theme of every tongue.

"A very suitable wedding, indeed," said the magnates of Mincing Lane—"unites two fine estates and two old firms."

A very handsome, loving couple," said John Basil to Sam; "and it is your doing, old friend."

"Yes," said Sam, cheerily, "it is my doing. I have made a good merchant and a good match."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Disraeli's Devoted Wife.

Disraeli's name is on every tongue just now. But how many know of the rare devotion of his wife, who, though fifteen years his senior, loved him with a tenderness seldom equalled, cheered, consoled and encouraged him in defeat, and partook of his joy and exultation in success? It was his habit to prepare his speeches with great care, to study them closely, and, just before leaving home for the House of Commons, to read them through for the last time. After this final reading, during which he became utterly absorbed with his topic, he never wished to be spoken to, feeling that any interruption would disturb and disarrange the current of his thoughts. When the hour for starting came, he would go silently to his carriage, his wife taking a seat by his side, but neither uttering a syllable. Arrived at the House, she, who never missed hearing him speak, would go to the gallery set apart for the wives of members, while he would make his way to his place and there remain unobserved until the time for his speech arrived. That over, he went directly to the gallery to receive his wife's congratulation and applause, dearer to him than that of the hundreds of adherents who hung upon his words. On one occasion, just as the pair were leaving home, when the footman closed the door of the brougham, the lady's finger was caught and held. The pain was excruciating, but no token of suffering escaped her. In silent agony she rode to the House

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM JESSEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
HENRY H. PRITCHARD,
of Alleghan.
For Auditor-General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Macomb.
For Attorney-General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. SHAWITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
IRVING PRESTON A. DUDLEY,
of Berrien.
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.
With Distinction—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. BELL.
For Representative in State Legislature,
DAVID D. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT H. UPHOUT
For Treasurer—BYRON SHE.
For Pros. Att'y—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK

PROCEEDINGS
Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

OCTOBER 14, 1878.

The Board of of Supervisors of Charlevoix County met at the court house on Monday, Oct. 14, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. The roll was called; no quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Board adjourned until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll was called with the following result:

Bear Lake—C. J. Wooden,
Boyne Valley—E. K. Robinson,
Charlevoix—E. H. Green,
Evangeline—S. H. Hiwes
Eveline—Asa Smith,
Hayes—Joel Weaver,
Hudson—J. A. Ackerman,
Marion—John Ward, 3
Melrose—J. E. Darrah,
Norwood—O. D. Wood,
South Arm—J. A. Kent
Spring Vale—W. C. Niles,
E. H. Green was elected permanent chairman for the ensuing year.

Motion by M. Niles that the chair appoint a committee of three to settle with Treasurer for ensuing year, to be appointed with reference to Townships. Yeas and nays called for.

Yeas—Niles, Darrah, Wooden.
Nays—Robinson, Green, Hicks, Smith, Weaver, Ackerson, Ward, Wood, Kent.

Motion by Robinson that the Board equalize the rolls in committee of the whole when a full Board is present.

On motion of Mr. Smith the Board adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION—15th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment; quorum present.

The clerk announced the following standing committees:

To Settle with Treasurer—Wood, Ward and Wooden.
Claims and Accounts—Niles, Weaver and Hicks.
To Settle with Supt's of Poor—Kent, Ackerson and Robinson.
Ways and Means—Bailey, Smith and Wood.
Apportionment—Ward, Darrah, and Niles.
Ferry License—Robinson, Wooden and Kent.
County Buildings and Grounds—Weaver, Hicks and Ackerson.
Rejected and Delinquent Taxes—Smith, Bailey and Darrah.
Towns—Hicks, Kent and Bailey.
Drains—Ackerson, Smith and Niles.
Roads and Bridges—Darrah, Weaver and Ward.
Insurance—Wooden, Robinson, Wood.

A petition was presented by Mr. Kent, from Cole & Co., for a ferry license across the head of South Arm, which was referred to the Committee on Ferry Licenses.

On motion of Mr. Darrah the Board took a recess until 10 a. m.

After o'clock a. m. the Board called to order by the Chairman, quorum present.

The Committee to examine the books and accounts of the County Treasurer reported that they had fully examined all the books and papers connected with the Treasurer's office, and found the same to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition and all correct. They report ed that the whole amount on hand was $967 23, as follow:

Library fund,	$10 00
Institute fund,	30 10
Circuit Court fund,	20 00
Revenue, (Sale,	80 00
Office and Interest,	32 24
Contingent,	762 84
Total,	$967 23

They reported the County indebted to the several Townships as follows:

Charlevoix,	$ 83 28
Boyne Valley,	221 36
Wilson,	171 48
Springvale,	189 77
Hudson,	566 81
Hayes,	138 89
Total,	$1,370 36

Also that the State is indebted to the county about $2,000, leaving a balance in favor of the county of almost $760.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Smith the county orders paid by the Treasurer during the past year were ordered to be destroyed.

On motion of Mr. Ward the Treasurer was instructed to transfer to the contingent fund the circuit court fund amounting to $20 00; expenses of sale, amounting to $99 00, office and interest fund, amounting to $32 75.

On motion of Mr. Ward, Wm. Black was appointed Superintendent of the Poor for the ensuing three years.

Mr. Kent offered the following resolution:

Resolved.—That the distinction between Township and county poor be abolished.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table until 9 o'clock to morrow morning when it should be made a special order.

On motion the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; quorum present.

The Board went into committee of the whole on Equalization

Mr. Kent was called to the chair.

After due deliberation the committee arose and through its chairman made the following report:

That the valuation of real estate of the Township of Hayes be reduced ten per cent. and that the rolls of the other Townships have been equalized without adding to or deducting from the valuation of the real estate made by the Supervisors thereon, and have determined the valuation of the taxable property of the several Townships to remain as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.
Bear Lake,	$20,491	$2,070	$22,562
Boyne Valley,	41,582	4,092	45,674
Charlevoix,	38,040	11,960	50,000
Evangeline,	29,125	6,380	35,505
Eveline,	35,771	3,157	38,928
Hayes,	28,083	7,877	34,960
Hudson,	29,372	979	29,451
Marion,	35,775	3,225	39,000
Melrose,	31,191	415	35,606
Norwood,	34,142	3,625	37,767
South Arm,	47,894	4,940	52,834
Springvale,	34,775	1,230	36,005
Wilson,	30,444	1,825	38,269
Total,	$446,049	$61,752	$496,292

On motion the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Weaver was excused from futher attendance on the Board until to-morrow.

On motion the Board adjourned until 8 o'clock to morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.—16th.

Roll called. All present except Mr. Wood.

The report of the Committee to settle with county Superintendents of the poor was presented and accepted.

The committee on Ferry License reported the following resolution:

Resolved That a license be granted to Cole & Co. for the period of five years, for an exclusive ferry privilege over the head of South Arm of Pine Lake, and including two miles of such lake, the center of which shall be their dock and that such license be issued upon their filing a bond, to be approved by the Chairman of the Board, with the county Clerk, such bond to be given to the people of this State in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, and to comply with the following conditions, viz: that they maintain suitable boats to transport teams across said ferry; that the same be worked from the hours of six in the morning until sunset; that the following be the maximum rates of ferriage: Single team, one wagon, 25c; Double team, one wagon, 35c; each additional animal, 10c; one person allowed with each team; each additional person 5c; foot passengers, 5c. And further, that rovers be taken across upon days of election for such recompence as shall be allowed by the Township Board.

Report adopted.

The report of Committee on Ingraham was received, and, on motion was recommitted with instructions to report the value of the county property to be insured.

On motion of Mr Wood, the rules as laid down in Talbott's Supervisors' Manual were adopted for the guidance of this Board

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Kent

Resolved, That the Senator and Representative from this District be requested to procure the passage of an act of the Legislature to allow the people of Charlevoix county to vote a tax, not to exceed $3,000, for the purpose of permanently improving the cut between Round and Pine Lakes, the election to be held at such time as the Board of Supervisors shall direct. Provided that it shall be within three years. Be it further resolved that the Clerk of this Board furnish the Senate and Representative with a copy of this resolution.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of nine o'clock having arrived, the resolution of Mr. Kent to abolish the distinction between Town and county poor was taken up.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Kent that after any Township has expended fifty dollars in support of the poor, that the Superintendents of the poor take charge of the same.

Yeas and nays called for.

Yeas—Robinson, Smith, Ackerson, Kent, Niles, Bailey—6

Nays—Wooden, Green, Hicks, Weaver, Ward, Darrah—6

There not being a majority of Supervisors elect in favor of the motion, it was declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Kent that whenever any town shall be obliged to pay over $100, and shall have paid the same in one year, that the poor shall then be turned over to the County Superintendents of the poor and become a county charge.

Yeas—Kent and Niles—2.
Nays—10.

The motion was declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Kent that the Superintendents of the poor be instructed to inquire into the matter of Benjamin Rogers, a pauper, and take such action as they deem necessary.

Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; quorum present; minutes read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Kent that the sum of $1,600 be raised as a poor fund, to be divided as follows: Building fund $600; support of poor, $1,000. Lost.

The Committee on Rejected Taxes reported as follows:

To be spread at large on the rolls,	$6 33
GENERAL.	
To be reassessed on same land,	$35 66
" spread at large on roll,	1 90
Total,	$86 98
MELROSE.	
To be charged back and paid on roll,	$5 25
BEAR LAKE.	
To be spread at large on roll,	$5 82
EVANGELINE.	
To be reassessed,	$10 10
" spread at large on roll,	3 85
Total,	$13 95
SOUTH ARM.	
Spread at large on roll,	$1 67
Reassessed,	5 78
	$7 45
EVELINE.	
To be reassessed,	$14 44
HAYES.	
Reassessed,	22 00
Spread at large on roll,	44 10
	$66 10
CHARLEVOIX.	
Spread at large on roll,	$44 67
BOYNE VALLEY.	
Spread at large on roll,	$6 67
NORWOOD.	
Reassessed,	$7 88
Spread at large on roll,	36 66
	$45 54

[Continued on eighth page.]

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered Liver The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasure, existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only lay aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cummins, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Bowver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Riches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID, FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

and are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Prairie-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sort of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times is large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 7:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm.

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

on the same days stopping at intermediate points on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon, bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 1—21	June 12—22
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Passing up stopping at Charlevoix, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER.

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Old Mission Point, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

W.M. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 26, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain building, corner of bridge and division streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 19, MARINE BRIDGE. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-tf

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Billy Mannel of Social and Business Forms—$3 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates!

Address, H. B. DALCH,
Bessemia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12, 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which Teams myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cedar Fence Posts
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Memphis—Scenes in that Desolate City.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows, under date of Sept. 22:

Whether one sits to his house or wanders about the deserted streets, to scan death in every direction, from which there is no escape. The epidemic of 1873 was thought to be a visitation of unparalleled magnitude. But those who bear the brunt of that struggle speak of it as a holiday in comparison with the epidemic of 1878. There is only grief apparent everywhere to-day; for those who fled the city when the crisis came, as also those who remained, have lost relatives and friends promiscuously.

The hours of the plague have invaded the cottage of the poor and the palaces of the rich in equal proportion. The poor have not been exiled to bear the burden alone; rich men escaped contact with the pestilence by flight, but they left an heritage of infamy more to be dreaded than the narrow hole in the ground which contains all that was left of the victims of disease. One of the daily papers struck a peculiar chord the other day when it commented as a curse to Memphis greater than the plague itself those fugitives who have not contributed one dollar in money or one word of sympathy to aid and encourage the men fighting the greatest epidemic in the history of the city. And it is true. Even when I hear of all daily, is absent at an Eastern watering-place, and from the rents of squares of buildings on Main street contributed as insignificant sums. Talk with the promise that when the Howard Fund reached a certain limit generous hearts replenish the exchequer with a further donation.

REPULSIVE SCENES.

Latterly the mortality has been proportionately greater among the colored population than white, their ignorance, filth, and in these cases the repulsive scenes which characterized the epidemic when at its height are duplicated. During the last week a physician, while on his rounds, had his attention attracted to the ragged condition of affairs at once, and measures were taken to remedy the evils which, if permitted to continue, would have resulted in a resumption of the plague with all its horrors.

Another physician was called to visit a family of colored sufferers residing on the outskirts of the city. The family was composed of the parents and several children, ranging in ages from one month to fifteen years. On the person of the poor, with nothing to alleviate their distress with which all of them were down. He did what he could for the unfortunate family, who were penned up in a narrow, close, ill-ventilated apartment, and while making his investigation, discovered that one of the children, a boy about seven years of age, had been dead for several hours, and was fast being converted into a mass of corruption, breeding a nuisance insufferable, and filling the air of the neighborhood with the seeds of disease. He was the only parents present who was free from the prevailing complaint, and was obliged to remove the neighborhood through a tempting room for help to effect a removal of the corpse. After a prolonged and almost fruitless effort, he procured the services of a negro, who, with the assistance of a neighbor, placed the remains of the body was rolled up in a sheet, taken to an outhouse and left until the storm ceased, when a rough grave was prepared and the body interred without a penalty bundle.

LACK OF BURIAL FACILITIES.

The difficulty experienced in procuring prompt burial has by numerous been remedied, and funerals are kept waiting for graves to be opened. The earth is removed from the beaten in many instances to enable that country relative to fill another appointment, and the relatives, often without a clergyman to perform the sad rites of the burial service, are obliged to wait until the last resting-place of a departed parent, son, daughter, brother, or sister is prepared. The same rule applies in regard to the services of an undertaker. His engagements are arranged in accordance with a ability to execute the one that it is to no means unusual for a body to be kept forty-eight hours before being collated. Last Thursday a man named Mozingo, who possessed some local fame as a spiritualist and necromancer, died suddenly, and notwithstanding the efforts made in that behalf, it remained unburied until yesterday, decomposition meanwhile having taken place, and creating a panic if not new cases in the vicinity of his residence. As heretofore stated, the papers are buried by the municipal authorities, and no time, by reason of the exigencies of the case, is wasted in getting them out of sight.

Many a mournful drama from real life is enacted among the worthy poor, and if ever a history of the epidemic is written it will be fruitful with touching reminiscences of the dark days that now hang about the City on the Bluff. One came under my observation yesterday, which is a fair type of the kind, and its recital to a party of gentleman at the dinner-table of the Peabody House brought tears to the eyes of more than one who heard it. A very worthy widow lady, who had been surrounded by comfort, if not luxury, in better days, had her family reduced by the disease to a little daughter, whose turn came when least expected, and resulting fatally, left the poor mother alone in the world, the sole survivor of what had until recently been a happy family. Her means were exhausted, and the thought of a pauper's burial being forced on her maternal heart to bear. When the child was dead, the grief-stricken parent detailed the condition of her affairs to a resident gentleman, who has been one of the truest friends in his misfortune, and asked if something could not be done to spare her this additional pang. She responded to the demands of her Father in heaven, she said, in giving her last child to God, but if she was to be laid away by strangers' hands and fill an unknown pauper's grave, her mother's heart would be broken. The good pastor, appreciating the depth of feeling which prompted this last request, appropriated money for the dead child's burial, and Friday afternoon the innocent was laid away in the shade of a tree at Elmwood.

Killed by a Serpent.

A terrible calamity befel Dr. Paulmanus and his lovely and accomplished daughter Eleanor, Tuesday evening, in Williamsburg, Pa. It seems that a couple of weeks ago two tramps captured a pair of enormous reptiles, which the doctor pronounced to be of the deadly species known as "blowing viper." The doctor having a desire to contribute something that would commend itself from this district, purchased the reptiles, intending to forward them to the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia. Biding their transportation, the snakes were placed in a large glass jar, the top being carefully secured by a covering of wire gauze. The jar was then placed on an elevated bracket in a remote corner of the doctor's office. Last evening the doctor and his daughter were returning from a visit to the country, and, the doctor having occasion to make up a prescription, they both entered his office, the doctor lighting a lamp. And now comes the terrible denouement. A large owl swept in through the transom above the door, and flew with the speed of an arrow against the lamp, knocking it over, and scattering the oil and broken glass in every direction. The bird seemed frantic. Dying and dashing in every direction, while a general crashing of bottles and glasses was heard on every side. Meantime the doctor had lit another match, but just in time to receive his daughter, who sprang, with a wild cry, to his arms. In the darkness he gathered his darling to his arms, and in a moment realized the situation. The owl had dislodged the jar from the bracket, and the vipers were at large. Speedily he grouped his way, calling loudly for help, which, the hour being late, was slow to put in an appearance. They seemed slow, but scarcely five minutes elapsed until full a dozen ladies and brave men were on the spot. No living hand can indite the horrors of the next few minutes. Miss Eleanor, who had been insensible since she sprang to her father's arms, unaware being caused her by the ladies, when one simultaneous shriek almost froze the blood and paralyzed each nerve—but not all! It was Thomas Lutz's hand that seized the glittering reptile by the neck and checked its fearful tangs apart. It had taken the lady unlike between the ankle and the knee. She was now was carried immediately to her home, where every known antidote for poison was administered by her frantic father, but all to no avail. She died at 6:30 o'clock this morning. After taking the poor unfortunate young lady home, one of the men, knowing there had been two snakes, returned to the office and soon dispatched the other. An examination showed its two large fangs missing. This led to the conjecture that possibly the doctor had been bitten. A hasty return and close examination resulted in finding the fangs in the thick leathers of the doctor's boots, who, being so alarmed for his daughter, had not the slightest knowledge of being struck. The corpse of the young lady has swelled to enormous dimensions, while her complexion is in harmony with the spots and general coloring of the snake. The larger of the snakes measures four and a half feet, the smaller four feet. They are pronounced by our old people the largest of the species. Under the shorter one of the two that bit the young lady.—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

—On Tuesday Mr. James L. Dubois, who has built nearly half of Marlborough Village, N. Y., paid a visit to his brother Isaac on the Latthitown road. Returning home toward nightfall, he came by the way of Graves' dye-works, and as he was passing the upper pond a large spotted snake sprang up from behind a clump of bushes and bit him under the right eye. Mr. Dubois grappled the reptile by the neck and hurled it from him, but as he grasped it the snake fastened its fangs in Mr. Dubois under the ear. On his reaching home remedies were applied, and by midnight the swelling on his face and neck had been reduced. Yesterday he was ill, suffering severely but no fatal results are anticipated.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Courier.*

Use Simple Words.

A certain class of people, generally not distinguished for their knowledge, either natural or acquired, have a habit of applying the loftiest sounding names they can think of to every-day objects. Many good honest people are puzzled when they hear their agricultural neighbor speak of "bovines" and "equines," and when they read in their farm paper about "porcine profits," they never dream how much hog is involved in the profits aforesaid.

The other day a high-toned farmer friend of ours was conversing with another friend, also in the soil-tilling business, and, in the course of conversation, he spoke of his "apiary." Friend No. 2 listened attentively, but asked no questions. After the departure of No. 1, No. 2 said to us, cautiously:

"Do you suppose that's what ails his fingers? He had it wrapped up. I wouldn't ask him, but I thought maybe it was a new-fangled word for a whitlow."

To-day, in one of our daily newspapers, we have read advertisements, to the number of half a dozen, headed respectively:

"Salesman wanted."

"Saleslady wanted."

"Boy in each" &c.

Why in earth should this distinction be made? Why not advertise for a *saleswoman?* or else treat the men equally as well, and give them as high-sounding a title, and advertise in this way:

"Salesgentleman wanted."

We notice this disposition at inequality of titles among lecturers and clergymen. It prevails to a great extent. Public speakers almost invariably appeal to the young men and the young *ladies.* They call upon the *men* and the *ladies* to join them in their work.

Is it a higher compliment to call a singer a lady than it is to call her a singer? Is the word sermonizer any more expressive than the good old-fashioned Bible word, preacher?

Physicians are somewhat prone to mystify their patients with large words. An old lady went to a noted physician to see what could be done for a very troublesome bunion on her foot.

The medical man examined it, pronounced for it, and remarked that "the duration of the cutlet" had taken place. The old lady heard him with dismay. She went home, made her will, arranged her business, gave directions for her funeral, and went for her minister: "for," said she, "it is of no use thinking to do with such a case of disease as that must be, judging from the name."

The best talkers use the simplest language.

The best educated people avoid far-fetched phrases. Our pleasantest conversers are those who make the least pretensions.

To be agreeable, one must be natural, and it is not natural to talk to our household in words of five or six syllables.

And if we would make ourselves intelligible to the people we associate with, let our yea be yea, and our nay be nay, and the ears of our friends will be salved by so much simplicity.—*Kate Thomson, in N. Y. World.*

One of the Latest Snake Stories.

In the Town of Hague, on the banks of Lake George, opposite Hulett's Landing, has lived for a long time a man and his wife, the full name of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Davis. This couple have occupied a log cabin, which has been situated near the water's edge. The place has been known as the "Rattlesnake Man's House," and many visitors have made excursions to the spot to see this singular-looking couple. They have made a living from rattlesnakes, by capturing many of the reptiles, and obtaining the oil, which brought them a handsome price. At this cabin might always have been seen large numbers of these reptiles. The old man, who is now about sixty-five years of age, caught them with a long pair of wooden tongs, which he quickly and dexterously grasped them with just below the head. He then either killed them outright or else removed their fangs, and rendered them harmless. He possessed power to charm them also, it is said. In fact, he once informed the writer, who visited his cabin, that "thar warn't a varmint that crawled but wot I ken make 'em lay down as quiet as a lamb."

The oil man had about his premises a large number of snakes, which he exhibited to visitors, expecting and receiving many a nickel or dime in return. He never visited a village without carrying several of his odious specimens with him, which he would draw from his pockets and pull over his neck, or fondle and handle them as if they were kittens. By these exhibitions he picked up a good many coppers.

Many wonderful stories are told about "old Ruse" and his wife, the latter being as much of a curiosity as her husband. We have been told that the very shanty swarmed with rattlesnakes, the occupants not having any fears whatever of them.

The land on which the shanty stood was lately purchased by Bishop Seymour, of Illinois. The owner has tried repeatedly to get the Davis family to move off, but the old couple have refused until lately, when the Bishop threatened to eject them by legal process. He finally offered Davis ten dollars to leave peaceably, and the old man, his wife and a boat load of snakes left one day last week for Harbor Island, about a mile south of where the cottage was situated.

Safety of Railroad Traveling.

Some time ago we referred to the reports of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, on the marvelous immunity from accident railway passengers had enjoyed in that State for the twenty years or more covered by the reports.

A similar fact showing the safety of railway travel is brought out in the report made to the Connecticut Legislature by the Railroad Commissioners of that State. There were carried in 1877 in that State 4,294,015 passengers, which is an average distance each of five miles or 212,700,000 who travelled one mile. Out of the immense number there was but one killed. That one was found near a bridge, and is supposed to have walked off from the train. So even for this one death the railroad company was not directly responsible.

Contrast this immunity with what might have been reasonably expected to happen in the old days of stagecoaches. The Hartford *Courant*, which appears to have given a great deal of time and study to the investigation, says it would have required 425,000 coaches, 5,000,000 horses and 425,000 drivers to convey those passengers, and at an average rate of eight miles an hour it would have taken thirteen days for the coaches to pass a given point. Who that remembers anything about the dangers of travel in the old times can believe that but a single accident would have happened?

Old sailors in a fierce storm thank the Lord they are in a steamer vessel instead of on the "old hooker," being forced on a pauper was too much for maternal heart to bear. When the child was dead, the grief-stricken parent detailed the condition of her affairs to a resident gentleman, who has been one of the truest friends in his misfortune, and asked if something could not be done to spare her this additional pang. She responded to the demands of her Father in heaven, she said, in giving her last child to God, but if she was to be laid away by strangers' hands and fill an unknown pauper's grave, her mother's heart would be broken. The good pastor, appreciating the depth of feeling which prompted this last request, appropriated money for the dead child's burial, and Friday afternoon the innocent was laid away in the shade of a tree at Elmwood.

Killed by a Serpent.

A terrible calamity befel Dr. Paulmanus and his lovely and accomplished daughter Eleanor, Tuesday evening, in Williamsburg, Pa. It seems that a couple of weeks ago two tramps captured a pair of enormous reptiles, which the doctor pronounced to be of the deadly species known as "blowing viper." The doctor having a desire to contribute something that would commend itself from this district, purchased the reptiles, intending to forward them to the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia. Biding their transportation, the snakes were placed in a large glass jar, the top being carefully secured by a covering of wire gauze. The jar was then placed on an elevated bracket in a remote corner of the doctor's office. Last evening the doctor and his daughter were returning from a

On Friday the torch was applied to the premises. When the fire began to spread, a terrible sight met the eyes of those present. It was a sight that caused the beholders to flee in terror for safety. Hissing rattlesnakes and squealing rats poured out of the building from all directions. As the hot flames sprang toward the roof, the crackling of the dry boards mingled with the rattle of scores of maddened serpents and unearthly yells of reptiles. The very roof seemed to be alive with venomous reptiles, and the bright green and white of their outside covering shone with a glare as the flames lit upon them. One of the men, who was a close eye-witness of the scene, says: "One large snake, about seven feet long, opened its mouth, and out came at least two score of little reptiles, whose little tails shook in the air as if they, too, were frenzied at the destruction the flames made of their home. Several snakes charged madly upon the flames only to fall back limped to death; while the rats that could get away took to the woods. In one place a projecting log was made the object of attack by three large reptiles. As the trio charged madly upon it, a great sheet of fire, whose forked tongues were even more poisonous than those of the snakes, rolled around and seized the reptiles, causing them to cease rattling, and in a few moments rendered them harmless. He possessed power to charm them also, it is said. In fact, he once informed the writer, who visited his cabin, that "thar warn't a varmint that crawled but wot I ken make 'em lay down as quiet as a lamb."

In the lives of all there are doubtless great crises, grand opportunities, marked epochs. But he who waits for them, will be ill-prepared to name them and grasp them when they come. The strength to pass through them nobly and worthily must have accumulated little by little in the patient round of petite struggle of every-day life. He who fails here, will surely fail in greater things. If we neglect our trifling opportunities, we shall lack the power to embrace the more important ones. Chances are lying open to us every moment of our lives. We need not wait for them; they are waiting for us to profit by them. If we will watch through a single day, we shall doubtless discover scores of opportunities of both doing and receiving good, which we have purposely hitherto passed by in indifference; and by diligent assiduity in seeking for and embracing these, we shall be prepared to encounter the fiercer storms of life that may await us, or to take advantage of the future that may open for our good.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A WESTERN paper is said to be worth over $5,000,000.—*N. Y. Express.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A "woman of Brookfield, Mass., aged eighty, the other day, descended the well on her place, and cleaned out the debris.

—A son of Mr. Richard Henry Dana, second, has just finished a trip on a velocipede from Boston to Brattleboro, Vt., a distance of almost one hundred miles.

—A negro child at Montgomery, Ala., having been bitten by a dog, his mother proceeded at once to fill the wounds with the hair of the animal. It took the surgeon some time to clean them so as to apply the proper remedies.

—An old lady of eighty-one has been discovered in South Worcester, N. Y., who, although in good health and the full possession of all her faculties, never saw a railroad car or a steamboat, and never entered a store but once.

—Mrs. Lewis Carbaugh, of Union Township, Adams County, Pa., had her right hand amputated recently to prevent the spread of mortification caused by the sting of a cattish, which she was in the act of cleaning. For a week or more her life was in imminent peril.

—At Pittsfield, Mass., a railroad man, having paid his fine and costs for drunkenness, pleaded with the court to have his name kept out of the papers, and that so earnestly that when the Judge asked him also to what he had forgotten the name he had given, and was compelled to ask the clerk who he was.

—At San Angel, Mex., last month, six ladies and three gentlemen assembled to open a box said to contain Lourdes water and rosaries. They took off one cover and found another inside; this they removed and it disclosed a zinc plate; they started to rip that off, and then there came a burst of thunder-gound and only one person was left alive in the room. The box had concealed nitro-glycerine.

—An exception has been discovered to the rule laid down by Josh Billings and other philosophers that "all good things die young." The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* says: During the night of the day on which the flood occurred there were many drunken men on Main street. One of these, in drunken recklessness, took a handful of coin from his pocket and threw it on the ground. A ragged, shiftless gentleman picked up the pieces and offered them to him, but the white man refused the money, and said: "You keep it, Jim, and treat the Indians with it." "All right," replied the Indian, "me keep 'um; and the next day he treated the whole band. The following day he handed the man up and gave him back his money.

—A most extraordinary instance of a miraculous escape from a horrible death by suffocation or starvation, recently transpired at Grizzly Flat, near Lone Mountain, Cal. An old man, known as "Grizzly" Brown, while at work in his mine, was overwhelmed and buried by a cave of the mine. He was thirsty shut in seventy-five yards from daylight, with scarcely a hope that he would be missed and search made for him. He was also quite a distance from any human habitation, with not a mouthful of food and only half a bottle of whisky for drink, and no person or thing from which to look for assistance save his pick and shovel, which he could not refuse to do, as he was unmarried, and never entered a store but once. He was thirsty shut in seventy-five yards from daylight, with scarcely a hope that he would be missed and search made for him. He was also quite a distance from any human habitation, with not a mouthful of food and only half a bottle of whisky for drink, and no person or thing from which to look for assistance save his pick and shovel, which he could not refuse to do, as he was unmarried, and never entered a store but once.

—Mrs. Lewis Carbaugh, of Union Township, Adams County, Pa., had her right hand amputated recently to prevent the spread of mortification caused by the sting of a catfish, which she was in the act of cleaning. For a week or more her life was in imminent peril.

—At Pittsfield, Mass., a railroad man, having paid his fine and costs for drunkenness, pleaded with the court to have his name kept out of the papers, and that so earnestly that when the Judge asked him also to what he had forgotten the name he had given, and was compelled to ask the clerk who he was.

—At San Angel, Mex., last month, six ladies and three gentlemen assembled to open a box said to contain Lourdes water and rosaries. They took off one cover and found another inside; this they removed and it disclosed a zinc plate; they started to rip that off, and then there came a burst of thunder-gound and only one person was left alive in the room. The box had concealed nitro-glycerine.

—An exception has been discovered to the rule laid down by Josh Billings and other philosophers that "all good things die young." The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* says: During the night of the day on which the flood occurred there were many drunken men on Main street. One of these, in drunken recklessness, took a handful of coin from his pocket and threw it on the ground. A ragged, shiftless gentleman picked up the pieces and offered them to him, but the white man refused the money, and said: "You keep it, Jim, and treat the Indians with it." "All right," replied the Indian, "me keep 'um; and the next day he treated the whole band. The following day he handed the man up and gave him back his money.

—A most extraordinary instance of a miraculous escape from a horrible death by suffocation or starvation, recently transpired at Grizzly Flat, near Lone Mountain, Cal. An old man, known as "Grizzly" Brown, while at work in his mine, was overwhelmed and buried by a cave of the mine

Board of Supervisors.

[Continued from fourth page.]

The committee on insurance reported a recommendation that there be an insurance of $1,000 carried on the books, papers and court house of Charlevoix county, and that the Clerk be instructed to execute same. Accepted and adopted.

Motion by Mr. Robinson that the sum of $700 be raised as a county poor fund for the ensuing year. Carried.

The committee on claims reported the following claims:

	Allowed.	Allowed.
S. G. Isaacs, sample ax, bench, &c.	$ 9	$ 9
H. R. Bigelow, services canvasser, &c.	4 00	4 00
H. Lewis, services as Deputy Sheriff	2 50	2 50
H. Lewis, board, Dora Mardi,	3 00	3 00
H. W. Mosier, 6 days at court,	1 50	1 50
W. A. Smith, fuel for jail,	2 25	2 25
Bogart, Sons & Bier, stationery,	8 65	8 65
Richmond & Backus, blanks,	25	25
Hoag Smith & Co., blanks, etc.	37 45	37 45
Rand McNally & Co., books,	9 25	1 25
R. H. Brown, counting blanks,		
Seaton and Peterson,	3 52	3 52
Gehring, Lamprey & Co.,	4 65	4 65
J. D. Woolf, canvasser,	5 01	5 24
Geo. W. Bailey, Tuttle & Austin,	50	50
J. F. Hoag, " "	84	84
J. A. Kent, " "	4 20	4 20
J. Ward, in relation to county fund,	12 65	11 65
W. Block supt Poor,	27 27	27 00
Byron Sessions, "	7 00	7 00
F. P. Myers, Supt. of Poor,	21 00	14 19
Mrs. C. Nowak, " "	20 24	26 24
O. S. Washburn, dressing jacob,	75	75
O. H. Wood, canvasser and set-		
ting with Treasurer,	13 18	13 18

By order of the Board Mr. Wood was excused for the balance of the day.

Motion by Mr. Kent that that part of the report on claims relating to services of superintendents of poor be recommitted to the committee with instructions to estimate and allow them for their services at the rate of three dollars per day when setting with the Board of Supervisors, and two dollars per day for all other services. Carried.

Remainder of report on claims adopted.

Motion by Mr. Ward that eight-mills on the dollar be raised for county tax. Ayes and Nays called for.

Carried unanimously.

Motion by Mr Bailey that one and one fourth mills on the dollar be raised for State tax. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Niles that the bridge tax be separate from the balance of the county tax, to enable the Supervisors to put the tax in a separate column. Ayes and Nays called for.

Ayes—Worden, Robinson, Hicks, Ackerson, Darrah, Kent, Niles, Bailey-8.

Nays—Green, Smith, Weaver, Ward —4.

Motion carried.

Motion by Mr. Niles that the vote to raise eight mills on the dollar be reconsidered. Ayes and Nays called for.

—Ayes—Worden, Robinson, Hicks, Smith, Ackerson, Darrah, Kent, Niles, Bailey—8.

Nays—Green, Weaver, Ward —3.

Motion carried, and tabled.

Motion by Mr. Kent that the sum of $850 be raised to erect a building on county poor farm. Ayes and Nays called for.

Ayes—Worden, Robinson, Hicks, Weaver, Ward, Darrah, Kent, Bailey—8

Nays—Green, Smith, Ackerson, Niles —4.

Not having received a two thirds vote of members elect, it was declared lost.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

MORNING SESSION—10th.

Roll called, quorum present; minutes read corrected and approved.

On motion of Mr. Kent the vote by which the report of the Committee on delinquent and rejected taxes was adopted was reconsidered, and the report recommitted for necessary corrections.

John Ward, from the Bridge Committee, made the following report:

Notice to several bridge companies was given, stating as near as practicable the kind of bridge required, and naming the 16th day of February, 1878, as the day on which proposals for building such bridge would be opened and considered. Persons to said notice, the committee met and examined bids from the Detroit Bridge Co., the Milwaukee Bridge Co., and the Smith Bridge Co. of Toledo, Ohio. The proposal of the Smith Bridge Co. was accepted for the iron superstructure, including steel roadway 16 feet wide, and railwalks. The contract of pile abutments for turntable and pile-protection piers was awarded to Sue & Ingalls, of Charlevoix they being the lowest bidders for the work. The bids of different parties for building the superstructure, and iron substructure, were as follows:

O. H. Wood, substructure,	$ 847 00
Sue & Ingalls, "	881 50
A. S. Hoxy "	1,242 00
Milwaukee Co., superstructure,	3,066 00
Detroit " "	3,375 00
Toledo, iron columns and sidewalks,	3,325 00

The expenditures were as follows:

Toledo Co., iron superstructure, after deducting 48 for bolts not considered necessary,	$3,317 00
Sidewalkstone, Sue & Ingalls,	841 00
Sue & Ingalls,	25 87
Express negotiating bonds,	25 00
Total,	$4,159 75
Toward the bonds paid, $ 700 00	
Charlevoix county bonds, 3,300 00	4,000 00
Leaving a balance of	25

[Concluded next week.]

Says He is Not Pledged,

PETOSKEY, Oct. 28, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The nominee for Representative of this District on the Greenback ticket, while on an electioneering tour to your village saw fit to make certain statements in regard to myself that were false in every particular, simply for the purpose, as I believe, of increasing his chances in the coming election. If all the citizens of Charlevoix county were as well acquainted with me as those living in the immediate vicinity of your village, I would not take the trouble to thus deny Mr. Mitchell's statements, but as I am comparatively a stranger to a majority of the residents in the southern part of your county, I deem it a duty that I owe to myself and friends to take this means of denying the statements of my honorable (?) opponent, charging me with having pledged my self, if elected to use every effort to secure certain legislation. I desire to brand these statements as false in every particular. The only pledge made by me of any name or nature, was the pledge which I made at the time I was honored with the nomination, which was to the effect that if my nomination should be followed by an election, I would try and represent the interests of the whole district, without reference to any particular party or locality. I did not enter into this campaign with the expectation of securing my election by making pledges, or by slandering my opponents; and rather than to do either one or the other, I will suffer defeat. I would much rather suffer an honorable defeat than to gain a dishonorable victory. Yours,

CHAS. J. PAILTHORP.

Snow made its appearance in liberal quantities on Sunday, and the air is full of the "beautiful stuff" as we go to press.

From Horton's Bay.—Our correspondent at Horton's Bay sends us the following item: "Desiring to give their pastor, Rev. Mr. Heath, an expression of their respect and good will, about sixty met at the residence of A. J. Stroud on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and after a delightful evening spent in music and conversation, refreshed by that indispensible accompaniment, a bountiful supper, retired, leaving Mr. Heath over $20 in money and donations. Appreciating the value and influence of social gatherings, we hope this is but the inauguration of more to come.

The Greenback is the child of Republican patriotism. Born of rebellion and cradled in the conflict, it was the star of hope and promise of redemption to struggling liberty. Persecuted in its infancy by the Heroes and High Priests of Pemberacy, who sought the young child's life, it was feered for allegiance by the Pendletons; buffeted for vagabondism by the Vallandighams; mocked with a crown of rags by the Thurmans, and crucified by Copperheads and partizans on the cross of treason, and now in its reascended estate and glory of matured strength, the bondmen to whom it gave freedom, the heroes to whom it gave victory, the patriots to whom it restored the country, have sworn that its old arch enemy shall not crucify it anew by substituting the worship of their spurious gold; but receiving from gratitude a crown of gold and silver, it shall reign Prince of Peace as it was Savior in War.—*Judge West's Speech at Hillsboro, O.*

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. If is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Hoofland's German Syrup To such we would say that 50,000 Bottles were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROUTER.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

1641y

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

F. H. SHEEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix, Mich.

1161y

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

—

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

55 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge Street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874, upon e½ of sec tion 3, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

B. F. SWEARINGEN, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
No. Cert.	Primary School Land.		
2990	s½ of ne ¼	36	34 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.		
7388	nw¼ of sec	25	34 N.	6 W.
"	sw¼ of sec	25	"	"
	Agricultural College Land.		
657	s½ of sec	30	32 N.	4 W.
"	ne¼ of sec	30	"	"
659	nw¼ of sec	29	"	"
620	sw¼ of sec	20	"	"

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayaw-ta-pah, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Tay-pah-kwah, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1878, at the office in the township, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Bennett, Jr., and Thomas Bennett, Sr., under the firm name of The Bayne Tannery, was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wesley Bingham, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wesley Bingham, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) all the lots of said estate, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein the following described lands and tenements, to wit: the last (S) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty four North of range eight (8) West, containing one hundred acres.

ALEXANDER L. MCKSAWKEY,
Administrator.

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 23 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated, Nov. 2d 1878.

MONEY to LOAN, on first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

WALSH & BURROWS,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 11

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 28. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 5, 1878. Whole No., 459

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE,

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *always* is.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Use it.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

FOR PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 m.	1 y.
Ounce,	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$ 8 00
Inch	1 25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10 00
2 "	1 75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12 00
4 "	2 75	4.00	5.00	7.50	12.00	20 00
1 column	5 00	8 00	10.00	15 00	20 00	35 00
2 "	8 00	13.00	16.00	25 00	35 00	60 00
3 "	11 00	17.00	20.00	35 00	47.50	75 00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich'gan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOYEL R. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. OFFICER, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to Know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar West Side.

Because he sells at the lowest cash prices, and can supply the wants of old customers and strangers, and country with anything they may desire, in a few minutes, and compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

B. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 242 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. KENT, W. M.

A. B. TRUMAN, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Rib Lodge No. 141 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BOGART BROS., W. M.

GEO. LYMAN, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTHARM—Mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keeps the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel,	$ 75
Corn, per bushel,	25
Oats, per bushel,	30
Barley, per bushel,	50
Potatoes, per bushel,	40
Dried apples, per bushel,	50
Peas, per bushel,	50
Onions, per bushel,	50
Butter, per pound,	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound,	10
Beans, per bushel,	1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel,	50
Beef hides, per pound,	5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	3 to 6

Will See it at Cheboygan instead of Manitou.

The Downey & Co. party are down in the mouth.

Just received, a fine stock of winter shawls at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

San Jose Newton may have "discovered electricity," but it has been left for one of this age to discover that chuck worth win in Charlevoix county with no brains to back it.

DIED.—On the 15th inst., in Eveline, Sarah Antoinette, aged 50 years. He leaves a wife.

—In Eveline, on the 3d inst., of Erysipelas, Marshal Brock.

We have received some more of that fancy calico patch-work. Call and see them at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Good assortment of trunks, valises, and traveling bags at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

BORN.—A pair of twins at the residence of Wm. St. Clair, near Intermediate Lake.

A fine stock of Canton flannell, Canton thread, and woolen goods at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

If you want to see a nice assortment of hats and caps, call at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Plenty of butter and eggs at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

"Othello's occupation's gone!" Somebody ought to publish a book entitled "From the Greenback rostrum to the cordwood pile."

The meeting held by W. S. Humphrey last week were eminently successful. Mr. Humphrey made four telling, speeches, which did much toward rolling up the large Republican vote cast Tuesday in this county.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

BEAR CAUGHT.—The Vandusens, of Norwood, caught a 300 pound bear near their place, on Monday. They had been troubled somewhat by brute, and they set a log pen-trap, in which they found him Tuesday morning. His carcass was brought to Charlevoix and disposed of among those who are fond of that kind of fodder.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleazby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

—An act passed both house of Congress June, 1878, giving a pension of $72.00 per month to all who lost the use of both hands or feet, or of their eyesight. There are those in Charlevoix county who are interested in this.

The Cadillac News of last week says hunters hom the cities are coming in there with dogs, and slaughtering deer and other game in that locality just for sport.

It looks like more war in Europe. A camp of 60,000 Russians is forming at Kischeneff in European Turkey.

The coin balance in the Treasury of the United states, after the close of business on Thursday, of last week, was $328,191,000.

P. B. WACHTEL & CO., Bankers Petoskey, Mich., invite the attention of the public generally to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. 25 41

They have got John Bargy in jail again at Elk Rapids.

The Antrim county Board of Supervisors have voted to submit the removal of the county to a vote of the people, at the spring election.

DEAD MAN FOUND.—The stage driver from the north, on Tuesday, reported finding the dead body of an Indian in the road about two miles south of Petoskey. It proved to be Augustus Ottawa. He had fallen in a pool of water, face down, and there died from strangulation. Cause, Petoskey whiskey.

A new stock of calico and sheeting just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

O, pshaw, Buckley, what is the use of getting mad over a little thing like that. We were only in fun.

A. Buttars started for Chicago to-day after his winter stock of goods.

WHEAT.—Charlevoix wheat-buyers have been paying more for wheat than any buyers on the bay.

MARRIED.—On the 23d inst., in Marion, by the Rev. W. L. Tilden, Henry L. Nowland to Miss Kate L. Johnson, both of Marion.

Full line of school books, slates, pens, pencils and stationery, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MARINE.—The small steamer Nellie Booth, owned by Mr. Bartholomew, of this place, got into serious trouble in Pine Lake last week. She was being used in towing the scow Supply to her landing place, when the rapidly increasing storm caught her on the lee-shore, put her fires out and drove her upon the beach. He hull was damaged somewhat, and her upper works torn off. She was got off and brought to this place, where her owner will thoroughly repair her, and put her in good condition for next season's business.

—THE small Schooner Hunetts Esch has gone to New Orleans.

—The scow Owen went ashore at Manistee last week, loaded with brick, and is reported to be a total wreck.

—The steamer Clara Belle won't come to Charlevoix again this fall.

The Elk Rapids Iron Co. have purchased the steam barge Leland.

GLORY!

NATIONALS

Scooped Out!

REPUBLICANS WIN

Once More!

Michigan Elects a Republican Governor and Full Congressional Delegation!

Butlers's defeat in Massachusetts by from 20,000 to 25,000 is certain.

New Hampshire elects a Republican Governor by 3,000 majority.

In Pennsylvania the Republicans elect five Congressmen, and the Democrats two.

In Michigan, Croswell's plurality is conceded to be from 20,000 to 25,000 The Republicans have undoubtedly elected the entire Congressional delegation.

Hubbell's election is beyond doubt.

Bell's election a foregone conclusion; Wood, doubtful,

Grand Traverse county gives Hubbell 754; Powers, 320; Parmalee, 104.

Elk Rapids, Pailthorp, 62; Wood, 18; Mitchell, 11.

Petoskey, Pailthorp, 202; Wood, 60: Mitchell, 26. Republican county ticket elected.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

The returns from eight Townships, shows large Republican majorities over the Combined Greenback and Democrat vote. The result on Sheriff is yet uncertain, as between McLeod and Cooper The result on County Treasurer is a little in doubt, but Mr. See leads Bair yet. The following is the vote in the eight Townships of Charlevoix, Norwood, Marion, Hays, South Arm, Eveline, Bear Lake, and Boyne Valley.

Croswell 843; Barnes 77; Smith 114; Hubbell 383; Parmelee 110; Powers 62; Bell 878; Bond 114; Wood 209; Pailthorp 202; Mitchell 86; Cooper 267. McLeod 184; Webster 67; Upright 390; Scanlan 137; See 325, Blair 204; Green 359, Clark 168.

BANKS.

Banks, Antrim County, gives 23 Republican majority on Governor, and four majority for Hubbell. Wood gets 37 votes, Pailthorp 25; Mitchell 29.

We purposely delayed the publication of this issue of the SENTINEL in order to furnish election returns.

THE slim appearance of our paper this week is owing to the sickness of our "Jour," and a rush of business.

How a Life Was Saved—The Reward of Perseverance.

There was a terrible accident at South Norwalk, Conn., twenty-five years ago. The draw over the railroad bridge had been by some carelessness left open, and the engineer, mistaking the signal, dashed on, and down thundered and crashed the train. The loss of life was terrible, and very many were crushed and badly wounded. Even now, after so many years, it is spoken of as one of the great horrors.

People living near by, and others who were attracted to the scene of the accident, worked nobly, and rendered all the assistance they could. Men came in boats, and tenderly lifted the dead and dying bodies from the water, carried them up on the bank, and laid them gently down to be further cared for. Among those attracted to the scene was a middle-aged man, who was a stage-driver, whose route was between New Canaan and South Norwalk. He saw them bringing up on the bank the bodies of those taken from the water, and one body particularly attracted him. It was the body of a fair young girl, and a strange feeling seemed to tell him that she was not dead. He felt of her hand. It was cold and clammy. Placing his ear over her heart he could detect no beating. Yet something within him said she was not dead. A physician, after making an examination, pronounced life extinct, and urged the driver to assist the others in caring for the wounded.

He turned to go, and again that irresistible feeling impelled him to try to save the girl's life. Securing the assistance of two woman, he began a vigorous rubbing of the body. He labored on until the water fairly poured from him. The lazy curiosity-seekers gathered around and said it was a foolish task, she was past helping. Nevertheless, on he worked. No change was observed for half an hour, and his heart began to sink. For the last time he began a desperate renewal of his oxercises alone, for the woman had stopped, and, as he drew himself up to go away, the girl, with a low moan, opened and closed her eyes. With a rush, the blood dashed to his brain, and he almost fainted, and with open-mouthed astonishment the throngs again gathered around. After a little attention she was restored to consciousness, and her life had been saved.

After she had learned the facts she went to her deliverer, and, with tears of joy, thanked him.

She was the only daughter of very wealthy parents, and deep was their gratitude. When the girl took him to her home, her mother kissed him, embraced him and cried for joy.

Her father gave him a handsome gold watch and chain and clothing; everything that wealth could lavish on him was done. He urged to pass the remainder of his life with them; but he declined this, and went back to his own home thankful for their kindness.

This was twenty-five years ago. Regularly every year since then, he has received a present in money sufficient to keep him in luxury for the next twelve months, beside presents without end from these grateful hearts. He has only to express a wish and it is gladly gratified. He lives in his lovely way, and he is an old man now, and slowly draving near to his end.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Ancient Biography of Methuselah.

What a tremendous boyhood old Methuselah had! He died at the rather advanced age of 969 years, about 900 years more than man's span of life. At that rate, when he was 100 years old he about equaled an ordinary lad of sixteen. He was thirty or forty before his parents bought him a rattle to play with, and he didn't have the measles and other infantile diseases until he was over 100. He was in no sort of hurry about these things, as he had so far to go. We imagine that he was rather a delicate child to begin with, as most people were who live to a great age. We can imagine his mother's anxiety with regard to his delicate constitution, telling Mrs. Brown across the way, on his nineteenth birthday, that she was afraid she "never would be able to raise that child." Generations of men lived and passed away while so was going around in petticoats, and he almost a centenarian before he got into his first boots. His father used to pick him when he was 150, for robbing a neighbor's watermelon patch.

Young Methuselah was probably it the vicinity of a hundred years old when he was first sent to school. We can imagine him sitting on the low bench, learning his a-b-abs, among the great-great-grandchildren of people who began life when he did. He was mischievous, of course—all boys are, no matter what their age (we experience a mild frightness ourself occasionally), and had to be punished for it.

"William Henry Methuselah, stand up!" says the teacher, catching him in the very act of placing a bent pin in a seat where a schoolmate was about to sit down. "What do you mean by such conduct as this?"

Young Methuselah begins to snillie and wipe his eyes with the corner of his jacket.

"You would think?," continues the teacher, sternly, "that you wasn't over seventy-five or eighty years old by the way you behave. Instead of that you have already celebrated your first centennial—almost a young man, in fact. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Then Methuselah is condemned, as an explation, to "sit among the girls" until recess, and if you think that isn't an agreeable form of punishment you will have to ask some one older than Methuselah.

Whenever a circus came to town, with "children half price" on its bills, young Methuselah must have experienced difficulty in making the ticket-seller understand that he was entitled to go in on a half price ticket, particularly after he got along toward his two-hundredth year. But he probably did it. Boys are enterprising and persistent where a circus is concerned. And we will bet that Methuselah, in his youthful days, could accumulate as much old iron as the next boy, and lay it by for the coming show.

When this youngster got into his teens—say from 200 to 300 years old—he probably did as other young gentlemen of tender age do, went around with the girls. It must have been a little embarrassing to him, after bending a young lady about a spell—taking her fruit of pure native and the highest to concerts, parties, balls, etc.—to discover that she was a great-great-great-great-granddchild of some old friend of his father's, but these things were inevitable under the peculiar and exceptional character of the circumstances. They could hardly be otherwise. There is no record to show that any woman lived in his time to an age that would begin to compare with his. And if there had, the world would never have known it. At least, not from her. She wouldn't have acknowledged to anything over forty had she lived twice the age of Methuselah.

Employing the proportion of twenty-one to seventy to Methuselah's years, we find that he was a minor until he was 270 years old. If the laws regarding minors were enforced in his day, young Methuselah must have been run out of billiard rooms and shut out from bars for over two centuries. And what a sensation must have been created when he stepped up to deposit his first vote. Of course he voted for all the Presidents, from Washington (whom he remembers shaking hands with) down. All old men did that. And when he got to be along in years, say 900 or such a matter, he could sit and tell the boys about the hard winter of '32, and the panic of '37, and the flood of '49, and the hard cider campaign of '40, and all that sort of thing. This is all we have to write at present of Methuselah, the original "oldest inhabitant."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Boys Led Astray.

Two young lads of about sixteen, in some farm neighborhood of Indiana, had fired their imaginations, last spring, by reading sea-stories, until they resolved that they would no longer waste their lives in plowing and foddering stock, but would launch out on the briny deep to engage in battles with pirates, to rescue shipwrecked ladies to be embraced by Admirals and promoted to Captaincies on their first voyage, after the usual course of affairs with sailors—in dime novels. They begged their way from Indiana to New York. There, on the Courtlandt street ferry-boat, they had their first glimpse of the ocean.

They stared at each other in dismay. "It's an awful wash of water, Jim!" said one.

"Let's go home," said the other, after a pause.

They were arrested as vagrants, but when their story was known some charitable gentleman sent them back to their plowing. Their uncomfortable experiences had quite extinguished all desire for sea-life.

We can hardly open a daily paper without finding cases in which the utterly demoralizing boys' newspapers, sold at every news-stand, or the equally pernicious dime novels, have led boys into crime and misery.

In New York, last week, two boys of about eleven, who belonged to Christian families of high social position, were found to be out of their beds at two o'clock in the morning. A terrified search was made, and the father of one of them met the boys swaggering up the street. When he spoke to them, his son replied by firing a pistol at his head. The ball missed its aim, but the boy was arrested.

"Where were you going?" he was asked, at the station.

"Out in search of adventure," he said.

"What could induce you to stout at your father?"

"Oh, I'm tired of the old man's tyranny! Besides, every man goes armed now, and defends himself when insulted."

This lad had been carefully guarded against other evil influences but that of his pernicious literature, which had literally maddened him.

The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Eastern House of Refuge declares that the majority of its inmates are brought there by the influence of these publications. Openly obscene books, he says, reach very few children; but respectable parents permit their boys to buy those flash papers—even buy them for them. Next comes the lagging for the variety-shows, and once admitted to those hot-beds of vulgarity and vice, the headlong descent into crime soon follows.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The Rev. J. W. Olmsteud, D. D., so long and so favorably known in Boston as editor and proprietor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, now the *Watchman*, has just connected himself with and taken charge of a new paper published in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the name of the *Watch Tower*, in the interest of the freedmen of the South.

—Motto for a health-lift: "Pull your tissues."

Real Merit Will Win.

History furnishes no example of anything but merit winning in the end. Bubbles float easily and lightly upon the air, and sparkle very beautifully in the sunlight, but they float but for a moment, and then burst and are forgotten. Society has its bubbles, business circles have their bubbles, the church has its bubbles, life is full of bubbles, but their fate is the fate of the bubble in the air. Occasionally a Fisk bursts upon the community, dazzles for a day, and then dies and is forgotten—leaving the record of a life that no sensible man or boy would wish to imitate. There is no real merit in such a life—nothing that the world wishes to tie to or remember.

The only life that is a success is the one made up of actions which are the fruit of pure motive and the highest sense of duty to ourselves, our fellows and our Creator. Such motives and such deeds make character that will stand all the storms of temptation and evil that may ever beat upon life's pathway, and will win the approbation of every soul whose good opinion is worth anything. There is no meteoric glitter about such a life—it is the constant, modest twinkling of the star. It develops as the grain in the field develops, and not as the mushroom grows. It quietly heads the magnificent harvest of good, and is often as modest as scarcely to be noticed, until it has been garnered in death. The very best lives that have ever left their impress upon the world have been so modest that they were scarcely noticed until they had set, and then the brilliant glory was as glorious and attractive as a horizon painted by a setting sun. The work of life is to do good, and no good was ever done that was lost; it is as lasting as eternity. If men would be successful they must be something, and not appear to be something.

Sensible men feel as a friend of ours expressed himself a few days since. He is the father of a beautiful and accomplished daughter, who was betrothed to a young man of character and some supposed wealth. Before the wedding-day arrived, however, the young man, without fault of his, was overtaken by misfortune, and he was forced into bankruptcy and left without means. He went immediately to the father of the young lady, explained the situation to him and offered to release the young lady from her engagement. "So far as I am concerned," said the father, "you can go right along; I did not give you my daughter because I thought you had money;" and some time after he gave the reason of this decision to some of his neighbors who were expressing surprise that he should have consented to the alliance, in her the circumstances. He said: "Gentlemen, it is not every day that a man gets a son-in-law who does not drink, who is not profane, and who is honorable, upright and industrious. I had no fear, and no doubt, as he remains as he is now, he can share with me my last dollar."

It was character that won here, and although many fathers would not have had the courage to act as sensibly, in their inmost heart they would despise themselves for not doing it. The world admires merit and does honor to character, and every time it neglects to act in accordance with its real feelings, it feels that it is a traitor to itself and the best good of society.—*Western Rural.*

Enemies of Ocean Cables.

THE amount of submarine life that comes up on a cable which is taken up for repairs after being immersed for a year or two is surprising. Three years ago the writer was with a repairing expedition on the Para to Cayenne section of the Western and Brazilian Company's cables. We were chiefly at work off the Island of Marajo, in the estuary of the Amazon. The cable had only been submerged about a month; yet it came on board the ship at places literally covered with barnacles; at others overgrown with submarine vegetation, crabs and curious shells, often of singular delicacy and to the cable somewhere in their crevices of mud and yellow algæ, slender, transparent, feathery grasses, red, slimy fucoids and tufts of sunshine moss. We found branching and coralline plants upward of a foot in height growing to the cable, the soft secretion being covered with a fleshy skin, generally of a deep orange color. Sometimes a sponge was found attached to the roots of these corals, and delicate calcareous structures of varied hues incrusted the stems of all these plants, and served to ornament as well as to strengthen them. Perhaps there seems to be as rife under these soft, tepid waters as it is on the neighboring tropical shores. Many star-fishes, zoophytes and curious worm-like protaceans were likewise fished up on the cable. The crabs were often themselves completely overgrown with the indigenous vegetation of the bottom, and so were scarcely distinguishable from it. Others, though not so covered, were found to have the same tints as the vegetation they inhabited, and even in structure somewhat resembled the latter. Others, again, were quite fleshy or partially transparent; and one most beautiful hyaline crab, new to science, united in its person several of the prevailing colors of the bottom, its slender limbs, like jointed filaments of glass, were stained here and there of a deep topaz brown. Its snout, pointed like a needle, was of a deep scarlet; its triangular body was of a deep yellow; its eyes were green; and its tiny limbs of an amethyst blue.

Within a day after this cable had been laid a mysterious fault had occurred, and this we were in pursuit of. To our surprise, we found it to have been caused by the bites of some voracious fish. About thirty miles north of the Para mouth of the Amazon we found the cable bitten in many places, and in some so severely that the iron guard wires had been forcibly crushed aside, the cable penetrated to the conductor, and pieces of the animal's teeth left sticking in the core. Instances of cables having been damaged by the sawfish were known before, both by us and doubtless by our readers. The saw-fish grabbing with its snout in the mud is supposed by Frank Buckland to encounter the cable; and becoming enraged at it, to deal it a sharp downward stroke with its saw, thereby piercing the cable from above, and in certain cases leaving its broken teeth jammed between the wires. But the bites we cut out were evidently due to another fish, for they showed signs of having been made by a direct bite between a pair of powerful jaws. Pieces of teeth were found both on the upper and under side of a bitten place, showing that both jaws had been at work. Of what the fish really is which tries its teeth on such expensive prey, nothing is certainly known.

Fish are not the only large animals which have tried to make a meal or a plaything out of a cable. Underground cables have been found eaten by both rats and mice. In Bristol, a year or two ago, a company of rats made their way into the gutta-percha covering of the street cables. Not long since, at Dewlish, a mouse built her nest and reared her progeny in one of the telegraph poles, and apparently supported both herself and her household on the gutta-percha of the wires. No doubt, as the current passed at times while she was gnawing, the little creature felt a tickling sensation of the palate, which fairly puzzled its tiny understanding, and possibly disturbed its innocent feast.

A curious submarine accident occurred a few years ago to the Persian Gulf cable. The cable suddenly broke down faulty. On examination of the fault was localized by some shore tests, and a ship dispatched to raise the cable and repair it. It was duly grappled; and, after a great deal of labor, caused by the extraordinary weight of the cable in hauling up, they succeeded in raising it to the surface, when they found, much to their amusement as well as surprise, that they had caught a whale." The body of a dead whale was found entangled in the coils of the cable, where the animal had died and strangled itself.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Half the Fine Went to Him.

A Belgian bridegroom, being about to start for Paris on his honeymoon tour, was informed by his bride that she had thought of concealing several thousand francs' worth of lace about her person, and thus evading the octroi duties; but that, on second thoughts, she had decided to declare it, and pay the duty, hoping by its sale to pay the cost of their journey. The bridegroom was not smitten with this frugal project, and insisted that the lace should be concealed. The bride, however, was inflexible, and the bridegroom left her to her own devices. On arriving at the frontier the husband reflected that if his wife were not searched his fears would be mocked at as having been groundless, and he would start on his married career with prestige impaired. This was not desirable. The rather was it essential that no should, from the very outset, assert his infallibility. So, when the train stopped at Ecouelines, and the passengers alighted, the bridegroom left the bride's arm for a moment, and, sidling up to a douanier, whispered: "I think if you search that lady yonder you may find some lace." The douanier winked; the happy bride was accosted with an invitation to walk into the female searcher's room; she turned pale, hesitated, but was led away, and five minutes later dismal sounds of hysterics were heard. The douanier reappeared and said to the horrified husband: "Thank you, sir; it's a good capture. The lady will be taken to prison, and half the fine will go to you."

—A few days ago Mrs. George Hoffman, of Vesper, N. Y., sent her fourteen-year-old son to buy some arsenic. She met the boy on the road home. She examined the poison he had obtained and told him to go home, and that his father had not eaten his supper to put a quantity of the drug in his tea. If tea was over, the boy was charged to put the poison in his father's breakfast tea. The boy found that his father had been killed. Next morning he escaped some of the arsenic in his father's tea. Shortly after drinking it the old man was taken sick. He sent for his wife. She would not go to him. The boy who had given the poison then came for his mother. He told her his father was dead. She started home. On the way she said to her son, taking him by the neck: "If you ever say a word about this I'll kill you the first chance I get." The boy did tell what had been done, however, and he and his mother are in Jail.

—A twelve-year-old boy recently stole a horse in Clover Valley, Cal., rode her clock ten miles and completed his outfit by stealing a saddle, bridle, blanket and revolver from a miner's cabin. He had made up his mind to become a robber, but was arrested while lying in wait for a stage coach.

Fish as Brain Food.

THERE are many men of many minds and many fish of many kinds, therefore there must be a fish adapted to each particular mind.

For instance: For the schoolmaster we should prescribe whale, and for his pupils blubber.

For the critic—Carp.

For the soldier—Sword-fish and pike.

For the office-seeker—Plaice.

For a shoemaker—Sole.

For a carpenter—Saw-fish.

For a smoker—Pipe-fish and whiff.

For the idiots who cross the ocean in a small boat—Dorse.

For a blacksmith—Bellows-fish.

For lean persons—Chub.

For a sculptor—Sculpin', of course.

For a lumber cheese manufacturer—Smelt.

For the base singer of a minstrel troupe—Black bass.

For a sea Captain—Skipper.

For a bricklayer—Salmon.

For persons who patronize lotteries—Gudgeons.

For dwarfs—Minnows.

For old topers—Suckers.

Then there is the archer fish for archers, the drum-fish for drummers, the pilot-fish for pilots, the skate for skaters and the homely fish for fishers. If a dict of either of these fishes does not increase the quantity of "gray matter," it hits might be drilled in the skull and a fish called the "whiting" inserted.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Mighty Hunter.

It has not fallen to the lot of many men to slay nearly 600 tigers—to say nothing of smaller game—in a lifetime, even when one's whole energies have been devoted to such pursuits. M. d'Harancourt, a Frenchman, who has been pursuing the avocation of a "hunter" in all parts of the world, claims to be the "greatest tiger killer in the world;" and having achieved this reputation, he is now, it appears, reclining on his laurels in the dignified position of Tiger Slayer in General of the Government of the Straits Settlements having been engaged, so it is reported, to destroy those animals at £10 per head. An English officer in his claim to the title of champion tiger killer. During the last few years Maj. Probyn has also no less than 400 tigers in the District of Khandeish alone, and the immunity from the ravages of these animals which he has secured for the inhabitants of the district has even overcome the suspicion with which the natives too often regard any Englishman who kills a tiger. The destruction of these felines is looked upon by certain classes as an act of sacrilege, and to shoot a tiger is to take upon oneself the vengeance of the village community for the act. Maj. Probyn, however, having partially rid the district of the presence of these unwelcome visitors, is rewarded by thousands of acres of land in the form of "assignments," which he is made over directly, and in such single lots as may suit his convenience; that is to say, either in one piece or in several, as he may prefer. There is no mistaking it. He makes the way of the settler pleasant and easy, as his slain can testify.

Harvesting Potatoes.

"Well," says many a reader, "don't anyone know how to dig potatoes?" If they do, but few of them practice it. Many dig them with sharp hoe, and cut and slash them generally. A potato cut by digging should never be sent to market, nor be eaten after it has lain a week. It is a mistake of a wound. Potatoes should be dug when the ground is dry, on pleasant days, and exposed to the sun and light as little as possible. Exposed for a week by laying on a barn floor or in a pile in the barn, they are not worth half price. They grow in the dark, and to keep them right they must be kept in the dark. When put in a cellar that is not very dark they should be covered to keep out the light.

Potatoes should not only be dug carefully, but handled carefully. The invention of the steel scoop was unfortunate for potatoes. If handled with a scoop, it should be a wooden one. They must not be thrown or poured so as to bruise them. Pouring from a basket into a barrel is injurious, without it is done with care. And the practice frequently resorted to of conveying potatoes from the wagon by a shute into the bins in the cellar should not be tolerated by any careful man.

Digging should be done with a plow, or, if by hand, with a potato-digger, or a broad-tined fork. The Irishman usually takes a sharp-pointed, long-handled shovel, and, if trained, he does it delightfully.—*Iowa State Register.*

LAST year in Massachusetts 12,737 couples were joined in the bond of wedlock. Of these there were 9,915 bachelors who chose maidens to be their wives, and 508 who chose widows; while 1,396 widowers married maidens and 818 married widows. From this it appears that 788 more widowers than widows were married maidens, and that 1,396 maidens married widowers, when only 608 bachelors married widows.

THE proper way to take vacation is as we go along. A day of recreation or a couple of hours or, so every day devoted to rest and entire forgetfulness of business cares, will sandwich labor so pleasantly and healthfully that strength will be preserved and life invigorated to a remarkable degree.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and while families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, present, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a dose or two of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the labels on each bottle. If no private stamp is set on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 519 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

VEGETINE
FOR
Chills, Shakes,
FEVER AND AGUE.

VEGETINE
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS
And General Debility.

VEGETINE
FOR
NERVOUS HEADACHE
And Rheumatism.

VEGETINE
DRUGGISTS' TESTIMONY.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY and LIVER MEDICINE

AWNINGS, TENTS.

LATEST NOVELTY OF T. Agents

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Home production for home consumption is the key-note of success in a State, a town, or in a family.—*Exchange.*

—It is folly to think that after a man has exhausted everything else, he can fall back on farming. He vainly imagines that any good, common, intelligent man can make a good and successful farmer without any particular previous study or experience.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap, and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have a new and important agent introduced, viz., the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fiber.—*Chautauqua Farmer.*

—The Mexicans have a method of subduing refractory horses and such as are inclined to run away which might be introduced here with profit. A hood or wicker is so arranged that the driver or rider can by a slight twitch draw it directly over the eyes of the animal, effectually blindfolding him. When this is done the animal instantly becomes quiet, and a repetition of the blindfolding two or three times gradually results in his becoming quiet and docile. Such an arrangement would be a valuable appendage to the headgear of such horses as are disposed to runaway.—*Exchange.*

—Pickles made after the following recipe are said to be excellent: Put cucumbers, peppers, etc., in vinegar; a lump of alum, size of an egg, to three gallons; thus leave them two or three weeks, if necessary; then pour off vinegar, and let it come to a boil. Having placed your pickles in stone jars (not glazed) or firkins, with layers of grape leaves, cabbage leaves between, leave a week; then repeat, pouring off the vinegar, and boil it, and again another week repeat the boiling. Tie up in thin muslin bags green ginger, horseradish, English mustard-seed, whole pepper, cloves and allspice, and a little garlic; add cassia buds.

Autumn Care of Stock.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* makes the following suggestions:

The critical seasons of thrift of our cattle and farm stock are the times of the two long grass to hay and from hay to grass—fall or spring. It becomes of great importance therefore to bridge over these seasons to the best possible advantage; and in no way can it be better done than by feeding just previous to and during the transition stages. Many farmers who practice this principle make as great profit from their cows in the fall as at any other season, and get, if we except the first greatest rush and flow, a full average quantity and better quality of milk. In the fall there are pumpkins, which are one of the best milk and flesh producers and sustainers when judiciously fed in connection with other feed, as cornstalks and other matter abundant at this season, which it is impracticable to store into winter. Much of this costs very much less to produce than the hay, grain, or other feed stored away for winter feed, and is better for present feeding than these, and will produce more and better milk. Saving it grossly by feeding all other farm stock correspondingly well. Good stock in the fall is a first requisite; the second thing is the second; the regular attendance is the main thing. Any irregularity in attendance is sure to crop out and tell the tale. If our stock pass the transition of spring and fall safely, there is usually no trouble to be apprehended during other seasons; therefore it is wise to see to it and provide for these critical seasons.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or well, when Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailments, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with impurities liver and urinary organs deranged. Hop Bitters."

THE BEST COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEVER.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Hop Bitters Mf'g Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"
CATHOLICON
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN ATTAINING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y.

REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC

CHICAGO
Conservatory of Music.
All branches taught. 209 State St. *Send for Circular.*

A Remarkably Good and Cheap Book for
SINGING SCHOOLS.
Johnson's Method
FOR
Singing Classes.
Price, $6.00 per Dozen.

MR. A. N. JOHNSON has become celebrated for his theoretical work on music, in which every point in music is made so clearly, and in such simple language, that there is no mistaking it. He makes the way of the learner pleasant and easy, as his slates can testify.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes
Is Simply and Entirely an Easy and Interesting Method of TEACHING the NOTES.

The Explanations are divided into 41 chapters, with examples and questions, and constant references are made to 11 tunes, which are found in the back part of the book, so that no one of the 41 chapters stops the 16 Anthems, and the 24 tunes, which are all found connected with the instruction, while they furnish first class music for reception.

Teachers will surely be pleased with it, and they will find it a very easy book to teach from.

SEND 60 cts. for SPECIMEN COPY.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Business College
Kalamazoo, Mich. Board, $2. W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.

MR. JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD IN LANDSCAPE PAINTING
Opens Oct. 15. Address, 19 Central Music Hall, Chicago.

ADVERTISERS
DESIRING TO REACH
The READERS of THIS STATE
CAN DO SO IN THE
Cheapest and Best Manner
BY ADDRESSING
E. E. PRATT,
70 Jackson Street, Chicago.
Orders received for any Western State. Send for Catalogue.

A Table Book and Interesting Arithmetic
BY LYDIA NASH.

This little book is the best yet issued for beginners in the study of Arithmetic. It takes the learner through Long Division, and is adapted to the wants of primary teachers and pupils. It proves no point unconnected which is necessary to the understanding of the next one, and is a model of clearness and simplicity. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid. Liberal terms for introduction. Address the author, Lydia Nash, Cleveland, O. Mention this paper.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes
Is Simply and Entirely an Easy and Interesting Method of TEACHING the NOTES.

The Explanations are divided into 41 chapters, with examples and questions, and constant references are made to 11 tunes, which are found in the back part of the book, so that no one of the 41 chapters stops the 16 Anthems, and the 24 tunes, which are all found connected with the instruction, while they furnish first class music for reception.

Teachers will surely be pleased with it, and they will find it a very easy book to teach from.

SEND 60 cts. for SPECIMEN COPY.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Mining is the Most Profitable and Safest Business in the Country.
Pay 3% per month. Write for P. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"
CATHOLICON
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN ATTAINING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N.Y.

REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC

CHICAGO
Conservatory of Music.
All branches taught. 209 State St. *Send for Circular.*

GOLD AND SILVER
RULE THE WORLD!
The Largest Fortunes Ever Accumulated were Made in Mining.

The SPRING VALLEY Silver M. Co.
Are selling stock at $5.00 per share, for $10.00 shares. You will not lose any money at that price. There are good chances of making money by dividends and the rise of stock, as there was in the following list:

	July 27	Aug. 27.	Sept. 27
Utah Mine, per share	$ 2	$25	$50 00
Sierra Nevada, "	2 00	40 00	75 00
Union Consol, "	2 00	40 00	120 00
Belcher, "	1 75	35 00	100 00
North Consol, "	1 62	32 50	81 00
		6 00	10 75

The Bodie Mine yielded, in August, $600,000, and for the month of September $1,000,000.

The Stock of the A. E. & Smith Pr. R. R. and branches in Colorado and the mining regions, ran from 12 to 16 to 8 to 4 per cent.

The Spring Valley, on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, is a Mine, is $2.50 each, and in one day last week sold for $3.50.

Send retainers from which to order.

Established 1852.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stiffness, Rheumatism,
Scratches or Grease,	Cuts and Wounds,
Chapped Hands,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Flesh Wounds,	Foundered Feet,
Stiffness of Joints,	Ringbone,
Sand Cracks,	Poll Evil,
Galls of all kinds,	Quittor,
Scitlet, Ringbone,	Spavin,
Poll Evil,	Windgalls,
Swellings, Tumors,	Callous,
Lumps in Cheek,	Sitfast,
Cracked Teats,	Caked Udder,
Chilblains, Lameness,	Garget in Cows,
Horn Distemper,	Scratches,
Overreach, Splint,	Quarter Crack,
Foul Diseases, Fever,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abscess of the Udder,	Cramps, Colic,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints,
Thrush	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c.; small, 25c. Sample size for family use, 10c. Manufactured and Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Co.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

CANCER
Its Nature and Treatment.
Published in 1875 for the Cure of Cancer. Sent free. Address DR. D. M. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Illustrated Catalogue free. BOSTON: 154 Tremont St. NEW YORK: 46 East 14th St. CHICAGO: 149 Wabash Ave.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WAR. Scott Big Scales, $45. 4-ton, $60. Circulars free. Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

GOLD and work on sale $12 day at home. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

50 Floral, Satin, etc., Cards, name, 10c. Outfit, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct.

25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c., plain or gold. Agents' outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Hull & Co., Bristol, N. Y.

50 Snowflake, Chromo, etc. Cards, name on, 10c. Outfit 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, Conn.

25 Superfine Unique Cards, with name, 10c. Sample 2c. Agents Outfit & Co., Troy, N.Y.

WILCOX & GIBBS Elegant Cabinet Case for Sewing Machine. All kinds Improvement. Manufacturers prize, $2500. Wilmot

$40x100 feet GIVEN AWAY to the person sending the largest list of words made from the letters in the words Chromo Cards, Name, Motto, Elegant and Artistic Outfit, 10c. Address Outfit for cards, 10c. Agents' Outfit for cards, 10c. Agents' Outfit for cards, 10c. Agents'

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, CHAS M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor, ALONZO SESSIONS, of Ionia.
For Secretary of State, GIL. JESSEY, of Macomb.
For State Treasurer, HENRY H. PHILP HARD, of Allegan.
For Auditor General, W. IRVING LAVERS, of Mecosta.
For Attorney General, OTTO KIRCHNER, of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner, JAS. M. MCDIVITT, of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, CORNELIUS A. GOWEN.
For Member of Board of Education, GEORGE S. EDWARDS, of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.
Sixth District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator, GEO. W. BELL.

For Representative in State Legislature, OSCAR D. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPHAM.
For Treasurer—BYRON SHE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ESEK R. ROBINSON.
For Coroners JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

[Concluded.]

Mr. Niles offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, At the annual session of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Charlevoix, in the year 1877, said Board, by a majority vote did vote a tax of three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500) upon the taxable property of said county, for the purpose of erecting an iron bridge across Pine River, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county; and

Whereas, The legality of said tax is seriously questioned by many of the tax payers throughout said county. There fore in order to organize said tax, and satisfy the tax payers of said county, we, the undersigned, respectfully offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That said tax or appropriation be submitted to a vote of the people at the earliest possible moment.

W. C. NILES,
J. E. DARRAH.

On motion of Mr. Keat, the above resolution was made a special order for ten o'clock. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Supervisor of Boyne Valley, was authorized to assess the following omitted lands in said Township, for the year 1876 and 1877:

swj of ne of section 9.

On motion of Mr. Ward the Supervisor of Charlevoix was authorized to reassess the following omitted lands in said Township for year 1877:

lot 5, block 3 village of Charlevoix, 1877, book 2, " "
SE 2 section 25, town 30 north of range 8 w. sej of ne sec. 26 town 34 N, R. 8 west.

On motion of Mr. Niles the Supervisor of Melrose was authorized to reassess the following omitted lands of said Township for years 1876 and 1877:

sej of section 12, swj of swj of section 11, nwj of nej of section 26, wj of sej of sec. 34.

On motion of Mr Ward the Supervisor of Evangeline was authorized to reassess the following omitted land of said Township for the years 1876 and 1877:

N wj of section 16, Town 32 North, R. 6 west.
nwj of swj " " " "
swj of nwj " " " "
wj of nej " " " "
ej of nej " " " "

for the year 1877 only
wj of nwj of section 18, Town 33 N., R. 6 west.
ej of sej " 26, " " "

On motion of Mr. Niles, each Township was authorized to raise $500 as a special highway tax at their spring election of 1878.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At ten o'clock moved by Mr Keat that Mr. Niles' resolution to submit the special tax to the electors of the county, be taken up for discussion. Carried.

Mr. Smith offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Resolved, that the words "earliest possible moment" be stricken out, and "the annual spring election of 1879." be inserted therefor.—Amendment carried.

The original motion as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith the motion of Mr. Ward to raise eight mills on the dollar as a county tax be taken from the table for discussion. Carried.

The motion was then adopted.

Moved by Mr. Darrah that thirteen water proof cases for the assessment rolls be purchased for the use of the supervisors and treasurers of the several Townships. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, Willard A. Smith was employed to do the official printing for the county for the ensuing year for the sum of seventy five dollars.

On motion of Mr. Weeker, the Board authorized the several Townships to raise by tax for the year 1878, the Township and School purposes, the following sums:

BEAR LAKE.		
Town,		$ 824 42
School,		1,375 00
BOYNE VALLEY.		
Town,		$1,100 33
School,		1,300 03
CHARLEVOIX.		
Town,		$ 925 00
School,		1000 00
EVANGELINE.		
Town,		$ 200 00
School,		256 76
EUCLID.		
Town,		$ 800 00
School,		700 00
HAYES.		
Town,		$ 240 00
School,		432 00
HENDON.		
Town,		$ 432 00
School,		864 00
MARION.		
Town,		$ 640 00
School,		768 00
MELROSE.		
Town,		$ 720 00
School,		864 00
NORWOOD.		
Town,		$ 400 00
School,		544 00
SOUTH ARM.		
Town,		$ 600 00
School,		675 00
SPRINGVALE.		
Town,		$1,000 00
School,		1,400 00
WILSON.		
Town,		$ 800 00
School,		1,000 00

The Committee on Apportionment made the following report of State and county tax.

	Valuation.	State.	County.
Bear Lake,	$ 82,502 00	$ 226 06	$ 2,310 06
Boyne Valley,	1,247 70	3 41	34 93
Charlevoix,	16,000 00	43 84	448 00
Evangeline,	16,472 00	44 91	461 16
Euclid,	26,787 00	73 36	749 63
Hayes,	21,600 00	59 20	604 80
Hendon,	2,430 00	6 65	68 04
Marion,	20,000 00	54 84	560 00
Melrose,	26,666 66	73 08	746 66
Norwood,	16,250 00	44 53	455 00
South Arm,	22,000 00	60 30	616 00
Springvale,	36,666 66	100 46	1,026 66
Wilson,	24,285 00	66 54	679 98
Total,	$ 346,250 70	$ 949 37	$ 9,690 02

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Niles:

Resolved, That no part of the eight mill tax voted shall be considered or spread upon the rolls as a bridge tax. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ackerson that the special highway tax voted to be entered in a separate column from the township taxes. Carried.

Moved that the Supervisor of the Township of South Arm be authorized to reassess the following omitted lands of said township on his roll for the year 1877: N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of section 27. Carried.

On motion the chairman and clerk were instructed to draw an order on the Treasurer for the bill of Dygert, Buff & Rice, which had been mislaid.

The following bills of the members were allowed:

	claimed.	allo'd.
E. H. Green,	$10 50	$10 50
J. H. Ackerson,	16 00	16 00
W. C. Niles,	19 25	19 14
Stephen L. Hicks,	13 68	13 68
J. Weaver,	13 92	13 92
James A. Keat,	14 92	14 92
E. S. Robinson,	19 54	19 21
O. B. Wood,	13 44	13 44
John Ward,	12 68	12 00
George M. Reiter,	20 09	19 50
C. J. Weeker,	15 70	15 70
Ayr Smith,	15 00	15 00
J. E. Darrah,	15 00	15 00

Mr. Weaver moved that two mills on the dollar be spread upon the rolls for a bridge tax.

Mr. Ward moved to amend as follows: That one and seven eighth mills be taken from the eight mills voted for county tax, and be spread upon the rolls as a Bridge tax.

Amendment accepted

Mr. Smith offered the following substitute for the above motion: That if a majority of the voters decide to pay the bonds then the committee on ways and means shall instruct the County Treasurer to pay the bonds out of any money he may have. After some discussion the substitute was withdrawn.

The question being on the adoption of Mr. Weaver's motion, as amended by Mr. Ward, the ayes and nays were demanded.

Ayes—Green, Weaver, Ward—3.

Nays — Weeker, Robinson, Hicks, Smith, Ackerson, Darrah, Wood, Keat, Niles, Bailey—10.

Motion declared lost.

Mr. Ward moved that when the Board adjourn it be until November 12th, 1878, at three o'clock p. m. Carried.

On motion the board adjourned.

A. R. UPHAM, Clerk.
E. H. GREEN, Chairman

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheevers, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in securing cases as Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try it! Just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, thro. W. CHEEVER.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Suiting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, pine and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. RICHMOND, Commissioner.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 17th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Have stock in hand to at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 8 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 6 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

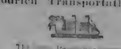
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND AT FRIDAYS

For Pine Lake,

On the same line, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STRICKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.



The Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

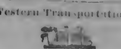
Capt. C. E. KIRTLAND

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix from Chicago every Friday afternoon; leaves Thursday night and Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.



The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GILLIS,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 1—11	June 17—27
July 5—13	July 11—27
August 2—16—28	August —27
September 13—27	September —11
October 11—26	October 7—21

Rounding Manitou at Chicago, Beaver City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Bayview City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE:

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Hueltzer Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market in the [illegible] dollars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 20, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES NOW PUT ON JOB WORK and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. W. CASWELL, C. C. BALDWIN.

CASWELL & BALDWIN,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM 80 IN SENTINEL BLOCK MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 3-tf

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benton, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Petoskey Sundays excepted. Leaves Traverse City Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, connecting at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Hueltzer Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from thence to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which steam navigation is [illegible] Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THERE was great excitement on the New York Stock Board, on the 18th, in consequence of the failure of the firm of Hatz & Co., Wall-street brokers, for $230,000. The partners were subsequently arrested and held to bail in the sum of $80,000 each, to answer to a charge of fraud preferred by William Belden & Co.

THE Concord (N. H.) Savings Bank suspended, on the 13th.

DURING the recent races on the course of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, the horse Hopeful made the unprecedented time of a mile in 2:16½, to wagon. The owner of Hopeful has issued a challenge to all the world for a trial of speed with his horse.

THE October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop to be 95. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per cent. With the increased acreage planted, the present crop promised to produce more than 5,000,000 bales.

DURING the celebration of a wedding in a colored church, at Lynchburg, Va., on the evening of the 16th, the building being densely crowded, an alarm was given that the structure was falling. A terrible panic ensued, and the immense crowd made a wild rush for the doors and windows. The terrible, groans and sight of their immediate attendants were crushed and trampled to death, and from fifty to sixty women and children more or less seriously injured.

THE New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, recently selected at Marquette, while they were being used as evidence in the case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, were returned to the office from which they were taken, on the 16th, in obedience to an order of the United States District Court.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety existed at Lincoln, Neb., on the 17th, concerning the safety of two surveying parties of forty men, who were surveying Government lands on the Niobrara River, in the immediate track of the Cheyennes on their recent raid. No word had been received from them for nearly two weeks. A detachment of cavalry from Camp Robinson had been ordered to search after them.

THE returns for October to the Department of Agriculture place the average condition of the corn crop at 96 per cent., an increase of 4 per cent. over the September average. The total yield will not vary largely from 1,800,000,000. The yield of wheat will exceed that of last year, a total of over 400,000,000 being indicated. The oat crop will probably be somewhat larger than the fine crop of 1877.

THERE were held in the United States Treasury at Washington, on the 19th, $948,680,850 in Government bonds to secure bank circulation, $18,290,400 to secure public deposits, and $4,022,000 to secure subscriptions to the 4-per-cent. bonds.

ACCORDING to a Washington special of the 19th, the new plan of registering first-class mail matter, which had been in operation three weeks, had proved to be a great success, and reports from all directions showed that its advantages were appreciated by the public.

SECRETARY SHERMAN stated, on the 19th, that 400,000 ounces of silver would be the amount purchased weekly by the Treasury Department.

IT was feared, at Washington, on the 20th, that the Arctic vessel Florence had been lost off the Atlantic Coast, with all on board, during recent gales. The vessel sailed from New London, Conn., eighteen months ago, for the Arctic Regions, under the direction of Capt. Hodgdon, and was to have been followed by another vessel, with additional supplies and men, but the appropriations asked for not being granted she returned, and was at New-foundland on the 20th ult., and should have reached New London in ten days thereafter. She had a crew of three officers and ten seamen.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE only surviving son of Jefferson Davis, Sr., was among the victims of the fever, on the 16th. He was twenty-one years of age. There were eighty deaths within and fifteen outside the city limits of Memphis. The deaths in New Orleans numbered twenty-six; Cairo, two, and three near Cairo; Chattanooga, four, and fourteen new cases. There was a somewhat encouraging statement of the disease in the smaller towns. The situation at Brownsville, Texas, was very discouraging. There had been over 500 cases and 150 deaths to date, and 100 cases were then under treatment. The deaths within the preceding forty-eight hours numbered ten.

A WIRESPRING telegram of the 17th gives news of the death of Lieut. Brewer, of the relief boat Chambers. He died on the morning of the 17th. The announcement of his death caused a pall of sadness over the entire city, and caused a deep feeling of sorrow at Washington and elsewhere throughout the country. He voluntarily accompanied the steamer on its mission of mercy into the infected district, and had expressed the belief that, by his long service in the South during the war, he had become acclimated. He caught the disease by having given up his stateroom to a lady from the infected district, who was at the time herself suffering from the disease, though she may have been unaware of the fact. Lieut. Benner served throughout the war in the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. In 1867 he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry (regulars), and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1875. It was reported from Washington, on the 19th, that Gov. Shepherd had, with the approval of the Secretary of War, telegraphed to Lieut. Hall to return with the steamer to St. Louis and there put it in quarantine.

FROST made its appearance in many sections of the South on the nights of the 18th and 19th, and ice formed in some localities. There were seven deaths in Memphis, on the 19th, and four on the 20th, six of whom were whites and five colored; six deaths were reported outside the city limits, on the 20th. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon, on the 20th, there were forty-four cases and twenty-seven deaths in New Orleans. It was thought, on the 20th, in localities where frost had appeared, that a change for the better would take place in a few days, by a diminution in the number of new cases.

A TELEGRAM from New York, on the 20th, gives the number of deaths of ministers in the South, by yellow fever, down to that date at fifty-six. Of these twenty-four were Catholics, thirty-one Protestants and one Jewish Rabbi.

IT was reported, on the 20th, that Minister Noyes, at Paris, had forwarded $1,000, and the Emperor William, of Germany, had contributed 3,000 reichsmarks (about $700), for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in this country.

WARM weather again prevailed at the South, on the 21st, and fears were entertained that returning refugees in the cities would add new victims to the scourge. There were eighteen deaths in the city and suburbs of Memphis, and twenty-three new cases. At New Orleans the new cases numbered thirty-one; deaths, fifty-four; total cases to date, 13,012; deaths, 3,753. There were two deaths at Cairo, but no new cases. Two more deaths had occurred at Gallipolis, Ohio, and there were also cases under treatment. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad resumed operations on the 21st. Notification was made at Memphis that no more rations to able-bodied citizens would be issued after the 26th. The fever was still prevailing with fatal effect in most of the interior infected towns.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JUDITH S. MOMBRIA, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Vermont Legislature.

IN the New York *Herald* of the 15th, Maxime Marbie publishes a sweeping denial of the charges connecting him with the cipher dispatches sent to and from the South during the Returning-Board excitement in 1876. He affirms that he never, directly or indirectly, sought, or assented to any scheme, to purchase or secure for Tilden the State Canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida.

THE Prohibitory State Convention of New Hampshire, at Nashua, on the 16th, nominated Asa S. Kendall for Governor.

PRESIDENT HAYES was present at the State Fair at Winchester, Va., on the 16th. He was welcomed in a speech by Gov. Holliday, who introduced him to the assembled people. The President responded in a speech in which he alluded to his first personal knowledge of the country there as having been obtained during the rough school of the great Civil War, and to the auspicious circumstances under which he this time visited its people.

On the 16th, the California Constitutional Convention adopted a resolution memorializing the President and Senate of the United States, to so amend the Burlingame Treaty as to prohibit Chinese immigration.

OFFICIAL returns from the late election in Ohio give the following totals for Secretary of State: Barnes (Rep.), 274,193; Paige (Dem.), 270,956; Say (Nat.), 28,832; Robinson (Prohibition), 5,624; Barnes' pluralities, 3,154. The Congressmen elected are: Republican—First District, Butterworth, 720 majority; Second, Young, 347; Fourth, Keifer, 5,010; Twelfth, Neal, 3,078; Sixteenth, McKinley, 1,294; Seventeenth, Monroe, 9 67; Eighteenth, Updegraff, 3,699; Nineteenth, Garfield, 9,618; Twentieth, Townsend, 5,815. Democrats—Third District, McMahon, 1,087; Fifth, Lefevre, 1,328; Sixth, Hill, 4,038; Seventh, Hurd, 1,930; Eighth, Finley, 1,295; Ninth, Converse, 938; Tenth, Ewing, 334; Eleventh, Hickey, 1,336; Thirteenth, Warner, 123; Fourteenth, Atherton, 2,267; Fifteenth, Geddes, 4,578.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN published a card in the New York newspapers, on the 17th, in which he denied emphatically that he either sent, received or authorized any of the cipher telegrams lately published, and relating to the Presidential count in the disputed States. He says the Returning Boards were known to be corrupt before their acts proved it, and that his election was confessed by the self-convicted participants in the fraud. His nomination and triumph were unbought, and he was untrammeled.

CLARKSON N. POTTER has declined a renomination in the Twelfth New York Congressional District.

ALLEGING to recent alleged political persecution and outrages in South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, a Washington special of the 20th says the President desired it to be understood that he would protect the colored race in the enjoyment of their rights to the utmost of his power. No effort would be spared to execute the laws and vigorous measures would be taken to bring violators of law to justice.

ADMIRAL PAULDING, Senior Flag Officer on the retired list of the Navy, son of the captor of Maj. André, during the Revolutionary War, and the last surviving officer of the Battle of Lake Champlain, died at Huntington, L. I., on the 20th.

HENRY HAVEMEYER, of New York, denies all knowledge of the cipher dispatches relating to the late Presidential election. He says: "I never sent any of those dispatches, and never authorized anyone to send them, or any of them, for me. I never knew, and do not know, the meaning of the cipher or any of the ciphers, in which they, or any of them, are written, and could not read them if I would. During a short period immediately after the late Presidential election a large number of telegrams were sent to my address for other persons, and called for by messengers. The practice was commenced without my consent, and after a few days discontinued by my requirement, because their frequency rendered them a great annoyance. I never knew the contents of those telegrams."

REV. REV. SYLVESTER H. ROSECHANS, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, died in that city, on the night of the 21st, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* of the 19th, alleges that a Republican meeting at Lautonville, in that State, had been captured by a force of about 500 "Red Shirts," who proceeded to run the meeting on a division time schedule, making several Democratic speeches. The meeting was, it is said, originally composed of about 2,000 men, women and children—mostly colored.

FOREIGN.

THE Turkish Government has warned the Constantinople press not to express anti-Russian sentiments, as Turkey was on the most friendly terms with Russia.

A PANIC in the Glasgow iron trade prevailed, on the 15th, in consequence of the reported failure of several leading firms.

BERLIN dispatches of the 16th announce that the Emperor William will resume the reins of Government on the 1st of December.

ACCORDING to a Romiuy telegram of the 16th, the Ameer of Afghanistan had sent emissaries to the various Mohammedan chiefs of Central Asia to excite a religious war against Great Britain.

THE Commander of the Austrian forces in Northern Bosnia has telegraphed his Government that he has snatched down my thing, gray hair. his Government that he has snatched down my "You are my youngest darling; I never can let Fifty-four Turkish officers, and the soldiers of Kardiza at the cost of 500 killed and a large number wounded.

IN consequence of over-production of cotton goods and a consequent glut in the market, several of the largest mills in Lancashire, Eng., have suspended operations.

THE Rothschilds have agreed to loan Egypt £30,000,000 to clear off her floating debt.

A CRISIS existed in the Italian Cabinet, on the 17th, attributed to the dissatisfaction of the Moderates with the home policy of the Premier.

THE Archbishop of Salonica, the anti-Russian candidate, has been elected Greek Patriarch for Turkey.

ACCORDING to a Simla (India) telegram of the 17th, the Afghans were concentrating in large numbers in the Khyber Pass. The British were rapidly forwarding reinforcements to Peshawur and Kohat to oppose a possible irruption of Afghans into India.

THE Sultan of Turkey informed the British Minister, on the 17th, that he had written to the Ameer of Afghanistan, advising him as a good Mussulman to make terms with England.

IT was recently reported from Paris that the awards to exhibitors at the French Exposition numbered 750, comprising grand prizes, thirty diplomas of honor, 384 gold, 300 silver and 320 bronzed medals, and 156 honorable mentions. The aggregate is larger than the sum of the number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, or at the Vienna Exhibition of 1875, and the larger proportion awarded to exhibitors than to any other Nation represented at the present Exposition.

IN a letter recently received at New York, from the City of Mexico, it is stated that on the 8th ult. Atzala, a mob, incited by priests, killed three Protestants and wounded a number of others. In Pueblo, the mob threatened to break up the Protestant services, killing four persons. President Rev. Dr. Butler to do all in his power to protect all religious denominations.

THE report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the lately-suspended City of Glasgow Bank, published on the 16th, shows that the institution has been recklessly managed, being fruitful in wild and debts and worthless securities. The total losses aggregate $5,760,983, to meet which will require an assessment of £500 per share.

AUSTRIA has given notice that full amnesty has been granted to the Bosnian refugees in Servia.

RANSOM GOODSPEED, living near Middleville, in Barry county, was gored to death by a bull, the other day.

ONE man has taken a contract to put 3,500,000 feet of logs into the Tittabawassee River this fall and winter.

GENUINE asbestos has been found near Ishpeming.

GRAND RAPIDS is to have evening schools this winter.

NEDAHOMEand Escanaba are to "go halves" in the expense of having an Episcopal minister to preach alternately at those places.

A SAGINAW man named Jones would talk back to the Judge, the other day, while on the witness-stand, and that official sent him to jail for contempt.

A FEW nights ago, Miss Anna Brown left Detroit with her father to drive home, six miles from that city, on the Grand River Road. In a right wagon drawn by one horse. They had driven about a mile beyond the toll-gate, the father holding the reins, when two men suddenly jumped to the side of the horse and stopped him, after which one of them stepped back and informed Mr. Brown that if he had any money or other valuables about him he would be robbed from them. Mr. Brown entered a protest, saying he was a poor man and had no money, and begged them to let him proceed unharmed. By this time the second highwayman had left the head of the horse and joined his companion, and both were badgering Mr. Brown, telling him that it was useless to affect great physical weakness and poverty, for he must "shell out." Meanwhile the girl had gained possession of the whip and at this point she suddenly seized the reins and, with the heavy butt end of the whip, knocked one of the robbers down, whereupon dashed the other a severe blow. Then, giving the whip to the horse, she succeeded in driving herself and father out of reach of the robbers and beyond danger, although one of the highwaymen discharged a pistol at the flying couple.

FIFTEEN per cent. of the force employed in the Michigan Central Railroad shops, at Jackson, were discharged on the 5th.

ADOLAS LANDMAN was run over by a train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, near Kalamazoo, on the 5th, and instantly killed. He was driving a load of lumber and the team backed on the track.

CARDITOUS have buried, by attachment, on all the pine of Nilos' water-works lying in certain streets of the city.

NEARLY-SIX Michigan physicians report to the State Board of Health that they know of 1,319 opium-eaters.

MICHIGAN lumbermen are finding out that there are great stores of lumber in the upper peninsula, and the timber thieves are also finding it out.

THE other night, at Detroit, Mattie Farrell came home drunk and was welcomed by her son, forty years old, who was also drunk. A quarrel ensued which lasted far into the night. Next morning he announced to neighbors that his mother was dead, and, the police arriving, he was arrested as her murderer. Her daughter's abode was literally drenched with the old woman's blood, flowing from numerous wounds in her body. The only other tenant of the house was his fourteen-year-old daughter, and she clearly and intelligently related that her father and grandmother quarreled, her father finally throwing down the old woman and kicking her in the head, and afterward stamping life out of her body, the fiffle one illustrating the action by herself lerraging down her own tiny heel.

THE Rev. Dr. Joy, of Detroit, refused to perform the marriage ceremony at the late wedding of Jay Gould, on the ground that the institution has been recklessly managed, being fruitful in wild and debts and worthless securities. The total losses aggregate $5,760,983, to meet which will require an assessment of £500 per share.

AUSTRIA has given notice that full amnesty has been granted to the Bosnian refugees in Servia.

RANSOM GOODSPEED, living near Middleville, in Barry county, was gored to death by a bull, the other day.

ONE man has taken a contract to put 3,500,000 feet of logs into the Tittabawassee River this fall and winter.

GENUINE asbestos has been found near Ishpeming.

GRAND RAPIDS is to have evening schools this winter.

NEDAHOMEand Escanaba are to "go halves" in the expense of having an Episcopal minister to preach alternately at those places.

A SAGINAW man named Jones would talk back to the Judge, the other day, while on the witness-stand, and that official sent him to jail for contempt.

A FEW nights ago, Miss Anna Brown left Detroit with her father to drive home, six miles from that city, on the Grand River Road. In a right wagon drawn by one horse. They had driven about a mile beyond the toll-gate, the father holding the reins, when two men suddenly jumped to the side of the horse and stopped him, after which one of them stepped back and informed Mr. Brown that if he had any money or other valuables about him he would be robbed from them. Mr. Brown entered a protest, saying he was a poor man and had no money, and begged them to let him proceed unharmed. By this time the second highwayman had left the head of the horse and joined his companion, and both were badgering Mr. Brown, telling him that it was useless to affect great physical weakness and poverty, for he must "shell out." Meanwhile the girl had gained possession of the whip and at this point she suddenly seized the reins and, with the heavy butt end of the whip, knocked one of the robbers down, whereupon dashed the other a severe blow. Then, giving the whip to the horse, she succeeded in driving herself and father out of reach of the robbers and beyond danger, although one of the highwaymen discharged a pistol at the flying couple.

JASON CARTER, of Pine Lake, recently committed suicide. He first filled his mouth with Paris green, and then walked into a well and drowned himself.

HENRY STENCH refused to pay for drinks in John Ross' saloon, at Detroit, the other night, and the latter knocked him. Henry's skull was fractured.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.25@1.30; Butter, ₩ lb, 8@25c; Cheese, ₩ lb, 9@10c; Corn, ₩ bu, 40@43c; Flour, White Winter, $4.50@4.90; Amber, $4.50@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.25; Cattle, ₩ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $3.50@4.09; Sheep, $3.25@4.10; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 20@24c; Wheat, Spring, White, York, Mess, ₩ brl, $4.75@10.00; Rye, ₩ bu, 45@46c; Wheat, White, 86@89c; Amber, 81@85c.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A few nights ago, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., as four of the miners were endeavoring to disperse an accumulation of gas in the shaft of a coal mine, one of them brought out a naked lamp. An explosion instantly followed, resulting in the death of the entire party.

—At Franklin, Tenn., the other day, John Prewitt shot his own son with a shot-gun, while engaged in a family quarrel. The son begged his father not to murder him, but he mercilessly shot out the eyes and then were rousing through the woods swearing to kill his two other sons who were in the altercation.

—At Woodbridge Center, Conn., the other day, Mrs. Kunz's dress caught fire from the kitchen-stove. Losing her presence of mind she rushed to the barn and attempted to extinguish the flames by rolling over the hay. Of course the barn was set on fire and the poor, crazed creature, horribly burned, ran to the well and jumped into the water and drowned.

—There is a tragedy in the background of the marriage of the Hon. Orson Brooks, of Los Angeles, Cal., which took place recently. The groom is seventy years of age and the bride sixty-three. Forty-four years ago the Judge was the accepted suitor of the lady he has now wed. The relentless purpose of fate separated their young hearts, and the lady and gentleman have both since married twice and lost, he his wives and she her husbands. Something like a year ago their paths crossed again, and the Judge has now married his first choice.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Recently a young married couple in New Orleans determined to visit the "old folks," who live in one of the coast parishes, and surprise them by displaying a new grandchild. Accordingly they started for the ancestral home, but when the young man and his fetching wife arrived at the mansion and their advent was announced, the old man, afraid of the yellow fever, peremptorily refused to see his son or his wife or his child, and furthermore ordered them off his premises; and, despite all prayer, remonstrances, they were obliged to depart, greatly chagrined.

—At South Canaan, Conn., a few days since, William Blodgett, an insane person, procured a shovel, and proceeded to the cemetery a short distance to the south of the village with the design of "resurrecting" his brother Milan, who had been buried three years ago. He dug up the coffin and opened it, revealing the sickening sight of the horrible grinning skeleton. He then went a short distance off, and procured a pitcher of milk, by the application of which the "resurrection" was to be accomplished, and remained all night, bathing the skull and other bones with the fluid. He was found in the morning still occupied and talking incoherently to his ghastly patient.

—Baldwin Co., Ga., lately, a party of colored lovers met together and held a mock court, all duly organized, with Judge, jury, lawyer, witnesses, etc. One of the number was tried for some offense, witnesses examined, speeches from their lawyers, charge of the jury delivered, and a verdict rendered by the jury of guilty. The sentence of death was pronounced by the Judge, and a rope was immediately placed around the neck of the criminal, who thrown over some place to secure it and the culprit made to stand upon a chair. The chair was then removed and the victim left dangling in the air until life was extinct. The youthful participants in the court affirm they would have taken him down, but he did not tell them to do so, and they supposed he was kicking his feet for sport.

MARRIED.

MR. JAMES CONRIE, Dentist, is Baltimore, writes: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, personally and in my family, for two or three years, and I am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6.50	@ $9.50
Sheep	4.50	@ 6.75
Hogs	3.85	@ 4.70
FLOUR—Good to Choice (New)	5.00	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Fall (New)	.97	@ .97½
CORN—Western Mixed	.37	@ .37½
OATS	.27	@ .30
RYE	.47	@ .48
BARLEY—Canada	.62	@ .65
LARD—Steam	5.65	@ 5.70
CHEESE	.07	@ .08½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.37	@ .40

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$4.75	@ $5.00
Choice	4.40	@ 4.60
Good	4.00	@ 4.25
Medium	3.50	@ 3.80
HOGS—Live Weight	3.50	@ 3.60
BUTTER—Common to Choice	.13	@ .20
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30	@ .31
Good to Choice	.25	@ .28
EGGS—Fresh	.15	@ .16
FLOUR—Winter Wheats	4.80	@ 4.85
Spring Wheats	4.50	@ 4.75
Red Winters	4.25	@ 4.35
Spring	4.00	@ 4.10
Patents	5.25	@ 5.50
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring	.97	@ .97½
Corn, No. 2	.37½	@ .37¾
Oats, No. 2	.26½	@ .26¾
Rye, No. 2	.46½	@ .46¾
BROOM CORN—Hurl	2.75	@ 3.00
Self-Working Hurl	2.50	@ 2.75
Brush	.06	@ .06½
Hurl Carpet Brush	.05	@ .05½
Inferior	.04	@ .04½
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.05
LARD—Steam	5.65	@ 5.67½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	45.00	@ 48.00
3d Clear	36.00	@ 38.00
Clear Dressed Siding	30.00	@ 32.00
Common Siding	14.00	@ 15.00
Common and Dressing	12.00	@ 13.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.60
Shingles	1.90	@ 1.95

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$4.12½	@ $5.00
Medium	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Good	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $5.50
Medium	4.25	@ 4.60
HOGS—Yorkers	4.00	@ 4.10
Philadelphias	4.00	@ 4.10
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 3.75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

RESIGNATION.

Dead! Will you read the telegraph over again to me
That came, in the early morning, from Memphis, Tennessee?
"Died, of the yellow fever, last night, at half-past seven,
Edward, your son." How dark a path is laid to the gate of Heaven!
Nod, my beautiful darling—so gay, so happy and free,
Could not the angels have spared him a little longer to me?
Just one month, this morning, since he came to me and said:
"Mother, dear, darling mother, smile on your wayward Ned,
And say, 'God-speed' to the mission of mercy on which I go."
To give to the sick and dying what comfort we can bestow."
"Not to the plague-stricken cities!—O, Edward, my boy, not there!"
I cried, as his loving fingers smoothed down my thin, gray hair.
"You are my youngest darling; I never can let you go—"
Fifty your poor old mother; spare her this added woe.
How could I live without you? Others, more wise than you,
Will do more skillfully, better, the thing that you want to do.
Softly, almost unconsciously, came back the feeble reply:
"Some mother's sons, fever-stricken, for want of my care may die.
Think, darling mother, it might have been Benny, or Will, or Jo—"
Or even your husband." Dearest mother, say you will not go."
Yes, he was right; it might have been one of my boys.
Stirred all the mother-instinct and pity in me—tears to my eyes brought.
God would take care of my darling—bring him again to me;
Surely my will could reach him, working so earnestly.
Thus for the good of others, working in God's own way,
So I crushed back the anguish, tho' I could only Brokenly, tearfully: "Edward, kneel with me After our anguished prayer, I kissed him, and left him there.
So he started that evening. Just as he went to start
He said to me: "Dearest mother, keep up a strong, brave heart;
I shall come back in safety and if I don't—well, then
We'll start about the same time, God bless you, mother, amen."
"And he has found it!" you whisper. Yes, he has found it, dear;
But he has left his mother, stricken and helpless here.
"Try not to talk of it?" Let me. The all the comfort I know.
Thus to talk of my darling, who cherished his mother so?
First came his letters, written full of a beautiful trust
That God would let him, for many, soften the sorrow and anguish dust,
And so He did—for many a dying message he heard
And spoke to the stricken stranger many a comforting word.
Never, in all the city, a face he had seen before;
Ah, there's the pang! Among strangers, there I will cry out no more.
Only the thought is so dreadful; pardon a poor mother's moan
Over her son, so brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Only the silence of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.

—*Ruth Hall, in Peterson's Magazine.*

A JUDGE OBJECTS TO BEING SWORN.

The officer in command at Detroit in 1763 was a man of singular qualities, and yet strikingly typical of the English national character.

As an officer he was brave in battle, stern and fertile in emergencies, rigid in discipline, yet popular with his soldiers; but at the same time so affable as often almost to merge the command-ant in the gentleman, so kind as to seem weak, such an admirer of women and always so richly dressed that it was written of him, "Had he been placed in the same sphere of society he might have been a second Chesterfield."

Toward even squaws he was so courteous that they soon came to regard him in the most friendly spirit, thus enabling him to impress them with many a Christian sentiment. He made it a point to supply them as much as possible with employment in their particular forte, as Indian embroideries, head work and buckskin moccasins. Many such things he sent across the sea to his English friends, where they were regarded as great curiosities. In the spring of 1763 the Indians were pinched for food, and many of them came and set up their wigwams near the fort, where, until summer, they might subsist upon the patronage and charity of the garrison.

Among others there came with his family a dusky Ottawa maiden named Mowana, an adept in every kind of needle-work known to the squaws.

Maj. Gladwin soon heard of her and her unusual skill, and sent for her to come into the fort as he had an elk skin for her to make up into moccasins.

When she came he found her rightly named Mee-ni, which signifies wild-pigeon, of she was peculiarly delicate and timid for a squaw.

Making known to her, by the interpreter, his want of moccasins, he gave her the elk skin from which, in a few days, she produced a quaint and beautiful pair. So delighted was he with her work that he kept her fingers busy all the spring in one device and another, meantime showing her such courtesies, making her so many presents, and paying her such liberal prices as to quite win her confidence. To gentle Mee-ni there was nobody like the good officer, so brave and refined, and yet so smiling and generous. He was as different from her father and other warriors, who, with their contempt and kingly stature, combined rude manners and often rough words. As events proved, the innocent girl's gratitude and regard toward him prompted her to a noble deed in his behalf.

In the autumn, while the corn was growing in the Indians' fields and the game was increasing and fattening in the woods, a motley crowd of men, women and children from the neighboring tribes, Ottawas chiefly, gathered in the vicinity of the fort for the purpose of having away by the soldiers the trinkets which they had manufactured in their wigwams during the winter and spring. They were attended by the celebrated Pontiac, a great Chieftain, sometimes even styled an Emperor, and all their manners and associations seemed friendly in the utmost degree. Some days of pleasant trading passed, and at length their relations were so agreeable that Pontiac proposed to the Commandant of the fort a council for the purpose of "brightening the chain of peace."

Maj. Gladwin readily assented without a suspicion of harm, and it was arranged that the calumet should be smoked in the morning inside the fort. To show his peaceful intentions and confidence in the whites, Pontiac stipulated that with him 200 unarmed warriors, thus making a most imposing display.

During the day the fort was put in order for the council in the morning. In the afternoon timid Mee-mi made her appearance with some uncommonly fine medicine for the Major; but he, who was strangely reserved concerning how familiar she had become of late.

Ah, there's the pang! among strangers, there I will cry out no more.
Only the thought is so dreadful; pardon a poor mother's moan
Over her son, so brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.

—*Ruth Hall, in Peterson's Magazine.*

A JUDGE OBJECTS TO BEING SWORN.

The officer in command at Detroit in 1763 was a man of singular qualities, and yet strikingly typical of the English national character.

As an officer he was brave in battle, stern and fertile in emergencies, rigid in discipline, yet popular with his soldiers; but at the same time so affable as often almost to merge the command-ant in the gentleman, so kind as to seem weak, such an admirer of women and always so richly dressed that it was written of him, "Had he been placed in the same sphere of society he might have been a second Chesterfield."

Toward even squaws he was so courteous that they soon came to regard him in the most friendly spirit, thus enabling him to impress them with many a Christian sentiment. He made it a point to supply them as much as possible with employment in their particular forte, as Indian embroideries, head work and buckskin moccasins. Many such things he sent across the sea to his English friends, where they were regarded as great curiosities. In the spring of 1763 the Indians were pinched for food, and many of them came and set up their wigwams near the fort, where, until summer, they might subsist upon the patronage and charity of the garrison.

Among others there came with his family a dusky Ottawa maiden named Mowana, an adept in every kind of needle-work known to the squaws.

Maj. Gladwin soon heard of her and her unusual skill, and sent for her to come into the fort as he had an elk skin for her to make up into moccasins.

When she came he found her rightly named Mee-ni, which signifies wild-pigeon, of she was peculiarly delicate and timid for a squaw.

Making known to her, by the interpreter, his want of moccasins, he gave her the elk skin from which, in a few days, she produced a quaint and beautiful pair. So delighted was he with her work that he kept her fingers busy all the spring in one device and another, meantime showing her such courtesies, making her so many presents, and paying her such liberal prices as to quite win her confidence. To gentle Mee-mi there was nobody like the good officer, so brave and refined, and yet so smiling and generous. He was as different from her father and other warriors, who, with their contempt and kingly stature, combined rude manners and often rough words. As events proved, the innocent girl's gratitude and regard toward him prompted her to a noble deed in his behalf.

In the autumn, while the corn was growing in the Indians' fields and the game was increasing and fattening in the woods, a motley crowd of men, women and children from the neighboring tribes, Ottawas chiefly, gathered in the vicinity of the fort for the purpose of having away by the soldiers the trinkets which they had manufactured in their wigwams during the winter and spring. They were attended by the celebrated Pontiac, a great Chieftain, sometimes even styled an Emperor, and all their manners and associations seemed friendly in the utmost degree. Some days of pleasant trading passed, and at length their relations were so agreeable that Pontiac proposed to the Commandant of the fort a council for the purpose of "brightening the chain of peace."

Maj. Gladwin readily assented without a suspicion of harm, and it was arranged that the calumet should be smoked in the morning inside the fort. To show his peaceful intentions and confidence in the whites, Pontiac stipulated that with him 200 unarmed warriors, thus making a most imposing display.

During the day the fort was put in order for the council in the morning. In the afternoon timid Mee-mi made her appearance with some uncommonly fine medicine for the Major; but he, who was strangely reserved concerning how familiar she had become of late.

Ah, there's the pang! among strangers, there I will cry out no more.
Only the thought is so dreadful; pardon a poor mother's moan
Over her son, so brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.

—*Ruth Hall, in Peterson's Magazine.*

A JUDGE OBJECTS TO BEING SWORN.

The officer in command at Detroit in 1763 was a man of singular qualities, and yet strikingly typical of the English national character.

As an officer he was brave in battle, stern and fertile in emergencies, rigid in discipline, yet popular with his soldiers; but at the same time so affable as often almost to merge the command-ant in the gentleman, so kind as to seem weak, such an admirer of women and always so richly dressed that it was written of him, "Had he been placed in the same sphere of society he might have been a second Chesterfield."

Toward even squaws he was so courteous that they soon came to regard him in the most friendly spirit, thus enabling him to impress them with many a Christian sentiment. He made it a point to supply them as much as possible with employment in their particular forte, as Indian embroideries, head work and buckskin moccasins. Many such things he sent across the sea to his English friends, where they were regarded as great curiosities. In the spring of 1763 the Indians were pinched for food, and many of them came and set up their wigwams near the fort, where, until summer, they might subsist upon the patronage and charity of the garrison.

Among others there came with his family a dusky Ottawa maiden named Mowana, an adept in every kind of needle-work known to the squaws.

Maj. Gladwin soon heard of her and her unusual skill, and sent for her to come into the fort as he had an elk skin for her to make up into moccasins.

When she came he found her rightly named Mee-ni, which signifies wild-pigeon, of she was peculiarly delicate and timid for a squaw.

Making known to her, by the interpreter, his want of moccasins, he gave her the elk skin from which, in a few days, she produced a quaint and beautiful pair. So delighted was he with her work that he kept her fingers busy all the spring in one device and another, meantime showing her such courtesies, making her so many presents, and paying her such liberal prices as to quite win her confidence. To gentle Mee-mi there was nobody like the good officer, so brave and refined, and yet so smiling and generous. He was as different from her father and other warriors, who, with their contempt and kingly stature, combined rude manners and often rough words. As events proved, the innocent girl's gratitude and regard toward him prompted her to a noble deed in his behalf.

In the autumn, while the corn was growing in the Indians' fields and the game was increasing and fattening in the woods, a motley crowd of men, women and children from the neighboring tribes, Ottawas chiefly, gathered in the vicinity of the fort for the purpose of having away by the soldiers the trinkets which they had manufactured in their wigwams during the winter and spring. They were attended by the celebrated Pontiac, a great Chieftain, sometimes even styled an Emperor, and all their manners and associations seemed friendly in the utmost degree. Some days of pleasant trading passed, and at length their relations were so agreeable that Pontiac proposed to the Commandant of the fort a council for the purpose of "brightening the chain of peace."

Maj. Gladwin readily assented without a suspicion of harm, and it was arranged that the calumet should be smoked in the morning inside the fort. To show his peaceful intentions and confidence in the whites, Pontiac stipulated that with him 200 unarmed warriors, thus making a most imposing display.

During the day the fort was put in order for the council in the morning. In the afternoon timid Mee-mi made her appearance with some uncommonly fine medicine for the Major; but he, who was strangely reserved concerning how familiar she had become of late.

Ah, there's the pang! among strangers, there I will cry out no more.
Only the thought is so dreadful; pardon a poor mother's moan
Over her son, so brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.
Fallen at the edge of an army! "The charge of the Light Brigade—"
Storming a battery manned—meeting the foe unafraid—
Dauntless, fearless, brave-hearted, dying alone there—alone.

—*Ruth Hall, in

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 17, 1878.

Fifteen Sentences.

Since the celebrated Nettlethorpe Bank robbery of a few years ago, nothing in this line has occurred to compare for successful audacity with the Manhattan Savings Bank burglary of last Sunday morning, and it may be safely asserted that never was a case which the entire police force, from the Superintendent to the most humble accepted patrolman, was more anxious to clear up than this. The audacity of the burglars in selecting a bank within a few yards of the Central Police Office, and one in which a very large proportion of the force have deposited moneys, and when was, therefore, watched over with a sort of personal interest by the police, has excited in a remarkable degree the pride and combativeness of the officers, and impelled them to unusual efforts. After the most careful search of the premises not a single clue to the identity of the gang could be found.

Not a trace was left behind, save the costly and ingenious tools with which the work was done; and these, as might be supposed, tell a little, if anything. The success of the gang is pronounced almost marvellous by the detectives, and certainly nothing more audacious or wonderful can be found in the pages of Jack Sheppard literature. That six men, in broad daylight, should enter a bank in one of the busiest corners of Broadway, work for three mortal hours in plain view of any passer by who chose to glance through windows hampering and hanging at the murderous doors of the safe, bag nearly $3,000,000 in cash and securities, and then disappear with their booty as completely as if they had vanished into vapor, is certainly, as incredible a story as ever was spun by the brain of a romancist.

Fortunately for the bank the largest part of the stolen property was either in registered bonds which are of no real to the thieves, or belong to private parties who kept their strong boxes in the bank's vault, at their own risk. It is claimed by the officers that the institution remains perfectly solvent, with a large surplus over any possible loss. Still, I notice that they have taken advantage of the sixty day law, requiring the usual notice before paying deposits. It is hoped that the strenuous efforts of the detectives will this week be rewarded with success, especially as they claim to have some slight clues, which follow ed up must run some of the land pirits to the ground.

This burglary is particularly ominous for Augustus Schell, the Tammany candidate for the mayoralty, over which the hottest kind of that fight is now in progress. Mr. Schell, being a brother of the president of the bank, and himself one of its prominent directors, is of course, set upon by the opposition papers in the regular and approved style of American politics, and the attempt is made by them to make him out responsible for the occurrence. Why shouldn't he be a candidate for local office in this glorious metropolis?

Fired, probably, by the recent example of the would be assassins of Emperor William and King Alfonso, one of our city ruffians attempted, the other night, to slay an American potentate, one of the most illustrious and most majestic of despots—Mr. Shott, a New York Alderman. "They say that the hour that is darkest is the one that comes just before day;" and I suppose that is the reason why the gas companies, who contract to light the city streets from dark to dawn, always turn out the street lamps just at the commencement of that hour. At all events, that is what they do, and in consequence more deeds of violence are perpetrated at that hour than at any other of the twenty four. It was at that time that the unfortunate dignitary in question was walking along an up town avenue when a man sprang upon him from a doorway, stabbed him several times with a long knife, and stole good his escape in the darkness. The motive for the assault is a mystery, for the victim is not known to have any enemies, but to one of the most populiar men on the Board. By what the doctors consider almost a miracle, the vicious knife-thrusts failed to reach a vital spot. In view of which I may be pardoned for regarding the occurrence as not wholly lamentable, for now that one of the City Fathers has experienced in his own sacred person the consequences of having the public streets in such a condition of obscurity as to invite and screen such offences, we may look for a reform where the nefarious hacking of two or three of the corpses in dark would leave but little difficulty in bringing about.

One of the questions now before our heavily-taxed City Courts is as to whether the elevated railroad has any rights which a bill-poster is bound to respect. The latter manner of society seems to leave his bump of reverence but slightly developed. Nature and art have one in close sympathies to his eye. The ink pellet is the vortex of either which appeal to his professional perception are prominence and superficial area. The ash barrel, the fence, the curbstone, and even the dead wall of the unoccupied house fall easy victims to his vandal eminence. But such achievements fall far short of satisfying his vaulting ambition. He yearns to paper all architecture, and is only restrained by the strong arm of the law from covering the brown stone fronts of Fifth avenue, and the marble palaces of Inside with the flaming boards of the circus proprietor and untidy eloquent exhortations to "Vote for Pat Finnigan."

Carried away by his consuming passion, the character of which I have thus briefly portrayed, the bill-poster hailed with fiendish delight the erection of the iron columns, which support the elevated road. He rubbed his hands with glee as his hungry eye peered down their apparently endless vista. He manned his paraphernalia with pails, brushes and dodgers, and send them forth under cover of night. The morning broke. The deed was done. The railroad officials were aghast. Not dumfounded not even bound voice enough to swear by the lip of the longest that they would have refrain. So they rushed into court, in the person of their attorney, Mr. David Dudley Field, and are now pouring forth their tale of indignation and of woe. The case will probably be tried next week.

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause, resides in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in the cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from the date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1878.

HORACE HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. B. CROSBY, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos Tayspaugh of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayspaugh praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate,

Therefore It is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, Michigan, between D. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Boyne Valley Lumber Co., was on the 25th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all persons indebted to said firm remain for settlement.

O. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wawbe-shaw-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty four North of range eight (8) West, containing 31.82-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWBAY,
Administrator.

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 23 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years: Interest, 10 per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

MATHEW A. BROWER,
Real Estate Agent,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken in good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Title furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

L A V

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and situated on Good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
1169y Charlevoix Mich.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at the Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norwood, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Asa Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6093, dated April 23, 1874, upon ef of sec tion 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office, on the 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

No. Cert.	Description.	Sec.	T.	Range.
	Primary School Land.			
9930	S½ of	16	34 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.			
7388	ne¼ of sec	20	34 N.	6 W.
"	sw¼ of sec	25	"	"
	Agricultural College Land.			
637	¼ of sec	30	32 N.	4 W.
"	ne¼ of sec	30	"	"
619	sw¼ of sw¼	20	"	"
1020	se¼ of sw¼	29	"	"

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Oct 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry C. Fisk against Allen M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6232, dated Dec. 2, 1874, upon the south ½ of southeast ¼, sec 26, Town. 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

PRIVATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 31 day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayspaugh, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Theresa Tayspaugh, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate,

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23 day of November, next, at the office of the petitioner, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

ELECTION NOTICE.—Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich. August 19, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Dorsch, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, of which Charlevoix county forms a district; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers, A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 2, 1874, upon the E½ of sec. 23, Town. 33 N., Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Jan., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. Two for six months.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w	2 w	1 m	6 m	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$1 25	$1 75	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 sqrs	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 00	7 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	9 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 75	11 00
1 column	3 25	4 00	5 00	8 75	14 00
½ "	2 00	3 00	4 50	7 50	12 00
1 "	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00	20 00

Card in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. SUFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. DAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. SPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 264 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Pine Hill Lodge No. 161, I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. LUTHIN, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH AGM mail leaves on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	20
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	12¢
Butter, per pound	18
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	06
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

Mr. Blair ran well.

CHARLEVOIX is growing.

SURVEYOR-elect Cooper is happy.

THERE are you satisfied now?

A westerly gale as we go to press.

WHAT has become of the *Advocate?*

FULL election returns on eighth page.

CHEBOYGAN county gave Bell 528; Ingalls 189.

THE Board of Supervisors are in session to-day.

HUMBUG ran largely ahead of his ticket in this county.

THOSE three hour speeches did much good for the Republicans.

THE new residence of Mrs. Fisher on Mason street is enclosed.

A good assortment of city goods, very cheap, at See & Washburn's.

THE Traverse Bay Eagle didn't trot out any rooster this time.

FARMERS come with their teams fifteen miles to trade at Charlevoix.

BRADSHAW'S pessimism at the head of Pine Lake has commenced grinding.

Card board, Jaws and Railroad canvas, and zephyr, at See & Washburn's.

CAPT. Aldrich has laid up the Sutton at Elk Rapids, and arrived home Friday for the winter.

THE Township of Marion has instructed its Supervisor to vote for the reduction of the County officers' salaries.

F. M. Loveland and family have removed to DeMoines, Iowa.

THE contractor is waiting for fair weather to sink the last crib to the harbor pier.

THE late gale destroyed Morris' dock at Cross Village, and nearly demolished Wagley's.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep leather of all kinds; also shoemaker's findings.

THE Little Traverse *Independent* heads its election returns in this forcible style: "We have met the enemy, and Great God, how they scooped us!"

A good stock of crockery and glassware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone.*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Use it.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to Buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Fresh Extracted Honey for Sale.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the farewill be reasonable. Answering footsteps or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

D. G. Miller

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 29. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 12, 1878. Whole No., 460

Tabular Statement of the Votes Cast in Charlevoix County November 5th, 1878.

Democrat.
Republican.
Greenback.
Prohibition.
Democrat.
Republican.
Greenback.
Prohibition.
Democrat.
Republican.
Greenback.
Prohibition.

Gen. Sheridan's Annual Report.

Gen. Sheridan's report to Gen. Sherman relative to the military operations in the Division of the Missouri during the past year, has been made public. The more important and interesting portions are as follows:

There has been no change in the organization of the division during the past year. It consists of the following departments, viz.: The Department of Dakota, embracing within its limits the State of Minnesota and Territories of Montana and Dakota, with twenty-five permanent posts and three encampments of observation, commanded by Brevet-Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, in the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry; the Department of the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah and a portion of Idaho, with twenty-one permanent posts and two camps of observation, commanded by Brig.-Gen. George Crook; the Department of the Missouri, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and the posts at Fort Bliss and Fort Elliott, in Texas, with twenty-four permanent posts, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Pope; the Department of Texas, embracing the State of Texas, with thirteen permanent forts and numerous camps of observation, commanded Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

To garrison these eighty-two permanent posts and camps of observation, the Government employs four companies of artillery, averaging fifty-three men each, eight regiments of cavalry, averaging 705 men each, and eighteen regiments of infantry, averaging 425 men each, which, as will be seen by the report of Gens. Ord and Gibbon, give us only one man to 130 square miles in the Department of Texas, one to every 200 square miles in the Department of Dakota, and about the same in the Departments of the Platte and the Missouri. When it is borne in mind that this immense section of country has to be constantly under surveillance against Indians and raiding parties from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, the work that has now to be performed by that portion of our army located on the military division will be appreciated by all military men, and by those who have at heart the good name of the army.

The Indian situation at the present time is, I am sorry to say, unsatisfactory. The Indian Department, owing to want of sufficient appropriation or from wretched mismanagement, has given to the settlements in the Western country constant anxiety during the last year, and in some cases the loss of life and loss of property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties. The Army has been in sufficiency of food at the agencies, and, as the cause in question, hunger sits among the Indians in some cases desperate, and almost any two of men will fight rather than starve. It seems to me, with the management, that the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient, if prudently applied to the exact purposes specified, and if the supplies are regularly delivered, but the reports of the Department Commanders forwarded herewith would indicate a different result—except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux, who, although threatening in their conduct, have been the best supplied, and have been hemmed until their increasing discontent constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace.

The General at length reviews the situation of the Indians 20 years ago, and the causes which have led to their present unhappy condition. At that time their wants were satisfied.

But, alas for the poor savage, along came the nineteenth century progress, or whatever it may be called, to disturb their happy condition. The white men crowded on by the grounds of the Indians and made encroachments on their rights which no Government could stand. One handful of soldiers was at first sent to protect the Indians, but such attempts were powerless. The Government made treaties, gave presents, made promises, none of which were honestly fulfilled, and, like all original treaties with Indians in this country, they were the first steps in the process of developing hostilities. As the latter became jealous, he made in his simplicity blind warfare, as he began to see his lands wrested from his possession. The disappearance of the buffalo, which he believed the Great Spirit had given him capable of sustaining him in peace and antelope killed for the market and by the sportsman, and wild cattle scattered by both, and his rude nature under similar conditions naturally rebelled. He commenced war, war as he had been accustomed to make it, and men, women and children, intruders upon his soil, were killed, the difference being made between the innocent or guilty, the armed or unarmed.

The General then reviews the wars which followed, at considerable length, and suggests what is likely to occur in the near future:

The second outbreak of Indian hostilities is caused in this way. After he has lost his country he finds himself compelled to remain on reservations, his limits circumscribed, his opportunities of hunting abridged, his game disappearing, sickness in his lodge from change of life and food, and insufficiency of the latter, and this irregularly supplied, and the reflection coming to him of what he was and what he now is, and clothed by hunger, creates a feeling of dissatisfaction, which, in the absence of a good strong force of soldiers, starts out on the war-path again, and unarmed people are killed, settlements are broken up, farms are abandoned and general confusion ensues. This condition of affairs is well illustrated by the recent outbreak of Northern Cheyennes, who, dissatisfied with their reservation at Fort Reno, and the ration which he and of the outbreak of the Northern Pieces last year, and certainly of that of the Hunkpapa and Sheetsaurs in this year, of the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches in 1874, and unless wiser measures prevail hereafter it will be so. The Crow will still cause in peat, the Assiniboines and Brooks. Yanctons and whatever tribes are on the Missouri will be drifted to follow. Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's people will be driven to the war-path eventually, and so on down to the tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory. To prevent or even meet the calamity which may occur we are entirely unprepared, for, without excessive military expenditure, which we can collect together but a few hundred men. For instance, at Fort Sill and vicinity, to meet the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and others, located in the Indian Territory, numbering 3,000 or 4,000, we have not more than 400 effective men. At Fort Reno, to guard the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, numbering 5,000 or 6,000, we have not exceeding 300 effective men. At Red Cloud Agency, which, there are at least 8,000 Indians, we have only two companies, and could not in ten days collect over 500 or 600 men. At Spotted Tail's we have only two companies, numbering 119 men, and it would take two weeks to collect all the troops we could muster, and they would not number more than 800 or 850 effective men, while the Indians number 10,000 less than 7,000. And so at all points where there are Indians and agencies, and at other strategical points, the number of troops is insignificant, and if outbreaks occur, as I fear they will, the consequences will be appalling, and I desire to warn the General of the Army that we have not half the troops required to meet these anticipated troubles.

Now that the game, upon which the Indians depend for their regular supply of food, is gone, we shall require a great supply of rations, with perfect regularity in their issue, to meet the needs of these people, together with a strong and stable Government, backed up by a sufficient number of soldiers to enforce a spirit of obedience, and to keep these restless savages within the limits of their reservations.

The General glances at "the benefits which have accrued to progress and civilization by the misfortunes of the poor red man in the last ten years," viz., the construction of various railways, the development of the mineral wealth in Central Colorado and the San Juan country in Southern Colorado; also that of the mines in Utah, Montana, the Black Hills, New Mexico and other points, which developments have thrown into circulation, by the process of labor and the purchase of machinery, and the purchase of machinery, supplies and transportation, millions upon millions of dollars, to say nothing of the millions taken out of the earth by manual labor and the aid of machinery.

Then, again, let us take a view of the cattle interests. Ten years ago our grazing grounds were in Texas, now they are from the southern boundary of Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico, and I may safely say that parts of Wyoming and Montana furnish a range sufficient, if not better, grazing than in Texas, and these lands are covered by improved and better stock. The number of cattle now north of Texas and west of the Missouri River is perhaps fully or nearly equal to that in Texas, and only two years ago there was scarcely a head.

Let us now look at the agricultural developments. Northern Texas has been filled up by thousands of lately enlisted from the South and North. Kansas has had an emigration hitherto unparalleled—the emigration being almost by the hundred thousand per year. Nebraska has also come in for a large share of emigration, while Colorado, Utah and Wyoming are not far behind in acquiring population. Central and Northern Texas, Middle and Western Kansas, and Nebraska and Utah, are all teeming with agricultural prosperity. This population, numbering probably 2,000,000 men employed in mining, grazing and agricultural pursuits, pays taxes, builds farm-houses and constructs fences, plows up the ground, erects school-houses and church villages, towns, etc., and the millions obtained by the sweat of their brow add to such more to the trade, commerce and prosperity of the world; and all this comes from the development of a country which only ten years ago was the land of the Indian, the buffalo and the elk.

The report closes with a brief summary of the general condition of affairs on the Mexican border, with recommendations for the better protection of life and property in Texas.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the operations of the Pension Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, and making sundry recommendations for the future. A Washington dispatch gives the following synopsis:

The number of new claims of all classes filed during the year was 67,502. Of these, 18,561 were original claims for invalid pensions, being more than double the number of the same class filed in either of the two years from 1871 to 1874; 13,040 were for the War of 1812 service, under the act of March 9, 1872. About one-sixth of these claims were in behalf survivors, the remainder were widows' claims; 45,764 claims were settled, at an average cost to the Government of $10.15 per case. The average cost in 1877 was $12.81, and in 1876 $17.11.

Thinking upon the increased efficiency of the office, including the reduction in the salary appropriation of $68,350 in 1877 over 1876, was $180,000, and in 1878 over 1876, including the reduction in the salary fund of $67,340, was $240,170. The number of cases settled in 1877 was 22½ per cent. greater than in 1876, and in 1878, 50 per cent. greater than in 1876. At the beginning of the year the number of applications for pensions pending, by order of the President, reduced from fifty-eight to eighteen, saving in salaries for the year $142,000. The aggregate saving in the bureau for the year in reduced payment for salaries of all descriptions, and reduction in the number of agencies, was $382,172; adding $180,000 for 1877, the aggregate saving for the two years in these items alone has been $562,332.

On the 30th of June, 1878, there were 223,-998 pensioners on the rolls, a reduction of 5,585 during the year. It is expected that the number of pensioners will considerably increase during the current year, on account of the 1813 pensioners. Exclusive of the Fees of Examining Surgeons, and the fees and salaries of Pension Agents, the amount paid for pensions during the year was $36,580,792. Of this amount, $940,60) was retained from the pensioners and paid to Claim Agents for their fees.

Starting a Boy.

A lonesome-looking boy was yesterday hanging around a wood-yard in the northern part of the city, when the corner of the yard, having both charity and philanthropy for boys with tears in their eyes, approached him and in the kindest possible accents or do something to earn a few shillings. The boy replied that he had no capital, and the wood-yard man took out a nickel and said:

"Now, my boy, I'm going to start you in life. Take this nickel and go and make a purchase of something or other. I'll buy it of you for ten cents, no matter what it is. Come, now, let's see what sort of a business head you have on you."

The boy took the nickel and went off, but in ten minutes was back with a gallon jug, which he had purchased with the nickel.

"Well, you are a keener," replied the man. "I never saw one of those sold for less than fifteen cents to anyone. I want such a jug, and here's its fair price. Go and sell my cut your fifteen cents in apples and I'll buy half your stock."

The boy did not return. Perhaps he fell into a sewer somewhere and the man can't make the wood-yard man believe so. When he lifted the jug from un der the table, where the boy had concealed it, he found a whole in the bottom large enough to let in a black-and-tan terrier.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CLERK in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England recently absconded with a package of bank notes amounting to $75,000. This is probably the foundation of the story about the murder and robbery in the Bank of England which was published here a short time ago.

Resolutions Adopted by the Prophetic Conference.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Prophetic Conference held its last session to-day, Mr. Reynolds, of Peoria, presiding. The Rev. W. H. Cravin read a paper on "The Relation of the Pre-Millennial Advent of Christ to the Catholic Doctrine of the Work of the Holy Spirit." Prof. Cooper of the Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., followed with a paper on "The Judgment," and the Rev. N. West, D.D., of Cincinnati, addressed the Conference on "The History of Doctrine."

The Committee on Resolutions appointed at the morning's session presented the following:

Before closing this Conference, composed of brethren from so many different lands, we the undersigned Clergy of our Lord, desire declaring whatever doctrines have may be held in connection with the belief of the pre-millennial of our Lord which contend in the faith once delivered to the saints, and witness to the Church universal among the nations, and to assert our position in that work we believe to be the truth of the Gospel which Christ has left to us.

1. We affirm our belief in the supreme and absolute authority of the written Word of God on questions of doctrine and duty.

2. The prophetic words of the Old Testament concerning the first coming of our Lord Jesus Christ were literally fulfilled in His birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension, and so the prophetic words of the New Testament concerning His second coming will be literally fulfilled in like manner. We believe that this earth in like manner as the world up into the ark, and this glorious Epiphany of our glorious God our Savior Jesus Christ is the blessed hope of the entire race of regenerated humanity, the true day of restitution of all things spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world began.

3. That the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is every where represented in the Scriptures as premillennial, personal and pre-millennial. We believe that the day and hour thereof is unknown to angels and to men, but known to God.

4. The Scriptures nowhere teach that the whole world is to be converted to God, and that there will be a reign of universal righteousness and peace before the coming of our Lord. Into this earth at and by His coming in power and glory will the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and the development of Anti-Christ, the times of the Gentiles and supplanting of Israel, the fulfillment of the desire of Cross and the resurrection of His living and sleeping saints, fulfillment and the period of millennial blessedness and transformation.

5. The duty of the Church during the absence of the Bridegroom is to watch and pray, to work and wait, to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and thus hasten the coming of the day of God, and, to His latest moment, cheerfully answer to the Spirit's glorious hope, "Even so, come Lord Jesus."

The Conference then adjourned sine die, and the whole Conference rising to vote.

The following, offered by the Rev Dr. Brookes, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the doctrine of our Lord's pre-millennial advent, instead of paralyzing Evangelistic and missionary effort, is one of the most significant incentives to consecration in preaching the Gospel to every creature. "Till He come."

Addresses were then made by Maj D. W. Whittle, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of St. Louis, and the Rev Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. They all commented on the glorious work and successful conference.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Hull, Eng., made the closing address, which was powerful and eloquent.

After singing "All hail! the power of Jesus' name," the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Lord, and the Conference adjourned finally.

Thanksgiving Day.

President Hayes has issued the following proclamation:

In accordance with that reason at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, within the year, none of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude, and for the exercise of penitence, and prayer, and pardon, by order of the President, reduced from fifty-eight to eighteen, saving in salaries for the year $142,000. The aggregate saving in the bureau for the year in reduced payment for salaries of all descriptions, and reduction in the number of agencies, was $382,172; adding $180,000 for 1877, the aggregate saving for the two years in these items alone has been $562,332.

On the 30th of June, 1878, there were 223,-998 pensioners on the rolls, a reduction of 5,585 during the year. It is expected that the number of pensioners will considerably increase during the current year, on account of the 1813 pensioners. Exclusive of the Fees of Examining Surgeons, and the fees and salaries of Pension Agents, the amount paid for pensions during the year was $36,580,792. Of this amount, $940,60) was retained from the pensioners and paid to Claim Agents for their fees.

Starting a Boy.

A lonesome-looking boy was yesterday hanging around a wood-yard in the northern part of the city, when the corner of the yard, having both charity and philanthropy for boys with tears in their eyes, approached him and in the kindest possible accents or do something to earn a few shillings. The boy replied that he had no capital, and the wood-yard man took out a nickel and said:

"Now, my boy, I'm going to start you in life. Take this nickel and go and make a purchase of something or other. I'll buy it of you for ten cents, no matter what it is. Come, now, let's see what sort of a business head you have on you."

The boy took the nickel and went off, but in ten minutes was back with a gallon jug, which he had purchased with the nickel.

"Well, you are a keener," replied the man. "I never saw one of those sold for less than fifteen cents to anyone. I want such a jug, and here's its fair price. Go and sell my cut your fifteen cents in apples and I'll buy half your stock."

The boy did not return. Perhaps he fell into a sewer somewhere and the man can't make the wood-yard man believe so. When he lifted the jug from un der the table, where the boy had concealed it, he found a whole in the bottom large enough to let in a black-and-tan terrier.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CLERK in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England recently absconded with a package of bank notes amounting to $75,000. This is probably the foundation of the story about the murder and robbery in the Bank of England which was published here a short time ago.

"tickets." She leaned timidly forward, and said:

"Tickets, John."

"Tickets be blamed," said John. "Get your ticket from the fellow you trolloped around with all day."

This was followed by loud laughter from a number sitting near, some of whom had been watching the girl's movements during the day, and she had to go down into her pocket for the necessary wealth to pay her fare to this city.—*Youngstown (Pa.) Register.*

The Pig in Agriculture.

The pig has recently been spoken of in contempt when compared with our other domestic animals. But if we examine his good qualities at all critically, we must award him a high place in our agriculture. The American people are thought to consume more pork, bacon and lard per capita, than any other people. The products of the pig are a household necessity, and enter into almost universal consumption. If we suppose 75 pounds, per capita, to be used by our people of pig products, including lard, then our home consumption amounts to at least 3,000,000,000 pounds, worth $150,000,000. The pig then holds a conspicuous place in the food supply of the Nation. But when we examine it as a factor in our exports, we find it to stand at the head of all our domestic animals. A few years ago we had to put up our pork, lard and bacon to suit English taste, and our average export of these articles amounted in money to only $6,000,000 annually. But after studying the taste of our principal customer, and getting the assistance of some English houses in putting up the goods, our exports of hog products rose in 1872 to $21,000,000. During the fiscal year 1876 these exports were as follows:

Live hogs	$670,947
Bacon and hams	20,564,652
Pork	3,844,622
Lard	12,422,485
Lard oil	182,156
Total	$38,686,163

In 1877 these products reached the sum of $92,352,222, an increase of over $13,000,000 in a single year. But the items of the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878, were the following:

Live hogs	$267,250
Bacon and hams	51,750,326
Pork	30,014,000
Lard	4,819,626
Lard oil	964,440
Total	$87,980,572

Now, the entire cattle products exported the same year amounted to $46,388,029; and this includes all our meat trade and dairy products, the latter being $18,162,487; so that the exports of our dairy products, amount to but little more than one-fifth as much as those of our pig products, and the whole cattle exports only amount to 46-100 of the pig exports. These export figures of pig products show what we may do in a few years more. They have doubled in less than three years, and we may reasonably expect them to reach $125,000,000 during the next ten years. We have ample resources for growing and fattening pigs in unlimited numbers and can supply the demand, however much it may increase. And since our products reduce pork, bacon and hams cheaper than any other country, we are likely to have the command of the markets.

The pig is found to produce a pound of product from less food than either cattle or sheep, and therefore is the most economical animal to manufacture our great corn crop into marketable meat. Our people are becoming more expert, year after year, and exporting less, proportionately, of the raw material and more of the condensed product. If it take seven pounds of corn, on an average, to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or lard, instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit, of itself; health the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market.

The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per cwt. as the fat steer, and only twenty-five as much nitrogen per cwt. And therefore the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef; beside a ton of beef will require nearly 50 per cent. more land to produce it. This gives pork double value, the comparative effect of producing pork and beef.

It is thus evident that the pig should have a high place in our agriculture; should be fostered in every way—his capabilities studied and pushed—his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat-producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk, and even whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.—*Rural New Yorker.*

AT a recent marriage in a suburban town the bridegroom, when asked the usual question, if he would take the lady for better or for worse, replied, in a hesitating manner, "Well, I think I will." Upon being told that he must be more positive in his declaration, he answered: "Well, I don't care if I do."—*Boston Courier.*

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable during Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1 00.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A farmer of Reno County, Kan., coming across a rattlesnake, tied his reins in a bunch and killed it therewith. Subsequently he untied the knot with his teeth, and the poison thus got into his system and drove him mad.

—A family of emigrants on the way to Texas camped over night in Sedalia, Mo. In the morning the man packed all the things in the wagon to continue the journey, except his aged mother-in-law, whom he left at the side of the road. However, a mass-meeting compelled him to take her along.

—An unknown man applied for a piece of bread at a house in East Fifty-second street, in New York City, the other night, and was refused. He said he was starving, and staggered away with feeble steps. He fell in front of No. 328, in the same street, and when approached he was found to be dead.

—In 1862, a young man of Bastrop, Tex., enlisted in the Confederate army, leaving behind him his sweetheart, a beautiful girl of sixteen. No letters came from him after Chancellorsville, but two weeks ago he returned after many adventures in foreign lands, claimed the hand of the lady, who had remained faithful to his memory, and was quietly married to her.

—Joseph Langendorf, of Chicago, met with a very singular accident, the other day, as he stood in the doorway of a drug store, on North Clark street. Above him, at the second story windows, was a gentleman cleaning a broken window. Suddenly a light of glass descended, cutting off Mr. Langendorf's entire nose, completely severing it from his face. The severed member was promptly sewed on again, and serious results were not expected to ensue.

—Mike Foley was a Montana desperado, and when he said he would kill Mrs. Frederick, she believed it. One day he approached the cabin, and she sent for her husband. Frederick hurried to the house in time to prevent injury to his wife, but received a bullet in his own breast from Foley's pistol. However, he knocked the villain down with a stick. Up to this time, Frederick had not spoken a word, but he announced to the table and, placing both hands on it, said: "I am shot, and cannot live two minutes. Run for your life or Foley will kill you." She refused, saying: "I cannot leave you." He again said: "It is useless, you can do nothing for me—save yourself." Observing Foley getting up, she rushed out of the front door and ran to the railroad and quickly found shelter, and finally escaped. Frederick died.

—None of us can know how we would act in a supreme moment of personal fate. Edgar Allan Poe or Victor Hugo could not have imagined a form of death more completely calculated to fill the timidity's fortitude than the terrible scene which culminated in the life of one John Conlan, at Norwich, last Friday night. Conlan, who was a pitiful coward at the best of times, was on the railway track at Norwich Falls, at a point where there is a double switch, and in front of the engine of the last train of the day he saw a huge locomotive coming down upon him almost instantly. It was not in the power of human nature to move. Conlan, who was a pitiful coward at the best of times, was on the railway track at Norwich Falls, at a point where there is a double switch, and in front of the engine of the last train of the day he saw a huge locomotive coming down upon him almost instantly. It was not in the power of human nature to move. Conlan, who was a pitiful coward at the best of times, was on the railway track at Norwich Falls, at a point where there is a double switch, and in front of the engine of the last train of the day he saw a huge locomotive coming down upon him almost instantly. It was not in the power of human nature to move.

—Bernard Lagendorf, of Chicago, met with a very singular accident, the other day, as he stood in the doorway of a drug store, on North Clark street. Above him, at the second story windows, was a gentleman cleaning a broken window. Suddenly a light of glass descended, cutting off Mr. Langendorf's entire nose, completely severing it from his face. The severed member was promptly sewed on again, and serious results were not expected to ensue.

—Mike Foley was a Montana desperado, and when he said he would kill Mrs. Frederick, she believed it. One day he approached the cabin, and she sent for her husband. Frederick hurried to the house in time to prevent injury to his wife, but received a bullet in his own breast from Foley's pistol. However, he knocked the villain down with a stick. Up to this time, Frederick had not spoken a word, but he announced to the table and, placing both hands on it, said: "I am shot, and cannot live two minutes. Run for your life or Foley will kill you." She refused, saying: "I cannot leave you." He again said: "It is useless, you can do nothing for me—save yourself." Observing Foley getting up, she rushed out of the front door and ran to the railroad and quickly found shelter, and finally escaped. Frederick died.

—None of us can know how we would act in a supreme moment of personal fate. Edgar Allan Poe or Victor Hugo could not have imagined a form of death more completely calculated to fill the timidity's fortitude than the terrible scene which culminated in the life of one John Conlan, at Norwich, last Friday night

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOV 12, 1878.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct 30 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL

A curious little conflict in social art was fought out the other day by the efforts of a woman employed upon the Western Union Building to take down the big red globe known as the "time ball," whose fall from its bottom at the stroke of this towering structure daily informs sporting New York of the moment of noon. The ball having become in some respect defective, was therefore not given as sharp orchestral No. 5 honors, however, had the hands of the brave workman touched the ball than they were stayed by a cloud of lorgnets who had previously entered this dizzy dwelling place, and who, after having gone to the expense of furnishing and fitting up the hollow globe in the finest style known to their kind, by no means intended those summary proceedings. The battle was an unequal one, the lorgnets easily getting the best of it until the time arrived to the besiegers of going below and actually reading and lowering the ball. This movement proved successful. The astonished insects tried for a while to follow the erratic movements of their agile disturber, but soon gave up in disgust and flew off in search of some more stable resting.

I feel like apologizing for again referring to that eternal Vanderbilt will trial, but one bit of the testimony of this week is rather interesting. It seems to be clearly proven that the old gentleman was a confirmed spiritualist, and spent a good deal of time and money on ghostly communications, and it is testified that on one occasion he sought and obtained through a medium an interview with the late lamented Jim Fisk. He inquired the future price of certain stocks, and promptly received an answer, purporting to come from the "Prince of Erie." He appeared highly dissatisfied however, with the prophecy from the spirit world, and expressed his determination to trust to his own judgment instead. After this the Commodore asked Fisk whether he liked his new abode, and delicately inquired after the climate to which Jim gave a somewhat testy reply, to the effect that he didn't quite like his quarters, and that the Commodore would soon have an opportunity to "know how it was himself."

To the long and somewhat monotonous list of defalcations and embezzlements to which this city is the unfruitful contributor, we now add the case of George W. Hoxie, for the last five years Assistant U. S. District Attorney in Brooklyn. As usual, the revelation of the man's misconduct was entirely unexpected, and the culprit well-known and highly respected. From a letter which he sent to the press on the eve of his disappearance it seems that Mr. Hoxie was led into Wall street speculations some years since, and being unfortunate therein, began using in way which came into his official hands, and has ever since pursued the same system of peculation. At last, finding longer concealment impossible, he writes a letter of confession and absconds.

What sameness there is in all these stories of weakness and crime, and what a mystery it is to those of us who have never been subjected to similar temptations, that men of intelligence, ordinary ability, or refinement, of high family and social standing, can enter, or having entered, deliberately pursue a path that is thickly strewn with the moral corpses of their predecessors, and the ruinous end of which lies plainly and unmistakably before them?

Carver, the riflesman, turns up an elegant nose at the Creedmoor style of shooting. He says that he got to meet the deer or Indian who would feel it an honour to be asked to stand at ease and wait for an enemy to drop upon his back, cross his legs, push the butt of his rifle against his right cheek, clasping the stock with his left hand thrown behind the head, rest the muzzle over his knee, adjust his wind gauge and elevation before pulling the trigger. Carver is of the opinion that six well mounted Indians would have eleven scalps in his belt during the time occupied by the Creedmoor riflemen preparatory to firing both back to the leisurely raised pistol and with a limp leg and arm go limply away. But the difference between opinion and target shooting, and when Jackson, or Jewell, or Fulton lifts the ladies' eye he accomplishes precisely what he attempted to do, whether he assumes a position he thinks take or not.

Neither should a critic lose sight of the fact that there is no short hour item of evidence than rifle shooting. Nerves with a view improving by discipline can hope to emulate. The hand must be steady and the eye and judgment clear, for without these requirements no man can hope to enter the lists as a successful rifleman.

Every now and again somebody turns up here with a story about a terrapin which he or she is about to come into the "long haul" child, relatives or descendants of some old Creasy who has been dead for many yrs. The publication duly reared with a glowing account of the claimant's claims and prospects, and then one whom matter drops out of sight, the claimant usually being a lunatic or an imposter. We are just now going through one of these periodical attacks. The hero in this case is a bluff and weatherbeaten old sailor named Morgan, who has come all the way down from Maine to look after a little trifle of $1,500,000 which he especially belongs to him as heir of some old chap who lived in New York the best of the memory of this generation, and which he will doubtless get—when the sky falls.

It may or may not be a source of satisfaction to your readers to learn that the much mooted question as to whether there is or is not a place of eternal punishment has been settled at last.

The synod of the reformed Episcopal Church, recently adjourned, emphatically declared that there *is* a hell. There was not little discussion of the point. One or two soft hearted brethren ventured to suggest that perhaps it might be as well to allow a little latitude to believers, and to permit them to think either way according to their several reasons and consciences, but these were imminently "set upon" by the sound and plenary inspiration party, who would have none of such proposals, and lying back in the leisurely raised pistol position with a limp leg and arm go limply away. But the difference between opinion and target shooting, and when Jackson, or Jewell, or Fulton lifts the ladies' eye he accomplishes precisely what he attempted to do, whether he assumes a position he thinks take or not.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

THE Secretary of State made public, on the 29th, its recent correspondence with the Government of Great Britain in respect to the payment of the $8,500,000 bounty which is due on the 23d of November next. The Secretary forcibly expresses his surprise and indignation that the Province of Newfoundland had been permitted to pass laws which practically violate the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and declares that the award will not be paid until the obnoxious legislation be repealed.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON, of the General Land Office, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, shows that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 8,036,178 acres of public lands were disposed of, and 5,011,011 acres were surveyed, in addition to 721,918,748 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is something over 1,040,000,000 acres. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 4,418,344; timber-culture entries, 1,876,646; desert-land entries, 310,623; cash entries, 87,505; grants to railroads, 606,940; swamp lands patented, 302,826; other grants to States, 214,992. The cash receipts amounted to $3,022,536, being $569,567 more than the receipts for the preceding year.

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Washington, on the 29th, from military officers on the Rio Grande, affairs on the border were more peaceable. It was asserted that there was a larger number of incursions into Mexico by Indians than by Mexicans into Texas.

PRESIDENT HAYES has officially promulgated, through the State Department, the convention which has been ratified between the United States and all the Nations of Europe, except Great Britain, together with most of the South American Republics, providing for the establishment and maintenance at Paris of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

THE monthly statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in the Secretary of the United States Treasury, shows the excess of exports over imports of merchandise to have been as follows: Months ending Sept. 30, 1877, $15,508,329; month ending Sept. 30, 1878, $30,525,376; nine months ending Sept. 30, 1877, $54,460,384; same date, 1878, $156,130,457. The excess of imports over exports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) during the same months ending Sept. 30, 1877, was $24,709,880; the excess of imports over exports of the same commodities during the same time in 1878 amounted to $621 900

ACCORDING to the report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, the net revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, from the sale of postage stamps, was $16,889,115, against $15,881,935 the previous year. The amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold was $17,375,593, against $16,757,775 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation $10,444,179, against $10,306,023 the previous year.

ABOUT 150 Mormons arrived at New York from Europe, on the 29th ult., *en route* for Utah.

ON the 31st ult., the German-American National Bank of Newark, N. J., the German-American Savings Bank of the same place, and the Merchants' and Mechanics' State Bank of Troy, N. Y., suspended payment.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the President, setting apart Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer.

THE Prophetic Conference, called in the interest of those of all religious denominations who believe in the pre-millennial coming of Christ, assembled at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in New York, on the 30th ult. William Reynolds, of Peoria, presided. Papers were read relative to the future advancement of the Savior by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Prof. Kellogg, of Allegheny, Pa., and from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., who was unable to be present in person because of illness. In the evening the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. There was a large increase of delegates on the 31st. Several papers were read, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, addressed a very large congregation, expressing his firm conviction that the pre-millennial coming of Christ was the clear and unmistakable teaching of the Word of God.

MRS. NOONAN, wife of Sergt. Noonan, of the 7th Cavalry, who died at Fort Lincoln, on the 31st ult., proves to have been a man, who had been playing wife and laundress in the regiment for over nine years. He was a Mexican.

A MORMON, named Miles, who lately married three women in Salt Lake, has been held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer any indictment that may be found by the Grand Jury for bigamy.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $28,916,991), $2,269,417,646. Cash in Treasury, $275,217,473. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,094,200,083. Decrease during October, $1,708,402.

THE closing day's session of the Prophetic Conference was held on the 1st. The resolutions adopted declare that the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is everywhere represented in the Scriptures as imminent, and may occur at any moment, the precise day and hour thereof being known only to God, and that the duty of the Church is to watch and pray, to work and wait, and to carry all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

A STORY comes from Thompson, Pa., of a horrible outrage which was recently perpetrated in that village by two tramps, who entered the school-house after the children had been dismissed and grossly abused the teacher, a young lady named Alice Kennett and then, to prevent her telling the story, cut out her tongue. She managed to reach the blackboard and write thereon a statement of the terrible affair and descriptions of the villains, and then, while alone in the building, died from the effects of the injuries inflicted upon her.

THE American Missionary Association held its Annual Convention, recently, at Taunton, Mass. Six hundred delegates were present. The annual report shows receipts for the year to have been $195,601; expenses, $198,979; balance, $7,352. The current receipts did not equal those of the preceding year by $13,603. The debt, which two years ago amounted to $90,000, has been reduced, by gifts and pledges, to $36,598. The work among the Chinese and freedmen is said to have been productive of much good.

A FEW days ago, a party of masked men stopped the stage running between Cheyenne and Deadwood, and took therefrom Masterful and McLaughlin, a couple of road agents who were being transported to the latter place for trial upon the charges of robbery and murder, carried them to a grove of cotton-wood trees by the roadside and hanged them by the neck until they were dead.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE relief-boat Chambers returned to St. Louis, on the 29th. The officers and crew were all well. Lieut. Hall, Commander of the boat since the death of Lieut. Benner, says the suffering of the people in the thickets on the river bank, and a few miles back, was very great, and demanded immediate attention. In some places the people were almost starving, food being scarce and the crops a total failure.

A MERIDIAN (Miss.) dispatch of the 29th ult. says there had as yet been no abatement of the yellow fever there, and funds were badly needed for the relief of the sick and destitute. The Meridian Aid Association appealed for assistance.

CAPT. BENJAMIN BLAZER died of the fever at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the evening of the 29th ult. He had exposed himself to attack by attending his brother's family who were suffering from the disease.

NEARLY all the absentees from Cairo, Ill., had returned to that city, on the 31st ult., and business was resuming its wonted activity. The news from the infected districts in the South was to the effect that the epidemic was rapidly dying out because of the cooler weather.

EIGHT yellow-fever deaths were reported in Memphis during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on the evening of the 30, and five the day before. Most of the victims was a returned refugee who had been home only one week, and was sick only three days. Considerable uneasiness was felt by other refugees in the city.

THE deaths in New Orleans, on the 30, numbered nine; cases reported, forty-seven; total cases to date, 13,317; deaths, 4,954. It was not yet deemed safe for absentees to return to the city.

ONE death in Vicksburg and two in the county adjoining occurred on the 31. There were several new cases in the city. It was announced that the fever as an epidemic was practically at an end, and business was being rapidly resumed.

THERE were five new cases reported in Jackson, Miss., on the 31. The Mobile (Ala.) Board of Health considered it safe for refugees to return to that city. Two new cases were reported at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 31. Refugees were rapidly returning.

THE total number of deaths from yellow fever up to the 31, during the recent epidemic, was as follows: At Memphis, 2,946; at Grenada, 1,000; at Canton, 200; at Jackson, 50; at Greenville, 50; at Holly Springs, 32; at Cairo, 31; at Shreveport, 30; at Vicksburg, 25; at Granada, 314

The ELECTIONS!

Full Returns From Everywhere!

BETTER and BETTER

A Solid North as Well as a Solid South!

The Republicans Carry Every Northern State in which an Election is Held!

The Republican party gained a victory in the late election of the 5th, of which surpass even the most sanguine expectations of its adherents. It has carried every Northern State in which an election was held, redeeming New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It has elected Republican State Legislatures in every Northern State whose legislative elections were held, ensuring Republican Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut (a gain), New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. It has not lost a single congressional district in the north, so far as at present known, while it has gained over a dozen districts. Such a triumph of Republican principles, and also of honest finance, is a glorious reward for the courage and fidelity to principle which the great old party has exhibited throughout the campaign, in every Northern State from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

New York shows a republican majority of fifteen thousand on the popular vote, Pennsylvania is Republican by fully twenty five thousand majority, Illinois by at least ten thousand, and Wisconsin by ten to fifteen thousand. All the other States of the North show similar Republican gains and majorities.

Not only have the Democrats been vanquished, but a party even more dangerous—if it should ever gain power—has been buried out of sight. The "National" party—the party of inflation and alternate repudiation—has so far as known, failed not only to carry any State but to elect a single Congressman. It has not merely been defeated, but routed and slaughtered. Its head and front, who sought by its aid to capture Massachusetts, is buried under an adverse majority of 30,000.

After the victory over Butler in Massachusetts, the redemption of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York is the most gratifying feature of the election. In Connecticut we gain the State government and Legislature, insuring a Republican United States Senator in place of Barnum, and also gain two congressmen. Should the next presidential election go to the House of Representatives, Connecticut will be found in the column of Republican States. General Joseph R. Hawley goes back to Congress with added honors and wider experience, and will make one of its most useful of members. New York gives a Republican plurality in the popular vote, for the first time since 1872. It sends an overwhelming Republican delegation to Congress, with a gain of two or three districts. Its legislature is largely Republican, and will elect a Republican United States Senator. These victories afford good ground for exultation.

Michigan,

The return from this State show even a larger vote for honest money principles than was anticipated, and larger than the first reports indicated. Gov. Croswell's plurality is 40,000. The Congressional districts give Republican pluralities of from 900 to 4,500, and the legislature is about three fourths Republican in the Senate, and nearly the same in the House. The aggregate National vote is apparently about the same as the Democratic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Willits's plurality in the Second will be over 3,000, McGowan's in the third Third is 1,480, Burrows' in the fourth aggregates 4,000, Stanley's in the Fifth 900, Brewer's in the Sixth 2,000, Conger's in the seventh 2,400, Hoyt's in the Tenth 2,000.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The returns show Mr. Hubbell's election by between 5,150 and 6,000 plurality. His plurality in the Northern Peninsula will exceed 2,500.

SENATORIAL.

Mr. Bell is elected by about 8,000 majority.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The returns so far point with certainty to the election of Phillips (Dem.) as Representative by a plurality of between 50 and 100.

Siderates is cheaper.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours—horse, foot and dragoons.

For the first time in twenty years the Republicans carried Milwaukee County Wis. on the 5th. In 1876 the Democrats had a majority of 7,000 in that county.

In fifty six days more, specie payments will be an accomplished fact, greenbacks will be at par, and the host of the inflationists will have lost all significance.

The balance of trade continues to be largely in favor of the United States. Official returns show that the balance in our favor for the month of September was over $20,500,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 over that for the same month in 1877.

There are strong signs that the treaty of Berlin, made by the European powers at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, is but a flimsy piece of patch-work and is likely to lead to further and worse complications, and serve as the occasion or pretext for future wars, instead of guaranteeing peace. Disagreements concerning it are multiplying and it really seems as though some of them were to culminate in fighting.

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles in Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crofton.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crosier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1yr

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Both the choicest Farming Lands and the cheapest for settlers now in the market. Also, Improved and Wild Lands in the Saginaw Valley. Homestead and Arbitrary lands for settlers in low rates. Non-resident lands are situated near the Southern Peninsula and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich.

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix — In Chancery.

Reed Bale, Complainant, vs Jessica Bale, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessica Bale, Defendant, is not a resident of this State, but a resident of parts unknown to this cause for over twenty days next previous to the time of the service of the subpœna herein, and that no one of the solicitors of complainant has been served with process or appeared in this cause, and on motion of Lyle E. Carpenter, one of the solicitors of complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and that in default thereof the said bill of complaint be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date of this order the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, or cause a copy of this order to be personally served upon the said defendant at least twenty days before the said day of hearing.

Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. D. Crosier, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Taylor, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Eliza Taylor, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or to some other suitable person:

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—AND—

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Pleasegive me a call—opposite Fox House Bazaars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction, at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock, a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

E. P. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Sec.	T	Range.
9999	ne¼ of	18	34 N. 7 W.
7889	ne¼ of ne¼	25	34 N. 6 W.
"	se¼ of se¼	25	" "

Agricultural College Land.

537	s½ of sec	30	32 N. 4 W.
619	ne¼ of ne¼	26	" "
620	se¼ of se¼	26	" "

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Fenno against Chas. Campbell for abandoning the Homestead Entry No. 6302, dated April 23, 1874, upon ne¼ of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Dec. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. Stevenson, Register.
W. H. C. Mitchell, Receiver.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Charlevoix, will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the Dental profession. (15c.)

ELECTION NOTICE.—
Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich.
August 14, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Bissell, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirteenth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles B. Glass against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6431, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the E½ of sw¼ section 10, Township 33 N., Range 6 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. Stevenson, Register.
W. H. C. Mitchell, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described swamp land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homestead, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office, Saturday, 14 Dec. at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
all of sec.	3	32 n.	4 w
nw¼ of sec	25	33 n.	4 w
sw¼ of sec	2	32 n.	5 w
sw¼ of sec	11	32 n.	5 w
all of sec	29	32 n.	5 w
sw¼ of sec	29	32 n.	5 w
ne¼ of sec	5	33 n.	4 w
se¼ of sec	19	33 n.	4 w
ne¼ of sec	27	34 n.	4 w
se¼ of sw¼	27	34 n.	4 w
all of sec	29	34 n.	5 w
lot 1 of	30	34 n.	5 w
ne¼ of sec	34	34 n.	5 w
se¼ of sw¼	35	34 n.	5 w
ne¼ of sec	35	34 n.	6 w

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Taylor-Joseph, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Eliza Taylor, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or to some other suitable person:

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23 day of November, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. Y. Monroe & A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 27th day of July, 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. Y. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. Y. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix county, ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wm. Gelshus-gun, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wm. Gelshus-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased herein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section fifteen (15) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 61 84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER D. MICKSAWAY,
Administrator.

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 30 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $14,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARRIS & BROWN,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 30. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 19, 1878. Whole No., 461

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and is fully adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that there once using it DOES up on having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE: Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

TERMS of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance, 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

FOR PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One in.	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 ins.	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
4 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	7 00	12 00	18 00
5 "	2 50	3 75	5 00	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
6 "	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 00	9 00	16 00	22 00
7 "	3 50	5 25	7 00	8 00	10 00	17 00	24 00
8 "	4 00	6 00	8 00	9 00	11 00	18 00	26 00

Certain Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutes rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Michigan.

D. BRONSON, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne City, Mich.

LOVEL H. HAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. BRAIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particulars Attention to Horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to call at the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey ..... 8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 5 p. m.

Every necessary attention will be given to the comfort of passengers and freight, and the service will be responsible. Also, any forwarding or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m., departs same days at 12 m.

SOUTH—Mail arrives daily, at 11 a. m., departs daily at 12 m.

NORTH—Mail is delivered at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrives at 5 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left with store of Crosier & Dennison will receive prompt attention. (6m)

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	40
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Hay, per ton	6 00
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	12
Butter, per pound	12
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Ducks, per pound	10
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

BUCKWHEAT, autumn weather.

Dr. Goodale of Traverse city, is dead.

A. Buttars arrived from Cedar Springs Thursday.

The new organ for the M. E. Church has arrived.

Plenty of shingles and lath at the Charlevoix mill.

Lots of new goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

R. J. Seaman and family left Charlevoix Wednesday.

O. D. Wood has put in a $2,000 stock of goods at Norwood.

Dr. Willard, of South Arm, made us a call on Friday.

The isolation of the SENTINEL is terribly on the increase.

The forests and shade trees are dressed in the "sere and yellow" of autumn.

The new mill at Boyne is nearly ready to commence business.

H. L. Miller form rly of this place, is in Colorado, in the mines.

New goods at Stockman's hardware Store, and lots of them.

Nice stamps, and N. O. molasses, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Charlevoix will have a U. S. Signal Station next Spring.

Bring down those bushels of potatoes and get the SENTINEL for one year.

See the card of H. J. Parish, in another column. Mr. Parish is a good workman.

The Good Templars Lodge in this village is in a flourishing condition. A. Buttars is W. C. T.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a supply of brick constantly on hand.

We propose to make the SENTINEL the leading paper of this section. We can do it, and we will do it.

Carpenter & Bartholomew still keep those choice teas.

Boaten, of Advance, is starting up his blacksmith shop under the management of an experienced workman. The public will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Porter is having a big run of custom at his grist-mill, and is building a large stable to accommodate his customers.

We propose to make the SENTINEL office one of the most complete jobbing establishments north of Traverse City, and to this end have ordered a quantity of new type and material of the latest and most beautiful styles. Delay your orders for job work for a few days, and you will not regret it.

The Greenbackers elected their Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney in Antrim county.

The Petoskey seal of Charlevoix County has evidently been secured the *Record* office.

Spring beds and mattresses at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Hannah Lay & Co. of Traverse City, will put in 7,000,000 feet of Pine the coming winter.

Will that saw the beauty of last Wednesday evening's sunset can say that the God of Nature is not an Artist?

The last critic says the last appropriation was sunk at the mouth of the harbor, on Friday.

Farmers from Antrim County come to Charlevoix to trade, and say they can buy goods cheaper here than any other place "on the bay." And it is so.

The voters of Evangeline Township on election day voted unanimously, instructing their supervisor to vote for the payment of the bridge bonds.

A lot of 4 inch nails on the bridge on day last week cost the "knocker" $7.50 Justice soliter soon the recipient out of the knocking, list of the fine.

Steel traps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL office will soon receive an assortment of job type of improved styles, which we expect to turn out some fine looking work. Send in your orders.

MONEY to LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Dwright, Charlevoix, Mich 16 1yr

---

The head of south Arm is taking a start in the way of building up, and will soon make other Pine Villages "chump" if they don't look to their laurels.

The Ladies Aid Society held an Oyster Social at the residence of A. Buttars (Tuesday) evening. Supper from seven till nine.

The *Record* Why of course. With four papers in Emmet County, some of them must be one horse concerns. But as it is nothing like brag and bluster. That's half.

Boyne Falls. Rev. Mr. Hamilton recently organized a Presbyterian Church at Boyne Falls. Last Sabbath they received eight new members by letter and confession of faith. The society now numbers fifteen members. They are agitating the question of building a Church, edifice.

PERSONAL.—Orson Campbell, Sr., of Beaver Island, is in town visiting his sister, Mrs. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. H. See, of this place, who arrived from the East this fall. Mr. Campbell had not seen his sister in over twenty years until the occasion of his present visit.

—"Tip" Miller is over here from the Beavers, feeling mighty big. He was elected sheriff over there at the late election.

ARISTOCRATIC PAUPERISM.—With a few more cases of pauperism like that of John Limburger, Charlevoix county would need to expand the dimensions of her exchequer, and make wholesale contracts for transportation. For board, medical attendance and transportation that gentleman has cost the county within a year, $257.00, and now the Board of Supervisors have left it discretionary with the superintendents of the Poor to expend $280 more in sending him home to Sweden—probably by first-class cabin passage, wines and fruit included. This will foot up $367.10 for Mr. Limburger. How is that for high? Who wouldn't have a sore leg?

GRAIN.—The large amount of wheat purchased and shipped by our merchants this fall, is evidence enough that Charlevoix must soon have a flouring-mill. We already have two grist mills closely contiguous to Charlevoix, but the business of these mills would in no wise be diminished by another, which would flour this large amount of surplus grain that now goes to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

Crosier & Dennison are getting their new building to fine shape. The painting and graining are at work beautifying the interior. They have, as usual, consulted the wants of this community, and they offer extraordinary inducements to the trading public.

There is no better way of picturing the difference between the Charlevoix of nine years ago and that of to-day than by going southward from the bridge for a moment, over our beautiful village and its thrifty places of business, and then, turning upon your heel and gazing upon the "old store," which stands untenanted, solitary and alone. Less than a decade ago this was the only mercantile establishment in Charlevoix. Ten years years hence a greater contrast can be pictured.

It is our say now. Where over the office of the Petoskey *Record* finds an opportunity to throw a slur at a sister at Charlevoix, he considers it a part of his journalistic duty so to do. His last week's issue contains a statement concerning Charlevoix which misrepresents the facts in some particulars, and is totally false in others. Now, Mr. *Record*, turn the channel of your excessive spuriness homeward, and use it in the interest of your ephemeral city. Don't go for so much precious wind in trying to belittle your betters.

MONEY to LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blemley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

---

Hon. P. R. L. Pierce, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, died in that city on Tuesday last. His death is a serious loss to Grand Rapids and to Michigan.

NEW BUILDING.—The large building commenced some time ago by O. D Mason, on the south side of the harbor, is enclosed. It is a very strong and substantial building, and was originally designed for a planing-mill and machine shop. Mr. Mason now has under serious consideration the project of making a flouring mill of it. The building is admirably adapted to this purpose, and is favourably located. We hope he will carry these plans into execution.

THE HARBOR.—The engineer department have asked for $30,000 for Charlevoix harbor for next season's expenditure. Even if cut down to the same figures as last year, with what has been left from last year's appropriation, we shall have $15,000. Col. Mansfield proposes to expend the most of this amount in dredging, which, with the completed piers, will give us a fine harbor of probably a uniform depth of twelve feet. The importance of Charlevoix as a port, and the Pine lake region as a trading section, will take against stride forward.

MARINE.—The sow Forest is in port.

—The Fountain City was here Thursday morning bound down. She will make one more round trip this fall.

—The steamer Gazelle is still running and will continue to as long as there is any business.

—The steamer Clara Belle was here Saturday with about twenty tons of freight for Charlevoix.

—Capt. Dan Way has traded back the small schooner Flora, for a half interest in the schooner W. A. Smith.

—A. Fox & Co. talk of putting a new "fan tail" on the tug Com. Nutt, and otherwise improving her this winter.

—Mr. Bartholomew is having a large sized hull over the steamer Nellie Bootbe, and work will be prosecuted on her nearly all winter. She will be enclosed.

Of the 289 members elected in the House of Representatives there are 149 Democrats, 132 Republicans and 8 Greenbackers. The Democratic majority is reduced to the uncomfortably small number of 9 over all.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—At Pulaski, N. Y., on a recent Saturday night, the floor of a stable fell and left five tied cows hanging by the neck. When found on Sunday morning they were all dead.

—The intelligent Mr. James Wilson, of Bruce, Ontario, went to shoot crows and placed his left hand over the muzzle of his gun so as "to keep the crows from smelling the powder" till the last moment. He has more sense now, but less hands.

—At Doylestown, Pa., a few days ago, as four men were about going down into an iron mine to work, a pinion-wheel by which the cage was lowered broke and precipitated four persons to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 350 feet. Three were almost instantly killed and one fatally injured.

—Judge Pierce, while angling at Swan Lake, Daviess County, Ind., the other day, got out of iron bails. He saw a large water-snake about 100 yards away spring from a log, seize a minnow and crawl back on the log. The Judge immediately picked up his rifle and put a ball through the snake's head, got the minnow and caught a four pound pike with it. The Judge tells this story himself.

—Probably no men ever stood closer against a wall than did the four miners who, were in the shaft of a Nevada mine, heard the holding-car break from its fastenings far above their heads. They knew there would be just a foot of space between the falling car and the wall; but they were not sure about their own thickness, and there was no time for calculation. They made themselves as flat as possible, and escaped injury, although the shirt of one was torn off.

—A resident of Jamaica, L. I., did a shrewd thing, the other day. While out gunning he shot a quail, in violation of the Game law, and some of his neighbors, who saw the act performed, prepared to lodge information against him. He anticipated them, however, by going to a Magistrate and entering a complaint against himself, was fined ten dollars, which he paid, and thus claimed half the fine, which is by law given to informers, received the five dollars and went his way rejoicing.

—A noise in Mr. Boone's house in San Jose, Cal., led him and his dog to believe that a burglar was at work, and they started in different directions to investigate. It was in the night, and when the man and the beast came together in a hallway, each took the other for the intruder. The dog sprang from under a table, intending to seize Mr. Lake, who, believing that he was attacked by a robber, hastily lired several shots. A light was brought, and the wounded dog, recognizing his master, crawled to his feet and died.

—One day last week, while Mr. Boone and Mr. Kim Thomas were out in the woods near Plattsburg, Mo., engaged in chopping, Mr. Boone saw a large black snake run into a hollow log. He told Mr. Thomas about it, and the latter went to the end of the log to take a peep at the serpent. Just about this time the reptile dashed out, and, before Mr. Thomas could move, was securely coiled around his neck, with his head in front of his, licking out its tongue ferociously at him. Although nearly choked, he seized it near the head, and, with the aid of Mr. Boone, who had gathered enough courage to take hold of the tail, the boas constrictor unwinding was successfully performed. The snake was about six feet long.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Fifteen years ago this month Horace R. Strong was shot in the right hip while serving in the Union army. The wound was not long in healing and the ball did not cause him much pain or trouble, but the missile was never recovered. In fact, no effort to recover it was made. On last Sunday Mr. Strong was walking on Prospect street, when he felt a sharp pain in his hip, and upon going home discovered a large swelling just above his knee, to which sharp shocks of pain were sent from his hip. Feeling of the lump, he discovered a hard lump under the skin and wondered at it. All day Monday and Tuesday the spell increased in size, until Strong decided to have the core out. Doing so with an ordinary pocket-knife, he was surprised when the blade of the knife had struck a hard substance, and, with a cracking noise like the opening of a pea-pod, the leaden bullet which was sent into his hip fifteen years ago, forced itself through the flesh a portion and fell upon the floor. The wound has entirely healed and Mr. Strong is keeping the bullet to show to his grandchildren.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Respect for Age in France.

There is something very touching in the respectful affection and care with which old age was (and is still) treated in France. Not only the parents', but the grandmother's *aïeul* is the point of reunion of the whole family, vying with each other who should best please and amuse the old lady. They never failed, whatever their evening occupation or amusement, to come in first and delight *Bonne Maman* and *Ma Tante* by their pretty toilets, and be rewarded by the somewhat exaggerated admiration they elicited. But the old lady really thought her granddaughters marvels of beauty and grace. A very marked feature of French old age is its *benevolence* to the young, an impossible word to translate, for it is neither good nature, kindness, nor indulgence—rather an habitual state of the mind disposed to admire and approve. This tone of feeling is but natural for children to their parents; and the young to the old are almost universally dutiful and affectionate. Well do I remember how pretty I used to think the slight inclination and kiss of the hand held out to them, which prefaced the morning embrace to *Bonne Maman*. Our own royal family is the only one in England where I have seen this graceful custom prevail. If young women and girls knew how much charm and coquetterie there is in this manner to their elders; how much younger they seem, how their grace and softness gains by contrast with old age, they would not in their own interests indulge in the defect-out-of-the-way-old-Dan-Tucker style which obtains so much in our society at present. Even the young men were full of little attentions to their aged relatives. They really loved them almost as parents. When the "Prince Consort's Life" first appeared we all wondered at the deep grief he expressed for the death of his grandmother, a relationship scarcely taken so serious-ly with us. *Adorable et adorée* was the phrase used to me only a few months ago by a young Frenchman of that most modern set about the venerable mother of his parents. It must be said that the grandchildren were often brought up in her house, and that she, being much younger than the same relative is in England, became almost a friend and confidant to these young men, who found in her that experience in the past and sympathy in the present which made her society as charming to them as it was to those of her own sex. Not having in those days the resource of clubs, the young men came in with the news of the day to pass the time till the hour for the balls, thus bringing into these *salons* an infusion of youth, which obviated dullness.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A Man From Alaska.

A *Journal* reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. John M. Morton, who has recently returned to the city after a lengthened absence in Alaska, where he has been occupied in his official duties under the United States Government.

Mr. Merton has spent eight years in the Territory of Alaska, and has had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with that almost unknown region than most men who have sought to learn its resources and future possibilities. He has been officially connected with the Islands of St. Paul and St. George—two of the Aleutian group, and his duties, in conjunction with three assistants, were to act in behalf of the Government in enforcing the terms of the lease under which these islands are held for twenty years by the Alaska Commercial Company. In regard to these Islands, the inhabitants and their principal occupation, Mr. Morton says:

The population of the island of St. Paul is about 240 natives, and that of St. George 100. There are not more than 1,300 people upon the Aleutian group, and those who live upon the two islands named are unquestionably much better off and in a higher condition of civilization than any of their neighbors. There has been a marked improvement in their condition during the last seven years. When the contract of the United States Government came into existence, these people lived in mud tents, partly dug out, and so low that they were obliged to crawl in and out, while these miserable dwellings had no ventilation whatever. Under the conditions of the lease, the company is compelled to do certain things for the inhabitants of the island; but they have done more than was required of them. All the men are employed in the seal fisheries, which occupy less than two months in the year. They drive the seals in shore, kill and skin them, and salt and otherwise prepare the skins for shipment to San Francisco. For this work, which rarely lasts more than about six weeks, each man receives $400 or $500, and all the rest of the year they have nothing in the world to do. The company are also compelled to furnish the people with fuel, salt fish for the winter and sufficient salt in barrels with which they may preserve the flesh of the seal for winter consumption, this being their principal article of diet. All the money the people have to spend is in the purchase of bread and such other things as they may desire to get from the company's store.

They need not spend much for dress, as they can obtain plenty of sealskin clothing; but as a matter of fact some of them do buy very fine clothes, and dress in quite stylish fashions. It rests with the people themselves whether they will save money or waste it on finery and trinkets. The company's store keep a good assortment, and they have plenty of opportunity to spend money there if they are so inclined. But many of them are getting quite rich. Some of them I know have as much as $8,000 in the savings bank in San Francisco; and there are no class of laborers getting more money with less work than these natives engaged in the seal fishery. The company provides a school eight months in the year, and has built each family a comfortable frame house, thus bettering their condition to a very great extent. Last year a church was erected at a cost of $16,000, for which the people contributed out of their earnings and have paid off the whole amount. They are devout members of the Greek Church, and attend to their religious duties with great regularity.

Our stipulation of the lease is that not more than 100,000 seals shall be killed in any year, and as the lease extends over twenty years, and the company expects to renew it at the end of that term, it is as much to their interest as that of the Government to observe this condition. This present year the full number has been killed, but in 1876 and 1877 only 75,000 seals were caught each year, the reason being that the price of seal skins had become somewhat reduced. This year both the demand and the price improved. There is no danger of killing off the seals under the system at present adopted, as care is taken to catch only the young males from two to four years of age. They never kill a female seal, nor yet an old male, and as there are several million seals around these two islands—more than all other parts of the world combined—the reproduction is more than enough to perpetuate the stock.

The company pays to the Government yearly about $250,000, and this amount may be said to represent about all that Alaska contributes to the United States. The rest of the country, which is of vast extent, covering 600,000 square miles, is practically unproductive, but in time the spruce, pine and yellow cedar timber upon the mainland will become valuable, and it is probable that extensive mineral resources will be developed; their existence in some localities is already known. The temperature on the islands where I reside is not of such extreme cold as in other parts of Alaska. Last winter was the coldest I have known, and the thermometer was never more than 22° deg. below zero. Strong winds and frequent storms prevail, however, ten months out of the twelve, and this makes the weather much colder than would otherwise be the case. The two months of summer, June and July, are usually wet, but that is the only time I have seen when there are no wind-storms. There is a little winter flower, a kind of anemone, which is the first to appear in the spring, and is followed by a large, bell-shaped white people on the islands are fond of reading, and have a good library and such indoor amusements as they can follow to occupy their time.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Structure of a Horse.

His nature is eminently courageous, without ferocity, generous, docile, intelligent and, if allowed to be so, almost as affectionate as the dog. In his structure the ruling characteristic may be said in one word to consist in obliquity—all the leading bones in his frame are set obliquely, or nearly so, and not at right angles. His head is set on with a subtle curve of the last few vertebræ, or backbone, and is united in their turn, with another curve, forming the tail. His shoulders slope back more than those of any other quadrupeds, the scapula, or shoulder-blade, being oblique to the humerus, which in turn is oblique to the radius or upper part of the foreleg. So, again in the hindquarters, the haunch is set obliquely to the thighs, the thigh to the stifle joint, or the upper bone of the hind leg, which at the hock makes another bend, and so long as the limbs retain the form so long will the horse be fleet. The length that a horse, although a lengthy animal from the front of his chest to the back of the haunch, is comparatively short in the actual back or saddle-place. Then his hocks are rather long, and his pastern joints are succeeded by a slightly different angle in the firm but expanding hoof, thus completing the beautiful mechanism which presents the limbs from jar, and insures elasticity in every part of an animal destined to carry weight and to undergo rapid and continued exertion—a combination not existing in any other quadruped to anything like the same degree, and fitting him precisely for the purposes for which he was given to man. At present we have said nothing about his head, every part of which is equally characteristic. His well-shaped, delicate ears, are capable of being moved separately in every direction, and every movement is full of meaning and in sympathy with the eye. The eye is prominent, full and large, and placed laterally, so that he can see behind him without turning his head, his heels being his principal weapon of defence. His nostrils are large, open and flexible, and his lips fleshy, though thin and exquisitely mobile and sensitive. The large, open mostril, common to him, as to the horse breathes solely and entirely through it, being physically incapable of breathing through his mouth, as a view in the throat actually precludes him from so doing; hence the mouth of a horse, without a bridle in it, is open for purposes of eating or biting, but never from excitement or exhaustion, like that of most other quadrupeds, except the deer species. The lips are, perhaps, even more characteristic; they are mobile as well as part of his mouth, and the lower and others of his family alone use them in this way. The ox, the sheep, the goat, the deer, the giraffe above all, and, in fact, we believe all graminivorous animals except the horse, either bite their food directly with the teeth, or grasp and gather it by the tongue, which is prehensile, and gifted with more or less power of prolongation; but the horse's tongue has no such function, and, therefore, no such powers, as these services are all performed in his case by the lips, and no horseman who has let a favorite horse pick up small nibbles of food from the palm of his hand, can have failed to be struck with the extreme mobility, and also the sensibility and delicacy of touch, which the lips are endowed.—*The Magazine of Art.*

The Comtesse de Bassanville, editor of the *Almanach du Savoir Vivre*, tells ladies how to avoid "crows-feet" around the eyes. The recipe is simple—to close the eyes for at least ten minutes every five or six hours, and thus rest the muscles of the face.

Children's Fashions.

Plaid stockings will be much worn by children this winter; the real Scotch stockings have the plaids in diamond-shape designs.

Children's furs this year consist of little round boas and muffs, generally of chinchilla, which is the most fashionable; dark squirrel is also used.

Dark brown cashmere will be much used for coats for little children of two and three years old; these are made with a deep cape, edged with folds of satin stitched on.

Girls of seven or nine years of age wear dresses made with the skirt polished with a plaiting and a bias band, and a plaited waist belted in and finished with a triple collar.

Knitted goods are very pretty this year. The woolen sacques for little children from one to four years old come in dark colors, with the borders shaded; dark taffy-brown, with border shaded from light cream to sienna brown, is very pretty, as is also ruby red shaded to brown.

Misses wear plaid suits made with the scarf, which crosses in front and is draped on the right shoulder, the end hanging loose over the back. The dress and scarf are made in the bias of the plaid. For house dresses plain material, such as casimere and merino, is made with plaited waist cut with open square, and a chemisette or rows of lace worn inside.

Some of the prettiest little coats seen this year for little boys or girls are of brown or dark velvet cloth, with soft fleece lining; these have a wide plastron piece of brown velvet down the front, which is also worn in the hood, and a wide sash in front of the waist forms a loop shaped like a muff. The pockets, cuffs and collar are of brown velvet. Light mousse cloth is used in the same way.

Little girls until they are six years old can wear most of the nobby little suits which are made with kilted shirts or in blouse shapes for boys. In the tartan goods now used the skirts are made like little Highlander kilts, and little, double-breasted jackets, with two rows of small pearl buttons in dark polished horn. On the front plait of the dress two full rosettes are set near the edge.

Very dressy little coats of white matelasse are made with coachmen's capes, the edges of the capes and the edges of the coats are finished with a ruffle of Mirecourt lace, set under a cable cord of silver. Knots of satin ribbon are put on the pockets and up the front. With these coats little bonnets are worn to match, with shirred Maria Stuart fronts; a little bunch of roses-buds and some forget-me-nots are set in the face trimming.

There are numberless styles of hats worn, this year, by little children, as in suits, girls and boys wear the same hats until they are quite age. The "sepi," the French soldier's fatigue hat, is worn a great deal, and a wide-brimmed, soft-crowned hat, which is set on the back of the head. The is finished with a large, soft pompon set in the middle of the crown. Little boys wear "soldier" hats made of cloth, with the peak edged with a twist of gold cord.

"Pierrot" hats for little girls have large, pointed crowns—the crowns in a light shade of blue and the brims, which turn down, of a darker shade; these are trimmed with maroon ribbon and have long, full, floating ends. Plush hats, with high crowns and slightly-rolled brims are sometimes varied by having the brim caught up at one side with a flat silver ornament, and a long, soft ostrich wing or aigrette in place. Older girls wear "toques" or turbans of velvet, with soft crowns.

For evening dresses or dancing-school dresses several pretty styles have been introduced. There is a prunnelle shape of pink or blue striped silks made up with satin; one of pink edged with fine plaitings of satin, the front of the dress cut away to show a long vest front of pink satin in fine shirrings, and over this the lace in the duchesse blonde, and a soft silver-gray crape de Chine, with plaitings and ruches lined with cardinal satin, having a closely-shirred vest of satin.

Many new and fanciful designs are added this year to ordinary styles for boys' wear. From two and a half years up there are kilted suits of cardinal and Middlesex flannel, with rosettes and jabot of the Continental style, of light, fawn-colored gray; these are called the "Washington." Another style, in the same flannel, has a long, plaited blouse with semi-circular and belt of gray; this is the "Lafayette;" both of these styles can be worn by little girls.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Beet Sugar.

THE following paper, by George May Powell, on beet sugar, was read at a recent meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Institute, New York City:

"Divide and Conquer" is a favorite maxim in military and in political contests. The beet sugar industry has been assailed with misleading statements of ponderous grand totals of expenses necessary to carry it on. The heavy estimates of the Old World were known to be competent to cope with these conditions. Our own people, however, have shrunk from incurring the heavy total expense of the whole industry at every point where its establishment in part, if not complete, would be desirable. From $50,000 to $250,000 have been supposed to be required to begin even at any locality where people might wish to establish beet-sugar making. It is not however necessary that sufficient capital should be massed together to cover the expense of both the agricultural and the manufacturing departments of the industry. It is susceptible of a division which will make it a conquest for our country at an early day, much more practicable than would be possible without such division. As beet sugar is chemically identical with cane sugar, the refineries at all our great commercial centers for the latter, are equally good for the former. Refineries are the major cost of the manufactures element involved. Their cost is already to a great extent provided for as above suggested. Statements recently current in the newspapers that the simple machineries needed to make sugar-cake, and to boil down maple-sap, are sufficient to make crude sugar from fresh beets, to send to refineries, may be received with some question. We are specifically advised, by experienced beet-sugar makers, that these operations are too imperfect to be profitable. As far as we know, the record also shows that over a quarter of a century of experimenting in making sugar from corn-stalks, has failed to produce an article which the poorest people will not prefer to use unrefined cane sugar. We mention these points to prevent our being so much divided on the great subject as to be unequally fitted for the task of conquering it. The cost of all that is needed to make unrefined sugar from fresh beets and dried beets have been very much reduced, of late years, in Europe; but more of this in future papers. Drying-kilns are the most hopeful means of reduction of cost, at present. Mr. Gennert, formerly of Charlestown, Ill., and known charge of the beet sugar work in Maine, writes me that a mill costing $5,000, and drying from twenty to thirty tons of beets in twenty-four hours. Five and a quarter tons of good beets, properly dried, will make a ton of dry beet, containing half a ton of unrefined sugar. Therefore kilns scattered over the agricultural sections of the country, hundreds of miles from the sugar factories, greatly reduce the number of factories demanded. Mr. Gennert also says that he has good dried beets in his possession which are three years old. The drying in the sun evidently seems to be the key to the manufacturing part of the question. The agricultural operation connected therewith are the main point; and "the way we have always done" we can raise beets containing a sufficient percentage of saccharine matter to make the industry pay." is the focus of that point. We believe we can make this practically clear without any puzzling calculations or other scientific terms not understood by the farmer. The answer is this: Wherever a man can raise, what in quantity would be called a good crop of common potatoes, which are of a quality that are dry and mealy when boiled or roasted, he can raise beets for sugar making to advantage. We believe, as we suggested in a former paper, that the chief reason for splitting up cane fields is not lack of material gain to our country of keeping gold from being sent abroad for sugar, several times the gain amount as the entire annual yield of gold mines. The transcendentally great loss in furnishing work to millions of unskilled as well as skilled laborers, and thereby, measurably saving many men, women and children from worse evils, is the chief reason, for the last reason, is the work the Maryland Council has undertaken. If this, we think, far more a moral than a material issue. Scattering practical facts among the people through the medium of the press. Memorializing the State Legislatures to change the appropriations of not less than from $70,000 to several times such a sum by each of the Northern States and most of the Southern States for the development of this industry in their own territory. These and such as these are the points aimed at, as we understand it, by the Council.

The soil and climate of a large majority of the whole country is adapted to the good work. From the Canada line almost down to the Gulf of Mexico beet sugar beets can be raised. Beets with quite as large per cent. of sugar as these now forming the basis of profitable sugar business on a gigantic scale in France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden and elsewhere in Europe. The mountainous western parts of the Carolinas, and the eastern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as Maryland and the Virginias, are perhaps quite as good as the New England and Middle States. The Valley of the Missouri we believe to be superior to the Mississippi Valley. In much, it not all, of Kansas, beet sugar is soon to become one of the greatest of our National industries.

—"Mr. Moody," says the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* of Oct. 25, "looked last evening hardly a day older than when last here, ten years ago. He is somewhat more round, and this makes his look shorter than heis. His black whiskers are covering this greater part of his face begin to take a slightly gray tinge around the edges, but otherwise he seems to have undergone no change for the worse. He was dressed in a black cassimere suit last evening, and wore a small piecadilly collar, and not a semblance of jewelry. His voice is still powerful and piercing as of old, with an occasional Yankee twang, and can be easily heard in the largest hall. He speaks with vehemence at times, and seems to have lost none of the fire of his earlier years."

LOVES of great men all remind us we may make our lives sublime, and, departing, leave behind us barely a pair of old stockings for our expectant heirs.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

If you do not want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it printed on your umbrella.—*Camden Post.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The following are taken from the Agricultural columns of the *Iowa State Register:*

Now is the time to fatten hogs. Corn fed now yields twice the return it will if fed in December.

Some farmers are counted unreasonable if they lend their farming tools and then grumble if they have to go three times to get them.

Young farmer, never fear that you will ever know more than will be appreciated. The world does homage to intelligence wherever found.

Plants in our houses give out oxygen to be consumed by human beings, and absorb carbon, which has been exhaled as waste from the human body.

Let the great truth pierce your ears as an angel's trumpet. Scrub stock of all kinds must be abandoned. Farmers must awake from their lethargy.

There are two secrets to have stock mature early. One is in breeding and raising the right kind of stock, and, secondly, good feed and good care.

It used to be thought impossible to break a colt without a whip. But sense and experience have taught that an apple is better than a lash, and a carrot is better than a blow.

Yankee Reed contends that any man who keeps a bright hog can raise any quantity of small fruit in this climate; but the climate is not suitable for such berries if the farmer's tools be rusty.

No farmer should be ashamed of his plain clothes, either on the farm or at the market places. Jean pants or bargan sleeve are no evidence of inferiority, no more than fine broadcloth and jewelry are evidence of nobility.

In these adverse times farmers should recollect that ships, freighted for distant shores, do not turn about at the first adverse wind, but best onward straight or oblique to the point laid down in the sailing orders. Grand example for equivocating men.

Alcohol applied immediately will give instant relief to burns and scalds, and generally prevent blistering. If it is a part of the body that cannot be immersed in the alcohol, apply it with a piece of cotton wet with it. Keep it saturated with it. Avoid the fire when using it, as it is inflammable.

Every individual case and condition of the period point to the necessity of concentrating the energies and means of the average farmer on a smaller area of land, and giving to that the most thorough culture and all the manure possible. The profit of farming—if a profit is to be had—must come from crops of a larger yield and improved quality.

Apples are the best articles of which to make vinegar. If cider cannot be cheaply obtained, take apples and mash them, or cook them, and pour away until vinous fermentation is exhausted. Then strain off, through a close cotton strainer. Fill one-half demijhon or jug full, and leave the stopper out until acetous fermentation discharges the wine. Then cork tightly, keeping it where it will not freeze. The vessel of vinegar can be replenished as it is used out. Apple peelings, if carefully set in a warm place, will the clear juice put into the vinegar, will always keep a plenty on hand.

Farming for Profit.

WHILE many farmers have been used to consider that stock growing and feeding and the raising of grain on the same farm cannot be so economically carried out as to make the farm essentially a stock or a grain farm, the better class of our farmers well know that the fertility of a farm cannot be kept up successfully unless it is stocked with animals fully sufficient at least to consume all the rougher products of the land. While it is true that new land may produce grain exclusively for some years, without apparent serious diminution of its fertility, it is a fact nevertheless, that when the lack of fertility does become apparent to the eye and the pocket of the owner, the cost of restoring the fertility of the land is out of all proportion to the exhaustion. This is indeed true in any case. Hence it is evident that, farming on the basis of artificial fertilization by commercial manures may cost more than the products sold. The land has been depleted at a cost greater than that at which it may be restored. Hence, again, it is evident, and a proposition well understood by intelligent farmers, that mixed farming is the most profitable in the end.

In all new countries the settler must perforce depend upon such crops as will bring cash returns soonest. Upon all soils adapted to its cultivation this is wheat, but in who continues its cultivation at the expense of other crops soon finds himself losing ground, and at last he finds he must climb the up grade toward mixed farming or else sell out for what he can get and commence anew. Those who wisely stock their farms early and thenceforward carry as large a proportion of meadow and pasture and such other crops as food and fatten stock cheaply, become not only the best farmers but the richest in any country adapted to general farming.

In many sections of the East, farmers, years ago, upon the advent of cheap meat by railway from the West, made up their minds that the fattening of stock would no longer be profitable, and turned their attention especially to the production of grain and such crops as were not supposed to be capable of long transportation. They soon found that those crops must have manure. Now manure cannot be made on the farm without stock, and recourse was had to commercial fertilizers. But this class of fertilizers, however admirable in themselves, are not a pabulum sufficient. Hence they are returning to the good old mode, and the one that has brought English agriculture to its present state of high art. Not that we would ignore commercial fertilizers. They are good in their places, but will not supersede manures which act both mechanically and chemically.

Eastern farmers, finding that they must have home-made manurres, began to buy Western steers for fattening. They also bought Western cheap grains to supplement their own decreased yield. This will always continue since grain is cheaply raised West, and the superior system of feeding East secures not only profit on what they buy but upon the outcome of what they have to sell, since their nearness to the seaboard enables them to take advantage of a rising market. This lesson may be and is being taken advantage of by Western feeders. They are raising year by year a greater area of blue grass and other grasses adapted to early spring, late fall and winter pasturage, and which, when supplemented with the great corn crops of the prairie region of the West, enables them to produce cattle, hogs and sheep at a minimum cost. Such mixed farming gives of short or long standing. He refers to the of increased fertility to the land from the manure naturally made.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Ice a Luxury Farmers Should Have.

After harvest, when there is leisure, make an artificial pund—a large, deep pond in which fish can be kept and pure ice obtained for the ice-house in winter. One or more such ponds should be made on every farm. There are but few farms that will not admit of just such ponds. They should be surrounded by a fence so as to keep the cattle out, admitting them to the water at but one place. Those who have the interest of their stock in view will see that they are provided, at this season, with an abundance of clear, pure, cold water. The writer was once conversing with a well-to-do farmer on the subject of ice, telling him how easy it was to have a supply that would render the hot season much more endurable. "It is easy for you," he replied, "for you have a large stream of water conveniently, but I have nothing, within four miles, larger than the little run down yonder," pointing to a small brook that ran from one corner of his place to the other. "That is sufficient," we answered, and pointed out to him three or four places where he could dig out small ponds without encroaching on his land one particle. He went right to work with plow and scraper, and in two days had two nice ponds made, which not only furnished plenty of ice for winter, but afforded excellent watering-holes for the boys, and good watering-places for stock during the summer. This was done at a trifling cost of time and money, and the ponds are still in duty, with an occasional dredging which they get during the dryest season. A pile of ice eight feet square and the same height is enough for family use. For such a pile, build the house ten feet square and the same height. The ice must be set on a floor of sawdust all around the ice—sides, bottom and top. The house can be made on the most economical plan possible—two frames of four-inch stuff for sides and top, nailing the boards on these uprights. Only a single wall is needed. —*New England Farmer.*

—A crazy girl in North Carolina was discovered the other day playing with a rattlesnake, from which she had removed the rattles without any harm from the reptile.

"Lies] Big Lies!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would have strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children you must not believe both of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, "good say. Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

The National Scourge.

It is estimated that the annual damages caused by the ravages of insects and worms upon the crops of the United States alone. Truly an enormous loss! Yet it stinks into insignificance when compared with the ravages of that more terrible scourge, Consumption, which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of human souls into eternity. The causes of consumption are various, depending in every instance on the peculiar habit of the diseased upon the scrofulous diathesis, or temperament, which is in all cases the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of bilious fever, in another a fit of rheumatism, will engender consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact nature of the disease is understood, viz., the accumulation and deposition of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of its scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regimen, will in the most successful manner, and in the majority of cases, effect a cure of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequaled advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are notably free from this disease.

A THOROUGHLY good Cabinet or Parlor Organ is worth two poor ones. Mason & Hamlin make the best. The prices are a little higher than those of poorest organs, but it is much cheaper in the end to obtain the best.

The Tremont House,

Chicago, has reduced its rates to $3.00 per day for all rooms above parlor floor, without baths. Appointments unexceptionable. Table d'Hote unsurpassed.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin.-O.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES HER.
DR. H. R. STEVENS, HILLSBORO, O.
Dear Sirs:—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, regulator and invigorator of the whole system. My wife was troubled for a length of time with a complaint peculiar to the fair sex. She took several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising. It cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction. Respectfully, T. F. TRICE.
I know the above to be true.
HENRY WERTHEIMER,
Druggist and Apothecary, 139 Monmouth St.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases one bottle has been sufficient for a cure, and white families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if it is not continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken a dose or two doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 819 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup
is composed of Ingredients Identical with those of the Human Blood, Muscle, Nerve and Brain Tissue. Will cure all blood disorders dependent upon some of these.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.
During the past few years I have given Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites a fair though limited trial, and what severe trial it my practice. In restoring nervous energy, toning the system, and gradually infusing healthy vitality into the blood, I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs, and in general cases where it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among those are consumptive and all threatening lung troubles, where I have received other modes of treatment. For tonic, or blood purifier, I consider it unsurpassed. I have no interest in it, and know of nothing equal to it. WM. E. HOWE, M. D.
Hartford, Me.

HUNT'S REMEDY
HUNT'S REMEDY is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has existed for years, and has gained a reputation for itself that is unsurpassed. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. Send for pamphlet to H. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
For all Kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Diseases, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Tetter, Ringworm, Itching, Scaly and Scurfy Skin Diseases, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores, Tumors, Chronic Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Syphilitic Diseases, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Muscles, Neuralgia, Pain in the Head, Side and Limbs, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gout, Tetter, Barber's Itch, Blood Poisoning, Carbuncles, Felons, Abscesses, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Diseases caused by Mercury, Impure Blood, Broken Down Constitutions, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Sick Stomach, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Universal Lassitude, Hysterics, Female Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Uterine Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Urinary Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Dropsical Swellings, Tumors, Enlargement of the Glands, Goitre or Bronchocele, Cancers, Cancerous Humors, Canker, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Worms, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria, Hooping Cough, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Flatulency, Fever, Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Black Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Side and Limbs, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Itch, Scurfy, Scaly Skin Diseases, Dandruff, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores, Ulcers, Cancers, Canker, Fistula, Piles, Stiff Joints, Rickets, Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Eyes, Granulation of the Eyelids, Weakness of the Eyes, Cataract, Amaurosis or Gutta Serena, Drowsiness, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Partial Paralysis, Numbness, Epilepsy or Fits, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Insanity, Hysteria, Delirium Tremens, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Sterility, Involuntary Discharges, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Uterine Hemorrhages, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Scirrhous Affections of the Womb, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Brick Dust Deposits, Mucous Discharges, Frequent Micturition, Incontinence of Urine, Wetting the Bed, Involuntary Discharges, Universal Debility, Pain in the Small of the Back, Sexual Debility, Exhaustion, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Decay, Barrenness, Loss of Power, Hypochondria, Blues, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Discharges, Impotency, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Pain in the Testicles, Sciatica, Inflammation of the Bowels, Peritonitis, Stone in the Bladder, Nephritis, Bloody Urine, Gout, Painful Urination, Retention of Urine, Excessive Use of Opium, Tobacco, Alcoholic Drinks, Tea, Coffee, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes, Use of Mercury, Minerals, Poisons, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Diseases, Chronic Weaknesses, Nervous Complaints, and many other diseases.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, CURTIS & PERKINS, No. 79 Prince Street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

D. I. C.
Is an absolute and irresistable cure for
DRUNK-
enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics or Stimulants. Prevents dying all taste, desire and habit of using any of the above articles. Its instances before the public of them past only others and disgusting. Giving power, perfect health and freedom from the subjects of themselves and their friends. Should penetrate skin of man further than to feel application, it occurred to us that it must be good for the human race. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. Mailed to any address on receipt of price, $1.00. Address D. I. C. Co., 162 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN A TRADE.
Free for a stamp. Address G. C. LOWENTHAL & CO., No. 72 Nassau St., New York.

WANTED—Agents—Address, with stamp, for particulars, WING STARCH WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price-list. Orcott and C.O.D. When made to order. Mme. Demorest's Emporium, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

50 Beautiful Christmas and New Year Cards (original designs), no 2 alike, 10c. 13 Chromo Cards sealed, 10. Thomas &

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, - - 1878

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Of all foul deeds, the foulest one upon which the heavens have looked for many a day, was that discovered by the sexton of St. Mark's Church, on Thursday morning. Upon opening the Church gate, it became evident that the grave had been invaded during the night." A dark lantern and a shovel lay in the loose, freshly upturned earth, directly over the vault in which the body of the late A. T. Stewart was deposited, and a hasty examination of the premises revealed the astounding fact that the body of the late millionaire had been removed

The startling intelligence was at once sent to police headquarters, and Commissioner Nichols in company with ex Judge Hilton, (the present head of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co.) proceeded to the spot, where it was found that one of the flags stones which covered the opening of the iron grated vault, was out of place. A small aperture about twenty five inches square was thus made, and through it the thieves must have crept to effect their nefarious work. The vault occupies a commanding position, being in the centre of the Churchyard which fronts on second avenue. Three large recesses line the huge chamber over the tomb, and their dark shades afford ample protection to the sacrilegious, who must have been concerned in the robbery. The vault is constructed of brick, and is arched at the top. The floor is twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and a granite stone staircase leads to the bottom of the vault, which is a room eight by ten feet. When Mr. Stewart's body was placed there on the 10th of April, 1876, it had three receptacles, first, a coffin of oak, covered with velvet cloth, then a leaden case, hermetically sealed, and lastly a heavy cedar box.

The thieves, after unscrewing the lid of the outer box, cut open the leaden case which enclosed the casket, with a knife, showing that the work was not done by professionals who would have brought the ever present "jimmy" into play.

The leaden case once cut through, the removal of the body was only the work of a moment at first, though it seems almost incredible that such an act could be successful and secretly accomplished in so public and exposed a place as St. Marks Church yard, but the explanatory circumstance is that the heat covered by the policeman on second avenue, extends half a mile above and below the scene of the robbery, giving ample time for the thieves to hit the body of Mr. Stewart from the place it in some suitable receptacle, carry it across the Church yard, and lift it over the high iron fence into a wagon.

In looking about for a motive for this outrage, that which stands out in greatest prominence is — reward for the recovery of the body. Judge Hilton declares that no reward whatever will be offered, and how the wretched matter will end is past finding out until some new light is thrown on the subject. There has been a prevailing idea that a great quantity of gold and valuables was buried with the body, and since the discovery of the loss, it has come out that about a month ago the sexton discovered that the marble slab at the head of the vault had been tampered with, and to deceive any person intending to rob the grave, this slab was moved about twenty five feet from the true entrance.

This shocking occurence has excited universal and deep indignation not only against the criminals, but against the police authorities. The latter cannot ignore the popular feeling, and this circumstance, together with the prominence of the outraged family, has instituted them to great activity. Every available detective is employed on the case and the scene of police headquarters is one of much excitement. The nature of the object stolen renders its success to conceal most next to impossible and the arrest of those guilty in human form is almost hourly expected. It will go hard with them if caught; for the necessity of making an example of them is only too evident. As Mr. William Libby (Mr. Stewart's partner) exclaimed on hearing of the robbery: "It is atrocious, diabolical! A city in which even the dead are not permitted to rest is a good city to get away from. There does not seem to be any protection."

It was the intention of the family to remove Mr. Stewart's remains to a final resting place in the magnificent mausoleum now building at Garden City, Long Island and should they be recovered, this disposition will probably be made of them.

With the usual noisy demonstrations about the polling places, and the flashing of excitement lights around the offices of newspapers, so-called political parties have met, fought and disbanded, with no one killed, (if I except poor following who long fingered in the cellar of his home upon hearing of Tammany's defeat. He had been promised a position in case of its success, and he could not stand up under his disappointment.

Yes, Tammany Hall which ever since Tweed's time has stood, among the thoroughly lowest men of all parties, as a synonym for political trickery and corruption, has at last been overthrown, vanquished, shusted" As Sachem Kelly announces in a lofty ring, crowd of reporters on election night, he was "routed all along the line." During this contest, party lines were lost in time in the general determination to get out from under the heel of Tammany. Tammany, in turn, moved to desperate endeavors by the unwonted opposition, centered its energies on the one task of electing its Mayor, Augustus Schell, envious of what should be some of the rest of its ticket. But it was of no avail. New York had made up its mind. Edward Cooper received nearly twenty thousand majority, and John Kelly has gone to meet Boss Butler. His record is very gratifying, if for no other reason than that it shows that this city is neither distracted nor sunk in apathy. But, on the other hand, it will not do to crow too easily before we get out of the woods. Tammany is both subtle and powerful, and there have been such things known as its getting hold of opposition candidates after the election of the latter, and quietly leading them into the Wigwam. We must wait and see whether it will succeed in capturing Mr. Cooper.

RADIX.

The Revival of Prosperity.

The thunder of the elections is dying away to its last rolling echoes; the stormy excitement, and the passion of partisan prejudice, have cleared off; the public has already looked about and observed what immediate damage and good have been done; and it is now time to take a clear, sensible, comprehensive business view of the situation and its promises for the future.

In the first place, the results of the elections have settled it beyond controversy that this nation will certainly resume specie payments on the first day of January next. Whether you like it or not cannot now alter this inevitable conclusion. It is wise, manly, and necessary to cease railing against unalterable fate, and look the coming fact squarely in the face. Its intelligent and honorable men, and resolve to make the best and the most of it. It is wise and patriotic to lay aside a partisanship and opposition which are no longer of any avail, and, therefore, childish, and resolve that the policy which the country has finally and firmly adopted shall be made, so far as any help of yours can make it a grand success. On the first day of next January we shall begin a new year, and a new era, by resuming specie payments. In so doing, we shall resume something greater and higher than mere gold and silver—these United States will resume their high and honorable place among the nations of the earth as one of the great powers whose lightest word of promise is just as good as gold and will soon be considered as valuable as gold wherever a ship carries our flag, or a traveler carries our currency. It rests with the people to decide whether we shall also, on that day, resume something highest and noblest of all—our common brotherhood and pride of patriotism, which will sustain, perfect and enlarge the American financial policy, then and therefore to go into effect, with a universal and patriotic support and encouragement. Along with our resumption of the money of the world, and our resumption of our high place among the nations of the world, let us also resume our national brotherhood of patriotism in support of our new American policy. Is here any good reason why we should not do so wise a thing?

One other thing has been settled by the elections. The American nation will pay every dollar of its bonds, and all other forms of its debt, in coin or its equivalent—every dollar. We are going to be honest and honorable to the last item of our obligations. Any further opposite agitation of any kind or degree, to rattle or get rid of any of our public obligations upon any other bases than square and honorable payment in full, at par—any possible plan to get off by paying anything less than par—is a waste of time, a waste of ingenuity we may be permitted for saying (because that is what all the rest of the world says) a waste of—morality. All such schemes and allegations, to escape this inevitable fact are utterly futile, and the best thing that can be done is to abandon them.

Our financial system for the future, looking now, in its main features, unalterably settled upon that basis which has been approved by the financial and commercial experience of all nations and of all history, nothing wise remains for us than to take hold with the old time American energy, pluck, and patience, of the work of restoring business activity and commercial prosperity. The eyes of the whole world will to welcome us the moment we enter them with the money of the world. Business of all kinds has been of late been paralized by the uncertainties of politics than by any other cause. It is already reviving. All accounts from all parts of the country bring encouraging tidings to that effect now that the uncertainty is over, and financial policy is fixed, confidence will be promoted and American skill be given the fair opportunity it has never yet failed to improve.—*Post & Tribune*

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Chester, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That of all the year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS May be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and materials to be found in the market; Black Moreens, Black Alpacas, Rose Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to be written.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look into their stock, examine their Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Buchon Thread and Bows, also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

70,0000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are acceptable to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sort of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HIGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

RING'S STEAMBOAT LINE.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm at 8 o'clock, at 5 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

For Pine Lake,

On the same time stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

W. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIMBALL

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound northern every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Buffalo and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Charlevoix, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 1—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—22	August 1—15—29
September 8—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norwood, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Via Rosie for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 20 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery, always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASWELL. C. F. RAESSLE.

CASSWELL & RAESSLE,

Commission Merchants,

And the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO 30, MARKET STREET. M MILWAUKEE WIS

J. SCHAEFER,

AILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 2-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

1000 Manuscript Society and Business Forms—

Cheap! New Family Bibles—1776 pages—

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Published Private at low rates

Address, H. P. BALCH,
Bayside, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

26 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids (Sundays excepted) passing between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried cheaply, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Nov. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Having rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ingpublic I hope by a fromberrito

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

to which I can furnish at Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Fence Stock,

Broom Handles

Etc.,

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

CALL AT THE

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SENTINEL OFFICE.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS were held in many of the States, on the 5th, with the following results, as far as heard from on the morning of the 12th:

Alabama—Very few returns received, but all Democratic candidates believed to be elected. The vote was light and the election quiet.

Alabama—It is believed that all the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected except in the Eighth District, where Lowe (Ind.) is returned.

Connecticut—Legislature Republican. No election of Governor by the people. The Republicans elect three Congressmen—a gain of two.

Dakota Territory—Bennett (Rep.) elected delegate to Congress by about 1,500 majority.

Delaware—John W. Hall, Dem., was elected Governor, and Edward Martin, Dem., elected to Congress. Republicans ran no ticket for either of these, the only opposition being the Nationals.

Florida—The Democrats carry the First Congressional District, and the Republicans probably the Second, being the same, politically, as the present Congress.

Georgia—The contest for Congressmen was between regular and independent Democratic candidates. Stephens is re-elected in the Eighth; Persons (elected in the First District) is a Greenback Democrat. In the Seventh and Ninth Districts the Independent candidates are elected.

Illinois—Republican State ticket elected. Legislature Republican on joint ballot. Chicago and Cook County elect the entire Republican county ticket, and the Republican candidates for Congress—Aldrich, Davis and Barber—in the First, Second and Third Districts—are also elected—being a gain of one Congressman in the Second. J. R. Thomas (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the Eighteenth District, being another Republican gain, and Stevenson (Dem. and Greenback) is elected in the Twentieth District, being a Democratic gain. Allen P. Forsyth (National Greenback) is elected in the Fifteenth District, formerly Democratic.

Kansas—State, Legislature and Congressmen Republican.

Kentucky—Democratic candidates for Congress generally elected, except in the First District, where Turner (Ind. Dem.) is elected over the regular nominee, and in the Ninth, where Dills (Rep.) is elected—a gain of one.

Louisiana—Democratic by a large majority. Entire Congressional delegation Democratic—a gain of one.

Maryland—The Republicans gain one Congressman—the delegation consisting of five Democrats and one Republican.

Massachusetts—Talbot (Rep.) has a majority of about 26,000 over Butler (National) for Governor. About polled but comparatively a small vote, the contest being between Talbot and Butler. The latter carried the City of Boston by about 4,000 majority. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected except in the Fourth District.

Mississippi—Meager returns; opposition to the Democracy very slight.

Michigan—Crowell (Rep.), for Governor, has a plurality of about 40,000. The opposition vote was divided rather evenly between the Democrats and Nationals. Entire Congressional delegation Republican—a gain of one in the First District. Legislature largely Republican.

Missouri—Democratic State ticket elected by a large majority. All the Congressmen Democratic except in the Ninth District, in which Ford (National Greenback) is elected—a Democratic gain of four.

Montana—Republican State ticket elected by over 10,000 majority. Legislature Republican. First and Third Congressional Districts Republican; Second Democratic—being a gain of one for the Democrats.

Nebraska—Republican State and Congressional tickets elected by over 10,000 majority. Legislature Republican.

Nevada—Daggett (Rep.) is elected Congressman by 503 or 603 majority.

North Carolina—Republicans claimed a gain of two Congressmen, in the First and Third Districts, the delegation being composed of five Democrats and three Republicans.

Ohio—Republican State ticket elected. The Republicans elect the four Congressmen—a gain of one. Heal (Rep.) elected Governor by a majority of 488 over all opposition. The vote stood: Heal, 88,063; McKeen (Dem.), 31,083; Brown (Greenback), 6,385; Prohibition and scattering, 129.

New Jersey—Republicans probably elect five of the seven Congressmen—a gain of two.

New York—Legislature largely Republican. The Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals elected. The Republicans claimed twenty-five of the thirty-three Congressmen—a gain of eight. In the City of New York the Anti-Tammany and Republican ticket, headed by Cooper for Mayor, was elected by a majority of over 10,000.

Pennsylvania—Republican by over 20,000 on State ticket. Legislature largely Republican. Congressional delegation, eighteen Republicans—a gain of one; Eight Democrats, and one Greenbacker.

Rhode Island—The two Congressional Districts Republican by about the average majorities.

South Carolina—Largely Democratic. Congressional delegation all Democratic—a gain of three.

Tennessee—Election quiet and a light vote cast. Marks, Dem., for Governor, has a large majority. The Congressional delegation will be composed of nine Democrats and one Republican—a Democratic gain of one.

Texas—State ticket elected by about the usual Democratic majority; not more than a two-thirds vote polled. No change in Congressional delegation.

Virginia—Congressional delegation will probably stand eight Democrats or Conservatives to one Republican—same as in the present Congress.

Vermont—The special election in the Third Congressional District resulted in the election of Bradley Barlow (Greenbacker).

Wisconsin—Congressmen, five Republicans and three Democrats—same as in Forty-fifth Congress. Legislature largely Republican.

Wyoming Territory—Downey (Rep.) elected Delegate to Congress by about 900 majority.

DOMESTIC.

AT a fire in a St. Louis tenement house, on the 6th, Christ Mueller and Mrs. Kettering were fatally burned.

FROM the second annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, it appears that the cost of inland mail transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30 was $16,034,021. Cost of railway mail transportation, $9,500,500. Estimate for the next year for inland mail transportation, $20,700,000.

THE discovery was made, in New York City, on the 7th, that the remains of the late A. T. Stewart had been, the night before, stolen from the family vault in St. Mark's Church-yard. The casket was found broken open and the body was missing. The police were notified. It was thought the body had been stolen in the hope that a reward would be offered for its recovery.

THE Treasury Department purchased 500,000 ounces of silver, on the 7th.

AT a meeting of the Cabinet, in Washington, on the 8th, Secty McCrary submitted reports showing that peace and quiet prevailed on the Rio Grande, with a fair prospect of continuance.

A JEWELRY store on Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, New York, was robbed, on the evening of the 7th, a large number of persons witnessing the job. A thief stole two men entered the store, one of whom closed the door and the other stood guard over the merchant and his clerks with drawn revolvers. Two confederates stood outside and ordered the crowd away, while another broke the window-cases and gathered up a bag full of watches and chains. The thieves got away with their plunder.

THERE were in the United States Treasury, on the 9th, $548,500,700 in Government bonds to secure bank circulation, and $19,808,600 to secure public deposits. It was stated, unofficially that after the first of January next, as an aid to the resumption of specie payments, it was very likely the Treasury Department will send to parties desiring it the standard silver dollar in quantities of $1,000 and upward, free of transportation, in exchange for like sums of greenbacks deposited with disbursing banks.

THE Village of Cape May, a noted summer watering-place on the Atlantic coast, was almost destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th. The fire originated in the attic of the Ocean House, and, fed by high winds, spread thence to the principal hotels and cottages adjacent thereto, nearly all of which were totally destroyed. About forty acres were burned over, and the aggregate loss is stated to be $700,000. The fire was incendiary in its origin.

A DISPATCH from Pembina, D. T., on the 8th, says Sheriff W. H. Anderson, of Dallas, Tex., who was in pursuit of William Collins, of the famous band of train-robbers, found him in the former place and attempted to arrest him. Collins resisted, and the men exchanged fire with fatal effect—both dropping dead in two minutes.

IN another letter to Minister Welsh, on the subject of the Halifax award, Secty Evarts takes direct issue with the finding of the Commission, both as to the amount of the award and the manner in which it was rendered, holding that the sum of $5,500,000 is an outrageous and utterly indefensible price to place upon the benefits of twelve years of fishing in Canadian waters, and that, if paid at all by the United States, it must be regarded as covering the value of those benefits in perpetuity, and not for any term of years, and that the adoption of this or any other award by the Commission, by a bare majority, is not in accordance with the terms of the treaty providing for the Commission, and that the award is not, therefore, binding upon the Government.

THREE brothers, named James, David and John Tabor, owned and operated a farm near Chenango, N. Y. James and David disagreed as to how it should be run. A few days ago, David killed James with a pitchfork and then went into an adjoining wood and blew out his brains with a shot-gun.

GEORGE B. FESSLER, the defaulting Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, on the 11th, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $10,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NOT many minutes after being informed of his election, on the evening of the 5th, Alexander Smith, Republican Congressman-elect from the Twelfth (N. Y.) District, died from acute gastritis, occasioned by overwork and exposure during his canvass.

ON the 7th, Capt. Condon, the released Fenian, called upon the President and warmly thanked him for securing his release from prison.

ON the 8th, Mrs. A. T. Stewart offered a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the stolen body of her late husband and the conviction of the thieves. A proportionate sum would be paid for the recovery of the body.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram of the 8th, the liabilities of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, are $1,700,110. Actual available assets, $990,000.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 8th contains a table of the next National House of Representatives, in which the Democrats are given 144 Congressmen; the Republicans, 132, and Greenbackers, 18, with California yet to elect.

GOV. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, met with a narrow escape accident, on the 8th, hunting, the Governor's mule became frightened, and, the bridle breaking, he leaped from the saddle. By the fall, the Governor's right leg was broken in two places, the bone protruding, and his ankle was badly hurt.

The Republican majorities in Iowa at the October election, on the State ticket, are given officially, as follows: For Secretary of State, 10,067; Auditor, 14,844; Treasurer, 10,738; Register of Land Office, 9,945; Attorney-General, 15,196; Supreme Judge, 8,744; Supreme Clerk, 11,843; Reporter of Supreme Court, 10,936.

HENRY GREENBAUM, formerly President of the German-American Savings Bank, of Chicago, has been held to bail in the sum of $25,000 to answer to the charge of embezzling $20,000 of the funds of that institution.

NORMAN B. JUDD, formerly United States Minister to Berlin and a Member of the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, died in Chicago, on the morning of the 11th, aged sixty-three years.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE Board of Health of New Orleans, on the 7th, adopted a resolution declaring it safe for absentees from that city to return. Two deaths on that day; no new cases.

ONE new case in Vicksburg, on the 7th. No deaths.

NO DEATHS in Memphis, on the 7th. Three new cases of fever were reported.

A NUMBER of new cases of yellow fever were reported at Hickman, Ky., on the 8th. Weather very quiet.

CLEAR and pleasant weather prevailed at New Orleans, on the 10th. One yellow-fever death had occurred within twenty-four hours. One death at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th; two new cases on the 10th, one a refugee. No new cases or deaths at Chattanooga, Tenn., or Vicksburg, Miss., on the 9th.

THERE were no deaths and no new cases in New Orleans or Vicksburg during the twenty-four hours, ending at six p. m., on the 11th. Five cases were reported at Jackson, Miss., since the night of the 9th, two of which would probably prove fatal.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY, at Memphis, was thronged with people, on the 10th, looking at the hundreds of new-made graves, and mourning for the loved and lost. In many instances persons were unable to find the graves of departed friends. Most of the visitors had recently returned to the city. Many of the graves were unmarked, and it was not easy for friends to find where rested the remains of their lost loved ones. It was a sad sight to witness the bowed forms hovering over the graves all through the cemetery.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG dispatches of the 5th say that it had been officially denied there that the Russian officers were participating in or encouraging the insurrection in Bulgaria.

THOMAS AHERN, the last of the English Fenian prisoners, has been released from custody.

THE negotiations between Russia and the Vatican have been suspended, the latter Power claiming that the attitude of Russia is such as to promise no satisfactory results.

IN San Salvador, on the evening of Oct. 6, a disastrous earthquake occurred. The Towns of Jucuapa, Nueva, Guadalupe, Santiago de Maria and Chiramecu were entirely destroyed, and many persons lost their lives.

A REUTLIN telegram of the 6th says Russia had repeated, confidentially, her previous assurance that she was resolved to faithfully carry out the provisions of the Berlin Treaty.

A TREMENDOUS snow-storm recently occurred in Austria. In Vienna the trees were broken down by the weight of snow, and telegraph lines, within a radius of 100 miles, were prostrated. In one day, the snow was several feet deep in that city.

THE Hungarian Diet had rejected the motion for the impeachment of the Ministry by a vote of 170 to 95.

JOHN GRAY & CO., iron founders, in Scotland, have failed for a large amount. W. Wilson & Co., printers, of Alexandria, Egy., have also failed. Liabilities, $400,000.

IT was announced in London, on the 6th, that Russian pirates were operating in the vicinity of Nova Zembla.

A LISBON dispatch announces that Portugal, France and England had formed an alliance to punish the King of Dahomey.

ON the 7th, an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Broque, formally Spanish Minister of War. The Madrid authorities arrested the would-be assassin, who proved to be an ex-soldier.

BARON PICLET, the discoverer of the liquefaction of oxygen, is reported hopelessly ill in Geneva, Switzerland.

THE Russian occupation of Roumania has ceased.

THE Bonbar Coal Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, suspended on the 9th. The liabilities aggregate £734,000.

OVER one-half of the cotton mills in the District of Asiout-under-Lyon have suspended work in consequence of trade depression.

THE Paris Exposition was formally closed on the afternoon of the 10th. The total receipts since the opening have been 12,653,745 francs.

AUSTRIA has granted general amnesty to the Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram of the 10th, the difficulty with Afghanistan was in a fair way to be adjusted. It was believed and announced that Russia was exercising a pressure upon the Ameer with this end in view. It was also announced that the Ameer had withdrawn from Candahar, and that Russia would occupy that place and Herat.

THE Russians have reoccupied the territory adjacent to the Gulf of Saros.

A WINNIPEG (Manitoba) dispatch to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* of the 10th says a war had broken out between the Sioux and Blackfeet and Assiniboine Indians. Several of the latter had been killed, and serious trouble was feared.

PARIS dispatches of the 7th say that negotiations were pending for a conference of the Powers to revise the Treaty of Berlin.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 7th, the Bulgarian insurgents had burned fourteen villages in the District of Demotica.

KNIGHT & SON, Liverpool merchants, have failed for $500,000. Robert Forrester, a large Glasgow colliery proprietor, has also failed, owing $2,500,000.

ABOUT $450,000 have been subscribed in London for the relief of the shareholders of the suspended City of Glasgow Bank.

THE health of the Czar has become exceedingly precarious, and fears of his speedy demise are generally entertained at the Russian capital.

THE Cabinet lately constructed in Greece has again fallen apart in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Chambers. On the 8th, another Cabinet was formed.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 8th, it had transpired that the Russian Army was constructing two lines of defense about Adrianople.

IT was reported, in London, on the 8th, that Schouvaloff, Russian Minister, had been recalled and appointed Gortschakoff's successor.

TELEGRAMS from Northern and Eastern Europe report an extensive snow-fall on the 7th and 8th.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 11th, Midhat Pasha had been appointed Governor-General of Syria.

THE Porte has granted local government and a Constitution to Eastern Roumelia.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Minister Bayard Taylor has submitted to an operation for dropsy, and it is found that his kidneys and liver are seriously affected. The operation was successful and his condition is favorable.

—"If Dr. Schliemann," says a foreign critic, "discovered a tomb in the bed of the Busento near Cosenza, with all its treasures, he would have much more reason to conclude it was the tomb of Alaric than he has now to inaugurate he has found the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ."

—Gen. Grant witnessed the attempted assassination of King Alphonso. He was standing, when the shot was fired, at a window of the Hotel de Paris in Madrid, overlooking the Puerta del Sol, where he was watching the progress of the royal cavalcade which had just passed before him. He clearly saw the flash of the assassin's pistol.

—Jefferson Davis has been singularly addicted in the death of his sons. Joseph H. Davis fell from the piazza of the Executive Mansion in Richmond during the war and was killed; William Davis died of diphtheria in Memphis in 1873, and Jefferson, the only surviving son, has, as already announced, recently died in Memphis of the yellow fever.

—The only private mortuary chapel in the United States is in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. It belongs to the wealthy Warren families. It is built of stone, with a vault underneath, and has handsome appurtenances of Episcopal worship, elaborate adornments and a stained window of great value. The only services held there are at the burials of members of the family.

—A nephew of Col. Robert Ingersoll was cruelly lazed at Cornell University. He was bound hand and foot, gagged, and then taken to a stone wall. Here he was suspended head downward, and was given to understand that unless he would do as he was bidden he would be dropped to the pavement. His request was shaved off, his face colored and his clothes ruined with paint.

—Mr. Henry Bergh has been much impressed by the efforts of a Georgia lady to found a Society for the Prevention of Animals. He writes to the President of a branch society in Savannah: "Suppose the Society were composed of such public-spirited and benevolent ladies, instead of the fashionable creatures who flirt in the ball-rooms of noted watering resorts, what a blessed abode this planet of ours would be!"

The Cares of Wealth.

A comical incident of the recent sayings-bank run in Poughkeepsie as related by the *Eagle*, illustrates woman's ways. Two sisters, living with a lady in that city, took alarm and went to their quiet home in the country. She promised them by all means to leave the deposit in the bank. But they didn't; they took it out. And having it in their possession, they were troubled to know where to keep it. So they gave it to the lady to keep till the next morning. It was decided that it should be buried in the earth in a flower-pot standing at the window, and there it was deposited. Having so much money near her, the lady did not sleep well, and she disinterred the precious trust and put it under her pillow. With the early dawn the owners of the money appeared at the lady's room. The door being unlocked, they entered and went directly to the flower-pot. "Oh, my God! my God! I am ruined entirely. The money's gone! They have dug it up." A gentle voice from the bed was heard: "Here, take your money. I lay awake till morning taking care of it, and just as I got asleep you came waking me, and all because you were two fools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE great demand of the times appears to be a girl who can saw wood, clean house, cook for a family of seven, take care of the baby, wash and iron, "answer the door," light flies, work fifteen hours a day, never get cross, never waste, spoil or lose anything, never go out, never want anything, have no company and be happy, smiling, well-dressed and contented for $1.75 a week.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

MOTHERS, do not let your darlings suffer with the Whooping Cough, if you have a remedy so near at hand. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and the little sufferers will soon find relief. Price, 25 cents.

Five Days With Brigands.

Signor Egidio Sarconi, Deputy Vice-Chancellor in the Ministry of Grace and Justice, set out from Rome about the middle of August last, to enjoy his month's holiday at Corieto Perticara, a hamlet in the Basilicata, and about half a day's journey south of Potenza, the chief town of the Province. His family had preceded him thither, and in his eagerness to join it with the least delay possible he stayed no longer in Potenza than to hire a vehicle, accepting in fact the first that offered itself. On he went, anticipating the joyous reception in store for him, and—high legal functionary as he was—thinking nothing of the law and as little of its breakers, when suddenly, some six miles from Potenza, he was aroused from his reverie by two gruff voices bidding the driver pull up. Presently two ablack faces appeared at the window; two rifles were leveled at him; and he was told to alight immediately. Unarmed himself, with no assistance near him for miles around, and the driver most likely in sympathy with his assailants, there was nothing for it but to comply.

Forthwith the brigands bound him hand and foot, carried him up the hill that ascended from the roadside, and on reaching a dense forest of beech trees, deposited him on the ground. They relieved him of all his valuables, including some 100 lire he had about him, and then they told him that unless 5,000 lire were paid for his ransom he would be put to death. Vainly did he plead poverty and protest that his family did not possess that sum. His captors were inexorable, and with many a brutal threat forced him to write to his relatives for the sum required. It was then the night of the 11th, and with his hands and feet bound so tightly that the cords cut his flesh, he had to stretch himself full length on the bare, damp earth, while the brigands slept beside him.

He was the same spot, and very nearly in the same position, he spent the whole night and part of the next day with scarce a morsel of food or a drop to drink, till he received orders to march. His feet were just so far left free as to enable him to walk with difficulty over the mountain paths, and on through dingle and dell, when his swollen and aching limbs forced from him an involuntary cry of pain, his captors would part him before them with the muzzles of their rifles, and keep him in perpetual fear of being shot by accident. Five days and five nights did this bodily and mental torture did he undergo, till on the fifth day a chance of escape peremptorily appeared. The brigands, who always kept him closely bound, had descended to the plain that morning, and returned with a little flock of sheep, which they had stolen on the way. Having eaten their fill and given Signor Sarconi what remained, they all three lay down to a siesta under the shadow of some plum trees.

It was sunset before they rose and resumed their march, Signor Sarconi's feet being left a little freer to enable him to climb the hill over which their journey lay. They had not gone far when he, being always a little ahead of his captors, got a glimpse through the trees of five carabineers who were patrolling the neighborhood. The moment he saw the uniform and the red stripe of their trousers he darted off toward them, though they were a full fifty yards away. By this time the brigands had also seen the carabineers, and without further heed for their captive, they took to their heels in the opposite direction. Signor Sarconi was at once unbound and conveyed under an escort of two carabineers to his overjoyed family at Corieto Perticara, while the other three gave chase to the fugitives. These gentlemen, however, are still at large, and their victim, in spite of all the vexation and ill-usage inflicted on him, has not yet recovered from the privations and actual wounds inflicted on him during his five days' captivity.—*Home Cor. London News.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7.25	@ $8.25
Sheep	3.00	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3.10	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.01½	@ 1.01½
CORN—Western Mixed	.46½	@ .47
OATS—Western Mixed	.29½	@ .30½
RYE—Western	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	7.50	@ 8.00
LARD—Steam	6.17½	@ 6.20
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.39	@ .42
CHICAGO		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.60	@ $4.85
Choice	4.10	@ 4.50
Medium	3.50	@ 4.00
Common	2.60	@ 3.40
HOGS—Live—Best to Choice	2.10	@ 3.30
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.25	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Spring Extras	3.50	@ 4.25
Spring Superfine	2.75	@ 3.25
Red Winter Extras	3.75	@ 4.10
Fair to Good do	3.50	@ 3.75
Red Winter Superfine	2.75	@ 3.25
Springs	3.50	@ 4.00
Patent do	4.00	@ 4.25
Patent do	6.00	@ 7.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	.97½	@ .97½
Corn, No. 2	.31½	@ .31¾
Oats, No. 2	.24½	@ .24½
Rye, No. 2	.44½	@ .45
Barley, No. 2	.54	@ .54
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.2½	@ .3½
Red-tipped Hurl	.2½	@ .3
Carpet Brush	.2½	@ .4½
Inferior	.2	@ .2½
PORK—Mess	7.75	@ 7.80
LARD—Steam	6.12½	@ 6.12½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$2.60	@ $2.80
3d Clear	2.00	@ 2.25
Clear Dressed Siding	1.90	@ 1.95
Common Siding	1.60	@ 1.65
Common and Fencing	1.50	@ 1.55
Lath	1.50	@ 1.60
Shingles	2.50	@ 3.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $4.75
Medium	3.00	@ 3.75
HOGS—Good	4.00	@ 4.75
SALES—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.60	@ $4.75
Medium	3.50	@ 3.90
HOGS—Yorkers	3.50	@ 3.80
Philadelphias	3.90	@ 3.95
SHEEP—Extra	3.60	@ 4.25
Common	2.50	@ 3.30

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

FALLING LEAVES.

No more these spreading shades
Mixed with the tremulous sunshine on the grass
Invite to stretch my limbs, while white clouds pass
Above in fleecy braids.

Dead-line, good-bye, dear leaves!
For yon stern autumn blows his trumpet-call,
Each tree that bears it, ere your glories fall,
In stole silence grieves.

But why entreat your stay
Till winds and rains and chill November air
Have clogged your sap and left you fainting there,
To wither day by day?

I know the time has come
When you must yield to a resistless force,
Farewell, ripe splendors of a summer's course—
Bound for your other home!

In gold and crimson array,
Whirling like children in a dancing group,
Or racing with the wind, a hurrying troop,
Hence, whither who can say?

Heaped on some misty road
Or pavement, where the crowd shall tread you down
And mix you with the rubbish of the town;
Or in some safe shade—

Far from the city's din,
In woodland hollows, mixed with sheltering
Or peaks where soon the ice as with a glass
Shall fetter you,

Or floating down some stream,
To seek your fortune in an unknown sea;
Or blown about lonely fields tumultuously,
Like shadows in a dream.

Perhaps you lovely maid
May choose some bright secretive spot
And range them grouped about her chamber-wall,

Perhaps you rustic's spade

May mix them with the earth,
To fertilize his garden-beds and give
The spring a splendor that shall bloom and live
In resurrection-birth.

Like you, dear leaves, we come
And go, and know not whether we may speed.
We only trust that every path may lead
To an eternal home!

—*E. P. Cranch, in N. Y. Independent.*

THE FORCE OF A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Hampton street was not the most inviting place in which to take up one's abode. Untidy-looking women stood about the dirty doorways and dilapidated windows, wasting their time in idle gossip; while still more untidy-looking children played about. In every way the air and aspect of the place showed that the essential element of health and comfort, cleanliness, was wanting.

This was the general impression that Hampton Forrester gave to John Trimmer and his wife as they passed slowly down it, eagerly looking to the right and to the left, but no bright cheerful face met their eye; all appeared equally uninviting.

"And yet it must be, John," whispered the wife, as they paused before the only tenantless house in the street, "for there is no other within reach of our means, and you must live near the factory."

"But it is such a place to bring you and the children to!"

"It is not very pleasant;" but acting the part of a true wife, in trying to make the best of things, she added cheerfully, "a little soap and water will work wonders, even in this neighborhood."

So it was settled; and a few days after, Rachel and John Trimmer, with their little family, came to live in Hampton street.

It was very well affected to what they had been accustomed; the house was about the same size, but the pretty white-washed cottage which they had vacated on account of John's change of employment was situated in a far more agreeable locality.

But Mrs. Trimmer was not the woman to make vain lamentations. With her invaluable remedy—"try to make the best of things"—she set herself the task of transforming a very unsightly habitation into a neat and comfortable little dwelling, and by degrees a wonderful change took place in the appearance of the house.

The clear doorway, white step, and polished windows distinguished Number Thirteen from the rest of the street; and was as much an index to the character of the inmates as a patched and clean dress is supposed to be rags and dirt, denotes the disposition of the wearer.

But the occupants of the neighboring houses did not look with favor upon the proval on the new tenants, and many unkindly remarks were passed on them.

"Stuck-up!" said "Gossiping Polly" Mrs. Trimmer was considered, because she evinced no desire to spend half her mornings in gossiping, instead of setting her house in order. And the children, in their neat frocks and pinafores, were decisively termed, "the little ladies," as they passed on their way to home or to school.

Where a kindly disposition exists circumstances are always happening to alter such a state of affairs; and, eventually, the dwellers in Hampton street began to regard the inhabitants of Number Thirteen with more favor.

One summer evening Rachel and her little girls were hastening home from a visit to her sister; and, as was usual on such occasions, they were bearing along with them a small but choice bouquet of roses—the finest that could be procured from Aunt Betsy's little garden.

These flowers were very precious to the Trimmers, and the value of each was enhanced, as the locality in which they now dwelt prevented them from cultivating their own. Nevertheless, on entering Hampton street, when, on passing a group of gossips, a baby in arms bent forward and tried to grasp one of the fragrant treasures, and the mother of the child instinctively drew away the tiny hand, Rachel did not hesitate for a moment, but, with a kind smile, placed one of the finest roses in the outstretched fingers.

Even small as was this act of kindness, it made a favorable impression; and from that time the mother of the flower-loving baby ceased to raise her voice in the general outcry against Mrs. Trimmer, and she took an opportunity of saying:

"Perhaps our men would be happier husbands, and our little ones happier children, if a few more of us copied the ways of Number Thirteen."

And from that date the speaker, Mrs. Riley, was seldom seen chatting outside her cottage door, when her time would have been better employed by making all neat within, for the flower, with its delicate perfume and beauty, conveyed a message of love to that mother's heart, and raised her mind to better things; and as she thought of her own little child, whom she would like to expand into something as fair as the rose itself, she resolved to have things different in her own home, and, before long, another tidy-looking house improved the appearance of Hampton street.

Good examples are sometimes as influential as bad; for some time no one seemed inclined to follow in Mrs. Riley's steps; her old acquaintances rather regarded her with disfavor, and said she was growing as unsociable and unneighborly as some one else in the street.

But, beginning to experience the delights of cleanliness and order, she would not resume her old ways again. Instead, she found a very pleasant and valuable companion in Mrs. Trimmer; for the incident of the flower had opened an acquaintance between them, and Rachel's influence was leading Mrs. Riley to think of even more important duties in life than having a clean and tidy home.

When the church bells rang on a Sunday morning the new tenants were not the only ones in Hampton street now, as formerly, to obey the summons; and Mrs. Riley's husband and elder children wended their steps in that direction, while the mother stayed at home to cook the dinner and mind the baby.

But in the evening, this latter duty being handed to the eldest girl, Mrs. Riley herself, with her good man beside her, took her seat in the church and listened to the "glad tidings" that were sent to her "and to all people."

So the Sundays, which used to be spent very differently in times gone by, were now looked on as blessed days of rest, and as Mrs. Riley told the neighbors, brought strength for the toil of the week.

But some received her well-meant words with derision, while others turned a deaf ear to her admonitions altogether; but all followed their own ways, till another little kindness touched the heart of the dwellers in Hampton street.

In Number Eighteen lived a Mrs. Duncan, who earned a living by charring and washing. On account of her large family, this poor widow had to work hard all the week; yet she would have done pretty well had she been content with her lodgers, but these often failed in their payments; and this, with the dearness of provisions, caused Mrs. Duncan to have a hard time of it.

"There's no hopes of getting my Mary to service while this state of things lasts," she said, despondingly to a neighbor, on her return from work one evening.

"I thought you were looking out a place for her."

"So I was, and one of my ladies told me of a very good one to-day; but it is of no use going after it, for no one would take her without a proper stock of clothes."

"Couldn't you get a few things together?"

"Not now; if I had all that's due to me I might; but I can't press poor Mrs. Adams, ill as she is; she owes me nine shillings, and I know she'll pay me when she can; but my Mary will lose a good situation through it."

At this moment Mrs. Riley passed, and on which, by a happier unsociable, she stopped to inquire how Mrs. Duncan was getting on.

"Not as well as I like, thank you;" and then the poor widow again narrated her difficulties.

Calling on Mrs. Trimmer the next afternoon to ask her advice about making an old dress of her own into a new one for her little Hannah, Mrs. Riley mentioned the poor widow's trouble.

The narrator found a ready sympathizer in Rachel, who, in the kindness of her heart, said:

"It takes a good bit to set a girl up for service," and Mrs. Riley, to whom every penny was of consequence, shook her head thoughtfully as she spoke.

"Yes, I know it does; but a small stock would be better than none. A few things might do at first, and the girl could add what was necessary as she got her wages."

"But even so, it would be more than one person could afford to give."

"Yes, I'm afraid so," and as Mrs. Trimmer remembered her husband's narrow income and their many immediate wants, she felt it would not be just to themselves and their children to find the whole of the sum required for Mary's outfit, much as it would please them to do so, for John Trimmer was as kind as his wife.

But the idea of the girl losing a comfortable situation troubled the good woman very much; and after some cogitation—though she knew nothing personally of the Duncans, except that they were reported to be striving and honest—she devised a plan that could be accomplished by a little neighborly aid; and stepping in to Mrs. Riley's, she communicated her thoughts to her.

"We are willing to give a part, but we can't give all," she said; "you know the people in the street better than I do —those who could more readily spare a trifle than others, and if we can get enough to buy her a little calico and a print dress or two, I would soon put them together with my machine, and then her mother might be able to get her the other little things she will require."

Mrs. Riley gladly entered into the project, and promised to do what she could, and that same evening saw her making many calls in Hampton street. The poor, as is well known, are very kind to one another, and not one householder refused to contribute his or her mite toward the pleasing work of helping the Duncans—all would do what they could, and some even more than they really could spare, for the poor widow's sake.

Of course it was to be a secret; this was the most delightful part of the affair; Mrs. Duncan and the object of all this bounty, were not to know a word about it till the matter was complete, and then the joy and rest was filled up with pleasant surprises.

This bond of sympathy had a wonderful effect on the inhabitants of Hampton street, for there is nothing that so unites a people to one another as the healthy feeling, induced by all striving to do good in one common cause. It was well known who was the originator of the movement; and instead of Mrs. Trimmer now meeting with sneering looks and disagreeable words, every one suddenly regarded her with friendly interest, and many who had never cared to speak to the neat and becomingly-attired matron before would now stop her with a pleasant inquiry as to how she was getting on.

"Very well, thank you," was the general reply; "but if, when you have a few spare moments, you would like to come in and see, I shall be pleased to show you the things."

This invitation was in most cases accepted, and, in calling on such a tidy woman as Mrs. Trimmer was known to be, it was not surprising that her visitors tried to make themselves as presentable as possible.

Many a head of hair was more neatly arranged, and a brown bustle run together, in honor of this visit; and more than one woman in Hampton street had forgotten how really nice-looking she was, till she made those becoming alterations in her attire.

Attention to these little matters was but the stepping-stone to a more orderly way of life; and a peep into Number Thirteen sent some away with the longing desire of making their own little homes as pleasant as their neighbor's.

In the meanwhile, Mary's outfit was fast approaching completion; and the slight additions needful to things—which had accumulated far beyond Mrs. Trimmer's expectations—were to be given by another neighbor, Robert Kempton, who was a carpenter by trade, made a most acceptable contribution by presenting a good-sized, strong box in which to deposit the serviceable gifts.

And now nothing was wanting but what Mrs. Duncan might add herself; but at the last moment, just as the trunk was about to be packed, there came a gentle knock at Mrs. Trimmer's door, and, on its being opened, old Janet Rinne gave in a little parcel, and, just saying, "It is to go in the box with the rest," she bobbed away again.

No one knew the amount of self-denial that this neat little collar and ribbon, which she thought would be a pleasing addition to the young girl's wardrobe, had cost old Janet, for she was one of Hampton street's poorest tenants; but this deed of love afforded her much quiet happiness, and, in dwelling on the delight that her many little sacrifices would give another, she felt her reward.

But how should the box be given to Mrs. Duncan? This question had been debated with much interest; but, at last, it had been decided that, as Mrs. Trimmer and Mrs. Riley had done the greater part of the work, they should have the pleasure of presenting the welcome gift; and, on Mrs. Duncan's return from her day's labor, she and Mary should be told that they were wanted for a little while at Number Thirteen.

Quite an excitement prevailed in Hampton street that summer evening; some of it had been confided to the little widow's return, and, when at length she was seen entering the street, she was scarcely permitted to reach her own door before a neighbor, specially deputed for that purpose, stepped forward and delivered her message.

"My Mary go! with me! Why, what can Mrs. Trimmer want?"

And, congratulating herself on being tolerably neat and presentable, she and her daughter obeyed the summons.

"Come in, Mrs. Duncan, and sit down," and Mrs. Trimmer placed a chair for her visitor, while Mrs. Riley, with suppressed excitement, took her seat on the box.

"We have heard that you've been wanting to get Mary into service."

"Ah, indeed I do, and she might be going to a good place on Monday next, if I only had the clothes to send her in!"

"Well, there'll be no difficulty about that now, for here's a little surprise prepared for you," and signaling to her friend—who got up and pushed the box into the middle of the room—to open the lid, Mrs. Trimmer displayed the good little store within.

"This is a present to you, Mary, from all the neighbors," she added, smiling; and then as the mother and daughter, in surprise and gratitude, examined the useful articles before them, the speaker related by what means they had been collected; but seeing Mrs. Duncan was too overcome by a rush of grateful feeling—to say many words, she and Mrs. Riley devoted themselves to the young girl, who, with exclamations of pleasure, burst into his precious car, thrust it into his pocket and departed.—*Ont Oute Derrick.*

The Unfeeling Uncle.

The nephew was the typical nephew of the comedies and novels; the uncle the typical unc

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

The Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix county met at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, on the afternoon of Nov. 12, 1878, pursuant to adjournment, E. H Green in the chair.

Roll called. Full Board present.

Moved by Mr Bailey that the Board adjourn until to-morrow morning. Carried

MORNING SESSION—13th

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present.

County Supt of the Poor F. P. Myers made a statement in reference to John Linnungen, a pauper, recommending that he be sent home to Sweden, and that the county give him $200 for that purpose.

Mr. Bailey offered a resolution to adopt the recommendation, which was amended by Mr. Root that the Superintendents of the Poor take such action as they in their discretion deem necessary.

Amendment carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Ward that the County Treasurer be instructed to collect the note held by this County against Jackson Ingalls. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Clerk be instructed to serve a written notice on the County Treasurer in reference to said note. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that if the Co. Treasurer is unable to collect said note that it be placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney for collection. Carried

On motion of Mr. Root the Clerk was instructed to get the safe repaired.

The Committee on Claims reported as follows:

E. H. Bigelow, Treasurer,	claimed	$6 05
Photo Times,	"	3 00 $ 4 00
Paper for 8 files, record book,	"	3 05 4 05
J. M. Dare, Justice fees,	"	42 42
A. K. Upright, freight, postage,	"	11 50 11 50
Printing Bonds, probate seal,	"	9 00 9 00
George Olney, constable's fees	"	4 80 4 80
P. F. Myers, Supt. Poor,	"	10 88 8 08

Accepted.

Moved by Mr Root that when this Board adjourn it adjourn to January 2d, 1879, at one o'clock p. m. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robinson that the Superintendents of the Poor be authorized to contract for the erection of a house on the County Poor Farm, at a cost not to exceed $400, to be let to the lowest bidder giving sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same, to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1879, and that the Chairman and Clerk be authorized to draw an order for the same from the contingent fund, when accepted. Ayes and nays:

Ayes — Ackerman, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Knit, Robinson—6.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wood, Wenger, Wooden—7.

Motion declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Hicks that the Supervisor of Evangeline be allowed to spread an additional school tax in his town of $25 85. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the Clerk have the use of the court yard another spring. Carried.

The following bills were audited:

C. J. Wooden care and supr.	$7 50	$7 50
E. E. Bullmah,	7 14	7 14
E. H. Green,	3 00	3 00
S. L. Hicks,	6 18	6 18
Ira Smith,	8 58	8 58
J. H Anderson,	8 58	8 58
John Ward	6 10	6 10
J. E. Darrah,	7 80	7 80
J. A. Knit,	6 42	6 42
W. C. Niles,	5 46	5 46
Geo. W. Baird,	7 55	7 55
Joel Weaver,	2 22	2 22
O. D. Wood, supervisor,	5 94	5 94

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Darrah:

Resolved, that this Board submit to a vote of the people at the next spring election, the question of the removal of the county seat of this county to the south east quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five in Town thirty-three. North, of Range six West, at the head of Pine Lake.

Ayes and nays called.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Robinson, Wooden—7.

Nays—Green, Knit, Smith, Weaver, Wood, Ward—6.

Declared lost.

Mr Niles offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the present location of the county seat is a great disadvantage to a large portion of the settlers of Charlevoix county; therefore

Resolved, That the county seat should and ought to be moved to near the center of the county; Provid-d, that a suitable location can be obtained of not less than three acres; and be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate and submit terms and propositions to this Board at its January meeting.

Ayes and nays called

Ayes — Ackerman, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Knit, Robinson, Wooden, Wood—9.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver —4

Carried

Messrs Robinson, Niles and Darrah were appointed as such committee.

Board adjourned.

E. H GREEN, Chairman.

A. R. UPRIGHT, Clerk.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

Notes and Nudges.

BY JIMPSON.

—Toad stools die young.

—Well, I got to the front finally.—*Common Sense.*

—Shoest as I was tobin'em, by skinning.!—*Hasty*

—Somebody carry me out on a chip.—*Saw Chirp*

—That's a blamed sight worse than $ to 7.—*Hewitt.*

—Don't show *fist* as much as they did. Scarcely —*Ex.*

—Bring on your Thanksgiving. Let's have two of 'em.

—To B. F. B. "Does your mother know you're out?"

—Greenback platforms make good Republican bonfires.

—New Buck Pomeroy will take some "Hot Drops" in chick'n."

—My cake is all dough. Didn't put in enough Saleratus.—*Smith.*

—Well, fellow Democrats, lightning struck your Barnes thundering hard.

—Here, Ben Butler, that's my hide. —*I Mouse.*—But Ben got there first.

—Makes no difference, you imps of perdition, the Climax must go.! *D. K*

—O Michigan, my Michigan. 'Tis well; 'tis Creswell—by a large majority.

—Yes, "the woods were full of 'em." We know it, for we saw them climbing trees.

—Butler had an absolute paper majority in Massachusetts, but it depreciated awful fast.

—"What we want is votes equal to the demands of trade." "That's what they want now.

—And this is what the greenback dollar says now: "I know that my redeemer liveth."

—We took the hair this time; in 1880 we'll take the hide. No amendment to this allowed.

—Do you still love the poor laboring man, Mosey? Well, make it ten per cent, since good attorney fee.

—Not one word from Peter Cooper. Peter, the Republican cock has crowed more than thrice already.

—You fellows made bigger fools of yourselves than I ever did of myself, and that's useless.—*G. F. Train.*

—If you want to make something out of nothing just go to work and make something out of the N. G. party.

—Moses took out his pencil and wrote "This is 40,000 Greenback majority." But the people wouldn't take it.

—Now let's holler "frost" like blazes, that is, let's don't go outside of certain limits, though.—*Democratic Party.*

—Mr Smith, Mr Smith, If Saleratus sells for ten cents a pound, how long will it take to make up that $40,000 assessment?

—Michigan will elect a Greenback Governor by 40,000 majority, and most of the Greenback candidates for Congress.—*M. W. Field, October*, 1878.

—The N. G.'s had enough ballots printed to elect every candidate, but they couldn't use half of them. They can't deny now that there is such a thing as over-production."

—"Wendell Phillips supports Butler." Mr. Phillips, he never before needed supporting as much as he needs it now. Let his head rest on your shoulder till the ambulance comes.

—See, how many Greenback Clubs has Brick Pomeroy organized? Only 6,000. When Brick was a boy he used to pile up little bricks as high as he could reach—and every time he did it some other boy would come along and knock them all down.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, ten to five years, interest, ten per cent, with reasonable commission for services.

HARRIS & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 12

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risk taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1yr

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Residient Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farm and Timber Lands in Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1164y

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OF FICE,

And address your orders to

W A SMITH.

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Cease or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—AND—

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 2, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Sec.	T	Range
9990	nj of	16	34 N. 7 W.
	Swamp Land.		
7388	nw of ne	25	34 N. 6 W.
"	sw of ne	25	" "
	Agricultural College Land.		
527	nj of	30	32 N. 4 W.
"	ne of	30	" "
819	nw of	29	" "
620	sw of	29	" "

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Purse against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874 upon the ne qr of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U.S. Land office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry C. Fisk against Alva M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6374, dated Nov. 2, 1874, upon the south half of section 1, sec 36, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore designated as Homelands, which land has reverted to the State, will be offered to actual settlers at this office November 14 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
ne qr of nw	8	32 n.	4 w
nw[of ne[	25	32 n	4 w
sj of nw[	2	32 n	5 w
sw[of nw[	17	32 n	5 w
sw[of se[	29	32 n	5 w
se[of se[	29	32 n	5 w
ne[of nw[	5	33 n	4 w
nw[of ne[	19	34 n	4 w
sw[of ne[	23	34 n	4 w
sj of nw[	27	34 n	4 w
ne[of nw[	30	34 n	4 w
sj of ne[	24	34 n	5 w
sw[of nw[	35	34 n	5 w
nw[of se[	29	34 n	6 w

PROBATE OFFICE—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos Trojanowski, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anna Mikschanek, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Purse against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874 upon the ne qr of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry C. Fisk against Alva M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6374, dated Nov. 2, 1874, upon the south half of section 1, sec 36, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Gell, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of Complaint shall be taken as confessed: And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and in pursuance thereof once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication this order not to be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 28th day of Oct. 1878.

KELSEY HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. R. UPRIGHT, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix; held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos Trojanowski of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Trojanowski praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph Lachmanski, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulating in said county, of Manistee, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 31. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 26, 1878. Whole No., 462

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves Itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that time once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix is well here both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
OR IN SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One in.	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$6.00	$10.00	$15.00
2 ins.	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
3 "	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	7.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	4.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
5 "	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.50	11.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
6 "	3.25	4.00	4.50	5.00	13.00	18.00	21.00	35.00	60.00
7 "	3.75	4.50	5.00	5.50	15.00	20.00	24.00	40.00	70.00
8 "	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.00	17.00	22.00	27.00	45.00	80.00
9 "	4.75	5.50	6.00	6.50	19.00	24.00	30.00	50.00	90.00
10 "	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	20.00	25.00	33.00	55.00	100.00
12 "	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	24.00	30.00	40.00	65.00	120.00
14 "	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	28.00	35.00	45.00	75.00	140.00
16 "	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	32.00	40.00	50.00	85.00	160.00
18 "	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	36.00	45.00	55.00	95.00	180.00
20 "	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	100.00	200.00
Column.	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00	120.00	200.00	400.00

Cards in Business Directory $5 per line per year.

5 gallons will be sent at Statistrates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. KELLOG, Sheriff of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law & Insurance Ag't, Charlevoix, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. GALE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

Dr. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich

E. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crozier's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

EDG. W. CARPTER, N. G.

H. J. SHAMAN, Secty.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. URIGHT, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Purple Star Lodge No. 166, I. O. G. T. meets in Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

THOMAS PERRY, W. M.

Geo. Parish, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DAVID J. PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
House-Painting, Glazing, Paper Hanging, &c., &c. Orders left at the store of Crozier & Barnum will receive prompt attention. (29)

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	85
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Onions, per bushel	50
Beans, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	20
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Geese, per pound	08
Turkeys, per pound	20 to 25
Lard, per pound	12
Hides, per pound	06
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

AND now, get ready for winter.

THE ground is covered with snow.

MRS FISHER'S new residence is nearly completed.

Winter caps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Methodists are building a Church at Little Traverse.

E. W. FULLER, the ever popular farming-mill man, is in town.

J. W. BARNES has been appointed deputy postmaster at Boyne Falls.

THANKSGIVING next Thursday. Sharp on up your carving-knife.

Representative-elect Pailthorp, of Petoskey, gave us a call Tuesday.

BILL COLLINS was out on the State Road "buying stock" last Thursday.

THE Charlevoix postoffice will be closed on Thanksgiving day from two until five o'clock p. m.

RELIGIOUS services will be held at the M. E. church in this village at 10:30 Thanksgiving morning.

If people were charged anything for going to Church, everybody would be crazy for free passes.

WILL some Charlevoix philosopher answer us this: Why is it that a person lighting a match in the dark always scratches the wrong end first? Say.

THE Odd Fellows of Springvale Township, in this county, are building a hall over a school house in the center of the township.

Get your skates ready, Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good assortment.

SUNDAY School.—Andrew Lausing, an experienced singing teacher, will meet all those who are interested in a singing class, at the school house on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th. We hope the young people especially will interest themselves in this matter

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells cheaper than any one, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a.m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. A mail, express or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Masonic.

To the Members of Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M.

The Regular Communication next preceding the Annual Festival of St. John the Evangelist, occurs on next Tuesday evening, Dec. 31. The importance of a general attendance will suggest itself to every member.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

FRED A SEE, an employe of the Sentinel office, has been for some time seriously sick with fever, and has not yet recovered sufficiently to be out.

PERSONAL.—A party consisting of Sheriff McLeod, J. H. Speidel, W. H. Chater, and Henry St. John, left yesterday for Milwaukee via Boyne Falls.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

Something new in corn poppers, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL office is printing the programme of the Antrim County Teachers Association, which is to be held at the Nicloy school house, in South Arm Township on the 28th of December.

ARM BROKEN.—Mrs. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. M. See, of this village, had her arm broken at the wrist, on Friday, by falling upon a slippery plank at the back door of Mr. See's residence. She is doing well.

We regret to learn that since the return of Mrs Byron See from Milwaukee, her eyes have not improved as she had reason to expect, and that it will be necessary for her to go to Milwaukee for another course of treatment.

A fine assortment of jeans, cashmeres, beavers and flannels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Mr. E. P. Bates the harbor contractor's agent, who has had charge of the piere work on Charlevoix's harbor during the past season, left Thursday for Grand Haven.

NEW GOODS.—We wish to inform the people of Charlevoix that we have got the finest stock of dry goods ever brought to this place. Also a nice stock of winter shawls, hats and caps, lumberman's shirts, blankets, horse blankets' ladies jackets, also a large stock of clothing, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention. Call and examine.

FOX ROSE & BUTTERS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.—To "An admirer:" You are wrong. We never sell editorially that we had reason to believe that the Wood clandestinely borrowed our umbrella. An opinion expressed at the time you speak of that the Treaty of Berlin was ambiguous and unfruitful was undoubtedly construed by you into that meaning.

—To "Syntax," No. The "H. F. B." of the Bay Shore is not in pineseuguic developments and nearly virtues the counterpart of our own Benjamin. We never said so.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Hinsby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich 16-1yr

THAT SOCIAL.—The Ladies Aid Society Social held at the residence of A. Butters on Tuesday evening, was successful in all respects. It was a "housewarming" as well, Mr. Buttars having just moved into his new quarters. The walls were made to shake and the chandeliers to jingle with the merry turmoil of the young folks in every one of the many commodious rooms. That excellent Haines piano was brought into use, and made to do its part in the general joyousness. Oysters disappeared in marvelous quantities, and organ money rolled in just as marvelously. The society have $25 net profit as a result of this occasion, and the participants have pleasant recollections of the affair.

The Chicago Times says Grant is probably the only person whose candidacy would defeat the Republicans in 1880; and it is lucky for us this warning comes thus timely.

MARRIED.—A Chicago paper states that the schooner D. R. Owen still lies in the channel at Manistee where she sunk some time ago. She must be removed from the channel, as the danger of entering the harbor is increased. The contractors, a number of days before the accident, had sunk a crib under water, and were waiting for fine weather to put on the superstructure. The crib crushed into the lake some fifty feet beyond the pier light, unknown to the master of the Owen, and in entering the harbor during a gale struck this sunken crib and wrecked his vessel.

—The steamer Gazelle will lay up this week.

—The propellers Empire State and Fountain City both passed here Sunday on their way up, the former wending at Northport and the latter at Bower Harbor.

—Navigation will be virtually closed before another issue of our paper reaches its readers.

—The Clara Belle was to have left Traverse City for Charlevoix this (Tuesday) afternoon, on her last trip.

—The Menominee will be put upon the route her often Chicago and Mackinac again in the spring.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The fourth in the series of burglaries during the past summer and fall in Charlevoix, occurred on Tuesday night of last week at the Postoffice. About half past ten on that evening, W. G. Newman was passing the postoffice, when his attention was attracted by a noise in or about the building, which caused him to stop. He immediately heard a sound as of a window being raised or lowered, and soon the head and then the body of a person protruded itself from behind the building. The burglar discovering he was seen, immediately disappeared before Mr. Newman could collect his thoughts. He proceeded at once to the establishment of Sheriff McLeod, and informed Angus Cameron, who was there, of what he had seen, and the latter gentleman at once kindly notified the Postmaster, who repaired at once to the spot. He found about $5.00 of telegraph funds gone and an amount of small change from the money drawer of the postoffice. The telegraph funds were kept in a place where no person not well acquainted with the premises could have found them; in fact every feature of the operation indicates unmistakably, that the burglar was a resident of Charlevoix. Sheriff McLeod examined the premises immediately, and closely inspected the fresh tracks about the window.

About midsummer of the present year, the establishments of M. J. Stockman and Dr. Lewis were entered and the money drawers cleaned out—Mr. Stockman losing about $10.00, and Dr. Lewis a smaller sum. Later in the season the desk of the Steamer Gazelle was broken open in the absence of the crew and a sum of money taken. Now comes a fresh offence of the same nature, as if the burglar emboldened by his successes, had determined to make a business of his bold crime. The business men of Charlevoix, however, have had enough of this kind of business, and a funeral or an arrest will be heard of in these parts nearly simultaneous with the next burglary.

CROME & DORMAN.—The gentlemen constituting this firm came to Charlevoix in September last, since which time they have erected the fine large building on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, and to day they occupy it. The building is the finest on the street, is substantially built and neatly furnished in all of its apartments as far as completed. They have in their store now a line of fresh groceries and canned goods. In the spring they will complete some parts of the building now unnecessary to be used, and a first class bakery will be added to their business. Mr. Dorman is a practical baker, and will make his business a success. We bespeak for Crome & Dorman a liberal patronage.

Boot pacs at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

According to the latest returns received up to the morning of Nov. 13, the Congress of the United States, after the 4th of March next, will be composed as follows:

SENATE.

[Republicans (R), Readers (R); Democrats (D); Greenbacks (G), 4; Independent (in italics), 1; total, 76.]

ALABAMA.	MISSISSIPPI.
TEGG (R).	THOMPSON.
1883 J. McDONALD.	1881 Blanche K. Bruce.
1883 JOHN T. MORGAN.	1883 L. Q. C. LAMAR.
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
1885 A. H. GARLAND.	1885 F. M. COCKRELL.
CALIFORNIA.	NEBRASKA.
1885 A. S. PADDOCK.	1881 A. S. PADDOCK.
1885 Newton Booth.	1883 Alvin Saunders.
COLORADO.	NEVADA.
1885 A Republican.	1885 A Republican.
1885 Henry M. Teller.	1885 William Sharon.
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1881 Wm. W. Eaton.	1885 A Republican.
1881 H. B. Anthony.	1885 Edward H. Rollins.
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
1883 Thos. F. Bayard.	1883 T. F. RANDOLPH.
1881 Eli Saulsbury.	1883 J. R. McPHERSON.
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
1885 A Democrat.	1881 Roscoe Conkling.
1885 Wilkinson Call.	1881 FRANCIS KERNAN.
GEORGIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1885 A Democrat.	1885 A Democrat.
1885 B. H. HILL.	1885 MATT. W. RANSOM.
ILLINOIS.	OHIO.
1885 A Republican.	1885 G. H. PENDLETON.
1885 David Davis.	1881 A. G. THURMAN.
INDIANA.	OREGON.
1885 A Republican.	1885 JAMES H. SLATER.
1881 Joe. E. McDONALD.	1883 JOS. H. GROVER.
IOWA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1885 A Republican.	1885 A Republican.
1885 Sam. J. Kirkwood.	1881 WM. A. WALLACE.
KANSAS.	RHODE ISLAND.
1885 A Republican.	1885 A. P. BURNSIDE.
1883 Preston B. Plumb.	1883 Henry B. Anthony.
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1885 A Democrat.	1885 A Democrat.
1885 B. H. BRUCE.	1885 WADE HAMPTON.
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
1885 A Democrat.	1885 HOWELL E. JACKSON.
1885 Randall L. Gibson.	1881 Isham G. HARRIS.
MAINE.	TEXAS.
1881 Hannibal Hamlin.	1883 SAMUEL B. MAXEY.
1883 James G. Blaine.	1883 RICHARD COKE.
MARYLAND.	VERMONT.
1885 JOHN R. ARCHER.	1885 Justin S. Morrill.
1881 W. PINKNEY WHYTE.	1881 Geo. F. Edmunds.
MASSACHUSETTS.	VIRGINIA.
1881 Henry L. Dawes.	1881 Hon. G. WYTHERS.
1883 George F. Hoar.	1883 J. W. JOHNSTON.
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
1881 J. C. Burrows.	1881 FRANK HEREFORD.
1883 Thos. W. Ferry.	1883 HENRY G. DAVIS.
MINNESOTA.	WISCONSIN.
1881 S. J. R. McMillan.	1885 A Republican.
1883 William Windom.	1881 Angus Cameron.

HOUSE.

[Democrats (SMALL CAPS), 145; Republicans (in Roman), 126; Nationals (greenbacks, in *Italics*), 9; Readjusted (R), Independent Democrats (ID), Independent Republicans (IR); to be elected, 6; total, 296. South, in the Twelfth New York District, died since the election.]

ALABAMA.	
1. THOS. HERNDON.	6. THOS. WILLIAMS.
2. W. A. HERBERT.	7. RUSSELL B. LEWIS.
3. JAMES E. CARY.	8. WM. H. FORNEY, JR.
4. CHAS. M. SHELLEY.	9. WM. M. LOWE.
ARKANSAS.	
1. POINDEXTER DUNN.	2. A. C. CAMPBELL.
3. WM. F. SLEMONS.	4. JOHN H. GUNTER.
CALIFORNIA.	
[Blocks in April.]	
1. ———	2. ———
JAMES D. Belford.	
CONNECTICUT.	
1. Joseph R. Hawley.	2. John T. Wait.
3. JAMES PHELPS.	4. Frederick Miles.
DELAWARE.	
EDWIN L. MARTIN.	
FLORIDA.	
1. JESSE J. FINLEY.	
GEORGIA.	
1. H. H. DAVIDSON.	2. *Hortatio Bisbee, Jr.*
3. JOHN C. NICHOLLS.	6. *JAMES H. BLOUNT.*
7. W. M. SMITH.	8. WM. H. FELTON.
9. CHARLES F. CRISP.	10. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
11. HENRY DAVIS.	12. EDMUND PYE.
13. NAT. J. HAMMOND.	
ILLINOIS.	
1. W. AARON JONES.	12. W. M. BOYLSTON.
2. George A. Lawis.	13. J. W. SINGLETON.
3. Hiram Barber.	14. A. E. RICHARDSON.
4. John C. Sherwin.	15. WM. R. MORRISON.
5. Thos. J. Henderson.	16. WM. A. J. SPARKS.
6. Philip C. Hayes.	17. W. R. MORRISON.
7. Greenbury L. Fort.	18. JOHN C. BAGBY.
8. Jno. F. Farwell.	19. R. W. TOWNSEND.
INDIANA.	
1. William Heilman.	8. ANDR. J. HOSTETLER.
2. Thomas D. Cobb.	9. Godlove S. Orth.
3. Geo. A. Bicknell.	10. William Williams.
4. Patrick B. Shea.	11. Calvin Cowgill.
5. Thomas M. Browne.	12. Morton C. Hunter.
6. Orlando H. Smith.	13. Wm. E. Niblack.
7. *Gilbert De La Matyr.*	
IOWA.	
1. Moses McCoid.	6. J. B. Weaver.
2. Hiram Price.	7. Horace Boies.
3. Thomas Updegraff.	8. *William Peep.*
4. N. C. Deering.	9. C. C. Carpenter.
5. Rush Clark.	
KANSAS.	
1. John A. Anderson.	3. Thomas Ryan.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.	4. *Alonzo* J. H. Halliwell.
KENTUCKY.	
1. *Oscar Turner.*	7. JOHN G. CARLISLE.
2. Jas. A. McKenzie.	8. J. C. S. BLACKBURN.
3. *Thos. Turner.*	9. *Thos. H. Thompson.*
4. *C. Prestion Knott.*	10. John Dills, Jr.
5. *Thomas S. Wilson.*	11. D. C. Pepper.
LOUISIANA.	
1. E. J. Gibson.	4. *Jas. Ellis.*
2. *St. John Sellis.*	5. F. Hicks Hire.
3. *J. H. Sibley.*	6. *L. W. Boseman.*
MAINE.	
1. *Thomas B. Reed.*	4. *George W. Ladd.*
2. *William P. Frye.*	5. *T. H. Murch.*
3. *S. D. Lindsey.*	
MARYLAND.	
1. *D. M. Currie.*	4. Robert Sinclair.
2. *J. F. C. Talbot.*	5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
3. *Wm. Kimmel.*	6. Milton G. Urner.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1. William W. Crapo.	7. William A. Russell.
2. *Benj. W. Harris.*	8. *Geo. D. Robinson.*
3. *Wm. S. Whitney.*	9. *Thos. L. Nye.*
4. *Leopold Morse.*	10. *Amasa Norcross.*
5. *Geo. Marden.*	11. *Geo. D. Robinson.*
6. *George F. Lyman.*	
MICHIGAN.	
1. *John S. Newberry.*	5. *Mark H. Brewer.*
2. *Geo. Willard.*	6. *Roswell G. Horr.*
3. *H. McGowan.*	7. *Byron M. Cutcheon.*
4. *Jay A. Hubbell.*	8. *Nay A. Hobbell.*
9. *John W. Stone.*	
MINNESOTA.	
1. *Mark H. Dunnell.*	2. *W. D. Washburn.*
3. *Horace Thomas.*	
MISSISSIPPI.	
1. *H. L. McLemore.*	4. *O. R. Singleton.*
2. *Van. H. Manning.*	5. *Otho R. Lee.*
3. *T. L. D. Herod.*	6. *Jas. R. Chalmers.*
MISSOURI.	
1. *M. L. Clardy.*	7. *H. L. Gaines.*
2. *Erastus Wells.*	8. *John B. Clark.*
3. *R. Crisfield Graves.*	9. *R. T. Bushnell.*
4. *Lyman D. Davis.*	10. *John H. Burges.*
5. *W. T. Wood.*	11. *John C. Clark, Jr.*
6. *James R. Waddell.*	12. *A. H. Buckner.*
13. *Alfred M. Lay.*	
NEBRASKA.	
Ed. E. Valentine.	Thomas J. Majors (contested).
NEVADA.	
R. K. Daggett.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1. Joshua G. Hall.	2. Evarts W. Farr.
NEW JERSEY.	
1. Geo. M. Robeson.	5. Chas. H. Voorhees.
2. *J. Howard Pugh.*	6. *J. R. Brigham.*
3. *Miles Ross.*	7. *A. S. Gebhardt.*
4. *Adam A. Hyler.*	
NEW YORK.	
1. *James W. Covert.*	20. *John Hammond.*
2. *Henry C. Cole.*	21. *Roswell R. James.*
3. *S. B. Chittenden.*	22. *John H. Selkreg.*
4. *Jacob H. Ela.*	23. *Jacob Worth.*
5. *Llewellyn Muller.*	24. *Warren Miller.*
6. *Wm. Cox.*	25. *Wm. D. Prescott.*
7. *Edwin Einstein.*	26. *Joseph Mason.*
8. *Amasa Dolphin.*	27. *Frank Hiscock.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*	28. *John H. Camp.*
10. *James O'Brien.*	29. *Thos. C. Lazelere.*
11. *L. P. Morton.*	30. *J. W. Dwight.*
12. *Alex. H. Rice.*	31. *D. P. Richardson.*
13. *John B. Robinson.*	32. *John Van Voorhis.*
14. *Geo. W. Patterson.*	33. *Hedley Crowley.*
15. *W. Townsend.*	34. *Roy V. Pierce.*
16. *Jas. W. Husted.*	35. *H. Van Aernam.*
17. *Walter A. Wood.*	

NORTH CAROLINA.	
1. *Joseph J. Martin.*	5. *Alf M. Scales.*
2. *Jason C. Hale.*	6. *Walter L. Steele.*
3. ——— Russell.	7. *H. F. Ashfield.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*	8. *Robert R. Vance.*
OHIO.	
1. Ben. Butterworth.	11. *Henry L. Dickey.*
2. *Thomas L. Young.*	12. *Henry S. Neal.*
3. *John McMahon.*	13. *Andrew J. Warner.*
4. *J. Warren Keifer.*	14. *Gibson Atherton.*
5. *Benjamin Leester.*	15. *George W. Gardner.*
6. *William D. Hill.*	16. *Wm. McKinley, Jr.*
7. *Frank Hurd.*	17. *James Monroe.*
8. *R. B. Forsyth.*	18. *John T. Updegraff.*
9. *Geo. L. Converse.*	19. *James A. Garfield.*
10. *Thomas Ewing.*	20. *Amos Townsend.*
OREGON.	
JOHN WHITAKER.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1. H. B. Bingham.	15. *T. Cropton, Jr.*
2. *Charles O'Neill.*	16. *John T. Mitchell.*
3. *Wm. Ward.*	17. *Abel H. Dutcher.*
4. *Henry H. Kelley.*	18. H. G. Fisher.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.*	19. *Geo. A. Post.*
6. *William Ward.*	20. *John W. Foran.*
7. *William Mutchler.*	21. *Morgan B. Wise.*
8. *Thomas Cahnen.*	22. *Russell Errett.*
9. *Alex. Wilson.*	23. *Thomas M. Bayne.*
10. *Hendrick B. Wright.*	24. *W. S. Shallenberger.*
11. *Charles E. Boyle.*	25. *Henry White.*
12. *John W. Killinger.*	26. *Samuel B. Dick.*
13. *John Patton.*	27. *H. Cessna.*
14. *John W. Kellogg.*	
RHODE ISLAND.	
1. Nelson W. Aldrich.	2. *Latimer W. Ballou.*
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1. *S. Brayton Grace.*	4. *J. H. Evins.*
2. *M. P. O'Connor.*	5. *D. D. Tillman.*
3. *W. Elliott Aiken.*	
TENNESSEE.	
1. ROBERT LT. TAYLOR.	7. *John F. House.*
2. *L. C. Houk.*	8. *W. P. Whitthorne.*
3. *Hon. H. Bennett.*	9. *Casey Young.*
4. *Benton McMillin.*	10. *A. S. Colyar.*
5. *Leon. Trousdale.*	11. *H. Casey Young.*
6. *James M. Taylor.*	
VERMONT.	
1. *Charles H. Joyce.*	2. *Bradley Barlow.*
3. *James M. Tyler.*	
TEXAS.	
1. *John H. Reagan.*	5. *Rowe O. Mills.*
2. *D. B. Culberson.*	6. *John Hancock.*
3. *Olin Wellborn.*	7. *W. Sullivan.*
VIRGINIA.	
1. R. L. T. Beale.	7. *Jas. Barbour.*
2. *John Goode, Jr.*	8. *Jno. T. Harris.*
3. *Jas. E. Edmunds.*	9. *Jno. Paul.*
4. *Joseph Jorgenson.*	10. *R. B. Richmond.*
5. *Geo. D. Cabell.*	
WEST VIRGINIA.	
1. *Benjamin Wilson.*	2. *John E. Kenna.*
3. *Henry E. Hereford.*	
WISCONSIN.	
1. Chas. G. Williams.	5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
2. *Lucien B. Caswell.*	6. *Charles Barry.*
3. *Geo. C. Hazleton.*	7. *H. L. Humphrey.*
4. *P. V. Deuster.*	8. *Thad. C. Pound.*

The National Commercial Convention.

The following are the resolutions in full adopted by the National and International Convention recently held in Chicago:

Resolved, 1. That the continued prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the country cannot be secured without such a development of commerce with other countries as will afford a steady and growing market for our surplus products, and to secure this it is the duty of Congress to promote, by wise and liberal legislation, the opening and improvement of such lines of transportation by land and water as are of general and National importance.

2. That the duties upon freight and passengers on railroads for Union and Central Pacific business must be the only highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific a monopoly as burdensome as it is exclusive, and we will cease to agitate to take measures at the coming session to compel these companies to do which owes their existence to the liberality of the Nation, to fulfill their corporate obligations.

3. That the interests of the Government and the people alike demand the early completion of competing lines of railroad to the Pacific, and we therefore earnestly desire Congress to grant material aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

4. That direct trade with the countries lying south of us, which is destined in the immediate future to be the principal source of the commerce of the world, can best be developed by the establishment of a line of steamships, which, while it should be under the control of the most profitable to us, cannot be secured except by considerable pecuniary aid from the Government, and we therefore recommend the mail facilities which it is the province of the Government to furnish.

5. That the commissioners of navigation be requested to report to the next Congress the best means of securing the greater part of the domestic shipping of the Atlantic Coast to avoid the dangers of Cape Hatteras, and we commend the measure to the favorable consideration of Congress.

6. That a committee of one from each State represented in this Convention be appointed and charged with the duty of visiting Washington at a early day, presenting the resolutions of this Convention to the President and Congress of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted that the Chairman of the Convention (George W. Morris, of Kentucky,) be added to the committee to go to Washington to present the resolutions.

A Faithful Friend.

I HAVE lately seen an old horse at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, on the history of which I can thoroughly rely, and it is so remarkable that I think it worth publication. I have seen the horse myself, and as far as personal observation goes, I can thoroughly indorse the story. The horse is aged twenty-two, of the old short-legged coaching stamp, and has been in the possession of the present owner upward of sixteen years, during which period he has only had three days' rest, not excluding even Sundays. His work has been to run a heavy mail-cart from Bourn to Spalding, a distance of fourteen miles, inclosing the return journey, every day, and one day a week two miles extra to the horse leaves Bourn between six and seven in the morning, and reaches Bourn about seven in the evening. During his recreation at Swayfield, the horse is kept in further exercise by working at the plow and other work upon a farm. He is without blemish and in capital condition. His work for the last sixteen years has been so uniform that the horse knows the particular places he has to stop at on given days of the week; for instance, he persistently stops at the barber's shop on Tuesdays and Fridays, and six days a week he stops at a draper's shop for parcels, and on Sundays he won't stop at either place. His owner is so fond of him that a sort of feeling of Tom Moody, he hopes that he and his horse may be buried together.—*Cor. London Field.*

Castor oil, beside being an excellent dressing for leather, renders it vermin-proof. It should be mixed, say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepared.

FORTY-SEVEN persons own two-thirds of the land of Nueces County, Tex. William Kennedy owns 186,286 acres, valued for taxation at $84,943, and Richard King owns 158,485, assessed at $130,127.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Texas mother was frightened to death by two dogs fighting over her twin babies.

—Representative Alexander H. Stephens once made a large fortune as a lawyer and farmer, and lost it in the effort to maintain a newspaper.

—The latest New England mob disgraced Harwinton, Conn., by trying to lynch a German offender. He escaped, and the mob vented its wrath on his horse, which they sheared, tarred and feathered.

—A Portland, Conn., young woman was nearly shocked to death recently, while trying to swallow a chicken's heart whole. It lodged in her gullet, and the efforts of two doctors were necessary in relieving her.

—"Shoot! shoot!" was the response of W. A. Stegner, of Polk County, Tex., to his seventeen-year-old son when the latter seized a gun and ordered the old man to cease castigating his daughter. The boy "shot," and the old man was killed.

—At DesMoines, a kitten had caught and was playing with a mouse when the frightened captive sprang into pussy's open mouth and ran down her throat. The kitten went into spasms, which did not subside till the mouse had been suffocated.

—A well-known Newport, R. I., man, who is wealthy but close, recently counted the shingles on his house by bundles, with which he was to have his house covered, and because one bundle was short two shingles he took it back to the lumber-yard and demanded that the deficiency be made up.—*Exchange.*

—A St. Louis young man's chance of marrying an heiress to whom he was engaged, was spoiled by the use of his diary as evidence in a law-suit. The record showed he frequently called on other girls, that he had been rejected by two of them since his betrothal to her, and that he had borrowed money, to be repaid when he got hold of her purse.

—A well-known accountant made an ascent in a balloon, at Wabash, Ind., N. Y., the other day. When about 200 feet from the ground the air-ship veered off toward Seneca Lake, and when about two miles away from Watkins came down in the water. The balloon-let was rescued by a party who went to his assistance, after he had been in the water some twenty minutes.

—A few days since at Springfield, Ohio, a woman died from some mysterious disease located in the head. The symptoms had long been manifested, but no treatment seemed to have any permanent effect. After death there was an examination made, resulting in the unanimous decision that death was caused, primarily, by the use, for a long period, of chemical compounds for dyeing the hair.

—Mr. Bill Rudgson, of San Francisco, who was accidentally killed in that city a few days ago, was the author of "The Dance of Death," a book which attracted considerable attention both in this country and in England a year ago.

—The Rev. Allen Mclean, who is temporarily filling the Congregational pulpit at Litchfield, Conn., was married awhile ago, and because he did not ring some of his parishioners to the wedding they were displeased. He turned the tables on them by saying he thought a minister had as much right to choose his occasions as a business man, and he wished it understood that he did not bee the privilege of preaching in Litchfield, when there were so many thousands elsewhere hungering for the gospel.

—M. Monseigneur Asinari, a distinguished Roman Catholic prelate and at one time Papal Nuncio at Brussels, who recently died, the following anecdote is related: "On his way to Rome, after he had fulfilled his mission in Brussels, his carriage was stopped by brigands, and after they had pretty thoroughly rifled the persons of the prelate and his attendants, the chief asked him if he had anything more. 'Joseph,' said the Bishop, turning to his servant, 'did you give him the money that you had hidden?' alluding to a fifty-franc piece which had been concealed in the bottom of a soup-dish, amid a lot of soiled linen. The worthy man delivered it a crime to tie even to a brigand."

—A correspondent of the Albany *Journal* relates the following incident of one of Henry Clay's visits to that State: "Mr. Clay went to Kinderhook to visit Mr. Van Buren. The town was filled with people from the surrounding country, and at every stage they were presented to Mr. Clay by Mr. Van Schaick, a prominent lawyer of the county. Among those who came to be introduced to Mr. Clay was a very beautiful young lady. It happened that just at the moment of presentation her name awkwardly escaped Mr. Van Schaick's memory. His hesitation embarrassed the lady. Mr. Clay, perceiving this, came instantly to her rescue by saying in his chivalrous way: 'Oh, the name is no sort of consequence, I assure you; the young lady's looks, she will very soon change it.'"

Borrowed Splendor.

A Paris correspondent, writing of the parvenues that infest the gay metropolis, says: They have also done much injury, because most families imitate their luxuries without having the means to do so. There are many houses in Paris where the evening entertainments are very brilliant, but this is a borrowed splendor. The pictures which attract your eye are hired of the picture dealer, the gilt chairs and settees of the furniture dealer, the diamonds and pearls which the lady of the house wears, are borrowed from the jewelers, and Pardly has the last guest left the house when these costly articles must be returned to the owners. Even the fruits, the pineapples and pears, which stand on the table in silver vases are like the wax fruits on occasion. You rarely see a supper at which carp is placed upon such tables, and after having excited the admiration of the guests a few minutes it is removed. The guests are then served with little pieces of diminutive carp; the finest magnificent fish, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," have vanished into thin air. It was also hired, and after playing its short part, it has returned to the dealer in delicacies. A fish cannot, of course, delight the eye very long without offending the olfactories, but there are ways in Paris fruits of a rare beauty, which during the winter season appear on the tables of our luxurious houses, and it may happen that a guest who has seen a pear on a table in the Rue de Richelieu during the month of January will greet the same pear with recognizance in Feornary on a table in some other quarter of the city. It is the old story of trying to throw dust in the eyes of the world in order to attract influential guests to the house, to marry the daughters, and to provide the sons with Government positions. This does not always work, but there are some who succeed, and the prize is well worth the trouble. But those who are unsuccessful end by ruining themselves, and when it is too late they see that Fortune runs after her favorites, but is seldom attained by those who pursue her.

When banks become unsteady even the depositor is likely to lose his balance.—*Chicago Times.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Pierre Soule, grandson of the famous Louisiana Senator, died recently in New Orleans at the age of nineteen years. The family name is now extinguished.

—The wife of Jefferson Davis has been very dangerously ill. She was convalescing when the news of the death of her only remaining son by yellow fever caused a relapse which almost resulted in her death.

—Mr. W. H. Rudgson, of San Francisco, who was accidentally killed in that city a few days ago, was the author of "The Dance of Death," a book which attracted considerable attention both in this country and in England a year ago.

—The Rev. Allen Mcclean, who is temporarily filling the Congregational pulpit at Litchfield, Conn., was married awhile ago, and because he did not ring some of his parishioners to the wedding they were displeased. He turned the tables on them by saying he thought a minister had as much right to choose his occasions as a business man, and he wished it understood that he did not bee the privilege of preaching in Litchfield, when there were so many thousands elsewhere hungering for the gospel.

—Monseigneur Asinari, a distinguished Roman Catholic prelate and at one time Papal Nuncio at Brussels, who recently died, the following anecdote is related: "On his way to Rome, after he had fulfilled his mission in Brussels, his carriage was stopped by brigands, and after they had pretty thoroughly rifled the persons of the prelate and his attendants, the chief asked him if he had anything more. 'Joseph,' said the Bishop, turning to his servant, 'did you give him the money that you had hidden?' alluding to a fifty-franc piece which had been concealed in the bottom of a soup-dish, amid a lot of soiled linen. The worthy man delivered it a crime to tie even to a brigand."

—A correspondent of the Albany *Journal* relates the following incident of one of Henry Clay's visits to that State: "Mr. Clay went to Kinderhook to visit Mr. Van Buren. The town was filled with people from the surrounding country, and at every stage they were presented to Mr. Clay by Mr. Van Schaick, a prominent lawyer of the county. Among those who came to be introduced to Mr. Clay was a very beautiful young lady. It happened that just at the moment of presentation her name awkwardly escaped Mr. Van Schaick's memory. His hesitation embarrassed the lady. Mr. Clay, perceiving this, came instantly to her rescue by saying in his chivalrous way: 'Oh, the name is no sort of consequence, I assure you; the young lady's looks, she will very soon change it.'"

Borrowed Splendor.

A Paris correspondent, writing of the parvenues that infest the gay metropolis, says: They have also done much injury, because most families imitate their luxuries without having the means to do so. There are many houses in Paris where the evening entertainments are very brilliant, but this is a borrowed splendor. The pictures which attract your eye are hired of the picture dealer, the gilt chairs and settees of the furniture dealer, the diamonds and pearls which the lady of the house wears, are borrowed from the jewelers, and Pardly has the last guest left the house when these costly articles must be returned to the owners. Even the fruits, the pineapples and pears, which stand on the table in silver vases are like the wax fruits on occasion. You rarely see a supper at which carp is placed upon such tables, and after having excited the admiration of the guests a few minutes it is removed. The guests are then served with little pieces of diminutive carp; the finest magnificent fish, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," have vanished into thin air. It was also hired, and after playing its short part, it has returned to the dealer in delicacies. A fish cannot, of course, delight the eye very long without offending the olfactories, but there are ways in Paris fruits of a rare beauty, which during the winter season appear on the tables of our luxurious houses, and it may happen that a guest who has seen a pear on a table in the Rue de Richelieu during the month of January will greet the same pear with recognizance in Feornary on a table in some other quarter of the city. It is the old story of trying to throw dust in the eyes of the world in order to attract influential guests to the house, to marry the daughters, and to provide the sons with Government positions. This does not always work, but there are some who succeed, and the prize is well worth the trouble. But those who are unsuccessful end by ruining themselves, and when it is too late they see that Fortune runs after her favorites, but is seldom attained by those who pursue her.

When banks become unsteady even the depositor is likely to lose his balance.—*Chicago Times.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of a short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to effect the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and while families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case save certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

Directions, respectfully recommended.

J. S. PATRICK.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL being the only party manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the labels on each bottle. If the private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 219 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

VEGETINE.

I advise All who are suffering as I have suffered to give VEGETINE a trial.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—I have suffered with Scrofula for seven years and could get no relief. I have tried every thing in the shape of medicine, and have been confined the most part to the house. I was induced to use VEGETINE, and after using three bottles I was able to go to my business, and have been working at it ever since. I have taken in all nine bottles. After taking the second bottle I commenced to feel well, and after taking the third bottle I was entirely free from the disease. I had a running sore on my right leg that had run so for three years, and two large sores on my neck, which are entirely healed. I had taken fourteen bottles of Vegetine. By the use of VEGETINE I was restored to health, and I feel it my duty to say that I have not had a sick day since. I am satisfied that VEGETINE is the best blood purifier in the world. I am willing to answer any inquiries in regard to my case.

HENRY T. SMITH, No. 50 Clive St., Boston, Mass.

SCRUTTON'S MEMORIES.—The Vegetine has proved many cures—there is said, in fact, to be a specific for everything, where the patient has had many physicians, but still many of the former cases are cured after Vegetine has failed.—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

VEGETINE

I CAN RECOMMEND.

DR. H. R. STEVENS: SOMERVILLE, June 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR—It is with great pleasure I can recommend to the highest terms your valuable medicine, VEGETINE. I have been troubled with Dyspepsia for the space of nine years and could get no relief. I have tried every thing in the shape of medicine, but found nothing that did me any good. I was from my knees to my feet, and was not able to do my work. I was induced by my wife to try VEGETINE, and have taken three bottles. After taking the second bottle I commenced to feel well, and after taking the third bottle I was entirely free from the disease. I had a suffering condition for will avail myself of every opportunity to speak a word in favor of VEGETINE.

WM. STINEBLEIN, Station Agent, Somerville, Mass.

VEGETINE

Completely Cured Me.

NEWPORT, KY., Feb. 26, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—I write to say that seven bottles of your Vegetine have completely cured me from a very severe case of Scrofula, of many years' standing, after trying the best physicians and spending a great deal. It has now been over two years since I used the last bottle, and I have had no return of the disease, and consider myself entirely cured.

Yours truly, J. A. PATRICK.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Dozens of the worst cases fail cures, after all other remedies had failed. I visited the laboratory and certificated myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which has a medicinal virtue, and is compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Druggists Recommend It.

VINCENNES, Ind., 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—We have sold Vegetine for several years, and it has given our patrons general satisfaction. Every one speaks well of it.

Respectfully, MOORE & HARRIS,
Druggists and Dealers.

Main St., Vincennes.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A specific remedy for Dropsy and all Forms of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is positively guaranteed by the proprietors. Send for Circular and Testimonials. H. A. Clarke, Providence, R. I. For Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Intemperance, Over-Indulgence, Uric Acid Diathesis, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dizziness, Nervous Prostration, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Blood Poisons, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Humors, Diseases of the Throat, Skin, Blood, Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Bowels, Nervous Complaints, Headache, Female Complaints, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Chorea, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Lumbago

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIN LETTER.

New York, Nov. 20, 1878.

EDIT H SENTINEL.

It was a mad a year since Owen Murphy, one of our Excise Commissioners, quietly pocketed some $50,000 or money paid in for licenses by liquor sellers and left for parts unknown. It is needless to say that neither man nor money was ever found, and the occurrence would have been forgotten by this time but for a suit just begun by about 1,000 of the victimized saloonists to get back what they out of their money from the city, which, however, refuses to hold itself responsible for their loss. So much for the Excise Department. Now comes forward the Dark Department, and to show that it is not out of the fashion, points with pride to its pet cashier and bookkeeper who is just discovered to be an embezzler of $15,000 As this person, however, was not wise enough to take ten times that amount and get away a safe distance from which to negotiate with the officials for a return of part of the the money on condition of his own immunity from prosecution, he is to be severely dealt with.

The discovery of this embezzlement, bungling as it was is however quite a relief to us, for we hadn't had a real square defalcation before in several months. To be sure there were the Manhattan Bank and Stewart grave robberies to assure us that the millennium was not close at hand, but New York has, through long habit, become so addicted to defalcation that nothing else can serve as a full substitute, and she becomes very uneasy if she can't have one about once in so often.

Speaking of the Manhattan and Stewart affairs, reminds me to say that in the former of these matters, which it will be remembered, was the carrying off $3,000,000 from a bank in 6 minutes flight, very little seems to be doing, the officers of the institution showing a remarkable apathy on the subject. In both these these cases, as indeed in all similar cases, the newspapers seem to be straining every nerve to aid the criminals. They pry around the various scenes of action, worm out every secret, lay hold of every obtainable scrap of information as to the plans and movements of the police, and then publish promptly every particular so that the rascals involved may be fully warned of every step that is being taken toward their arrest, and act accordingly.

In the Stewart matter success is pretty certain to crown the efforts of Judge Hilton and the police, in spite of the papers. the announcement being authoritatively made that of grave robbers have been "spotted" and the whereabouts of the body discovered. If this be true the arrest will doubtless be made before this reaches your readers One curious thing connected with this affair is the widespread, morbid interest which it has excited, as evinced by the enormous volume of letters which have poured in on Judge Hilton and Mrs Stewart ever since the robbery was made known. a great number of these communications coming from widely scattered points, all purport to be confessions of the crime and state that the writers either have the body or know just where it is. A still larger number are from clairvoyants, dreamers and spiritual mediums, each of which is sure that he or she has had a special vision revealing the position of the object of search. One of these says the body is buried in one corner of the graveyard in which the tomb is located; another says it is in a sub-cellar on Eleventh avenue; another says the hiding place is over on Long Island, and still another that the remains were placed in a box and sunk in the North River. A still different class of epistles are from anonymous writers who assert at the $75,000 reward offered and say that if it is not raised to some higher figure (usually from $100,000 to $1,000,000,) the body will never be found. One letter from down South some where, warns Judge Hilton that a plan is on foot to kidnap him and extort ten millions of dollars as his ransom. Truly this is a great country in which we live!

In view of the well recognized fact that a striking and novel crime always arouses an epidemic of similar outrages, it would be well for those everywhere who have charge of cemeteries to exercise special vigilance for the next few months. Already dispatches from the West that the Stewart desecration is beginning to have its effect.

But I turn from the catalogue of misdoings to less depressing subjects. Amid all the excitement and labour incident to the search for the body of the founder, the great commercial machine known as A. T. Stewart & Co. continues its uninterrupted workings. The firm are just now executing an important and long contemplated movement, the abandonment of their dowtown building, on City Hall Square, where for years their wholesale trade has been transacted, and the consolidation of their whole business in the immense structure at Broadway and Tenth street, until now occupied for their retail department only.

This uptown tendency of our most important business houses is simply irresistable. Take Union Square for instance, which within the memory of thousands of New Yorkers was quite out of town, and which no one in these days dreamed could ever become more than a fashionable residence locality. Years ago the business wave began to encroach upon it, and now every trace of its residence character has disappeared, the last of the fine old brown stone mansions going down more than a year ago, to make way for the Mechanics and Traders Company's elegant building on the south side of the Square. Some of the Knickerbocker families, thus driven of their beautiful retreat, but their protests are a good deal like Dame Partington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom

This street opposite of the Meriden Company I have no doubt many of your readers have wondered at and admiringly visited. Located just where the tides of Metropolitan high life pour their confluent streams from lower Broadway and fourteenth street into the Square, it is an object as prominent as it is ornamental. Within, the warerooms are simply magnificent. No signs here of the workshop confusion which attends the production of the glittering ware at the great factory up at Meriden, where over a thousand operatives are kept busy fashioning its myriad beautiful forms. Everything is quiet and sumptuous, in keeping with the rich goods which line the long vista of show cases, set off by velvet and plate glass, and which are acknowledged to be the finest made in the world. The fine white metal invented by this Company and used as the base of all their goods and which is constantly but unsuccessfully sought to be imitated by other makers, both European and American, makes their the practical equivalent of solid silver, and as a consequence their manufactures from more than one half the total silverware productions of this country. RADIX.

The President and the Party.

The interview with the President, which appeared lately in Washington newspapers, and was telegraphed extensively over the country, is regarded as very significant as indicating an abandonment of what has been known as "the Southern policy," and a confession of its failure. It is assumed that a change in the temperament of the administration has taken place, and that the future relations existing between the President and his party will be different from those of the past; and that hereafter the differences in the Republican ranks will be entirely healed, as the President will enjoy the intimate confidence of the leaders of his party from this time on.

A friend of ex-Secretary Chandler says that he asked him what he came to Washington for, and the ex Secretary replied: "I come to stiffen the President's backbone, and, if he has any stiff in him, now is the time he'll show it." This no doubt expresses the meaning of the conference of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hayes which lasted the whole of Monday evening

Another friend of Secretary Chandler expressed the same thing in a different way. He is a man in high position, and would be admitted to confidence as much as any one. He says "Yes, it is true that Mr. Chandler came here to appeal, if necessary, to the President. But he found him more in harmony with his views than he expected. You will remember now that I predict that there will in the future be perfect harmony between the President and the 'stalwart' men of the party. You need not be surprised to see Senator Conkling at the White House before he comes to Washington. The President is clear with matters."

Immediately following the visit of the radical Republicans to the White House appeared an extended interview with one Republican newspaper in Washington, in which the President is represented to have confessed the failure of his experiment to conciliate the South, and to have expressed his intention to change his mode of dealing with the people of that section. The President is represented as saying: "No one will deny that the attempt to enforce the policy was not earnestly made, for that it was carried out with a concession more than to accomplish the result for which it was inaugurated. Of the personal and partisan sacrifice I have made in this effort, and of the consequent interruption of certain relations that had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters, I have nothing to say just now, but it appears that the leaders who made these pledges did not exert their utmost to keep them, or were unable to do so. In fact I am constantly forced to admit that the experiment was a failure. The first election held after it was attempted has proved that fair elections, with free suffrage for every voter in the South, are an impossible under the existing condition of things.

In regard to his intentions for the future, the President is represented as speaking with reference to The interview says that [illegible] precedings have been withdrawn, not only against those who have already been arrested but against others. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of the business, and exhaust every avenue in the execution of justice. The integrity of American citizenship has been greatly violated, and it must and shall be vindicated."

The President is not to depended upon so far as election frauds and political intimidation in the South are concerned, to aid in such a way as will meet the approval of even so radical a Republican as ex Secretary Chandler. Those who have been guilty of violations of law will be punished, so far as it is possible for the President to bring about punishment, and the most vigorous methods have already been adopted to secure this result. Special officers, in whose line of duty this will come, are already in Washington, and have received instructs as from the President in person.

It can be said that there will probably be no reason why the radical element of the Republican party cannot act in perfect harmony with the President hereafter. The reason why there has been a lack of harmony have been or will be removed before Congress meets, and are not likely to exist again. No more Democrats will be appointed to office, and the President need not be expected to experiment any further with "conciliation."

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American [illegible] of dyspepsia, or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a curse. A dread of a [illegible] existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, as you will only throw aside prejudice and scepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Crowell, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, if you are distressed for that derange Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. If in the third are yet thousands of people who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Coughs settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say the [illegible] days will sold last your without one. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crowell.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this season the said as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extreme store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, of all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Hoods and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows, also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery Hardware, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture and everything [illegible] General Store. Goods always shown with pleasure to customers.

FOX ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great fishbreeding section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The surest Stock gain in which these lands are found to

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two thousand and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BIGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times at large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 8:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Mackinac
June 7—21	June 14—28
July 5—19	July 12—26
August 2—16—30	August —23
September 13—27	September 6—20
October 11—25	October 3rd—17th

Round up stopping at Charlevoix, Petoskey City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Fairport City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Mackinac
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, touching at Old Mission. The fastest, safest and most convenient, and only route, arriving at Charlevoix at 3 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Buskie for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Call WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASSWELL. C. E. RADSEB.

CASSWELL & RADSEB,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-19

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Blank Municipal Social and Business Forms—Law Books.

Every New Family Physician—1200 pages—Price Only $3.50.

Family Bibles $8.50 $10.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. R. HALE H.
Battle Creek, Mich

J. A. BAETRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and brought at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 17, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has now re-built, plastered and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tags ply from hereto Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which can myriads of Speckled Trouts Increase moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff

Broom Handles

ETC.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THREE brothers, named James, David and John Tanor, owned and operated a farm near Chenango, N. Y. James and David disagreed a few days ago, but it should be run. A few days ago, David killed James with a pitchfork and then went into an adjoining wood and blew out his brains with a shotgun.

GEORGE FESSLER, the defaulting Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, on the 11th, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $60,000.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 12th says Secty Sherman, referring to the recent withdrawal of one and two-dollar United States notes, had stated that the story was started years ago, and caused an unnatural demand for small bills. The story was unfounded, and no order had been given the Printing Bureau to limit the issue of ones and twos. They were issued to everybody who demanded them, and no order had ever been made for their withdrawal. After the first of January next, no bills of less denomination than five dollars can be issued by National Banks, and if the one and two-dollar United States notes were withdrawn it would make place for more silver, but the Secretary thinks, the public at large ought to have opportion to take gold, silver or paper of any denomination, colored or printed, and that this is the best way to secure the largest circulation.

IT was stated, in Washington, on the 12th, that Lord Salisbury, in his reply to Secty Evarts, was as earnest in his position that the Canadian Fishery Award was made in accordance with the Treaty of Washington as Evarts was in maintaining the opposite view. The correspondence was not likely to be concluded before the award would become due, on the 22d, and it would probably be paid under protest.

A MEETING of the New York Clearing House, at which thirty city banks participated, was held in that city, on the 15th, to take action on the coin question in view of the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next. The following rule of action was decided on, to take effect Jan. 1, 1879: Gold coin to be treated as lawful money and not to be received on special deposit; special exchange of gold checks at the Clearing House to be established; balances to be paid in gold or legal tenders; silver dollars received on deposit only when payment can be made in kind; silver certificates not available for the payment of balances, and dollars only as subsidiary coins in small amounts, say under $10; special gold accounts to be discontinued.

SECY SHERMAN, on the 13th, issued a circular to the effect that any person subscribing thereafter for 4-per-cent. bonds might pay for them with any of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the 1st of July, 1870, in the same way as if they were called at the date of subscription in regular course; that the subscription must be accompanied with a full description of such bonds, which bonds must be forwarded to the Treasurer within thirty days thereafter, or, to be applied like called bonds. Of such bonds there was outstanding, on the 15th, the amount of one cent.

A two days' session of the National and International Commercial Convention was held recently in Chicago. A large number of distinguished men from all sections of the Union were present as delegates. The Hon. George W. Morris, of Kentucky, was chosen Permanent Chairman. A series of resolutions was adopted, after lengthy discussion, declaring in favor of a grant by Congress of material aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and an extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific; immediate revision by Congress for ocean mail service between the chief ports of the United States and all important commercial points on the coast of South America, that a suitable and navigable cheap water line should be opened up between the waters of Virginia and North Carolina; that a committee be appointed to visit Washington and present the resolutions to Congress.

JUDGE MCALLISTER, formerly Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, recently decided, at Chicago, that an indebtedness based upon "option" deals and evidenced by notes of bank-checks, commonly known as "margins," is negotiable and held by innocent third parties. The taint attaching to the original transaction remains upon the paper forever. It is by law made worthless and void.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 14th, that the United States Government had, through a banking-house in New York, completed the purchase of sterling exchange to the amount of about £1,100,000, to meet the £5,500,000 required by the Halifax award to be paid to the British Government at London, on the 25th, and that agents of the United States Treasury Department would make the transfer at London on that date.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the American Consulates abroad collected fees aggregating $636,914.11. That is an excess of $110,340.20 over the salaries paid—making the Consular Service self-supporting.

IN New York, on the 14th, the United States Board of Trade adopted resolutions recommending to Congress the most liberal legislation upon the subject of the Postal Service consistent with the rapid transmission and quick delivery of all proper mailable matter, and heartily approving the steps agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York bankers for the National resumption of specie payments. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, was re-elected President of the Board, and B. B. Covington, of Cincinnati, Vice-President.

A NUMBER of the clerks on the countersunk rolls of the Patent Office, in Washington, were discharged, on the 14th, for lack of funds. Half of them were women.

TWO PROMINENT parties were arrested at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th, upon the charge of wholesale body-snatching. In the wagon driven by the accused four recently-interred dead bodies were found.

A CABOOSE on the New Brunswick Railroad jumped the track at Florenceville, N. B., on the night of the 14th, and slid down a high embankment. Arrived at the bottom, it caught fire and was totally destroyed. One man was killed, one boy burned to death and about fifteen persons more or less seriously injured.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 15th says one of the chief operators concerned in the Manhattan Savings Bank robbery was in custody, and that other arrests would soon be made.

ACCORDING to the official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics, the number of foreigners arriving at the Port of New York during October last was 13,597, against 8,628 during the same month last year. During the nine months ending Sept. 30 last, there were 54,963 arrivals. During the same time last year, the number was 62,522.

THE New Haven (Conn.) Board of Education have decided—7 to 1—to keep the old uniform plan of religious exercises in the public schools of that city. One of the two Catholic members voted with the majority.

IT was reported from Charlestown, W. Va., on the 15th, that 900 indictments had been found against illicit distillers and other violators of the Revenue laws in that section.

UP to the night of the 17th, the returns concerning the death of the late A. T. Stewart's body were numerous and contradictory. At that time a special dispatch stated that the body was in Judge Hilton's possession, and the thieves under arrest. The Associated Press report was in substance that the authorities had obtained no clue to its whereabouts.

MICHAEL ROSSITER, a New York husband, threw a lighted lamp at his wife, on the evening of the 17th. The lamp broke, the oil exploded and the poor woman was burned to death.

A LOCOMOTIVE boiler exploded at the Philadelphia & Reading Depot, in Mahoney City, Pa., on the afternoon of the 18th, instantly killing an engineer, a conductor and a boy, and fatally injuring another boy. Eight or ten other persons were badly injured.

MISS MAY MARSHALL, a female pedestrian, recently walked, at Buffalo, N Y., 300 miles in sixty hours. Her fastest mile was made in eight minutes. She was walking against time, and had twelve minutes to spare.

A CUTTING-UNDER in passenger rates by Eastern-bound roads resulted in such a reduction in fares that tickets were selling in Cincinnati, a few days ago, at the unprecedently low rates of one dollar for Philadelphia and New York; Pittsburg, $2.75, and at merely nominal rates for some common points in Ohio.

ON the night of the 18th, a severe earthquake shock was felt in the Cities of Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. In both cities the oscillating movement of the earth was plainly felt. No damage was done.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AN interchange of opinion took place among the members of the Cabinet, in Washington, on the 12th, concerning the alleged violations of the Election laws, especially in Louisiana, during the recent elections, the United States Attorney for that State having complained of cases showing personal violence, intimidation, etc. The sentiment of the Cabinet was that all such alleged violations should be inquired into, with a view to the punishment of the offenders.

AT the recent election in New Hampshire the vote for Governor was as follows: Head (Rep.), 38,085; McKean (Dem.), 31,083; Brown (Greenback), 6,895; Prohibition and scattering, 120. Head over all, 488.

ON the 12th, Judge Witherspoon, of the Cauvassing Board of Madison County, Fla., was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, and held in $9,000 bail, on a charge of receiving and destroying one of the precinct returns which gave Bisbee (Rep. for Congressman) fifty-seven majority. A colored inspector in the same county had been committed to Jail charged with not doing his duty. The Canvassing Board of Alachua County were also arrested, on the same day, by a Deputy United States Marshal. It is said they had thrown out three precincts, one because the name of a voter was wrong on one of the tickets, and two, because the duplicate precinct returns did not agree. Should this action of the Board be sustained, Bisbee's majority in that county would be reduced from 300 to 97, and he would be defeated.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) dispatch of the 12th says three managers of elections at one of the polls there had been arrested under warrants from the United States Commissioner, for obstructing a Deputy Marshal at the recent election, and refusing to publicly count the ballots. They gave bail. Eighteen citizens of Orangeburg had also been arrested and put under bail for obstructing United States Marshals in the discharge of their duties at the election.

THE workingmen of Boston have nominated a full ticket for municipal offices, headed by Davis J. King, butter, for Mayor. Mayor Prince has been renominated by the Butter faction for the Mayoralty.

TWO MORE persons were arrested at Charleston, S. C., on the 12th, who are charged with offenses against United States laws at the recent election. William L. Daggett, a prominent Democrat, who was charged specially with ballot-box stuffing, in a letter of ex-Congressman Mackey, published in Northern newspapers, had begun proceedings against Mackey for libel.

COL. THOMAS B. KROGH, of North Carolina, who was in Washington on the 13th, stated that the Republicans would not have a single Representative in Congress from his State, as Martin and O'Hara would be counted out by the local Returning Boards, and Russell, elected as a Greenback Republican, did not intend to act or vote with the Republicans.

THE returns from the Pennsylvania election show that Hoyt, Rep., for Governor, received 312,567 votes; Bell, Dem., 307,092; Mason, Nat., 81,678; Lane, Prohibition, 8,660. Total vote, 709,998. Hoyt's plurality, 23,567.

A NEW YORK telegram of the 14th says the Greenback-Labor organs claim that their party had cast this year 477,000 votes, as against 187,000 last year and 69,000 in 1876.

PROF. EDISON was reported to be suffering from ill-health, on the 14th. He had given up his experiments with the electric light and his efforts to discover some means of deadening the sound connected with the operation of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway in New York City, because of the unfavorable condition of his health.

ON the 14th, returns from all the counties in Minnesota were published, showing a Republican majority of 17,824.

THE Hewitt Congressional Labor Committee met at Scranton, Pa., on the 14th. Five witnesses were examined, who traversed the entire range of grievances which the mining and laboring classes are suffering under. Hickey, a prominent Labor Reformer, attributed the hard times to several causes—high taxes, bonds, freight discrimination, coal combination and over-population; he would have Congress take up the matter of railroads; they should be compelled to relinquish their mining business. After more testimony of a similar character, the committee adjourned *sine die*.

RETURNS (mostly official), published in the New York *Tribune* of the 17th, give the vote in that State at the recent election as follows: Republican, 339,678; Democratic, 252,006; Greenback, 71,030; Prohibition, 8,338. Total vote this year, 37,052 larger than that of last year.

A BREAKFAST from Wilmington, N. C., on the 17th, says it seemed settled, beyond doubt, that Martin (Rep.) was elected to Congress from the First District, in that State, by forty to fifty majority.

ON the 16th, the Supreme Court of Florida granted an alternative mandamus against the Canvassing Board of Alachua County, returnable on the 20th, in response to a petition asking that the Board be compelled to make a canvass of all the returns of the county, three precincts having been thrown out. Bisbee claimed that if the votes of Alachua County were all counted, he would have 300 majority, without the votes of Precinct No. 4 in Madison County, which had not been returned by the Inspectors.

A RECENT official proclamation in South Carolina announces that Wade Hampton, being incapacitated by recent injuries from discharging the duties of Executive, had transferred the office of Governor to Lieut.-Gov. Simpson, who is now styled Acting-Governor.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

A JACKSON (Miss.) dispatch of the 14th says no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever had occurred there within forty-eight hours. The Howard Association announced that they had ample means to meet all claims upon them, and that no more contributions for that locality were needed.

THE members of the National Yellow-Fever Commission left Memphis, on the night of the 15th, for Richmond, Va. In their forthcoming report, they will advocate a system of National quarantine, under the direction of the United States Government. The Commissioners are convinced, from their investigation, that the fever at New Orleans was caused by importation, and was carried from there to every other point. Under favorable circumstances, the disease might prevail in any part of the United States. From the experience of the past, the Commission are of the opinion that the only practical means to keep yellow fever from this country is a National quarantine.

THERE were seven deaths from yellow fever reported in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m., on the 15th. Most of them were cases of relapse, some after one or two months' recovery. Five of them were children. Total deaths to date, 4,008.

THERE were two new cases at Vicksburg, on the 12th, and three at Delta, La.

THE total number of deaths from yellow fever at the South, up to the 15th, was reported at nearly 4,000.

IN an order, issued on the 17th, the Health Officer of Vicksburg announced that it was then considered safe for absentees to return to that city, provided their houses had been thoroughly ventilated and fumigated.

THERE were two yellow-fever deaths at New Orleans, on the 16th. A child died of the fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the night of the 18th, and the mother was sick with the same disease; they were recently refunded refugees, having fled to Alabama at the outbreak of the plague.

THERE were ten yellow-fever deaths in New Orleans during the forty-eight hours ending at 6 p. m., on the 18th. Ne new cases reported, on the 18th.

DURING the recent prevalence of the epidemic at Memphis, the *Appeal* lost a bookkeeper, eight compositors and six men from the press-room, while sixteen members of the families of its workmen died. The *Avalanche* lost its business manager, two editors, five compositors, two pressmen, a porter and two carriers, and the *Ledger* four compositors.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Rome telegram of the 12th, the Pope had appointed Father McCabe, the late Cardinal Cullen's Vicar-General, to succeed the deceased as Archbishop of Dublin.

THE difficulty between Spain and Morocco has been settled, the latter Government indemnifying the families of the assassinated Spaniards and saluting the Spanish flag.

MONCASI, the man who recently attempted to kill the King of Spain, has been sentenced to death.

THE announcement was made from Berlin, on the 12th, that Germany would occupy the entire Samoan Archipelago.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 12th, information had been received that a Russian General had marched from the Caspian Sea, and was in Afchalistan, with an army numbering 8,000, on the road to Herat. A Simla telegram of the same date states that it had been ascertained that the Afghan priests were preaching a holy war against the British infidels.

A PERA dispatch of the 12th says the Porte had accepted the principle of the rectification of the Greek frontier.

THE withdrawal of the Russian Mission from Cabul is not an accomplished fact, according to a London telegram of the 13th.

A SERIOUS and wide-spread insurrection against the Turks has broken out in the Nejd District, in Arabia.

SNOW-STORMS of exceptional severity were prevailing in the north of England and throughout Scotland, on the 12th.

IN reply to a request from the Vatican for their views on the pending negotiations with Germany, the exiled German Bishops have addressed a memorial to the Pope, asking that some just and equitable arrangement be reached.

ACCORDING to a Philippopoli telegram of the 14th, the International Commission had adopted, with some slight modifications, the programme of reform in Eastern Roumelia proposed by the Turkish Government.

TAINE, the distinguished French author, has been elected Member of the Academy.

THE Tiber, at Rome, has overflowed its banks, and the lower portions of the Eternal City are under water.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 14th says the Vatican had determined to cut loose from the Ultramontane party in the German Reichstag.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 15th, there had been prohibited, since the promulgation of the Anti-Socialist law, 169 societies, 26 newspapers and 88 books.

SWITZERLAND has renounced the Convention of 1865 constituting the Latin Union.

THE Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, with the Marchioness, a daughter of the Queen of Great Britain, left Liverpool for Halifax, on the 14th.

AT Preston, Eng., 350,000 spindles, 1,500 looms and 1,200 workmen are idle, and most of the cotton-mills are running but from two to four days a week.

THE Glasgow High Court of Judiciary has refused to admit to bail any more of the Directors of the suspended City of Glasgow Bank.

A MAN named Johnson, charged with forgery on a Missouri bank, has been arrested in Scotland and sent to London for extradition.

BOMBAY dispatches of the 15th say the Indian Government had given the Commander of the British troops at Simla stringent orders to suppress all press telegrams.

THE following failures were announced on the 15th: John Lomas & Co., manufacturers of chemicals, at Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, for $500,000; Young, Inman & Co., ship-owners, London, for $500,000; James Forrest & Co., Blackburn, cotton spinners, for $350,000; Wilkinson, Preston & Co., Hamburg, crockery and glass, for a very large amount, and five Glasgow brokers who defaulted on settlement.

ON the 17th, as King Humbert was entering Naples in state, an attempt was made by Giovanni Passanante to assassinate him with a poniard. The King escaped with slight injuries, and the would-be assassin was immediately seized and hurried off to prison. He said he was poor, belonged to no society and acted alone.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 17th, the Russian Government had demanded, as a condition precedent to the evacuation of Roumania, the right to occupy and fortify certain strategical points in the Dobrudscha, and to maintain a military road through Roumania.

THE Town of Norwich, Eng., was inundated, on the 18th, by a freshet, the result of a fortnight's continuous rain. Two of the most densely-populated portions of the town were several feet under water, the warehouses and stores on the river bank submerged and 3,000 dwellings rendered uninhabitable. Several persons were drowned.

A PESTH telegram of the 18th announces the overflow of the banks of the Theiss. On the 16th, inundating Csongrad and many lines and immense destruction of military stores.

THE Russian Army in the new Asiatic Provinces of Russia has been again placed on a war footing.

RECENT advices from South America state that an earthquake in New Granada, on October last, did considerable damage to property, and several lives are reported lost. The destruction in the southern portion of the Republic of Ecuador was complete, and the loss of life and property was very great. The Volcanoes of Isaico and Santa Anna were in a state of furious ebullition, and the inhabitants in the neighborhood were terribly alarmed, and many had fled to places of safety.

—Some two years ago the Rev. J. T. Baird, publishing agent of the Publication Board of the Presbyterian Church in the South, was tried before the Presbytery for embezzlement, and deposed from the ministry. But on a rehearing of the case, the examiners of the Publication Society's books testified to gross blunders into error in the examinations, and that instead of a deficiency of more than $8,000, there was only a debit balance against Dr. Baird of $188. They also find that Dr. Baird has been irregular in his business methods, but not a defaulter; and they judge him not to merit deposition from the ministry. The Louisville *Christian Observer* says that "when a balance-sheet is struck it may be found not only that he is not in debt to the Publication Comulttee, but that it is in his debt."

THE man who can fathom the purpose which makes a rat chew up a lot of important papers, which can in no way appease his appetite or add to his comfort, will perhaps enable a long-suffering public to provide some remedy.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage. That which is the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. Price, 25 cents.

AMERICAN DISPLAY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Wonders of the Mechanical Department.

[From the London Times, Aug. 23.]

* * * Perhaps, however, the most important display in this department, all things considered, is that of the Waltham Watch Company, their first in the European exhibitions. The readers of the *Times* reports of the Philadelphia Exhibition will not need to be informed of the admirable machinery by which the works of the Waltham watches are produced, or their singular exactitude, which enables any part of a watch to be replaced by the corresponding piece of any other watch of the same grade. In this mechanical production of watches, America has long led the world, and the mechanism by which the English army rifle is still produced is with much advantage a contribution from the American armories. But in the Waltham works science has been brought to the aid of native ingenuity to such a degree that one hardly knows which to admire most, the fabrication of watches has gone through a large arc of another revolution. What was begun by applying such machines that their work was beyond competition on anything but the largest scale by hand-work is continued by the construction of the most essential parts of a watch on a scale so gigantic as practically to supersede hand-work altogether. The result is that the watch is now produced. Every one knows that the great difficulty in making chronometers has been the compensation for expansion and contraction due to change of temperature; but what is not well known is that this difficulty is due less to the balance, which, by its construction of two metals (generally brass and steel), may be perfectly corrected, than to the spring of the balance, or hair-spring, which, being immensely longer, becomes five times the error caused by the expansion and contraction of the balance-wheel. The two pieces must be considered as one, and the compensation effected in the steel or rim must answer for the spring as well as for itself. The theoretical and insuperable difficulty in this compensation has always been that the error caused by the expansion and contraction of the spring was in a different ratio from that of the correcting expansion or contraction of the rim, and that the quantities may be compared to curves with two radii, which could not be kept together at two points, but not to coincide throughout, so that if the compensation at the extremes of temperature is correct, the mean must be in error by nearly the same.

The old compensation was, speaking broadly, to treating a band of brass on one of steel, to prevent both uncertainly and mechanically erroneous, since the contraction and expansion can only go on with a certain tendency to disrupture of the elements and consequent inequality of the balance. The new practice proceeds on an entirely different arrangement of the compensating metals. The rim, of plain steel, is cut away through at the fitted extremities of the semi-circles by several saw-blade like notches, the number determined by experiment, and the brass is forced into these notches. The ends of the resulting weights are then put on at the other extremities of the arcs, and adjusted to being distributed along them empirically, and it is found possible in this arrangement so to distribute the compensating brass in varying weights as to give at will a compensation for the mean temperature, either in excess of, or less than the extremes, and of course, to give a compensation for intermediate degrees, throughout, which makes it theoretically possible to have perfect compensation for all temperatures at once. It is doubtful to make this clear, without diagrams showing the exact curves attained by experiment; but the nature of the result will be appreciated by those who know the mechanism of the balance. It is simply the elimination of all error from the compensated balance so far as compensation is concerned. Practically and mechanically there will always be some, due to the imperfection of human workmanship; but it is believed that the remedy and equally the manual adjustment required will be reduced to one-third of that actually obtaining under the old form of balance. But to illustrate how far-reaching the various improvements in mechanism it may be noted that the delicacy of construction in the new balance would only have been possible with the an absolute interchangeability of parts, the perfection of which may be judged from that of the micrometer last produced and shown at Paris, by which measures the hundredth-quarterly part of an inch, and even indicates that so large a part that might be divided under a rega readily into hundred thousandths. A sufficiently large gauge detects inequalities in the thread of a screw up to hundred thousandths, and a screw made for the Government Screw Commission to correct the measures has been constructed in which the mechanical error in the thread is less than one ten-thousandth part of an inch.

—Bernard Donohue, of Yonkers, N. Y., who recently made $400,000 by lucky ventures in Sierra Nevada silver stocks, was knocked in a buckle shop at Waterbury, Conn.

WHEN a grasshopper eats it is only a simple hopper-ration.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6.70	@ $9.40
Hogs	3.00	@ 4.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.85	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.03	@ 1.03
COTTON—Middling Uplands	10½	@ 10½
OATS—Western Mixed	41½	@ 42
RYE	70	@ 70
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
LARD—Steam	5.85	@ 5.90
CHEESE	07	@ 0.07½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	45	@ 53

CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.60	@ $4.80
Choice	4.10	@ 4.50
Medium	3.40	@ 4.00
Stockers	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Live Weight	2.60	@ 2.90
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.00	@ 2.90
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	30	@ 31
Good to Choice	25	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 24
FLOUR—White Winters	4.60	@ 5.10
Spring Extras	4.25	@ 4.50
Red Winters	4.25	@ 4.60
Spring	4.00	@ 4.25
Choice do	4.50	@ 5.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	.92	@ .93
Corn, No. 2	.27½	@ .27½
Oats, No. 2	.21	@ .21½
Rye, No. 2	.37	@ .37½
Barley, No. 2	.34½	@ .35
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03½	@ .04
Red-Tipped Hurl	.03	@ .03½
Tow Grades	.02½	@ .03
Choice Carpet Brush	.04½	@ .05
Inferior	.02½	@ .03½
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 9.90
LARD—Steam	5.80	@ 5.80
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	32.00	@ 33.00
3d Clear	29.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	16.00	@ 16.50
Common Siding	14.00	@ 15.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.50
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
Shingles	3.50	@ 3.60

BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $4.75
Medium	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	4.00	@ 4.10
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 3.75

EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.60
Medium	4.00	@ 4.10
HOGS—Yorkers	3.00	@ 3.10
Philadelphias	3.15	@ 3.60
SHEEP—Best	3.00	@ 3.50
Common	2.00	@ 2.60

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

WILLIE.

He eyes were brown, his cheeks were bright,
His bathing hair swept from his curls,
I used to think his teeth were pearls
I weighed him with such great delight,
My little sweetheart, Willie.

Across the school-room's din and noise
He sent me friendly smiles and looks;
He loved to carry home my books
And guard me from the rougher boys,
My kind, brave-hearted Willie.

He gave me once—I have it yet
Pressed in my dictionary leaves,
The first, sad pallid pansy round it weaves—
An early April violet,
My thoughtful, gentle Willie.

One noon I crossed the shaded lane
Where Willie used to wait for me;
He was not there, and wonderingly
I waited long, but long in vain,
For my dear playmate, Willie.

That day, how dull the lessons seemed!
I watched the clock's slow, measured beat,
While o'er his empty desk and seat
The smiling sun sent sunlight streamed:
I missed my boy, my Willie.

And so the long, long week went by
To Sunday one more sun dyed a west,
The saddest ever said or heard;
I could not ask, I could not stir,
My heart seemed dead with Willie.

I saw him once again. The place
Was dark and hushed. He lay at rest
With white flowers smiling on his breast.
I shrieked and fell in my despair—Jesus dead Face.
And said good-bye to Willie.

Ah me! ah me! How many years
Have passed and gone? Two boys frot
And fill my heart; but even yet
My eyes have tears for those days
Whenever I think of Willie.
—*Mary Hedge De Vere, in Frank's Companion.*

A SCALE-Y STORY.

"A Major" loved a maiden so,
His swelling heart was soft as "Do."

He oft would hasten to her and say,
"You are, of light, my only "Me."

"Ah! but kinder you would be,
And sometimes severely smile on "Me."

"You are my "Fa," my gentle star,
I love (one day) "Sol" far.

"My passion I cannot control,
You are the object of my "Soul."

The maiden said, "Fie! such cuss,
How can you go on thus? Oh, "La!"

The Major rose from bended knee,
And went on his "Mi" manner free.

The father thought no match was fine
This "Major" one had been "a minor."

They married soon, and after that
Dwelt in ten rooms all on "one flat."

So happy ends the little tale,
For they live on the greatest scale.
—*Vox Humana.*

A TALE OF TWO THANKSGIVINGS.

It was Thanksgiving-Eve. The dusk was falling fast, and something else beside the dusk, namely, a fine cold sleet, which coated the sidewalks with a slippery crust, and made the feet of each wayfarer with little stinging slaps, as who should say, "Take those, with Winter's compliments; he is just behind, and sends his card on ahead." Thanksgiving-Eves not infrequently are of this uncomfortable pattern. It may be Nature's happy device for enhancing, by contrast, the cheer and comfort of the season, making the Brodie-and-cozy-corner time more tempting and savory. But how about those who have no firesides or dinners?

Jenny Forde belongs only in part to this destitute class. She had a dinner, so far as a stove with an open grate about eight inches across deserves to rank under that name. Jenny was proud of her stove. She was quite sure that no one not an expert would suspect its useful peculiarity, or detect the handy little oven hidden away behind, among the ornamental twirl and scrolls, or the warming place for potatoes and pudding-dishes beneath the hot plate on top. To-night she had popped on an extra lump of coal, in honor of the season, and the little room fairly glowed with warmth and that redolence of scrubbed blacking which is the property of little stoves all the world over. The shade was pulled down over the window, the lamp set unlit upon the table, and Jenny, in her Connecticut rocking-chair, was seated for the unwonted luxury of an idle half-hour. Easier she must now. This lazy interval was a holiday treat, the only one within her means, poor girl. There was no one to tempt to the extravagance of a Thanksgiving feast or to share it, and to spend time and money in feasting herself alone was an idea which would never have entered into her frugal and modest head.

Yet it was not an unhappy face which the fire-glow caressed as the big rocker swung to and fro with a rhythmic movement marked by a soft thud, thud, on the carpeted floor. Jenny's characteristic was a round softness of form and feature, which would make her look girlish up to the end of her life. Her shrewd blue eyes beamed with a kindly gleam; her mouth, though its corners showed care-worn lines, trembled easily into a smile. There was a pleasant attraction in the plump little figure, always so trimly clad and neat, in the childish fingers, with their deep needle-pricks. Every body felt it, from babies who cried to come to her to the ladies who supplied her with sewing. Jenny was a favorite, and this evening—nay, this hour—was to bring proof of the fact.

For, as she sat, there came a knock at the door—a loud, important knock—and a tall form entered, impressive in capes and buttons, whom Jenny recognized as the resplendent coachman of Mrs. Meredith, a gentle little widow, and one of her best patrons.

"Person here named Forde—Miss Forde?" inquired the dazzling vision. "Yes; that is me," said Jenny.

"Then here's for you. Compliments of Mrs. Meredith, and she hopes you'll have a pleasant Thanksgiving."

"Oh, thank you, sir; and please thank Mrs. Meredith."

With a nod he of the capes and buttons departed, leaving Jenny face to face with a big basket which he had set upon her table. From under its cover an unmistakable drumstick protruded.

"I do wonder if it *can* be a turkey," thought Jenny, as she lifted the cover.

Sure enough, it was a turkey, plump, lowed on celery stalks and sweet-potatoes, and mounting guard, so to speak, over a mould of jellied cranberry. And what besides? A golden brown circlet, with edge of flaky white. Who can mistake a pumpkin pie? Oh, kind Mrs. Meredith!

The room seemed to have suddenly grown brighter and warmer, as Jenny, after putting away these treasures, returned to her chair and the fire. How pleasant it is to be remembered! What a happy little woman—yes, for all that had come and gone—what a happy little woman she was! So deep were her pleasant thoughts that she scarcely heard the second knock which fell on the door—a low, timid one, as from the hand of a child.

"Come in," she said, dreamily. The door opened a little way, a cold wind swept in from the staircase, but no one entered.

"Well, why don't you come in?" she called out. No one answering, she jumped up and went to the door.

A little thinly-dressed girl stood in the hall. She was strangling a sob in her apron, and when she spoke of Jenny seemed half inclined to run away.

"Oh, please, Miss Forde," she faltered, "could you lend mother a lump of coal? She's got one of her bad headaches—and the fire's went out—and it's so cold—and Alice and me don't know what to do." Another sob rounded the sentence like a period.

Hard-hearted as it sounds, Jenny's first impulse was to refuse. She did not know these neighbors of hers, and, "Once begin, you never know when it will stop," crossed her mind. Another look at the tear-stained face of the child changed her determination.

"Yes," she said; "come in, and I'll lend you a bit. Have you brought something to carry it in?"

"Oh, please, I'll take it in my hand."

Such a little hand! Jenny sighed.

"That won't do at all," cried Jenny. "My coal is all fine; there are no large pieces. Here, I'll take my scuttle and throw some over your fire. You're Mrs. Jenny girl, I think?"

"Yes 'm."

So down stairs they went, and the little guide opened the door of a bare room, and revealed Mrs. Denis lying on the bed under a huddled heap of clothes, and a still smaller child sitting, with tear-glazed cheeks, beside the almost extinguished fire. The room felt alarmingly chill, and when Jenny spoke there was a reply and the figure on the bed looked so white and motionless that her heart gave a loud thump for fear.

Hastily mending the fire, she ran up stairs, filled a saucepan with hot water from her own kettle, and hurrying back began to bathe the head of the sick woman. To her great relief, Mrs. Denis presently opened her eyes, and "Oh, that feels good," murmured. "Oh, that feels good."

"I'm glad it does. Here, I'll dip the cloth in the hot water again for you."

"Is it you, Miss Forde? It's mighty kind you are."

"Oh, it's nothing," in a business-like way. "Don't talk. Keep quite still, and your head'll be better soon."

"I'll be better directly already", while Mrs. Denis, after a few minutes' stillness. "My headaches always go off quick at the end. But you are standing all this while. Nanny, bring a chair, Nanny."

"It don't hurt me a bit to stand," declared Jenny; "I'm used to it. Something else I'm putting out work, I keep on my feet for half a day at a time, and never mind it."

"Ah. It must be good to have plenty of work!" sighed Mrs. Denis. "I've seen the people going up stairs with their bundles, and I'd have envied you, only I was so ill, I was something to be glad for that there was some one had all she could do, even if I hadn't."

The patient sweetness of this speech touched Jenny. She could not speak quite steadily as she asked, "Have you no work at all?"

"Not to mine. I did a pettiest for Mrs. Mallory—that's in the basement, you know—and I tried some of those stop-overalls from Biggs. But it's a hard man he is, and only fourteen cents a pair; and what's that for a day's work? I'd take anything, though, almost, that I could, only for I want it sore for the children's sake."

"Now you must not talk—you really mustn't," said Jenny, alarmed at the flush which had risen in the pale cheeks. "Do try and go to sleep. I'll look to the children's supper. Don't worry yourself about anything, and to-morrow, when you're better, we'll talk about work, and see what can be done."

All her warm little heart was alive now.

"What a selfish thing I am!" she meditated, when, after making the children comfortable for the night, she went back to her own fire and work. "I almost refused that poor baby the coal. Jenny Forde, I'm afraid you're no better than a Pharisee. You've got into a habit of passing by on the other side—looking out for number one, and letting other people take care of themselves. You may call it minding your own business as loud as you like; I say you're a pig." And her philanthropy of broadening under this self-rebuke, a bright thought just then came to her.

"Why not?" she said. "Mrs. Meredith's turkey is big enough, I'm sure. It's a burning shame that I should have so much, and they nothing. I'll ask 'em all up to dinner, and give them one nice Thanksgiving, as sure as my name is Jenny Forde."

It was like a fairy dream to the Denis children when next day Jenny came down stairs with her invitation. And what a dinner it turned out to be! With a traditionally delicious turkey! what lovely cranberry! what a pie! Ah! no one can thoroughly enjoy such a meal save those to whom dinners do not come every day. It is impossible.

During the long evening Jenny learned the history of her new friends it was the common story of widowhood and poverty, with one brighter feature—a sailor brother, who had been "so kind."

"Poor Jim! if I only could know where he is to-day!" sighed Mrs. Denis. "It's fifteen months since we sailed, and never a word all that time, Miss Forde. He left all his back wages for me—the blessed boy that he is. It's his heart's blood he'd give me and the children if he could. And it's well off we'd be at this moment, if it wasn't for that sorrow of a savings bank, which went and broke with all in it. He doesn't know that, poor lad, and it's a mercy I am glad, for he'd fret sorely, Jim would. His ship is a China trader, Miss Forde. Second Mate he sailed the time, and he's half promised me the First Mate's place if he goes again. My employers think the worst of him. And why not? for there's no one like Jim."

"How good turkey is!" said Nanny, who was drying the time-honored wishbone before the fire. "It's quite done, Miss Forde, I think. May I wish it now?"

"Yes. Take hold of one end, and I'll take the other. Now we must each wish. I wish your Uncle Jim would come home quick, and safe and sound."

"Why, that's my wish, too!" screamed little Nanny, as the bone cracked and flew asunder.

But another wish was granted. Week followed week, month succeeded month, but no Uncle Jim appeared, neither was his ship heard from. And still the friendship begun that Thanksgiving between the "fourth floor front" and the "third pair back" throve and flourished. It was not in Jenny's nature to do anything by halves. By her aid Mrs. Denis procured work enough to keep the wolf from the door, and innumerable were the kind offices which her helpfulness enabled her to do for the newly-found friends. One afternoon Jenny popped her head into their room, home, and was carried there at once. The accident was disposed of in three words. Mrs. Denis, after a few minutes' stillness. "My headaches always go off quick at the end. But you are standing all this while. Nanny, bring a chair, Nanny."

"It don't hurt me a bit to stand," declared Jenny; "I'm used to it. Something else I'm putting out work, I keep on my feet for half a day at a time, and never mind it."

"Ah. It must be good to have plenty of work!" sighed Mrs. Denis. "I've seen the people going up stairs with their bundles, and I'd have envied you, only I was so ill, I was something to be glad for that there was some one had all she could do, even if I hadn't."

The patient sweetness of this speech touched Jenny. She could not speak quite steadily as she asked, "Have you no work at all?"

"Not to mine. I did

THE REPRESENTATIVE CANVASS. The official canvass of the votes cast for Representative in this district gives Pallthorp (Dem.) a plurality of 70 over Wood, "on the face of the returns."

But it seems that Mr. Pallthorp is not to be allowed to take his seat at Lansing without defending his title at the bar of the House of Representatives.

Alleged irregularities in the vote of certain Townships in Manistee county is the reason for contesting the seat.

We have authority for stating that Mr. Wood has availed himself of eminent counsel, and proposes to contest the seat with every means at his command.

Our reporter interviewed Mr. Pallthorp on Saturday, and drew from that gentleman the statement that he should exhaust every resource in his power to defend his right to the position to which he has been elected. In short, he proposed to "make his seat cullices bulkazed out of it."

What the outcome will be of this affair, we cannot predict. If the points of illegality are well taken, Mr. Wood has the advantage of belonging to the party of the majority in the House which is more likely to seat its claimants than that of the minority, while on the other hand, Mr. Pallthorp can bring to his aid friends of influence, who will seat him if such a thing is possible.

County Treasurer's Report.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1878.

To cash on hand Oct. 8, '77,		$1,046 20
Library fund,		10 69
primary school fund,		171 50
circuit court fund,		10 00
Liquor tax,		26 00
Poor commissioners,		56 00
Institute fund,		25 00
Charlevoix township,		236 01
Norwood "		73 53
South Arm, "		421 69
Marion, "		208 47
Evelina, "		279 18
Wilson, "		182 83
Duplicate receipts,		1,511 69
Redemption certificates,		282 62
Sale of bridge bonds,		3,500 00
Tax sales,		766 86
From all other sources,		189 20
		$9,924 85

Cr.

By county orders paid,		$2,360 69
" " orders paid,		1,409 83
" bridge committee,		3,647 15
" expense selling bonds,		88 00
" Treasurers making return		99 35
" paid town Charlevoix,	121 00	
" " Norwood,	51 25	
" " Bonne Valley,	58 61	
" " South Arm,	14 04	
" " Wilson,	66 34	
" " Evangeline,	50 00	
" " Marion,	47 25	
" " Evelina,	62 82	
" " Hayes,	61 87	
" " Springvale,	25 00	
		$6,027 62
Balance on hand Oct. 8, '78,		$897 23

LIBRARY FUND.

1878, May 17.	Cash from fines,	$ 1 00
1878, Feb. 5,	"	5 00
Sept. 28,	"	5 00
Oct. 3,	"	1 00
1877, Feb. 5,	"	9 00
June 12,	"	00
Sept. 8,	"	00
Oct. 2,	"	15 00
1876, Aug. 22,	"	10 00
		$51 00

Dr.

1878.		
To Charlevoix township,		$6 00
Evangeline,		3 76
Evelina,		4 80
Wilson,		3 31
Marion,		3 21
Norwood,		4 00
Bonne valley,		2 61
Hayes,		4 23
South Arm,		8 54
		$40 16
Balance on hand,		$9 94

[The remainder of the report will appear in our next issue.]

The New Orleans *Times* wouldn't wonder at a Grant revival if the Democrats are not very careful in their legislation between now and 1880.

—Early in the summer thousands of the irredeemable or fiat currency men, it is said, subscribed for the New York *Advocate*, which they were promised for 25 cents a year. They were notified by reputable newspapers tha no such weekly paper could be afforded for that price, and warned to beware of fraud. But they thought they knew better, and put in their quarters. After a while it ceased to come, and some of them blamed the Postoffice or charged it to the republicans. But the postmaster at Jackson has inquired of the superintendent of the mailing department at the New York Postoffice, and in reply is informed that the *Advocate* has not been mailed since the 10th of October. But the "flat" subscribers have one resource left. They can write on a piece of paper, 'This is the *Advocate*," and read that till their subscriptions expire. It will be just as valuable so far as sound financial information is concerned.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the "Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and his renowned enforcement signalled that his services have been highly satisfactory.

Specie resumption has virtually taken place already in New York. The bold stand which our country took in the last election against fiat currency has virtually settled the resumption question, and henceforth it is a settled fact that a paper dollar is worth no more nor less than a gold dollar. Wall Street brokers are refusing to give special certificates on gold and no premium is offered. Our greenback dollar to-day is worth one hundred cents.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity:—When you want to buy the

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 12, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Hastings, against Charles Pratt for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6396, dated October 26, 1874, upon the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $700 to $10,000. Time, ten to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for negotiation.

HARSHA & BROWN,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OF FICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Will send and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office—Opposite Cronister's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

19 1yr

L. A. W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Fourteen and one-half of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale very cheap. Prices low. Most of these lands are situated near the South shore, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and located on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and

Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacture sash, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular since ATONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionary, which he will sell cheaper than any house worth of Drugs.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it:

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING

in all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Builders store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

E. F. PARTRIDGE,
Comptroller.

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Description of	Sec.	T	Range.
9990	se ¼ of	16	34 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.			
1288	nw ¼ of sej	25	34 N.	8W.
"	sw ¼ of sej	25	"	"
	Agricultural College Land.			
537	s ½ of sej	30	32 N.	4 W.
"	ne ¼ of sej	30	"	"
619	nw ¼ of nwj	26	"	"
920	sw ¼ of sej	26	"	"

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Cameron for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874, upon the s½ of ne¼ section 2, Township 30, North, Range 4 W, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Gibbs against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Jan. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sej section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry C. Rich against Alvin M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6373, dated Nov. 7 1874, upon the south ½ of south east ¼ sec. 36, Town 34 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office in the village of Charlevoix, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Comptroller.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
ne ¼ of sej	8	37 n	4 w
sw ¼ of sej	25	32 n	4 w
nj of sej	2	32 n	5 w
nj of sej	11	32 n	5 w
sej of sej	13	32 n	5 w
nej of sej	23	32 n	5 w
ej of sej	5	33 n	4 w
nj of sej	19	33 n	4 w
ej of sej	23	34 n	4 w
nj of sej	27	34 n	4 w
sej of sej	30	34 n	5 w
nj of sej	34	34 n	5 w
wj of sej	35	34 n	5 w
nej of sej	25	31 n	6 w

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix.—At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Ogawa-ingwanaquet, minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louis McCloskey, praying to be licensed to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if they have any why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Lapsley and Jesse Bourne, under the firm name of Thomas Lapsley Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm must be settled.

THOMAS LAPSLEY,
JESSE BOURNE.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE of Michigan in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Jesse Butler, Complainant, vs Jemeta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jemeta Butler, Defendant, is the above entered cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from this place of residence, and on motion of Cary E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defend. ant appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, not to be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 25th day of October.

BRADLEY HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. B. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos. Tatpenock, late of Charlevoix Co., deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Mary Tatpenock praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if they have any why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, of Manistee, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 32. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 3, 1878. Whole No., 463

Boardman

River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
19½ Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	6 m'ths.	1 year.
One sq.	$ 50	$1 25	$1 75	$2 25	$3 50	$6 00
2 sq's	1 25	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	7 00	15 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	4 00	8 00	18 00
4 columns	3 25	4 00	4 50	5 00	9 50	20 00
1 "	3 00	5 00	8 50	11 00	16 00	30 00
¼ "	5 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	25 00	50 00

Carlell's Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. McIntosh, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. SAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. At Court-rooms at Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. URQUHART, County Clerk and Register of Deeds Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Charlevoix, Mich. Pioneering Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith & Dealer in Axle. Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PALLTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 299 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. LOUCKS, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 292 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TWOHY, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive at 9 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Leaves on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive Monday, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays, arrive at 5 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

FOR SALE.

One and three-quarter acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Premises owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. For terms apply to E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix Mich.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	10
Onions, per bushel	10
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	10
Tallow, per pound	02½
Butter, per pound	10
Hams, per pound	10
Shoulders, per pound	08
Dressed hogs, per pound	05 to 6

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the Charlevoix Summer Resort Fund are requested to meet at W. G. Sumner's store on Saturday evening, Dec. 7th, at 7:30 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee appointed by them at their last meeting to collect subscriptions, etc. A full

J. MILO EATON,
BENJAMIN MITCHELL,
R. CARPENTER.

Committee.

Send in your orders for job work.

J. A. Bacot has brought in a stock of general merchandize.

After Dec. 1st your town must be shut up or there will be trouble.

An Adventist preacher has been stirring up the good people of Bucks.

The new issues of Arthur Hendrie, on Main street, is surely completed.

A new lot of boots and shoes just received at Sue & Washburn's.

That new type has arrived at the SENTINEL office. Call in and see our samples of job work.

There will be a masquerade dance at Fox's Hall on Christmas night. Bill to dancing, 50 cents. All are invited.

The people of the Hayes neighborhood at Marion, have by hard work enjoying a revival of religion on the Baptist sort.

A Tough House.—The carpenters have common need another residence on the lot owned by Mrs. Fisher, on Sixth street.

Leather of all kinds at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

White Bros. the new owners of the Ingoe sawmill, commence business right by a liberal use of printer's ink. Read and be shown.

Two steamer Chris Reiss was here last week, loaded down with freight for our merchants. She will take back a cargo of lumber.

—Sheriff McLeod brings the information that Capt. Burton Penny, of the propeller Empire State, had a stroke of apoplexy, while in Chicago last trip, and lies there now in a critical condition. Another captain was given temporary command of the Empire State and she left port as usual.

Pure ground sage at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A nice assortment of lamps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The erection of several residences in this village, next season, as well as a number of cottages at the resort, is quite certain.

A Saugatuck preacher in his public discourses is trying to solve the problem of who reigns in Saugatuck—God or the devil?

For dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries, crockery, hats caps, and clothing—the best goods for the least money, go to Sue & Washburn's.

We have received a new stipply of newspaper display type, and shall materially change the typographical appearance of our paper, as soon as we can get out of our hurry.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. B. Urquhart, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

The settlers are flocking into Hayes Township in goodly numbers. We are glad to see it. Hayes, which is nearly all tributary to Charlevoix, is, although as yet comparatively undeveloped, a fertile Township, and must ultimately develop itself into an excellent farming township.

The good Methodist Elder who ministers to the spiritual wants of the people of Evangeline, has had good success in his labors lately. A large number of converts were added to the faith in the Hicks neighborhood, and their stakes have been driven in another part of the town.

Chenille ties at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The various departments of the State Government are now occupying quarters in the Capital building at Lansing, it being completed, except the Supreme Court, which will finish the present term in its old quarters.

New stock of boots and shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A line stage is now running between Charlevoix and Petoskey, connecting with all trains both ways. Leaves Charlevoix at 7 a. m. daily, except Sundays. Leaves Petoskey at 2 p. m. daily, except Sundays. Fare, $1.00. Baggage will be conveyed at reasonable rates. Passengers will be conveyed at reasonable rates. Passengers will be conveyed at reasonable rates. Passengers

THE REPRESENTATIVE CANVASS.—The official canvass of the votes cast for Representative in this district gives Paitthorp (Dem.) a plurality of 70 over Wood, "on the face of the returns"

But it seems that Mr. Paitthorp is not to be allowed to take his seat at Lansing without defending his title at the bar of the House of Representatives. Alleged irregularities in the vote of certain Townships in Manitou county is the reason for contesting the seat.

We have authority for stating that Mr. Wood has availed himself of eminent counsel, and proposes to contest the seat with every means at his command.

Our reporter interviewed Mr. Paitthorp on Saturday, and drew from that gentleman the statement that he should exhaust every resource in his power to defend his right to the position to which he has been elected. It, should, he proposed to "make his seat unless bulldozed out of it."

What the outcome will be of this affair, we cannot predict. If the points of illegality are well taken, Mr. Wood has the advantage of belonging to the party of the majority in the House, which is more likely to seat its claimants than that of the minority, while on the other hand, Mr. Paitthorpe can bring to bear his friends of influence, who will scout him if such a thing is possible.

County Treasurer's Report.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1878.	
To cash on hand Oct. 8, '77,	$1,016 50
Library fund,	10 00
primary school fund,	474 50
circuit court fund,	10 00
Liquor tax,	50 00
Poor commissioners,	50 00
Institute fund,	25 00
Charlevoix township,	236 61
Norwood, "	72 75
South Arm, "	424 00
Marion, "	200 42
Eveline, "	279 18
Wilson, "	362 80
Impleader receipts,	1,511 60
Redemption certificates,	226 02
Sale of bridge bonds,	3,500 00
Tax Sales,	710 96
From all other sources,	188 29
	$9,291 65

Cr.

By county orders paid,	$2,965 69
post orders paid,	1,466 82
bridge committee,	3,611 75
exp. on selling bonds,	25 00
Treasurer's making redemption	50 50
paid town Charlevoix,	124 00
" Norwood,	4 00
" Boyne Valley,	50 91
" South Arm,	100 00
" Wilson,	07 31
" Evangeline,	50 00
" Marion,	47 25
" Evelina,	62 82
" Hayes,	401 87
" Springvale,	25 00
	$9,027 62
Balance on hand Oct. 8, '78,	$307 23

LIBRARY FUND.

1877, May 15.	Cash from fines,	$ 1 00
1878, Feb. 8,	"	3 00
Sept. 28,	"	5 00
Oct. 3,	"	1 00
1877, Feb. 6,	"	9 00
June 12,	"	9 00
Sept. 5,	"	9 00
Oct. 2,	"	15 00
1878, Aug. 22,	"	10 00
		$51 00

Cr.

1878.	
To Charlevoix township,	$6 00
Evangeline,	3 70
Evelina,	4 80
Wilson,	4 80
Marion,	3 31
Norwood,	3 72
Boyne valley,	4 00
Hayes,	3 01
South Arm,	4 21
	8 54
	$40 10
Balance on hand,	$9 94

[The remainder of the report will appear in our next issue.]

The New Orleans *Times* wouldn't wonder at a Grand revival if the Democrats are not very careful in their legislation between now and 1880.

—Early in the summer thousands of the irredeemable or fiat currency men, it is said, subscribed for the New York *Advocate*, which they were promised for 25 cents a year. They were soundly by reputable newspapers, the no such weekly paper could be afforded for that price, and warned to beware of fraud But they thought they knew better, and put in their quarters. After a while it ceased to come, and some of them blamed the Postoffice, or charged it to the republicans. But the postmaster at Jackson has inquired of the superintendent of the mailing department at the New York Postoffice, and in reply is informed that the *Advocate* has not been mailed since the 19th of October. But the "fiat" subscribers have one resource left. They can write on a piece of paper, 'This is the *Advocate*," and read that till their subscriptions expire. It will be just as valuable so far as sound financial information is concerned.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the "Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 8,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed endorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory.

SPECIE resumption has virtually taken place already in New York. The bold stand which our country took in the last election against fiat currency has virtually settled the resumption question, and henceforth it is a settled fact that a paper dollar is worth no more nor less than a gold dollar. Wall St. brokers are refusing to give special or premium on gold and no premium is offered. Our greenback dollar to-day is worth one hundred cents.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS CASH.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 12, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Hallop, against Charles Little, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6266, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $1,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HAWLEY & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OF FICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Will send out improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1yr

L. A. W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Have thousands and acres of the choicest Farm lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are owned near the South Arm, Intervale Basin and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and cleared on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

11615

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and

Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keeps the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manfrom reps of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our low prices list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office on Nov. 14th, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Comptroller.

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Sec.	T.	Range.
9980	nl of se	16 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.		
7383	nwl of neq	25 N.	6 W.
"	swl of neq	25 "	"
	Agricultural College Land.		
537	nl of nel	30 N.	4 W.
619	nwl of nwq	20 "	"
620	swl of nwq	20 "	"

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preves against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874, upon nl of sel section 2, Township 32 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Dec. 3, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry L. Fisk against Alvin M. Lamoreaux charging his Homestead Entry No. 6375, dated Nov. 7, 1874, upon the south ½ of south-east ¼, sec 26, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at which time the testimony of said claimant and witnesses will be heard, and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described pine lands, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore advertised as Homesteads which have been reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office November 14 1878 at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
nl of sel	8	32 N.	4 W
nwl of neq	24	32 "	4 W
nl of swl	2	32 "	4 W
nl of swl	11	29 "	5 W
nwl of neq	20	32 "	5 W
neq of neq	27	32 "	5 W
eq of nel	3	33 "	4 W
nl of neq	18	33 "	4 W
nl of neq	23	34 "	4 W
nl of swl	27	34 "	4 W
lot 1 of	30	34 "	5 W
14 (part)	34	34 "	5 W
wl of nwl	35	34 "	5 W
nel of neq	25	34 "	6 W

PROBATE ORDER, State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Ogasawaga, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louis Aikokeosh, praying for a license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the 4th day of December, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Manitou, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Dec. 3, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry L. Fisk against Alvin M. Lamoreaux charging his Homestead Entry No. 6375, dated Nov. 7 1874, upon the south ½ of south-east ¼, sec 26, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day o Dec., 1878, at which time the testimony of said claimant and witnesses will be heard, and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between A. V. Bourne and A. J. Strehlow, between the firm name of The Bayou Cannery Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Bourne, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. V. BOURNE,
A. J. STREHLOW.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE of Michigan. In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jennett Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jennett Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause resides in this State, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on service of Orly E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be continued therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 23rd day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. R. CRISSEY, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos Tayswaboo, late of Charlevoix Co., deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayswaboo praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph LaBonsaire, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Manitou, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 32. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 3, 1878. Whole No., 463

Boardman

River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that there once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself when introduced All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription:
$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.25	$3.50	$6.00	$9.00
2 sq's	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.50	12.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00	18.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.00	9.00	15.00	24.00
½ column	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
1 "	5.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	75.00
	8.50	10.00	13.50	25.00	40.00	75.00	125.00

Cardsin Business Directory $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILL. W. J. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. RICHOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law Charlevoix City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. All matters of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. URPRIGHT, County Clerk and Reg ister of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY.

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Where because he sells staple goods and can supply the country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in the region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A stage runs under the [illegible] Petoskey every [illegible] Leaves [illegible] Returning [illegible] Leaves Petoskey [illegible] Every [illegible] Leaves [illegible] Petoskey [illegible] will be [illegible] Passengers [illegible] possible

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 252 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.
H. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 283 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. KEYES, W. M.
A. R. URPRIGHT, Sec'y.

I. O. F.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. F. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BEERS, W. M.
GEO. EWING, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M. Depart the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m. on the same days

W. A. SMITH P. M.

FOR SALE.

One and three-quarters acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good barn, barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. For terms apply to E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	20
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes per bushel	40
Chickens, dressed, per pound	06
Chickens, per pound	05
Eggs, per dozen	20
Butter, per pound	12
Lard, per pound	08
Beef, per pound, dressed, per pound	06
Pork, per pound	06
Flour, per barrel	$ 6 00 to $ 7 00
Salt, per barrel	1 50
Hay, per ton	5 00
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	3 to 6

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the Charlevoix Summer Resort Fund are requested to meet at W. C. Newman's Hall on Saturday evening, December 7th, at 7:30 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed by them at their last meeting to collect subscriptions etc. Also to

J. MILO EATON,
HERMAN CROUTER,
E. CARPENTER.

Send in your orders for job work.

J. A. Bacot has your town must be shut up or there will be trouble.

An Adventist preacher has been visiting up the gospel people of Bayles.

The new home of Arthur Hamlin, on Main street, is nearly completed.

A new lot of coats and shoes just received at See & Washburn's.

The new type has arrived at the SENTINEL office Call in and see our samples of job work.

Things will be a masquerade dance at Fox's Hall on Christmas night. Bill for dancing, 50 cents. All are invited.

The people of the Manitou neighborhood in Marion have lately been enjoying a revival of religion of the Baptist sort.

A Fine Horse.—The carpenters have commenced another residence on the lot owned by Mrs. Foster, on State street.

Leather of all kinds at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

White Bros. the new owners of the Rogue sawmill, commence business early, by a liberal use of printer's ink. Of the results we hear.

The steamer City Belle was here last Wednesday and Thursday with freight and passengers and quite a number of people took a trip to Petoskey and return.

Capt. Hale has been appointed United States Commissioner of Fisheries, and will be succeeded as keeper of the light here by Hiram Wilcox, of the United States Coast.

PERSONAL.—Miss Nichols, the sister of Hon. John Nichols, of this place, who has been spending the summer with us, left last week for Trempeleau, Wis., to spend the winter with and her brother residing there. She will spend next summer in Charlevoix

—O. D. Wood, of Norwood, was in town yesterday.

—J. A. Cameron and A. J. McLeod, returned home from outside Sunday.

—O. D. Hilton, of Norwood Township, favored Charlevoix with a visit last Thursday.

—Mrs. Byron See left for Milwaukee on Tuesday to undergo further treatment for her eyes.

—D. C. Nettleton and family are about to start out on a visit to friends in Wisconsin.

For choice, fresh crackers go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MARINE.—The steamer Gazelle has made her last trip, and her owners are preparing to haul her out for a thorough re-caulking, re-painting, and other repairs. Her cabin will be grained and otherwise beautified.

—The scow Supply has stripped and laid up in this port.

—The scows Prince and Bloom left Sunday with wood.

—The Empire State is expected to make one more trip.

—The scow Supply and schooner Fleetwing arrived from Milwaukee Sunday.

—The schooner Evening Star arrived Sunday with a large quantity of freight for our merchants. She will take back a cargo of lumber.

—Sheriff McLeod brings the information that Capt. Burton Penny, of the propeller Empire State, had a stroke of apoplexy, while in Chicago last trip, and lies there now in a critical condition. Another captain was given temporary command of the Empire State and she left port as usual.

Pure ground sage at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A nice assortment of lamps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The erection of several residences in this village, next season, as well as a number of cottages at the Resort, is quite certain.

A Saugatuck preacher in his public discourses is trying to solve the problem of "who reigns in Saugatuck—God or the devil?"

For dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries, crockery, hats caps, and clothing—the best goods for the least money, go to See & Washburn's.

We have received a new supply of newspaper display type, and shall materially change the typographical appearance of our paper, as soon as we can get out of our hurry.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

The settlers are flocking into Hayes Township in goodly numbers. We are glad to see it. Hayes, which is nearly all tributary to Charlevoix, is, although as yet comparatively undeveloped, a fertile Township, and must ultimately develop itself into an excellent farming township.

The good Methodist Elder who ministers to the spiritual wants of the people of Evangeline, has had good success in his labors lately. A large number of converts were added to the faith in the Hicks neighborhood, and their stakes have been driven in another part of the town.

Chenille ties at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The various departments of the State Government are now occupying quarters in the Capital building at Lansing, being completed, except the Supreme Court, which will finish the present term in its old quarters.

New stock of boots and shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE bull-headed vagrant who claims the questionable credit of running the thing called the Petoskey *Democrat*, devotes several inches of his last issue to the abuse of the SENTINEL because of its Grant tendencies. We do not care to discuss the Grant question, or in fact any other question, with the *Democrat*, for the same reason that we would walk around a thoroughly occupied cow yard, or shun a skunk hole. Also because we know what pecuniary consideration was necessary at one time to make the *Democrat* a Republican paper, and which was refused because there were not brains enough around the institution to pay a decent interest on the investment. When journalism received into its ranks the "editor" of the legend of nothingness represented in the ill-begotten Petoskey *Democrat*, the fraternity of hod-carriers were wickedly deprived of one especially fitted by nature for that calling.

A full line of ladies' and misses' striped hose at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenzly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-4yr

THE STORY OF A CAT.—Our friend E. Carpenter Esq., has a cat. There is nothing particularly remarkable in the circumstance, but wherein hangs a *tale*"—not the caudal appendage of the animal, but a narrative of one of the lives and travels of this particular nine-lived quadruped. The scow Blue Belle, Capt. Hank Edwards' lay at C. & B's dock, and the aforesaid feline went aboard and failed to get off when Capt. Hank towed out of the harbor, and in a few days the cat found herself (we are not positive, however, in relation to sex) in Manitowoc, Wis, the guest of Capt. Edwards' daughters. The cat was lonesome, however. She missed the handsome countenance of Harrison, and the towering form of Lemuel, and longed for her old home. Well, it happened that the scow Prince, Capt. Alex. Desk, entered Manitowoc harbor in stress of weather, and fastened up at one of the docks. Carpenter's cat apparently recognized the Prince as a Pine Lake craft, and across the docks of several other vessels she boarded the Prince, and remained until that vessel rounded up at Carpenter's dock in Charlevoix, when she leaped ashore amid the scenes of her former days. It is said that Carpenter's cat won't look at common, unsophisticated tabbies of her neighborhood. She has traveled, and has a history.

Sheet music at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE new Presbyterian Church at Elk Rapids has been dedicated without debt.

Business depression is increasing in Great Britain, and the poor Englishers haven't any Greenback orators to tell them what is the matter. Here is a chance for some of our National orators whose occupation is gone since election.

Wisconsin did very well at the late election. She increased her Republican vote 11,568 as compared with last year, and gave a Republican majority of 6,653 on members of Congress.

Several of the Illinois schools have adopted, with excellent results, the reading and discussion of newspapers as a class exercise.

Cranberries at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

There is more lumber piled upon the docks in Muskegon at present than ever before known. It is cross-piled and put into every available corner, and most all the mills will suspend operations this week. About half the number of mills are running at present.

There is presented to the people of the United States a simple but a very important question. Shall one half of the country continue to resist the fundamental law, and deprive its citizens of their highest political right? The South has presented this plain issue. The Constitution of the United States is of no more force in the South than so much brown paper. This is likely to be one of the questions to be answered in 1880.

The Indian Management.

The Chicago papers of November 22 contain much of the correspondence which has recently passed between Gen. Sheridan, the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, the Interior Department, etc., relative to the Indian question. To this summary given in the *Inter-Ocean* we have added liberal extracts from Gen. Sherman's letter of November 16. The synopsis and letter read as follows:

The discussion in reference to the attitude of the Interior Department toward the army, concerning the conduct of the Indians, has had added to it an interesting chapter this morning. The present correspondence is all together in regard to events that occurred previous to the letter of Secretary of the Interior Schurz, which that official published the other day in reply to certain statements made by Gen. Sheridan in his annual report. Last summer the Indian Agent at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, in the Indian Territory, communicated to the commanding officer of Fort Sill that the agency under his charge had been ordered consolidated with the Wichita Agency. Gen. Pope, commanding the Department, and Gen. Sheridan, commanding the Division, both protested against the contemplated consolidation and premises of agencies that saved only the salary of an agent to the Indian Bureau, but at the cost of many thousands of dollars to the War Office. The very vigorous protest of Gen. Sheridan was based upon data in his possession of the past and experience of over twenty years. This naturally developed a reply from Secy Schurz, under date of Oct. 7, which is anterior to the letter from the head of the Indian Bureau, which the indorsement was made. You will oblige me by informing Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan that the consolidation of the two agencies above mentioned was ordered by the President of the United States upon my recommendation as Secretary of the Interior, and that my recommendation to the President was made in consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at which the good of the service and the interests of the Indians were carefully and conscientiously considered.

"It would, furthermore, be well for the Lieutenant-General to remember that the Department will be governed in its relations with the Indians by the principles of integrity, honor and sense of duty, fully his equals, and that it is prejudice to oppose serious reflections upon their motives is an act of culpability against the constituted case without a corresponding rebuke among gentlemen, and especially among high officers of the Government."

This communication was referred by Secy McCrary to Gen. Sherman, who referred it to Gen. Sheridan, "for perusal, to be returned with any remarks he may think proper to make on it."

Gen. Sheridan made a statement, under date of Nov. 15, in answer to Sec'y Schurz's communication, of which the following forms the chief points: The indorsement referred to in the communication of Sec'y Schurz was by Lieut-Gen. Sheridan, was general, and intended to cover operations for the period of twenty years, and it was hoped that it might put an end to such a waste of army appropriations as attended the following: The Agency of the Ouralatit Sioux, ten or twelve years ago, was at Fort Laramie, an expensive post, built to control these Indians. The Agency was removed from it to the Missouri River, to Camp Robinson, and a new post was built there at an expense of which the General of the Army can well comprehend.

The Spotted Tail, or Brule Sioux, were at the Whetstone Agency, on the Missouri River, not far from where Fort Randall had been built, to give it and other interests protection, but these Indians were removed to Camp Sheridan, 250 miles further west; and being unable, after a time, to get along without troops, a new post and so re-established there at great expense. These Indians have been again moved, and two more posts established since; they are now at Wounded-knee Creek and Big White Clay, and by and by the necessity of having troops will compel the erection of two new posts at each of these localities. These removals have cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars, and no one can tell how soon a new change may be made.

Gen. Sheridan then states that, from long experience he is led to the conclusion that the main cause or these removals was hostility to army officers, because of their reports that cause in the line of their official duties. For six years and a half on the Pacific Coast he had observed the same thing. These changes were only some of the expensive conditions attending the Indian Affair administration which have to be borne by the army, and which cried out loudly for reform. The Secretary of the Interior could not undertake to defend the Indian management for the last twenty-five years. Gen. Sheridan says: "Then why should he have used such language toward me as he has in his communications to the honorable Secretary of War! There can be no excuse for this but his want of knowledge on the subject, and that does not excuse the entire tone and the language used."

Gen. Sheridan then concluded his communication by stating that he had established Fort Sill in person after the Kiowas and Comanches had been established at that point, and spent several months in that country. The water at Fort Sill, coming from a fine mountain stream, is the best for over 100 miles. The country is beautiful, the soil rich, and the grasses abundant and varied. The buildings at Fort Sill are of stone and adobe, and there was no reasonable cause for the change. The General's object in writing the indorsement was to put a stop, if possible, to the useless expenditure of the army appropriations.

Under date of Nov. 18, Gen. Sherman adds an indorsement to Sec'y Schurz's letter above quoted, to which he says: "We (Gen. Sheridan and the writer) believe honestly that no fault has been practiced by somebody to influence these high officials (the President, Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs) to remove the large force of Kiowas and Comanches to the small tribes of Wichitas so as to save the expense of one agent.

"Whilst the Interior Department may thereby save a few hundred dollars, the War Department will be subjected to the expense of tens of thousands of dollars, because Fort Sill is a costly post, built specially to watch those Indians and supplied with a large garrison, and probably by general reflection on the Indian Service, without taking the trouble of substantiating with such statements as above, would facilitate the discovery and correction of its abuses. It is the simplest thing in the world to consolidate agencies, and sufficient posts located by good judges for the very purpose of guarding them very Indians, viz.: Forts Sill and Reno, Bob Dents, Pope and Sheridan attribute this change to evil motives. Neither of these officers attribute such motives to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but they do reflect on the agents, who have advised this measure. Their object was not to prevent a consolidation of these agencies, but if possible, to influence those high authorities to pause in unwise act and to induce them to change the location of the consolidated agency to Fort Sill, which is admirably adapted to the purposes of farming and grazing. It is distant forty miles from Texas, and is on a par with Wichita as to horse and cattle stealing, and while I admit the Indians are the equals of the Texans, the most accomplished thieves of this quarter.

"Disclaiming disrespect to anybody, I assert that the consolidation of these agencies is a wise measure, but the removal of the Kiowas and Comanches to the Wichitas is a most unwise measure, and I advise the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to send a disinterested inspector, who will find that Fort Sill of all places is the best in the whole Indian country for water, soil, climate, everything.

"To change Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency will cost the War Department at least $100,000."

A Simple Test of the Quality of Drinking Water.

Nothing is more important, from a sanitary point of view, than the purity of the water used for cooking purposes or for satisfying thirst. Should it contain an undue proportion of organic matters, it might be the means of giving rise to most serious diseases, often of a fatal character. It is a very common mistake, but nevertheless a very serious one, to regard *clear* water as *pure* water; for *clear* and *clean* are not synonymous. Of course, the question as to the litness or unfitness of soft water for domestic use can only be determined absolutely by a careful chemical analysis. But since few persons wish to incur the trouble and expense of a chemical analysis, a simple method by which any one may test the quality of the water he uses may not come amiss. As is well known, the sense of taste and smell vary greatly in different individuals, one utterly failing to detect the foul condition of a water which would be very evident to a person of finer organization. Some waters, moreover, of very dangerous quality, will fail to give any indication by taste or smell. But if the nasal organ is bad taste or smell exist in the water, the deleterious effects on the health will remain the same whether they are recognized or not. Heisch's test for this purpose (credited by the *Revue Industrielle* to Reynoso, of Buenos, is very useful, and so simple that any one can use it. Fill a perfectly-clean pint-bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve therein half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar (loaf or granulated sugar will do), cork the bottle and set it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, the water becomes cloudy or milky, it is unfit for cooking or drinking purposes. If it remain perfectly clear it is safe to use. Cloudiness, when it occurs, is due, according to Frankland, to fungoid fermentation, which takes place in the presence of sugar, and to traces of phosphuric acid occasionally met with in waters contaminated by sewage.—*Scientific American, Supplement.*

—George Phillips was found dead in bed a few nights ago, in Cincinnati. The inquest and post mortem developed the fact that his death was caused by large quantities of whisky in the stomach. The post mortem revealed the presence of a half gallon of whisky in tin stomach and floating on top four large oysters. The oysters formed a valve which prevented the whisky from coming up when he attempted to vomit, hence his death.

RELIABLE quill-drivers—hedge-hogs.

Sec'y Schurz Replies to Gen. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The Secretary of War has received, and referred to Gen. Sherman, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, sharply replying to certain statements by Gen. Sheridan in the latter's annual report. Secy Schurz says:

"These statements, as far as they reflect upon the conduct of the Indian Service, are of a sweeping and somewhat vague nature, but it must be assumed that Gen. Sheridan would not have made them and permitted them to become public, had he not in his possession specific information concerning certain acts and certain branches of the Indian Service, which these statements may be held validly applied. Gen. Sheridan, in his official document, gives it as his opinion that, with wise management, the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified, but that reports of the Department Commissioner would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux. He thinks considerable expense was incurred in collecting such of these Indians as had been induced to settle with the appropriations made for Congress and the specific purposes for which they were intended. It is also his opinion that, before making the sweeping charge above cited, he was cognizant of specific cases in which those appropriations were misapplied or misused, or diverted from the purposes intended by Congress. With a similar object in view in requesting him, Sheridan to communicate such specific cases, or the supplying waste of the agencies of agents, dates and other circumstances which would substantiate the charge, which includes all the Indian agencies in the Territories and the Missouri, except those of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands.

"It has been my constant and earnest endeavor since I entered upon the administration to correct all abuses in the Indian Service that came to my knowledge, and Gen. Sheridan, by furnishing such specific information, would thereby render material service to this Department, as well as to the interests of the Indians themselves. As he has put forth a sweeping charge, the publication of which must be called for, I make this request with particular confidence that I shall receive from him ordinary officers seem of late to have taken into the habit of indulging unfairly and probably in general reflection on the Indian Service, without taking the trouble of substantiating with such statements as above, would facilitate the discovery and correction of its abuses. It is the simplest thing in the world to consolidate agencies and sufficient posts located by good judges for the very purpose of guarding them very Indians, viz.: Forts Sill and Reno, Bob Dents, Pope and Sheridan attribute this change to evil motives. Neither of these officers attribute such motives to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but they do reflect on the agents, who have advised this measure. Their object was not to prevent a consolidation of these agencies, but if possible, to influence those high authorities to pause in an unwise act and to induce them to change the location of the consolidated agency to Fort Sill, which is admirably adapted to the purposes of farming and grazing. It is distant forty miles from Texas, and is on a par with Wichita as to horse and cattle stealing, and while I admit the Indians are the equals of the Texans, the most accomplished thieves of this quarter.

"Disclaiming disrespect to anybody, I assert that the consolidation of these agencies is a wise measure, but the removal of the Kiowas and Comanches to the Wichitas is a most unwise measure, and I advise the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to send a disinterested inspector, who will find that Fort Sill of all places is the best in the whole Indian country for water, soil, climate, everything.

"To change Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency will cost the War Department at least $100,000."

A Floating Island.

The following account of a South Pacific wonder is abridged from an article in the Fiji *Argus*:

The existence of a floating island, Waqanavi, in Vanua Levu, is known to very few, probably, besides those natives who reside in or near the District of Nadogo, to the northeast of the Province of Mathuata. On our arrival at the lake the scene that presented itself was at once most lively and most picturesque. Hundreds of natives, as far as the eye could reach there was a barren waste. We stood in the center of a vast moorland, and the lake had dwindled during a five months' drought to a swamp. There was no sign of life but what was buffaloes battered through. The "tankol" had clambered up a tree on the island (or a tall bush called nalata), and was adjuring the island god to the mere, in the full flow of a smoke; about half a dozen natives were poling about a small island in the highest glee, and a number, both men and women, were on the large island with the "tankol," who seemed to be the genius loci, helping him (with stout poles) to move the mass. Every one was in the highest spirits. One Chief told us that the Waqanavi had sailed across the mere that morning, which we had great pleasure in believing, as the wind was from that quarter, but it was lying on the lee side now and swayed about without progressing much. A light spring of three or four feet landed us on the island, which, without doubt, is silent, and moved a fathom or two when we were on it. Had the wind changed I feel sure we would have been ferried over the water in the Waqanavi. It is fifty paces in length and twenty in breadth, and is composed entirely of firm turf, in some places quite dry, being thickly covered with tall rushes (kuta) beside several nalata bushes fifteen to twenty feet high.

There are four islands in all. Three are of the size and appearance of that on which we stood. One has three balawas trees on it, and appears to have been gore recently detached from the moor. The fourth island is smaller, being only about fifteen feet in length, and on it was the scene of most uproarious mirth. At one time we counted ten men on it. The aggregate weight of the ten people must have been 1,500 pounds, and the island sank several inches, and canted ominously until relieved of part of its burden. The men plunged into the water and swam about, regardless of the grim warning of the old man up the tree that they would be seized by unseen hands below. We were not slow to follow the example of the natives, and jumped in also. The banks are covered with rushes and are level with the water. They do not shelve at all, but go down sheer. Where we landed there was no bottom for at least two or three fathoms at the very margin of the mere. Many places are in good condition had sapped the loose soil under the turf to a considerable distance. At the time of our visit the size of the mere was about 250 yards by 150, but probably after much rain it is three times that size. We had no means of judging the depth either then by swimming, and we can only say that we found it to be more than two fathoms in the middle, but how much more we cannot say, and where the island had drifted to it was two fathoms. The water is stagnant, but not impure; it is not pleasant to the taste, but there is hardly a suspicion of a boggy flavor. The sun was extremely hot, and after our plunge we were arrived in a singularly refreshing condition, and the water felt cool and refreshing. We swam the entire length and back again without finding any snags, or leaves or sticks of any kind.

Adulterated Sugars.

The *Tribune* will print to-morrow a disclosure of the alleged sugar frauds, adulterations injurious to health, resulting in an annual loss of revenue to the drawbacks to the amount of $15,000,000. Samples of the product of many New York and Brooklyn sugar refineries have been analyzed by sugar experts, and in every instance the investigation has shown conclusively that the sugars have been adulterated by the use of tin and muriatic acid, glucose and other substances. The exact proportion of the adulteration has been found to consist of glucose, a cheap product of corn. Sugar refiners may hold the opinion that their sugars are chemically pure; that is, without any admixture of foreign substance, but probably, on that very point—but the claim of the refiners is overthrown conclusively by the presence of glucose in the sugars which they claim are chemically pure. An analysis of many samples of sugar and syrup have been made, and in but one instance has the sugar been found to be wholly free from adulteration. It is stated that no action will be taken in regard to the adulterations, except by the various Boards of Health.—*New York (Nov. 14) Special to Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Advantages of Experimental Study.

A paper read by C. M. Bontelle, at a late meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association, contains the following summary of the advantages that result from experimental work in natural science:

1. The ability to follow directions sensibly; this is something of which we see the need every day in our schools, and it is readily acquired by a course of experimental work.

2. The ability to construct and use apparatus comes from a use of the experimental method of study and teaching. When a teacher or a student understands the use of tools many articles of great use can be made at a very small expense. Students or teachers will be gainers by being thrown upon their own resources. A complete and well-arranged laboratory may be [illegible] to cramp the ingenuity and independence of an experimenter, and so be a positive disadvantage.

3. The actual seeing of a phenomenon, or the handling, tasting and smelling some chemical substance, carries with it a knowledge obtainable in no other way. The student who learns a printed statement is likely to forget it, for the imperfect knowledge has gone into the mind in but one way, and second-hand at that, while the thing itself once known may, whenever uncontemplated again, appeal for recognition to all or to nearly all of the senses. There are colors, for instance, common in the chemical laboratory, that once known are never forgotten, which are beyond the power of words to describe.

4. Apparatus in books always works well. In practice there are accidents the educational value of which the student of physical science cannot afford to miss. If things will burn, or break, or explode, there is no way of knowing it better or remembering it longer than by experience.

5. The reality of some slight change, some variation in the weight, color, or temperature, comes home only to the student who observes the change itself.

6. The cultivation of a scientific faith, of a belief in things understood but not seen, is not the least of the advantages of the study of experiments. Pupils can be led to recite glibly book statements which they do not believe in the way that facts should be believed. Students will look with genuine wonder at a few ounces of water supported in an inverted goblet over the mouth of which a slip of paper or of glass has been placed, but will state without hesitation that the atmosphere presses with a force of nearly fifteen pounds to the square inch and is every direction.

7. The habit of associating phenomena with their descriptions and explanations will be acquired after a time. Students at first find a genuine difficulty in this matter.

8. The habit of seeing what is going on in the world around us grows as we use the method of experiment. There are many things happening all about us from which the skillful teacher can draw illustrations for the use of his classes. Some great advances have been made in science because men saw what happened, how it happened and all that happened. Things had sawing, in Nature and in art, ever since the world began, but an observing young boy (seventy years old, only), a man with eyes and the habit of using them, discovered the principle of the pendulum, before unknown.

9. The one who does experimental work, and loves it, there cannot but come a habit of looking for the reasons of things. "What?" is the question asked of Nature by the experimenter. "Why?" is the question the mind sets itself to answer. Science has always been the paper by the habit of looking for wrong, every theory that attempts to explain a group of related phenomena is put to the test. Theories, now known to be false, mere names long ago marked steps in scientific progress as truth as do the accepted theories of today.

10. The culture that comes from a use of scientific work will have a tendency to make the kind there really is in the everyday and commonplace. It is too late for a failing apple to suggest anew the law of universal gravitation; it is too late for us to attempt to produce, from the fact that if a certain kind of vibration produces a certain sound, repeating the vibration will produce the sound (a fact, by the way, as old as speaking and hearing), a machine like the phonograph or the telephone; but it is not too late for the pupils in our schools to study science and keep their eyes open.—*Scientific American.*

English Shopkeepers and American Customers.

There has been a somewhat amusing discussion going on in the London newspapers recently about the manners of "Yankee customers" in the shops. It is clear that Americans go into the shops, give an endless amount of trouble to the salesmen in trying to suit them, and then go off without buying anything. One shopman after another writes to the papers and tells how the Yankee customers, as far as they reflect upon the conduct of the Indian Service, are of a sweeping and somewhat vague nature, but it must be assumed that Gen. Sheridan would not have made them and permitted them to become public, had he not in his possession specific information concerning certain acts and certain branches of the Indian Service, which these statements may be held validly applied. Gen. Sheridan, in his official document, gives it as his opinion that, with wise management, the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified, but that reports of the Department Commissioner would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux. He thinks considerable expense was incurred in collecting such of these Indians as had been induced to settle with the appropriations made for Congress and the specific purposes for which they were intended. It is also his opinion that, before making the sweeping charge above cited, he was cognizant of specific cases in which those appropriations were misapplied or misused, or diverted from the purposes intended by Congress. With a similar object in view in requesting him, Sheridan to communicate such specific cases, or the supplying waste of the agencies of agents, dates and other circumstances which would substantiate the charge, which includes all the Indian agencies in the Territories and the Missouri, except those of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands.

"It has been my constant and earnest endeavor since I entered upon the administration to correct all abuses in the Indian Service that came to my knowledge, and Gen. Sheridan, by furnishing such specific information, would thereby render material service to this Department, as well as to the interests of the Indians themselves. As he has put forth a sweeping charge, the publication of which must be called for, I make this request with particular confidence that I shall receive from him ordinary officers seem of late to have taken into the habit of indulging unfairly and probably in general reflection on the Indian Service, without taking the trouble of substantiating with such statements as above, would facilitate the discovery and correction of its abuses. It is the simplest thing in the world to consolidate agencies and sufficient posts located by good judges for the very purpose of guarding them very Indians, viz.: Forts Sill and Reno, Bob Dents, Pope and Sheridan attribute this change to evil motives. Neither of these officers attribute such motives to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but they do reflect on the agents, who have advised this measure. Their object was not to prevent a consolidation of these agencies, but if possible, to influence those high authorities to pause in an unwise act and to induce them to change the location of the consolidated agency to Fort Sill, which is admirably adapted to the purposes of farming and grazing. It is distant forty miles from Texas, and is on a par with Wichita as to horse and cattle stealing, and while I admit the Indians are the equals of the Texans, the most accomplished thieves of this quarter.

"Disclaiming disrespect to anybody, I assert that the consolidation of these agencies is a wise measure, but the removal of the Kiowas and Comanches to the Wichitas is a most unwise measure, and I advise the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to send a disinterested inspector, who will find that Fort Sill of all places is the best in the whole Indian country for water, soil, climate, everything.

"To change Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency will cost the War Department at least $100,000."

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAME CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, present, and in every case, more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL is the only has the right to manufacture and sell the article known as DR. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, or Lobelia, Ipecac, Xs. Xzenics will be taken seriously by us. If no private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE INDEPENDENT.

LARGEST, BEST, CHEAPEST

Religious Newspaper in the World.

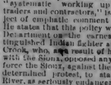
Rev. Joseph Cook's Famous Boston Monday Lectures,

Printed exclusively each week. Rev. Joseph Cook's remarkable Monday Lectures, delivered during the season in Boston, are printed in the INDEPENDENT each week. Handsome book forms, by Houghton, Osgood & Co., and others, sell for $2 each. The INDEPENDENT, one year, with subscription for Lectures, $3.50.

Many other very Valuable Premiums are offered.

Address "The Independent," New York.

An Astonishing Offer!



WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY (price $10), Webster's Dictionary (price $10), and the INDEPENDENT (price $3), one year (new subscribers only), all for $10. Subscribers in arrears may remit all back dues and $10 in advance for the three publications, and have their subscription to the INDEPENDENT extended one year. Address "The Independent," New York.

MATCHLESS WOOD TAG! MANY TOBACCO

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAS, being a Blacksmith by trade, had often felt the want of some means whereby I could retire from it at the longe, so that I could work it at a better advantage. After much study and experiment with different substances which offered the best prospect of success I was at one of these events that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon on the Human Body.

I had a defect in three of my fingers which were bent or shut up on my hand in such a manner as to cause CONTRACTION OF THE JOINTS, that they were very trouble some to me in my daily occupation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I have since been using the Electro Silicon, and am happy to say my fingers are all straight, and I can use my hands as well as ever. Well, I say, I was struck with Electro Silicon at the time, and of course set to work to find out its coming in contact with my hands.

I took a number of bottles of the Electro Silicon, and one day, wishing to see a certain manner I prepared with my hands, I went to work to see its surprise. I found my cracked fingers straighten out, and I could use as much as ever I could. I found my hands healthy before my eyes. I was astonished at the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon.

I felt a wonderful thing about a mile from my home which I had a number of bottles, and I thought I would go and see my friends. I found them in a terrible condition, and I gave them a bottle of Electro Silicon, and told them to use it freely. I left them and went to my home. In a few days I received a letter from them, stating that they were perfectly well. Their children, who were sick, were also restored to health. I have since then sold large quantities of Electro Silicon, and have never heard a complaint. I have been offered $1,000 for my receipt for making Electro Silicon, but I will not take that amount. I am now making it myself, and intend to do so as long as I live. I am now 72 years of age, and I feel as young as I did 30 years ago. I have been troubled with rheumatism for 40 years, and Electro Silicon has entirely cured me. I have also been troubled with kidney complaint, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with piles, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with dyspepsia, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with headache, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with backache, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with sciatica, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with neuralgia, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with erysipelas, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with scrofula, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with consumption, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with cancer, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with tumor, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with abscess, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with boils, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with carbuncles, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with felons, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with whitlows, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with warts, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with corns, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with bunions, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with ingrowing nails, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with chilblains, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with frostbite, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with sunburn, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with freckles, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with pimples, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with blackheads, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with whitehead, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with redness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with paleness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with yellowness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with blueness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with greenness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with redness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with paleness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with yellowness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with blueness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that. I have also been troubled with greenness, and Electro Silicon has cured me of that.

Electro Silicon Liniment Co., Elmira, N.Y.

Price, 50 cents per Large Bottle.

Sold Wholesale:

FAIRBANK, WILLIAMS & CO., Boston, Mass.
J. D. PARK & SON, Cincinnati, O.
PALMER & FOLLETT, Wholesale Agts. Chicago.

The Hershey School of Musical Art,

At Hershey Music Hall, Chicago,
For Students, Professional and Amateur, in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Circulars mailed free. Address HERSHEY SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill. FREE TUITION. Send for Circulars.

PENSION CLAIMANTS

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., of Detroit, Mich., attend to Claims before the Pension Office at Washington, D. C. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—To remove old putty from window-frames, pass a red-hot poker slowly over it and it will come off easily.

—As much nitrate of soda as can be taken up between the forefinger and thumb in the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. —*N. Y. Times.*

—Fancy farming may be indulged in, as a recreation, by men with other means of support. Such men may pride themselves in it, and claim to be model agriculturists. They are not true farmers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Dairy Items.—It should be a hixed rule that floors, particularly those of sleeping rooms, are to be scrubbed only on dry days, and where the health of the inmates is delicate the drying should be quickened by lighting a fire in the room.

—There is a profit in brooding nice carriage and draft horses. As a general rule it costs no more to raise a good one than a poor one, while the former will bring two or three times as much as the latter. A dark stable is a very poor place to keep a colt.—*Des Moines Register.*

—The very best thing to be done when anyone has received a burn or scald, is to lay on the part that is injured a thick coating of cotton, or wadding, so as to completely exclude the air. If the above wool happens not to be at hand, scraped potato or turnip will ease the pain.

—In buying stock steers, pay liberal prices for such ones as have their digestive organs in an active state, and are capable of assimilating large amounts of food. Such animals, having been constantly growing since calfhood, will continue the same course and rapidly increase in weight.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Fish Cakes—Pare and boil two quarts of potatoes; put one pound salt codfish in about one quart of cold water; let it come to a boil; then pick up fine and put in cold water again and bring to a boil; pour off the water, and then mix potatoes and fish well together; make into balls or cakes, and fry brown with clear salt pork.

—Few farmers buy too many tools, but many farmers buy unintelligently and wastefully. The best tool is always more profitable than the cheap or inferior one, and yet, no matter how good the implement, it is unsatisfactory unless you find for it advantageous use. The saving from machinery comes from use, not storage.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Cement for Sealing Bottles, Etc.—Mix three parts of resin, one of caustic soda and five of water; this composition is then mixed with its weight of plaster-of-Paris. The component is in three-quarters of an hour, adheres strongly, is not perishable like plaster used alone, and is attacked only slightly by warm water.—*Scientific American.*

—Jumiata Omelet.—Beat six eggs separately; mix with the yelks one cup of a half cups sweet milk, a little salt and one heaping spoonful of flour well mixed with a little milk; finally, add the whites beaten to a stiff froth, then pour all into a heated buttered or larded pan and bake in a quick oven, stirring until it thickens, then pour into an omelet or baking dish, and bake in quick oven.

Little Things on the Farm.

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves" is an old adage which correctly illustrates life as a whole, and not all of its departments are made up of small things. Character, for instance, is the aggregate of small things, of our thoughts first, and their harvest, our acts. Men who despise small things are not our successful men, and it matters not in what calling of life we find them. It is often thought, entirely too often that this regard for little things proceeds from a narrow mind, but it is unbecoming in men of mind and character. If a man stoops to pick up a pin, or a piece of string and save it, there are those who laugh at him for his pains. But a pin is worth something. It represents some labor, and some value in money. A rusted basket full of them would represent considerable of value, and, while if a man's time is very valuable, it might not pay to stop even long enough to pick up a pin, if he had nothing else to do, he had better stop and save even that. The actual worth of this pin, however, is not exactly the entire benefit which results from the act of picking it up. The habit of saving has shown grows stronger every time it is exercised, and it will be shown just as strongly in more important affairs in life. The spirit of derision against those who are said to stoop to such small things would lead to the decline of the Creator himself, if there was nothing too small for His care and protection. The whole universe is a complete system of economy. Nothing is wasted in any part of it.

But nowhere does close economy and the attention to small things pay better than on the farm. The little leaks are what run away with the profits in farming, and it does not require much time or trouble, usually, to stop the leak when it first begins. It is the slightest of work to replace a rail or a board when it has been pushed from a fence, but it is more serious to rebuild the entire fence, after it has been neglected for years and permitted to tumble all to pieces. Nor is this all. A tumble-down fence may cost the farmer acres of grain. Many a farmer has found his corn trampled down by the stock, which never could have entered if he had replaced every rail as it became dislodged. What a decay once commences, it proceeds rapidly, unless checked at once. A laural falls off a building and is not replaced. Very soon another board follows, and it will not be many years before what might have been a good-looking and comfortable building, is a perfect ruin.

We have seen more farms without a hencery. Among the seemingly more important duties, provision for the fowls was thought to be too insignificant to receive attention. The result was that the poultry were roosting in buildings which should be kept clean, and among farm implements which they were disfiguring, if not ruining. More time was spent in cleaning up after the chickens than would have been required to build a half-dozen hen houses. Here was a direct loss, but it was not the only one. The hens had no place provided for them to lay, and so they often sought out the way through the barn loft, where never found, and here was more loss.

And so in very much that is regarded as of equal importance on the farm, neglect results very expensively. On a farm on which every detail is attended to, and the smallest with as great care as the largest, and prosperity will be found there. Leaving out of the question altogether the increased pleasure which comes from having a place for everything and everything in its place—of living order everywhere, there is profit in it. On such a farm the awful barrier never gets what will give a better profit out of it than in it; the bitter is not made in such a way as to be unfit for anything except for grease; the chips about the woodpile are not permitted to rot; the straw stack is not permitted to go to waste; the manure is carefully saved, whether it is made by the cattle, swine or fowls, and in short there is strict economy, order and what always accompanies them, prosperity.—*Western Rural.*

From High Life to Low.

Almost any day, a woman in not overclean or presentable garments can be seen at the corner of a certain alley-her arm, who has a strange history. She is now very plain, but possibly has been quite a looking young woman. This woman is titled a Countess and Baroness. She is of a good New York family, and was a girl went with her brother to Madrid, Spain, where he was at the time American Consul. Here she married a nobleman from Paris, Count [illegible], and was very gay life in the French Capital for several years; in fact, until she ruined herself by her intemperate habits, and again took here to be a wanderer, a pensioner upon the charitable—sometimes sitting in the Station Houses, and carrying her trays in the satchel on her arm. This Countess is very accomplished, speaks several languages, is a fine musician, paints well in oil and is elegant in conversation. After painting a few miniatures for a living, in the obscurity of her room, if she has one, for the indulgence of her appetite for liquor, sometimes it is sold, and she is plotting given to her by some kind souls who commiserate her forlorn condition, for strong drink; and if one comes to "point a moral" to her, to suggest the use of some of of her gifts to obtain a decent livelihood, she will burst into a rage and look, with the air of a tragic queen.

Do you suppose that a woman accustomed to the society that I have been [illegible] herself in that manner?

An equally-strange history is of a man who now keeps a restaurant in Hoboken, just across the North River. The landlord is an Italian Duke, who flourished here some time since, in fashionable circles, until his fortune was nearly gone. With a very little pittance he retired to a Hoboken hotel, giving up his old associations. Even the pittance was soon gone, and he became first a cook, then a waiter, in the hotel, and, by-and-by, the proprietor, the Duke having died, and he, under an assumed name, having made money enough to procure the business. Time in tolerable circumstances, the Duke resumed his station, but dislikes to have his title alluded to. Upon one occasion a distinguish d Italian was a guest at the house, who had been known in his native land. The Duke put on an apron and served at the supper, and was not recognized. After the meal was over, he came back in evening dress, with a diamond order glittering on the lapel of his coat, when a shout of welcome greeted him from his old friend. "The Duke's House" is famous for its good eating, and the Duke, ex-cook, ex-waiter, is said to be rich and a bachelor.—*N. Y. Cor. Columbus (Ohio) Argus.*

—Two parties of medical students in Vermont went out after the same corpse. The first to arrive on the ground ambushed themselves and the second party exhume the corpse, then rushed upon them with wild shouts of "body-snatchers!" and "arrest them!" and when their rivals had fled carried off the corpse *de'icti* at their leisure.

—A respectable lady in Lewiston, Me., has become a kleptomaniac, and her friends have published a notice requesting merchants to watch her, and, should she take anything, make no scandal but send the bill to them.

FREE OF CHARGE. Lathes, Farmers' Companion free. All goods $1 Machinists' Tools. Price List free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Scroll Saws, Lathes, Farmers' Companion free. All goods $1 Machinists' Tools. Price List free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

"JOHNNY," said a sporting Third Ward father, "Johnny, what have you got for your fare?" "Two pears," said Johnny. "Good hand," said the absent-minded parent; "take the pot—" Then he blushed, and pointing to a brass kettle, he added, "to your mother."—*N. O. Times.*

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 5,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed indorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases still not, we are informed, he neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical practitioners who have long been associated with the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Department of its celebr

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD N. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3, - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Nov. 28, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Francis Murphy the well-known temperance agitator, is in the midst of a season here in New York. Like most of the modern popular speakers in the cause of morality or religion, Moodys, Hammonds, Kimballs, &c., Murphy is a "high pressure" worker. He seems to believe with them that reform, moral or spiritual, has thing to be accomplished in a moment: that it consists in a or act of the person to be influenced, and consequently that success in his work consists in wringing from his auditor that word or that act by any means or under any circumstances whatsoever. So he calls to his aid all that is feverish and sensational. He sings and prays, and exerts and tells blood curdling anecdotes, till he gets his hearers wrought up to the necessary pitch of excitement and nervous tension, and then bursts upon them with a dramatic appeal to come forward and sign the pledge. More or less response is received, according to the more or less favorable conditions of the meetings. A certain number of men, women and children rush indiscriminately up to the platform to affix their signatures, and he is wept and rejoiced over by Mr. Murphy as so many brands plucked from the burning.

As I said before, it seems to make no difference what the circumstances of a case are, for during his labors here quite a number of Mr. Murphy's converts have signed their names while almost too drunk to stand, and altogether too much so to know what they are about. But it is all one to the reformer. Those, equally with the rest, become "brothers" and "sisters" the moment the pen drops from their uncertain grasp, and are pointed at, at least by implication, as shining examples for the less impressionable of the audience to imitate.

Temperance reform is a good thing and is sadly needed, and I do Mr. Murphy and his kind the justice of believing them to be earnest men; but what a pity it is that their fervor cannot be kept under the guidance of common sense! How much better would it not be to have fewer signatures to the pledge, and to obtain them in such a manner that its obligations should more seldom prove a rope of sand, the breaking of which only drives to deeper degredation scores of victims to this factitious and involuntary enthusiasm.

This city is again the principle battle-field of another life insurance war, differing in character but hardly less in importance than that of a year ago. The present discussion arises mainly from a combined attack on the old Mutual by a number of other life institutions on account of the former's reduction of its premium rates. Now the mutual is not only he largest life insurance company in the world but the richest financial corporation in the world as well, having over eighty-six millions of assets or twenty millions more than the combined capital of all the banks in New York. Of course, therefore, its course affects that of nearly all the other companies. Equally of course, the latter dislike to have to cut down their profits, and hence the bitter attact. An attempt has lately been made, by the authority of some Boston lawyers, to assail the right of the company to make the rebate, and even to represent its new policies as not good, but these efforts have utterly failed; the highest legal authorities in New England, Judges Foster and Chandler, having emphatically declared the plan legal and the policies so issued "iron clad." The officers of the Mutual have thus far paid but little attention to their maligners. During their twenty-five years' administration Mr. Winston and his associates have built up this impregnable financial structure, and if they cannot now be trusted to wisely administer the affairs of its members, I fear none of their opponents can claim to be competent to correct their errors.

Some weeks ago I noticed passing mention in one of my letters of certain torpedo experiments which were in progress in our harbor, for the purpose of providing means of effective offence and defense in case of a foreign war. At that time such a thing as war seemed too absurdly improbable to talk about; but the somewhat acrid turn which was subsequently taken by the correspondence between Uncle Sam and John Bull over the Canadian fishery troubles shows that there is a possibility, at least of such a contingency, and invests defensive preparations with a reasonable interest. Two successful exhibition in the torpedo line have just been given in the harbor, displaying great ingenity and demonstrating that if the machines invented will work in the hour of need as perfectly as on these occasions, we need have no fear of attack by water even by terrible ironclads which Europe has recently been perfecting.

One of these deadly inventions is a torpedo boat planned by Captain Ericsson, who built the once famous "Monitor," and called the "Destroyer." This wonderful affair is a thin, sharp, lowlying iron craft, adapted to run during action almost entirely under water, thus defying the heaviest missiles that can be projected against it. The most remarkable feature of it is a deep cigar shaped recess in the bow (also under water), which holds a powerful torpedo. At the proper moment this torpedo can be thrown forward by compressed air at almost cannonball speed and with force enough to send it through the water for several hundred yards if need be. The concussion of the torpedo against the hull of the ironclad to be destroyed would explode the charge, and before this unseen, almost noiseless and wholly unavoidable attack, the mightiest vessel that ever was launched, a monster upon whose armored sides the heavier cannonballs might fall with no more effect than pattering rain, would go to the bottom as helplessly and as surely as though riddled by all Jove's thunderbolts.

The other device exhibited for the same purpose is a torpedo which propels itself, and travels through the water hither and thither without a soul on board. It is an iron shell, cigar like in form, and tapering at both ends to a point. In the shell are three chambers. The chamber in the bow is prepared to hold dynamite, which will be exploded either by percussion or an electric spark. The central chamber of the shell contains tanks of carbonic acid and the engine which propels the torpedo. This engine is driven by the expansive force of carbonic acid gas generated under pressure in the tanks, and drives a screw propeller. In the steamer in the stern of the shell is a reel of manila tell wire connected with a battery on shore. By touching different keys of this battery the torpedo is put in motion, turned to the right or left, backed or stopped, as desired. A spark from this battery can also be used to explode the torpedo, if explosion by contact is not found to be the better method. The length of the shell is about twelve feet, and its greatest diameter nearly eighteen inches.

This marvel of ingenuity was maneuvered the other day in presence of a number of English, Spanish and American naval officers, and a great crowd of people. The inventer, Hardy, to whom the occasion was the crowning event of twenty years' laborious and disheartening experiment, sat on the wharf working the keys of the electrical instrument which by means of the wire connection, controlled the movements of the torpedo. By means of this novel arrangement, the inventer was enabled to guide his queer craft through its little cruise of a couple of miles, during which it took any direction, and almost any speed which he chose to give it, and finally came back to its starting point amid tumultuous applause. If Edison desires to keep his preeminence as a master of electrical forces, he must bestir himself after such a miraculous achievement as the one which I have of course but very imperfectly described.

RADIX.

What the South Really Wants.

When Congress enacted that there shall not be any army at such account any how, and what little army there is shall not be used to enforce laws, it was told that at last the foot of the oppressor was lifted from the neck of the prostrate South, or words to that effect; especially when this was coupled with the President's Southern policy, which Secretary Evarts says wasn't really a policy, but only a way of doing things the President has. There was rejoicing and congratulations from Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic coast of Virginia to the farthest western bounds of Arkansas and Texas. "Ohio!" remarked the exultant bulldozer, the elated White Leaguer, and the hilarious Red Shirter in chorus, "Now we are at liberty once more. Now we can again indulge in those innocent amusements which give to Southern chivalry its peculiar charm, such as hunting the fugitive darkey by moonlight, playing mudcog with the furtive abolitionist, and having fun with the boys at the expense of the obnoxious black Republican. Now this is what we call freedom!" But alas! it isn't. Human felicity is a frail structure, and human anticipations are frequently doomed to disappointment. If it the last of men to laugh at the wrong time, especially if he is foolish enough to place any reliance upon the action of Congress. To speak after the manner of the ancient poets, the Southern Democrat cometh forth like a flower and is cut down, his hope fadeth and his joy is turned into mourning. There is a fly in the ointment; a mistake somewhere in his calculations; in fact Congress made a botch of the job.

The idea was that, if Congress would forbid the use of the army to execute the laws, the laws wouldn't be executed. They may not be really executed; but the attempt to execute them creates an annoying nuisance. True, the iron heel of military despotism is no longer planted upon the neck of the prostrate South; but, what is almost as annoying, the horny hand of the United States Marshal has taken an ungloved hold upon the back of that neck. What's the good of enacting that the troops shall not execute the laws of the United States in the South, if the Marshals go about in this way interfering with the customary pastimes of the Southern Democracy? What the South really wants, and will not be cheated without, is a law of Congress that the national laws shall not be executed in that section at all by any authority, either civil or military. And the question is the execution of the United States laws is not confined to politics by any means, but is nearly as frequent in the case of timber thieves. What's the good of removing bayonet rule if peaceable citizens are to be molested by United States marshals and special agents just for stealing a few miles of logs?

Last year, and this year, the civil authorities of the United States have interfered with the peculiar Southern institution of "moonshining." True, only a little while ago, the President let loose about three hundred South Carolina "moonshiners," who promised that they wouldn't do so any more; but there are already several hundred new cases on hand. The United States District Court of Virginia, at its recent session, issued nine hundred indictments against illicit distillers in that State. In West Virginia, over six hundred warrants are preparing. In Kentucky, there has been a regular guerilla war between the moonshiners and the "moonshinees," and several hundred arrests are expected. North Carolina counts on nearly a thousand similar unpreachments. Georgia and Alabama are just full of them. And all the other Southern States are equally afflicted. The Southern Democracy can't enjoy any sort of peace and quietness so long as the arousing morning eye-opener, the invigorating noonday appetizer, the pleasting afternoon soother, and the sedative evening nightcap are vexed and hazzled in this way merely because the independent spirit of the corn-cracker, sandhiller, tarheel and swamp-sucker scorns paying taxes on his drinks.—*Post & Tribune.*

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicnity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as large and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article necessary pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found in the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for mens' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and mens' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Thoean, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country lies in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
and Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

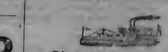
Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

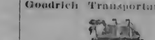
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,



The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—29
July 5—19	July 13—27
August 2—16—30	August 9—23
September 13—27	September 7—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Yours, WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASWELL, C. A. RALSEGH.

CASWELL & RALSEGH,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-15

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Bills, Manuscript Sets and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—12?? pages—$?.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12, 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tege ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which steam navigation at Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff;

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of a recent date notices the following counterfeit bills: A $100 bill on the Pittsfield National Bank, of Pittsfield, Mass., changed from Revere Bank of Boston; a fifty-dollar bill on the Tradesman's National Bank of New York—a very dangerous, because almost perfect, imitation; a five dollar bill on the Pocasset National Bank, of Fall River, Mass., and bills of the same denomination on the Farmers' National Bank, of Virginia, Ill., and on the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

THE Postmaster-General, in his annual report, recommends the entire abolition of the franking privilege and the use of check stamps by all branches of the Government.

THE annual report of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department shows that of vessels wrecked or in distress, with an aggregate of 626 persons on board, 591 have been assisted by revenue cutters. The estimated value of property saved is $1,700,000 and 142 persons were rescued from death by drowning. The expenses of the revenue marine service for the year ending June 30 last were $846,091. The number of vessels in the service is thirty-seven.

POSTMASTER-GEN. KEY has discontinued the Postoffice at Spring Garden, Ala., and ordered the mails for that office to be sent to Ladiga, on account of the riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against a Special Agent of the Department, who had caused the arrest of the village Postmaster for some postal irregularity.

THE twelfth annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was begun at Richmond, Va., on the 30th. Twenty-five States were represented. The reports of officers show the Order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the country.

WALTON DWIGHT died at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 19th, and it was thought by some that he committed suicide. Three months before his death he secured policies on his life, in favor of his wife and son, to the amount of $250,000, and paid about $2,300 in premiums. A dispatch of the 30th says his death was undoubtedly caused by gastric fever, of malarial origin.

IN his annual report, the Secretary of the Navy places the estimates for the support of the Navy for the next fiscal year at almost the same amount as that appropriated during the last session of Congress for the year ending June next—about $14,000,000. The report of the Secretary will show that the appropriations have not only been confined within their proper limits, but that there is a small balance to the credit of the Naval Academy and Marine Corps. Unless Congress shall order the building of new vessels, the Secretary, with the means asked for, can render those we now have more efficient and keep them in good repair.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 22d states that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the General Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, other than for the permanent annual appropriations, are $120,197,812; for permanent annual appropriations, $145,669,488. These estimates show a reduction of $6,551,045 from those of 1878. Among the decreased sums asked for is that of $3,292,000 for rivers and harbors, against $6,307,000 the present year.

A TREMENDOUS gas explosion, with fatal results, occurred in a coal mine, at Sullivan, Ind., on the afternoon of the 21st. Of the twenty-seven miners at work in the pit, eight were killed. It seems that two entire or rooms were being excavated toward each other. The gas had accumulated in the roof of one, and the miners in the other had been warned that they were nearing through, and that any more blasting before the gas was passed outright caused an explosion. One of them, unaware of this, fired a shot, and the explosion followed. Twelve men in the upper vein were badly stunned, but not otherwise injured. Seven of the fifteen in the lower vein were saved after the lapse of over an hour, but how they managed to survive in the dense fumes and damp is a mystery. The eight deaths were caused by the shock, or the men soon died of suffocation. A dozen kegs of powder had been stored in a magazine in the upper vein, but fortunately it was not ignited. Four or five courageous men entered the lower vein (200 feet deep, the upper one being forty feet) and rescued the seven survivors, and worked until the afternoon of the 23d, taking out the bodies of the dead, two of the proprietors of the mine being among the killed.

JUDGE DYER, United States District Judge at Milwaukee, has recently decided that the law governing trade-marks is unconstitutional and void.

IN an interview with Baltimore merchants, on the 23d, Secty Sherman indicated the points relied upon to relieve the difficulties attending specie exportations, as follows: The present exchange of coin for greenbacks; the receipt of United States notes for customs dues; the maintenance of specie par throughout the country, after resumption, by receiving them for bonds and customs.

IN his annual report, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asks for the Indian service during the next year the sum of $5,300,000, which is $900,000 more than the appropriation for the current year. The increase is principally for the purpose of extending educational facilities to certain tribes, and to subsist a number who are unable to help themselves.

THE National Bank circulation outstanding, on the 23d, was $321,853,841. Of coin notes there were $44,468,320. Amount of bonds on deposit to secure bank circulation, $247,605,350; to secure public deposits, $18,870,000.

ON the 23d, the Pittsburgh pressed-glass workers, numbering 1,500 men and boys, were locked out because they declined to submit to a reduction of wages.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Georgia Legislature, on the 19th, almost unanimously re-elected Gen. John B. Gordon United States Senator from that State.

OFFICIAL returns have been received from all the Congressional Districts in Wisconsin. They foot up as follows: Republican, 90,878; Democratic, 82,925; Greenback, 18,086. Total, 190,501. The total vote in 1877 was 178,123.

DENIS KEARNEY, the San Francisco labor orator, left Boston for California on the evening of the 26th. He was accompanied by his wife and children.

ACCORDING to a New York special of the 21st, August Belmont, the American representative of the Rothschilds, does not approve of the attitude of the New York Clearing-House in respect to the silver question. He says it would tend to raise an issue between the West and the East, and cause one section to be arrayed against the other.

THE Executive Committee of the Society of Friends, or Hicksite Affairs recently met in Cincinnati. A report was submitted which stated that, at the beginning of the year, the Friends had charge of seven agencies, numbering 16,000 Indians, but that three agencies had since been taken from them and given to Agents nominated by politicians. The agencies in their charge had made substantial progress in education and agriculture. The committee protested against the transfer, and thought their methods would shortly civilize the Indians and render them self-supporting.

ON the 22d, Commissioner Raum received a dispatch from Columbia, S. C., notifying him that the revenue detachment operating in Abbeville County had been surrounded by a body of armed men, fired upon and ordered to leave the county, two nights before. The force was compelled to withdraw to Abbeville Court-House where they awaited aid. The Commissioner directed reinforcements to be forwarded in numbers sufficient to overcome all resistance and thoroughly police the county. He says he shall oppose any further amnesty in that State.

INDICTMENTS have been returned by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Chicago, against ex-Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, William A. Potter, the present Architect, James G. Hill; Edward Burling, ex-Superintendent of the Custom-House Building of Chicago; G. C. Pruessing, Assistant do.; Mueller & Mills, Contractors, and other parties, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of large sums of moneys by furnishing an inferior quality of material for the construction of the Government buildings in Chicago.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THREE yellow-fever deaths occurred in New Orleans, on the 19th.

A MEETING of the American Public Health Association was held in Richmond, Va., on the 30th. Dr. Bemis read the regular report of the Yellow-Fever Commission, which will show that the appropriations have not only been confined within their proper limits, but that there is a small balance to the credit of the Naval Academy and Marine Corps. Unless Congress shall order the building of new vessels, the Secretary, with the means asked for, can render those we now have more efficient and keep them in good repair.

A TREMENDOUS gas explosion, with fatal results, occurred in a coal mine, at Sullivan, Ind., on the afternoon of the 21st. Of the twenty-seven miners at work in the pit, eight were killed. It seems that two entire or rooms were being excavated toward each other. The gas had accumulated in the roof of one, and the miners in the other had been warned that they were nearing through, and that any more blasting before the gas was passed outright caused an explosion. One of them, unaware of this, fired a shot, and the explosion followed. Twelve men in the upper vein were badly stunned, but not otherwise injured. Seven of the fifteen in the lower vein were saved after the lapse of over an hour, but how they managed to survive in the dense fumes and damp is a mystery. The eight deaths were caused by the shock, or the men soon died of suffocation. A dozen kegs of powder had been stored in a magazine in the upper vein, but fortunately it was not ignited. Four or five courageous men entered the lower vein (200 feet deep, the upper one being forty feet) and rescued the seven survivors, and worked until the afternoon of the 23d, taking out the bodies of the dead, two of the proprietors of the mine being among the killed.

JUDGE DYER, United States District Judge at Milwaukee, has recently decided that the law governing trade-marks is unconstitutional and void.

In an interview with Baltimore merchants, on the 23d, Secty Sherman indicated the points relied upon to relieve the difficulties attending specie exportations, as follows: The present exchange of coin for greenbacks; the receipt of United States notes for customs dues; the maintenance of specie par throughout the country, after resumption, by receiving them for bonds and customs.

In his annual report, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asks for the Indian service during the next year the sum of $5,300,000, which is $900,000 more than the appropriation for the current year. The increase is principally for the purpose of extending educational facilities to certain tribes, and to subsist a number who are unable to help themselves.

THE National Bank circulation outstanding, on the 23d, was $321,853,841. Of coin notes there were $44,468,320. Amount of bonds on deposit to secure bank circulation, $247,605,350; to secure public deposits, $18,870,000.

ON the 23d, the Pittsburgh pressed-glass workers, numbering 1,500 men and boys, were locked out because they declined to submit to a reduction of wages.

FOREIGN.

A BUCHAREST dispatch of the 19th says the Roumanian Government had refused to grant or Russia the right to cross her territory during the invasion of Bulgaria, as demanded by that power.

ON the 19th, the Pope sent a message to King Humbert, congratulating him on his escape from the knife of the assassin.

NEWS was received in Paris, on the 19th, that Manuel Pardo, ex-President of Peru, had been assassinated.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 20th appalling distress existed among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffield, because of the business depression. Hundreds were living in tenements without clothing or furniture, all having been sold or pawned for food. The Mayor had called public meetings to devise measures of relief.

THE Viceroy of India issued a proclamation to the Afghans and Beloochees, on the 21st, explaining that he had no quarrel with them, but that the Ameer had greatly insulted the Empress of India, and he proposed to show that she had the power to avenge the insult. On the same day the British forces occupied Fort Kapyangs, the Afghans precipitately retiring. Upon receipt of the news in London, British consols appreciated, and the Bank of England reduced its rates of discount to 1 per cent.

MR. WELSH, American Minister at London, on the 21st, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State at Washington, paid to Lord Salisbury, for the British Government, the $5,500,000 awarded that Government by the Halifax Fishery Commission. Mr. Welsh accompanied the tender with a lengthy letter, stating that such payment was made upon the ground that the United States desired to place the maintenance of good faith in treaties and the security and value of arbitration between Nations above all question in its relations with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as with all other Governments; but that it was deemed important that Great Britain should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of the value of the participation by our citizens in the in-shore fisheries of the British Provinces, and protests against the actual payment, now made, being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure, or as warranting any inference to that effect."

On the 21st, Gambetta, the leading French Republican, and De Fountou, Imperialist, members of the French Chamber of Deputies, fought a bloodless duel with pistols at thirty-five paces.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 21st, that Charles W. Angell, the absconding Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, had been arrested in Lisbon, Portugal, by Mr. Diamond, the American Consul. About $20,000 of the $130,000 embezzled were recovered.

A LONDON dispatch of the 22d announces the capture of the Afghan Fort Ali Musjid, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The operations resulting in its capture began on the 21st, and were stubbornly resisted by the Afghans, the British losing being 30 killed and wounded. At nightfall it was evident that the position was flanked, and during the darkness the Afghans abandoned the fort as untenable, leaving behind them their cannon and military stores, and fifty wounded.

ASSASSINATED by a Rome (Italy) dispatch of the 24th the Commissariat had proof of the existence of a vast association whose object is the assassination of King Humbert.

A SOPHIA (Bulgaria) telegram of the 24th says information had just been received there that the Turkish redifs had lately massacred 320 of the Christian inhabitants of Chresaltra in Macedonia.

ON the 23d, the British column operating from Quetlah occupied without resistance the Afghan fort known as Sibi, due east from Dasar.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on the 24th that the greater part of the garrison lately occupying Fort Ali Musjid had been captured.

ON the evening of the 23d the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his wife, the daughter of Queen Victoria, reached Halifax, Nova Scotia. Violent storms prevailed during the entire voyage, and the distinguished persons composing the Vice regal party suffered severely from sea sickness.

American Beauty in Paris.

What a pity it is that we could not have pictures sent for the Exhibition an exhibit of American beauty; for there is one point on which we far excel all other lands it is the loveliness of our ladies. It is hard to tell which of our leading cities can carry off the palm in that respect. Baltimore, New York, Boston, each has its peculiar type, and they are all exquisite. If one's eyes are dazzled at any of the official balls at Paris by a sudden vision of lovelinness, be sure that she was born and brought up on the other side of the Atlantic. Now, our girls at home are prettier than pinks and peaches, but once get them come to Paris and let their natural taste in dress receive the finishing touches of Parisian style, and the result is well, it is just bewildering. And it is really amusing, if sometimes a little annoying, to note the sensation that one of our radiant damsels will create in any place of public resort. A lady friend of mine, with her husband, took a little shorter journey to the quiet and strictly moral theater, the Opera Comique, a few nights ago. She is a lady who dresses quietly though stylishly and was a perfectly well-bred and modest-mannered girl, but when the party went to promenade between the acts, as the custom runs, the people really walked round and round the dazzling little American, gaping at her with open-eyed astonishment and admiration. Yet she was simply a very pretty little brunette, with a complexion whose cream and roses owed none of their luster to pearl powder or paint. So, if a suggestion of mine, made before the Exhibition was opened, had been carried out, namely, that each of our cities should send a collection of portraits of its famous belles, I trow that the exhibit would prove the most popular one in the Champ de Mars.—*Paris Cor. Baltimore Gazette.*

—It affords us much pleasure to to learn from a score or two of our exchanges that the writer of those paragraphs has fallen heir to $30,000 by the death of a Dutch uncle in Holland. It was entirely unexpected, but the announcement contains a few items of advice which it may be as well to correct. 1. A person in this country never inherits a fortune of less than $500,000 by the death of a relative in the old country. That is the regulation amount. 2. Our Dutch uncle in Holland was not worth $30,000. 3. He is not dead. 4. We never had a Dutch uncle in Holland. With the exception of those trifling errors the report that we have inherited $30,000 in the manner stated is true enough. The congratulations of our friends are worth more than the so-called fortune.—*Williams, in the Norristown Herald.*

HISTORY has no hero who is admired by the average boy so much as the man who spits at a mark through his teeth.—*Rockford Courier.*

WHEN the people go back on a man there is no power else on earth to which he can appeal.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following table shows the vote cast at the late election for Governor. The figures are mainly official:

COUNTIES.	Croswell.	Bagley.	Smith.
Alcona	218	276	18
Allegan	3,305	3,080	3,170
Alpena	616	719	1,011
Antrim	377	36	294
Arenac	202	203	1
Barry	2,722	1,853	2,395
Bay	2,870	1,800	1,919
Benzie	317	117	54
Berrien	3,911	2,770	1,814
Branch	3,013	1,362	2,766
Calhoun	3,852	1,917	3,867
Cass	2,253	1,411	825
Charlevoix	429	94	253
Cheboygan	295	272	186
Chippewa	273	348	1
Clare	240	141	156
Clinton	2,440	2,126	1,161
Delta	272	209	1
Eaton	3,189	1,225	2,167
Emmet	442	257	155
Genesee	3,598	1,861	2,900
Gladwin	161	71	60
Grand Traverse	1,017	1,017	1
Gratiot	1,646	987	1,158
Hillsdale	3,253	1,743	2,731
Houghton	1,180	1,147	1
Huron	1,976	746	14
Ingham	3,141	2,638	1,964
Ionia	3,747	1,727	3,225
Iosco	465	314	163
Isabella	984	632	747
Isle Royal			
Jackson	3,681	1,922	3,570
Kalamazoo	3,480	2,296	1,974
Kalkaska	222	107	1
Kent	5,391	1,633	6,076
Keweenaw	482	1,016	1
Lake	312	148	172
Lapeer	2,512	1,787	1,977
Leelanaw	291	206	155
Lenawee	4,710	2,961	4,264
Livingston	2,287	2,514	209
Luce	50	46	1
Macomb	2,786	2,931	695
Manistee	501	381	301
Manitou	33	154	19
Marquette	1,206	1,052	31
Mason	870	581	1
Mecosta	1,124	1,015	1,021
Menominee	675	473	66
Midland	1,015	1,015	1
Missaukee	136	67	47
Monroe	2,384	2,071	1,236
Montcalm	2,230	1,185	1,654
Muskegon	1,966	1,161	1,064
Newaygo	1,966	1,161	1,147
Oakland	4,182	4,182	1,950
Oceana	949	1,758	749
Ogemaw	184	206	43
Ontonagon	184	206	43
Osceola	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oscoda	1,000	1,000	1,000
Otsego	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ottawa	2,230	1,185	1,654
Presque Isle	1,966	1,161	1,064
Roscommon	1,966	1,161	1,064
Saginaw	2,512	1,787	1,977
Sanilac	2,512	1,787	1,977
Schoolcraft	2,512	1,787	1,977
Shiawassee	2,512	1,787	1,977
St. Clair	2,512	1,787	1,977
St. Joseph	2,512	1,787	1,977
Tuscola	2,512	1,787	1,977
Van Buren	2,512	1,787	1,977
Washtenaw	2,512	1,787	1,977
Wayne	2,512	1,787	1,977
Wexford	2,512	1,787	1,977
Total	120,399	79,693	74,333

FRANK JOHNSON, recently convicted of burning the Grand Rapids Jail, after which he attempted suicide, has applied for a new trial, swearing the fire was burned by Daniel Wyman, and promising letters from James Finlay, an inmate of the State Prison, in support of his affidavit.

ABOUT four years ago, John H. Bergman disappeared from the vicinity of Hartland after being severely whipped by some of the neighboring farmers, and, as nothing had been heard of him since, it was believed that he was murdered. Latterly, it has transpired that he is living in one of the Southern States, and a committee has been appointed to call upon him personally and clear up the mystery of his disappearance.

THE Big City School Board decides not to insure its school-houses, and the same Board is considering the project of buying school-books and selling them to scholars at cost price.

ON the 14th, at Lansing, the State Land Commissioner sold 3,000 acres of swamp and 3,957.31-100 acres of swamp land heretofore listed as homesteads, which land reverted to the State, at an average price of $1.50½ per acre. There was also sold, at private sale, of the same class of lands, 4,830 acres, at an average price of $1.50 per acre. The bids received for forfeited school lands amounted to $11,000. Of the part-paid trust-fund lands, fewer were sold for the non-payment of interest than for many previous years.

AT W. S. Burt & Co.'s saw-mill, six miles below East Saginaw, the other day, Joseph Burke fell on a gang-edger and was instantly killed.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the week ending Nov. 9, 1878, as compared with Nov. 2, 1878, 22 days: Receipts for the week, $211,134; disbursements, $148,744.14; balance on hand Nov. 9, 1878, $285,758.12; increase for the week, $11,467. 0.

ASHMUN CROSBY, a farmer, residing near Cass, in Hancock County, was Coupling with his revolver, the other night, when it exploded, the ball taking effect in his wife's breast.

IT is stated that Houghton County saloon-keepers defy the liquor laws and that the officers dare not arrest them.

A GRAND Haven school-mistress, named Helen Knight, fell dead from heart disease, a few days ago.

WHILE the local freight on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was switching at Eyle Lake, a few days ago, John Hutchins fell under the train and received injuries, resulting in his death shortly after.

ADVICES from Grand River state that preparations are being made for putting in from 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 feet of logs—20,000,000 more than has been cut this season. Wages paid are about the same, and cost of supplies a little less than last winter.

AT Grand Rapids, the other day, in the trial of Peter Stelloe for the murder of Eugene Naylor, Dr. Weston, the expert on whom the prosecution relied for the conviction of the accused, refused to testify, for the reason that the Board of Supervisors had refused to allow his account for services in making the post-mortem examination. Judge Hersey did not compel the witness to testify.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.30@1.75; Butter, ₱ lb, extra, Cheese, ₱ lb, 9@ 10½c; Corn, ₱ bu, 35@40c; Flour, White Winter, $4.40@4.75; Amber, $4.25@4.38; Rye, $3.00@3.25; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $3.50@3.90; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@28c; White, 30@32c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $8.10@8.50; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, 90@$1.00; Amber, 85@90c.

—No less than 550 literary works concerning Dante have been published during the last seven years.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A little girl of twelve went to see "Humpty Dumpty" at Oil City, and was so frightened at one of the tricks that she went into spasms and died.

—A gymnastic youth of Lancaster, Eng., lately fell from a trapeze, on which he was practising, only six feet from the ground, and, striking on his head, broke his neck.

—There is a man peddling apples in the streets who is a splendid Greek and Latin scholar, speaking both languages fluently. The Hellenic linguist is also a superb scholar in the Semitic and Sanscrit languages. He was a Professor of Ancient Languages and Applied Sciences at the University of Virginia; is an old, gray-haired man, who gave no name except that of "Uncle Sammy." he is an Irishman and a charming conversationalist. He came to Dallas "busted," and is determined to earn an honest living.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

—A strange case of parental obstinacy and cruelty recently occurred at Boston. A little girl was slowly dying from water on the brain, and "tapping" alone could save her life, but this the parents refused to allow. The entreaties of the doctors and several Catholic priests and nuns were unavailing, but the threat of an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to hold them responsible if the child died, at last frightened the unnatural father and mother into submission. The operation was performed and the patient recovered.

—A letter from Hadlyme, Conn., to a Hartford paper records the following: Several evenings ago the original and talented Mr. Rand, violin solo in the Mount band, was attacked and cowhided by the two Misses Blake, daughters of Capt. Ezra Blake, and sisters of the renowned Austin. The affair grew out of a misrepresentation on Mr. Rand's part, concerning the size of Miss Blake's shoes. Mr. R. with his characteristic politeness, would not strike Miss Blake, consequently he received the worst of the affray. Mr. Rand has secured counsel and will make it lively for the fair charmers.

—One of the most ludicrous and sensational results of the Congressional election in North Carolina, on the 5th, took place at Wilson, the day after. On election day John Sims promised his wife to vote for O'Hara, the nominee of the Republican party; but he got drunk and voted for his Democratic opponent, Harris. Knowing that if he returned home he would get flogged, he took to the woods, where he remained until the 12th; when, being almost starved out, he was forced to return. Sims' wife met him on the road, and, having provided herself with a heavy hickory stick, she administered a severe beating on her lord for failing to vote for the man of her choice. The woman was arrested, not, however, until she had given thirty lashes on the back of her husband.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Bellton, in this State, says a most remarkable case of bargain and sale took place near that place a few days ago. It seems that a white woman, about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, sold herself through an elderly woman for son, for the express purpose of making a husband of him. The young man was said to have been about twenty years old; the mother, however, sold him for a muslin dress and a few yards of calico. The trade was made Sunday, and the man was to be delivered three miles from the purchaser's house the Tuesday following, and although that Thursday was a bad day—one of those cold east rains that is common this season of the year, prevailing—the fair purchaser walked her three miles in the rain to get possession of her investment, and she got him.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Independent.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6.75	@10.00
Hogs	3.60	4.70
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.00	8.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	1.03
No. 3	.96	.96
OATS—Western Mixed	.33	.34
RYE—Western	.58	.59
POLK—Mess	7.50	7.50
LARD—Steam	4.75	4.75
CHEESE	.09	.12
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.39	.45
Pulled	.30	.40
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.30	@ $4.50
Choice	4.00	4.20
Medium	3.50	3.80
Common	2.40	3.00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	3.70
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	3.75
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy	.28	.30
Good to Choice	.25	.26
EGGS—Fresh	.23	.24
FLOUR—White Winters	4.60	6.00
Fair to Good do	4.00	4.50
Red Winters	4.20	4.70
Spring	4.00	4.50
Choice do	4.25	4.75
Low Grades	2.50	3.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	.84½	.84½
No. 3	.74½	.75
Corn, No. 2	.29½	.29½
Rye, No. 2	.36½	.37
Barley, No. 2	.34½	.34½
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03	.04
Red-Tipped Hurl	.02	.03
Fine Green	.02	.03½
Choice Carpet Brush	.03½	.04
Inferior	.01½	.02
PORK—Mess	7.75	7.75
LARD	4.70	4.70
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	32.00	@ 35.00
3d Clear	28.00	30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	16.00	18.50
Common Siding	12.00	13.50
Common and Fencing	9.00	11.00
Lath	1.50	1.75
Shingles	1.80	2.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $5.75
Medium	3.50	4.25
HOGS—Good	3.50	4.25
SHEEP—Good	3.00	4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.30	@ $4.60
Medium	3.75	4.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.10	4.20
Philadelphias	4.10	4.20
SHEEP—Best	4.40	4.60
Common	3.00	3.50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

THE FUNNY STORY.

It was such a funny story! how I wish you could have heard it!

For it set us all a-laughing, from the little to the big.

I'd really like to tell it, but I don't know how to without the words.

Though it travels to the music of a very lively jig.

If Betty just began it, then Amelia Jane would start;

And Mademoiselle and Susan try their very broadest grin;

And the infant Zecharlah on his mother's lap would wriggle,

And add a baby chorus to the very merry din.

It was such a funny story, with its cheery snap and crackle,

And Betty always told it with so much mannerism, too,

That the chickens in the door-yard would begin to "cackle-cackle,"

As if in such a frolic they were anxious to take part.

It was all about a—ha! ha! and a—ho! ho! hol!

It is—he! he!—I never could begin to tell you half

Of the nonsense there was in it, for I just remember

I began with—ha! ha! ha! and it ended with a laugh.

But Betty—she could tell it, looking at us so demurely!

With a knowledge expression that no actress should despise;

And I often have heard it, why you would imagine surely,

That you'd found a lover pocket-handkerchief to wipe your weeping eyes.

When we say her hair is silvery, and my step has grown unsteady,

And the keenest to my vision are the scenes of long ago,

I shall see the gentle mother and the tears may come as ready

As the fun I had, when I used to—ha! ha! ha! and —ho! ho! ho!

—*Josephine Pollard, in Scribner for December.*

BETTY'S TRAMPS.

Betty was singing, but Betty was not at all light-hearted.

How could she be, shut up in a farm-house on a rainy October day, all alone, the rainy fall weeks and the winter imprisonment near at hand, her mamma over in Europe, and just married to a gentleman she might not fancy for father, and her throat sore with a bad cold, and her lungs so tired of barking? Though a little lady born and bred, she felt restless in every bone of her little body; and she had got to rocking in such a nervous, noisy way, that it is a question whether she knew she was singing at all. Words and music were her own:

Lemuie—lonesie—lonesome—lone!
Lonesie—lone!
Lemuie—lonesie!
Lonesome—lonesome—lone!

I wonder if Step-Uncle Tom really did hear the little plaintive shriek across the sea!

Anyway, at that very moment, he got upon his feet—he was in an inn at Geneva—and brought his brown fist down on the table with a force that made the coffee-cups ring. "See here, Mrs. Sister Elizabeth," said he, I'm going to send 'em over home! They'll be tip-top company for Betty. She's a bright child, I gather, and they'll amuse her—they'd amuse a saint—and she must be amused to death by this time. I shan't want her back, and she's the girl I take her to be, she'll be delighted! What say, Mrs. Sister Elizabeth?"

"I think Betty would be delighted," said "Mrs. Sister Elizabeth," after a little thought. By the way, Mrs. Sister Elizabeth" was Betty's mother.

So "they" were sent. But it was a lot of trouble to do it, I assure you. There had to be a consultation with some way, that there should be so many pounds of beef a day, "a good solid meal," and "Betty always likes to eat." And there was "Baby" in particular. "Mind, now," said Tom, "Baby is to be combed and brushed every day—forty strokes with the brushes every blessed day!" And there were new coulars, with a world of fussing about the engraving and the buckles. And then, when all was ready, and they were on board, they didn't want to go at all. Tom shed a tear or two himself on the way back to the hotel. Then he sat down and wrote a letter to the young American step-niece he had never seen, in which he told her he knew she was "a little brick," and then "Hamlet the Dane," "Edward" and "Harry Hotspur," were three as fine, trusty fellows as ever lived. As for "Baby," he added, "you'll love Baby! And I'll pay the bill—trust me!"

Little American Betty got the letter from Geneva in due time. She may have been "a little brick" and I suppose her Stanly young Step-Uncle Tom meant no worse by that than that she wasn't afraid to do anything she had considered it good to do—but she looked anything rather than a bold, rash young creature, as she walked down to the big gate to meet Charlie Higbam, who she knew would bring the mail on his home from the village. She was simply a nice-looking, brown-eyed girl of fourteen, with refined features, her brown hair hanging in a soft, silken, curly mass, her dress plain and substantial, though her pretty lace bib was dainty enough to please a Princess.

She got only one letter, though it was the day for the foreign mail and her mamma's weekly epistle, and she turned back dreadfully disappointed, wondering who had been writing to her in that fig, sprawly hand. But the name at the bottom of the letter told, for her mamma had frequently mentioned her husband's brother, Tom Dent.

"My dear niece," read Betty. "I suppose he thinks he's my Uncle Tom," said she, spitefully, "but he'll find he isn't!"

She read on, with big eyes, about "Hamlet the Dane," and "Harry Hotspur," and "Edward" and "Ho-ly!"

Who were they? And coming to feel "Betty always likes to eat," she changed their positions and got nearer her. Suddenly, just as Janet was beginning to doze in her chair, "Harry Hotspur" lifted his nose, then pricked up his ears. Betty put out her hand, but he withdrew his head—he plainly wished to listen.

At that moment a knock sounded on the hall-door plainly to be heard even in all the stormy uproar.

Betty got up, Janet opened her eyes, the dogs rose.

"Somebody's"—

Yes, knock-cock-cock! went the rap.

"Somebody's knocking at the hall-door," continued Betty. "I'll go let them in, she's in!"

Old Janet caught at her arm—the dogs were barking now. "Are you crazy? It's for no good anybody's knocking this time of night! I'll tell you who it is—it's a tramp!"

Betty hesitated, looked thoughtful—it might be a tramp, really. The dogs had surrounded the door that opened into the hall and were making a great noise, pawing and leaping as well as barking. "Back!" said Betty, in her arms, was trembling, but trying to get down.

Knock! knock! Rattle—rattle!—on one of the sitting-room window-blinds! Betty thought she heard a voice—two voices.

"Janet," she said, in a low tone, "What shall we do?"

"That's no neighbor's voice," answered Janet. "It's a tramp, I tell you, and he'll get in, too, if he goes to the west bedroom window, for the shutter's off, you know, and the fastening don't work well. Just be murdered in our beds, child!"

"Pshaw!" said Betty. But she looked sober. She tried to listen, but the dogs were barking and scaring us at the door she couldn't hear anything. Hark! they are around at that west bedroom window.

Poor little Betty shook as badly as Janet for a moment or so. Suddenly a light came into her brown eyes. She leaped like a little cat to the dogs. "You blessed old boys! you shall go out if you want to!"

Noiselessly she unclosed the sitting-room door, and, almost trodden under foot among the eager animals, she reached the hall door, swiftly drew the bolt, and the dogs rushed out, pell-mell, barking, toward—

She had a glimpse of figures coming round the corner of the house that left hardly strength enough to push the door shut and shove the bolt. This accomplished, just as a great melee of barks and shouts and raps broke against the solid oak door, Miss Betty got back somehow, at last, into the sitting-room to Janet's side. "Cover my head up with your apron, oh, do, Janet, tight!" she shuddered. "The dogs have got 'em down, and I can't bear it! I can't bear it!"

How long they sat there, they didn't know. When they uncovered their heads at last, nothing was to be heard.

"Do you think it was wrong, Janet?" Betty asked, after a while.

"No," said Janet.

"But, why don't the dogs come back, do you suppose?" Betty began again, presently. Not a bark, not a whine, not a single scratch on the door had been heard.

The storm had gone down. It was about two o'clock. Janet was fast asleep in her chair when she was awakened by a shake of the arm.

"Janet," said Betty, "go fasten yourself in somewhere, and then I'm going to open the door and call the dogs."

Janet was aghast. "You'll surely be shot down," she said. "I know them were brave dogs."

"Tramps or no tramps, I am going to call my dogs," said Betty. "Go into the kitchen bedroom, there's a good lock on that door, and you can take the poker with you, beside."

Janet wasn't quite such a coward. She trembled and shivered, but she went to the door with Betty. All was dark, cold and still.

"Hamlet! Harry Hotspur!" Betty called. "Harry-ree! Harry-ee!"

Hist! Was that a bark? She called again. Then she whistled. Again there seemed to be barking somewhere, far-off and stifled. But no dogs came.

For half an hour, or more, she called and whistled, Janet quivering and glancing about, at her side, and sometimes, as at first, they seemed to faintly hear the dogs somewhere. At last, however, they shut the door and went in, and then Betty began to cry, a nervous, uncontrollable sort of sobbing, and Janet could do nothing with her.

Janet's own spirits rose as it grew nearer day. "Shoo, shoo!" said she, lightly. "The dogs'll be back fast enough when it comes light. They're off gambolling in the new snow, somewhere, or else they're chasing them tramps clean out of the country. They've saved our lives, anyhow, and I'll roast 'em a turkey apiece for their Thanksgiving dinner, see if I don't—that's the way I'll thank-ye!—I wouldn't cry so, so near mornin' seems to me, after I'd stuck it out so brave all night as you have!"

But Betty did. She was crying still when Robert came. To him the night's experience was duly related. He laughed incredulously. "Tramps!" said he. "Tramps don't prowl such nights as last night was! Nervous as witches, that's all!" he added, as he went plowing through the drifts out to the barn.

Now the barn was at some distance, but still in plain view of the kitchen window, where Betty sat, her bosom still heaving with a dry sob now and then. So she saw it all—when Robert opened the big barn door, and the dogs came tearing out at him. "Why, why!" cried she springing up, "how did they come to be in the barn?"

But by the time Janet had reached the window they had disappeared within, and Rob

County Treasurer's Report.

TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

MARION.

		Dr.	
1877. Oct. 31.	To state tax 1877, county "		$ 63 05 / 202 88
1878. Mar. 5.	rejected " 1876,		7 35
Apr. 6.	library money		3 75
July 8.	cash,		43 80
			$362 34
		Cr.	
Apr. 22.	By delin. tax 77, cash,		$316 62 / 26 47
	library money,		3 75
	Pts. St. money,		43 50
			$362 34

EVERLINE

		Dr.	
1877. Oct. 8.	To bal. from old acct,		$ 4 45
31	state tax 1877,		91 81
	county "		203 56
1878. Mar 5.	rejected "		10 01
June 24	cash,		82 30
			$392 23
		Cr.	
1878. Mar 12.	By delin. tax 1878, cash,		$266 68 / 25 18
Apr. 1.	library money,		4 89
June 14.	prim. school mon.		87 50
			$392 25

BAKER.

		Dr.	
1877. Dec. 31.	To state tax 1877, county, "		$ 81 04 / 200 98
1878. Mar 5.	rejected " 1876		9 70
"	cash,		155 00
June 13.	"		53 71
Aug 1.	"		23 04
sept 5	"		170 00
oct 5	"		117 86
			$762 90
		Cr.	
mar 25.	By delin tax 77,		$847 88
June 12	prim. sch money,		43 50
	library money,		4 21
			$901 59

Balance due town, oct 8, $138 69

SPRINGVALE.

		Dr.	
1877. oct 31.	To state tax 1877, county "		$ 49 93 / 302 21
1878. mar 5	rejected " 1876,		16 83
aug 4	cash,		20 00
			$453 72
		Cr.	
mar 5.	By delin. tax 1877,		$640 51
			$640 51

Balance due town oct 8th, $187 78

HUDSON.

		Dr.	
1876. oct 31	To state tax '75, county "		$46 60 / 230 95
1878. mar 5.	rejected, '76,		27 48
			$257 03
		Cr.	
mar 5.	By delin tax '77		$933 70
			$933 70

Balance due town oct 8th $676 67

WILSON.

		Dr.	
1877.			$
oct 8	To amount from old acct,		$5 37
31	state tax '75		69 02
	county "		303 07
1878.			
mar 5	rejected, '76		68
july 18,	cash,		$64 00
june 1	"		3 31
			$484 05
		Cr.	
mar 25.	By delin. tax 77,		$312 29
april 1	library money,		3 25
may 12	primary sch. mon.		70 02
			$556 60

balance due town oct 8th, $112 55

EVANGELINE.

		Dr.	
1877.			Dr.
oct 8.	To bal from old acct		$ 7 13
31	state tax' 77,		103 42
	county "		608 36
1878.			
mar 5.	rejected, '76,		25 09
aug 20.	cash.		50 00
			$799 00
		Cr.	
feb 9.	By delin. tax '77,		$631 32
	cash,		85 29
mar 6.	"		25 00
apr 1	library money,		3 50
June 12	prim. sch. money,		49 50
			$793 59

Bal due town oct 8, $5 50

CHARLEVOIX.

		Dr.	
1877.			Dr.
oct 31.	To State tax '77, county,		$ 85 94 / 604 21
1878.			
mar 5,	rejected "		14 51
June 13,	cash,		72 00
July 18.	"		15 00
oct 4.	"		36 00
			$787 76
		Cr	
mar 25,	By delin tax 77,		$266 61
mar 26	delin. tax 77,		261 85
apr 1.	library money,		6 01
June 12,	prim. sch. money,		61 60
oct 4.	liquor tax '78,		30 00
			$826 14

Balance due township, $138 38

NORWOOD.

		Dr.	
1878.			Dr.
mar 29,	To cash.		$ 75
	delin tax of '77,		92 25
april 1,	library money,		3 25
June 12	prim. sch. money,		47 50
			$500 00
		Cr.	
oct 31,	By state tax '77,		$66 11
	county, "		288 89
	cash,		51 00
			$506 00

BOYNE VALLEY.

		Dr.	
1877.			Dr.
oct 31	To state tax '77,		$33 84
	county "		434 35
1878.			
June 24,	cash,		33 61
sept 27.	"		25 00
			$566 80
		Cr.	
1878			Dr.
mar 25.	By delin. tax '77,		$764 41
apr 1	library money,		7 64
June 12,	prim. sch money,		31 00
			$803 05
Bal due town Oct. 8th.			$221 22

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the North Arm Intermediates and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts established on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1101v

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

New Cash Store.

Crono & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crono & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Bellaire. Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Course of five boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING, STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured and

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call.—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

E. A. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1876.

MONEY to LOAN

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for negotiation.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Lange & Pettibon will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6312, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sec 1, in Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SEYTH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Oct. 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6351, dated Nov. 2, 1874, upon the W½ of south east ¼ sec 36, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SEYMOUR, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 11, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallup, against Charles Hutchinson for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6404, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the southwest quarter of section 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SEYMOUR, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., October 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Jesse Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6302, dated April 23, 1874, upon ne qr of section 2, Township 35, South, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan; with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Reers, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Morris J. Stockman, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Therefore upon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Boyd, late of Marion, in said county, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Thomas Boyd, praying for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Therefore upon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jessela Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessela Butler, the defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of the State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from his place of residence, and on motion of Guy E. Hall, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in and county of Charlevoix, and is published once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 25th day of Oct., 1878.

REUBEN BATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. B. UPHOUSE, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Terpenning, late of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Terpenning praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the 28th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Theresa Terpenning, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 33. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 10, 1878. Whole No., 464

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
No Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for space taken common made known on applica tion.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory, five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

SIGN OF THE

Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the

MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines

JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 5 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Business Directory.

WILLARD J. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. R. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. CARE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate, of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Town will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. UPHOUSE, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

48

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

MONEY to LOAN

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for negotiation.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 342 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the 2d and 4th evening on or before the full moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. H. UPRIGHT Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meet at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. TWOHY, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock p. m. and depart the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH & NORTH mails except Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays arrive at 6 p. m. and depart the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD J. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Butter, per pound	18
Cookers, dressed, per pound	10
Hens, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	06
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 to 6

CALL in and see our specimens of job work.

R. J. SEAMAN is teaching a school near Cheboygan.

SEE Frank Bisbee's "cow milker" ad vertisement elsewhere.

DR. LEWIS was out with his cutter and bells Saturday.

Corn, beans, ground feed and oats at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

GEO. W. CROUTER is out with a new advertisement this week. Be sure and read it.

MRS. Byron See returned home from Milwaukee on Sunday, with her eyes much improved.

The State Legislature will convene on New Years day in the new capitol building.

There is a prospect of a saw-mill being erected on Bear lake, in the township of Melrose.

THERE has been a building put up in Petoskey during the past summer. The Petoskey *Record* says so.

The bridge tender still keeps his lonely vigil in the cottage by the creek. Guess he'll freeze out pretty soon.

BILLY SMITH, the leader of the Petoskey band, has gone to Cheboygan to teach the boys how to toot; and he can do it.

THE Charlevoix Band were on the street Thursday evening, and played by gaslight. They are holding regular Thursday evening rehearsals.

The President's message was presented to Congress Monday the 2d. We present it to our readers this week in supplement form.

THE folks in Bear Creek Township (Petoskey) are making an effort to gobble up a portion of Little Traverse, which joins them near the village.

Get ready for winter. Buy your clothing and cloths of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

THE pound master says shut up your cattle, and he means business. If you get John Bell after your cow, don't say we didn't warn you.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. H. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

Remember the masquerade party Christmas. Carpenter & Bartholomew will have masks for the occasion.

DARRAH is a new station on the G. R. & I., about eight miles south of Petoskey. Supervisor Darrah, of Melrose township lives there.

FOUR logs were luncheon on Mr. Dixon's farm near this village one day last week, the aggregate weight of which was over 1,000 pounds.

Four of the Goodrich propellers are going to run on the route from Ludington to Milwaukee this winter. The Menominee and Oconto are to be two of the boats.

A telegram to A. Fox from Chicago, states that Capt. Penny, who had a stroke of apoplexy lately, was improving, and had been removed to his home at Henderson N. Y.

Forty pounds of Leaf Sage just received at G. W. Crouter's.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenzly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

Homeopathic Tinctures and Triturations from the St. Louis Homeopathic Pharmacy, just received at G. W. Crouter's.

See & Washburn are still down there, have a good stock of goods, and are bound to sell cheap. They promise some surprises in Christmas goods.

We learn that Wm. Miller, who some time ago moved from this country to Arkansas, and who two years ago lost his wife, has taken unto himself another helpmeet.

PETOSKEY is to be incorporated this winter. The citizens held a meeting one evening last week and voted it unanimously. Now won't our sister village put on airs?

An obscure party named Gallup has been appointed Postmaster at Grand Rapids, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of P. R. I. Pierce, and the *Times* says the appointment gives general dissatisfaction.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—Left my premises on the 6th of this month one light red heifer; white spot on hips; one year old. Any person finding her will please return or notify me.

LEVI HOUSE.

There is plenty of work for the surveyors of the country yet. Eight millions of acres of government land were surveyed last year and there yet remains unsurveyed one thousand millions of acres.

J. C. GLENN, who is contemplating the erection of a saw mill at the head of South Arm, was in town Saturday. He will move his mill there early in the spring, as well as the timber for the building.

Carpenter & Bartholomew pay cash for wheat and pork at the market price.

STYLE.—M. J. Stockman and See & Washburn, have jointly put up a fine gasoline street lamp midway between their establishments. A row of them on Bridge street would greatly improve the looks of the street.

ADVERTISERS are interested in the fact that the circulation of the SENTINEL is steadily increasing. Business men make it pay to patronize its columns, and we propose to make such patronage profitable to them by increasing the number of readers.

THE Petoskey M. E. Church will be completed next week, and the first services will be held therein on Quarterly Meeting occasion next Sabbath. Rev. A. P. Moore will preach the sermon. Tilden is a regular smasher on building churches.

L. O. L.—Barnard Orange Lodge is preparing for a grand Soiree on the evening of the 26th of this month. Music, speaking, and, best of all, a good supper, constitutes the programme. It will be held at the Barnard school house. Tickets, 25 cents.

A lively fall of snow yesterday, and good sleighing anticipated right along.

WELL, now, all joking aside, we believe the Petoskey *Record* is one of the most readable papers in Northern Michigan. For an assistant, Buckley does badly.

MCCABE & Co. come out this week with a new advertisement. This firm are located on State street, convenient for people from up the State Road. In addition to their stock of groceries and provisions, they keep a supply of fresh meat constantly on hand.

MARINE.—The schooner Fleetwing left port Friday with a cargo of wood for Milwaukee. She returned the following day, having encountered heavy weather, and in a leaking condition, having two feet of water in her hold when she entered the harbor.

Our readers will notice that the SENTINEL is improving its appearance. This takes money. We can't print a newspaper gratuitously. Therefore we desire those at home and abroad who are in arrears to call in and pay up, or remit the amount by mail, and save us the trouble of calling upon them, or sending a note.

JOHN NICHOLS, the Charlevoix "mill man," is out in this issue with a new advertisement. Mr. Nicholl carries a large and excellent supply of lumber of nearly every kind, and, in fact, everything mentioned in his advertisement. He is a square, straight, business man, and he is bound to win, as all such men are. Give him your patronage.

NEW COMERS.—John O'Neill and family, for some time past residents of Beaver Island, have taken up a permanent residence here. His three sons are expected daily, and they will bring with them the fishing-tug Kitty Gaylord, of 13 tons measurement. They will fish off this port.

BOYNE ITEMS.—Barnhisley's grist-mill is in full operation.

—The saw mill of White Brothers is getting ready to commence operations.

—D. Halliday is clearing off his lot preparatory to the erection of a residence.

—Richardson & Kingsbury have opened a store in George Thompson's building.

—A donation for the benefit of the Rev Willard Heath was held at Hall's Hotel, in the village of Boyne, on the evening of Dec. 5th, which netted $47.31. The occasion is spoken of as a very pleasant and enjoyable affair.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.—The Southern chivalry in Congress are showing the clown foot already. At a meeting of the House Committee on Commerce held on Tuesday, the Southern members showed a disposition to oppose the introduction of any river and harbor bill this session. The appropriations made last year for the North were mostly used, but many of those for Southern creeks were not used, on account of "yellow fever and other causes." The Southerners, with their true "dog-in-the-manger" spirit, propose to run this year on the old appropriations, and let Northern harbors wait a year. Oh, that "the yellow fever and other causes" had waltzed around among some of those Southern Congressmen a little.

A NEW PROPELLER.—Perry Hannah, of the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City, was in Detroit last Friday to consult with a vessel architect as to the plans for a new propeller. Her dimensions are not yet fully decided upon, but she will be about 140 feet long, of good breadth, and must not draw over eight feet of water. Her cabin is to be fitted up for the passenger trade, and the propeller will be first class in every way. Mr. Hannah says that she must be able to make fourteen miles an hour and do it easily. It is likely that a Detroit firm will build the propeller, which is to be got out ready for the spring business.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

It has been for some time an open secret here that Hannah Lay & Co. were about to build a propeller for the route between Traverse City and Little Traverse. She is to make Charlevoix harbor a regular stopping place, and will be commanded by Capt. O. E. Wilbur, who for the past two years has sailed the Clara Belle.

Secretary Sherman's Report.

A summary of the report of Secretary Sherman is here given:

THE REVENUES.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were $257,767,476 70. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,978 26, leaving a surplus revenue of $20,799,551 80, which was applied to redemption of United States notes, leaving a reduction of fractional currency, the increase of the sinking fund and the augmentation of the cash in the Treasury. The deficiency in the sinking fund for this year was $14,826,440 00. There was an increase of receipts for the year was $11,385,707 02, and the net decrease in expenditures $1,990,982 12 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The actual receipts for the first quarter of this year were $76,206,797 46 and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, $181,100,278 87. The actual expenditures for the first quarter were $78,314,578 27, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters $186,765,402 73, or a total of receipts for the year, of $394,500,000, and of expenditures $340,100,000, leaving a balance of $54,400,000, applicable to the sinking fund, which is estimated for the year at $36,054,067 87. The estimates for the fiscal year 1880 are: receipts, $364,800,000; expenditures, including sinking fund, $276,137,260 94, showing an estimated balance of $10,537,260 94, excluding the sinking fund there will be an estimated surplus of $48,195,187 39. These estimates are based on the congressional appropriations of the present year.

The estimate of revenue, based upon existing law, the Secretary says, is $6,736,121 06 more than the actual receipts of the past year. This estimate can only be realized by such an importation of foreign goods as existing laws invite. This is not only enhancement of revenue, but is the right of a free people to buy of whom they please. The enforcement of the law on spirits will prevent, to some extent, the frauds practiced by formidable combinations too powerful for the Department, with the forces at its command, to overcome. The evasions dating, in many cases, from decades by smuggling, false weights, undervaluation, and false claims for drawback, are of long standing. Some of these obstructions are incidental to the execution of any tax law, but many of them can be overcome by modification of the laws, as Mr Sherman suggests.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

In regard to the resumption of specie payments, no material step can be substantially carried forward beyond the provisions of the act of 1875 by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for currency, as the law directs. The gold now held by free banking. There remains only the consideration of precautions for resumption in coin on the 1st day of January, 1879, and its realization. Should the banks of existing law the subject of the Secretary has been accumulated a coin reserve of $148,062,000. During the small of reserve upon which resumption is undertaken he considers the amount of coin held in the Treasury, on the 29th day of November, in excess of $15,000,000 for all such liabilities, was $41,888,188, and considers this sum properly provided for resumption. This sum would be diminished somewhat in the 1st of January, by reason of the payment of interest accruing on bonds in excess of the receipts of that day, but this would be more than supplied with the New York Clearing House on the exchange of drafts in settlement of banking transactions, and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary would be enabled by the associated banks of that city, as calls. These circumstances, in connection with the increasing stock in his opinion, with increasing business and confidence. The Secretary says that he considers enough the means at his command to maintain the resumption of specie payments, and to redeem at any time within one year after their issue into the 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the funding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes, which the Treasury by half or cash, the money so received could be applied to the redemption of the 5 per cent. bonds.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On the 1st of October, the number of National banks in existence was 2,063. The amount of issue, circulation notes outstanding, including those in liquidation, was $324,147,719; the capital paid in was $460,147,450; the surplus fund was $137,831,000; the loans and discounts were $680,021,042.

COINAGE.

The value of the gold coinage executed during the last fiscal year $52,798,980 00
Of trade-dollars 11,678,010 00
Of standard-silver dollars 8,578,500 00
Of fractional-silver coin 8,389,315 50
And of minor coin 30,604 00

A total coinage of $81,120,409 50

In addition to the coinage, fine and unparted bars were prepared for deposites in the amount of $12,091,020.50 in gold, and $11,300,000.00 in silver.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the country Sept. 30, is estimated by the Director of the Mint at $260,958,000, and of silver coin and bullion at $99,000,000—a total of $359,441,947.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU.

At the close of the last fiscal year there was an unexpended balance of $952,826 17 of the appropriation for latest and other expenses of this year. Of this amount, in accordance with the act approved June 20, 1878, the sum of $727,286 50 will be expended in the purchase of a site for and the erection of a fireproof building for the bureau, the work on which is now progressing satisfactorily, and will probably be completed during the fall of 1879. It is assumed, from addition of the cost of the last mentioned item, that it holds that the engraving and printing of the public securities can be more cheaply, perfectly and safely done in this bureau than in any of the private institutions. The Secretary has, therefore, directed that all work of this description, except certain proprietary stamps, shall be done therein. The cost of the work is less than one-half the prices previously paid.

CLAIMS.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of some legislation as to the adjudication of claims which are now within the jurisdiction of his Department. While the Department is well organized for the investigation of accounts according to the ordinary course of current business, it is not adapted to the examination of old and disputed claims of a different character. For the proper investigation of such claims the methods adopted in all our courts for ascertaining the truth, by the testimony of witnesses, are essential. This legislation will require the best evidence of which the case is capable, and will admit the production of original papers rather than procedure proofs, the same evidence as is required in suits at law in his own knowledge and not the hearsay or third parties, the examination and cross-examination of the witness not his ex-parte statement privately taken, a public hearing at a public record of proceedings open to inspection, is essential. He recommends the establishment of a court to which such claims might with propriety be referred.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Sherman devotes considerable length to the question of the collection of customs on imported goods. He calls attention to the fact that the interest of parties engaged in defrauding the revenue is great. He advises a change in the mode of levying duties on sugar. In this connection he says: "Undoubtedly the best method of ascertaining the true duty on sugar, and shows that during the year ending June 30, 1878, there was refined in bond at this port, on goods imported into the United States, 1,000,000,000 pounds, on which $15,000,000 of duties were collected. Of this amount 181,000,000 pounds were exported, on which $2,715,000 of duties were refunded, leaving $12,285,000 as the net amount of revenue received for consumption. This sum would be diminished somewhat by the payment of drawback on the exportation of domestic sugar manufactured from materials exempt from duty. It is believed that a large amount of domestic sugar was smuggled with the New York Clearing House on the exchange of drafts in settlement of banking transactions, and after the 1st of January, 1879, would be received by the associated banks of that city as cash. These circumstances, in connection with the increasing stock in his opinion, with increasing business and confidence. The Secretary says that he considers enough the means at his command to maintain the resumption of specie payments, and to redeem at any time within one year after their issue into the 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the funding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes, which the Treasury by half or cash, the money so received could be applied to the redemption of the 5 per cent. bonds.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On the 1st of October, the number of National banks in existence was 2,063. The amount of issue, circulation notes outstanding, including those in liquidation, was $324,147,719; the capital paid in was $460,147,450; the surplus fund was $137,831,000; the loans and discounts were $680,021,042.

of commerce, 1,936 lights (including 636 on the western rivers), 471 day beacons, 55 fog signals, operated by steam, 56 not air engines, and 2,092 buoys. The board, having in view the necessity of keeping the estimates down to the lowest figure, has recommended no new works which can be safely and judiciously deferred to a future period. Those that are asked for are deemed of immediate necessity. Congress, at its last session, made an appropriation for the commencement of a lighthouse on Americus Shoal, Florida Reefs. As this undertaking will be commenced on the early day, an additional appropriation is required to go on to the work this year. The building of this structure will complete, for the dangerous reefs of Florida, a system of lights that was recommended in the early days of the Lighthouse Board. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked to begin the erection of a sea-coast light at the South Pass of the Mississippi River. Among important work recently undertaken, and for which a large sum is required, is the structure now in course of construction on Samuel's Rock, in Puget Sound. The board has, by a modification of the original plans, reduced the estimated cost about $100,000. This work should be completed at an early day. An appropriation of $30,000 is asked for the purpose of making an addition to the building in which photographic and other printing is executed under the auspices of the Lighthouse Board. A like amount is asked for the purchase and increase of apparatus required for

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1878

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

New York, Dec. 6, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The old maxim about a thousand cures a supply, is good enough, and perhaps true enough, but there is a converse to it, which is just as good, though frequently overlooked, and that is, that supply will create a demand, if properly introduced. For instance, the King of the Cannibal Islands would never have been so exalted as he is reported to have been, for using unnecessary fat in his curries had not gone out to his dominions. Previously, His Majesty had had to eat men—and it was content, not knowing any better—with "long pig" in shape of baked victims of his wars, or an occasional wrecked sailor. When the missionaries appeared, steel, with her attendant evils, and Christianity, the demand for sailor fat vanished at once. This may seem a humble rose way of putting things, but the fact is there, and the moral may be gathered from what follows.

One year ago I became actively associated, in a journalistic capacity, with the revival of export trade in this country, and this connection have held my attention constantly directed to the surprisingly rapid development of this all important branch of commerce. The subject of foreign trade, the great element of national prosperity, is of such vital interest not only to the nation but to every one of its citizens, that I think I have done no other excuse for devoting this letter to its consideration.

The amount of the exportation of the United States may be sketched in a very few words. Half a century ago it commenced to assume fair proportions and from that time on was large in comparison with our population. American enterprise was proverbial. Ships with the stars and stripes floating from their lofty spars plowed every sea. Our taxes were light and we made up by energy for the comparative lack of capital of our merchants. We found a ready commerce answer the world, and sought out remote and unfrequented markets, which our competitors had left untouched. At last our war came. The great nation needed vast supplies, and in supplying them and the people whom as isolated currency but rendered extravagant, our manufactures and merchants lost their hold of foreign markets which they had acquired with great pains and care. "Our great home market" was the motto. Capital poured in for such profitable investment. Factories multiplied, improvements in machinery were daily devised and protection rose to an enormous volume. Then came the reaction. Taxes grew heavier and heavier, while our means, national and individual, grew lighter and lighter. Manufactures kept up the scale of their operations and the foreign outlets for goods being closed, the latter commenced to pile up, prices broke away and commenced falling through apparently illimitable space, and then arose the general cry of "over production."

We have all suffered by the past years of business depression and disappointment. The hard times have been, by far, the hardest ordeal our country has had to pass through through since it was a country. I need not draw a picture of its demoralization and its suffering. Their visible presentment is too familiar to us all. Neither is there any necessity for going into all the causes of the general paralysis. It is enough for my present purpose to point out that had we preserved the foreign trade of the last generation on such enormous and utterly deplorable state of things could have so long continued as and to call attention to the marked improvement in the country's condition during this passed year, the dawn of our reawakening on this subject.

It was to aid the movement of our surplus productions abroad for the double purpose of turning the balance of trade in our favor, and of keeping up the value of our currency, that I commenced to devote my energies to the subject, feeling that every man should do his duty in whatever sphere he was working, and enabling each to perform not only the best necessaries of life, but to surround himself and his family with the comforts and conveniences which go so far to make life worth living, that the export revival now vigorously in progress was begun. Last year I entered in it with do no work.

Hard proof be required in the close relations of export and prosperity, I point to the fact that the long term of depression and starvation now passing away included a series of years when in wealth our country was never richer. Never have we seen more abundant crops. Never were our farms more productive, our inventors more ingenious, our resources more magnificent. Our cereal crops are grown in fields of thousands of acres each, and cultivated and gathered by wonderful machinery.

But our great glory is not to lie in our furnishing merely the rudiments of the world's wealth. Why should we produce raw cotton, and grain, and metals, for foreign ships to take to foreign lands, and lounge manufactures to work up for a world wide commerce which we neglect? That is what we have been doing. But, fortunately, the day of that folly is past. Our exports of manufactured goods have been largely exceeded of late. The English papers have teemed with articles expressing fears of our successful rivalry, and William Ewart Gladstone, the great British statesman, has conceded the formidableness of our opportunities and incipient achievement, in a recent paper, entitled, "Ring Beyond Sea," which has evoked such a storm of wrath and alarm among his countrymen, and which has been so extensively quoted that it is unnecessary to do more than to allude to it here.

In the dry goods trade, though the Boston merchants of thirty years ago had no little export business, the tradition alone of export was left, the large profits at home during the war and the total cutting off of our shipping interests having combined to cause its entire loss. That has revived. So far this year we have exported from the ports of New York and Boston alone no less than 110,000 packages of domestics, against 24,000 in 1871, and against the merest nominal shipments, hardly amounting to that total altogether, of the preceding ten years. We have sold our cottons at Manchester itself below the cost of British goods, and the character of our work has received the high endorsement of having our brands fraudulently affixed to the inferior productions of British and German factories, to be palmed off on the natives of India and China.

In machinery, etc. It is very much the same way. All over wherever introduced the American goods are recognized as superior to the European productions of the same kind. American handiwork in general is ingenious, strong, graceful and very perfectly adapted to its function; and thus it is that we have obtained and are constantly strengthening our hold on the non-producing markets. It is noticeable, too, that it is the better classes respectively of the numerous American specialities that have been pushed the most vigorously and have found the greatest favor abroad. It is the McCormick reaper that has low the grain fields of the world, and Buffalo made machinery that crushes the cane and prepares for market the rice and coffee of the tropics. Steinways pianos occupy the favored position in the private concert rooms of Queen Victoria's favorite resorts at Balmoral and Osborne, in the salons of the *haute noblesse* all over Europe, and even make musical the cabinet of the heathen King of Burmah. The Howe sewing machine, the standard of our own custom houses and post offices are in general use in many parts of Europe, and are rapidly finding their way into the factories, the workhouses and even the armies of the rest of creation. Our various patented lamps illumine the lowly huts as well as the more pretentious dwellings of the South American and the Australian, and even the bamboo dwelling of the said Hindoo, who clothes his wife in Waltham cottons sewn with Yankee thread upon Yankee sewing machines, of which, as every one knows, thousands and thousands are each year scattered to the ends of the earth. The old fash Thomas clocks, from Connecticut, hang on the walls of the Sandwich Islander and the Turk, and Russian and the Egyptian, and watches from Waltham are fast supplanting the Swiss article in their pock

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicnity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods a very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unrivaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Grain raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro' the center of the grant.

Two sets of Michigan, in which these land are found in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Will sell as cheap as to sell very low for cash or on short credit.

Remember the Place,

The store on the BROWN FRONT, on the corner of Bridge street

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 17th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, balustrading, etc.

Have stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. ATKINS, while of dates for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Narrow prices sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JNO. NICHOLLS.

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And Planed to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block

Milwaukee, - Wis.,

Pay the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 2-19

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market in opposition to Bear & Porter's store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle and sheep.

W. H. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

In which connection will be found Through Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $500 to $13,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HAMSHA & BROWNE,

Traverse City, Mich. General Insurance Agents.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Fine Job Work of Every Kind

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and Scepticism, take the advice of your friends, Geo. W. Crouter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter.

The Petitsnd *Press* in a neighborly way advises the South that if it would have the Southern question closed forever, it must cease its efforts to destroy personal liberty, to disfranchise voters, and to carry elections by terror and fraud.

Postmaster General Key assures his solid Southern friends that nothing can prevent the Republicans from keeping control of the government for half a generation to come, if the sectional line is drawn and a solid North is arrayed against a solid South.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Paper Hanging, Calcimine, Paper Hanging, Etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Chas. A. Bateman will receive prompt attention. 2-19

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Polly Bates, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Martin J. Sheehan, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Bates, Complainant, vs Jeneta Bates, Defendant.

Upon motion of Messrs. Shurtliff, Bates & Bates, Solicitors for the above entitled cause pending in this Court, in a resident of this State, and it appearing that he has duly located it was made to appear, and that the same could not be served by reason of the defendant's absence from and non-residence in this State, and that the last place of residence and location of Mary L. Cole, Solicitor for Complainant, is to record that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and that in default thereof the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant; and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to said bill to be filed and a copy thereof served on the said Complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after the service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, otherwise the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered that the said Complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Charlevoix, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated at Detroit, this 27th day of Nov., A. D. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy.

A. L. CRAMER, Register.

DEBTOR'S ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Organ, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louis Mackenzie, praying for reasons therein set forth, that certain real estate therein described may be sold:

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.)

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallop, against Charles Dettmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6346, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 19, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. G. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6662, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sec tion 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Dec., 1878 at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. G. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Gilson against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6482, dated Dec. 8, 1874, upon the W. of the section 17, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. G. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry H. Flick against Alvin M. Scott for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6482, dated Nov. 2, 1874, upon the W. of the section 17, Township 33 N., Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. G. MITCHELL, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The last session of the Forty-Fifth Congress was begun at noon, on the 2d.....A committee was appointed in the Senate, to notify the President.....Bills and resolutions were introduced, pending the appointment of committees.....To provide for retiring the trade dollar, and for its coinage into standard silver dollars; to withdraw the silver certificates; to limit silver by reference of the United States; instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the trade-dollar a full legal tender, and of providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars; instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether all the issues of bonds, the Constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, and what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their Constitutional rights, etc.; for a Joint Committee to inquire into the cause and spread of the yellow fever, and as to what legislation is necessary to prevent its introduction into the country.....The President's Message was received and read.....All but fourteen Senators were present.

IN THE HOUSE, 299 members answered to the roll-call.....A committee was appointed to notify the President, and a recess was taken. After reassembling, the President's message was read Mr. Wood (of New York), made a motion that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and spoke at length, in which he took issue with that portion relative to the South, and was replied to by Messrs. Garfield and Hale. After further remarks by Messrs. Cox and Townsend, Mr. Wood's motion to refer the President's message was agreed to.....The Military Academy and Fortification Appropriation bills were reported, and notice was given of early action on them.

DOMESTIC.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has addressed a circular to all Pension Agents and others interested, calling upon them to take care that the address of pensioners written in vouchers shall be their true, proper and usual address, to the end that the extortions practiced upon pensioners by agents who offer to secure them the money, or identify them at banks where they can draw the money, for a stated sum taken from their stipend, may be abated.

FIVE lottery-ticket dealers were arrested in New York, on the 26th, on complaint of the public-school authorities, for sending lottery circulars through the mails to scholars in the public schools. They were held to bail in $1,000 each to answer.

MAPLESON, the Manager of the English Opera in New York, has been arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for employing twenty-six little girls in ballet.

A YOUNG man named Frank Turner, aged twenty years, called recently at the house of Samuel Judd, about six miles from Williamstown, Ky., and invited Judd to drink from a bottle, but the latter declined, whereupon he was ordered upon his knees, at the muzzle of a revolver, and while in that position, Turner deliberately cut Judd's throat with a knife, killing him instantly.

THE factory of the Wyoming Thread Company at Fall River, Mass., was burned on the morning of the 29th ult. Loss, $100,000.

THERE were fifty-six failures in New York City during November, being less than in October. The liabilities amounted to $1,579,994, and the assets to $466,263, the liabilities being $1,750,000 less than in October. In November of last year there were seventy-seven failures, with liabilities amounting to $2,310,079.

ACCORDING to the annual report of Census Superintendent Walker, since the Census of 1860 the increased population of the Northwestern States is enormous, while the South and East remain unchanged.

On the morning of the 1st, a collision occurred between the steamers Morgan and Cotton Valley, at Bringier's Point, opposite Donaldsonville, La., on the Mississippi River. The latter boat was sunk, and twenty lives were lost, four of them being passengers, and the remainder roustabouts, mostly colored.

A VERY severe snow and sleet storm prevailed along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad west of Otterville, and extending into Kansas, on the night of the 30th ult.

THE Town of Jackson, Ky., has a civil war of its own. During the week preceding the 30th ult., the town was the scene of a regular battle between two contending factions, a fierce scramble had been killed, among them the County Judge. The women, children and non-fighting men had fled to the neighboring towns for safety.

FURTHER Indian raids are reported on the Niobrara River, in Nebraska. Several head of horses, etc., were captured by the raiders.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 31, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $80,102,264), $2,36[illegible],06[illegible]. Less cash in Treasury, $275,316,585. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,027,414,335. Increase during November, $3,214,242.

ACCORDING to a New York dispatch of the 3d, J. R. Keene, the San Francisco operator, had bought at Chicago 4,093,000 bushels of December wheat, at prices ranging, from 80 to 85 cents, which he would store in elevators until he found a suitable market to unload upon.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT the municipal election in Providence, R. I., on the 29th, Thomas A. Doyle (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor, by a majority of 1,000 over four other candidates.

JUDGE WHITAKER, of the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, on the 26th, charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the last election. He said the jury was composed of members of all political parties, and they could, as good citizens, make a diligent and impartial inquiry into the frauds, and he pledged the support of the court and its officers to assist them.

MESSRS. HILL, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and A. G. Mills, contractor, were arrested, in Washington, on the 27th, on an indictment found in the United States District Court, at Chicago, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the Government. They gave bail of $6,000 each for their appearance, to answer, Dec. 10.

IT was stated in New York, on the 26th, that no trace had yet been discovered of the robbers of the Stewart tomb. A well-known police official said both the members of the police force and the detectives were growing weary of the fruitless search.

ROBERT HELLER, the well-known magician, died, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, after a very brief illness.

A CHINAMAN was recently naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, New York City.

THE Alabama Legislature, in Joint Convention, on the 27th, elected Gov. George S. Houston United States Senator. There were only two votes in the negative.

A MEETING of the Joint Commission on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department was held in Washington, on the 29th ult. No testimony was taken, but a resolution was adopted inviting the Secretaries of War and of the Interior and Gens. Sherman and Meigs and Commissioner Hayt to testify.

WM. A. POTTER, ex-Chief Supervising Architect, was arrested in Washington, on the 29th ult., and held in $5,000 bail, on a charge similar to that against Messrs. Hill and Mills, arrested the day before.

THE total vote for Governor in Kansas at the late election was as follows: St. John (Rep.), 74,023; Gerdin (Dem.), 37,200; Mitchell (Greenback), 27,557. The vote on the remainder of the State ticket aggregates about the same.

IT is stated by clerks in the Superior Court of New York City that certainly twelve or fifteen Chinamen have been made citizens in that city within the last twelve years. Three who were naturalized last year could read and write, and said they believed in the Christian God.

THE National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in session at Richmond, Va., adjourned, on the 29th ult., after character izing the Internal Revenue tax upon tobacco as unequal and unjust, and providing for a memorial to Congress praying its repeal.

COM. WILLIAM F. SPICER died at the Boston Navy-Yard on the 1st, and was buried at Winchester, Mass., on the following day.

AT New Orleans, on the evening of the 30, Rt. Rev. J. F. B. Wilmer, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and almost immediately expired.

FOREIGN.

AT Pesth, Hungary, on the night of the 26th, while Tisz, the Hungarian Prime Minister, was entertaining Count Andrassy, the Austrian Prime Minister, a bomb loaded with dynamite was exploded in an adjoining the Ministerial palace. No one was killed, but the palace was badly shattered.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Roumania, has issued a proclamation declaring the annexation of the Dobrudscha, and proclaiming liberty and equality for Mohammedans and Christians.

ACCORDING to a semi-official announcement in the Vienna *Political Correspondence*, on the 28th, Russia had decided positively to support the Amer in the event that England occupied any points in Afghanistan from which Russian supremacy in Asia might be substantially threatened.

HENRY TYSON & SONS, grain and flour merchants of London and Glasgow, have failed for $6,500,000.

NEWS was received in London, on the 27th, that another revolt had broken out in Kurdistan, and that a large military force had been sent to repress the revolt.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 27th, trouble was impending between Turkey and Persia concerning the occupation, by the former Power, of the Province of Khotoul. Persia had threatened hostilities unless the Turkish troops were removed and the province surrendered.

AT London, on the 28th, Lady Annie Louisa Cook, who had been arrested on a charge of attempting to pass off a spurious child as the heir of her husband, was committed for trial.

A DISPATCH from Bushire of the 29th ult. says that Gen. Browne's communication in the rear of Fort Ali Musjid had been cut by the Afghans, and that a serious attempt to force the pass between that fort and Jumrood had disastrously failed.

JAMES RAMSAY, a Dundee (Scotland) merchant, failed, on the 29th ult., for $400,000.

THE Porte has directed the withdrawal of the Legation from Washington, and suppressed the office of the minor Consulates.

SINCE the conclusion of the war with Russia, Turkey has received twenty-nine second loads of rifles and cannon, mostly from the United States, so that her army is better armed than ever before.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, in their progress through Canada, reached Montreal on the 30th ult. They were most enthusiastically received. The city was gorgeously decorated and the popular demonstrations unprecedented. An address was presented by the municipality, to which the Marquis made appropriate reply. In the evening the city was splendidly illuminated.

LONDON dispatches of the 1st say that information had been received that Gen. Roberts' column in the Khyber Pass had been surrounded and was in imminent danger of annihilation. There had been several heavy engagements, in which the Afghans were the winners. The crags of Peiwar were swarming with skilled artillerymen. It was believed that the further advance of the Quettah column would be delayed until spring.

THE Spanish Council of Ministers have decided to expel all foreigners belonging to the International Society.

THE Russian Council of State is considering a project to tax American cotton imports.

ACCORDING to a Geneva letter of the 2d, the Swiss Government had decided to receive no more Papal Nuncios.

FOR his conduct during the war with Russia, Suleiman Pasha has been decraded and sentenced to imprisonment in a Turkish fortress.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

GILBERT SHERMAN, an old resident of East Saginaw, recently eloped with his step-daughter, a girl fifteen years old, leaving a wife and three children destitute.

THE United States Lake Survey Engineers have built a signal tower 130 feet high, on the line between Dundee and Summerfield Townships, Monroe County.

REPORTS from Southwestern Michigan say that prairie chickens are unusually plentiful this year.

A PECULIAR case of mental hallucination has just appeared at Battle Creek in the person of George Addison, a young man about eighteen or twenty years old. He is a cigar-maker by trade, and has been in the habit of smoking from ten to thirty "green" cigars daily. He has not drank liquor sufficient to produce delirium, and yet he is a raving lunatic, and suffers all the horrible phantasmagoria that pertain to the fully-developed trembles.

A MAN who loved a Bay City girl gave her money with which to buy the wedding garments. She spent the money as pleased her best, and now says she "ain't on the marry."

EAST SAGINAW cigar-makers make 125,000 cigars a month.

MORMONISM is being publicly advocated by a Latter-Day Saint at Grand Rapids.

THE dry goods home of Danaher & Milaudy, at Ludington, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago. Loss, $40,000.

CHRISTIAN BERTENBACH has been sentenced to the State Prison for life for the murder of Jacob Kloser, his grandfather, in Dearborn, on the 1st of last September.

A SAGINAW CITY servant girl has fallen heiress to $200,000.

KALAMAZOO prisoners are getting unpicked in their cells. They don't want to work on the streets, and claim that they cannot legally be compelled to.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Nov. 16 was $293,031.86. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 23 were $58,760.63; payments for same time, $53,787.19; leaving a balance, Nov. 23, 1878, of $248,005.23; increase for the week, $5,973.44.

WILLIAM H. LANGWITCH, who killed his mother in a drunken quarrel at Detroit, some months ago, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

PERRY RUSSELL, a member of the firm of Russell Brothers, Manistee, prominent merchants and lumbermen, was drowned in the Manistee River, near Manton, a few nights ago, by the upsetting of a boat.

AT Lansing, a few days ago, Rollin Church, while hunting, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.

EDWARD PECK, of Tawas City, was killed, the other afternoon, while attempting to stop a hand-car, on the Tawas & Southwestern Road. His spine was broken.

A DRUNKEN man died in the Detroit City Prison, the other night, from a fracture of the skull received from a sidewalk fall just before his arrest.

THE Rifle River Coal Mines, in Bay County, are developing finely.

DIPHTHERIA and scarlet fever are fast assuming malignant types, in Flint.

A GENTLEMAN recently came all the way from Texas to East Saginaw to get competent men to run a shingle mill.

PRESIDENT HAYES has pardoned Richard Dickerson, sent from Grand Rapids to Jackson, for counterfeiting.

LYDIA BALLOU, a Grand Rapids female counterfeiter, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Jackson jail.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD son of Peter Putnam, living near Laingsburg, Shiawassee County, went to bed, the other night, feeling unusually well, but the family were unable to rouse him next morning, and he died before noon.

A. H. WEBSTER, a prominent lumberman at East Saginaw, has failed. Liabilities, $75,000. Assets, unknown.

A BANK and contents in Freeland Township, in Saginaw County, belonging to George Baker, was burned the other night. Loss, $1,500.

FRANK CHAPMAN and Scotty Hayes, who broke jail at Flint not long ago, were captured at South Bend, Ind., a few days after.

EAST SAGINAW is a great horse market. The lumbering firms purchase their teams there.

EUGENE BUSH, a Muskegon merchant, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

THREE students, named James Hoyt, Wm. J. Arnold and Yanard Hughes, were recently expelled from the Battle Creek Adventist College, for larceny. They were subsequently arrested and lodged in the County Jail.

SAGINAW and Bay City have shipped 191,000,000 shingles this year.

THERE is enough snow at Gaylord and Otsego Lakes to drag logs on, and good sleighing at Marquette.

THE Michigan State Pomological Society will meet in annual session, at Paw Paw, beginning with a afternoon session, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, and closing on the evening of the 2d of January.

ALEXANDER FIENBLATT, for the past fifteen years a local operator at Midland, died the other night within five minutes after taking a dose of chloral.

A CLARE man recently thrashed the school teacher for thrashing his boy.

THE Germans in several parts of the State have begun to circulate petitions asking the Legislature to repeal the present State liquor law, or modify it so that it will be acceptable to them.

THERE have been 3,000 law and chancery suits begun in the Detroit Superior Court during the five and a half years of its existence.

HUGO KEYLER, a Grand Rapids saloon-keeper, has been arrested upon the charge of circulating obscene literature.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.50@1.75; Butter, ₩ lb, 8@18c; Cheese, ₩ lb, 9@11c; Corn, ₩ bu, 36@36c; Flour, White Winter, $4.40@4.75; Amber, $4.25@4.35; Rye, $3.00@3.30; Cattle, ₩ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.50@2.95; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 23@26c; White, 26@28c; Pork, Mess, ₩ bbl, $8.50@9.50; Rye, ₩ bu, 45@46c; Wheat, White, 91@95c; Amber, 86@90c.

The Mariner's Cautionary Signal.

The cautionary signals for shipping are upon the coast, seaboard, or lake, and in view of the mariner. Each is under the charge of a Sergeant and assistant, whose duty may be described as pickets of warning on the fringe of the country. The observations from the observing stations having converged upon Washington, and the general and special predilections arrived at, the announcements radiate from the central office—the brain—along the wires, or nerves, to the remotest digits upon the signal indicator.

When, as is sometimes the case, the signal station is placed in the Life-Saving Service Station, a farther advantage is gained, as the two work well together, and the Life-Saving Service has the benefit of the wires of the signal service.

The cautionary signal of the United States Signal Service is a square red flag with a black square in the center by day; a red light is used by night. The flags are of two sizes—15x15 feet and 8x8 feet, the black square being one-ninth of the area of the flag. The larger flag is used for important stations, about ten in number, and the smaller flag for the other stations.

The stations on the Atlantic are from Maine to Texas, and on the lakes from Oswego to Duluth. The number on the Atlantic coast is the smallest, as the lakes have fifteen stations. Warning notices are also sent by telegraph to the Canadian Meteorological Service when any disturbance occurs which is likely to affect them, and is distributed to the points interested.

The purport of the signal is this: "A wind having a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour may shortly be expected at this place."

That is all that the flag professes to say; the probable excess over twenty-five miles an hour, and the direction of the wind, are not given by the flag. The time may shortly arrive when, by an extension of the system, the additional data, such as "severe storm expected," may be embodied in the signal; but at present the notice is just what it is called and professes to be—"cautionary." It is then the duty of the mariner, shipper, or whoever else is interested, to consult the weather record, for further information, and to make frequent examinations of local barometers and other instruments, and study the local signs of the weather.—*Ben Brought, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Relationships of Birds and Reptiles.

We have now passed in review various remarkable forms—living birds and living reptiles, separated by an immeasurable distance from each other, and forms which have so mingled the characters of both as to present great difficulties to their being included among the members of either group. Starting from the groveling crocodile, we have seen that there existed gigantic crocodile-like forms, such as the gracile lizard and the iguanodon, that walked, sometimes at least, on their hind-limbs; others, like the long-necked, flying-lizard compsognathus from the Solenhofen slates, that hopped on the ground after the manner of a bird; then "flying dragons," with bird-like brain and bones, that cleft the air with their twenty-feet expanse of wing; next, unboothed birds, with toothed bills, the one with reptilian vertebræ, the other with a beaver-like tail; while last of all, omitting the imperfectly known Sheppey fossil, the feathered archæopteryx, with seventy caudal segments bar its entrance to every existing family of birds.

Without by any means asserting—what is not only far from being an ascertained fact, but is indeed very improbable, for we are not in a position to state that they appeared on the earth intermediately between the two groups—that these forms are the direct terms in the series of progressions from reptiles to birds, we can in their intelligent contemplation, without overstraining the imagination or violating our reason, picture still more modified forms wherein the reptilian and the ovarian types would so harmoniously blend, that we should find it impossible to say, "At this point the line between reptiles and birds must be drawn." There can be reasonable doubt but that the remains which only through the circumstance of a happy burial have been preserved to us from the second great era of the world's history till now, are no more than a very few examples, with many a blank between, of the fauna which have lived and died, whose tombs no man wonders.—*Henry O. Forbes, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Obituary.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, beg to warn the public against a party calling himself M. S. Gardiner, who is representing himself as an agent of Appleton & Co. They have no such person in their employ, and are continually receiving complaints from persons who have been defrauded.

—For stealing a penny apple a little boy, of Coleford, Eng., has been sent to jail for fourteen days, with an additional term of two years in a reformatory. Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, inquired into the matter, and an answer was returned that the boy was an incorrigible little rascal.

PHYSICIANS recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Coughs or Colds of long standing. For sale by all Druggists.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., denies that tomatoes produce cancer.

—The present Mrs. Ole Bull is the second lady that has borne that name, and is an American.

—Mr. Arnold Hague, a son of the Rev. Dr. Hague, of Boston, has been engaged by a Chinese Viceroy to look for minerals in the mountains of Northern China.

—Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, has presented the State of Louisiana with an historical painting of the Battle of New Orleans, by a celebrated French artist, and costing $20,000.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer says that the story of the Yorkshire *Post*, about his meeting with an old fellow-laborer in England and leaving a rich host to go home to dinner with him, is only a piece of imagination.

—Mr. Lewis Swift, the Rochester astronomer, who is a hardware merchant in that city, was standing in his shop the other day when several pillars with rafters attached, loaded with iron bars and other pieces of hardware, fell over. A blade of a grain cradle struck his head, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. He was standing so that he could see the falling mass coming toward him or he must have been killed.

—"A few years ago," says the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, "Mr. W. J. Stillman, the American Consul at Crete, married a daughter of the Greek Minister at London. She was a woman of the rarest beauty and accomplishments, and the wealth and rank of her father made her a belle in London society. Her marriage with the American diplomat was regarded by her family as *mesalliance*, and she was discarded by her father."

—A fourth operation has been performed on the Rev. Dr. W. I. Budington, the pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, to remove the cancerous trouble which first began to annoy him last spring. A cancer was cut from the inside of his lower lip first, and then it made its appearance on the outside of the lip, and was a second time cut out. It secured, at first, the shape of a smoker's canoer, but, as Dr. Budington did not smoke, it was decided that it was an ordinary cancer. At first it seemed to have no malignant tendencies; but when Dr. Budington was in London it reappeared, and skilled physicians operated on it again, and a third time it was thought that it would not reappear. Since his return, however, it has again developed on his lip, and has also presented itself in a malignant pustule on the side of the neck. The operations are attended with some pain, but the presence of the cancer is more painful than the operation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, when families begin to use it a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. & L., Rochester, N. Y.*

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow morning." I used the above excuse for months, when I felt that I needed a tonic, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse and then I'll spend my money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other unnecessaries in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system, that the most thorough, and oftimes a long and tedious, course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Lassitude, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A few bottles of Hop Bitters in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pale-worn, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant bonnet your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierre's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

PIANOS AND ORGANS! Read Daniel F. Beatty's great Holiday offer. Greatest offer ever made.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$7.00	@	$8.00
	Sheep	5.25	@	6.00
	Hogs	3.60	@	4.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice		6.10	@	6.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		1.04	@	1.04½
CORN—Western Mixed		.46	@	.47
OATS—Mixed Western		.31	@	.32
RYE—Western		.57½	@	.58
BARLEY—Canada		1.00	@	1.00
LARD—Steam		6.85	@	6.85
BUTTER		.26	@	.28
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		.39	@	.43
	CHICAGO			
BEEVES—Extra		$4.00	@	$4.00
	Choice to Prime	3.75	@	3.75
	Good	3.50	@	3.50
	Medium	3.25	@	3.25
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice		3.00	@	3.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice		3.75	@	3.75
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy		.30	@	.35
	Good to Choice	.25	@	.28
EGGS—Fresh		.27	@	.27
FLOUR—Spring Winter		5.00	@	5.00
	Fair to Good do	4.80	@	4.90
	Red Winter	4.60	@	4.75
	Springs	4.60	@	4.60
	Choice do	5.00	@	5.00
	Fair to Good do	4.60	@	4.80
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring		.87½	@	.88
	Corn, No. 2	.29½	@	.30
	Oats, No. 2	.20½	@	.21
	Rye, No. 2	.41½	@	.41½
	Barley, No. 2	.44	@	.44
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		.2½	@	.2½
	Red-Tipped Hurl	.2½	@	.2½
	Carpet Brush	.2½	@	.2½
	Self-Working	.2½	@	.2½
PORK—Mess		8.00	@	8.75
LARD		6.00	@	6.75
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		52.00	@	60.00
	3d Clear	45.00	@	50.00
	Clear Dressed Siding	36.00	@	38.00
	Common Siding	24.00	@	26.00
	Common and Fencing	16.50	@	17.50
	Lath	1.70	@	1.75
	A Shingles	3.20	@	3.40
	BALTIMORE			
CATTLE—Best		$4.00@4.50		
	Medium	3.50	@	3.75
HOGS—Good		3.50	@	4.00
SHEEP—Good		4.00	@	4.25
	EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best		$4.75	@	$4.90
	Medium	4.25	@	4.50
HOGS		3.60	@	3.70
	Philadelphia	3.50	@	3.60
SHEEP—Best		4.00	@	4.10
	Common	3.00	@	3.50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

CHESTNUTS.

Down in the orchard, all the day,
The apples ripened and dropped away;
Tawny, and yellow, and red they fell,
Filling the air with a spicy smell.

There were purple grapes on the alders low,
But the jays had gathered them long ago,
And the merry children had plundered well
Hedge-nut thicket, and hazel dell.

But the sturdy chestnuts over the hill
Hopped their prickly baskets still,
And laughed in scorn at the wind and rain,
Beating their burly limbs in vain.

"Hush!" said the frost. "If you'll hold your breath
Till hill and valley are still as death
I will whisper a spell that shall open wide
The caskets green where the treasures hide."

The rain sank down, and the wind was still,
And the world was wrapped in the moonlight chill;
And a faint white rain, like a cobweb, was seen
Creeping over the valley green.

Over the roofs of the sleeping town,
Over the hillsides bare and brown;
Field and meadow and wold were crossed
By the shining trail of the silver frost.

Close at the door of each guarded cell
He breathed the spell, and it worked its spell.
And the bristling burrs turned aside—
And every gem fell open wide.

Up sprang the wind with a hoot "Ho! Ho!"
And scattered the treasures to and fro;
And the children shouted, "Come away!
There is sport in the chestnut woods to-day."
—*Emily Huntington Miller, in Christian Union.*

LISBETH'S MISSIONARY.

"The butcher's bill, papa!"

Outside, the locusts were piping shrilly among the blue cups of the morning-glory vines; the bland September sunshine steeped everything in yellow brightness. Within, the country parson sat at his desk, with divers and sundry sheets of sermon-paper scattered before him, half a dozen reference books open at his elbow, and his head cleared tightly between his two hands, after a fashion which involved considerable rumpling of his iron-gray hair.

"Eh?" said the parson, letting his head, as it were, out of custody, and coming slowly down from the world of polemics, as he stared at the pretty slender girl in faded calico and washed-out ribbons, who stood beside him with an ominous-looking piece of paper in her hand.

"The butcher's bill, papa," said Polly Fenn; "and he's waiting, please."

"But, my dear"—the parson laid down his pen, and took the bill into his hand with a puzzled air—"we've had no butcher's meat this month. We have strives to be in the last degree economical."

"Yes, I know, papa," said Polly, knitting her pretty brows; "but we ordered three pounds of steak for the District Missionaries dined here, and there was the joint for next day's Sabbath-school Society day, and the evening the Bishop was here—don't you remember?"

"I remember, my child—I remember," said the country parson, with a sigh. "Hospitality is an agreeable virtue enough when one has the means to get that sort of thing done for one, but it costs money, Polly—it costs money. Put down the bill, child, and tell Neighbor Brisket that I will attend to it at my earliest convenience."

Still blue-eyed Polly hesitated. "And the grocer was here this morning, papa, and the account has really mounted up beyond everything. And he says that he hopes you will please to settle at once, and that hereafter he has determined to do business only on a strictly cash basis."

The Rev. Mr. Fenn smiled a sickly smile.

"Then I am afraid, Polly," said he, "that he won't do much business with me. For as long as the vestry are so illatory with their payments—"

"Yes, papa, that's just what I told him," said Polly; "but he says that business is business."

"He is right, my dear," said the parson, "and I am wrong; but it is through no fault of mine. Now run away, and leave me to my books."

Polly Fenn silently withdrew, with her pretty brows still knitted, as if she were utterly hopeless of comprehending the problem of the world's ways. The butcher, white-aproned and burly, stood at the door, a living impersonation of the fate which Polly could neither ignore nor avert.

"Well, miss?" said the butcher.

"Papa will attend to it at his earliest convenience, Mr. Brisket," faltered Polly.

"But his earliest convenience has been such a mortal long time a-coming, miss," grunted Mr. Brisket. "And times is dull, and I've got notes to meet."

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Brisket, but—"

"Tain't no good standin' here," said the butcher, irritably scrubbing his head. "I might as' knowed what answer I should ha' got from Parson's the threshold. But it's hard on a poor man, that's what it is, and them as calls themselves gentry hadn't ought to eat if they can't pay. I'll call again this day week, miss, and then—"

And with this the butcher whisked himself away under the arch of morning-glory vines, where the locusts were singing, and the pink and purple cups swung to and fro in the morning wind.

And Polly, with crimsoned cheeks and heart-beating with vague resentment, turned back into the great sunshiny kitchen, where Lisbeth was swaying nervously to and fro in the splint-bottomed rocker, with a week-old newspaper in her hand, her yellow hair catching the sunbeams like a coronal of gold as she rocked.

"Lisbeth," said the elder sister, austerely, "are the wild grapes ready for preserving?"

"Wild grapes?" repeated Lisbeth, flinging the newspaper into the window-seat; "I haven't thought of them since you went away. Oh, Polly, how I wish we were rich!"

Polly advanced soberly to a flat wicker tray of clustered grapes, full of subtle perfume, and dusted over with pale purple bloom, and began to separate them from their stems with deft, quick fingers.

"Why?" said she.

"I would go to New York and see the new play," said Lisbeth, still swaying back and forth in the splint-bottomed rocker. "Olivia was a country parson's daughter, and so are we. I should like to see my own counterfeit presentment on the stage."

"Nonsense," said Polly. You had a deal better come here and help with these grapes."

"It's such wretched business to be poor!" said Lisbeth. She was a sparkling little creature, after the hummingbird type of damsel, with yellow hair curling low over her forehead, intense azure-brown eyes, and a small red mouth with dimples hovering shyly in its neighborhood. "Just look at us, Polly, you and me, two girls of nineteen and seventeen, that ought to be enjoying ourselves and having a good time, and here we are, washing and scrubbing, and turning wretched rags of dyed silk, and cleaning faded ribbons, and counting every pound of rice and every potato! Even these wild grapes, Polly, that you and I gathered down by the edge of the swamp, we shouldn't venture on the extravagance of preserving them, if Mrs. Deacon Blodgett hadn't offered to supply the sugar on halves. Oh, I do so hate this old Eden Brisket—the butcher thinks he can insult us with impunity."

"Yes," said Polly, thoughtfully, "we mustn't order any more meat at present."

"But we must live," flashed out Lisbeth.

"There is salt mackerel," said Polly, "and eggs, and vegetable soups, and Mrs. Pullett always sends us a bloater or two, and some fresh sausages when they kill their pig. Oh, we shall get along somehow, Lisbeth; anything is better than debt."

Lisbeth looked up with sparkling eyes.

"Polly," cried she, "why don't they increase the missionary fund? Six hundred dollars a year is a shameful pittance for such a man as he is."

Polly shook her head over the grapes. "Papa isn't a young man any longer, Lisbeth," said she, "and he isn't as modern in his ideas as Mr. Crocus."

"Crocus, indeed!" said Lisbeth, sneered out Lisbeth, shaking the yellow mane out of her eyes. "And his sermons—oh, Polly, they make me cry, they are so deep and so dreary, and go down into one's heart as! Six hundred dollars a year, Polly, for such work and study, so that!"

"There is no doubt," said Polly, soberly, "but that clergymen are, as a rule, miserably underpaid in this country."

"I shall never marry a clergyman," cried Lisbeth, with energy. "No, Polly, never! I'd rather be a dust-man first! For dust-men get their pay, and clergymen don't, and—"

Lisbeth stopped short, scarlet and confused, in this rhapsody of hers, for chancing to glance up, she beheld in the doorway a tall and solemn-faced young man, with an umbrella in one hand and a traveling satchel in the other.

"We don't want anything, please," said she, jumping at once to the conclusion that she beheld a book agent, or a vendor of patent polish, or some such itinerant tradesman.

"I beg your pardon," said the gentleman, apparently as much embarrassed as was she herself; "I must have mistaken the house. I was looking for the Reverend Francis Fenn"

"My good gracious! another missionary," murmured Lisbeth *sotto voce*, as Polly stepped graciously forward, saying:

"You are not mistaken, sir; this is the house. If you will step in the parlor, and I will speak to papa."

The best room of the parsonage was cool and dark, with green paper shades drawn down, a jug of fragrant dried rose leaves in the fire-place, and a home-brushed rug of party-colored rags laid carefully down before the sofa to hide the darned spots in the carpet.

"But that chair, please," said Polly, coloring up to the roots of her hair, as the unwary stranger advanced toward a certain corner; "the leg is broken, and we've glued it, and I'm afraid it's not quite safe. This one is better."

While Lisbeth, hiding her face in her apron, murmured to herself "Is there no end to our humiliations? Is our world *always* to be full of glue and patches, and mends and make-shifts?"

"Lisbeth," said Polly, returning, "go and call papa."

"It's another missionary. But sure," said Lisbeth, unwillingly pulling down the sleeves of her brown calico dress, "and I know he'll stay to dinner, and he's got a hungry glare in his eyes, and there's nothing for dinner but barley soup and a cabbage. Oh, dear!" with a grimace which made Polly laugh in spite of herself, "I wish the race of missionaries was extinct."

The country parson looked mildly up from the second paragraph of his "Thirdly" as Lisbeth came in, snarling of wild grapes, with an aureole of yellow hair about her face.

"Papa," said she, "there's a gentleman in the parlor to see you, with a carpet-bag and a white neck-tie!"

"Ah!" said the clergyman. "A visitor, I suppose. He is most welcome. But I am just at present deep in the thread of a complicated polemic theory. Make my compliments to the gentleman, Lisbeth, and beg his indulgence for a quarter of an hour or so." And the parson dipped his pen resolutely into the time-stained wooden standish, as if he was determined to settle the subject at once.

"But, papa!" Lisbeth had caught at his coat-cuff to reclaim him, temporarily, from the abysses of theological argument.

"Yes, my dear," looking absently at her.

"Do you think he'll stay to dinner?"

"I shall invite him, my dear, most assuredly."

Lisbeth's countenance fell. "But, papa," faltered she, "there's nothing but barley-soup."

"We will serve it with the good old-fashioned grace of welcome, my dear," said the Reverend Mr. Fenn, with a grave, sweet smile, "and I doubt not it will suffice."

Lisbeth flounced out of the room with heightened color and quick, impatient breath. "Papa's an angel," said she, to herself; "but angels never were adapted to get along in this work-a-day world." She put her golden head into the parlor-door for a moment. "Papa is very busy with his 'Thirdly,'" said she, with a roguish twinkle in the deep blue eyes, "and he begs you'll be good enough to wait until he's through."

The stranger bowed, and looked more embarrassed than ever, as he answered, "Oh, certainly, certainly. I am in no haste whatever."

And Lisbeth went back to her sister. "Polly," said she, "what shall we do? Company to dinner, and nothing to give them?"

"But we must have something," said Polly. "Put on your things, Lisbeth. Go out and buy a fowl, and a quart of potatoes, and a loaf of bread. And stop at Mr. Dakin's for an ounce of his best tea and a quarter of a pound of butter."

Lisbeth opened her eyes very wide at this extravagant order.

"Oh, you reckless Polly!" said she; "and where are all the funds to come from?"

Polly sighed softly. "I shall have to take the dried-cherry money," said she, "that I was saving up for my fall hat and gloves. But it isn't much matter. I dare say I can manage very well with the old one for a little while longer."

"It's a shame!" cried Lisbeth, vehemently. "And to think how you toiled all those hot summer days to pick and dry those black cherries!"

"There's no help for it, dear," said Polly, gently. "Get your hat on quick and be a good time to Mr. Dakin's."

"But it isn't fair," protested Lisbeth. "Why should all the traveling preachers and book agents and mission solicitors come to us and eat us out of house and home? Why don't they go to Mr. Crocus?"

Polly smiled. "Because Mr. Crocus doesn't make them welcome, and papa does," said she.

"I do wonder," cried Lisbeth, impetuously, "if there is any other race of men imposed upon as country ministers are? Mark my words, Polly, I never, never, will marry one!"

But by this time Polly had tied on her sister's straw hat, and twisted a manin scarf around her drooped shoulders.

"

MASONIC.—At the regular communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., held on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. M.—Edward H. Green,
S. W.—Frederick J. Meech.
J. W.—A. R. Upright.
Treasurer—E. Carpenter.
Secretary—J. Milo Eaton.

The Worshipful Master-elect has not yet made known his appointments of other officers.

The Lodge have appointed a Committee to lease Fox's Hall for a term of years, and will fit it up as a Lodge room.

—The following are the new officers of Petoskey Lodge:

W. M.—James Buckley.
S. W.—Lewis C. Watson.
J. W.—I. A. C. Rowan.
Treasurer—Hiram O. Rose.
Secretary—Abner S. Lee.
S. D.—J. S. Coffman.
J. D.—Edward H. Kinney
Stewards—John Shier, A. McCarty.
Tiler—Loveless Blayney.

The Traverse Bay *Eagle* has turned weather prophet and predicts one hundred days of sleighing between now and May 1st. The Jackson *Citizen* has a prophet who says that we will have the warmest winter ever known.

The old, old story: A Vermontville man stole his firewood until the person from whom he stole it put a charge of powder in a knotty stick, and the Vermontville man's stove is now sadly shattered.

The geographical center of the lower peninsula of this State is upon section 34, in the township of Coe, in Isabella county about 18 miles distant respectively from the villages of St. Louis and Alma, in Gratiot county.

The Cheboygan *Tribune* says that a combination of capitalists has been formed to obtain control of the lands of the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad by influencing legislation adverse to the railroad, and thus secure the return of the land grant to the State and to the market.

Political and General.

Cincinnati paper gives Grant 188 Southern votes in the National Republican Convention.

Even in Canada a greenback is as good as local coin.

U. S. Grant received one vote for Congress in Blackburn's Seventh Kentucky District, but will not contest the seat.

The Troy *Times* is glad to know that the Republican candidate will not need the vote of any Southern State two years hence in order to be elected.

Angell, the defaulting Pullman defaulter had to dodge 15,000 of his photographs which were sent flying through the world.

Governor Thayer of Wyoming, having toured the West, prophesies Grant's nomination in 1880, he being the first choice everywhere.

There have been but few changes in the personal or political complexion of the Forty-fifth Congress since its adjournment last summer.

The House now stands Republican 135, Democrats 157, National 1. The Senate is unchanged, consisting Republicans 39, Democrats 36, Independent 1.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is sure that Mr. Tilden would be whipped by Gen. Grant just as c-o-e-asy!

The Democratic weeklies of the State are commencing to court the Greenback damsel with the view to an early alliance.

It is said that the high-toned gentlemen of the South will undertake to cheat the country into allotting her a number of Representatives in Congress to which she will not be entitled, by fraudulent census taking.

Monday, Senators Voorhees and Beck introduced propositions to make the trade dollars a legal tender and recoin them into standard dollars. Tuesday, Senator Paddock offset this by introducing a bill to make the trade dollars legal tender, and recoin the standard dollars and trade dollars.

The trade balance in favor of the United States for the last ten months is over two hundred and eighty millions of dollars. We have sold abroad so much more than we have bought abroad.

The Democratic Philadelphia *Times* speaks of Grant as "one of the most honored private citizens of the country whose greenest garlands he justly wears."

Senator Blaine introduced a resolution on Monday to have the Senate in quire into the Southern election frauds. This will open the whole subject for debate; when Mr. Blaine will probably make things as lively and interesting in the Senate as he used to in the House.

Once before British troops invaded Afghanistan, but with a most disastrous result. In 1841 they crossed the frontier and moved on toward Cabul with great confidence of reaching that city. But when they reached the mountain region, every rock and crag and tree had armed Afghans behind it, and the heights bristled with artillery. The fire terrific and deadly, and the defenseless invaders were driven back pell-mell with great loss. The repulse was complete, and the undertaking was ingloriously abandoned. It remains to be seen whether the result of the present invasion will be a repetition of that history.

The New York *Sun* has been inquiring into the condition of the *Advocate* —W. H. Shupe's greenback paper—which had an enormous circulation before the election, in consequence of its being offered below cost and the "Nationals" everywhere aiding to circulate it. The *Sun* intimates that the paper is dead, and it does not believe it will ever go on again; but Mr. Shupe, in an interview, said it would start up again as soon as he could get things fixed. The *Sun* avers that the paper has lost 500 000 subscribers since election. Mr. Shube says it lost 300,000. Shupe said he expected to raise $50,000 and then he could go ahead again. Peter Cooper, being interviewed, said Shupe owes him $3,000 for money lent. Niel McCallum & Co., say of the sewing machines which the *Advocate* advertised it would furnish, that Shupe never bought but 325 machines; and they complain that their business has been injured by people writing to them about their machine, asking: "Is this the same fraud that was advertised in the *Advocate*?" This firm says: "They complain to us that they have sent their money to the *Advocate* for machines and never got them. Generally, where they write over and over again to the *Advocate* they get no answer; and, when they do, receive only excuses and promises, which there is no sign of keeping." The *Sun* adds that it receives letters complaining that "money has been sent to the *Advocate* office for papers, sewing machines, and other things that have not been supplied, and that the persons sending for them have been unable to get their money returned or even to obtain any reply to their letters of inquiry." Complaint of this kind is abundant enough in this State; but Shupe's victims in Michigan cannot complain that they were not duly and repeatedly warned in the matter when subscriptions for the *Advocate* were being solicited.

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a *COW-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *B. F. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much IN SELLING,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL JOB Printing OFFICE,

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Senator Blaine introduced a resolution on Monday to have the Senate in quire into the Southern election frauds. This will open the whole subject for debate; when Mr. Blaine will probably make things as lively and interesting in the Senate as he used to in the House.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Ross Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousands of acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are located in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

FOR SALE.

One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. For terms apply to E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT
Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political usefulness made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigilant, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrines, of honest and rational financial and fiscal policy, and of State development.

In large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in the state enable its publishers to supplement promise by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities of getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and special correspondents at important points in Michigan, and at the state centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State and its commercial reports are well known for fulness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoints of accurate information, and of an adherence to correct political and economic principles. All matters of special public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking investigation which it has given this year the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Special care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.

One year at the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 40.

All postage pre-paid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by drafts on Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Soon in Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for cash. Send for Agent's circular, containing specimen, &c. Address POST AND TRIBUNE, Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Bethune, dated April 30th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 297, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Eighty Dollars and fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with fifty per cent. rate, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lot Five (5) of Block Eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix.

GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [33-13t

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tayjawkwaybay of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayjawkwaybay praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that Wednesday the 29th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Theresa Tayjawkwaybay, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X, No. 34. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 17, 1878. Whole No., 465

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT EXCLUSIVELY, proved itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its strengthening parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself when introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prices as low as poorer goods made from spring wheat *often* are.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising cheerfully furnished on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory not to exceed one inch, $5 00 per year.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. MCLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Steamboat and Saw Timber City, Michigan

E. K. JOHNSON, County Surveyor, Eagle Lake, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular week-day session will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. PERRIN, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Charlevoix, Mich.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

Per $2 you can buy a *COW-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *B. F. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The biggest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 10 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 4 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 223 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.
H. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. and A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the first Wednesday evening in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. B. UNDERWOOD, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Pine Hill Lodge No. 141 I. O. L. meet at Central Lake Sunday, the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

THOMAS BOWAS, W. M.
GEO. BOWAS, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Departure on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 M., depart at 1 p. m.

EAST—Mails arrive at Farmington on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 1 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

New Advertisements.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the Building, Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Sirloin, Porter House, and Round Steaks, only 8 cts. per pound.
Boiling pieces and stews, 5 and 6 cts per lb.
Roasts, 6 and 7 cts. per pound.
Fresh fish, shoulders, corned beef, sausage, and ready cooked meats, 10 cts. per pound.
Oysters, 30 cts. per can; 2 cans, 55 cents; per dish, 5 cents, 20 cents per doz.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
24-tf D. S. WAY.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing

Paper-hanging, etc. Orders left with John Nemmis, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

FAIRCHILD & NEE-BRIGHT,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

Will practice in any of the Courts.

28] Petoskey, Mich.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	25
Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Hams, per pound	$ 10 to 11
Pork, per pound	6
Beef hides, per pound	4 to 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 7

Beefsteak seven cents per pound at Meadow's.

FRED SEE has recovered sufficiently to be about his business.

THE Steamer Ogontz is at her high and dry on the ways.

You can't shoot deer now without paying for it.

BELL'S majority for State Senator was greater than Bond's total vote.

Children's sleighs at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Kinnicks are still shutting down in a few days. Those wanting their saws gummed must bring them in soon.

The *Herald* says that the engine of Hannah Lay & Co's new propeller is to be 20x40 inch square. Jerusalem! Won't that steamboat run!!

A fine assortment of candies just received at Dr. Lewis' drug store.

CAPT. DAN WAY has started a restaurant and meat market in the Will See building. He has an advertisement in this issue.

THE second Quarterly Meeting of Norwood Circuit will be held at the Hiskely School House on next Saturday and Sunday. J. W. Bargdorf, of Elk Rapids, will assist the pastor, Rev. H. P. Blake. Everybody invited.

ROB C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, called on us Wednesday.

BRING in your wood on subscription to the SENTINEL, while you have sleighing.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

AN assortment of clocks at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE St. Paul took down over 3,000 packages of fish on her last trip. They were shipped from Cheboygan, Mackinaw and Point St. Ignace.

WE understand E. W. Fuller, the planning mill man, contemplates making a permanent home in Charlevoix, and starting a livery stable.

THE concert in the new M. E. Church at Petoskey, which was to have taken place this evening, has been postponed on account of the rain(?) plastering.

JAMES HEMMINGS, a practical painter from Chicago, has located permanently in Charlevoix. He comes with excellent recommendations. See his card in this issue.

JAMES G. SAYER, the general agent of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, of Chicago, has illuminated Charlevoix with the light of his radiant countenance the past few days.

The Little Traverse *Herald* says: "Capt. Fish, Cheboygan's famous fisherman, has been up in that vicinity looking up a location for a fish hatchery.

Carpenter & Bartholomew bought two dressed hogs of Hugh Miller, one day last week, which weighed 1,054 pounds. Mr. Miller killed five hogs weighing in the aggregate 2,174 pounds.

MRS. Carpenter has the agency of the New American Sewing Machine, the best in the market. Call and see them. She has also a new stock of goods suitable for the Holiday trade.

ASK your neighbor to subscribe for the SENTINEL. Every subscriber so inclined can help us in this way, and encourage the editor in his work of trying to publish a good paper.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have received a new stock of jewelry for the Holiday trade.

J. A. Cameron has purchased a lot at Boyne, and will erect a billiard saloon and hotel thereon. He purchased the lumber here last week and took it up.

Cheboygan *Tribune* says: Capt. Rice of point St. Ignace is making arrangements to carry passengers across the straits in all kinds of weather. He has a stove in his boat, and is going to have her iron clad so that she can run in the ice.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The musical ity inclined people of Banks, Antrim County, have formed themselves into a Musical Association, and are to give a concert on New Years Eve, the programme of which will principally be Gutterson's Cantata of "The Seasons." The Atwood portion of Banks, which is the centre of this association, certainly has a combination of vocal and instrumental talent which would do credit to many an older county. The admittance fee to their concert will be ten cents.

CAPT. A. G. Aldrich and S. M. See of this place, went to Elk Rapids Saturday, and returned Sunday. Rumor has it that they went to examine the steamer Jennie Sutton in the interest of L. D. Bartholomew, who has those gentlemen employed to thoroughly overhaul the steamer Nellie Boothe this winter, and put her afloat next spring in as good if not better shape than that in which the owners of the Sutton brought out that steamer last spring. It is certain that the work is in good hands, and we may expect to see the Booth a fine little passenger steamer when they get through with her.

FRESH OYSTERS in can and in bulk exceptionally at W. C. Newman's.

THE RESORT.

Meeting of the Subscribers to the Grand Resort of the Committee.

—List of Subscribers.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Charlevoix Summer Resort Fund, the following list was transacted:

E. H. Green was elected chairman, and J. Milo Eaton secretary.

The report of the Committee on Subscriptions was read, and, and on motion, was accepted and adopted, and the committee discharged.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to have said report published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Committee for the faithful and efficient manner in which they had performed their duties.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to have a copy of the minutes of this meetings published in the SENTINEL.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to retain the original report, with receipts in his hands for inspection.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Subscribers to the Charlevoix Summer Resort Fund:

Your Committee, which was appointed by the purpose of collecting subscriptions, selecting location, and purchasing the same, and for performing such other duties as were necessary for the establishing of a Summer Resort at this place, would respectfully submit the following report:

On the 6th day of June, 1878, a contract was entered into between your committee and M. J. Stockman, for the purchase of 25 acres of land on section 26—34—6, for the sum of $625, to be paid as the following manner: $200 cash; $100 in thirty days from that date; and the balance in ninety days from date.

At the same time a bond for a deed was executed by M. J. Stockman to the Charlevoix Summer Resort Association, agreeing to convey the said land to the said Association, and conditioned for the expenditure of $1000 in improvements by them within two years from that date, according to the instructions given to your committee. The land above described was at once taken possession of by the Association above named, and improvements to the amount of about $1000 were made previous to the 1st of October, 1878. All or about that time, they being desirous of having a deed to said land, and your committee being satisfied that they had performed the conditions prescribed in the bond for a deed, a warranty deed was executed by Mr. Stockman to the Association.

The following is a list of the moneys subscribed for this fund, and collected by your committee and paid to M. J. Stockman, as the receipts hereunto attached show. Your committee desire to express their thanks to the contributors, one and all, for the promptness and cheerfulness with which they have met their obligations, thereby materially lightening the labors of the committee.

M J Stockman,	$200 00	A. J. McLeod,	$20 00
John S. Dixon,	40 00	Hugh Miller	5 00
A. Bultara,	30 00	A. H. Crane,	5 00
Bartholomew,	30 00	Geo. W. Miller,	5 00
A. Sing,	20 00	J. Ingalls,	5 00
John Nicholls,	25 00	A. F. Myers,	5 00
James Inwood,	25 00	John F. Mason,	5 00
W. Newman,	20 00	S. Rhodes,	5 00
R. Cooper,	25 00	Chas. T. Stone,	5 00
A. Chamberlain,	10 00	Mrs. E. A. Mason,	5 00
E. Carpenter,	20 00	Mrs. M. Stockman,	5 00
E. H. Green,	15 00	Mrs. Thompson,	5 00
J. M. Eaton,	15 00	Louis Gelo,	5 00
Robert Miller,	15 00	S. R. Smith,	5 00
W. A. Smith,	15 00	John Bell,	5 00
Byron See,	15 00	J. A. Bartram,	5 00
M. Thompson,	15 00	H. W. Osborne,	5 00
S. W. Crouter,	15 00	John Aylard,	2 00
S. M. See,	15 00	Saul Hancock,	2 00
S. Almon,	12 00	A. McCabe,	2 00
Dr. L. Lewis,	10 00	Eli Tabouse,	2 00
C. O. Sweitzer,	10 00	C. B. West,	2 00
C. S. Washburn,	10 00	Henry Newman,	2 00
J. M. Clark,	12 00	William See,	1 00
A. Stoker,	10 00		
A. R. Upright,	10 00	Total,	$620 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. MILO EATON,
A. CARPENTER,
E. COOPER,
Committee.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleazby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

Last week a steamer passed Detroit on its way to Buffalo, having on board seventy-four barrels of silver ore from the Silver Islet mine. The ore was reported to be worth $136,000, one barrel alone containing 640 pounds, being valued at $6,000. This is said to be the richest "packing" ore ever obtained from a mine, being an average of over $9 to the pound.

More local news on eighth page.

Plunging Over the Falls.

An illustration of the fact that the resistless rapids and mighty waterfalls do not destroy all life drawn into their terrible power was witnessed by the Sun correspondent on Saturday last, in company with Mr. Joseph S. Vick and wife, of Rochester, and two ladies from Brooklyn. Luckily, the rapacious guardians of Nature's great water works were not aware of the extra exhibition, or doubtless a heavy fee would have been demanded.

After viewing the Canada Fall from the point near which Terrapin Tower once stood, we were about to ascend the bank on Goat Island, when one of the ladies discovered what she called three large birds close to the water's edge, under the shadow of the bank, about 500 feet above the brink of the fall. An examination through a field glass showed the birds to be large, large geese. Two were white, and the other was gray. They stood quietly gazing into the turbulent rapids, occasionally stretching their necks and dropping their heads.

On the attention of our hack driver being called to the geese, he said that they had fallen asleep on the river above the rapids, and, floating down, had been awakened by the tossing of the water and roaring of the falls, in time to effect a landing. "They are so terrified," he continued, "that anyone could catch them now."

"Why not try and capture one for your Sunday dinner?" suggested the correspondent.

"Guess I will," replied the hackman, as he started off up the bank.

He last crept up to within about six feet of the geese when from a white one walked slowly into the stream. The hackman stood still a second or so before taking another step through the bushes. As he raised his right foot, which was nearest the river, to proceed, the grey goose craned his neck and followed the white one. Before the hackman could take three more steps, the last one was a goose. Slowly it paddled its way after the others out into the fatal rapids.

One of the Brooklyn ladies, placing her hands over her eyes, exclaimed, "Oh! the poor things; they will be drawn over the falls and killed. I can't look at them."

But the fascination could not be resisted. The lady, like the rest of us, watched the geese with intense interest on their perilous voyage.

At first the geese stemmed the current with apparently little difficulty; but as the rock stopped the edge of the river they worked further out into the rapids. They were soon caught on hillocks of water and spray, and turned helplessly around. Then, getting into smoother water, they endeavored in vain to stay their downward course. The geese made no effort to fly, the water frequently sucking them down until only their long necks were visible above the surface.

She was found alive on the island a short distance below the falls, but she soon died.—*Niagara Falls Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

Civilizing the Red Men.

An interesting document was yesterday received at military headquarters from Gen. Miles in reference to the condition of the Cheyenne Indians at Fort Keogh, M. T. Gen. Miles states that about a year ago he was allowed to retain thirty Indian scouts and their families, but that since then this number has been reduced to twenty; these included twenty-nine men, forty-four women and thirty-nine children. To these he calls special attention. The general states that twenty-seven months ago these Indians were leaders in the Battle of the Little Big Horn. They were fought by the troops in the winter of 1876-77. On March 23, 1877, seven of them surrendered at Fort Keogh as hostages. Then followed the surrender of 1,000 on April 22, and the remainder (of "Crazy Horse's" band) removed south and surrendered at their agencies. Their war ponies were sold for $2,450.25. With half this money Capt. Ewers purchased a very fine herd of eighty-five young cows and heifers at about $10 a head, and $400 worth of seeds for planting. The cattle were branded and distributed among the families. The ground for the garden was broken up late in the season, yet they have raised 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 150 of turnips, 30 of corn, 15 of onions, 18 of parsnips, 10 of carrots, 1,000 melons, 1,000 head of cabbage, 4,000 summer squash, 500 Hubbard, 300 pumpkins and 300 dozen of cucumbers. Beside these, they raised a large quantity of beans, peas, radishes and tomatoes. Their winter crop has been stored in two large root-houses, built by the Indians themselves. The General says that the head-warriors of the Oglalah-Sioux and Cheyennes could have been seen gathering their crops, and lifting logs with which to secure them for the winter. This work has been done under the supervision of one soldier, George Youkam, a plain, honest Illinois farmer-boy, who came out as a recruit in the spring.

These Indians have solved three problems: First, that the wildest of them can be made peaceable and loyal. Second, that they can be made self-sustaining, as these men received nothing from the Government that they have not earned, and have supported themselves by their own industry. Third, that the representations that have been made about "barren lands," and which have done so much harm, have been made without foundation; and that, in addition to the pastoral and mineral wealth of this country, it is rich in agricultural resources.

Gen. Miles adds that what can be done with these Indians can be done with all the Indians of the Northwest, and at one-tenth what it is now costing the Government, and without any additional legislation on the subject. The only money these Indians have received from the Government was a small amount they had been paid as enlisted scouts. In this connection, the General says that he wishes to speak of the Indians' services. One of them was killed while conveying dispatches, four were bodily wounded in the engagements with the Sioux and Nez Perces. They have discovered and guided the command to two hostile camps, they have carried dispatches in every direction, and at great distances, and, as guides, have been invaluable, as their knowledge of the country, timber, water and old Indian routes of travel, etc., has aided the troops in establishing direct freight, mail and telegraph lines of communication. Gen. Miles recommends that the $1,224 he holds, received from the sales of pelts of Indians who were sent south, be sent to some other who will make a judicious use of it for their benefit.

Gen. Terry forwarded this report to Gen. Sheridan, and called especial attention to the report as being a valuable one, and added that "the remarkable success which is reported indicates not only an unexpected capacity for improvement on the part of these Indians, but very wise and skillful administration on the part of Col. Miles." And Gen. Sheridan's indorsement is that "this is a confirmation of the belief, as expressed in my annual report, that with kind treatment, administered with steadiness and justice, the Indian can be redeemed and made self-supporting, and in an incredibly short period of time as compared with the opinion usually entertained by the general public."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Turkish Slave Code.

The Turkish slave code recognizes no fewer than six gradations of slavery, which differ widely and importantly from each other, and form so many steps from absolute bondage to freedom. Of these the first is that of *kenditik* or unconditional servitude, in which the slave is the mere chattel of the master, with no legal rights of any kind except to protection from personal abuse. But the condition even of this class has little or nothing in common with that of the West Indian or American negro. The law absolutely protects their life, and, as I have said, forbids undue severity or punishment; beside which, they are as a rule kindly treated, and except in the case of slaves born such or purchased in infancy, are entitled to their liberty after nine years' service. The second category is that of the *mazzoom*, which consists of slaves who are permitted by their masters to work or trade on their own account. These may acquire property, and even themselves own slaves, and at their death may devise by their estate as they please, their children, too, being *mazzoom*, like themselves. The third class consists of *mukatebs*, or slaves who have received a contract (*bitabe*) stipulating that emancipation shall take place in the event of some specified condition being fulfilled; such as the payment of an agreed sum of money or the performance of a particular service. During the term over which these contracts extend their holders can neither be sold nor hired out, and may also purchase slaves of their own, to whom they may grant similar privileges to those enjoyed by themselves. But if the condition be not fulfilled within the term the slave lapses into the state of *kenditik*. The fourth grade is that of *mutcherra*, or slaves who have received a deed (*tebbir*) which confers on them deferred freedom, to take effect on the death of the master, such death being from a pilgrimage or other future event. The slave thus gifted may be sold, but the sale carries with it the irrevocable condition, and in no way bars his right to liberty the moment the specified event happens. The fifth class, called *mutabbermukiateb*, combines the double advantages of the third and fourth. The sixth—*umm-el-weled*, "mothers of children"—consists entirely of female slaves whose children have either been acknowledged or adopted by their owner, and thus become free; they pass at once into the class of *mutchers*, and, while they cannot in the meantime be sold, attain their full liberty on the master's decease if not enfranchised before it. The fact that a large proportion of the female slave population belongs to this class may argue more for Ottoman benevolence than morality, but it is at least conclusive as to the many privileges and the general kindliness of the treatment which Turkish—as contrasted with Cuban and Brazilian—bonds-women enjoy.—*Traders' Magazine.*

An Afghan Superstition.

The English soldiers just now campaigning near the frontier of the Ameer, about to overrun the dominions, may this week have the opportunity of witnessing a remarkable festival that occurs at three distinct epochs under the full moon of November. Dr. Leitner, who acted as interpreter for the British officers during the Cabul War, and afterward explored Northern India, gave me an account of this festival, which consists in the people scattering lighted torches in the direction of the moon called Ghilji. They thus celebrate a legend that a Cannibal King once ruled over that region, who kept his kitchen supplied with the children of his subjects. This King bore a charmed life, and all attempts to destroy him failed until heavenly beings took pity on them, and one of their number became incarnate on earth for the purpose of delivering them. The incarnate deity was assisted by the daughter of the tyrant, who discovered the secret of his charmed life, which was that he had only a heart of flesh. The tyrant's heart was made of snow. Consequently the incarnate burned the puppies with torches; with no other weapons, they surrounded the castle and the icy heart perished amidst that circle of warmth. The incarnate and the fair maid who found out the secret of the tyrant's heart—she is now a Madonna—reigned together over the realm they had made happy for a long time, and their story is now told in torches. What I have seen of British officers and soldiers does not lead me to hope that they will ever be converted to this Oriental torch gospel. Yet they might well do so.—*London Cor. Baltimore Gazette.*

Terrible Contest with a Lunatic.

The details of the suicide of William Rawson, son of Horace Rawson, of Craftsbury, show that there was a narrow escape from a far bloodier tragedy. William came home at midnight, and, with abusive and profane language, said to his father, "One of us has got to die." He then sprang upon his father and mother, and a struggle ensued between them. The mother was in her chamber overhead, and heard his language, came to the room and found them in a struggle upon the floor. They both did all they could to assist the father to gain advantage over his infuriated son, and this done, the sister ran out for help from neighbors. Mr. Rawson could not hold his son down, but got away from him and stepped into his room and Mrs. Rawson into the front hall. Then William went to another room and returned with a gun, which he had previously loaded with a heavy charge of shot, and called for his sister. Then came a fearful struggle between him and his mother, while he tried to open the hall door, but she held the door with desperate strength until he wrenched off the door-knob on his side, when he went up the back stairs to his mother's room and burst open the door. Not finding his mother, he came down the front stairs. Meanwhile Mrs. Rawson sought refuge in a closet, where she thought she could secure the door against him. Mr. Rawson started out for help, and the son, seeing him, called to know where he was going, but received no reply, when William, thinking all had gone, placed the gun to his ear and discharged the contents through his head, the shot coming out of the top of his head and lodging in the floor above. He lived several hours, remained totally unconscious to the last. There had been nothing but good feeling between father and son. He had been home that day, and after supper assisted his father about the milking and other work about the barn, and seemed as usual, except he laughed a great deal. He was thirty-one years of age, and had never been profane or rough, but had for years had times of being gloomy, and was undoubtedly insane.—*Barton (Vt.) Monitor.*

A United States Judge on the Jury System.

It requires all the veneration which age inspires for this mode (trial by jury) of dispensing justice, and all that eminent men have said of its value in England, to prevent our natural reason from revolting against the system, and especially some of its incidents. If a cultivated Oriental were told for the first time that a Nation, which claims to be in advance of all others in its love of justice and its methods of enforcing it, required as one of its fundamental principles of jurisprudence that every controversy between individuals, and every charge of crime against an offender, should be submitted to a body of men without learning in the law, often without any other learning, and that neither party to the contest could prevail until all the twelve men were of one opinion in his favor, he would certainly be amazed at the proposition. Nor have the European Nations differed much with him in their estimate of the jury. It has been well understood and received the cardinal consideration of continental jurists for a great many years, without being adopted by them, that in the form that we have it from England. Many attempts have been made to introduce it in some of the States, but I am not prepared to say that it has not in its essential Anglo-Saxon feature met the approval of any people not descended from the race. In the days when Kings exercised arbitrary power, the jury was among the most subtle of the devices of English genius, a valuable barrier against oppression by the Crown. But in this country, where the people are sovereign, the jury is but too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to rest upon the firmness of the twelfth than the impartiality of the jury. Still, it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twelve fair-minded men who can command the confidence of both parties to the controversy shall have agreed upon his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases my experience as a judge leads me much more favorable to jury trials than it was as a practitioner. And I am bound to say that an intelligent and unprejudiced jury, when such can be obtained, who are instructed in the law with such clearness, precision and brevity as will present their duty in bold, are rarely mistaken in regard to facts which they are called upon to find.—*Justice Miller, before the New York State Bar Association.*

A Race With the Flames.

THE Yankton *Press* tells of a lively race the General and L. A. Carney had with the recent prairie fire. Traveling upon an unburned strip, they came upon a settler in the line of fire. He attended miles northwest and southwest, and was staging slowly northward, when they were within twenty rods of this line the wind suddenly increased and shifted some 20 deg. toward them and from the west, sweeping the flames directly upon them. What was five minutes before a harmless fire, to be crossed with ordinary care, was now a mass of ravenous flame, often ten or fifteen feet high, and sometimes twenty feet across. It roared like half a dozen passenger trains at full speed. They sprang from the wagon and flred the grass, but it made very slow progress and had not burned ten feet square when a whirlwind swept down the line with a high gale. Their only chance was flight, and they sprang into the wagon and whipped up their Texas horses for a race northward to some higher stony ground. The ponies understood that game and went readily. It was all done in less time than the telling. The very cause of danger was at last the means of safety. The whirlwind, which was twenty rods wide, passed by. It had changed all the adjacent currents of wind. This had weakened the wind behind and prevented the fire from spreading, and now that it had passed it gave a chance to cross in its rear upon the ground where the grass was thin, and within ten minutes of the first apprehension of danger they were among the smoking cinders on burned ground. The whirlwind went over the bluff and down the river bottom, filling it with fire in places above the level of the bluffs, and sending up a column of black smoke which must have been over half a mile in length.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—An English journalist died recently from the effects of slipping on a bit of peel, and falling on the pavement. He hurt his knee and erysipelas set in.

—Fifteen years ago the wife of Mr. Chapel, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., got a divorce from him, with alimony of £30 a year. Rather than pay this he went to jail, and there remained till his death, a few days ago.

—Mr. Guy Carlton, a robust farmer, seventy-five years old, living near the Village of Wyoming, N. Y., has bought his coffin and has it ready for use. He also has ready for erection a solid marble block, chiselled in the shape of a dwelling, with doors and windows. The block will be put over his grave to symbolize by its form and solidity the last long dwelling of man.

—A drunkard in Sacramento, warned by a touch of delirium tremens that he had carried his drinking to the utter limit, resolved to reform or die. He declared his purpose to several friends, locked himself in his room, sawed himself in an easy chair and put a loaded pistol on the table, within reach. The craving for alcohol grew stronger and stronger, and at last, unable to resist his thirst, he shot himself through the brain.

—Mrs. Smith, of this city, found a fishhook among her husband's papers and determined to destroy it. So she resolved to burn the fishhook up, and for this purpose cast it into the fire. The next morning Mr. Smith in digging out the "clinkers" found the fishhook in the ball of his thumb. After the surgeon had removed it, he put it into his vest pocket, with an idea of showing it to his acquaintances. He sauntered down street, when an ambitious colored woman swept by him and was suddenly brought to with "a round turn." The hook had worked its way partly out of the pocket, and its point caught in the bodice of her dress. The situation grew momentarily interesting to the bad boys who infest the thoroughfare, and they hailed Smith's efforts to liberate himself from aberian custody with hoots of delight. Finally the dusky female swung clear and went whirling down the street. A policeman attempted her arrest, but was arrested himself by a fishhook in the hollow of his hand. The hook is now in the pig-bank, awaiting to have something done with it. Any person desiring a permanent situation to take care of a fishhook should make immediate application to the proper authorities.—*New London (Conn.) Telegram.*

Watching a Millionaire's Grave.

Beginning last night (the day of the funeral), a watch will be kept on the grave of Jay Gould, Cincinnati Reporters to thwart any attempts like that made by grave-robbers. Two men will watch by night and two by day, the orders of Mr. Gould having been that the night shall not cease for two years. To the tombstone will be attached a key to a watch, locked in a case that the men will carry. This watch must have the key at the grave inserted into it every mid night, and will be inspected twice a day, to see that it has been carried to the grave at frequent intervals. Five years ago, when Mr. Powers' son Henry died, father and son were by his side, a similar vigil was kept. One day Mr. Powers saw one of the watchmen on the point of neglecting the indicator. He drove at once to the works, at Ninth and Parish, when he met a trustworthy servant of the firm. "Mike," he said, "here are $20—buy a nice, warm coat and go to Henry's grave to-night —I saw one of the watchmen drunk to-day." At nine o'clock Mr. Powers himself drove out, bringing a lunch and water-proof to the substitute watchman, who stayed there for many nights thereafter.

It is understood "in circles well advised" that the will left by Mr. Powers contains no public bequests of any importance. "Mr. Powers was a giver in his life-time."—*Philadelphia Times.*

At the late State election, John Simmonson, who is now in his 115th year, cast his vote as usual. Mr. Simmonson is said to own and farm every election contest since the formation of the Government, commencing with Washington. For whom he tells he gave twenty-five votes. He says that the best day's work he ever put in—on one side, you know; his is about his average, but has some of their play leads him to divide them up among the different candidates. [We don't know to certain how old Mr. Simmonson is; in fact, don't know Mr. Simmonson. All the papers are telling stories of voting centenarians, and we wanted to be in fashion.]—*Boston Transcript.*

—At Kansas City, a few days ago, fire broke out in a shanty near the Union Elevator, occupied by Bello Greene, a colored woman, and her two children, aged respectively four years and eighteen months. The mother was absent from house, and the children were left in bed. The fire burned rapidly, and screams were heard in the building, but desperate attempts to save the children were unavailing. After the fire the charred remains were drawn forth, and presented a sickening sight.

—Mr. Edison will soon have no reputation left. A learned Chinese writes to the *Official Gazette* that the telephone was invented by a citizen of Pekin. A. D. 962.

Management of Manure.

Winter being the season during which the stock is kept up in barns, yards or sheds, it is then that the bulk of the manure is made. The quantity and quality of it depends very much upon the manner in which it is managed. The severe cold and the abundant rains of the winter operates disadvantageously in regard to the needed decomposition of the manure, that is as it is usually managed; but there is a way of handling it by which these disadvantages may be overcome, if not actually turned to account for good. Manure is usually thrown out of the stables into irregular heaps, which are exposed to the rain and snow, and are trampled upon by cattle. Thus it becomes either a sodden mass or is frozen solid, and it so remains until spring, when it is needed for use. This is the worst possible method of using it. The soluble portions are washed out of it, or are locked up in it in a condition in which they cannot be brought into a state of usefulness. The best method of keeping it is, on the contrary, one by which it may be kept in a sufficient condition of moistnre for the most rapid decomposition, but no more than that, and in such a shape or position that it cannot be trampled upon or drawn upon, so as to stop the process of fermentation. The chief trouble is to prevent the manure from freezing. If it is kept in a state of constant heat, the water which will fall upon it will never exceed the amount that is required to make up the loss from evaporation, and to prevent too much dryness, and consequent "fire fanging" or dry rot, by which the quality will be seriously impaired. The method followed by the best farmers is as follows: At this time, when the contents of the yards are in a good condition, must enough from the rains, and partly rotted, they are gathered into a square heap, built up evenly at the sides and slightly hollowing at the top. One end, or each end, as additions may call for it, is left broken down and sloping, so that when the fresh manure as it is taken from the stables is thrown onto the ends of the heap, and the heap begins to ferment and heat from contact with the already fermenting mass of the heap itself. Or if the cold is severe, and the ends of the heap are frozen on the surface, this is broken up, the frozen portions are thrown onto the top of the heap and the fresh manure is thrown directly against the warm interior parts of the heap. The manure from cowstables, sheep-pens, horse-stables and poultry-houses should be mixed together as new additions are made; and the quicker the decomposition these secured help to bring the colder portions into a state of decomposition more easily and more rapidly than if kept by themselves.

When the heap becomes too large for convenient handling in the yard, it may be drawn out to the field where it is to be used. It may be a question if it would not be best to spread it directly upon the surface instead of making a second heap of it. In our own practice we have done both, and incline to the belief that the former is the better way.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—An equal quantity of fresh spirits of vitriol and lemon juice will take stains out of marble. Put in a bottle and shake up well; wet the spots with the mixture, and in a few minutes rub with a soft linen cloth till they disappear.

—In performing housework the hands are frequently put into both hot and cold water. To prevent unpleasant effects upon the skin, use a few drops of glycerine frequently in wiping the hands, and it will restore the soft natural texure of the skin.

—Brass cooking pans should be cleansed inside with brick and vinegar, then rinsed thoroughly, dried at the fire and wiped with a clean cloth. White enamelled pans require only a little soda and warm water to keep them clean and free from grease.

—During the winter men are sometimes troublesome guests in the apiary, especially if the hives are surrounded by straw in which they can harbor. The best preventive is to have the hives so tight that they can gain no admittance. For the sake of ventilation it is not well, however, to have the entrance of the hives that may be in the cellar, or that may be buried in the ground, of such a size as to admit air; and over the entrance of hives that are covered with straw, as mentioned, to make fasten a piece of tin about a quarter of an inch above the bottom board, so that the bees can just pass under the edge of it, while the mice are excluded.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, etc., which are often drawn away to the woods to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or soil, roll the carcass on it and sprinkle it over with quicklime, covering over immediately with soil or mould sufficient to make, with that already beneath, twenty good-sized wagon-loads, and you will have seventy-five dollars' worth of the best of fertilizers in less than a year, and no fears need be felt in applying to any crop. One beauty of this plan is, the animals need not be moved far away, there being not the least stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way and be made to go a great way toward replacing them. Smaller animals, such as sheep, calves, dogs and cats can be treated in the same manner with about the average amount of soil and proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be proportionately less; but if is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however small or large.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A FARMER in Staunton, Va., possesses a valuable breed of ducks which will be taken a distance of forty miles and sold and will next morning be found at home.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, the constant drain that is taking from your system all its force, energy and vitality, can be stopped from your checks that continued strain upon the vital forces, and your system restored to health, can easily be removed by the use of that unsurpassed remedy, Hop Bitters. Sallow skins and complexions of your system are relieved at once, while the general result of a healthful state is permanently restored. Will you heed this? See "Hop."

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a consumptive tendency have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms or prevent proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless, it promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer an excuse for enduring it, since Allan's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

Gentlemen:—Having used three bottles of your Allan's Anti-Fat, I have reduced three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat. Yours truly, MRS. M. B. MYERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
FOR DYSPEPSIA.

H. R. STEVENS, ASHLEY, ILL., Jan. 12, 1878.
Gentlemen:—I have been using Vegetine for Dyspepsia, and find more relief from it than all the other remedies I have used. There is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.
MRS. M. E. BOWERS.
I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Bowers, and believe overy word of the above statement is true.
W. G. PIERCE, M. D., Pastor Methodist Church, Ashley, Ill.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

CONSUMPTION.
Mrs. William Lawrence, writing to Mr. Fellows, says: I cannot take too much praise for what you have called to inquiries if it really had been as ill as reported, and if it was the Syrup alone we took so wonderfully restored me to health (comparative) to such good health. With gladness I can say that the Hypophosphites Syrup of Hypophosphites, with the blending of Wild Cherry, etc., as combined by Fellows' Hypophosphites being peculiar in its effect and composition, no other preparation is a substitute for it.

Dr. Earle's Testimonial.
For several months past I have used Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites in the treatment of inoipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, and I have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases.
St. John, N. B., January. 2. S. EARLE, Jr., M. D.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
For all kinds of Piles, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Tetter or Itch, Scaly Humors, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Ringworm, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Carbuncles, Felons, Fever Sores, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Nursing Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Barber's Itch, Sore Heads, Dandruff, Moth Patches, Freckles, Sunburn, Pimply Eruptions, Rough Skin, Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Mange, Foul Ulcers, Fistula, Poll Evil, Quitter, Grease Heel, Foot Rot, Thrush, Canker

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 12, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The recent experience of this ill-starred section of country over which the weather clerk seems to have turned on the celestial faucet, and then gone off on a two-day vacation, suggest to me a few remarks on the subject of that institution whose destinies are swayed by the weather clerk's vicar general in America, Gen. Myers, and which is commonly known as the Weather Bureau.

An Englishman on his native heath is never without an umbrella. 'You never know, you know," what trick an innocent looking sky will play you there in its fickleness. But an American rebels at the thought of being chained to an umbrella. In the rush with which he always conducts his business, this alapaca nuisance is invariably in the way of arms or legs, while the mental anxiety generated by the attempt to remember where the article last been left, as he appears empty handed at home, is enough to drive his religious training into a corner where it will not interfere with a few left-handed remarks. If it really rains, he accepts his umbrella as an uncomfortable accompaniment to his overshoes, for no Yankee has yet got ahead of nature to the extent of inventing a patent cloud dodger or to make it rain the other way by the carrying of the wobbling appendage all day with no signs of moisture after the first half hour in the morning, that brings about the lamentable state of profanity hinted up.

Nowadays the several morning papers publish "probabilities" as to the state of the weather, and umbrella carrying has been reduced to a system. For this thanks are due to our Signal Service. The practical working of this organization is under government control, and is familiar to few outside of those immediately interested. With a central office at Washington, there are about two hundred branch stations scattered over the country. At all these stations three observations are taken daily, the results of which are telegraphed to Washington. Upon the arrival of each set of dispatches a chart is made out, and forwarded to the principal cities. The tri daily reports to headquarters include the state of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer (showing the moisture in the atmosphere,) direction of the wind, velocity of the latter in miles and pounds of pressure, the kind and amount of upper and lower clouds, rain, hail, snow or sleet, as the case may be, and such other information as may carefully describe the atmospheric surroundings of the locality whence the reports come.

In New York City the office is situated on top of the Equitable Insurance building. I paid a visit to the superintendent in his sky parlor, the other day and was particularly interested in the little machine which indicates the rate at which the wind may be blowing at any time. On an elevated place where the breeze is unobstructed, are four hollow hemispherical cups so arranged as to catch the wind. The cups are at either end of two rods which are crossed at their centers, and rest at that point on a registering rod connected with a disc which in its turn is connected by electricity with a registering drum in the office of the superintendent. The disc on the rod is so arranged that it makes one revolution as each mile of wind passes. The electric current is broken by points coming in contact with each other during a revolution of the disc, causing a pencil in the registering machine to indicate the fact upon a drum covered with paper and kept revolving by means of clock-work. The paper over this drum is divided by lines with spaces representing hours and fractions thereof. The pencil follows a straight line until the magnet is released, when the lead point makes a mark to the left, and immediately flies back again. The spaces between these marks indicate, of course, the velocity of the wind per hour. The large stations are supplied with presses and type, and early in the morning (three or four o'clock) bulletins are printed and mailed to postmasters in the vicinity. These are called "Farmer's Bulletins," and are posted where they can be readily examined. The New York office sends out over seven hundred of these each morning. The apparently difficult problem of determining a storm centre, and the direction in which the storm is travelling, readily solves itself when a few points are understood.

As reports are received at the Washington office, red lines are drawn upon a chart connecting places having the same atmospheric depression. High pressure always moves towards low pressure. The storm centre is at the locality where the pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is at its lowest point. The wind is created by the denser air surrounding the centre rushing in to fill the space, the wind becoming weaker and weaker as the distance back from the storm centre increases. The signal stations having been informed by telegraph of this centre, the approach of wind is foretold, and by knowing the temperature, the amounts of moisture and cloudiness at the different localities, the state of the weather accompanying this wind can readily be ascertained. Several storm centres often occur at the same time in different sections of the country, and then there's the what's-his-name to pay. Seafaring folks consider winds as storms, whether accompanied by rain or not. The single weak point in the service in the absence of means for recording the state of the weather on the Atlantic.

But even this fault might be remedied, and indeed a plan has, I believe, already been proposed, by which a vessel kept in mid ocean could tap the Atlantic cable and forewarn both Europe and America of approaching disturbances. That something of the kind will eventually be perfected there can be no doubt, and when this is done it cannot be very long before the whole subject of weather knowledge will be reduced to an exact science.

I presume your readers have by this heard rumors at least of the great sugar controversy which has been set on foot here and in Washington, through the persistent attacts upon the New York sugar refiners, which for months past have been through a portion of the press, and through various other channels ostensibly by some American importing houses, but really by an association of Cuban sugar planters and dealers, who are working from "behind the scenes." The charges made against the refiners that they defraud the government and adulterate their sugars. Both of these charges are utterly baseless, and as to the latter, his absurdity is so evident that it hardly seems possible that it should gain credence anywhere; and yet I learn from the largest wholesale grocery houses in the city that the story of adulteration has in some quarters scared their customers into refusing to buy American refined sugars. Truth, they say, lies at the bottom of a well; but in this case it is bound to come to the surface. And when the truth is known the animus as well as the falsity of these rumors will be plainly seen. If the agitation continues I shall devote a letter to the subject including a description of the processes of sugar refining. RADIX.

Not long since the President and Secretaries Evarts and Thompson offered General Grant the courtesies of the steamer Richmond which sails on December 4 tour of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. A dispatch has been received from Gen. Grant accepting the courtesy. The Richmond will visit Cylon, Canglok, Manilla, Hong Kong and the principle ports of China and Japan, and will be gone at least a year. Gen. Grant will take passage at Ville Franeha. This ship is to go through the Suez canal, and spend nearly a year in explorations in a commercial and scientific exploring tour along the coasts of Asia and among the Islands of the Pacific ocean, including British India and China and Japan and the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, Australia, Van Diemen, New Guinea, New Zealand, etc. Gen. Grant has been formally invited by the secretaries of State and of the Navy to take the trip, and has replied that he will probably accept the invitation. And, as there will probably be Democratic journals mean and ignorant enough to set up the cry that this will be traveling at the expense of the United States for a year without any legal appropriation to cover such expenditure, let us explain in advance that all the United States offers Gen. Grant is the use of state-rooms on the ship. The expense to the United States will be nothing. Gen Grant and his family will fare with the officers of the ship, who provide their own mess-tables. He will pay for everything he has except the use of so much room in the ship. And his presence on the ship may be of much service to the expedition in procuring for it international courtesies and privileges from the various countries visited, and enabling the important objects of the expedition to be more speedily and successfully accomplished.

Politrent.

The Democrats are afraid Mr. Blaine will stir up Ben Hill to making another speech.

The Democratic Memphis *Avalanche* facetiously observes that "the banner of the Democratic party ought to be a combination of the critters disputed and the tissue paper ballot, with the legend 'Reform is necessary.'"

The Columbia, S. C. *Register* says that if Grant is elected in 1880, "the frightfullest civil war in all the tide of time will break out." If it did, Grant would soon break it in again.

John A. Logan seems to be the man for the Senate from Illinois.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that if the North will mind its own business and let the South mind theirs, there will be no trouble. That is a resumption of the rebellious chorus, "Let us Alone," of 1861.

The Baltimore *Gazette* wants the cypher business probed to the bottom, as in 1850 the Democracy can carry no dead weights, political cripples, or statesmen with reputations out of repair.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports interviews with leading men of both political parties throughout the entire South, showing the first choice among the Democrats for the Presidency to be between Thurman and Hendricks. Among the Republican candidates Grant fairly leads; next Blaine; while Conkling follows at some distance.

There would be one mighty good thing for General Grant if he would accept the throne of Bulgaris. His Majesty couldn't understand a word his subjects said when they came around the palace and wailed for collectorships and postoffices.

The Utica *Republican* says that the way to resumption was to resume, and that the way to stop the Southern outrages is to stop them.

The report that Tilden is trying to get control of the Democracy of New York, is confirmed by his taking possession of one of the Democratic strongholds, the Auburn State Prison.

"Let us pray !" reverently said a California Methodist clergymen, who had been warned that his auditors in a remote settlement were profane and rough, and as he said so he laid two revolvers on the desk which served him as a pulpit. Never had he preached to so attentive and silent a congregation.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are today dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant exsistence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, It is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROUTER.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicnity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Towelling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Onotas ways shows with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are that well with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for Cash or its equivilant.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manfactn rers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JNO. NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filed to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASWELL & BALSSER,
Commission Merchants,
Room 10 Marine Block.
Milwaukee, - Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-17

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will here either supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are run my leads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years: Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calsomining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Borman will receive prompt attention. (738)

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 20, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Estella R. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 5614, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 27, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 15th day of Feb., 1879, at 10 o'clock p.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

F. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Morris J. Stockman, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Morris J. Stockman, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallop, against Orville Beers, guardian for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6946, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, Township 34, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

F. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sei section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

F. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glean against John Seeds, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sei section 10, township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER C. MOPART, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

IN the Senate on the 3d, the standing and other committees existing at the close of the last session were continued. A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for United States notes a non-certificate of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, or any multiple thereof not exceeding $1000, bearing 3.65 interest, and negotiable as three-per-cent. bonds. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the amounts, denominations and kind of silver coin, silver bullion now received in payment of customs duties since the beginning of the current fiscal year. Mr. Matthews spoke in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. A resolution was agreed to for a Committee to investigate into the expediency of making appropriations for the erection of existing lines connecting with the Indian tribes in the Territories; reporting the facts and information to the Senate copies of correspondence respecting the immunity of the diplomatic agents of a foreign Government from jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; and to report such and reading in the case of Isaac Stollmeyer. Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: To compel National Bank notes to preserve the standard silver dollars as the equivalent in value to the gold coin of the United States; to make silver a legal tender for all legal tenders for all debts due the Government; amending the Silver Remonetization act; to repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution; to make silver dollars receivable for duties receivable with gold. A resolution was offered and referred for a holiday recess from the 21st of December to the 6th of January. A motion was made and defeated to take up, by a two-thirds in the affirmative—to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollar should be maintained and preserved; and that any discrimination against them in any National Bank receivers should be deemed a misdemeanor. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate and report the expediency of amending the naturalization and arrest of epidemic diseases.

DOMESTIC.

ON the 3d, Gen. Sherman submitted to the Joint Commission on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department a number of official documents verifying his previous statements regarding the advisability of the transfer. The General described the suffering of the Indians, and said the duty should either be transferred to the Interior Department, or the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Under the existing management, the Government is very heavily taxed and the good Indian driven to the wall."

DELEGATES from seventeen States were present at the Commercial Convention which met at New Orleans on the 4th. Resolutions were almost unanimously adopted—urging upon Congress to take immediate favorable action upon the Texas Pacific Railroad bill; declaring that the aid already granted by the General Government to the Northern Pacific Company should not be withdrawn, and that the Union and Central Pacific Companies should be held to the strictest compliance with their charters and the laws regulating them.

THE large boiler in Hayden's rolling-mills, at Columbus, Ohio, exploded, on the afternoon of the 5th. Two persons were killed and several others more or less seriously injured. The mill was destroyed.

A MASS-MEETING was held in New Orleans, on the night of the 5th, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the deepest sense of gratitude to the people of the entire country for the spontaneous and generous aid extended to the residents of that city during the recent epidemic. They declare that never before has any people been the recipients of so grand a charity, and never can its impressive lesson of humanity be forgotten: that "no difference of political creed can weaken and no effort of designing politicians never, the which bind us by the most tender and sacred memories in bonds of a National brotherhood, one and indissoluble."

A NEW counterfeit of the standard-silver dollar is said to have recently made its appearance in Chicago. A lady drawing some money from the Sub-Treasury in the city, on a pension, received one of the pieces, and it was not detected until offered at one of the Chicago stores. It is described as being an exact imitation of the genuine dollar, the only difference being that it weighs seven-tenths of a grain less. The piece is made of composition heavily plated with silver.

DURING the eleven months of the present year, ending on the 30th ult., the number of immigrants arriving at the Port of New York was 72,747, against 52,000 for the same period last year, and 65,800 for the same period the year before.

A YOUNG lady named Hotham, daughter of a well-known resident of Hillside, Pa., was left at home, on the evening of the 7th, with two younger sisters, aged nine and twelve respectively. About half-past seven o'clock her brother Joseph returned home from a spelling-bee, and undertook to frighten his sisters by passing himself off for a tramp, and succeeded so well that his eldest sister shot him dead as he stood on the porch in front of the door. The only words he uttered after receiving the fatal shot were "My dear sister."

THE Poor-House in Washington County, Iowa, was burned on the afternoon of the 5th, and five of the twenty-six inmates perished in the flames.

FIFTY houses in the business portion of the Town of Macon, Miss., were destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, $800,000; insurance, $100,000.

IT is reported that there are now nearly, if not quite, fifty cases of leprosy in Lafourche, La., all originating from one person suffering from the disease, who some twenty years ago, settled on Bayou Lafourche.

SECY SHERMAN made his seventy-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, of counties of 1865, on the 9th. The amount is $5,000,000—interest and principal payable March 9, 1879.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Central Executive Committee of the National party, lately in session in Washington, issued an address to the people of the United States, reviewing the rise and progress of the party, and expressing confidence that the National candidate for the Presidency, in 1880, will be elected. The address denounces the late action of the New York Clearing-House, and says the contest is between the money-power and the people, between bank-bills based on untaxed bonds and a Government legal tender. An appeal is made for organization in the interest of the National party, in every school district, city, town and ward in the country.

THE Republican candidate, Hobart B. Bigelow, has been elected Mayor of New Haven, Conn., and the Greenback candidate (Mr. Williams) has been elected Mayor of Gloucester, Mass., by a majority of 478 over the Republican nominee.

At the recent city elections in Los Angeles, all the candidates elected their entire ticket except three Councilmen.

THE Executive Committee of the National party effected a permanent organization, on the 4th, and elected Hon. Frank G. Dewess, President, and Thomas J. Durand, Secretary and Treasurer. Headquarters have been established in Washington.

ON the 4th, as Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was ascending the stone steps leading to the National House of Representatives, on crutches, he slipped and fell, giving the knee a painful wrench, which is likely to confine him to his bed for some time.

DR. A. C. BARSTOW, of Providence, R. I., Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and representing the Congregational Church in behalf of the education and conversion of the Indian race, testified before the Joint Commission on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, on the 4th, and said that, in his judgment, the proposed transfer was unwise, and if effected, would certainly work adversely to the Christian operations now in progress. E. M. Kingsley, of New York, a member of the same Board, and representing the Presbyterian denomination, said we need an army with bows and spades for the Indians, rather than an army with swords and rifles.

SUPERVISING-ARCHITECT HILL has been suspended, by order of the President, until his trial upon the indictment recently found against him by a Chicago Grand Jury. A Mr. Frazier has been appointed his successor *ad interim*.

OVER one hundred delegates, claiming to represent Trade-Unions in all parts of the country, met in Philadelphia, on the night of the 5th, to form a National political organization. They decided to call a National Convention, to meet about the middle of January next, either in St. Louis or Chicago.

SECY SCHURZ made a statement before the Joint Commission relative to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, on the 6th. He said he disclaimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian service under the Interior Department. He then gave in detail his reasons why he thought the proposed transfer unwise and impolitic. He thought the Indians were entitled to humane treatment, and that could only be rendered through the processes of civilization, education and kind treatment; this the military were not fitted to promote. He denied very emphatically the red-tape system of reporting Indian outbreaks, which it had been asserted was required under the present administration of Indian affairs.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 6th, that Ormie Grant had been, the day before, released from the State Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., and was accompanied to his home at Elizabeth by his son.

THE United States Grand Jury at Yankton, D. T., have found twelve indictments against Dr. Livingston, *et al.*, of the Crow Creek Indian Agency. There are said to be over 100 false vouchers by Livingston that are outlawed, and the Government will begin civil suits to recover the money thus obtained.

ON the 9th, ex-Senator Morrill appeared before the Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and vigorously opposed the change. He thought the present law governing Indian affairs should be amended, and said the Indians should be localized and properly educated. Mr. Young, the Agent of the Blackfeet Indians, said they were unanimously opposed to the transfer.

FOREIGN.

M. KINDT, the Manager, and M. Fortemps, the President of the Banque de Belgique, who defrauded the bank out of $4,000,000, were convicted and sentenced, the former to fifteen years solitary confinement, and the latter to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

A VIENNA telegram of the 3d says the return of Austrian troops from Bosnia and Herzegovina had been countermanded.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 3d, intelligence had just been received that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians had defeated the Herzegovinian insurgents in the Mihalic District of Bosnia, and burned twenty villages. Of all the inhabitants only 1,000 escaped massacre.

ADDITIONAL telegrams of the 4th announce that O'Connor, another Fenian convict, had been released, and placed under the supreme City of Chester for shipment to the United States.

THE Caledonian Bank of Glasgow has gone into liquidation in consequence of its heavy loans in the City of Glasgow Bank. Its capital of $750,000 has been set aside to meet its assessment on that stock.

THE Turkish Cabinet has been dismissed and a new one formed, of which Kheireddin Pasha is Grand Vizier and Ghazi Osman Pasha Minister of War.

A BOMBEAUX (France) dispatch of the 4th says the Director of the Mint at that place had been arrested upon the charge of abstracting 1,900,000 francs' worth of silver bars belonging to the Rothschilds, and substituting therefor gilded bronze ones.

ON the 5th, the Emperor of Germany promulgated a decree announcing his resumption of the reins of government, and thanking the Crown Prince for his personal care of the Imperial duties during his illness.

A PARIS dispatch of the 5th says Turkey had ceded Alexandretta, a port on the northern coast of Syria, to Great Britain.

THE British Parliament met, on the 5th. The speech of the Queen, read by the Prime Minister, was devoted mainly to the Afghan War, and congratulated the country on the recent victory achieved by Gen. Roberts. The debate upon the reply to the Royal speech began in both Houses immediately, and the policy of the Government was sharply criticised. The addresses were adopted.

THE Bishop of Durham, Eng., has resigned his Diocese in consequence of his bodily infirmities.

DEFINITE Intelligence from Gen. Roberts' column in the Peiwar Pass was received in London, on the morning of the 5th, stating that he was with the Afghans at first, but then Roberts at last succeeded in flanking their position, and attacked them in the rear. After a hard-fought engagement, they were defeated and compelled to abandon the position. The Afghan artillery and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. The British loss was about eighty killed and wounded.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 6th, Gen. Roberts would go into winter quarters on the heights east of the Peiwar Pass.

LONDON dispatches of the 6th say it was reported in influential quarters that an arrangement with Russia was on the tapis, and that it was taking the shape of a partition of Afghanistan.

THE West of England and South of Wales District Bank was suspended on the 6th. Liabilities, $30,000,000. The bank has forty-six branches and agencies, and a paid-up capital of $5,750,000.

RUSSIA has claimed from the Inter national Commission that Turkey shall pay her 25,000,000 francs for the expenses of the Bulgarian occupation.

THE Sultan has declared that the recent Cabinet changes in Turkey made a direct compliance with the terms of the Berlin Treaty.

MINISTERIAL changes in Italy and Russia were reported, on the 8th.

AN American was arrested, on the 7th, in Constantinople, for conspiring against the Sultan. The American Minister made an energetic demand for his release.

A JAMAICA dispatch of the 8th says an advance had been ordered on Jexaland, and that information had been received at Shore Ali had fled from Cabul in consequence of a revolution at that place. Gen. Biddulph had telegraphed that he had found an open road to Candahar.

ON the 8th, a reply from the Ameer to the British ultimatum was received. The letter is said to be as unfriendly as his former one. The messenger who brought it explained that it was delayed because he reached Ali Musjid during the fighting and returned to Cabul. The Ameer was incensed at his return, and ordered him to proceed at once.

RESOLUTIONS censuring the Cabinet for inaugurating war with Afghanistan without the advice and consent of Parliament were introduced in the British House of Commons, on the 9th. An exciting debate followed, in which Forster and the leading Liberals participated.

A DARMSTADT telegram of the 9th says that the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, was dangerously ill of diphtheria.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Nov. 30, 1878:

Balance on hand, Oct. 31	
Receipts for the month	$272,442 78
	255,154 19
Total	$527,596 97
Disbursements during the month	280,812 06
Balance on hand, Nov. 30	$246,784 91

JOHN WESTERGOOD committed suicide at Ironton, lately, by hanging himself to a beam in his wood-house.

RUDD ELY, aged eighteen, recently dropped dead while at work on a farm near Bay City.

AMBROY HOMMEL and Louis Hommel formed a quarrel with a couple of strangers in a Detroit saloon, the other night, when the latter drew a revolver and shot Albert Hommel. He was fatally wounded.

WILLIAM DUNAPHY, while carelessly handling a revolver at his house, in East Saginaw, a few days ago, fatally shot his sixteen-year-old son.

THREE men tried to enter a house at Wood Lake, the other night, where their presence was considered. Persisting, after being refused admittance, those inside fired, and Cal Conley and John Miller were fatally, and Collius Pearson ordinarily, wounded.

CHARLES LARSON was killed, at Grand Rapids, the other day. While driving down Water street his horses took fright from the breaking of a tug, and ran about ten rods, when, striking a sign-post, he was thrown out on the head, breaking his skull, which caused his death in a few hours.

SOME time ago, Peter Muchuski, of Presque Isle, was told that he must die unless he consented to have his leg amputated, the main bone of which was diseased. He refused and took to his bed. After weeks of patient suffering, one day Peter sat up in bed, and, with a bean knife, made an incision in his leg nearly six inches long, and with a pair of pincers removed a piece of the bone over four inches long. Since the removal a new bone has formed, and he is now able to be about.

CHARLES CONNICK'S big saw-mill, near Grand Rapids, was burned, the other morning. Loss, $10,000. The fire was set by an incendiary.

DR. VAN ORMEL, from Flint, attempted suicide, at Grand Rapids, a few nights ago, by taking laudanum. His condition was extremely critical at last accounts.

THE branch railroad line from East Saginaw to Vassar, to connect with the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, was completed on the 3d.

A. F. HOWES, John G. Owen, B. F. Rust & Co., the Lathrop estate and Jacob Stadelman, suffered from the burning of extensive lumbering property, on the morning of the 4th. Loss, $82,000, of which A. F. Howes loses $33,000; John G. Owen, $23,500; B. F. Rust & Co., $14,500; the Lathrop estate, $5,500. Insurance, $39,000.

JAMES BAILEY has been appointed Postmaster of Grand Rapids.

KIRK BLAIR, a Fenonville fruit-grower, was drowned at Holland, a few days ago. He fell from the gangway of a steamer.

THE report of the State Salt Inspector shows the amount of salt inspected in the State during the month of November was 157,446 barrels; decrease, 3,022 barrels over the month of November, 1877; total product for the year ending Dec. 1, 1878, 1,566,008 barrels; increase over the product of 1877, 213,-

SEATEN N. WILCOX, a prominent lumberman of Chicago, was robbed in a sleeping-car on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, the other night, of $1,700, which was taken from under his pillow while *en route* to Grand Rapids.

STEPHEN GRIFFITH was killed, the other night, by a falling tree, while clearing in the woods near Flint.

THE Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association held its annual convention at Grand Rapids, on the 5th. The society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, the Hon. A. J. Cook, of Ypsilanti Center; Vice-Presidents, Geo. E. Steel, of Elk Rapids, W. J. Beckhard, of Kalamazoo, and James Heddon, of Dowagiac; Secretary, T. F. Bingham, of Abronia; Treasurer, O. F. Hetherington, of East Saginaw. The next meeting will be held in Lansing on the second Wednesday of December next.

THERE are fifty life convicts in the State Prison at Jackson.

A MORMON COUNTY girl has husked 300 bushels of corn this fall.

ONE of the members of the State University Medical Class has been dismissed for drunkenness.

CERTAIN Bay and Saginaw County farmers propose to import some Holstein cattle for crossing with the native herds now owned by them.

THE Kalamazoo *Telegraph* mentions a swindle which is likely to bother farmers: "We wish to attract the attention of farmers to a gang of swindlers operating in this county by the sale of what is called the Fuller's Slawl game. The slawl is what they offer for sale are the basest imitations, and are made for the express purpose of deception, costing at wholesale four dollars each. They sell them for genuine Paisleys at from $30 to $75, thereby causing them as bankrupt stock, taking farmers' notes in payment. These notes they dispose of to third persons and the latter must pay them. We know that the shawls are not worth five dollars, as anyone buying them will soon find out. While there is no law to punish such scoundrels, we could wish that a jury composed of farmers might have the fixing of a punishment for them."

OVER 1,000 acres of railroad lands were sold in Oscoda County last month, mostly in small parcels to settlers.

THE Governor has pardoned Cornelius Guerin, sentenced to Jackson from Muskegon for seven months ago to three years, for larceny, his innocence being established.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.75; butter, ₱ lb, 8@16c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 9@ 10c; Corn, ₱ bu, 38@40c; Flour, White Winter, $4.40@4.75; Amber, $4.25@4.35; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, ₱ cental, $2.00@4.75; Sheep, $2.00@3.00; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@28c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $8.50@8.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@48c; Wheat, White, 1.04@1.07; Amber, Sweepe.

The Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

THE text of the Resumption act is as follows:

SECTION 1. Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars in accordance of 10, 26 and fat cents, of standard silver, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, which shall be received in payment for silver coins through the mints the Sub-Treasuries, Public Depositaries and Postoffices of the United States; and, upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of Sec. 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for redeeming United States gold bullion into bullion is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That Sec. 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulation of National Banking Associations, be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulation to the extent of one hundred per centum without regard to said limitation, and new associations may be organized in accordance with existing law, and may issue circulation to the extent of one hundred per centum; but no increase of circulation by existing banks, and no new banking associations, shall be authorized in States and Territories which have not their full quota of National bank currency, based on population as provided by existing law, and in case of the withdrawal and redistribution of circulation among the States and Territories as herein provided. And whenever and so often as any banking association, not increasing its circulation as aforesaid, shall be duly of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the circulation of any other National banks in excess only of $300,000,000 is required to be withdrawn and redistributed to other States, such withdrawal shall be made pro rata with the circulation so issued to any such association, and the provisions of Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the withdrawal of the circulation notes of National banks for the purpose of reducing the amount of their outstanding circulation, shall not apply to such withdrawal. And after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the banking associations in the City of New York, to which the United States legal-tender notes then held in the Treasury may be issued, shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the application of the Associated Banks in the City of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And in making the deposits of such notes the Secretary of the Treasury shall require the banks receiving the same to comply with the conditions by this act authorized or required as to notes issued on new and surplus resources from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall make such deposits in the order of the date of the application therefor, and shall distribute the deposits among the banks in proportion to the amount of their capital stock paid in and surplus fund, as provided by existing law: Provided, That the provisions of this act are hereby repealed after the first day of January, A. D. 1879.

SEC. 4. That provided that the legal-tender circulation should not be contracted below $300,000,000 prior to the 31st of May, 1878, a bill was approved which has had the effect of fixing the legal-tender circulation at $346,681,016. The text of this bill is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any officer of any bank or any other officer under him to cancel or retire any United States legal-tender notes now issued. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or received into any bank, Treasury, Sub-Treasury, or any assistant Treasurer, they may be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; but they shall be canceled and held in the Treasury whenever received or deposited, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; and the Secretary is hereby herein shall prohibit the cancellation and reissue of said notes, as provided in this section or other notes of like denomination in their stead as now provided by law. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A good joke is told at the expense of Mr. Silas G. Pratt, a Chicago pianist. He some time ago wrote a grand symphony with three parts. A grand symphony has four parts, and this principle of musical composition the composer seems to have forgotten. The grave mistake was discovered by several well-known Chicago musicians, and was the occasion of some merriment. "But," said one of them, Mr. Pratt, for he may write the fourth part!"

—N. Y. Evening Post.

D. C. SMITH, of the clothing firm of Smith Bros., of St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide at a late hour, the other night, by climbing outside the railing on the wagon bridge over the Mississippi, shooting himself with a pistol and dropping into the river, ninety-five feet below. After striking the water he screamed once for help, and was heard moaning and struggling some minutes after, as he floated past the Short Line Railway's transfer-house, a short distance below the bridge.

—The instructor in German at Harvard College, who was suspected of selling examination papers, has been dismissed from the faculty.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2.00	@$10.00
Sheep	3.50	@ 6.12½
Hogs	4.50	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3.12	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.15	@ 1.15½
CORN—Western Mixed	.37½	@ .38
OATS—Mixed	.26½	@ .27
RYE—Western	.39½	@ .41½
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.25
LARD—Steam	5.00	@ 5.05
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.45	@ .48
	.38	@ .40
BEEVES—Extra	$4.20	@ $4.75
Choice	3.90	@ 4.15
Good	3.40	@ 3.85
Medium	2.75	@ 3.25
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Good	2.50	@ 3.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	2.30	@ 3.00
Good to Choice	.25	@ .30
EGGS—Fresh	.28	@ .30
FLOUR—Fine Winters	4.25	@ 5.00
Fair to Good do	3.75	@ 4.00
Red Winter	3.50	@ 4.00
Spring	3.25	@ 4.00
Patents, do	4.50	@ 5.00
Patents, do	6.00	@ 7.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	.96½	@ .96½
Corn, No. 2	.29½	@ .30
Oats, No. 2	.20½	@ .21
Rye, No. 2	.41	@ .41½
Barley, No. 2	.40	@ .40½
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03½	@ .04
Red-Tipped Hurl	.03½	@ .04
Fine Green	.03½	@ .04
Choice Carpet Brush	.04½	@ .05
Inferior	.02½	@ .03
PORK—Mess	7.75	@ 8.00
LARD	4.95	@ 5.00
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$3.50	@ $3.75
3d Clear	3.00	@ 3.25
Clear Dressed Siding	2.00	@ 2.50
Common Siding	1.50	@ 1.75
Common and Fencing	1.00	@ 1.25
Lath	1.50	@ 1.75
A Shingles	3.00	@ 3.50
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.50
Medium	3.50	@ 3.75
Common	2.75	@ 3.25
HOGS—Good	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.50
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
Yorkers	4.75	@ 4.80
Philadelphias	4.80	@ 4.85
SHEEP—Best	3.50	@ 3.75
Common	2.00	@ 3.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The stockings were hung in the corner,
They—three all in a row;
Tall Fred's and dear little Bessie's,
And Will's, with its scarlet toe.
The guest-night it was worn down,
The evening prayers were said;
And the quiet that reigned in the parlor, told
That the children had gone to bed.

Upstairs, from the cozy nursery,
Where the lamp burned soft and low,
I could hear the prattle of voices
Come floating o'er me, below.
And I knew bright eyes were trying
A lengthened watch to keep;
Lest Santa Claus pass by them,
And they be fast asleep.

"But," said the voice of Mabel,
"Perhaps he won't come, because
Lucy Grey says there's no such person
As good old Santa Claus.
And if there isn't—truly,
Why then he won't—you know;
And our stockings will all be empty
From the toe way down to the toe."

Then up the Walk, and down it,
At such a suggestion as this
Each restless urchin started in dismay,
And visions of Christmas presents
Of skates and sleds and bridled,
Of gaiters and shoes without number,
And a wonderful trumpet to blow!

And with eyes all aglow with excitement
And look through the nursery door,
"Still," she don't know anything, Mabel!"
I wish you would stop your talking,
For our stockings are hung there, too!
And I know they'll be full to the meeting,
Cause mamma *told me so.*"

And I thought, (I mental childhood,
How you shame our cold years,
And so early learn faith a lesson,
That we learn so slowly, and late.
And I thanked the little teacher,
And silently asked, tonight knew
That the way God deals us is always right.
For "Our Father knows best."

—Youth's Companion.

TWO DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

"ONE two-dollar bill, two one-dollars, and a fifty-cent piece, and two twenty-fives. That's five dollars. And I want to get a present for mamma and papa and Molly and Ned and Tom and the two maid-girls."

Ella Lindsey, otherwise Trot Lindsay, was sitting at a nursery window, with the contents of a tin savings-bank tipped into her lap, and a forest of silver and copper coin standing up between her knees. But now I want to make any presents because I can't buy much; but I do. Everybody'll give me something, and I feel mean."

Here Trot suddenly jumped down from her chair, and went over to the other window, where her seventeen-year-old sister Molly was sewing.

"Molly, the money I've been saving up for months and months to buy me some clothes with, and I'm too old for that!" And the eyes of the little girl who had arrived at the mature age of eight, counted her money again.

"Five dollars.

"Why, didn't think of that, but I can tell. I guess I'll take third one—it's about the color. How much is it?"

"That I can see now? I'll sell that for fifteen dollars."

Trot dropped the switch as if it had been a red-hot poker, and stood for a moment grasped her umbrella and turned away.

"It won't do to beat people down," she reflected, "but folks must be dreadful extravagant. My winter cloak only cost fifteen dollars. Mamma said so."

Made wiser by experience, she went quite a long distance before venturing into a fancy store, where a gray-haired clerk smiled benignly down on the little face under the big roses. Trot had seen some velvet-cased pictures in the window, which were shown her, and which, of course, proved too high.

"Oh dear!" said the disappointed questioner, with tears of vexation in her eyes, "everything is ten or fifteen dollars."

"I have plenty of cheap things," was the compassionate response. "What do you want to get? Here are some handkerchiefs and work-baskets. You may have this box for seventy-five cents."

It was a pretty Indian basket, whose interior was attract the unlearned eye.

Trot was delighted.

"Oh, I can take that! and I guess mamma'll like it. Have you got some-thing else, cheap? Something for a man, you know?"

The salesman made a puzzled review of his shelves.

"Would you like a pipe, or a cigar-holder, or—"

"What are those scarlet sort of pouches?" Trot demanded. "Papa's got lots of pipes, but he ain't got a tobacco pouch."

The clerk produced the article at which she pointed, with a laugh.

"That isn't a tobacco-pouch, that is a child's toy. Something they call a gyrator," and, pressing a concealed spring, he caused the mouth of the embroidered case to open, and a pink wooden man to leap out, whose arms and legs began to fly round in the wildest fashion.

"Can't you take the man out?" inquired Trot, surveying the figure with great surprise.

"Yes, you can have him taken out. But you can have the case and man and all for thirty cents."

"I can? Oh, that's over so nice!" and Trot went out of the store greatly encouraged, with her pouch and her basket.

"I don't know *what* to get Molly. There's some pretty calico." I might get Bridget and Ann some calico-dresses. I've got three dollars and ninety-five cents left."

"Well, what can I do *for* you?" inquired a supercilious young man, with weak eyes and light hair, who stood behind a calico counter.

"I want to look at these," said poor Trot, who was almost borne down by the throng of people. "How much is this striped one?"

"All twelve cents a yard, every one of them."

"Only twelve cents! Often, I'll have—I guess I'll have about —"

"Want it for yourself?"

"For a maid-girl," said Trot with dignity. "She's very large, and I guess I'll have twenty yards—let me see what that would come to."

The clerk laughed immoderately, at what, Trot could not tell, then whispered to a brother salesman, who leaned indolently over the counter, and laughed too, looking at Trot.

"Pretty good joke, eh?" said the first, as he rapidly measured off the calico. "Where'll you have it sent?"

Trot, who was struggling to make out two dollars and forty cents, hand-ed over that amount with a sigh of relief.

"That's just right. You needn't send it. I'll carry it."

"Come, now, you can't do that. You're not as large as your maid-servant, you know. Where do you live?"

Columbus avenue. I'm Ella Lindsay."

"All right. What number?"

"I don't know, but I can find it. You do up the bundle."

Despite her resolution, Trot was so appalled at the size and weight of the package returned, that she gave up all idea of getting another calico dress for Ann, and labored heavily out into the street, with her basket, pouch, bundle and umbrella. Her little feet were soaked and very tired indeed, and the persistent storm almost blinded her; but there were Ned and Tom and Molly to be thought of.

"I wonder," she mused, shifting the heavy bundle, as the string cut her fingers, "if I couldn't buy a mustache for Ned. I heard him wishing he had one, and people said hair. I'll try!" And walking into a gentleman's furnishing store, she astonished a smartly-looking boy behind the counter:

"Do you have mustaches?"

"Have *what?*"

"Mustaches, please."

The boy surveyed Trot a moment, and then was overcome by the "ridiculous side of the thing," as he said to a brother clerk, when he had finished laughing.

"Here's a young one wants a mustache. Did you ever!"

"Maybe she wants a false one for theatricals or something."

"I don't. I want it for my brother Ned," said Trot, standing her ground. "It's got one, and I heard him say he wanted one. Now you get 'em to sell!" she insisted, getting red in the face as the boy disappeared behind the counter with a fresh laughter.

Trot certainly was a funny sight standing there, with the bedraggled big hat and flaming cheeks. The senior clerk, with a wink to the proprietor, remarked:

"I shouldn't think your brother could be old enough to have a mustache. Tell him to wait till it comes."

Now it Trot had one failing it was temper. Stamping her little foot on the ground she exclaimed, with flashing eyes:

"I shan't either! He's old enough now. And if he hasn't got a mustache on his upper lip like you, he's got a dear little one on his ear, so there!"

A perfect shriek of laughter followed this speech, in the midst of which Trot rushed out of the store and hurried back along the stormy street with tears rolling down her cheeks.

"Oh dear! oh dear! those hateful people! I wish I hadn't come at all. Everybody laughs at me, and I can't go home with presents for only half of 'em."

"One dollar and fifty-five cents, and three presents to get beside Ann's. Oh! I'd better go back to the man that sold things so cheap!"

What a long way it was back, struggling against the wind and storm! And how Trot's arm ached! But there was the store at last. She dragged herself in and asked, with what strength she had left, for the man that sold her the basket.

"He has gone to dinner," said the lady she asked.

Poor Trot sat down on her bundle of calico and burst into tears of such deep that the lady hurried round the counter and took her in her arms.

"Why my child, how are you are, and how cold! How far have you to go?"

"I can't go at all till I get my presents," sobbed persistent Trot; and then she told her story, still sitting on the calico, and ended with a sudden question:

"What time is it?"

"About half-past three."

"Oh! ever so much past lunch. What *will* they think is the matter?"

"Where is your house?" asked the lady, who had carried Trot into a rear room, and, having set her down by a stove, was trying to draw off her sodden shoes.

"Columbus avenue."

"But what number?"

"I don't know, but I know the house because there is a dead oleander in the balcony next door."

Trot chatted away while the lady proceeded to hang up her stockings, dry her drenched feet, and remove her wet clothing.

"I must find some things for you to wear home, and then I think I will take you there in a car. Jamie will take my place for a while," she said, looking toward a boy in the store.

"But I haven't got my presents."

"Oh! I forgot. You want to get four, and have about a dollar and a half, haven't you? Suppose you get some candy for your brothers?"

"You don't keep it, do you?"

"No, but Jamie can go and get you some. Two pounds, at thirty cents a pound, would leave you ninety-five cents."

"Only ninety-five cents for Molly and Ann!"

"You can get a little ivory tablet, that I think your sister would like, for half a dollar. And for Ann—"

The lady thought a moment.

"Wouldn't she like some bright ribbon? Jamie can get that, too. Three yards of scarlet ribbon, enough for bows for neck and hair, will be very pretty."

Poor Trot was too much tired out to care what was done. When Jamie returned with his purchases she was half asleep, done up in a shawl. The multiplicity of her bundles decided the lady to call a cab, in which Trot was presently placed, her wet clothes in a separate parcel, and her feet encased in a pair of number four boots, that had to be taken on. Very thankful was she to come in sight of the aforesaid dead oleander, and very thankful were the startled inmates of her home to see her safe and sound. Not quite sound, however, for she was a little feverish, and in much disreputable attire that she was conveyed triumphantly upstairs.

Great amusement was then created by the contents of the cab, conspicuous among which was Molly's rumpled hat. After delivering these the lady, refusing more substantial thanks, was driven away.

It was not till the next noon that Trot felt sufficiently recovered to attend to her presents. She then begged Ned to take the gyrator out of the pouch, and leave it free for tobacco. She took him into the nursery to do it, where there was no one but Molly, and while he worked she told about the episode of the mustache. She felt perfectly sure of sympathy, and was utterly amazed when Ned, after staring at her a minute in blank surprise, threw down the gyrator and laughed till the room rang, while Molly created a chorus by joining in.

"Molly! Molly!" gasped Ned, finally sitting up, and wiping the tears from his eyes. "Did you hear? She told the man I had one on my ear! O Molly! I'll be the death of me yet!"

"You *have* got one on your ear!" said the indignant Trot. "I saw it the other day—a little one just coming!"

"O Ned!" Molly could say no more.

"She saw that mole on your ear, and it has two or three hairs on it. Never mind, Trot dear, you didn't know any better."

But Trot did mind. For some years the history of that day's shopping was a standing joke in the family, and the heroine was generally ashamed of it. But now that the aforesaid heroine is a young lady, she can laugh as merrily as anyone at the remembrance of the Christmas when she tried to buy a brother a mustache.—*Hannah B. Hudson, in Wide-Awake.*

The Peacock Hall of Delhi.

Peculiarly set apart for the reception of nobility is a quadrangle of moderate dimensions. The building is a very beautiful pavilion of white marble supported on massive pillars of the same material, the whole of which, with the connecting arches, is richly ornamented with flowers of inlaid mosaic work of different colored stones and gilding. It is raised on a terrace four feet high, the floor of which is composed of flags of white marble. Between each of the front rows of pillars is a balustrade of marble, elaborately carved in several designs of perforated work. The top of the building is ornamented with four marble pavilions with gilt cupolas. The ceiling of the pavilion was originally completely covered with filigree work; but in 1799 the Mahrattas, after a capture of the city, took the silver down and melted it, the value of the same being estimated at nearly $1,000,000. In the cornice at each end of the interior hall is suspended in letters of gilt in the Persian language, "If there is a paradise on earth it is this." In the hall was the famous peacock throne, so called from its having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life. The throne itself is six feet long by four feet broad. It stood on six massive feet, which, with the body, were of solid gold, inlaid with rubies, emeralds and diamonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold supported by twelve pillars, all richly emblazoned with costly gems, and a fringe of pearls ornamented the borders of the canopy. Between the two peacocks stood the figure of a parrot, of the ordinary size, said to have been carved out of a single emerald. On either side of the throne stood a chauri, or umbrella, one of the Oriental emblems of royalty. They were made of crimson velvet, richly embro

Additional Local.

THAT NEW PROPELLER.—The Traverse City papers say that Perry Hannah has entered into a contract with Grand Haven parties for the building of the Company's new propeller. The dimensions of the boat are to be as follows: Length, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; She is to be fitted up in first class style for a passenger boat, with two commodious cabins, one on the main deck aft, the other above. The motive power of the boat will be one low-pressure engine, with cylinder twenty-two inches in diameter and ten feet stroke, with a return flue boiler 16 feet long and eight feet diameter of shell, built to stand 200 pounds of steam pressure. Her ordinary speed is expected to be 14 miles an hour. It is intended to put this boat on the route between Traverse City and Little Traverse. She will leave Traverse City every morning, making all stops, run to Little Traverse and Petoskey and back the same day. She will be on the route by the first of May. The owner of the new propeller will be from $25,000 to $30,000. One gratifying point in connection with the fact that the contract for this fine new steamer is to be given to Capt. O. E. Wilbur, who has served the Union Line for the past two seasons. He has lots of friends down this way. Now let Mr. Hannah the "old line" to connect the Charlevoix, and everything will be all right.

A FINE PICTURE.—Art can claim one of her most devoted votaries in the person of our friend John Woods, of this place. John has executed several pictures, some which have evoked many compliments. But now the whole of Newman's restaurant receives the best of all Woods' efforts. It is a life-size portrait of Lavinia Beckwith. We do not claim to be a critic on sisterhood of art, but we call it a good portrait of Miss Cline, whose acquaintance we have long enjoyed. Enough, we can only utter honest words of praise for honest John's more than ordinary amateur talent.

WE predict lively times here for Charlevoix next season. With the dredging out of our harbor we may expect to see the entry into our harbor as a regular stopping place the Menominee and Hannah Lay & Co. new steamer. Both captains have expressed this as their intentions. This in connection with our inland steamers which will each make semi-daily trips, will make Charlevoix a point of transfer for the extensive travel which is expected, and the large amount of freight which must of necessity be distributed from this point. The indications are certainly very flattering.

The farmers were all in town Saturday. And this though brings another. It is gratifying to reflect how benefits and general prosperity have multiplied in this region within the last few years But a short time ago more of our country people came to town on foot and carried home their small purchases in a sack strapped upon their backs than came and went any other way. Now we look out of our window and see three same people in town with well fed horses, and their sleighs loaded with grain or corn-fed pork for this market. They receive cash for it, and go home as they do in any other civilized farming country. These benefits have not ceased to multiply yet. In the increasing prosperity and thrift of our farmers we see growth and development in all about us; for in the agricultural element lies the source of all that builds up and enlarges

Smith of the Clarion *Sentinel*, says: "Ally King sinks the Petoskey Record as *the most* readable paper in Northern Michigan." We know he thought so all the time, but hardly expected him to own up to it.—*Record.*

The ladies are ours. Now, we shall no such thing. That would be altogether too big a fie to tell for the simple sake of an editorial compliment. Just look again.

Little Traverse Republican.

The Cross Village Indians, some 72 in number who have just returned from their annual deer hunt at Alpena, had unusual good luck this year, having captured one hundred and sixty deer. The champion "John Ettagumike" killed thirty-two deer and one bear. How is that for a score?

John Wagley Jr. has launched his schooner "Alice" and goes to Elk Rapids with a load of wheat for W. B. Parker.

Father Welkamp of the Convent farm, has housed over one thousand bushels of potatoes this fall. One day they dug and put in their root-house over five hundred bushels.

Did you ever think of it? The SENTINEL is larger and better than some papers we might mention that are printed in places of double the population of Charlevoix? People should encourage an enterprise of this kind by giving it a hearty support.

Petoskey Record

Capt. Wm. Little, who ran the tug Nellie Booth here last summer, is now getting her for a run in Saginaw. He takes her in to bring another load up here next spring and runs it between this place and Little Traverse.

The grist mill of Bazen Ingalls & Son is now in full blast sure enough, and they are turning out flour very fast. If wheat continues to come in as fast as it has for the past few days, they will be obliged to run the mill night and day to supply the wants of their customers.

Wm. Adams, of Springvale township, had down a large tree last Wednesday, which stood near his house, a tree constructed not long since. He supposed the tree would fall away from the building, but contrary to his expectations, it fell directly across the house, smashing in the roof and raking the entire structure badly. His family were all out of the building at the time, as it was a matter of doubt as to the direction the tree would fall, and as it turned out, it it was fortunate that Mr. Adams' wife and children were out of danger.

Editor Rose, of the *Democrat*, is in Grand Rapids endeavoring to overcome the effects of the shock which his system received from the shortcomings of one of the *Republican* and *Sentinel*.—*Little Traverse Independent*

Grant or Blaine.

Washington Cor. of Cleveland Herald.

Nothing in the political future looks plainer than that the struggle for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1880 will be between Blaine and Grant. There is no longer any possibility of defeating the candidacy of "the old man," as the ex-President is familiarly termed in Washington. He will be in the field when the time comes, and will have a powerful support, not only among the politicians but among the people, with whom his errors of administration have not dimmed the luster of his military fame. No candidate has any chance of making head against him except Senator Blaine, who has devoted body of adherents in every State, and whose personal popularity and political sagacity will make him the rallying point for all opposition to the third term scheme. Sherman can only be a lieutenant to Grant to gather up votes and turnel them over to him, unless Grant's success in the convention should become impossible. In this case, joining the Grant forces to his own, Conkling might outnumber Blaine. He certainly cannot outgeneral him. Before the present session closes I predict that a division of the Republican Congressmen into Blaine men and Grant men will begin to take place, and from the representatives the division will soon extend to the masses of the party.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Hiram H. Simons, of Antrim, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Daniel Dyer, of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Charlevoix, on November 6, A. D. 1877, and recorded in liber "D" of Mortgages, on page 98, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of the notice for sale hereof the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of Thirty dollars stipulated for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, towit: The southwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 14t

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

IS SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risk taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

MRS. R. E. Carpenter,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the finest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

49 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured and repaired.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS CASH.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For a thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low Figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

FOR SALE.

One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT

Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune offer to the record of journalistic enterprise and political instruction notice in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and rational financial and fiscal policy, and of wise development.

In its large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the recognized organ of the dominant party in the state, it also undertakes its supplement promise by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper be issued at the largest facilities or getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintaining special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and accuracy.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoint of sound principle, and of an experience in journalism, and of an acquaintance with political and economic principles. All matters of special public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and patient thorough investigation which it has given to the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and unobjectionable in tone.

One page of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest to practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1.25.

All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by drafts on Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Terms to Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for canvassers, send for A-G-ts circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address

POST AND TRIBUNE,
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Sampson to George Bethune, dated April 21th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 221, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars stipulated for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, towit: The southwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [Jan-1st

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Benzie—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878. Present, C. B. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hev. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 35. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 24, 1878. Whole No., 466

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

It is reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory, five lines or less, $5.00 per year.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. MORINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL R. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Reg ister of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Horseshoeing, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

FAILTHORP & NEBERRY, Attorneys and Solicitors, Will practice in any of the Courts. Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, *Physician and Surgeon,* CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Lenvitt, LAWYER AND NOTARY, Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a COW-MILKER, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of the people in the village, for H. F. BISHER, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. URSHINY, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meet at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mails leave at 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 5 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

25-1yr O. S. SMITH.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Butters' store, and

INTEND TO STAY

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. J. Bradley.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	18
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4½ 4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

Snow, snow, in endless quantity.

Rubber boots just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Traverse Bay *Eagle* is out in a bright, new dress.

SEE advertisement of W. J. Bradley, the meat man, elsewhere.

UNCLE John Miller, of Boyne, spent several days in town last week.

THE tug Kittie Gaylord arrived here Wednesday and laid up for the winter.

THE stores in Charlevoix will be closed Christmas and New Years' days.

THE schooner Fleetwing is hauled out. Capt. Smith will lengthen her ten feet this winter.

OLD uncle Jessie Weikel formerly of South Arm, has returned from California looking like a young man.

LET'S see. Whose promising boy is it that runs that juvenile journal at Elk Rapids now?

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of O. S. Smith, in this issue. Mr. Smith is a fine workman, and is worthy of a generous patronage.

It will pay you to call in and examine the display of stoves in Stockman's hardware store.

Go to See & Washburn's and see what you can get for five cents.

WILL SEE, formerly of this place, has a half interest in a skating rink at Cheboygan.

WE are indebted to State Road Commissioner Haviland for a copy of his annual report.

VACATION for two weeks, and the young 'uns are dividing their time between sliding down hill and soaring up runaways.

ARCHIE BUTTAR'S horse, broke his hitching strap in front of the store Friday and ran away, demolishing the cutter, and slightly injuring the horse.

We wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. FOX, Rose & Buttars.

EIGHTY days in jail is what Henry Moore gets at Cheboygan for spending too much of his time among the soiled doves of that place.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleadly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

THERE is considerable talk of the establishment of a permanent Horticultural Fair, open to the world, at Grand Rapids.

A good assortment of skates at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HISTORY CLASS.—Several Charlevoix gentlemen have formed a history class, and meet weekly. "Hume's England" is just now being digested by them. J. Milo Eaton is President.

THE masquerade ball at Fox's hall Wednesday night promises well. Nearly all the ladies in town are trying to see how abominably ridiculous they can rig themselves up for the occasion.

Crockery and glassware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

MCMORAN'S flouring mill, at Port Huron, has received orders for 1,000 sacks of flour for Liverpool, Eng., and 1,500 sacks for the Glasgow market.

BIG HOGS.—Avery VanDusen, of Norwood township, killed four hogs one day last week weighing in the aggregate 1880 pounds. The largest weighed 515 pounds.

NEW subscribers are constantly coming in.

BOYNE ITEMS.—Cameron's new building is up and the rafters on.

—James Martin, employed in the saw mill, had his leg seriously injured one day last week by a stick of timber rebounding. He will be laid up a month.

THERE appears to be a pretty good prospect for the extension of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad from its present terminus to Cheboygan, a distance of 38 miles, at an early day.

A large stock of leather just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Edmund's Electoral Bill has passed the Senate. Every Republican and Democrata voting in favor. The old method could not stand the test of a close election. The bill now before Congress, is expected to meet every emergency that may arise in counting the electoral vote.

WE learn that E. Gillard, formerly of this place, but now of Covert Mich., has been having bad luck. His family have all been sick with diptheria, of which dreadful disease his daughter Kate has died.

THEY say President Hayes will follow the example of Grant in withholding harbor appropriations. If he does he is a mean critter, if he is trying to walk in the footsteps of the greatest living American. Washington papers please copy.

THE deputy auditor-general of this State next year will be a lady—Miss Emma J. Latimer, niece of Gen. Latimer, the auditor.

THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

What the Township Daddies Did Last Monday Evening.

At a meeting of the Township Board of the Township of Charlevoix, held at the Clerk's office in the village of Charlevoix, Dec. 16th, 1878, present E. H. Green, Supervisor, Hyron See, Township Clerk, L. D. Bartholomew and J. M. Clark, Justices.

The bond of A. J. McLeod, as a retailer of spirituous liquors, was approved.

The following bills were audited:

W. C. Newman, Highway Com'r,	$35 50
A. Bunars, negotiating bonds,	7 66
L. D. Bartholomew, on Town Board,	3 75
H. Biller, " "	3 75
J. M. Clark, " "	3 75
W. C. Newman, " "	5 70
E. H. Green, supr., and drawing bonds,	2 00
Clerk's salary,	32 50
Health officer,	35 00
	5 00

There being a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Schools by the removal of R. J. Seaman, L. D. Bartholomew was appointed to fill the vacancy.

John S. Dixon was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of School Inspector.

The Board voted to instruct the Township Treasurer to use the contingent fund to pay Township and Highway orders, except enough to pay Bridge Bond No. 1, and the interest on the whole amount of said Bridge Bonds.

On motion of J. M. Clark, the Board adjourned.

Boots and shoes very cheap for cash at See & Washburn's.

THE old shop on Bridge street near Crone & Durman's store, and which has long been an eyesore to the village, has been removed to the South side of the harbor, and will serve as a workshop for the workmen on the Nellie Booth.

OVER two feet of snow in the woods.

Good sewing-machine oil at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CAPT. A. G. Aldrich, and S. M. See, of this place, have purchased a half interest in the steamer Nellie Booth, of this place, Capt. Aldrich will undoubtedly sail her next season.

A fine assortment of candies and nuts at See & Washburn's.

THE TILLSON.—The tug W. C. Tillson arrived in port Wednesday and laid up for the winter. During the latter part of the season the Tillson has been in the employ of Harder & Hafer, of Chicago, in the fishing business, their nets being set at various points around the Straits. On Tuesday the Tillson took from 46 nets three tons of fish, being equal quantities of trout and whitefish. The Tillson will tow here next season, Capt. Wilson left here Saturday for Sheboygan Wis., leaving the tug in charge of Engineer Fred Shraudt who will remain here through the winter.

A nice article of ladies' ties at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

REASONS why a liberal appropriation should be made for Charlevoix Harbor this winter are more numerous and far weightier than ever before. The heavy snow fall thus far this winter indicates that the winter will be favorable for the various Pine Lake industries which are the feeders to our shipping interests. The coming spring our inland coasts will be lined with the products of our hardwood forests, and our saw-mills, which before the middle of next summer will be increased by two of good capacity, will swell the bulk of our exports to dimensions largely in excess of those of any previous year. Add to this the natural stimulous attendant upon reviving trade, and the necessity for harbor improvement here is pressing. The entrance to our harbor is in a deplorable condition, having a depth over the bar of barely six feet. Hence, when we say that an appropriation for our harbor this winter is a *necessity*, we mean all that the word implies. The policy, from whatever source it emanates, which will block commerce by withholding appropriations from harbors of this class and condition, is one of foolishness and stupidity. It springs from ignorance and a spirit of spite.

Homeopathic Medicines JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Extra and express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 10th, to authorize the exchange of subsidiary coin for trade dollars. A resolution was reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs authorizing the appointment of Dr. Justus Fowell as an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, in explanation it was stated that the doctor had already rendered services as Assistant Surgeon, but could not be regularly appointed because he had served in the Confederate army when a minor; the bill was then passed to it. A resolution was agreed to requesting the Secretary to transmit to the Senate a copy of the testimony of James E. Anderson relating to the Pacific Railroad Bill, taken before the House Committee. The bill relating to Presidential elections was further debated, Messrs. Morgan and Edmunds supporting, and Mr. Jones (Florida) opposing the measure.

In the House, Speaker announced as members of the Yellow Fever Commission, Messrs. Monroe, Virginia; Gunter, Cartwright, Morse, Garfield, Harmer and Cutting. Mr. Conger, Republican, of Iowa, said that the Democratic opposition kills the latter appropriating $1,000,000 were reported from Committee of the Whole and passed. The request of the senate to be furnished with a copy of the testimony relating to Senator Matthews was, on motion of Mr. Potter, complied with.

THE Fortification Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate, on the 11th, as was also the House bill to amend the drawback law relating to pensions; to secure a more efficient collection of the revenue from spirits. The bill was passed to authorize duplicates of the engines at steam vessels of the United States Marine Institution of New York. The bill in regard to the grant of the Des Moines rapids was further debated and finally passed—28 to 26. Adjourned to the 16th. . . . In the House, the bill looking to an investigation of the conduct of J. C. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections of New York, was amended so as to make the investigation extend to his conduct on the days of registration, and was then adopted without objection. A bill was introduced and referred to make the trade-dollar a legal tender.

SENATE not in session on the 14th. . . . In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the issue of duplicates of registered bonds stolen from the Sub-Treasury in the city of New York, was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Saturday next. The Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were nearly all non-concurred in. A resolution was adopted requiring the bill providing for the issue of duplicate bonds and the capture of marauders, and calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why he had not surrendered the guilty and two possible parties to the Utah Indians to the authorities of Kansas and Nebraska. The Geneva Award bill was further debated, but the Senate bill to regulate Presidential elections was referred to a committee on the original bill.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 16th. The Consular and Diplomatic and the Naval Appropriation bills were reported.

A motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 29. The resolution of Mr. Blaine in regard to elections in the South was taken up, and a motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 54—Messrs. Davis (W. Va.), Maxey and Withers voting in the affirmative. The amendment of Mr. Thurman was then agreed to without division. After which Mr. Conkling submitted an amendment, which was ordered to be printed. . . . In the House the investigation made by a special committee of nine Republicans instead of the usual committee; all blame then submitted an amendment declaring the nomination to hold testimony by letter or any sub-committee, and to visit localities at the country when and where, in their judgment, facilitate any portion of the objects of the investigation. Mr. Butler moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that the committee shall sit only at the capital and not sub-committees. Mr. Butler's amendment was opposed by Mr. Hale, and, after debate, was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 127. Mr. Davis (W. Va.) then proposed an amendment that the committee and sub-committees should sit with open doors when requested to do so by a majority of the committee. After a lengthy debate this amendment was also rejected—yeas, 98; nays, 120. An executive session was then held. Among the bills introduced and referred in the House were the following: Providing for the payment of duties on imports in United States bonds; refunding the charge for Post-office envelopes to five cents; for the exchange of standard fair trade dollars; to limit the coinage of the standard silver dollars to five dollars per capita, according to the census about to be taken, and to make them a legal tender in the amount of twenty dollars for all debts; providing for the free coinage of silver; proposing a penalty of $1,000 to be imposed upon any National Bank for each officer in refusing to receive or pay out the standard silver dollars the same as other lawful money; providing for the circulation of National Bank notes of less than five dollars after resumption, the same as before; to abolish the Bureau of Military Justice. District of Columbia affairs were considered.

DOMESTIC.

THE Belgium steamer Herman Ludwig, formerly the Clyde steamer Andes, left New York on the 29th of October for Antwerp, with forty persons on board. Since that time no tidings have been received from her, and she is believed to have foundered in mid-ocean. The date of her departure coincides with a series of very disastrous gales on the Atlantic coast, and she is believed to have perished in one of them. The Ludwig was built in 1870, and her cargo was valued at $150,000.

THE Iowa and Ohio State Granges met in annual Convention, on the 10th, the former at Des Moines and the latter at Columbus. Forty-eight members were present in the Iowa Convention. Reports were read in the Ohio gathering showing the organization in the State to be in a healthy condition. The Secretary reported 977 subordinate Granges in working order, with about 40,000 members. A motion to amend the constitution of the National Grange so as to reduce the monthly dues from ten to five cents was defeated.

ON the 11th, additional details of the great storm of the preceding day throughout New England and the Middle States were received. The river which skirts the Town of Westfield, Mass., overflowed its banks and poured through the center of the village, destroying a large number of dwellings and several large factories, and involving a loss of more than $250,000. On the Troy & Greenfield Railroad a freight train plunged into a fifty-foot washout, and a similar accident occurred at Wentworth, N. H. The dam of the Sutton Manufacturing Company, at Wilkinsonville, Mass., was carried away, causing a loss of $20,000. In Maine, the Grand Trunk, the Androscoggin and the Maine Central Railroads were very seriously damaged and the running of trains suspended. In Leominster, Mass., several dams were swept away and many factories destroyed. Great damage was also caused at South Fitchburg. Mill River Valley from Goshen to Northampton suffered a loss of between $100,000 to $200,000 in the destruction of roads and bridges. The Ashfield (Mass.) reservoir gave way and destroyed the Village of Conway, a few miles below. Many other pieces in Western Massachusetts suffered to a greater or less extent, the damage to that section being estimated at from $750,000 to $1,000,000. In New Hampshire and Vermont also great damage was done. All through Pennsylvania the storm was exceptionally severe, and a great amount of property destroyed, and several lives lost. In the vicinity of Port Jervis, N. Y., several fine bridges were carried away and great desolation wrought. The damage at Kingston, Wilkes-Barre, Eddyville and Rondout, N. Y., is roughly estimated at $500,000. Several lives were lost in that vicinity.

THERE were sixty-six delegates present, out of seventy entitled to seats, at the session of the Iowa State Grange, on the 11th. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the repeal of the Maximum Railroad law, demanding its restoration, and declaring that "we will vote for no man, no matter what party may nominate him who is not definitely and positively pledged to use his best endeavors to secure such restoration." The monthly dues were reduced from ten to five cents, in accordance with the action of the National Grange, and the dues of ladies were abolished.

THE Ohio State Grange, on the 12th, elected J. M. Brigham, of Wauseon, Master, in place of S. H. Ellis, declined. Mr. Ellis was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE First National and the Commercial Banks, of Saratoga, N. Y., suspended, on the 13th, owing to a run growing out of the defalcation of County-Treasurer Wright.

THE Secretary of the Iowa State Grange, at the recent session of that body, reported the total receipts for the year at $9,304.92; expenditures, $8,941.95. The Master was instructed to petition the next Legislature to restore the railroad tariff, and to ask Congress to establish sister-State commerce tariff regulations.

IN the Ohio State Grange, on the 13th, a committee appointed to consider the condition of the Granges reported that the Order was not in a healthy condition as formerly, and that both the number of Granges and their membership were smaller than before, but that the Granges now existing are on a firm basis. The action of the National Grange to memorializing Congress to repeal the tax on tobacco was disapproved of.

IN Custer County, Neb., a few days ago, two men, named Mitchell and Ketchum, were convicted of the murder of Mr. Bainie in regard to elections in the South was taken up, and a motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 54—Messrs. Davis (W. Va.), Maxey and Withers voting in the affirmative. The amendment of Mr. Thurman was then agreed to without division. After which Mr. Conkling submitted an amendment, which was ordered to be printed. . . . In the House the investigation made by a special committee of nine Republicans instead of the usual committee; all blame then submitted an amendment declaring the nomination to hold testimony by letter or any sub-committee, and to visit localities at the country when and where, in their judgment, facilitate any portion of the objects of the investigation. Mr. Butler moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that the committee shall sit only at the capital and not sub-committees. Mr. Butler's amendment was opposed by Mr. Hale, and, after debate, was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 127. Mr. Davis (W. Va.) then proposed an amendment that the committee and sub-committees should sit with open doors when requested to do so by a majority of the committee. After a lengthy debate this amendment was also rejected—yeas, 98; nays, 120. An executive session was then held. Among the bills introduced and referred in the House were the following: Providing for the payment of duties on imports in United States bonds; refunding the charge for Post-office envelopes to five cents; for the exchange of standard fair trade dollars; to limit the coinage of the standard silver dollars to five dollars per capita, according to the census about to be taken, and to make them a legal tender in the amount of twenty dollars for all debts; providing for the free coinage of silver; proposing a penalty of $1,000 to be imposed upon any National Bank for each officer in refusing to receive or pay out the standard silver dollars the same as other lawful money; providing for the circulation of National Bank notes of less than five dollars after resumption, the same as before; to abolish the Bureau of Military Justice. District of Columbia affairs were considered.

DOMESTIC.

THE Belgium steamer Herman Lud

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 19, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

I suppose every one knows Dr. Mary Walker, but for the benefit of any of your readers who may not have the pleasure, I will explain that he—no, she—well then, it is a wholly unprecedented compound of feminine name with masculine habiliments. To say that it is a strong minded creature would be putting the matter too mildly. Dr. Mary is a roarer. It is always stared at and hooted when it appears on the street, and not without reason, for it wears a Derby hat, a coat with a short or bob-tail rear attachment, a pair of unmistakable pantaloons, and a gold headed cane. Once in a while it has even more unpleasant experiences than being hooted and stared at. For example, it arrived in town the other day from Washington, which unhappy capital forms its usual haunt, and going to a hotel demanded lodging. Now a hotel clerk is commonly supposed to be equal to any ordinary emergency, but this was a staggerer. The young man gasped and stammered, but eventually managed to inquire after the sex of his would be guest. This rash question drew down on his devoted head a storm of indignant abuse from the irascible "Dr.," which threatened to overwhelm him, but he finally rallied and succeeded in steering his nondescript out of the building. Before it could get to another hotel, it was gently collared by a policeman, who probably thought he had captured the original "What is it?" and led into a neighboring police station, whence it was shortly afterward liberated, and immediately sought the Windsor, followed by an enthusiastic crowd of ragmuffins. Here again it was gently but firmly "bounced" and finding all its efforts to be recognized as a man and brother futile, gave it up for the moment and disappeared.

The next morning, however it reappeared to public view under the escort of a policeman, who, this time, conducted his mysterious prize to Superintendent Watlings office to get its status officially defined, and learn his own duty in the premises. The Superintendent, who is the most gallant of men, listened patiently to the voluble lamentation of his erratic prisoner, and then slowly guessing, from the length of its tongue, that it must be a woman, said "Madam, I think you have not committed any offence against the laws. The wearing of clothes is a matter of taste, so long as they are not used for purposes of disguise. No policeman has a right to investigate your trousers, or your petticoats." And then triumphant, at last, Dr. Mary Walker walked.

"Little Phil," Sheridan would rather I have no doubt, be attacked with sabre and cannon than with red tape and law books, but he meets the latter as bravely as the former. A very important suit is now pending against him in the Caroult Court here, growing out of a claim made on him for something like half a million of dollars for seizing somebody's cotton plantation down in Louisiana during the war. I dropped into the court room the other afternoon and found it crowded with notabilities. The gallant General was present in person, looking cool enough, but a little as though he would liked a chance to ride at the head of his own cavalrymen into the ranks of the other side, which is marshaled in this instance by his old companion in arms, General Ben. Butler, who was the cynosure of all eyes. I am afraid Benjamin never was very pretty, and he certainly don't seem to improve in looks very rapidly. He has grown enormously corpulent, so that he waddles most absurdly, and has lost all signs of a neck; and as he prances heavily about before the bar, keeping one of those terrible optics on the jury, while the other steadily intimidated the witness he was examining, he looked more like a great bag turtle than any thing else I can think of. The trial promises to be a long one.

Col. Mapleson, the celebrated London impresario, at present giving Italian Opera here, with "Her Majesty's" opera troupe, will, I fear, soon be ready to shake off the dust of this "blarsted" country and quit our shores forever. First, he has embroiled himself with the directors of the Academy of Music, and got that august body not only down on him, but into a row among themselves. Then he has sought to compel the fat and indolent Minnie Hauk to sing at his "soiree" concerts on Sunday evening, threatening fines and imprisonment as the penalty of her refusal, but has only succeeded in getting himself thoroughly snubbed by the press and public for his pains. Several other little unpleasantnesses have also arisen in connection with his alleged partnership with ticket speculators; and, to crown all, he has been arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children, for introducing a ballet danced by little girls. This last straw has pretty nearly broken the camel's back. The noble Briton, almost exploding with indignation, denounces the proceedings as "a most high handed hentrage, you know," and would like to have the Earl of Beaconsfield declare war with the Yankees at once. However, the Colonel has got a good troupe, and is making money so fast out of these same Yankees, that he will perhaps swallow his rage and continue to favor us.

And apropos of the S. F. P. C. C., that somewhat officious organization has again distinguished itself this week by interfering to stop the exhibition, by its parents, of a baby eight months old, weighing just one pound. This exhibition has attracted crowds for several weeks, and don't seem to have damaged the interesting infant; but the feelings of the Society were outraged, so it arrested the parents and ruthlessly cut off the yield of their bonanza, with about as much reason as that other busybody, Mr. Anthony Comstock of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice," lately forced a picture owner to take out of his window a copy of Hans Makart's magnificent historical painting, "Christ in the Pilate's Entry in to Antwerp," on account of some partially nude figures which it contains. Such "Jacks in office" are an annoying nuisance.

A cheerful state of things in a court of justice is now being uncovered in the impeachment trial of Justice Walter S. Pinckney, of one of the City Police Courts. The evidence clearly establishes the fact, well known to all frequenters of his court room, that Justice Pinkney has for a couple of years or more been an habitual drunkard, frequently absenting himself from his post for weeks together, and very often holding court when too drunk to stand, or to compre hend what was going on. It has also been testified, that he has frequently rendered openly corrupt judgments, taken bribes, backmailed subordinates, and, in short, done about everything which a man in his position could do to lay himself open to impeachment and imprisonment. He has even been arrested on the street for disorderly conduct, and locked up over night. This sort of thing has been going on for many months, and yet this incompetent drunkard has been permitted to keep on his disgraceful way, hindering justice and drawing a salary almost as large as that of a United States Supreme Court Judge. Even now during his trial he continues to hold court after his usual style. If any one asks why this is thus I shall be obliged to give it up. Perhaps we shall find out before Pinckney's trial is ended. RADIX.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "One course only remains. Let there be a united North. Let there be an exhibition of power. The South respects power, and it will respect nothing else. Kindness is wasted upon it.

An effort is being made to remove the county seat of Ionia county to Portland. The citizens of Portland offer to build $40,000 worth of county buildings if the change can be made.

Events at the opening of the present session of Congress indicate that the Republican party was never better united and equipped for agressive action than it is now.

Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, had his leg amputated, and was elected United States Senator in one day last week.

MarkTwain has received $100,000 play royalty on "The Gilded Age."

Political.

A Christian Republican, General Grant declined to be knighted by the King of Portugal, the other day.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Senator Conkling announces himself as irrevocably for Grant for President in 1880.

The Democratic Vicksburg *Herald* claims that Hayes is always tangled up in by his endeavor to be a friend of the South and a good Radical at the same time.

The line of Republican Governors of Pennsylvania has been unbroken for 20 years.

Wade Hampton, ex-rebel, is believed to have got control of the South Carolina Legislature, and to have made himself Governor when he was not elected, by the bribery of Republican members. He will reap his reward by going to the Senate, when Smalls, the ex slave, for taking a bribe, goes to the penitentiary.

Senator Bruce says Grant would be the choice of nine tenths of the Republicans of the South.

A Washington letter to the Cleveland *Herald* says President Hayes is one of the best Grant men in the country, and would like to see him his successor as well as his predecessor.

The Democrats at Washington begin to put forth the doctrine that Sam Tilden is a private individual and, that if he sent and received cipher dispatches it's nobody's business.

Three happy candidates for the Senate from Wisconsin, Howe, Carpenter and Keyes, all certain of election.

"The longest way round is the shortest way home" is the title of a cartoon in the *Graphic* representing General Grant traveling around the globe on his way to the White House.

Col. Scott, President of the United States Senate, is duly recorded in the Parisian papers, as having arrived in Paris.

The Boston *Post* says the entire Democratic party is in favor of Grant as King of Bulgaria. This desire to do him honor by promoting him to high places in other lands, has been the leading desire of the Democratic party ever since the affair at Fort Dearborn. His operations then and subsequently during the war led them to regard him as a flourishing tool that they were anxious to see come to flaming maturity on another man's nose.

South Carolina now has two one-legged Senators. Butler got his shot off while fighting for the rebellion, while Hampton's was kicked off by a mule. History must decide which is the most honorable wound.

The Canucks gave the Marquis of Lorn and his wife a tolerably showy reception; but just wait till General Grant returns to "his own native land," if you want to see a big time.

Christine Nilsson is to be made Grand Mistress of the Evening Star, a ladies masonic lodge to which only the distinguished ladies ladies of Europe are admitted.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Beaconsfield plays whist." There was a suspicion at the Berlin Congress that he also took a hand at bluff occasionally.

The receipts of hogs at Chicago during last week were 261,107 head—the largest on record.

Boots are made on the Pacific coast with pockets in the tops for pistols.

Edward Stokes, the man who shot Jim Fiske, is a Nevada miner.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Chouteau, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicnity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUBBELL,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Theatore with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while order or odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent to application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Very respectfully,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills Billed to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, - Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER.

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 4-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will therefore supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Terms reasonable.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calsomining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crone & Bertram will receive prompt attention. 12tf

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 25, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Josiah L. Bolger, against Barzilla B. Pague for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6844, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Feb., 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. BOSTWICK, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Morris Horse, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Morris J. Stockman, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 25th day of December next at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jenetta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jenetta Butler, Defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Geo. E. Call, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, and the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 25th day of Dec. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the seventy-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tayperchie, late of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Mary Tayperchie praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday the 25th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, once a week for three weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 12, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Cutler, against Charles Dolmans for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6780, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 30, Township 30, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. BOSTWICK, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preno against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6002, dated April 24, 1876, upon sd sec section 7, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. BOSTWICK, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Kinsman against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6413, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W. of sd section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

BEDIC. BURNETT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

The Senate Electoral Count Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds and passed by the Senate, on the 14th, making legal provisions for regulating the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President:

A BILL to amend sundry provisions of Chap. 1, Title II of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the first Tuesday in October in every fourth year succeeding the last election of a President and Vice President, and on the same day in those States where such law is necessary to bring the offices of President and Vice President declared elected and certified as hereinafter prescribed; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

SEC. 2. Whenever three-fourths or more in number of both the offices of President and Vice President are entering more than two months next preceding the time fixed by law for the meeting of the Electors in any State, and there shall not then have been made in such State a choice of electors for either of such offices, then the executive authority of each State in which no choice shall have been made as aforesaid shall forthwith issue a notification that an election for electors for such State is appointed to be held on the day so fixed by law for the election of electors in the other States of the Union, and the executive authority of each State shall cause a sufficient number of copies of the list of the electors appointed in such State last before such election, certified by the executive authority, to be delivered to the electors appointed to act in such State at or before two o'clock afternoon of the day so fixed for their meeting.

SEC. 3. That if any State shall have failed to make a choice on the day prescribed by law for the election of electors, but shall afterward make such choice, the electors appointed in such State may perform the duties required of them by the Constitution and laws of the United States at any time before the time fixed by law for the meeting of the Electoral Colleges.

SEC. 4. That the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 5. That if any State shall have provided by law for its ascertainment, by judicial or other means, of the fact of the appointment of electors in such State, and for the decision of all questions arising thereon, and for the final determination thereof at any time prior to the day appointed for the meeting of the Electors, in any manner in which the same shall be provided by such law, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on the day appointed for the meeting of the Electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution and in this act hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. That on the second Monday in January next succeeding the meeting of the electors of a State, the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; and thereupon such State certificates as have been received before that hour, purporting to be certificates of the appointment of electors, or in case any State may have appointed electors in the manner provided by law as aforesaid, certificates of such appointment, and the papers accompanying the same, and purporting to be such certificates, and no others, shall be opened, commencing with the certificates from such States as shall have appointed electors in pursuance of such laws, and then proceeding with the certificates from States which have appointed electors in pursuance of the Constitution, if any such shall be received, and then proceeding with the certificates from States which have appointed electors by the action of the Executive thereof

Cutcagon river is frozen over, as at some streams in Southern Michigan, yet people came to Charlevoix from up the lake Saturday, in sail boats, to do their trading. Don't say it is cold up north.

FOX, Rose & Butters have just received a fine line of ladies', misses and children's buttoned shoes. Call and see them.

A quack doctor is traveling in Ohio, accompanied by a remarkably beautiful young woman. Her complexion especially is perfect. He tells the people, in free lectures, that this fair creature was once rather ugly, but has been improved by the use of his elixir, which he offers for sale at $3 a bottle. Nobody buys any at the conclusion of the lecture, but on the following day, when his agent goes from house to house, the sale is large.

A boy named Reuben Hale, of Ingham county, was sent to the Detroit House of Correction, some three years ago, for stealing $35 from a man living near by. The boy having served out his time (one year) and been at liberty two years, that man has just found the $35 in the lining of his vest pocket.

We can sell you a good overcoat for $5. Fox, Rose & Butters.

THE New York *Herald* says we don't want to spare General Grant for the Bulgarian throne—it is handy to have him in the house.

Private advices from Washington are to the effect that the feeling in Congress is favorable to a quiet, careful and business-like session. In the language of an old observer at Washington: "Lobby movements and currency schemes are as plenty as usual, but Congressmen are afraid to touch them. The November elections have had this good effect.

The Telegraphic reports say that Gov. Wade Hampton, whose leg was amputated a few days ago, is slowly sinking, and it is feared will not recover. He suffers intensely, and is constantly under the influence of opiates.

Our teas cannot be beat in Northern Michigan for quality and price. Call and see them. See & Washburn's.

No ex-President ever succeeded as has General Grant in keeping green the memory of his greatness.

Bayard Taylor, the eminent poet, and the United States Minister at Berlin, is dead.

Mr. Custer, of Monroe, father of the lamented General Custer, arrived at Washington lately. He is receiving much attention from the Michigan delegation and others, at the Capital.

The slow going metropolis of Michigan is again being agitated over the bridge question. The general opinion is that Detroit has missed its golden opportunity and will soon hereafter become only a side station off the line of the great through traffic between the east and west.

A general drop in men's hats at See & Washburn's.

General Grant writes that it is still his purpose to travel eastward through India and China, and thence home by way of Pacific and San Francisco in about a year. This will change the programme of the proposed municipal receptions of the East, but it will give those California chaps an opportunity to show their appreciation of the greatest American now living.

Oysters and oranges expected to arrive at See & Washburn's this week.

The second daughter of Queen Victoria—the Grand Duchess Alice, the wife of Prince Frederick William Ludwig, of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany—died at Darmstadt last Saturday morning, of diptheria. She was born in 1843, and was married in 1862. has four daughters and one son, and has lost a son—Frederick William—who was killed by an accidental fall in 1873.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* explains that Blaine only snapped his little gun to see if it was loaded, and every Democrat in Congress thought himself shot.

Gen. Williams, Representative in Congress from the First District of Michigan was stricken down with a stroke of Apoplexy on Monday last, and at the last advice we have (Wednesday noon) it was agreed by the medical fraternity in attendance that his case was hopeless and only a question of time how long he may linger.

Senator Conkling declares that he will not be a Republican Presidential candidate in 1880. He is in favor of Grant. This leaves the field, at present, with only Grant and Blaine conspicuously mentioned for the race, but with several other good men who may be brought forward hereafter, who have received more or less mention. It is clear that the current of Republican opinion, throughout the party, at the present time, is strong and unmistakable in favor of selecting for President in 1880 a nominee who is conspicuous for the great qualities of political and physical courage, or backbone, and who is noted as a man of strong and decided character and political convictions.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, *Charlevoix*, Mich. 16-1yr

---

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

---

A NEW DEPARTURE:

RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the Rea Building, Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Sirloin, Porter House, and Round Steaks only *8 cts.* per pound.
Boiling pieces and stews, 5 and 6 cts per lb.
Roasts, 6 and 7 cts. per pound.
Fresh Fish, whole, 3 cents per pound.
" dressed ready to fry or broil, 10 cts per pound.
Oysters, 30 cts. per can; stewed, 15 cents per dish; fried, 20 cts.; raw, 10 cents.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m

34-tf) D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROUTER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Deles Pratt, of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 272, which mortgage was assigned by the said Deles Pratt in William R. Sargent, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 30, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM R. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid For Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr:

MRS. R. E. Carpenter,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TAKES CASH.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmetand Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

FOR SALE.

One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good house barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT

Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and ability exhibited by them in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and rational financial policy, and of state development.

Its large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state enable its publishers to supplement promise by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintains special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoints of accurate information, and of an adher ence to correct political and economic principles. All matters of public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking investigation which it has given this year the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.

One page of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 ea.

All postage pre-paid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by draft on Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Liberal Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for commissions. Send for Agent's circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address

POST AND TRIBUNE,
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Benjamin, dated April 20th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 287, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM R. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Benjamin, dated April 20th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 287, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lot five (5) of Block eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix

GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [33-13t

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manitou—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, C. R. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy)

FOR SALE,

One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good house barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT

Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and ability exhibited by them in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and rational financial policy, and of state development.

Its large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state enable its publishers to supplement promise by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintains special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoints of accurate information, and of an adher ence to correct political and economic principles. All matters of public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking investigation which it has given this year the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.

One page of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 ea.

All postage pre-paid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by draft on Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Liberal Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for commissions. Send for Agent's circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address

POST AND TRIBUNE,
Detroit.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 36. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 31, 1878. Whole No., 467

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER and HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and unbilled else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory, five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith in Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

PAILTHORP & NEWBERRY.
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

FOR $2 you can buy a *COW-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Pomeroy City House, or of any one in the village. *B. B. BISHERS*, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

SIGN OF THE

Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the

MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run on the following schedule, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 1 p. m.

Leave the Charlevoix Hotel 2 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 8 p. m.

Every necessary attention will be given to the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freight or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Records Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 269 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

E. B. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Secy.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meet at Round Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

RICHARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. LOGAN, Secy.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; departure the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1 p. m.

SOUTH AGM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

New Advertisements.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old B ers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Those at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 15-3y

---

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Plain or Coarse; Seared or Tugged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix.

36]

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one grindstone, size for $100, against Geo. F. Bradley, and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

Boyne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	@ 75
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	75
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, dressed, per pound	7
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Hard ashes, per pound	4 A6
Soft, per pound, by the quarter	2 to 3

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SNOW is three feet deep in the woods.

BRING in your blackwood on subscription for the SENTINEL.

D. C. NEWLETON and family returned home from Wisconsin Sunday.

DIED.—Mrs. Plitte French, of Bear Lake Township, this county, died lately

S. J. FARMER has a new advertisement in this issue. He knows how to make a good boot.

FRESH oranges are a variety at this season of the year, but See & Washburn keep them.

NOW is about the time to "make resolves" for 1879 in the matter of tobacco and swearing.

TEN owners of the schooner W. A. Smith contemplate lengthing that vessel ten feet this winter.

SEE the new advertisement of Walter Mannay on this page. Mr. Mannay is a master workman in his trade.

ONE old friend Richard O'Neill favorished the editor with his Christmas goose, for which thanks.

MR. LEMMON'S singing class in this village is well attended and is making good progress.

FOX, Rose & Butters have erected horse sheds on their premises for the use of their customers.

TEN degrees above zero is the coldest weather we've had here. In Chicago it has been ten degrees below zero.

W. S. Baker who some time ago sold his farm in Marion, has bought Sam Ownes place in Hayes Township.

THE M. E Society of this place hold a Watch Meeting this (Tuesday) evening. Sermons by Rev. Messrs. Blake and Whitman.

IT would not be surprising if the Charlevoix Cornet Band should give a musical entertainment some time this winter. It is talked of.

KADE CHESMAN, the oldest man in Emmet county, died at Middle Village a few days ago. He was about one hundred years old.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Beazley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

THE band, encouraged to the success of their last venture, under the energetic and efficient management of their "Boss," E. Carpenter, propose to give another masquerade ball the 22d.

THE report is that the City of Traverse is to be fitted up as a first class passenger steamer and run between Chicago, Traverse City and Mackinac the coming season.

THE M. E Church concert at Petoskey was repeated Friday evening for the benefit of Rev. W. L. Tilden and N. P. Stanton, the musical director. The concert was an eminent success.

THE ORANGE SOIREE.—The weather seriously affected the Orange soiree at Barnard on Thursday evening last but it passed off pleasantly, and was enjoyed by all present.

J. M. EATON, of this place, has recently purchased the right of Charlevoix county for a new patent Abstract of Titles, which he expects to have finished soon after holidays.

THE Frankfort people are rejoicing over a rumor that the iron furnace at that place is to be sold and started in blast. It has been idle for some years.

SAMUEL WILSON, Sr., died at Northport on the 14th, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Wilson was a pensioner of the war of 1812. He had been a resident of Northport since 1835.

"GRANT for 1880" has become a chronic disease with Smith, of the Charlevoix *Sentinel*. *Traverse Bay Eagle.*

We can say for the *Eagle* that we never knew it to have a chronic disease of over two years' standing.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes three columns of Capt. Clifford's funeral eulogy, a history of the transfer of his regiment from Montana to Minnesota. It is well written and very interesting.

"WHEN will this snow business end?" is the oft-repeated query heard on our streets. Drifts fence high and abandoned sidewalks unite in disgusting everybody, and still the "upper deep" is filled with the feathery element any moment you choose to look out of your window.

AT Roscommon Station, from the 7th to the 14th of December, the carcasses of three hundred and seventy deer were shipped to market by freight and express. Allowing a proportion for home consumption, this shows a slaughter of over four hundred deer within probably not much over one week. At this rate the deer of Michigan must soon become extinct. The Legislature will do well to make our game laws still more stringent, if this noblest of game is to be long preserved in our forests.

The Grand Rapids Board of Education has ordered that the *Nursery*, a juvenile magazine, be used as a textbook in the primary schools of that city. The design is to furnish fresh reading matter for the children, and the idea is a good one.

MR. BUTTARS'S new store is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of January. Mr. Buttars has the building, and will occupy it himself. He has been in business in Charlevoix for many years, and has a large trade, which he will undoubtedly increase in his new quarters.

THE Grand Rapids *Democrat* says: "Mr. Ferry, of Grand Haven, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to prohibit the sale of liquor in that city. Mr. Ferry is a prohibitionist, and has a right to be, but he is not a wise man. Prohibition is a failure, and the sooner the people realize it the better."

DEATH OF MRS. MARY ANN BOYNTON.—Mrs. Boynton died at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. Boynton, in Charlevoix, on Thursday, December 26th, 1878, aged 72 years. Mrs. Boynton was born in Vermont, and was married to Mr. Boynton in 1826. They moved to Michigan in 1836, and settled in Ypsilanti. Mr. Boynton died in 1875. Mrs. Boynton has been a resident of Charlevoix for the past two years. She was a kind mother, a good neighbor, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She was buried on Saturday, December 28th, from the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Blake officiating.

DON'T forget those fresh oysters at W. C. Newman's. Plenty of nice candies for New Year's dinner.

DURING one day of Mr. Nettleton's visit to Wisconsin, the thermometer stood 22 degrees below zero. The same day here it was 18 degrees above zero.

'Nother Canal-necting ground has been located. This one is on the north shore of Higgin's lake, Kalkaska county, and is owned by the Protestant Methodists.

THE MASQUERADE.—The Masquerade party held on Wednesday evening last under the auspices of the Charlevoix Cornet Band was in all respects one of the most successful affairs ever held in this place. The costumes were many and varied. Upon the floor engaged in the "mazes" could be seen the *Dutch Grandma*, and the Carmelite Nun; the Chinaman and the dusky African; the white surpliced clergyman and the striped and spangled circus clown; the Catholic priest and his protestant brother; the feathered knight and the Spanish Don. There were several expensive costumes on the floor.

THE growing importance of Charlevoix as a trading center is attributable more to the business character of its merchants than to any other cause. Charlevoix has a business firm whose remarkable success is due solely to its merits as an enterprising and square dealing business house, Carpenter & Bartholomew have built up a trade here of broad proportions, and are still extending it. They deserve their success. See their new advertisement.

BADLY USED INDIAN.—On Tuesday morning last, at a very early hour, and during the severe storm that prevailed an Indian with pony and "pung" drove down the hill and onto the bridge with the traditional nonchalance of his race. As he occupied the "Canada" end of the bridge the fastenings became loose and the wind swung the bridge upon its pivots holding the discomfited aboriginal in a lonely captive for a space of two or three hours, exposed to the extreme cold, and the searching wind. His agonies for help finally brought Henry Aldrich to the spot, who managed to get the bridge closed, after considerable exposure to his own person. The Indian after being rescued was found to be badly chilled, and scarcely able to help himself to a house.

TEN years ago this coming spring the firm of A. Buttars & Co., opened the mercantile establishment in this place which bears the firm name of Fox, Rose & Buttars. Mr. Buttars has, during the entire period, been the managing man of the institution, and his business tact and popularity have been a tower of strength to the institution. They carry a large stock of general merchandise and their large trade increases annually. They have a new advertisement in this issue.

GEN. Alpheus L. Williams, Representative in Congress from the Detroit District in this State, died in Washington Saturday the 21st. Gen. Williams was born in Connecticut, Sept 27th, 1810; graduated from Yale College in 1831; studied law, and removed to Detroit in 1836, where he has since resided. He was Lieut. Col. of the 1st Regt Mich. Vols. in the Mexican war, and was made a Brigadier General by President Lincoln soon after the breaking out of the late rebellion. He was elected to Congress by the Democrats in 1874, and again in 1876. He was a candidate again last fall, but was defeated by John S Newberry, Republican.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "One course only remains Let there be a united North. Let there be an exhibition of power. The South represents power and it will represent nothing else. Kindness is wasted upon it."

It is rumored that Hale and Frye, of Maine, and our own Hubbell, are working hard with President Hayes to secure the appointment of old grand Christianey to the German mission. This is to make a place for the election of Zach. Chandler to the Senatorship of Michigan, and we say amen.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

THE Senate, on the 17th, insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed. A bill awarding prize money was made on the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa. Mr. Blaine's resolution respecting the Constitutional rights of citizens was then taken up, and, after defining the amendment authorizing the committee to visit any portion of the country, when such visit may, in their judgment, be vitally the subject of the inquiry, was agreed to without division. The resolution as amended was then further debated and finally passed—yeas, 38; nays, 6—the negatives votes being Messrs. Cockrell, McCreery, Morgan, Walker and White. The House resolution for a holiday recess was amended, so as to fix the recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 7, and passed as amended. In the House, after the introduction and reference of bills, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the deficiency in the appropriation for the Postal-Mail Service, and protecting any increase of the Postal Service during the pending year, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a short debate ensued, after which the bill was reported to the House and passed.

In the Senate, on the 18th, the House bill giving twenty cadetships each to the Cadet Academy at West Point was passed, as was also the House bill appropriating $50,000 to pay the recent expenses of the Yellow Fever Investigating Committee. The bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to amend the three concluding clauses of the Army Appropriation bill for the present year, so as to provide that it shall not be construed to apply to any part of the army, or any person or persons engaged in the protection of life and property in the Southern and Territorial districts to which insurrection was amended so as to name the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories subject to such insurrection, and the bill was then passed. Committees of Conference were ordered on the Consular and Diplomatic and the Fortification Appropriation bills. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed without material amendment. In the House the senate amendment extending the census from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1 was concurred in. The bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Yellow Fever Epidemics was passed. The Senate amendments to the Fortification and Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills were non-concurred in. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A joint resolution was passed extending until the 15th of February the time within which the Joint Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau may report. Bills were introduced—giving jurisdiction to the District and Circuit Courts of Kansas over the Indian Territory, for the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 19th, to reimburse several States for moneys loaned on the war loan, and for other purposes. The House bill appropriating $450,000 for the transportation of mails by railroads was passed. The bills to amend the Act to and for the reorganization of the Army were taken up in consideration. A joint resolution extending the time for the Joint Commission on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau was passed. The Select Committee to inquire whether the Constitutional rights of citizens were violated in the recent elections, in accordance with the House resolution, was then announced as follows: Senate—Messrs. Conkling, Wadleigh, Kirkwood, Bayard, Pinkney, Blaine, Wallace, Bailey and Garland. House—Messrs. Wallace and Plumb added to the Committee on the part of Messrs. Hoar and McMillan were appointed in their stead. A message was received from the President relative to the postal and commercial intercourse between the United States and South America. In the House, J. D. Young took the seat lately vacated by the death of J. M. Leonard, of the Fifth Louisiana District. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed. Several private bills were read and unanimously adopted, that an investigation into charges made against certain members of the House, that they received money for aiding in the passage of the bill giving to the Government of interest on the Salt District bonds, had shown that there was a portion of the testimony to sustain the charges, and that the publication of the same in the Washington Post was a wilful and wholly unjustifiable attack on members of the House.

In the Senate, on the 20th, the bill introduced by Mr. Beck to repeal Sec. 820 of the Revised Statutes, which disqualifies all persons compromised with the Rebellion from serving on Grand or Petit juries in United States Courts, was called up and a motion was made and carried to go into Executive session—2 to 38—the Vice-President giving his vote in the affirmative. After the Executive session the bill was passed. Adjourned to Jan. 7. In the House, bills were passed—removing the political disabilities of certain persons; Senate bill authorizing the payment of the State of Tennessee for keeping United States military prisoners. A communication was received and referred from Secretary Sherman, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that there were no balances on hand on accounts standing to the credit of the United States Treasury in any National Bank from March, 1878, to Jan. 1878. Adjourned to Jan. 7.

DOMESTIC.

A FIRE in the business center of St. Louis, Mo., on the night of the 17th, destroyed property valued at $500,000. Among the sufferers were Jaccard & Co., jewelers, Powell & Co., carpet dealers, and Alexander, druggist.

ON being informed, on the 18th, that gold had again operated at par with greenbacks in New York, Secty Sherman remarked to a newspaper correspondent that this was to be expected, and said he did not believe gold would again be above par with the amount of gold on hand and the near approach of the time for paying it out, and he thought it quite possible for a premium, however small, to exist. He thought that, within a short time, greenbacks would be at a very slight premium above gold, owing to their greater convenience.

THE banking-house of C. F. Adae & Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended, on the 18th. Liabilities, $750,000. The depositors were mostly Germans.

SEC'Y SHERMAN has issued a call for $10,996,100, being the rest and residue of the bonds outstanding under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, not included in former calls.

PATRICK HOURKE and his family of five children were burned to death in the City of Cohoes, N. Y., on the night of the 18th.

On the 18th, Secty Sherman addressed the payment of coupon interest on the public debt falling due Jan. 1, 1879, without rebate, and in coin or currency as the holder may desire.

On the 20th, the St. Louis bridge was sold at auction for $2,000,000, to a gentleman representing the English bondholders.

THE Indianapolis Savings Bank was forced into liquidation, on the 20th, by the Auditor of State. The usual promise to pay in full is made.

GEORGE W. DUPREE, State Printer of Louisiana, and proprietor of the New Orleans *Democrat*, was indicted for fraud, on the 20th. He is charged with having overcharged the State $13,000.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st, issued a circular to customs officers authorizing them to receive, after Jan. 1, United States notes, as well as gold coin and standard silver dollars, in payment of duties on imports.

A NEW YORK special of a recent date says Manchester superadeclared that the New Hampshire 2-cent law had proved a great success. A year ago the country towns were at the mercy of a horde of marauding vagrants, who dispelled property, threatened lives and spread terror in households. Now life and property are secure, women and children come and go in safety, and the old curse is almost entirely removed, without injury to any deserving poor.

AT Zanesville, Ohio, on the 21st, Dr. Heyl, convicted of grave-robbing, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and in pay a fine of $1,000. Baton, his accomplice, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE yeas and nays on the passage, in the Senate, of the resolution of Senator Blaine providing for an investigation as to whether, at the recent elections, the Constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, were as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Anthony, Armstrong, Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Blaine, Booth, Burnside, Butler, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Cockrell, Dyke, Conkling, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W.Va.), Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Hamlin, Harris, Hereford, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Kirkwood, McDonald, McMillan, McPherson, Matthews, Maxey, Merriman, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Rollins, Saulsbury, Sargent, Seeley, Teller, Voorhees, Wadleigh, Windom, Withers—56.

Nays—Eaton, Hill, McCreery, Morgan, Walker, White—6.

Messrs. Gloucester and Saulsbury said they were paired with Plumb and Conover upon political questions, but did not say how they would have voted on this resolution. Mr. Davis (Ill.) announced that if the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) were present, he would vote aye.

EX-PRESIDENT MORTON, of the Philadelphia Market Street Railway, and Sam R. Huhn, Secretary, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary, having pleaded guilty to the charge of over-issuing the stock of the corporation.

JACK KEHOE, the "King of the Mollie Maguires," was hung at Pottsville, Pa., on the 18th, for the murder, in 1862, of a policeman whose name I cannot learn. At that time Kehoe belonged to a murderous organization known as the "Buckshots." Kehoe died of strangulation, and his death struggles were horrible.

A CALL has been issued for a conference of the Representatives of the National Greenback Party in New England, at Boston, on the 31st of January.

THE United States Senate Select Committee, appointed in pursuance of the House resolution, ratified for an inquiry as to whether the Constitutional rights of citizens in any States of the Union had been violated in the recent election, held a meeting in Washington, on the 20th. Present: Teller, Cameron (Wis.), Kirkwood, Bayard, Bailey and Garland. A resolution requesting of the President copies of documents and names of witnesses upon which he based his reference to the alleged election frauds mentioned in his annual message, was then read, amended and unanimously adopted, that an investigation into charges made against certain members of the House, that they received money for aiding in the passage of the bill giving to the Government of interest on the Salt District bonds, had shown that there was a portion of the testimony to sustain the charges, and that the publication of the same in the Washington Post was a wilful and wholly unjustifiable attack on members of the House.

THE Russian Minister, Baron Stoeckl, has been ordered to Washington to answer charges of fraud, and Mr. Catacazy, Russian Minister to the United States, has been ordered to St. Petersburg to answer charges of treason.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 20th, numerous Judeos denominations have been made in the streets of that city and Moscow by students stimulated by the various educational institutions. The Chiefs of Police ordered them to disperse, and, the disorder continuing, squadrons of soldiers were brought up, and from 150 to 200 of them were arrested and lodged in the Military Prisons.

THE German Tobacco Inquiry Commission has rejected the Government proposition to make the duties in tobacco a State monopoly.

A DISPATCH received in London, on the 23d, from Allahabad says that the Ameer had located at Balkh with the retiring Russian mission, and that there was utter anarchy in all the country between Jelalabad and Cabul.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 23d the Government apprehended a Nihilist outbreak, and contemplated the closing of all the Universities in the Empire as a precautionary measure.

THE Princess Thyra daughter of the King of Denmark, was married to the Duke of cumberland, hereditary king of Hanover, on the evening of the 23d.

LONDON telegrams of the 22d say the reduction proposed of 12½ per cent. in wages at the collieries in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire will affect 100,000 men. A plan to strike en masse was being considered.

ON the 22d, an express train on the Rostoff & Vladikokas Railway, in Russia, left an embankment. Twenty persons were killed outright, and thirty-six more or less severely injured. Among the killed were Gen. Hintz and several officers of the Army of the Caucasus.

THE funeral ceremonies of the late Bayard Taylor, United States Minister at Berlin, took place in that city, on the 23d. All the Ambassadors including the Chinese and Japanese, were present, as were also representatives of the Emperor and Crown Prince.

Locomotives Without Fire.

Machines on the above-named principle are now at work on the tramway from Rueil to Marly, near Paris, and have given satisfactory results. The system in use is one introduced by M. Francy, an engineer, and is based on the fact that water boils at a lower temperature proportional to the reduction of the atmospheric pressure. Most of our readers are aware that already water requires a heat of 212 deg. Fah. to boil at the level of the sea, a much lower temperature is sufficient to produce the same effect on the top of a mountain. We will now explain how that physiological fact is practically employed. Into a reservoir of thin steel—we cannot call it a boiler, for it has neither fireplace nor fire, is introduced 1,800 litres of water at a temperature of 400 deg. Fah., and then covered up hermetically. The steam it gives off at once fills the superincumbent space, and produces a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. As soon as the use of the vapor is turned on for moving the machine the pressure is reduced, and the water then begins to boil, producing a fresh supply of steam. Of course, that process is of but limited extent, as, at the commencement, the liquid only contained a certain amount of heat, which is gradually diminished as the reproduction of steam takes place in the proper quantities by the exhaustion of the superincumbent pressure. So far a machine of this description would be seriously totally inadequate to any very prolonged journey. But for short transits it has been found extremely serviceable. As the amount of pressure required towards the end of a run is only five atmospheres, a series of valves are so arranged as to prevent a greater amount of force issuing from the reservoir than is necessary, and thus retaining as far as possible the heat originally contained in the water. The driving part of the machinery is nearly identical with that of ordinary locomotives, with a few modifications, with the purpose of guarding against the useless waste of the heat originally introduced into the reservoir.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

—At a meeting of a colored literary society, known as the Watson Lyceum, in Wheeling, W. Va., the other night, the Chinese question was under debate. Two of the debaters, Alfred Carney and Joseph McCulloch, quarreled during the discussion, and McCulloch pulled his little razor and nearly hacked Carney to pieces with the weapon. Carney received about a dozen serious gashes about the head and face.

WINTER came in very Dec.-ently.

THE funeral obsequies of the late Bayard Taylor, United States Minister at Berlin, took place in that city, on the 23d. All the Ambassadors including the Chinese and Japanese, were present, as were also representatives of the Emperor and Crown Prince.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 7 was $1,000,000; receipts for the week ending Dec. 14 were $12,234.38; payments for same time, $10,412.17; leaving a balance Dec. 14, 1878, of $1,002,004.07; increase for the week, $1,822.21.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENTED critter, who calls himself a traveling man, made such a nuisance of himself by insubordinate flirtations, etc., at Fenton, that the boys put up a job on him, by allowing him to be drawn into a desperate flirtation, moonlight ramble, etc., with a 'bus driver disguised as a woman. The game was conspicuously public, and the drummer left town without even taking his "samples" with him.—*Detroit News.*

EUGENE CANFIELD, of West Leroy, was killed, the other afternoon, by the caving in of an old well from which he was removing bricks, in company with his uncle. He stood at the bottom of the well, and just as the last bucket was about to be drawn up by his uncle, the earth suddenly caved in from above and buried him in the well. Neighbors were called and prompt efforts made to save the unfortunate man, but when the debris was removed he was found dead, standing erect, with his face upturned.

GEORGE KIELER, a young man of Lee Township, in Calhoun County, was kicked in the breast by a horse, a few evenings ago, and instantly killed.

ARTHUR Jackson, on the morning of the 17th, partially destroyed the building occupied by A. H. Brown as a grocery, by Bale & Nelson, grocers, and Zeck & Stein, tobacconists. Loss, $9,540.

A STRANGE and fatal cattle disease has broken out in East Saginaw.

THE Deputy Auditor-General of Michigan next year will be a lady—Miss Emma J. Latimer, niece of Gen. Latimer, the Auditor.

ON the 19th, the passenger-train due at Plainwell at 6:05, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, struck a cutter driven by John McIntire, and containing himself, wife, and three children, at Izaak's Crossing, three miles north of Plainwell, killing McIntire instantly and fatally injuring his wife and one child.

THE body of Cornelius Bassford was found in the road, near Benton Harbor, the other day. It was warm when found, and had $300 in the vest pocket. The Coroner's jury thought the man died from apoplexy, and so found.

ON the 19th, the interior of Beckwith Block in Bay City, was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $15,000, of which the *Daily Tribune* lost $4,000.

THE Michigan Agricultural Societies have their annual Convention at Lansing, Jan. 15.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.05; Butter, ₩ lb. 8@16c; Cheese, ₩ lb. 9@11c; Corn, ₩ bu, 31½@36c; Flour, White Winter, $4.00@5.50; Amber, $4.25@5.00; Rye 30@36@32; Cattle, ₩ cental, $3.00@4.75 Hogs, $3.00@3.85; Sheep, $3.00@4.10; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 24@25½c; White, 30@33c; Pork, Mess, ₩ bbl, $8.25@9.00; Rye, ₩ bu 76@80c; Wheat, White, 94@96½c; Amber, 89@94c.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Board of State Canvassers completed the official canvass for Governor, on the 16th, as follows: Charles M. Croswell, Republican, 186,387; Orlando M. Barnes, Democrat, 78,868; Henry S. Smith, Greenback, 23,319; Watson Sanders, Prohibition, 2,699; scattering, 1,235; total vote, 292,505.

A FIVE-YEARLING son of K. Nikkelsik, of Holland, died, the other morning, from the effects of having been frightened on the morning of the 8th of December, the Santa Claus days of the Dutch, by a friend man disguised as St. Nicholas. A low fever set in immediately, which terminated fatally, in spite of the best medical skill.

THE annual report of the State Salt Inspector was completed and transmitted to the Governor, on the 16th. The total amount of salt inspected during the year ending Nov. 13 was 1,858,884 barrels, an increase of 101,307 barrels over last year. The revenues of the State Inspector's office amounted to $2,276, and the expenses were $2,267, against $10,033 last year.

THE State Sportsmen's Association will meet in annual Convention, at Lansing, Jan. 21, 22 and 23.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a boy fifteen years old, shot himself accidentally, in Detroit, on the 16th. He left a letter stating that the deed was committed because he had been falsely accused of breaking open the doctor's trunk.

THE State Board of Canvassers have found that the following persons received the votes indicated below for the office for which they were candidates at the recent election:

Lieutenant Governor—Ozmun Stockton, Rep., 189,010; Alanson Sheldon, Dem., 102,153; Jeremy Woodward, Nat., 24,012; I. W. Mickens, Pro., 2,671; scattering, 253. Mr. Stockton's plurality, 86,857.

Secretary of State—William Jennings, Rep., 188,126; George H. Murdock, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,004. Mr. Jennings's plurality, 109,073.

State Treasurer—Henry P. Baldwin, Rep., 188,126; Jerome B. Stone, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Baldwin's plurality, 109,073.

Auditor-General—Wm. Ketchum, Rep., 188,126; Jason Hemans, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Ketchum's plurality, 109,073.

Commissioner of Land Office—Edward Mundy, Rep., 188,126; Thomas B. Dunham, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Mundy's plurality, 109,073.

Attorney-General—Otis Kinsley, Rep., 188,126; Alfred Russell, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Kinsley's plurality, 109,073.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. A. Gower, Rep., 188,098; W. Truesdell, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Gower's plurality, 109,045; scattering, 776. Mr. Gower's plurality, 109,321.

Member of Board of Education—E. D. Pierce, Rep., 188,098; Wm. Ball, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Pierce's plurality, 109,045; scattering, 776. Mr. Pierce's plurality, 109,321.

Member of Board of Education—D. P. Markham, Rep., 188,098; Wm. Ball, Dem., 78,053; scattering, 1,124. Mr. Markham's plurality, 109,045; scattering, 776. Mr. Markham's plurality, 109,321.

THE Legislature meets on the 1st of January.

THE annual meeting of County Superintendents of the Poor, will be held at Lansing, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of January.

AT Jackson, on Jan. 30, occurs the annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, the annual Communication of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and on the 29th, the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 7 was $1,000,000; receipts for the week ending Dec. 14 were $12,234.38; payments for same time, $10,412.17; leaving a balance Dec. 14, 1878, of $1,002,004.07; increase for the week, $1,822.21.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENTED critter, who calls himself a traveling man, made such a nuisance of himself by insubordinate flirtations, etc., at Fenton, that the boys put up a job on him, by allowing him to be drawn into a desperate flirtation, moonlight ramble, etc., with a 'bus driver disguised as a woman. The game was conspicuously public, and the drummer left town without even taking his "samples" with him.—*Detroit News.*

EUGENE CANFIELD, of West Leroy, was killed, the other afternoon, by the caving in of an old well from which he was removing bricks, in company with his uncle. He stood at the bottom of the well, and just as the last bucket was about to be drawn up by his uncle, the earth suddenly caved in from above and buried him in the well. Neighbors were called and prompt efforts made to save the unfortunate man, but when the debris was removed he was found dead, standing erect, with his face upturned.

GEORGE KIELER, a young man of Lee Township, in Calhoun County, was kicked in the breast by a horse, a few evenings ago, and instantly killed.

ARTHUR Jackson, on the morning of the 17th, partially destroyed the building occupied by A. H. Brown as a grocery, by Bale & Nelson, grocers, and Zeck & Stein, tobacconists. Loss, $9,540.

A STRANGE and fatal cattle disease has broken out in East Saginaw.

THE Deputy Auditor-General of Michigan next year will be a lady—Miss Emma J. Latimer, niece of Gen. Latimer, the Auditor.

ON the 19th, the passenger-train due at Plainwell at 6:05, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, struck a cutter driven by John McIntire, and containing himself, wife, and three children, at Izaak's Crossing, three miles north of Plainwell, killing McIntire instantly and fatally injuring his wife and one child.

THE body of Cornelius Bassford was found in the road, near Benton Harbor, the other day. It was warm when found, and had $300 in the vest pocket. The Coroner's jury thought the man died from apoplexy, and so found.

ON the 19th, the interior of Beckwith Block in Bay City, was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $15,000, of which the *Daily Tribune* lost $4,000.

THE Michigan Agricultural Societies have their annual Convention at Lansing, Jan. 15.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.05; Butter, ₩ lb. 8@16c; Cheese, ₩ lb. 9@11c; Corn, ₩ bu, 31½@36c; Flour, White Winter, $4.00@5.50; Amber, $4.25@5.00; Rye 30@36@32; Cattle, ₩ cental, $3.00@4.75 Hogs, $3.00@3.85; Sheep, $3.00@4.10; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 24@25½c; White, 30@33c; Pork, Mess, ₩ bbl, $8.25@9.00; Rye, ₩ bu 76@80c; Wheat, White, 94@96½c; Amber, 89@94c.

Death of Bayard Taylor.

There will be sorrow, universal and deep, in two hemispheres, at the announcement which comes this morning of the death of Bayard Taylor, which is reported to have occurred at Berlin, yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock. Perhaps no literary man who ever lived in this country was more widely known than Mr. Taylor. The mature men and women of to-day remember his travels abroad, as related in the New York *Tribune* years ago, and remember them as a part of their earliest and pleasantest studies. Not a few of the friends he made then have kept up the literary acquaintance through all his subsequent wanderings and successes.

Mr. Taylor, whose baptismal name was James Bayard, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825. If he had lived a few weeks longer he would therefore have attained the age of fifty-four. In early life he learned the printing business, and in 1844 began a two years' travel on foot in Europe, which he completed at an outlay of but $500. The story of his travels was subsequently published under the title of "Views Afoot; or, Europe Seen with Staff and Knapsack." His first book, published four years later, gained for the pain of gold. Fair men and women now are won by deeds of stating nobly done.

Only battle that of life,
Seed it is sown in toil and strife;
Human hearts are battle-plains,
Where good and evil wage their warfare reigns.
Heaven angels on either side
Stand and look. Pride,
Strength & of Weakness, Dread and Might;
Hear and fear a Power Unseen,
Greatest evil—Good between.

—*Sunday Journal.*

OLD ELSPA.

I was alone in the world, or I thought I was, which amounted to pretty much the same in its mental and moral effects. My mother died when I was so young that I had only a shadowy remembrance of a pale face and a long, last clasp to her loving heart. I had been my father's pet and darling until now he was dead, too, and his will had consigned me, just like a bale of goods, to the care and guardianship of his brother, a doctor, whose home lay among the picturesque mountains of Cumberland.

I was "too impulsive," said the will, and would "throw myself and my money away before I knew the value of either, if I had no one to take care of me," and so, when my poor father died in the south of France, where we had gone to winter, Uncle Ellison who came down in his coach to bring me to foreign grave, carried me off at once to his house on the bleak hillside, gave me a kiss as he lifted me out of the stuffy vehicle which had conveyed us from the station, presented me to my aunt and cousins with a "Well, here's Adela!" and told me to consider myself "at home."

It was the beginning of January, intensely cold, and mysterious characteristics of a lonely and mysterious character, at Lonely. Over twenty years ago, while living in a happy home at Waterbury, she married a dissipated fellow named William, against the wishes of her parents, and soon after he deserted her and went West. She also disappeared, and her friends supposed she had followed her husband. Instead of doing so, however, she went to Essex and lived in solitude and obscurity, refusing to divulge the secret of her home and relatives till she died, and now for the first time her friends have learned of her whereabouts.

TWO WOMEN in black, their faces shrouded in thick veils, visit a Carson (Nev.) livery-stable and play till early in the morning, limiting their bets to one dollar a card. They never speak and utterly disregard the surrounding profanity and disparity whilst they cannot choose but hear.

TO a young man struggling with a still younger mustache, the "accidental hair is just before the down."—*Hackensack Republican.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2 00	@ $3 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 00
Hogs	3 85	@ 3 90
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 50	@ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	90	@ 1 00
CORN—Western Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—Western Mixed	29	@ 31
RYE—Western	50	@ 52
PORK—Mess	7 35	@ 7 40
LARD—Steam	5 00	@ 5 05½
CHEESE	07	@ 09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	40	@ 45
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4 00	@ $4 50
Choice	4 00	@ 4 35
Good	3 60	@ 3 90
Medium	3 00	@ 3 50
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 50	@ 3 60
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2 50	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Dairy	20	@ 25
Good to Choice	31	@ 36
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 25
FLOUR—White Winters	4 50	@ 5 25
Fair to Good do	4 00	@ 4 50
Red Winters	4 00	@ 4 75
Spring	4 00	@ 4 75
Choice do	4 85	@ 5 25
Minnesota do	4 30	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	89½	@ 89¾
Corn, No. 2	32½	@ 32¾
Oats, No. 2	19½	@ 19¾
Rye, No. 2	44	@ 44½
Barley, No. 2	68	@ 1 03
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	2½	@ 3½
Red-Tipped Hurl	2½	@ 3½
Self-Working	2½	@ 3½
Choice Carpet Brush	2½	@ 3½
Inferior	2½	@ 3½
PORK—Mess	6 85	@ 7 05
LARD—Steam	4 75	@ 4 77½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$2 00	@ $2 50
3d Clear	1 80	@ 1 90
Clear Dressed Siding	16 00	@ 16 50
Common Siding	12 00	@ 13 00
Common and Fencing	10 00	@ 11 50
Lath	1 80	@ 1 75
Shingles	2 30	@ 2 50
CATTLE—Best	$4 00	@ 4 10
Medium	3 75	@ 3 85
HOGS—Good	3 75	@ 3 85
SHEEP—Good	3 50	@ 3 60
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 00	@ 4 25
Medium	3 50	@ 3 80
HOGS—Yorkers	3 75	@ 3 80
Philadelphias	3 90	@ 3 95

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

OLDEN TIMES AND PRESENT.

Ancient days, ancient days,
Tottering, tall and old,
Locks of hair and beauty bold,
Thrilling days, those days of old,
Beaux' lovers and their plighted troth,
Times with fashion's rage,
Home-brings closed and wooing grave,
Business hampers and intent,
Modest sedate and gay,
Trousseau and jointure bond,
Single, legal death and grave,
Sepulchral wedding bell,
The liar deck, the days of old,
Far holes fair and warfare bold.

Real a pageant upon us,
In all her pride of chivalry;
Armed knights on chargers gay,
Warrior eager for the fray,
Banished him and glittering lance,
In the golden sunshine glance,
Parting words from lady fair,
Tress of dark or golden hair,
Lady on step, a waves token,
Knight and squire, and trumpet sound,
The knight depart for field of France,
In war his fair lady's hand to hand.

Gone those days and peasantry,
Valor and knight-errantry,
Only battle, and of life,
Race for wealth, the keenest strife,
Love and Fashion's mad career sold,
Bartered for the gain of gold,
Fair men and women now are won
By deeds of stating nobly done.

Only battle that of life,
Seed it is sown in toil and strife;
Human hearts are battle-plains,
Where good and evil wage their warfare reigns.
Heaven angels on either side
Stand and look. Pride,
Strength & of Weakness, Dread and Might;
Hear and fear a Power Unseen,
Greatest evil—Good between.

—*Sunday Journal.*

OLD ELSPA.

I was alone in the world, or I thought I was, which amounted to pretty much the same in its mental and moral effects. My mother died when I was so young that I had only a shadowy remembrance of a pale face and a long, last clasp to her loving heart. I had been my father's pet and darling until now he was dead, too, and his will had consigned me, just like a bale of goods, to the care and guardianship of his brother, a doctor, whose home lay among the picturesque mountains of Cumberland.

I was "too impulsive," said the will, and would "throw myself and my money away before I knew the value of either, if I had no one to take care of me," and so, when my poor father died in the south of France, where we had gone to winter, Uncle Ellison who came down in his coach to bring me to foreign grave, carried me off at once to his house on the bleak hillside, gave me a kiss as he lifted me out of the stuffy vehicle which had conveyed us from the station, presented me to my aunt and cousins with a "Well, here's Adela!" and told me to consider myself "at home."

It was the beginning of January, intensely cold, and mysterious characteristics of a lonely and mysterious character, at Lonely. Over twenty years ago, while living in a happy home at Waterbury, she married a dissipated fellow named William, against the wishes of her parents, and soon after he deserted her and went West. She also disappeared, and her friends supposed she had followed her husband. Instead of doing so, however, she went to Essex and lived in solitude and obscurity, refusing to divulge the secret of her home and relatives till she died, and now for the first time her friends have learned of her whereabouts.

TWO WOMEN in black, their faces shrouded in thick veils, visit a Carson (Nev.) livery-stable and play till early in the morning, limiting their bets to one dollar a card. They never speak and utterly disregard the surrounding profanity and disparity whilst they cannot choose but hear.

TO a young man struggling with a still younger mustache, the "accidental hair is just before the down."—*Hackensack Republican.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2 00	@ $3 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 00
Hogs	3 85	@ 3 90
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 50	@ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	90	@ 1 00
CORN—Western Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—Western Mixed	29	@ 31
RYE—Western	50	@ 52
PORK—Mess	7 35	@ 7 40
LARD—Steam	5 00	@ 5 05½
CHEESE	07	@ 09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	40	@ 45
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4 00	@ $4 50
Choice	4 00	@ 4 35
Good	3 60	@ 3 90
Medium	3 00	@ 3 50
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 50	@ 3 60
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2 50	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Dairy	20	@ 25
Good to Choice	31	@ 36
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 25
FLOUR—White Winters	4 50	@ 5 25
Fair to Good do	4 00	@ 4 50
Red Winters	4 00	@ 4 75
Spring	4 00	@ 4 75
Choice do	4 85	@ 5 25
Minnesota do	4 30	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	89½	@ 89¾
Corn, No. 2	32½	@ 32¾
Oats, No. 2	19½	@ 19¾
Rye, No. 2	44	@ 44½
Barley, No. 2	68	@ 1 03
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	2½	@ 3½
Red-Tipped Hurl	2½	@ 3½
Self-Working	2½	@ 3½
Choice Carpet Brush	2½	@ 3½
Inferior	2½	@ 3½
PORK—Mess	6 85	@ 7 05
LARD—Steam	4 75	@ 4 77½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$2 00	@ $2 50
3d Clear	1 80	@ 1 90
Clear Dressed Siding	16 00	@ 16 50
Common Siding	12 00	@ 13 00
Common and Fencing	10 00	@ 11 50
Lath	1 80	@ 1 75
Shingles	2 30	@ 2 50
CATTLE—Best	$4 00	@ 4 10
Medium	3 75	@ 3 85
HOGS—Good	3 75	@ 3 85
SHEEP—Good	3 50	@ 3 60
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 00	@ 4 25
Medium	3 50	@ 3 80
HOGS—Yorkers	3 75	@ 3 80
Philadelphias	3 90	@ 3 95

—A strange history has been brought to light by the recent death of Sarah Coffrin, a lonely and mysterious character, at Lonely. Over twenty years ago, while living in a happy home at Waterbury, she married a dissipated fellow named William, against the wishes of her parents, and soon after he deserted her and went West. She also disappeared, and her friends supposed she had followed her husband. Instead of doing so, however, she went to Essex and lived in solitude and obscurity, refusing to divulge the secret of her home and relatives till she died, and now for the first time her friends have learned of her whereabouts.

agitation that I fully comprehended the danger I had escaped. I think her motherly concern made me more communicative than usual.

We were still speaking of Elspa when my uncle came in.

"Ah!" said he, as Winnie helped him off with his overcoat. "Ah! my dear, you might thank your stars Elspa was on the mountain-side. I dare say she had followed you. The old Scotchwoman is shrewd and far-seeing; she has turned her eighty years' experience to account, has a good practical knowledge of common ailments and curative simples. I should lose my own credit or I might do worse than take her as an assistant!" and he laughed. "Then she can read character with any physiognomist in the world, and the silly folk think her prophetic, when she is only clear-eyed."

I think uncle was using an invisible probe. I know I colored, and he laughed again, but said nothing,—nor did I.

The excitement was not all been on my account. Bella had received an invitation to spend some months with a newly-married friend in London, and Cousin Edward Winnie was in high glee. Even aunt acknowledged it was "a chance not to be missed, if possible," and Lassie was glorious partly in Uncle Ritson's face, which I fancied was graver than usual. Still, possibilities were not discussed in our presence. It was not until I had retired to my own pretty room for the night, that I overheard the sisters discussing the problem between them, and the partition between the head of my bed and theirs.

I found that money—or its scarcity—stood in the way, and heard the chances of the matrimonial market calculated with a balance greatly in favor of London.

Misery! How I hated the word! I would have given every shilling I possessed to be assured that Edgar Neville was true to me, and would seek me out when the period of probation prescribed by my father was gone by. But where could he search for me? Correspondence had been forbidden. He knew not my address, and my father had withheld Edgar's from me. Ah, how he repented before he died! How glad he would have been to have left me in those strong, protective arms!

I soon bridged the monetary difficulty over in spite of my uncle's opposition, and I think I showed something of my old self in the spirit with which I entered into the needful preparations for Miss Ritson's launch on the sea of London society, little thinking what might be the issue of it all.

It was May when she went. I suggested that she should lighten her mourning, being about to visit a bride and bridegroom before ye! That my pretty lavender bonnet set off her face much better than her heavy crape. She kissed me, and, looking before she got into the gig beside her father, to be driven to the

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 26, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The year just drawing to a close will be memorable, even if for no other reason, on account of the remarkable agitation of the sugar question which has been in progress for many months, and is now at its height. Through recent developments the subject has been forced upon the whole public, and has become of such immediate personal interest to every consumer of the article named, that I propose to devote this letter to its consideration. This whole agitation has grown out of what I may call a blow in the dark at the sugar refining interest of this country, an industry the magnitude and importance of which will probably surprise most of your readers when I give, a little further on, some of the statistics regarding it. For months past successive articles have appeared in several of the city newspapers about refined sugars. They were mysterious productions. Nobody wrote them, and they mentioned no names, but they were all of one drift. They hinted darkly at a horrible state of things among the refiners; at gigantic and systematic frauds on the revenue, and a terrible conspiracy to destroy the American nation by means of insidious poisons introduced as adulterations into almost all the sugar sold in this market. At first these oracular utterances produced little effect. Those who understood the subject smiled as they read them, and the rest of the town paid them only a momentary attention. But they were continued, and at length, as they were copied more or less through the country, the result sought by the ambushed Unknown began to show itself in scattering expressions of public alarm. The ball thus set rolling has gone on, as such balls are apt to do, growing in size and momentum until, as I am credibly informed, the consumption of refined sugar has fallen off nearly one-half.

The sugar refining houses in this country are not very numerous, perhaps fifteen or twenty in number, but they employ a capital aggregation some *fifty millions of dollars*, refine about *one billion six hundred million pounds* of sugar a year, and furnish the means of subsistence, directly and indirectly, to at least *one hundred and fifty thousand people*. They buy and use in a year thirty million pounds of bone-back, three hundred thousand tons of coal, thirty thousand car loads of barrel staves, eighteen thousand kegs of nails, and other materials in proportionate quantities. They have in the last ten years introduced improvements into the process amounting almost to a revolution of the business, and have made American refined sugars cheaper and better, grade for grade, than any others in the world. The question then naturally arises, who can desire the ruin of such an American industry, and what is their object in seeking it? An interesting column might be written in answering that query, but I must confine myself to a much briefer reply.

Most of the raw sugar used in our refineries comes from Cuba. The duties in the present tariff, although large, (amounting to $35,000,000 a year,) are practically *ad valorem*, and under them the refiner is able to import and work up the lower grades which furnish the various most yellow sugars—seven to eight cents a pound—which from the bulk of our domestic consumption in these economical times. A change in the tariff, substituting for the flexible *ad valorem* scale a uniform specific duty on all these low grades of raw sugar, would instantly stop their importation, reduce our refinery interest to the condition of the stranded hulk of a noble vessel, and transfer nearly the whole of its business to Cuban hands. Does not this fact furnish motive enough for the attack? But who is there who would make such an attack and for such a purpose? In view of what I have just said, who indeed, unless it be the Cubans themselves? But again, how could a Cuban or any number of Cubans have the effrontery to hope for success in asking the Congress of the United States to practically crush out and industry standing sixth in importance in the American list, and to put up the price of one of the common necessaries of life, all for the benefit of a Spanish colony? Of course they could not, were they to appear in person and avow their object. Then how can their agency in this serious agitation be shown? That might have been a difficult question months ago, but it is not so much so now.

About the time of the first appearance of the newspaper articles above referred to, the same doleful tale of fraud and adulteration was poured into the ear of Congress, together with an application for just the change of tariff which I above described. The whole matter was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, a sub-committee of investigation from which sat in this city in September, and heard considerable testimony, including that of the Appraiser of the Port, several refiners and others. Out of all the witnesses examined, just *three* sisted upon the truth of the charges. Two of these, Messrs. Fuller and Hewett, were particularly bitter and emphatic in their denunciation of the sugar refiners, and the former sought to give extra weight to his invective by stating his own business to be refining. In the course of the examination, however, it came out that Mr. Fuller had been entirely out of that branch of the business for nearly two years, and that he and his ally are junior partners in the large Cuban sugar-houses of Aldama & Fuller and Ceballos & Co., respectively. The third of the accusing trio, a gentleman for many years generally respected in New York City, had, indeed, been a sugar refiner, but had made a disastrous failure only a few months previous, and his violent and incoherent speech before the committee was so wild as to indicate an intellect unsettled by misfortune. It is more than probable that the gentlemen named have been among the most prominent in causing the present state of things. The application to Congress and the testimony just referred to, point plainly to that conclusion, and when, some little time ago, I asked an acquaintance, who is on the editorial staff of an influential daily in which several articles against the refiners appeared, how his paper came to publish such stuff, he replied that he didn't know much about it himself, but believed the information was furnished by *a man named Fuller*. The whole movement is simply an attempt to use an American cat's-paw to pull Cuban chestnuts out of the fire. If further proof of this assertion is desired, it may be found in the following extract from an address recently delivered by a member of the largest wholesale grocery house in America:

"I might mention in this connection that when I was in Liverpool recently a friend of mine in the sugar trade there mentioned to me that he understood from Cuban sources that our tariff would undoubted be altered to a specific tariff on sugar this winter, which would give great advantage to refiners of sugar in Cuba; that he had been solicited to take an interest in sugar manufacture there on that ground. At that time I paid little attention to the subject. I had not heard of the violent agitations of the matter on this side of the water. On my arrival home, however, I put the two things together, and the result to me is somewhat significant."

I have devoted so much of my letter to exposing the sources and motives of the stories which have so alarmed the people, believing this to be the shortest and surest method of breaking their force, and reassuring any of your readers who may have been affected by them. The charge as I mentioned at the outset, are fraud on the Government, and adulteration, but it is the latter only of which I intended to speak particularly. It is my firm belief that both are practically groundless. There may be some spark of fire under this great volume of smoke in regard to undervaluations in importing, in which the fraud is alleged to consist; but the charge of adulteration is simply false—a story trumped up for the purpose of setting public opinion against the refiners, and thus facilitating the passage of the Cuban job through Congress. The only substances, so far as I know, which the refiners are accused of putting into their sugars are plaster-of-Paris, grape sugar, and some mineral containing zinc, though the writers of the mysterious article usually prefer more dangerous sounding names, and call the plaster "gypsum," the grape sugar "glucose," and speak of the "chloride" or "muriate" of tin as frequently as possible. Some one has lately said that the public is so like a great baby, in the case with which it can be frightened, that were some one to come forward and proclaim in a solemn voice that the bakers were putting carbonic acid in their bread, many people would be almost scared to death; and without intending the slightest disrespect to that portion of the public which forms your constituency, I must say that I endorse his remark. If anybody fears that his sugar contains plaster, he can very easily settle the question by dissolving a spoonful of it in a glass of water, and seeing if a white sediment remains undissolved. No less an authority than Prof. Chandler, president of the Board of Health of this city, states that he has tested samples of refined sugar bought at a number of retail groceries without finding a particle of this mineral, or of any other adulteration. The "glucose" scare is simply absurd. This substance occurs naturally in all cane-juice, and in boiling down the latter great care has to be taken not to produce it in large quantities. It is perfectly harmless, and is eaten or drunk by all of us almost every day of our lives. It is, however, less sweet than cane sugar, and every difficult to crystallize. A refiner would be very foolish to use it, not because it is hurtful, but because it render his sugars inferior, in appearance and flavor. As to the use of tin in this connection, one fact is sufficient to send that fable into the dust-heap along with the others, and this is that any form of the mineral which has been alluded to by the alarmists, costs nearly twice as much per pound as the best sugar.

When I add that all the reputable refiners in the city have given the most unequivocal denial in general and in particular to these charges of adulteration, I think I have said enough to convince any reasonable man that he may continue to enjoy the sweets of life without fear of being turned into a plaster image, acquiring a tin-lined stomach, or falling a victim to the fell destroyer—glucose.

RADIX.

Personal and Political,

P. T. Barnum is working for the next Senatorship from Connecticut, and claims, as always, to have a better show than anybody else.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpariel* says the Blaine movement is booming in Iowa, and that the Republicans of that State thoroughly endorse his speech.

Victoria objected to Lorne's coming to Canada with Lorne, but the good woman insisted that her place was with her husband.

Vice President Wheeler is commended for the quiet, firm, courteous and dignified manner in which he enforces the rules of the Senate.

A former tutor of the Marquis of Lorne says there is not a more industrious woman in England than the Princess Louise.

Col. Bob Ingersoll and Postmaster Key had a significant political interview the other day. According to the Memphis *Herald*, they were discussing whether a hog that grunts and squeals will fatten as rapidly as one that feeds in quiet.

Five editors will decorate the next Illinois legislature.

The Washington *Post* says "Blaine and Edmunds have to count noses now before they start a political debate in the Senate" The inference is, that if red noses predominate the debate is postponed.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. CROUTER, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

South End of Bridge Street

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Theatore with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, - Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes. rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 13 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from hereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are known myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sum of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BAGSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
averse City, Mich. 17

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimine, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crooks & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (79)

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 21, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Selgle, against Horatio H. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6244, dated April 11, 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 22, Town 32 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimonyconcerningsaid alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Philo Sears, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Morris J. Stockham, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.
Dated this 25th day of Oct. 1878
REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. B. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Barthol. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of — Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.— U.S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallop, against Charles Dettman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6305, dated October 18, 1875, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, Township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6092, dated April 23, 1874 upon eq of sq section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Booth, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6413, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sec section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan. 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The sexton of Dagenham Parish, Essex, in England, was buried alive while digging a grave.

—A carpenter of Lisdoonvarra, County Clare, Ireland, has just met his death in a curious manner. He was riding on a bicycle and was upset. He fell on a chisel and was so badly wounded that he died by the roadside.

An exchange says: "Kind words are better than gold." Well, they may be for some purposes, when you want to choke off a bill collector with a heavy under jaw, gold's the best. Such men don't run to sentiment much. —*Bridgeport Standard.*

—A brakeman, the other day, "for the fun of the thing," threw a lump of coal at an Italian image vender's collection as the train rushed through the Springfield (Mass.) depot, and almost ruined the poor man's stock in trade. The Italian was sharp enough to take the number of the car on which the brakeman was riding, and he reported his grievance to the railroad officers. The matter was investigated, and the brakeman was abruptly discharged.

—An eager and unknown young man called upon a clergyman in Warren, R. I., a few days ago, and said he wished him to marry him to a young lady later in the day, and had set his heart upon five dollars as the fee that he should pay for the important service; but, unfortunately, he had but three dollars, and would like to borrow two dollars of the clergyman to put in the envelope with it. The clergyman was sparingly wise, and the youth went away without the two dollars. And he did not come back to be married.

—Frank H. Swartz, of West Kansas, died last evening. On Wednesday last he was bitten by a carrion fly on the left corner of the mouth. His blood was poisoned, and a disease known as "charbon" ensued. The theory of the case is that the fly had been sucking the juices of some diseased animal or carrion, and inoculated the sore with the poison. His face and head swelled to an enormous size, and his face became discolored—black and purple. On Thursday night he became insensible, and last night he died.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—Not long since, a widow living in Virginia received $3,500. She took it to a prominent stock broker and asked his opinion as to how best to invest it for the money. She was told to buy Sierra Nevada, then selling at $200, and Mexican at $90, and did so. In the declines which followed immediately thereafter she was called upon for more money, but was unable to respond. She had, however, some rare diamonds, which she had saved from a high estate maintained by her husband, and invested in an equity of property on the Comstock, and these she gave in keeping to the broker, and felt easy. During the late crash she was again called on for more margins, and being still unable to comply with the request, was sold out. She had lost her $3,500 and her diamonds, which are now worn by the broker's wife. There is no romance in the foregoing, but rather an instructive reality, and but one of many such now existing on the Comstock.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News*

Don't Fret or Worry Your Pupils.

Many years ago I left Lake George for Saratoga Springs. There were three heavily-loaded Concord coaches, each drawn by four horses, and the distance to the nearest station on the railroad was about twelve miles. It was my good fortune to secure a seat beside the driver of the leading coach; the other two immediately following us. The coaches were sufficiently near each other to enable me to observe something of the habits of the different drivers. He by whose side I sat was a quiet, kind and gentlemanly man. He used no boisterous words, uttered no oaths, had no slashing of the whip. If any horse was not doing his proper share of the work, he managed to touch him with the whip in such a manner that the other horses of the team neither heard nor felt the blow. So the entire distance was passed over without any shouting, swearing, or whipslashing.

With the other two drivers it was different. They whipped, and shouted, and swore, and their teams were kept constantly annoyed and excited. The three coaches arrived at the same destination within five minutes of the same time. The horses of the leading coach appeared as fresh and quiet as though they had not traveled a mile. But not so with the others. They came to the end of their route puffing and foaming. The difference was entirely owing to the fact that the leading team was kindly driven, and in no way worried, while the others were whipped, excited and fretted at almost every step.

It occurred to me that there was the same difference in teachers that there was in these drivers. The tasks to be performed may be all the same, but some teachers will secure their performance in that quiet and kindly manner which makes it seem pleasant; while others, by their harshness and rigid exactions and severe words, will continually annoy and worry their pupils, and so make all exercises irksome and unpleasant. The quiet and pleasant way need not be dull and lifeless, but may be equally energetic and effective with the noisy and harsh way, and far more satisfactory to all concerned. The teacher should not be merely a commander and driver, but he should be a kind leader and director, causing his pupils to feel that he is their friend, and thinking all requirements known in that gentle and winning way which it will be a pleasure to regard and fulfill. And if it shall be necessary to administer reproof or correction, that may be done in that gentle, private and kindly manner which will secure the desired results without awakening unkind or bitter feelings.—*National Journal of Education.*

Astronomical—1879.

As the coming year will be one of much interest to the amateur, as well as to the professional astronomer, a few words on the principal astronomical events of 1879 may not be uninteresting to many of your readers.

In eclipses, it must be admitted that the year could not well be more devoid of interest. There will be two eclipses of the sun, one on the 22d of January and the other on the 19th of July, both of which are annular, and neither of which is visible to this country. There will also be a slight eclipse of the moon Dec. 28, a part of which may be seen by the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast.

Vulcan—Too little is known as yet of this planet to hazard any conjectures concerning it. Doubts, indeed, have arisen in some quarters of the correctness of Prof. Watson's observation, as it has been shown that, according to his calculations, the planet should be seen on the face of the sun several times a year. Little doubt, however, is now felt as to the existence of one or more planets within the orbit of Mercury.

Mercury—At the beginning of the year will be in the morning sky, but, owing to its great southern declination, will not be easily seen. It will be visible for a few evenings toward the end of March, somewhat to the north of Venus and lower down. It may also be seen in the morning sky about the 9th of September, but cannot well be seen at any other of its periods of elongation.

Venus—Having passed its superior conjunction with the sun on Dec. 5, 1878, will become visible in the evening sky about the middle of January, and will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 23d of that month, being about 1 deg. south of the latter at the time of setting, on that evening. The beauty of the scene will be enhanced by the presence of the new moon, which will be in conjunction with both planets on that day. Passing Saturn March 2, Venus will remain in the evening sky until Sept. 23, the date of inferior conjunction with the sun, but will scarcely be seen throughout September, owing to its southern declination, but will be bright in the morning sky during the remainder of the year.

Mars—Will be visible only as a morning star for the first half of the year. It will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 9th of May and with Saturn on the 30th of June, being within eighty seconds of a degree of that planet. As this conjunction will occur in the afternoon, the two bodies, which would appear to the naked eye as one, will not be seen. Mars will arrive at opposition on the 12th of November, and though not so brilliant as in 1877, will blaze brightly in the evening sky during the latter part of the year. Its approaching sufficiently near the earth to render its satellites visible—a pamphlet on the motions of which may be obtained on application to the National Observatory.

Jupiter—Will come in opposition on the 31st of August in the constellation of Aquarius, being at its farthest point east nearly in line with the western side of the Square of Pegasus, and about equidistant from Mark 49 of that constellation and Fomalhaut. Being in a region devoid of bright stars, the great splendor of this planet will attract unusual attention.

Saturn—With the exception of the first month, this planet will be in Pisces throughout the year, coming in opposition on the 5th of October, being about two hours east of Jupiter. During the month of March this planet will pass into the Northern Hemisphere, where it has not shone for about fifteen years, and will be near the equinoctial during the year. Its ring system will not be very "open" this year, and can not well be seen without a good telescope.

Uranus—Will be in Leo, 4 or 5 deg. east of Regulus, during the year. It may be seen without a glass during February, if its exact position is known.

Neptune—Is in Aries, being in opposition on the 3d of November, and in conjunction with Mars, on the 16th of August, being near that planet during the latter part of the year. Neptune shines as a star of the eighth magnitude, and consequently is never seen without the telescope.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

One of the very best preparations for repairing roads that leak is to procure coal tar at the gas works, and mix finely-sifted coal-ashes or road-dust with it till about as thick as mortar. Plaster with this carefully around leaky roof valleys or gutters, or about chimney flushings. It will soon set as hard as stone, and apparently as indestructible. This preparation is very cheap, and would probably answer equally well spread all over a roof previously laid with felt or roofing paper. Once put on properly, it would seem to be there for all time.—*Prairie Farmer.*

When Johnny was questioned as to why his engagement with Miss H. had been broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, and groaned, "Oh! she turned out a deceiver." But he forgot to mention that he was the deceiver whom she had turned out.—*Puck.*

Punctuality begets confidence, and that gentle and winning way which it is the sure path to honor and respect.

A Good Father.

Dr. Graham having passed a very creditable examination before the Army Medical Board, was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army in 18—, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort McKavitt, Texas. There were no railroads in the Western country at that time, and the usual way of getting to Texas was by the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and then crossing the Gulf to stage it up through the State. Dr. Graham was very desirous of examining the Western country preliminarily, so applied and received permission from the War Department to go by way of Arkansas and the Indian Territory to his post.

On his arrival at St. Louis he shipped the greater part of his baggage by way of the river, and taking only what he could carry on horseback, started on his journey. While in St. Louis, at the Planters' Hotel, he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman, who, learning where he was going, gave him a letter of introduction to his brother, who was a farmer living on his route in Arkansas. It is not necessary for us to follow him on his road, or tell what discoveries he made in the interest of science; sufficient it is that one day, toward dusk, he reached the home of the gentleman to whom he had the letter, and, dismounting, knocked at the door and presented his letter to the Judge (even in those days Arkansas was ruled by definite ranks), who would not have needed it to have recorded him an open-handed welcome; for travelers were a good deal of a novelty in this section, and the latest news was as much sought after then as now. After a short visit, he proposed to go on to the next town, about four miles off, where he intended to put up for the night. The Judge would not listen to his leaving, and was so cordial in his desire for him to stay that he would have been rude not to have done so. The Judge, after directing one of the servants to attend to his horse, invited him into the dining-room, where he was introduced to the wife and daughter of the host, and the Judge's substantial Western supper, to which he did ample justice.

After supper they adjourned to the parlor, and he married the now unmade friends with the latest news from the outside world. The Judge brewed some stiff whisky punch, which Graham, socially inclined, imbibed quite freely. The old couple retired, and left their daughter to entertain him; and whether it was the punch or not, at all events he made hot love to her, and finally asked her to be his wife and go to Texas with him, to which she consented. She, being very unsophisticated and innocent, took everything he said in deepest earnest, and loved her it was a case of "love at first sight."

But I am anticipating. During the night our friend the doctor woke up, and remembered what he had said, and it worried him; but he said to himself, after emptying his water pitcher, "Never mind, I'll make it all right in the morning. I must have made a fool of myself. She's lovely, but what must she think of me?" and rolled over and went to sleep again. Morning came, and upon its going down to the parlor he found the young lady alone, for which he blessed his lucky stars, and was just about to make an apology, when she said:

"I told mamma, and she said it was all right," at the same time giving him a kiss which nearly took his breath away. "Papa is going to town this morning, dear, and your ride in with him and talk it over; but he won't object, I know."

"But, my dear miss, I was very foolish, and—"

"No, indeed; you were all right."

"Well, I will go to my post, and return for you, for I must soon at once."

"No; I can go with you."

"You won't have time."

"Oh, yes, I will. Papa will fix that. It would be such an expense for you to come back all the way here."

"But I have no way of taking you."

"I have thought of that. Ma and I don't make any difference. Father will give us a team."

With weary tears in his eyes he went in to breakfast, to which at that moment they were both summoned; but, alas! appetite he had none. It was not that she was not pretty and nice; but he thought what a confounded fool she must be not to see that he wanted to get out of it. But it was now too late. When the Judge started for town, Dr. Graham was sitting beside him. The Judge saved him the trouble of broaching the subject by starting it himself.

"I always, young man, give Nell her own way; so it is all right; you need not say a word."

"But I've got to go to-day."

The old Judge turned his eyes toward him. He had an Arkansas bowie in each, and one of those double-barrel shot-gun looks, as he said, "You ain't a-trying to get out of it, are you?"

The doctor, taking in the situation, said, promptly, all hope being gone, "No, sir."

"That's right. I will fix everything for you; you don't know what a team of mine, and a light wagon to carry your wife's things;" there the doctor shuddered, "and a thousand dollars. You can be married to-night, and leave early in the morning. That'll suit, won't it?"

"Yes, sir," answered Graham, faintly. But on the Judge turning toward him, he said, "Yes, sir, certainly."

"After you get fixed at your post I will come down and pay you a visit. I have been thinking about selling out and moving to Texas for some time; it's getting crowded here, and things are a-moving as slow as 'lasses in winter-time."

Things were arranged as the old Judge said. The marriage took place, and the army received an addition to its ladies in the person of the Arkansas Judge's daughter, and Dr. Graham has never regretted the obduracy of his father-in-law, or the unsophisticatedness of his wife.—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

Politics.

In the high and difficult art of speaking the truth, silence is the speech whose shadow is to light. So to place one's silence as to increase the amount of truth conveyed is as important a part of sincerity as chiaroscuro is of painting. It is not only that silence is many cases bears so obvious an interpretation that it is just as easy and just as dishonest to deny the truth by silence as by words. The importance of the question is, standing from the salient lies in this, that truth requires not merely that what we say or imply shall not be inconsistent with facts. It requires (in its perfection) that the impressions we convey shall correspond with its subject; that the proportions shall be preserved, and the relations with surrounding objects truly indicated. We see this at once in thinking of the truth of history. A writer who gives undue prominence to one set of facts, or to some favorite personage, distorts and misleads as surely as he would do by definite inaccuracies of statement, and often in a much more important sense. And so in that continual presentation of the affairs of a daily life in which we are all engaged, to alter the proportion of things by a warped reference is a more subtle and more dangerous kind of falsehood than mere verbal inaccuracy. The fact is, that we do not take a sufficiently large view of truth. We do not consider enough how deep and wide a foundation of patient thought, of forbearing justice and discovered and generously must be laid before a perfectly transparent surface can be even possible. Perfect sincerity is the result of a deep inward order, in which the true relation of things are grasped so firmly that our words, our silence, and everything else is which goes to make up our intercourse with each other, fall into their right places without an effort. For silence has its right place as well as speech. There are subjects veiled by natural delicacy, and facts marked off by confidential barriers, which it would be profane to touch at all events he made hot love to her, and finally asked her to be his wife and go to Texas with him, to which she consented. She, being very unsophisticated and innocent, took everything he said in deepest earnest, and loved her it was a case of "love at first sight."

But I am anticipating. During the night our friend the doctor woke up, and remembered what he had said, and it worried him; but he said to himself, after emptying his water pitcher, "Never mind, I'll make it all right in the morning. I must have made a fool of myself. She's lovely, but what must she think of me?" and rolled over and went to sleep again. Morning came, and upon its going down to the parlor he found the young lady alone, for which he blessed his lucky stars, and was just about to make an apology, when she said:

"I told mamma, and she said it was all right," at the same time giving him a kiss which nearly took his breath away. "Papa is going to town this morning, dear, and your ride in with him and talk it over; but he won't object, I know."

"But, my dear miss, I was very foolish, and—"

"No, indeed; you were all right."

"Well, I will go to my post, and return for you, for I must soon at once."

"No; I can go with you."

"You won't have time."

"Oh, yes, I will. Papa will fix that. It would be such an expense for you to come back all the way here."

"But I have no way of taking you."

"I have thought of that. Ma and I don't make any difference. Father will give us a team."

With weary tears in his eyes he went in to breakfast, to which at that moment they were both summoned; but, alas! appetite he had none. It was not that she was not pretty and nice; but he thought what a confounded fool she must be not to see that he wanted to get out of it. But it was now too late. When the Judge started for town, Dr. Graham was sitting beside him. The Judge saved him the trouble of broaching the subject by starting it himself.

"I always, young man, give Nell her own way; so it is all right; you need not say a word."

"But I've got to go to-day."

The old Judge turned his eyes toward him. He had an Arkansas bowie in each, and one of those double-barrel shot-gun looks, as he said, "You ain't a-trying to get out of it, are you?"

The doctor, taking in the situation, said, promptly, all hope being gone, "No, sir."

"That's right. I will fix everything for you; you don't know what a team of mine, and a light wagon to carry your wife's things;" there the doctor shuddered, "and a thousand dollars. You can be married to-night, and leave early in the morning. That'll suit, won't it?"

"Yes, sir," answered Graham, faintly. But on the Judge turning toward him, he said, "Yes, sir, certainly."

"After you get fixed at your post I will come down and pay you a visit. I have been thinking about selling out and moving to Texas for some time; it's getting crowded here, and things

A Gull Story.

A strange incident occurred on board of the lightship off Frying Pan Shoals. During the prevalence of the severe storm of the 12th of September last, after the darkness of night had set in, rendered doubly ghostly and forbidding by the howling tempest that thundered through the rigging, broke with furious violence over the staunch vessel and sent the salt spray in phosphorescent clouds over the very mastheads, one of the seamen was leaning his elbow upon the port rail of the ship, watching the storm as it raged in all its grandeur and sublimity, when a large black bird dashed through the blinding mist and lit upon the railing near where he was standing. He took the bird, which proved to be an ordinary sea-gull, all wet and drabbled by the storm, and warmed and dried it in his bosom, after which he placed it in a little bed improvised for the occasion, and after first feeding it, as if he had been a little child. The next morning, the storm having subsided, our seaman turned the bird loose, and gave it with no expectation of ever seeing it again. Very much to his surprise, however, on the very next night, at about the same hour as it previously took the gull again put in its appearance, alighting upon the rail of the ship as before, and it and its rescuer soon became fast friends. This incident was repeated for as on the occasion of its first call, and from that time up to November 9th, nearly two months, when the latest intelligence was received from the ship the bird had continued its nightly visits and had been regularly fed and consigned to its "little bed," where it would remain until released the next morning. This is no fancy sketch or draft upon the imagination, but is an "ocean true tale" from a source entirely reliable and trustworthy.—*Wilmington (Del.) Star.*

A Wedding Mystery Solved.

An American recently solved a mystery which had confused and amazed a wedding party in Rome. The bride was the daughter of one of the most noble Marquises of old or modern Rome, and the groom was the scion of another princely house. The wedding contract had been signed, the groom took the hand of his young wife in his own and kissed its fingers. She smiled at this, and allowed her hand to rest where he had placed it. But in a moment, to the dismay of the company, a voice was heard, as from her lips, saying: "Impertinent! how dare you touch my hand? Be off, fool." Still she smiled, and her face, and lower gazed upon her face in dismay. Suddenly she seemed to laugh, and it was a dry and ironical laugh that startled people more than their harsh words had heard before. "Has the girl gone mad?" some one asked. She fainted, and her friends gathered wildly around the sofa on which she had fallen. At this moment a young American, described as "of great learning, but generally very taciturn and almost timid in manner," offered to examine into the cause of the strange occurrence, and approached the sofa. Casting his eyes on and around the sofa, and then about the room, he proceeded to crawl along the floor on his hands and knees until he came to a large ottoman. Behind this he found the bridegroom who had been dismissed from the house that morning, and went away declaring that she would be revenged. By some means she had found her way into the parlor and concealed herself behind the ottoman. Being a ventriloquist, she was able there to speak in a tone of voice which was naturally attributed to the bride.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Good Milkers.

The above caption we purpose to use in two senses—first as applied to cows. The breeders of "milking strains of blood" in the various kinds of cattle, when their stock is put on sale, give statistics of milking qualities which, in some instances, are quite startling. It is worth while when at a starting a herd of cattle intending to grow into something excellent for dairy purposes, to look well to the "strain of blood" pedigree and all that, and not be captivated by the milking statistics; but one fact must not be forgotten, and it is this, that all good breeds are originated by extra care as well as selection. The majority of people who buy cows, purchase for their own use one or two. They want good milkers, and let it be said in their favor that it is not all-important that they should search the herd-books or study the laws of breeding in field of selection. Through the country are scattered grade cattle of merit as milkers, every one of them the possible in any connection with the prominent milking families. Once get hold of a cow that under ordinary treatment gives a good quantity of milk, and by a judicious course of the feeding, and by a judicious course of the feeding, and by a judicious course of the feeding

General and Political.

Uncle Sam's promise to pay is again as good as gold.

To day the workingman's dollar is just as good as anybody else's dollar.

Do you want gold for your greenbacks? Walk right up and get it.

Senator Blaine is the only man who ever kicked a hornet's nest and did not get a sting.—*Inter Ocean.*

The Queen's henchman, John Brown, is an invalid and is not expected to live long

Lovne gets pretty good wages, but he is bound to earn the money if four hours work a week will do it.

The largest flour mill in the world is being built at Niagara Falls. Its capacity will be about 1,200 barrels a day.

American street cars are now running in nearly every city in the world, and horses continued to exported from this country to Europe.

Some of the apples sent out from Pelham, Mass., this season, went to Russia, and were sold in St. Petersburg for $7 and $8 per barrel.

The recent election returns from five Eastern and four Western states, show that the Greenbackers cast 650,000 votes the Democrats 1,570,000 and the Republicans 1,701,000.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is howling in the Democratic graveyard of Ohio, endeavoring to awaken Old Bill Allen to glory again, and asking why the Democracy does not dig him out for the campaign of 1879.

The "Old Catholics" in Europe have decided that priests may marry, provided they consult the bishop as to the fitness of the women selected for wives. After consulting the bishop, the priest who is about to marry must consult the members of his congregation, a majority of whom must approve his choice.

A monster meeting was held in one of the theatres in New Orleans one evening last week, to publicly thank the North for its generous aid during the late yellow fever epidemic. Jeff Davis was in the city, and was invited to attend the meeting, but he peremptorily refused. If the object had been to "cuss" the North, he would have been on hand.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, after giving the subject careful consideration, concludes that "the point of the turning of President Hayes toward Grant for a third term is that he regards Grant as a good man to carry out his Southern policy and he would prefer the milkiness of an easy going military chieftain to the fury of a stalwart civilian fatally bent on sensations."

According to the *Northeastern Lumberman*, it will be cheaper to build houses next year, so far as lumber is concerned, than to live outdoors. It says:

The whole country may just as well thoroughly understand the lumber situation one thing as another. Consumers will have a jollification next year. Building may to day be erected for fully fifty per cent less than four years ago, and still the owners of fine stumpage are not satisfied. It is priestly plain that they will not be satisfied either, so long as there is financial breath left in them.

Col McLaughlin, the champion wrestler, is "on his muscle." After winning the recent match with McMahon, he promptly challenged James E. Owens, of St. Albans, Vermont, or any man in the world, for $2,500 or $10,000 a side. The challenge has been conditionally accepted by the Vermont champion, who agrees to wrestle McLaughlin, collar and elbow, for $10,000 a side and the championship, which he (Owens) claims. The match is to take place in New York or Boston in January. There will be some tugging for that ten thousand dollars.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that a gentleman in Washington writing a private letter to a friend in that city says of the recent debate in the Senate: "Blaine hit them as usual between the eyes, and made them bellow. They say he was prepared. I guess Thurman and Lamar wish they had been. Both have gone into the dry dock for repairs. I stood near Blaine's seat during the delivery of his speech. There were some good things said *sote voce* which did not reach the reporters. Before Edmunds spoke Blaine said: 'Yes; that's so. If we claim our constitution rights, they will claim their unconstitutional ones.'"

Gen Grant's house in Washington which cost $25,000, was recently sold by his agent for $18,000 to an Ohio lady, who now occupies it.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 27th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Vaupell deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Wells Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate,
(A true copy.)

JAMES REMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 40-1yr

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

25-1yr O. S. SMITH.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the Sea Bathing, Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Sirloin, Porter House, and Round Steaks only 8 cts. per pound.
Pot Pieces and Rib Roasts, 5 and 6 cts per lb.
Breasts, 4 and 7 cts. per pound.
Fresh Fish, whole, 5 cents per pound.
" dressed ready to fry or broil, 10 cts per pound.
Oysters, 20 cts. per can; stewed, 15 cents per dish; fried, 20 cts.; raw, 10 cents.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

34-tf D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by Louis H. Norman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Silas Pratt, of the state and county aforesaid, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Silas Pratt to William B. Sargent, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages on page 99, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-seven Dollars and Fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of Thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest on said amount at the rate of seven dollars on the hundred dollars, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted to be paid by the terms of said mortgage, and all taxes and charges which I may be compelled to pay on said premises after the execution of this notice. The premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18) in township, Thirty-six, (36) North of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wild and and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Unusual Facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr:

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

ONE COPY
FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet, Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

62 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!
Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins' meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35 tf W. J. *Bradley.*

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of
Light and Heavy HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING
(Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,
Charlevoix,
Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST.
FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS CASH.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmetand Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

11017

FOR SALE.

One and three-tenth acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl Price, $450.
E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix Mich.

1879. THE 1879.
DETROIT
Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political usefulness made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspapers as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and rational financial financial policy, and of state development.

Its large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state enable it to deliver to its subscribers a newspaper promptly and completely to supplement promptly by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintains special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fulness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoints of accurate information, and of an adherence to correct political and economic principles. All matters of special public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking investigation which it has given this year the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in pithy, miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Special care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.

One page of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest to practical agriculturists, hints on farm and house topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 40.

All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by drafts on first-class banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

$500 in Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for canvassers. Send for Agent's circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address *POST AND TRIBUNE,*
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Gothans, dated April 24th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 257, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and Fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lot Five (five) Block Eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix.

GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [35-13t

DEBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manitou—ss. At a session of the Circuit Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of N. Jones, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, C. B. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hon. Petry Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 37. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 7, 1879. Whole No., 468

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER and HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
published every Tuesday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices inserted per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business for 1 year, five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the
MEDICINE LINE,
CALL ON
Geo. W. Crouter.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. SHEPARD, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of the Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

DURANT MILLER Custom Blacksmith in Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

BAILTHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!
Don't Say "I Won't,"

For $2 you can buy a *COW-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *B. F. BISBEE*, who is agent for same, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the best cash buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Hale Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 260 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
E. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.
Pure Jet Lodge No. 104 I. O. G. T. meet at Pine Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. LEWIS Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. depart on the same days at 11 a. m.
NORTH—Mail arrives daily at 12 m., depart 1:30 P. M.
SOUTHARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrives at 4 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4½ 5
Deer, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

NOTHING near zero here yet.

ROUND and Pine Lakes are frozen over.

SHERIFF Cooper has taken the cash of office.

Good skids for teams at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

B. W. MILLER has been appointed Under sheriff

ASK Archie Buttars if he has been to Norwood lately, and then run.

WANTED—Beans, oats, and all kind of grain at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE late appearance of the SENTINEL this week, is one of the results of the late severe storm.

"GRANT for 1880" has become a chronic disease with smith, of the Charlevoix SENTINEL.—*Eagle.*

THE case is spreading and there is a probability of its becoming epidemic.—*Herald.*

MONEY to LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleeby, Attorney at LAW, Kalkaska, Mich 16-1yr

School books, slates &c., a full stock at Carpenter & Barthol omew's.

THE M. E. Society wants about 10 cords of four foot wood for the use of the church. Donations of the same will be thankfully received.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Perrin, of this place, has been making a visit to Cheboygan.

—Frank Woodward to Traverse City yesterday.

—The wife of Supervisor, Robinson of Boyne Falls, has been seriously ill.

NEWELTON'S wagon shop is turning out work that will compare favorably with city work, in style and quality, and at cheaper prices.

THAT TURKEY.—Our good friend A. S. Lee, of Petoskey, sent us a fine turkey for New Years. Mr. Lee well knows what will quicken bring joy to the editor's heart. Lee, we shall remember you with gratitude.

LAKE NAVIGATION.—John Evanson, assisted by A. J. Cameron, started on Monday the 30th for Boyne with a boat load of lumber for Mr. Cameron's building. They were unable to reach the head, and landed the lumber at Advance. They narrowly escaped capsizing during the passage.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made and the firm will be responsible. Also any freight or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Carpenter & Barthol omew have not said much about it lately, but they still keep the best Teas for the least money.

W. S. HAKEN, who lately purchased 200 acres of land in Hayes, six miles from this village, has commenced with energy to improve his property. He has contracted for the chopping of 15 acres, and is getting out logs for lumber with which to erect farm buildings.

MORE SNOW.—Yes, and more thaw. Old Boreas commenced his capers again New Year's day and kept them up for three days. The roads in all directions were blockaded. No mail arrived from the north on Friday, and none from the south Thursday or Saturday. It was the most severe storm of the season thus far.

MASONIC.—The following is the completed list of newly elected Masonic officers:

W. M.—E. H. Green,
S. W.—F. J. Beech,
J. W.—A. R. Upright,
Sec.—J. Milo Eaton,
Treas.—E. Carpenter,
S. D.—R. Cooper,
J. D.—Joseph Clark,
Chaplain—B. H. Whitman,
Tyler—A. F. Myers,
Stewards—Geo. W. Miller, A. G. Aldrich.

CENTRAL WARNING.—Much to our regret, a previous engagement prevented us from participating in the crystal wedding of Mr. and Mrs Jackson Ingalls, at Pleasley, on Wednesday evening last. For fifteen years Mrs. Ingalls has made Jack "toe the scratch," and twelve of those years they have lived in Charlevoix. The occasion of the fifteenth anniversaries of their wedding was attended by a number of their Charlevoix friends, and many from Petoskey. The crystal gifts were many. May Jack and his lady live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Oranges and fresh oysters at See & Washburn's.

I. O. O. F.—The following officers of Round Lake Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F. were installed last Wednesday evening:

N. G.—J. Milo Eaton,
V. G.—Orlando Boat.
Sec.—O. S. Smith,
Treas.—John Bell,
Chaplain—H. Whitman,
Con.—C. A. Perrin,
Warden—Solomon Hancock,
O. G.—James E. Wood,
I. G.—Geo. W. Crouter,
R. S. N. G.—L. D. Bartholomew,
L. S. N. G.—S. J. Kenner,
R. S. V. G.—P. S. Dominy,
L. S. V. G.—Ayo Smith,
R. S. S.—A. R. Upright,
L. S. S.—H. S. Pingston,
Representative to Grand Lodge—L. D. Bartholomew.

A PLEASANT CAPTIVITY.—That good and all sometimes travel in the same vehicle, and eat with the same spoon, we can testify with uplifted hand. The editor and his wife, and Archie Buttars and his sister were on New Year's day the guests of F. J. Beech and lady, of Norwood. New Year's day however, to our party, began from Wednesday morning until Saturday morning. The elements, in conjunction with the snow drifts, held us prisoners, but were ever prisoners so happy situated, or so humanely treated. Our host and hostess, and family consisting of Miss Avery, Miss Meech, the venerable Dr. Chamberlain and his lady, are the best combination of the elements of joyousness that we were ever thrown among. Every mood that settled down over the heads of the prisoners was promptly punctured and dispelled by some one of these friends. We actually caught ourself hoping for a snow storm every time we should visit Norwood. The party returned home Saturday, the earliest possible moment, experiencing great difficulty in reaching Charlevoix even as soon as that.

It is a sin to neglect that cough when you can buy Allen's Lung Balsam, Blackmans Healing Balsam, Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Jaynes Expectorant, Hall's Bronchitis, Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, McLean' sLung Healing Globules Prince's Discovery and Stockle's German Syrup, at G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.

We shall not take issue with the Board of Supervisors, or any fraction of that body, on any of the matters of contention. But rather we commend their good taste and personal virtues. We sometime ago dubbed one of the county legislators the "orator of the Board." We repent it. His flights of eloquence were sublimely grand. His logic was profound. His gestures Websterian. His arrival in town was always heralded as an auspicious event. As he walked down the street admiring citizens would say, "There goes the orator." At each successive meeting of the Board the speeches of the "orator" were increased in number and intensified in brilliancy. At the session just closed, the "orator" rose to the zenith of his fame. The words which fell from his lips were like shrapnels from the muzzle of a thirty-two pounder. That he was the *facile princeps* of the Board we are certain at first the devil was once an angel. Milton says Satan made a fool of himself, and so did our friend. All orators must have something to talk about, and so Charlevoix and her various denizens was the lofty mark at which he aimed his pop gun. The SENTINEL, with an unfledged desire to help along an aspiring genius, called him an orator. It was a mistake. We had the wrong mule by the ears. Our readers have heard of the Hindoo of tradition, who, having lost his donkey, went out in the dusk to search for him. Discerning the form of an animal, he seized it and led it captive to his enclosure. The light revealed a lion, which from sheer astonishment had suffered himself to be captured. By reversing the order of beast, our position is illustrated. We went out to capture a lion, and lassoed of the mane we found the ears. We shall be more careful in the future.

Call and examine our stock of dry goods before buying elsewhere, as we are selling very cheap. See & Washburn.

IMPORTANT TRANSACTION.—To day, Orvis D. Wood, of Norwood, formally closed a bargain with W. C. Newman, of this place, for fifteen acres of land and five lots on the terrace on the south side of Charlevoix harbor. The price paid was $500. Mr. Wood bought this property with a view of making a home in Charlevoix, and will, at an early day erect a residence overlooking the village, at a cost from $3,000 to $5,000. Mr. Wood has long been looking about for a suitable location upon which to settle down in Charlevoix. He has thoroughly weighed the advantages of other points, and their future prospects, and with the clear prophetic vision for which he is noted, he selected Charlevoix as the most desirable and the most promising point in the region. We have interviewed Mr. Wood, and find that he makes this investment in full confidence in all that is claimed for Charlevoix, its present or future. We are sure Mr. Wood will make a valuable acquisition to our thriving and progressive town. May many more like him follow.

Most of these facts, goods this week, at See & Washburn's.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS organized Wednesday, but have lengthened their session until Monday waiting for members who were unable to get here owing to the storm.

Very little business was transacted. The salaries of county officers were reduced twenty five per cent.

A resolution was introduced to submit to the people at the next spring election, the matter of the removal of the county seat to the head of Pine Lake, and, not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote was lost. The following was the vote:

Ayes—Wooden, Robinson, Ackerson, Bailey, Hicks, Darrah, Niles—7.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wood, Kost—6.

The official proceedings will appear next week.

Gloves, mittens and winter caps at cost, to close at Carpenter & Barthol omew's.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Two residents of Hillsville, Va., recently disputed about a young lady's age—one holding that she was twenty, the other that she was eighteen—and fought about it, one being killed.

—At Murphy, N. C., the other day, Wesley Thompson and Henry Falmer got into a dispute over a game of drawpoker. Thompson charged his antagonist with cheating. He denied it, and Thompson shot and killed him.

Charles Roble died at Franklin, N C., a few days ago, and while his body lay unburied in the house, Charles Bowman, a step-son of the deceased, without the slightest provocation, shot and killed his step-brother in the adjoining room to that in which the body of Roble was laid out.

—A cat that kills rattlesnakes is owned by Charles Baker, a Granger, who is reclaiming desert land on the Gila, opposite Blakeek. The cat watches them until they uncoil and start to glide off; then jumps and catches them by the back of the neck, chewing the vertebræ till the snakes are dead, and with his claws tearing loose any coils that may be thrown around his body. He has already killed several.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

A curious Connecticut accident: Mrs. Gilbert Graves, of South Killingly, fell down the cellar stairs with a bucket of hot water in her hand, a step giving way, and was badly bruised and scalded. S. W. Franklyn, a neighbor, heard her cries, and, going to her assistance, tumbled through the break and was seriously injured internally. Then, to cap the climax, Mrs. Graves' son, aged eleven, came to the rescue, and was soon lamenting with the others on the cellar bottom.

—Pat Cannon, a Pittsburgh engineer, was at work at his engine in one of the mills in that city a few days ago. A belt in the gearing over his head was loose, and while putting it on a pulley he was caught by the coat-sleeve. The pulley was making 300 revolutions per minute, and in a twinkling his body was wrapped around the shaft. The heavy beam work above the shafting caught the body and mangled it frightfully. The machinery had to be removed to get out the head and trunk. The shoes and one foot were thrown 300 feet from where the accident occurred.

—At Paterson, N. J. the other afternoon, a man and boy attempted to drive a wagon along the Little Falls turnpike, which was submerged by the freshet. They missed the road, and drove into the channel of the river, above Passaic Falls. The wagon-body, with the man and boy, floated off. The swift current bore them toward the rapids and the plunge of seventy feet beyond. Some gentlemen who were on the bridge that spans the river just above the boiling rapids, hastily tore the reins from some horses standing there and made lines, which the man and boy caught as they passed under, and were saved. The wagon-body plunged over the falls.

—A few mornings ago, in Grammar school No. 19, in New York City, containing 1,910 children, a blaze of fire shot up through the heating register in one of the rooms. The teacher, with great presence of mind, closed the register to keep out the blaze, sent hasty word to the Principal, and quieted the children by telling them a story. The bell was instantly struck which called all the pupils into line in each room. A second stroke brought the classes separately marshalled into the main room, and a third stroke started them all into the street, amazed but ignorant, and inclined to be jolly at the prospect of an unexpected holiday. The rooms were cleared without any sign of hurry or confusion within two minutes of the first alarm. The children gave three cheers as they emerged into the area, and did not guess the cause of their sudden dismissal until, upon reaching the street, they saw the 3 engines unlimbering.

A Sioux Wedding.

The Hon. G. F. Blanchard, who recently exchanged the care and worry of calling the Nebraska State Senate to order for the less prominent but more lucrative position of Indian Trader, was sitting in the office of his store, an afternoon or so ago, when Ben Tobbits, the agency butcher, entered, and after a few preliminaries told Mr. Blanchard that a wedding was to take place at his tepee that evening, and that the happy couple would consider it a great favor if, following the ceremony, they might use that room for a reception and dance.

"Certainly," said the rather astonished merchant, "but who are to be married, and who is there out in this country to dance waltzes and such things?"

"Well," responded Ben, "the bride's Weash-wash-tay, or The Pretty Woman, a grand-daughter of Smoke, who was King of the whole Dakota Nation fifteen years or so ago, and the groom's one of the white employes here. As for the dancing that'll be all right."

"But," queried Mr. Blanchard; "are these folks to be married in Indian fashion?"

"Oh, no. Dr. Irvin's going to hitch them in first-class double harness accordin' to the statute in that case made and provided, and by the authority vested in me and all that sort of thing, you know. Oh, you bet it's all solid clear through."

"Very well. You may tell your friend that the office is at his disposal."

At seven that evening the ceremony took place, and Weash-wash-tay, who then for damned white women's clothes, demeaned herself as modestly and appropriately as any of her fairer sisters under like conditions. Her hair was done in a French twist and neatly banded with a crimson ribbon, which contrasted well with her ringlets of glossy black. Her tresaures were purely Indian, but of a type which warranted her name, and her great dark eyes glanced about on the assembled guests with just enough of tremor in them to suggest a measure of maidenly hesitation. Her dress and shawl were not only neat but in good style, and the little feet which peeped out beneath were encased in bootees that might have vied in size with the glass slipper of Cinderella. As for the groom, he was in the ordinary dress an American citizen wears when got up for a special event. After the ceremony, Macipeah Leutah, known to the whites as Red Cloud, Chief of the Ogalallas, who was present as representative of the bride's family and Nation, arose, and with a native grace and solemnity which impressed all present, raised his hands toward the still and starry heavens and prayed the Great Spirit that he would look down upon the Indian girl and her husband in kindness and not in anger; that he would help them to follow the good way in this world, and after life was over bring them to a place of rest and peace in the eternal hereafter. He then enjoined upon the pair the duty of being good to each other, kind to their friends and helpful to the poor.

In the meantime the mirth had begun in the low log room "up town." On an improvised platform against the wall sat the musicians, Curtis, Dr. Irwin's colored cook, with the guitar; a wandering half-whacker with the violin and one of O'Beirne's mechanics with a piccolo. The fun ceased for a moment when the bridal party entered, and then went on with greater zest than ever. Not a white woman was present, the female dancers being half or full-blood Ogalallas. Yet the pulsing rhythm of music never met with better response from flying feet, and the daughters of the prairie endowed the poetry of motion with an accuracy and zest often foreign to it.

As the music rose and fell to the good old strains of the Virginia reel, Dr. Irwin turned to the *Times* Commissioner and said:

"Do you know I regard this scene as a flattering comment on my administration. Three years back and you couldn't have found one of these women in white costume, and, as for figures or music, they knew none outside those of the scalp-dance and that of the tonsorial artist. Now you see them as self-possessed as though they were paler ones, and had known the ways of civilization all their lives long."

At this moment there came a lull the couples on the floor took seats, and the musicians turning to Mr. Jordan, the chief clerk, remarked:

"I wish, Charley, as those fellers play so well, you'd see if they can't give us a march between dances."

The request was conveyed to the motley orchestra, and after a whispered consultation they began. As the weird, beautiful, perfect harmony filled every nook of this far-off spot the General stared, and then turning to the writer whispered:

"In the name of enchantment, don't you recognize that music?"

"Yes. It's the grand march from 'Norma,' isn't it?"

"Of course; but who would ever have dreamed of hearing it here?"

The air reached and charmed the ears of the Indians clustered about like siren strains, and they drew stealthily nearer to catch every note, until with a finale that was wonderful in its melody, the strains ceased, and wandered off through the night to woo the distant pines.—*Ogallalla (I. T.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Elephant Herds.

Herds of elephants usually consist of from thirty to fifty individuals, but much larger numbers, even one hundred, are by no means uncommon. When large herds are in localities where fodder is not very plentiful, they divide into parties of from ten to twenty; these remain separate, though within two or three miles of each other. But they all take part in any common movement, such as a march in another tract of forest. The different parties keep themselves informed at all times of each other's whereabouts, chiefly by their fine sense of smell. I have observed that tame elephants can scent wild ones at a distance of three miles when the wind is favorable. Each herd of elephants is a family in which the animals are nearly allied to each other. Though the different herds do not intermix, escaped tame female elephants, or young males, appear to find no difficulty in obtaining admittance to herds.

In a herd of elephants the females with their calves form the advanced guard, while the tuskers follow leisurely behind, as the unencumbered tuskers have no one to see to but themselves. I have never known a case of a tusker undertaking to cover the retreat of a herd. A herd is invariably led by a female—never a male—and the females with young ones are at all times dangerous if intruded upon. The necessity for the convenience of the mothers of the herd regulating its movement is evident, as they must accommodate the length and time of their marches, and the localities in which they rest or feed at different hours, to the requirements of their young ones; consequently the guidance of a tusker would not suit them.

Elephants make use of a great variety of sounds in communicating with each other, and in expressing their wants and feelings. Some are uttered by the trunk, some by the throat. The conjunctures in which either means of expression is employed cannot be strictly classified—as fear, pleasure, want and other emotions are sometimes indicated by the trunk, sometimes by the throat. An elephant rushing upon an assailant trumpets shrilly with fury; but if enraged by wounds or other causes, and brooding by itself, it expresses its anger by a continued hoarse grumbling from the throat. Fear is similarly expressed by a shrill, brassy trumpet, or by a roar from the lungs; pleasure by a continued low squeaking through the trunk, or an almost inaudible purring sound from the throat. Want—as a calf calling its mother—is chiefly expressed by the throat. A peculiar sound is made use of by elephants to express dislike or apprehension, and at the same time to intimidate, as when the cause of alarm has not been clearly ascertained, and the animals wish to deter an intruder. It is produced by rapping the end of the trunk smartly on the ground, a current of air, hitherto retained, being sharply emitted through the trunk, as from a valve, at the moment of impact. The sound made resembles that of a large sheet of tin rapidly doubled.

While in open country the herds move about a good deal during the day in cloudy, showery weather. On very hot days and indeed any days they keep to bamboo cover, which is cool and warm. During breaks, when the sun shines for a few hours, they come out to feed. They are fond of standing on the sheet-rock so common in the Mysore country above hill ranges. The young calves and staid mothers, in small groups, half dozing as they bask, form tranquil family pictures at such times. Elephants are partial to rocky places at all seasons.

While marching from one track of forest to another, elephants travel in strict Indian file. They seldom stay more than one or two days at the same halting-place, as the fodder becomes exhausted. They rest during the middle hours of the night, as well as during the day. Sometimes down, and then usually dispose themselves in small distinct squads of animals which seem to have an affection for each other. (Tame elephants frequently display a particular liking for one or other of their fellows.) About three o'clock they rise to feed or march, and ten o'clock in the day they are again collected, and rest till afternoon; at eleven at night they again rest. In showery and cool weather elephants are frequently on the move all day long.

When a calf is born, the herd remains with its mother two days; the calf is then capable of marching. Even at this early age calves are no encumbrance to the herd's movement; the youngest climb and cross rivers, assisted by the trunk, and keep up with the herd. They seem also to live in good peace of mind, when things are done according to the will and opinion; but if things happen otherwise than they desire, they are straightway moved and much vexed.

An old custom is hardly broken, and no man is willing to be led farther than himself can see.

If thou dost more rely upon thine own reason or industry, than upon that power which brings thee under the obedience of Jesus Christ, it will be long before thou become illuminated; for God will have us perfectly subject unto Him, that, being inflamed with His love, we may transcend the narrow limits of human reason.—*Thomas a' Kempis.*

Conscience Void of Offense.

"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always conscience void of offense toward God and toward men."—*Acts xxiv.16.*

WHAT is conscience? The indicator of our doings; the tablet on which are writ all our deeds, good and bad. We had a good conscience spoken of seven or eight times in the New Testament in this portion of the Acts Paul speaks of "a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men." In no use if we can understand what the apostle meant.

The conscience that God has given us is the guide of our lives when it is "void of offense." Paul meant that he always acted so that his conscience approved of it. He was "void of offense"—that which is offensive, or might cause another to stumble. He kept his conscience so pure and enlightened in regard to duty, that he acted in accordance to its dictates, and his conduct was not displeasing to God nor injurious to men.

"Toward God"—he endeavored to discharge all the duties of public and private worship, and constantly what God required, believing all He has said, and doing all that He approves.

"Toward men"—

Let me say and show you what I mean by acting so that the conscience approves.

There was a lad in Ireland who worked at a linen manufactory, and one day a piece of cloth was wanted to be sent out which was found to be shorter than it ought to be. The master thought it might be made the proper length by a little stretching. He unrolled the cloth, and, taking one end himself, told the boy to take the other. "Pull, Adam, pull," said the master. The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. "Pull, Adam, pull," said his master again. "I can't," said the boy. "Why not?" said the master. "Because it's wrong," said the boy, and he refused to pull. His master discharged him. That boy became Dr. Adam Clarke. His conscience approved of what he did. It was the purity of his conscience that enabled him so to act.

Could we, in as simple a thing as that, also be did?

Paul says, "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." But how can we do this? What does it matter to our fellow-creatures whether we have a conscience void of offense or not? Having the conscience is endeavoring to meet all the demands of justice and love; to promote their happiness, knowledge and salvation so that we may live holy and useful lives with the reflection that we have done our duty; so that we may have nothing to reproach ourselves for, nothing of this kind to make a death-bed miserable.

Now how had Paul come to speak with such certainty about this matter? "Herein, do I," etc. He had found, through constant study and practice, that in order to trusting in God, so act as not to have an accusing conscience. —*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

What "Bosh" Means.

In a lecture on Jerusalem at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney street, last evening, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, ex-pastor to ex-President Grant, traced the history of that city from that date of the earliest Biblical record until the present time, and told how its appearance when he visited it a few years ago compared with what he might have expected from his Scriptural reading. He said that many of the old customs and usages still remained and some of the old customs are still in vogue. One evening, while strolling about, he met a strange-looking procession, headed by a band of unschooled musicians. At the end of the line a group of men were carrying on their shoulders a rude bower. In which a maiden of thirteen, deeply veiled, reclined. "What is this?" he asked of his guide. "It is but of a marriage procession," was the response, "and if you come here at midnight you will see the bridegroom." And sure enough—"let us, midnight, the bridegroom cometh"—he came, a youth of fourteen. The bride was waiting for him, still veiled, at his father's house. He had never seen her face, the marriage having been arranged by a mutual friend. He raised the veil and exclaimed, "Yes, thank God," and his friends went home rejoicing. Had he meant "no" he would have said "Bosh!" and his friends would have gone home sad. The future of Jerusalem thrilled Dr. Newman to think of, for he had no doubt the Jews would become united there as the grandest commonwealth that the world ever saw. Already a Jew—Rothschild—owned the Holy Land.—*N. Y. World.*

It must have been after a Thanksgiving dinner that Macbeth exclaimed, "Hons, horrible shadow, Hens!" —*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

Religious Reading.

MORE LIGHT.

THE crisp leaves, wrested by the rain,
Are loosened, and fall
Where the farmer they seem fall fain
To drop off from the tree;
Then in the wind a soft arms they tie,
As if they were well pleased to die.

And as I gaze up through the trees
That shot my college in,
Whose foliage thins, with each light breeze,
Its ivy more may thin,
From light, from any element not mine,
Falls like a blessing on my brow.

And in the forest, o'er the field,
Gray heralds are, many gone,
And winding sweet paths are revealed
As Winds were before unseen,
With opened sieves and carved glades,
Once leaf by summer's lively maids.

These comfort me with promise sweet,
That, as in life, performance so
At fall youth's new hopes attend,
And nothing years autumnal bring
The storm-denied grain the leaf-washed space,
Will only to more light give place.

Light to discern—what lay hid veiled
In the green growth of summer days;
That gladdened for a while, then paled
And fell, as needful to the maze
Made of the first, eternal book
That shall open with the ruddiest shock.

More of the ways, unseen before,
By which God leads us on
To walk with Him, and assume o'er
Earth's pleasures dead and gone;
And see, with heart-illumined eyes,
The glades and hills of Paradise.
—*Caroline Atwater Mason, in N. Y. Observer.*

Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER, 1879.

Jan. 12 The Dedication . . . . Nazz 11-14-22
Jan. 19 The Wanderer Schemeth. Neh. 2:1-8
Jan. 26 The Builders Interrupted Neh. 4:7-18
Feb. 2 The Reading of the Law Neh. 8:1-8
Feb. 9 The Keeping of the Sabbath Neh. 13:15-22
Feb. 16 The Way of the Righteous Psa. 1:1-6
Feb. 23 The King of Zion . . . . Psa. 2:1-12
Mar. 2 The Prayer of the Penitent Psa. 51:1-13
Mar. 9 The Shepherd Psalm . . . Psa. 23:1-6
Mar. 16 Delight in God's House . Psa. 84:1-12
Mar. 23 The All-Seeing God . . . Psa. 139:1-12
Mar. 30 Heaven, or Lessons Selected by the School.

Iron-Shod.

THE safety of a mountain climber depends upon being well shod. Therefore the Swiss guides wear heavy shoes with sharp spikes in the soles.

On a bright July morning a famous scientist of England started with two gentlemen to ascend the Piz Morteratsch, a high and lofty snow mountain in Switzerland.

Though experienced mountaineers, they took with them a lad, the boldest guide in that district. After reaching the summit of the Morteratsch, they started back, and soon arrived at a steep slope covered with thin snow. They were lashed together with a strong rope, which was tied to each man's waist.

"Keep carefully in my steps, gentlemen," said Jenni, "for a false step here might start the snow and send us down an avalanche."

He had scarcely spoken when the whole field of mélèze began to slide down the icy-mountain side, carrying the adventurers with it at a terrible pace. A steeper slope was before them, and at the end of it a precipice! The three foremost men were almost buried in the whirling snow. Below them were the jaws of death. Everything depended upon getting a foothold.

Jenni shouted loudly, "Halt, halt!" and with desperate energy drove his iron-nailed boots into the firn ice beneath the moving snow.

Within a few rods of the precipice, Jenni got a hold with his feet, and was able to bring the party up all standing, when two seconds more would have swept them into the chasm.

This half-romantic story shows the value of being well shod in dangerous places, especially the young. No boy is prepared for rough climbing, unless he is well shod with Christian principles. Sometimes temptation lies the track under him, and then he must plant his foot down with an iron heel, or he is gone.

A poor boy of my acquaintance signed a pledge never to taste liquor. One day his rich employer invited him to dinner. There was wine on the table, but the lad was not ashamed to say:

"No, I thank you, sir. I never touch it!"

Then came on a rich pudding, which the boy tasted, and found that there was brandy in it; so he quietly laid the tasted morsel back on his plate. The employer discovered that the boy had "pluck" enough to stand by his convictions, and he will never be afraid to trust him. He is a sure-footed boy. God loves what steep places he before us. He has provided the "shoes of iron and brass" for us to put on. They are truth, sincerity, and faith, and courage, and prayer.

A clear conscience will keep the head cool. And by along the lines of duty there is a sign-board on which is written in large, bright letters, "He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Of Avoiding Rash Judgment.

TURN thine eyes unto thyself, and beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth faithfully.

We often judge of things according as we fancy them; for private affection bereaves us easily of a right judgment.

If God were always the pure object of our desire, we should not be so easily troubled, through the repugnance of our carnal mind.

But oftentimes something lurketh within, or else encometh from without, which draweth us after it.

Many secretly seek themselves in what they do, and know it not.

They seem also to live in good peace of mind, when things are done according to the will and opinion; but if things happen otherwise than they desire, they are straightway moved and much vexed.

An old custom is hardly broken, and no man is willing to be led farther than himself can see.

If thou dost more rely upon thine own reason or industry, than upon that power which brings thee under the obedience of Jesus Christ, it will be long before thou become illuminated; for God will have us perfectly subject unto Him, that, being inflamed with His love, we may transcend the narrow limits of human reason.—*Thomas a' Kempis.*

Conscience Void of Offense.

"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always conscience void of offense toward God and toward men."—*Acts xxiv.16.*

WHAT is conscience? The indicator of our doings; the tablet on which are writ all our deeds, good and bad. We had a good conscience spoken of seven or eight times in the New Testament in this portion of the Acts Paul speaks of "a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men." In no use if we can understand what the apostle meant.

The conscience that God has given us is the guide of our lives when it is "void of offense." Paul meant that he always acted so that his conscience approved of it. He was "void of offense"—that which is offensive, or might cause another to stumble. He kept his conscience so pure and enlightened in regard to duty, that he acted in accordance to its dictates, and his conduct was not displeasing to God nor injurious to men.

"Toward God"—he endeavored to discharge all the duties of public and private worship, and constantly what God required, believing all He has said, and doing all that He approves.

Let me say and show you what I mean by acting so that the conscience approves.

There was a lad in Ireland who worked at a linen manufactory, and one day a piece of cloth was wanted to be sent out which was found to be shorter than it ought to be. The master thought it might be made the proper length by a little stretching. He unrolled the cloth, and, taking one end himself, told the boy to take the other. "Pull, Adam, pull," said the master. The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. "Pull, Adam, pull," said his master again. "I can't," said the boy. "Why not?" said the master. "Because it's wrong," said the boy, and he refused to pull. His master discharged him. That boy became Dr. Adam Clarke. His conscience approved of what he did. It was the purity of his conscience that enabled him so to act.

Could we, in as simple a thing as that, also be did?

Paul says, "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." But how can we do this? What does it matter to our fellow-creatures whether we have a conscience void of offense or not? Having the conscience is endeavoring to meet all the demands of justice and love; to promote their happiness, knowledge and salvation so that we may live holy and useful lives with the reflection that we have done our duty; so that we may have nothing to reproach ourselves for, nothing of this kind to make a death-bed miserable.

Now how had Paul come to speak with such certainty about this matter? "Herein, do I," etc. He had found, through constant study and practice, that in order to trusting in God, so act as not to have an accusing conscience. —*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

What "Bosh" Means.

In a lecture on Jerusalem at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney street, last evening, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, ex-pastor to ex-President Grant, traced the history of that city from that date of the earliest Biblical record until the present time, and told how its appearance when he visited it a few years ago compared with what he might have expected from his Scriptural reading. He said that many of the old customs and usages still remained and some of the old customs are still in vogue. One evening, while strolling about, he met a strange-looking procession, headed by a band of unschooled musicians. At the end of the line a group of men were carrying on their shoulders a rude bower. In which a maiden of thirteen, deeply veiled, reclined. "What is this?" he asked of his guide. "It is but of a marriage procession," was the response, "and if you come here at midnight you will see the bridegroom." And sure enough—"let us, midnight, the bridegroom cometh"—he came, a youth of fourteen. The bride was waiting for him, still veiled, at his father's house. He had never seen her face, the marriage having been arranged by a mutual friend. He raised the veil and exclaimed, "Yes, thank God," and his friends went home rejoicing. Had he meant "no" he would have said "Bosh!" and his friends would have gone home sad. The future of Jerusalem thrilled Dr. Newman to think of, for he had no doubt the Jews would become united there as the grandest commonwealth that the world ever saw. Already a Jew—Rothschild—owned the Holy Land.—*N. Y. World.*

It must have been after a Thanksgiving dinner that Macbeth exclaimed, "Hons, horrible shadow, Hens!" —*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

Judicial Decision of Bets.

A Colorado Court, in the case of Eldred against Malley, decided that a promise to pay a sum of money, upon the condition that a railroad should be built to a place named on or before a specified day, is void as a wager. The Courtsays: "The courts of this Territory have enough to do without devoting their time to the solution of questions arising out of idle bets made on dog and cock fights, horse races, the speed of ox trains, the construction of railroads, the number on a dice or the character of a card that may be turned up. If we enter upon the work of settling bets made by gamblers in one case, especially on the issue when the Colorado Central Railroad reaches Golden, or when it will reach Georgetown, we may well despair of ever finding time for the despatch of those weightier matters which affect the personal and property rights of the respectable people in this Territory. If the gate is once opened for this kind of litigation, it is more than probable that we may be overrun with questions arising out of bets. The spirit of our laws discountenances gambling. Penalties are prescribed against gaming, and I can see no difference in principle in the bet that the faro dealer will turn up a jack the next turn and the bet that the railroad will be built to Table Mountain in so many days."

"FATHER," said an inquisitive boy, "what is meant by close relations?" "Close relations, my son," replied the father, "are relations that never give you a cent." The boy said the old man, then, was the "closest" relation he'd got.

RHEUMATISM is frequently the result of an overdose of sedatives, in other words, to be caught out in a pouring rain often insures a roaring pain.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Schoolroom Headaches.

MANY people who have public school teachers among their acquaintance are firmly of the opinion that the schoolroom has a headache system all its own, and their impression would be strengthened if they were to interview boys and girls. There is nothing strange about the complaint; the only wonder is that it is not continuous and that anybody escapes it. With systems of heating and ventilation that are almost uniformly defective, and, worse yet, under the control of janitors who have no knowledge whatever of these departments of their business, and who are as apt as any other men to neglect or despise whatever they do not understand, many of our schoolrooms are boxes almost hermetically sealed, into which hot air is being driven and compressed. The heat is frequently intolerable, the expired breath and other physical emanations of the children pollute the air to a degree extremely dangerous to health, as teachers and children, who, at nine o'clock entered the room in full health and spirits, emerge at noon with listless step, aching head and deranged vital organs. Should a teacher's nature protest against breathing a poisoned and sweltering in it, up goes a window, and straightway all the children in its immediate vicinity are ordered to be temporarily relieved from one danger only to submit to another. The condition of the air of schoolrooms is no secret to Boards of Education; it has been the subject of some statistics, by experts, which forcibly suggest the Black Hole of Calcutta. Pupils, that is to say, one half a bushel of moist feed or roots, at once is sufficient. It is well to feed four times a day. The practice of a well-conducted milk dairy is to feed at six o'clock in the morning one bushel of cut fodder, wet and mixed with three quarts of feed of corn, oats and bran. At eight o'clock the cows are turned out to water and have a picking at the stubble or some cut corn fodder. At eleven o'clock they are brought into the stable for an hour, and are each served with half a bushel of cheap roots, beets or mangels, with two quarts of feed mixed with them. At twelve o'clock they are turned out to water again before being running water in the yard—and pick at the straw or fodder racks until 4:30 o'clock, when they are brought in to be milked, and after that are fed with a similar mess to that of the morning. The last thing in the evening is to give them a few pounds of loose hay and to feel them comfortably with straw and shut them up in a stable thoroughly dry, well ventilated, cleanly and free from draughts. This regimen is not the most economical, but it is nevertheless, broad, high, spacious and well-aired. It is difficult to say how this method can be mended, and if regularity is observed in the same manner, and a good kind of cows are kept, the maximum yield of milk, both in quantity and quality, may be expected.—*N. Y. Times.*

Winter Rules.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold air.

Keep the back—especially between the shoulder-blades—well covered, also the chest well protected.

In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet; always toast them by a fire ten or fifteen minutes before going to bed.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in an active condition, the cold will drive the germs and favor congestion or other disease.

After exercise of any kind, never ride in an open carriage nor near the window of one, for a moment. It is dangerous to health, and even to life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until it is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the body by a fire, and never continue keeping it so after exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a colder one, keep the mouth closed, that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose, ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing upon ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

"AH, by George!" groaned young Mr. Lethered, shaking wearily into an office-chair, "ah, by George! my head aches fearfully." "Dyspepsia?" asked his employer, old Mr. Haraldax, with a look of curious interest and sympathy. "Possible? Something must have got into it." And then for a long time nobody said anything, and the room seemed to grow about fifteen degrees colder.—*Hawk-Eye.*

SCHOOL of hard—Reading a marriage proposal.

"THE LITTLE NEWSBOY" is the title of a new song and refrain, issued in aid of the newsboys of Chicago, words by Mrs. V. J. Kent, and music by J. Marsh Towne. It has a most attractive and characteristic title-page, which, with the genuine merit of the words and music, ought to bring a large return in aid of the little "Arabs." To the charitably-disposed, it will doubly repay the investment. Price, 35 cents, postpaid. Address, Newsboys' Home, 145 and 149 Quincy St., Chicago.

1879.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Every farm should own a good farmer.

—Oranges and lemons keep best when wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer.

—Recollect that unskilled treatment of dumb animals is as likely to kill as to cure.—*State Register.*

—It is said feeding cows with turnips immediately after milking will prevent any offensive flavor to the milk.—*Exchange.*

—To keep cheese that has been cut, tie it in a cloth and put it in a cool place; if mold appears, wipe it off with a cloth.

—Boiled onions are prescribed in England for a cold in the chest, and onions, either cooked or raw, for chronic rheumatism.

—Celery Salt.—Save the root of the celery plant, dry and grate it, mixing it with sun-third as much salt. Keep in a bottle well corked, and it is delicious for soups, oysters, gravies, or hashes.

—Intelligent farming is learning to adapt methods to conditions and circumstances. There are fixed principles that apply to each condition. The means of being reasonably wealthy, Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for bestowing a more than liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Dispensary Hotel, for circular.

REDUCED PRICE.—Twenty-five cents will now buy a fifty-cent bottle of *Piso's Cure for Consumption.* Thus the best Cough Medicine is within the reach of everybody. For sale by all druggists.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

DOCTOR SHOREY'S

KIDNEY

INVESTIGATOR!

The initiative of action of the Kidneys is a source of many distressful diseases, and indicates themselves by various symptoms. Pains in the back and loins, etc. The following symptoms indicate weakness arising from a disordered condition of the Kidneys: Loss of appetite, Loss of sleep, Lassitude, Dizziness, Nervousness, Trembling, Weakness of the stomach, Sick Headache, Pain in the small of the back, Weak Kidneys, Dull Pain in the head, Irregularities in Face, Dull Eyes, Loss of Ambition and groans are of different forms, and may be relied upon to give hour to the organs, regulating the secretions, and restoring health. Dr. Shorey's Kidney Investigator is a combination of the following valuable remedies: DANDELION, KIDNEY BEAN, BUCHU, &c., &c., and no person is so far gone with any lingering disease of the URINARY ORGANS, such as irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Strangury, Scalding Urine, Brick Dust Deposits, Mucous or Milky Discharges, &c., for Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Exposure, Indiscretion, Over-indulgence, Impurities of the Blood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, &c., for Diseases arising from Impure Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7, - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL:

This is holiday week: not only the calendar, but by a thousand other and equally convincing tokens. The world is involved in a different atmosphere, for these few closing days of the year, from that which ordinarily encompasses it; and a wonderful atmosphere it is. It may be cold, or wet, or bright, or dark, but it is still quivering with the pulsations of the wings of that "multitude of the heavenly host," and with the echoes of their first and matchless Christmas song. Frosty as it is, what strange and penetrating vitality is in it! It throws great, glorious Christmas trees into more than summer bloom. Its jovial blasts force open the doors of churches, homes, and hearts. It may freeze water, but thaws the blood. More wonderful than all, it can work itself down into the most tightly buttoned pockets, and heat the coin so hot that it burns its way out. It is the very reverse of the ill wind that blows nobody good; for it bears on Santa Claus—that jolly old almoner—in his aerial flights, drops fuel and food on to the hovel's door step, costly trinkets down the mansion's chimney, and good cheer all along the route. It is so full of moral oxygen that it sets people a bowing, smiling, shaking hands, and slapping each other on the back, like so much laughing gas. It—it well, I wish you and your readers a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year.

Gold has given it up at last, and comes down to earth again. For half a generation it has been a proud mineral, disdaining to associate with anybody outside a small coterie of bankers, or to do any harder work than lying in state in safes and vaults. It has, so to speak, been ballooning so long that it hated to give up the aristocratic recreation and come down to biz. But the balloon sprung a small leak even before the war ended, and, in spite of all effort, has been slowly sinking ever since. It touched ground some days ago, and thought it has bounded feebly several times since, after the manner of balloons it is now being made fast, and the sybarite gold, reluctant to leave his long vacation, is rolling up his sleeves preparatory to going to work

And speaking of resumption reminds me to relieve you and your readers from anxiety you must have felt as to how you should be able to carry around your wealth when metallic money is again current. The Government has just finished the plates of the new $5,000 and $10,000 notes, which will be at once put with the otherwise necessary wheelbarrow, and be able to carry all the pocket-money we need in a little roll of these bills, hardly bigger than your fist?

Another preparation for resumption has just been discovered in this city by the police, who traced a young man named Tyce to a tenement-house in Thirteenth Street, and forcing their way into his room, found him busily employed in quietly and unostentatiously "making money." He had plaster molds and a kettle of melted white metal, and was grinding out quarters, dimes, and half dimes at the rate of about $20 per day. It seemed cruel to interrupt these vigorous preparations for resumption, but the officers took him, and Mr. Tyce will turn his talents to averting the State for some years to come.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death," according to the old poem, and for a sickle he uses a great variety of instrumentalities. Of all these weapons, disease is his favorite; but when this fails to accomplish his purpose, the felt destroyer has recourse to fire arms, paving stones, boiler explosions, and even tinkers' wagons. It was this latter agency which enabled him of the skull and cross bones to gain to victory, an old colored woman who for four years more than a century had defied his every effort. Mrs. Thompson was born on Long Island two years before the Declaration of Independence. New York and even Massachusetts were slaveholding States at that time, so that she was born a slave and remained such until a knight errant appeared to burst her bonds in the person of a young negro who, having fallen in love with her, labored patiently till he had saved money enough to purchase her freedom and his own, when he married her.

For more than half a century Mrs Thompson lived in this city, a humble, but worthy member of the community, and at the time of the accident which resulted in her death, was possessed of a degree of health and strength that entitled her to at least a dozen years more of active life. Curiously enough, on the day of this centenarian's funeral, the death was reported of another one, a woman just one hundred years old.

Paul Boyton, the adventurous swimmer, whose exploits are known to the world, arrived here the other night, after an absence of three years in Europe. During that time comparatively little has been heard from Captain Boyton, but he has been by no means idle. He has made many exciting and perilous voyages, among them being trips down the Danube, the Po, the Arno, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Loire, the Tagus, the Garonne, and the Seine. The voyage down the Tagus extended over eight hundred miles, through a wild and practically unexplored country. Besides these feats, he has crossed the Straits of Messina, the Straits of Gibraltar and other comparatively wide arms of the sea. As might be expected, he has in these voyages met some exciting and thrilling adventures. The narrative of these and of the receptions given to the fearless swimmer by various crowned heads, forms a highly interesting narrative.

The pedestrian mania is our sporting disease just now. O'Leary and Campana are taking in an unprecedentedly large amount of gate money at the Hippodrome where they are completing a six days' march; and a "Mushmo" Anderson is doing a proportionately drawing business over in Brooklyn, where she is attempting to do some unreasonable number of quarter-miles in an equally absurd number of quarter-hours. The newspaper offices gravely hang out bulletins at various times during the day to satisfy an impatient public as to the condition of these human kittens who, with equal gravity, continue the long and profitable chase of their own tails.

With the holidays come the orange, and as this season has been an exceptional one, it is estimated that in the month ending with New Years' 50,000,000 oranges will be sold in this city. Already the fruit departments of Fulton and Washington markets are glutted, and by one steamer due in port today 800,000 oranges, by another 3,000 barrels, or 1,000,000 oranges, and by another 350,000 in bulk are expected. The barrel stock, nearly all of which comes from the West Indies, and the case and box stock, mainly from Mediterranean ports, are consigned to shipping and commission houses, by whom they will be distributed among the trade. The stock in bulk, however, partly from the West Indies and partly Florida, is sold in quantities from one barrel to 1,000 barrels at the docks.

The importation of this fruit is a terrible precarious business. To say that the fruit is perishable, as the term is usually understood, is an inadequate expression of the extent of that risk, there is no product so perishable. Of about two hundred million oranges received here last season—from September until March—nearly eighty-three millions perished.

RADIX.

To the Four Winds.

Five weeping children were left orphans the other day by the death of their mother, a widow who lived on Prospect street, says the *Detroit Free Press*. The father was killed at one of the depots about two years ago, and since then the mother has kept the family together by hard day's work. Lack of food, exposure and worry brought on an illness which terminated fatally, and the children huddled together in a corner of a room feeling awed and frightened, but yet unable to realize that death had made them waifs. When her remains had been sent away to the Potter's field a dozen women gathered and held a whispered conversation:

I'll take one of the poor things, though I've four children of my own," said one of the women.

"And I'll take another."

"And so will I."

Then there was the baby—a toddling boy, who had been rocked to sleep every night of his life, and whose big blue eyes were full of tears as he shrank behind his sister to escape observation. As none of the poor women seemed prepared to take so young a child, a girl not over 10 years old, dressed a little better than other children there, crept into the group, reached out for the babe, patted his white head, kissed him, and said:

"I will take this one! I have no brother, and ma and pa will let me keep him. He can sleep in my trundle-bed, play with my doll, and they may put all the Christmas presents into his stocking!" and the girl ran around the corner and returned with her mother, who sanctioned all she had said. "Come, bubby —you're mine now!" called the girl, and he laughed as she put her arms around him and tried to lift him up.

By and by a woman said: "Children, you have neither father, mother nor home. You must be divided up or go to the Poor House. Kiss each other, poor orphans, and all kiss the baby!"

They put their arms around him, and hugged and kissed him, and they went out from the old house to go in different directions and perhaps never again to meet all together.

Personal and Political.

People who think Kentucky is some on the lull don't read the Texas papers. We absolutely get ashamed of ourselves when we read the bloody specials to the Galveston *News*.—*Louisville Courier Journal*

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheuter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Producing section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means.

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The south of the country is in the sell and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. HUBBARD,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the corner of Main and Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues,
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,
WAGONS,
Furniture, Etc.
LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 7-19

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, stocked and furnished with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

In which steam my trade at Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crozier & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 20, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Heigle, against Harrellia S. Pacen for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N., R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day o. Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayjeskyska deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, of license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause residing in this Court, is a resident of this State; that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publications, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 9th day of Oct 1878

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. B. UPHAM, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, for successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE— U.S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Hallen, against Charles Dittmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6346, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, 2 township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6083, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sw section 3, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homested Entry No. 6443, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sw section 16, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE snow was four feet deep on a level in the vicinity of Oswego, N. Y., on the 20th, and all trains on local railroads had been abandoned. The news from other localities was that a general blockade of trains existed on the New York Central and Erie Roads west of Rochester, the snow-drifts being from six to eighteen feet.

THE Assistant Treasurers of the United States were instructed, on the 20th, to make no distinction between coin and legal tenders after the 1st of January.

PETER MCNAMARA, a well-known resident of Washington, D. C., died in that city, on the 19th, from the effects of a fight-ing thrust by another man with whom he had an altercation over two months before.

THE Indian Bureau, at Washington, received a telegram, on the 20th, from Yakima, W. T., to the effect that the Indian Chief Moses and ten of his principal men had been captured, and that the latter's friends were getting on to the reservation as fast as possible. Not a gun had been fired. This news was regarded with great satisfaction by the Bureau as indicating that the recent imminent danger of an Indian war in Washington Territory had been averted by the action of the agents of the Interior Department and other civil authorities.

AT Janesville, Wis., on the 26th, Mrs. Mallinda Mack was convicted of the murder of her husband, a farmer, residing near that city, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. A hired man, named Dickerson, indicted with her, as an accomplice in the crime, was acquitted that she did the killing, and that he assisted her to carry the body of the victim into the stable, where it was placed, set found, at the heels of a horse, to give the appearance of having been kicked and trampled to death. Dickerson's trial is still fahter.

ON the 27th, Wall street (N. Y.) banks were paying out to their depositors whatever gold was wanted by them, at par.

MAJ. ALFRED CLARK and Jos. St. Pierle, on trial, in Chicago, for the murder of Mr. Clark, at Lagrange, a few months ago, were, on the 27th, declared by the jury to be "not guilty."

BY an explosion which occurred in the glycerine works at Upper Preakness, five miles from Paterson, N. J., on the 29th ult., three men were torn into fragments and blown in every direction. The building and an adjoining house were completely demolished, and houses in Paterson were shaken as if by an earthquake.

A RECENT report places the total amount contributed in Cincinnati for the relief of sufferers in the South during the late yellow-fever epidemic at $68,726.26, exclusive of the hundreds of contributions of the Catholic Church.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ON Christmas night, ex-Congressman Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, went to visit a neighbor. He was found lying by the roadside and froze to death three or four hours later.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, A distinguished New England theologian and author, and formerly President of Bowdoin College, in Maine, died on the 20th.

THE President is said to have recently stated that he was giving no attention to the collection of offices-records showing intimidation and fraud in the recent elections in the Southern States, for the use of the Teller Committee, but that he assured that the committee formally refused to call upon him for such information.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 17th says Mr. Tilden will be one of the first witnesses called before the Potter Committee, when the House instructs it to investigate the cipher telegrams.

GEN. SHERMAN received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, on the 20th ult., stating that he had mailed his ready to Secretary Schurz with regard to the speculations called for by that officer, in support of the charges of mismanagement of Indian affairs in the West.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN dispatches of the 24th say the report of Bismarck's illness was being urged with renewed vigor. In official circles some astonishment was expressed that no denial was pressed.

THE Empress of Germany has sent an autograph letter of condolence to the widow of the late Bayard Taylor.

AN Austro-Italian treaty of commerce has been signed.

A COPENHAGEN (Denmark) hotel-keeper has been arrested for sending letters to the King threatening his assassination.

THE result of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer Pomerania, is a decision that the Captain and officers did all that was possible to be done to avoid the collision and the loss of life.

THE Great Council of Geneva has accepted the principle of the separation of Church and State, and appointed a committee to project that principle in a law.

ACCORDING to a Kuram (India) telegram, received in London on the 26th, an Afghan soldier in the British service had been hanged for firing his gun in a way his countrymen of the advance on Peiwar Pass. Eighteen others had been sentenced to terms of penal servitude, ranging from seven to fourteen years, for desertion.

THE steamer State of Louisiana, from Glasgow for New York, ran on a rock in Lorne Lough, on the Scottish Coast, on the 30th. It was thought she could not be got off. No lives were lost.

SULEIMAN PASHA, the Turkish General who was sentenced to confinement in a Turkish stronghold for alleged misconduct during the war with Russia, has been pardoned by the Sultan.

YAKOOB KHAN, the hopeful son of Shere Ali, who was left in supreme command of the Afghan forces when the Ameer fled his Kingdom, had, according to a London telegram of the 27th, gone to the British quarters at Jelalabad and made his submission.

A TIFLIS dispatch received in Vienna, on the 27th, states that the Ameer of Afghanistan had arrived at Tashkend.

ABDIN PALACE, the winter residence of the Khedive of Egypt, at Cairo, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th.

On the 8th of December, the steamer Emily B. Souder left New York for Puerto Plata, and when two days out foundered with all on board. She carried nine passengers and twenty-nine officers and seamen. Of these only two were known to have been saved up to the morning of the 27th.

A PORT DE PAIX (Hayti) telegram, received in New York on the 27th, says the river there had changed its course and cut a pathway through the town, destroying many houses and drowning a great many of the inhabitants. The town of St. Louis del Nord had also been entirely destroyed.

ACCORDING to a Vienna telegram to the London *Times* of the 29th ult., the Tartar inhabitants of the Russian district of Kuran had revolted. The troops first sent against the insurgents were repulsed with heavy loss.

DURING the late encounter between the Russian militia and the students at Kieff, eighty persons were killed or wounded.

A PETMAN telegram of the 29th ult. says Gen. Roberts had conveyed the principal inhabitants of the Kuram Valley, and informed them that the reign of the Ameer in Afghanistan was ended, and that thereafter they must look to the Empress of India as their ruler.

A CALCUTTA dispatch of the 29th ult. says Shere Ali took with him thirty lacs of rupees, and would go to St. Petersburg to appeal to Europe.

GREAT distress is said to prevail in Switzerland.

GREECE has announced that she intends to settle the boundary question with Turkey without the mediation of the European Powers.

THE plague has disappeared at Morocco.

THE Marquis of Tweeddale died at Lee Ion, on the 29th ult.

Fashionable Furs.

The choice of furs becomes, from winter to winter, a more difficult matter. Almost every kind of fur is now imitated, seal-skin even not excepted. Furriers now dye many real furs, to make them blacker and more glossy; so it is by no means easy to distinguish the real article from the imitation. The length of the hair is a very good indication of the quality of the fur, the long-haired fur being the best. In Paris, the most fashionable furs this year are black and dark shades. Among the ordinary kinds of black fur are the "sibelinette" and "Siberienne," and after these come beaver and skunk. For ordinary dresses and traveling suits. Gilder, silver and blue fox are as much in favor as ever. These furs are only suitable for velvet and satin garments. They are also much used for lining evening garments and opera-cloaks. White hare, swan and ermine, which are not much used for lining purposes, are reserved exclusively for children's suits and garments. Chinchilla, though not fashionable, is always worn. "Grebe" is a kind of feather trimming, although it is classed among furs. It is principally used for young girls' suits. This fur, in its natural color, has a silvery shade, and is dyed to great advantage for boa-nets. Seal-skin, like ermine, is as much, if not more, worn than ever. It is considered the most stylish of all furs, and is worn by gentlemen as well as ladies. Coats, vests, caps and trimmings are made of this fur. Ladies' seal-skin garments are very long. Young ladies wear half light-fitting seal-skin paletots, with the Persian cap to match. Confections trimmed with bands of seal-skin are very handsome, especially when the material is satin or "gros de Suez" in the same shade as the fur.

A new suit for a royal wedding, just made in this combination, is as follows: The body is of seal-colored satin. The front of the skirt is rather short, showing the shoe. It is bordered, rather than trimmed, with ruching, which falls over the foot. Under the ruching is a close kilt plaiting, and under this is the balayeuse. Above the ruching are three rows of inserted ivory of sealcolored faille puffings. The seal vest has a long basque buttoning to the end, which reaches to the puffings on the skirt. The colored enamelled buttons are square. The satin habit has seal-skin revers, cut very open, over the breast. It is not buttoned, but is fastened down at the waist by a metal "chainette." The revers on the skirt are fastened below the hips under a rosette. Satin plaits are on either side of the revers. The combination of seal-skin and satin forms in the back a long habit-basque.

A novelty in the fur line is Russian cat's skin. The hair is very long and glossy, shading off brown and fawn colors. It is very soft to the touch, and is only distinct in that it is very expensive.—*N. Y. Times.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THOMAS KENNAN, a Flint laborer, was found in a shed in the outskirts of that city, the other day, nearly frozen to death and very weak from the loss of blood. A horrible gash on the left temple had severed the temporal artery, a violent blow on the side of his head opening the skull, with bruises about the muscles, and his clothing was saturated with blood. He was brought to Flint, and his wounds dressed. He had been drinking the night before with two ruffians, who enticed him into the shed where he was found, when he was knocked down and robbed of a quantity of money and left for dead.

SIX buildings were destroyed by fire at Ludington, on the morning of the 20th. Loss about $10,000.

PRESIDENT HAYES has pardoned from the Jackson State Prison Edward D. Curtis, a resident of Grand Haven, who was sentenced one year ago to two years in the State Prison for robbing the mail, while employed as assistant mail agent on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

THE foreman of a Grand Rapids Fire Engine Company has resigned to enter the Michigan University.

THE new State House at Lansing came near burning, on the morning of the 20th. About two o'clock in the morning a watchman detected a very strong smell of smoke in the vicinity of the Representatives' Hall. After much search, a window fastened by the doors being locked and an key to be had, he gained an entrance to the hall and found the wainscoting and carpet on the west side on fire. The flames were promptly extinguished, much damage being done to the wainscoting, carpet, door and electric apparatus. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 14 was $224,004.67. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 21 were $17,133.02; payments for same time, $10,353.79; leaving a balance Dec. 21, 1878, of $231,004.90; increase for the week, $6792.23.

THE following are the estimates presented by the United States Chief of Engineers of the amounts that can profitably be expended on Michigan harbors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880: St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, $365,000; Port Huron Harbor, $20,000; Detroit River, $100,000; Ontonagon Harbor, $20,000; Eagle Harbor, $10,000; Marquette Harbor, $78,850; Manistee Harbor, $30,000; Frankfort Harbor, $25,000; White River Harbor, $24,291; Muskegon Harbor, $8,886; Grand Haven Harbor, $20,146; Black Lake Harbor, $22,000; Saugatuck Harbor, $10,000; Charlevoix Harbor, $20,000; Frankfort Harbor, $19,340; South Haven Harbor, $20,000; St. Joseph Harbor, $19,216. Total, $1,055,426.

THE funeral of the late Gen. Williams took place at Detroit with imposing ceremonies, on the afternoon of the 24th, the United States troops, local military organizations and members of the city government attending. The streets were filled with spectators, and despite the intense cold, a great concourse of people followed the body to Elmwood Cemetery on the conclusion of the impressive services at St. Paul's Church.

JAMES O'GRADY, ex-Judge of the Lake Superior District Court of Michigan, died at his late residence in Houghton, on the 24th.

MANY lumbermen express fears that the winter's operations in the pineries will again lead to a glut in the lumber market.

WHILE MRS. MCCauley, of Menominee, was trying to give her son a flogging she accidentally fell upon him in such a manner as to break his leg.

THE Board of Installing Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Michigan Conference has fixed upon Ionia as the place for holding the next session of the Conference.

CONSUMPTION SUPERATION has met with another failure in Michigan. The little eleven-year-old son of Mrs. A. J. Cross, of Grand Haven, having been detected in playing truant, has been severely punished. The neighbors at last turned out to hunt him, when, after having been missing from Friday morning until Monday, was discovered under a bed at home, almost insensible, nearly starved, and with hands and feet considerably frozen." How the little fellow's dubious as an abnormal graduate, and let him off from compulsory education.

THE printers of Saginaw will try to celebrate Ben Franklin's birthday anniversary, January 17.

PRESQUE ISLE county, on the Saginaw River, think that a man was mired and lost in the swamp near that place a few days ago.

THE dedication of the mammoth Advent Tabernacle, at Battle Creek, is adjourned till next May, on account of the absence of Elder James White.

A CURIOUS obstacle to theft of one of Houghton's bankrupt merchants, who has just succeeded in settling up his affairs. At the final meeting up of the matter it was found that the estate lacked just $7.70 of paying a certain percentage to its creditors. The bankrupt merchant proudly walked up with a well-filled pocket-book to the Commissioner, and said he would pay the amount out of his own pockets, and he did.

IN an altercation at the Village of Freelands, in Saginaw County, the other night, between Charles Jordon and Bradley Irving, the latter bit Jordon's ear off close to his head. A duel was in progress at the time.

JOSEPH HAWKINS, a mute maid, was run over by a car backfire in the Central Depot at Kalamazoo, the other morning, and instantly killed.

LYMAN M. BEALS committed suicide at Grand Rapids, a few afternoon ago, by shooting himself.

AT Detroit, on the 25th, Israel Weicenth received a judgment of $2,500 against Richard Weiss. Plaintiff's son was fighting with defendant's son, when the latter interfered, kicking his son's opponent and rupturing him, as plaintiff claimed.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.75; Butter, W. R., 26@34c; Cheese, W. R., 9@ 11c; Corn, W. R., 31@40c; Flour, White Winter, $4.00@5.50; Amber, $4.25@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.50; Cattle, W. cental, $2.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.00@3.50; Sheep, $2.00@3.10; Oats, Mixed, W. bu., 24@ 25c; White, 26@30c; Pork, Mess, W. bu., $7.00@9.00; Rye, W. bu., 46@50c; Wheat, White, 89@90c; No. Amber, 87@94c.

Schliemann's Further Excavations at Troy.

Dr. Schliemann, after an interruption of five years and a half, resumed, Sept. 30 last, his search for the buried Troy. He is obliged to give the Imperial Museum at Constantinople two-thirds of the discoveries, and to keep all the expenses, now amounting to $2,500 a month. A delegate of the Turkish Government is on the spot, and a guard of ten gendarmes is furnished. At Hissarlik, where all the excavations have been made, Dr. S. traces the remains of no fewer than four pre-historic cities which had been built on the same site, and the second of these is, he maintains, the Homeric Troy. He expects, before the season of operation closes, to bring to light the whole western and northern part of the circuit wall, the construction of which Homer ascribes to Poseidon and Apollo (Iliad vii-453), as well as all that remains of the pre-historic city immediately adjacent to the northwest and west of the great gate, which he attributes to the ancient town's King, because it is the largest and best built house in the city. In it were found hundreds of remarkable objects, and one of the watchmen he detected a very strong smell of smoke in the vicinity of the Representatives' Hall. After much search, a window fastened by the doors being locked and an key to be had, he gained an entrance to the hall and found the wainscoting and carpet on the west side on fire. The flames were promptly extinguished, much damage being done to the wainscoting, carpet, door and electric apparatus. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 14 was $224,004.67. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 21 were $17,133.02; payments for same time, $10,353.79; leaving a balance Dec. 21, 1878, of $231,004.90; increase for the week, $6792.23.

THE following are the estimates presented by the United States Chief of Engineers of the amounts that can profitably be expended on Michigan harbors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880: St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, $365,000; Port Huron Harbor, $20,000; Detroit River, $100,000; Ontonagon Harbor, $20,000; Eagle Harbor, $10,000; Marquette Harbor, $78,850; Manistee Harbor, $30,000; Frankfort Harbor, $25,000; White River Harbor, $24,291; Muskegon Harbor, $8,886; Grand Haven Harbor, $20,146; Black Lake Harbor, $22,000; Saugatuck Harbor, $10,000; Charlevoix Harbor, $20,000; Frankfort Harbor, $19,340; South Haven Harbor, $20,000; St. Joseph Harbor, $19,216. Total, $1,055,426.

THE funeral of the late Gen. Williams took place at Detroit with imposing ceremonies, on the afternoon of the 24th, the United States troops, local military organizations and members of the city government attending. The streets were filled with spectators, and despite the intense cold, a great concourse of people followed the body to Elmwood Cemetery on the conclusion of the impressive services at St. Paul's Church.

JAMES O'GRADY, ex-Judge of the Lake Superior District Court of Michigan, died at his late residence in Houghton, on the 24th.

MANY lumbermen express fears that the winter's operations in the pineries will again lead to a glut in the lumber market.

WHILE MRS. MCCauley, of Menominee, was trying to give her son a flogging she accidentally fell upon him in such a manner as to break his leg.

THE Board of Installing Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Michigan Conference has fixed upon Ionia as the place for holding the next session of the Conference.

CONSUMPTION SUPERATION has met with another failure in Michigan. The little eleven-year-old son of Mrs. A. J. Cross, of Grand Haven, having been detected in playing truant, has been severely punished. The neighbors at last turned out to hunt him, when, after having been missing from Friday morning until Monday, was discovered under a bed at home, almost insensible, nearly starved, and with hands and feet considerably frozen." How the little fellow's dubious as an abnormal graduate, and let him off from compulsory education.

THE printers of Saginaw will try to celebrate Ben Franklin's birthday anniversary, January 17.

PRESQUE ISLE county, on the Saginaw River, think that a man was mired and lost in the swamp near that place a few days ago.

THE dedication of the mammoth Advent Tabernacle, at Battle Creek, is adjourned till next May, on account of the absence of Elder James White.

A CURIOUS obstacle to theft of one of Houghton's bankrupt merchants, who has just succeeded in settling up his affairs. At the final meeting up of the matter it was found that the estate lacked just $7.70 of paying a certain percentage to its creditors. The bankrupt merchant proudly walked up with a well-filled pocket-book to the Commissioner, and said he would pay the amount out of his own pockets, and he did.

IN an altercation at the Village of Freelands, in Saginaw County, the other night, between Charles Jordon and Bradley Irving, the latter bit Jordon's ear off close to his head. A duel was in progress at the time.

JOSEPH HAWKINS, a mute maid, was run over by a car backfire in the Central Depot at Kalamazoo, the other morning, and instantly killed.

LYMAN M. BEALS committed suicide at Grand Rapids, a few afternoon ago, by shooting himself.

AT Detroit, on the 25th, Israel Weicenth received a judgment of $2,500 against Richard Weiss. Plaintiff's son was fighting with defendant's son, when the latter interfered, kicking his son's opponent and rupturing him, as plaintiff claimed.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.75; Butter, W. R., 26@34c; Cheese, W. R., 9@ 11c; Corn, W. bu., 31@40c; Flour, White Winter, $4.00@5.50; Amber, $4.25@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.50; Cattle, W. cental, $2.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.00@3.50; Sheep, $2.00@3.10; Oats, Mixed, W. bu., 24@ 25c; White, 26@30c; Pork, Mess, W. bu., $7.00@9.00; Rye, W. bu., 46@50c; Wheat, White, 89@90c; No. Amber, 87@94c.

A Railroad-Car Incident.

An amusing incident happened on a New York & New Haven train, the other day. When the train arrived at the depot in Hartford a gentleman and woman got up and started for the rear end of the car. He had gone but a few steps before the lady who had been sitting with him rose with one hand full of knitting work and followed him down the aisle, her hands extended. It was noticed by the passengers that the ball of yarn was in his pocket. When he got up he turned around several times before starting, and in so doing had wound the yarn around him so that the old lady had no choice except to follow him, drop her knitting, or see her yarn broken. She said not a word, but a passenger, noticing what was going on, reached up and gently taking the unconscious old gentleman by the arm, turned him around so he saw what he was doing, and the yarn was saved. By this time the rest of the passengers were roaring with laughter. —*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

A Fatherly Man.

Griswold street, from Fort to Congress, offers much superior facilities for falling down in the winter that all nowsboys and bootblacks who look upon the bright and cheerful side of life loaf around that section a great deal in order to be on hand when the climax occurs. Seven of them stood in a row yesterday morning at a fatherly, unwieldy citizen turned the corner of the Moffatt Block.

"Select your spot!" they yelled, as he reached the descent, and in about a minute he reached the conclusion that they had gathered there to see him fall. Some man would have jumped aside into the street, but this fatherly man continued on. He resolved to himself:

"Now, these boys are poor, forlorn boys. They seldom have any fun. They are hungry, ragged, and do not look forward to Christmas. They wish me to fall. If, by falling, I can add to their happiness, it is my duty to do so."

Those boys may never know that that good man fell on purpose to please them. He suddenly made a slip to the left, stretching out his leg, until it looked to be ten feet long—then a slip to the right, and as he recovered he struck his heels toward the South Pole, clawed out like a million eagle wings fastened together, and the snow where he struck flew seventeen feet. He didn't get up and tell the boys that it was a pitiful job to lighten their burdens of care and sorrow for a moment, but he knows and the reader knows that it was.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Silver Plant.

A few days ago, the express brought to this city a large quantity of silver coin, supposed to be $20,000. It was consigned to the Fourth National Bank, Chestnut and Walnut streets. There would have been nothing strange about this incident if it had not been known that the coin was of an extraordinary kind, and was unexpectedly exhibited in the South Kensington Museum. The walls of this mansion are at a depth of about twenty-eight feet below the surface of the hill, and precisely like the cyclopean walls of the Royal Palace at Mycenæ, and the cyclopean walls of Tiryns. They can only have served as sub-structures to a stately and very elevated wooden building, for otherwise there is no way of explaining the huge masses of red, black and yellow wood ashes, intermixed with charcoal, by which they are covered to a depth of nine feet. Among these ashes the doctor has recently found a red hand-made vase, containing, among other things, twenty gold earrings, four gold hair-pins, a large number of gold beads, bracelet of electrum, fragments of necklaces.

Most remarkable among the new discoveries is a well-preserved disinfi ed wooden seven feet long, with the ancient charred black as coal. At this depth of twenty-eight feet, curious objects of various kinds are constantly being unearthed. Three gates before the prehistoric mansion have been laid open, varying in breadth respectively from ten to seventeen and one-half feet. Unfortunately, the approach of winter, which is severe in that region, will suspend further excavations until next spring. The zealous antiquarian is sure that, eventually, he will be able to prove to the most skeptical that he has struck the site of the City of Priam, and to more fully identify the ruins with the localities described by Homer.

The pre-historic times are of vague signification. Although the date of the Trojan War can be fixed with some approximation of accuracy, there is a long period of time deeper in the womb of ages, beyond the reach of chronology. It is only of late years that we have begun to form some idea of the immense lapse of time from the creation to the present day. The ancient Egyptian priest carried human annals back into regions that were no account of. The Egyptian priests reckoned the time from the reign of Helius to Alexander at about 23,000 years. Cicero speaks of the memorials of the Babylonians as embracing a period of 470,000 years. Herodotus in addition to those of his friends which may be in attendance.

These are only medium funerals, and if we should put the figures at the high notch, it would not be less than $1,000 more, or about $1,500 for the stylish; and about $600 to fade away in an ordinarily respectable quiet manner. This is in painful contrast with the burial of the friendless poor, who have a grave in Potter's Field—a plain wood box and a horse and wagon to convey them to the shore of the Dark River.—*Cincinnati Times.*

"I AM monarch of all I sir, sweigh," you can truthfully say if you are not a married man.—*Oswanda Enterprise.*

THE MARKETS.

		NEW YORK.	Dec. 24.	1878.
LIVE STOCK—	Cattle	$3.75	@4.25	
	Hogs	3.75	@3.85	
FLOUR—Good to Fair		4.50	@5.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		1.23	@ 1.30	
CORN—Western Mixed		43	@ 43½	
OATS—Western Mixed		27	@ 28	
RYE—Western		47	@ 48	
PORK—Mess		7.75	@ 7.80	
LARD—Steam		4.60	@ 4.62½	
CHEESE		7	@ 12	
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		39	@ 43	
		CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra		$4.50	@ 4.60	
	Good to Choice	4.10	@ 4.35	
	Fair	3.75	@ 4.00	
	Medium	3.40	@ 3.65	
HOGS—Live Grade to Choice		3.70	@ 3.80	
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2.50	@ 3.75	
FLOUR—Spring Extras		4.75	@ 5.00	
	Good to Choice	5.10	@ 5.50	
EGGS—Fresh		23	@ 24	
POTATOES—Early Whites		1.00	@ 1.05	
	Late Rose	1.00	@ 1.05	
	Red Whites	1.00	@ 1.05	
	Burbanks	1.00	@ 1.05	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring		1.00½	@ 1.01	
	Wheat, No. 3 Spring	.93½	@ .94	
	Corn, No. 2	.31½	@ .32	
	Oats, No. 2	.19½	@ .20	
	Barley, No. 2	.57	@ .58	
	Rye, No. 2	.39½	@ .40	
BROOM CORN—Hurl		2½	@ 3	
	Self-Working Hurl	2½	@ 3	
	Crooked Hurl	2½	@ 2½	
	Broom Corpet Brush	2½	@ 3	
	Inferior	1½	@ 2	
POULTRY—Live		6½	@ 7	
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		$3.00	@ 3.50	
	3d Clear	2.50	@ 2.75	
	Clear Dressed Siding	2.00	@ 2.50	
	Common Siding	1.50	@ 1.75	
	Common and Fencing	1.00	@ 1.25	
	Shingles	2.00	@ 2.50	
	Lath	1.75	@ 2.00	
	BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best		$4.75@5	5.00	
	Medium	3.75@4	4.25	
HOGS—Good		3.75	@ 4.12½	
SHEEP—Good		3.00	@ 3.50	
	EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best		$4.30	@ 4.35	
	Medium	3.80	@ 4.00	
HOGS—Yorkers		3.85	@ 3.90	
	Philadelphia	3.80	@ 3.85	
SHEEP—Best		3.80	@ 3.90	
	Common	2.50	@ 3.75	

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DO WE WELL TO MOURN.

Tho, grieved it can be no offense to Him
Who made us sensitive our loss to know;
The hand that takes the cup filled to the brim
May well with trembling make it overflow.

Who sends us sorrow means it should be felt;
Who gave us tears would surely have them shed.
And "metal" that the "furnace" doth not melt,
May yet be hardened all the more instead.

Where love abounded will the grief abound!
To check our grief is but to chide our love;
With withered leaves the more bestrewed the ground,
The fuller fruit the rose hath bloomed above!

Yet, grieved 'tis Nature's that is, God's—indeed,
If what is nature called is will divine—
Who feels would grieve not cannot know how bleed
It is to sorrow, and yet not repine.

—*Spectator.*

THE OLD STONE BASIN.

In the heart of the busy city,
In the scorching noon-tide heat,
A basin of solid stone
Falls on the din of the street.

It falls in a gray stone basin,
And over the cool wet brink
The beads of thirsty horses
Each in turn are stretched to drink.

And peering between the crowding heads
As the horses come and go,
The Gift of Three Graces" appears"
Is read on the stone below.

As beasts are not taught letters,
They know no alphabet,
And never a horse in all these years
Has read the words and set

I think that each toil-worn creature
Who stops to drink by the way,
He thanks, in his own dumb fashion,
To the sisters small must pay.

Years have gone by since busy hands
Wrought at the basin a stone;
The kindly little sisters
Are all to worms grown;

I do not know their home or fame
Or the name they bore in song,
But the sweetness of their gracious deed
Is just as fresh as then.

And all life long, and after life,
They must the happier be,
For the "Cup of Water" given by them
Is the "Cup of Water" by me.

—*Susan Coolidge, in St. Nicholas for January.*

OUR NEW NEIGHBORS AT PONKAPOG.

Whoo I saw the little house building,
an eighth of a mile beyond my own, on the old Bay Road, I wondered who were to be the tenants. The modest structure was set well back from the road, among the trees, as if the inmates were to care nothing whatever for a view of the stylish equipages which sweep by during the summer season. For my part, I like to see the passing, in town or country; but each has his own taste. The proprietor, who seemed to be very busy about the door of the new house, superintended the various details of the work with an assiduity that gave me a high opinion of his intelligence and executive ability, and I congratulated myself on the prospect of having some very agreeable neighbors.

It was early in the spring, you will remember, when they moved into the cottage—a newly-married couple evidently—for they were young, pretty, and with the air of a baby the husband somewhat older, but still in the first flush of manhood. It was understood in the village that they came from Baltimore; but no one knew them personally, and they brought no letters of introduction. For obvious reasons I refrain from mentioning names.) It was clear that, for the present at least, their own company was entirely sufficient for them. They made no advances to seek the acquaintance of any of the families in the neighborhood, and consequently were left to themselves. That, apparently, was what they desired, and why they came to Ponkapog. For after its black Ian and white (black, and teal), solitude is the chief staple of Ponkapog. Perhaps its perfect rural loveliness should be included. Lying high up under the wing of the Blue Hills, and in the odorous breath of pines and cedars, it chances to be the most enchanting bit of genuine country within fifty miles of Boston, which, moreover, can be reached in half an hour's ride by railway. The Ponkapog railway station (Heaven be praised), is two miles distant, and the seclusion is without a flaw.

Ponkapog has one mail a day; two mails a day would render the place uninhabitable.

The village—it looks like a compact village at a distance, but unravels and disappears the moment you drive into it—has quite a large floating population. I do not allude to the perch and pickerel. Along the Old Bay Road, a highway even in the Colonial days, there are a number of attractive cottages arranging off toward Milton, which are occupied for the summer by people from the city. These birds of passage are a distinct class from the permanent inhabitants; and the two seldom closely assimilate unless there has been some previous connection. It seemed to me that our new neighbors were to come under the head of permanent inhabitants; they had built their own house, and had the air of intending to live in it all the year round.

"Are you not going to call on them?" I asked my wife, one morning.

"When they call on us," she replied, lightly.

"But it is our place to call first, they being strangers."

This was said as seriously as the circumstance demanded; but my wife turned it off with a laugh, and I said no more, always trusting to her intuitions in those matters.

She was right. She would not have been received, and a cool "not a home" would have been a bitter social pill to us if we had gone out of our way to be courteous.

I saw a great deal of our neighbors, nevertheless. Their cottage lay between us and the Postoffice—where he was never to be met with by any chance—and I caught frequent glimpses of the two working in the garden. Horticulture did not appear so much an object as exercise. Possibly he was neither; maybe they were engaged in digging for specimens of those arrowheads and flint hatchets which are continually coming to the surface hereabouts. There is scarcely an acre in which the plowshare has not turned up some primitive stone weapon or domestic utensil, disdainfully left to us by the red men who once held this domain—an ancient tribe called the Punkypoags, a forlorn descendant of which, one Billy Crowd, figures in the annual Blue Book, down to the close of the Southern war, as a State pensioner. I quote from the local historiographer.

Whether they were developing a kitchen-garden, or emulating Prof. Schliemannat Mycenæ, the newcomers were evidently persons of refined musical taste; the lady had a voice of remarkable sweetness, although of no great compass, and I used often to linger of my walk to hear her sing over and listen to her executing an operatic air, contrecurally at some window upstairs, for she was never visible from the public road. The husband, somewhere about the grounds, would occasionally respond with two or three bars. It was quite an ideal Arcadian business. They seemed very happy together, these two persons, who had the odds whatever of the community in which they had settled themselves.

There was a queerness, a sort of mystery, about the couple which I admit, piqued my curiosity, though, as a rule, I have no morbid interest in the affairs of my neighbors. They behaved like a pair of lovers who had run off and got married clandestinely. I willingly accepted this as the one and the other, of having no legal right to do so; for, to change a word in the lines of the poet,

"It is a boy to *think* the best
We may of human kind."

Admitting the hypothesis of elopement, there was no mystery in their neither sending nor receiving letters. But where did they get their groceries? I do not mean the money to pay for them—that is an enigma apart—but the groceries themselves. No express wagon, no butcher's cart, no vehicle of any description was ever observed to stop at their domicile. Yet they did not order family stores at the sole establishment in the village—an inexhaustible little bottle of a shop which sells (if size is gratis) can turn out anything in the way of groceries, from a handsaw to a pocket-handkerchief. I always allowed this unimportant detail of their housekeeping to occupy more of my speculation than was creditable to me.

In general respects our neighbors reminded me of those inexplicable persons we sometimes come across in great cities, following out some secret and urban places, where the field may be supposed too restricted for their operations. Their business have no perceptible means of subsistence, and manage to live royally on nothing a year. They hold no Government bonds, they possess no real estate (for otherwise they would be in attendance.

These are only medium funerals, and if we should put the figures at the high notch, it would not be less than $1,000 more, or about $1,500 for the stylish; and about $600 to fade away in an ordinarily respectable quiet manner. This is in painful contrast with the burial of the friendless poor, who have a grave in Potter's Field—a plain wood box and a horse and wagon to convey them to the shore of the Dark River.—*Cincinnati Times.*

"I AM monarch of all I, sir, seigh," you can truthfully say if you are not a married man.—*Oswanda Enterprise.*

THE MARKETS.

		NEW YORK.	Dec. 24.	1878.
LIVE STOCK—	Cattle	$3.75	@4.25	
	Hogs	3.75	@3.85	
FLOUR—Good to Fair		4.50	@5.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		1.23	@ 1.30	
CORN—Western Mixed		43	@ 43½	
OATS—Western Mixed		27	@ 28	
RYE—Western		47	@ 48	
PORK—Mess		7.75	@ 7.80	
LARD—Steam		4.60	@ 4.62½	
CHEESE		7	@ 12	
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		39	@ 43	
		CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra		$4.50	@ 4.60	
	Good to Choice	4.10	@ 4.35	
	Fair	3.75	@ 4.00	
	Medium	3.40	@ 3.65	
HOGS—Live Grade to Choice		3.70	@ 3.80	
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2.50	@ 3.75	
FLOUR—Spring Extras		4.75	@ 5.00	
	Good to Choice	5.10	@ 5.50	
EGGS—Fresh		23	@ 24	
POTATOES—Early Whites		1.00	@ 1.05	
	Late Rose	1.00	@ 1.05	
	Red Whites	1.00	@ 1.05	
	Burbanks	1.00	@ 1.05	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring		1.00½	@ 1.01	
	Wheat, No. 3 Spring	.93½	@ .94	
	Corn, No. 2	.31½	@ .32	
	Oats, No. 2	.19½	@ .20	
	Barley, No. 2	.57	@ .58	
	Rye, No. 2	.39½	@ .40	
BROOM CORN—Hurl		2½	@ 3	
	Self-Working Hurl	2½	@ 3	
	Crooked Hurl	2½	@ 2½	
	Broom Corpet Brush	2½	@ 3	
	Inferior	1½	@ 2	
POULTRY—Live		6½	@ 7	
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		$3.00	@ 3.50	
	3d Clear	2.50	@ 2.75	
	Clear Dressed Siding	2.00	@ 2.50	
	Common Siding	1.50	@ 1.75	
	Common and Fencing	1.00	@ 1.25	
	Shingles	2.00	@ 2.50	
	Lath	1.75	@ 2.00	
	BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best		$4.75@5	5.00	
	Medium	3.75@4	4.25	
HOGS—Good		3.75	@ 4.12½	
SHEEP—Good		3.00	@ 3.50	
	EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best		$4.30	@ 4.35	
	Medium	3.80	@ 4.00	
HOGS—Yorkers		3.85	@ 3.90	
	Philadelphia	3.80	@ 3.85	
SHEEP—Best

JAS. INWOOD, of this place, is preparing to erect, on the opening of spring, a hot house 30x40 feet in size. It will be erected after the most approved plans, and will be used principally for the cultivation of grapes and peaches.

SOME of the eastern Townships of this county, have retained Hon. C. J. Palmer for legal advice on all matters pertaining to their interests.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.—Congress adjourned for the holidays without the Committee on Commerce preparing an appropriation bill. They were to have appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill during the recess but failed to do so. The Southern members have renewed their opposition to any bill, and it is doubtful whether any appropriations will be passed during this session. The South proposes to fight the Bill unless the money heretofore appropriated for the improvement of numerous rivulets in their section be expended.

Take your grain to Carpenter & Bartholomew's for cash for it and pay your taxes.

A BRAHAM priest says the world is coming to an end July 11th, 1879.—Just our continued bad luck!

Caleb Cushing is dead.

As between his brother and Gen. Grant, Geo. Sherman goes in for Grant.

To day the triumphant Greenback is on its metal.

Gen. Grant wouldn't mind if Mr. Blaine were shot to the tauner in the coming year.

Theodore Tilton occupied a box in the Indianapolis theater the other evening, when Bessie Turner was playing in the "Celebrated Case."

Not only is Mr. Conkling a Grant man, but Mr. Blaine says he will not stand in Grant's way next year.

A close personal friend of Grant's says he is in favor of Conkling for 1880. Conkling is also in favor of Grant for 1880. This is fair play all around.

The Princess Louise, who is fond of shopping, bought a 25 cent tea pot at a little tin store in Ottawa, the other day, and the Dominion, from the Detroit ferry dock to the farther end, is proud of Newfoundland, is vocal with the bird-like voices of Canadian praise.

THE Argentine Republic has an army! It is composed of seventy generals, forty two colonels, seven hundred minor officers and two thousand men, of whom at least one thousand can report at any time as fit for duty. With a few more generals and colonels, a field marshal or two, a commander-in-chief, and a brass band, the Argentine hosts would be a terror to the surrounding nations. Let us be thankful that Argentine is a long way off; and that none of our neat door neighbors are armed to the teeth in this way.

THE *Detroit Post and Tribune* says: "Miss Emma Latimer is to be Auditor General Latimer's private secretary, not the deputy. H. R. Pratt, will be retained as deputy."

According to the report of the Postmaster General, Michigan is one of only eight States whose postal revenue last year exceeded the expenses. Her receipts were $668,000; expenses, $661,000. The other states showing a surplus are in the East.

THE Petoskey *Record* gives an account of the wanderings in the woods of Mr. C. A. Burnham, of Bear Lake, Emmet county, who started on the 10th inst., from his home to go to claybord, Otsego county. He took the train at Petoskey on the morning of the 11th, leaving the train at Almira, from whence a wagon-road runs east to Gaylord. He arrived at Gaylord in safety, and started out to look up the land. He soon became confused and lost. He was without provisions of any kind and lost for his gun and supply of ammunition must have soon starved to death. As it was he was able to secure enough game for food, but his sufferings from exposure and cold were terrible. For eight long, weary days and nights he struggled on. The *Record* closes a somewhat lengthy account of his wanderings as follows:

At night scraping together a few leaves, and covering himself under the lee of a fallen tree, he stretched his limbs for repose, only to resume his weary tramp in the morning. One eventful night he spent in clinging to the ice of changing branches of a tree which he was obliged to climb to escape a pack of wolves, following on his trail, whose horrid jaws, with their gleaming rows of teeth, perpetually met the vision through the slowly revolving hours of terrible agony, as they prowled about. At last, on the eighth day, with feet frozen, having been entirely without protection for them during the last day, he dragged his weary limbs into Alpena, a distance of about sixty miles from where he commenced his terrible march. He started almost impromptu during the hours of daylight, and frequently kept on his track. After a short rest, he started from Alpena for home, arriving at Petoskey Monday night. On Tuesday morning, worn, he hired him Dan Lakeward, where he expressed himself as entirely willing to stay, having no desire to repeat his thrilling experience of the past two weeks.

Will Myers and a few other roughs disturbed a prayer meeting at Sous Lodge Lake, seven miles south of Cedar, Saturday, Dec. 27th. After services they were asked for an explanation of their conduct by Jack Ward and Charley Crand. After some words a fight followed, in which long hunting knives were used. Crane was cut in the bowels, and Ward received flesh cuts in the shoulder and one in the lungs. Both are in a critical condition. It was a soul inspiring prayer meeting, full of grace, peace, good will to men, and muscular Christianity.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich.
16-51y

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Bayne or Deer Creek, one grey hound dog, answering to the name of Bender, and is favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said dog, without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

O. V. MONROE.
Bayne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

Will Fit You
Or No Pay!
Time or Chance; Sewed or Pegged.
Repairing done promptly.
S. J. FARMER,
Bridgeal, Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER.
Shop in the old Rees house near the bridge.
Door & Window Frames,
And other Inside Work.
Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county.
1-51y

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.
Shop Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nichols, or at the house, will receive prompt attention.
48-1y

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.
I have opened a shop on Bair Street for the Manufacture of
The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.
35-1yr O. S. SMITH.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.
Just opened in the Sou Building, Charlevoix.
Look at These Prices:
Sausage, Potato Hoaxe, and Round Steaks only 8 cts. per pound.
Sausage meat and stews, 5 and 6 cts per lb.
Roasts, 6 and 7 cts. per pound.
Fresh fish, whole, 3 cents per pound.
Dressed ready to fry or broil, 10 cts per pound.
Oysters, 30 cts. per can; stewed, 35 cents per can; 2 cans, 60 cts.; raw, 40 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
51-tf D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.
It makes no difference how many Dyspepsias, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It has cured more per thousands of persons who were pre-disposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one Bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo W. Crouter.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.
An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.
J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.
Accident and Fire Insurance.
Best of Companies at the lowest rates.
Abstracts of Title furnished.
Unusual facilities for Making Collections.
Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
16-1yr

MRS. R. E. — Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and of latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.
Prices Always Reasonable.
Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma B. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Dexter Post, of the State and county aforesaid, bearing date July 8, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1875, in Liber "Four" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Dexter Post to William B. Sargent, on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, with the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1875, in Liber "Four" of Mortgages, on page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and Fifty-Eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, there is hereby given notice that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county holds) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon at seven per cent, interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars aforesaid, as provided for therein, the premises described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen in township thirty-one (31) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!
Fresh Meat!
I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the butcher shop near Mr. Esquire Bullard's store, and
INTEND TO STAY
I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Those always low. Give me a call.
33-tf W. J. Bradley.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
All kinds of
Light and Heavy HARNESS.
Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.
REPAIRING
All kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.
Upholstering a Specialty
Pleasing give a call—opposite FOX, Rose Bullard's store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.
Crone & Dorman,
Charlevoix,
Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.
We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy low
BEST.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Inquire Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash
RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

FOR SALE.
One and three-fourths acres of land in the Village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large house part in good repair, and all other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $400
E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.
DETROIT
Post & Tribune.
The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.
The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political achievement made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory result of the combined efforts of the staffs which made the parent journals so conspicuous and successful. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political principles, as the honest and rational financial policy, and of plain, safe expenses.
Its large resources, its ample facilities in newsgathering, its wide circulation and its position as the metropolitan organ of the Republican party in its state enable the publishers to supplement promises by performance, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.
The new department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, diverse and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities of getting intelligence by telegraph, correspondents and special, and no reliance will be spared to make it an important guide to Republicans, and to the main centers of news and views.
Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.
Its editorial page discusses current issues sanely, and from the standpoints of maximum results, and of all addressed to the practical political and economic public spirit. All matters of special public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and prompt taking investigation which it has given during the important phases of the currency question.
Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, containing sketches, poems, and several serials now secured therefor of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.
The page of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, consisting of discussions of questions of farm practice, practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.
Departments will be added to the Post and Tribune, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a
First-Class Family Paper.
Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great name with which it is now and has long been closely identified.

TERMS.

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly	3 00	1 50	75
Weekly	1 50	75	1 25
			40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 00.
All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by mail in Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.
Best of Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for canvassers. Send for Agent's circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address
POST AND TRIBUNE,
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Emerson to Gerrit Rethune, dated April 20th, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber four of Mortgages, on page 287, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and Seventy cents, and no attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon at seven per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises described in said mortgage, as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lot Five (5) of Block Eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix.
GEORGE RETHUNE,
Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated this 11th day of Dec. 1878. [32-13t.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D., 1878. Present, C. B. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellen Pope Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.
Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.) CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 38. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 14, 1879. Whole No., 469

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER and HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
published Every Thursday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., 75
In Advance.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE, CALL ON Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Business Directory.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist. Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court will be held on the last Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer, Collections, etc.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

PAILTHORP & NEWBERRY, Attorneys and Solicitors, Will practice in any of the Courts. Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, *Physician and Surgeon,* CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt, LAWYER AND NOTARY, Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!
Don't Say "I Won't."
For $2 you can buy a COW-MILKER that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Tuscarora House, or of any one in the village, for R. F. BISBEE, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Post-office.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
J. MILO EATON, N. G.
O. S. SMITH, Secy.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
F. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Secy.

L. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 146 L. O. L. meet at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. LYMAN, Secy.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; close at 8 a. m.; depart the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	80
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Pork, per pound	5
Beef hides, per pound	6
Beef, per pound	4 to 5
	6 to 6

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Marion, on Dec. 25th, 1878, by Rev. R. H. Whitaker, Mr. Elisha S. Skinner, of Charlevoix, to Miss Bertha A. Skinner, of Marion.

There is almost an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria in New York City

A. G. ALDRICH has sold 40 acres of land on Clear Lake, to J. Stauffer, of Petoskey, for $250.

A 2 year old daughter of William Congdon, of Maple Range, Oceana county, came to her death inhaling hot steam from a tea-kettle a few days ago.

The Upper Peninsula people talk of asking the new Legislature for a mining school, a normal school and a penitentiary, especially insisting on a mining school.

Carpenter & Bartholomew, have a good stable for customers teams with mangers for feeding, and meantime will sell them standard goods at bottom prices.

The cost of lighting our new State capital on the night of the Governor's reception (every burner being used) was $75. The cost of the fuel for heating is about $40 per day.

Five of Michigan's surviving ex-Governors were present at the dedication of the State Capitol, of New York's.

There are 192 lumber camps now in operation from Bay City, north of Gaylord, the terminus of the J. L. & S. Railroad. These camps expect to turn out the enormous quantity of 670,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

RELIGIOUS.—The week of prayer has been observed at the M. E. Church, and will be continued during the present week. Rev. H. P. Blake will be present and assist in the service during the latter part of the week.

LABOR ILL HOURS.—Some time ago Capt. W. Griffith, U. S. Army, who was stationed at Camp Baker, Montana, sent as a gift to Hon. E. H. Green, of this place, a magnificent pair of elk horns. Major Green has recently had them mounted and hung in his office. They measure three feet and six inches between the horns. They are mounted upon a shield of ash, with the names of the donor and recipient affixed in cut black walnut letters. Q. S. Smith, of this place, did the mounting, and it speaks well for his skill.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

More Favorable News Regarding Appropriations.

The reports that no harbor and river bill would be likely to pass this winter seem to have had no foundation. Mr. Congressman Dunnel, of the Committee on Commerce, does not credit the reports that there will be no river and harbor appropriation bill this year. He says there is a feeling among some southern members that the Secretary of War has not expended the money appropriated for the public works in the South as freely as in the North, but this will not be used to prevent the passage of the regular bill. The committee will, he thinks, report one next week. Mr. Reagan, the chairman of the committee, is in favor of having the bill as usual.

A circumstance that seems most favorable for Charlevoix, and, in fact, all harbors in the 9th District, is that Congressman Hubbell is one of a sub committee of three which were on Wednesday last ordered to prepare a bill.

MONEY to Loan on good real estate security, by A. A. Bradley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich.
16-1yr

Marine Matters at Grand Haven.

A Grand Haven gentleman writing on New Year's Day says:

The steamer Amazon, Minneapolis and Peron City are bringing full cargoes of eastward bound freight to Grand Haven as often as the weather permits. The D. G. H. & M. R. R. find it different to furnish cars for so large an amount of freight, but there has been no blockades as yet. The steamers have been delayed but little by ice. The Amazon was stopped a few hours by slush ice here on Christmas. She stranded for Milwaukee Monday night, but a westerly wind had jammed the ice against this shore and prevented her from getting out. The Minneapolis arrived outside form Milwaukee on Tuesday, and being likewise unable to break through the ice which had accumulated, was unable to enter the harbor, and lay just outside the pier. She was still lying there Wednesday morning. However, the wind is now blowing from the southeast, and if it continues, will drift the ice into the lake and free the steamer.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good supply of flour, meal and ground feed.

As will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, the time for the collection of taxes in all the Townships of this county has been extended until April 1st.

THE Masonic Fraternity of this place have abandoned the plan of fitting up Fox's Hall for a lodge room, and a project is on foot to purchase a lot on Bridge street, and erect a building the coming Spring.

Carpenter & Bartholomew, pay the highest market price for raw furs.

A January thaw seems to be lurking in the atmosphere.

ROSWELL HOLT, of the Petoskey *Democrat*, gave us a friendly call yesterday.

WM. Nelson, of Boyne Falls, was in town yesterday.

THE G. R & I. R. R LANDS.—In the eastern portion of this county, and in fact all along the line of their road north of Grand Rapids, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company have large quantities of lands which are being sold at from five to twelve dollars per acre. They embrace some of the best farming lands in Michigan, and are rapidly being rapidly settled up. Persons looking for homes in Michigan will miss one of the grandest opportunities of their lives if they fail to correspond with this company before purchasing. Send for their pamphlet.

THE masquerade dance will be on Friday, the 21st of February.

The building occupied by the Chicago Penteffico and also as Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and for various other purposes, was destroyed by fire on the 6th. The total loss is estimated at $175,000. The mail carrier was all saved. The building was owned by the Connecticut Mutual Insurance company.

OUR BOARD.

"Tax-Payer" Believes his Mind Regarding of the Last Session of the Board of Supervisors.

MR. EDITOR—

The first day of January, 1879, will be a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Michigan. It was on that day that the Legislature met at the new capitol building at Lansing, and the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix county met at Charlevoix.

Now Mr. Editor, don't tell me that I am mistaken, and that the Supervisors met on the *second*, at one o'clock P. M., as per adjournment, for I can produce written evidence that they met on the *first*.

Our first witness is Mr. Supervisor Wooden who presents a bill to the Board for one half day on the first, and one day on the second, when he did not get to the meeting until after adjournment on the second. He also draws his twenty five miles traveling fees.

Our next is J. E. Derrah, who charges for one half day on the first, and a day on the second, and mileage. His name does not appear on the records of that day.

Next, Geo. W. Bailey gets half a day on the second. His name is not found on the record of that day.

J. H. Ackerson, one day on the first, all day on the second; not present to answer to his name on the record.

W. C. Niles, is quite modest in presenting his bill for two dollars per day, for Dec 31, 1878, and Jan. 1, '79, for committee work, and for a full day's attendance on the 2d.

Kent, Smith, Ward, Weaver and Hicks all made out a full day on the second.

So you see there must be some mistake about the Board, at their Nov. session, adjourning to meet Jan. 2d, at one o'clock. If that were so, there could be no full attendance on that day as there seems to have been. Certainly no member of that Board would charge for a day's attendance when they were not present a full day, and no honorable body like our Board of Supervisors would allow it if they did.

Messrs. Robinson and Wood were not so fortunate as some of their fellows in their division of favors, but they did very well. Robinson charged for a half day on the fifth, one day on the sixth, and mileage, while Wood came in for a full day and mileage, while he was present but half a day.

Now, Mr. Editor, all this proves one of two things: Either that the Board met on the first, or that a majority of that Board are guilty of misdemeanor. (See Sec. 30, Page 241, Compiled Laws of 1871.)

What did that honorable body do during their four day's session? They approved certain county officers bonds, which could have been done by the Judge of Probate. Yes, they reduced the county officers salaries twenty five per cent. Grand saving; but it was more than swallowed up by the expense of the two useless extra sessions.

And they did other valuable services, such as the adoption of the report of the Committee on Public Buildings in that report it was recommended that there be an inside door for the jail, "of flat iron, one inch and a half by half inch, with a hole in it one one foot square, the hole to be made of half inch iron" Amendment by Mr. Niles, that it "be hung with leather hinges." Ayes and nays called.

Ayes—Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Kent, Niles.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden.

That they got ashamed of this and voted to have it stricken from the record does not disprove the fact that they were spending their time in foolishness, and charging the tax payers three dollars per day for it.

They voted to collect a certain note against J. Ingalls forgetting that a majority of themselves were taking more compensation then the law allowed them.

Yours truly,
TAX PAYER.

REPAIRS on the hull and machinery of the steamer Nellie Booth are rapidly transforming her into a new boat.

The Swedish Polar Expedition.

Two weeks ago we called attention to the promises of success awaiting Prof. Nordenskjold's Polar Expedition, which was to demonstrate that there was a northern navigable route from Norway to Japan, or, in other words, a northern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A later dispatch, based on information furnished by whalers coming from the Arctic Ocean into the Pacific, reports the advance vessel in the lead at the culminating point of the voyage, and an expedition is to be started from Japan waters to the relief of the ice-bound vessel. After all there is promise of success, to be measured, or however serious the subject may be in every aspect, present nevertheless some amusing traits. For example; When in the bill of items you see "tears, fifteen francs," "weepers, ten francs," and "regrets, twenty-five francs," you are inclined to laugh. When you see a sliding scale of grief represented by social classes and pomp and show, empty carriages and mournful sham, you are forced to a smile. When you get those big sheets of letter paper, *lettre de luxe part*, with solemn black borders and the polite sentence of invitation done in splendid flourishes of lively lithographic letters; and when you see a long list of names of family relatives and friends, also beautifully flourished, you are amazed with this document being so hysterically verbose, humorous and jokishly inclined, for frequently some of the possessors of those names are thousands of miles away and perfectly ignorant of the death of the mourned ones. I could fill a couple of columns of the *Sun* with details of "Les Pompes Funebre," a wholesale and ready-made burying and burial-furnishing establishment at La Villette, that has a monopoly of doing "the dead business." It does "a roaring trade," and divides handsome annual profits to the shareholders, in sums of millions of francs. It is an excellent institution, centralizing system and promptness to a marvelous degree, and employing thousands of professional "mourners"—tearful personages ready-made or to order. The building alone at La Villette is larger than any public edifice in Baltimore, and has every appliance, from nearly one thousand saddened black horses to millions of immortelles, that may be required for every grade of funeral. The men are trained by periodical lessons in the various expressions of "the depths of grief" suitable for funerals of high and low degree, and though they are proverbial jokers among themselves, a smile or cheerful expression of face while on duty would involve immediate dismissal. The master of ceremonies, or *ordonnateur*, is a dramatic personage, dressed like the Speaker of the British House of Commons, or a superb flunkey in black, with a massive steel chain and round cane, in addition to his black silk stockings, patent leather shoes and bright steel buckles, cutaway coat and general court costume. He moves about with more ease and grace—and more importance than the famous Prince of pew-openers in New York—Brown. He figures largely in the bill, as does everything—for the dearer being the most expensive item of all. The only commendable feature of these ceremonies is celerity, and the sooner such are got rid of the better.—*Paris Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

A WRITER in the London *Times* roughly estimates the capital of England in 1872, as follows: Invested in foreign loans, £4000,000,000; invested in British railroads, £400,000,000; invested in the public funds, £800,000,000; invested in British industries, manufactures, mines, ships, etc., £2,000,000,000; land, £3,000,000,000—giving a total of £6,600,000,000; and the income of the working classes was estimated at £400,000,000. During the last five years the "shrinkage" has been considerable; in some cases the loss is actual, and will never be repaid; in others the shrinkage may diminish or it may increase. In the land it is only partial, but a fall in rents from 15 to 20 per cent. is to all reasonable appearances an absolute certainty. How, then, does the capital account stand in 1873? Loss (actual) on foreign loans, Peruvian, Honduras, Turkish, Egyptian, etc., £200,000,000; shrinkage in value of railway stock, 5 per cent., £20,000,000; shrinkage in value of British industries, from 25 to 50 per cent. from £500,000,000 to £700,000,000; in land from 15 to 20 per cent. from £400,000,000 to £600,000,000—total loss or shrinkage in five years from £1,100,000,000 to £1,500,000,000. And in the meantime the earnings of the working classes have fallen off 20 per cents., or £100,000,000 annually. These figures are alarming.

—A mother, in Newark, N. J., left her infant child with its aunt for a few hours. The child went to sleep in the cradle. The aunt tied a cord to the door-knob and threw it over the child's neck, so that it could play with the string when it waked up. The child did play with it, and lifted itself out of the cradle, where it was found dead, having been strangled by the cord.

THE making of horse-hair rings and chains by the convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary has been prohibited, because of the manner in which they levied assessments on the tails of horses driven into the yard, sometimes seriously disfiguring the animals.

IN furnishing a house the most intractive furniture should be placed in the hall.

Strousberg.

A cable dispatch stated the other day that the famous Dr. Strousberg had offered his creditors three cents on the dollar, and that it was likely to be accepted. Many of our readers will not have forgotten the career of this most extraordinary man. Born in 1823, a Prussian Jew, he went to London in 1855, and in his boyhood joined the Church of England. While a mere youth he dabbled in London journalism, and at twenty-five came to the United States, where he gave lessons in German. It might have been supposed that this country would have proved especially adapted to his peculiar genius; but it was far less so than fifteen years later, and Strousberg, having realized funds by buying some damaged goods and selling them at a heavy profit, returned to London, where he invested his money in a newspaper, and then went to Berlin as agent for an insurance company. A chance acquaintance with some English capitalists led him to becoming a contractor. He went from one work to another, and within a few years was employing over one hundred thousand men, had purchased nearly an entire county in Poland, had an immense mansion in London, and another (now the British Embassy) in Berlin, not surpassed by any in the capital. His munificence was on a corresponding scale. When the famine broke out in East Prussia, he sent whole trains full of provisions to his suffering fellow-countrymen, and during one winter employed ten thousand additional hands, to be served out daily in Berlin. There is no saying how matters might have prospered with him but for the breaking out of the Franco-German War, which found him up to his ears in contracts at once imperilled by that event. Had he declared a failure then he would have merely been deemed a victim of fate, and might have soon made a prosperous fresh start; but he disdained, in the hope of completing his Bohemian iron-works, from which it is said he made his profits, "guilty promises" to the personages ready-made or to order. The building alone at La Villette is larger than any public edifice in Baltimore, and has every appliance, from nearly one thousand saddened black horses to millions of immortelles, that may be required for every grade of funeral. The men are trained by periodical lessons in the various expressions of "the depths of grief" suitable for funerals of high and low degree, and though they are proverbial jokers among themselves, a smile or cheerful expression of face while on duty would involve immediate dismissal. The master of ceremonies, or *ordonnateur*, is a dramatic personage, dressed like the Speaker of the British House of Commons, or a superb flunkey in black, with a massive steel chain and round cane, in addition to his black silk stockings, patent leather shoes and bright steel buckles, cutaway coat and general court costume. He moves about with more ease and grace—and more importance than the famous Prince of pew-openers in New York—Brown. He figures largely in the bill, as does everything—for the dearer being the most expensive item of all. The only commendable feature of these ceremonies is celerity, and the sooner such are got rid of the better.—*Paris Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

The Birth of a Lake.

John Muir writes, in *Scribner* for January, of "The Mountain Lakes of California." We quote:

The Merced River, as a whole, is remarkably like an elm-tree, and it requires but little effort on the part of the imagination to picture it standing upright, with all its lakes heaping upon its spreading branches, the topmost eighty miles in height. Now add all the other lake-bearing rivers of the Sierra, each in its place, and you will have a truly glorious spectacle—an avenue the length and width of the range; the long, slender, grey shafts, the milky-way of arching branches, and the moon-like lakes all clearly defined and shining on the blue sky. How excitedly such an addition to astronomy would be gazed at! But these lakes of rivers are still more soothingly beautiful and impressive in their natural positions to those who have the eyes to see them as they lie imbedded in their meadows and forests and glacier-sculptured rocks.

When a mountain-lake is born—which is, to a young eye, a fine sight to the 1-ght—it is an irregular, expressionless crescent, inclosed in banks of gravel and boulders, deposited soon on the lower side, the rugged mount of a glacier on the upper. In this condition it remains for many a year, until at length, after the fall of some conspicuous cluster of season, the glacier recedes beyond the upper margin, leaving it open to the sun, to show, for the first time, thousands of years after its conception beneath the glacier that supposed to be its final landscape, cold and bare, is reflected in its pure depths; the winds ruffle its glassy surface, and the sun fills it with throbbing spangles, while its waves begin to lap and murmur around its leadless cheese-sun-spangles and stars in only flowers, the birds and the snow its only visitors. Meanwhile the glacier continues to recede, and numerous rills, still younger than the lake itself, bring down glacier-mud, sand-grains and pebbles, giving rise to margin-rings and plats of soil. To these places where the fatty matter of the milk had spread. Such a process, however, was merely mechanical, and the results very crude.

A great number of sympathetic inks may be obtained by means of reactions known to chemistry. For instance, write on paper with a colorless solution of sugar of lead; if the water that is used for the solution be pure, no trace of the writing will remain when it becomes dry. Now hold the paper over a jet of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the characters will immediately appear on the paper, of an intense black color. The following recipes for inks of this kind are more simple: If writing be executed with a dilute solution of sulphate of iron, the invisible characters will appear of a beautiful blue, if the dry paper be brushed over with a pencil full of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash; or they will be visible on the paper of an intense black color. The following recipes for inks of this kind are more simple: If writing be executed with a dilute solution of sulphate of iron, the invisible characters will appear of a beautiful blue, if the dry paper be brushed over with a pencil full of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash; or they will be visible on the paper of an intense black color.

Sympathetic Inks.

UNDER the name of sympathetic inks, are designated certain liquids which, being used for writing, leave no visible trace on the paper, but which, through the agency of heat, or by the action of chemicals, are made to appear in various colors. The use of such inks for secret correspondence is very ancient. Ovid, Pliny and other Roman writers speak of ink of this kind, which, they say, was made from milk.

Sympathetic inks which are developed under the influence of heat only are much easier to use than the foregoing. The liquids which possess such a property are very numerous. Almost every one, perhaps, knows that if writing be executed on paper with a clean quill pen dipped in onion or turnip juice, it becomes absolutely invisible when dry; and that when the paper is heated the writing at once makes its appearance in characters of a brown color. All albuminoid, mucilaginous and saccharine vegetable juices make excellent sympathetic inks; so may be, also, as among the best, the juices of lemon, orange, apple and pear. A dilute solution of chloride of copper used for writing is invisible until the paper is heated, when the letters are seen of a beautiful yellow, disappearing again when heat has developed them is removed. The salts of cobalt, as the acetate, nitrate, sulphate and chloride, possess a like property. When a dilute solution of these salts is used as an ink, the writing, although invisible when dry, becomes blue when exposed to heat. The addition of chloride of iron, or of a salt of nickel, renders them green, and this opens the way for a very pretty experiment: If a winter landscape be drawn in India ink, and the sky be painted with a wash of cobalt and nickel, and the branches of the trees be clothed with leaves executed with a wash of cobalt and nickel, and the snow-clad earth be washed over with the same mixture, a magic transformation at once takes place on the application of heat, the winter landscape changing into a summer scene.—*Scientific American.*

"The Truth, The Whole Truth, And——"

The other day it was necessary for Mr. Pinder to go into court as a witness. Mr. Pinder knows the nature of an oath pretty well as one who would perjure himself for the biggest and best farm in Michigan. Mr. Pinder was ordered to stand up, raise his right hand, and swear that he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Then he sat down and a lawyer began:

"Mr. Pinder, you saw this affair, did you?"

"I did."

"Well, state to the jury what took place."

"Well, I was sitting in the house, and my wife suddenly called——"

"Never mind your wife, Mr. Pinder," interrupted the lawyer.

"Why, sir, my wife called to——"

"Never, mind your wife, I say! I want to know what you know."

Mr. Pinder had been sworn tell the truth, and the whole truth, but right at the outset the lawyer wouldn't let him do either one. Then he began:

"I was sitting in my house, when——"

"I don't want to know what happened in your house, a fight took place in the street, and if you were on the spot I want to know it."

"Well, I heard loud talking, and——"

"I want to know if you saw the defendant strike the plaintiff," interrupted the lawyer.

Mr. Pinder had sworn to tell all about it in a truthful manner, but he was now ordered to leave out more than half of "the whole truth" and begin where it suited the lawyer.

"When I crossed the street a woman said——"

"I don't care what a woman said, sir!" shouted the lawyer.

What that woman said should have been told, according to the oath taken, but the lawyer wouldn't have it.

"Well, I saw two men fighting—the plaintiff and defendant here," observed Mr. Pinder.

"Do you swear that these were the men?"

Mr. Pinder had sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and the lawyer turned right about and hinted that he might not have seen the men he had sworn he saw!

"These were the two men," he answered.

"And you saw blows struck?"

"I did."

"Now, we claim that not a single blow passed!" shouted the lawyer.

He was defending a man with a black eye and a busted nose, who had been arrested while fighting, and Mr. Pinder had seen the fight, and yet he claimed that Pinder didn't see a blow struck.

"I heard——"

"No matter what you heard."

Mr. Pinder had heard plaintiff dare defendant to strike him; and he had sworn to tell the truth, and yet the lawyer forced him into perjury. He wouldn't let him tell the whole truth nor even half of it.

"Did you see blows passed?" resumed the lawyer.

"I did."

"And you saw the plaintiff strike the defendant first?"

"No, sir; the defendant struck first."

"What! Do you know what you are swearing to? Didn't you just take an oath to tell the truth in this case?"

"I did."

"And now are you trying to mislead the jury by suppressing part of the truth—by telling what you wish to and suppressing what you don't?"

"No, sir; dust as I heard——"

"You heard! We don't want to know what you heard!"

Mr. Pinder didn't want to suppress anything, but he was forced to; he wanted to tell all about it, but they wouldn't let him; he wanted to tell the whole truth, but they wouldn't have it. They made him perjure himself while swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Pretty Story of Garibaldi.

It is Gen. Bardonne who describes the private career of Garibaldi as a mighty hunter in the following anecdote: "One evening in 1861, as the General was going home, he met a Sardinian shepherd lamenting the loss of a lamb out of his flock. Garibaldi at once turned to his staff, who were with him, and announced his intention of securing the monstrous ram. A grand expedition was immediately organized. Lanterns were brought and the whole officers of many a campaign started off full of zeal to hunt the fugitive, and veteran voices need to command were soon heard shouting in every valley and on the mountain range. After an hour or so of this no lamb was found, and the soldiers were ordered to their beds. Next morning Garibaldi's attendant found him in bed fast asleep. He was surprised at this, for the General was always up before anybody else. The attendant went off softly and returned in half an hour. Garibaldi still slept. After another delay, the attendant waked him. The General rubbed his eyes, and so did his attendant when he saw the old warrior take from under the covering a big lost lamb and bid him convey it to the shepherd."—*M. D. Conway, in Cincinnati Commercial.*

CAPT. JOHN, Chief of the Big Meadow Pines, is no slouch of a civilized hunter, instead of spending his days in hunting at the Sink of Humboldt, which is literally alive with ducks, geese, swans and pelicans, Capt. John, according to the Winnemucca *Silver State*, employs a dozen Indians to shoot for him and rents money by selling the fowls at a dollar a head in Eureka.

THE Independent and Baptist ministers of Sheffield, Eng., have unanimously condemned the Afghan war as "unrighteous, impolitic and unchristian."

MITE makes write for a journal which denotes itself to the cheese trade.—*Pond the Lac Reporter.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC BREVITIES.

—The following are mostly taken from the *Iowa Bible Register.*

The market can never be overstocked with good butter and cheese.

Theory without practice is of little avail. They stand go hand in hand.

Oiled sawdust exposed to the sun will ignite by spontaneous combustion.

He is a good farmer who increases the aggregate of his crop each year.

To make farming pay, strive to get a little profit from every acre.

Hens like dark nests best; they avoid the light when selecting.

Let a man run five miles, then stop still in the cold sacred wind for three hours, and he will appreciate the condition of a horse in the same situation.

Fresh wood ashes thrown into the dry nest of pigs will effectually rid it of vermin. If too much ashes, and the nests and pigs are wet, it will rid them of their hair also.

When a mountain-lake is born—which is, to a young eye, a fine sight to the 1-ght—it is an irregular, expressionless crescent, inclosed in banks of gravel and boulders, deposited soon on the lower side, the rugged mount of a glacier on the upper. In this condition it remains for many a year, until at length, after the fall of some conspicuous cluster of season, the glacier recedes beyond the upper margin, leaving it open to the sun, to show, for the first time, thousands of years after its conception beneath the glacier that supposed to be its final landscape, cold and bare, is reflected in its pure depths; the winds ruffle its glassy surface, and the sun fills it with throbbing spangles, while its waves begin to lap and murmur around its leadless cheese-sun-spangles and stars its only flowers, the birds and the snow its only visitors. Meanwhile the glacier continues to recede, and numerous rills, still younger than the lake itself, bring down glacier-mud, sand-grains and pebbles, giving rise to margin-rings and plats of soil. To these places where the fatty matter of the milk had spread. Such a process, however, was merely mechanical, and the results very crude.

With the farmer, in his dealings with his domestic animals, as well as with his hired hands, there is one thing should be placed so that he can always find it when needed—that is patience.

Farm-houses of purpose can only spring from strong convictions, and if a farmer has not confidence in himself and his business, vacillation and doubt characterize all his actions, and the apostles of doubt never win on a farm-on 'change or in the pulpit.

Let every young man who has some useful art and be trained to industry and thrift.

Let every young man lay aside and keep sacredly intact a certain proportion of his earnings.

Keep your own books and know constantly what you are earning and just where you stand.

Do not marry until in receipt of a colorably certain income—sufficient to live on comfortably.

Never get into debt. A man who owes nothing can never fail.

Let every man who is able to buy a farm upon which to bring up his sons, do so. It is on the farm that the best men, morally and intellectually, are turned out.

Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advantages equitably with your customers. An all-turkey, all-buzzard system of business can never succeed in the long run. Violets, honeysuckles and many a lowly moss. Shrubs also hasten in time to the new gardens of Alnaschar, with its glossy leaves and purple flowers, the Arctic willow, making soft woven carpets, together with the healthy pryanthus and cassiope—the fairest and dearest of them all. *Insects* now enrich the soil, pine finally in the shallows, soon followed by the mud, which is the first bird to visit a glacier lake, and the sedges are the first of plants.

So the young lake grows in beauty, becoming more and more humanly lovable and contrary to century. Groves of aspen spring up, and hardy pines, and the Williamson spruce, until richly overshadowed and embowered. But while its shores are being enriched, the soil-beds creep out with incessant growth, contracting its area, while the lighter mud particles deposited on the bottom cause it to grow constantly shallower, until at length the last remnant of the lake vanishes—closed forever in pine and natural old age. And now its feeding stream goes winding on through the new gardens and groves that have been its place without halting for a moment.

—The following are mostly taken from the *Iowa Bible Register.*

The market can never be overstocked with good butter and cheese.

Theory without practice is of little avail. They stand go hand in hand.

Oiled sawdust exposed to the sun will ignite by spontaneous combustion.

He is a good farmer who increases the aggregate of his crop each year.

To make farming pay, strive to get a little profit from every acre.

Hens like dark nests best; they avoid the light when selecting.

Let a man run five miles, then stop still in the cold sacred wind for three hours, and he will appreciate the condition of a horse in the same situation.

Fresh wood ashes thrown into the dry nest of pigs will effectually rid it of vermin. If too much ashes, and the nests and pigs are wet, it will rid them of their hair also.

When a mountain-lake is born—which is, to a young eye, a fine sight to the 1-ght—it is an irregular, expressionless crescent, inclosed in banks of gravel and boulders, deposited soon on the lower side, the rugged mount of a glacier on the upper. In this condition it remains for many a year, until at length, after the fall of some conspicuous cluster of season, the glacier recedes beyond the upper margin, leaving it open to the sun, to show, for the first time, thousands of years after its conception beneath the glacier that supposed to be its final landscape, cold and bare, is reflected in its pure depths; the winds ruffle its glassy surface, and the sun fills it with throbbing spangles, while its waves begin to lap and murmur around its leadless cheese-sun-spangles and stars its only flowers, the birds and the snow its only visitors. Meanwhile the glacier continues to recede, and numerous rills, still younger than the lake itself, bring down glacier-mud, sand-grains and pebbles, giving rise to margin-rings and plats of soil. To these places where the fatty matter of the milk had spread. Such a process, however, was merely mechanical, and the results very crude.

With the farmer, in his dealings with his domestic animals, as well as with his hired hands, there is one thing should be placed so that he can always find it when needed—that is patience.

Farm-houses of purpose can only spring from strong convictions, and if a farmer has not confidence in himself and his business, vacillation and doubt characterize all his actions, and the apostles of doubt never win on a farm-on 'change or in the pulpit.

Let every young man lay aside and keep sacredly intact a certain proportion of his earnings.

Keep your own books and know constantly what you are earning and just where you stand.

Do not marry until in receipt of a colorably certain income—sufficient to live on comfortably.

Never get into debt. A man who owes nothing can never fail.

Let every man who is able to buy a farm upon which to bring up his sons, do so. It is on the farm that the best men, morally and intellectually, are turned out.

Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advantages equitably with your customers. An all-turkey, all-buzzard system of business can never succeed in the long run. Violets, honeysuckles and many a lowly moss. Shrubs also hasten in time to the new gardens of Alnaschar, with its glossy leaves and purple flowers, the Arctic willow, making soft woven carpets, together with the healthy pryanthus and cassiope—the fairest and dearest of them all. *Insects* now enrich the soil, pine finally in the shallows, soon followed by the mud, which is the first bird to visit a glacier lake, and the sedges are the first of plants.

So the young lake grows in beauty, becoming more and more humanly lovable and contrary to century. Groves of aspen spring up, and hardy pines, and the Williamson spruce, until richly overshadowed and embowered. But while its shores are being enriched, the soil-beds creep out with incessant growth, contracting its area, while the lighter mud particles deposited on the bottom cause it to grow constantly shallower, until at length the last remnant of the lake vanishes—closed forever in pine and natural old age. And now its feeding stream goes winding on through the new gardens and groves that have been its place without halting for a moment.

Large and Small Farms.

A fault of the Americans is to attempt to accomplish too much. Wealth or ambition leads us to make the effort to arrive at the end without the trouble of reaching it by carefully traversing the ground lying between it and the beginning. And yet there is only one way to accomplish a thing, however it may be its nature, and that is to walk or ride the entire distance. We cannot skip a single foot of the way. This principle lies at the foundation of all real success. If duty in any particular be neglected, or if details are slighted, anything that may be thought serious will only be partial, and it will not be unlikely that complete and disastrous failure will result. A farmer who neglects a thousand acres will not be as successful as the one who thoroughly cultivates a hundred. He may, and no doubt will, have more grain when the harvests shall ripen, but when he attempts to calculate his profits, he must calculate them as per acre, and if the yield of his thousand acres is less per acre than the owner of the hundred acres has realized, his success, in other things being equal, has not been as great as his neighbor's.

There has been an unfortunate tendency, in this country, to aspire to the possession and cultivation of large farms. Especially is this true in the West, in many sections of which land is cheap, and in all sections of which it is fertile. The ability of the soil to produce heavily, with even a limited cultivation, has stimulated the desire to plant and sow immense tracts. The results need not be told here. If the farms have been very large, failure has always been noted, and in some cases bankruptcy has been the final end. Of the number of large farmers that are have personally known—that is, those who cultivated extraordinarily large farms—we have no knowledge of a single successful one. In the majority of instances the waste arising from neglect has been quite sufficient to ruin anybody, and this neglect is inseparable from unusually large farming operations. The fact that a man is himself a good farmer will not prevent it, for he is largely dependent on help, and help, never the most careful or competent, suffers considerable demoralization when employed on a farm steadily in very large numbers. We knew, several years ago, an excellent farmer, who attempted farming on a very large scale, and it is safe to say that when he died his property was not worth 50 per cent. of its value at the time he commenced his farming operations. The demoralization of help, to which reference has been made, was particularly noticeable, and crops were not half cultivated, stock was injured for the lack of care, buildings and fences became dilapidated, and, everything, indoor and out, bore the appearance of haste, neglect and decay. Even the man himself, after awhile, partook of the same general character, and became a "slouch."

Perhaps it may be thought by some that these difficulties could easily be overcome, but experience and observation do not warrant the belief. Such failures as the one which recently happened in the State of Illinois are not encouraging in the direction of concluding that a farmer, because he is a good farmer and an enterprising one, can successfully cultivate 40,000 acres of land, or half or quarter that quantity. Farming requires too much ability and sound judgment to expect that the owner of such a farm could gather about him enough of competent assistants to carry it on, even if there were no difficulties in the way of maintaining its efficiency after it was once secured. Everything about the farm demands the greatest of care. If a board is knocked off a building, and is not replaced, there is necessarily some loss, and there may be considerable. If the cows are treated unkindly, there will be less milk and its products. If the harvest is neglected in the way of grooming or protection from the elements, the feed-bin must be drawn upon more heavily to keep them in condition, and thus we might go through the entire details of the farm, and see how little it requires to cause leaks in the profits. But the experienced farmer knows that his constant supervision is usually necessary to secure success, and knows that a large proportion of farm hands will slight their work, if they have the opportunity. He knows that there are men who if left to themselves will destroy more than the amount of their wages, and that there are those who will ruin in a few weeks the best cow or team that ever existed. But the farmer who attempts to cultivate a 40,000 or a 5,000-acre farm cannot possibly have the supervision of everything.

The desire for large farms, however, has led to other and very burdensome evils. Men have started in with a quarter section, and in time have made themselves a comfortable home, and have lived happily on the product therefrom from debt. But the greed for more land has tempted them to purchase on credit and run in debt for the additional machinery necessary. Once in debt, they have in many instances never got out again, and if they were fortunate enough not to be sold at what they had, they dragged through life under a heavy burden, when it was possible in that time to have secured a good farm and to have been independent. These instances and those similar to those before stated, have been numerous enough to satisfy anyone of the impracticability of farming on a very extensive scale, and there is no excuse for any respectable struggle. One bottle, 25 cents; five bottles for $1.00.

Milk, Butter, Cheese.

As in any other pursuit, the farmer desires to make the most money with the least labor and risk—at least to undergo as little labor and risk as possible. Sometimes he will abandon a mixed husbandry, in which he has been all his life profitably engaged, and convert his farm to dairy purposes alone—that is, producing milk for the city market by a cheese factory. This relieves the family of a great deal of labor and the farmer himself from much hard work and looking after. It is true he has his responsibilities with his cattle and the pastures and selling crops; still it is a release from at least one-half of his labors. But in many cases—we think we can say in a majority of cases—he does not find it to pay nearly so well as the old system; that it becomes irksome from its sheer monotony; and that he does not *feel* that his position of a *farmer* is quite up to the mark. He becomes uneasy, and longs for the past life; and some day, after selecting from his stock of cattle a portion of the best of them, sells the rest off, and starts in a small farm again and the good old way in which, though working harder, and requiring more attention from his family, he found his true position, his true happiness, as well as greater gains.

We know a number who have relinquished the mere routine production of milk, and have resumed the old and more satisfying system of raising wheat and corn, rye and oats, a little buckwheat, an acre or two of potatoes, from ten to twenty acres of timothy if within reach of a market; clover for the cattle; a field of turnips and another of rutabagas; a half-dozen bullocks for the shambles, a half-dozen head of good cows from which to make butter; a dozen to fifty sheep for sale and for home consumption; a good team or two of swine together with the usual other little matters and things making up the real business of the farmer who lives within reach of a ready market. Even in relation to the matter of butter alone, there are few who know how to make a first-class article, and who will admit that it is more profitable than to sell the milk.

As to cheese factories, those will be established only by men of capital, who are frequently not farmers at all, and, if well conducted, they will make a great deal of money; but unless they own the land and the cattle as a part of their business capital, the heavy profits will come from the farmer, who seeks to reduce his labor as well as his income at the same time, by what we regard only as an unfortunate change in his system of husbandry.—*German-town Telegraph.*

A COUNTY negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he "regretted that circumstances repugnant to the requisesceded would prevent his acceptance of the invite."

A POLICEMAN searched the boys in the West Chester, Pa., schools the other day and found several revolvers on the meekest looking ones.

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards, for they richly deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

Why, Verily!

Why be an ashamed tallow-chap when Allen's Anti-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for bleeding or corpulence, and will reduce the most disproportioned form to a graceful one, in the within a few weeks. It contains no ingredients that can possibly prove detrimental to the system. A well-known chemists, after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation, given it his unqualified indorsement as a remedy that "cannot fail satisfactorily upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

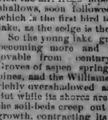
BALTIMORE, Md., July 19th, 1873.

PROF. ALLEN'S ANTI-FAT, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have taken two bottles of Allen's Anti-Fat and it has reduced me eight pounds. Very respectfully,

MRS. I. R. COLES.

REDUCED PRICE.—Twenty-five cents will now buy a fifty-cent bottle of *Piso's Cure for Consumption*. Thus the best Cough Medicine is within the reach of everybody. For sale by all druggists.



Brain Exhaustion.

For the last twelve months I have been afflicted with Brain Exhaustion and Nervous Prostration, and during that time have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Peruvian Syrup, Iron Bitters, Sulphur Bitters, Quinine Wine, and various other remedies, from incompetent physicians, without any benefit. I was induced to try Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, and before I had used one bottle I felt relieved. I have now used three bottles, and am entirely cured. I can recommend them to all suffering from Nervous Prostration.

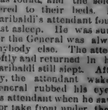
EDWIN CLAY, M. D.

Pegwash, N. S., January 14.

Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, ex-officers of the Methodist Church in New Haven, having used Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites in our families, and prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, of this city, for having derived great benefit therefrom, take pleasure in bearing it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

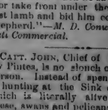
Rev. Leonard Bacon, Pres. of Cabinet.—John Punderson, Treas.—Rev. Alex. McKenzie, Sec.—Rev. Samuel Allen, W. Nicholson, Jas. Ward.



HOMES IN THE WEST.

NEAR

A choice from over 1,000,000 acres Iowa Lands, in the most favorable climate for health, grain, grass, fruit and stock. Long credit and low interest. Send for new pamphlet containing details. Free excursion tickets from Chicago. Free to buyers. For sale by the IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY, Office, Room 5, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.



FOWLE'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND TAR FOR THE CURE

For all kinds of Pulmonary Diseases. Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

New Opera! Cantatas!

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

Comic Opera, by Arthur Sullivan,

is the most popular thing of the kind ever performed in this country. Music elevated and easy, and words unobjectionable. Libretto is very desirable for amateur performances in big town or village. Eleven copies, with words, music and libretto complete, mailed anywhere for $1.00.

THAT BY JURY is a laughable Operetta by the same author. 50 cts.

JOSEPH'S BONDAGE. By CHADWICK, $1.00
BELSHAZZAR. By BUTTERFIELD, 1.00
ESTHER. By HARMONY, .50

Three Cantatas which are magnificent since given with Oratorial force and dignity. The last one is easy.

"Pauline" (25 cts.) "Prometia" (25 cts.) "Diamond Cut Diamond" (15 cts.) "Gracchus And Cornelia" (10 cts.) "Lesson in Charity" (10 cts.) "Maud Irving" (10 cts.) are operettas requiring but a few singers and are capital for Parlor Performances. The last three are juvenile.

In Press "THE SORCERER," by SULLIVAN

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irresistable cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving the system perfect and irresistable control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends. It prevents that dreadful paralysis and wasting prostration that follows the sudden breaking of long-using stimulants or narcotics.

Being prepaid, to cure 1 to 3 persons, $1 per box; 6 boxes, $5. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is tasteless and invisible.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The Hop Cough Cure

Destroys at once the cause of the cough, quiets the nervous and produces rest. It never fails to relieve a patient. Try it. Sold by druggists. In this case and you will find it so.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

American Mining Agency

—AND—

STOCK BOARD

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

WANT AGENTS

IN EVERY TOWN,

To sell Mining Stocks, also Government Bonds, Coupons and other bonds that are for sale, and all others that want to place their stocks on that market for the purpose of realizing or establishing a market value.

We Can Act for those wishing to Dispose of Good Western Farms and those wishing to Invest Money.

Best of references furnished when required. Circulars and terms sent free.

☞ The MINING DIRECTORY, containing 176 pages, sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Address

A. P. W. SKINNER,
Room 10, Methodist Church Block.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAS, being a Blacksmith by trade, had a... often felt the want of some means whereby I could relieve me of the toil, so that I could work it a better advantage. The inducement to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospect of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro upon the human system.

I had a defect in three or my fingers, which were bent or stuck in by my hand in such a manner, by contraction of the cords, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily occupation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I have used everything that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course held my fingers in the opening to contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day, wishing to use a heavy hammer, I renewed with my crooked hand, and upon trying, my surprise I found my crooked fingers straighten out, and I had so much use of them as ever. I could handle my tools as I wished and hammer a heavy piece of iron, and my whole system was the result.

I had a neighbor living about a mile from my shop who had a lame knee, caused by the muscles being contracted by rheumatism. I took him a bottle of Electro Silicon and requested him to rub it well into the knee. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw away his crutches. He has since walked to my shop, a distance of over a mile, without any assistance, and is now attending to his usual business. Many others, both male and female, for miles around, have been relieved from terrible Lumbar Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Nervous Prostration, and will testify to the truth of the above statement. Pamphlets containing Testimonials, and Instructions for Self-Treatment, will be sent free to any address. Price of Electro Silicon, $1 per bottle. Prepared by me at my Electro Silicon Manufactory, 1 Lambeth Walk, London, S.E., England.

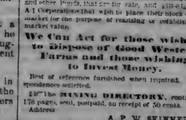
JOHN HANNAS.

Electro Silicon Liniment Co., Elmira, N.Y.

Price, 50 cents per large Bottle.

Sold Wholesale by

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. D. PARK & SON, Cincinnati, O.
FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Agts., Chicago.



With this SAW HORSE I can saw more saw logs or cord wood than any 4 men.

This SAW MACHINE is a wonderful invention. The weight of the saw is to sawing does one-half of the work. It saws logs of any size, and will saw off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. Circulars free. Address, J. A. JONES & CO., Box 528, Cincinnati, O.

WAR 3-ton Bar Scales, $40. Cotton, $60. Counter Scales, Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

TELEPHONES.

Special Offer. OUR NEW IMPROVED TELEPHONES are the Best in the World, as they have been thoroughly tested in practical use for over a year, and have been pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any others in the market. We offered to use either one sample set of our Telephones, with Spring Call & Switchboard, to any responsible party, on receipt of $10, and allow the full amount paid for them to be applied on the purchase of one hundred sets, if they were not satisfactory. We will send one sample set for $5, and will refund the money if they are not satisfactory. Our Telephones are warranted to be superior to any in use, for clearness of articulation, and are shelled to comply with the mail regulations. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars containing testimonials from all parts of the country. Agents wanted. Address, THE TELEPHONE CO., 27 Chambers St., New York.

CANCER

INSTITUTE.

Established in 1857 for the Cure of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and skin Diseases, without the use of the knife or caustic. Send for pamphlet containing testimonials and references. Dr. D. L. PYLE, Prop., Cleveland, O.

500 LOTS IN THE TOWN OF HENDRICKS, South Florida,

to be sold at taken this month. Lots 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms, $10 cash and $5 per month. Deeds executed without charge. 3 and 10 acre tracts for sale adjoining the town. Also, 1,000 acres of choice orange groves from $10,000 to $15,000, each. Orange and tropical fruits for sale cheap. For plats, etc., address WILLIAM HENDRICKS, Hendricks, Orange County, Florida Land and Emigration Office, 146 Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill. Reference, any bank.

MEN and WOMEN wanted every where to sell the Best and Fastest Selling Family Knitting Machine in the world. Price $15. We will pay MONEY M

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN., 14, - - - 1879.

Marquette and Mackinac.

Ever since the completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to the iron regions of the Upper Peninsula the feeling has been increased that railroad connection ought to be made between the saiue region and the lower peninsula. By the completion of that road Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming and other places of importance were brought into closer connection with Milwaukee and Chicago than with the principal cities of the States in which they are themselves situated; the farmers of Wisconsin received the benefits of a market which belongs properly to the farmers of Michigan; and the members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula found their most convenient route to their own State Capital, during the winter season, through three other States. The desire of a more intimate connections between the Upper and Lower Peninsulas led to the introduction, in 1873, of a resolution by Representative Buell, of Menominee, asking for a grant of Government land for the construction of a Railroad from Marquette to Mackinac. But the State conventions of both parties in Michigan had but a few months previously declared against further grants of Government lands in aid of railroads; the abuses arises from former grants and subsidies were fresh in the minds of the people; the feeling against further Congressional legislation of that character was general and pronounced, and Mr. Buell's resolution was defeated in the House when it came to a vote on the 15th of January.

A more direct and unobjectionable method of aiding in the construction of the desired railroad soon suggested itself. The so-called swamp lands in the possession of the State had been granted by the general Government to be used for the opening of roads and for the drainage of the country. In the Lower Peninsula a large proporsion of these lands had been appropriated to aid in the construction of swamp land roads and ditches, and it must be said, in in many cases, without results that afforded any fair return for the appropriations. The swamp lands in the Upper Peninsula were mostly intact. It was held that also the original grant did not contemplate railroad constructions, yet in the peculiar region between Marquette and Mackinac the development of the country and the drainage of the land would be better accomplished by the building of a railroad, with with the necessary ditches on each side, than by any number of swamp land roads. Accordingly a bill was introduced granting these lands for that purpose. After very thorough discussion it passed the House, March 13, 1873, by the very decisive vote of 73 to 13. It was amended in some particulars in the Senate, and passed that body, March 20, by a vote of 28 to 5, and the same afternoon the House concurred in the Senate amendment by a vote of 74 to 6.

The bill as amended provided that to secure the construction of the road, the Board of Control should be authorized to appropriate not to exceed ten sections of State swamp lands per mile to any railroad company that should construct and complete such railroad on or before December 31, 1875. It was also provided that the lands should be selected from the unreserved swamp lands in the counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, and not to exceed 100 sections in Marquette county, and that they should become taxable as fast as they were earned by the company constructing the road. It was made the duty of the Board of Control to give 30 days' public notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of the road, and to let it to the responsible company which should give bonds for the completion of the road for the least number of acres of said lands.

The time which followed were not favorable to railroad building, and although several different parties took some preliminary steps, no contract was made under this act.

As the special session of 1874, an act was passed by more than a two third vote of both houses extending the time for the completion of the road two years; but still no responsible parties could be found to undertake the construction.

In 1875 an amendatory bill was introduced which passed the Senate March 4 by vote of 22 to 9, and the House April 1, vote of 57 to 7. It increased the the grant to 16 sections per mile, gave the Board of Control power to extend for one year the time for completion, if, from the financial condition of the country and the existing discredit of all railroad investments, difficulties should occur in raising money for the construction of the road; allowed the board to award and convey the number of acres earned upon the road, and exempted the unsold lands from taxation for 16 years.

In 1877 the act was further amended by extending the time for completing the road to December 31, 1879, and providing that the road should be of the ordinary Michigan gauge of track, furnished with the iron or steel rail of at least the ordinary weight on first-class railroads.

Under the latter acts there was at one time a fair prospect that the road would be built. A company was formed in the Upper Peninsula and over $10,000 expended in surveys, but on account of the depression in the iron and other local interests this company could not well raise the necessary funds, but offers to give to any other company that should be organized the reports of its surveys and any other aid that it could furnish. A contract was at last let to Dr. Leman of New York, who convinced the Board of Control that he could raise the necessary funds. But the hopes arising from this contract have proved delusive, and the Board of Control, seeing no prospect of its fulfillment, have taken steps to formally declare it forfeited.

The project is therefore in nearly the same condition as it was six years ago. But the history of the case shows that the people of the State desire the construction of the road. Three successive Legislatures have, by a vote of more than two thirds of their whole membership, declared in favor of liberal terms to any responsible company that would undertake the work. The same urgent reasons exist now that have existed before to make the construction of the road a matter of importance to the people of the State. The opening of a market for the products of the Lower Peninsula, the development of the wilderness country between the Sault and Marquette, now much of it inaccessible, and the bringing of the two sections closer relations, are as desirable now as ever. The existing financial conditions are better now than they have been since the first act was passed; money is more easily obtained; the value of the lands is better understood, and labor and materials are cheaper than before. A little encouragement from the Legislature, in the way of another extension of the time, if nothing else, would probably now bring about the most desirable result, which the unfortunate condition of financial affairs has hindered for five years past.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Personal and Political.

Victoria and Eugenie are great friends and inter-visit frequently.

Sh! Tell it not in Askalon! A pimple pimps on the royal nose of Princess Louise!

One of the funny Ohio papers thinks that all this talk about Grant in 1880 is the work of his foes.

Those who have seen Mrs. Grant in Europe say she is homesick and wants to get back to God's country.

Col. Fred Grant has been granted leave of absence and will join his father and accompany him in his Asiatic tour.

The monument to commemorate the treason of Robert E. Lee calls loudly on the South for funds, but the South does not respond.

Another lady who is making a reputation for tearing the wind out of a cornet is Miss Jennie Robinson, of Green Bay, Wis.

Canada is getting one feature of a great nation, and that is a great debt. She owes about $150,000,000, and has just arranged for a new loan of $15,000,000.

The Lowell *Courier* admits that dosing the waters of the Nile with bullshies would be feasibility itself to preventing the American people from honoring Ulysses S. Grant.

Jeff. Davis' book of memoirs is to be published in the Spring, and we shall now have an authentic description of the waist and petticoats into which the Head of a great Nation retired for shelter in the spring of 1865.

Beecher says he is going on no more long lecturing tours, but will stay around home and try to make his prayer meetings what they used.

A son of the Czarowitch put in an appearance last month, and when he was one week old, the Emperor reviewed the Keiff Artillery, and notified the grizzly veterans that this few pink pounds of humanity was commander-in-chief of the regiment.

On the 80th of last month three hundred and six thousand dollars in greenbacks were paid out at the United States Treasury to persons who were entitled to receive gold, but asked for greenbacks in preference. Only one man of all who visited the Treasury that day wanted gold.

The Washington *Post*, asks, "will the country, by 1880, have sufficiently recuperated from Grant to endure another attack?" To that part of the country which showed its heels at Donaldson, at Vicksburg, and all through Virginia until it fell exhausted at Appomattox, this is probably a serious question.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says "the Republicans still regard Grant as the coming man, and we hardly know whether to laugh or cry." Possibly; but the *Constitution* will remember, perhaps, that when it and its fellow rebels, a few years ago, heard that Grant was the coming man they knew mighty quick whether to laugh or cry; and they didn't laugh, either.

Some of the investigators of the House last session, were red hot to have ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson indicted for alleged malfeasance during his term of office; but they think better of it now; and a consultation of the committee, the other day, disclosed that nearly the whole committee are satisfied that he could not be indicted. If the attempt was made, even the Democrats conceding that the charges have not been proved.

The first cargo of American wheat ever sold in Barcelona Spain, reached there a few days ago. It was Minnesota wheat, 72,000 bushels, carried by an English steamer, whose freight was $18,000. The Spanish firms which examined it were so well pleased that they immediately ordered three more full cargoes, and chartered steamers to carry them. It is thought that thirty-five cargoes will be taken within a month or six weeks. Barcelona is the great wheat port of Spain, and fifteen cargoes of wheat from Southern Russia were on the way there the day the American cargo arrived.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Crofter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE
Old Reliable!
Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Buttars,

ALL
THAT
ANY
Reasonable Person
IN THIS REGION
Can Desire
IS TO BE FOUND AT
OUR STORE!
WITH
An Experience of
10 Years
In Charlevoix,
WE
Know Exactly
What the
PEOPLE WANT,
In Every Line,
And Strive
TO KEEP THEIR WANTS
Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams
On the Premises.
Located Near the Bridge.

1879.
CASH PAID
For Grain,
and all kinds of
COUNTRY
PRODUCE
TAKEN IN
Exchange
FOR
GOODS
Call and see us.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of
Merchandise,
Their Prices
ARE
ROCK BOTTOM
FOR
Ready Pay!
South End of Bridge Street.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!
500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale
—BY THE—
G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to local markets
WATER AND RAIL
And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.
The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.
Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.
Send for English or German pamphlet.
Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.
Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!
Did you ever know that we sell Goods
Very Cheap,
If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
and Crockery,
Also a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Bought for Cash at
BOTTOM PRICES,
Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or in equivilent.
Remember the Place,
The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.
See & Washburn,
Charlevoix, June 13th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY.
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.
Our stock is hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

I Will Fit You
Or No Pay!
Fine or Coarse; Seeded or Pegged.
Repairing done promptly.
S. J. FARMER,
361 Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER.
Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.
Door & Window Frames,
And other Inside Work.
Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

JOHN NICHOLLS
Charlevoix, Mich.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Hardwood and Pine
Lumber,
ALSO
Dressed Lumber,
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues,
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,
WAGONS,
Furniture, Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
And bills filled to order.
Lands for Sale
IN
Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSE,
Commission Merchants,
Room 10 Marine Block,
Milwaukee, Wis.,
For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 7-17

Meat Market.
The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.
WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line
Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.
C. POWERS.
Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,
On first-class real estate security, in sum of from $200 to $18,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per c. nt., with a reasonable commission for services.
HARRISH & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 1f

DAVID J. PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crouse & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (20)

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.
For JOB WORK of Every Kind
PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 19, 1878. {
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Barzillia L. Fagen for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6014, dated April 17 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day o. Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. BENEDICT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Yaypa-ke-yah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.
Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jenetta Butler, Defendant.
Upon due proof by affidavit that Jenetta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once to each week for six successive weeks, said publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.
Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1878.
REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.
A true copy
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twenty-th Day of December, A. D. 1878.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate,
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
A true copy
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallop, against Charles Bettman for abandoning H. E. original Entry No. 6346, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10 T. wenty 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. BENEDICT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. October, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874 upon eq of sec section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. BENEDICT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6417, dated Dec. 2, 1874, upon the W½ of sec section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. BENEDICT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 24, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $36,841,793), $2,303,544,198. Cash in Treasury, $273,830,627. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,029,858,111. Increase during December, $1,233,783.

THE coinage at the United States Mint during 1878 was: Gold, $19,228,042; silver, $11,185,836; copper, $57,626.50. Total, $30,574,566.50.

THE outstanding currency, on the 1st, aggregated $303,938,584.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in interest was paid at the Treasury in Washington, on the 23, all of which was paid in legal-tender notes, except $2,860, for which the holders of coupons asked and received coin checks on New York. The holders of coupons had previously received coin for them, but on the 23, for the first time, they had to take legal-tender or coin checks on New York. Many accepted legal tender, though not without some grumbling, and others demanded the coin checks. Secty Sherman is represented as being in excellent spirits, because of the smooth working of Fairs under the Resumption act. A number of telegrams received by him from different parts of the country were sent over to the President, among them one from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, at New York, received early in the day, to the effect that the amount of gold demanded for United States notes was insignificant. Just before the close of the office another dispatch from Hillhouse, giving the amount disbursed as $120,000, and the receipts $460,000, was received and read with much gratification. Orders for 32,000 standard silver dollars were received at the Treasury Department on the 26.

THERE were 917 failures reported in New York City during the past year, with liabilities of $65,054,468, and assets at $19,005,-581. This exceeds the record of any former year, but the large number is mainly due to the repeal of the bankrupt act.

THE resumption of specie payment at Eastern cities, on the 2d, seemed to cause but little excitement. In New York, a large proportion of the gold checks presented at the Sub-Treasury were paid in United States notes, at the request of holders.

A TORNADO visited Santa Barbara, Cal., on the night of the 24. A railway through the town was cut, and houses, fences and trees prostrated. Several lives were lost.

THE Union Cotton Press Company's warehouse, at Charleston, S. C., was burned on the morning of the 1st. About 10,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss, $575,-000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S annual statement of the production of precious metals on the Pacific Coast during 1878 shows gold as follows: Nevada, $28,856,251; silver, $28,566,991; lead, $2,462,304. Total, $61,126,026, which is $17,367,152 less than the yield for 1877.

EXTREMELY cold weather prevailed generally throughout the East on the 3d. The thermometer registered from zero to 20 degrees from 7 deg. above to 18 and 20 below zero, at Cairo, Ill., it was 8 deg. below zero; at St. Louis, it below; at Richmond, Va., 7 above, and the James River was frozen over; at Bismarck, D. T., the mercury indicated 33 deg. below zero, and a correspondingly low temperature prevailed throughout the West and South. Many cases of death by freezing were reported.

THE Second Baptist Church, the fine church edifice in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d. Loss, $120,000. On the night preceding the new Presbyterian Church at Quincy, Ill., was also burned. Loss, $50,000.

SECTY SHERMAN, on the 4th, issued the seventy-seventh call for the redemption of 6-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000 ($6,000,00 coupons and $4,000,000 registered), principal and interest to be paid on and after the 4th of April next.

THE Postoffice Department, at Washington, on the 1st, reduced the prices of stamped envelopes, on an average, 20 per cent. throughout the entire schedule, and a telegram of the 5th says the result was such as largely-increased requisitions then being received.

A FIRE in Chicago, on the afternoon of the 4th, badly damaged the Honore Block. The Postoffice occupied a portion of the building, and was, with other occupants, hastily driven out, though all mail matter and other valuables were saved. Several narrow escapes from the upper stories of the building are reported. The damage sustained is something more than $100,000. The Postoffice has been temporarily located in the Singer Building, corner Washington and State streets.

SNOW fell at Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., on the 3d. The weather was unusually severe throughout almost the entire South. One man was frozen to death near New Orleans. The sidewalks in that city were covered with ice and the streets were frozen hard. Ice being cut in the Potomac River, at Washington, D. C., was from eight to twelve inches thick. In Florida it was feared that the 3d's frost had done considerable damage to the orange and other fruit trees.

THE total subscriptions for the 4-per-cent. Government bonds, on the 6th, amounted to over $11,000,000, the largest quantity ever subscribed for in one day. Another call was issued for $10,000,000 5-20's ($6,000,000 coupon and $4,000,000 registered), interest to cease on the 8th of April.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Potter Sub-Committee held a session in New Orleans, on the 1st inst. Mr. John Ray, counsel for Secty Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the elections of 1878. After the examination of a few witnesses relative to matters previously before the committee, an adjournment was had, the next meeting to be in Washington, on the 7th. Chairman Potter announced that Mr. John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, and another gentleman to be selected by the Chairman, would remain in New Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in rebuttal of the evidence already taken by the committee.

ALONZO GARCELON was, on the 3d, elected Governor by the Maine Legislature. He was the Democratic candidate at the late election in the State, but received Republican support in the Legislature in preference to J. L. Smith, the Greenback candidate.

HON. CALEB CUSHING died at his home at Newburyport, Mass., on the night of the 2d. He was born in January, 1800, and was, consequently, seventy-nine years of age.

ABOUT twenty persons, sent by Commissioner Lane before the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans, charged with frauds in the recent election, were, on the 3d, held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Fifteen persons, arrested in Natchitoches Parish by a Deputy United States Marshal, had been brought to New Orleans. They are parties against whom one Hornsby gave evidence for, as he alleged, running him out of the parish during the late campaign.

A NUMBER of delegates of the Greenback party from the several New England States met at Boston, Mass., on the 23. Wendell Phillips made an address, in which he said he had endeavored to form a Labor party, and it could not be done, and he was glad of it. A plan of organization was agreed upon under the name of the Greenback Labor party of New England. A resolution was adopted declaring that the paramount issue of the Greenback-labor movement is the immediate substitution of greenbacks for National Bank currency.

THE Louisiana Legislature organized on the 6th. J. C. Monroe was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate re-elected the old officers.

THE Legislature of Tennessee, on the 6th, elected John R. Neal, Speaker of the Senate, and H. P. Fowlkes, Speaker of the House.

THE Nevada Legislature effected a permanent organization, on the 6th, by electing the Republican caucus nominees in both houses.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Lahore (India) dispatch of the 31st ult., a strong force of mountaineers had stopped all traffic through the Khyber Pass, and cut all telegraph wires. Four Afghans had been hung for murdering a camp follower, and others flogged for plundering.

ON the night of the 31st ult., another conspiracy against the Sultan was discovered, and numerous arrests of persons of considerable note were made.

LONDON dispatches of the 1st say that the late sudden rise had occasioned disastrous floods throughout England and Scotland. Great damage was caused by the water at Berwick, in England, and Aberdeen, in Scotland.

THE strike among the cotton operatives in the Oldham District has ended, by the accession of the latter to the terms of the mill-owners.

AN International Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Moscow, in Russia, in 1880, to begin on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne.

THE Directors' Credit Company of London suspended on the 23. Capital, $455,-000; liabilities, $3,035,000.

AT Ismid, near Constantinople, on the 30, a thirty-eight-ton gunboat burst, during practice, on the British iron-clad Thunderer. The steamer's bottom was destroyed, and seven men were killed and forty wounded.

A BERLIN telegram of the 2d says the German Government had notified all other Governments that all treaties of commerce would be abrogated by the end of the year 1879.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 2d, Shere Ali wrote to the Viceroy of India, before he left Cabul, stating their he should return to Afghanistan as soon as he had his case before a Congress at St. Petersburg. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent among the British troops, and several regiments had been sent home in consequence.

DURING 1878, the business failures in Great Britain numbered 13,059—an increase of 4,000 over those of the preceding year.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 3d, the leading inhabitants of Podgoritza had notified the Sultan that they were determined not to submit to that cause of the Berlin Treaty which provides for the cession of the Province to Montenegro.

THE Turkish Government has advised the Bey of Tunis to come to an amicable understanding with France.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from the Quettah column, published on the 3d, the Afghans had flooded the country round about Candahar, and all non-combatants had left the city.

THE plague has appeared among the Cossacks at Astrachan. Of 116 persons attacked between Jan. 1 and 3, 45 died.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT, accompanied by U. S. Minister Noyes, reached Dublin, Ireland, on the morning of the 3d. During the day the freedom of the city was presented to him, inclosed in an ancient carved box-oak casket, and in the evening a grand banquet was given him, at which Gen. Grant, Gen. Noyes, Dr. Butt and others spoke.

A STRIKE was in progress at Millaud (Que.) Railway on the 3d. The particular grievance struck against was an anticipated prolongation of working hours.

THE Cornish Bank at Truro, in Cornwall, Eng., closed its doors on the morning of the 4th. Liabilities, £1,000,000. The bank was 110 years old, and had several branches. Its business was a large one, and confined mainly to mining and other securities.

THE Town Council of Cork (Ireland) has voted not to give Gen. Grant a public reception "because of his alleged anti-Catholic convictions."

JUAN MONCASI, who attempted the assassination of King Alfonso, of Spain, on the 25th of October last, was executed at Madrid, on the morning of the 4th.

LONDON dispatches of the 5th say reports had been received from Gen. Roberts, stating that his column was within eight miles of the residence of the Governor of Khost, and that the latter had sent to his submission to the British authority. A published dispatch of the same date states that Yakoob Khan had left Candahar and Cabul for Herat.

THE French Senatorial elections, which occurred on the 5th, resulted in the defeat of most of the Conservative candidates.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 6th, Russia had promised to evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia on the 1st of April.

THE French Government has given notice that it will abrogate all commercial treaties on the 1st of January, 1880.

A DISPATCH received from Gen. Kaufman, in Tashkend, on the 6th, states that the British commanders were distributing large sums of money among the people of the districts Russia had already subjugated. About six dollars in gold had been given to each man, woman and child.

THE Pope is said to be considering the project of calling a new Ecumenical Council.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 6th, the distress throughout the country was rapidly increasing. For the week ending the 31, there were 3,000 applications from Lancashire, representing 15,000 persons, to the Relief Committee, and on the 5th, 4,000 fresh applications. During the week 1,300 families had been relieved at Wolverhampton, and many at Sheffield.

THE strikers on the Midland Railway numbered 1,500 persons on the 6th. Over 300 coach-builders struck in Liverpool, on the same date, and 500 in the West Midlands.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT was received, banqueted and had the freedom of the city conferred on him at Londonderry, Ireland, on the 6th.

How She Won Him.

Two beautiful young girls, though of different temperaments and style of beauty, were in love with the same young gentleman in a northern suburb, or—which comes to the same thing in effect—desired to marry him. One was a plump, robust and vivacious brunette; the other an ethereal and sentimental blonde, of whom, one admirer—a Boston young man—said that "fastidious critics might describe her as blanched and etiolated." The young man was rather taken up with the latter, who had a bewitching way of being a graceful dreamy look, and, when refreshments were passed around, contented herself with pushing timidly at a saccharoon, like a dyspeptic nun, and the brunette felt that she must deliver a masterstroke ere the boldness or else the young man was lost, and, in the present stringency of the matrimonial market, such a catastrophe was not to be contemplated with calmness. Accordingly, a week ago last night, she left home to go to "Bologna sausage!" said the young man, somewhat nervously. "do you mean to say that an ethereal angel like Lucy feeds on Bologna sausage between meals?" "Oh, all do it," responded his companion, "and in that manner ruin their stomachs and complexions, so that they look delicate." "But it won't be different if she had a home of her own, where she could do her own housework, and have a variety of plain food, which——" "But if she had a home of her own she wouldn't do her own housework, and be too delicate for that, and her husband'd have to hire a servant girl that would eat as much almost as she'd carry away for her friends. Poor Lucy's poor dear elder sister tried it, and overtaxed her strength, and for nine years she has been an invalid, and has to live on fruit, wines, wings of chickens and dry champagne, three pints a day. Poor crotchured! I quit," them I know I seem vulgarly coarse and actuating to many young men, because I eat so heartily, but since I was two years and eighteen months old I haven't cost ma nor pa papa a dollar for doctor's bills, I can carry a scuttle of coal in each hand heaping full, and I always get up before the servant-girl in cold weather to light the fires—the sensation is so delightful; just like electricity and champagne." This put Lucy's pretty head fairly to work, and it was 2:20 a. m. on Monday before she let him out of the front door. On Monday afternoon he was seen at a well-known jeweler's getting a set of pearl and sapphires charged for something more becoming to a lady of dark complexion. Alas, poor Lucy! —*Chicago Tribune.*

—The venerable Olivia Logan says Nellie Grant Sartoris is growing old.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

On the 28th, the body of a man was found frozen in the ice on the river near the Pere Marquette Depot, in Flint, and identified by papers thereon, as E. W. Clark, of Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio.

AN effort is being made among the lawyers at Battle Creek to have a Superior Court established there.

A MAN in Grand Rapids, who refused to give a chew of tobacco, was knocked down therefor. Injuries about his head were sustained.

ONE of the incidents of the collision near Niles, the other day, was the frantic conduct of a lady in one of the wrecked cars, who yelled repeatedly, "I am worth $50,000, and I will give half of it to the person who will get me out of this car."

THE Dunbar mill, at Comstock, in Kalamazoo County, burned the afternoon of the 26th. Loss, $8,000; partially insured. How the fire originated is unknown.

AFTER a considerable period of depression, the iron business in Marquette County begins to feel better.

J. K. PRAY'S house, in Jackson, was burned on the 1st. Loss, $5,000.

THE saw and grist-mill, owned by Charles Smith, at Dundee Station, Genesee County, was totally destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury on the 6th, the closing day of the week ending Dec. 28, were $261,581 93; payments for same time, $61,883 31; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $212,698 57; decrease for the week, $11,700 45.

JOHN MACK'S house, at Jackson, was burned a few mornings ago. Loss, $2,000.

THE other afternoon, at Jackson, the ballet in Denman's rendering establishment exploded. John Lucke, engineer, was thrown a considerable distance, and so injured that his life is despaired of. The damage to the building is not great.

AT Lansingburgh, the other night, Burt's drygoods and Washington's hotel and shoe stores, and Smith's saloon were burned. Loss, $8,000.

MRS. MARY A. JACKSON, of Oakfield, in Kent County, was fatally burned on the night of the 1st, by her clothing taking fire as she was sitting near the fire-place.

THE editor of the Northport *Tribune*, Leelanau County, says several Indian children sitting down with barefoot, the other day, at Parkin's Indian Village.

JOHN H. FAIR, a miner in the Altoona Mines, Keweenaw County, was so badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast, the other day, that he lived but a short time.

THE Houghton *Gazette* says the Lumber industry would not answer in Keweenaw County. There are pretenses of shutting up bars on Sunday or after seven o'clock at night.

A MAN has arrived in Michigan who has been traveling from Northern Oregon with a train.

THE demand for horses to go to the woods is still active, and far exceeds the supply.

HAT CREEK has a resident population of 35,000, and a population at this season of 5,000 additional.

A BAY CITY man laughed so violently at his wife's jokes that she deserted him.

A DETROIT woman has had a grocer in the city arrested for slander. He accused her of stealing three geese.

CHARLES SMITH, a small Detroit boy, appeared in Police Court Judge to be sent to the Reform School to get out of the way of a cruel step-brother.

THE Bay City *News* thinks that 250 people will be employed in the lumber woods of that county during the winter.

EIGHT MENOMINEE prisoners took dinner at the Jackson State Prison on the first day of the new year.

A BATTLE CREEK lady who wished to be friendly, but at the same time temperate, set out wine for her New Year's callers, but abstained from of their tasting by tying a red ribbon on each goblet.

A MAN at Reese, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, a few nights ago, dumped the contents of John Newberry, J. B. Root & Co., A. J. Giles, and the post and express offices. The total loss is estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000; no insurance. The fire originated in Newberry's store. The cause was a defective stovepipe.

PERSONS working for the State at the Jackson Prison now work on the nine hours' plan.

THE BAY COUNTY Agricultural Society is making active preparations for the Farmers' Institute, to be held at Bay City, Feb. 4 and 5.

GRAND RAPIDS Aldermen have heard that some women in that city who receive aid from the Poor Fund are better dressed than are the wives of the said city fathers, and therefore, a committee has been appointed to investigate.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1 00@1 30; Butter, V. B. sorts: Dairy, 20@25c; Creamery, 28@30c; Corn, by car load, 39@40c; Flour, White Winter, $4 00@5 50; Amber, $4 25@4 50; Rye, $3 00@3 20; Cattle, by carload, $1 00@3 75; Hogs, $3 00@3 90; Sheep, $3 00@4 20; Oats, Mixed, by car load, 24@25c; White, 29@30c; Pork, Mess, per bbl, $8 25@8 50; Rye, by car load, 40@45c; Wheat, White, 93c@$1 00; Amber, 90@93c.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, on the 1st, and organized by the election of the following: Secretary, Seymour Lyon; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jerome Bowers; Doorkeeper, Reginald Fox; Assistant Secretary, Edward Bacon; Enrolling Clerk, Hesden B. Lamoreaux; Engrossing Clerk, Oscar A. Moore; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles H. Fuchs; First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, John Foster; Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Chester Foster; Messenger, Adjutant.

HOUSE.—The House convened at noon on the same day. Hon. E. P. Allen was chosen Speaker. The organization was complete after the election of the following officers: Speaker, John T. Rich; Clerk, Orville L. Hollister; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Goodell; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, W. W. Bishop; Doorkeeper, Wm. Ayres; Messenger, Nathaniel Dunmeyer. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate met, on the 2d, transacted a little routine business and then went into joint session to listen to the Governor's Message, after which an adjournment was had until the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 7.

HOUSE.—Routine business was only transacted. At noon the joint session was organized to listen to the Governor's Message, after which the House adjourned to meet on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 7.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—Hiram Lee, the son of the Sheriff of the county, was shot through the back, by Wm. Nutt, at Sioux Head, N. C., the other day, and killed. The difficulty grew out of some misunderstanding about a young lady in the neighborhood. Both of the men had been paying the lady marked attention. Nutt sent word to the deceased that he must cease his visits to the girl. As Hamilton Lee was returned to his demand. The men met on a public road, next morning, with the result given.

—South Boston was recently the scene of a dastardly murder. James H. Fox, a young man, a teamster, was sitting in his tenement punishing his sauey three-year-old girl by slapping her face, when his brother-in-law, Edward Donovan, an overgrown schoolboy, seventeen years of age, took umbrage and struck Fox. Fox returned the blow, who, upon Donovan left with a challenge to Fox to come on the street and he would fix him. Fox, however, remained in the house. In ten minutes Donovan returned, armed with an ugly-looked knife made from an old file, and began a fight, which ended in less than a minute by his burying the knife in Fox's bowels.

—A bloody tragedy is reported near Keokuk, in the vicinity of Lee County. Lt. Wiley Holmes, married to a sister of Beu Talbert, had some family misunderstanding, and Talbert shot Holmes in the back. Both happened to be hunting deer, and met on the road. Talbert ordered Holmes to halt, and aimed his gun at him. Holmes raised his gun, and both fired simultaneously, each shot taking effect. They then dismounted and fired again. Talbert fell in the road and Holmes walked to a house near by, failing exhausted on the doorsteps. Talbert came up and stepped over Holmes, into the house, asking for a gun to finish him. He, too, fell on the floor, and both expired in a few minutes after. Holmes was twenty-three and Talbert nineteen.

—A most unfortunate accident recently occurred on the railroad between Sheridan and Mendon. Mr. Powell procured a license in this city to marry Miss Phil. O'Brien, of Sheridan. Mr. Powell went to Sheridan to consummate his marriage. After arriving there he found that a marriage-license issued in Lenawee County would not answer in Placer, and they resolved to return to Wheatland that evening. A hand-car was procured, and the parties started on the return trip. They had not gone another party started from Wheatland about the same time to go to Sheridan on another hand-car to attend the wedding. Neither car carried a light, and some time between the two places the cars came together, and the intended bride received her left leg below the knee. Limbs while sitting on the edge of the car which rendered the amputation of the limb necessary.—*Marysville (Cal.) Advertiser.*

—A few evenings ago, a young man named Adams started from Columbia to ride into the horseback. He thought that it would be more pleasant to ride on the railroad track, and striking the track just out of Columbia spurred his horse into a gallop. Adams says that he thought his familiarity with the track would keep him out of danger, but all at once the horse came to a bridge which was without flooring. Adams was thrown over the horse's head as the poor animal's legs went through. When he recovered consciousness he found himself hanging head down under the bridge, one foot being caught in the stirrup. He was so bruised that he could not lift himself, and there he remained in the greatest agony. There was a whistle and a roar, and he knew that a train was coming. As the wheels crashed over the bridge he felt a shock. The cowcatcher had thrown the horse off, but the saddle was wedged in between sills. He hung until sunrise and was then rescued almost dead.—*Houston (Tex.) Telegram.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1879.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7 50	@ 8 70
Sheep	5 50	@ 6 50
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5 50	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 07
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@ 43
OATS—Western Mixed	32	@ 32
RYE—Western	57	@ 57
PORK—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
LARD—Steam	5 25	@ 5 25
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	38	@ 45
" Pulled	30	@ 40
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4 50	@ 4 65
Fair to Good	4 00	@ 4 30
Common	3 00	@ 3 50
Stockers	2 60	@ 3 00
Cows	2 00	@ 3 00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 50	@ 3 60
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 00	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	30	@ 32
Fair to Good	25	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	22	@ 23
FLOUR—Spring Wheat	4 25	@ 5 25
Fair to Good do	3 50	@ 4 00
Winter	4 50	@ 5 00
Springs	4 50	@ 5 00
Patent do	5 50	@ 6 00
Extra Do	7 00	@ 7 00
GRAIN—Wheat, Spring	93	@ 93
Corn, No. 2	37	@ 37
Oats, No. 2	23	@ 23
Barley, No. 2	57	@ 57
Rye, No. 2	40	@ 40
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	3½	@ 4
Red-Tipped Hurl	3½	@ 3½
Carpet Brush	3½	@ 3½
Hurl Brush	3½	@ 3½
PORK—Mess	8 60	@ 8 75
LARD	5 00	@ 5 00
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	52 00	@ 56 00
3d Clear	38 00	@ 40 00
Clear Dressed Siding	36 00	@ 38 00
Common Siding	24 00	@ 26 00
Common and Fencing	20 00	@ 22 00
Joists and Scantling	22 00	@ 24 00
Shingles	3 25	@ 3 40
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 50	@ 4 80
Medium	3 75	@ 4 25
Hogs—Best	4 00	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 4 50
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 00	@ 5 35
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Best	4 25	@ 4 40
Philadelphias	4 30	@ 4 40
SHEEP—Best	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 00	@ 3 40

—would not, though he might be ever so hungry, eat supper until I was there to make and pour out the tea. "It tastes so much better from your hand, Sis," he used to say.

Nathaniel was a printer, and had been a fine, stalwart, singing, whistling fellow until that dreadful day in September when he met with the terrible accident which resulted in the loss of his right arm.

Since then he had been on the invalid list, and sang, and whistled, and joked no more. We had, fortunately, some money saved when the misfortune came upon us, but it was now almost exhausted. And Nat began to worry about that, among other things; but I never lost heart. Why should I? I had youth, health and strength and twelve dollars a week. And we could manage not to starve or freeze on twelve dollars a week, and Nat's overcoat and my cloak could both be turned, and—somebody was coming home soon.

Widow Winterpippin—do I hear her!—proved an angel of goodness during our trouble, coming to sit with Nat herself when his arm was at the worst; —I had to go to the store after the first few days, or the salary would have ceased, though they did, for a wonder, give me an extra half-hour at noon when I went home to lunch—sending Nannie to wait on him when he was getting better, and making all sorts of nice dishes to tempt his appetite, and lending him all the nicest books and keeping the room bright with beautiful flowers. But it wasn't this kindness that made Nat fall in love with her. Oh, no! for he had fallen in love with her long before, and was on the point of telling her so when that cruel machinery grasped his arm.

"But I mustn't give her up now, Susie," he said to me—we had no secrets from each other—"though I love her more than ever. Twould have been no match, in a worldly sense, for her, before—a printer with only what he earned from week to week, and a pretty, young widow, owning houses and lands sufficient to give her an income of a thousand a year. But now it is simply impossible. Disabled for life, I must make up my mind to be a burden on you, and see her marry——"

"You'll do no such thing, Natiuniel," cried I. "Will you come over your? It seems to me that the people who are the jolliest when they are jolly are the bluest when they are blue. One would think you'd look both arms and legs to hear you talk. Do you forget your favorite motto, '*All desperandum*,' to say nothing of 'Up, guards, and at 'em?'"

But Nat continued very low in his spirits, all I could do or say. And this was a fortnight before the Christmas Eve before *that* Christmas Day.

The kettle had just begun to boil next morning, and I had just called out "Merry Christmas" to Nat, hearing Nannie in his own room, when Widow Winterpippin's blue-eyed little maid knocked at the door, with a "Merry Christmas," a giggle and a note from her mistress. The note read:

DEAR MRS. MCCHILLY—Will you and Mr. McChilly favor me with your company to dinner at two o'clock? Nathaniel will be with us, and I have a few friends coming in this evening at seven o'clock."

"And I've got a note for everybody in the house, Miss Lucy," said the upper, miss. So don't cook no dinner, miss," said the little maid, laughing outright. (This little maid was almost always laughing, in which respect she much resembled her black-eyed mistress.) "Say we'll come with pleasure, Nannie," said I. "Yes, miss," and away she flew.

And at seven precisely, the invited guests were assembled in the widow's pretty parlor. Dear me! How pretty it was. Christmas greens were festooned all around the walls, and anchors, and wreaths, and hearts, and crosses were hung wherever they could be hung, and above the mantel, "Merry Christmas," in large dark green letters, brightened by crimson berries greeted us as we entered the door. And there were stands filled with lovely geraniums and begonias, and lilies in each window, and a splendid fire in the grate, and most charming of all there was the new herself in a pearl-gray silk, with scarlet flowers in her hair.

Then Nathaniel—poor fellow, how his empty sleeve annoyed him—and Mr. and Mrs. McChilly and her grandchildren were already there—the old lady in the easiest chair in the room, nearest the fire, with a glass of lemonade, of which she was very fond (how did Widow Winterpippin manage to find out everybody's little weaknesses in the way of eating and drinking?) on a small round table by her side, and the grandson and his wife looking over the photograph album in a cosy corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose and the three Rosebuds, as we called the children, we, darling, auburn-haired girls, came in at the same time we did, and Mr. and Mrs. Summer, he looking worn and haggard and she with traces of tears around her beautiful eyes—and the baby—made their appearance a few minutes later.

"And now that we are almost all here," said Widow Winterpippin—we wondered who else was to come—"we'll have a dance to begin with. You will play, Mrs. Summer? Nannie can hold the baby."

But Mrs. Summer blushed and said she "never played, you know."

"But you can," insisted the widow, in her genial way. "You surely have not forgotten. I used to hear you playing so much and so well when you first moved here, and Mr. Summer sang, then, too. Many a happy hour have I passed listening to you both." And Mr. Summer, with a conscious, contrite look in his face, put his arm around his wife and led her to the piano.

Then Nathaniel took the widow, and Mr. Summer Mrs. McChilly's granddaughter by marriage, and Mrs. McChilly's grandson Mrs. Rose, and Mr. Rose me, and we had an old-fashioned quadrille dance in the old-fashioned way—and a jig to end with. And Mrs. McChilly declared it made her feel like dancing herself, and she would have danced, too, I believe, if it hadn't been for her rheumatic foot. As it was, she beat time to the jig-time with her cane, until her arm was so tired she couldn't beat any longer, and Nannie and the baby took it and beat away, utterly recardless of time, until all the ladies had made their final curtseys to their partners.

After the dance we had a lovely ballad from Mr. Summer, who had a fine tenor voice, and a comic song from Mr. Rose, who had a voice suited to it. The comic song had a silly, rollicking chorus, in which the company all joined with as much earnestness as though their lives depended upon their doing so.

"Tra-la-la-la-la-la
Tra-la-la-la-la will do."

And then supper. Such a supper! Roast turkey, cranberry sauce, mince pie, crisp celery, home-made bread, pickles, tongue, stewed oysters, candied and wax dolls (the dolls beside the children's plates). And when we were all through and back to the parlor again, sitting in a half-circle around the grate-fire, a cup of fragrant tea or coffee in every hand, Widow Winterpippin, who sat in the center of the half-circle, said: "And now, if no one has any objection, I would like to tell you a wonderful dream I had last night."

"Any objection!" "No, indeed!" "Delighted to hear it!" from all sides. And, while the Summer baby crowed itself to sleep in its mother's arms, and the Rosebuds, on the floor at their father's feet—each with her own doll clasped to her breast—drooped their shining heads until they sank upon the shoulders Nannie had thoughtfully placed near them, the chairs in the half-circle were drawn closer and all eyes were fastened on the Widow Winterpippin's sunny face.

"I went to bed last night," began the widow, in a low voice, "very tired." "I should think so," and every woman in the listener.

"And I began to dream directly. And everybody in the house was in that dream," the widow went on. "Yes, children and all. I thought it was Christmas night, just as it is now, and Nannie and I were asking just as we did to-night, for the company to arrive. And they began to arrive as the clock struck seven. First came Mr. and Mrs. Rose and the Rosebuds, looking so smiling and happy that I said at once, 'I have good news to tell me.'

"Mrs. McChilly—dear, kind Mrs. McChilly—(Mrs. McChilly sat bolt upright in her chair and closed her lips firmly as her nose, which seemed to say, has paid the doctor's bill,' Mrs. Rose began. And promised, she having so many business acquaintances, to look out for a situation for me,' said Mr. Rose. 'And she says to-day is the birthday of the Savior and He dearly loves children, and she is going to love us for his sake and be our friend always as long as we are good,' said the children, beginning to sing the Sweet By-and-By so loudly that we did not hear Mr. Aubrey come in; but there he was, his face glowing and his eyes sparkling. (Mr. Aubrey was the grandson with whom Mrs. McChilly had quarreled); and he cried out, 'God bless her! my mother's mother. I knew she couldn't stay mad long. She's forgiven me and kissed Alice.' (Alice was the young girl with whom he had fallen in love without the old lady's permission.)

"And all of a sudden there was Mrs. McChilly among them, being welcomed with loving words, and hugs and smiles —the eldest Rosebud had a glass of lemonade ready for her—and saying, 'Dear, dear, what is a little money to gratitude and affection like this?'

"Nothing, answered Mr. Summer, who was there all of a sudden, too, with his wife and the baby, looking as handsome as an old when I first saw him, nearly two years ago, and as for Mrs. Summer, her eyes were like stars and her cheeks like roses, and she stole softly to my side, while he was tossing the baby and singing a merry song to it, and whispered: 'A promise has been my Christmas gift, a promise worth all the gold and jewels in the world.' And then Susie Bracket danced in and shyly held up a letter from somebody far away, that I might see and rejoice with her. And Nathaniel—what are a ridiculous part of the dream that about Nathaniel Bracket was. Really, I don't think I can tell it."

"Oh, but you must!" I cried.

"Indeed you must!" they all cried.

"Well if I must, I must," said the widow, with a sweet, little nervous laugh. "I thought Nathaniel followed me into the dining-room, where I had gone to take a last look at the supper table—oh, it's too ridiculous!"

"Nothing of the sort," said Mrs. Summer. "I don't believe it. I've no doubt it was the most sensible thing Nathaniel ever did—in a dream."

"And *please* go on," begged his wife.

"And he took my hand," the widow went on, "and said—oh, I can't tell you all I dreamed he said, but he ended by saying, 'And so, of course, I must think of you no longer—a poor, crippled fellow like me.' And I said——"

"*What* did you say?" cried Nathaniel, springing to his feet and looking eagerly toward her, totally forgetful of the rest of the company.

"Nathaniel Bracket, you're an idiot!"

"Just as I expected," murmured poor Nat, sinking into his chair again.

"'If you *have* lost your arm—your *right* arm,'" the widow calmly proceeded, "'you haven't lost your head, and that head, as I happen to know, contains the usual, perhaps a little more than the usual, amount of brains, and it, as I hear, a thousand or two will give you an interest in Tom Allen's business, why what is to prevent me, having a little money at my command and no one to take care of but myself, lending it to you—for the sake of your sister, of whom I am very fond? Or, if you won't look at it in that way, why can't I become a partner, a *very* silent one, and you manage for me, taking a fair equivalent for your services?' And that's the end——"

"Never!" shouted Nat, springing from his chair once more and taking a few steps toward her. "The dream never ended in that way. Nathaniel made some further remark, I'm sure he did."

"I believe he did," said the widow, knitting her pretty brows, as though in thought, while a rosy blush overspread her face, "but dreams grow so shadowy at the last and this became so very indistinct after I had spoken of going into the printing business myself that I can scarcely remember——"

"That Nat Bracket said," prompted Nathaniel, "God bless you for a darling! and I'll accept the offered loan on condition that you'll add to it a Christmas *gift*—a gift above all price—your precious self."

"Well, well, how did you ever know?" exclaimed the widow in pretended surprise.

"Can't imagine," said Nat, his eyes sparkling with fun for a moment, and then, as he rose from her seat, he came and stood before her and said entreatingly, "But I *don't* know what answer you dreamed you made."

"Nor I," laughed the widow.

"But *I* do," said Mrs. McChilly, with an emphatic rap of her cane; "I do—Mrs. Nathaniel Bracket."

And we all shouted and clapped our hands like a parcel of children, and then we all (not one of us, I'm sure, could have told why) cried a little and were quietly feeling for our handkerchiefs to wipe away the tears, when the old lady spoke again, looking down on the Rosebuds, who were still sleeping. "I *will* be a friend to these little ones and their parents," she said, "a good friend. That part of the dream shall come true. As for my grandson——"

"Here he is," screamed Nannie, with a hysterical laugh, as she flung open the door that led into the dining-room.

And there he was, to be sure, with his sweetheart on his arm, and in an instant they were both kneeling before their grandmother, with one of the old lady's wrinkled hands in blessing on each bowed, young head.

Mr. Summer turned from the pretty tableau and bent and kissed his wife, and softly whispered something to her that made her "eyes like stars" indeed, as she exclaimed in a voice trembling with joy. "My part of the wonderful dream has already come true."

"And mine came true this morning," said I, as I took the letter from my pocket.

"It is said that ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, is going to marry a young lady at Bridgewater, Mass.

—It is said that the excessive walking of Miss Von Hellen has brought on partial paralysis of the legs.

—William M. Evarts' month will hold four yards of the English language without crowding.—*Boston Post.*

—Amesbury, Mass., has a public library of 4,000 volumes, for which it is largely indebted to the poet Whittier.

—The house that Gen. Grant built for himself in Washington, at a cost of $25,000, has just been sold to an Ohio lady for $18,000.

—The historian Bancroft recently presented the lady who reads the proofs of his work with fifty dollars for discovering an error in a Latin quotation.

—L. W. Pond, the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*er, was recently placed in solitary confinement at the Massachusetts State Prison for clandestinely passing letters.

—Joaquin Miller's former wife has separated from her second husband. His daughter, Maud, who is now about fifteen years old, is

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

The Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County met at the Court House in Charlevoix, on Thursday, Jan. 2d, at one o'clock p. m. pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Niles, Mr. Ward was elected temporary chairman

Roll called; present: Niles, Smith, Ward, and Weaver.

There not being a quorum present, the Board adjourned till to-morrow at 8 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, 3d.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment; Mr. Green in the chair. Present, Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Green, Hicks, Kent, Niles, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The bonds of the several county officers were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Weaver that all the Townships in the county be allowed to extend their time for the collection of taxes to the 1st day of April.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Green, Ward, Niles, Weaver, Wooden —8.

Nays—Hicks, Kent, Smith.

Not having received a two-thirds majority of all the Supervisors, it was declared lost.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the foregoing vote was reconsidered.

Moved by Mr. Kent that the time for the collection of taxes be extended 20 days. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles, that the note held by this county against Jackson Ingalls be placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney, to be sued immediately.

Amended by Mr. Kent that the Prosecuting Attorney be instructed to commence action at once against Jackson Ingalls for the collection of the note given by said Jackson Ingalls to the County of Charlevoix.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the amendment be laid upon the table until one o'clock p. m., at which time the note shall be brought forward for inspection.

Mr. Niles read a circular from the Board of Supervisors of Berry county in reference to petitioning the Legislature in regard to taxing certain property. A motion by Mr. Niles that it be concurred in was carried.

On motion of Mr. Weaver the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Board called to order by the chairman. All present except Messrs. Weed and Robinson.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Ward the resolution lying on the table relative to the extension of time for the collection of taxes was taken up.

The original motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward that the Board adjourn sine die.

Ayes—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver —4.

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Kent, Niles, Wooden.

Lost.

[Concluded next week]

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. H. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Hosea T. Mudge, and Margaret Mudge, his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Cosbo, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 13, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 241, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Cosbo to Lloyd J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as a I that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (27) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

LLOYD J. FRENCH,

Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one promissory note for $100, against Geo. F. Beardsley, and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

Boyne, Mich., Dec. 27, 1878.

D. V. MONROE.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35-lyr O. S. SMITH.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the Sea Building, Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Sirloin, Porter House, and Round Steaks only *8 cts.* per pound.

Boiling pieces and stews, *5* and *6* cts per lb.

Roasts *8* and *7* cts. per pound.

Fresh Fish, whole, *5* cents per pound.

Dressed ready to fry or broil, *10* cts per pound.

Oysters, 30 cts. per can; stewed, *15* cents per dish; Fried, 20 cts: raw, *10* cents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

34-6m D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who were predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds, settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter.

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much IN SELLING GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

An Important Fact! A. McCABE & Co.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counseller at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wild and and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance.

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1yr

MRS. R. E. — Carpenter, — Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Hosea T. Mudge, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Hosea Pratt, of the State and county aforesaid, dated December 1, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Four" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Hosea Pratt to William R. Sargent, on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber Three of Mortgages, on page 29, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as a I that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (27) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

WILLIAM R. SARGENT,

Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,

Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]

Dated this 21st day of Dec., 1878.

LOW PRICES IN DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Ruttan's store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

33-tf *D. J. Bradley.*

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite FOX, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman, Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy low

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS CASH

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER

LAW —AND— Real Estate Office —OF—

Edw. H. Green, Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms AND Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent. Charlevoix, Mich.

1161y

FOR SALE.

One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mr. C. Pratt. Price, $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political soundness made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the newest, cheapest, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of the truest and rational financial business policy, and of state development.

In large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state, it is able to give its readers to supplement possible by better, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintains special correspondents in all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

The combinations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoints of newest information, and of an adherence to correct political and economic principles. Its columns are opened public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking investigation which it has given this year the important phases of the currency question.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS.

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 40.

All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by drafts on Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Subscriptions to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for canvassers. Send for Agent's circular, specimen copies, etc. Address *POST AND TRIBUNE,* Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Bethune, dated April 24th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 207, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-three Dollars and Fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of Fifty Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as a I that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (27) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

GEORGE BETHUNE, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 15th day of Dec. 1878. 1251-13

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, the County of Charlevoix. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, C. H. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holding at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate. (A true Copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Tayaksegwh deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, Administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tognio is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United states survey.

EDWARD B. GREEN, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for complainant, Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 26, 1879. 39

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much IN SELLING GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

An Important Fact! A. McCABE & Co.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 39. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 21, 1879. Whole No., 470

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone.*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory, five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

PAILTHORP & NEWBERRY, Attorneys and Solicitors, Will practice in any of the Courts. Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, *Physician and Surgeon,* CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt, LAWYER AND NOTARY, Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS, Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

MRS. R. E. — Carpenter, — Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

FOR $2 you can buy a COW-MILKER, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for H. E. BISBEE, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE, CALL ON Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines *JUST RECEIVED.*

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

LEAVE PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

LEAVE CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

The Advocate has resumed.

The Prosecuting Attorney of Wexford county gets a salary of $450 a year, and the Treasurer $600.

Dexter a Noble, of Elk Rapids, are preparing to build a new dock larger than their present one.

The Catholics, of Petoskey, are preparing to build a 35x65 feet church with a 28x28 feet addition.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. H. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

The Township Board are purchasing quite an extensive addition to the Township Library.

The Intermediate Department has been opened in the Charlevoix school, with Miss Annie Cooper as teacher.

The steamers on the route between Grand Haven and Milwaukee have stopped running on account of ice. They can come up here and run until it thaws out down there.

Personal.—L. D. Bartholomew of this village leaves soon for the outside world. He will visit Chicago, Spring Lake, and other points, and will attend the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. before he returns.

—Geo. W. Crouter, druggist, of this place, left yesterday to attend a two month's course in a dental college.

—B. F. Ingalls, and O. B. Hennikn, of Petoskey, were in town Wednesday last.

—H. O. Rose, of Petoskey, paid Charlevoix a visit Friday.

—C. J. Wooden, Supervisor of Bear Lake Township, was in town yesterday.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenkby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

Congressman Hubbell was reported lately to have been compelled by illness to go home, but Washington advices say he is there and hard at work in framing the harbor and river bill.

The discount on Canada money is partly attributable to the fact that our American banks cannot pay them out without incurring a tax of 10 per cent, under the United States revenue laws.

Niles says we sit at one end of a "one-horse telegraph line." We shall write to the President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and tell him about that. Niles must apologize.

The ice harvest has commenced here. The ice is not so thick as is desirable, but the experience of last winter has taught Charlevoix people to "make hay while the sun shines." Ice six inches thick is better than none at all.

Senator Bell, of this District, is chairman of the committee on "Immigration," and is a member of the "Judicial Committee." Of the committee on "Canals and River and Harbor Improvements," and the committee on "Expiring Laws." Representative Pailthorp is a member of the committees on "Judiciary," and "Public Lands."

Cold? Why, bless you, no. All the cold weather we experience here is in reading the weather reports from the frigid latitudes south of us. From all directions come tidings of extreme cold, the thermometer ranging as low as 30 and 40 degrees below zero. Even in Southern Kansas, that sunny land, they have had it 12 degrees below zero. In Charlevoix and the Pine Lake region at no time this winter has the mercury been below *nine degrees above zero!* Sell out down there and come up north into a milder climate!

A Justice of the Peace of Norwood Township has been invited by the Highway Commissioner of this Township to waltz up and settle his little bill of $15 for trotting his horses across the bridge. A lively time is anticipated. Some one must be made an example of. We notice considerable carelessness lately in driving across the bridge. Either have the law enforced, or take down the sign boards.

The Sentinel vs. "The Orator."

From the Petoskey Record.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Niles, Supervisor of Springvale, relative to an article which appeared in the last number of the Charlevoix *Sentinel:*

The Charlevoix *Sentinel,* in a half-column article devoted to me, abounding in flings and personalities, dubs me "The Orator." While I do not propose to retort by the same mode of warfare, which is neither gentlemanly, nor altogether in keeping with the legitimate province of a high-toned, moral educator, such as the *Sentinel* claims to be, I should be heartily glad to discuss the merits of any live question pertaining to the real interests of Charlevoix county, such as the removal of the county seat, the bridge question, or the reduction of the salaries of Charlevoix county officials, either publicly, or through the columns of the *Sentinel.* Mr. Smith, and the same gentleman whose John prounction the "Orator" article is, both take different views of these questions from myself, and exasperated by the efforts I make to honestly and faithfully represent the wishes of my constituents, resort to the tactics of the coward, blackguard, and pettifogger, to squelch me, not daring, from the weakness of their cause, to engage in a full, frank, and good natured discussion of those questions on their merits. W. C. Niles.

From the Petoskey Democrat.

As the thing that sits at one end of a one horse telegraph wire, distributes mail to the people of Charlevoix, and edits the biggest humbug in Michigan, swells up like a big blow snake, and scatters his low dirty slang broadcast for the express purpose of injuring any and every one who dares to speak in defense of right, I ask the privilege of saying through your columns that hereafter I don't propose to take any notice of his dirt throwing. But if the editor of the *Sentinel* or any other person of Charlevoix wishes to come to the front, and discuss the questions that interest the taxpayers of Charlevoix county, in a gentlemanly way, we are ready to meet him in public face to face, or through the press, otherwise we shall leave him to die the death of those who use slang for argument.

Ed. of *Sentinel* please copy.

W. C. Niles.

One newspaper not being deemed sufficient to contain the brain-work of the great agitator, the columns of *two* are secured. As a double-barreled slinger Niles is a success. Now, we never censured Mr. Niles, nor any of his colleagues for voting as they thought the interests of their respective sections demanded, neither shall we. We only retorted when Mr. Niles heaped abuse upon Charlevoix alone, when five or six other Townships were equally as deserving of his distribes. And that which he considered blameworthy was the exercise of the same privileges that he claimed for himself and his followers. He wishes to have a "fair, frank, good-natured discussion" of the questions at issue!!! Shades of Moses! If fairness, frankness or good nature characterized his conduct on these matters this controversy would not have occurred. The opposite of these traits has marked his course on the Board since he became a member of it. "The biggest humbug in Michigan." Yes. About the time we called Mr. Niles an orator the Sentinel was the ablest and best journal in the two counties, and its editor a gentleman and a scholar. We had Mr. Niles, word for this. As for the discussion to which he challenges us, there is only one question which we care to discuss with Mr. Niles, and that is a little matter of debit and credit on our ledger which has his name at the head of the page.

Five degree below zero at Petoskey on the 15th. Five degrees above zero at Charlevoix the same day.

Mr Pailthorp recently gave notice in the House of Representatives that he would introduce a bill for the incorporation of the village of Petoskey.

The Traverse Bay *Eagle* has flopped again. It puts itself on record in the Michigan Almanac for 1879 as "Independent." The Nationals of Grand Traverse now have no organ.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to compel non-residents to procure a license for using nets for fishing.

The schooners Evening Star and Charlotte Rush went from Chicago to Sheboygan, Wis., on the 13th of this month.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	18
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	$1 00 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4½ to 5½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 to 8

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Notaries.—The following appointments of Notaries Public for Charlevoix county were confirmed by the Senate on the 16th: E. H. Green, W. A. Smith, J. M. Eaton, H. R. Miller, A. Buttars, James, A. Kent.

The carpenters of Charlevoix are anticipating lively times in building next season. Several of our citizens are figuring on new residences, numerous cottages at the resort will be erected, and one or more business buildings are contemplated.

How Sanscript Recalled Recollections of Fifty Years Ago.

The boys were coasting down Sycamore-street Hill, last evening, when John Sanscript and his wife came along. They had been up on Baltimore street visiting, and were on their way home.

"Just see them boys," said John, as he braced up at the intersection of Mulberry street. "It really reminds me of the days when I was a lad. Do you know, Jane, that I used to coast down hill on a sled that way?"

"Did you, John?"

"Why, yes; but that's fifty years ago!"

Sanscript scratched his head contemplatively, and then muttered, *sotto voce*: "Darn my grand-daddy's buttons, if I don't try it!"

"Try what, dear?" anxiously asked Mrs. S.

"I'm going to coast just once, to revive recollections of fifty years ago."

"Now, John, if I were you——"

"But you are not me, so don't interfere. Here, sonny (to a lad just puffed up the hill with his sled); here, sonny, I'll give you a quarter to let me slide down on your sled once."

The bargain was eagerly nailed and clinched.

"Be keerful, old man," urged the boy, as Sanscript squatted rather awkwardly on the sled; "be keerful, I say, and don't let her sunk out way or t'other till she brings up, or you'll get smashed."

"Never mind, younker," assured John; "I've been here afore—some years afore, indeed."

But what will never be known, for just then the sled, of its own accord, started down hill, and even John himself has not since been able to recall what he was about to observe. The surprise at the sled's unexpected movement was general.

"Look out," yelled the boy.

"Oh, John," screamed Mrs. Sanscript.

"Whoa, there!" yelled John.

But the sled wouldn't whoa. It seemed to have set off down that hill to beat its best time. John had chance only to clutch hold of both sides and hold his breath for fear the wind would blow off the top of his head. The only thought he had time to foster was that the boy must have greased the sled's runners as a practical joke. And if this was coasting, he had never coasted, if his recollection served him right.

Two-thirds the way down the hill the sled struck an ice hummock, and immediately his course was changed to a parabolic curve.

Whack! bang! crash! clink!

The bringing up was awfully sudden and uncertain. Sanscript and the sled disappeared as abruptly as a shooting-star. The latter lay shivered to stoms against a lamp-post, and Sanscript lay shivering in the grocery cellar opposite. When Mrs. Sanscript got there she was filled with the lamp-post and stopped the vehicle. Sanscript rose like a circus-leaper and went right on turning twenty somersaults to the second. He went through the grocery window as the circus-leaper goes through a paper hoop. All the gingerbread horses and candy apples and other Christmas luxuries were disarranged, of course. Sanscript's body struck a Western Reserve cheese on the counter, scattering the skippers in consternation. The old skipper bounded five feet at an obtuse angle, touching again for a second at the top step of the cellar stairs in the rear of the store, and then, continuing like a diver into the Platonic depths below, he went feet foremost through the head of a hogshead, filled with something soft. At first it was uncertain whether the contents were Orleans molasses or melted glucose. Before he had time to investigate, the grocer and the two policemen came down. The unhappy old boy was lifted out of his sweet pickle and hauled off to the station-house on a charge of malicious destruction of property. The grocer appeared soon after, and compromised by John paying the following bill:

Window sash	$10 00
Crushed sugar	12 00
Hogshead molasses	6 25
Christmas goods	1 50
Total	$29 75

Then the boy came in with a bill of $5 for his sled, to say nothing of the loss of a suit of clothes, a surgeon's bill for plastering sundry skinned surfaces, and the bill of a hackman who conveyed the fainting wife home. In the cooler moments afterthought, Sanscript reckoned it up and discovered that it had cost him $109.78 to recall recollections of fifty years ago, and required but one minute and five seconds of old Father Time in which to do the recollecting.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Chinese Review.

A Chinese review has just been witnessed and described by a correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier*. Themen, clad in uniforms of red and blue, were ranged in two ranks, every tenth man holding a bright scarlet flag, while a sergeant in the middle gave the time to the advance by waving a huge crimson standard. At the sound of a horn, which resembled the humming of a gigantic bee, the battalion prepared to receive cavalry. Out popped a soldier brandishing a pike, which he poked at an imaginary assailant, then uttering a shriek like an owl he flourished his shield, turned a somersault, and tripplingly retired to the ranks. When everybody had popped out, brandished and poked his pike, shrieked like an owl, thrown a somersault, and retired, the big horn hummed once more, the soldiers formed in square and one of them danced gravely but energetically forward, throwing out his right leg with a graceful jerk; then bounding backward he again danced forward, this time throwing out his left. Then he jumped, he waltzed, he capered, he pranced, he turned head over heels, rolled himself well in the dust (which rose in clouds), stood on the back of his neck while he flourished his legs in the air, recovered himself, grasped wildly with his arms at nothing in particular, made a grotesque courtesy to the Viceroy and retired. With this martial spectacle the review concluded.

Capt. Boyton's Encounter With a Shark.

"I have experienced some rough usage," said Capt. Boyton. "and have had some very narrow escapes while testing my armor in the waters of Europe, but," he said, modestly, "I don't imagine it would be of much interest now to your American readers to recount them, as they have already appeared in print, in one form or another. My encounter with a shark, however, while crossing the Strait of Messina in 1877, will long be remembered by me and those who accompanied me on that eventful trip. I don't believe I would have undertaken the trip had it not been for the rumors that were in circulation that I dare not try it. The waters of this famous strait are alive with shark of the fiercest description at almost all seasons of the year, and, before my venture, it was said that but one man had ever succeeded in crossing it alive, and this was no less a personage than Saint Francisco, who, as the legend has it, threw off his cloak and passed over dry-shod. When it was given out that I was to make the attempt to swim over in my armor, the fishermen and the natives gave me up as either insane or a man in an alliance with the devil. When all my arrangements were perfected, on the 16th of March of that year, I entered the water during the morning, accompanied by two boats filled with members of the Italian press, officers of the Marine Department, and others, each of whom was thoroughly armed to protect me in case I was attacked by the man-eaters, as the sharks of the straits are justly termed. The water was somewhat rough and the current fearfully strong and hard to battle against, but I paddled away with all my strength, and succeeded in making the middle of the strait without accident or encountering any of my expected foes, although the people in the boats sighted several and shouted to me to be on my guard. All at once, when near a crested wave, I saw a dark object shooting under the water toward me, and knew that it was a shark. I raised my head and the upper part of my body from the water, and drew my long and sharp knife which I usually carry awaited his coming. I had to wait but a second, as the monster was then on to me. I saw him turn on his back and open his jaws, and then I made a lunge for his white belly with my knife. The blade penetrated the skin a short distance from the mouth, and as soon as the shark felt it he made a turn with lightning-like rapidity and hit me a fearful blow on the side with his tail, breaking one of my ribs. I still retained my hold on the handle of the knife, resolved not to lose it, and was drawn under the water by the shark. When I arose to the surface my antagonist was not to be seen, but it was evident he had got all he wanted. I was not frightened in the least by the fish, but I confess I had considerable fear of the men in the boats as they fired wildly at the shark, and I narrowly escaped the bullets intended for him. Well, to make a long story short, I succeeded in making the trip all right. The fishermen had never heard of such a thing before and dubbed me the Saint something and looked upon me with awe."

Capt. Boyton describes his trip across the Straits of Gibraltar as one among the most dangerous as well as important of his countless feats. He took the water at Tarifa, the southernmost port of Spain, and in fact of Europe, on the 26th of March, 1878, at ten minutes to eight o'clock in the morning, entering southwest, the weather being calm and the sea smooth at the time. He battled with the fierce currents, watched for the [illegible] and there throughout the day, and finally made shore in the Bay of Tangier on the Barbary Coast, at five minutes past one o'clock on the following morning. His longest trip was made on the River Tagus, from Toledo to Lisbon, this occupying twenty-seven days. The Captain describes the scenes along the banks of this river as unusually interesting. The American flag which he displayed was seen for the first time by the natives. On arriving at Lisbon he was received by thousands of people, and was very warmly welcomed.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Dissecting an Elephant.

Professors and students of the Columbia Veterinary College, in Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue, on Thursday morning dragged the carcass of the baby elephant that died the day before, in Central Park, into their court-yard. Then they prepared to hoist it to their dissecting-room. The great weight of the animal alarmed them for the safety of their pulleys and hoisting ropes. Reflection overcame this difficulty. At nightfall they had fitted up an inclined plane, placed the animal upon it, and adjourned for the morrow's work.

There gathered yesterday about the body Prof. Edward C. Spitzka, Dr. Finlay and a score of students. Before fixing the ropes and tackling, they stripped the monster of his skin, thereby saving the hoisting of 100 pounds. Slinging the body upon the table, the students prepared for the autopsy. Two seniors, George H. Berus and Charles A. Meyer, with a junior, went with sharpened knives at the abdomen, while Profs. Spitzka and Finlay cut and carved about the head.

When the examination was finished Prof. Spitzka gave an explanation of the autopsy:

"This animal was about two years old, and had not, of course, attained its full growth. Its weight was about eight hundred pounds. That spongy, honeycombed looking lump contains the air-chambers. You notice that there are two skulls. In the skull of the elephant that went mad in the Royal College of London, 400 bullets were embedded, yet only one of that number caused death. The only way to death in my opinion, when firing at the head, is through the eye.

"This is the brain; its weight is five pounds," the Professor said, Placing a human brain beside it, he continued: "The intellectual portion is well developed. The convolutions are more intricate than those of the human brain. The spinal chord is not as large as that of the horse. The trunk is rich with nerves and muscles. The eye is smaller than the horse's. The heart, you will notice, has two paints; in that it differs from all other animals. This shape is seen in the marine monster, whose shape is somewhat like that of the porpoise. The complex mass of muscle on the neck, which supports the head, is also interesting. The cause of death was pulmonary congestion. The lungs were so congested that they sank in water."

The hide was exhibited. The covering of the feet looked like large rubber shoes. The hide at this part is more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pay-Day.

Of all the days in the year, pay-day is probably the one most eagerly anticipated, but one most thoroughly enjoyed; there is something solid and substantial about it; it may rain great guns, but it is all the same if the sun shone. It has a social quality as well; we share the pleasure of the occasion with so many others; we know that our neighbor is looking for-ard to the same blessed period, that in common with ourselves he has a vague dread less an unforeseen balance or financial upheaval may postpone it indefinitely, —adjourn it to the hereafter, when we shall not be in need of a balance in our favor. And how many things we purchase upon the credit of that day, of which we never gave into possession, or spend our money a hundred times before we get it, thus acquiring a share of the pleasure which would result from an unlimited purchase. Oh, for this day, moreover, we banish the anticipated of a balance in favor of the Saxons, near the foodless Town of Naumburg.

The children returned to the city at night, and each one hugged and kissed Procopius as they parted, and said in a low, sweet voice:

"Spare, for our sakes, the Town of Naumburg."

The moon hung over the Saale in the golden sir, and in the late hours slipped behind the fair mountains. The sun rose fair, and the watchman looked down from the grim walls of Naumburg on the long valley; but Procopius and the Hussites were not there. The happy day never was seen in the town.

For four hundred years the Saxons have loved to recall this delightful event of history, and have celebrated it by the "Kinderfest," or "Children's Fete," or, as it is often called, "The Cherry Feast of Naumburg." This festival corresponds to our Fourth of July, and occurs on the 28th of July, and a right glad day it is to the children of Saxony. And, would you see how long the happy influence of a single good deed may last? step down when you go to Germany, drop de-n to the Saale in summer time, and eat some cherries with the children at the [illegible] a tree, in honor of the luscious General in all the world.—*Hezekiah Butterworth, in St. Nicholas.*

A Natural Mistake.

Not long ago, a Milford man came to this city, bent upon having a good time. He had been accordingly to understanding of the term, and when the shades of night had fallen he started for home in a condition which did not promise a rapid trip. He manifested a desire to become acquainted with all parts of the road, and over portions of it here and there, he lingered lovingly, but for what reason other people could not see. Some of the night had passed when he reached the vicinity of the rolling-mill in Fair Haven. In an enjoyable stupor he stumbled in, and sank into a lodging on the ground. Soon the workmen discovered him, and they dragged him in, where the molten iron glared on the walls and roof, the bright sparks were flying all around, the laborers seemed in the alternation of horrible shadows and lurid flame like inhabitants of a little pandemonium. The scene might naturally remind one of stories of the abode of the damned. They shook the man from Milford until his eyelids rose and revealed to him the interior of the mill in all its impressiveness. "Who are you and where do you come from?" said the workman. The frightened reveler stared about him as he replied, "Well, when I was on earth I lived in Milford."—*New Haven Palladium.*

PEOPLE of settled convictions—Prisoners.

Our Young Readers.

THE BOY THAT OWNS EVERYTHING.

THERE is a boy who's rather small
And very odd, nor very tall—
Who prides himself on knowing more
Than any body's ever before.
He's very strong, and thinks he can
Do quite as much as any man;
And I'm inclined to think that Jim
Believes the farm belongs to him.

If you should want to use the horse,
Why Jim you must consult, of course;
And, if he choose to answer "Nay,"
At home you'll have to spend the day.
The cows the while, he owns the fetes,
The barn and all that it contains.
The pigs, the cow, the little calf,
And—oh, dear me! that not half.

Slavery greedy has he grown,
What's dad's is his, what a mire's my own.
He says, as oft with folded arms
He takes a survey of the farm,
'In seldom that he cares to look
Inside the covers of a book;
He knows enough—wise little Jim!—
So pray don't question school to him.

He'd rather be with men than boys;
He has no sense for jokes and toys,
Yet like a baby cries and grouts
If aught is taken that he owns.
He drives like John up and down
In his lofty seat that leads to town,
And none dare say, "Why do you so?"
Because he owns the horse you know!

He likes to be the only boss
About the place; it makes him cross
To have a share he others
Who will not let him have his way.
And if he is fair and just
He lives like this, he'll live alone;
For who'll care to be his chum
Though twenty farms belong to him!

—*Josephine Pollard, in Nursery.*

THE FUNNIEST GENERAL IS ALL THE WORLD.

EVER so long ago, there lived and fought in Germany a mighty General, and he was very funny. I think he was about the funniest General in all the world.

He was very fat and very clever, and, like all fat, clever people, he loved little children. The fatter he grew, the more clever he grew, and when he had a dozen or so of children about his knees, he wasn't much of a General, as Generals go—not much of a fighting General, I mean.

But we must give the name and date of this General, and so crack the historical nut-shell, before we can set before our readers the merriment of our story. This we will do in a single paragraph, and we shall have all the rest of the story to ourselves, without our neighbor is looking for-ard to the same blessed period, that in common with ourselves he has a vague dread less an unforeseen balance or financial upheaval may postpone it indefinitely, —adjourn it to the hereafter, when we shall not be in need of a balance in our favor. And how many things we purchase upon the credit of that day, of which we never gave into possession, or spend our money a hundred times before we get it, thus acquiring a share of the pleasure which would result from an unlimited purchase. Oh, for this day, moreover, we banish the anticipated of a balance in favor of the Saxons, near the foodless Town of Naumburg.

The children returned to the city at night, and each one hugged and kissed Procopius as they parted, and said in a low, sweet voice:

"Spare, for our sakes, the Town of Naumburg."

The moon hung over the Saale in the golden sir, and in the late hours slipped behind the fair mountains. The sun rose fair, and the watchman looked down from the grim walls of Naumburg on the long valley; but Procopius and the Hussites were not there. The happy day never was seen in the town.

For four hundred years the Saxons have loved to recall this delightful event of history, and have celebrated it by the "Kinderfest," or "Children's Fete," or, as it is often called, "The Cherry Feast of Naumburg." This festival corresponds to our Fourth of July, and occurs on the 28th of July, and a right glad day it is to the children of Saxony. And, would you see how long the happy influence of a single good deed may last? step down when you go to Germany, drop de-n to the Saale in summer time, and eat some cherries with the children at the [illegible] a tree, in honor of the luscious General in all the world.—*Hezekiah Butterworth, in St. Nicholas.*

A Natural Mistake.

Not long ago, a Milford man came to this city, bent upon having a good time. He had been accordingly to understanding of the term, and when the shades of night had fallen he started for home in a condition which did not promise a rapid trip. He manifested a desire to become acquainted with all parts of the road, and over portions of it here and there, he lingered lovingly, but for what reason other people could not see. Some of the night had passed when he reached the vicinity of the rolling-mill in Fair Haven. In an enjoyable stupor he stumbled in, and sank into a lodging on the ground. Soon the workmen discovered him, and they dragged him in, where the molten iron glared on the walls and roof, the bright sparks were flying all around, the laborers seemed in the alternation of horrible shadows and lurid flame like inhabitants of a little pandemonium. The scene might naturally remind one of stories of the abode of the damned. They shook the man from Milford until his eyelids rose and revealed to him the interior of the mill in all its impressiveness. "Who are you and where do you come from?" said the workman. The frightened reveler stared about him as he replied, "Well, when I was on earth I lived in Milford."—*New Haven Palladium.*

PEOPLE of settled convictions—Prisoners.

"That does not help our case," said the Lords.

"A man who loves a child will not harm the parent," said the old pedagogue.

"But the Hussites do not love our children."

"Every man has a tender place in his heart," said the wise pedagogue. "But the art of breathing is very much overlooked. Being a process not depending on the will for its exercise, it is too much left to the mere call of Nature. It is, however, an act which can be influenced very materially by the will. Properly-trained singers are taught to attend very carefully to their breathing.

When brisk muscular exercise is taken, breathing is naturally active without any special effort. But when the body is at rest or engaged in occupation requiring a confined posture, and especially when the mind is absorbed in thought, the breathing naturally becomes diminished and the action of the lungs slow and feeble. The consequence is that the oxygenation of the blood is imperfectly carried on. Even in taking a constitutional walk the full benefit is not attained for want of thorough breathing.

As a remedy for this it has been suggested that there is room for what might be fitly termed breath gymnastics—to draw in long and full breaths, filling the lungs full at every inspiration, and emptying them as completely as possible at every expiration, and to acquire the habit of full breathing at all times. This mode of breathing has a direct effect in supplying the largest possible amount of oxygen to the blood and more thoroughly consuming the carbon, and so producing animal heat. It has also the very important effect of expanding the chest, and so contributing to the vigor of the system

The breath should be inhaled by the nostrils as well as by the mouth, where especially while out of doors and in cold weather. This has partly the effect of a respirator in so far as warming the air in its passage to the delicate air cells, and in also rendering one less liable to catch cold.

This full respiration is of so much importance that no proper substitute is to be found for it in shorter though more rapid breathing. In consequence a large portion of the air cells remains nearly stationary, the upper portion of the lungs only being engaged in receiving and discharging a small portion of air.

Profound thought, intense grief and other similar mental emotions always have a depressing effect on respiration. The blood unduly accumulates in the brain, and the circulation in both heart and lungs becomes diminished, unless, indeed, there be feverishness present. An occasional long breath or deep-drawn sigh is the instinctive effort in such a case, Nature making an effort to provide a remedy. This hint should be acted on and followed up. Where a muscular exercise is one in the open air even during inclement weather's an excellent antidote of a physical kind for a "rooted sorrow." And the same wise student, Procopius as they parted, and said in a instead of tying himself continuously to his desk, sigh at intervals a friend of the writer of this who studied and wrote while on his legs. Pacing his room, clip in hand with paper attached, he stopped as occasion required to pen a sentence or a paragraph.

Breathing is the first and last act of man, and is of the most vital necessity all through life. Persons with full, broad, deep chests rarely breathe freely and slowly, and large nostrils generally accompany large chests. Such persons rarely take cold, and when they do they throw it off easily. The opposite build of chest is more predisposed to lung diseases. The pallid complexion and consumptive blue veins show that oxygen is wanted, and that every means should be used to obtain it. Deep breathing also promotes perspiration, by increasing the circulation and the animal warmth. Waste is more rapidly repaired, and the skin as a depurating organ is quickened in its function to remove the used materials. Many forms of disease may be thus prevented, and more vigorous health enjoyed.—*Saunders' Journal.*

Authors and Disease.

It has been said that Taylor's disease was hardly understood by the physicians, and it is not even now clear whether it was dropsy or disease of the kidneys. This leads to a brief reference to authors and diseases, and by looking at the history of the former we shall find that they generally enjoy good health and live to the average of human life. Shakespeare died of a fever, and his life terminated on his fifty-second birthday. Tradition says that the disease was brought on by a drinking bout, on the occasion of a visit from Ben Jonson. "They had a merrie meeting and drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever there contracted." Such, at least, is the record. Pope died of a general decline, being then fifty-six. It is surprising how so weak a frame endured even to this age, for he speaks of his life as a "long disease." Goldsmith died of fever aggravated by a severe local ailment. Johnson was old and was a sufferer from dropsy. Addison was intemperate in his latter days, and the former brought on a dropsy. Milton, though not an old man, died like one worn out with the trials and toils of life. He is the first author who is mentioned as smoking a pipe, which he found a solace during the weary hours of blindness and old age. Fielding died in middle life, of a decline, produced by fast living. Gibbons' disease was hernia, of long standing and aggravated character, terminating in dropsy. Byron died of fever. Shelley and Falconer were lost at sea. Southey died of paralysis of mind and body, and so did Scott. Wordsworth lived to see fourscore, and died on the 23d of April, the day and month which marked both the birth and death of Shakespeare. Irving died of disease of the heart, having for the last year of his life been a great sufferer. Keats, Kirk White and Pollock died of consumption, and each early in life. Burns was broken down by poverty, toil and strong drink, and died at middle age. Coleridge had a very strong constitution, which enabled him to endure the effect of opium, and lived to the approach of old age. Tom Moore died like Scott, in a state of mental and bodily prostration. Chatterton and Hugh Miller committed suicide. Edward Everett died of a severe cold. Bryant was prostrated after making a speech, and never recovered.

Our poets have generally attained long life, as illustrated by the instances of Bryant, Charles Sprague and Halleck, to whom will yet be added Longfellow and Whittier.—*N. Y. Cor. Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Care of Colts in Winter.

It is to be regretted that there are so many farmers who still cling to the old idea that colts should not be fed with grain while young, or until put to none but cornfed horses. Furthermore, it is quite a prevalent notion among farmers that if colts are exposed to cold storms and receive no grain usage generally, it tends to toughen them and they will make better horses than if given plenty of warm food and otherwise well cared for. But there could scarcely be a more fallacious theory than that such treatment could possibly promote their growth or general welfare. There are doubtless instances where the opposite course has been practiced, and young colts have been pampered and forced into an unhealthy growth for the purposes of gain; these are rare exceptions to the rule prevailing among the foremost breeders of thoroughbred animals.

We have often heard farmers assert that grain of any kind was too stimulating and heating for colts, and while this might be a point well taken in regard to corn meal, it does not apply to oats, which are, doubtless, the best food known for horses, whether old or young. Oats contain all the elements required to build up the system and make bones, muscles and flesh. Colts should be kept growing and in good spirits, and nothing that will impair the digestive organs or in any way injure the animal's health should be fed to them. Starving or scrimping, either in the quantity or quality of food, will never harden or toughen colts. On the contrary, give them plenty of the very best food in order to fully develop the system, increase the size, and lay a foundation for a strong, healthy constitution and a well-developed frame. Starving or scrimping, either in the quantity or quality of food, will never harden or toughen colts. On the contrary, give them plenty of the very best food in order to fully develop the system, increase the size, and lay a foundation for a strong, healthy constitution and a well-developed frame. Starving or scrimping, either in the quantity or quality of food, will never harden or toughen colts. On the contrary, give them plenty of the very best food in order to fully develop the system, increase the size, and lay a foundation for a strong, healthy constitution and a well-developed frame.

The practice among those who raise fine horses is to give colts a small quantity of oats as soon as they are weaned. As long as the pasture is good, this extra feed may be omitted, but when they are brought in for the winter one or two quarts of grain per day are given and continued throughout the winter. Carrots and other nutritious roots may also be fed in moderate quantities with benefit. This food should be given in addition to a liberal supply of good hay, and all kinds of musty or dusty fodder should be carefully avoided. Colts should also be given a small quantity of salt occasionally, as it is conducive to health and general promoter of health. Pure water should also be supplied, and it is better to give it in small quantities and often, than at long intervals and then allow the animal to gorge himself in order to quench a severe thirst. Colts that are not old enough to be driven for exercise should be allowed to take a run in a yard for an hour or two every day if the weather will permit, or remain out altogether in warm climates; but a shelter should always be provided for them to sleep under at night and to protect them from cold storms. Generous treatment will always repay the breeders of stock, and with none better than horses, for colts well fed and cared for will come to maturity or a good size, and with sufficient strength to be put to hard work, a year sooner than when raised under a system of stinting in food and exposure to severe cold in winter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, their religious divisions are as given as follows: Hindoos, 139,543,820; Sikhs, 1,174,336; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jains, 2,829,851; Christians, 897,682, others, 5,417,304, and "religions not known," 522,227. The united military forces of the native States are estimated at 300,000 men. The gross revenues of the Chiefs amount to £16,000,000, and the pay £275,000 tribute money to the British Government. The British receipts and expenditures for India average about £50,000,000 a year. The Empress' Army numbers 200,000, of which 70,000 are English troops. To these number may be added 190,000 native police, who also perform frontier service.

BETTER it is to sit on a barrel at the corner grocery with contentment than to repose in the most luxurious easy-chair adorned with a lady in the house of the order-loving woman.—*Fulton (N. Y.) Times.*

MRS. JONES, how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bailie Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well and have not coughed once this morning.

Breath Gymnastics.

The importance of breathing plentifully of fresh air as an essential of health, is generally admitted. Well-ventilated rooms, open-air exercise and excursions into the country are appreciated to some extent by all classes. But the art of breathing is very much overlooked. Being a process not depending on the will for its exercise, it is too much left to the mere call of Nature. It is, however, an act which can be influenced very materially by the will. Properly-trained singers are taught to attend very carefully to their breathing.

When brisk muscular exercise is taken, breathing is naturally active without any special effort. But when the body is at rest or engaged in occupation requiring a confined posture, and especially when the mind is absorbed in thought, the breathing naturally becomes diminished and the action of the lungs slow and feeble. The consequence is that the oxygenation of the blood is imperfectly carried on. Even in taking a constitutional walk the full benefit is not attained for want of thorough breathing.

As a remedy for this it has been suggested that there is room for what might be fitly termed breath gymnastics—to draw in long and full breaths, filling the lungs full at every inspiration, and emptying them as completely as possible at every expiration, and to acquire the habit of full breathing at all times. This mode of breathing has a direct effect in supplying the largest possible amount of oxygen to the blood and more thoroughly consuming the carbon, and so producing animal heat. It has also the very important effect of expanding the chest, and so contributing to the vigor of the system

The breath should be inhaled by the nostrils as well as by the mouth, where especially while out of doors and in cold weather. This has partly the effect of a respirator in so far as warming the air in its passage to the delicate air cells, and in also rendering one less liable to catch cold.

This full respiration is of so much importance that no proper substitute is to be found for it in shorter though more rapid breathing. In consequence a large portion of the air cells remains nearly stationary, the upper portion of the lungs only being engaged in receiving and discharging a small portion of air.

Profound thought, intense grief and other similar mental emotions always have a depressing effect on respiration. The blood unduly accumulates in the brain, and the circulation in both heart and lungs becomes diminished, unless, indeed, there be feverishness present. An occasional long breath or deep-drawn sigh is the instinctive effort in such a case, Nature making an effort to provide a remedy. This hint should be acted on and followed up. Where a muscular exercise is one in the open air even during inclement weather's an excellent antidote of a physical kind for a "rooted sorrow." And the same wise student, Procopius as they parted, and said in a instead of tying himself continuously to his desk, sigh at intervals a friend of the writer of this who studied and wrote while on his legs. Pacing his room, clip in hand with paper attached, he stopped as occasion required to pen a sentence or a paragraph.

Breathing is the first and last act of man, and is of the most vital necessity all through life. Persons with full, broad, deep chests rarely breathe freely and slowly, and large nostrils generally accompany large chests. Such persons rarely take cold, and when they do they throw it off easily. The opposite build of chest is more predisposed to lung diseases. The pallid complexion and consumptive blue veins show that oxygen is wanted, and that every means should be used to obtain it. Deep breathing also promotes perspiration, by increasing the circulation and the animal warmth. Waste is more rapidly repaired, and the skin as a depurating organ is quickened in its function to remove the used materials. Many forms of disease may be thus prevented, and more vigorous health enjoyed.—*Saunders' Journal.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The sickness and loss of sight in horses kept in city stables are largely due to the escape of ammonia from the manure.

—Small matters make up the sum of our comfort, and constant attention to them will not only save trouble, but will confirm a habit of looking after more important things.

—Every man who owns an acre of land becomes a steadier and more substantial citizen. It is the work of patriotism to encourage men to become land-owners.—*Exchange.*

—As a hint to farmers, it is well to consider the fact that wheat has doubled in an average yield in England since general under-draining has been practiced.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Plum Pudding.—One pound flour, one-half pound chopped suet, one-half pound stoned raisins, one-half pound currents, three tablespoonfuls molasses, one-half pint water; mix all the ingredients thoroughly, boil steadily for four and a half to five hours; do not allow it to stop boiling; the pudding should not rest on the bottom of the vessel in which it is boiled; allow space in bag for expansion in boiling.

—Good health among stock is the best security that the animals will yield well; and sensible people who keep domestic animals cannot be wheedled into the use of any quack nostrum or quack medicine. On the other hand, those who own poor stock, and expect to suddenly make it valuable by the use of those foolish devices, show how little they know of their business.—*Exchange.*

—Take Care of the Ashes.—Many fires occur through careless disposal of ashes. The ash house should be at a safe distance from any other buildings. A safe way is, to keep the ashes in an iron can or holder, until cool, and then throw them into the box or receptacle provided for them. Wood ashes are too valuable to waste, and coal ashes possess an excellent absorbent in the earth-closet, and are very good for making hard footpaths.—*Am.*

—To keep in health, we must obey the law of our own being—not that of our neighbor—or of an ideally perfect organization as laid down by so-called physiological science. All attempts to make ourselves over into something that strikes us as more desirable, results in disease. What we may do with profit is to actively co-operate with the law of evolution that has brought us to be what we are, and is carrying us forward higher development on the same line.—*Mrs. Read, in Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

—Pop-Corn Balls.—Pop the corn, remove all imperfect kernels not open nicely, and put into a large pan or on a clean table—there should be a scant half bushel. Add a little salt to a pound of granulated sugar and boil until the mixture, when tried in cold water, is waxy; stir in five tablespoonfuls of fruit-acidic solution, of about the thickness of molasses—made by dissolving the gum in boiling water—and pour over the corn. With a spoon or stick stir until all of the kernels are coated with the mixture. When cool, flour the hands and press into balls. Flavor the sugar mixture with whatever you choose.

—Mince Pie.—One pound of finely-chopped, boiled beef—that from the neck is best; one-half pound of grated sour apple, a pound of raisins, stoned and cut fine, a pound of currents, one-fourth of a pound of suet, half the same of citron, both chopped. One teacup each of jelly, sugar and molasses, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, one grated nutmeg, a teaspoonful each of salt, ground cinnamon, mace and cloves; two quarts of cider boiled or not. Mix thoroughly, put in a porcelain kettle and set in the back of the stove. Let the mixture simmer for one hour, stirring often. Pack in a stone jar and keep in a cold place.

Keeping Farm Accounts.

Probably there is no class of men doing business, who neglect to the same extent, the keeping of accounts, as those engaging of the operations of each year. The merchant keeps his cash account, and also a book where such items are jotted down as he may think necessary to be put to hard work, a year sooner than when raised under a system of stinting in food and exposure to severe cold in winter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, their religious divisions are as given as follows: Hindoos, 139,543,820; Sikhs, 1,174,336; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jains, 2,829,851; Christians, 897,682, others, 5,417,304, and "religions not known," 522,227. The united military forces of the native States are estimated at 300,000 men. The gross revenues of the Chiefs amount to £16,000,000, and the pay £275,000 tribute money to the British Government. The British receipts and expenditures for India average about £50,000,000 a year. The Empress' Army numbers 200,000, of which 70,000 are English troops. To these number may be added 190,000 native police, who also perform frontier service.

BETTER it is to sit on a barrel at the corner grocery with contentment than to repose in the most luxurious easy-chair adorned with a lady in the house of the order-loving woman.—*Fulton (N. Y.) Times.*

MRS. JONES, how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bailie Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well and have not coughed once this morning.

Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to keep the whole body purified, the blood renewed, the liver regulated, perfect digestion and eliminate the whole system?

Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column.

The Domestic Monthly.

Our lady readers who have not seen a copy of this popular publication, cannot realize what a sensible, refined, and practical fashion and literary magazine it is. We deem it a necessity to every lady, in fact do not see how they can do without it. It stands at the head of fashion magazines, while its literary contents are of the highest standard. It is only [illegible] cents per year with a dollar pattern premium added. Specimen copy, fifteen cents. BRAKE & CO., 820 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.

Advanced Physicians.

Many of the more advanced physicians, having heard Dr. Eleese's Family Medicine prompt and sure, prescribe them regularly to their practice.

TWINSBURG, Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 25th, 1877.
DR. H. Y. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—For a long time I suffered with catarrh. I finally called in Dr. Zachary, of this place. He furnished me with your Nasal Douche, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and your Golden Medical Discovery. These remedies speedily effected an entire cure.
Yours truly, JOHN S. CHAMBERS.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts Free. Address Pamphlet Voltaic Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CANCER
INSTITUTE.
Established in 1877 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Office hours 8 to 5. Sundays 9 to 12. Dr. D. M. Bye, Aurora, Ill.

HUNT'S REMEDY
Cures Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Gravel and Dropsy. Relieves in 24 hours. Prepared by DR. HUNT, Newark, N. J. Sold by druggists. HUNT'S REMEDY. DR. HUNT'S REMEDY. Cures all of the Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. TRY HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet.

WM. B. CLARKE, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Smooth Faces and Bald Heads!
THE GENUINE PREPARATION, the secret of a Parisian Chemist, restores the hair in from 20 to 30 days. It is the only preparation in the world that will do it. Sent by express, secure from observation, on receipt of $1. Circulars free. Address, Dr. BOYER & CO., 4 North 14th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. K. VERMILYE & CO., Boston, U. S. Agents.

A. N. K. 75. 700-8-5.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know where and where their Advertisements are paying best.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The sickness and loss of sight in horses kept in city stables are largely due to the escape of ammonia from the manure.

—Small matters make up the sum of our comfort, and constant attention to them will not only save trouble, but will confirm a habit of looking after more important things.

—Every man who owns an acre of land becomes a steadier and more substantial citizen. It is the work of patriotism to encourage men to become land-owners.—*Exchange.*

—As a hint to farmers, it is well to consider the fact that wheat has doubled in an average yield in England since general under-draining has been practiced.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Plum Pudding.—One pound flour, one-half pound chopped suet, one-half pound stoned raisins, one-half pound currents, three tablespoonfuls molasses, one-half pint water; mix all the ingredients thoroughly, boil steadily for four and a half to five hours; do not allow it to stop boiling; the pudding should not rest on the bottom of the vessel in which it is boiled; allow space in bag for expansion in boiling.

—Good health among stock is the best security that the animals will yield well; and sensible people who keep domestic animals cannot be wheedled into the use of any quack nostrum or quack medicine. On the other hand, those who own poor stock, and expect to suddenly make it valuable by the use of those foolish devices, show how little they know of their business.—*Exchange.*

—Take Care of the Ashes.—Many fires occur through careless disposal of ashes. The ash house should be at a safe distance from any other buildings. A safe way is, to keep the ashes in an iron can or holder, until cool, and then throw them into the box or receptacle provided for them. Wood ashes are too valuable to waste, and coal ashes possess an excellent absorbent in the earth-closet, and are very good for making hard footpaths.—*Am.*

—To keep in health, we must obey the law of our own being—not that of our neighbor—or of an ideally perfect organization as laid down by so-called physiological science. All attempts to make ourselves over into something that strikes us as more desirable, results in disease. What we may do with profit is to actively co-operate with the law of evolution that has brought us to be what we are, and is carrying us forward higher development on the same line.—*Mrs. Read, in Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

—Pop-Corn Balls.—Pop the corn, remove all imperfect kernels not open nicely, and put into a large pan or on a clean table—there should be a scant half bushel. Add a little salt to a pound of granulated sugar and boil until the mixture, when tried in cold water, is waxy; stir in five tablespoonfuls of fruit-acidic solution, of about the thickness of molasses—made by dissolving the gum in boiling water—and pour over the corn. With a spoon or stick stir until all of the kernels are coated with the mixture. When cool, flour the hands and press into balls. Flavor the sugar mixture with whatever you choose.

—Mince Pie.—One pound of finely-chopped, boiled beef—that from the neck is best; one-half pound of grated sour apple, a pound of raisins, stoned and c

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, . . . 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

New York has discovered a trio of young heroes, under the leadership of a lad known as "Nan, the Newsboy." They have made it their business to save the lives of those who, willingly or unwillingly, have found themselves in the waters about our docks. Like Topsy, Nan seems to have "growed." He appears to have forsaken the community at an early age, as a full-blown hero, and to have constituted himself and his two companions a life-saving service. After the work of the day is over they devote their time to his humane and entirely self-imposed task. With rubber boots, cork belts, lifelines, and lanterns, they patrol the dangerous and unprotected portions of the wharves, guarding drunken sailors from tumbling over the low springpiece, or plunging into the water when too late to prevent a fall.

This homely devotion to the good of humanity has not been permitted to go unnoticed. The newspapers have taken the matter up, and it looks now as though the boys would have a substantial recognition of their services in the shape of funds with which to carry out "Nan's" pet idea—the establishment of a service in good and regular standing.

Captain Paul Boynton, the inventor of the life-saving armor suit, has taken a great fancy to Nan and his comrades, and gave them an invitation to dine with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It must have been a harder thing for the brave young fellows to face the gorgeousness of the fashionable hotel, than to have leaped into the icy waters of the bay; but with oysters, soups, fish, entrées, roasts, game, and dessert, twenty-year old hunger got the better of shyness, as well as of the viands. "Now, lads, sit down anywhere and make yourselves at home," said their host. "Gentlemen," said Nan, "this here is Gilbert Long, and that's Edward Kelly," and then the destruction began. "Have a little light wine Nan?" "No it would raise me head; we're all temperance." As the dinner proceeded, vests were unbuttoned, and collars gave way under the strain. Nan told a story about a woman who was determined to jump off one of the piers. "I ketched her by the back hair just as she was throwing herself over the stringpiece. Then she tried to scratch me. 'I've lost all my money and all my things,' said she, 'and I don't want to live any longer.' I see she was as full as a tick, and says I, 'You've kept away from the water up to now, and I guess you can keep away awhile longer.'" "When I'm grabbled around the neck by a man in the water, I helps him over the ear, and if that don't make him let go, then I belt him in the mug. That always fetches him." With a man's heart in the right place the relative positions of subjects and predicates, and the somewhat shaky use of the English language in general, fall to the background as matters of no importance.

The cost of organizing the corps contemplated by Nan, together with the furnishing of three stations at different points along the river front, will be about $800, and the cost of keeping up the service about $2,000 a year. Already the open handed brokers of Wall Street have subscribed enough to ensure the success of the scheme. The boys have received little or no reward for their unselfish devotion. It is a well-known fact that a rescued person expresses little gratitude for his deliverance. Captain Boynton says that if you want a man to avoid you ever after, lend him $10 or save his life.

Since June last, Nan has saved fifteen lives; Long six; and Kelly, two, and as their labors are among those from whom no reward could be expected, the work is the result of a conscientious desire to serve the cause of humanity; and if a little romantic excitement come in as one cause of keeping up his service, no one will think the less of him or hold back his hearty plaudits for the good work done, or his best wishes and assistance for the future of Nan, the Newsboy's life saving corps.

New York policemen, with all their faults, have one strong point. They rigidly uphold the dignity and majesty of the law as embodied in themselves. A couple of these noble creatures are now up before the Police Commissioners, to whom it has been clearly shown, on the testimony of a score of witnesses that they nearly clubbed to death a man who ventured to remonstrate against his unexpected and causeless arrest. During their examination, one of the offending peelers admitted that he didn't know what they arrested the man for, and that he only clubbed him as a matter of form. On the same evening, and just before the exploit mentioned, the same worthy pair had collared an old man "on suspicion," and told him they would let him go if he would stand treat, which he accordingly did. It is rather more than possible that these two valuable cusses will be lost to the force hereafter, and that these over-vigilant guardians of the peace will be returned to private life, where they can club their fellow-men only on equal terms and at the risk of serving their country in the penitentiary.

The sugar agitation still continues lively hereabouts. The enemies of the refiners finding themselves beginning to lose ground in the public estimation, are making the most strenuous exertions to obtain credence for their stories of fraud and adulteration. Last Monday night there was a mass meeting at Cliekering Hall, which they had previously called, and at which their ringleader, "the man named Fuller," whom I mentioned in a recent letter on this subject, made a violent speech denouncing the refiners, and urging the same old charges, which have been repeatedly discredited. It was love's labor lost for the Cubans, however, for not only did the audience openly resent the absurd harangue, but Hon. David A. Wells, who was present, and who had been especially assued by Mr. Fuller, came forward and made a speech setting forth the real facts in the case, and refuting the slanders against himself and against the refiners, in such a way that the antagonists of the latter were placed in a worse shape than ever.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, which has for years been the leading theatre in New York in the production of society dramas, has been ignominiously closed on account of dissensions in its management and lack of funds with which to pay its company and orchestra; and a receiver has been appointed to close out its affairs. The catastrophe occurred one evening during Jeo Jefferson's engagement. The eminent Rip Van Winkle was dressed for his part, and a good-sized audience was assembled in the house, when the actors and actresses unanimously struck for their back pay, and as they obstinately declined to take soft words and fair promises in lieu thereof, the impatient audience had to be told that there would be no performance, but that they could get their money back at the door. Thus closed in disgrace, for a time, at any rate, the career of one of the most brilliant and apparently successful places of amusement in the country. It remains to be seen how soon a manager will be found courageous enough to attempt to coax back its former prestige.

In the theatrical line there is nothing else particularly startling, unless it be the attatk which is just commencing on the so-called "sacred" concerts, which have recently so multiplied, especially at low resorts, as to make Sunday even in New York about the most disorderly and immoral time of the week. A movement to suppress the annoyance is now getting under way. In the way of other amusements there is the continuance of Madame Anderson's attempt to walk 2,700 quarter miles in the same number of quarter hours. She is now nearing the end of her task, and at this writing seems sure of success. She thought perhaps not as much as the $24,000 of gate-money which the O'Leary-Campana match attracted to the Hippodrome. She seems to be a versatile little woman, stopping her walk now and then to make a speech to her audience, or to sit down at a piano which she has near the track to sing and play for their delectation. At Gilmore's Garden, Captain Bogardus, of shotgun fame, has done some good shooting this week, breaking 6,000 glass balls with only thirteen misses. The shooting occupied two days, during the first of which he broke his 3,000 without a single miss. Bogardus and Dr. Carver are expected to shoot an exciting match here before long.

BABIE.

Perhaps by this time, Fitz John Porter wishes he hadn't called for further investigation.

Caleb Cushing told Edwin M. Stanton that the heart of Charles A. Dana was a bag of gall.

"Rather than touch another drop of liquor," said a zealous convert at a temperance meeting at Alton, Ill., the other night, "I would take a razor and blow out my brains."

An experienced Muskegon lumberman predicts that common lumber will sell as low as $6 per thousand feet next year, if the present industries of an unusual large crop are realized.

Stanley Matthews, who has been to Memphis, comes back laden with the report that the renomination of President Hayes is the only thing the people there away could bear to.

At Capt. Louttet's shipyard, in Grand Haven, there are three new crafts to be built this winter, a tug and a vessel and a propeller. He has declined to undertake the building of still another propeller.

The Louisville *Journal* says Gen. Grant should be placed on the retired list where Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan were placed. This is a feeble echo of the rebel yell which Grant smothered in 1865.

The floundering and flopping of the Democratic suckers, in endeavoring to explain in their inpeis how resumption happens to be successful in spite of their opposition, is regarded as one of the affecting spectacles of the hour.

Probably one of the most remarkable suicides on record was that of Mrs. Corbin, of Leroy, Osceola county. She took an apron string, placed it about her neck, took an end in each hand, and deterimnedly pulled in opposite directions, choaking herself to death, falling on her face in the snow.

The Legislature in New York, which will meet at Albany next Tuesday, to take possession of the new fifteen million dollar State capitol building—and it isn't quite finished yet—will be the 1024 legislature of that State. Its first principal business will be the reelection of Mr. Conkling to the United States Senate.

The Governor of Wisconsin, in his annual message, estimates that the tramps, by their contributions levied upon individuals and communities, cost the people of Wisconsin nearly as much as all their State taxes. If this estimate is approximately correct, it is no wonder he recommends vigorous legislation to rid Wisconsin of the tramp nuisance.

During the burning of the Chicago postoffice Saturday Gen Sheridan entered the building despite proclamations, and while the firebrands were falling about him, placed such documents as he could reach into vaults, and dashed into fresh air just in time to avoid the falling plastering and scantlings. It is believe that all the papers bearing on the Schurz controversy were saved.

While some men were at work in the woods near Flint a few days since felling trees, their curiosity was excited by the rattle of chains as the tree struck mother earth. Upon examining the tree a large iron trap with a heavy chain was found about thirty feet from the butt, and the chain running almost exactly through the center of the trunk, firmly imbedded in the solid wood. The tree, which is one of good size in proportion to its height, was sawed off on either side of the chain, and will be preserved as a relic.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and uselulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Chester, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

IN

Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Located Near the Bridge.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

--BY THE--

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to rail market

WATER AND RAIL

And are a part of the State and noted for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great farming section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and here is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUBBARD, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

And you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

CIOthing,

Hats, Caps

and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Theatore with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 24th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is in hands at all times in large and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with all patch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

I Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX. - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep always supply the Chas. ing market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes. rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which steam yachts of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $300 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARSHA & BROWNE,

Real Estate Agents,

Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE

SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARKER,

Painte and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

House-Painting, Calsomining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman will receive prompt attention. [36]

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Ionia, Mich., Nov. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Bridge, against Bazillia B. Eaton for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec 23, Town 33 N. R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of Feb. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Taypaka-ub deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Hatch Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jenetta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jenetta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published thereby once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 25th day of Oct. 1878

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallup, against Charles Ingmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6340, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, T. 32 N. of the 5 Prin. Mer. 2 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Ferree against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6063, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sq section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 2, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Sonk, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 7th, many from women, asking that effect be given to the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862, and others protesting against the so-called "Edmunds' Law" bill, and against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Bills were introduced for the interchange of subsidiary coin and United States notes; to authorize the counting of outstanding legal tenders; to authorize local taxation of United States notes. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the Senate, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution have been legally ratified, and are as valid as the other parts of the Constitution; that it is the right and duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the Executive Department to faithfully and impartially execute such laws, and the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that end; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions thereof. The resolution was laid on the table at the request of Mr. Edmunds, to be called up hereafter. In the House, bills were introduced—to include newspapers, periodicals and proof-sheets in matter of the third class; for the admission of Dakota as a State; extending the time for granting certain public lands, who have suffered by prairie fires; a resolution reciting the charges of gross misconduct and corruption against Judge Bradley, of the District of Columbia, Northern Illinois, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges; a judicial conduct, was adopted. The deaths of Messrs. Dorsey, Ferry, Chandler, Conger, of Michigan, were announced, and the House, in respect to their memory, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Grover, rising to a personal explanation, denied the charges made against him relative to the misappropriation of the public funds of Oregon while thereof of that State. The business of the Senate was interrupted by a message from the House announcing the death of Representative Herbidge. A committee of three Senators was appointed to accompany the body of the deceased to Georgia, and the Senate then adjourned. In the House, official notice of the death of Representative Herbidge was made, and a committee of seven was appointed to accompany the remains to Georgia. The House then adjourned.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 9th, many of them being in favor of the bill granting arrears of pensions. The Indian appropriation bill was reported back from committee with amendments. A resolution to accept an invitation from the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Herbidge was adopted by the Senate. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to alter the boundaries of the State Mr. Hartley announced his withdrawal as a candidate for Senator. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the Senate, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution have been legally ratified, and are as valid as the other parts of the Constitution; that it is the right and duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the Executive Department to faithfully and impartially execute such laws, and the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that ends; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions thereof. The resolution was laid on the table at the request of Mr. Edmunds, to be called up hereafter. In the House, bills were introduced—to include newspapers, periodicals and proof-sheets in matter of the third class; for the admission of Dakota as a State; extending the time for granting certain public lands, who have suffered by prairie fires; a resolution reciting the charges of gross misconduct and corruption against Judge Bradley, of the District of Columbia, Northern Illinois, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges; a judicial conduct, was adopted. The deaths of Messrs. Dorsey, Ferry, Chandler, Conger, of Michigan, were announced, and the House, in respect to their memory, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Grover, rising to a personal explanation, denied the charges made against him relative to the misappropriation of the public funds of Oregon while thereof of that State. The business of the Senate was interrupted by a message from the House announcing the death of Representative Herbidge. A committee of three Senators was appointed to accompany the body of the deceased to Georgia, and the Senate then adjourned. In the House, official notice of the death of Representative Herbidge was made, and a committee of seven was appointed to accompany the remains to Georgia. The House then adjourned.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 9th, many of them being in favor of the bill granting arrears of pensions. The Indian appropriation bill was reported back from committee with amendments. A resolution to accept an invitation from the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Herbidge was adopted by the Senate. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to alter the boundaries of the State Mr. Hartley announced his withdrawal as a candidate for Senator. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the Senate, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution have been legally ratified, and are as valid as the other parts of the Constitution; that it is the right and duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the Executive Department to faithfully and impartially execute such laws, and the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that ends and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions thereof. The resolution was laid on the table at the request of Mr. Edmunds, to be called up hereafter. In the House, bills were introduced—to include newspapers, periodicals and proof-sheets in matter of the third class; for the admission of Dakota as a State; extending the time for granting certain public lands, who have suffered by prairie fires; a resolution reciting the charges of gross misconduct and corruption against Judge Bradley, of the District of Columbia, Northern Illinois, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges; a judicial conduct, was adopted. The deaths of Messrs. Dorsey, Ferry, Chandler, Conger, of Michigan, were announced, and the House, in respect to their memory, adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

IN Washington, on the 9th, Charles Thompson, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and several delegates from that tribe, and also from the Creeks and Chickasaws, called on President Hayes. Chief Thompson and P. Porter, of the Creeks, made brief speeches, stating that their people were to a prosperous condition, and were favorable to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In his reply the President said the points presented by the delegations were being considered by the Government, and that, so far as he was concerned, he would do all he could to have the views and wishes of the Indians carried out. Above all, he would say that the treaties with the Indians should be faithfully observed by the Government. Secty Schurz, Commissioner Hayt and Inspector Hammond were present during the interview.

A MAN named Clark Hubbard, his wife and two children, en route west from Sherman, Texas, were frozen to death near Echo Point, in that State, a few nights ago.

SPECIAL telegrams from Camden, N. J., giving an account of the hanging there, on the 10th, of Benjamin Hunter, for the murder of John St. Armstrong, report the execution to have been a fearfully-botched affair. The victim died a most horrible death. One account says: "Surrounded by men drinking whisky from flasks, and smoking the vilest tobacco, he was actually strangled to death by two Deputy-Sheriffs, who seized the rope (the weight having proved insufficient to suspend the body), and swayed the body back and forth as if taking delight in their work. The place was turned into a holiday picnic, and there was no solemnity about the scene."

DURING the night of the 9th, the Cheyennes imprisoned at Camp Robinson, Neb., revolted, shot down the guard and made their escape into the surrounding darkness. Troops immediately followed in pursuit, and of the fleeing savages thirty-five were recaptured, thirty killed and as many more more or less wounded. About thirty were missing on the evening of the 10th. One soldier was killed and four wounded.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 11th, issued another call for bonds to the amount of $2,000,000—$1,000,000 coupon and $1,000,000 registered—interest to cease on the 11th of April next.

TWO INDIAN CHIEFS—White Owl and Quill-To-Tramp—were hanged at Pendleton, Ore., on the 10th. They were dressed in full Indian costume, and preserved throughout the skeleton of their race, both dying with the death chant on their lips.

JAMES MCMANUS, of Davenport, Iowa, while handling a revolver, supposed to be empty, on the morning of the 12th, shot and killed his sister Mary, sixteen years of age.

MRS. ANDERSON completed the task of walking 2,700 quarter-miles in 2,700 quarter-hours, at New York, on the evening of the 13th. She realized about $15,000 by the undertaking.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was felt at Jacksonville and other points in Florida, on the night of the 12th. I lasted about half a minute, and buildings were violently shaken, and doors thrown open.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on the 7th, and perfected its organization by the choice of Thomas B. Cochran as Clerk of the Senate, and H. M. Long (both Republicans), as Speaker of the House.

THE State Legislature of Minnesota was organized, on the 7th, by the election of the Republican caucus nominees for officers of the House. In the Senate the Republican caucus nominee for Secretary and his assistant were elected, but the Democrats and Greenbackers united and elected the other officers.

THE Nebraska Legislature was reconvened, on the 7th, by the election of C. H. Matthewson as Speaker of the House, and Sherwood Blair as Secretary of the Senate.

AT Washington, on the morning of the 8th, Hon. Julian Hartridge, Democratic Representative from the First Georgia District, died, of pneumonia.

THE Wisconsin Legislature met at noon, on the 8th. The organization of the Senate was effected by the election of Senator Price as President *pro tem.*, and Charles E. Ross as Secretary. In the House, D. M. Bailey was elected Speaker, and John Eldred, Chief Clerk. The Republican caucus nominees for the minor offices in both houses were elected.

ON the 9th, the Legislature of Illinois perfected its organization. In the Senate, Mr. Hamilton was elected President *pro tem.*, and J. H. Paddock, Secretary. In the House, Col. William A. James was elected Speaker, and W. B. Taylor, Clerk. The Republican caucus nominees for the minor offices, in both houses, were elected.

IN Joint Convention, on the 9th, the Connecticut Legislature elected the Republican State ticket voted for at the late election. In his inaugural message, Gov. Andrews favors allowing women property-holders to vote on questions of taxation, or property.

THE Legislature of Missouri was organized, on the 9th, by the election of the Democratic caucus nominees, the Republicans joining with the Democrats.

THE Legislature of Indiana was organized, on the 9th, by the election of D. D. Dale as Secretary of the Senate, and H. G. Cantourne, Speaker, and W. Dixon, Clerk, of the House.

ON the 10th, the Potter Committee, on motion of Mr. McMahon, adopted a resolution ordering an investigation of the "cipher telegrams," and requesting the House to grant an additional appropriation for expenses.

HON. GUSTAV SCHLEICHER, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Texas District, died at Washington, on the night of the 10th. His disease was originally malarial fever, which was followed by erysipelas and then paralysis. This makes the seventh death among Congressmen during the present Congress, and the fourth since the present session began.

THE Arkansas Legislature was fully organized, on the 10th. M. M. Dalton was elected President of the Senate, and K. B. Bearden, Speaker of the House.

THE Military Court of Inquiry in the case of Maj. M. A. Reno held its first session in Chicago, on the 10th. The investigation into the accusations of cowardice against Maj. Reno, in connection with the "Custer Massacre," was instituted at the urgent request of the accused.

FOREIGN.

ON the evening of the 7th, the King of Holland was married with great ceremony to the Princess Emma, of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

THE golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany occurs on the 11th of June. On the 8th, they gave notice that they did not desire personal gifts on that occasion, but they would be gratified if the money such gifts would cost be devoted to charitable purposes.

THERE is a lively agitation throughout Germany upon the tariff question. Bismarck having become an avowed protectionist.

THE Kharkoff Veterinary School and the Kieff University, in Russia, have been closed, in consequence of the riotous demonstrations of the students.

THE Consuit Iron Works Company, the largest makers of ship-plates in England, employing 6,000 hands, and owning nine collieries, has been forced to suspend operations, in consequence of the prevailing business depression.

ON the 9th, the Pope published an encyclical letter, calling upon all bishops to combat Socialism, Communism and Internationalism by vigorously preaching the principles of the Church.

DON ESPARTERO, Duke of Vittoria, the celebrated Spanish statesman, died at Madrid, on the 9th.

ANOTHER great snow-storm prevailed throughout Scotland, on the 9th and 10th, destroying telegraphic communication and seriously interrupting railroad travel. In Ireland it assumed the proportions of a hurricane and did great damage to shipping and buildings.

THE Sub-Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the acts of the Broglie-Fourtou Ministry, of the 16th of May last, have decided upon impeachment.

THE new French Cable Company proposes to lay two cables, one from Cape Breal to Cape Cod, and the other from Land's End to Nova Scotia, both by way of St. Pierre.

ACCORDING to Berlin telegrams of the 9th, the negotiations relative to the preventions of collisions at sea had resulted in the formulation of a code of regulations which had received the assent of a majority of the Powers interested, and which would shortly be incorporated into international law, by convention.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 12th, information had been received of the coronation of Lunidaer by Gen. Stewart. It was also stated that Yarcodchkan had been officially informed of the terms on which peace could be secured, and that they were neither hinder nor hurry.

THE library of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, at Brimmeham, Eng., containing 80,000 volumes, of which 4,000 related to Shakespeare, was burned, on the 11th.

A TREMENDOUS gale occurred on the European coast, on the 11th. Many small vessels were destroyed, and over seventy lives were lost.

CALCUTTA dispatches of the 13th say the troops composing the Peshawur and Kuram columns were in winter quarters.

GEN. ROBERT, the French Minister of War, has resigned. His successor is Gen. Wresley, a liberal, and a Deputy belonging to the Left Centre.

THE house-builders, ship-builders and foundrymen of Bangor, and 693 weavers in Carlisle, Eng., have struck against a proposed reduction of wages.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 13th says the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey had been agreed upon, and only awaited the signatures of the two Powers to go into execution.

PRINCE HENRY, brother of the King of the Netherlands, died, on the 13th.

A LONDON telegram of the 13th says that, a few days before, Ben Israeli, Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, had visited the French Consulate and tendered, on behalf of the Bey, a full apology for recent alleged insults to France.

ACCORDING to a Paris special of the 13th, Gen. Grant would not wait for the arrival of the United States steamer Richmond, but would sail for India on the French steamer leaving Marseilles, on the 23d.

THE TELLER INVESTIGATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The United States Senate Teller Investigating Committee, met, in New Orleans, on the 7th, all the members being present. J. Ernest Breda, of Natchitoches, was sworn, and testified that he served during the war in the Louisiana Regiment; had been a Republican since 1871; had been a delegate-at-large and did not take part in the last campaign, having been driven away from the city on the 22d of October. After the appointment of a Republican meeting held on the 20th of September, whereupon the bushy started home on horseback; had gone about 100 yards, when at the corner of a street a body of armed men appeared in front; passing by, which it was to be attacked, and he (witness) fled to the right; his horse refused to do, and he was captured; and he (witness) and his party were placed within two hours the house and properly could be reported. Witness and others were taken to the woods until the 22d of October, and hearing that the Democrats were in numbers, with bloodhounds, they left for Shreveport on the 23d of October. Saw no arms in their hands; there was no intimidation among the Democrats; they left for Shreveport on account of fear. Saw no Democrats among the party; knew of no Democrats who were prevented from voting. Saw no arms in the hands of the Democrats. Was a member of the Returning Board; was present when the vote was counted; saw no intimidation; the vote was counted in a parish near adjoining the negroes to suppress the regular Democratic tickets.

On the 9th, William D. Robinson, of Texas, testified that he was a Democrat, but was a candidate on the Independent ticket at the last election; saw an outrages committed; saw a body of fifteen armed men at the polls on election day under Hardham, Deputy Sheriff; thinks intimidation has frightened the negroes so much they stayed away from the polls, and that of the negroes who voted they would have had a majority of 1,000.

J. R. Lacey, of Texas, stated that he was sent of the posse of Sheriff Register summoned to suppress the negroes, organized, was mounted, was assembling at Bows' place, for the purpose of attacking Register and party; heard that they assumed them; on the way they heard that the negroes had massed, and that firing had commenced between them and the advanced guard of two hours; order was then given to advance and fire; the firing was down in the direction of where the negroes were supposed to be massed; the negroes were in their quarters, and when one volley was fired they dispersed; two or three negroes were wounded; don't think any were killed.

Frank Watson (colored) testified that he lived eight miles from Watertown, and was told by Dick, a white friend that the place was getting too hot for him to live there, and advised him to go away, leaving left his partly-gathered crop to take care of itself. That one day there were fifty or sixty armed men from Coushatta and Watertown; knew Dick Wilson; was acquainted a negro boy's neck because he would not answer a question; was asked this; witness did for nine days in the woods and then were killed; knew also that 40 others were killed so far, has to return.

Other colored witnesses testified to a general intimidation of negroes in Caddo Parish, and that Kenny collected arms from the negro quarters.

GEN. ROBERT, the French Minister of War, has resigned. His successor is Gen. Wresley, a liberal, and a Deputy belonging to the Left Centre.

THE house-builders, ship-builders and foundrymen of Bangor, and 693 weavers in Carlisle, Eng., have struck against a proposed reduction of wages.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 13th says the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey had been agreed upon, and only awaited the signatures of the two Powers to go into execution.

PRINCE HENRY, brother of the King of the Netherlands, died, on the 13th.

A LONDON telegram of the 13th says that, a few days before, Ben Israeli, Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, had visited the French Consulate and tendered, on behalf of the Bey, a full apology for recent alleged insults to France.

ACCORDING to a Paris special of the 13th, Gen. Grant would not wait for the arrival of the United States steamer Richmond, but would sail for India on the French steamer leaving Marseilles, on the 23d.

THE TELLER INVESTIGATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The United States Senate Teller Investigating Committee, met, in New Orleans, on the 7th, all the members being present. J. Ernest Breda, of Natchitoches, was sworn, and testified that he served during the war in the Louisiana Regiment; had been a Republican since 1871; had been a delegate-at-large and did not take part in the last campaign, having been driven away from the city on the 22d of October. After the appointment of a Republican meeting held on the 20th of September, whereupon the bushy started home on horseback; had gone about 100 yards, when at the corner of a street a body of armed men appeared in front; passing by, which it was to be attacked, and he (witness) fled to the right; his horse refused to do, and he was captured; and he (witness) and his party were placed within two hours the house and properly could be reported. Witness and others were taken to the woods until the 22d of October, and hearing that the Democrats were in numbers, with bloodhounds, they left for Shreveport on the 23d of October. Saw no arms in the hands of the Democrats

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

[Concluded.]

Moved by Mr. Weaver that the county buildings remain as they are without any repairs. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Keat that the sum of $15 be appropriated for the purpose of cleaning the jail and making a door for the same, to be expended at the discretion of the Sheriff.

Ayes—Green, Keat, Ward, Weaver—4

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Smith, Wooden—7.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that this Board adjourn until one o'clock p. m. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Weaver, that the sum of $25 be appropriated for the purpose of making a jail door, cleaning the jail, and other necessary expenses about the same, and that the Sheriff be authorized to attend to the work.

Ayes—Green, Keat, Smith, Weaver, Ward—5.

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles Wooden—6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Keat that the Sheriff see that the jail is cleaned, and that the chairman and clerk draw an order for the same.

Mr. Niles claimed that the motion was not in order, and appealed from the decision of the chair, who entertained the motion.

The appeal not sustained by the Board. Ayes and nays on question called.

Ayes— Bailey, Green, Keat, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden—7.

Nays — Ackerson, Darrah, Hicks, Niles—4.

Carried.

Mr. Niles appealed from the decision of the Chair. Appeal not sustained.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; all present except Wood and Robinson. Minutes of forenoon session read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Niles that a committee of one be appointed to secure the services of a telegraph operator to send word to Messrs. Robinson and Wood in regard to coming or sending word in reference to matters pertaining to this Board

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Wooden—6.

Nays — Green, Keat, Smith, Ward, Weaver—5.

Lost.

Mr. Keat offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That at the coming spring election, a proposition be submitted to the people of this county to remove the County Seat to the Township of South Arm; and be it further resolved, that the same be located upon Lot six of section twenty-three, Town thirty-two, North of Range Seven West. Those in favor of such removal to have written or printed upon their ballots, "For the removal of the County Seat"; those opposed to have written or printed upon their ballots, "Against the removal of the County Seat."

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the resolution was laid on the table until Monday at one o'clock p. m.

Moved by Mr. Ackerson that the Board adjourn until Monday morning at eight o'clock.

Mr. Weaver moved to amend by striking out eight o'clock and inserting one o'clock p. m. Amendment lost.

Original motion carried.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All present except O. D. Wood.

Journal from the beginning of the session read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported on the claim of John Nicholls for two loads of saw dust at forty cents per load, and recommended its allowance.

On motion the bill was allowed.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Report of the Committee on Public Buildings and the amendments thereto be stricken from the minutes.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Wooden the Clerk was instructed to procure the necessary record books for the Register's office.

The Committee on Public Buildings made a report recommending that there be an opening one foot square made in the present outer door of the jail, and lattice work of iron sufficiently strong to protect it be inserted therein. Also that a woolen door be placed on the outside to protect it from the cold. Also that the Sheriff have the jail cleaned out, and the chairman and clerk be authorized to draw an order to pay for the same.

On the adoption of the report—

Ayes—Ackerson, Darrah, Hicks, Keat, Robinson—5

Nays—Bailey, Green, Niles, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden—7.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Sheriff be instructed to cause an iron lattice work door be made for the jail, said door to be made of ⅜ inch by 1½ inch bar iron, said bars to be placed three inches apart and rivited firmly together, said door to be fastened by strong iron hinges and suitable lock, that the said door be hung on the inside casing of the present door, so as to swing into the jail, that the Sheriff bring in an itemized bill for the same, and the clerk and chairman be authorized to draw an order for the same.

Ayes—Bailey, Smith, Ward, Wooden.

Nays — Ackerson, Darrah, Green, Hicks, Keat, Niles, Robinson, Weaver—6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Ward that it is the sense of this Board that the Prosecuting Attorney shall give legal advice to all officers in the county without further compensation than his salary.

Ayes – Ackerson, Hicks, Robinson, Smith, Ward, Wooden–6.

Nays–Bailey, Darrah, Keat, Weaver, Niles–5.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the Sheriff be instructed to make and insert in the present jail door an iron lattice-work door, and the chairman and clerk draw an order for the same.

Ayes—Darrah, Green, Hicks, Keat, Niles, Robinson–6.

Nays–Ackerson, Bailey, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden–6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles, that in submitting the bridge appropriation to a vote of the people the Sheriff be instructed to give the notice and furnish the Township Boards of said county with suitable ballots. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Weaver that the Sheriff be authorized to expend $5 in repairs on jail if necessary.

Mr. Weaver moved to amend by striking out $5 and inserting $25.

Motion and amendment lost.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; full Board present.

Mr. Keat withdrew his motion in reference to the removal of the county seat to the head of South Arm.

The standing committee on the removal of the county seat reported through their chairman as follows:

Your committee appointed to investigate and submit terms and proposals to this Board with regard to the removal of the county seat, submit the following report: At a meeting of said committee held at Boyne Dec. 31st, 1878, the following proposals were received: George F. Beardsley will give three acres of land on the north side of Boyne river, east of the present village plat, on the south-east quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section 35, in Township 33 North of Range six west. John Nicholls will give a suitable piece of land for county buildings, on the south half of the south west fractional quarter of section 35, Town 33 North, of Range six west, as follows: Joining surveyed lots located on the south side of Main street, as surveyed, and on the east side of the extension of Lake street, of the present village plat of Boyne village, which he promises to have platted in a square, surrounded by a street, with a street directly in front open to the lake, and in consideration of the site being established on section 35 in township 33 North of Range six West in said County and State, we have received subscription to the amount of $1,675 for the improvement of said grounds and the section of county buildings, and your committee respectfully recommended that the proposition of Mr. Nicholls be accepted, all of which is respectfully submitted.

EMORY K. ROBISON,
W. C. NILES,
J. E. DARRAH,
Committee

On motion of Mr Smith the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Robinson presented the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, It is deemed to be for the best interest of the people of the county of Charlevoix, that the county seat be removed to some point near the center of said county, therefore,

Resolved, That the county seat be removed from its present location in the village of Charlevoix to the North half of the South West fractional quarter of section 35 in Township number 33 North of Range number six West, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and we hereby designate the North half of the South West fractional quarter of section 35 in Township number 33 North of Range number six West in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan as the place to which it is proposed to remove the county seat, of said county.

Resolved, That the question of removing the county seat from its present location in the village of Charlevoix, to the North half of the South West fractional quarter of section 35 in Township number 33 North of Range number six West, in said county be submitted to a vote of the electors of said county at the next annual Township meeting, to be held in said county on Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D 1879. That Wilber F. Lougg, be and hereby is instructed by this Board to cause a notice to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper published in said county for at least four successive weeks previous to the 6th day of April, A. D. 1879, and that he post notices in at least three public places in each Township in said county, at least thirty days previous to the 7th day of April, A. D. 1879, which notice shall set forth the place from which such proposed removal is to be made naming the place which has been designated by the Board of Supervisors, and the day when such proposed removal will be submitted to the electors of said county, in the several Townships thereof.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Robinson, Wooden—7.

Nays—Green, Keat, Smith, Wood, Ward, Weaver—6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that each Supervisor be instructed to notify their respective Town Treasurers, to return the covers for Rolls to the Co. Treasurer, and the Co. Treasurer to return them to the parties of whom he purchased them. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Keat, the Board reconsidered the vote in reference to returning the covers of the Rolls.

Mr. Darrah moved to amend, that the covers which are the right size be returned, and the balance returned within twenty days.

Amendment accepted by Mr. Niles. Carried.

The following bills were then audited

A. R. Partight, Insurance, etc.		$31 24	$31 24
S. B. Wood, services on safe,		5 75	5 75
Richmond, Backus & Co., blanks,		3 85	3 85
W. C. Newman, Smit. of Poor,		6 20	6 20
Wm. Hicks,	"	4 68	4 68
J. A. Ackerson, Supervisor,		19 20	19 20
Geo. W. Batie,	"	16 50	16 50
J. K. Bassett,	"	16 80	16 80
E. B. Green,	"	9 60	9 60
S. L. Hicks,	"	13 65	13 65
J. A. Keat,	"	14 04	14 04
W. C. Niles,	" and com	29 72	29 72
E. K. Robinson,	" "	8 14	8 14
Ava Smith,	"	13 06	13 06
Joel Weaver,	"	12 72	12 72
John Ward,	"	12 60	12 60
O. D. Wood,	"	4 44	4 44
C. J. Wooden,	"	16 56	16 56

On motion of Mr. Weaver the Board adjourned, *sine die*.

A. R. UPRIGHT, Clerk.

E. H. GREEN, Chairman.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance.

Will take care for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 tyr

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Delos Parks, of the same place, bearing date said, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 272, which mortgage was assigned by the said Delos Parks to William B. Nevard on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 28, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county (or Judge) for premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,
Assignee of Mortgagee,

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

L OW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

32 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Hotel Stone, and

INTEND TO STAY

I intend to keep constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh and Seasoned Poultry, Game always on hand. Give me a call.

32tf W. J. BRACE.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured and repaired.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Horse clothing and collars on hand. Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich,

1101y

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35 1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOST

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one promissory note for $100, against Geo. E. Beardsley, and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

O. V. BONROE.

Boyne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

FOR SALE.

One and a half acres in a piece of land in the village of Norwood, Mi. 1200, with a large frame store and dwelling house, and other appurtenances, all quite thereon. Formerly owned by E. L. Carl, Esq. Price $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mudge, and Nancy Mudge, his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Bostic, of Charlevoix, state and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 241, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Bostic to Elias J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 275, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-5 dollars and eighty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county (or Judge) for premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,
Assignee of Mortgagee,

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mudge, and Nancy Mudge, his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Bostic, of Charlevoix, state and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 241, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Bostic to Elias J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 275, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-5 dollars and eighty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county (or Judge) for premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,
Assignee of Mortgagee,

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manistee—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Manistee, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, C. B. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Dunleavy, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mrs. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 40. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 28, 1879. Whole No., 471

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and unbleached, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

SIGN OF THE

Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the

MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines

JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix 10:30 a. m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 5 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the farewill be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 222 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

H. H. GREEN, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meet at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DUNNS, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. ASHMUN P. M.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	20
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Beans, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	6
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hays, per bushel	50
Beef sides, per pound	4 to 6
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

JANUARY thaw.

THUNDER storm Sunday night.

WE want that blockwood about now.

EXCO postoffice, Antrim county, has been discontinued.

THOMAS is out for the lengthening of the schooner Fleetwing.

THERE is very prospect that lumber will be cheap the coming season.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW, while out, will purchase a new tubular boiler for the steamer Nellie Booth.

RUMOR has it that the tug W. C. Tilson will be owned by Charlevoix parties next season.

REAL estate matters are beginning to look up, and the prospects for a heavy immigration this spring are good.

D. C. NETTLETON will next Spring add a blacksmith shop to his wagon manufactory in this village.

AN unknown gentleman was in town last week making inquiries after an eligible business location on Bridge street.

REPORTS are being made by some of the citizens of Emmet county to secure the organization of another township in that county.

MR. HEMMINGS is doing some very fine graining on the interior of Mr. Bintars' new residence. Mr Hemmings has few if any superiors in his profession.

REPRESENTATIVE Hubbell writes that he is one of the sub committee which is preparing the River and Harbor Bill, and that "of course he shall not consent to leaving Charlevoix out."

THE snow steamer Allen Bully has been purchased by Buffalo parties, and will be used hereafter as a lighter. No longer will her symetrical form shove the waters of Little Traverse Bay. Good bye, dear old relic.

LOST—In South Arm Township, between the place of Geo. Close and my place, about October, 1878, one promissory note, in favor myself against Joshua Morgan. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me.

GEORGE BURTON.

South Arm, Jan 21, 1879.

GEO. W. BAILEY, Supervisor of Wilson Township, has been appointed deputy Sheriff.

THE *Journal* claims that Missaukee county has a woman who can cut and pile her two cords of wood a day.

THERE seems to be considerable probability that the blast furnace at Frankfort will go into blast again in the spring.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleadby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

THE lumber vessel owners are attempting to form an organization to control the price of carrying lumber the coming season. A meeting was held in Chicago lately to take steps in that direction.

THE Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad reports 40,000 acres of land sold during the past year, mostly to actual settlers, which is double the amount sold in 1877.

PERSONAL.—Hon E. B. Green left town Saturday for Jackson to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. He will visit Detroit before he returns.

— L. D. Bartholomew, left town Thursday for Grand Ledge, I. O. O. F., to be held at Jackson soon after the Masonic Grand Ledge.

The proprietor of the SENTINEL has purchased of A. Fox & Co., the lot on Bridge street now occupied by the postoffice and SENTINEL office. It is his intention to dispose of the buildings now occupied, and erect a new building at the earliest possible date. The old buildings will be disposed of at a bargain.

There will be a Grand dance at W. F. Empey's Hall, at the Head of South Arm, on Friday Eve., Feb. 21, 1879. A lively time is expected, and a cordial invitation given to all. Music by Professor's Whitte and Richardson. Bill for music 50cts. Supper can be had if desired.

W. F. EMPY, Prop.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

PROSPECTS for the growth of Charlevoix the coming summer are very promising. Several building schemes are being worked up which have good prospects of success, and which will constitute a giant stride in the development of Charlevoix

THE Rev. Wm. Carleton Irish, a traveling Missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Mormon,) held forth at the school house on Thursday and Friday evening of last week. He is a preacher of considerable ability, and of excessive zeal in more directions than one. His audiences were good, and he was listened to with respectful attention. He is an unmarried man, is opposed to polygamy, but a very moderate amount of coaxing would induce him to enter a condition of monogamy.

LEADING farmers of the northern portion of Antrim county, who live at a distance of twelve and fourteen miles from Charlevoix, say that this place is absorbing almost the entire trade of that section. The reasons for this are obvious. It is the most natural outlet for all the surplus products of that comparatively well developed section. The same may be said of all the farming country which is tributary to Charlevoix. Our harbor, and our location upon the main thoroughfare of navigation, furnish our merchants excellent facilities for cheap transit from Chicago, Milwaukee and lower lake markets, and, on the other hand makes this the most natural point of transfer for all the surplus products of the country. As these products increase in quantity, facilities for handling them must be increased accordingly, and will be. Where farmers can dispose of their products to the best advantage, and buy goods the cheapest, there will they establish their market, both for sale and purchase. All things point to Charlevoix as the principal base of distribution for this region, as plainly as the dial indicates the time of day.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

Talk About Extending the Lake Shore Road Up This Way!

It is rumored that an effort will soon be made to extend the Lake Shore Railroad from its present terminus northward to Little Traverse. In fact the subject is being talked up enthusiastically down in Muskegon county, from what we learned the other day from a gentleman from Grand Rapids. It is well known that the shipping interests all along the shore are enormous. It would seem that Manistee alone would keep a railroad pretty busy transporting lumber from her large mills, especially in winter. This would, of course, make a long line of road, and a very pleasant thoroughfare. Now then, we should like to hear what the people of Manistee, Traverse, City, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and other towns on the route have to say. Speak out—*Little Traverse Republican.*

We have always considered the extension of the Lake Shore Railroad as only a matter of a few years. The many thriving towns along the shore north of its present terminus, with their rapidly increasing commerce, must inevitably call that road this way. With its splendid harbor and inland navigation, Charlevoix would be the most advantageous terminus.

ESCAPED AND CAPTURED.—Henry Moore, who was in durance vile at Cheboygan, for "irregular conduct" was released on a party of his friends one night last week, and left for parts unknown. He was well advertised, however, and was recaptured at Clam Lake and returned to his imprisonment at Cheboygan.

THE Beers property, in this village, which has been so long in probate, will soon be cut up into suitable business lots and disposed of to the highest bidder. Several of our business men are watching this property with a jealous eye, and it will no doubt soon after its sale be covered with business establishments. The location is one of the best in the village.

TANCTON TRAVEL.—Mr. Bartholomew, while outside, will visit the President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and endeavor to effect an arrangement whereby passengers on their road can be ticketed through to Charlevoix via Boyne Falls and Pine Lake. If the Railroad Company concluded to enter into the project, a daily stage will be placed on the route between Boyne Falls and Boyne, and by this means a through line of travel established.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.—The Traverse City papers are full of news regarding another scheme of that wide awake firm, Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City This firm proposes, in a word to bring their undoubted resources and great energy into the work of making Traverse City a leading Northern Michigan resort. They have leased the Campbell House for a term of five years, and will, in the spring erect a number of cottages near that house, for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers. They are overhauling their large steamer City of Traverse, and will make her in all respects second to none that floats Lake Michigan. She will make weekly trips between Traverse City and Chicago, and after July 1st, will make weekly excursions to Mackinaw remaining there one day, affording tourists an opportunity to "do" the island in an inexpensive sort of a manner.

We have already spoken in these columns of the new steamer being built by Hannah, Lay & Co., for the Traverse City and Petoskey route. This steamer together with their other two, will afford a means of travel at once convenient and inexpensive. Of course it will be successful.

THE River and Harbor bill is nearly completed. The committee are working at it daily. The amount is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. The amount asked for by the Chief of Engineers for Charlevoix Harbor is $30,000.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A resident of Washington, Ky., took a vow that if ever he got drunk again he would whip himself all the way home from the tavern. He got drunk, and fulfilled his vow with such vigor that he could not stir out of bed for two weeks.

—Three tourists undertook to walk behind Niagara Falls a few days ago. The danger is great in winter, owing to the ice. One of the trio, in picking his way over the slippery path, ran against a huge icicle, which broke off and fell on him. He was badly cut, and has since been insane, but whether from a blow on the head or from fright is not settled.

—Miss Annie L. Elliott, a young lady of Marlboro, Mass., having died very suddenly recently, three of the resident physicians held a *post mortem* examination on her body, and found a large piece of lemon peel lodged in the esophagus. A number of large pieces of the same substance were found in the stomach, having been swallowed at different times during the week, and not been digested. The nervous prostration and exhaustion caused by these substances brought about her death.

—The following painful story is reported from the Village of St. Antoine de Tilly, in Canada. A middle-aged bachelor of the place, named Maxime La Borte, who lived alone and led an exemplary life, not having been seen about for some days, the neighbors broke in the door of his house, a terrible spectacle meeting their gaze. La Borte had been living having evidently left him several days before. The flesh of his face and other portions of his body had been almost entirely gnawed off by the rats, which had been confined in the house, and found no other means of appeasing their hunger.

—"The Finger of God" is the heading of a local item in the *Nouveau Monde*, of Montreal. Gabriel Cloutier, a pilot, addicted to indulging to excess, for intemperance and erring conduct, his two grown-up daughters. The girls, however, chastised him and his mother, and one of them severely bit the finger of his right hand. Next day he took out a warrant for them, but when he and the policeman arrived at the factory where the girls work, it was found that the biting one had just had the third finger of her right hand taken off by a machine. "The policeman was dismissed, for the old man was perverted, in the curious coincidence, that the finger of God had been said in punishment upon the principal offender."

—At Wilmington, N. C., the other day, while two ladies were engaged in making their toilet, with a large cat sitting at their feet, the animal suddenly, without warning, seized one of the legs of one of the ladies, and tore the flesh with its teeth and claws. Before the younger lady, her daughter, could come to her assistance, the wounds inflicted by the cat were many and painful. The young lady took hold of the little enraged beast and pulled it quickly away. The cat, infuriated to tigerish anger, then sprang at her, its tail swollen as large as a human arm, and scratched her, beside tearing her dress. A neighboring gentleman was appealed to for help, and, by the aid of the young lady's right grip on the cat's neck and a dumb-bell in the hands of the gentleman, the furious creature was killed.

—A story of a wonderful memory comes from Sydney, Australia. A prisoner set up in his defence an alibi, claiming that at the time of the robbery he was at home listening to the recital of a novel, "The Old Baron," by a man named Lane, who had committed it with other works, to memory. Lane's recitation, he said, took two hours and a half. The Attorney-General holding this to be incredible, Lane began: "In the time of King Henry, when the good Duke Humphrey returned from the wars in the Holy Land, where he had been sojourning for a number of years, there lived ——." After the witness had recited several pages the Attorney-General told him to stop, as he was satisfied. But the defense insisted that as the veracity of the witness had been questioned he should be allowed to go on. Finally a compromise was effected, Lane gave a chapter from the middle of the story and its conclusion, and the accused was found not guilty.

Why New Yorkers Wear Out Early.

Several of our leading doctors give it as their opinion that no man who takes his own life is in his right mind. It is also agreed that the style of living in New York and the style of doing business predispose a man to that morbid condition that induces him to take his life. The rush, the drive and excitement are almost continuous. Men who are good for anything have their hands full and their heads full. The brain is like a hot-box on a railroad train—only men hold up on the train, and they don't on the street. There's hardly a prominent man doing business in the Stock Exchange who has not work enough on hand for half a dozen men. As an illustration: The President of one of our leading banks has been under the doctor's care for over a year. He comes down to the bank every morning, and remains till five p. m. Beside the luminous business of his own institution, at eleven o'clock he goes down to Wall street, where he is a silent partner in a stock house. At one he is back again at the bank. His private office is crowded with prominent business men of New York. He has at least six institutions in which he is a Manager, a Director or President. These institutions represent every variety of investment. Beside this, he is at the head of an immense denomination, financially, and goes, last year, $50,000 to help the educational interests of his church out of a tight place. The different societies he represents keep him without a moment's leisure through the day, and his evenings are all consumed in business. I heard him say last week that he never slept after three o'clock in the morning. How such a man lives with such a pressure upon him is marvelous. He, of course, won't live out half his days. He's a specimen of New York business life. Our city is full of premature old men—older at thirty than their fathers are at sixty; preauturely gray, prematurely bald, limping around with canes, with their underpinning knocked out; unable to relish their food unless it is covered with the most pungent spices, or washed down with a deluge of liquor. One of the most eminent physicians said the other day: "Nine-tenths of our citizens who go to the insane asylum go there for want of sleep and want of nutritious food." Considering the style of our living and of our business, it's not at all a marvel that we have so many suicides.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.*

The Other Side of the "Intelligent Compositor" Question.

NEXT to the "intelligent compositor," the proofreader is the best-abused man in a newspaper establishment. Indeed, some philosophers have thought that the latter is entitled to the first rank. "We distinctly wrote," remarks the editor of the Blueville *Bugle*, "'Brother Bellver of Calvary Church, and only the fiendish ingenuity of the intelligent compositor could have twisted it into 'Bloody Bull-dozer of Calvary Church;' we accordingly regret, etc., etc." "In our editorial last week on the Ann Arbor University," explains the Ragopolis *True Banner*, "the intention was to allude to the 'internal dissensions' and not to the 'infernal dissections,' as the proofreader imagined." "I want you to understand," writes an awfully mad correspondent of the Badgertown *Argus*, "that I quoted the beautiful Sanscrit line, '*Ruet oggerd ei*,' and not 'Root hog or die,' as your paper printed it. Why don't you hire some one who can read proof?" And thus it goes, without anyone giving very much thought to the horrible aggregation of pensbroke blunders and the mass of printers' copy. Writing of every conceivable design, from the neat copy of the first manuscript to the hieroglyphic scrawl of the old stager in journalism, all dumped on the unfortunate shoulders of the "comp." or proofreader. And yet mistakes in a good newspaper are very rare. Still a man has never been known to come to a newspaper office and say: "That letter of mine was abominably printed, not a mistake in the whole column;" but it is quite a common thing to have a man with red face and fiery eye, shout "Heavens and earth, what kind of a paper do you print, anyhow. I wrote 'to' and it came out 'the' this morning," and then he mops his heated brow in agony. Column and column of correct matter are forgotten, and the one mistake stands out in gigantic proportions. The *Free Press* has a compositor who frequently matters his thoughts aloud as he works at the case. Last week a peculiarly detestable piece of "copy" fell to his share, and, after he had settled in his own mind which was the top and which the bottom of the article, we must have lived another life before, and that this life must be perdition, 1,505 tramps, while during the corresponding months of 1877 it lodged 5,191. Outside of its office in thus suppressing the tramp directly, the yard has given employment to many honest workers among the poor and relieved them and their families from want. A few sentences from the Mayor's report will show how well the scheme has been carried out:

"The inauguration of labor has almost wholly kept away the thoroughly vagrant, dead-beat class, who used to peregrinate the city, begging from house to house. There is an immunity from these pests which the city has not before enjoyed for many years. On the opening of the yard I suppressed in a notice to the public that the citizens refrain from their indiscriminate almsgiving to the vagrant class, and send them to my office, with one of my cards or a note, indicating that the bearer desired a meal, when on the performance of two hours' labor he should receive it. This was done, I think, quite generally, and of those who were thus put in the ways of obtaining a meal not one in ten came. They preferred to go hungry rather than labor. Only fifty-seven have been furnished with meals, and most of these came in May and June. Contrast this with the fact that within three years 1,995 persons were fed, a meal to each, at the Dexter Asylum during the winter months."

The tramps who were driven away, some one will say, went to other cities or into the country and only transferred a nuisance without eradicating it. But suppose that every man in the city and country who is confronted by a starved beggar could say to him, "Go to such and such a place and you will find work;" how long would it be before the benefits enjoyed by Providence would be shared by almost every town and city in the land, and the tramp become a curiosity?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Arkansas gentleman shot a man, "just to see him kick." It would be a good idea to hang that gentleman, just to see him wriggle at the end of a line. —*N. O. Picayune.*

Fashion Notes.

Black satin opera cloaks are now fashionable.

Buttons for suits are of wood with small paintings on them. Each button has a different design on it.

The lucky horseshoe has become a wedding present; in wedding invitations the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe.

Delicate shades of pale pink and light green come in the gauzes which are used for evening dresses, and are much favored for dinner dresses for young ladies.

Alsatian bows for the hair or bonnet are now made of bias velvet or other materials, instead of ribbon; the edges are rolled, and a thin wire is sometimes inserted to give stiffness.

Square-cut waists can be low and trimmed with standing ruches of lace, somewhat in the Marie de Medicis shape, are used for young girls' dresses; nearly all are low neck with short sleeves.

Silvered flowers interspersed with colored bows are worn on white dresses. Narrow ribbons with silver embroidered among the brightest flowers are also used in many-looped bows on the sides of thin dresses.

Flowers are worn in the shape of "cache-peignes," or else a band of pearls or of gilt encircles the head just in front of the chignon, and small bunches of flowers are worn at the side and at the top of the narrow catogan braids or curls.

For winter hat trimmings the cachemire ribbons with gold thread embroidered in them are more used than almost any other ribbons. "Mutlicolore" gauze, called "mosaique," is also employed, and ribbons and gauzes with Scotch plaids are popular.

The newest walking-boots for ladies are made of "shagreen," it is the

The Woodyard Treatment of Tramps.

The success of the authorities of Providence, in Rhode Island, in overcoming the tramp nuisance by charitable suppression is brought to our attention again by the annual report of Mayor Doyle of that city, who tells the story and gives the results of the establishment of the city woodyard, which has rapidly expanded to large dimensions, now giving employment in sawing wood to about eighty persons at fifty cents a day. Since last May the woodyard was first established, the city has had to lodge at the station-houses only 1,505 tramps, while during the corresponding months of 1877 it lodged 5,191. Outside of its office in thus suppressing the tramp directly, the yard has given employment to many honest workers among the poor and relieved them and their families from want. A few sentences from the Mayor's report will show how well the scheme has been carried out:

"The inauguration of labor has almost wholly kept away the thoroughly vagrant, dead-beat class, who used to peregrinate the city, begging from house to house. There is an immunity from these pests which the city has not before enjoyed for many years. On the opening of the yard I suppressed in a notice to the public that the citizens refrain from their indiscriminate almsgiving to the vagrant class, and send them to my office, with one of my cards or a note, indicating that the bearer desired a meal, when on the performance of two hours' labor he should receive it. This was done, I think, quite generally, and of those who were thus put in the ways of obtaining a meal not one in ten came. They preferred to go hungry rather than labor. Only fifty-seven have been furnished with meals, and most of these came in May and June. Contrast this with the fact that within three years 1,995 persons were fed, a meal to each, at the Dexter Asylum during the winter months."

The tramps who were driven away, some one will say, went to other cities or into the country and only transferred a nuisance without eradicating it. But suppose that every man in the city and country who is confronted by a starved beggar could say to him, "Go to such and such a place and you will find work;" how long would it be before the benefits enjoyed by Providence would be shared by almost every town and city in the land, and the tramp become a curiosity?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Our Young Readers.

"HOLD FAST ALL I GIVE YOU."

We were all in our cozy parlor,
Out a doll-many family,
And the five little folks were playing
Right merry as ever they:
I think it was "hide-the-thimble,"
Though to me it was new;
But they said, over and over—
"Hold fast all I give you."

It sounded to me like the twitter
Of a nest full of birds,
Who make a continuous clatter
Under the sound of soft words.
And though I appealed to be writing,
I watched it all through,
Each one taking turn with his whisper—
"Hold fast all I give you!"

They were quiet as mice in a cupboard—
No eager, noisy play;
First the little one, then another,
Found the small fingie word;
Fairies danced, and Santa Claus
They were telling from view,
As to each one the order was given—
"Hold fast all I give you!"

Since then, when I'm teaching the children,
If a task that I set them
Seems dull, at the lesson before them
Is inclined to frown,
And I have a trouble to make things
Look rosy to them,
I say to the little ones simply—
"Hold fast all I give you!"

Then I sing them how trying will help them,
To find the right way,
And the spirit to make work so easy
And pleasant as play.
They smile in their sunlight; for al lessons
They need but a clew—
Be they know what I mean, when I tell them—
Hold fast all I give you.
—*Hannah Lawrence, in Nursery.*

HOME-MADE DOLLS' HOUSE.

AS MANY young readers are not in a position to expend any very large amount for toys, the following suggestions, which are gathered from the Philadelphia *Times*, may be of service, and help to make the long winter evenings pass pleasantly:

A large packing case, divided into four compartments by two shelves placed crossways inside, makes an excellent dolls' house. Any carpenter would fix these shelves and put on a door in front at a very small charge. The four compartments make a dining-room, drawing-room, kitchen and bedroom. The ceilings should be covered with white glazed calico, pasted on; this makes a good imitation of whitewash. Pale blue calico pasted on the kitchen walls answers for the usual "distempering" of a real kitchen; this is less trouble than paint, painting or applying real whitewash, and looks quite as well. The calico must be strained as tightly as possible. The walls of the other rooms should be covered with paper. Carpets can be made out of pieces of velvet, or, better still, worked on canvas in a small pattern suitable to the room. This is a capital piece of easy work for a little girl. One grown person working in doll's house is a toy is that, like a doll. It induces children to practice needle-work. Real carpet is too thick for the doll's rooms, and the same remark will apply to oilcloth. Small pictures, cut out of papers or taken off bonbons, look well on the walls if surrounded by a narrow strip of gilt paper to imitate a frame.

Much of the furniture can be made at home. Beds are easily manufactured. Take an old note-paper or pencil-box, and place the lid upright against one end, the box being turned bottom upward. This forms a bed, with a back and a head. Stand this on one end, put a row of bean pins at the back inside, for the dolls to hang their dresses on, and close the entrance by a curtain of some soft material. (crimson llama or merino does well.)

The curtain should be made to draw to and fro; this is easily managed by running a wire through a row of loops at the back of the curtain, and then fixing it across the door. If made in a soft material (silk is too harsh), it will draw easily.

Tables and chairs can be made in cardboard, but they are hardly durable enough to be suitable for the doll's house. If the family contains a brother who has any taste for carpentry, he had better be applied to. Tables and chairs are easily made, even by amateur carpenters. If done neatly, it will be sufficient to paint the legs and back to imitate whatever wood is desired—varnishing is a sticky and smelly operation, and hardly one to be recommended to young folks who have any regard for their own frocks or their parents' carpets.

Extremely pretty chairs can be made by covering the wood with strong gum, and then laying cut straw regularly side by side upon it till the chair is covered. Sofas without arm can be made out of an empty hook-and-eye box; turn the box bottom upward; to form the seat, sew a piece of card against one side to form the back, and cover the back and seat first with a thin layer of wadding, then with silk, velvet or chintz.

A doll's house, such as described, is a toy in which all the children can take an interest, even the boys being useful in making it. Where such a toy is known to exist, friends and relatives who wish to make presents to the little ones generally let their gifts take the shape of some addition to the doll's house, which often grows surprisingly rich in the course of years. Glass and crockery, which cannot be made at home like the furniture, are frequently supplied in this manner. I omitted to mention a wash-stand among the bedroom furniture; a table does well for this, the top covered with a thin white oilcloth or marble paper. A toilet table should be covered with pink calico and draped white muslin, to match the bed.

Ingenious children will invent many other additions to the furniture. Of course it may be said that toy furniture is to be bought so cheaply that it is hardly worth the trouble of manufacturing at home; but the object of this paper is rather to find occupation for restless little fingers than to give lustructions how to make articles which shall combine the appearance of a furniture at any first-class toy shop. Doubtless prettier tables and chairs can be bought, but the hand-made ones gives amusement for many a wet afternoon, and their manufacture fills up many an idle hour.

How the Alps Were Formed.

Prof. Judd, of the Royal School of Mines, London, gave recently an interesting explanation of the formation of the Swiss Alps. The results of geological observations lead him to say that four stages can be recognized in the history of these Alps. First, the existence of a line of weakness in the earth's crust nearly coincident with the line of the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this huge "trough" of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones and clays by various forms of water agencies, and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, there followed a lateral compression of these soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the entire weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But they not infrequently burn by spontaneous heat led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing in from the sides of the trough. This is well illustrated in the Val de Tate Sir H. de la Beche, where lateral pressure was employed on layers of different colored chalk, and a veritable marble resulted, with splitting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there followed the great earthquakes, all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the existing peaks, even 3,000 feet high, were completely entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of the water, either as ice in glaciers or as rain and streams. The Matterhorn is cited as being one of these peaks, and the consequent curdling of the milk that is mixed with it by the repeated stirrings in the cream-jar. It may also occur from the use of impure salt, any particle of lime or free soda in the salt forming a soap by combination with the butter, and causing a white speck wherever the particle of alkali may have been. The latter cause may be prevented by the use of pure salt only, and there are several brands both of native and imported knowledge of facts had been presented them.

A New Flower.

The Italian *Fanfulla* records the discovery of a new gigantic flower, which is of such an amazing splendor as well as size that the *Victoria Regia* and the *Rafflesia Arnoldi* appear mere dwarfs by its side. The fortunate finder of this remarkable plant is the traveling traveler and naturalist, Odoardo Beccari, who has chiefly earned his fame by his extensive researches in the East Indian Archipelago. This hitherto unknown flower unfolds its mighty chalice of scarlet in the forests of Sumatra. The discoverer attributes it to the family of *Amorphophallus*, and has given it the specific name of *Titanum*. The diameter of the flower, when full blown, averages thirty-three inches. A peculiar misfortune has happened to the fronds of the "Titan" which Signor Beccari has dispatched to Europe. Six chests of bulb root arrived at Genoa on board a French steamer, addressed to the Marquis Coral-Salvioli, of Florence, who is a famous horticulturist, and who had prepared special culture houses for the plant. The customs officers of Genoa, however, out of terror of the dreaded phylloxera, have not only prohibited from admitting any living plants into this port. The rule prevails at present throughout the Italian Kingdom, lest the terrible little foe of the vineyards should be loosing himself in the immigrant plants, and the harmless bulbs of the "Titan" were rescinded in obedience to the strict letter of the law. Notwithstanding this law, the *Fanfulla* declares that vine-stalks from Bordeaux are being constantly landed in Genoa. The importer declares that his bundles are wanted for walking-sticks and umbrella-handles, and under this alias they escape the scrutiny of the customs officers, who never think that the "vine-lonse" may be secreting himself in the innocent-looking bundles. What has become of Signor Beccari's important cargo the Italian journal does not yet know.—*London Globe.*

On the tramp—The flea.—*Meriden Recorder.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—This is about the time for peddlers of new and marvelous kinds of fruits at fabulous prices. Those who have been only bit a few times can try again until they are satisfied.—*Exchange.*

—Fattening beef animals pays; but trying to fatten inferior animals is a waste of energy, time and labor. The animals should be selected with the special reference to the rapidity with which they will fatten; to the quality of the beef; fineness of bone; compactness of body, and small amount of offal which the carcase will yield.—*American Agriculturist.*

—Don't buy any patent "drinking fountains" for your fowls. I bought two and invented one, and I would sell the whole lot for one good three-cent postage stamp. Common wooden buckets are the best things for fowls to drink from that I can find; they are high enough to keep the hens from scratching dirt and litter in, and yet not too high for the fowl's convenience, and, beside, they are easily kept clean. An old broom and some hot water will make them as "clean as a whistle" in a few minutes.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

—A contemporary says: "There is no reason why farming may not be made to pay much oftener than it does. Very few have learned to regard it as a business. It is a sort of chance work all round. Most men look on it as a sort of real estate transaction. They hope one day to sell out at a big figure, hence are afraid to improve, and run farms with a view to agricultural operations, for fear that whoever buys the land will not care for these little things. We have often heard some improving farmer ridiculed for his expenditures by some knowing ones, who were very fond of telling us that they had no idea of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this huge "trough" of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones and clays by various forms of water agencies, and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, there followed a lateral compression of these soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the entire weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But they not infrequently burn by spontaneous heat led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing in from the sides of the trough. This is well illustrated in the Val de Tate Sir H. de la Beche, where lateral pressure was employed on layers of different colored chalk, and a veritable marble resulted, with splitting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there followed the great earthquakes, all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the existing peaks, even 3,000 feet high, were completely entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of the water, either as ice in glaciers or as rain and streams. The Matterhorn is cited as being one of these peaks, and the consequent curdling of the milk that is mixed with it by the repeated stirrings in the cream-jar. It may also occur from the use of impure salt, any particle of lime or free soda in the salt forming a soap by combination with the butter, and causing a white speck wherever the particle of alkali may have been. The latter cause may be prevented by the use of pure salt only, and there are several brands both of native and imported knowledge of facts had been presented them.

Winter Butter.

The most serious difficulties of the dairy begin with the cold weather. In the winter season cows have usually passed their period of freshness for several months, the food is dry, and the temperature is very low; all these circumstances tend to change the condition of the milk and cream, and affect the character of the butter, so that with the advent of winter the complaints of trouble with churning become constant, and the dairy people become disgusted and despairing. The latter refuses to come in many cases, and after many hours of patient churning there is a foamy mass of sour cream without any sign of butter in it. Or the butter, after hours of churning, comes in specific grains of sand, without any coherency, and white, and of disagreeable flavor. The least disagreeable result is the appearance of white curdy specks, which disfigure the butter and render it unsuitable factory alike to the exacting customer and the ambitious producer.

The happy dairyman is he who has all his plans laid for winter quarters. His cows are fresh; he has a stock of beets, mangels or carrots on hand; his hay is green and odorous, having been cut in June, and cured while it was yet young, with all its juices sweet and abundant; his house is warm; his yards are well sheltered; his churn is warmed to a summer temperature, and his product is of even quality, and comes from the chief's pail fetching or disappointment. He enjoys the knowledge that his butter is selling at double the rates of the summer markets, and he is never disturbed by the souring of his milk or the softness or early spoiling of his product. It is not the winter dairyman who complains of the difficulties which have been referred to, because by his method of business they cannot possibly occur. But for many of those who are not so fortunate, and who are compelled by circumstances to make butter in the winter season, there is hope and comfort in the knowledge that by good management their troubles may be either prevented or greatly eased. In some cases it will be impossible to remove or prevent the difficulties met with, as, for instance, when there is one cow only, and she is either constitutionally a poor butter cow, or is in such a condition that good butter cannot be expected from her.

The most frequent difficulty experienced at this season is the impossibility of procuring butter after long-continued churning. This may be caused by the condition of the cow, constitutionally or otherwise. When it is constitutional sheer is no remedy, obviously; otherwise, the cow may have been milking for a long-continued period, and the quality of the milk may have become changed. In all cases it will be found that the mixture of the milk of a fresh cow with the other milk will remove the difficulty; so that where several cows are kept, it should be so arranged that some of the cows should come in early in the winter. This trouble may also be caused by keeping the milk too long before churning, or by churning the cream at too low a temperature. In the former case, the milk may have undergone the first process of decomposition, which is the conversion of alcohol from the fermentation of milk sugar, and this forms an emulsion with the fat-globules, which foams in the churn, and from which butter never can be made. In the latter case the fat-globules are too solid and hard to adhere together, and they either do not gather into butter or they form a loose sand or gravel-like mass, which is difficult to work together. Over-churning is another difficulty are to prevent decomposition of the milk by scalding it before it is set for cream. The scalding of new milk a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda for every four gallons, and to stir a teaspoonful of salt into the cream for each gallon as it may be added to the store in the cream-jar; and for the latter difficulty, to add warm water to the cream, or otherwise to bring it up to a temperature of 70 deg. at the churning.

The prevalent white color of winter butter may be changed into a fine summer color by the addition of a harmless and agreeable coloring matter instead of depriving it of its annatto. Some butter-coloring is made and sold ready for use by dealers in dairy supplies, and the directions are given by the dealers for their use. A simple and excellent coloring may be made by dissolving a piece of annatto paste, to be procured at drug-stores as large as a pea, for four gallons of cream, in a teacupful of hot water. The solution is pour it into the churn with the cream, and will give a rich yellow color to the butter without any streakiness or mottling. The much color will give a reddish and unnatural appearance, which will be prejudicial to the character of the butter, because the addition will be too apparent. Coloring matter does not change the character of the color, but the overdoing of it that is objectionable to the intelligent purchaser.

The white curly specks are the most troublesome to deal with. These may occur from a natural defect of the cow, and if so, they cannot be prevented. They may also result from the too long keeping of the cream, and the consequent souring of the milk that is mixed with it by the repeated stirrings in the cream-jar. It may also occur from the use of impure salt, any particle of lime or free soda in the salt forming a soap by combination with the butter, and causing a white speck wherever the particle of alkali may have been. The latter cause may be prevented by the use of pure salt only, and there are several brands both of native and imported knowledge of facts had been presented them.

A New Flower.

The Italian *Fanfulla* records the discovery of a new gigantic flower, which is of such an amazing splendor as well as size that the *Victoria Regia* and the *Rafflesia Arnoldi* appear mere dwarfs by its side. The fortunate finder of this remarkable plant is the traveling traveler and naturalist, Odoardo Beccari, who has chiefly earned his fame by his extensive researches in the East Indian Archipelago. This hitherto unknown flower unfolds its mighty chalice of scarlet in the forests of Sumatra. The discoverer attributes it to the family of *Amorphophallus*, and has given it the specific name of *Titanum*. The diameter of the flower, when full blown, averages thirty-three inches. A peculiar misfortune has happened to the fronds of the "Titan" which Signor Beccari has dispatched to Europe. Six chests of bulb root arrived at Genoa on board a French steamer, addressed to the Marquis Coral-Salvioli, of Florence, who is a famous horticulturist, and who had prepared special culture houses for the plant. The customs officers of Genoa, however, out of terror of the dreaded phylloxera, have not only prohibited from admitting any living plants into this port. The rule prevails at present throughout the Italian Kingdom, lest the terrible little foe of the vineyards should be loosing himself in the immigrant plants, and the harmless bulbs of the "Titan" were rescinded in obedience to the strict letter of the law. Notwithstanding this law, the *Fanfulla* declares that vine-stalks from Bordeaux are being constantly landed in Genoa. The importer declares that his bundles are wanted for walking-sticks and umbrella-handles, and under this alias they escape the scrutiny of the customs officers, who never think that the "vine-louse" may be secreting himself in the innocent-looking bundles. What has become of Signor Beccari's important cargo the Italian journal does not yet know.—*London Globe.*

On the tramp—The flea.—*Meriden Recorder.*

How to Cure Frozen Feet.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

About twenty years ago, when Browning & Sloan kept drug-store on the north side of West Washington street, I happened in as Dr. Newcomer was ordering a fly-blister for the feet of a female patient which had been badly frozen. Some mention of the philosophy of the prescription, to which he replied that the cause of the itching and other disagreeable pains of frozen feet was the dead cuticle, which obstructed healthy action of the parts. The blister removed that, and the new cuticle would allow proper perspiration, and itching would cease. The philosophy struck me as sound, but the fly-blister was objectionable, both as a matter of convenience and expense. Having two feet that had been itching of winters for twenty years, I resolved to try the experiment of removing the cuticle by a cheaper and more convenient method. I got some lumps of fresh lime and made a bath full of strong white-wash mixture, as warm as I could comfortably bear my feet in. At night, just as they began their nocturnal itching, I soused them in the tub of hot whitewash. The relief was instantaneous. It felt really comfortable. At the end of thirty minutes I took them out, all shriveled up, but free from pain. Then began a brisk rubbing, and there came off great rolls of dead cuticle; then I anointed my feet with a little mutton-tallow, put on some cotton socks to preserve the lard from the bed-clothes, and slept well. I repeated the application two or three times, and have never suffered from frozen feet since longer than it would take to get the whitewash ready on each recurrence of frost-bite. As I do not own the patent, Dr. Newcomer and all other doctors are at liberty to use the prescription. It is cheaper than Spanish flies and a great deal better.

S. PERRIGO.

A Sad Case.

The following heartrending tale was brought home my notice the other day: A strong man, in the prime of life, with a young wife and two merry, bright-eyed children, a boy and girl, held a responsible position in a large office in Glasgow. His honest earnings, his all, had disappeared, with the failure of his employer, and what was barely sufficient to meet the wants of himself and family. It preys upon his mind; he is becoming gloomy; his wife strives her utmost to cheer him; she places their boy upon his knee; he presses him to his heart with the bitter cry: "Will they take you away, too?" The Sabbath day comes round—his wife thinks the rest of the Holy Sabbath will do him good—also watches him closely and anxiously. His eyes rests upon his boy. He lifts him tenderly and lovingly in his arms. The boy's curls droop as he looks as he strains him to his bosom. He looks at his wife and says, "Don't let them take the boy—here, take care of him while I go and pay my accounts." "Oh, not to-day!" exclaims his wife; "not today, my husband—this is the Sabbath day." She flings her arms about his neck, her very heart bursting with grief as the dreadful truth flashes across her mind. She looks into those eyes that were once full of love for her, with the most loving intelligence—now they are dull, vacant, expressionless—the fire of insanity covered them—the mind behind them was deranged. The poor wife alone, worse than alone, stands before him transfixed with horror and grief unutterable. What a change! A few days ago, and that family were joyous, happy and contented. Now, worse than death has overtaken them. He who was their light, the joy of their hearts, their all, is worse than in confinement—walking about and incessantly muttering, and looking as if searching for some one, and saying, "They have taken all—oh, my boy, where have they taken him to? I want my boy—my God, where is my boy?" etc. But therein lies some of the ravings of a maniac.—*Letter from Scotland.*

LARGE scale maps of Afghanistan, printed on pocket-handkerchiefs, have been distributed among the officers and men who are taking part in the campaign against the Ameer. The British Army doesn't mean to be entrapped in the wilds of Afghanistan, not if it nose itself.

A MAN will sit still in the theater for three hours and think the play the shortest he ever saw, and yet sit as uneasily in his pew on Sunday as though he were being used for a pincushion, and think the twenty-minute sermon the longest he ever heard.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Ros Bitters, 911 bake pins, rich blood and blooming health. It does it for me, as you observe."

H. HALDEMAN, of Monroe City, Ind., writes under date of Dec. 30, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonderful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The many similar letters positively affirming that the Favorite Prescription has cured the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies need no longer submit to useless and painful local treatment, as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, [illegible] Illustrated, who had been bed-ridden for years have been restored to perfect health by its use.

REDUCED PRICE.—Twenty-five cents will now buy a fifty-cent bottle of *Dick's Cure for Consumption*. Thus the best Cough Medicine is within the reach of everybody. For sale by all druggists.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE WHITE RUSSIAN SPRING WHEAT has been recommended in all parts of the U. S by
JOHN S. PEARCE
as the best and most productive variety ever introduced. The following parties have purchased seed of me, and will have for sale next season, as per price and conditions as follows: Wm. Crawford, Sterling, Texas, Tama Co., Ia.; C. Tendick, Kossuth, Wis.; T. A. F. Hunt, Coal Valley, Yates Co., N. Y.; A. F. Hunt, Madison, Ill.; Chas. Rapp, Brockway, Mich.; J. M. Scott, Mt. Carroll, Ills.; Wm. Hamilton, Mt. Morris, Ills.; Wm. Hamilton, Mt. Morris, Ills.
LATTER-DAY SAINTS' SEMINARY, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.
Dear Sir: I purchased one bushel of your White Russian Wheat, which I sowed on one acre of land and harvested 30 bushels. My Mediterranean wheat produced but 14 bushels per acre, and was no better land than the Russian. I shall do what I can to recommend it to my friends and neighbors. Yours respectfully, JAMES BLEASDALE, M. Yours respectfully,
Utah Ter., Oct. 18, 1878.
Dear Sir: I purchased of you last spring two bushels of the Russian Wheat, which I sowed on one acre of land. The result was a yield of five bushels. Seeds is about 60 pounds to the bushel. I think it a very valuable wheat, and will sow it again this season. I can be heard highly recommend it to my friends. Very truly, JAMES DRAPER.
The above are samples of hundreds of letters received from all parts of the country from our customers of last year. We send a sample of this wheat by mail to any one who will distribute samples to others. Price, by mail or express, 25 cents per pound; $1.50 per bushel; $2.50 per bushel. Address
JOHN S. PEARCE,
W. G. STOUT, 222 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

D. I. C.
Is an absolute and irrefutable cure for
DRUNK-
enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Snuff and all stimulants; removes all taste, destroy all appetite, and makes it impossible for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Gives a prompt, perfect and irresistible control over the vicious propensities of the victim. It prevents the fatal shock to the physical and moral powers that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.
Package, prepaid, in care for $1.00. Treatment and cure by mail or express, $1.75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.
It is tasteless and never failing.
HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents,
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The Hop Cough Cure
Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and induces sleep. It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.
Try it once and you will find it so.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
[illegible]
It will cure Consumption.
It will prevent Consumption.
It will relieve Nervousness and Neuralgia.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of the Stomach, Heaving, Fever, Pains, Chills, Cramps, Vomiting, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Want of Sleep, Low Spirits, Melancholy, Hot Flashes, Dizziness, Sinking Spells, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, Liver, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Skin, Bowels, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Consumption, Piles, Fits, Epilepsy, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Boils, Humors, Ulcers, Sores, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Premature Decay, Wasting in the Urine, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Impure Blood, Lack of Energy, Hopelessness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases.
In short it will cure all diseases caused by Impure Blood, a Disordered Liver or Debility, and the Reason it will do all this is because it is the Great Blood Purifier, Life Giver, Nerve Builder, and Restorative Tonic of the System.
In using Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, you are not taking a Secret Nostrum, but a Remedy whose Ingredients are known to the Medical Profession to be the best and most reliable in the Materia Medica, and universally prescribed by the most eminent Physicians.
It is pleasant to the taste, acts like magic, and a trial will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful curative powers.
Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not a patent medicine, but is prepared by Physicians of large practice, and is sold on its merits.
Prepared only by Fellow Manufacturing Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.
Price $1.00 per bottle—Six for $5.00.
Sold by All Druggists.

American Mining Agency
AND
STOCK BOARD
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
WANT AGENTS
IN EVERY TOWN,
To sell Mining Stock, etc., also to procure Town, County and other Bonds, that are for sale, and will pay Agents A. 1 Commissions that wish to place their stock on this market. Address for purpose of building or establishing a market value.
We Can Act for those wishing to Dispose of Good Western Farms and those wishing to Invest Money.
Best of reference furnished when required. Correspondence solicited.
For the MINING DIRECTORY, containing 170 pages, sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents.
Address
A. P. W. SKINNER,
Room 10, Methodist Church Block

FOWLER'S PILE OINTMENT CURE
For all kinds of Piles, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. Cures at once. Relieves instantly. Never fails. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, 50 cts. Address, DUTTLE NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Circulars free. Agents wanted. Sample by mail, 10 cts. DUTTLE, ALL CASES OF PILES CURED. Sold by druggists, 50 cts. and $1. Sent by mail for 60 and $1.10. Pamphlet, 20 cts. per dozen.

HOMES I

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN., 28, - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Whenever there is a commotion in the city, at which a riot is imminent, the United States authorities feel the utmost anxiety concerning the immense amount of valuables stored in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in this city, the largest storehouse of public money in the country. During the late labor riots the employes of the Government in that institution were fully armed and equipped to resist any incursion a mob might make on the Government domain, but happily their preparations were not put to a test. In order to guard against contingencies of a similar nature, especially since the monster vault for the reception of bullion was erected a year or two ago, the Secretary of the Treasury has had the building inspected, and a report made as to the best method of strengthening as well as properly defending it in case of an attack. In the course of time he made his report, which was adopted. Within a few days past a contract was signed by the Treasury Department for steel gratings, bars, and shutters to be attached to the building. Besides this three steel turrets are to be erected on the roof, pierced for musketry, so as to guard against and repel an attack from the tops of adjoining houses. The center turret is to be of octagonal shape. At the same time the Assay Office, adjoining the Sub-Treasury, on Wall Street, will be protected. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of Repairs and Government Buildings in this city, made the plans for this work and will superintend the construction. The alterations will be commenced in a very few days, and pushed to completion in the shortest possible period. When this is done, we will have at least one citadel in our midst which will defy all communistic efforts.

Broadway, despite its publicity, its wealth, and the care with which it is watched, is about the worst street for large fires in all New York. On last Tuesday night came another of these heavy visitations, at the corner of Broadway and Grand Street, where, early in the evening, the fire broke out in a leisurely sort of way, and despite the efforts of the whole fire department, ate up property to the value of nearly two millions of dollars. The evening was mild and quiet. Had there been a high wind we might of had another Chicago experience. Several large firms were burned out, all carrying immense stocks of goods, most of which were covered by insurance. It took nearly two days to fully extinguish the flames in the burning *debris*, during which time Broadway was almost impassable at that point, and the tide of its travel checked the adjacent streets.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbuilt would doubtless endorse, if requested, the old saying, to the effect that it never rains but it pours. No sooner do the snowdrifts bury the New York Central Railroad out of sight, and bring upon it a loss of something like a million—most of which, of course, comes out of his pocket—than that will contest breaks out fresh in more threatening shape than ever, and then, when the unhappy millionaire seeks to forget his woes by taking the road with his spanking chestnuts, after the manner of his illustrious parent, those spirited animals run away with him and into a sleighful of people, scattering them like a whirlwind, and bringing upon him execrations galore and a large bill for damages.

Poor William feel inclined to succumb under this complication of misfortunes, were it not that their depressing influence is partially counterbalanced by the success of his latest transportation scheme, which is the establishment of a new steamship freight line to Europe, to run under his control in connection with the new York Central Road. The announcement of this new line is received here with great satisfaction, as tending to decrease the talk about the declining commercial supremacy of New York.

Speaking of the oft-repeated stories about the coming eclipse of New York as the metropolis, I happened across some figures the other day which have been compiled by the Building Department, showing the material increase of this city for ten years past. During this period nearly 20,000 new buildings have been erected in New York at a cost of about $300,000,000. The heaviest year for this business was 1871, when $42,000,000 were expended on 2,800 structures. Last year the number was about 1,700 at a cost of $15,000,000. I have no general figures of the doings in this line of other cities which claim the dignity of rivalship with New York, but learn that in 1878 the cost of new buildings erected in Boston was less than $3,500,000. This may be taken, I suppose, as some indication of the comparative growth of New York and other cities. I trust the figures furnish satisfactory encouragement to such of the provincial cities as yearn to wrest the crown of supremacy from Manhattan Island.

The Brooklyn Bridge Company have won the odd trick in the legal game which has been playing for months between them and Comptroller Kelley, of this city. The latter, as is well known, brought proceedings to a standstill awhile ago by refusing to issue bonds to provide for meeting New York's share of the further cost of the structure, on the ground that the limitation on the total cost of the bridge fixed by law had been already overpassed, and that this city had the right to refuse to bleed further for what he intimated is nothing more than a corrupt job. In the lower Court Mr. Kelly's position was sustained; but the Bridge Company went to the Supreme Court, and have this week obtained a reversal of the previous decision and a *mandamus* ordering the Comptroller to issue $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and pay over their proceeds to the Bridge Trustees without delay. Secretary of State Evarts argued the case for the latter.

Madame Anderson, the plucky little English pedestrienne, finished her long tramp in Brooklyn, this week, with great *eclat*, after 2,700 consecutive quarter hours of work. The scene at the close of their task is described as being one of the wildest enthusiasm. The building became so packed with people that the police had to stop the sale of tickets, and as the fair walkist made her closing tours of the circle, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, the popular excitement found vent in frantic cheers. $32,000 gate-money was taken during the four weeks, and the muscular lady has since been given a banquet and a silver service worth $600!

I am now seriously considering the plan of quitting the newspaper business and hanging out my shingle as a "walkist."

RADIX.

Don't Like Grant.

From the Okolona (Miss.) Southern States.

Yankeedom is beginning to understand that our people are still in favor of State's rights and the rule of white men.

That is why she threatens to fall back on Grant, and give him a third term of power.

Well! we have this to say: If Grant is elected and attempts to reinaugurate the reign of damnation and deviltry that characterized his previous administrations he will find himself checkmated after the first move.

The South has recovered the right of home-rule, and she proposes to keep it henceforth and forever—Grant or no Grant—and it a sooner the hell beats of Puritania learn this little lesson by heart the better it will be for their temporal welfare.

The South was helpless and hopeless at the close of our magnificient struggle for liberty, and the Heaven ordained system of human labor; but the hour of our prostration is past; we have the upper hand again, thank God! and Grant, with all his mudsill minions, has no terrors for us.

Let him try his old role of dictator again, and see how it will work.

He will find his mandates as powerless as those of King Canute, who tried to command the motions of the multitudinous waves.

Let Yankeedom elect Grant if she wants to; let her proclaim him emperor if she wants to. He and she will find that his power ends where that of our old commonwealths begins.

The South defies Grant: she defies the vicious vulgarians who prop him up; she defies all potentates and powers outside of the original Constitution of the Union.

A Hillsdale Supervisor is the author of an ingenious plan to increase the crime of perjury in the State by compelling every Supervisor in this State to commit first perjury. This he proposes to accomplish by having the Legislature pass a law, which he has petitioned for, to require every Supervisor to swear to the correctness of assessments made by him. The passage of such a law would prevent any man from accepting the office of Supervisor unless he was willing to commit perjury, and intended to do so. This, it will be seen upon a moment's reflection, is a nefarious plot to declare by law that none but Democrats shall be eligible to the office of Supervisor. It is well known to be the universal belief that any Supervisor, especially in the rural district, who should dare make a "really-and-truly-honest-Injun-hope-I-may-die" assessment roll would be incontinently torn in pieces by the indignant populace. The most that is expected of a Supervisor is that he shall make an assessment roll that isn't any worse than the assessment rolls of the other Supervisors. If it is the least trifle more honestly impartial than the average he is worthy to be crowned with laurels—say a good sized laurel club—for his superior virtue. And now we have this extraordinary petition to compel Supervisors, by law, to take oath to the correctness of their assessments!

Although it is not the precise language of the decalogue, nevertheless its spirit is that thou shalt not bear false witness against thyself, any more than against thy neighbor; but the Supervisor who should make oath that his assessment were correct would, it is the common opinion, bear false witness against both himself and his neighbors. He would accuse himself of the offense of not having fulfilled honorably the expectations which induced some of his constituents to vote for him, and put on airs as being more honest than the taxpayers who elected him; and he would accuse his neighbors of being really as poor as they pretend to be about assessment time. If he could forgive himself, his neighbors could never forgive a Supervisor who should do this. Many a worthy citizen is worth only a certain small amount for the purposes of taxation; but if anybody should publicly accuse him, at any other time of the year, of being really thus poverty stricken, there would be an immediate violent disturbance of the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Michigan in that vicinity. Moreover, this new device is utterly needless. The efficacy of oaths in this matter—that is, their perfect inefficacy—is fully tested by the official oath of each Supervisor to support the constitution, which explicitly requires "actual cash value" assessments, and is systemtically disobeyed.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CHOUTER.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Ever Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange FOR GOODS

South End of Bridge Street.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and rubber wood, and are accessible to best markets.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, CIOthing, Hats, Caps and Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash a

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivlent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge-st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [35-1y

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Cheese-Box Stuff, Wagon Tongues, Oar-Blades, Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be ever ready to supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are boats myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crone & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

CALL AT THE JOB WORK of Every Kind SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Israillia B. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 32, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day o. Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SHEARMAN, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Taypahaysah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Mary Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 27th day of Oct. 1878

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. SHERN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 19, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallop, against Charles Dethmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6346, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, T wnship 31, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SHEARMAN, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 1878

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6982, dated April 23, 1874 upon eq of sec section 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Mich and with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SHEARMAN, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5413, dated Dec. 2, 1874, upon the W½ of sec section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. OFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, a resolution was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire and report what railroad company, individual or individuals are building a railroad across the public domain in Arizona, and by what authority the road is being constructed. The bill to amend the Patent laws was taken up, and an amendment was agreed to. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for the payment of pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and other wars, was considered and amended. The Speaker announced appointments to fill vacancies in committees, as follows: Judiciary, Finney (Ala.); District of Columbia, Townshend (Ill.); Foreign Affairs, Acklen (La.); Militia, Young (Ga.)

A RESOLUTION was agreed to in the Senate, on the 15th, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent escape of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, and their slaughter by United States forces. The Conference report on the Military Appropriation bill was agreed to. A communication was received in the House from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the aggregate amount of balances on hand to the credit of the Government, in coin, in the National Bank depositaries, on the 1st of January, was $31,000,000. The bill for the further discussion of bill was passed—117 to 72—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive in exchange for bonds of the United States certificates of deposit of the denominations of bonds authorizing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cents; bonds redeemed to be destroyed and directing that the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 4 20 bonds. A bill was also passed—134 to 61—making United States notes receivable for duties on imports. A bill was reported to facilitate the refunding of the National debt.

IN the Senate, on the 16th, Mr. Windom introduced a resolution that, with a view to a peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, etc., a committee of seven Senators be appointed, to inquire into the practicability of encouraging such grouping, by all just and proper methods, a partial migration of colored persons from those States in which Congressional Districts where they are not allowed to freely and peacefully enjoy and exercise their Constitutional rights as American citizens, into such States as may desire to receive and will protect them in the enjoyment of such rights, or into the Territory or Territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation. Laid on the table for the present, at the request of Mr. Windom. The House bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions was passed—yeas, 61; nays, 4. In the House, a bill was passed to facilitate the refunding of the National debt. The bill organizing the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and providing for the improvement of that river, was considered in Committee of the Whole. A bill was introduced to increase the local taxation of legal-tender notes. In the evening session, a memorial in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry, in the presence of a vast audience, the President and his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of both houses and members of various societies, with which Prof. Henry had been associated, occupied seats on the floor.

THE credentials of Senator Honston, of Alabama, were presented in the Senate, on the 17th. The bill to amend the Patent laws was further considered and amended. At the request of Mr. Wallace, he and Senator Bayard were excused from further service on the Privileges and Elections Committee to investigate the recent elections, and the Vice-President appointed Messrs. McDonald and Randolph to fill the vacancies. Adjourned to the 21st. In the House, the Senate bill defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located by actual settlers, was passed. In Committee of the Whole, the bill for the payment of $20,000 to the Trustees of the Episcopal Semi-nary and High School in Virginia, lost, as all buildings during the war, was debated at length, its opponents asserting it to be a war claim, and its friends claiming it to be a just bill for rent of property.

THE Senate was not in session on the 18th. The Geneva Award bill was taken up in the House, and a substitute was offered as an amendment, reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; fixing the number of Judges at three; requiring the Fourth to convene and organize as soon as practicable; in Washington, and limiting the evidence to eighteen months; the claims are classified into three grades; the bill, as amended, was passed—112 to 83. The Senate amendments to the Pension appropriation bill were concurred in.

IN the Senate, on the 20th, a bill was introduced—to provide a uniform National currency; to retire the notes of National Banks, and prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin, etc. Mr. Morgan submitted a substitute, agreed upon in the Democratic caucus, for Mr. Edmunds' resolutions concerning suffrage and State Constitutional amendments; the resolutions of the substitute declare the new amendments to the Constitution to be as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution, and that it is the right and duty of the United States, so far as the power has been conferred upon them, to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all rights thus secured; that the Government of the United States and the Government of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whom it should protect within its jurisdiction, and must protect; that the Government of the United States is not one of delegated powers alone, that the United States have no reserve of power of their own, created by the States, but the Fifteenth Amendment has invested citizens of the United States with new powers, operative within and under the amendment; Congress may, by appropriate legislation, prevent the denial or abridgment on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of the voter; that when such right is wrongfully denied or abridged by the action of a person, who is not so acting by authority of or obedient to the laws of a State, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the United States Government and not in the Courts of the United States. The bill to amend the Patent laws was further considered and several amendments were disposed of. A communication was received from the Attorney-General, in which he suggests the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into and ascertain and report whether the canal connecting the navigation of the Wabash and Miami Rivers and Lake Erie, in Indiana, has been abandoned, and if the parties having charge of it have the grant power granted to the State by the General Government, have been forfeited to the United States, and what action is necessary to enable the Government to obtain possession thereof. A bill was introduced in the House—to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drink; to regulate the charge on Pullman palace and other sleeping cars; making trade and Revenue dollars legal tender; to establish a uniform system of land laws, regulating sales of public lands within railroad limits; to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation. Mr. Potter asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing an investigation of the recent disputches, and to have it adopted under a suspension of the rules, but it was objected to by Mr. Butler, who wished to debate the resolution, and it was agreed that Mr. Potter should report it on the 21st.

DOMESTIC.

IN New York City, on the night of the 11th, a fire destroyed the entire stock of buildings extending from Crosby street to Broadway, on Grand street, and on Broadway on Crosby 100 feet. Large stocks of clothing, fancy goods and notions were consumed, the total loss aggregating about $2,500,000.

THE Giant Powder Works, in San Francisco, located near the Golden Gate Park, blew up, on the afternoon of the 14th. Four white men were killed and an unknown number of Chinamen. The factory and adjoining structures were leveled to the ground.

CHARLES SHARPE and James McDonell, "Mollie Maguires," convicted of the murder of George B. Smith, at Auteudried, Nov. 5, 1869, were hanged at Mauch Chunk, Pa., on the 14th. A few seconds after the Sheriff pulled the rope, and while the men were struggling in their death agonies, the Prison bell was violently rung. On sending to investigate the cause of the disturbance, the door was opened, and in rushed Sharpe's and McDonnell's brothers. Both of them hastened forward to the scaffold, when the brother of McDonnell, a white-haired old man, screamed at the top of his voice: "Oh, you murderers! You have murdered my brother!" They bore a reprieve from the Governor, but it reached the Prison a few seconds too late to be of any avail.

AT the Crosby-street fire, in New York City, on the night of the 14th, a fireman, named Reilly, was killed by a falling wall. When his body was taken home next morning, his wife gazed at it a moment and then fell dead upon the floor.

ACCORDING to Fort Robinson (Neb.) dispatches of the 15th, the troops there had abandoned the pursuit of the fugitive Cheyennes and returned to camp. As soon as they reached their quarters they were met with orders from Gen. Crook directing that pursuit be resumed, and they would start again next day with six days' rations. The escaped Indians number fifty Indians who are led by the Chief Dull Knife.

AS alleged "Mollie Maguire," named Martin Bergan, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 16th, for a murder committed eight years ago. Bergan met his fate bravely. He was the nineteenth "Mollie" hanged.

IT is stated in the annual circular of Dun & Co. that the total number of failures in the United States during 1878 was 10,478, with liabilities aggregating $234,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,371 in number and $4,000,000 in amount.

ANOTHER very destructive fire occurred in New York City, on the night of the 17th, beginning at No. 62 Worth street. Several business firms were burned out, the loss aggregating about $2,000,000.

ACCORDING to a special in the Indianapolis *Journal*, Leonidas Graves, residing near Newtown, in Fountain County, Ind., was recently instantly killed by a meteoric stone, which struck the roof of his residence and cut its way to the cellar. Mr. Grover was sleeping directly under the roof, and the celestial missile struck him square in the temple with the result stated. It was found imbedded five feet in the ground, and recovered next day.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) dispatches of the 17th say the yellow-fever experts were in session in that city preparing their report. It was reported that the medical members of the commission were unanimous in the opinion that the fever was imported into New Orleans from Cuba, through the very lax quarantine of that city, and the members emphatically favor a National Quarantine act. At the present time, they say, notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the season, there was a very severe case of yellow fever at New Orleans, which directly controverted the accepted theory that the germs were destroyed by a temperature of 32 deg. Fah.

SEC'Y SHERMAN, on the 18th, issued another call for redemption of $20,(01,(09 5-20 bonds, $10,000,000 coupon and $10,000,000 registered—interest to cease on the 18th of April.

AT Norwich, Conn., on the 17th, Mrs. Nate M. Cobb, who had been on trial for many days before for the murder of her husband, and whom the jury, the night previous, declared to be guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Weathersfield. She subsequently, through her counsel, published a statement to the public, in which she said she was innocent of the crime of which she had been found guilty. She said she did not question the honesty of the verdict, but it had been secured by perjured testimony. She believed its injustice would some day be made manifest.

IN Washington, a few days ago, the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association was held. Addresses were made, papers read, and a committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that there were 20,000,000 women in the United States, and that, although he made no mention of them in his late message, it would be well for him not to ignore them in future messages.

THE New Jersey Legislature effected an organization, on the 14th, by electing Republican officials in both branches. The Governor, in his message, says the State debt was decreased $600,000 during the past year.

THE Nevada Legislature, on the 14th, re-elected John P. Jones United States Senator, the joint vote being: Jones, 60; Hillhouse (Dem.), 14. The Colorado Legislature, on the same day, elected S. T. Hill (Rep.) to the United States Senate.

THE Texas Legislature organized on the 14th. John H. Cochrane was elected Speaker of the House. On the same day the Kansas House organized by electing Sidney Clark, Speaker.

THE Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature, on the 15th, nominated ex-Gov. Vance for United States Senator.

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun* of the 16th, there was good and reliable authority for the statement that Mrs. A. T. Stewart had told at least two persons that the remains of her husband had been recovered. Fifty thousand dollars is the amount said to have been paid for the return of the body.

THE Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature, on the 15th, nominated Gen. James Shields for United States Senator, for the short term, and, on the 16th, George G. Vest, for the term beginning on the 4th of March next.

THE Republican members of the Illinois Legislature, in caucus on the evening of the 17th, nominated Gen. John A. Logan for United States Senator. The vote on the first ballot was: Logan, 56; Oglesby, 20.

THE Louisiana House of Representatives, on the 18th, repealed the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, by a vote of 69 to 39.

FOREIGN.

A LONDON telegram of the 14th says an explosion had occurred the night before at the Abercarn Colliery, in Wales. There were sixty miners in the pit, and it was believed that not one of them could be saved, as the flames prevented any measures of relief being taken.

A LONDON telegram of the 15th says a Cossack had just been received from Plevna, which reported that Osman Pasha had been killed in the late sortie. Reinforcements were pushing forward to the relief of Osman Pasha, and the Russians were preparing to attack Plevna on the 16th. Another dispatch says that Osman Pasha reported the slaughter of his soldiers, and that he had himself received a slight wound in the hand. Another dispatch says that Osman Pasha had been killed in the sortie, and that the Turks had surrendered Plevna.

CLEMENT L. WALKER, an attorney, of New Orleans, died, on the 15th, concerning the duelling code in that city. He had had three promiscuous fights, and was indicative of the true spirit of the times, when the Conservatives being controlled by the Democrats, he charged generally that there were irregularities and frauds in the conduct of the election, and said he will execute statements of parties who will swear to the truth of them. Subsequently, on his agreed to negotiate the partials, to take the response to Canada and keep them, respectively, after the fight; witness asked protection of Judge Cassell, who was told that the Judge did not consider himself safe in the parish; witness had warnings that his life or his friends and, with his friend Mr. Seymour, after he left near the Sheriff and insurgents, and he fled over into Mississippi. Witness gave the names of fifteen negroes killed to have been murdered.

W. B. Merchant, District Attorney of St. Mary's, testified, on the 18th, concerning the attack on Newman's house, but nothing new was developed.

It was ordered that United States Commissioner Long take testimony of witnesses not examined for Saturday, when Governor Kellogg and Colonels Strong and Marrero appear; the majority, and E. J. Gonzae the minority, of the Returning Board will be examined by Mr. Teller, and treated as if taken by the Senate.

The investigation by the committee left in the evening for Donaldsonville.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

THE proceedings before the committee were resumed on the 14th.

J. Henri Burch, Presidential Elector-at-Large of Louisiana, testified that he signed the second set of certificates, having been informed that the first set were informal; knew nothing personally of the character of the frauds.

Mr. Kelly was called, and testified after much persuasion. Knew Packard, Jeffries and Fergus; had he was no more as to the name of Levibacon. He said definite papers were forged by D. B. Penn and A. clerk in Gov. Nicholls's office. Some had been signed by Packard, Jeffries and Fergus, but in cross-examination, witness stated that he had only seen Packard sign one paper. Was requested to change W. Carter, whom he knew in the interest of Packard, to another name, and Carter, who had told witness, as an inducement for him to testify, that no questions should be asked him which would injure him or his friends. Carter also told witness that he had a commission in his pocket, and in his night-clothes carried him a paper, which he said he was to take to Packard, and had sold out to the Bland party, witness denied this and stated he had only some one of the leaders of the Bland party. They left him together, and after midnight he came to the cell and said that he had seen the regular Democratic ticket, he had seen Packard, and had told him that he was with them, and said if they were satisfied witness was also satisfied. Witness replied that he was satisfied with the ticket.

William A. Bell, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, testified concerning the citizens' meeting held in the late election, corroborating the testimony of C. L. Walker.

The Chairman was absent when the committee convened on the morning of the 16th, being detained in New York on account of illness in his family. Mr. Morrison took the chair, and testimony that St. Martin was present, and could be called if the committee desired. At the suggestion of Mr. Cox, it was decided to wait and hear what Mr. Shellabarger had to say before calling St. Martin. Some discussion took place as to whether the latter's affidavit on record. Without taking action, the committee adjourned.

The New Pension Law.

THE Pension bill which passed the National House of Representatives on the last night of the previous session, and the Senate, on the 16th, is as follows:

An act to provide that all pensions on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or disability from which the pension is made to begin, having the form to its fully height.

Down to the dust in bitter pain.

Into all lands a same duty thrust,
Until all arms some burdens given,
Crushing the bears with the victory weight.
Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven.
Into all lands a same hope came,
That God's unshining cross strengthening them
Gilding the ruins of Life's great plan,
Weaving for all a golden crown.

—*Presbyterian.*

ONLY ME.

A little figure glided through the hall;
In sleep, for it was night, and all was tenderly.
A sob—suppressed to let the answer fall:
"It isn't Pa, mamma; it's only me."

The quivering baby lips—they had not meant
To utter any word could plant a sting;
But to that mother heart a pang was sent
She heard, and stood like a convicted thing.

One instant, and a happy little face
Pushed 'neath unwatched kisses raised above;
And, from that moment, Only Me had place,
And part with Pet in fondest motherlove.

—*Caroline A. Mason, in Congregationalist.*

JUDGING BY APPEARANCE.

"Here's a nice place, Mabel," said the elder of the two ladies who had just entered the train. "And well try to keep it undisturbed, too," she added, proceeding to deposit their shawls, sachels, etc., upon the end of each seat, while the two ladies seated themselves facing each other.

They were evidently mother and daughter, the mother large, portly and fine-looking, the daughter a slender, bright-faced little thing, and just as evidently people of wealth and refinement.

"I detest these trains, where every rude person who chooses may intrude upon you," went on Mrs. Glennor, coolly.

Mable knew there was no telling where her mother would stop when once she was on the track, and she noted the flush which overspread the young stranger's face. She quietly changed the subject.

"Do you know Mr. Hamilton's family, mamma?"

"Not the children. Not since they were grown, that is. I saw them when they were little."

"If they are like their noble old father, I'm sure I shall like them. I think he is splendid," answered Mabel.

The strange young lady smiled quietly.

Mrs. Glennor answered:

"I daresay they are. Birth and breeding always show, Mabel. I, for one, could never mistake a person of wealth and culture for a common one."

"Is there only one daughter?" asked Mabel.

"Only one at home, the youngest one, Henrietta. And one son, Richard. I consider it very fortunate that Hamilton invited us to make this visit, Mabel. Richard Hamilton will be very wealthy, and, if you play your cards well, who knows what you may do in the way of a settlement."

"Now, mamma, if you begin to talk that way, I do solemnly declare I will take the next train that passes us back home and not go at all."

Mrs. Glennor knew the girl was quite capable of keeping her word if she was pushed too far, so she said no more, but betook herself to the prospect in view from her window.

The ride was a warm one, but Mabel enjoyed it, and, in spite of her mamma's frowns, chatted with her sensitive very sociably.

It was getting sundown when the train stopped at Hamilton, and several passengers descended, among them Mrs. Glennor and Mabel.

There was a forlorn-looking station, with a dusty little refreshment-bar in one corner of a dingy room, labeled "Ladies' Waiting-room," and there were two three village idlers, with hands in their pockets, promenading up and down the platform, and back again.

"Why, what does this mean?" protested Mrs. Glennor. "Mr. Hamilton wrote his carriage has been at the station to-day?"

"Perhaps it will be here yet, mamma," said Mabel. "Suppose you ask one of these men if it has been seen."

"I believe I will," and Mrs. Glennor marched majestically up to one of the men aforesaid and inquired:

"Can you tell me whether Mr. Hamilton's carriage has been at the station to-day?"

"Yes'm—no'm—I don't know—there it are a-comin' now," was the slightly incoherent answer.

Turning in the direction of his extended finger, she saw a handsome carriage coming rapidly up.

"It is just coming," she announced to Mabel, whose eyes had already informed her of the fact.

They walked toward the dreary platform until it drove up and the driver dismounted.

He came up the steps and addressed Mrs. Glennor, touching his hat respectfully.

"Ladies for Mr. Hamilton's, madam?"

"Yes. Come, Mabel."

"The carriage is ready, ladies. The spring cart is here already to take your luggage over. Will I take your tickets?"

Mrs. Glennor gave him the tickets for the trunks, and the ready comedian soon had them stowed in the light cart which had followed the carriage.

"Now we are ready," declared Mrs. Glennor. But the coachman appeared to be looking for some one else.

"Our young Miss Henrietta went up to town yesterday. We expected her back by this train."

"Here I am, Sam!" called a familiar voice from the door of the ladies' room; and the homely young lady in plain linen, who had shared Mabel's seat, came out of her retreat inside, and approached them.

"My goodness!" was Mrs. Glennor's dismayed ejaculation, as she flushed up to the roots of her hair.

But Mabel sprang forward with extended hand.

"And you are Miss Glennor! I am glad, too!" said the young lady, offering her hand most cordially. "I would have made myself known in the train, but I am always so shy with strangers, and I was not sure who you were till now. Mrs. Glennor, I am very glad to welcome you to Hamilton. I love your daughter already, and I am sure we shall have a delightful visit. Let us go now; Sam is waiting."

With prompt courtesy, so delicately ignoring the rude behavior in the train, was a greater rebuke to Mrs. Glennor than any show of anger could have been.

For once her ready tongue was at a loss, and she only followed her young hostess to the carriage, silently and with flushed face.

But Henrietta's kindly spirit soon put her at her ease, except when she remembered her unwitting blunder.

It was a wholesome lesson, however. And the next time Mrs. Glennor meets a lady in the train, whether she is robed like a Queen or in plain linen, she will treat her as such, and never judge by appearance.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—A brother of George D. Prentice is now a clerk in the Navy Department.

—Some months ago the Roman Catholic ladies in Maine sent to Pope Leo an elaborately-trimmed pair of moccasins, and he has just returned the compliment by sending them a handsome medal.

—Married at Mount Etna, Pa., on the 20th ult., Mr. Leonard Immel, aged 86, and Miss Sarah Keller, aged 87. The bridegroom was so happy that he distributed cash and other necessaries among the spectators in a lavish manner.

—It has been said that the matter which has caused Gov. Hampton most concern during his illness has been a report that his injury was received by being thrown from his horse. The Governor prides himself on his horsemanship.

—The largest individual taxpayer in Boston is Joshua M. Sears, who pays $87,754 on a property of $2,945,400. W. W. Astor comes next on $2,663,500. Moses Williams on $2,051,400, and John L. Gardner on $1,264,500, these being the only men who pay on more than a million.

—The current report that a daughter of Jerry Stanton is employed in the Treasury Department is not true. The lady so engaged is a relative of the late War Secretary, but not a daughter. Cushing, having plenty of leisure time, glanced at the first page and found numerous mistakes; he read the second page and found many more. He read the entire book, and wrote to the publishers that if they expected that he was going to write a complimentary notice of a book with 5,000 errors in it they were mistaken. The publishers of course found fault with his extraordinary statement, and wrote back to the effect that if he would prove this to the satisfaction of Prof. Porter, of Harvard, the editor of the Methodist, they would believe him. Angry at this imputation, this extraordinary man read the pilgrim book over again, and wrote out the 5,000 mistakes and mailed them to Prof. Porter.

Mr. Cushing leaves no direct heirs. His property in Newburyport is estimated to be worth $80,000. Beside this, he owns large tracts of land at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, and other places. His total wealth is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $800,000.—*Boston Herald.*

Solomon's Temple in Wax.

A model of Solomon's Temple, a truly exquisite and beautiful work of art, is to be placed in the Jewish Fair. It is three and a half feet square, three feet high, and is a perfect model of the temple as described by the Scriptures. It is wholly composed of wax flowers and Corinthian columns of white wax, 23,000 flowers of every variety being used in its construction. The roof of the temple is supported by 120 white Corinthian columns of fine proportions, and the whole represents an entire view of the famous Temple of King Solomon, showing the entrances with its arches and entrances to the court of the priests, and two winding staircases leading to the *sanctum sanctorum*, over the entrance of which hang curtains of crimson satin, and between which may be seen the Ark of the Covenant covered with the pinions of the cherubim. The front of the inner temple bears the inscription of the Tetragrammaton included in the Shekinah formed of golden cupatorriums, with the ineffable name composed of purple flowers of the same variety. The four turrets or towers are made of japonicas, roseboods, azaleas and carnations, and are surmounted by the banners of the tribe of Judah, with the lion, eagle, ox and a man. Over the center arch is the banner of King David, bearing the motto, "Holiness to the Lord," in Hebrew characters, which form the present standard of the Royal Arch Chapter. The windows, representing mosaic stained glass, are composed of various colored carnations. The temple will be inclosed in a show-case of silver and plate-glass. It was made by a Boston woman.—*Boston Globe.*

Explosives as Fire-Kindlers.

Year after year warnings are published in the newspapers against this practice, in which some house-servants and fewer housewives indulge, of kindling fires with coal oil. Sometimes the warning is a simple account of a fatal accident, sometimes it is in connection therewith. The warnings, however, do not seem to be heeded, and now comes the story of a woman who used bleaching powder with which to kindle a fire, and caused an explosion, fatally injuring herself and two children. The use of powder for kindling fires was not unusual in the army during the war, but the fires were in open air, and the powder was used by men familiar with its properties. They were, indeed, so well acquainted with the danger attending its use, that they never tried the experiment until all other means had failed to quicken a fire, and then with extreme caution. It is scarcely necessary to say that all explosive compounds, and all burning fluids, should be kept away from the stove, and that, under no circumstances, should an attempt be made to add powder or oil to a fire. It is bad enough to saturate wood with oil before lighting it, which is a practice very apt to lead to carelessness and danger, but the attempted pouring of oil on a flame is an act of suicide.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ANYBODY can catch a cold now. The trouble is to let go again, like the man who caught the bear.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

SAGINAW CITY parties own a tract of land in the neighborhood of Loomis, and, much against their wish, some lumbermen in that neighborhood have made a road across the tract for the purpose of hauling logs. Other efforts having failed to stop the trespass, they secured the services of Col. Norcross, who provided himself with a quantity of Hercules lessening stump powder, and a party of them started for the scene of operations, with the intention of blowing up the road and thus rendering it useless to the loggers. They had hardly arrived on the scene of operations when about a hundred Frenchmen appeared on the ground and drove them off.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Jan. 4 was $188,859.46. Receipts for the week ending Jan. 11 were $34,952.95; payments for same time, $40,149.75; leaving a balance Jan. 11, 1879, of $203,742.39; increase for the week, $37,892.90.

JOHN USHER, fifteen years old, was buried in a small snow play-house, at Detroit, on the 18th, and smothered before he could be dug out.

AL SHARP, the noted thief and burglar, who escaped from Kalamazoo Jail, several weeks ago, has been recaptured.

THERE is not a single saloon in Missaukee County, but there are plenty of family jugs.

MAY cases of what was supposed to be diphtheria at East Saginaw prove to be scarlet fever.

THE President of the State Board of Health is waging a crusade against alum and sugar, which he declares are poisonous.

THERE are now in Michigan seventy-five societies for the encouragement of agriculture, etc. Of this number fifty-three hold annual fairs.

THE Hancock *Northwestern Mining Journal* says that miners are leaving that region daily, bound for other places, where they can get more work and better pay.

A FEW days since Robert Ollaro, a Genesee farmer, fell from the top of his hay-stack, injuring injuring from which he shortly after died.

DURING 1878, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company sold 40,000 acres of land to actual settlers. This is double the number sold the year before.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, nominal, $1.00@1.75; Butter, ✠ lb. 10@ 0c; Cheese, ✠ lb. 9@ 11c; Corn, ✠ bu. 35½@35½c; Flour, White Wheat Family, $5.25@6.00; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, ✠ cental, $1.00@3.75; Hogs, $2.00@2.25; Sheep, $3.00@3.20; Oats, Mixed, 30@30½c; Potatoes, 25@28c; Pork, Mess, ✠ bbl. $8.50@8.75; Rye, ✠ bu. 47½@c; Wheat, White, 99½@99c; Amber 99@99c.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—On the 13th, a bill passed to establish a Michigan School for the Blind, and to consolidate and amend all laws relative to the management of the blind, in the State.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to define and suppress trusts. A concurrent resolution to investigate the State printing contract was adopted. A bill was introduced to enable settlers to purchase from the Commissioner of Swamp Lands, 160 acres of land.

SENATE.—On the 14th, in the absence of Lieut.-Gov. Sessions, Senator Childs occupied the chair. A resolution to elect a President *pro tem.* on the morning of the 17th was unfavorably reported adversely on the bill to provide for the incorporation of cities. Some 1,000 commissions for Notaries Public were received from the Governor.

HOUSE.—The report on mileage for members and employes was adopted. A bill was introduced for the organization of county police boards. The resolution to investigate the State printing contract was passed after a lively debate. Prof. Rogers delivered a lecture before the House on illuminating oils.

SENATE.—On the 15th, an act was passed to amend the Revised Statutes relative to criminal cases giving bail. The bill in relation to marriage and the solemnization thereof was tabled. The concurrent resolution to provide for State Printers was adopted. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill in relation to corporations issued by Circuit Courts. The 1,540 bills and resolutions were read in Executive session.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced—to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for the encouragement of agriculture, etc.; relating to libel; in relation to trials by jury; to amend the Statutes relative to Circuit Courts for two years. The Kalamazoo Railroad grant was made to Grand Rapids. Senate bill in relation to attendance of witnesses favorably on the joint resolution adopted by Senate. Senate bill to amend an act to revise the Statutes relative to the Board of Geological Survey.

SENATE.—On the 16th, the Committee on Education reported adversely on the bill "for the support of teachers' institutes. The resolution relative to the sale of agricultural lands was adopted. A resolution for the appointment of a stenographer to report the proceedings of the Senate was indefinitely postponed. Senator Bullard resigned from the Committee on Public Lands, and Senator Dodge was appointed in his place.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced—to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages; to amend the Statutes relative to Boards of Health in cities and villages; creating a Seventeenth Judicial district from the counties of Gratiot and Isabella; amending the Statutes relative to the Supreme Court. A bill was introduced—to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for the encouragement of agriculture, etc.; relating to libel; in relation to trials by jury; to amend the Statutes relative to Circuit Courts for two years. The Kalamazoo Railroad grant was made to Grand Rapids. Senate bill in relation to attendance of witnesses favorably on the joint resolution adopted by Senate. Senate bill to amend the Statutes relative to the Board of Geological Survey.

SENATE.—On the 17th, bills were introduced—to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the vicinity of the State University; to amend the Statutes relative to the Board of Health in cities and villages; creating a Seventeenth Judicial district from the counties of Gratiot and Isabella; amending the Statutes relative to the Supreme Court. A bill was introduced—to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for the encouragement of agriculture, etc.; relating to libel; in relation to trials by jury; to amend the Statutes relative to Circuit Courts for two years. The Kalamazoo Railroad grant was made to Grand Rapids. Senate bill in relation to attendance of witnesses favorably on the joint resolution adopted by Senate. Senate bill to amend the Statutes relative to the Board of Geological Survey.

SENATE.—On the 18th, a bill was introduced to establish a Michigan School for the Blind, and to consolidate and amend all laws relative to the management of the blind, in the State.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to define and suppress trusts. A concurrent resolution to investigate the State printing contract was adopted. A bill was introduced to enable settlers to purchase from the Commissioner of Swamp Lands, 160 acres of land.

SENATE.—On the 14th, in the absence of Lieut.-Gov. Sessions, Senator Childs occupied the chair. A resolution to elect a President *pro tem.* on the morning of the 17th was unfavorably reported adversely on the bill to provide for the incorporation of cities. Some 1,000 commissions for Notaries Public were received from the Governor.

HOUSE.—The report on mileage for members and employes was adopted. A bill was introduced for the organization of county police boards. The resolution to investigate the State printing contract was passed after a lively debate. Prof. Rogers delivered a lecture before the House on illuminating oils.

SENATE.—On the 15th, an act was passed to amend the Revised Statutes relative to criminal cases giving bail. The bill in relation to marriage and the solemnization thereof was tabled. The concurrent resolution to provide for State Printers was adopted. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill in relation to corporations issued by Circuit Courts. The 1,540 bills and resolutions were read in Executive session.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced—to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for the encouragement of agriculture, etc.; relating to libel; in relation to trials by jury; to amend the Statutes relative to Circuit Courts for two years. The Kalamazoo Railroad grant was made to Grand Rapids. Senate bill in relation to attendance of witnesses favorably on the joint resolution adopted by Senate. Senate bill to amend the Statutes relative to the Board of Geological Survey.

SENATE.—On the 16th, the Committee on Education reported adversely on the bill "for the support of teachers' institutes. The resolution relative to the sale of agricultural lands was adopted. A resolution for the appointment of a stenographer to report the proceedings of the Senate was indefinitely postponed. Senator Bullard resigned from the Committee on Public Lands, and Senator Dodge was appointed in his place.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced—to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages; to amend the Statutes relative to Boards of Health in cities and villages; creating a Seventeenth Judicial district from the counties of Gratiot and Isabella; amending the Statutes relative to the Supreme Court. A bill was introduced—to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for the encouragement of agriculture, etc.; relating to libel; in relation to trials by jury; to amend the Statutes relative to Circuit Courts for two years. The Kalamazoo Railroad grant was made to Grand Rapids. Senate bill in relation to attendance of witnesses favorably on the joint resolution adopted by Senate. Senate bill to amend the Statutes relative to the Board of Geological Survey.

SENATE.—On the 17th, bills were introduced—in relation to liability of cities, villages and townships for neglecting to repair sidewalks and streets, to authorize the formation of more than fifty and not more than one hundred and twenty miles of railroad in this State, and to provide for the incorporation of companies for that purpose; to authorize cities, villages and townships to issue bonds in aid of railroads; in relation to the business of insurance; relative to mining in the Upper Peninsula; to amend the Statutes relative to the Supreme Court. A bill was introduced—to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for the encouragement of agriculture, etc.; relating to libel; in relation to trials by jury; to amend the Statutes relative to Circuit Courts for two years. The Kalamazoo Railroad grant was made to Grand Rapids. Senate bill in relation to attendance of witnesses favorably on the joint resolution adopted by Senate. Senate bill to amend the Statutes relative to the Board of Geological Survey.

SENATE.—On the 18th, a bill was introduced to establish a Michigan School for the Blind, and to consolidate and amend all laws relative to the management of the blind, in the State.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to define and suppress trusts. A concurrent resolution to investigate the State printing contract was adopted. A bill was introduced to enable settlers to purchase from the Commissioner of Swamp Lands, 160 acres of land.

INDIA contains 240,000,000 inhabitants, and 20,000 priests.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.	Jan. 2	1878.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$4.00	@ 6.40
	Sheep	5.75@	6.75
	Hogs	4.50@	4.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice		3.85@	4.60
WHEAT—No. 3 Chicago		3.85@	4.60
CORN—Western Mixed		47½@	48½
OATS—Western Mixed		37½@	38
PORK—Mess		7.50@	7.75
LARD—Steam		5.00@	5.05
CHEESE		6@	12½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		42@	45
	CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra		$4.00	@ 4.30
	Choice	4.00	@ 4.25
	Good	3.75	@ 4.00
	Medium	3.60	@ 3.80
HOGS—Packing		3.60	@ 3.80
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2.75	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Spring Extras		4.50	@ 5.00
	Good to Choice	5.00	@ 5.75
EGGS—Fresh		18	@ 20
FLOUR—Choice Winters		4.90	@ 5.00
	Fair to Good do	4.60	@ 4.80
	Fair to Good Springs	3.75	@ 4.75
	Corn, No. 2	27½@	27½
GRAIN—Oats, No. 2		20½@	20½
	Corn, No. 2	27½@	28¾
	Oats, No. 2	20½@	21
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		2½@	3c
	Red-Tipped Hurl	2½@	3c
	Carpet Brush	3½@	4c
	Self-Working	3½@	4c
POTATOES—Per bbl		$2.50	@ 3.00
LARD		4.75	@ 5.00
LUMBER—Inch and 2 Clear		$2.00	@ 2.50
	Select	32.00	@ 35.00
	Good Dressed Siding	16.00	@ 18.00
	Common Siding	12.00	@ 14.00
	Dressed and Fencing	10.50	@ 11.00
	Lath	3.00	@ 3.25
	Shingles	3.00	@ 3.50
	BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best		$4.00	@ 4.30
	Medium	3.50	@ 3.75
	Common	3.00	@ 3.25
SHEEP—Good		4.00	@ 4.50
	EAST LIBERTY		
CATTLE—Best		$4.25	@ 4.60
	Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Yorkers		3.90	@ 3.95
	Philadelphias	3.90	@ 3.95
SHEEP—Best		4.30	@ 4.40
	Common	3.00	@ 3.50

The lobby is ground to pieces by 12 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

It seems to be a good time to send Old Zach to Washington again.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Murat Halstead declares for Blaine still. It is necessary to beat Grant." But it isn't necessary to beat Grant.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Princess Louise has taken to horseshoes, and now her tracks look more like the natural footprint of a native Canadian.

Reports from Nebraska and Western Kansas, tell of deep snow, cold weather, much suffering, and considerable loss of cattle, owing to the scarcity of hay and a lack of shelter.

The Atlanta *Constitution* hates the Shylocks with a hatred that can never die. Would Gen. Sherman at the time he marched through Georgia that he had better go around.—*Buffalo Express.*

The U. S. Supreme Court Bench is occupied by nine gentlemen. One was appointed by the late James Buchanan, three by the late Abraham Lincoln, four by U. S. Grant, and one by President Hayes.

The *Graphic* says there is an intention for Congress to create an honorary title for Grant, with an attendant salary to which his great public services fairly entitle him, for life, and that men of both parties favor the project.

Many Michigan newspapers are urging the abolition of the township school superintendent system. For our part, we think it should never have been adopted, and that the sooner it is dropped, and the county system revived, the better.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling was re-elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature last Tuesday, for the full term of six years commencing the 5th of March next. He received 115 votes, and his opponents combined only 37. Good for Conkling.

The New York *Sun* says Grant offered Conkling the Chief Justiceship, and a first-class mission, and that Conkling dec ined both. How different the case of the editor of the *Sun* and the New York collectorship, in which it was Grant who declined.

The editor asks sometimes give itself a fatal blow, directed originally at another party. The Potter investigation committee finds itself under the necessity of investigating itself. The bearing of this hoisseration, says Housby, lies in the inapplication hof it.

The Missouri Legislature has erected Gen James Shields for United States Senator for the short term (the late Senator Bogy's unexpired term) which insures his election. Gen. Shields will be remembered as having represented Illinois and Minnesota in the United States Senate.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in speaking of Gen Grant's visit to Ireland, says: "Grant to lick the blarney stone." It is altogether safe to say that if he went to lick it he'll do it. As has licked everybody he ever tried to yet, including a large number of the *Enquirer's* rebellious friends down in Dixie.—*Huntington Herald.*

A strange case is reported from Indiana. Leonidas Grover, a farmer living near Newton, in Fountain County, was killed by a meteoric stone one night last week. The stone weighed twenty-six pounds, and, penetrating the roof, struck Mr. Grover, while asleep passed through the bed and the floor, and buried itself in the earth to the depth of five feet. The cause is the only one of the kind on record.

The *National Republican*, of Washington, announces the discovery of the fact that the names of seven Electors in Arkansas in 1876 are all signed on the back of the envelope containing the Electoral certificates of that State in the handwriting of the same person. This certificate is one sent back to Arkansas by Vice President Ferry because the signatures of the Electors were not upon the envelope. It was afterward returned to him, thus "corrected," and the vote of that State was counted for Tilden and Hendricks. More work for the Potter committee.

From the *Tribune* we learn that South Manitou Island has a Congregational Church, with a membership of twenty-three.

Work has begun on the Petoskey handle factory. The first alternate will be another whiskey factory.

Little Traverse Bay in Bronze and resists acc rroding.

The introduction of a bill in the Legislature to prevent the netting of pigeons has created quite a furore among pigeon catchers.

The Graeco-Roman wrestling match between Major J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and Andro Crystol, a French athlete from San Francisco, which took place in Detroit on Saturday the 18th, resulted in a victory for the former in one bout, which lasted only three minutes. McLaughlin not only threw the Frenchman, but threw him so hard that the right collar bone of the latter was broken, disabling him so that he could not respond when "time" was called for the second bout.

The Legislature of Wisconsin on Wednesday, elected Matt. H. Carpenter once more to the United States Senate, the Republican caucus having ended its long struggle by nominating him by acclamation. By this election Wisconsin will again take a front rank in the Senate, and be represented by a man of commanding ability and brilliant eloquence. If the choice of Senator had been left to a direct vote of the people it would be the same, as Mr. Carpenter is a popular favorite all over Wisconsin.

Major General John A. Logan was elected United States Senator by the Illinois Legislature last Tuesday for the full term, commencing with the 5th of March next. He received the vote of every Republican member in both Houses. He was defeated two years ago by precisely the same tactics that beat Zach. Chandler in this State four years ago, and his election at this time is peculiarly gratifying to all stalwart Republicans, not only in Illinois, but all over the Great Northwest. What the North wants in the Senate is more Chandlers and Logans, and fewer "wif and aif" ciphers. The South sends such men as Hill, Gordon, Lamar, and others of that radical stamp, and to checkmate them, the North should send such statesmen as Ferry, Chandler, Logan Conkling and Blaine.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayaswaykeb deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879 at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter (¼ section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven west, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS, Administrator.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit. Call and see me.

82 DR. L. LEWIS.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant residence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo W Crouter, and your Druggist, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the People of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Cutlum meat mar ket, opposite Watson's store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

23tf W. J. Bradley.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance,

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstract of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Tayaswaykeb deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly certified as true, of Geo. W. Crouter, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner, W. Mills, give notice to the persons interested in said hearing of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James B. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Hiram Pearl of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 13th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned to Joseph Pecora, then in Wisconsin by surgeon, on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for the County aforesaid on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1878, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-seven, (37) North of Range SIX (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT, Assignee of Mortgagee

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and the cheapest living rate.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Battiste's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four Houses and Lots of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are located in school districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,

Real Estate Agent,

Charlevoix Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them as good as new.

23-1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Hayes lake, one pocketbook containing about $100, amount Geo. F. Reardsley, and in favor of one unmentioned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without consulting with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

O. V. MONROE.

Boyne City, Dec. 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price $450.

E. B. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Russell Hodge, his wife, of Boyne, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. D. Lamar, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 501, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-seven, (37) North of Range SIX (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT, Assignee of Mortgagee

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James B. Cameron to George Hathaway, dated April 24th, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 287, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and fifty-five cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The North-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres more or less. The North-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Lot No. three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, and Block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands situated in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. SHERKMAN, Administrator.

Dated, Detroit, 19th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FRENCH, Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas B. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Hiram Pearl of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 13th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned to Joseph Pecora then in Wisconsin by surgeon, on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for the County aforesaid on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1878, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-seven, (37) North of Range SIX (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT, Assignee of Mortgagee

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James B. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Hiram Pearl of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 13th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned to Joseph Pecora, then in Wisconsin by surgeon, on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for the County aforesaid on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1878, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-seven, (37) North of Range SIX (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT, Assignee of Mortgagee

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Howe, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said deceased had at the time of his decease, or at any time thereafter, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres more or less.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FRENCH, Administratrix.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Administratrix.

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grade made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 1 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory five lines or under, $5.00, per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

BAILTHORPE & NEWBERRY, Attorneys and Solicitors, Will practice in all the Courts. Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, *Physician and Surgeon.* CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Beavitt, LAWYER AND NOTARY, Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS, Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging. Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, 22-24 3d floors, will receive prompt attention. Petoskey

MRS. R. E. —Carpenter,— Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, a d latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a COB-MILKER, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City Stores, or of any one in the village, for R. F. BISBEE, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest living rates. Orders can be left at the Fountain.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE, CALL ON Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines *JUST RECEIVED.*

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 11 a. m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 41. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb. 4. 1879. Whole No., 472

Society Directory.

I. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. H. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Bell Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

O. S. SMITH, Secy. J. MILO EATON, N. G.

F. AND A.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

GEO. LEWIS Sec'y. BERNARD BENNE, W. M.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m. depart on the same days at 1 p.m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 1 p. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrive at 4 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reason prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Corn, per bushel	25
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes per bushel	60
Bran per bushel	60
Oats, per bushel	30
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens dressed, per pound	08
Beans per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay per ton	4 00
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 8

J. MILO EATON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Sentinel.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1879.

Local News.

ABOUT this time look out for b—.

PETOSKEY is to have a fire company.

ROUND LAKE is a glittering sheet of ice.

Cash paid for oats, at Fox, Rose & Battiste.

SAY, can't that Petoskey *Democrat* feller stop?

Dry goods as cheap as ever, at Sec & Washburn's.

Fresh butter and eggs, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The bill incorporating Petoskey has passed both Houses.

The best assortment of candy in town at Sec & Washburn's.

THE new Postmaster at Boyne Falls will be Joseph Powers.

THE Mormon preacher still lingers in this region, hale and all.

SAM HOLLAND, of Eveline, has killed a dozen foxes this winter.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Lake Superior for nine months in 1878.

SHERIFF Cooper and Fred Sebrand went to Little Traverse Sunday.

J. M. ACKERT has the timber on the ground for an addition to his house.

SNOW is so deep in the Upper Peninsula that lumbering is entirely suspended.

REGULAR Communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening.

DIED.—John O. Moffatt, died at the residence of his brother, Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, in Traverse City, one day last week.

THE Charlevoix Summer Resort Association are forming a stock company at Kalkaska for the erection of a hotel on their grounds at this place next spring

THAT Norwood Justice, who let his horses fly across the bridge some time ago, walked up like a little man and paid his $15 one day last week.

For Granges, go to Sec & Washburn's

REMEMBER the public meeting next Saturday evening to discuss the incorporation question.

CAM. LEWIS, a brother of Frank Lewis, of Torch Lake, has been re-elected Mayor of London, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleadley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

REPRESENTATIVE Pailthorp, on the 31st, gave notice of a bill to incorporate the village of Charlevoix.

A Lodge of Knights of Honor has been instituted at Elk Rapids with A. K. Dougherty as Dictator.

THE owners of the steamer Nellie Booth have contracted with H. D. Watson, of Grand Rapids, for a new boiler.

LEO SMASHED.—Wm. A. Mason, of Marion, had his leg badly smashed by a sleighload of logs running over it, in the Cheboygan lumber woods, last week His wife has been sent for.

JAMES A. BOOMS, for the past nine years book keeper for Dexter & Noble at Elk Rapids, has removed to Traverse City, and entered the employ of Hannah, Lay & Co.

Remember the masquerade dance the 21st of this month, at Fox's Hall, tickets only 50 cents. Carpenter & Bartholomew have received an assortment of masks.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Marion, Dec. 18th, 1878, by the Rev. P. S. Zorn, Wm. Collins, of Charlevoix, to Miss Mary Graham, of Marion.

CAPT. ALVIN DEMOR, whom everybody knows in this region, was in town Sunday. Our reporter could get no information from him concerning the future movements of the steamer Van Raalte.

MISS MILLIE INWOOD, who has been spending several months with her uncle James Inwood, of this place, left for her home in South Bend, Ind., yesterday, called hence by telegram, owing to the sickness of her father.

HARD SWEARING.—Suit has been commenced in the U. S. Court against C. H. Scribner, on Lots 3 and 4, of Section 6, Town 32-5, in Springvale Township, this county, for fraudulent evidence in proving up on his homestead.

THROUGH TRAVEL.—Advices from L. D. Bartholomew are to the effect that he has effected definite arrangements with the General Passenger Agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co. to ticket passengers through to Charlevoix on their road.

THE *Progress* says Timothy Pearl, whom a year or two ago traded his farm in Banks for land in Arkansas, has made arrangements with the parties with whom he traded, whereby he has got possession of the Lean farm, adjoining the one he sold.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Angus J. Cameron, of Boyne, is accused of cutting timber on U. S. lands. He was arrested and had an examination before U. S. Commissioner Call, at Petoskey, and was held for trial at the May term of the U. S. Court at Grand Rapids. He gave bail for his appearance.

MESSRS. Nicholls, Bittars and Inwood, our three jolly Englishmen, with their families, ate "roast-beef and plum-pudding" in Banks, on Friday, at the table of Richard Knight, another "beef-eater." It was undoubtedly an occasion of "spiritous and vinous;" and, O Lor' how the beef must have enforced.

CHARLEVOIX is fast becoming known as the most desirable summer resort of the North. Its cool breezes, facilities for healthful recreation, good society, and beautiful scenery, justly entitle it to its renown. Why should it not be entitled to just as great renown as a *winter* resort, where the mercury does not reach a point below nine degrees above zero. They should come here from Southern Kansas, where the thermometer has marked fifteen degrees below zero the present winter.

INCORPORATION.

Shall Charlevoix Advance a Step and Incorporate?

Contemplating necessities which follow in the track of growth and accumulation of wealth and population, our law makers have framed acts which are calculated to meet these necessities

Laws are given which are calculated to equalize benefits, by equalizing the expense of obtaining them, and which regulate evils which are inevitable in all towns of any size.

The law authorizing the incorporation of villages and cities was made with these objects in view, and instances are without number where it has been tried and proven beneficial and profitable.

It is generally conceded that Charlevoix has reached a size and importance when incorporation is called for. We have a town renowned for its beauty and of prospects most flattering. Our leading log citizens, with few exceptions, consider that the time has arrived for the town to take this step. The benefits to be derived are many and obvious.

At present, many of our most central and desirable village lots are owned by non residents, who, foreseeing the future importance of the town, hold their property with a tenacity which, under other circumstances would be admirable. They refuse to provide walks along their fronts, and the result is, residents consider a short patch of side-walk on their front of little benefit, while these sand-belts remain for them to walk through. Incorporation will give us a net work of side walks, which, while of general benefit, will enchance the value of every man's property at least equal to the expense incurred. This will not, as has been stated by some, compel the building of side walks to remote and comparatively unsettled points, any more than it will compel the paving of streets We must bear in mind that the *people* are the regulators in an incorporated village, as much as they are in a township, and more, for their representation is greater.

Another benefit is this: While we have been remarkably free from fires let as not overlook the fact that our village is steadily becoming more compact, and consequently more liable to conflagrations. Incorporation will place us in a position to more effectually guard against carelessness in the instruction of buildings, chimneys, etc.

Incorporation will provide that Jew peddlers and trading vessels hailing from other ports shall pay license for infringing upon a trade which should belong to our merchants.

Experience has taught us also, that the shipping business of our harbor should have the oversight of some person empowered by law to prevent vessels from coming to in the channel, and regulating other evils which are connected with any harbor of the importance of ours.

The "bugaboo" of "expense" and "taxation" is a mistaken idea, and is born of a prejudice which is naturally caused by the burdens imposed by the extravagance of incorporated cities. In a town of this size the matter of expense is in the hands of the people. The officers consist of a President and six trustees, who shall draw no compensation; a Marshal, whose fees come from violators of the law; a Clerk and Assessors, whose duties constitute a portion of what the corresponding officers of the Township now have to do. Substantially, it amounts to a division of the labors and emoluments of the Township Clerk and Treasurer with the Clerk and Assessor of the incorporated village. We see no excessive burden in this, and we are sure there is none when compared with the benefits derived.

The representation on the County Board remains the same as now,—the Township Supervisor representing the village in that body.

To discuss the question, a public meeting is called, to meet at the school house on Saturday evening next. Let every resident of the village attend.

WM E. Parker, of Little Traverse, convicted of cutting timber on Government land, has been fined $340 by the United States Court at Grand Rapids.

BESIEGED BY A RHINOCEROS.

"Baas, baas! spoor groed one-horn akelium!"

Such was the, to me, rather unintelligible announcement with which my friend M——'s brain-box came rushing in just about sunrise one morning, as we were sitting over our breakfast at the door of the travelling waggon of those regular old Dutch-built farm-houses, that are hardly ever seen nowadays, except in South Africa beats them both. Imagine a forest of fish-hooks, relieved by an occasional patch of penknives, and you have it exactly. There is a reason for the spiky thing, called by the Dutch "*Wacht-een-beetje*," which the English have corrupted into "wait-a-bit," and as it does make you wait a bit if it once gets hold of you. I've known a fellow to be laid up for a fortnight with a gash from one. So you may think I exclaimed,

"Do you, though?" thought I, "then I'll tell you." And so I went on, "Why, the wolves only two years ago, made a raid right into Burlington and killed all the chickens on South Hill."

Consolence raised a terrible protest at this, but I insisted it was too quick, by citing the well-known case of Meigs Schenck's wolf that got loose and in one single summer night ate up everything on South Hill that wore feathers. The native looked astonished and doubly interested.

"Any Indians?" he said.

"Land! yes," I told him, yawning wearily, as one who talks of old, stale things. "Sitting Bull was educated at the Baptist collegiate institute, in Burlington, and was expelled for trying to scalp Prof. Wortman with a horse shoe nail."

"You don't tell me!" exclaimed the native in wild amazement. By this time I was perfectly reckless, and told conscience to keep its mouth shut and give me a chance.

"Oh yes," I said, "Yellow Wolf's old medicine lodge is still standing right out on West Hill. The Indians come into the city very frequently, tearing through the streets on their wiry little ponies."

"Ever have any trouble with them?" the man asked.

"Oh, no," I said carelessly, "the citizens seldom do. The Cow Boys, who come up from Texas with cattle, take them terribly, and occasionally drop one of them in the streets just for revolver practice. But nobody else interferes in their fights."

"I suppose," the man said, "you all carry revolvers strapped around you, out there?"

"Oh, yes!" I replied, "of course. We have to; a man never knows when he is going to have trouble with somebody, and in case of any little misunderstanding, it wouldn't do for a fellow not to be heeled."

I think the man shuddered a little. Then, fearing he might ask to look at my revolver, I casually remarked that I never carried my barkers when I came east.

He said, no, he supposed not. Then he looked out of the window a long time and said nothing. Finally I asked him in what part of Maine he made his home. He looked up at me in surprise.

"Me?" he said. "Bless you, I don't live in this rock patch. I'm only on here visiting some relatives."

In a feeble voice I asked him where he did live then.

The man yawned, and again looked listlessly out of the window.

"Oh," he said, "I live on a farm just out by Leffler's; about six miles out of Burlington. I wish I was back there now."

So did I. So did I. I wished no half never left there.

We didn't talk together any longer. Shortly after that the weather changed, the car grew cold and I went into the smoking car to look for a fire.—*Burdette, in Letter to Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A Romance of the Snow Blockade.

The particulars of the affair have just come to our possession, and, although it is to be presumed that the parties most intimately interested have no particular desire to court notoriety on account of their romantic experience, it will do no harm so long as no names are mentioned. It may be stated, however, that the hero of the affair is a bookkeeper in a prominent manufacturing establishment in this city, and that he loved, both wisely and well, a maiden who resided with her parents in a small village a few miles this side of New York City. That she did not entirely discourage his advances may be inferred from the fact that they had decided to marry and become as one on Christmas Day, and every preparation was made for the consummation of their earthly hopes. The ceremony, of course, was to be performed at the young lady's home, and the day before Christmas the expected groom packed his dress suit in a trunk and started for the scene in which he was to play so important a part. But occasionally the best-laid plans are most effectually blocked, and in this case the snow came down to take a little hand in the game. The drifts grew deeper, conductors commenced to look serious and the result may be readily guessed. The train was stuck fast in a snow-drift, the storm was constantly increasing, and to cut long story short, the journey was rather dubious. Forty miles had the young man to go, but it might as well have been four hundred, as the hours came and went he became desperate, and at last telegraphed to the to-be father-in-law the situation. The reply came: "Come on; we are waiting for you." But the young man couldn't go, and he so intimated over the telegraph wires. At last it came to pass that the ceremony, and guests and relatives had assembled at the house, while the minister was momentarily expected. Only one thing was wanting, and that was the young man who was wearing out his hair in the snow-bank. Everyone knows the prejudices existing against postponed marriages, and the guests wept, but without avail, though her tears were warm enough and copious enough to have thawed the snow for twice the distance. Among the guests was a telegraph operator, and in a happy moment he was struck by a bright thought, and he lost no time in communicating it. Distance should be obliterated and the couple should be married by the aid of telegraph. The guests were delighted with the proposition, the bride dubious, but at last she consented to make the experiment. Fortunately the telegraph office was not far distant, and the wire was soon stretched to the house, while the operator got his instruments in order and made a connection. The young man was notified of what had taken place and what was about to take place, and instructed to consent. Affairs progressingly. He was a little dazed by the scheme, but soon recovered, and, taking his place at the side of the operator in the station, he announced that he was ready for business. The minister made the service as short as possible, but the ring was very readily, and were awaited with breathless interest by the assembled company. It was a curious scene, when at last the minister announced "What love (he was a Unitarian) and the telegraph have joined together let no man cut asunder," there was an enthusiastic round of applause. The young man was not there, and yet he was married. The girl was not within forty miles of the man she loved, and yet she married him. It was the triumph of science over difficulties.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

A NEWSPAPER office and a theater are in very close contiguity in London. Recently the knights of the quill discovered a pair of pheasants hanging in the manager's window. As they got up an improvised fishing-net the pheasants passed from the abode of Thespis to the shrine of Minerva. The next move was to send the birds to the manager of the theater, with the request that he would accept a trifling gift of game and an intimation that if he had a spare box to spare that evening the donors would be very grateful. The manager promptly responded with a note of thanks and an order for a stage box.

THE King of Sweden averted a financial panic in Stockholm by opening a heavy private account with one of the principal banks, concerning whose stability disquieting rumors were current. The King's act restored confidence, and probably prevented very disastrous consequences.

A LITTLE six-year-old, upon finding a lone and solitary stick of candy in his stocking on Christmas morning, mournfully exclaimed, "Gracious! if I had been born twins, I'd only got half this much!"—*Norristown Herald.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Prof. Gorini is at the present moment in London, employed in superintending the erection of a funeral pyre upon the site belonging to the Cremation Society, near London. The pyre is upon the system which has been approved in numerous cremations at Milan and other places in Italy.—*British Medical Journal.*

—A London writer says: "I have had shown to me a photograph in which the colors of Nature are to some extent reproduced. The process is a dead secret. It is easy enough to see that the painting is not by hand, easy enough, too, to detect the photograph. The shading is exquisite. The form is, of course, that of reality. But it is still not Nature exactly, and I suspect that only certain colors—red and green among them—can be coinced by chemical combination."

—In spite of the doubtful existence of some of the cities as marked in the list," says Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, in *Nature*, "I can entertain no doubt whatever that the principal commercial crises do fall into a series having the average period of 10.46 years. Moreover, the almost perfect correspondence of this period with Brown's estimate of the sun-spot period (10.45) is by itself strong evidence that the phenomena are connected. The exact nature of the connection cannot be established."

—Thus far the borings on the French Coast, in connection with the proposed English Channel Tunnel, confirm the possibility of the execution of the scheme. The geological considerations are all favorable. But there is no reason to believe that there will soon be any vigorous and systematic attempt on the part of the English to push forward the enterprise and make its actual accomplishment probable. Lately, influential people in England have grown very apathetic about the great tunnel.

—A very effective glue mixture is said to be employed by Turkish artisans, in the inlaid work of attaching diamonds and other jewels to their metal settings. In the production of this substance, the method pursued is to dissolve five or six lbs of gum arabic, each of the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid; in another vessel, as much isinglass—previously softened in water—is dissolved in brandy as will make a viscous liquid of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, this being rubbed until dissolved. The whole is then mixed with heat, and kept in a vial closely stopped; when it is to be used, the vial is set in boiling water. This cement resists moisture, and will indissolubly unite two surfaces of polished steel.—*Exchange.*

—A plan is now being discussed by English engineers, by which not only the water of the Nile, but the silt—of which the greater portion is now wantonly deposited in the Mediterranean Sea—shall be turned to good account as a fertilizer of the deserts of Nubia, Libya and the Soudan. To this end there is proposed the construction of a system of engineering works by which a portion of the Nile flood water, with its annual burden of soil robbed from the fertilizing slopes of the Abyssinian highlands, shall be diverted into these deserts, where it may deposit its rich sediment on the sands, and also irrigate them, and thus completely transform the desert. This desideratum, it is thought, may be accomplished by the erection of suitable dams and sluices at different points of the Nile, which structures, it is believed, would also improve the navigation of the river.

—In consequence of the continued cost of boxwood and its rapid decrease in quality, English dealers are now using large quantities of our American cornel and persimmon as substitutes in the manufacture of shuttles. The wood of the first named, though small in size, is hard, heavy, and close grained, has been largely used for the handles of tools as well as for shuttle making, and, when properly seasoned, is much superior to Persian boxwood. The wood of the persimmon, a well-known tree of the ebony family, growing to a height of fifty to sixty feet, and a diameter of twelve to eighteen inches, the heart-wood being of a dark-brown color and very hard. One dealer in Germantown in the preparation of these woods for shuttle making is that of a very gradual drying by artificial means—this being more particularly recommended in respect to the cornel, an undue haste in seasoning which having led to prejudice against the wood.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Beautiful Celestial Phenomena.

A correspondent writing to the New York *Evening Post* from Breckinridge, Minn., gives the following account of a celestial phenomena which he recently observed there:

"A remarkable phenomenon was observed here at the beginning of the evening, Jan. 3. The mercury at the signal station on the morning of the 1st of January registered 24 deg., on the 2d 32 deg., and on the 3d 28 deg. below zero. The sky was clear and the short daylight was bright with sunshine on those days. In the early evening of the 3d about six o'clock p. m., the cold being still intense, a very bright circle appeared around the moon, estimated to cover about 5 deg. of the canopy, the moon, not yet at the full, giving off a remarkable effulgence of light, and in its position lacking about 10 deg. of the meridian. Another circle much larger and central to the zenith, nearly as bright as a rainbow in colors, cut the former circle in two places of intersection, and included the brilliant moon within its sweep at equal distances from the crossing of the circle upon each other. Outside of the points of intersection distant from them 1 or 2 deg. was splashed at acute angles across the larger and brighter circle sun-dogs (or moon-dogs) very distinctly painted. The sun climbed that morning above the level prairie horizon with a broadly based pyramid of gold whose spire, cathedrine, was projected upward several degrees, and on either side appeared a like sun-dog pattern somewhat less brilliant but without showing the fiery figure of the sun itself, glowing in the base of its own pyre but enlarged to the eye some forty or fifty diameters. The circles at evening as described appeared almost an hour after the sun had gone below the horizon, and lasted in view no more than twenty or thirty minutes. Were both circles caused by the moon or was the larger one painted about the zenith, refracted from the sun so long passed below the horizon?"

A New Dodge.

"You're a reporter, are you?" inquired a broad-shouldered, stumpy-looking man yesterday. "I was readin' that thing in your paper about the fellows wot's a-swindlin' bar-tenders with that paddock trick. That's only one out of a hundred tricks the rounders are up to. Here's a new wrinkle: There came into my place the other night a sick-lookin' young feller with nice, white-lookin' hands, that I dropped to right away. There was several of the boys in there takin' their ale. By and by they got on delightful-hand tricks. I see the stranger's eyes begin to glisten, a-sort of as though he was about to show his hand. He asks for a glass of water, and takes it in his hand. Then he outs with a nice white, perfumed handkerchief. Then he inquires: 'has any gentleman a half dollar?' Of course one was produced, 'cause the boys want to see what's up next. Then he takes the half-dollar between his fingers, put the perfumed handkerchief over both and covers it with the glass. Then he gets one of the company to take hold of a roundish thing in the handkercher, which anybody would s'wear was the half-dollar. 'Now, jist let her drop,' he says, withdrawin' his own hand. And drop she does, and the jingle is heard plain enough, but you can't see anything, 'cause the handkercher covers the glass. Then the nigger is the woodpile comes in. 'I'll bet any gentleman here,' the genteel feller sez, 'that that half-dollar ain't in the glass.' 'O, git out,' half the boys say. 'Why, we heard it drop.' 'Well, if you're all so sure,' he says, 'why don't you put your stamps up that it is in there?' The upshot is that, thinkin' they had a sure thing of it, two of 'em did bet him a dollar, just for the fun of the thing. Then he lifts off the handkercher and they all crowd around him and look into the tumbler and sure enough the half-dollar is there. 'I'll be gosh blamed,' sez each of the fellers who lost their quarters. 'It's the most wonderfullest.' Then his nibs pockets his winnins, and empties his glass of water, but not too quick for me to see that he catches before it falls a roundish piece of glass, just the size of a half-dollar. That's what fixed their flints. When that genteel person tried to drop the half-dollar in the glass, he let fall the circular thing, which he must have had concealed in his coat-sleeve beforehand, and substituted for the half-dollar. Of course, when it fell into the tumbler, it just fitted the bottom, and being transparent, when the fellers looked in they couldn't tell it from the bottom of the tumbler. Maybe they wasn't mad when I told 'em, after he'd gone, about that glass thing."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Dr. Busby.

Perhaps some of the boys who read the *Gossip* have not heard about the famous old school-master, who lived in England many years ago.

He was what is called a great "disciplinarian." He had the strictest of rules in the government of his school, and woe to the boy who dared to violate them! Why, the very name of "Dr. Busby" will strike terror to the hearts of timid schoolboys in England to this day.

It was a jrutty courageous boy who, one day in the doctor's absence from the school-room, found some plums, and, holding up some in his hand, said, in a loud voice, "I publish the banns of matrimony between these plums and my mouth; if any here present know just cause or impediment why they should not be united, are now to declare it, or ever after hold your peace!" Then he ate them.

The doctor was in an adjoining room, and heard it all, but said nothing until the next morning, when, causing the boy to be "brought up," he grasped the rod and said, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this rod and this boy: if any one here present knows just cause or impediment why they should not be united, let him now declare it, or ever after hold his peace!"

The boy coolly cried out, "*I* forbid the banns of matrimony in this case!"

"For what cause!" said the doctor.

"Because the parties are not agreed."

The severe but not ill-natured doctor dropped the rod and laughing heartily at the boy's courage and wit, sent him to his seat.—*Youth's Companion.*

WOMEN in England did not acquire the right of choosing husbands for themselves until the tenth century, and in other European countries much later.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—It is said that lice may be kept from poultry by placing pieces of the bark of sassafras root in their nest.

—Determine by the closest economy, and wisest industry, to decrease the incumbrance of the farm this year.—*State Register.*

—If a farmer or a business man wants to find out how great a spendthrift he is, let him keep an exact memorandum of all the time idly spent.

—A bull-nose pepper pickle stuffed with minced cabbage and a taste of mustard is the hereditary condiment for fresh pork and baked beans.

—A correspondent writes that a simple mixture of equal quantities of rich cream and strong vinegar will make a compound which, if used on the hands after washing them, will cure chapped hands.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The best way to clean clothes is to steep them in warm water for half an hour, then use borax soap, rubbing it freely on the most soiled part, finally washing well with very hot water. Afterwards rinse in cold water.—*Exchange.*

—A correspondent wishes to know how to keep milk from becoming bitter in cold weather. We think it is scalded when strained, it will not become bitter, and it will not injure it for cream nor for any other purpose.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The following remedy is recommended for frost bites: Extract the frost by the application of ice-water, till the frozen part is pliable, avoiding all artificial heat; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hog's lard and gunpowder rubbed together until it forms a paste, and very soon the frozen parts will be well.

—The following is said to make an excellent cement for sealing bottles: Mix three parts of resin, one of caustic soda, and five of water; this composition is then mixed with half its weight of plaster of paris. The compound sets in three-quarters of an hour, adheres strongly, is not permeable like plaster used for this, and is attacked only slightly by warm water.

—To clean glass globes, soak them in tolerably hot water in which a little washing-soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of lukewarm water, and with a hard brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappear. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as if new.

—Plants packed away in cellars that are quite dark, or nearly so, will require very little water; once a week will be sufficient, and be very careful to give but little. The gas found in the cellars of some houses will be found to injure these plants, and should be guarded against. Our experience with plants in a sleeping-room, is such as to lead us to say that they will not be of the least discomfort, or in any way injure the person occupying the room.—*Kansas Agriculturist.*

—What is known as French polish is thus prepared: Take three-quarters of an ounce of seed lac, three drachms gum juniper, two drachms gum mastich and four ounces of spirits of wine, avoirdupois; powder the ingredients, and mix them with the spirits in a glass bottle that will contain double the quantity. Set the mixture in a warm place, and shake it twice or thrice a day; when it is dissolved, cork during the shaking. Four or five days will be sufficient for dissolving the resin, when it will be fit for use.

Prizes for Potatoes.

At present potatoes are selling in this market for about the same price as wheat, which is some three times the price of corn, and four times the price of oats. In other words, the country there is a potato famine. It is almost impossible to procure very fine potatoes at any price. The quality of potatoes has fallen off, while the quality of other farm crops has improved during the past few years. The crop must be neglected is potatoes. Farmers have apparently lost their interest in growing good potatoes. Since the advent of the early rose, no new variety has been introduced of very great promise, and that appears to be running out. The catalogues of seedsmen and nurserymen are full of new varieties of flowers, vegetables, shrubs, vines and trees, but new varieties of potatoes are scarce and of doubtful value. It is certainly high time to have a new potato fever that shall extend all over the country.

The subject of potatoes is rarely mentioned in agricultural papers. No political speaker mention potatoes, though they talk very learnedly about corn and wheat. At many of our agricultural fairs no potatoes are visible except on the table of the eating-houses. The poorest article of food on any table is potatoes. Possibly few farmers raise potatoes that they care to exhibit at fairs. If they have any that they desire to show they would quite likely find that no premium was offered for them. It is certainly astonishing that so little interest is taken in raising fine potatoes, seeing that their quality varies much more than that of any kind of meat, grain or fruit. Good potatoes, dry, mealy, of fine flavor, constitute a luxury. A dish of fair, smooth potatoes is an ornament to any table. Still, while there is improvement in almost everything else that we eat there is constant deterioration in potatoes. It is time for agricultural societies to give some encouragement to the raisers of potatoes and the originators of new varieties. The country is pretty well stocked with short-horned bulls, and every considerable town supports a race-track. Prizes for enormous bulls and rapid trotters might give place to premiums for potatoes at least one season. Let there be a string of prizes for potatoes as long as that for pure-bred cattle, and there would be a revival of interest in this neglected tuber that is the delight of every palate. Premiums of considerable amount should be offered for the largest yield and the best quality of distinct varieties, for the greatest number of named varieties, and, above all, for new varieties and varieties brought from other countries. These suggestions are made for the consideration of the managers of agricultural fairs who are now considering the subject of premium lists, with the earnest hope that they will take the matter in hand.—*Chicago Times.*

Care of Stock.

We hear some farmers say that they believe in bedding stock, but they can't afford straw for this purpose when it brings in market almost as much as hay. Good rye straw doubtless does do the best for bedding, as its large hollow stalks will absorb large amounts of liquid; but straw is not the only substance that will make a fine and comfortable bedding. Dry leaves are no mean substitute for straw. They are not so good an absorbent, but they make warm beddings, and every farmer should secure in the fall a large pile of them. A bed of leaves is always selected by a cow when "leaves have come in full." This tidge fattening on mast in the forest make themselves as comfortable in a bed of leaves as their ancestors did in feather beds. Leaves are certainly more wholesome than feathers, as they emit an aromatic odor, whereas feathers often give out an animal effluvia which is neither pleasant nor healthful.

Another substitute for straw is sawdust. This in many parts of our country, is thrown away as useless, while in others it is eagerly bought at a cent or two per bushel, and utilized for bedding. It is a good absorbent, and makes a dry, soft bed. In itself it does not amount to much as a fertilizer, but when saturated with urine it ferments quickly, and serves to make land more porous and open to the influences of light and air. We have found an abundance of sawdust with a thin covering of straw to make most comfortable sleeping quarters for stock. The sawdust that was made from hard wood will make better manure than that of pine, hemlock or other soft woods, and very likely on account of containing more potash; but soft wood sawdust is more aromatic, and keeps the air of the stable pure. The balsam from pine has great healing virtues, is excellent for diseased lungs, and indeed, for all diseased viscera, and no bedding can be better than pine sawdust for the sore and tender feet of horses. There is pine sawdust enough made in the country to supply the wants of every farmer in this line, but the trouble is that it is not made where it is wanted. It will, however, pay for transporting by horse power a longer distance than most farmers suppose, as it is light stuff—100 bushels of fresh dust can be hauled at one load—and we expect to see the time when it will be an article of traffic on our railroads. We recommend sawdust for bedding with the more confidence, as we have tried it for twenty years and know its virtues. In summer we prefer it to anything else, as it is so clean, healthy and easily handled. In winter it does not make so warm a bed as straw, but this defect may be obviated by using it as an under-bed with an upper one of straw. The straw will last much longer enough longer to pay for the extra expense, and the air of the stable is kept much purer.

Sawdust has no rival for absorbing all effluvia, and keeping the air of the stable sweet, unless it is dry, fine soil. Straw and sawdust may not be had in all localities, but no farmer can say that he has no soil, and therefore every one is without excuse who compels his cattle to stand on the bare floor or boards. There is the same objection to soil for bedding in the winter as there is to sawdust, that if the stables are kept warm, as they should be, the objection has little weight. Fine sand, such as is used for making mortar, serves a good purpose for bedding, but does not add so much to the value of the manure as the fine alluvial soil which we find by the side of rivers, or in some hollow which takes the wash of neighboring hills. This alluvial, horse-d in dairy time, makes excellent bedding, is a good absorbent, and is particularly valuable for adding to the virtues of the manure, being in itself rich with saline matter. One great advantage of using soil for bedding is that it makes compost daily, and the manure of horses even does not "fire-fang" when thrown out in conjunction with it. The increased value of the manure alone pays for all the labor involved in bedding stock with alluvial soil.

Dry muck is sometimes recommended for bedding, but it is too dirty. It is a good absorbent of liquids and gases, but when wet it sticks to cattle and men, and gives anything but a tidy look. Neither is it so valuable as a fertilizer as good alluvial soil.

After all that can be said in favor of other materials for bedding, the great majority of farmers will continue to rely on straw, and as this is cheap and abundant this winter, it should be used liberally. Freely we have received, freely let us give it to our stock, and thus add to their comfort and thrift and our own profit. Whoever withholds bedding from his stock "withholds more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." When straw is worth twenty dollars per ton, and rapid trotters might give place to premiums for potatoes at least one season. Let there be a string of prizes for potatoes as long as that for pure-bred cattle, and there would be a revival of interest in this neglected tuber that is the delight of every palate. Premiums of considerable amount should be offered for the largest yield and the best quality of distinct varieties, for the greatest number of named varieties, and, above all, for new varieties and varieties brought from other countries. These suggestions are made for the consideration of the managers of agricultural fairs who are now considering the subject of premium lists, with the earnest hope that they will take the matter in hand.—*Chicago Times.*

Care of Stock.

We hear some farmers say that they believe in bedding stock, but they can't afford straw for this purpose when it brings in market almost as much as hay. Good rye straw doubtless does do the best for bedding, as its large hollow stalks will absorb large amounts of liquid; but straw is not the only substance that will make a fine and comfortable bedding. Dry leaves are no mean substitute for straw. They are not so good an absorbent, but they make warm beddings, and every farmer should secure in the fall a large pile of them. A bed of leaves is always selected by a cow when "leaves have come in full." This tidge fattening on mast in the forest make themselves as comfortable in a bed of leaves as their ancestors did in feather beds. Leaves are certainly more wholesome than feathers, as they emit an aromatic odor, whereas feathers often give out an animal effluvia which is neither pleasant nor healthful.

Another substitute for straw is sawdust. This in many parts of our country, is thrown away as useless, while in others it is eagerly bought at a cent or two per bushel, and utilized for bedding. It is a good absorbent, and makes a dry, soft bed. In itself it does not amount to much as a fertilizer, but when saturated with urine it ferments quickly, and serves to make land more porous and open to the influences of light and air. We have found an abundance of sawdust with a thin covering of straw to make most comfortable sleeping quarters for stock. The sawdust that was made from hard wood will make better manure than that of pine, hemlock or other soft woods, and very likely on account of containing more potash; but soft wood sawdust is more aromatic, and keeps the air of the stable pure. The balsam from pine has great healing virtues, is excellent for diseased lungs, and indeed, for all diseased viscera, and no bedding can be better than pine sawdust for the sore and tender feet of horses. There is pine sawdust enough made in the country to supply the wants of every farmer in this line, but the trouble is that it is not made where it is wanted. It will, however, pay for transporting by horse power a longer distance than most farmers suppose, as it is light stuff—100 bushels of fresh dust can be hauled at one load—and we expect to see the time when it will be an article of traffic on our railroads. We recommend sawdust for bedding with the more confidence, as we have tried it for twenty years and know its virtues. In summer we prefer it to anything else, as it is so clean, healthy and easily handled. In winter it does not make so warm a bed as straw, but this defect may be obviated by using it as an under-bed with an upper one of straw. The straw will last much longer enough longer to pay for the extra expense, and the air of the stable is kept much purer.

Sawdust has no rival for absorbing all effluvia, and keeping the air of the stable sweet, unless it is dry, fine soil. Straw and sawdust may not be had in all localities, but no farmer can say that he has no soil, and therefore every one is without excuse who compels his cattle to stand on the bare floor or boards. There is the same objection to soil for bedding in the winter as there is to sawdust, that if the stables are kept warm, as they should be, the objection has little weight. Fine sand, such as is used for making mortar, serves a good purpose for bedding, but does not add so much to the value of the manure as the fine alluvial soil which we find by the side of rivers, or in some hollow which takes the wash of neighboring hills. This alluvial, horse-d in dairy time, makes excellent bedding, is a good absorbent, and is particularly valuable for adding to the virtues of the manure, being in itself rich with saline matter. One great advantage of using soil for bedding is that it makes compost daily, and the manure of horses even does not "fire-fang" when thrown out in conjunction with it. The increased value of the manure alone pays for all the labor involved in bedding stock with alluvial soil.

Dry muck is sometimes recommended for bedding, but it is too dirty. It is a good absorbent of liquids and gases, but when wet it sticks to cattle and men, and gives anything but a tidy look. Neither is it so valuable as a fertilizer as good alluvial soil.

After all that can be said in favor of other materials for bedding, the great majority of farmers will continue to rely on straw, and as this is cheap and abundant this winter, it should be used liberally. Freely we have received, freely let us give it to our stock, and thus add to their comfort and thrift and our own profit. Whoever withholds bedding from his stock "withholds more than is meet,

Results of Aerial Navigation.

Mr. E. C. Stedman, the poet, writes in the February *Scribner* of this subject, which he confesses to be his "hobby." The paper is in a half humorous, half serious tone, but discusses practically the causes of failure heretofore and the desiderata of final success. Mr. Stedman speaks thus buoyantly of some of the ultimate results of aerial navigation:

Not only by these processes of construction, but also by the power and freedom gained through their success, a delightful relax influence will be exerted upon the esthetics of life. Poetry and romance will have fresh material and a new *locale*, and imagination will take flights unknown before. Landscapes painted between earth and heaven must involve novel principles of drawing, color, light and shade. Music, like the songs of Lohengrin, will be showered from aerial galleys. In every way the resources of social life will be so enlarged that at last it truly may be said, "Existence is itself a joy." Sports and recreations will be strangely multiplied. Rich and poor alike will make of travel an every-day delight, the former in their private aeronons, the latter in large and multiform structures, corresponding in use to the excursion-boats of our rivers and harbors, the "floating palaces" of the people, and far more numerous and splendid. The rush of the earth, its races places, will be visited by all. The sportsman can change at pleasure from the woods and waters of the North, the runways of the deer, the haunts of the salmon, to the pursuit of the tiger in the jungle or the emu in the Australian bush. An entirely new profession—that of airmanship—will be thoroughly organized, employing a countless army of trained officers and "airmen." The adventurous and well-to-do will have their pleasure yachts of the air, and take hazardous and delightful cruises. Their vessels will differ from the cumbrous acrobats intended for freight and emigrant business, will be christened with beautiful and suggestive names—Iris, Aurora, Rote, Ganymede, Hermes, Ariel and the like—and will vie with one another in grace, readiness and speed.

An Omish Wedding.

Doubtless many of our readers are familiar with the customs and habits of the religious sect known as the Omish; but it is to be questioned if many of them know how an Omish wedding is conducted. The Omish differ from the Mennonites in their simplicity of dress, and being more strict in their discipline. They also hold their religious meetings in private houses. Their own ministers perform the marriage ceremony, which is seldom the case with the Mennonites.

A wedding-day among them is an important event. All the relatives and friends of the families assemble at an early hour. A stranger to pass by and see the yellow carriages in groups in a field adjacent to the house would be awe-stricken. On the arrival of the guests each one unhitches from the carriage his own horse and secures for it a place in the stable. The ceremony begins at eight a. m. The bride and groom, with their attendants, occupy a room and sit face to face, the men on one side and the women on the other. The remaining guests sit in other apartments of the house. The services consist in singing and preaching (all in German), and when this is over, which lasts till twelve o'clock, the couple to be married advance to the preacher and the wedding ceremony is pronounced. Then follows the dinner. In a short time the tables are fitted up and bountifully supplied with roast turkey, beef and vegetables. To this all who can find room sit down, after which the tables are again supplied with cake and wine, at which the young people congregate and spend an hour in singing, when they partake of the delicacies spread before them. The older persons then follow and enjoy the good things, which consumes considerable time.

At six o'clock a supper is spread, which remains on the table during the night. It is at this hour (six o'clock) the festivities begin. All repair to the barn, which has been thoroughly cleaned for the occasion, and indulge in the old-time plays. These amusements are kept up till after midnight, when all parties wend their way homeward.—*Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.*

An Amateur Mourner.

Mr. L. was a gentleman of independent fortune, which he squandered in the course of a few years in gratifying one of the oddest whims that could ever enter the mind of a rational being. His sole enjoyment was the attending of funerals. When he heard of the death of any great man, through the channels of the papers, he immediately made the circuit of the whole town to know who had the job, and then proceeded to accompany it. He has often been to York and the confines of Scotland to be present at the interment of a nobleman or gentleman, and in this respect he was in no way biassed by party or religion; it was the same to him if he was Whig or Tory, out or in; whether a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, a Jew or a Presbyterian; they equally commanded his respect and attention, provided the funeral was magnificent. His highest ambition was to obtain one of the little escutcheons which he considered as so many trophies of his glory, and long known to most of the undertakers, and their constant companion in their peregrinations, they seldom or never refused his request. Being entirely inattentive to his own affairs, he found himself in a state of distress when he did not expect it; yet, though reduced to almost the worst of the common necessaries of life, his passion for deathhunting still prevailed, and when he could ride he walked on foot. But whenever the journey was of any length he hired the hearse-driver to let him be an inside passenger with the corpse. In this doleful state he traveled more than once; but unfortunately fell a martyr to his strange whim. Being an inside passenger on one of these solemn occasions, in very hot weather, and there being no air-hole, as there usually is, in the hearse, when they took out the corpse they found poor Mr. L. dead from suffocation.—*London Times.*

RIEDENBERT has made its way over the Russian frontier to the neighborhood of Berlin. The disease never rises out in Russia and Poland, and the indemnity paid to the proprietors of infected herds officially slaughtered by Government butchers is so very insufficient in those countries that the movement is singleox is found to be diseased there arises the temptation to smuggle the whole herd across the Prussian frontier.

A SENSITIVE youth of Exeter, Eng., recently hanged himself because one young lady of his acquaintance expressed her disapproval of his purpose to marry another young lady. The distressing alternative presented upset his poor brain.

It speaks for itself, is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the other day; for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

Hijah and his Boots.

"What on earth ails you this time?" sharply demanded the Court, as Hijah limped across his path to the desk.

"Boots," was the brief reply.

"Who booted you?"

"I want it understood that I've got a new pair of boots, and that they hurt my feet!" answered the janitor.

"Where are they—show 'em to me?"

Hijah limped into the corridor and brought out one. He was a little pale around the mouth, and his voice trembled as he said:

"It's plenty big enough, but the heel don't set right."

His Honor looked from the boot to Hijah's foot and back, and a look of horror settled down upon his face as he said:

"Well, I'm now ready to lay down and die! When a man seventy-eight years old, bald-headed, ugly-looking, and with hands as big as wall-baskets, will deliberately try to crowd a No. 13 foot into a No. 12 boot, we might as well go under ground."

"That boot is even too big for me!" persisted Hijah.

"Too big! Too big! Bijah, have you decided in your old age to gain notoriety as a falsifier? Too big! Great guns! but they'll have to have a second story added before you could wear a stocking with 'em!"

Hijah walked away with quivering chin. It isn't right for anyone to abuse another's feet. Feet are something none of us can help, especially big feet. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—(The Parents, University-ave., Rochester, N. Y.) See another column.

THEOLOGICAL students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so if there be infidels, there must also be Christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "patent" medicines? Do not the sheer and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many cheaply alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how loud they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

A Pleasant Remedy.

Wm. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, the manufacturers of Vanity Fair Cigarettes, are making Cigarettes for the cure and relief of Asthma, Catarrh and colds in the head. Many people have used them, and say they are the best and pleasantest remedy known. Are purely vegetable, contain no tobacco, and furnish what a very pleasant smoke. Sold by cigar and drug dealers. Sample package by mail, 50 cents.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Clucin., O.

CREW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

See offer of $60 reward, in another column.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid to any person or persons who shall furnish evidence that will lead to the conviction of parties manufacturing counterfeit or imitation Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We have no agents in Rome, Ga., Troy, Troy, and Troy, N. Y., Alton, operating in the Western States without our authority, and under no circumstances at less than the regular price of three dollars. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., New York.

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irresistable cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Nanuffa and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving energies perfect and irresistable control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends. It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Packages prepaid, in pills 1 to 2 months, $5, sent by mail or express, C.O.D. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

Used by thousands and never failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The Hop Cough Cure

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.

Try it once and you will find it so.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

REDUCED PRICE.

Twenty-five cents will be sent by a fifty-cent bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. This is the only reduction in the CHEAPEST, Sold everywhere.

DOCTOR SHOREY'S

KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR!

The failure of action of the Kidneys is a source of many distressing diseases, and Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Urinary Diseases, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Pain in the small of the back, Muscular Weakness, Trembling, Weakness of vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Shoulders, Side, Back, Hips, Loins, Loss of power, or memory, difficulty in breathing, Nervousness, Trembling, Weakness of vision, Wakefulness

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Last week I chronicled the disastrous fire on Broadway which wiped out almost two millions of property. The embers of that conflagration were still smouldering when another occurred nearly one-half more destructive in the heart of the dry goods district. In the latter, as in the former case, the peculiarly favorable condition of the weather alone prevented an unparalled catastrophe. These warning calamities have impressed and alarmed the whole city by showing to what an extent we are at the mercy of the destroying element. The insurance companies, of whom have thus seen swept away within a week more than their possible profits for the year thus inauspiciously begun, are naturally greatly aroused, and have just been investigating, through a Committee, the condition of the lower part of the town.

The report of the Committee, shortly to be published, will give some startling facts as to the belt of peril which surrounds the business section of the island, in the shape of the wooden piers and sheds which line the water's edge.

The report states that on the Hudson River front alone there are sixty-two piers of wood, and of this number fifteen have either stationary boilers upon them or boilers upon wheels; on many there are grist mills and elevators, using stationary power, and on ten there are blacksmiths shops in full operation. from the Battery to the foot of Charles street there are upon these piers four and a half miles of wooden sheds. In a few cases the roofs are of corrugated iron, but the sides, and of course the foundation are of light wood. Eight of these piers have absolutely no protection from fire, not even a hydrant or an extinguisher. Nineteen of the piers have no hose upon them, and only seven of the entire number have watchmen provided with watch-clocks. The Committee discovered that on the piers where hydrants are placed there is no water at night, it being the custom to shut off the water for fear of its freezing in the pipes. The keys are locked in the office, and water could not be procured without great delay. Upon these piers they discovered not only the most valuable, but the most inflammable goods in the city stored in immense quantities or awaiting shipment. It seems only a question of time, and perhaps of very short time at that, when most of New York has got to go.

The masses of snow which have fallen in the city recently have been terribly obstructive of travel. Double teams to half loads have been the rule, with slow progress at that. Our able and efficient Street-cleaning Department didn't seem to notice anything unusual in the appearance or the streets for a week after the snow fell, but at length some one must have told them about it, for they finally made up their minds to clear the incumbrance from the leading through fares. It is no small job to clear Broadway after such a storm, as may be inferred from the fact that it took 1,000 men and 600 carts from a daylight till six o'clock in the evening to accomplish it, during which period they shoveled up, carted away, and dumped into the rivers some nine thousand cart-loads, weighing close onto two thousand tons.

"The venerable PeterCooper," as the reporters never tire of calling our aged and amiable philanthropist and Green backer, whose white-fringed countenance grace the platform of about every other public meeting that is held in New York, and appears above the festive board at a still larger proportion of our public dinners, is still hearing from his presidential campaign of two years ago. Suit has been pending against him in the State Courts for some time past, in which the plaintiff, a man named Groom, claims $50,000 damage for libel. Groom seems to have occupied the relation to Cooper during that campaign that Stanley Mathews and Stenmer did to Hayes, or Pelton and Barbie to Tilden; and when all was over, Mr. Cooper accused Groom of misusing his money. The latter felt greatly aggrieved and brought suit, only, however, to be badly defeated. During the trial Mr. Cooper took the stand (figuratively speaking. In point of fact, he sat upon the inevitable air-cushion,) and as he is very apt to do whenever he speaks on any subject, gave a condensed autobiography, informing the Court, among many other particulars, that if he lived he would finish his eighty-eighth year next month. Before he was twenty-one years old he had learned three trades, those of hatter, brewer, and carriage maker. It was fifty-one years ago he began to sell the laboring classes. In his sixty years of business he could not remember a time when his workmen had to wait for their money; the reason was he had kept clear of banks. Although a candidate two years ago, he had no expectation of being President of the United States. He had paid out a good deal of money for expenses. He could not say how many men he had paid who said they had watched the polls for him on election day. The court-room would not hold them. They had been coming to him ever since for their pay, and were coming yet.

Some detectives in the U. S. Secret Service have successfully accomplished a difficult and delicate job in tracing and arresting a man named Ulrich, said to be the most skillful engraver of counterfeit money in the country. A few years ago he was imprisoned for executing a bogus $100 bill on a Boston bank, so perfect that $1,000,000 of it were put in circulation. He was pardoned out, however, and soon returned to his old occupation. When the raid was made on his house in the little village whither he had been traced he was found at work engraving by hand the geometrical lathe-work of the back of a $100 Treasury note, which is done by the Government with a machine that cost $100,000 and which it had been supposed could not be imitated. Ulrich's work, however, was almost perfect.

See what noble ambition the success of the recent pedestrian matches here have been able to awaken in the provincial breast! In Paterson a man has started on an attempt to walk 450 miles in six days, resting only three hours each day. In the same town, another enterprising party is endeavoring to gain wealth and reputation by keeping awake for six days. One Mackey, of Passaic, calls himself "Champion Raw Onion Eater of the World." Michael Burns is going to eat against him for $500 "and gate-money." Another man wants to "eat a barrel of raw onions against time," claiming that he can do so in four days. And in a day or so, another hero will charge the public an admission fee to see him try to "eat six pounds of raw codfish in two hours." Who can say that the tendencies of the age are not ennobling and refining.

Church organizations have become famous for their ingenuity in devising means for "raising the wind." I don't remember, however, to have heard of anything more striking and original in this line than the scene now being executed by a suburban Catholic society, to dispose of their church edifice by a lottery, chances one dollar each. If any of your readers happen to want a nice church for any purpose, here is their opportunity.

RADIX.

THE Lenawee county Treasurer gets $300 a year.

Tilden says that if he can fix things up in New York Democracy, he is good for 1880.

The Pennsylvania politicians regard the Cameron victory as an assurance of the State for Grant.

Ex-Senator Boutwell is a candidate for the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States Sub-Treasury of Boston.

Of all personal triumphs of American politicians, the Buffalo *Express* does not know where to point for a parallel to this third election of Mr. Conkling to the Senate.

The Washington *Post*, Tramp, says the election of Logan to the Senate is a blighting disgrace. In the days of the rebellion, John A. Logan was assigned to the command of the legions who went down South to visit the grayback fellows of the Tramp, and these graybacks never liked him!

Lieut Gov. Underwood, of Kentucky, is stumping the State in his own behalf making himself popular with the intellectual Kentuckians by fiddling and dancing.

General Grant has lately written to a friend in Washington: "I see they are hammering away at the army again. There is no peace for the army except in time of war." A good joke even if the Sphynx did do it.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the uniform course of sending nobody but whipped rebels to Congress from the South will give the Democrats the liviest kind of a circus when these greybacks get into power.

A National bank in Oswego, New York, has suspended on account of too high taxes for the low rates of interest. Yet there are still some who foolishly suppose that national banks make enormous profits and pay little or no taxes.

The Ameer of Cabul, in his flight before the British, is preceded by nine elephants and 2,000 horses, carrying his women, baggage and treasure. These trifling incumbrances are certainly not calculated to facilitate rapid transit.

The question of building a new court house and jail is to be submitted to the people of Montcalm county, this State, at the April election. It is proposed that these buildings shall cost $30,000. Of this sum Stanton citizens pledge themselves to furnish $10,000.

Among the candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is General Corse, the hero of Allatoona, who signaled to Sherman, "I am short a cheek and an ear, but can whip all h— yet." Upon the message to which this was an answer "Hold the Fort" was founded.

As to Mr. Chandler.

From the Vyatland Commercial.

Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling, Ch—

From the Grand Rapids Eagle.

Says the Cincinnati *Times*: "The old Senatorial group will be prepared to receive visitors after the 4th of March. Zach Chandler will be missed." Were this a Senatorial election year in Michigan "Zach" would be there.

From the Stanton Herald.

In case the rumor of Christiancy's resignation is correct, the Legislature of Michigan will be certain to elect Zachariah Chandler to fill the vacancy. This will be done in obedience to the emphatic sentiment of the Republican voters of the State.

From the Allegan Journal.

Just give the Michigan Legislature a chance to elect a Senator in Christiancy's place and you will see them set Zach Chandler down into that seat with an alacrity that will astonish the old veteran himself.

From the Battle Creek Journal (National.)

It is now stated, as if by reliable authority, that Senator Christiancy will resign his seat in the Senate and accept the mission to Peru, on account of his health. Of course, this makes the way open for the return of ex Secretary Chandler of the Senate, as there is no doubt that the present Legislature would elect him, in case of a vacancy. There would be an eminent fitness in the appointment of Judge Christiancy to a judicial position, and many have expected that one would be tendered him. The qestion of health, however, seems to have determined his choice in another direction.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are in is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for Eng lish or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

We Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. PALMER, Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 36-1y

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Paris e Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be ready to supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, Sept. 20, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Between rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Terms ply from hereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which beam myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years. Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,

Real Estate Agents,

Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crowe & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (39)

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Helgle, against Israellis E. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 32, Town 23 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAWSON, Register.
W. H. C. STEVENS, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayps-ke-yah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order to published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 28th day of Oct 1878

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. R. Graham, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allmon and Mary S. Allmon are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the easterly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 14, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gatens, against Darius Wightman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6316, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, T. wnship 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich; and, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAWSON, Register.
W. H. C. STEVENS, Rec'r.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. October 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Perry against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6302, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of seq section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix county Mich gan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAWSON, Register.
W. H. C. STEVENS, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5813, dated Dec. 5, 1874, upon the W½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix County, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. OFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. STEVENS, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

THE House bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt was reported, without amendment, from the Committee of Finance, to the Senate, on the 21st. A bill was introduced and referred to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and amended. A bill was introduced and referred in the House to authorize the coinage of gold metric dollars, five dollars and fractions of dollars. The Potter resolution directing an investigation into the cipher dispatches, and appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of such inquiry, was taken up and debated. Messrs. Potter Hale and Hewitt speaking in favor of and Mr. Butler in opposition to, the resolution, after which it was adopted, without division. The Post-Route bill was reported and passed.

THE House bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt was passed by a unanimous vote, in the Senate, on the 23d. A bill was introduced, and referred to the pension and jurisdictions, within the United States, of notes, bonds and other securities of foreign Governments. A bill was passed to declare certain lands granted the Pacific Railroad Companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, subject to taxation by the States or Territories in which they may be located. The Naval Appropriation bill was further discussed and passed. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in by the House. A bill was introduced and referred, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in certain cases, A stormy debate was had on a Southern bill. Eulogies were pronounced and resolutions were adopted in honor of the memory of the late Beverly L. Douglas, of Virginia.

A FAVORABLE report was made in the Senate, on the 23d, on the House bill to promote the extension of the blind. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill. The Conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. Bills were passed—to amend the Patent laws; House bills with amendments, making appropriations to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of Sec. 24 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the expenses of transporting coin and bullion and for miscellaneous expenses of the House. In the House the Conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Army and Post-Office Appropriation bills and a bill for taking the Federal census were reported. A bill was introduced to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide for reciprocal navigation. The bills to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people, was debated at considerable length in Committee of the Whole.

IN the Senate, on the 24th, the memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, was presented, praying for the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolution, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and after several dilatory motions were made, and acted upon, a motion to adjourn was agreed to—25 to 22. Adjourned to the 27th. The Senate concurred in the bill appropriating $60,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion, and $40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the House, were concurred in by the House. The Senate bill granting a penalty for embezzlement on the part of officers in the Internal-Revenue Service was passed. Several private bills were also passed. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bragg objected to almost all the Private Calendar.

SENATE not in session on the 25th.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill (appropriating $34,240,000, a decrease of about $2,750,000 from the estimates, and an increase of $1,000,000 over the appropriation of last year) was considered in the House, in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments, increasing the appropriation in certain cases, were agreed to.

DOMESTIC.

SEC'Y SHERMAN has announced that Government interest will henceforth be paid at all Sub-Treasuries in coin or currency, at the option of the payee, and holders of bonds presenting and paying gold only at New York will be abandoned.

A REPORT was received in Washington, on the 21st, from the Indian agent at the Cheyenne Agency, to the effect that information had been received at the Agency that Sitting Bull and his people had recrossed the Canadian line into the United States, and that they were exceedingly anxious to return to this country and be under the care and supervision of the Indian Bureau and be distributed in the Indian country, as are other tribes. It was reported that some 5,000 lodges, or nearly 25,000 people, were with Sitting Bull.

THE bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt, which was passed by the United States Senate by the New York Legislature, on the 21st, and referred to the appropriate committee, within the United States, of notes, bonds and other securities of foreign Governments. A bill was passed to declare certain lands granted the Pacific Railroad Companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, subject to taxation by the States or Territories in which they may be located. The Naval Appropriation bill was further discussed and passed. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in by the House. A bill was introduced and referred, providing for the issue of new bonds, to be called the Refunding act; and the money so received shall be applied to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in the mode prescribed by said act; and to the bonds hereinafter authorized, and rules said regulations in conformity with this act.

AT Scranton, Pa., on the 22d, 6 Mrs. David Jones' new-born child were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

THE Judson Bank, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., suspended on the 23d. With moderation on the part of the creditors, the bank expected to pay in full.

ON the 22d, the United States troops came up with the Cheyennes who escaped from Fort Robinson, some days before, and attacked them with great vigor. Twenty-three of the Indians were killed, nine were taken prisoners and seventy-one escaped. Capt. Wessells was slightly wounded.

SEC'Y SHERMAN issued a further call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, on the 24th. The amount is $20,000,000, and interest on principal are payable on the 24th of next April.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of the National Banks at the close of business on the 1st of January, 1879.

PRESIDENT HAYES has signed the new Pension Arrears bill.

THE lately-published thrilling account of the death of a Fountain County (Ind.) man, by a falling aerolite, is declared to be a miserable canard, on the authority of Prof. Cox, State Geologist of Indiana.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ON the 21st, both houses of the Illinois Legislature balloted for United States Senator, with the following results: Senate—Logan, 26; Black, 24; McAuliffe, 1, and John A. Logan was declared duly elected on the part of the Senate. In the House the vote stood: Logan, 80; Black, 60; Campbell, 10; McAuliffe, 3, and Mr. Logan was declared duly elected on the part of the House.

DAN W. VOORHEES was re-elected United States Senator for the long and short terms, by the Indiana Legislature, on the 21st. The vote was as follows: Short term, Senator Voorhees, 36; Orth, 22; Buchanan, 1. House: Voorhees, 57; Orth, 37; Buchanan, 2; Shakelford, 1. Long term, Senator Voorhees, 36; Harrison, 22; Buchanan, 1. House: Voorhees, 57; Harrison, 38; Buchanan, 2.

THE North Carolina Legislature, on the 21st, elected Gov. Z. B. Vance United States Senator. The Florida Legislature, on the same day, elected Hon. Wilkinson Call to succeed Conover. The Missouri Legislature elected Col. George G. Vest for the long term and Gen. James Shields for the short term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was re-elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature, on the 21st. The Pennsylvania Legislature re-elected J. Donald Cameron, and the Connecticut Legislature elected Orville H. Platt.

THE Wisconsin Legislature, on the 20th, elected Hon. Matthew Carpenter United States Senator to succeed Senator Howe.

AT JACKSONVILLE, Fla., on the 23d, the Judge of the United States Court sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making a false return of the late election, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., as follows: Lee, County Clerk, three years; Wright, Sheriff, one year; Lowe, Justice, one year.

UP to the morning of the 24th, over 6,000 bills had been introduced in the National House of Representatives since the beginning of the present session.

R. L. T. BEAL (Conservative), elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the First Virginia District, has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the death of Representative Douglas.

THE Arkansas Legislature has elected J. D. Walker United States Senator, by a vote of 68 against 47 for R. W. Johnson, and 5 scattering.

FOREIGN.

THE Commercial Company of Gothenburg, in Sweden, has failed lately. Liabilities over $1,000,000.

BELGRADE telegrams of the 21st say that Col. Gola, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, had been robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Pleyna.

M. DE BORT, the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has tendered his resignation.

ON the 22d, the St. Petersburg *Golos* announced that it had been ascertained that Prof. Nordenskjold's Arctic steamer Vega was ice-bound in Behring's Straits. The Russian Government had sent special expeditions for her relief.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT sailed from Marseilles for Nice, on the 22d, *en route* for India.

IT was reported from Calcutta, on the 23d, that a Russian steamer had made its way up the Oxus to a point beyond the Afghan frontier.

ACCORDING to a Copenhagen (Sweden) telegram of the 23d, a general commercial panic prevailed in that city. Numerous failures had occurred, and more were momentarily expected.

THE St. Petersburg *Gazette* of the 22d has information that utter anarchy prevailed in Kashgar. The rebels were said to largely outnumber the Chinese army of occupation.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 23d, the Spanish Vice-Consul at San Domingo had been dismissed for sanctioning the arrest of two insurgent Generals who had taken refuge on a Spanish steamer, and who were afterward shot. The Spanish Government had demanded satisfaction of San Domingo for the outrage on its flag.

LONDON papers of the 23d say that the sale of the new United States 4 per cents in Great Britain was large and constantly increasing.

THE Czar has ratified the proposed Bulgarian Constitution.

A VIENNA telegram of the 24th says Austria had notified the Powers that she would not abandon the right to occupy Novi-Bazar, but that she would, in no event, exceed the boundaries permitted by the Berlin Congress.

THE Russian and German medical journals state that Eastern Europe is in a state of great alarm at the rapid progress of the plague toward the north and east of Russia, from the Caspian Sea along the course of the Volga.

REPORTS from South Africa, received on the 25th, were to the effect that the Zulu King had rejected the British ultimatum, and that war had been begun.

PARIS was isolated, on the 25th and 26th. A tremendous snow storm had cut off all communication by railroad and telegraph.

INFORMATION was received in London, on the 26th, that Gen. Stewart was well on the road toward Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and that Gen. Biddulph was headed for Herat. Plunder and murder continued to mark the trail of the invader, but the native Benders were usually caught and always punished. It was reported from Calcutta that Shere Ali's Master of Horse, the great opponent of British influence, was dead.

A BERLIN telegram of the 26th says England had offered Turkey £1,000,000 for the island of Cyprus, and it was believed the Sultan would accept the offer.

THE alloy for gold is an indefinite proportion of silver and copper; that for silver is always copper.

THE TELLER INVESTIGATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

IN LOUISIANA.

Before the representatives appointed by the committee, N. J. Cumming, member of the Legislature for Natchitoches, testified. The general tenor of the testimony of witnesses on the Republican side is to the effect that there was conspiracy on the part of the Democrats to break up negro meetings for political effect; such testimony is unqualifiedly false; there was no organized band such as Blount described; action against Blount and others was taken for protection, they having threatened to get the negroes together and have the fight; it was reported that Blount had ten or twelve armed negroes in his house; after consultation concluded it would not be safe to allow him to remain there; witness was acting Chief of Police, the affair was quietly managed; no violence or bloodshed was contemplated; it was solely for the purpose of preserving the peace that we determined to arrest him; no violent threats were made or stirred up; himself and wife; witness considered Beedle witness to the most bloodthirsty men he ever saw; when they were acting with the Democrats, they proposed to kill the Republican leaders. The testimony of witness throughout was contradictory to Republican witnesses, except as to Blount, Beedle, and others being ashteen to leave the parish, but will also said that was not political. He declined to express an opinion as to whether it would be safe for negroes to return, but thought it was great injustice to the white people of the parish.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The committee (consisting of Senators Teller, Sharon and Hamlin) appointed to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina, on the 21st. The Pennsylvania Legislature re-elected J. Donald Cameron, and the Connecticut Legislature elected Orville H. Platt.

THE Wisconsin Legislature, on the 20th, elected Hon. Matthew Carpenter United States Senator to succeed Senator Howe.

AT JACKSONVILLE, Fla., on the 23d, the Judge of the United States Court sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making a false return of the late election, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., as follows: Lee, County Clerk, three years; Wright, Sheriff, one year; Lowe, Justice, one year.

UP to the morning of the 24th, over 6,000 bills had been introduced in the National House of Representatives since the beginning of the present session.

R. L. T. BEAL (Conservative), elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the First Virginia District, has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the death of Representative Douglas.

THE Arkansas Legislature has elected J. D. Walker United States Senator, by a vote of 68 against 47 for R. W. Johnson, and 5 scattering.

FOREIGN.

THE Commercial Company of Gothenburg, in Sweden, has failed lately. Liabilities over $1,000,000.

BELGRADE telegrams of the 21st say that Col. Gola, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, had been robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Pleyna.

M. DE BORT, the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has tendered his resignation.

ON the 22d, the St. Petersburg *Golos* announced that it had been ascertained that Prof. Nordenskjold's Arctic steamer Vega was ice-bound in Behring's Straits. The Russian Government had sent special expeditions for her relief.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT sailed from Marseilles for Nice, on the 22d, *en route* for India.

IT was reported from Calcutta, on the 23d, that a Russian steamer had made its way up the Oxus to a point beyond the Afghan frontier.

ACCORDING to a Copenhagen (Sweden) telegram of the 23d, a general commercial panic prevailed in that city. Numerous failures had occurred, and more were momentarily expected.

THE St. Petersburg *Gazette* of the 22d has information that utter anarchy prevailed in Kashgar. The rebels were said to largely outnumber the Chinese army of occupation.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 23d, the Spanish Vice-Consul at San Domingo had been dismissed for sanctioning the arrest of two insurgent Generals who had taken refuge on a Spanish steamer, and who were afterward shot. The Spanish Government had demanded satisfaction of San Domingo for the outrage on its flag.

LONDON papers of the 23d say that the sale of the new United States 4 per cents in Great Britain was large and constantly increasing.

THE Czar has ratified the proposed Bulgarian Constitution.

A VIENNA telegram of the 24th says Austria had notified the Powers that she would not abandon the right to occupy Novi-Bazar, but that she would, in no event, exceed the boundaries permitted by the Berlin Congress.

THE Russian and German medical journals state that Eastern Europe is in a state of great alarm at the rapid progress of the plague toward the north and east of Russia, from the Caspian Sea along the course of the Volga.

REPORTS from South Africa, received on the 25th, were to the effect that the Zulu King had rejected the British ultimatum, and that war had been begun.

PARIS was isolated, on the 25th and 26th. A tremendous snow storm had cut off all communication by railroad and telegraph.

INFORMATION was received in London, on the 26th, that Gen. Stewart was well on the road toward Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and that Gen. Biddulph was headed for Herat. Plunder and murder continued to mark the trail of the invader, but the native Benders were usually caught and always punished. It was reported from Calcutta that Shere Ali's Master of Horse, the great opponent of British influence, was dead.

A BERLIN telegram of the 26th says England had offered Turkey £1,000,000 for the island of Cyprus, and it was believed the Sultan would accept the offer.

THE alloy for gold is an indefinite proportion of silver and copper; that for silver is always copper.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Committee reassembled, on the 23d. Mr. Butler denied the truthfulness of the report sent out the previous day, in substance, that the cipher dispatches were in his possession at last summer. If he made any such statement, he was drunk or insane. Mr. Blaine's said he had good reason to believe that the dispatches were copied before they came into Mr. Butler's hands.

Zebina Eastman, formerly Private Secretary to Vice-President Ferry, remembered the dispatches ordered from Louisville. It was suppressed without objection; did not know what became of them.

The committee went into executive session, after which Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee receive from Mr. Butler the cipher dispatches which he shall produce to them, and that the clerk be directed, in connection with some person whom Mr Butler may designate, to make a complete inventory of the dispatches so received in duplicate and certify to the same, one copy to be preserved for the use of the committee and one given to Mr. Butler; that all cipher dispatches so received shall be printed for the committee; that unless hereafter otherwise ordered before any originals or copies are given out for publication they shall be submitted to the committee; that the chairman of the committee who shall be sworn to make a faithful transcription of and decipher the same according to his best knowledge, skill and ability, and that no person be allowed to be present during the deciphering by the chairman, except the persons employed in deciphering and the expert or supposed translation without a previous agreement of the committee; that Messrs. Beach and Hale be and they are hereby appointed to confer with Mr. Butler as to the manner of deciphering the dispatches and that the said Beach and Hale report to the committee any progress they may make in the premises.

Mr. Butler then read a statement, which was tabled, reciting that Mr. Hewitt had, in the House, declared that there was an organized conspiracy to find his witnesses charging him with a knowledge of such conspiracy, and also that Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Tilden be notified of the investigation ordered by the committee, and that they be allowed to be represented by counsel in the same manner and under the same conditions as the persons arraigned under the ordinary resolution constituting the committee.

Mr. Hewitt said that Mr. Murphy, whom he examined at some length regarding the affidavit alleged to have been made by Mr. Beedle, and that Mr. Maddox, who instructed him to report "not to publish," and who had been employed as counsel on Republican witnesses. It was a mistake, said he, to suppose that Mr. Murphy was in the employ of the Democratic committee. Mr. Murphy's affidavit was handed in to the effect that he had not a copy of the affidavit and did not know that Beedle had made such affidavit, and that Maddox. The witness then stated how, when acting as counsel for Republican witnesses, he had been informed twelve or thirteen subpœnas with the request that he serve them. Being busy himself, he had given them to Maddox; in all three cases they were witnesses who were Republicans

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Green apples at See & Washburn's.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Dwight, Charlevoix, Mich. 40 1tf

A petition is being circulated up north requesting Commissioner Buckland to establish a State Road from Petoskey to Gaylord, via Berryville. The road would be about thirty miles long.

There will be a grand dance at W. P. Empey's Hall, at the Head of South Arm, on Friday Eve., Feb. 21, 1879. A lively time is expected, and a cordial invitation given to all. Music by Professor's White and Richardson. Hall for music 50cts. Supper can be had if desired.

W. F. EMPEY, Prop.

Choice tobacco and cigars, at See & Washburn's.

LOST.—In South Arm Township, between the place of Hon. Close and my place, about October, 1878, one promissory note, in favor myself against Joshua Morgan. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me.

GEORGE BOURRIE,

South Arm, Jan. 24, 1879.

Senator Christiancy has been appointed and confirmed as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Peru, South America, at a salary of $10,000 a year. This not only means that Judge Christiancy will go to Peru, but it means that Zach Chandler will take his place in the United States Senate. Hallelujah!

EVERYTHING looks encouraging for Charlevoix the coming summer. The probable expenditure of $15,000 or more on the harbor, (as well as the unfinished portion of last year's contract), the erection of a hotel and several cottages on the Resort grounds, and of several residences and business blocks in the village, will make things lively.

The following are the recently elected officers of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M.:

M. W. G. M.—Daniel Striker, of Hastings.

M. W. D. G. M.—Rufus C. Hathaway, of Ionia.

R. W. G. S. W.—George W. McGrath, of Detroit.

R. W. G. J. W.—J. F. B. Curtis, of Flint.

R. W. G. Treasurer—Rufus W. Landon, of Niles.

R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. P. Innes, of Grand Rapids.

R. W. G. Lecturer—Arthur M. Clark, of Lexington.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. C. I. Dayo, of Moulton.

G. S. D.—Dela Cogshall, of Holly.

G. J. D.—J. T. Roberts, of Saranac.

G. M.—Lewis Grant, of Monroe.

G. Tiler—Bradshaw Hodgkinson, of Wayne.

For Fresh oysters, go to See & Washburn's.

A MERMAN.—On Tuesday morning, the 28th, about two o'clock, a very brilliant meteor passed over this region from a south westerly to a north easterly direction. It shed a light which awakened people from their sleep by its intensity. In appearance it can only be described as a large ball of fire. When apparently over the village it seemed to burst, making a noise not unlike sharp thunder, yet more terrible.

Mr. Cook, who lives about eight miles northeast of this place, was lying in his bed awake at the time when the intense light startled him, and he sprang from his bed to see a monstrous ball of fire fall and spread itself, then some intangible vapory substance, over the sidehill not forty rods from the house. It seemed to linger for some time and disappeared gradually. While it remained in sight, he says, like fire-brands spread over the snow.

Daniel Monroe, of South Arm, was walking along the road when it appeared, and as the terrible spectacle appeared, he fell back into the snow with fright, and so seriously did it affect him that his mental faculties were so affected for some time thereafter. He states that when it burst, the noise resembled fire crackers under a barrel, only a thousand times louder.

The phenomena produced its horrific effects. In one of the Townships of this county, a tin wedding was in progress. When the fiery apparition came for examination his Honorable Board of Supervisors, dated May 6th, 1878, upon the 2, 3 and 4 of the entitlement against the 5 Township of [illegible] North, Range 7 West, in the county of Charlevoix, with a view to the consolidation of said [illegible] and to hear all persons interested in said matter at the office of the Township Clerk, in said Township of [illegible] on the 4th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where any person interested may appear and be heard concerning said [illegible] and the [illegible] thereof.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. E. C. MITCHELL, Deputy.

MacMahon has resigned, and M. Grevy has been elected President of France.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered Liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is fearful, sucking life actually in the very meridian of a pleasant existence. Every ailment and infirmity it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggists, Geo. H. Cheesman, and your friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this marvelous have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the twentieth Day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tatyakeyah, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly executed of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon, It is ordered that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James B. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Peter Pratt, of the State and county last aforesaid, dated October 25th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 299, which mortgage was by said Peter Pratt duly assigned to Peter Pratt, Jr. of Milan, in the county of Monroe, and State of Michigan, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1878, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 426, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the principal sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-one Dollars and Eighty cents, and an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of the non-payment of said principal sum and interest, Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Charlevoix is held), on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which premises are described as follows: The East half (½) of the South East quarter (¼) of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS,
Administrator.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the meat market of Kellogg, opposite Hotel Garden, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

W. J. Hemiller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the twentieth Day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tatyakeyah, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly executed of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon, It is ordered that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James Lewis, dated April 24th, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 220, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the principal sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-one Dollars and fifty cents, and an attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law have been taken or instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative by reason of the non-payment of said principal sum and interest. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Charlevoix is held), on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which premises are described as follows: Lot Five (5) of Block Eight (8) and Lot Seven (7) of Block Seven (7), according to the recorded plat thereof, all in the village of Charlevoix.

GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 132-136

Dated this 27th day of Dec., 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, and subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount required to be raised for the purposes mentioned in said order, to wit: The south half quarter of the north east quarter of section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS,
Administrator.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite FOX, ROSE Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IS SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,
Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST
FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Thanks and

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Fourthousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—are near good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them to; will make them good as new.

35 1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mosher, and Margaret Mosher, his wife of Mason, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Gardner, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, in Michigan, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, and W. H. Gardner having assigned by indorsement in writing, said mortgage and the moneys secured thereby to Wm. Bailey, of Petoskey, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, and which mortgage was by said Wm. Bailey duly assigned to Ezra J. Fenner, of Van Antwerp, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, and which mortgage was by said Ezra J. Fenner duly assigned to Edward Olney, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, and which mortgage was by said Edward Olney duly assigned to Edward Bacon, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, and which mortgage was by said Edward Bacon

SHALL THE INDIAN BUREAU BE TRANSFERRED?

The Joint Congressional Committee Equally Divided on the Question—Report of Those Members Favoring the Proposed Change.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Joint Congressional Committee appointed to consider the advisability of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, yesterday morning voted on the subject, with the following result: Against transfer, Senators Saunders, and Allegheny, and Representatives Stewart and Voorhees—4. In favor of the transfer, Senator McCreery and Representatives Scales, Hooker and Boone—4. After the vote, a controversy arose as to which of the two reports should be given precedence in the presentation to Congress. The opponents of the transfer claim that its advocates, failing to obtain a majority, must consider theirs the minority report, as an amendment offered to an existing law falls upon a tie vote. Senator Saunders and others favored authorizing the President at his discretion to turn over to the War Department the control of any tribe or tribes that might be in rebellion, or giving trouble, or such tribes as the President might think best at this time, and that he was in favor of the Sioux being transferred at once, with the reservation that transfer should not affect the school or farming interests, etc.

The report of the four members who favor the transfer has just been completed by Representative Scales, and will be submitted to the House the first opportunity. The principal features of the document are as follows:

The history of our management of Indian affairs and our treatment of the Indians is one of shame and mortification to all right-thinking and liberal-minded men. A proper solution of the "Indian problem" is pressing itself more strongly upon the public attention every year, demanding the imperative attention of Congress, and cannot, with either safety to the Indians or honor to the Government, be longer deferred. The failure on the part of our Government to discharge its duty to the Indians is not confined to the last few years. Our wrongful treatment of them is coequal with our existence, though not to the same extent in the earlier and purer days as at present. During all the years vast complaints have been made of violated policies, broken promises, and lack of efficient and responsible management. Indeed the system of the management of the Indian affairs we have pursued (if we have had a system at all) has been unequal to the demands of our duty. Nor has it met the expectations of its instigators and advocates, and in such an extent have these wrongs been multiplied, and to such extent have frauds and peculation crept into the management of Indian affairs, and to such a shameful issue these frauds become that indignant public opinion will not longer look on with indifference and unconcern, but demands that these matters be looked into, and the wrongs, so far as possible, be righted, and that a policy be adopted in accordance with the dignity and character of our Government, and secure to the Indians the just and ample justice to a suffering and outraged people.

That these wrongs and abuses do now exist, and to a fearful extent, we think no one at all acquainted with the facts will deny. Of proof upon this point were wanting or demanded, we have but to refer to the statements of all who have investigated the question, and those familiar with our present management, and to those who are to-day strenuous advocates of the present system, and who ask for no modification, and who cease to believe in its ultimate success.

To go back into the history of this question, it will be found that our system of Indian management has always been, virtually and in effect, the system now in vogue. Even while it was nominally under the War Department, prior to 1849, the system was very much the same as now. We are aware that the general impression is, that before that time a different system prevailed, and the change to that year, to the Interior Department, was a radical change in the system; but such is not the case, and while it is true that Superintendents and Agents, being few in number, made reports to the War Office; it is also true that neither the Secretary of War nor any officer in the War Department had anything to do with the appointment of these officers, nor was the War Office charged with the duty of supervising them, or controlling them in any manner up to 1834. While, by this act of 1834, the Secretary of War was given a sort of general superintendence of the conduct of Agents and Sub-Agents (appointed by the President), and while by that act the President was authorized to select military men to discharge the duties of Indian Agents, it is further true that a large majority of the Agents selected were taken from civil life, and much of the same machinery was employed in the conduct of Indian affairs as now.

We claim that the Indian management has never been satisfactorily at least as at the present time. Therefore, whatever failure or wrongs have characterized our management in the past are justly chargeable to our present system, and whatever of success has attended that management should be credited to that system. Year after year large amounts of money have been appropriated with a view of civilizing these people, and yet failure is written upon every page of the history of these efforts in this direction. The inauguration of the peace policy in 1869 by President Grant in the opinion of the undersigned, was a natural admission that the Indian Bureau was inadequate to the proper conduct of Indian affairs, and was compelled, therefore, to delegate much of its authority to other hands. From the show of progress made in civilizing, educating and Christianizing the Indians, to which your committee had their attention called while among them last fall, there is no room to doubt that we should try some method of dealing with this question different from that now in vogue. Owing, on the account of the rapid strides of the Indians in the way of civilized life, and their rapid march to the standard of civilization, are not borne out by facts. Stupendous irregularities and great frauds have crept into every branch of the Indian Service. No one is found with the hardihood to deny that the history of such frauds is visible on every page of Indian management for the last score or more of years. Indeed, so flagrant are the frauds and so defiant have their perpetrators become, that it appears a notorious fact that a ring exists, composed of contractors, employes of the bureau and wealthy and influential persons outside, whose object is to swindle and defraud both the Government and the Indians. The opinion entertained by the undersigned is that these frauds will forever exist, even with the most vigilant, scrupulous honesty which can be brought into the management of the Indian Bureau, because we believe the method or system of that department is inadequate to prevent fraud, however honest the head of the office may be, and for the reason that the system of accountability in the department is not close enough to detect corruption.

We are asked the very pertinent question whether or not the same abuses and frauds would be practiced if the management should be transferred to the War Department. We think not, for a fair and very plain and obvious reason, to-wit: Whatever else may be said of our army officers, they are, as a class, men of high honor and strict integrity. The training has impressed these high qualities upon them, and their association requires their constant observance. Every officer in the army is a check upon every other officer, and such is the system of accountability in the army that it is nearly if not quite impossible for an officer to act dishonestly without being detected, and upon being detected, punishment follows swiftly and surely. With civil Agents this is not the case. They are appointed generally as partisans and for a limited time, subject at any time to removal, paid small salaries, and can only hope to hold their position a few years at the most, and hence have not the same inducements to act honestly and fairly that an army officer has. We do not undertake to say that the War Department has such perfect management that abuses do not occur in its administration also, but we think it compares favorably with any other department, and that fewer instances of dishonest practices have been laid to its charge than to almost any other branch of the public service.

Next to the question of absolute justice to the Indians, and hence that of the comparative cost of the two systems, and we are decidedly of the opinion that a large amount of money can and will be saved, if the transfer be made. If, the committee say, it be true that army officers can perform the duties of Indian Agents as faithfully, diligently and honestly as civil servants, and are doing; and if the War Department can purchase as cheaply as the Interior Department; and if the means of transportation in the War Department are much superior; and if the systems of inspection are equal; and if army officers are not so apt to become victims of temptation; and if we can secure more faithful and honest administration through such army officers, and thereby avoid some, if not all, the Indian wars—we say, if these, or any number of these, propositions be true, then who can say that we shall not save millions of dollars in our Indian management if this transfer is made, and at the same time secure justice to the Indians, the lack of which has caused so much trouble?

The report concludes:

We believe the interest of the Government and the good of the Indian will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to appoint civil Agents to those agencies which, in his judgment, the interest of the concerned will be best secured by such Agents, and clothing the army, where the interests of the service require it.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are two Congregational Churches in St. Petersburg, Russia, and neighborhood, both of which have English Congregational ministers as pastors.

—The dissenting ministers of Rochester and Chatham, Eng., have resolved to officiate at no weddings on Sunday, nor will they conduct funerals on the Lord's-Day unless there is a medical man's certificate that immediate interment is necessary on sanitary grounds.

—The Presbyterian Board of Missions has been opened with 350 colleges of the United States and Dominion of Canada, and 1,000 letters have been exchanged by the students in 100 of these institutions. The Secretary of the Conference has visited twenty-five colleges in New England, the Middle States, Virginia and Minnesota, carrying to them the suggestions of the Conference. The Secretary has also met not less than 200 students, in eight different State Conventions of the Young Men's Christian Association, and conferred with them about the interests of the work. An investigation by the Secretary has led to the following estimate, namely: Among the 60,000 students, about 25,000 are professing Christians, and less than 8,000 are engaged even nominally in any kind of active work. As a result of the work done, about 1,000 conversions are reported. During next May, another College Conference will be held in Baltimore.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Electric carriage lamps a French inventor proposes to produce, so that ordinary carriages drawn by horses will be illuminated by electricity supplied by the rotary motion of their wheels, locomotives while in motion will light up the trains they draw, and steamships supply themselves with powerful lights.

—The Darwinian maxim that the heaviest and largest seeds need help to produce the finest plants has found support in the observations and tests made by Mr. A. S. Wilson on turnip seeds. Large seeds gave a produce of two pounds seven ounces per seed, against two pounds one and one-fourth ounce in the case of small seeds.

—California cactus is one of the newest articles from which paper is made, and a process has been patented in Germany by a Mr. Nordlinger, of Stuttgart, for rendering the fiber of the hop plant sufficiently tractable for this purpose. The stems and other parts are boiled in water and soap for three-quarters of an hour, thoroughly washed, and then again boiled in very much diluted acetic acid. The fibers are then washed, dried and combed, and are ready for working.

—Several eminent veterinarians assure us that pulmonary consumption is quite a common disease among cattle, and that it may be transmitted from one animal to another by taking the germs with the food. We are also told that the flesh and milk of animals thus affected may contain the germs which are readily transmitted to human beings partaking of their milk or flesh; and that ordinary cooking is not sufficient to destroy those germs. With the trichinæ in pork and germs of consumption in beef and mutton, it is a marvel that the human race has not long since perished. Still a few do live to reach old age in spite of their numerous parasitic enemies.

—It is estimated by chemists who have carefully investigated the subject, that thousands of barrels of what is known as *terra alba*, or white earth, are every year mixed in various forms and by ingenious methods with commercial sugars and other white substances—the use of the article tending, of course, to produce stone, kidney complaints and various diseases of the stomach. It is also used in confectionery very extensively, and various poisonous substances are employed, in addition, for coloring confectionery. Regularly-established mills are now in operation, grinding gypsum known as Shriden's Drive, on a range of hills immediately to the west of Fort Leavenworth. Within these mounds were traces of stonework, both rustic and nearly perfect as that of the present day. Some days ago a party went to the mounds, and found a sort of book of records, written, or translated rather, upon pieces of bark, and pieced together like the leaves of a book, and tied with smaller pieces of bark. Among the expiering party was a gentleman from Boston, who had made the study of Mexico a study, and who, upon examination of the records found in the mounds, found a similarity between them and the records and the ancient language of Mexico during the time of the Montezumas. The record is a history, a chronicle of events. No dates are given, but from historical analogy it is to be inferred that it must have been about 1420, during the reign of the Montezumas in Mexico, when the Emperors of that name had it all their own way, in not only their own section of the country, but up this way as well. It records give the details of a great battle, probably on the very spot where the records were found, and a siege of such. According to the records, the battle raged for three days, and the ground was strewn with slain, and after the conflict was over the victors, with the prisoners they had taken, reversed their steps and went back to Mexico, where the captives were to be offered upon the altars as a sacrifice to their god of war. The records were evidently written by the victors, and placed by them in the mounds were they were found. The records consist of ten large pieces of bark, flattened out about ten or twelve inches in size, and bound tight together by thongs of bark cut into long strips and pressed. They have been sent to Boston, and are to be placed in the State Historical Museum there.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

During the last two years merchants on the southeastern coast of Africa have been utilising a native India rubber tree, which has hitherto been neglected. The yield last year was valued at over $1,000,000, and the industry is growing.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Linseed oil for cracked hands is far better than any sticking salve. Apply the oil as convenient; it will make the hands white and soft as silk; it is good for farmers' girls to use, to remove tan and callosses, and keeps their hands white and soft while helping ma every day, outdoors and in, always up or down.—*Exchange.*

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that the hundreds of farmers who, during the flush times, a few years since, rushed on and their farms and moved into the city, are now returning to the country, many of them sadder and wiser men. Their sons and daughters have, no doubt, during their brief stay in town had better opportunities for obtaining a polished education, but not one that will be useful in getting a living upon a farm.

—The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. In order to have this area the piece of land must be of such a length and breadth that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Thus, an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by one foot broad; 21,780 feet long by two feet broad; 14,520 by three feet broad, and so on. If the acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be as nearly as possible 208 feet 9½ inches. The nearest you can come to an exactly square piece with an even number of feet in the side, is to make it 220 feet long by 198 broad.

—Labor-Saving Soap.—To two bars of common hard soap, or two quarts of lye soap (made of wood ashes), take two gallons of water, one pound and one-half pound of sal soda, and one-half pound of rosin; pulverize the rosin and dissolve it in the water, with a gentle heat, then put in the soda, and when it is dissolved, add the soap; slice up the bars, as it will dissolve sooner; simmer for half an hour, and be careful not to let it boil too fast, as it will run over everything, and cold water only makes it worse. This is the best soap ever used to take out stains; always soak tablecloths in boiling water before putting them in the wash, then use this soap and you will not fail to have the pride of a good housekeeper, white clothes.—*Exchange.*

—A successful New York market gardener states that he uses cotton cloth, at a cost of one-eighth that of glass, for more than three-fourths of his hot beds, and that, although not as good for the earliest beds, it is preferred for all later ones. It is prepared by making the cloth into strips of two inches wider and longer than the frame, hemmed and provided with small curtain rings fifteen inches apart around the border, stoutly sewed on; and by hooking over nails the cloth is drawn air-tight over the frame. A quart of linseed oil, one ounce of pulverized sugar of lead and four ounces of patent dryer are heated, dissolved and thoroughly mixed with a pint of rich kettle, and one coat applied while hot to the upper side of the cloth. This renders the fabric nearly transparent.

—An Eastern lady gives the following recipe for Boston baked beans: "We pick, wash and put to soak my kind of beans we have on hand, some on Saturday morning. When the lady of the forenoon is getting nearly finished we bring the beans to a boil, in a good deal of water, allowing them to boil gently, until, by lifting some of the beans upon a skimmer and blowing upon them, the skin cracks. We then skim them into a 'bean pot' made for baking beans in, put in a small tablespoonful of molasses and a pinch of salt, and, to a pint dipperful of beans before soaking, a piece of salt pork about four inches square. Then fill up with cold water, cover up and bake in a hot oven until evening. Let them remain in the oven over night and be brought to a proper degree of heat next morning for breakfast. Care should be taken that the water does not boil out while baking. By this method the beans will come from the oven to the table soft, rich, delicious—in that wonderful state some writer speaks of as being just where each one maintains its own individuality, but upon the very point of being united to its neighbor."

Keep Off the Farm.

A review of the statistics for the past ten years will show the growing importance of our agriculture, and will also show those professional and well-meaning philantiropists, who desire that everybody out of employment should resort to tilling the soil, that until there is a better market we have farmers enough. The vast untouched acres of the West do not offer a solution of the question as to how to live, to the present unemployed, by any means. A very fertile cause of our present stagnation of business is the lack of a suitable condition of labor. Men have crowded into certain callings until they are overflowing. Those cities do not want any more clerks, any more lawyers, any more doctors, or any more gamblers. Those and like callings have been accredited that a portion of those who follow them find themselves upon the very verge of starvation, and, besides not producing anything, are by reason of poverty unable to consume much of anything. They go hungry while there is plenty to eat, and freeze while there are plenty of garments to wear. This is the condition of thousands. And the result is that the manufacturer and producer find a limited demand for products for which there should be a good demand, and he, especially the manufacturer, finds it necessary to limit his productions, and in so doing turns out of employment another army to starve and freeze in a land running with milk and honey. To all these thousands of unemployed the philanthropist says: "Go to farming." That is, he would throw masters still further out of gear and labor by overcrowding a calling which even now produces more than there is a market to absorb at remunerative prices. Far better to let that calling remain as it is until those who have been trained in it, and to whom it legitimately belongs, can make it remunerative to the present dependents.

Just a casual review of the last few years will, we think, be sufficient to settle this point. Take, for instance, the values of live animals and breadstuffs for the ten years just past, the exportation of which has so largely increased during the time. In 1868 the value of exports of live animals was $735,325, and in 1878 it was $5,844,-653, an increase of $5,111,258. In 1868 the value of breadstuffs was $68,-993,407, and in 1878 it was $181,774,-507; an increase of $112,795,510. We also find, in 1868 the value was $406,-512, and in 1878 it was $1,386,969, an increase of $980,457. In 1868 this shows how rapidly our production is increasing, and yet in the very face of this increase the demand for labor on the Mount: "Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit unto his stature?" The product of labor on a certain memorable occasion was admirable in this respect. When his favorite child was ill he fasted and lay all night upon the earth. And finally that fasting was accompanied by earnest prayer to the Great Disposer of all things. But when the babe died he arose, washed himself, changed his garments, commanded meat to be set before him, and went into the house of the Lord. Mark his words, "Where fore should I fast? Can I bring him back again?" Let us remember those practical words when we are required to repine over the inevitable. "Be careful for nothing," your anxiety is profitless. Nor is that all. There is a positive as well as a negative side to the evil.

Anxiety does much harm. We talk about fretting, but what does the word mean? Originally it meant to fray, to wear out. Our forefathers spoke of a garment which had become threadbare and full of holes as fretted. And be sure of it, to fret and worry about things is to wear the mind out. People speak sometimes of men being worked to death. Be skeptical about that; such suicides are extremely rare. It is not work, but worry that kills. Activity injures none, anxiety hurts thousands. Nothing incapacitates us for duty more than care; it saps our energies and undermines our strength. Sir Walter Scott was a prodigious worker and his industry never harmed him, but when that great calamity came by which he not only lost his property but was involved in fearful pecuniary liabilities, his anxiety brought on paralysis, and premature death followed.—*T. R. Stevenson.*

No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Cough, Cold, etc.

Chinese Customs.

In China the left hand is the seat of honor, and a Chinese guest in a European's house may often be observed to be uneasy at finding himself, as he imagines, slighted by being placed on the right hand of his host. They are painfully scrupulous about the matter at seating hosts and guests. To a European it is most irksome to have to go through the pantomime of bows and grimaces which always precede the disposition of guests and host in a Chinese reception-room, and it not infrequently ends in the impetuous Aryan's assuming the seat closest at hand, irrespective of all ceremonial rules, whilst the Turanian sits down in despair and disgust at having to entertain such a hopeless savage. Then, in the matter of costume, a Chinaman, as is well known, is notable for the length and capacity of his skirts, whilst his wife and daughters wear—and not unfrequently display—the breeches. Silk and satin are his favorite materials for clothes, and the handsomer the pattern, and more heavy and showy the embroidery, the better pleased he considers himself. A necklace of beads forms an indispensable adjunct to the full dress of a Mandarin, and one may be rarely out of his hand either when at home or abroad. On entering a room on receiving a visitor, a Chinaman's first care is to put on his cap, and to take it off, and where a friend in Europe might say, "Keep on your hat, my boy," in China the entreaty would be, "Oblige me by dispensing with your hat." In Europe a host begs his guest to take a seat, and sets the action to the word by sitting down himself. In China it would be regarded as the height of rudeness to sit down before every guest is well seated. In Europe friends grasp each other by the hand by way of greeting, whereas a Chinese clasps his own hands together and shakes them at his visitor. In the matter of visiting-cards the same exceedingly curious difference obtains. A Chinaman uses a small card only when on familiar terms with the person visited, and then it is from five to six times larger than what Europeans are in the habit of employing. When a little more ceremony is requisite, the card is folded in two, and on very formal occasions it grows into a perfect pamphlet of several sheets, which, by-the-way, it is considered correct to return to the guest at banquets or dinners the guest brings his card of invitation with him (also a many-paged curiosity), and presents it with a solemn bow, to the host before assuming his seat at the table. Scarlet is the mourning color, and instead of a leaved pamphlet), and restores it, with a solemn bow, to the host before assuming his seat at the table. Scarlet is the mourning color, and instead of using pearl-gray paper is used according to the degree of relationship in which the entire card is colored—not, as with us, the edge alone. Here we are reminded that the hundreds of millions of Chinese and Western Ideas, plain white being regarded as the color *de rigueur* for mourning costume, not to be confounded with that worn by widow or grand-parent, or a woman lamenting the loss of her husband—in both of which cases the code prescribes the deepest mourning—is expected to be clad in white from head to foot; and custom demands that the hat, boots, and everything about her, even down to the end of silk cord even down to the end of silk cord which is plaited into the queue, shall be of the prescribed color.—*Harper's Weekly.*

An Exposition of the Mysteries of the Gyroscope.

The discovery of a new law of motion at this time of day might be considered somewhat apocryphal, and that a clear solution of the mysteries of the gyroscope would be within the grasp of the ordinary man of letters. And yet one of our citizens of Irish birth, Mr. McCarroll, appears to have demonstrated the one and to have accomplished the other, the proofs of which, so far as we are able to judge from a hasty glance, lie before us. Mr. McCarroll avers that all bodies moving in right lines change their direction from the centre of gravity, and, consequently, their weight, at every moment; and that, when moving in curves, whether concentric with the centre of the earth or otherwise, the tangential force, antagonizing with that of gravity, serves to change their weight also. How he says it does so in a fourth law of motion, that "A body is of uniform weight when at rest only."

In relation to the mysterious problem of the gyroscope—which has, we believe, never been satisfactorily solved previously—his solution is seemingly quite clear. In fact, he appears to demonstrate that a vertical wheel in motion does not press upon the same points of its bearings that it does when it is at rest, from the fact, as he alleges, that all the particles of matter in the periphery on one side of the wheel have a tendency to fly off at various angles in the line of the earth's gravity, and one of them directly in that line; while all the particles in the other half of the periphery have a tendency to fly off in a contrary direction, establishes an unequal distribution of force upon the axis, and a minus and plus side of the wheel; as on the one side we have the earth's gravity, plus the tangential force of the wheel, and on the other its gravity minus that force. This once admitted, the motion of the Sorizontal ring on which the vertical wheel revolves is apparent at once; for the ring, being free to obey any impulse given it in its own plane, simply retires before the plus side of the wheel and in a direction contrary to the revolution of the wheel itself. In explanation of the mysterious manner in which the whole weight of the gyroscope is sustained on one side of the upright pivot upon which the small projection from the horizontal ring rests freely, Mr. McCarroll says that when the vertical wheel is made to rotate so rapidly that the tangential force is in excess of that of gravitation in the whole mass, both ring and wheel will remain suspended without any material support on one side of the upright, and be carried round the pivot upon which the projection from the ring rests, revolving more rapidly as the tangential force of the wheel decreases and is more readily lent out of its place, until, failing below the force exercised upon the whole mass by the gravity of the earth, both ring and wheel begin to gradually describe downward the arc of a circle vertical to a line tangent to the earth's surface, with the pivot for its center, and the axis of the wheel, together with the projection of the ring, for its radius, until, at last, the exhausted mass tumbles to the ground.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Boy Wanted.

A few mornings since, a lady on Clifford street answered the bell, to find a bulky boy, with an innocent face and a basket, standing on the outside of the steps. He explained that he wanted to see her husband, and she answered that her husband was not in the office.

"I'm the boy who sweeps out all the offices where he is," said the boy, as he backed down the steps, "and this morning I found a letter in the big scrapsack."

"Well, you can leave it," she replied.

"—I guess I won't both better," he said half-whispered, as he showed the small half-envelope.

"Boy—that is—boy, let me see that letter!" she said, as she advanced and extended her hand.

"Oh, 'twouldn't be 'zactly right, ma'am 'cause I know he'd gin me fifty cents."

"See here, boy," she said, as she felt for the dollar-bill left to buy collars and ties, "you take this, give me the letter and don't say a word to Mr. —— about finding it."

"I don't believe it's much of a letter," he remarked.

"Never mind—hand it over—here's your money!"

"Mebbe there hain't a word of writing in it, ma'am."

Here—give me the letter—now go!"

She took it and entered the house, and the boy with peach-colored ears flew down the street like a cannibal going to dinner.

In about forty seconds the woman came out, looked up and down the street, and the expression around her mouth was not happy and peaceful. The boy had seemed to doubt that there was any writing inside of the letter, but she was not quite prepared to tear it open and find a printed document. Whereupon she sat down and having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage," etc. She wants to hold another interview with the boy on Saturday morning. When the lady of the forenoon is getting nearly finished we bring the beans to a boil, in a good deal of water, allowing them to boil gently, until, by lifting some of the beans upon a skimmer and blowing upon them, the skin cracks. We then skim them into a 'bean pot' made for baking beans in, put in a small tablespoonful of molasses and a pinch of salt, and, to a pint dipperful of beans before soaking, a piece of salt pork about four inches square. Then fill up with cold water, cover up and bake in a hot oven until evening. Let them remain in the oven over night and be brought to a proper degree of heat next morning for breakfast. Care should be taken that the water does not boil out while baking. By this method the beans will come from the oven to the table soft, rich, delicious—in that wonderful state some writer speaks of as being just where each one maintains its own individuality, but upon the very point of being united to its neighbor."

An Interesting Historical Discovery.

A short time ago a discovery of several mounds, evidently artificially constructed, and not the handiwork of Nature, was found to exist, known as Shriden's Drive, on a range of hills immediately to the west of Fort Leavenworth. Within these mounds were traces of stonework, both rustic and nearly perfect as that of the present day. Some days ago a party went to the mounds, and found a sort of book of records, written, or translated rather, upon pieces of bark, and pieced together like the leaves of a book, and tied with smaller pieces of bark. Among the expiering party was a gentleman from Boston, who had made the study of Mexico a study, and who, upon examination of the records found in the mounds, found a similarity between them and the records and the ancient language of Mexico during the time of the Montezumas. The record is a history, a chronicle of events. No dates are given, but from historical analogy it is to be inferred that it must have been about 1420, during the reign of the Montezumas in Mexico, when the Emperors of that name had it all their own way, in not only their own section of the country, but up this way as well. The records give the details of a great battle, probably on the very spot where the records were found, and a siege of such. According to the records, the battle raged for three days, and the ground was strewn with slain, and after the conflict was over the victors, with the prisoners they had taken, reversed their steps and went back to Mexico, where the captives were to be offered upon the altars as a sacrifice to their god of war. The records were evidently written by the victors, and placed by them in the mounds were they were found. The records consist of ten large pieces of bark, flattened out about ten or twelve inches in size, and bound tight together by thongs of bark cut into long strips and pressed. They have been sent to Boston, and are to be placed in the State Historical Museum there.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

During the last two years merchants on the southeastern coast of Africa have been utilising a native India rubber tree, which has hitherto been neglected. The yield last year was valued at over $1,000,000, and the industry is growing.

Flounders' Eyes.

In the late summer of 1875 a little shoal of some fifteen quite transparent flounders were captured by Agassiz, on a quiet and brilliant morning, on the surface of the water, at the mouth of the harbor of Newport. They were swimming vertically, and violently rushing after the minute entomostraca which swarmed on the surface. They were at once transferred to shallow glass jars, in which they would remain at the bottom on their right sides, for hours unmovable. When disturbed they were rapid in their movements, frequently jumping out of the water. When at swimming vertically they usually moved obliquely, the tail being carried lower than the head. When one of these was looked at in profile, its right eye could be seen through the head, slightly in advance and a little above the left eye; owing to the great transparency of the body, the right eye was then nearly as useful as if placed on the left side. Gradually it rose, until in about six days it was well above the left eye; shortly after, wonderful to relate, it was seen to sink into the tissues at the base of the dorsal fin between this and the frontal; slowly it sank until the huge orbit became reduced to a mere circular opening a little by little became smaller and smaller, the eye pushed its way deeper into the tissues, until an additional opening was formed on the left side. At this stage there were three orbital openings, though of course but two eyes. The original or right-orbital opening soon became closed and the colored side had its two eyes.—*Nature.*

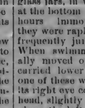
Anxiety.

Anxiety does no good. It never yet paid a debt, or healed a malady, or prevented an accident. "Surely they are disquieted in vain." Our Lord puts this pungently in His Sermon on the Mount: "Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit unto his stature?" The subject of anxiety on a certain memorable occasion was admirable in this respect. When his favorite child was ill he fasted and lay all night upon the earth. And finally that fasting was accompanied by earnest prayer to the Great Disposer of all things. But when the babe died he arose, washed himself, changed his garments, commanded meat to be set before him, and went into the house of the Lord. Mark his words, "Where fore should I fast? Can I bring him back again?" Let us remember those practical words when we are required to repine over the inevitable. "Be careful for nothing," your anxiety is profitless. Nor is that all. There is a positive as well as a negative side to the evil.

Anxiety does much harm. We talk about fretting, but what does the word mean? Originally it meant to fray, to wear out. Our forefathers spoke of a garment which had become threadbare and full of holes as fretted. And be sure of it, to fret and worry about things is to wear the mind out. People speak sometimes of men being worked to death. Be skeptical about that; such suicides are extremely rare. It is not work, but worry that kills. Activity injures none, anxiety hurts thousands. Nothing incapacitates us for duty more than care; it saps our energies and undermines our strength. Sir Walter Scott was a prodigious worker and his industry never harmed him, but when that great calamity came by which he not only lost his property but was involved in fearful pecuniary liabilities, his anxiety brought on paralysis, and premature death followed.—*T. R. Stevenson.*

No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Cough, Cold, etc.

CREW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.



Asthmatic Bronchitis.

Of Nine Years' Standing, Cured by the Syrup.

I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma. At times so ill that for weeks I could not lie down in bed. After the administration of numerous remedies during the time, without any benefit, I finally tried Piso's Cure, and the result was that the terrible cough left me entirely from the first dose. I am now entirely free from the disease, and can recommend it to all who are afflicted with Asthma or Bronchitis, as I feel confident it will cure them. Mrs. ELIZA HEWELL.

FELLOWS'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

as prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly reliable remedy.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

For all kinds of Piles, Tetter or Ringworm, Itches, Blotches, Humors of the Skin and Blood, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Salt Rheum or any form of Skin Disease. Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure is the best remedy ever discovered. It is guaranteed to cure all, and will not stain the skin. Price, $1 per bottle.

MEN WANTED at Tampa, Florida, Phosphate Company, Limited, to work on Railroad, Factory and Steamboats. Tools to Mines, Tools and Supplies all cheap for cash. Steamer leaves Tampa for Peace River every Monday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Peace River every Tuesday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Manatee every Thursday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Manatee every Friday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Key West every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Key West every Sunday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Monday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys every Tuesday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Wednesday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys every Thursday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Friday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Sunday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys every Monday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Tuesday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys every Wednesday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Thursday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys every Friday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Tampa for Cedar Keys every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Steamer leaves Cedar Keys

THE ENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The temperance question is, perhaps the most difficult to deal with of all the social problems. Everything alcoholic, under the generic name of "Rum," appeals, in a greater or less degree, to the cravings of an overwhelming majority of our population; but a respectable minority are its bitter enemies. Hundreds of devoted men have dedicated their lives to warfare upon it. The Francis Murphys plead and declaim against it; the John B. Goughs hurl the myriad shafts of wit, sarcasm, eloquence, and impassioned denunciation against it; the Neal Dows, the Chapins and the Cutlers, legislate and organize against it. But, after all, it must be conceded that, idly their results, the struggles of all these would-be exterminators of alcohol irresistibly suggest the valorous efforts of the immortal Mr. Partington, to "sweep back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom." What is the matter? Intemperance being a freely acknowledged evil, can nothing more effective be done to mitigate it?

The solution of this question is about to be once more attempted here in New York, and in a somewhat novel way. The experimenters on this new line have watched the labors of the ancient promising total abstainers, and seem to have reached the conclusion that total abstinence may come as part of the millennium, but is almost too much to hope for at the present day. The result is that the certificate of incorporation of an association to be known by the title of "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation" has this week been filed in the County Clerk's office. The purposes of the society, as stated in the certificate, are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages; to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles here practical effect. The society intends to prepare and furnish to applicants either of three forms of pledges, to wit: A total abstinence pledge, operative for one year, and renewable thereafter at the will of the pledger; a moderation pledge, binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours; and finally, a unique engagement meant to prevent the person taking the pledge from partaking of intoxicating liquors at the expense of another person, and from extending an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense. The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor dealers to provide for teetotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of the society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold. The society will begin operations at once, and its term of existence is fixed at twenty years. The incorporators of the society are well-known citizens, and it seems to me, if its affairs are wisely and vigorously managed, that it may render good practical service to the temperance cause.

Brother Talmadge, the athletic and agile exhorter of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has a lively time of it all around. He preaches weekly red-hot sermons on the terrible "gilded vice" of New York, and most of the other prominent American cities (Brooklyn always excepted,) draws great crowds to laugh and applaud his variety performance; and then, when he pantingly pauses for echoes of commendation from his clerical brethren, hears only stern rebuke and denunciation, followed up by a rumor, now current, that the Brooklyn Presbytery will be called upon to discipline him for unseemly behavior. He labors frantically to wipe out his church debt, and only a little while after he has held a glorification meeting to celebrate the accomplishment of his task, is made a party to a lawsuit in which the testimony is uncomfortably strong that some of his subscriptions were obtained under false pretences, and that instead of his tabernacle being free from debt, it owes from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. Then, he is all the while subject to the merciless lampoons and caricatures of a rabid press, and in every way takes the penalties of great zeal in heroic doses. I believe, however, that there is not any truth in the vague report that Bro. Talmadge is going to escape these persecutions by resigning the ministry to accept a flattering star engagement with a combined circus and minstrel troupe.

A recently revived project to lay a street railroad in Broadway, from the Battery to Union Square, elicits from one of our prominent Sunday papers a column of reminiscence regarding the street, which the writer eulogizes after this wise: "There is probably not a more widely-known city road in the world than this. Even the street, which two thousand years ago, and probably a thousand years before that, was "called straight," in Damascus, is, at the end of all these centuries, almost unknown in comparison with the way which was called broad only "two hundred years ago, at one end of a little island, at the other of which might be found the aboriginal savage; and even of the streets of the great capitals of Europe there is not one the name of which is so familiar to all the dwellers within the bounds of civilization." The scheme of putting car tracks in so crowded and splendid a thoroughfare, is one that richly deserves defeat, and yet it seems already to have been of some use to the community, for almost immediately upon the renewed discussion of the subject, the stage lines have dropped their rate of fare to five cents, the lowest prominent figure it has ever touched. Before the way, the stages were the great public conveyances. The fare was then six cents. When the war began, their tariff shared in the general inflation, going up to ten cents, where it remained unchanged until within a year, when the elevated railroads made such a reduction in their receipts that they commenced to sell seventeen tickets for a dollar. This proved to be hardly reduction enough, and now with the added possibility of such formidable competition as a street road, the price has dropped to half past, and in future the great, white, lumbering institutions which were for so many years the pride of aristocratic New York, and the terror of timid pedestrians at the street crossings, will drop their exclusive airs and carry the common herd "at prices to suit the times." There are now running some 220 states on Broadway, and since the reduction they are so finally patronized that more will have to be added immediately. RADIX

GEN. GRANT.

The Ex-President as a Statesman and as a Gentleman.

Ex-Secretary Fish to N. Y. Tribune Reporter.

"Grant," said his former prime minister, "is underestimated in this country. He is not only a man of ability and firmness in character, and of unwavering patriotism, but I never knew any man more generous in his judgements, more open to conviction, and who loses so little his own opinion when it was shown to conflict with the public interests. There were times that you had to make him see that he was wrong, and do it by argument. But I have known him to change his views, on both personal and political things, when he had entertained them with the greatest stubbornness."

"Were your relations with the President always mild and even?"

"There were some things which the President saw differently from my view. Our intercourse, however, was never ruffled by ill temper. I found before I went into his Cabinet that he was a man who meant to serve the country and not himself alone, and I addressed myself at times to that latent element in his nature. I have said to him: 'General, you will not think to-morrow on this question as you do to-day—I don't believe you will.' He never repelled discussion, and listened to every point advanced, even in favor of men he did not like."

"I desire to ask you, Mr. Fish, if the current criticism on Gen. Grant's manners and gentility is founded on any thing real?"

The Foreign Secretary looked up as if glad to answer it, and said:

"Grant was innately a gentleman. If you were to place him in a certain circle of society people, such as exist in some of the exclusive parts of this city, it might be said there that he had too little the manner, and did not dance, nor flatter nor play the elegant creature as well as he might. That is the view some hold of a gentleman. But when you come to the natural graces of the heart, kindness and thoughtfulness, an ingenuous and open spirit, respect for good women and truthful men, there was about him all of that which marks the man. Many of his critics, more faithful ones, might have learned from him that imputation is no part of a gentleman. I repeat that he is underestimated. I have in my mind a range of nearly half a century of public men whom I knew; he has as much of any respect as any of them."

CLIPPINGS.

Judah P. Benjamin has found a place as Queen's counsel, in London, worth $150,000 a year. Virtuous in his own reward.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says it's a great gain to exchange Howe for Carpenter. Glad you like it. We strive to please.

A New York letter says the return of Gen. Logan to the United States Senate has created universal satisfaction among the Republicans of New York.

Counterfeit $4 Canadian bills are said to be numerously circulating in the States. A pretty safe rule will be to refuse all foreign paper currency.

The Greenback Terre Haute *Express*, pulling away the veil of futurity, sees Grant and Tilden arrayed against each other in 1880, with Grant the winner.

The election of Matt Carpenter to the Senate convinces the Pittsburg *Dispatch* that the matter of opposition to, or support of the President, does not enter into the elections in Wisconsin.

Frank Moulton lately made an address at a Brooklyn church fair, in favor of a fence at parsonage, saying that he believed in fencing ministers in. He's a thundering religious chap, that Moulton is.

Gen. Sherman had a grand reception at Atlanta the other day. Thousands of citizens came out to meet him, though the military turn-out was nothing like that which greeted him at his visit in 1864.

With the gathering of Logan, Conkling, Carpenter and Cameron, the Boston *Herald* is bound to concede that all the premonitions of a Grant campaign are not confined to Democratic newspapers.

Col. Bishop Mann, a self-exiled Southern rebel, is living in good style at Chantilly, near Paris. There is room in that vicinity for Jeff Davis, Bob Toombs and 5,000 others the same sort if they want to go.

What with the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, the rebel war claims, the bloated oath, the ciphers, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Hill, and other elements of disturbance all pressing at once, the Cincinnati *Gazette* regards it as a sadly torn up Democracy.

When Charles M. Brennan and Miss Meta Peech stood before the Rev Father Pelletin at the alter of Francis Xavier Church in New York, to be married Wednesday night, the priest commenced a congratulatory address, and fell forward, dead of heart disease.

James Freeman, once a leading lawyer of Wisconsin, is so important a citizen of Racine that the Common Council has passed a special enactment which prohibits all liquor dealers from giving, selling, lending, or permitting him to have liquor in any way, shape, or manner.

ONE COPY
FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE
Old Reliable!
Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL
THAT
ANY
Reasonable Person
IN THIS REGION
Can Desire
IS TO BE FOUND AT
OUR STORE!
WITH
An Experience of
10 Years
In Charlevoix,
WE
Know Exactly
What the
PEOPLE WANT,
In Evey Line,
And Strive
TO KEEP THEIR WANTS
Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams
On the Premises.
Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of
Merchandise,
Their Prices
ARE
ROCK BOTTOM
FOR
Ready Pay!
South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.
Call and see us.

1879.
CASH PAID
For Grain,
and all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN
Exchange
FOR
GOODS

Miscellaneous.
Farming Land!
500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale
—BY THE—
G. R. & I. R. R. Co.
50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, a mixed other wood, and are accessible to best market
WATER AND RAIL
And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Grain raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs into and through the centre of the grant.
The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of two to seven and sixty persons to a square mile, rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.
Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to earn a share of such wealth while it can be had cheap.
Send for English or German pamphlet.
Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.
Title perfect.

Will Fit You
Or No Pay!
Tins or Cornice: Sewed or Pegged.
Repairing done promptly.
S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix
361

WALTER MANNAY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER.
Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.
Door & Window Frames,
And other Inside Work,
Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. Daily

Miscellaneous.
SEE & WASHBURN
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, stair-railing, etc.
Dry stock in hand at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price-list sent on application. Orders, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, stair-railing, etc.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS
Charlevoix, Mich.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Hardwood and Pine
Lumber,
ALSO
Dressed Lumber,
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues,
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,
WAGONS,
Furniture, Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
And bills filled to order.
Lands for Sale
IN
Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CISSELL & RAESSER.
Commission Merchants,
Room 19 Chamber Block,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Our specialty of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Dyeing and trimming done on short notice. Daily

Meat Market.
The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.
WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line
DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lower rates.
C. POWERS.
Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop.
Has been recently enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in which Steamboats of Specked Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,
On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.
HARMON & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents.
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.
For JOB WORK of Every Kind
PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PAIGSH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
House-Painting, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Greene & Dolman will receive prompt attention. (27)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Haman, against Chas. Hollman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8998, dated May 27, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the southwest quarter of section 29, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. SEYESSER, Register.
W. H. H. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 15th day of Jan., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the estate of Joseph Lapaugh, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Watch petitioning that a certain instrument now on file in this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Reuben Watch, the executor named in said will, or to some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 28th day of February, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.
Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jessta Butler, Defendant.
Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessta Butler, the defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of the State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her person and absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from the date thereof in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, and be published once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.
Dated this 28th day of Dec. 1878.
REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.
A true copy
A. R. Lemons, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Teguis is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary E. Allison are the defendants, Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all the certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as the south-west quarter of section twelve (12) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.
EDWARD H. KIRBY,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Pierce against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 25, 1874, upon the S. ½ of section 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. SEYESSER, Register.
W. H. H. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles D. Rixon against John Scully, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6112, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the NW ¼ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. SEYESSER, Register.
W. H. H. MITCHELL, Receiver

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

On the 27th, the Department of the Interior received information confirmatory of the reported crushing of the Sioux Indians by Sitting Bull. The Department believed there would soon be a large gathering of hostile Indians in that section, but did not anticipate immediate hostilities.

NEAR Bradford, Pa., on the evening of the 27th, a locomotive-boiler exploded during a trial trip. One man was killed outright, three others fatally, and four seriously, injured.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred at Morrisville, Mo., a few evenings ago. John McFarland, wife and grand-daughter were killed by an insane man named Rowell, who was afterward shot dead by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

THE Town of Lockwood, in Texas, was struck by a tornado, on the evening of the 26th. Four houses were blown to the ground, including churches, the Court-House and Masonic Hall. One person was killed and several badly hurt.

IN a recent divorce proceeding, a Chicago Judge held that when man and wife separated by consent it was not desertion, as contemplated by the statute, and that a decree of divorce for desertion could not be obtained.

A DISPATCH from Washington, on the 28th, says the excess of exports over imports for December, 1878, were $35,128,000; for the year 1878, $304,542,000.

AT Indianapolis, on the 29th, John B. Archer and William D. Merrick were hung, the former for the murder of a fellow-gambler and the latter for the murder of his wife. Upon the scaffold each protested his innocence.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 29th says the Government, in respect to Sitting Bull, had decided to require him and his followers to surrender as prisoners of war or return to Canada.

On the 30th ult., the Secretary of War, at the request of Sec'y Schurz, directed Gen. Sheridan to issue the necessary orders for the release, at Fort Robinson, of the widows and orphans of the Cheyennes, and to deliver them to the care of the Ogalalla Sioux, their relatives, as requested by Red Cloud.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado visited the Town of Iuka, Miss., on the afternoon of the 30th ult. Four houses and one church were blown down, and one colored woman and five children were killed outright, one of the latter being found a quarter of a mile from their home.

THE Board of Experts for investigating the yellow-fever epidemic of last year submitted a long report to the Joint Congressional Committee, on the 30th ult., in which they recommend that the necessary steps be taken by Congress to secure the co-operation of the Spanish and other foreign Governments in an earnest effort to ascertain the cause of the disease in the West Indies, or lessen the chances of its transportation to the United States or other countries. An outline of a system of quarantine is presented, the efficient carrying into effect of which contemplates a well-organized Health Department. The report is ground-less, and it is recommended that the bodies of persons who die of it be promptly and thoroughly cremated, and the assembling of persons at the funerals be discouraged. The report is unanimous, with the exception of Dr. Fallgraf, who holds to the view that yellow fever may be developed by indigenous, as well as by imported, poison.

DURING the month of January, the subscriptions to the Astor Library has amounted to $151,851.50. Calls, during the same period, $150,000.

ON the 23d of February, 1878, the savings bank at Dexter, Me., was robbed, and F. W. Barron, the Cashier, murdered, as was supposed, in a shockingly inhuman manner. A large number of detectives have since been investigating the affair, and the conclusion has been reached that Barron was a defaulter to a large amount, and that he undoubtedly committed suicide.

THE Alms-House near Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire, on the 31st ult. Of those in the house, two lost their lives, either by burning or by injuries received while attempting to escape.

A CHEYENNE CHIEF, known as "Wild Hog," murdered and barely scalped at Fort Robinson, Neb., attempted suicide, on the 31st ult. He stabbed himself in four places in the region of the heart, and the wounds were pronounced very dangerous if not fatal.

ANOTHER call was issued, on the 1st, by Sec'y Sheridan, for the remainder of $30,000,000 5-20 bonds (registered and coupon). Interest to cease on the 1st of May.

THERE was a net increase of coin in the United States Treasury during January to the amount of $200,749.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt bearing interest of $2,093,020,860; $2,408,346,823. Cash in Treasury, $392,450,-695. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $5,035,896,-130. Decrease during January, $3,761,990.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE New York *Tribune* of the 27th says it was stated most positively that the body of A. T. Stewart had not been recovered by Mrs. Judge Hilton, or any agent. The *Tribune*, however, did not say the alleged recovery had been denied by Judge Hilton or Mrs. Stewart.

DR. LINDERMAN, the Director of the United States Mint, died, at his residence, in Washington, on the 27th.

THE sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives reached Chicago, on the 28th, to investigate the charges against Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 29th, nominated Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, to be Minister to Peru. The latter accepted, and the nomination was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

On the 30th ult., the Louisiana State Senate passed—19 to 17—the House bill repealing the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, with an amendment that it shall go into effect only after March 31, 1879. The Lottery Company, should the bill become a law, will appeal to the courts, on the plea that the repeal violates their contract with the State.

TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS were elected, on the 31st ult.—John J. Ingalls by the Legislature of Kansas (re-elected), and B. F. Jonas by the Legislature of Louisiana, to succeed Senator Eustis.

PRESIDENT HAYES sent a message to the Senate, on the 31st ult., in which he firmly maintains his position with regard to the New York Custom-House officers, and says it is his purpose to do all in his power to introduce into that important office the reforms which the country desires. He concludes: "With my information of facts in the case, and with a sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question, and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered."

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 27th, it was estimated that one-seventh of all the spindles and looms in the Blackburn district had been stopped, and that 8,000 operatives were out of employment and destitute.

NEWS was received in Paris, on the 27th, that the rebellious natives of Boler, in Guinea, had defeated the Portuguese troops in a pitched battle. The latter lost 300 men, who desire to take advantage of the provisions of the Dunkeld law, say, that, if enlisted, Private Jones, 21 days, 12—the following being the names of those voting in the affirmative: Bliss, Bridges, Butler, Collins, Day, Dodds, Ferrell, Franklin, Hough, Hurst, Kelly, Millspaugh, Luttrell, Mackey, Moller, Phelps, Ridgeland, Rudolph, Scully, Seaton, Sweeney, and Wright. Among the bills introduced was one providing for a treaty with Spain, by which it was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to erect hospitals for the use of that city, and directs interred in private village or city cemeteries.

In the Senate, on the 28th, a bill was introduced and referred, appointing to Brooklyn to provide suitable police regulations for the Government of the various Indian reservations, and for the punishment of murder, robbery and other crimes committed thereon. An exclusive report was made on the memorial of the Missouri Legislature, asking for the removal of the National Capital to some central portion of the Union. A favorable report was made on the bill to extend the time for pre-emptors on the public lands. The Claim bill of Warren Hollister was further contested and its final reading refused—yeas, 17; nays, 26. A motion to take up Mr. Edmunds' resolution declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments was agreed to—29 to 16. In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole. The bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, referred to the

THE JAIL DELIVERY.

Arrest of the Parties who Broke Jail and Liberated Moore—One of them Admits their Guilt

The village was a good deal startled Thursday by the announcement of the arrest of the parties who broke into the Jail and released the man Moore. Not so much perhaps on the account of the arrest as the knowledge of who were the guilty parties. Sewell Bradley and John Cummings were arrested for the offense upon information which the officers obtained from Moore, and upon being arrested, Cummings revealed the whole plot. The fact, as we learn them from the statements of Moore and Cummings, on the examination of the latter Tuesday are somewhat as follows: The plans as arranged was that Cummings should, coming church service on Sunday night, break the lock on the door and thus liberate Moore, who should then be secreted by Bradley in Rev. Mr. Rafter's barn. When time enough had elapsed to accomplish, this Duvall, who was also confined in jail awaiting examination, should go to Under Sheriff Paquette's house and tell him that Moore had been taken away by two men in a sleigh. This plan was successfully carried out, and the officers thus put on the wrong trail for moore. Duvall was induced to play the part he did, by the promise that if his examination result it in his being bound over to the circuit court, he would be liberated also. Moore remained in Mr Rafter's barn from Sunday night until the following Saturday night, when he left for Petoskey, being supplied with provisions by Bradley during his sojourn in the barn. The examination of Cummings resulted in his being bound over to the Circuit court for trial in the sum of $500. Being unable to secure bail he was committed to jail. Bradley's examination was postponed until Monday, pending which he was placed under the same bonds, with Dr. Bates and Mr. Rafter as sureties. Wednesday Dr. Gerow learning that Bradley had said he would not be here Monday, turned him over to the Sheriff and he was lodged in jail. The officers from the first had their suspicions, and strong ones, regarding who were the guilty parties, and it was because of their desire to bring them to punishment, that they took the trouble they did to secure Moore. The matter has been well conducted on their part, as the result shows.

It is but justly to state that Bradley denies all complicity in the matter, but the full facts in the case will, probably, appear in its examination.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. B Upright, Charlevoix Mich. 16-1yr

Only think of it! Little Anna Beeson, of Nilles is about eight years old, and is already heiress to half a million.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons will be held at Detroit, the fourth Tuesday in January, 1880.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last Monday, appropriating $100,000,000 to meet the requirements of the Arrears of Pension act.

The subject of the extension of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad from the M E Camp Ground to Mackinaw, via Little Traverse, is again being revived.

The bill for extending the time for the construction of the Marquette & Mackinaw railroad, two years, has been passed by the House. The Senate will doubtless concur.

The loss of 28 in the Senate over the New York amendments is ended by their confirmation by a vote of 39 to 21. This is a temporary victory for the President and secretary Sherman and a defeat for Conkling. The Senator from New York will, however, take his time.

Bishop Monk, of Marquette, whose resignation was accepted in Rome, will be succeeded by Rev Edward Jacker, late of Fond du Lac, as administrator. Bishop Monk intends to return to the work with the Indians of this state, among whom he was formerly a Catholic missionary for many years.

The bond offered for the Marquette and Mackinaw railroad has been extended, and it is said a strong company has been organized in Detroit to push the enterprise to completion. Francis Palmer, H. P. Baldwin, J. J. Bagley, Z. Chandler, Allan Shelden, M. S. Smith, C. H. Buhl and other Detroit men are named in connection with it.

The Republican papers of this State, with scarcely an exception, express a decided preference for Michigan's favorite old "war horse"—Hon. Zachariah Chandler—for Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Judge Christiancy. And in doing so, they honestly reflect the sentiment of the rank and file of the Republican party.

There will be a ball dance at W. P Empey's Hall, at the Head of South Arm, on Friday Eve., Feb. 21, 1879 A lively time is expected, and a cordial invitation given to all. Music by Professor's White and Richardson. Bill for music 50cts. Supper can be had if desired.

W. P EMPY, Prop.

LOST.—In South Arm Township, between the place of Geo. Close and my place, about October, 1878, one promissory note, in favor myself against Joshua Morgan. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me.

ORONOE BUNTON.

South Arm, Jan. 23, 1879.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of this State are terribly tumbled up and down in their minds over the prospective return of Zach. Chandler to the United States Senate. They are willing to do almost anything—to take the bitterest kind of physic—to defeat him, which is of itself a very good reason why "Old Zach" should receive the support of every straight out stalwart Republican.

Ex Secretary of State Fish, in an interview, states that about the time Gen. Grant retired from the Presidency he took a speculative interest in California mining stocks, and got back the money he put in and a profit of $25,000 in gold. The $25,000 he put aside to pay his expenses abroad, and he told Mr. Fish that as soon soon as it was spent he would return. General Grant's income, Mr. Fish says, is about $9,000 or $10,000 a year.

Michigan to-day is rich. Her industries are varied and prosperous. Her population and wealth have rapidly increased, until she stands superior as all of the original 13 States excepting three—New York, Pensylvania and Massachusetts. Since 1850 when our present constitution was adopted, the population of Michigan has risen from 397,654 to 1,636,561 in 1874, and at least 1,700,000 in 1876 a gain of 375 per cent.; her votes cast at general elections have increased from 51,509 in 1849 to 317,915 in 1870, or 508 per cent.; her railroad mileage has increased from 339 in 1850 to 3,768 in 1877, or 523 per cent.; her equalized valuation of property from $30,074,270 in 1851 to $330,000,000 in 1876, or almost 2,100 per cent.—*Lansing Republican.*

Letter from Boyne.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

We are having an interesting time here on the subject of religion. Indeed the excitement seems to be all around us. Rev. Mr. Palmer, of the Baptist faith, is giving a series of lectures in the Boyne school house, and has got the "power" pretty high up. Rev. Mr. Heath, of the Methodists, is also holding forth in the Dyer school house, and at other places, with like effect.

Rev. Mr. Irish is also intending to lecture upon the "Signs of the Times," and the Faith of the Latter Day Saints. We are informed that the Methodist Ministers, and some others in Ospreyville of Charlevoix, have ordered the doors closed against Mr. Irish; but we would advise that the people give him a hearing, at least; and I think they will, in spite of the edict to close the doors against him. Our Methodist friends seem to have forgotten their own origin as a sect. Mr. Irish has an oddity or two, but, spite of that, he has within him much that the people ought to hear. John Wesley must have appeared very odd to many in the old original thirteen States, since, having made a very extensive tour through them, he returned to England without having made a single convert to his faith. John Wesley preached *then* much that is now very unpopular with his professed followers, as may be seen from numerous extracts from his sermons.

Mr. Irish preaches pure Bible doctrine, and shows from the Bible that just such a book as the Book or Mormon must come forth as one man before the Second Advent of the Son of Man. At any rate give him a hearing. If our Boy friends please, let them not act over the people as though they held a bill of sale of every man, woman, and child in the whole country, signed sealed and delivered into their hands. This is not a land of liberty, therefore, let the people hear and judge for themselves. This is the kind given right, my Rev. friends, and you have no *right* to take it from them. If your views upon questions of difference on matter of faith with the Latter Day Saints, come out like men and test them by the common rules of logic and revelation. "Other wise hold thy peace, and lay thine hand upon thy mouth."

LET US HAVE FREEDOM.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist. Geo. W. Crouter. 1y

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the Village of Charlevoix that I have purchased the confectionery and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

25tf B. J. Bradley.

STATE OF MICH. CO. Pleas. Court for Cha. Co. Probate Office. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tuyaux, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for said County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said order, to-wit: The south east quarter (s e ¼) of section number thirty-six (36) in township number thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FISH, Administratrix.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Administratrix. 49

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mudge and Margaret Mudge his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Custer, of Charlevoix, Mich., State and county aforesaid, dated August 2, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 225, which mortgage was duly assigned by said W. H. Custer to Elias J. Beach, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents, including taxes and interest, besides attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 11th day of March, A.D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty dollars, provided for in said mortgage

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Argument Against the Transfer to the War Department.

The report embodying the views of Senators Saunders and Oglesby and Representatives Stewart and Van Vorhes, four of the eight members of the Joint Committee on the Indian Transfer Question, has been completed and prosecuted to Congress. The Associated Press gives the following synopsis:

It is shown that various evils and abuses grew up under the administration of Indian affairs by military officers, and, notwithstanding the reformatory legislation of March 3, 1847, they continued to grow up to the last hour in which the War Department had control of the Indian population, and while had been done toward Indian civilization under the War Department's management that public opinion has acquiesced in the assumption that the Indians were not susceptible to civilization. It is estimated that of all the fighting Indians of the country could be got together they could not muster more than 15,000, and the idea of their ever concentrating for a strike previous to simply preserving, because it is impossible. Indian wars on a large scale are over, and we may reasonably look to the latter portion of our national history as in the past.

In reference to the sentiments of the Indians, on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior made to the committee statements giving the views and votes of the various tribes, which gives a percentage of 97 voters in one against transfer, nearly all the tribes being unanimously opposed to the proposition. All the religious denominations in this country are absolutely opposed to the proposed change of management. Their opinions and beliefs deserve and should receive respectful consideration. They have among the Sioux Indians some unruly tribes in a lamentable fact, and to this extent military control would specifically call the attention of Congress. We are of opinion that in such special cases the military should have temporary control, and that the President have power to place such warlike tribes under military discipline, the same as he would a city or State invaded by mobs or revolution. That the Indians can be Anglo-Saxonized to the second all cavil to the case of the Winnebagoes and Omahas, who reside on reservations in the State of Nebraska. They live in comfortable houses, have good barns, cultivate their land and raise as good wheat, corn and potatoes as are produced through the later of any white men. They own stock, cattle and ponds, and no more orderly community can be found than on these two reservations. They are petitioning to become citizens, a question of such vital importance to their race that it must soon be solved. Is it necessary to put these people under military management? We think not.

Whether the transfer of the Indian Bureau where it is or is relegated to the War Department, a general system of reform and improvement should continue, and among the most important things commanding immediate attention is to provide that the civil law of the United States be extended over all Indians who still roam at large there, with a code of laws applicable to them, defining crime and providing a judiciary, especially in what is known as the Indian Territory.

In the opinion of the committee, such legislation is imperatively needed, and no time ought to be lost in making the necessary provisions therefor. The Indian Agent seems to be the objective point to which all those opposed to the present policy of the Government point in scorn and derision. They assert that the Indian Agent is synonymous with "fraud, corruption and corruption." The committee made different inquiry into the present system of conducting the agencies, and are of opinion that, as a general rule, the Agent is more abused against than slumped. There are now seventy-four Agents employed, and at every opportunity, as we learn, the Department proposes to reduce the number by the consolidation of agencies and lessening of operations where it can be done with justice to the tribes. Men of integrity, who are competent to administer the affairs of an Indian agency successfully, can, in most cases, get larger salaries at less exertion in other businesses. The salary should be large enough to enable honorable men of limited circumstances to fill the position, and to enable them to take their families with them to the agencies, and to support them there. They are not entitled to be more liberal, and the tenure of office should be secure for four years, provided the Agent should prove worthy.

The laws providing for the punishment of wrongdoers in this branch of service ought to be exceedingly severe. The guilty should be punished with as unmistakable earnestness that will convince all others of the firm purpose of our government. We are assured that this policy has been inaugurated, and that already good results are seen, as the Commissioners of Indian Affairs testifies that there has not been a single defalcation under the present administration.

The committee say they cannot find any good ground for the common statement that the War Department is any more economical and efficient than the Interior Department in the purchase of supplies and their transportation. It is found that both Departments have excellent systems, and that both have made great improvements of late years. The improvement in the management of the Indian Bureau is said to be especially marked. Its system of business is pronounced very effective, and the organization of the office is considered complete enough to be a model to all outside irregularities.

Your committee are of opinion that the reservations should be decreased, and that, as rapidly as possible, small tribes or parts of tribes be placed on large reservations, where they take land in severalty, do away with their tribal relations, and prepare for citizenship. We are of opinion that the Indian Bureau should be a distinct department, with the Chief a member of the President's cabinet. This will add much to the solidarity of future negotiations in Indian affairs. The Indian should be protected in his rights to his land, and a safeguard ought to be thrown around him, so as to prevent designing persons from alluring his homestead, or inducing him to sell it for a trifling compensation. He should not have the right to sell his land, without the consent of the Department, under twenty-one years.

Your committee can discover not one good reason why the proposed change should be made. They believe that harm, rather than good, to the red men would result from the change, and that no possible advantage could result to the Government from it.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that it is not expedient to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The report is accompanied by a bill authorizing the President to "transfer the custody, control and management of any Indian tribes from the Interior to the War Department temporarily, whenever, in his judgment, he shall deem it advisable to do so, either on account of actual or apprehended hostilities of Indians against the United States, or in case of difficulties between such Indians and settlers." The bill further proposes to authorize the President to detail any officers of the army to act as Indian Agents or Inspectors, or in any other capacity in the Indian Service, and exercising the same powers, and subject to the same rules and regulations as civil officers, and an appropriation of $15,000 is recommended to pay the traveling expenses of officers thus detailed during the next fiscal year.

To Claimants for Arrears of Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following circular letter, which is of interest to all claimants for arrears under the recently-enacted Pension-Arrears bill:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879.

SIR: Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the Act granting Arrears, approved Jan. 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears, will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claims.

A letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required —and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

☞The *Pension Certificate* should not be sent to this office—but it must be exhibited to the magistrate. ☜

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

To the Commissioner of Pensions:

I, ..., a pensioner under pension certificate No. ....., hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the Act granting Arrears of Pension, approved January 25, 1879. My Postoffice address is—[here insert the name of the Postoffice, and, if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Name of claimant.

Two Witnesses.

STATE OF —, COUNTY OF —, ss:

Signed in my presence, by ....., who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered ....

Magistrate's signature.

Very respectfully, J. A. BENTLEY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

The "Plain-Spoken" Woman.

Plain-speaking is an excellent thing in woman—when she has the harmless habit of talking to herself. When it becomes general, or rather when it becomes specific, the victim if she be a woman "is a fool, a crank," and if he be a man takes his hat from the hall table and goes out "to list to Nature's teachings." When a woman speaks plainly to a man he feels for a moment that he is the worst specimen of humanity on this footstool; that no one has got to begin life all over again; that his unmixed is too good to live; and then in the immediately following reaction he considers the plain-spoken woman the worst person that ever lived, and himself the worst-abused saint above ground. When his excitement is over he accepts the criticism right or wrong and avoids the critic to the end of time.

The plain-spoken woman is always ready to be done by as she does to others, and if she selects her subjects from her own sex she is apt—to paraphrase the words of the elder Weller—to learn a good many things that she did not know before. But the plain-spoken woman is always an egotist and treats the criticisms of her friends—no, she has no friends, her subjects—as mere outbursts of temper and takes them as deserved compliments to her honesty. But she nearly always scores with men. They read it. Has she not insight? She knows men. They are self-conceited and need "taking down." They are not honest and need "showing up." Then they do not "talk back." They simply take her medicine and their hats and meditate on the state.

The plain-spoken woman rides a hobby. It is honesty. Courtesy is but another name for dishonesty. If she is glad to see a caller, she says so. If she is not, she says so. She calls a spade a spade, a lie a lie, and she sees nothing but spades and lies along her pathway. Discourteous truth is her god. Upon its shrine she is ready to sacrifice her friends and all the amenities of social life. She does not take hidden and unknown motives into account. Not she. Motive? Fiddlesticks! "Fiddlesticks" is her favorite word. It is her expression of disgust with shams. It speaks volumes, that word. It is the summing up of human dishonesty. Why, is not apparent to the average mind. But it is the name of an instrument that is used to scratch lies out of another instrument. For music and poetry are both lies. Anything pleasant is a lie. "If it be pleasant it must be false." That is her theory. "Talk to her about tact. Tact moves the world, does it? Fiddlesticks! Tact is dishonesty. Tact is a subterfuge." So she runs on, forgetful that there is an honesty without discourtesy, a truthfulness without incivility.

But there is a woman of quite a different character in many of our homes, one who sometimes speaks plainly, too, a mother or a wife, who having our welfare at heart, reproves with tenderness and lovingly leads the way to better things. To such is given our heart's homage and in it she reigns forever, because she "chides our wanderings but relieves our pain."—*Alliance.*

The Black Plague.

The terror which the appearance of the Black Plague has caused in Europe might seem to be excessive, were it not that history records many instances of dreadful ravages wrought by a disease similar to this one. The plague in London, in 1665, carried off about 70,000 souls in less than six months; and, though English readers are most familiar with this event, it is not a solitary case. In the same year with the London plague, 40,000 died in Neapolitan Territory. In the fourteenth century, during the reign of Edward III., there was a plague much more general and destructive than the one of 1665. This plague was supposed to have had its origin in the Far Cathay in 1333, though that region was then so remote that little could have been known about it. But at least it was certain that the plague came by way of Constantinople, Florence, Vienna and Paris to London. It was estimated that 60,000 died in Florence alone, 100,000 in Venice, 50,000 in Paris, 60,000 in Avignon and 100,000 in London. The plague was known still further back. The beginnings of authentic history contain reference to it. One thousand years before Christ 70,000 persons died of it in a single year in Palestine. Rome lost half its population by the plague in 542 B. C., and 10,000 a hundred years later. It is said that the plague spread over the whole known world in the third century, and in the eleventh century one-half the known population was swept away by it. There is a very recent instance of its appearance in Russia previous to the present epidemic. It destroyed 40,000 people at Resht, on the Caspian Sea, in 1832, and it almost annihilated the Russian army which crossed the Balkans in 1828-29.

A remarkable feature of the present plague, and one that makes it all the more alarming, is its rapid spread in spite of efforts to prevent it. Quarantine in accordance with which most epidemics are now explained, assumes that a certain incubative temperature is required to keep the germs alive, and that excessive cold kills them. Yellow fever, for instance, has never spread as an epidemic in cold countries and the first severe frost kills the germs in warm countries. But this plague is spreading in midwinter in the coldest countries in Europe. It is said to have approached within a few miles of Moscow. The mortality, moreover, is unusually large. Some reports say as high as 75 per cent. of all persons attacked die. There is a remarkable Arabic story of the great Indian city, containing nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, that was blotted out of existence two or three centuries ago by a visitation of an epidemic similar in its character to the Black Plague.

There is a occasion for all the alarm that is felt in Europe in view of this dreadful visitation. Quarantine regulations have already been established by Turkey, Italy, Austria and Germany; and the other Nations of Europe will unquestionably protect themselves in the same manner. The usefulness of quarantine is no longer disputed by scientific men. No longer ago than last summer it saved Galveston and Mobile from yellow fever, though both cities had previously suffered much from it, and jubilant man who spoke, as though he had committed an unpardonable breach of manners; then relapsed into himself again, and resumed his deep study of the board at which he sat.

Two players about whose table stood a number of mute and interested spectators signified by their looks, and not by words, that a mistake had occurred. No one endeavored to make an explanation.

"The wrong pawn was moved," said one of the principals.

His opponent reached out his arm, and with one sweep of the hand brushed the men from the board.

A beardless youth in one corner of the room indecorously thumped a knight on his board and cried "check!" Every eye was fixed upon him with a withering sarcasm that made him shrink about half his natural size, and then an awful stillness fell upon the room, and the players resumed their thinking.

"Once upon a time," said the *Record* chaperon, "an American chess player was desirous of becoming acquainted with a famous French player, and, to accomplish his desires, hunted up the cafés of Paris, and lived in the chess-parlors, in the hope that some one would fulfill his desires, and open fire on him across a table with the Frenchman as an opponent. After months of fruitless endeavor, the American found himself one day in a select club-room, behind the chair of a friend, who was playing a most excellent game with the French expert. While the game was in progress the friend received a message that necessitated his immediate departure, and, turning to the American chess-player, invited him to finish the game. The Frenchman never removed his eyes from the table, and, therefore, did not notice the pleased expression that diffused itself over the American's face. The game progressed in silence. The American made a master move. In his delight he called 'check.' The Frenchman raised his eyebrows and shoulders simultaneously, and, in a voice not to be mistaken, exclaimed: 'I do not play with chatter-boxes,' swept the chessmen from the table and sailed out of the door."

"Check!" said a smothered voice, in the dim corner part of the room. The old players straightened their bent forms, cast dagger-looks at the meek old man, doubled themselves up again, and silence reigned supreme.

"You see," said the knowing one, "a fellow will give way to his feelings occasionally; but it won't do to give way too often. That's the second time the fellow said 'check' this afternoon, and I'm in favor of ruling him out."

"Check," cried the opponent of the man with a smothered voice, as he vigorously jumbled a pawn in with a rook.

"Check," said the knowing one.

This was too much.

"Gentlemen," said a burly man, in black, "gentlemen—"

"Shish," hissed a dozen tongues, and the players crawled within themselves, and again silence was supreme.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Hungarians and Romanians.

The Hungarians, as all who have traveled on the Danube know, are dandies in their own fashion. They delight in clean shirts, richly embroidered in red and black, in cotton drawers or duck trousers, and white hose or crochet work, such as our English ladies affect upon their clothes, and in magnificent boots, which are brushed to brightness at least once a week. The male Roumanian, on the other hand, is dirty and careless in his attire. A filthy sheepskin jacket, swarming with fleas, is his chief garment; short trowsers, of leather or the coarsest cloth, and the everlasting conical woolen cap, together with some minor articles, among which the pistol or knife stuck in the waistband must be forgotten, completing his attire. But when you turn from the men to the women, we find that the comparison is reversed. Nothing can well be more picturesque than the dress of the Hungarian women on the banks of the Lower Danube. At Mohacs, for example, one saw them marching down to the river to get water, clad in a pair of their husband's enormous boots, a short petticoat, newly reserved by the knees, and a sheepskin jacket that was the property of their better half. Again, at the frontier station, just before entering Roumania, my sensibilities were somewhat shocked at seeing a girl of seventeen busily engaged in sweeping the veranda, and in public but a linen undergarment, of very moderate dimensions, and this in spite of the fact that at least a dozen soldiers were lounging about close to her. In Hungary, in short, while the man is well dressed, his wife or daughter is dressed like a savage. In Roumania, on the other hand, the dress of the women is decidedly better than that of the men, and often a most fascinating contrast to that worn by their Hungarian sisters. In fact, after crossing the frontier, I saw no dresses which were not at least decent and sufficient, according to the Western standard, which is more than can be said of my experience in some parts of Hungary.—*Fortnightly Review.*

—Maine carries the unenviable record of paying her women teachers less than any other State—the mean average of $17.04, against $35.46 paid to male teachers, which is little enough for anybody that has a soul fit for a pedagogue.

—The First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Mass., whose pulpit is now vacant, is 242 years old, and has had only eight pastors during its entire existence.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The total cost per capita on average attendance in all the Indiana schools is $14.82.

—Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, says that a Congregationalist is simply "a Presbyterian who has left his catechism at home, and forgotten where he laid it down."

—The Wesleyans of England have determined to build, in various parts of the country, 100 chapels per year for the next ten years. The sum of $225,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

—A Methodist minister in Essex County, Mass., was promised a salary of $400. By digging clams and making shoes he earned $200 last year, and his flock withheld that amount from his support.

—One-seventh of the population of North Carolina are members of the Baptist Church. About half of the number, 160,000, are colored people, who added to their churches last year 9,000 members.

—The Catholic children in the Pawtucket, R. I., public schools refuse to take part in the religious exercises, and the School Committee don't care to provoke a controversy by trying to force them to do so.

—The Ritualist Order of Corporate Reunion has been joined by many English bishops, among them, and has now appointed a Bishop in the person of a clergyman in the Diocese of Colchester, Eng. Mass in Latin has been privately celebrated by the ladies of this order.

—The Swiss Roman Catholics having received permission from their Superiors to vote at the elections of parish priests, instead of leaving the Old Catholics the monopoly of this privilege, they have just carried, by 446 votes to 25, the nomination of a Roman Catholic priest at Steigelegier, in the Bernese.

—"Sadlier's Catholic Directory" reports for the United States 1 Cardinal, 1 Archbishop, 52 Bishops, 3,750 priests, 5,585 churches, 78 colleges, 577 academies, nearly 2,000 parochial schools, 345 charitable institutions and a Roman Catholic population of 6,875,000. In 1808 there were only 80 churches, in 1830 there were 232, in 1840, 454; in 1850, 1,073; in 1860, 2,385; in 1870, 3,995. The *Tablet* says that more churches were added in 1875 than there were in the whole country in 1845, when there were 675.

—President Chadbourne, of Williams College, said to the Massachusetts teachers at their recent meeting: "If all moral and religious education is neglected we shall some day be swallowed up by corruption. We must the same degree of responsibility and moral honesty that the Puritans possessed, though we want by no means to go back to their methods of education. Not consist in mastering languages, but is found in that moral training which restrains from the temptations of the play-ground and which teaches that a manner thing can be done than to fall in a recitation."

Train the Boys for Business.

There is one element in the home instruction of boys to which, says a Boston paper, too little attention has been given, and that is the cultivation of habits of punctuality, system, order and responsibility. In too many households boys from every-day work are too much administered to by loving mothers or other female members of the family. Lives during those years are the halcyon days of their existence. Up in the morning with the first whistle; nothing to do but to start off early enough not to be late; looking upon an errand as taking so much time and memory away from enjoyment; little thought of personal appearance except when reminded by mothers to "spruce up" a little; finding his wardrobe always where mother puts it—in fact, having nothing to do but enjoy himself.

Thus his life goes on until school ends. Then he is ready for business. He goes into an office where everything is system, order, precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly, sometimes kindle fires, fix letters, do errands—in short, become a part of a well-regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for correctness in his department, and where in place of ministers to his comfort, he finds task-masters, more or less lenient, to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life.

In many instances the change is too great. Errors become numerous; blunders, overlooked at first, get to be a matter of serious moment; then patience is overtasked, and the boy is told his services are no longer wanted. This is his first, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise to the parents, who too often never know the real cause, nor where they have failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted is for every boy to have something special to do; to have some duty at a definite hour, and to learn to watch for that time to come; to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household; to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and be fortified with habits of energy, accuracy, and application, often of more importance than superficial book learning.—*Scientific American.*

—TURKEY is much behind the age. Its Pashas are a set of cross-backs—in fact, the country is decayed and mosque-covered.—*Boston Transcript.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Lamp-wick dipped in hot vinegar before using is said to prevent offensive smell from lamps.

—Jelly Cake.—Two eggs, beat considerable, then add a little, thicken with flour until you can roll out. Divide the quantity into twelve pieces, roll out each piece as thin as possible, then fry in hot fat like doughnuts. Sprinkle white sugar over each and serve.

—Any dairyman troubled with cows having sore teats should use plenty of linseed oil before and after milking. He will find but few, if any, sores about this year's end if this be done. Many cows that are kickers would delight to be milked if a little linseed oil was used on the teats.—*Exchange.*

—The following is a recipe for a superb white cake as made by Mrs. Henry Clay: Five pints of flour, three and one-half pints of powdered sugar, whites of twenty-four eggs, well beaten, one pint of butter; beat the sugar and butter together till like a cream; put in a little at a time of the whites, adding flour till all is thoroughly mixed; bake in a moderate oven.

—Chocolate Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one and one-half cups of milk, four cups of flour, two whole eggs, yelks of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in jelly-tins. This makes two loaves of three layers each. Filling—Whites of four eggs, two cups of powdered sugar, seven large tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Put icing between each layer and also on the top.

—The following is a good receipt for worms in horses: Powdered sulphur, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; salt, three ounces; mixed well. Divide this mass into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This will not only remove worms, but also tone up the digestive organs, so that the parasites cannot find a foothold.—*Country Gentleman.*

—There are now in the United States 1 Cardinal, 1 Archbishop, 52 Bishops, 3,750 priests, 5,585 churches, 78 colleges, 577 academies, nearly 2,000 parochial schools, 345 charitable institutions and a Roman Catholic population of 6,875,000. In 1808 there were only 80 churches, in 1830 there were 232, in 1840, 454; in 1850, 1,073; in 1860, 2,385; in 1870, 3,995. The *Tablet* says that more churches were added in 1875 than there were in the whole country in 1845, when there were 675.

—President Chadbourne, of Williams College, said to the Massachusetts teachers at their recent meeting: "If all moral and religious education is neglected we shall some day be swallowed up by corruption. We must the same degree of responsibility and moral honesty that the Puritans possessed, though we want by no means to go back to their methods of education. Not consist in mastering languages, but is found in that moral training which restrains from the temptations of the play-ground and which teaches that a manner thing can be done than to fall in a recitation."

Brooms that will Sweep Clean.

A few acres of broom-corn for home manufacture on farms requiring a number of hired hands the year round, affords remunerative employment for many unemployed days, both from inclemency of the weather and other causes. It is generally calculated that a ton of brush will make from 1,200 to 1,300 brooms; the wire, handles, twine, etc., average from three to five cents per broom, and a complete outfit for making brooms can be purchased for about $50. Cold, rainy days and long winter evenings afford opportunities for making the brooms without losing time from other work. Two hands, after a little practice, will readily finish in an evening two dozen brooms.

A thrifty farmer who looks to the small economies and never buys that which can be made at home, gives his method of making a home-made broom, which is somewhat after this fashion: When ready to go to work cut a much finer brush as will be needed for the number of brooms to be made; put the butt-ends in warm water to soak a while. When sufficiently softened tack one end of a strong twine or wire, as the case may be, to the broom-handle, and bind the bushes from the lower end. Fasten the other end of the string, which is some two feet long, to a small round stick upon which the operator can sit, and bind his first layer of brush firmly. Continue putting on and winding until three layers have been secured, pulling upward, as the handle is turned, to fasten the string. Now commence another row, nearer the lower end of the handle, and proceed as before, finishing the third course or tier with the longest and finest brush. Wind the cord around singly a few times after the brush is all on, and fasten the end with a carpet tack. When a broad or flat broom is made (the popular form), more of the brush may be put upon two opposite sides than upon the other portions. Then tie the two ends of a wire or strong cord together, slip it over the handle, to a suitable place upon the broom, and sew in place with a large plaited or iron needle six or eight inches long; sew through and through the brush, letting the twine at each stitch pass around the portion you have tied on. Point the needle forward in making each stitch so as to have it come out on the opposite side a little further along each time. A second twine may be tied around, and a second sewing made further toward the lower end. Three tiers are sometimes made, but two are quite enough, unless the brush is very long. With a little practice homemade brooms can thus be manufactured pretty quickly, and will prove stronger—if they do not make quite as good an appearance—than brooms made by machinery.—*N. Y. World.*

Country Doctors' Horses.

The physician who practices his profession in the country must necessarily have a life of considerable hardship, for no matter in what state the weather may be, or at what hour of the night, when a demand is made for his aid, if he would do his duty he must be ready and willing to give his service. In some of the mountainous regions in this county physicians attend families ten and twelve miles from their offices, and are forced to travel that distance with a horse and wagon, generally over the worst roads known, and that, too, often in the night, when the way to an ordinary traveler would be one of great danger to limb and even a risk to life itself. These physicians, however, become acquainted, as they soon must, with almost every spot of ground in their circuit, and their horse, with that wonderful sagacity possessed by the most intelligent of these animals, acting as a guide, it might be said, in this kind of traveling, can generally go to places in perfect safety, at times when other men would run a chance of losing their way, and in some other manner come to grief before they had gone three miles from home. So much dependence do physicians place on their horses that they have been known to fall asleep at night, when riding toward home, and to entrust entirely to their horses until they reached their own stable doors. Once a country doctor, practicing in the Town of Warning, was carried several miles in this manner over a dangerous road, where in portions of which if the wheels of his wagon had gone a foot from the track the horse, wagon and occupant would have been thrown over a precipice a hundred feet or more in height. In going this distance, three bridges were safely crossed, and the doctor was only awakened when the horse arrived at the closed gate near the house, and pawed for admittance.

I am illustration of the dangers in which physicians are exposed, last week when the wind-storm reached the Town of Olive, Dr. Hasbrouck, of Shokan, was at Kromvein, about seven miles distant from home, and drove to Shokan in the night when the wind blew so hard it uncoiled buildings along the route, blew fences down in almost every direction, and often raised his sleigh from the ground. While crossing the long bridge which stretches across the Esopus at Shokan, he found that three planks had been blown out of their place, and, stopping his horse, he was about to alight, and close the opening, when the animal becoming restless, started, and, with a spring, cleared the space, taking the sleigh with him, and soon after coming to another spot where four planks had been blown out, the horse actually jumped over that opening also, taking with him in safety the sleigh and driver, so that the doctor now claims that he has one of the best jumping horses in the country. It certainly was a very dangerous way of crossing the bridge, for the distance to the creek is far enough to break the neck of any horse should it fall through, and a man would quite likely be treated in the same manner; though the doctor is willing to stake his reputation that the horse knew he could go over the place in safety, or he wouldn't have tried it.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

Beauty and the Birds.

The London fashion journals announce that in Paris, as well as in London, "Fashion now draws largely on natural history for her ornaments. A few years ago it was considered fashionable taste to wear a small caterpillar on an artificial flower, but such scruples have vanished, and lizards and flies of all descriptions are seen on bonnets and muffs; even miniature squirrels and mice are in preparation for ornamenting various articles of the toilet, and large birds serve as nestles for the decoration of evening dresses. The peacock-straw is one of these novelties; the material is white satin, and the paniers take the form of two wings, ornamented with gold and emeralds, the design being peacocks' feathers; the train is of the same form as the tail of the handsomest bird in creation; the front is ornamented at regular intervals with plaits alternating with rows of fringe, and the low-pointed bodice is made with embroidered breadths; the head-dress is a diamond peacock, with outspread tail sparkling with emeralds and rubies. The swan dress is another novelty made of white satin, and made with puniers embroidered with white cotton, and lavishly trimmed with white lace. This toilet was dispatched by Mme. Duboys for the Copenhagen fetes. The same dressmaker has likewise introduced the butterfly dress in the palest blue Levantine silk with tabbier of old gold silk, and the paniers embroidered with multicolored jet, the design of butterflies being carried out in the most delicate manner, with the smallest beads. If well carried out there is marked originality about such dresses."

All this is very well; but there is another not so pleasing side to the picture, as appears from the following letter published in the London *World*: "I can hardly believe it! But I have before me a letter, written by a gentleman of good faith and position, to a local paper in the Western country, saying that some on a lady who appeared on the 30th of December last at a fancy ball attired as 'winter'; the emblem of winter being robin skins sewn on to a white dress garnished with fur and holly! Is it possible to conceive such senseless cruelty or such a want of taste? It is very lucky for that lady that she did not attend a juvenile ball in such a costume. Assuming it to be true, the mind of our children and homes must have been decoyed and brutally butchered to make a coquette's holiday. I suppose the next thing will be an arrangement of kingfishers for Miss Army; and every cockney snob who can fire a gun' will be prowling about our rivers' pits and islands. Shy Ruparius be there! Everybody has seen the frequent appeals of 'The Baroness' for hospitality to our young feathered friends. And yet the incitement I quote took place not 20,000 miles away from Her Ladyship's favorite seaside winter resort! Down with these, what Bentham called, Pathiosoles!"

FEATHERS have entirely replaces flowers trimmings.

A MERCHANT down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1879.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6.50	@$10.00
Hogs	4.30	@ 5.75
BREADSTUFFS—Flour	4.30	@ 6.80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.08	@ 1.08¾
No. 2 Red	1.08	@ 1.08¾
OATS—Western Mixed	.39	@ .40
RYE—State	.65	@ .66
Corn—Mixed	8.55	@ 10.50
White	8.55	@ 10.50
CHEESE	.07	@ .08
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.47	@ .48

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$6.00	@ $6.50
Choice	4.60	@ 4.90
Good	4.00	@ 4.40
Medium	3.80	@ 3.85
HOGS—Live Weight—Choice	3.45	@ 3.50
Common to Choice	3.35	@ 4.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30	@ .32
Good to Choice	.28	@ .29
EGGS—Fresh	.27	@ .28
FLOUR—Choice Winters	4.70	@ 6.50
Spring Extras	4.75	@ 5.00
Fair to Good Springs	3.85	@ 4.70
Winters	4.00	@ 7.50
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring	.77½	@ .77½
Corn, No. 2	.37½	@ .38
Oats, No. 2	.28½	@ .28½
Rye, No. 2	.46½	@ .47
Barley, No. 2	.70	@ .70
BROOM CORN—Hurl	.03½	@ .04
Red-Tipped Bush	.03½	@ .04
Hun Green	.03½	@ .04
Choice Carpet Brush	.03½	@ .04
Mixed	.03½	@ .04
PORK—Mess	8.70	@ 8.75
LARD	5.05	@ 5.07½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	42.00	@ 50.00
Select Dressing	38.00	@ 40.00
Clear Dressed Siding	30.00	@ 35.00
Common Siding	14.00	@ 16.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.00
Joists	12.00	@ 14.00
A Shingles	2.25	@ 2.50

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$4.80	@ $5.25
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Good	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Good	5.00	@ 5.50

MAST LIVERPOOL.

CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.25
Medium	4.60	@ 4.75
HOGS—Common Rolling	4.00	@ 4.25
Philadelphias	4.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Best	5.25	@ 5.50
Common	4.75	@ 4.90

A NUMBER of farms around the Vershire, Vt., copper mines have been made valueless by the sulphurous smoke from the furnaces used for smelting ore, and some time ago the Vermont Mining Company was sued for $500,000 damages by property-owners in the vicinity, but the Court decided for the company.

Beneficent Bedfactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that, by combining well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Some persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have prosounced it not only harmless, but very beneficial to the system, while removing the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

CREW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

PERMANENTLY CURED.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM'S GREAT REMEDY,

"PSYCHINE,"

taken in conjunction with his Compound Emulsion of PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

A FREE BOTTLE

of both preparations sent by Express to all sufferers sending their name, Post Office and Express. Address

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
183 Pearl Street, New York.

TRADE MARK
"VIBRATOR"
Reg. March 25, 1878.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

TRUST TO

Hunt's Remedy.
HUNT'S REMEDY
Cures Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Gravel and Urinary Complaints, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Female Weakness, &c. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Back, Loins and Side, Retention of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY gives Strength, Nerve and Vigor. HUNT'S REMEDY is Purely Vegetable, Warranted to Cure, and Perfectly Safe. Prof. Agents' sample, 6 cents. THE HUNT REMEDY CO., Detroit, Mich.

$8 A DAY

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and gives absolute security from the first dose."

"Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine ever made."

"Hop Bitters is the poor man's friend."

"Hop Bitters is the rich man's remedy."

"Hop Bitters is the great blessing to all who need a tonic."

"Hop Bitters is the great invigorant that gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm."

"No Bitters but Hop Bitters."

"No Medicine can cure Kidney, Liver or Urinary Complaints, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Chills, Bilious Fevers, Malaria, Blood Diseases, Boils, Blotches, Humors, Scrofula, Sores, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Weakness, Drunkenness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headache, Debility, Dumbness, Fear

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Feb. 7, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Every now and then, through jingling with the administration or running afoul of some pet theories of the importers, the New York Custom House is asked to stand up and turn its pockets inside out, like a schoolboy with suspected contraband articles. Knowing winks have darkened one eye of many a jealous politician as he laid down the law in the palm of his hand, and drew pictures of rottenness and corruption supposed to be underlying the placid surface of the life inside the huge stone building on Wall street.

Whatever the past, may have discovered, the confirmation of General Merritt must be accepted in a great measure as a public endorsement of his course, and in recognition of the purpose he has steadily advanced of making the Custom House here a business establishment from top to bottom. And from the political interest evolved from the battles fought on this field, a glance at the magnitude of the business carried on at this threshold of the port of New York has been had through the overhanging smoke of the "big guns" of investigating committees. The Custom House here is the source of about one hundred millions of dollars to the Government annually. It employs nearly a thousand men, and the practical working of its human machinery involves so many details of interest, that I shall endeavor soon to devote a letter to the subject. To collect this revenue of one hundred millions costs about two and a half millions, leaving a margin which the supporters of protection love to contemplate.

Out of the slush and mud of the February thaw are greatful New Workers taken by the elevated railroads, but when, as was the case on the Ninth avenue line yesterday, an accident detains hungry residents from getting up town, even a bob-tail surface car becomes a wheeled paradise. The detention referred to occurred at a point on the road where, as train after train came up and was blocked, the passengers were unable to leave the cars. Fair weather christians made the air blue with choice selections from their reserves, and as the line of cars gradually stretched along five blocks, the gamins were joined by homeward bound pedestrians on the street below and hootedderisive orders for sandwiches and breakfast for the hungry crowd on high. Workmen worked in vain, and when the delay took to itself a chronic appearance, a bold few let themselves down from the cars to the track, and over the edge down the iron cross pieces supporting the structure to the ground. Soon there was an avalanche of two bundles falling into the street, followed by half a mish of owners. When the cars were finally moved to the stations, the passengers who were too timid to attempt the descent to the street, kept up the appearance of pluck by thrashing the gatekeepers in the vicinity of the nose when tickets were demanded. And now at least three hundred New Yorkers are ashamed to look any well regulated horse car in the face. It is stated on good authority, that the chuckling of the car horses during the elevated block ade could be heard twenty blocks against the wind.

Thos. Nast, the genial, handsome and richly little man who sustains the popularity of *Harper's Weekly*, and whose odd autograph has become as familiar to the world as that of sturdy John Hancock or ex-treasurer Spinner, was this week made the recipient of a grace and well-merited token of esteem in the shape of a handsome silver vase, presented to him by a committee of the Athens, who are some 3,500 officers and enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States. The vase itself, which is sixteen inches high, shaped like a soldier's canteen, and supported by two eagles of exquisite workmanship, is a rich and valuable present, and the circumstances of its presentation and the speeches with which it was accompanied, render it ten-fold more highly to be prized. Mr Nast has already been a staunch friend of the army and navy, as well as of the general principles of honesty, justice and common sense, and this merited testimonial ought with propriety be regarded as coming from the whole nation.

Circumstances of the last two months, which I referred in a late letter, having brought the whole subject of the theory and methods of life insurance again up foremost in the press and in the public mind, the statements of the various companies which January, as usual, brings forth, are once more objects of interest and study and comparison. On the whole they show that the leading companies have held their own very encouragingly, and a few of them have even made considerable additions to their surplus. In one case, that of the Ætna of Hartford, this increase amounts to almost a million of dollars net for the year. Of course this is exceptional, but it shows what honesty and persistent conservatism of management will do in even the most unpropitious times. This principle of conservatism, the only true one to govern the management of trust funds, is in the Ætna so far removed from "old fogyism" as it is from imprudence, and has given that company a position which it would be faint praise to call enviable.

In spite of a good many recent losses, fire insurance, too, seems to be in a good condition. A report just published of the present value of shares in city companies, shows that out of fifty-seven companies reported, the stock of only ten is quoted below par, while shares in some of the remaining forty-seven is purchasable only at an advance of 800 to 1,000 per cent. upon their face value.

Although there are still in progress quite a number of matches and walking mania, which has raged so furiously here this winter seems to be on the wane. Madame Anderson's successful performance was the climax. Since then another young woman entered for another and still more protracted jaunt, which was liberally advertised by full length colored posters and the like, in the expectation of making piles of money for her backers, but she broke down in a few days, and the affair fizzled out. Amusement hunters and sporting men have thus been forced to seek other excitement and have found it in the great billiard tournament at the Cooper Union, and in the noble amusement of cock fighting, which is now assiduously pursued wherever the police can be evaded. A more peaceful interest in birds is developed at the Aquarium, where a really fine pigeon show is now in progress. The number and variety of these beautiful fowls displayed is as surprising as it is pleasing. On the last three afternoons of the week crowds were attracted to witness the flight of large flocks of trained carrier pigeons, which were liberated and dispersed to different destinations.

The hugh and cry about sugar adulteration, the curious and rather disgraceful rise and progress of which I have previously chronicled, has finally died away into silence. It was expensively started and expensively sustained for a little while, but lacking the necessary foundation of truth, it could not prevail. The Board of Health has just sent a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, in which it curtly snubs the would be alarmists, and dismisses the subject in these words: "In the opinion of the Board, there is not at present sufficient cause to justify apprehensions on the part of the public of ill effects from the use of refined sugars, and it does not appear to be necessary to discriminate between raw and refined sugars, for both are wholesome articles of food."

RADIX.

Senator Howe, after 18 years service in the Senate, will leave it, next month, without a dollar in the world.

Grevy's salary as President of the French Republic is $100,000 a year, with $50,000 for household expenses.

Rochefort, the Bitch Pomeroy of the French press, calls Gambetta a harlequin, buffoon, traitor, fatted satrap, and a vain cross-breed.

The equestrian statue of Victor Emanuel will stand on a triumphal arch, cost $5,000,000, and the whole world may compete for its construction.

A Cleveland paper says "Senator Blaine generally wears a rusty black hat, which he is constantly smoothing the wrong way." The same way, it will be noticed, that he is constantly smoothing the administration.

Democracy and Tyranny.

Written for the Sentinel.

If Northern Democrats, within themselves, would be governed by reason, and not surrender their judgment and understanding to the double tyranny of authority from the South, and blind party fealty within, they would soon discern how fatal to the rights of citizenship are the favors, vindication and support which they extend to Democratic tyranny of the South. But Northern Democracy being the natural slaves to the old masters of the late oligarchy, no wonder that they strive so much to have the Republic continually governed by the external and internal vicious rule by which they are governed themselves. Northern Democracy is indeed to be pitied; for it stands in the presence of its Southern prince and lawgiver, dumb as an ass at a public sale, and not one of its so called leaders dare denounce Carolina's last insult to the Federal flag, or pronounce the panegyric so richly deserved by those who have been slain for the only reason that they loved the *Union*, the *Republic*, and the *laws!* Indeed, the Democratic party love neither true liberty nor freedom under law, but the bloody license which never had greater scope or more indulgence than under the present reign of Democratic tyranny of the South. Southern rulers of "National Democracy" permit their Northern servile muddills to select one from their filthy ranks for President, who excels all others in eating Southern dirt, as well as for his sublime emotional sympathy for the "lost cause" of the "patriotic heroes" of the late rebellion, and for the full and complete indemnity of Southern losses during the late civil war, he is to stand unalterably fixed and pledged. Nothing so terrifies and offends the red shirted brigands of Democracy as to hear honorable mention of the name of that *pre eminent hero who routed and quelled* the chivalry of the South, with all their boasted claims to hereditary State prerogatives, and established the hereditary rights of our great *Republic*—the *Union of the States*

PLOW AND DRAG.

Charlevoix, Feb. 12, 1879.

French ducks are not such harmless affairs as they have been described. They take place in the open air and the contestants are extremely liable to take cold.—*Mark Twain.*

"Can a man belong to a brass band and be a Christian?" asks an exchange. We see no impediment in the way. But if he is given to practicing at home, it is an utter impossibility for the man next door to be a Christian.—*Exchange*

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheever, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Buttars,

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, and some other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State renowned for health. Well watered, and contiguous to the great Farm raising section of the Northwest.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of each wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for Engl ish or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Boers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [30-ly

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is heavy at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room Maria Block.

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. C... and trimming done on short notice.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

C. M. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tuge ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which a ... ssrigade of Spotted Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ... per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HASKILL & BROWNE,

Real Estate Agents,

Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE

SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of C. & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (39)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., June 22, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Hamlin, against Chas. Holdman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8060, dated May 27, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the southeast quarter of section 27, Township 32, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAWBRIDGE, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 26, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Beigle, against Barzilla B. Fegan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6344 dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec 22, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAWBRIDGE, Register.
W. H. MICHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Sayspeckeyah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Wells Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for an order to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the tenth day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate,
(A true copy.)

STATE OF Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Sara Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause residing in this County, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Cary E. Gell, Solicitor for Complainant. It is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published in such paper each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1878

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. B. Dranour, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by W. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sec. tion 1, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAWBRIDGE, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 2, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sec tion 18, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. OFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

It is thought that the Arrears-of-Pensions bill, lately signed by the President, and now a law, will increase the expenditures of a large amount of money. The estimates range from $10,000,000 to $100,000,000—the former being the estimate of Senator Ingalls, and the latter that of Secty Sherman.

The Nez Perces, through Chief Joseph, have ceded 1,800 sqfare miles of land in Idaho to the United States, receiving therefor six townships in the Indian Territory and $390,000 in cash. This last amount is to be invested in United States 4 per cents, and deposited in the Treasury in trust for the Nez Perces.

G. N. Sayles, of Danville, and S. L. & T. D. Sayles, of Versailles, Ohio, the largest individual woolen manufacturers in the United States, failed on the 3d. Liabilities about $1,000,000.

The National Bank circulation outstanding, on the 1st, amounted to $322,830,360. The amount on deposit as security for circulating notes was $345,989,350.

John C. Hulbert, ex-County Judge, and late President of the suspended First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer to the charge of embezzlement.

H. A. McIntyre, a Lake City (Col.) banker, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., for making false entries in his books. He was tried in the United States Court at Denver.

Advices received in Washington, on the 6th, discredit all former reports about Sitting Bull having recrossed the Canadian border into this country.

A number of delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas assembled in St. Louis, on the 6th, and organized the "Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association." John Walker, of Missouri, was chosen President; J. A. Hedges, of St. Louis, Corresponding Secretary; George Longman, Recording Secretary; E. W. Douglass, Treasurer; G. W. Belcher, of St. Louis, Expert. Mr. Belcher exhibited a sample of sugar made in Minnesota, and pronounced it equal to the best New Orleans sugar, and worth in bulk five cents per pound.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 6th, issued another call for $20,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, interest and principal payable May 6.

A recent circular from the Agricultural Department conveys the following information: The crop of corn for the year 1878 was 1,000,000,371 bushels, an increase over the crop of 1877 of 29,000,000, but worth $44,000,000 less; the wheat crop was larger in 1878 than in 1877 by 57,000,000 bushels, but its aggregate value was $60,000,000 less.

Four Deputy United States Marshals made an attack upon a party of moonshiners in Patrick County, Va., on the 6th. The latter were fortified, and resisted. A fight ensued, which lasted two hours, in which two moonshiners were badly wounded. The remaining three left their posts and commenced a retreat, when four or five moonshiners, led by one Lineburg, came to their aid, and drove off the Government officers, and badly wounded two of them.

The agricultural report, recently issued at Washington, gives the average price of the cotton crop for the whole country at 8¼ cents a pound; the value of the crop for 1878 was $194,700,000. The average price of tobacco was 6 7-10 cents; total crop of 1878, estimated at 393,000,000 pounds, worth $22,000,000. Horses increased 3 per cent., but the price very materially decreased. Cows show an increase in nearly all the States, and sheep increased nearly 5 per cent. The prices for hogs have been ruinously low, while the increase is about 5 per cent. Mules increased about 2 per cent.

A billiard tournament in New York City closed on the 7th, with Jacob Shaefer as champion player of the United States, and winner of the $1,000 prize. In the last game between him and George Slosson, the latter made a run of 454, but the former won the game, the averages being 555-7 and 91-467.

William H. Heath, Auditor of St. Louis County, Mo., from 1866 to 1876, has been convicted of the embezzlement of $143,000 of the public funds, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The proprietors of a skating rink at Worcester, Mass., have recently been prosecuted for not allowing colored men to skate on their ice.

A number of Cheyenne Indian prisoners from Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the 8th, under a strong cavalry guard. They would be turned over to the State authorities for trial for raiding, threatening and murdering citizens in Western Kansas last fall.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

On the 3d, the Brooklyn Presbytery voted to investigate Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. The resolutions adopted say Mr. Talmage is charged with falsehood and deceit, and with using improper methods in preaching.

On the 3d, announcement was made of the death, in the hospital at Boston, of Richard Henry Dana, the distinguished poet and essayist. He was ninety-three years old.

In a case before the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, Md., on the 3d, of a policeman who was called to answer an indictment charging him with having blot-box stuffing at the late Congressional election, a general demurrer was entered and sustained by the Court, alleging that under the statutes of the United States stuffing a ballot-box is not a penal offense.

On the 3d, in the United States Senate, the nominees of the President for Collector and Naval Officer of the Port of New York were confirmed—the former by a vote of 33 to 24, and the latter by a vote of 31 to 18.

President Hayes, on the 5th, nominated Algernon S. Badger to be Collector of Customs, at New Orleans, vice G. L. Smith, to be removed, and W. S. McMillan to be Postmaster, vice Badger.

The following is the full text of the resolutions introduced by Senator Edmunds and adopted by the United States Senate, on the 5th:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the Constitution, that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every part of the Union, and that it is alike the right and duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of the rights thereby secured, by laws of a general character already passed for that purpose, and by further appropriate legislation, so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured in existing laws, and that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government faithfully, and with diligence, to carry all such laws into impartial execution, and of Congress to supply all moneys needful for that purpose.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the fullest inquiry into the conduction of all elections of the United States lawfully enacted in the right to such representatives in Congress, and to this end the Committees on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, constituted a standing committee with power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and to report all facts touching the conduct of such elections, and the manner of the returns and certificates of the same, and to report at the next session of Congress such laws as may be necessary and proper to secure the purity and freedom of such elections.

The Boston *Journal* and other influential Eastern newspapers do not accept the conclusion of the detectives that Barron, the late Cashier of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, committed suicide because he was a defaulter to a large amount. Mrs. Barron, the wife of the late Cashier, denounces the conclusion as an outrage upon the memory of her dead husband, and declares she will not rest until the imputation be removed.

A United States Grand Jury at New Orleans has found indictments against twenty-five persons in Caddo, Tensas, Natchitoches and Orleans Parishes, for violation of the Election laws.

On the 6th, Hon. N. P. Banks, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, was nominated by the President to be United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

At New Orleans, on the 6th, Judges Billings and Woods, of the United States Court, rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of the prisoners indicted for violation of the Election laws of the United States in the late election. Prisoners claimed that the indictments were not properly drawn, and that some of which M. Thomas Chatham, of Louisiana, had been passed to provide for ascertaining the number of Senators and Representatives in the several States, and the apportionment among them from time to time according to the respective Enumerations of the inhabitants of the several States, and Colorado, Utah, and the States of Nevada and Colorado. A joint resolution was introduced and referred providing for a special treaty with Mexico. A long Executive session was held, devoted to the consideration of the Presidential nominations for the New York Collector of Customs and Naval Officer. Mr. Edmunds spoke in favor of confirmation, and minority reports were made in the Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Conkling and Platt against, the majority report favoring Finley, and the nomination was confirmed.

In the Senate, on the 6th, the bill to provide for taking the Tenth and subsequent Censuses was passed. A resolution was also agreed to instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire in regard to the reports concerning infectious diseases among horned cattle. A message was received from the President inclosing the report of the Secretary of State in regard to the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in August, 1878. He hopes a bill will soon be passed making appropriations for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Government of France. A resolution was adopted calling on the Commissioner of Pensions for statements in relation to the amount required to pay arrears of pensions. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate and House bills to restrict the immigration of Chinese to this country were reported in the Senate, on the 7th. The House bill to relieve certain political disabilities of ex-men, providing that any women who shall have been a member of the highest court of any State or Territory or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the space of three years, and shall have acquired a good standing before such court, and shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and the production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, was passed without amendment—the N. P. bill in the House, the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, the Conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to, and further conference was ordered on the Fortification Appropriation bill. Several private bills were passed.

The credentials of James D. Walker, Senator-elect from Arkansas, were presented in the senate, on the 8th. Conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill and on the bill to abolish the Volunteer army, were agreed to, and the bills were passed. New Conference Committees were appointed on the Naval and Fortification Appropriation bills. The House bill providing for pensions to officers and soldiers of the Mexican War of the first act of July 29, 1848, was amended and passed. The House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, was amended and passed. The House bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in lieu of lost or destroyed United States notes, with an amendment, Mr. Edmunds' resolutions on the subject of the Constitutional Amendments were further considered. The Army appropriation bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and motions to reduce the appropriation for the pay of the Army from $25,000,000 to $20,000,000 were severally defeated and the bill was passed. It was also agreed to pass over.

Consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, was resumed in the Senate, on the 8th, and, after a lengthy debate, and the rejection of propositions amendatory and substitutes, the resolutions were finally agreed to—37 to 19—as follows: Yeas—Anthony, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Kellogg, Kirkwood, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Paddock, Pierce, Rollins, Spencer, Teller and Windom—37. Nays—Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Coke, Davis (W. Va.), Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Kernan, Lamar, Maxey, Morgan and Voorhees—19. Messrs. Allison, Blaine, Booth, Chaffee, Conover, Dorsey, Hamlin, Patterson, Christiancy, Dorsey, Matthews, Jones (Nev.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Wallace and Withers would have voted yea were paired with Messrs. Donald, Dennis, Jones (Fla.), McPherson, Thurman, Jonas and Ransdell, for and with Withers, who would have voted in the negative. The Senate then took up the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the Army Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and minority reports were made in the Committee on Appropriations in favor of and against the majority report favoring Finley, and the nomination was confirmed.

In the House, on the 7th, Mr. Foster, of Illinois, called attention to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the Panama Canal, and moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill. Mr. Randall objected, and the bill went over. The Senate bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Government of France in the Centennial Exhibition was passed

BEAVER ISLAND.

A Chapter of News and Gossip From Our Island Neighbors.

Beaver Island, Jan. 2, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

So much has occurred since mail day two weeks. A mail left here on the 20th of December for Mackinac, and arrived there the nine o'clock. The mail carrier, whose name I cannot call to mind at present, made the trip on foot, a distance of about forty miles, and returned the next day. When near Waugoshance light house, and passed the night there. The next morning, which was the 23d, was ushered in with a blizzard from the north, which point they reached. They remained at Point until January 11, when they started to go to Cross Village to get their mail, but on account of the intense cold they were compelled to return to Point Patterson, where they stayed until January 13th, when they started on the ice with a dog sleigh, having their mail. They crossed over to Grassy and started for Petoskey, on the north shore, which point they reached. They remained at Petoskey until January 17, when they started on the ice to return to this place. Meeting a large Cook on the ice, they cut off a large cake and packed the mail across the remaining. After a few miles travel their dog sleigh broke down, and they were compelled to carry the mail bag, weighing nearly 100 pounds, on their shoulders, together with their blankets and provisions. On the evening of the 11th, when near Hyt Island, they saw open water ahead. They camped there that night, and on the morning of the 12th, they piled their bundle and the mail bag on the top of one of the numerous hills of ice, and taking a bag containing provisions and an axe, they started to find some way out. When about a mile away from the mail-bag, the wind blowing fresh, the ice parted and several large fields of ice commenced moving. They were on a field about a mile wide and as far as the eye could reach in length. The mail-bag and bundle being on another field, they could see them on the ice-hill in the distance, looking like a couple of men. They were blown on Lake Michigan, on a field of ice! With no one to know but they would have been carried over to Manitou Island, and from there to Fox Island, where they could get provisions, and from there to the mainland. Fortunately for them, the wind changed, and blew from the south-west, which carried them back again, and finally striking against the shore to the west of Hog Island on the evening of January 23d. They made a jump and soon reached Hog Island, where they camped for the night. The next morning they crossed over on the ice to Garden Island, where they rested three days with friends, arriving home on the evening of the 26th, having spent eleven days and ten nights on the ice, sleeping in ice and snow-bins, but having no blankets, although they were well clothed for a trip on that kind. The men, Joseph Smith and Paul Leblanc, are old citizens, and are known as honest, truthful men.

The mail contractor and our post master are getting a heat built, in which Messrs. Miller, Ingford and Leblanc will start in a day or two in search of the missing mail, and, if possible, bring another mail also. Their boat will be constructed of half-inch lumber, with a *train de glisse* attached to it, so that it can be used as a sledge on ice as well. It will be large enough to carry five men, and will weigh less than 100 pounds. It would pay the English Government to get some of our paper tender to come to find the remains of Sir John Franklin.

On New Year's day, three Indians who were coming west near Davis Harbor, High Island, crossed over in a sled about a mile wide and as far as the eye could reach in length. The mail-bag and bundle being on another field, they could see them on the ice-hill in the distance, looking like a couple of men. They were about on Lake Michigan, on a field of ice! With no one to know but they would have been carried over to Manitou Island, and from there to Fox Island, where they could get provisions, and from there to the mainland. Fortunately for them, the wind changed, and blew from the south-west, which carried them back again, and finally striking against the shore to the west of Hog Island on the evening of January 23d. They made a jump and soon reached Hog Island, where they camped for the night. The next morning they crossed over on the ice to Garden Island, where they rested three days with friends, arriving home on the evening of the 26th, having spent eleven days and ten nights on the ice, sleeping in ice and snow-bins, but having no blankets, although they were well clothed for a trip on that kind. The men, Joseph Smith and Paul Leblanc, are old citizens, and are known as honest, truthful men.

The mail contractor and our post master are getting a bo

The Crops.

The following interesting statistics are taken from a recent report by the Commissioner of Agriculture, on the condition of the crops and the past and present yield and prices of grain, etc., in this country:

The crop of corn in 1877 was the largest ever raised in this country up to that date, having been 1,342,000,000 bushels, valued at $480,000,000. The crop of 1878 exceeded it in bushels, but the over production brought the price much lower, and the crop, which was 1,391,000,000 bushels, is only valued at $448,-241,000.

The 10 cot State averages are in Iowa and Nebraska, both of which States increased their products very largely, too great for home consumption, and too remote from leading markets; the price has fallen to about one-half it was in 1876. The States showing the highest average price are the Gulf States, from Georgia to Texas, where the consumption fully equals the crop, and where the prices are less than those of last year. The price per bushel, returned December, 1878, was 51.9; in 1877, 58.3 cents.

The average price of wheat for the year 1878 was $1.01 per bushel; for the year 1877, stimulated by war in Europe, the increased crop was worth $1.09. For the year 1878, an increase of upwards of 86,000,000 bushels, the price had fallen to 78 cents per bushel on Dec. 1, 1878.

The crop of 1878, which amounts to 420,-300,000 bushels, is worth only $329,000,000; while the crop of 1877, which was 365,000,000 bushels, was worth $394,000,000.

In the case of wheat, the price is greatly influenced by the European demand. For the year ending June 30, 1878, it was found that we exported 97,000,000 bushels of wheat (flour included), about 25 per cent. of our whole crop.

From estimates published by the Board of Trade and the *Mark Lane Express*, of England, it is ascertained that the supply of Europe will be short 13,000,000 quarters, equal to 107,000,000 bushels, of that amount to be imported. Last year the amount imported was 15,000,000 quarters, or 120,000,000 bushels. This supply was mainly drawn from the United States and will be this year. From the estimates in France, published in the *Bulletin des Halles*, the wheat crop of 1878 is placed at 81,500,000 hectolitres, or 230,000,000 bushels, being 18,000,000 hectolitres, or 36,000,000 bushels, less than that of 1877, which was a poor crop.

The amount imported into France in 1877-78 was 23,000,000; the amount needed this year must approximate 30,000,000 bushels. The same bulletin, estimating the sources of supply abroad, says: "The utmost surplus from Russia for export will be 50,000,000 bushels; from Hungary, 17,000,000; and the only other source of supply of importance is the United States."

The following statement of prices in some of the prominent wheat-growing States since 1874 will fairly illustrate the range of prices in those years:

States.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Ohio	81.04	81.09	81.14	81.24	80.86
Michigan	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.22	80.86
Indiana	94	97	1.09	1.15	78
Illinois	92	91	1.03	1.16	77
Wisconsin	89	91	1.03	1.21	82
Minnesota	79	96	99	1.07	72
Iowa	65	71	90	97	64
Missouri	93	89	1.00	1.07	74
Kansas	84	87	86	92	67
Nebraska	70	80	80	87	60

From returns made in December, 1878, we find the average price of potatoes to be 58.7 cents per bushel. With a corresponding period with that of 1876, we have a price much lower per bushel, and a total value of much less than that year. With a crop some 45,000,000 bushels less than the latter year, the value does not equal that of the preceding year by $5,000,000. The following is a table of product, price per bushel, and total value for the last four years:

Year.	Product.	Price per bu.	Value.
1878	170,279,000	58.7	$99,978,000
1877	124,805,000	69.5	85,960,000
1876	170,000,000	58.8	99,875,000
1875	124,027,000	56.8	70,103,000

Diamond Stealing.

A few days since a St. Louis reporter spent an entire afternoon in the private office of a well-known Fourth-street diamond-dealer, and listened with rapt attention to reminiscences and recollections of diamond robberies, successful and attempted.

"Begining here in St. Louis, for instance," said the dealer, "I remember a case that, while not strictly speaking a robbery, has certain unmistakable features. I sold a solitaire ring for five hundred dollars to a lady living in Lucas place. About a year afterward a man walked into my place and throwing down a ring, asked me what it was worth. I at once recognized it as the one I had sold, and I questioned the man very closely. He claimed to have come by it honestly. I talked for a long time, and at last told my clerk to get a policeman.

"Before the clerk got out of the store the man let down completely, and told me that he was a plumber; that three months before he had been called to a house in Lucas place, to fix a water-pipe which was stopped up. He found the ring in a pipe, said nothing about it, and waited three months before to give the loss time to blow over. Strange that he should come to my place, the only one in the city where the ring would be recognized. He saw that he was found out, made the best of the job, returned the ring, and secured a reward of two hundred dollars."

One day a respectable-looking gentleman with a young lady, to all appearance his wife, came into the diamond-dealer's place and spent several hours looking at diamonds. One cross and earrings, valued at $5,000, seemed to strike the young wife's eye. The husband demurred at the price. The wife playfully coaxed him to buy. "Well, well, I will think about it," said he, as they departed without buying.

The next day the woman drove up in a coupe, and said: "My husband desires to see those diamonds again. I think he will buy. He is sick in bed, and will you go to the Southern with me, or send a clerk?"

Warned by a previous bitter experience, involving a loss of $1,000, the dealer did not send a clerk, but went himself. The people had a suite of parlors on the second floor. The young lady was quite engaging. Her husband was asleep. Would the gentleman wait a few momentsf He would. The lady was unusually interesting, and, always susceptible to charming woman, the time passed agreeably to the diamond-dealer. The young lady got up and entered the inner apartment, but returned immediately with the announcement that her husband was awake. With the sweetest affectation of enthusiasm, she picked up the case containing the jewels, and, with "Let me show them to my husband," disappeared within.

The door seemed accidentally to blow shut. The diamond-merchant jumped up, and as he did so he heard a key turn in the lock. He at once recognized what was up, and sprang to the door opening to the hall. He found it locked. He was a prisoner. The solid door mocked him. He was desperate. In an instant he drew his revolver, placed it to the lock, fired; it was shattered, and the door swung open to his touch. Like a madman he tore along the halls, down the stairs, through the rotunda and around to the ladies' entrance, just as a lady in a carriage gave the order, "Relay Depot, East St. Louis."

He leaned into the window of the carriage and said: "Will your husband take the diamonds, madam?"

She gave him one long, searching look, and then quietly said: "The price is too large, and then they are much hard things to keep;" precisely the case from the recesses of her muff and handed it to him, saying: "I should have been quicker." Spyer looked at the diamonds, saw that they were all right and bade the young woman good-day. Within the hour she and her confederate had left the hotel.

Since then the dealer has never let a diamond leave his hand for more than two seconds. The idea is just this: Two smart thieves can afford to work a couple of years to make a haul of $10,000. Take, for instance, the traveling diamond-merchants, who carry with them from $200,000 to $60,000 worth of gems. The chances are that no one of them ever leaves New York without he is shadowed by some adroit thief, who lives in the same hotel with him, rides on the same train, sleeps in the same Pullman, rides in the same omnibus from the depot, waiting for a chance to possess himself of the small sachel or case that is the burden of the drummer's life.

New Cotton Dress Goods.

A quaint novelty among cotton goods for spring and summer dresses is called mummy cloth, and resembles in its rough, crinkled surface the texture of cloth upon which tidies and covers are embroidered. The choice designs come in soft, faded colors, such as pale blue with olive in stripes, one of which has sprays of flowers upon it. Some have two or three shades of olive foliage forming stripes; others have ivory and moss stripes, or else blue and pink sprays. The merchants test these cotton by having them washed—not with great care, but as they say, "washed to fade"—and these washed samples are shown to purchasers to prove that the stylish-faded colors are as faded as they ever will be. This mummy cloth is a yard wide; fourteen yards are sold for a short simple dress.

Coteline is a stiff, half-transparent cotton fabric woven in longthwise reps or cords and made to very durable. It comes in coal clean patterns of a blue-green or a gray-blue spray on white, or in chine colors on cream grounds, or in stripes of the favorite Sevres blue with olive green. The satteens show small and narrow shades in chints figures and in stripes.

Printed armures are also new cotton goods. The white ground has raised threads like the brilliantine formerly worn, and is strewn with pale-tinted flowers and foliage. The zephyrs are Scotch ginghams made by Glasgow houses in contrasting colors for plaids and stripes, such as pink barred with blue, or blue with green, or red with white and black. The Scotch tartans are also shown in these goods. A great deal of the Russian braid lace is being imported to trim those pretty zephyr ginghams.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Pay as You Go.

The best of all rules for successful housekeeping and making both ends of the year meet is "pay as you go." Beyond all countries in the world, ours is the one in which the credit system is the most used and abused. Pass-books are the bane and pest of domestic economy, a perpetual plague, vexation and swindle. Allowing servants on the store and the house, disputed constantly by housekeepers and dealers, they are temptations to both parties to do wrong. "I never had that!" "We neglected to enter this." "I forgot to bring the book?" "Never mind, we'll make a note of it," and so it goes. But the worst of it is that housekeepers are tempted to order what they have not the means to pay for, and when the month or quarter comes for settlement they are straitened. A family can live respectably on a very moderate income, if they always take the cash in hand and buy where they can buy to the best advantage. Then they will be careful first to get what is necessary. Extra comforts will be had as they can afford them. But it is bad policy to buy on credit. No wise dealer sells so cheaply on credit as for cash.

The table is the place for economy. Good wholesome food costs little compared with unwholesome luxuries.

The dress of a family is so much a matter of taste that it need hardly be said that it is as easy to be respectable in clothing that cost little, as in that which is expensive. To dress according to one's means is the only respectable style.

One must have a home, and in every place there are dwellings suited to the ability of the tenant or purchaser. When the rent, the food and the clothing are kept within one's income, the margin for benevolence, for luxury and for pleasure may be measured and used. In these as in other matters, "pay as you go."

Having made no debts to shops or stores, and especially having paid servants, workmen and workwomen promptly their dues, it is well also to carry out the same punctuality and caution in donations. If you would endow a professorship, and have the means, do so; but do not give your note for it, promising to pay interest. That is not an endowment; it is your promise to make it such. If your circumstances are changed by the force of events beyond your control, you cannot redeem your promise. We can point to many colleges, seminaries and other institutions falsely supposed to be endowed, and the basis proved to be promises worth no more than the scrap of paper on which they are written.

In all things, "pay as you go." Keep out of debt as you would out of prison. Try this plan through the year 1879, and see how well it has worked when you review the subject in the beginning of 1880.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Pet Boy in College.

I had not been home many hours; the female members of the family had not exclaimed more than a thousand times, "Why, Fred, how you have changed! I'd hardly know you!" my younger brother had only just succeeded in smashing my first cane, when word was brought that, "Your father would like to see you in the study, Mr. Fred."

"Ah, Fred, my boy, sit down and tell me how you are getting on at Harvard."

"O, first rate! I played foot-ball all the fall, am training this winter for the crew and think of base-ball in the spring."

"Yes, yes; but, Fred, how about the Greek and Latin?"

"O, they're all right; I'm in the advance section for both studies."

"I am very glad to hear it; for, Fred, I've been a little worried by two notices I received from the college, something about your doing so poorly in Greek and Latin examinations."

"Did you really get such letters, father? That's immense! Why, they're Deturs!"

"Eh?"

"Why, Deturs, gifts from the college. From the Latin, do, dare, dedi, detum, to give. The college gives them only to the twenty best scholars in the class. It's a great honor to get one; fellows that get Detors hang them up in frames. You hardly ever get Detors more than once, unless he is superb, equal to getting a double first at Oxford."

"Indeed! I always thought you were bright, Fred; but what does it mean by saying if you don't do better you will have to steer your connection with the college?"

"Pooh! That's nothing, father, a mere form; relic of an old custom. You see, about a hundred years ago the twenty best men of the class used to contend in an examination for the first place. The nineteen who didn't win were told that they might go away into the country, that is, sever their connection with the college for a while, study hard and come back next spring. The custom has died out, but the notices remain, and now they are sent round to show that you are in the first twenty of your class. A great honor to get one, I assure you."

"I am glad of it; you have taken quite a load off my mind, for I feared that you were in danger of dismissal. Well, Fred, I won't detain you longer, your sisters are dying to know all about college; but before you go here's a specimen of specie payments from me as a Detur for your good work in Latin and Greek."—*Harvard Crimson.*

The Manufacture of Sewing and Floss Silk.

Twenty years ago the manufacture of silk goods in the United States was confined to sc few firms and limited to such small amounts, that it was hardly to be classed among the industries of the country. Since about 1860 we have been brought into closer commercial relations with China and Japan, and their silk-producing countries, of the world, which has given silk manufacture a powerful impetus. American manufacturers discovered that their goods could rival those of European production in quality as well as price, and consumers found it to their advantage to patronize the home industry. Statistics could be given which would show the immense increase of American silk stuffs and the corresponding decrease of imported silks, but as the purpose of this article is to describe the process of manufacturing, they must be omitted.

The raw silk is imported in bales, each containing twenty bundles or "books." These weigh from five to eight pounds each, and are made up of a number of skeins. They are broken open and the skeins assorted according to the fineness of fiber; this is done entirely by touch and very rapidly. Orders for grades of silk consist of three sizes; the finer qualities only two. The fiber is exceedingly fine, translucent, of a white or yellow color, and very tough.

After the skeins are sorted they are soaked for three hours in a tank of soap and hot water, to remove the natural gum and the adulterating substances which are added to increase the weight. This adulteration is sometimes equal to one-fourth of the entire weight. The silk is dried in a centrifugal drier without rinsing, as it is found that the presence of a small quantity of soap facilitates the handling of the material. It now goes to the reeling machine. Each of these contains thirty spools and reels. The skeins are placed upon the latter and rapidly spooled. Each machine has a single attendant who, after long practice, shows wonderful dexterity in untangling and tying the delicate fiber.

To a casual observer, raw silk appears to be regular and to possess a perfectly smooth surface; this is, however, not the case; it is uneven, and contains many scales and projecting fibres, which must be removed before the silk can be twisted. This important process of cleaning consists simply in running the fiber through a pair of sharp and nicely adjusted semicircular knives. It is now ready to be considered as form the thread. Three or more fibers, the number varying with the size of thread desired, are reeled together on a spool, which, in another machine, is rapidly revolved as the silk is wound off; this process twists it loosely together. The operation of doubling and twisting is repeated, and the thread is now made, though several processes are still necessary to finish it. The first of these is stretching, as operation in which one gates and tightens the twist, at the same time squeezing out the soap which has been left in the fiber, and are willing to accept anything that will afford them a living. Going into a tank of hot water, it is again wet and reeled from one to the other.

It now undergoes the most delicate operation in the entire process of manufacture—that of dyeing. Those who delight in artistically combining the soft tints of floss silk into beautiful embroideries little think of the wonderful skill and care which is necessary to produce those tints. Primary colors must be combined, the most delicate shades must be perfectly matched, and the faultless gradations of color, which blend so harmoniously in the same skein, must be most carefully chosen with reference to the general effect. The beautiful aniline are largely used and the skeins of silk, hung upon long, wooden rods, are suspended in the tubdye. A large amount of the liquid is now extracted in the centrifugal drier, and the remainder in the drying-room. The dye contained in the thread makes it stiff and harsh, and to restore its natural softness and pliability it must be "wrung." A sturdy operative hangs the skein upon a strong, perforated iron cylinder, inserts a similar bar, and twists the thread, turning it until all parts have been subjected to the same pressure.

After picking out the loose bits it is wound on large spools, and is now ready for the spooling room. The spool, which is about 3 inches long, is placed on a spindle, the thread wound on it by a rapidly moving, horizontal which will be described hereafter, is placed on a spindle, the thread wound on some spools and in others in a rapid revolution. As the silk runs on the spool it passes through a guide in front of a sliding arm, which is moved regularly back and forth by a revolving screw; this screw has the same pitch as the tightly wound thread is chosen, and the allowance being made for the difference in speeds, and the silk is consequently run on with perfect evenness and smoothness. When filled the spool is stopped and the thread cut and fastened. The entire operation takes but a few seconds. The spools are now ready for shipment, and also in lots of one dozen, in order to correct any inaccuracy in amount. All that remains is to place them in neat paper boxes, and they are ready for shipping.

The larger part of the spools used are labeled by stamping directly on their ends, in one or more colors. This, besides causing a large saving in expense over the paper label, insures the preservation of the label. The spools are fed between a pair of inked metal rolls, engraved deep upon them, which print the design a sixty-fourth of an inch below the surface. When two colors are used a second pair of rolls become necessary.—*Scientific American.*

A Lawyer's Fee.

A case was recently pending in one of the courts in Chicago against a lawyer by one of his clients, showing that the plaintiff had placed in the hands of the defendant, the said lawyer, for collection, a demand against a third party for $75. The demand was collected by the lawyer on presentation. But his client called on him for the amount collected, the lawyer answered that there was nothing coming to him; that the amount collected was barely sufficient to cover his fees in the case. The client thereupon sued the lawyer for the amount, $75. At one trial the latter interposed a set-off of $73.25. Among the items were four "consultations," $20; trying the case, $15; looking up some records, $20; a commission on the amount collected, $17.75; and sundry items. This made a total of $73.25, or 25 cents more than the amount of the original debt. The Court allowed the attorney $10 for collecting the sum. The lawyer, it appears, is a young man, and states that he made up his bill on the advice of older practitioners, and that he probably did not correctly state the facts.—*Legal Adviser.*

ENGINEERS of steamships have found that the best lubricants are glycerine for the cylinders and castor-oil for the bearings. When castor-oil is used the main bearings seldom become heated. Only the best glycerine can be employed with advantage, but when it is of a high grade the results leave little to be desired.

—In England and Wales there are 6,760,000 sittings in all the churches.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—One of the most recent hypotheses of the origin of petroleum is that advanced by M. Mendeleieff. Starting with the nebular hypothesis, he regards the interior of the earth as metallic, doubtless composed largely of iron and carbides of iron; through rents made by earthquakes, water gained access to these bodies at a high temperature and under great pressure, and, by their mutual chemical action, metallic oxides and saturated hydrocarbons resulted. It is these latter, according to M. Mendeleieff, which, carried by watery vapor, have spread themselves through the overlying rocks.

—Prof. Lockyer thinks that human life on the planet Mars may be very much like human life on the earth. Although the light cannot be so bright, yet the organs of sight of the inhabitants may be so much more susceptible as to make their vision quite as good as ours. Probably the heat on Mars is less than on the earth, as the polar snows extend further toward the equator; but it is by no means in proportion to the lessened power of the solar rays. Several remarkable seas are now definable in the Southern Hemisphere, where, as in the case of the Southern Hemisphere of the earth, there appears a much larger area than in the Northern Hemisphere. One of the Southern Seas of Mars is very like the Adriatic in outline. Another sea near the equator is one thousand miles in length and about one hundred in breadth—a long, straggling body of water, pretty much the shape of the letter S laid on its back, stretching from east to west.

—Mr. E. J. Lowe, the astronomer, in a letter to the London *Times*, mentions a curious instance of the value of small birds in agriculture: "Thirty-five years ago a countryman left here for Australia, taking with him all our popular hardy fruits and vegetables; but the produce was nearly destroyed until the English sparrow was introduced, after which there was plenty of fruit. The writer remembers a single pair of sparrows destroyed as many grubs in one day as would have made up the number of caterpillars in a week. The swallows, flycatchers and other summer birds come too late to destroy the grubs in the spring, while the birds, like the sparrow, which really do the necessary work. Frost does not kill those grubs. Even in the severe frost of 1860-61, when the thermometer stood in some places eight degrees below zero, the grubs were not injured. Let us, then, encourage the tiny blue under-gardeners, though they do take a certain portion of the produce by way of wages for their work.—*Spectator.*

—Prof. Thompson, in some remarks before the Glasgow Geological Society on some points in the early formation of the earth, expressed some interesting opinions of the circumstances accordant with the axis of the earth might become changed through geological influences, and the consequences of any such change. The possibility of such a change, said Prof. Thompson, had been adduced to account for the great differences in climate which could be shown to have obtained at different periods in the same portion of the earth's surface; and the question arose whether changes in the earth's axis could account for these changes of climate. In the present condition of the earth, it is admitted that any change in the axis of rotation could not be permanent—though in very early geologic ages, supposing the earth to have been plastic, the yielding of the surface might have made the new axis a principal axis; but certain it is that the earth at present is so rigid that no such change is possible. The professor declares emphatically that changes of climate have not been produced by changes of the earth's axis.

Men Seeking Employment in Kitchens.

Inquiry at several employment offices discloses that frequent applications are received from men for places where they can earn a living by doing such work as is usually done by female domestics; that many have gone out to such service, and that they are, as a rule, giving very good satisfaction. This is no new thing on the Pacific Coast, where Chinamen are frequently found doing the work of domestics. On this side of the Continent, the line between the work done by males and females is not very closely drawn in the subterranean regions of hotels, restaurants, and even of boarding-houses; but the employment of men to a considerable extent in private houses to do the work that has hitherto been done almost entirely by "female help" amounts to a sort of new departure. It is not probable that many of the males who are doing the work of kitchen-girls on this side would acknowledge that they are indebted to the Chinese for the idea; they would rather allow that they were driven to seek such service by the prospect of starvation, consequent upon the extremely "hard times." In most cases where they apply for a situation they ask for such work, they are reduced beyond an inclination to bargain as to the nature of the duties that will fall to them, and are willing to accept anything that will afford them a living. Going into a kitchen in such a frame of mind, the men value their opportunity to earn a living; they are much less independent than the usual run of "female help," and are less ambitious than demanding what were once regarded as privileges, but which that class of help has come to regard as the right. There is a substratum of fact for the indiscriminate exaggeration of satirical weeklies upon the tyranny of the basement and kitchen. The growing scarcity in the number of women who are willing to accept service in a household where they will not be treated as "one of the family," but as hired help, has made it extremely difficult, even for those who are abundantly able to pay, to secure and retain satisfactory domestics in their service; and if the disposition of man and woman is to the animal kingdom. The elements to create commercial salt are about 60 per cent. of chlorine and 40 per cent. of sodium. Yet impure salt contains different quantities of at least a dozen other impure salts. The absence of these impurities is why one salt is better than another.

The salt of the ocean depends on the dissipation of the salts held in solution on land by rains, violence, decomposition and natural decay, and is taken by streams and rivers to the ocean. If by this process more salt is carried to the ocean than its water can hold in solution, it is deposited in deep places and covered by the sediment. And this will account for the vast deposits found in various places on the face of the earth. There are in our Western Territories immense deposits of the purest rock salt, and so soon as railroads can overcome the present impassable mountain barriers they will supply a continental demand. It has been the fortune of the writer to see some magnificent specimens of these salt deposits. In the northwest part of Arizona, in the gorges of the Wasatch Mountains, and canyons of the Uintah tributaries of the Colorado River, and eight hundred or a thousand miles beyond the reach of the Pacific railroads, there are said to be salt deposits cropping out in perpendicular bluffs from one to three hundred feet in height for hundreds of miles in extent. In Texas, also, there are horizontal beds of rock salt. In St. Domingo there are entire mountains of it. There, in the past history of our globe (the remote period of which makes the head dizzy to contemplate), were deposited by the oceans. Upheavals and physical revolutions of the earth have transformed them into dry land and mountain gorges. It is not our object, however, to follow these speculations into the dim and misty past.

Salt pervades earth and water. It pervades all animal foods. In many countries they obtain enough saline matter in grasses and vegetables. In others it is necessary for their health that it should be supplied. It is necessary for the human and animal systems. Stop the supply and blindness would ensue, as well as other physical deficiencies. The health and thrift of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs depend upon a due proportion of salt in their food. This article is written in reply to a query if too much salt is not given to stock. We think frequently too much is given at a time, but it is not given often enough. When taken in right quantities it aids digestion and assimilation, and without it physical development is imperfect and unhealthy.—*Iowa State Register.*

LOWELL, Mass., has over $16,500,000 invested in manufactures, 100 mills, 744,048 spindles and 18,261 looms; 15,-660 females are employed and 7,625 males, while 3,444,500 yards of cotton cloth are produced per week, with 112,650 yards of woolen goods, 40,000 yards of carpeting, 6,250 shawls and 20,300 dozens of hosiery. 1,000,000 pounds of cotton and 170,500 pounds of wool being consumed.

JAPANESE used to have such a high sense of honor that they would commit suicide if caught in any bad business. Now they're a lawyer and plead "Not guilty."

STOP that coughing; if you do not it may kill you. A Bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Napoleon the First said that agriculture was the body and soul of the Empire; and, in the height of his glory, he gave the subject much attention and encouragement, and established in France a Department of Agriculture.—*Iowa State Register.*

—This is a good recipe for pork cake: Chop one pound of salt pork (pickled, not smoked.) It must be all fat. Add a pint of boiling water, one pint of New Orleans molasses, one pound of brown sugar, one large tablespoonful each of cinnamon, allspice, cloves and nutmeg, four eggs. Add enough flour to make a stiff dough; do not forget to add one tablespoon of soda to the first of the flour. Also add one pound each of raisins, currants and citron. This makes three large cakes.

—The most perfect coffee I ever tasted is made thus: Take one part, by measure, of coffee to eight parts boiling water, and set the coffee-pot into a kettle of water, which should be kept boiling. The coffee will not boil—only steep at a uniform temperature, and in thirty minutes will be settled clear, and ready for the table. It will not be clear if taken up soon, but it may remain in the kettle for a much longer time without having its flavor impaired.—*Mrs. Rend, in Dr. Pratt's Health Monthly for February.*

—A Cure for Croup.—Grate a large lump of asafœtida into a fine powder, or better still, purchase one ounce of finely-pulverized alum at the druggist's and add twice its bulk in powdered sugar or sirup, and mix. Give a teaspoonful of this mixture, dissolved in hot water, to a child over six years old, and from a quarter of a teaspoonful to three-quarters to a younger child. It will cause it to throw up at once and put it into a perspiration. Then wrap it up very warm, and let the child sleep awhile, and when it wakes feed it moderately and with simple food.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—An experienced tanner is authority for the statement that if leather is kept full of oil, and not suffered to get dry, it will last twice as long. Without it the fibers become brittle and rotten, but with plenty of oil they are tough and durable. This is contrary to the notion some people have that grease rots leather, and so they never oil their boots or harness. Leather should always be dampened before oiling, and thoroughly cleansed, using soap and sponge, if any soap is needed, and a little lampblack mixed with the oil, if necessary to give color.

—A Mutton Stew.—Take three pounds breast or neck of mutton, cut in pieces, put in a saucepan with just enough water to cover, adding a pinch of salt; let it stew gently for one hour, skim off all the fat, and add slice six potatoes and four onions, then sprinkle and put all the ingredients into another stewpan. Night air is fresh air without a chill, then one of meals, and sprinkle seasoning of pepper and savory between each layer; cover closely, and let the whole simmer very slowly for one hour, shaking it frequently to prevent its burning. This is a good dish for a family dinner, and is easily made.

—To prevent rheumatism put away the sheets and counterpane, and sleep in blankets, under and over, and no counterpane at all. The sheets and counterpane do a great deal of mischief. The cotton keeps the sour heat and perspiration from the body in the bed, and so you breathe poisoned air all night, summer and winter, and that poisoned air makes your rheumatism and your linen worse. If you were in blankets they would not absorb the perspiration; it would pass through from one to the other, and out in cotton, if it absorbs it—I had better say soaks into it—there it remains, cold, or hot, or clammy.—*Mrs. Warren.*

Keeping Accounts.

Farmers and stockmen, who keep a daily account of the hours of labor, expenditures and losses, receipts and income, will succeed better and make more rapid progress in all useful knowledge than their neighbors who trust entirely to memory and judgment in all their relations to these things.

Men of very limited education can keep a set of books by keeping a reliable record of all their business with their stock, their farm and with all their employees.

They should procure for the pocket an ordinary diary, costing from twenty-five to fifty cents. In this they can, from time to time, jot down, date, enter all transactions connected with their income and expenditures. There are pages for special memoranda, cash accounts, etc. These entries should be made on the spot.

At home they will have such books as our stationers furnish for farmers' account, and during rainy days or hours of rest and leisure they will, with pen and ink, post from the diary all things deemed important.

There will be in the ledger, for example, an account opened with the cornfields. He will charge cost of plowing, manure, marking, seed, planting, cultivating, tapping, cutting or gathering, husking, shelling, marketing, etc., or the amount of labor bestowed to bring about these results, and on the opposite page credit the cornfield with its product, in bushels, barrels, etc., and cash, or results obtained in pork, beef, etc.

Accounts should thus be opened and regularly kept with every distinct product; grass, wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, etc., and with the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit, etc., expenditures for agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc. So with every laborer, and with the household expenses.

The advantages of this care and attention to all the affairs of a farm or plantation, whether devoted to raising stock, grain, grass or roots, will be found more immerous and valuable than, when first suggested, would be deemed possible.

The farmer or stockman, thus carefully keeping before him his expences and income, will soon have in figures and words clear and ample demonstrations of the more or less profitable parts of his farm, flocks, stocks, etc., and in the future govern himself accordingly.

Such farmers, when sent to the Legislature, would be among its most valuable members, and when the great mass of our producers thus accustom themselves to keeping accurate accounts they will not depend so largely as at present on professional politicians, or even the genuine legal profession, for Legislative bills, or the enactment of State and National laws. Our great producers will have—after a few years' careful study of their own business—trained themselves to clearer estimates of the actual needs not only of their own district, but that of the State and Nation.—*Drovers' Journal.*

To statistics of the Universalist Church during the last year show an increase of 52 parishes, 500 families, 2,670 church members and 20 church edifices in the United States and Canada. There is also a gain of 45 in the number of Sunday-Schools. But there is a falling off of 912 in Sunday-School scholars and 11 in the number of preachers. The number of students in the colleges and academies has also diminished. The denomination has now in the United States 737 churches and 711 ministers.

THE slave trade is being stealthily carried on in the Red Sea, the slaves being taken from Abyssinia to the Arabian Coast.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and costly furniture, and spend health-food cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the people sicker, poorer and more unfit for the practice of all simple, pure remedies. Hop Bitters, that cures and saves all it recommends, and gives a world of health and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Advice to Consumptives.

—The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections:

"The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of *closed* rooms is always more or less bad.

No man, however uncleanly would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without a chill, in close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints literally commits suicide by it." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has not already become established in the system, this is the most effective course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated invaluable Hotel is one such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Buffalo, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAH, being a Blacksmith by trade, had often felt the want of some means whereby I could relieve from at the forge, so that I could more fully attend to the anvil. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospect of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electric Silicone on the human system.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent at right angle in my hand (a wound, a memento of the construction of the cranks, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I have used everything that offered any sense of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was washing with Electric Silicone at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day, wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped with my crooked fingers accidentally, and I had no more use of them as ever. I could handle hammer as even I used to with my left hand, and I am now handling the tongs with my right hand.

That a neighbor living about a mile from me who also had a lame finger, applied Electric Silicone to it, and in return for the favor I will also a bottle of Electric Silicone to any one sending me 25 cents in stamps to pay for postage, &c., and at the end of three months I will refund the money if it does not cure. Any one writing me will receive a reply by return mail. I will warrant it to cure in every case where a perfect cure is possible. I have in different parts of the country, and I have never had a case that I could not cure. I have cured a horse of a bad case of scratches, and I have cured myself of a bad case of rheumatism, after being confined to my bed for three months.

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Feb 14, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

"The February days have come, the gayest of the year." The grand Charity ball has come and gone, like a methodical annual comet. So has the famous French Cook's ball, where were music and dancing, and above all mazy cycles of beauty and skilled handiwork in sugar and pastry and lard, in accordance with time honored custom. So, too, has the waiters' ball, where, as in former seasons, the merriment took on a "sans-culotte" character—and, I fear Brother Talmage would say, an unorthodox form. The Liederkranz ball, too, perhaps the most famous of periodical revels of the metropolis, transpired on Valentine's Eve at the Academy of Music, amid a blaze of lights, the blare of two gammoth orchestras, banks upon banks of flowers, a vista-ball of beautiful and grotesque costumes, dominos, harlequins, and all other paraphernalia of the reckless but aristocratic rout. St. Valentine himself, moreover, has passed over our heads, dropping upon them in his flight some millions of sentimental missives, not to mention a ton or so of the ingenious caricatures with which the spirative mind is wont to fire the plebeian heart. Just think what an array! And beside all these gayeties, this little undersized month of Febb is to revere for its Washington's Birthday, and the inevitable Martha Washington Reception, which comes in to crown this career of dissipation, and prepare us through sheer exhaustion to welcome the austerities of Lent.

For many years, and especially for the last three years, the exporting of live cattle and meat to Great Britain has been one of the heaviest and most rapidly growing items of our foreign business. Considerable consternation was therefore the natural consequence of a recent cablegram to the effect that strong pressure was being brought on the British Government to compel it to forbid the importation of American cattle. The reason given for this action was the alleged existence of a plague among our animals. This report was at first scouted on this side of the water; but still an investigation of the subject was vigorously undertaken, and sure enough, a serious amount of disease has been discovered in this city, and on both sides of Long Island Sound. Stringent measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the pest, which has been decided to be pleuro-pneumonia. On Long Island, where the trouble is most severe, all diseased cattle are to be slaughtered, all infected ones quarantined, and all stables inspected and disinfected. $10,000 has been appropriated by the State Legislature to prosecute the war upon the plague, and there is little cause for alarm that it will spread from this point.

In some respects, the most desirable of the many fires which have recently afflicted this island, was that which, on Thursday night last, destroyed the "New York Tattersalls," a large up-town boarding stable called after the famous London establishment of that name. Nearly ninety horses were domiciled in the building, less than twenty of which were rescued. Seventy of the noble animals, most of them blooded stock and very valuable, were burned or suffocated. The loss which is perhaps most to be regretted is that of a pair of Norwegian ponies, unused and recently imported by Mr. Theodore Havemeyer. They were the only specimens of this beautiful breed in the country, and were valued at $4,500.

A number of firemen were more or less injured in the work of extinguishing this conflagration, one or two of whom will probably die. The mortality among these brave fellows during the performance of their duty has been so heavy this winter, that one would think there would be difficulty in keeping the ranks full, especially in view of the late discussions in our noble city government, some members of which are so zealous in the cause of retrenchment that, while they do not think it would be expedient to "cripple the public service" by reducing their own salaries, are inclined to believe that the pay of the policemen and firemen ought to be cut down. *Per contra*, it ought in the sense consolation to the surviving fire lad that to see the results of a grand bonds performance which is being got up for the widows of two of their number who perished at the Broadway fires last month. It is said that the bereaved women will receive from the benefit at least $1,000.

The bright, the energetic, and—by courtesy—the fair Miss Anna Dickinson has reappeared, and is now delivering from time to time her new lecture on "The Stage." She admits herself an enthusiastic lover of the Stage, and at the outset that she is not before her audience to defend a bad cause, but to magnify a good one; whereupon she gives her hearers an hour's impassioned eulogy of the theatre, which she boldly claims is more effective as a moral power than the pulpit of the present day. As usual Miss Dickinson has stirred things up a good deal, and, as might be expected, has elicited various replies from the divines. Most of the latter combat her position, as in duty bound, but one candid parson told his congregation in the course of his sermon, a couple of Sundays since, that he thought the fearless Anna was about right—that the stage, at times, was ably administered, while the average pulpit was so much more feeble can listed as to render a comparison of the two disadvantageous to the latter. Miss Dickinson promises us the pleasure of seeing her in a new play of her own, before very long.

The most brilliant billiard tournament ever seen in this country, or in any country so far as I know, came to a close last week. It consisted of fifty six public games, played in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, by eight of the most expert players in America. The audiences were large and enthusiastic, and of exceptionally good quality, including a large proportion of ladies. The prizes distributed amounted to some $2,500 in value. RADIX.

The Senatorship.

Mr Christiancy's resignation of the office of Senator has been announced to the Legislature by Gov. Croswell, and that body will now proceed to elect his successor. Zachariah Chandler is undoubtedly the choice of great majority of the members, as he surely is of the masses of the Republican party in the State. He is fully worthy of that succession. He was a charter member of the Republican party and from its organization to this day has been staunch and true, unflinching and unyielding in his adherence to its noble principles; indomitable and positive in his zealous work in behalf of its righteous policies. His political record is well known, and bears no stain of dishonor. He is rallied to the extent of being thoroughgoing and positive. There is no half work in his methods nor his aims. He is also a man of unsullied integrity. His bitterest partisan opponents are free to concede that, and to express their admiration of the man for his firmness, even though they count it obstinacy, and for his strict honesty. When he was retired from the Senate four years ago by factious trickery and foul condition, the opposition press was forced to acknowledge that his record was clear of all taint and all suspicion of corrupt action. Yet against no man in the United States had there been directed a more persistent shower of detraction for 18 years than against him. But their sharpest arrows were little heeded by the logcentrade armor of his unburnished record. Friend and foe alike implicitly trusted him when he said yea or nay; and never was that trust betrayed. Of both Lincoln and Grant he was a warm-hearted personal friend and supporter. During the war of the rebellion it was his incredible and boldness that was chiefly instrumental in breaking the spell that so long held our gallant army spoils bound, chafing and at times almost discouraged on the Potomac and in the Virginia swamps, and set it free for the vigorous work and the onward march to the complete triumph of the national cause under General Grant. And in war and in peace alike Senator Chandler was ever mindful of the interests of his own state and of the gallant men whom she sent into the field. He was at all times the open foe of corruption and of corrupt confederations and conspiracies, of whatever character and his intuition and almost absolutely unerring quickness of perception was the occasion of the detection and thwarting of many a scheme of plunder. When the noted discussion upon the salary grab bill was going on, he was preparing in opposition to and denunciation of that measure—and all will remember how promptly both Chandler and Ferry washed their hands of all stain of that back salary money by returning the share that the iniquitous law gave to them into the United States Treasury. After he retired from the Senate, and was Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chandler made a record for executive ability that any man might be proud of—such as forced from those who had previously been among the most vicious of his critics to speak well of his work and acknowledge the reality of the reforms which he instituted. The detractors and slanders of Mr. Chandler are not many nor conspicuous now. The few that pursue him do it in a sneaking, cowardly fashion, avoiding fair and open charges, because they have none that they can honestly make. Such opposition as that he must expect from a certain clique, envious crew, but it should not have a feather's weight against him at Lansing, and it will not with sensible, well informed men. Chandler is positive and aggressive in politics, in behalf of what he conceives to be right and against what he sees to be wrong. Only strong hearts fear him, and envious slanderers hate him. Such men as he will be needed more than ever in the next Congress, and he will be there. The Republicans of Michigan are not disposed to yield their choice for the sake of pooling either the open or secret enemies of Republicanism—they "have made other arrangements."—*Grand Rapids Eagle*

No President ever went into the chair direct from a seat in the Senate.

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature receive a salary of $750 each per annum.

The Louisiana Legislature, just before its adjournment, adopted resolutions protesting against Federal interference by the courts in state elections.

A novel Good Templars lodge has just been organized at Boston, with a membership of 65 women. It is the only lodge of the body in the country which excludes men.

The Southern Speeches mean that the South, while pretending to abandon the war claims, will press them by subsidies or squalid improvement schemes, and will demand Northern Democratic co-operation as the price of Southern Democratic stability and fidelity.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are today dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence, of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Hon. H. Church, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Dutchbrett sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL THAT ANY Reasonable Person IN THIS REGION Can Desire IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix, WE Know Exactly What the PEOPLE WANT, In Evey Line, And Strive TO KEEP THEIR WANTS Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of Merchandise, Their Prices ARE ROCK BOTTOM FOR Ready Pay!

Call and see us

South End of Bridge Street.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale —BY THE— G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are finished with beech and maple sum mit where wood and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the state unsurpassed for [illegible] and contiguous to the great Ferry leaving season of the East shore of Lake Michigan

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The best of Michigan is to be found these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of [illegible] and every year [illegible] is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold,

The wealth of the county is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

It Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER, Bridge st., Charlevoix

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rivers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 16dly

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE. While orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by sail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Cheese-Box Stuff, Wagon Tongues, Oar-Blades, Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale IN *Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.*

CASWELL & RAESSER, Commission Merchants, Room 8 Arcade Block. Milwaukee, Wis.

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR, CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and cow hides.

WM. COLLINS

Charlevoix, July 20 [illegible]

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 17 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been refurnished, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be found myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, one to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARBER & BROWNE, Real Estate Agents, Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH, Painter and Grainer, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Paper Hanging, Paper Staining, etc. Orders left at the store or residence will receive prompt attention. 15tf

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 27, 1879. Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Hamlin against Chas. Holdsmith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7060, dated May 2, 1876, upon the N. ½ of the south-east quarter of section 28, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. SAGENDORF, Register. W. H. H. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 22, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Briggs, against Hamilton H. Pagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6001, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N. R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th Day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. SAGENDORF, Register. W. H. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 13th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Easton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the petition of Joseph Tapeshkah deceased, on reading and filing the petition duly verified of Benton White Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein mentioned, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is Ordered, that on Monday, the 28th day of January, next, at the office in the village aforesaid, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the same at the time of said hearing, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EASTON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, to the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant in the above entitled cause resides out of this State, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in said cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance

Dated this 20th day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy A. R. Graham, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary C. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where said Court of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EASTON, Solicitor for complainant. 29

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 2, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., December 3, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Pierce against Wm. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6982, dated April 23, 1874, upon the south of section 1, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SAGENDORF, Register. W. H. CAMPBELL, Rec'r

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 2, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6418, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W. ½ of the south-east ¼, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan. 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. SAGENDORF, Register. W. H. CAMPBELL, Rec'r

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

On the 10th, at Troy, N. Y., G. F. Simmons, crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and then cut his own throat.

THE officials of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad deny the report that trains were detained at Flora, Ill., on a recent Sunday, on account of the enforcement of the State Sunday laws. They say the dispatch to that effect originated with some misinformed or evilly-disposed person.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Kansas City, Mo., on the 11th. The walls of a cut being made there for the Chicago & Alton Railroad caved in, and four teams and about forty men were buried under 6,000 yards of falling earth. Six persons were killed outright, and several others were wounded.

SEC'Y SHERMAN, on the 12th, issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds. The sum called for is $20,000,000, interest and principal payable on the 12th of May.

THE Missouri Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of an application for an injunction to restrain the St. Louis School Board from permitting the teaching of foreign languages and the ornamental branches in the public schools of that city, that the whole matter is in the hands of the Legislature, and that courts have no power in the premises.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE of colored citizens will be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th of May. The object of the gathering is said to be "to consider the situation of the colored people in the South in respect to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; also, their educational, moral, social and political condition, and the question of emigration."

SEC'Y SHERMAN sent a letter to the National House of Representatives, on the 13th, in which he states that the estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year amounts to $284,582,619. The estimated receipts are: From customs, $138,000,000; internal revenues, $100,000,000; miscellaneous sources, $15,500,000; total receipts, $257,500,000; leaving a deficiency of $27,082,619.

On the evening of the 13th, the New York Tattersalls was entirely destroyed by fire. Of the eighty horses stabled there, over sixty perished.

THE late reports of the reappearance of the yellow fever at various points in the South are emphatically denied by dispatches from Louisville and New Orleans.

WHILE doing a trapeze act in a Detroit theater, on the evening of the 13th, Mamie Leonine lost her grasp upon the bar, and fell headlong a distance of forty feet into the proscenium. The result was a broken collar bone, three fractured ribs and fatal internal injuries.

A MEETING was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 14th, participated in by Bishops Peck and Huntington, Chancellor Haven and other well-known Methodist clergymen and laymen, at which it was resolved to take measures for the suppression of the Oneida Community.

AN eleven-year-old boy, named Willie Zeigler, committed suicide, in Philadelphia, on the 15th, by shooting himself in the temple. He lived with his grandmother, who was absent from home at the time the deed was committed. The reason assigned for the suicide is a disturbance of mental balance caused by reading religious books.

AT Somerville, Me., a few days ago, Ephraim Tucker and wife left home to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged four years, two and a half years, and eight months, alone in the house. By some means the building caught fire, and, with its contents, was destroyed, the three children perishing in the flames. About a year before another child of the same parents was burned to death.

SINCE the death of L. H. Conklin, late County Treasurer of Oswego County, N. Y., his accounts have been investigated, and a shortage discovered of over $130,000.

A NEGRO named Sam Hall is lying in the County Jail, at Columbus, Ohio, convicted, on circumstantial evidence solely, of the murder of a man named Holmes, in 1876, and sentenced to be hung therefor. Hall says that he was in the State Penitentiary for horse stealing, from 1873 to 1877, escaping in the latter year, and consequently could not have committed the murder. Investigation has shown his story true, and he will not of course be executed. Had he not been in prison at the time of murder, he would be hung for a crime he did not commit.

A FIRE broke out in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, near Xenia, Ohio, on the morning of the 16th. There were 600 children in the Home at the time, and many narrow escapes are reported. The building was entirely destroyed, the teachers and officials losing all their personal effects. The loss to the State is about $75,000; no insurance.

Personal and Political.

HON. JOSEPH CASEY, formerly Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, died at Washington, on the 10th. He was appointed by President Lincoln.

HON. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, United States Senator from Michigan, placed his resignation in the hands of Gov Crosswell on the 10th.

THE inquiry into the conduct of Maj. Reno, at the Battle of Little Big Horn River, in the summer of 1876, which had been in progress at Chicago for four weeks previous, was concluded on the morning of the 11th. The decision will not be made public until approved or disapproved by the military authorities at Washington.

On the evening of the 11th, the Republican United States Senators held a caucus, at which it was agreed to resist, to the utmost limit, the determination of the House to incorporate in the various Appropriation bills anything like political legislation.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK (colored), who failed to secure a seat in the United States Senate, has accepted the position of Revenue Agent in the Louisiana District.

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Lansing, on the 28th of February; the Greenback Convention at the same time and place, and the Republican Convention at the same place, on the 6th of March.

WILLIAM B. FLEMING has been elected to Congress from the First Georgia District, to succeed the late Julian Hartridge.

ON the 14th, the President nominated H. C. Burchard, present Member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, to be Director of United States Mints, in place of Dr. Linderman, deceased.

THE New York Court of Appeals has overruled the ruling of the lower court that convicted Dr. T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, and has ordered a new trial. Dr. Lambert was convicted of perjury in making an alleged fraudulent affidavit to the company's annual statement.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was nominated United States Senator, to succeed Isaac P. Christiancy, by the Republicans of the Michigan Legislature, on the evening of the 15th.

AT Baltimore, Md., on the 13th, five Judges of Elections were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for interfering with the United States Supervisor at the recent Congressional election in that city.

THE President has approved the bill allowing women to practice before the Supreme Court.

AT New Orleans, on the 15th, the United States District Attorney presented thirty-five additional indictments, involving 100 arrests, for violation of the Election laws in the Parishes of Caddo, Texas, Rapides and Natchitoches.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to advices from the interior of Russia, received in St. Petersburg on the 10th, general unhealthiness and prettiness still to epidemic extent. The small-pox, typhus fever, spotted fever and plague were making sad havoc at Tver, Orsk, Reiff, Taminor and Rostov. The entire plague had also appeared at Ekaterinoslaw and twenty-seven adjacent villages. Of 2,500 head attacked, more than half had perished.

DELBRUCK, the Director of the French Mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 125,000 francs for embezzling 1,400,000 francs in bullion lodged in the mint by the Rothschilds. Delbrucke substituted galvanized copper bars for the silver abstracted.

ADVICES from Cape Town, South Africa, received on the 10th, report that a British force, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, a battery of artillery and 600 native auxiliaries, had been utterly annihilated near the Zugela River, by 30,000 Zulus. The latter captured 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen and an immense quantity of provisions and ammunition. During the battle the Zulus lost 5,000 men. Among the killed were forty British officers. In consequence of the disaster, the British force had been compelled to recross the border.

THE British Ministry has directed that 10,000 men be sent at once to reinforce the troops operating in South Africa.

ACCORDING to a Liverpool telegram of the 11th, the Perry Council had directed that, on and after March 3, all cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered in the abattoirs on the docks at Birkenhead and Liverpool within ten days after landing.

On the 11th, the President of the Italian Board of Health predicted that if the plague penetrated Europe one-third of the population would perish.

IT was the Ameer of Bokhara who recently died, and not Shere Ali, as reported.

THE Emperor opened the German Reichstag, on the 12th, with a speech from the throne, delivered in person.

RUSSIA has notified Roumania that she will not permit the quarantine of soldiers returning from Turkey.

ACCORDING to a Tangier (Morocco) dispatch, published on the 12th, the Governor of Fez had been forced to take refuge in a mosque to escape the violence of the populace who had risen against him. The Sultan had sufficient attack of paralysis, and anarchy reigned throughout the Empire.

AT Liverpool, on the 13th, over 40,000 dock-laborers and other workmen held a public meeting to discuss the question of wages. There was great excitement, but no violence.

HENRY GOODYEAR, the well-known American India-rubber manufacturer, died in Paris, on the 13th.

A DISPATCH from the Cape of Good Hope, published in the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* on the 12th, states that the native levies serving with the British had been en masse, massacred their officers and deserted to a body to the Zulus. Up to the evening of the 13th, the British Colonial Office had received no confirmation of the report.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and party reached Bombay, on the 13th.

THE British Parliament reassembled on the afternoon of the 13th.

ACCORDING to advices of the 14th, all Italy appeared to be panic-stricken through fear of the advent of the plague. The line of steamers running to Egyptian ports had been discontinued, and the importation of Egyptian cotton prohibited.

On the 14th, the plague was reported to have appeared in Beerarabia.

THE weather in some portions of Canada, on the 14th, was the coldest of the season. At Ottawa, the thermometer indicated 31 deg. below zero, and in several localities the mercury was frozen.

THE favorite Swiss tourists' resorts, Meyringen, Hasten, Stein and Eisenbolzen, were recently destroyed by fire. Thousands of people were rendered homeless.

THE announcement of the death of the King of Corea was made on the 14th.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 15th says the Powers had decided that Roumania had an unquestionable right to hold Arabtabia.

THE Cabinet crises in Vienna has been settled by the appointment of Dr. Stremayer as Premier.

THE spotted typhus fever was said to be increasing in virulence at Saloniea on the 15th.

A SEVERE storm visited the coast of Galicia, on the 14th and 15th. Two vessels were blown ashore and twenty-eight persons drowned.

XLVth Congress—Third Session.

THE credentials of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were placed on file in the Senate, on the 10th. A bill was introduced and referred authorizing the conversion of National gold bonds. The House bill authorizing an issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10 dollars, in aid of the refunding of the public debt, was passed with an amendment increasing the amount required to $100. A petition of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was presented and referred, protesting against all discrimination in the appointment of Army Chaplains and asking that Catholic soldiers, seamen and Indians are deprived of the right of their religion and are subject to the charge of denominations in which they have no interest. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to prevent the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture to consider when and how it ought to be done by the transfer. Adjourned to better advance, encourage and foster the cause of temperance. Bills were introduced in the House—to restore the franking privilege as to letters sent or received by Members of Congress; to abolish the mileage of Members of Congress and allow them instead a per diem of $8 during actual session; to increase the salaries of Judges; to repeal the laws authorizing the appointment of Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals; to amend the laws and jurisdiction of United States Courts; to amend the laws relating to the qualifications of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of Supervisors of Elections and their aids, were rejected—yeas, 126; nays, 127. Mr. Hurd then moved to reconsider the vote, which was also defeated—yeas, 39; nays, 194—in support of the rules and regulations of the National savings banks. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill ($25,151,676) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

SEVERAL bills were reported in the Senate, on the 11th, among these being one to revise Appropriation bill, with amendments. The Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Conference report on the urgency deficiency bill ($4,850,000) being $123,654 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and $167,172 less than the estimates for the next year. A number of bills relating to the removal of political disabilities. In the House, the Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. The Fortification and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, ordered printed and recommitted.

IN the Senate, on the 12th, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, their subsequent slaughter, etc. The House bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States was taken up, as it should be under the unfinished business on the 13th. The Conference report on the bill to fix the number of Supreme Judges was agreed to in the House. The testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, was ordered printed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and some proposed amendments were disposed of.

MR. KELLOGG introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 14th, for the completion of a line of railway from San Antonio, Texas, to the point of near El Paso, on the Rio Grande. The House bill to refund to the owners of the steamers Lizzie Hall, and Messrs. Sargent and Grover advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Blaine then took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Morrill, who moved to take up the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the appointment of Cadets to the Military Academy at West Point, which was agreed to. Mr. Morrill explained the provisions of the bill, which was then passed. Mr. Blaine then resumed his speech in support of the resolution introduced by him on the 10th, to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the appropriation of public money for the benefit of any religious denomination in which he said the Catholic Church was particularly interested. Mr. Blaine's speech occupied the entire session, and he had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 15th, the credentials of Senator-elect Conger, of Michigan, were presented to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Conger was then sworn in and took his seat. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases among domestic animals, with amendments. The Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House bill making appropriations ($14,850,000) being $123,654 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and $167,172 less than the estimates for the next year. A number of bills relating to the removal of political disabilities. In the House, the Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. The Fortification and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, ordered printed and recommitted.

IN the Senate, on the 16th, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, their subsequent slaughter, etc. The House bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States was taken up, as it should be under the unfinished business on the 13th. The Conference report on the bill to fix the number of Supreme Judges was agreed to in the House. The testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, was ordered printed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and some proposed amendments were disposed of.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the credentials of Senator-elect Conger (Mich.), and Vance (N. C.) were placed on file. A bill was introduced and referred authorizing the conversion of National gold bonds. The House bill authorizing an issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10 dollars, in aid of the refunding of the public debt, was passed with an amendment increasing the amount required to $100. A petition of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was presented and referred, protesting against all discrimination in the appointment of Army Chaplains and asking that Catholic soldiers, seamen and Indians are deprived of the right of their religion and are subject to the charge of denominations in which they have no interest. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to prevent the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture to consider when and how it ought to be done by the transfer. Adjourned to better advance, encourage and foster the cause of temperance. Bills were introduced in the House—to restore the franking privilege as to letters sent or received by Members of Congress; to abolish the mileage of Members of Congress and allow them instead a per diem of $8 during actual session; to increase the salaries of Judges; to repeal the laws authorizing the appointment of Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals; to amend the laws and jurisdiction of United States Courts; to amend the laws relating to the qualifications of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of Supervisors of Elections and their aids, were rejected—yeas, 126; nays, 127. Mr. Hurd then moved to reconsider the vote, which was also defeated—yeas, 39; nays, 194—in support of the rules and regulations of the National savings banks. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill ($25,151,676) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

SEVERAL bills were reported in the Senate, on the 11th, among these being one to revise Appropriation bill, with amendments. The Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House bill making appropriations ($14,850,000) being $123,654 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and $167,172 less than the estimates for the next year. A number of bills relating to the removal of political disabilities. In the House, the Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. The Fortification and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, ordered printed and recommitted.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Potter Committee.

IN WASHINGTON.

The committee, in secret session, on the 10th, tabled a letter from the President of the Ohio Republican Committee, requesting how the political telegrams came to be furnished Mr. Pelton. It was stated that the evidence of steamers running to Egyptian ports had been discontinued, and the importation of Egyptian cotton prohibited.

On the 14th, the plague was reported to have appeared in Beerarabia.

THE weather in some portions of Canada, on the 14th, was the coldest of the season. At Ottawa, the thermometer indicated 31 deg. below zero, and in several localities the mercury was frozen.

THE favorite Swiss tourists' resorts, Meyringen, Hasten, Stein and Eisenbolzen, were recently destroyed by fire. Thousands of people were rendered homeless.

THE announcement of the death of the King of Corea was made on the 14th.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 15th says the Powers had decided that Roumania had an unquestionable right to hold Arabtabia.

THE Cabinet crises in Vienna has been settled by the appointment of Dr. Stremayer as Premier.

THE spotted typhus fever was said to be increasing in virulence at Saloniea on the 15th.

A SEVERE storm visited the coast of Galicia, on the 14th and 15th. Two vessels were blown ashore and twenty-eight persons drowned.

XLVth Congress—Third Session.

THE credentials of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were placed on file in the Senate, on the 10th. A bill was introduced and referred authorizing the conversion of National gold bonds. The House bill authorizing an issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10 dollars, in aid of the refunding of the public debt, was passed with an amendment increasing the amount required to $100. A petition of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was presented and referred, protesting against all discrimination in the appointment of Army Chaplains and asking that Catholic soldiers, seamen and Indians are deprived of the right of their religion and are subject to the charge of denominations in which they have no interest. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to prevent the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture to consider when and how it ought to be done by the transfer. Adjourned to better advance, encourage and foster the cause of temperance. Bills were introduced in the House—to restore the franking privilege as to letters sent or received by Members of Congress; to abolish the mileage of Members of Congress and allow them instead a per diem of $8 during actual session; to increase the salaries of Judges; to repeal the laws authorizing the appointment of Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals; to amend the laws and jurisdiction of United States Courts; to amend the laws relating to the qualifications of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of Supervisors of Elections and their aids, were rejected—yeas, 126; nays, 127. Mr. Hurd then moved to reconsider the vote, which was also defeated—yeas, 39; nays, 194—in support of the rules and regulations of the National savings banks. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill ($25,151,676) was considered in Committee of the Whole.

SEVERAL bills were reported in the Senate, on the 11th, among these being one to revise Appropriation bill, with amendments. The Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House bill making appropriations ($14,850,000) being $123,654 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and $167,172 less than the estimates for the next year. A number of bills relating to the removal of political disabilities. In the House, the Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. The Fortification and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, ordered printed and recommitted.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the credentials of Senator-elect Conger (Mich.), and Vance (N. C.) were placed on file

Big Rapids has lower water rates than Charlevoix.

A pigeon roost is reported in Greenwood county, Kansas, 40 miles long and 18 miles wide.

The President has nominated John P. Sanborn collector of customs of the district of Port Huron.

Your advertisements are read after your locals are closed, and are often permitted before it reopened in the morning.

The Michigan *Farmer* says that a teaspoonful of alum mingled and put into the cream before churning will make butter come hard and firm and give it a sweet flavor.

The Mackinaw Lumber Company, at Point St. Ignace, are running seven camps this winter and furnish employment to 200 men. They have about 10,000,000 feet of logs already in and expect to make the aggregate 16,000,000 before spring opens.

No help for it. Must be endured. All the cures of low degree have barked in unison against it, but the man goes loose to the senate, to whom Carl Chantz said: "What! be happy when leaving the department to have achieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won."

According to Congressman Foster, of Ohio, President Hayes wants to see ex-Secretary Chandler in the Senate again, and he also hopes Grant will succeed him in the Presidential chair. It is gratifying to occasionally find the President in accord with the party that elected him.—*Hawkeye.*

"Have you ever been in prison?" asked a lawyer of a witness, whom he was trying to badger and bully in a Harlan court. "Yes, sir." "When?" "In 1865." "Where?" "In Andersonville. There was a momentary pause for breath, and then a round of applause that took the court-room.—*Exchange.*

It turns out that the little boy who cut down his father's favorite cherry-tree and owned up, when said father organized himself into an investigating committee, rather than tell a lie, was not Samuel J. Tilden, George Washington or popularity supposed to have been the youngster, but it is due to Mr. Tilden that the story should be corrected.

Touching the cry of "fraud" in the election of 1876, Senator Chandler in his speech to the convention which nominated him at Lansing said: "I never did a thing, wrote a line, sent a telegram, either cipher or in the English language or in any other way, that I would not be glad to see in print to-morrow morning in all the Democratic papers in these United States."

General Grant-beats the world for complimentary sentences. The General recently reviewed the British troops at Gibraltar. He expressed himself as perfectly pleased with their discipline indeed could not see how it could be improved upon; then said: "There is something about them not found in any other soldiers—it may be their Anglo Saxon blood.—*They have the Sizing of Conquest.*" No man has said so much in so few words as this same silent soldier statesman.

The selection of Hon. Zachariah Chandler as United States Senator from Michigan is very gratifying to the Record of that and other States. Mr. Chandler's integrity, usefulness and ability is appreciated by the people of his State and the country at large, and the opposition, such that it is, from rancor does not find room, took most kindly on him, and nearly every leading Michigan's Statesman is to the country. Rarely does the elevation of a citizen to this exalted station give the general satisfaction that Mr. Chandler's selection has.

A poor, trembling drunkard, wearing an old sea-elf sailor's suit, came past a pleasant home on Wabash Av., Chicago, where six little girls were playing. He stopped there, leaning over the fence, and said: "Darlings, will you speak to me." They all shrank back with fear from the tattered drunkard, except one little tot, not two years old. She stretched out her little hands and cooed her welcome. He took her in his arms, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, in consecrated humility to God. To-day he is a great and successful minister of the Gospel, as he had been before.—Maj. Ashington G. Welsh

The inquiry into the conduct of Major Reno at the battle of the little Big Horn river (the Custer massacre) in the session of 1876, which has been in progress for four weeks past in Chicago, before a court composed of army officers came to a close on the 11th inst. Roscoe Conkling, on behalf of the Government, submitted his argument against Major Reno, and, the court having heard it, resolved itself into secret session. It will remain with closed doors until it makes out its report, which, together with the decision reached by it in the premises, will be forwarded to Washington. That decision will not be made public until reversed or approved by the "powers that be" at the Capitol.

There was a curious debate in the House last Friday in which Gen. Butler hinted that at no distant day he might conclude that the time had come for pensioning Confederate soldiers just as freely as we pension those of the Union side, and for either paying alike claims of those who lost something in their efforts to destroy the Union, or not paying any Union claims at all. This is not the language in which the General defines his position, but it is the logic of the idea which he presented. Carried to its legitimate conclusion it would be the judgment that loyalty is no virtue and treason is no crime; that the latter is to be rewarded or the other given the cold shoulder. When a Government shall recognize such a principle, its end is near.

The Advertiser of Battle Creek are about to erect a paper mill. They will then be able to manufacture their own paper, stereotype plates, print it, bind it, and publish without assistance from the "world's people." Their growth has been marvelous. From a few wooden buildings, six or eight years ago, they now occupy the finest part of the city, and their numbers have increased from 3 to 7,000 souls. Their property, consisting of a rickety printing office and a small water-pen, has increased to a magnificent mountain, costing $125,000; a college, $10,000; a tabernacle, $50,000; and a large printing office and bindery, $25,000—their society property being worth about $250,000, all constructed within a few years.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron Sea and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of Sea & Washburn, was dissolved, on the 16th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by said Byron Sea, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Sea, who will continue to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron Sea,
Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of L. J. SCHLEMAN *and see his*

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Ketties, and Sap-Spiles.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. Crouter.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Gibbs meat market, opposite Rutter's store, and

INTEND TO TAY

I intend to keep fresh meats of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

3541 B. *Bradley.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Trepanier, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILDS,
Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Miles Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Trepanier, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for leave to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon, It is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why leave to sell the real estate of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner, Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Julius Pratt, of the same county aforesaid, dated the first day of July, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1875, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said Julius Pratt to William B. Sargent, on the 14 day of November, A. D. 1876, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1876, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 58, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-seven cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, but no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, costs, charges and all legal fees, and the attorney's fee aforesaid, and all legal costs, together with any taxes and assessments or liens, if any, that may be paid by the undersigned on said premises before the sale. The premises described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range five (5) West, containing forty acres more or less.

Dated this 25th day of December, 1878.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. 124]

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Rutter's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

New Store.

Crone & Dorman,
Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST:

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Thank Call.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at LOW PRICES. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are located in school districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1107

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING.

Call and see me.

Collect the pieces and send them to me; I will make them good as new.

35 1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Dewitt Madgett and Margaret Madgett, his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Custar, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 311, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Custar to Simon L. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 30 day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 455, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, costs, charges and all legal fees, and the attorney's fee aforesaid, and all legal costs, together with any taxes and assessments or liens, if any, that may be paid by the undersigned on said premises before the sale. The premises described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range five (5) West, containing forty acres more or less.

Dated this 25th day of December, 1878.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. 124]

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILDS,
Administrator.

MORTGAGE SALE.—In fault having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to Orville Bellamy, dated April 26th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1876, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 276, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Forty-two Dollars and fifty cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, costs, charges and all legal fees, and the attorney's fee aforesaid, and all legal costs, together with any taxes and assessments or liens, if any, that may be paid by the undersigned on said premises before the sale. The premises described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north east quarter of the south west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, and the west half of the north west quarter of Section thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FERRIS,
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Dewitt Madgett and Margaret Madgett, his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Custar, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 311, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Custar to Simon L. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 30 day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 455, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, costs, charges and all legal fees, and the attorney's fee aforesaid, and all legal costs, together with any taxes and assessments or liens, if any, that may be paid by the undersigned on said premises before the sale. The premises described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, and the west half of the north west quarter of Section thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FERRIS,
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Bayne Falls, Antrim County, Mich.

MILO EATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PALLYBORN & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in all the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Reavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

AMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining,
Graining, Glazing,
Paper-Hanging
Signs Painting, etc. Dyeing left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 4-15

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter, —
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and all latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 45. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Mar. 4, 1879. Whole No., 476

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER and HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prime as low as poorer goods made from spring wheat *alone.*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Card of business directory of 6 lines or under, $5.00 per year.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 283 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 239 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y. E. H. GREEN, W. M.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 327, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. All earnest workers in the noble cause of Temperance are welcome.

ALBERT E. MASON, W. C. T.
GEO. CHARLTON, W. V. T.

I. O. I.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 I. O. I. meet at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DUNN, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m.; departure the same days at 6 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M.; depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of Sea & Washburn will please call and settle, as I am closing the business of the firm.

Charlevoix, Feb. 18, 1879. Byron Sea.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Looks a little like a thaw.

Mens hats very cheap at Byron Sea's.

For good tea and coffee go to Byron Sea's.

Let's vote "nay" on the bridge tax, just for fun.

New stock of dry goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Its Lent.—*Petoskey Record.* What's left?

Representative Pattengill is at home visiting.

The Odd Fellows of Petoskey are going to erect a hall in the spring.

Prepare to see the swallows creep along our streets the coming spring.

Byron Sea comes out this week with a new advertisement. Everybody knows "By."

Bishop Rosmus, of the Diocese of Detroit, has tendered his resignation to the Pope.

Footed.—A few ladies that got ready to "trip the fantastic toe" last Thursday night.

The M. E. Church organ was cleared from debt last week. Of course the ladies did it.

Patronize the music for music or base balls, as well as Charlevoix. They had one recently.

Why not dress in silk? when you can buy it at Carpenter & Bartholomew's for 7 cents per yard.

The carpenters are actively engaged in getting out the inside work of the new Sentinel building.

The second term of Mr. Benssing's singing school will begin soon, and will comprise fourteen lessons.

W. S. Philpany, of Albion, still lingers with us for the benefit of his health, which he thinks is improving.

New Postmaster.—P. Karlekila has been appointed postmaster at Advance, and Joseph Powers at Boyne Falls.

Money to Loan, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-tf

Fired Mercy, of Norwood, looked in upon us Saturday. He will attend the State Convention at Lansing next week as the delegate from this county.

If you need anything in the

MEDICINE LINE,

at ELLON

Geo. W. Crouter.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be taken at as low rates as possible. C. MITH, Prop.

If you want to buy dry goods cheap, go to Byron Sea's.

Another young daughter at the residence of J. Milo Eaton, and everybody doing well.

The mercury run down to 34 degrees below zero at Petoskey on the 19th. Nowhere near those figures here.

J. E. Grielick & Co. of Traverse City, are preparing to manufacture doors, sash, mouldings, etc., next season more extensively than ever.

Emmet county, a short time since borrowed $1,000 to pay its outstanding orders. The $1,000 is gone, but the orders are still coming in.

Some hot heads in California propose to carry that State out of the Union if President Hayes vetoes the anti-Chinese bill. Well, just try that on.

Capt. Hertwell and W. E. Parker were assaulted by Indians at a reservation sale, held at Little Traverse, last Friday night, and are said to have a narrow escape.

The commission firm of Caswell & Reeser, of Milwaukee, has dissolved, and D. W. Chipman has associated himself with Mr. Reeser in the same business.

J. L. Reigle, Treasurer of Springvale Township, left for Grand Rapids Tuesday morning, to receive the taxes due that town from the G. R. & I. Railroad.—*Record.*

Died.—Jared Mason, the father of the late Wm. A. Mason, of Marion, died at the residence of his son, C. A. Mason, in Flint, one day last week. He was universally esteemed.

The *Eagle* says Messrs. Goldman & Yalomstein, of Elk Rapids, have dissolved partnership. Goldman will continue the business at Elk Rapids, and Yalomstein at Traverse City.

We have received from the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, an exceedingly pretty little song, "Somebody's Coming When the Dew Drops Fall." It is a bountiful composition.

The Grielick Brothers, of Traverse City, have sold their vessel, the E. C. L., and purchased the fine three-masted vessel Lake Forest, now at Manitowoc, Wis. The Lake Forest has a capacity of 230,000 feet of lumber.

The late W. A. Mason, of Marion, was a brother in-law of Hon. Sumner Howard, of Pine Lake.—*Record.* U. S. District Attorney for Utah, and who was instrumental in bringing John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow fiend to justice.

Concert.—The Charlevoix Cornet Band have decided upon Tuesday evening, March 25th as the date of their proposed concert. The band will be assisted by the best vocal talent in Charlevoix, and hope to give a passable entertainment.

The Lake Superior Transit Line will be composed of the same boats as it was last year, excepting the propellers St. Louis and Nyack, which will run between Buffalo and Chicago in connection with the Union line, carrying both freight and passengers.

Cross Village is the natural outlet by water for a large section of country.—*Record.*

Please tell us Mr. *Record* how Cross Village can be the "natural outlet by water" for a large section of country. Look up your geography.

Grain freights do not look so promising as they did, especially out of Chicago. On the 3rd the schooner Erastus Corning was chartered at that port for corn to Buffalo at 6 cents, including storage, and later the schooner Melvina at the same rate.

Wood Wanted.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office until March 8, at 12 m., for ten cords of 12 inch body maple wood for court house. Said wood is to be split suitable for stove, piled in wood house, and delivered before April 1st.

A. R. Upright, Clerk.

The Vote on the Bridge Tax.

In this issue of the Sentinel appears a notice that the voters in Charlevoix County will be called upon at the spring election to vote upon the "Bridge Tax." Simultaneous with its appearance in our columns copies of it are posted in three of the most conspicuous places in the thirteen Townships of the county. Ostensibly, the object sought is revealed in the text of the notice, but in point of fact, it is a revelation of supine stupidity on. It promulgates a spirit of repudiation, bereft of power but not of will.

When the tax was voted by the Board of Supervisors, of the minority opposed the proposition on "general principles," and raised no point of allegality. The tax was voted, the bridge built, the bonds issued and negotiated, and must be paid.

Now will one of the Supervisors who voted to submit this to the people, tell the public what they are submitting, and what will be accomplished by either an all-unitive or negative result of the vote? Will they tell us what right they have to add even the small amount of $75 to the taxes simply to humor a caprice?

We pronounce it a piece of schoolboy folly, and we challenge any one of the anti-bridge Supervisors to say nay and defend his position.

Groceries and provisions, a good supply at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

His Safe.—The Muskegon *News and Reporter* says: "Chas. Lowe, a Grand Rapids Howe Sewing Machine Agent, well known in this city died a few weeks ago, and his last words were 'open my lung protector.' His wife did so, and found $400 in cash."

Our Roads.—Let us look well to our highways when the time comes for action this spring. Money spent in improving the highways leading to our village will return to us fourfold. Make the highway tax large enough to do good liberal work on the roads.

Donkey Scrapes.—One of the series of law suits in which our esteemed fellow townsman, Michael Dooney is a party—this time McCabe vs. Dooney—came off before Justice Clark one day last week. Damages against Dooney of $108.96, including cost. The seat of the series is not announced.

The Emmet County *Democrat* says that the school house of District No. 6 of Evangeline Township, Charlevoix county, caught fire a few days ago and was considerably damaged before the flames were extinguished. It was a new house, and the present is the first term of school that has been taught in it.

The Ludington *Democrat* contains an account of the killing of a wild-cat by Mr. Marcus Griswold at Weldon Creek. Hearing a racket in his hen-coop, Mr. Griswold took his lantern and a hoe and went out to ascertain the cause. The sudden flash of the lantern in its eyes so bewildered the cat that Mr. G. succeeded in killing it without receiving a scratch. The animal measured four feet in length.

The State Republican press has very generally expressed itself regarding the outcome in the Rose-Douglass controversy in the University, and it is nearly unanimous in its expression of gratification. There is no doubt that it echoes the sentiment of the people. Charlevoix has two of the University Alumni—one a Republican, the other a Democrat,—and both are unqualifiedly Rose men. They thoroughly understand the true inwardness of the matter. Real dat a noble work in fighting that ring singlehanded, and he well deserves applause.

Gone to Indiana.—The news comes from Lansing, through the *Republican* and other sources, that R. H. Morrison formerly Treasurer of the Grand Bodies of I. O. O. F., of the State, has left Sturgis and is now living in Indiana, out of reach of the officers of Michigan. It is reported that he was arrested at the instance of his bondsmen who managed to give the officers who had him in custody, the slip. The official report of the reference shows a deficit of nearly $11,000 in his accounts as Grand Treasurer.

OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,
Lightly, cheerily,
Ritter old bells from the steeple tower,
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
Mer old bells from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the bright summer sky;
Sunshine flings luminous down from on high;
Children ring loud as the train moves along,
Happy the bride that its sun shineth on.

Knell out drearily,
Measure out wearily,
And the bells from the steeple gray,
Tremble shaking slowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
Funeral De corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall
Dreamily over the plowse and pall;
Murmur of folk, as the train moves along,
Happy the dead that the rain raineth on.

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime,
Loved old bells from the steeple high—
Hushing, like holy wave,
Over the lowly grave,
Floating its progress through the sky.

Redeem the lesson your lightest notes teach;
Pure is the preaching your iron tongues preach;
Sermon of life from the lead to the bloom,
Ringing the knell to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—
Wake ye to pray and pore,
Brave old bells on each Sabbath day,
Insistence on godliness,
Through clouds and through sadness,
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
Tell us that death's every loadstone is life;
Life is our labor, and death is our rest,
If happy the living, the dead are the blest.

—Dublin University Magazine.

AN ADVENTURE ON AN ICEBERG

Peter Alswig was the Government sooper in the little Danish Colony of Upernavik on the West Coast of North Greenland. He had gone thither when a young man, intending to remain only a short time, but he married there during the very first year, and, with a family growing up about him, it was not strange that he became a permanent colonist.

His first-born was a son, and he named him Carl Emile. Young Carl grew up to be a tall, bright-eyed, active fellow, and, bleak and desolate as was his native Upernavik, he loved it dearly. Had he wished, he could have gone home to his father's old home in Denmark, where for a youth of his age there were many advantages that a wild Greenland colony does not possess; but Carl cared for none of them; as preferred the perfect freedom of his life, the cheery snow where he worked by his father's side and the excitement of the seal-hunt. Beside, there was Nicholina. Nicholina was the daughter of the Governor's assistant, and it was said that in all that country round about, there was no one like her; no girl so pretty, no girl so kind, so generous or so good. Carl would have made sorry work of it had he tried to hide his feelings toward Nicholina, as it was, they seemed to be known to everybody but Nicholina herself. When he would find talk serious, her merry laughter forbade it; she would never listen to him. She seemed never to think of marriage. Some people said she was too proud, and others she thought there was nobody good enough for her. She was, however, never backward in promoting plans for general pleasure. In all dances and festivals she took a leading part, and possessing a fine taste and great skill in needle-work, she was very generous on such occasions, for her cunningly embroidered dress of cloth and seal-skin, trimmed with tender eiderdown, and her jacket sparkling with beads.

So it came about that although Carl was always happy he was never quite contented. But he was a brave, manly fellow, who was not ashamed of his own thoughts, and he worked blithely at the barrels and tubs, with no fear for the future.

Perhaps all this made Carl care less for the public festivals and dances than the other young men. At any rate although the Spring Festival was at hand, he went off to hunt seals with his father.

Seal-hunting in the spring is a great sweat in Greenland life. There is one kind of seal that cuts holes in the ice with its sharp claws, and when the sun shines the animals come out of the water and sleep. While they are sleeping they are approached by the hunters, who conceal themselves behind white screens attached to little sleds which push noiselessly over the ice.

Peter and Carl decided that they would go to Peverick, a little rocky mountainous island about twenty-five miles to the northward of Upernavik. The ice, as seen from the hill behind the village, was firm all the way to the island; but, outside, it had been already a good deal broken up and drifted off by recent gales.

Not much time was needed for preparation. They would take the whole family, consisting of two boys and two girls and Carl Emile and their mother, and they would stay two weeks. Peter took three of the children and the family tent on his sledge, while Carl took his mother and one brother and all the camp fixtures. Each sledge was drawn by nine strong dogs, and the journey was quickly made. The tent was pitched on a level spot overlooking the sea, and, after a hearty supper and a good night's rest, the two hunters harnessed their dogs to their sleds, and drove at a lively pace far out upon the frozen sea. After some time, they discovered a number of seals lying beside their holes, and the dogs were quickly made fast to a stake driven in the snow-drift, and each hunter was soon behind his white screen and sled, stealing cautiously upon the game. But though they moved very slowly for half an hour, the seals somehow became frightened and plunged into the water before Peter and Carl got within shooting-distance from them.

This was an unlucky failure, especially as no more seals were to be seen in any direction. A small iceberg in the distance, however, seemed to offer a better spot from which to survey the ice-field, and, having driven to it, the two hunters proceeded to climb it. They looked out over the great waste, but a few seals that they perceived far off did not tempt them, and as a strong wind had suddenly sprung up and a storm was threatening, they felt that there would be no luck on that day and they might as well go back to the camp at Peverick.

When they had descended the seaward side of the iceberg, they paused a little while, attracted by an immense flight of sea-gulls that came sailing about the icebergs, uttering wild, discordant screams. While watching the birds, they were startled by a noise sudden and appalling as of a tremendous discharge of artillery. A huge iceberg, not half a mile distant, had split in two, and, as it fell apart, it set in motion great waves which threatened to shatter the ice in all directions. Already, as they gazed bewildered, a long crack spread with a loud splitting noise between them and the shore!

Not a moment was to be lost! The dogs' leads were turned toward Peverick, and long lashes whistled in the air, and away they dashed as hard as they could go over the dark, treacherous ice. Too late! Too late! As they approached, they could see the black fissure grow wider and wider, and, when they reached the shore, the eddying water between forbade all hope of crossing.

They drove back to the iceberg and climbed it, hoping to find that to be the mainland. They were disappointed. On every side they saw the water. They were afloat upon a great raft of ice that was bearing them steadily away toward the southwest! In this, however, there was nothing very alarming, since the chances were that the ice-field on which they stood would swing around and close in with the land again. But presently the iceberg grounded, and the shock caused the field to crack again. A great seam opened swiftly at their very feet, and before they could realize their danger a wide channel yawned between them and their dogs with the laden sleds. The ice-field adhering to the berg swung around as upon a pivot, and, as it did so, the berg became detached from the bottom, and the whole mass floated off into deep water. The field-ice broke away bit by bit, and finally the berg itself alone remained, with Peter and Carl upon it, shrinking out toward the open ocean, utterly powerless to help themselves!

Their first thoughts were not for themselves, but for the helpless ones at Peverick.

"Carl, my boy," said Peter, "that last crack did the business for us; and unless God wills it otherwise, we are lost. But it is hard to think that those on shore must starve."

Peter's voice was husky, and tears trickled down his face.

Peter had scarcely spoken when a number of seals appeared upon the edge of the land ice. The hunters instinctively raised their rifles and fired, each killing his animal, although the distance was very great. A moment afterward they saw (for they were now right opposite the camp at Peverick) the whole family climbing up the hillside over the snow as if to look for them.

"They see us, and they must see the seals we shot!" exclaimed Carl. "They won't starve now, though we may drift away, and, if they never see us again, surely they will find them before the two seals are eaten."

Up to this time the wind had been blowing quite fresh, but now it suddenly burst into a gale, with occasional spurts of snow. The clouds became dark and heavy, and after a while the snow-fall was constant. The hunters were in a most wretched condition. Everything around them was obscured, and they were drifting they knew not whither, nor in what direction. Waves broke against the iceberg, and the spray wet them to the skin; and, as it grew colder, they became covered with icicles. They spoke but little. One could hardly comfort the other in such an emergency, but both prayed fervently. Peter thought of his wife and children, Carl of his mother and Nicholina, neither of whom he ever expected to see again. And thus they drifted on through the angry sea and the gloomy, cold and dreadful night, until at length they felt a heavy shock. The iceberg had grounded, and, to their great joy, it held fast. They knew now that they were in comparatively shallow water, and consequently could not be far out at sea; so hope once more inspired them. If their bergs could hold until the storm should clear away, some means of escape might be discovered.

If the storm would but cease! The outlook, now, in spite of hopefulness, is dreary enough.

Meanwhile, how very different is it with the friends in Upernavik! While the angry sounds of the warring elements deafen the ears of the hunters, at Upernavik the lights are glimmering brightly, and the cheery fires on the village hearths defy the storm that howls without. It is the night of the Hunting Festival. Although it is night, it is not dark, but the heavy clouds and the thickly falling snow render everything obscure. In the cooper shop, candles are burning above the merry crowd, and the storm vainly tries to drown the sounds of their music and laughter. Nicholina is there in all her glory, and her pretty dress of warm cloth trimmed with seal fur and delicate cider-down, her embroidered jacket, her raven tresses and bright ribbons, make her as pretty a picture as all Greenland ever looked upon. All are as happy as happy can be, and the Governor and his officials are present, aiding in the general enjoyment.

Some one enters, and says to the Governor that down upon the shore he has heard strange noises coming in from the sea. Another presently runs in and says that he, too, has heard the sounds, and that they resemble the cries of dogs in distress. But all laugh at the idea and say: "It is the storm you hear! Dogs are not fish that they should take to the water." But a third running in to confirm the story, they are alarmed, and hastily make for the shore. As they run down to the rocks they hear distinctly a distant wail borne on the fierce blast. Dogs they are, undoubtedly; but whose dogs can they be?

They go down near the beach and peer into the gloom. They have not long to wait before the air lightens up a little, and vaguely they see a broad ice-field, and upon it are the dogs. Nicholina is the first to discover them, and, quickly pushing her way through the crowd, she stands almost at the water's edge. The spray touches her, but she does not seem to heed it, and, for once, it least, does not appear to think of her fine clothes. Being taller than the rest, she can see more plainly than the rest.

"Come back, Nicholina, or you'll be drowned!" cried her father. "Come back, Nicholina!" cried everybody; but she stood there motionless, looking from beneath her hand. There is an intense earnestness about her manner that overcomes all remonstrance, and her father, fogetting his command that she shall come back, now eagerly asks:

"What is it, Nicholina?" All the men crowd forward, and their faces wear a look of pain and anxiety as the possibility of some great calamity suggests itself. In a few minutes, they can all see the dogs and recognize them. They are, beyond question, Peter and Carl's dogs; but where are their masters? Where are Peter's wife and his boys and girls? What has happened to them all?

The dogs, seeing the people on the shore, and knowing they are safe, whine joyfully, and as the ice-field comes crashing in and piling great fragments up against the rocks, they scamper gladly upon the land. There are eighteen of them; not one is missing; but of their masters the great ice-field gives no trace.

"They are lost!" cries everybody. But Nicholina, still standing by the surf, with trembling voice, says: "Oh, no! It cannot be so! It grows lighter we shall surely see them!"

Two dark objects come into view upon the rolling field, and every eye is strained toward them. But as they approach each heart sinks again. They are only the sleds.

The Governor shakes his head sadly.

"Let a watch be kept and be relieved every hour, and let me know if anything is seen of them," he says, going home; the morning may need all your energies."

The Governor's order is obeyed, and Nicholina, distracted with her fears, is taken home by force made to go with her father.

The first to the beach in the morning is Nicholina. The brave girl is pale, and her bright eyes are dimmed with tears.

The sun mounts higher from the horizon, and little by little the clouds lift and the view becomes less obscured. The snow ceases to fall. By and by the keen eye of Nicholina detects the shimmer of a great iceberg as she scans the surface of the dark waters. She sees the ice clearly and the waves breaking against its sides. It grows more and more distinct, and presently its lofty crest is visible. Other bergs come into view one by one, and a ray of sunlight falls upon Nicholina. She raises her heart to God in a silent prayer. To her the sunbeam is a good omen, and she watches it as it passes away over the waters. Her eyes follow its path on intense longing. It shines on the great iceberg; it blazes brightly upon the crystal sides of the group just beyond, and finally illuminates a low, white mass away out among the reefs and breakers. Nicholina sees for an instant a dark object near the summit. Her eyes dilate, her whole figure trembles with excitement, and she cries forth:

"It is he! It is Carl Emile! The boat!—the boat!"

The astonished people flock around her and ask: "Where?" where?" for they cannot see. She only replies, with half-frenzied gestures: "It is Carl Emile! Come away! The boat! The boat!"

She leads the way to the little harbor, and seizing the line of the best sea-boat there, begins to haul it in, while the people stand around and stare at her in astonishment.

"I will rescue him!" she cries.

"Who?" they ask.

"Carl Emile! He is out there on the iceberg. I see him, and I will go to him and save him!"

By this time, Nicholina has sprung into the boat. She stands at the bow, and, with flashing eyes, she cries:

"Who will come with me? Who will rescue Carl Emile?"

In vain they expostulate and say that no boat can live in that sea. Nicholina is not to be daunted, and as she repeats her cry, a dozen young fellows leap forward. In a moment, six of them are in the boat, and in their places.

"We will go, Nicholina," they say; "but you must stay here!"

Nicholina's answer is to seize an oar, spring to the stern, shove the boat off, and begin to pull. The young men are quick to follow her irresistible example, and the boat shoots out of the sheltered harbor into the angry waves, on whose crests are tossing sharp fragments of ice, which, by striking one against the other, add to the tumult of the winds and waves.

The people on the shore watch the boat as at one moment it mounts a sea and again sinks away into the trough, and, for an instant, is lost to view. But steadily the distance between it and the shore widens, though it does not go a length without danger of being crushed by the tumbling ice.

The men try to persuade Nicholina to abandon her oar, but she will not.

"I brought you here, and while I share the danger I will share the labor," is her reply.

An anxious hour passes, and the boat disappears behind an island. A half hour more and it is seen dancing between that island and another further up to windward. Behind this it vanishes again, and then the people say: "The boat is surely lost with all on board. Nicholina must have been mad."

But the boat is not lost, only it cannot be seen from shore. Beyond the second island it is headed toward the little iceberg where Nicholina first saw the dark object which she took for Carl Emile. But she does not see any dark object now. Perhaps it is the motion of the boat which is unfavorable to observation.

The water is very angry, and, what with the fury of the wind and waves, the boat often makes no headway for minutes at a time. "Give way, men! pull for life!" cries Nicholina. "Give way! give way!" they shout in chorus after her, and the boat creeps on. They come among loose ice which strikes their oars, and they fall back; cry out: "Give way!" the brave girl shouts again, "Give way!" is the responsive echo, and again the boat moves on.

They are among the boiling surf of the reef and are almost overwhelmed, but "give way" again, and they are safe from that danger, and nearing the stiller water in the lee of the iceberg for which they steer. They reach that water, and make more rapid headway; they reach the berg, and are Gallied against it, but the boat is not broken. Nicholina has dropped her oar, she has stood up in the bow, her long black hair flying in the winds, she is one foot upon the gunwale, and before the shock of contact with the berg has ceased she has leaped upon the ice!

She looks about her, but does not discover the object of her search. Her companions, who have come upon a little to the left, and there lie two motionless figures locked in each other's arms. The younger is without a coat, and with head bared, and every sense about the other. They are partly sheltered from the wind, but only poorly from the surf. The girl senses the younger man's hand, crying with a voice of agony: "Carl! Carl Emile!"

"Alas!" they cry, "Nicholina was wrong. They have not found Carl Emile or Peter!"

Nicholina relieves their minds by crying out: "We have found them. They are here. They are alive." And then the people cheer. The men are carried to their homes: the doctor comes and finds they are not frozen, only numbed. The danger of reaction is great, but with careful nursing they both revive, and are found not to have suffered permanent harm.

Within a week, Carl Emile is about as well and strong as ever; but it is full a month before Peter is himself again, and it is doubtful if he will ever be quite the same strong man he was. Carl's first thoughts were of his mother and brothers and sisters at Peverick. But the ice is completely broken up, and a boat could not for many days be either pulled through it or dragged over it. Those were days of agony to Carl. But at length Peverick was reached, and all was well. Carl's mother had given him and her husband up for lost from the moment she saw the boat being carried off to sea on the iceberg. It was fortunate that those two seals, which Carl's brother brought to camp, were shot by the two hunters in the tent, begun to haul it in, while the people stand around and stare at her in astonishment.

All are reunited and happy at Upernavik, and the pretty Nicholina is the heroine of the village. The people cannot say too much in praise of her courage and devotion. At last, Carl is will again and able to go out, looking not so much the worse for his adventure.

It is needless to say to whose house lie went as soon as he did get out, or to narrate what he said to her or what she said to him. It is sufficient that you should know that not many days elapsed before there was a grand wedding in Upernavik, and that a handsomer, happier couple never lived in Greenland, nor indeed anywhere, than Carl and his brave, black-eyed Nicholina.—*Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, in St. Nicholas.*

Making Our Friends at Home.

Is it possible for our friend to "just make himself at home" in our house, as we so often invite and enjoin him to do? Something depends, no doubt, on the friend, but more, we think, on the home. If the guest be incapable of forgetting his own home, and given to contrasting unfavorably everything that is unlike it in others; or, if he be one of the unsidentive sort—a human "old cat," who is never at ease when out of his accustomed haunts, or if he (more frequently, perhaps, that he else,) only goes about among friends to be "entertained," in such case you can't well make them at home, nor avoid wishing them there!

On the other hand, if you desert the pleasant family quarters and plant your friend amid the unused liveries of the still "best room;" if you bar the children on dress parade, and break up all their wonted good times; if you palpably make a decided difference in the family fare, as if your friend came to learn the qualifications of your cook or to judge of your ability to "keep house;" in a word, your everyday domestic life is so broken up that, having a guest implies a complete change in the internal arrangements and economies of the household, he cannot, if a sensible and sensitive person, feel himself "at home," for he will perceive that you are not.

Think what being "at home" means to yourself, and try and let your guest experience something of that feeling. You require a certain liberty, and an atmosphere of naturalness for your contentment; a knowledge that you are not making undue work or worry, and a "sort of slippers-and-dressing-gown freedom of deportment, for your comfort. You don't want your downsitting and up-rising too much planned out for you. You expect to be courteous, and agreeable, and punctual, and to practice the rest of the household virtues as much as in you lies, but you don't want to talk at a mark all the time nor to have everything give way for your entertainment. There isn't a better rule of politeness and hospitality in the world than the one called "golden." The trouble is that we keep it too much for ethical or "great moral" occasions, instead of using it to use in the every-day affairs of life. We can best enable our friends to make themselves at home by keeping at home ourselves.—*Golden Rule for February.*

Axes in History.

The ax has quite a history, for in Homer's time iron was used for woodcutters' axes, etc. It was an ancient weapon of war and appears to have been used from the most remote periods by warring nations, and was so about the other. They are partly sheltered from the wind, but only poorly from the surf. The girl senses the younger man's hand, crying with a voice of agony: "Carl! Carl Emile!"

"Alas!" they cry, "Nicholina was wrong. They have not found Carl Emile or Peter!"

Nicholina relieves their minds by crying out: "We have found them. They are here. They are alive." And then the people cheer. The men are carried to their homes: the doctor comes and finds they are not frozen, only numbed. The danger of reaction is great, but with careful nursing they both revive, and are found not to have suffered permanent harm.

Within a week, Carl Emile is about as well and strong as ever; but it is full a month before Peter is himself again, and it is doubtful if he will ever be quite the same strong man he was. Carl's first thoughts were of his mother and brothers and sisters at Peverick. But the ice is completely broken up, and a boat could not for many days be either pulled through it or dragged over it. Those were days of agony to Carl. But at length Peverick was reached, and all was well. Carl's mother had given him and her husband up for lost from the moment she saw the boat being carried off to sea on the iceberg. It was fortunate that those two seals, which Carl's brother brought to camp, were shot by the two hunters in the tent, begun to haul it in, while the people stand around and stare at her in astonishment.

All are reunited and happy at Upernavik, and the pretty Nicholina is the heroine of the village. The people cannot say too much in praise of her courage and devotion. At last, Carl is will again and able to go out, looking not so much the worse for his adventure.

It is needless to say to whose house lie went as soon as he did get out, or to narrate what he said to her or what she said to him. It is sufficient that you should know that not many days elapsed before there was a grand wedding in Upernavik, and that a handsomer, happier couple never lived in Greenland, nor indeed anywhere, than Carl and his brave, black-eyed Nicholina.—*Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, in St. Nicholas.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Crullers.—Four tablespoons of milk, four of melted butter or lard, six of rolled sugar, heaping, four eggs, one teaspoon salt, one small teaspoon soda, a grated nutmeg; mix still enough to roll out easily, and fry in lard.

—Marking for Braiding.—Lay a piece of impression paper on your cloth; then lay on your pattern, and run around it with lead pencil, and yourwill have your pattern marked on your cloth as nicely as if you had paid some one a large sum to stamp it.

—Bread Cake.—Dissolve a teaspoon of soda in a wine glass of milk; strain it on three teacups of raised dough; a teacup of lukewarm melted butter, two teacups sugar, three eggs, two teaspoons cinnamon; fruit if you like. Work the whole fifteen minutes; let it stand fifteen minutes before baking.

—Floating Island.—Set a quart of sweet milk to boil, then stir into it the beaten yolks of six eggs, flavor with lemon, and sweeten to taste. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar, drop in spoonfuls on the hot custard until it rises, pour the custard in a deep dish, when it is thick enough, and lasuy the frothed egg upon it.

—Delicate Cake.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, the whites of twelve eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoons cream tartar, one of soda, four cups even full sifted flower, two teaspoons essence of lemon; work the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the milk and flour, in which the cream-tartar has been mixed; and lastly, the whites of the eggs and soda.

—Suet Pudding.—One cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup suet chopped very fine, one cup raisins, one teaspoon soda, teaspoon cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg; steam three hours; flour to make a batter thick enough to drop from the spoon. Eat with liquid sauce. The pudding may be baked if more convenient, and a half teacup of lard or butter may be used instead of the suet.

—Chocolate Cake.—Two eggs, twothirds cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups flour, two teaspoons and a half of baking powder; bake in layers. Take a cup and a half of white coffee sugar, put enough water on to just cover it, and boil until it is as thick as syrup, beat it until it begins to look white like cream, then flavor with vanilla, and spread on the layers very quickly; over this layer of cream spread on a coating of chocolate which has been melted by holding a hot stone-griddle over it, or in the oven; stir the chocolate smooth before putting on.

Engage Help.—Look about early in the season, and get your pick and have hands in the market. Make a written bargain in detail, no matter if you are well acquainted. This will prevent misunderstanding. Be sure and secure the main a certain number of months; to perform certain chores Sunday or holidays; to start stout such an hour in the morning, and close at such an hour in the evening. If, in case of an emergency, he works longer, he may have certain privileges to compensate for it. In case he quits before his time is out, he only receives a certain stipulated sum.—*Agricultural Exchange.*

—As usual at this season we are informed that the fruit crop throughout the country is ruined by the cold weather. All this croaking may prove to be justifiable, but we have become so accustomed to these annual announcements of destruction by either frosts, heat or winds, that we put little confidence in the prophets who make them. The fruit buds may be injured in some localities, but it is seldom that there is any great scarcity of fruits in our markets. Last season peaches were a short crop, but all the small fruits, as well as pears and apples, were more than abundant; in fact, the market was glutted.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Swiss Pudding.—Sift together half a pound of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and one of salt; rub together four ounces of granulated sugar and two ounces of butter, and when they are well mixed, so as to be granular, but not creamy, add the flour and a little nutmeg; then cups even full sifted flower, two teaspoons essence of lemon; work the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the milk and flour, in which the cream-tartar has been mixed; and lastly, the whites of the eggs and soda.

—Suet Pudding.—One cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup suet chopped very fine, one cup raisins, one teaspoon soda, teaspoon cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg; steam three hours; flour to make a batter thick enough to drop from the spoon. Eat with liquid sauce. The pudding may be baked if more convenient, and a half teacup of lard or butter may be used instead of the suet.

—Chocolate Cake.—Two eggs, twothirds cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups flour, two teaspoons and a half of baking powder; bake in layers. Take a cup and a half of white coffee sugar, put enough water on to just cover it, and boil until it is as thick as syrup, beat it until it begins to look white like cream, then flavor with vanilla, and spread on the layers very quickly; over this layer of cream spread on a coating of chocolate which has been melted by holding a hot stone-griddle over it, or in the oven; stir the chocolate smooth before putting on.

Engage Help.—Look about early in the season, and get your pick and have hands in the market. Make a written bargain in detail, no matter if you are well acquainted. This will prevent misunderstanding. Be sure and secure the main a certain number of months; to perform certain chores Sunday or holidays; to start stout such an hour in the morning, and close at such an hour in the evening. If, in case of an emergency, he works longer, he may have certain privileges to compensate for it. In case he quits before his time is out, he only receives a certain stipulated sum.—*Agricultural Exchange.*

—As usual at this season we are informed that the fruit crop throughout the country is ruined by the cold weather. All this croaking may prove to be justifiable, but we have become so accustomed to these annual announcements of destruction by either frosts, heat or winds, that we put little confidence in the prophets who make them. The fruit buds may be injured in some localities, but it is seldom that there is any great scarcity of fruits in our markets. Last season peaches were a short crop, but all the small fruits, as well as pears and apples, were more than abundant; in fact, the market was glutted.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Swiss Pudding.—Sift together half a pound of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and one of salt; rub together four ounces of granulated sugar and two ounces of butter, and when they are well mixed, so as to be granular, but not creamy, add the flour and a little nutmeg; then cups even full sifted flower, two teaspoons essence of lemon; work the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the milk and flour, in which the cream-tartar has been mixed; and lastly, the whites of the eggs and soda.

—Suet Pudding.—One cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup suet chopped very fine, one cup raisins, one teaspoon soda, teaspoon cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg; steam three hours; flour to make a batter thick enough to drop from the spoon. Eat with liquid sauce. The pudding may be baked if more convenient, and a half teacup of lard or butter may be used instead of the suet.

—Chocolate Cake.—Two eggs, twothirds cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups flour, two teaspoons and a half of baking powder; bake in layers. Take a cup and a half of white coffee sugar, put enough water on to just cover it, and boil until it is as thick as syrup, beat it until it begins to look white like cream, then flavor with vanilla, and spread on the layers very quickly; over this layer of cream spread on a coating of chocolate which has been melted by holding a hot stone-griddle over it, or in the oven; stir the chocolate smooth before putting on.

Organic Matter in the Soil.

A purely mineral soil may be fertile, but while this is true the effects of vegetable matter upon the mineral particles of a soil are exceedingly important. These effects are also very varied, acting as they do mechanically and chemically, and seriously affect to the difficulties of arriving at a true solution of the problems of plant growth. Vegetable matter is not plant food until it becomes decomposed, and mineralized; this should be clearly understood at the outset. But while it is undecomposed it exerts its mechanical effects, and thus, to a large extent, aids the soil in supporting its burden of vegetation. It renders the soil more absorbent and retentive of water, and it also causes it to absorb and retain the heat of the sun's rays to a large extent. Moisture and heat are not only useful to plants and aid and hasten their growth, but they are very active agents in forwarding chemical changes in matter. Thus its mechanical effects are exerted beneficially both directly and indirectly upon the soil. An instance of the absorptive and retentive qualities of vegetable matter has been given by Schubler, in his record of a long series of experiments, as follows: Common arable soil absorbed 52 per cent. of its weight of water before it became saturated, and in four hours afterward 32 per cent. of this water was lost by evaporation. A garden soil well supplied with vegetable matter absorbed 89 per cent. of its weight of water, and lost only 24 per cent. of it in four hours. But a peat soil absorbed 181 per cent. of water and lost but 25 per cent. of that by evaporation in four hours. The capacity of a dark soil for absorbing and retaining heat is well known, and need only be referred to. But it is in its process of decomposition that vegetable matter is most valuable in its effects. During this process carbonic acid and ammonia are both formed. These act as solvents upon various mineral substances, setting free potash, lime and phosphoric acid from their combinations, and rendering them fit for plant food. It has been generally supposed that the useful effects of vegetable matter in the soil depend upon the amount of nitrogen contained in it and the consequent production of nitrates; but it is the immediate effects of organic matter which are thus produced by the active and stimulating character of these nitrates, and it is the permanent effects upon the soil that are produced by the carbonaceous and inorganic elements of vegetable matter. Nitric acid, which is one result of the vitrification in the soil of decaying vegetable matter, as well as its chemical compounds, are very soluble, and enter at once into the circulation of plants, if any are growing upon the soil; otherwise these soluble substances are rapidly carried off from the soil by the rainfall, or from its surface wastings. Carbonic acid is more slowly formed, and as this is produced the mineral residue is left. The mineral remains of plants are more readily appropriated by vegetation than the same elements of the living tissues—being in a more soluble condition, and are thus more valuable, but at the same time are more readily exhausted.

The natural organic matter in the soil is derived from the remains of plants which have been produced, have lived their allotted time, and have decayed. It exists in soils that are rich in vegetable matter, such as the heavy prairie sods of the West or newly-cleared woodlands, the peat-bogs or muck swamps so frequent everywhere. In cultivated lands it is derived from the roots and stubble left in the soil after harvest, from grass crops and sod plowed under for this special purpose. The amount of organic matter thus derived is very considerable. The following table gives the amounts left by the various crops named, viz.:

	Pounds of roots and stubble per acre, dry.	*Containing nit. Pounds per acre, pounds.*
Lucern	5,678	136
Red clover	3,921	101
Peas	3,262	78
Oats	2,361	36
Wheat	1,647	26
Peas	3,222	85
Buckwheat	1,799	17
Barley	1,799	32

Of this organic matter thus left in the soil, there are the following mineral constituents (in pounds per acre), viz.:

Crop.	*Lime.*	*Magnesia.*	*Pot-ash.*	*Soda.*	*Sul. Acid.*	*Phos. Acid.*
Lucern	177.7	34.1	36.7	26.4	18.7	30.6
Red clover	203.6	46.4	39.2	14.2	19.1	24.6
Rye	23.2	14.3	31.2	43.7	11.2	24.4
Peas	24.3	11.8	31.2	4.3	7.3	11.6
Wheat	26.7	10.1	29.4	11.0	7.4	11.8
Oats	20.0	7.2	9.5	4.2	5.6	11.0
Buckwheat	90.0	7.2	8.6	4.2	6.6	11.0
Barley	20.0	7.2	9.5	4.2	5.6	11.0

These figures are very worthy of study. It is shown by them that the organic matter left in the soil by the various crops is equal in dry matter to that contained in from sixteen tons of stable manure in the case of red clover down to about four tons in the case of barley; also, that the phosphoric acid left in clover roots and stubble of an ordinary crop is equal to that contained in 600 or 700 pounds of Peruvian guano of the best quality. It is also worthy of remark that the organic matter left in the soil in several of these crops is more than sufficient to supply nitrogen and mineral matter for an abundant following crop, and that the organic matter of the soil was very much to do with the successful practice of rotation in crops.—*N. Y. Times.*

The electric light is to have a trial in Paris, under the supervision of the municipal authorities. For a year, the Avenue l'Opera and the Place de la Bastille, and one of the market-buildings, are to be lit by the electric light, at a charge not exceeding six cents per hour for each burner, while the gas company is to light the Rue du Quarire Septembre, the Place du Chateau d'Eeu, and another market-building, in an improved fashion, at an extra charge of not more than one cent per cubic meter.

It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

The Afghans.

The Afghans are tall, of large and well-built frames, muscular and hardy. Their strong, heavy features and dark skins give them a fierce expression of countenance; their black eyes—"their lids tinged with antimony to add force, beauty and dazzling brilliancy to them"—are full of fire, so that their swift, bold and flaunting glance is very impressive. They wear their hair shaved from the forehead to the top of the head, the rest falling in black, thick masses to the shoulders. The dress of the people is of cotton, or of cloth called *barek*, made of camel's hair, and is worn in two long and very full robes, the material used by the wealthy classes being of silk or cashmere; blue or white turbans and slippers complete the costume.

The garments of the young Chiefs are often quite gay with gold-lace or gold-thread embroidery. This ornamentation is done by the women in the harems, who are very skillful with the needle.

Comte de Gobineau, in his "Romances of the East," thus describes a young Afghan Chief, whose name was Meehen, meaning *beautiful*: "His complexion was richly tawny, like the skin of fruit ripened by the sun. His black locks fell in large curls, while ringlets round the compact folds of his blue turban striped with red; a sweeping and rather long beard, carefully dressed the delicate outline of his upper lip, which was cleanly cut, mobile, proud and breathing of life and passion. His eyes, large and deep, flashed rapidly. He was tall, strong, slender, broad-shouldered and strait-flanked. No one could ever dream of asking such a race; it was evident that the purest Afghan blood flowed in his veins."

The boundary of young Afghans is frequently spoken of by Eastern writers; but it would seem from the nature of things as though this glowing description must be overdrawn, just as the handsome, pensive young Ouzes of our well-beloved West Indian romancer, James Fenimore Cooper, can hardly be recognized in the modern Modoc. Still, abundant testimony claims a dark and hardy beauty for the Afghan in his prime.—*L. B. Gustafson, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

Bridal Dresses.

The material for bridal robes this season are remarkably elegant. Extensions in the fashion of brocade-satin brocades for brides over twenty years of age, and silk brocades for young brides—though the latter, by conventional consent, the one material always in vogue for the bridal robe, is clamored for by some, while plain gros-grain silk has its votaries, and India mull, Swiss mull and French organdy muslin dresses are sent out for youthful brides, who do not feel willing to afford the expense of a dress more costly.

Bridal veils and gauzes which are shown for bridal robes are in several distinct tints of white, and several distinct shades of these tints. In cream tints the most delicate there is the dark rich, yellowish shade of the Alderney cream, twenty-four years old; and, according to the age of the dear creature, shades, till the faintest "off color" is visible. In pearl-white we are shown a tint that almost approaches the rose-pearl in shade; another, that has a suspicion of rose in tint; another, with the faintest suspicion of lilac—this being quite perceptible on the wrong side of pale satin or satin brocade; and from these scarcely perceptible tints of color in the silk fabrics displayed, there are numerous and fainter shades, till the existence of a colored ray is distinguishable only when held beside a piece of the white silk. Cream-white of the medium shade is that in the most decided favor for the bridal robe; and of the whites is that which is regarded as the most becoming or the least trying to the complexion.—*Frank Leslie's Journal.*

A SURE cure for sleeplessness is to imagine you have got to get up.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, during every year, total, $1,350—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.

—JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

The Value of Time.

As is a fire, the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so is the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been the standard remedy. Its popularity since it has effected are numbered by thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale. Its reputation is the result of its specific merit. If the disease has extended to the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used with the Catarrh Remedy. These two medicines will speedily cure the most stubborn case of catarrh. See Dr. Pierce's Common-Sense Medical Adviser, a work of over 900 pages. Price, only $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

ASK druggists for Piteh's Heart Corrector.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

TIME WORKS WONDERS, and so does HUNT'S REMEDY. Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder are conquered by HUNT'S REMEDY. Physicians prescribe HUNT'S REMEDY. Druggists sell HUNT'S REMEDY. THE GREAT KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE. Send for pamphlet to H. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

GRAPE VINES. Concord, 1 year, $12 per 100; 2 years, $20 per 100. Other varieties cheap. 1,000,000 Isabella, Clinton, Ives and Delaware. Send for Price List. DR. H. SCHROEDER, Bloomington, Ill.

The above cut represents LIEBMANN'S celebrated painting of PIKE'S PEAK, the original of which was sold for a large price, and which we have reproduced in history (16 different colors) in imitation of oil paintings (so as to get it from the original. It is a beautiful picture, size 22x28 inches, and one that will adorn any parlor, sitting-room, etc. On receipt of 48 cents, in any postage, including return postage, etc., we will forward it to each person who may part of the country. Our object in offering it at this extremely low price is to get a package of our Sterling Silver Plate Polish introduced in every household in the land (after once using there is no further trouble to get it). In fact, we say that every dollar's worth of our Polish will do more work than $2 worth of any other polish in the market. Should you not be pleased with it after trying it, we will refund your money. Should you not be pleased with it and with the inducements we shall offer you, if you send us your name and address, and we will forward you 24 cards by first mail. We refer, by permission, to the publishers of this paper, who know that we are a responsible house, and that we do as we agree. Send stamp (currency, Postage Stamps or P. O. Money Order. Address **MILLIGA

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAR. 4, - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Feb. 21, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL

Perusing the line of my last week's remarks on February gayety, I must mention the Martha Washington Reception for the benefit of St. John's Guild, which occupied the Academy of Music Thursday night, and which was mainly notable for a carefully prepared and successfully executed representation of Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States, which formed the great tableau of the occasion. As your readers are doubtless aware, the scene here represented transpired in front of old Federal Hall, which then occupied the site of the Sub-Treasury Building on Wall street. Scenery painted especially for the occasion, accurately reproduced this building and its surroundings, and every personage of historic importance who participated in the real ceremony was cleverly personated in its mimic repetition.

General Washington was personated by Mr. Tibbets, of Boston, an old gentleman of seventy. In accordance with tradition, his magnificent white locks were combed up and tide into a queue behind, to resemble a powered wig. He wore a brown coat, a ruffled shirt and silver shoe buckles, and presented a very imposing figure. He stood at the left of a table on the balcony; on the other side was Robert R. Livingston, great grandson of Chancellor Livingston, who administered the oath. Behind the table stood a descendant of Samuel A. Otis, then Secretary of the Senate, who held the crimson cushion on which rested the original Bible that Washington kissed. Crowding close about the two central figures were John Adams, Vice President, and Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate; Count de Moustier, the French Ambassador; Don Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish Ambassador; Colonel Richard Henry Lee, Oliver Ellsworth, Baron Steuben, General Hayes, Alexander Hamilton, General Knox, Edmund Randolph and Ebenezer Hazard, members of the first Cabinet; while ranged about the stage and forming a suitable frame for the impressive picture, were lines of soldiers in various uniforms which were worn by the crack troops of that day.

After the interesting spectacle, nearly the whole night was devoted to dancing and to the custom ary promenading for the display of those elegant toilets which are described at length in the next morning's papers.

With all the special attractions in the shape of the numerous annual balls and other periodical festivities which are packed into this month, the regular amusements do not seem to suffer for patronage, but seem rather to be overcrowded, and the main reason of it is "H. M. S. Pinafore." Nobody thinks of asking his neighbor now-a-days if he has been to see "Pinafore." The only question is as to how many times, or at how many different theatres one has seen and heard its burlesque beauties. New York has been absolutely and utterly captured by the capital compound of clever nonsense and delightful music, and it seems to be so firmly established that I greatly doubt whether anything but hot weather will be able to drive it from the boards. I did at one time know how many theatres were running it here and in Brooklyn, but as the fever spread I lost my count and have no longer the enterprise to look up the latest statistics. The standard performance of it is that the "Standard" theatre, and from that level down to the "His Mud Scow Pinafore" at the San Francisco Minstrels, there are a different grades of rendition of those clever gags and excruciating jokes which have so universally crept into current conversation and journalism, that we are all thoroughly leavened with them.

Every one hums and quotes Pinafore, "and so do his sister and his cousins and his aunts." The musical young man, and even the street Arab, have reverently discarded "Grandfather's Clock," and now favor us with the rhythmical recitations of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., or the melodious numbers of Little Buttercup. The hand-organ makers are working for dear life to get it ready for the deadly summer campaign of those Italian bandits. Church, court room and Fifth avenue mansion are alike infected.

Who ever saw a whole metropolis wriggling on a pin afore? I never did.

"What! Never?

No. Never.

What! *Never!*

Well, *hardly ever.*"

It is not long since I made some remarks on the growth of New York as compared with that of other American cities, in which the few figures quoted went to show that Gotham was in no immediate danger of being overtaken in the race for population. Large as was the rate of increase previously, the extension of elevated railroad facilities to the upper part of the island has brought it up much higher. So rapidly is the upper end of the city filling up that the Post Office cannot keep pace with the growth in the matter of furnishing mail delivery facilities, and has applied to Washington for authority to largely increase the force of letter carriers in that region.

Long Island and New Jersey too are greatly exercised over this tendency of New Yorkers to live in New York. An astonishing large proportion of the taxes in the suburban towns are paid by city business men living and owning property there, and the prospect of losing this element of wealth naturally alarms the natives. In Newark a mass-meeting has already been called to discuss plans for reducing expenses and taxes, and otherwise to give the town more attractions as a residence, in the hope of retaining the thousands of families who, it is feared, will otherwise forsake it for the now convenient neighborhood of Central Park.

A sly fox as Jay Gould and sometimes given to playing 'possum. It is not many weeks since he was reported as running a heavy and losing game in some stock or other, and it was even rumored that Master Reynard, for so many years the terror of the whole Wall street chicken coop had received a mortal hurt and could not last long. But alas for the hopes and the predictions of the small fry. On Monday last the old "critter" came out from his lair and quietly gobbled up a lot of ten. It is said that on that day his sales of Union Pacific, which bought at 30 and sold at 38, netted him between four and five millions of dollars—enough to pay his board for several weeks and leave him something to put in the savings bank. The next rumor of Mr. Gould's downfall will be regarded with considerable suspicion.

RADIX.

CLIPPINGS.

Gen. Butler's income from his Lowell investments alone amount to about $75,000 annually.

Very much obleeched, but if it's all the same to His Holiness, Dr. Newman will not be Cardinal.

Aleck Stevens, they tell us, has been succeeded by Pete Boorygard as Supreme Commander of the Sons of Malta in America.

A letter is published which was written by Rutherford B. Hayes, on Jan. 4, 1861, in which he said of the seceding Southern States: "We cannot recover them. The free States alone, if we must go on alone, will make a glorious nation. I do not feel gloomy when I look forward."

Every day I meet Democrats who express a desire to have him renominated by us. Only Saturday one who has been, and is still, very prominent in his party declared that if the Republicans nominated General Grant, he would take the field himself and stump the State for him.—*N. Y. Cor. Chicago Journal.*

By Jimcrax.

"I say," said one Greenbacker to another, on New Year's morning, "how does it look?"

"O, it's got to come, got to come," replied the other; you'll hear something drop pretty soon."

"But they say they've got more gold than they need, and resumption isn't such a terrible thing to accomplish, after all."

"O, ho! you weaken, eh? You go back on your party, do you? You, you turn in with the money kings, eh? Nice talk for a Greenback man. How much do you get—who pays you? Don't remember * * * and that 'obligation' very well, do you? I tell you this country has gone to thunder, already, and you know it! What did Gen. Cary say? What did Moses W. Field say? What did they all say? You know what they said. Have you forgotten that millions of men, women and children are starving every day? Ain't they? 'Money enough' eh? You a sworn Greenbacker, and dare talk like that, hoa—"

"I speak as an honest man now, not as a politician."

"O, you do? Look at the gold gamblers and—"

"But their occupation is gone now."

"O, 'tis hey? Look at the enormous rate of interest and—"

"Plenty of money now for seven and eight per cent."

"Look at the—look at the—the mortgages—"

"Five mortgages being discharged now to where one is put on record."

"Who cares a (dash) for that—look at our—our taxes!"

"As neither of us have any taxes to pay we wont grumble about that—but I understand the reduction this year is very satisfactory to property owners."

"You're a nice Greenback man, you are; working for 10 shillings a day, and—"

"Yes ten shillings a day, and saving more money every week than I could save when I was getting two dollars a day."

"Well, you'd better go over and join the Republicans if that's the way you talk."

"Well, I have about come to that conclusion myself. When I find that everything has turned out just as has all along been advertised in the Republican programme, and when I find, as I have found, that nearly every prediction of the leaders of the Greenback party has proven false, I must confess that as an honest man, having no axe to grind, I am to-day a stalwart Republican."

"You're a fool!"

"Not quite—pretty near one—*about three feet from one!*"

Reader—be honest now—provided there was a fool in that small crowd of two, which one was it!—[Post and Tribune.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. H. Cummins, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ELECTION NOTICE!

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich, Feb. 25, 1879.

To the Electors of Charlevoix County.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County, at their annual meeting in October, 1878, and as their action need meeting in January, 1879. The undersigned gives notice that at the time of holding the next Annual Township meeting, to wit: On Monday, April 7, 1879, the question of a tax of three thousand dollars, [illegible] now found necessary by said Board of Supervisors to aid in defraying the expenses of an Iron Bridge across Pine River, will be submitted to you. Those voting in favor of such tax, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "for the Tax;" and those voting against the tax shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "against the Tax."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year first above written.

RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

60,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and conducive to the great Fruit raising [illegible] of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the [illegible]

The best of Michigan farm lands these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two thousand and fifty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

All kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Orders in hand in at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. ATONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Correct price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

I Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Myers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [35-1y

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

CASSWELL & BAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
Room 6 and 8 Block,
Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 13 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are found myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimine, Paper Hanging, etc., all done in the latest and most approved Grand & Harmon Kalsomine. Prompt attention. (26)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., June 21, 1878.

Complaint having been entered in this office by Chas. Hamlin, against Chas. Hollman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8669, dated May 27, 1875, upon the N. E. ¼ of the south-east quarter of section 23, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SPRAGUE, Register.
W. H. C. MICHELS, Recr.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 20, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Hezekiah H. Pease for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 32, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th days Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SPRAGUE, Register.
W. H. MICHELS, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the estate of Joseph Taypaken-yah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben White Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at the office in the said village, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Tayperush deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said hearing, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, for successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tessen is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant.
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against John Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6041, dated April 24, 1874, upon the south-east quarter of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SPRAGUE, Register.
W. H. C. MICHELS, Recvr.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Green against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6411, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W. ½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Jan., 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SPRAGUE, Register.
W. H. C. MICHELS, Recr.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

AT the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, recently held at Madison, resolutions were adopted demanding that nurserymen be held responsible for the acts of their agents; that the planters should require of all who solicit their orders unquestionable proof that they are authorized agents of some reliable nurseryman, and that such nurserymen are able and willing to meet the representations of their agents; and that allegations as to quantity, or extraordinary excellence, or exorbitant prices, should be taken as *prima facie* evidences of fraud.

SECY SHERMAN made the eighty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, on the 17th. Amount, $20,000,000; interest and principal payable on and after May 17 next.

A FEW days ago, Mr. Henry Tador started from New York, with the avowed intention of riding on horseback all the way from that city to Punta Arenas, the most southerly bolus of Patagonia, in South America.

ACCORDING to San Francisco dispatches of the 17th, great excitement existed in Alaska over an anticipated outbreak of the natives, who had threatened to annihilate the whites. The agent had called upon the adjacent British authorities for aid in warding off the anticipated attack. The Collector had telegraphed Secy Sherman for assistance.

A PASSENGER-TRAIN on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, which left Selma, Ala., on the morning of the 18th, broke through a rotten bridge across Mulberry Creek, near the latter city. The entire train except the engine was wrecked, and every person on board except the engineer and fireman were either killed or injured. Three persons were killed outright, three fatally injured and about twenty-five more or less hurt. Among the fatally injured was Stanton, the General Superintendent of the road.

AT Louisville, Ky., on the 21st, George Washington (colored) was hung. As the trap was sprung, the prisoner fell with such violence that the rope broke off short at the neck. Washington was hastily picked up, the noose readjusted, and the trap again sprung, this time the execution being successfully accomplished.

IN a Chicago restaurant, on the afternoon of the 21st, the cook went into the basement, with a lighted lamp, to draw a quantity of gasoline. As explosion followed, the poor fellow was burned to death and the restaurant destroyed.

HENRY BIGELOW WILLIAMS, a Boston real-estate dealer, failed on the 23d. Liabilities, $2,365,651.

AS a large crowd was witnessing the operation of a new steam-pump at Stockton, Cal., on the 22d, the boiler exploded and hurled the engineer and fireman a height of 3,500 pounds, with great force through the multitude, a distance of 150 feet. Sixteen persons were killed outright, and twenty-six others were more or less seriously hurt.

Personal and Political.

THE Sub-Committee of the National House Committee on Appropriations, on the 17th, recommended the appropriation of $26,000,000 to meet the requirements of the Arrearages-of-Pensions bill, and the House passed a bill to that effect.

AT Cincinnati, on the 16th, Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, decided that the United States Election law is Constitutional, and that Congress had an undoubted right to enact the law.

THE Michigan Senate, on the 16th, voted, for United States senator to succeed Mr. Christiancy (resigned), with the following result: For Chandler, (Rep.), 62; Barnes (Dem.), 2; Chamberlain (Greenback), 5. In the House the vote was: For Chandler, 66; Barnes, 20; Chamberlain, 13.

THE Rt.-Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., Bishop Administrator of the Catholic Diocese of Chicago, died, in that city, on the morning of the 19th, from typhoid pneumonia. The deceased prelate was fifty-seven years old.

THE special committee of the United States Senate, appointed to investigate the cause of the omission of the Hot-Springs section from the enrolled Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last session, made a report, on the 19th, to the effect that all the evidence goes to show that the omission was a clerical error, made by overworked and exhausted members and clerks of the House Committee while examining the bill in sections, as they severally came from the Conference Committee during the last hours of the session. The report says it is clearly proven that neither Senator Conover, nor any member or officer of the Senate, is in any way responsible for the loss or omission of the section from the bill, and that the bill did not come into their possession from the time it left the House Committee until it was placed before the President for his signature.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, Senator-elect from Illinois, arrived in Washington on the evening of the 20th, and met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of his Republican friends.

A PHILADELPHIA telegram of the 20th says that Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, arrived off the Delaware Capes, on the Blooming Star, on that day, and would reach Philadelphia next day.

ON the 22d, the National House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill restoring Chinese immigration, and sent the bill to the President for approval.

THE bill to repeal the Resumption act was defeated in the National House of Representatives, on the 22d, by the decisive vote of 141 to 110.

COL. ISAAC E. EATON, of Kansas, was, on the 23d, appointed to the vacancy on the National Democratic Committee caused by the resignation of Abram S. Hewitt, of New York. It was also decided that the headquarters of the committee be established at Boston.

AT Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 22d, Joseph Rousch, Joseph Brown and W. L. Scott, the two former Republicans and the latter Democrat, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned in the County Jail for twelve months each, for ballot-box stuffing at the recent election.

ANOTHER partisan war over the county-seat question has broken out in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and a Presidential proclamation declaring martial law is demanded. On the 23d, H. J. Chapman, a prominent resident lawyer, was shot and killed on the public square at Lincoln.

ON the 22d, a bronze statue of Washington was unveiled at Newburyport, Mass., in the presence of an immense multitude. The ceremonies were interesting.

Foreign.

A ROME dispatch of the 17th says the Pope had finally decided to accept the resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and was then considering the appointment of his successor.

THE Moscow journals were not allowed to appear, the other morning, until the unfavorable plague news had been suppressed.

On the 18th, eighteen Catholic Irish Bishops met at Maynooth, and adopted resolutions censuring the Government for its method of dealing with the question of university education.

AT Cairo, Egypt, on the 18th, the official residences of the President of the Council and Minister of Finance were surrounded by a large number of disbanded officers who loudly demanded their arrears of pay. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and even the Khedive himself, were grossly insulted and rudely hustled by the clamorous throng. At length the Khedive's body-guard arrived, fired upon, and dispersed the rioters.

THE Khedive has demanded the resignation of Nubar Pasha, his Premier, and it has accordingly been tendered and accepted.

On the 19th, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, was exiled to Orenburg, for writing a pamphlet advocating the immediate construction of a railway from Orenburg to Tashkend, on the ground that the success of England to abandon her resistance to the Russian Eastern policy.

IN the German Parliament, on the 19th, two propositions, one requesting the correctness of the Government's interpretation of the Socialist law, and the other refusing assent to the proposed arrest of two Socialist Members of the Reichstag, were adopted by large majorities.

A CONSIDERABLE number of Swiss citizens have left for the United States with the intention of establishing a colony in Georgia.

NEWS was received in New York, on the 20th, that a new revolution has broken out in Hayti. In a recent engagement, the Government troops had thirty men killed and eighty-nine wounded. The insurgent losses were much greater, and all prisoners were promptly put to death.

On the 21st, there were numerous failures of Italian and Scottish merchants, and business generally was unsettled.

IT was confidently stated, from St. Petersburg, on the 21st, that the plague had altogether disappeared from Astrakhan.

THE *Russkia Mir*, of St. Petersburg, was suspended, on the 21st, for commenting upon the deplorable condition of the country and the despotic manner in which it is governed.

THE Greek Archbishop of Adrianople was recently beaten to death by some Bulgarian residents of that city.

THE Italian Government, on the 21st, issued an order prohibiting the importation of American pork, as a precaution against trichinosis.

WHILE returning from a ball, on the evening of the 23d, Prince Engalitchi, of Charkoff, in Russia, was fired at by some Nihilist conspirator and mortally wounded.

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, was exiled to Orenburg, for writing a pamphlet advocating the immediate construction of a railway from Orenburg to Tashkend, on the ground that the success of England to abandon her resistance to the Russian Eastern policy.

A SMALL war has broken out in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and a Presidential proclamation declaring martial law is demanded. On the 23d, H. J. Chapman, a prominent resident lawyer, was shot and killed on the public square at Lincoln.

On the 22d, a bronze statue of Washington was unveiled at Newburyport, Mass., in the presence of an immense multitude. The ceremonies were interesting.

Foreign.

A ROME dispatch of the 17th says the Pope had finally decided to accept the resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and was then considering the appointment of his successor.

THE Moscow journals were not allowed to appear, the other morning, until the unfavorable plague news had been suppressed.

On the 18th, eighteen Catholic Irish Bishops met at Maynooth, and adopted resolutions censuring the Government for its method of dealing with the question of university education.

AT Cairo, Egypt, on the 18th, the official residences of the President of the Council and Minister of Finance were surrounded by a large number of disbanded officers who loudly demanded their arrears of pay. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and even the Khedive himself, were grossly insulted and rudely hustled by the clamorous throng. At length the Khedive's body-guard arrived, fired upon, and dispersed the rioters.

THE Khedive has demanded the resignation of Nubar Pasha, his Premier, and it has accordingly been tendered and accepted.

On the 19th, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, was exiled to Orenburg, for writing a pamphlet advocating the immediate construction of a railway from Orenburg to Tashkend, on the ground that the success of England to abandon her resistance to the Russian Eastern policy.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Potter Committee.

The committee reassembled at Washington, on the 16th, and placed on file affidavits of Judge H. G. Hilgard and Mr. Chandler, to the effect that, during the sitting of the Florida Board of Canvassers, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cook and Mr. Cooke, who complained that he had been locked out of the room by Republican members, were not ejected; they had seen Gov. Stearns and Gen. Noyes come from the room, and had spoken to him while Cooke was denied admission.

Mr. F. Coyle testified that he went to Florida under instructions from Pelton; Cooper gave him instructions and also a cipher key; he was to send his dispatches to Henry Havemeyer, his instructions were to engage in local politics to the Democrats there in obtaining all the evidence possible; was to send in bills for all his outlays for any expenses requisite for that purpose, and to act them in any way he could; was authorized to employ money, limited in amount by his own discretion, to secure evidence; Cooper had supplied the expenditure of pretty nearly $10,000, although enough did not go to Chandler; he destroyed his key; some of the dispatches ascribed to Mr. Barker, were written, and others not; the $20,000 proposition was made by Alexander Long; $5 a volunteer was to be paid for those who went before he left Washington; he said to him the Returning Board would be worked for $200; Cooper also testified to a telegram from New York, instructing him to go to Florida; he received $1,000 in addition to his pay; the gentleman to whom he had been introduced by Mr. Shields made a speech in favor of the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, in which he was majoring at post in the Florida contested-election case of Finley v. Bisbee, deciding the former contestee not entitled to the seat, was agreed to—132 to 122—and the bill was passed.

On the 20th, U. S. Marshal Wharton, on motion of counsel, was allowed to go to Baltimore to get the money. Lawrence Cornell, Chairman of the South Carolina Democratic State Central Committee, and Dalton Paul Hamilton, Charleston, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, has authorized the correspondents to say that he is unequivocally denied the statement of Weed in the Tilden case, that he (Cornell) had offered to corrupt the Legislature or elect Democratic members by bribery; further, that he had personal acquaintance with all the members of the board, and his previous affiliations with the Republican party; witness told Solomon it was utterly useless for him to talk of any negotiations with the Returning Board on such point; that the returns of their votes, without any dispute whatever, without entering into any of the disputed or canvassed returns, showed clearly the election of the Hayes Electors, and that the Returning Board of South Carolina would unquestionably do their duty in declaring their election. If (continued) Solomon seemed unwilling to go back to those for whom he spoke with such a decided negative at the start; he (witness) still further, and unsolicited by him, drew a distinction and in pretty strong terms between himself and Solomon were still friendly, and he (witness) had no objection to be cross-examined on any matter.

Thomas Clark, a New York, told how he happened to go to Florida. He said he saw Dr. Campbell after the Returning Board had adjourned, and said to him that he (witness) did not see why they could not get the vote of Mr. Stark for the Electors, and if he was in Cowgill's place he should feel it his duty to give the vote to the Tilden Electors; witness said he held a thoroughly independent position and should not be termed counsel to the Republican party, although he had given them, from time to time, upon points of law and did other legal work for them.

Gen. Barlow appeared before the committee, on the 19th, and concluded an elaborate defense of the conduct with which he has been charged while in Florida, during the electoral count, by stating that he went down to Tallahassee for the purpose of being on hand to hear judgment in the matter for the Democrats and Republicans, with the idea that they could, if such, and he therefore had not the suspicion of intention in failing to remain there. The people who could throw any light on the matter had come before the committee.

William F. Chandler was recalled, and said that he had never met Gen. Barlow, but spoke to the rod as counsel for the Republican members of the canvassing committee; they "chaffed" entered into that relation and remained in it from then to the end of the session. When Barlow left the room Cooke was denied admission.

Mr. Chandler was sent by Secretary Sherman to Florida under instructions from Pelton; Cooper gave him instructions and also a cipher key; he was to send his dispatches to Henry Havemeyer, his instructions were to engage in local politics to the Democrats there in obtaining all the evidence possible; was to send in bills for all his outlays for any expenses requisite for that purpose, and to act them in any way he could; was authorized to employ money, limited in amount by his own discretion, to secure evidence; Cooper had supplied the expenditure of pretty nearly $10,000, although enough did not go to Chandler; he destroyed his key; some of the dispatches ascribed to Mr. Barker, were written, and others not; the $20,000 proposition was made by Alexander Long; $5 a volunteer was to be paid for those who went before he left Washington; he said to him the Returning Board would be worked for $200; Cooper also testified to a telegram from New York, instructing him to go to Florida; he received $1,000 in addition to his pay; the gentleman to whom he had been introduced by Mr. Shields made a speech in favor of the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, in which he was majoring at post in the Florida contested-election case of Finley v. Bisbee, deciding the former contestee not entitled to the seat, was agreed to—132 to 122—and the bill was passed.

On the 20th, U. S. Marshal Wharton, on motion of counsel, was allowed to go to Baltimore to get the money. Lawrence Cornell, Chairman of the South Carolina Democratic State Central Committee, and Dalton Paul Hamilton, Charleston, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, has authorized the correspondents to say that he is unequivocally denied the statement of Weed in the Tilden case, that he (Cornell) had offered to corrupt the Legislature or elect Democratic members by bribery; further, that he had personal acquaintance with all the members of the board, and his previous affiliations with the Republican party; witness told Solomon it was utterly useless for him to talk of any negotiations with the Returning Board on such point; that the returns of their votes, without any dispute whatever, without entering into any of the disputed or canvassed returns, showed clearly the election of the Hayes Electors, and that the Returning Board of South Carolina would unquestionably do their duty in declaring their election. If (continued) Solomon seemed unwilling to go back to those for whom he spoke with such a decided negative at the start; he (witness) still further, and unsolicited by him, drew a distinction and in pretty strong terms between himself and Solomon were still friendly, and he (witness) had no objection to be cross-examined on any matter.

Thomas Clark, a New York, told how he happened to go to Florida. He said he saw Dr. Campbell after the Returning Board had adjourned, and said to him that he (witness) did not see why they could not get the vote of Mr. Stark for the Electors, and if he was in Cowgill's place he should feel it his duty to give the vote to the Tilden Electors; witness said he held a thoroughly independent position and should not be termed counsel to the Republican party, although he had given them, from time to time, upon points of law and did other legal work for them.

Gen. Barlow appeared before the committee, on the 19th, and concluded an elaborate defense of the conduct with which he has been charged while in Florida, during the electoral count, by stating that he went down to Tallahassee for the purpose of being on hand to hear judgment in the matter for the Democrats and Republicans, with the idea that they could, if such, and he therefore had not the suspicion of intention in failing to remain there. The people who could throw any light on the matter had come before the committee.

William F. Chandler was recalled, and said that he had never met Gen. Barlow, but spoke to the rod as counsel for the Republican members of the canvassing committee; they "chaffed" entered into that relation and remained in it from then to the end of the session. When Barlow left the room Cooke was denied admission.

Mr. F. Coyle testified that he went

The first steel boat in Canada is to be put into service.

"Charlevoix Counties for 1880" is a hint from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mississippi pension claimants by Jeff Davis for the United States Senate.

Right Rev. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of Chicago, died in that city on the 19th.

The Little Traverse *Republican* wants the name of that village changed to "Harbor City."

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bromley, Attorney at law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1y.

Fifty men have been killed up to date in the Michigan lumber woods this winter, mainly by falling trees.

Cheboygan county is to vote at the spring election upon the raising of $4,000 by tax, with which to construct a suitable jail.

Lake Erie is said to be full of ice, and reports from Lake Ontario indicate many that Lake Huron is full, and so is Lake Michigan.

Lumbermen on the Muskegon are repaired as breaking up camps and coming out of the woods, having put in a full stock of logs.

Just because a man took off his clothes and ran down and rode through the streets of Benton Harbor, they declared him crazy and shut him up.

"Lord anoint him with the ile of Patmos!" was the somewhat questionable blessing hurled at the freshly settled pastor of a neighboring church by an earnest member praying for the welfare of the new minister.

Der Republicaner ist todt!—*Utica Observer.*

Todt wie eisen thueren nagel.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Holy Moses! Who read the proof of that?—*Rome Sentinel.*

The United States Government has just brought suit against the schooner Melvina, claiming $2,000 damages because the schooner carried away the lighthouse at the Chicago breakwater, on the night of November 22, 1878.

A citizen writes from Point St. Ignace on the 16th inst.: "I crossed the Straits from this point to the dock at Old Mackinac every week from the close of navigation up to the 29th day of January in an ordinary Mackinaw fish boat."

The military court of inquiry which sat in Chicago, and heard the charges against Gen. Reno, has reported that the testimony presented to it does not justify a trial by court martial. This is the case, in effect, as a verdict of acquittal.

Gen. Sherman writes to a Georgia paper to drop the term carpet-bagger, saying that in this country one man has as good a right to live in one place as another, that practically everybody is a carpet-bagger, and that of the men who build up our cities and conduct our great enterprises not one in fifty is a native of the scene of his labors.

How MICHIGAN SIDE WENT TO WAR.—The Vermontville *Handy* says: "M. W. Cramer, when he felt the call of arms in 1861, chopping down trees for a wilderness, left his ax in the side of the tree, went out, served through the war in the Eighth Michigan, came home, went to the woods, found the ax and finished cutting down the tree, returned to the home and said to his wife: There, now, that tree is down."

THE TEXAS MAMMOTH.—Leroy township, Oceola county, boasts of a standing elm tree 28 feet in circumference. There is another below, lying on the ground, on section 27 that is large enough to drive a yoke of steers into a hollow. In Lincoln township, on section 6, is an elm stump that is 32 feet 6 inches in circumference, and in Ellsworth township, Lake county, stands an elm that is 29 feet in circumference.

The Winnepeg *Free Press*, in noticing the arrival of the first mail by railroad, draws a contrast between the postal facilities of that locality twenty-five years ago and now. At that period it nearly swelt was all that the Post Carry of those days could boast. Once a year the Hudson Bay company's boats brought a small load of postal matter, which had been made up in London, shipped to York Factory and thence to Fort Garry.

For more than fifty years there have been many monument collectors in Washington from various southern States. They have sold large quantities of rock to confederate, and with Stephen Wright on roof tooling Republicans in reference to the migratory season and the immediate future of their race. The consultations have taken shape in the calling of a conference to meet in Nashville, May 6, when the whole subject will be discussed and perhaps until action taken.

A petition is being circulated in Hudson Township, in this county, asking the Legislature to annex that Township to Otsego county. The avowed intention is, to aid Hilton to fill, to annex certain other territory to Emmet county, and kick the balance into Antrim, thus disorganizing Charlevoix county. They believe all this can be done, no doubt. The only price is off the same piece of stupidness that characterize the same party law-makers on the bridge question. If there is any way of compromising this matter by ceding the quarter section that Niles lives on to any adjoining county, count us in. That immense basin needs greater territory in which to display its powers.

A new daily greenback paper has been started at Grand Rapids, called the *Leader*. In resemblies the *National Inquirer* (suspended immediately after the last election) in size type, and "make-up." Its editorials are able, and hostile to any fusion or other scheme to make the new party a wet-nurse for the old Bourbon democracy. Its political editor is S. B. McCracken, author of "Michigan at the Centennial." There has been and is notability since the last campaign among the 50 greenback papers which used to brag so loudly. More than half of them have dried up and blown away in our winter winds, or become as unmoored as the "that" money they advocated. The rest vegetate and membranous of those sheets, published at Detroit, has shrunk in size, reduced its price, forsaken green backism and is offered for sale at a very low figure while its editor moseys around for a job as "public prosecutor."—*Lansing Republican.*

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROUTER.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 15th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are examined by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of Isaac STOCKMAN and see his

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

"By" See

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

Mar. 4, 1878

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For sale on and across the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes, and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich

31-1y

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Free bus to and from

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

which connects with trains of Peoples' Tronte Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

on first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $16,000. Time, two to five years; interest, seven per cent., with reasonable commission for services.

—MASON & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 11

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Hutters' store, and intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds and dressed poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. Bradley.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

26-1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

47 DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ursula H. Swan, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Delos Pratt, of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 11th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Delos Pratt to William S. Sargent, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 39, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and fifteen Dollars and thirty-eight cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-one (31) North of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgage

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 31st day of Dec., 1878. 1141

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of the Probate Court for said County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door, in the village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, the following described real estate, to wit: The homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven west, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS,
Administrator.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Jackson deceased

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said John Jackson, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein, the following described real estate, to wit: The North west quarter of the North west quarter of Section thirty three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

GEORGE S. MILLER,
Administrator.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the front house, in the village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, the following described real estate, to wit: The Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres, more or less. The North east quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Lot No. three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range eight (8) west, and Block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands are situated in the Township of Charlevoix county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

RUBIES J. STOCKMAN
Administrator,

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

Election Notice.

State of Michigan, Co. of Charlevoix } ss.
Township of Hudson, Feb. 25, 1879.

To the Electors of Emmet county, County:

You are hereby notified that at the Election to be held in the State on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz: A Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the place of James V. Campbell, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1880, and two Regents of the University as place of Charles B. Grant and Charles Read, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31, 1879.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 46 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Mar. 11, 1879. Whole No., 477

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat flour.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 15 cents per line for first insertion; 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Business Directory, five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

MILO EATON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

FAULTHORP & NEWBERRY,

Attorneys and Solicitors.

Will practice in any of the Courts.

Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Hotchkiss' Drug store, next door to Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HAMMONDS,

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging

Shop-Paperings, etc., executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders left at Jas. Nichols', or at my house, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. R. E.

— Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, a fit latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

SIGN OF THE

Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the

MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines

JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 15th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said co-partnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are examined by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

Notice of Dissolution.

Time is money. Don't spend your time whittling sap spiles when they can be bought at the hardware store of M. J. Stockman for one dollar per hundred. They will last for years with care.

CAUCUS.—A Township Caucus will be held at the Black school house, in the Township of Marion, on Saturday, March 22, at two o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating Town officers.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:3 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited and fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

E. H. GREEN, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. O. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 227, I. O. O. T., meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. All earnest workers in the noble cause of Temperance are cordially invited to attend.

ALBERT P. MASON, W. C.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 141, L. O. L. meet at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BERNS, W. M.

GEO. BENSON, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; departure the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mails leave at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

WAGONS are on the streets.

One pair towels for ten cents at See's.

NECK-TIE party at Fox's hall Thursday night.

Rev. James Ingoldsby has returned from Indiana.

Look out for new goods at Fox, Rose & Butters this week.

The farmers are getting ready to tap their sugar orchards.

HORSE-TIE posts free, Antrim county, has been discontinued.

Three pounds of baking powder for one dollar at Byron See's.

THE River and Harbor bill has passed both houses of Congress and become a law.

FATHER Welcaup has commenced the manufacture of coffins at his cooper shop at Cross Village.

THE President has issued his proclamation convening an extra session of Congress on the 18th day of March.

THE propeller Empire State will come out this spring with cabin the whole length, and otherwise improved.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bromley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1y.

A. B. TURNER, of Grand Rapids, is in Florida sick, and was unable to come home to attend the funeral of his father, which occurred in Grand Rapids last week.

THE Charlevoix Wagon Shop have now under way the first installment of 500 wagons, which with increased facilities for rapid work, will be completed at an early day.

THE Leland *Tribune* has been removed from Northport to Sutton's Bay. Pretty soon you'll hear music in the air on the question of removing the county seat in the same direction.

THE President has nominated H. C. Akely as Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan, and F. H. Ranklin, Postmaster of Flint. The Senate has confirmed both appointments.

TIME is money. Don't spend your time whittling sap spiles when they can be bought at the hardware store of M. J. Stockman for one dollar per hundred. They will last for years with care.

CAUCUS.—A Township Caucus will be held at the Black school house, in the Township of Marion, on Saturday, March 22, at two o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating Town officers.

A nice stock of dress goods, cheap, at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Teeth brushes, fine and coarse combs, at five cents each at See's.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

A nice assortment of ladies' and gents' silk handkerchiefs at Fox, Rose & Butters.

By getting entertainments during the winter, Little Traverse folks have got $80 in sidewalk money.

Ex Auditor General Ely has taken a third interest in the new dock which is being built at Cross Village.

THE residence of A. McNeil, of this place, caught fire in the upper portion one day last week, and narrowly escaped destruction.

TO DAY the buildings now occupied by us are being torn and moved to Mr. Amsden's lot, to make room for the foundation of the new SENTINEL building, which will be laid next week.

A petition was forwarded to the Postal Department from Elk Rapids lately, asking that the contract for carrying the mail between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, may be awarded to the present contractor Mr. Powers.

ANOTHER NEW RESIDENCE.—Negotiations are in progress, which if no interruption occurs, will result in the erection of a fine residence on the north plateau overlooking the village and harbor. We are not at liberty to mention names in this issue.

February 7th, 1851. John McNeill, landlord of the Lake View House, Petoskey, left his young and blushing bride, Catharine Mitchell, to the altar, the same taking place in New York City. To morrow is the 25th anniversary of John's wedding day, and he proposes to celebrate it in appropriate style, at his hotel.—*Record.*

A BED FOR A KING.—We nightly recline our editorial body upon one of Mudge's Health and Comfort Spring Beds, and we pronounce it all that its name implies, at least as far as comfort is concerned. They are certainly a superior article, and every family should be supplied with one or more of them. Mr. A. J. Mudge manufactures them at Barnard, Mich.

THE steamer Nellie Brown is rapidly approaching completion. The frame to her cabin is up, and the inside wainscoting completed. The boiler, which is being constructed at Grand Rapids, is nearly finished, and, if the weather permits, will arrive here soon overland by way of Pine Lake. She will be ready for business as soon after the opening of navigation as her wheel can reach here from Milwaukee.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday we were favored with a genuine spring day, the sun and east wind melting down the snow drifts, and sending rivulets in all directions. As we go to press the weather continues the same. The ice in Lake Michigan is breaking up, and about a mile out only floating ice can be seen. One week more of such weather and spring will be upon us.

WANTED.—Ad.: in no way that in the largest State of Michigan there does not exist a better point for the establishment of a flouring mill than at Charlevoix. We have many times fully pointed out the excellencies of this location for such an enterprise. To any person who desires to make a permanent and profitable investment in such an enterprise, the advantages are unexcelled.

THE Frankfort *Express* says: "Rev. Mr. Sensabaugh, well known to our citizens as preacher, lawyer, and professor of many things useful, and who with his wife moved from Frankfort to Jackson about two years ago, it is reported, has scooped as much of his wife's property as he could get his hands on, and left for parts unknown—taking his departure in the silent hours of the night." Mr. Sensabaugh was the Methodist pastor on the Norwood and Antrim charge in 1877-8.

A nice stock of dress goods, cheap, at, THE BEST STATE IN THE UNION. Fox, Rose & Butters

Teeth brushes, fine and coarse combs, at five cents each at See's.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

A nice assortment of ladies' and gents' silk handkerchiefs at Fox, Rose & Butters.

By getting entertainments during the winter, Little Traverse folks have got $80 in sidewalk money.

Ex Auditor General Ely has taken a third interest in the new dock which is being built at Cross Village.

THE residence of A. McNeil, of this place, caught fire in the upper portion one day last week, and narrowly escaped destruction.

TO DAY the buildings now occupied by us are being torn and moved to Mr. Amsden's lot, to make room for the foundation of the new SENTINEL building, which will be laid next week.

A petition was forwarded to the Postal Department from Elk Rapids lately, asking that the contract for carrying the mail between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, may be awarded to the present contractor Mr. Powers.

ANOTHER NEW RESIDENCE.—Negotiations are in progress, which if no interruption occurs, will result in the erection of a fine residence on the north plateau overlooking the village and harbor. We are not at liberty to mention names in this issue.

February 7th, 1851. John McNeill, landlord of the Lake View House, Petoskey, left his young and blushing bride, Catharine Mitchell, to the altar, the same taking place in New York City. To morrow is the 25th anniversary of John's wedding day, and he proposes to celebrate it in appropriate style, at his hotel.—*Record.*

A BED FOR A KING.—We nightly recline our editorial body upon one of Mudge's Health and Comfort Spring Beds, and we pronounce it all that its name implies, at least as far as comfort is concerned. They are certainly a superior article, and every family should be supplied with one or more of them. Mr. A. J. Mudge manufactures them at Barnard, Mich.

THE steamer Nellie Brown is rapidly approaching completion. The frame to her cabin is up, and the inside wainscoting completed. The boiler, which is being constructed at Grand Rapids, is nearly finished, and, if the weather permits, will arrive here soon overland by way of Pine Lake. She will be ready for business as soon after the opening of navigation as her wheel can reach here from Milwaukee.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday we were favored with a genuine spring day, the sun and east wind melting down the snow drifts, and sending rivulets in all directions. As we go to press the weather continues the same. The ice in Lake Michigan is breaking up, and about a mile out only floating ice can be seen. One week more of such weather and spring will be upon us.

WANTED.—Ad.: in no way that in the largest State of Michigan there does not exist a better point for the establishment of a flouring mill than at Charlevoix. We have many times fully pointed out the excellencies of this location for such an enterprise. To any person who desires to make a permanent and profitable investment in such an enterprise, the advantages are unexcelled.

THE Frankfort *Express* says: "Rev. Mr. Sensabaugh, well known to our citizens as preacher, lawyer, and professor of many things useful, and who with his wife moved from Frankfort to Jackson about two years ago, it is reported, has scooped as much of his wife's property as he could get his hands on, and left for parts unknown—taking his departure in the silent hours of the night." Mr. Sensabaugh was the Methodist pastor on the Norwood and Antrim charge in 1877-8.

Michigan's Agricultur l Advantages as Compared with Her Sister States. —The Pine Lake Region.

President Hygart, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, has issued a circular showing the advantages to farmers of agriculture in our State as compared with other States in the Union, and the comparison is very flattering. It is compiled from the National Agricultural Report of 1875, and hence is authentic and reliable. It shows, first, the prices of the staples of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and hay in our State, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oleomon, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and the average in the United States.

In corn the average price in Michigan was 39 cents per bushel, and in the United States but 35 4-5th cents, and but one State quoted Michigan in price; the other States were all lower, Nebraska showing but 18 cents.

In wheat the average price in Michigan was $1 02 per bushel, and in the United States $1 08, only one of the above States coming near to her.

In rye the average price in Michigan was 84 cents, and in the United States 59 1-5th. Michigan stands fourth in quantity produced, and second as to price.

In oats she leads all the ten States mentioned in price, her average being 30 cents per bushel and that of the United States 22 1-5.

In barley she was fourth as to quality, while the average price in the State was 69 cents per bushel, and in the United States 63 9 10.

She average price of buckwest in Michigan was 58 cents per bushel, and in the United States 69 7 10. Michigan standing fourth as to quality.

In potatoes, the price in Michigan was 36 cents per bushel, and in the United States the average price was 41 8 10.

She stands first on the list as to price of hay, the average price per ton in the State being $8 60, and $8 04 in Ohio, the second best. In the United States the average price was $8 39 2-10.

The average cash value per acre of the principal crops for 1877 in Michigan was $15 62, the price in the State coming nearest this being $13 34, and in the tenth and lowest but $7 89.

The live stock on Michigan farms, (January 1878,) was worth a total of $43,619,932, comprising horses, mules, cows, oxen sheep, and hogs, there being in the State 1,720,000 sheep and about half the number of beef cattle.

The value of a crop on a farm of 160 acres at the above prices and divided into equal portions for each of the eight named staples, being 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of wheat, etc., would be in Michigan $256160, and taking two of the other stares, at random, in Kansas, the crop would be $2,088 40, and in Nebraska but $1,581 20, but little more than half the value of a crop in Michigan.

These facts show conclusively that Michigan is the best State in the West, or in the Union, for that matter, for agriculturists. No need of emigration for Michigan men.

Another fact as true as the above is that Grand Traverse and the Pine Lake region lead the State in the quality and yield of their products. Our wheat is quoted highest in the Chicago market. Our potatoes have become traditionary as to superiority, and our fruit took the premium at the Centennial, and carries off the prize at every Michigan State fair. Added to this, the superiority of our climate, and we have the finest region in the Northern States.

Fink's Magic oil at See's.

A large and valuable team of mules belonging to Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co., broke through the ice on the Bay Wednesday and were drowned. They were employed in hauling ice and when the sled was about two thirds load of the ice on which the team stood suddenly gave way letting team, sled and load into the water where it was about thirty feet deep. They were under water only a short time but when taken out were dead. An unnoticed crack in the ice was the cause of the accident.

Angell's Sentence.

CHARLES W. ANGELL, indicted for the larceny and embezzlement of some $120,000 in bonds and cash from the Pullman Palace-Car Company, appeared before the Criminal Court in Chicago, on the 27th ult., and entered a plea of guilty. Before sentence was passed, Mr. A. S. Weinsheimer, Angell's successor to the Secretaryship of the company, was sworn, and testified to the prisoner's taking the bonds and money. The bonds, he said, were in New York, and the cash in the company's safe in Chicago, the combination to which Angell, the prisoner, had in his possession. Of the bonds, $80,000 had been recovered, and of the cash, $4,000. The Court then asked Mr. Angell if he desired to make any statement. He replied, "Not any." Judge Williams then turned to the prisoner, who stood with folded arms, and addressed him as follows:

"In this case, sir, you have not only taken property which was not your own, and thereby committed a criminal act, but you have committed a breach of trust of such a character as to shake the confidence of the whole community in every bank in public who are intrusted with large amounts of money. It is just such acts as this that astonish and shock a community and corrupt it. We expect that men who have been entirely educated and reared under any moral influence, who have had nothing to keep them from the right, will have been more subject to the most disastrous and wicked consequences than those who have had to struggle with these temptations from their earliest years, or the condition in which they were at the time the theft was committed. But the act of yours is an act that cannot be palliated, so far as I know, in any way. You had unlimited confidence bestowed upon you, and in violation of that confidence, and in abuse of it, you converted the money of your employers—not in any little way, through a pressing necessity which might have been brought to bear upon you, but you did it in a deliberate way, and when there was no necessity at all for any such action on your part. I could not sit here as a Judge, and hold up any lesser and punish the small offenders who come before me from day to day, and not punish the larger offenders. You have been a man of standing in this community. You are very intelligent. The surroundings which you have had in time past should have kept you from a crime of this sort. It has been noised abroad through the whole country, and I must punish you, not adequately, because the law does not permit me to do it, but I must punish you to the extent of the law. I only regret in this case that the law does not permit me to punish you more severely—not because I have the least unkindness toward you, but because I consider the crime of such an aggravated character that, if I could inflict a more severe punishment, I should feel that justice to the community demanded it.

"The sentence of the Court will be that you be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of ten years. That is the full extent of the time for which I can sentence you."

Angell listened to the severe language of the Judge as if he thought he was only a part of a machine and the Judge another; each one in the discharge of his particular duty, and as the Court ceased speaking he turned himself toward the passage leading to the Penitentiary with a barely perceptible smile on his unshaved lip. In a moment he passed out of sight.

The Plague in Moscow in 1770-71.

The appearance of the plague in the Astrakhan Government has revived the memory of the terrible outbreak in Moscow during part of the years 1770 and 1771. The first victims were the soldiers whom shot and steel had spared during the war waged against Turkey. It then made its way into Russia from the southwest, extending as far north as Serpukhof. It first began to declare itself in August, 1770, but it was for some time ignored or denied, the Empress Catherine II. writing to say that if any one said there was a plague in Moscow he lied; nothing but fever was to be feared. But after being kept under by the winter's frost and officially prevented against during the summer, the pest burst forth in the autumn with a fury which reason alone could not control. By the middle of September, 1771, the condition of Moscow was terrible. From 800 to 1,000 deaths took place every day. The upper classes fled from the plague-stricken town, and the populace took to rioting. On the 16th (27th) of September arose out of what is generally known as the "tchumny bunt," or plague riot. The populace assembled in crowds before one of the gates of the kremlin, wishing to avail themselves of the good offices of the Bogolyubof miraculous Madonna. The Archbishop Ambrose Zertis Kaunensky prudently ordered the picture to be removed from its usual locality to a more open spot, in order to avoid the danger likely to arise from the thronging together of so many plague-fearing worshipers. As they were raised that he was stealing the holy portrait, and that he must be put to death. He fled in disguise from the kremlin, and took refuge in the Donskoi monastery. Thither, however, he was pursued, and there he was torn from behind the altar. "For two hours," according to the evidence of an eye-witness, he was beaten with a cudgel. Then he was left for dead. But after a time his right hand was seen to move, whereupon the riders again attacked him, beating him on the head till he died. Only by grape-shot was the riot suppressed. A few days later arrived in Moscow Count Gregory Orlof, sent expressly by the Empress to put down the plague. The city, so long deprived of guidance, received him with rapture. And, in truth, he deserved to be hailed with acclamation: for he attacked the plague with such vigor that he overcame it. Drawing a number of sanitary cordons round Moscow, he maintained so strict a quarantine that even the dogs which ran across his lines and the crows which flew over them were shot. All popular gatherings were prohibited; no burials were allowed within the city; and the faithful were even prevented from entering the churches, being obliged to listen to divine service from without. Before Count Orlof's arrival the common people had showed a decided aversion toward the hospitals, in which they were roughly treated and badly fed by coarse and ignorant medical practitioners. Orlof inspected the buildings set apart for the sufferers, visited them frequently, and soon brought about a change greatly for the better in the treatment of the patients. The number of daily deaths soon fell to 300, and then became smaller and smaller until the plague was stayed. Count Orlof was enabled on Nov. 28 (O. S.) to leave Moscow rejoicing over a clean bill of health. On his return to St. Petersburg the Count was received with many manifestations of joy and triumph. A medal was struck in his honor, bearing on one side his portrait, and on the other a representation of Curtius leaping into the gulf with an inscription that "Russia, too, possesses such sons." Hercules slaying Lady Superstition would have formed, perhaps, a more appropriate image.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Placer Mining.

The first gold that a country furnishes is generally derived from placer washings. This is the simplest and most inexpensive method of obtaining the precious metal, and therefore best adapted to the use of the pioneer or discoverer whose capital and capacity for labor is limited. Along the banks of streams small water-worn pieces of gold are found; investigation frequently reveals the metal in greater quantities; then placer mining in its simplest form begins. Gold alone, of the precious metals, is found in placers; where native silver occurs, it is always in connection with the original argentiferous rocks, never separated from them. Nature, however, has furnished us gold both in vein and placer mines.

In placer mines, or more properly "diggings," the gold occurs separated from the rock in which it was primarily contained. The auriferous rocks were decomposed by various natural forces, and the gold, sand and gravel removed by water. The distance to which the particles were carried depended upon the size and rapidity of the current and the weight of the particles.

The larger and heavier stones, gravel and sand, were deposited first, afterward the finer material. We find the gold in consequence of its specific gravity in the bottom of the stream mixed with gravel and sand. The nearer we approach the bed-rock the more abundant is the metal.

Placers are of two kinds—shallow and deep diggings. The deposits which are near the surface, and have been left by recent streams, are called shallow diggings. They usually occur in the beds of ravines and on the bars or flats in a river. In the deep diggings, the gold sometimes lies at great depths, the stream having been filled up with earth, rocks and debris. At Tuolumne, Cal., the bed of the stream in which the precious metal is found is 150 feet below the present surface and is covered with basalt and volcanic ashes. Great labor is here necessary to produce the gold.

Shallow placers are most primitive in their nature, and require for their working only cheaply-obtained and inexpensive implements. Natural forces have thrown up the rock which contained the gold; therefore, unlike vein mining, only a simple washing is needful, in order to obtain the pure metal; while in vein-mining and deep placers complicated processes are necessary. The washing is accomplished in pans, rockers or sluices. The pan is usually made of cast iron, as it resists the action of mercury. The sides are sloping and its diameter is about fourteen inches. The rich earth is placed in the pan, which is dipped in water and shaken; the lighter particles float over the edge, and the stones and gravel settle on top; these are also swept off with the hand and thrown away. This operation is continued until the earth is washed out and the metal remains; or a little mercury is added to amalgamate the gold in order to prevent the loss of any fine particles. On a larger scale this washing is accomplished by means of a rocker, which is like an old-fashioned cradle, to one end of which a screen is attached to receive the rich earth. Water flows over the screen, while a rocking motion is continued.

Sluices are long, narrow troughs across the bottom of which bars are nailed, called "riffle bars." The "pay" dirt is shoveled in and water allowed to flow over the mass. The lighter particles are carried away by the current; while the gold, on account of its weight, sinks to the bottom and is amalgamated, either on copper plates or with mercury placed behind the riffle bars. Four-fifths of the gold from the California placers have been extracted by sluices, and this is the method employed where large quantities of earth are to be treated. Deep placers are generally worked by hydraulic mining.—*Mining Stock Journal.*

MEXICANS subdue fractious horses by having a hood so arranged as to be pulled down over the eyes of the horse as soon as he manifests unsoundness. Several applications subdue the horses permanently.

IN Europe steel and iron rails are now nearly the same price.

EXCELLENT wash for the face—Water.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Near the site of Jacob's Well, in the City of Samaria, Palestine, there is a Baptist Church with a congregation numbering 100.

—In Calcutta there are 199 Hindoo temples, 117 Mohammedan mosques, thirty-one Christian churches and two Jewish synagogues.

—There were 133 South Carolinian attending colleges outside the State last year. The number attending colleges within the State was 334.

—The per capita cost of instruction in Milwaukee schools, based upon the average daily attendance, is $66.38. Based upon the whole number enrolled, it is $47.40.

—Bridges Sun, who was collecting from the Catholics of Vermont funds in aid of a supposititious convent at Montreal, decamped from Vergennes when Inspector Wise was detected and exposed by a priest.

—The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular forbidding ladies to belong to church choirs after the 1st of June next. Many of the churches have anticipated the order by dismissing lady singers.

—The average daily attendance in the San Francisco schools for the calendar year ending Dec. 31 was 26,427.8 This is regarded as an increase. The schools were $857,855.09; the expenditures were $961,425.75.

—At the result of seven years' work in Texas, Northern Methodism now counts 14,207 members, 2,267 probationers, 308 local and 221 traveling preachers, 174 churches and 177 Sunday-Schools, with 13,822 scholars.

—A new sect, the believers in the age to come, has been started at Boston, composed of enthusiasts, who hope some time to join in rescuing Palestine from Moslem rule. Jonathan Cummings, formerly a Methodist minister, one of the leaders and editor of the *Age to Come Herald*, hopes to remove to Jerusalem to preach for publication as soon as he can raise the funds.

—Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, who recently celebrated his golden jubilee, has addressed a circular letter to all priests in his Diocese, conveying an imperative order to desist from writing communications to the secular press, discussing the question of the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop. All letters or communications bearing upon the subject, instead of being sent to the political press for publication, should, he says, either be addressed to him or forwarded to Rome.

—A clergyman sent postal-cards to all the Congregational Churches of Kansas, to find out the population of the towns and villages, and the nearness or gravity in the bottom of the stream mixed with gravel and sand. The nearer we approach the bed-rock the more abundant is the metal.

Placers are of two kinds—shallow and deep diggings. The deposits which are near the surface, and have been left by recent streams, are called shallow diggings. They usually occur in the beds of ravines and on the bars or flats in a river. In the deep diggings, the gold sometimes lies at great depths, the stream having been filled up with earth, rocks and debris. At Tuolumne, Cal., the bed of the stream in which the precious metal is found is 150 feet below the present surface and is covered with basalt and volcanic ashes. Great labor is here necessary to produce the gold.

Shallow placers are most primitive in their nature, and require for their working only cheaply-obtained and inexpensive implements. Natural forces have thrown up the rock which contained the gold; therefore, unlike vein mining, only a simple washing is needful, in order to obtain the pure metal; while in vein-mining and deep placers complicated processes are necessary. The washing is accomplished in pans, rockers or sluices. The pan is usually made of cast iron, as it resists the action of mercury. The sides are sloping and its diameter is about fourteen inches. The rich earth is placed in the pan, which is dipped in water and shaken; the lighter particles float over the edge, and the stones and gravel settle on top; these are also swept off with the hand and thrown away. This operation is continued until the earth is washed out and the metal remains; or a little mercury is added to amalgamate the gold in order to prevent the loss of any fine particles. On a larger scale this washing is accomplished by means of a rocker, which is like an old-fashioned cradle, to one end of which a screen is attached to receive the rich earth. Water flows over the screen, while a rocking motion is continued.

Sluices are long, narrow troughs across the bottom of which bars are nailed, called "riffle bars." The "pay" dirt is shoveled in and water allowed to flow over the mass. The lighter particles are carried away by the current; while the gold, on account of its weight, sinks to the bottom and is amalgamated, either on copper plates or with mercury placed behind the riffle bars. Four-fifths of the gold from the California placers have been extracted by sluices, and this is the method employed where large quantities of earth are to be treated. Deep placers are generally worked by hydraulic mining.—*Mining Stock Journal.*

A Curious Question.

A very curious question growing out of the election in Calhaway County has been brought up before the Supreme Court of the State. At the election referred to there were two Democratic tickets in the field—the regular ticket, nominated by a formally-called Convention, and an independent or low-salary one, nominated by those who were dissatisfied with the first. At the Independent Convention an appeal was made to the people in behalf of the low-salary movement and ticket, and the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, There are plenty of good men, competent and honest, who are willing to perform the services of the respective offices of the county for the following compensation, viz.: Collector, per year.....$1,500
Probate Judge, per year.....1,200
County Clerk, per year.....1,200
Circuit Clerk, per year.....1,200

"Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we will support no man for the offices mentioned who will not agree to perform the services at the rate fixed in these resolutions."

The independent ticket nominated on this platform was elected—Samuel B. Collier, for Probate Judge, among other candidates. But Collier's defeated opponent, M. G. Singleton, claims that the election was illegal, and that Collier is an usurper of and intruder in an office which he has no right to hold. The grounds of this assertion are that the offer to serve as Probate Judge for $1,200 a year, when the lawful fees of the office amounted to $2,600 a year, was, in its nature, a direct bribe to voters; "that said respondent, in order to obtain votes for said office, publicly declared to said voters, on divers occasions during said canvass, that said fees amounted to $2,605 per annum, but that he would perform the duties of said office if elected for the sum of $1,200; that by electing himself as Probate Judge, and others for other places named as candidates on the aforesaid platform, they would save to the county '$5,600 per annum;' that respondent 'counted relators to be principal with the following heading thereon: "Low-Salary Democratic County Ticket,' and caused said tickets to be placed in the hands of said voters at said election, and by said words did further publish and proclaim to said voters his said corrupt offers, with the view of inducing said voters to believe that in voting for him for said office they would reduce the expenses of said county." The action is brought by Attorney-General Smith as relator, who, for the purpose set forth, asks for a judgment of ouster against Collier, that Collier should oust Collier, the decision virtually would apply to all the present officers of the county chosen last August, also to Larimore, the Representative, who was chosen on the Low-Salary ticket.—*Missouri Republican.*

The Distress in England.

The general distress throughout the country is becoming more and more apparent, and affecting all classes of society. Occasional incidents show more vividly than long histories what a condition we are getting into. Since the collapse of the Glasgow Bank, several of the oldest banking houses in the country have gone down, carrying with them numerous manufacturers who depended on them for their current resources, and the closing of their manufactories has thrown thousands of families into instant poverty and distress. Trade and commerce are the same everywhere that the oldest established houses are driven to reduce their rate of wages, and the trade strikes are almost every branch of business. The very docks at Liverpool are comparatively deserted, since the reduction of whose reduction of wages has led to a strike there, threaten to remove their ships to Hull or Cardiff, and elsewhere, where labor is cheaper. As yesterday it was announced that the celebrated ship-building firm of Penn & Co., at Blackwall, would close their Greenwich, had resolved upon a reduction of 7½ per cent., and the result is that their 2,000 workmen go out on a strike next Monday. The same thing is going on everywhere.

Some of the minor incidents of the great distress are absolutely heartrending. At a recent sale of the household furniture of one of the exploded financial concerns, a lady—I mean a real English lady, by title and descent—declared that in six months the company had stripped her of £70,000 (which means $350,000), and that she was now supporting herself and family as her mother, nearly 100 years old, by keeping a coffee shop in an obscure London street. The brother of one of the Glasgow Bank Directors, on hearing that they had been sentenced to imprisonment, literally took to his bed and died of a broken heart. But the saddest case of all is that of a well-known Liverpool merchant, eighty years old, who, after forty years of successful business, during which period he had been respected and honored, finding himself on a strait, succumbed to temptation, forged a bill of exchange for £1,000, and was this week sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.—*London Cor. Chicago Journal.*

Dr. Schliemann.

Dr. Schliemann resumed last October the exhumation of the four prehistoric cities which he found lying one above another at Hissarlik, on the lowermost but one of which he has identified with King Priam's Troy. After carrying on his operations for a couple of months they were cut short by winter, and in December he paid a flying visit to London to add to the collection bearing his name at the South Kensington Museum his third share of the fresh finds. Among them may be mentioned a lot of gold vessels, those in terra-cotta, and above all a dagger of meteoric steel, found in the third Troy, which, after having first been turned up by him in any prehistoric city either in the Troad or the Peloponnesus. According to the last letters received by the archæologist's friends in London since his return to his home at Athens, he will resume his work at Hissarlik on the 1st of March, and continue it until the 1st of June. He has obtained from the Turkish Government special permission to sink shafts in the large conical tombs scattered over the Plain of Troy, and known to local tradition as those of the Homeric heroes, as well as in the Village of Koum-Kale. "It is true," he says, "that the six heroic tumuli hitherto excavated have given no result whatever: but I attribute the failure merely to the inexperience of the excavators, and I feel confident that, if not more, I shall at least find in each tomb the key to its chronology; nay, I venture to promise this even for those tumuli which have already been excavated." As to Koum-Kale, it is his firm belief that it covers the ruins of the ancient City Achilleion, mentioned by Herodotus, Strabo and Pliny.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—If a person has smooth brown and crow's feet about the eyes, the latter do not denote old age, as many suppose, but they are the result of sleeping on the side. This a German physician of great renown has discovered. The pressure upon the temple and cheek leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes.

—It appears that filtered raw petroleum has lately been employed as a lubricant on some of the Austrian railways, the volatile parts having been first evaporated at the boiling point of water, and a small percentage of vegetable and animal oils added. The first experiments made in this line were not attended with very promising results, the oil being too thin and the journals heating too frequently. By degrees, however, these difficulties have been surmounted—that is, the oil was improved and special boxes made to meet its requirements, petroleum being thus rendered a reliable lubricant.

—The remarkable metal known as wootz, or Indian steel, is now imitated with considerable success in some of the workshops of Europe, the process being as follows: small pieces of very good forged iron or steel are put in a crucible and covered with charcoal. Are carefully excluded, and the mass exposed to heat until it turns dark gray —carburet of iron; this is easily pulverized, and in that state it is mixed with pure alumina and subjected for a long time to a white heat in a crucible, when it becomes white and brittle. If one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of this white mixture is melted with some good steel, a very close imitation of Indian steel is said to be the result. Commercially speaking, the genuine raw steel or wootz comes in three forms, namely—in bullet-shaped pieces of a certain weight as they cool in the pots, and which come from Calcutta; in cakes of about two pounds and a half, from Bombay, and in cylindrical rods of about the same weight from Golconda. —*N. Y. Sun.*

A writer in the *London Journal* asserts that the "finest raw" silky luster, exhibited in the fracture of good iron, is only the effect of the light reflected from the innumerable cavities of the myriads of minute cells exposed by the fracture, the form of which cells, in their normal state, is spherical, or nearly so, but become changed in the process of rolling. That the mechanical properties of tenacity, ductility, etc., depend upon the quality and perfection of this cell system, is argued from the fact that a crystalline, malleable iron does not show any fiber in its fracture, nor simply a number of facets or planes crossing the cells at right angles, cutting them off short. The process of rolling iron into plates or sheets does not obliterate those cells, but merely modifies them, as they widen out under pressure; the thin partitions become laminated, and on the regularity of this lamination the quality of the plate very much depends. The cell system of copper is more perfect than that of iron, a result of the pouring of the copper into molds, but the cells are afterward altered by the pressure in rolling, etc., but never destroyed.

Animals Sensitive to Ridicule.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, in one of his amusing papers on animals in the *Animal World* for February, says that dogs and horses are, so far as he knows, the only animals sensitive to ridicule, while cats and birds are wholly unaware that they are being laughed at. He tells of a pony of his own which gets very curious when disparaging remarks are made upon him, and "reconnoitres and stamps about his stall, putting back his ears and attempting to bite, if it can openly be acted at, while these greatly pleases him. The truth is, that it is only those creatures which can feel sympathy with men which can also appreciate ridicule. The latter sympathizes evidently with many of his rider's feelings and amusements, while the dog can enter into most proportion of his feelings. But birds and cats, though often exceedingly affectionate, are entirely unsympathetic animals, hardly ever attempt to enter into human feelings — as Cowper's dog "Beau," for instance, entered into the poet's desire to possess himself of the water-lily. The hatred of ridicule always accompanies a capacity for sympathy, certainly dogs, and probably horses, know the difference between being laughed at in derision, as we laugh at a fool, and being laughed at in admiration, as we laugh at a good comic actor, and enjoy the latter as much as they resent the former. It is questionable, however, whether some parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their human companions—do not appreciate the art of duping, and take pleasure in it.—*Spectator.*

THE recent explosion on board the British man-of-war Thunderer was attended by some terrifying incidents. The gas from the explosion descended into the deepest recesses of the iron monster, and extinguished all the lights. The men between decks therefore found themselves suddenly plunged into Cimmerian darkness, without having the slightest idea of what had happened, the machinery meanwhile going full speed ahead. It speaks well for the discipline on board that no panic ensued. Some of the men in the turret at the time of the explosion held their hands before their eyes and thus preserved their sights, although the exposed parts of their faces were terribly burned.

FISHES grow sprawn-taneously.—*Boston Transcript.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—If you want eggs in winter never keep out ions. Wind a hen is three years old the best ans also can be put to is to be turned into the soup pot. No matter how well they are fed and attended to old fowls will not give eggs in winter. Give fresh water, and so prevent them from drinking snow water, which is very injurious to poultry.—*Poultry Journal.*

—A correspondent of an exchange writes that he has milked cows for thirty years, and has found many that were handy with their feet. The most effectual method of preventing kicking, he says, is the strap buckled tight around the body just forward of the hip bones and close to the forward teats. They may dance a little on first trial, but soon give it up and remain quiet. After using it for a time it can be dispensed with, as they stand quiet without it.

—How to Plant Potatoes.—The number of bushels to the acre must of course depend upon the size of the potatoes and the distance apart they are planted in hills they should be about three feet and ten inches apart each way, and if in drills from fifteen to twenty inches apart. If there is but a single eye in the piece it is sufficient, although some people plant them whole and others cut them in halves or quarters. We have cut them in halves and *seen* as much success with one eye each, and no potatoes ever yielded better, than those which grew from the small one-eyed pieces.—*Western Rural.*

—Pressed Beef.—Take about ten or eleven pounds of the thin flank, and rub well into every part two pounds of salt, and half a pound of saltpeter mixed with saltpeter dissolved; repeat the rubbing with the pickle every day for a week; and then roll it round and bind it with a wide piece of tape. Have ready a stewpan of sealing-wax weight as they cool in the pots, and which come from Calcutta; in cakes of about two pounds and a half, from Bombay, and in cylindrical rods of about the same weight from Golconda. —*N. Y. Sun.*

A writer in the *London Journal* asserts that the "finest raw" silky luster, exhibited in the fracture of good iron, is only the effect of the light reflected from the innumerable cavities of the myriads of minute cells exposed by the fracture, the form of which cells, in their normal state, is spherical, or nearly so, but become changed in the process of rolling. That the mechanical properties of tenacity, ductility, etc., depend upon the quality and perfection of this cell system, is argued from the fact that a crystalline, malleable iron does not show any fiber in its fracture, nor simply a number of facets or planes crossing the cells at right angles, cutting them off short. The process of rolling iron into plates or sheets does not obliterate those cells, but merely modifies them, as they widen out under pressure; the thin partitions become laminated, and on the regularity of this lamination the quality of the plate very much depends. The cell system of copper is more perfect than that of iron, a result of the pouring of the copper into molds, but the cells are afterward altered by the pressure in rolling, etc., but never destroyed.

Animals Sensitive to Ridicule.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, in one of his amusing papers on animals in the *Animal World* for February, says that dogs and horses are, so far as he knows, the only animals sensitive to ridicule, while cats and birds are wholly unaware that they are being laughed at. He tells of a pony of his own which gets very curious when disparaging remarks are made upon him, and "reconnoitres and stamps about his stall, putting back his ears and attempting to bite, if it can openly be acted at, while these greatly pleases him. The truth is, that it is only those creatures which can feel sympathy with men which can also appreciate ridicule. The latter sympathizes evidently with many of his rider's feelings and amusements, while the dog can enter into most proportion of his feelings. But birds and cats, though often exceedingly affectionate, are entirely unsympathetic animals, hardly ever attempt to enter into human feelings — as Cowper's dog "Beau," for instance, entered into the poet's desire to possess himself of the water-lily. The hatred of ridicule always accompanies a capacity for sympathy, certainly dogs, and probably horses, know the difference between being laughed at in derision, as we laugh at a fool, and being laughed at in admiration, as we laugh at a good comic actor, and enjoy the latter as much as they resent the former. It is questionable, however, whether some parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their human companions—do not appreciate the art of duping, and take pleasure in it.—*Spectator.*

Training Steers to Work.

It is a well-trained mind which is fully equal to the task of training animals to labor, especially animals which cannot understand that labor has any result. It is not the nature of the ox or the horse to labor. It is little wonder, then, that he should be unwilling to labor until, by dint of sufficient training, he is brought into its practice from habit. Man, in training the ox or horse, however, whether steers or parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their human companions—do not appreciate the art of duping, and take pleasure in it.—*Spectator.*

THE recent explosion on board the British man-of-war Thunderer was attended by some terrifying incidents. The gas from the explosion descended into the deepest recesses of the iron monster, and extinguished all the lights. The men between decks therefore found themselves suddenly plunged into Cimmerian darkness, without having the slightest idea of what had happened, the machinery meanwhile going full speed ahead. It speaks well for the discipline on board that no panic ensued. Some of the men in the turret at the time of the explosion held their hands before their eyes and thus preserved their sights, although the exposed parts of their faces were terribly burned.

FISHES grow sprawn-taneously.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAR. 11, - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New, York Mar. 1, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

In modern commerce where tangible land cash plays a comparatively small part in effecting the vast daily exchanges of property, the subject of credits is of paramount importance in the business world. "It's easy enough to sell goods, the thing is to get the pay for them," may almost be said to have passed into a commercial proverb. And well may it be so regarded, for statistics show that more than 80 per cent of all legitimate trade result from bad debts. A man cannot know everybody, and yet, in most cases, he has got to be ready to deal with everybody if he would not fall hopelessly behind in the commercial race. In view of these facts, it is hardly necessary to enlarge on the value of anything which tends to aid the merchant or manufacturer in this delicate and complicated matter of granting credit.

The one great instrumentality to this end, and the only one that is both complete save and effective, is the Mercantile Agency system, one of the inventions born of universal necessity which grows with the growth of the country, and which has in this country reached a development of which I venture to say not one in ten of the thousands who avail themselves of it have any adequate idea. I confess that I myself was more ignorant on the subject than I supposed until a few days ago, when I improved an opportunity which presented itself to look through the New York office of the Bradstreet Company, and witness the workings of its vast machinery. Bradstreet's, which I believe is now the foremost Mercantile Agency in the world, was founded just thirty years ago, by J. M. Bradstreet, who, with his son, conducted it for many years. In 1876, the founder being dead and his successor about retiring, the business was incorporated under the name of the Bradstreet Company, under the presidency of Mr. Charles F. Clark, who has been for more than twenty years associated with the concern. With regard to the improvements which this establishment has gradually introduced into the system, I shall say something further on; but first I think it may interest your readers to give a brief general outline of the institution.

To begin with, Bradstreet's differs from all other Agencies in being a single spreading organization, instead of an association of more or less independent concerns in various cities. It maintains thirty five completely equipped offices on this continent, and one similar office in London, England, besides keeping a great number of salaried agents in the smaller cities and towns of the Union, and several correspondents in Continental Europe. All this great network is under the individual control of the home office in New York. All its employees from Boston to San Francisco, and from Montreal to New Orleans, some twelve hundred in number, receive salaries directly from the company, and are subject to the strictest discipline. And right here I will call attention to the fact that this number of employees is something remarkable. There are, indeed, many establishments in the country—factories, machine shops and the like—where more individuals find work, but how many private corporations are there which require the services of a thousand brain workers?

As your readers are of course aware, the labor of this large force is that continual collection, revision and distribution of reports on the means and credit of each member of the American and Canadian business community. To give anything like a full account of the methods by which this great work is accomplished, to speak of the tact, skill, perseverance and judgement which the reporters must exercise, the unflinching care and watchfulness which must be displayed in noting the changes in each merchant's condition, the never-ending amount of detail involved in the writing out, registering, mimeographing and transmitting these reports and changes—all this would literally fill a volume. Some idea of the latter particular may be arrived from the fact the last edition of Bradstreet's Reports contains over 800,000 names of individuals or firms doing business in the United States and Canada, appended to each of which are symbols embodying the result of investigations which have cost time, trouble and money, oftentimes to a serious amount. The publication of this large book, which is revised and reprinted every three months, together with the semi-weekly sheets of corrections which are distributed to subscribers, may be said to be the principal work of the company. It is the most tangible result of its activity, and the one by which it is most generally known, but it is by no means the only one. The income printed rating, while affording an accurate general idea of the standing of its subject, is frequently insufficient in detail for the purposes of a subscriber, who thereupon makes application to the office for what is termed a "special report," which means all the latest information the company possesses regarding the person inquired about. The number of such applications received and disposed of by the Bradstreet Company in the course of a year is astonishing. At the New York office alone they average over a thousand a day. And here is best seen the advantages of the minute and machine-like system which governs every department of the institution. The applications are mostly made in person and require prompt reply; and twenty successive applicants may demand reports from twenty different subjects—several of the inquiries, perhaps, relating to newly fledged new clients who have but just started in business, and whose names, therefore, do not appear in the printed Report. It hardly seems reasonable to expect any institution to be prepared to meet such demands clear, as a rule, all these twenty appearers would be fully satisfied in a much less than that number of minutes, and be attended by another twenty, to be served in like manner.

The wonderful rapidity and accuracy with which this part of the work is done, and which gives the onlooker a queer sense of the company's commercial omniscience, are rendered possible only by the perfect indexing an arrangement of the millions of issue slips which make up this gigantic cyclopedia, and by one of the improvements in method introduced by Bradstreet's to which I made a passing reference above. This consists of a complete daily liter change, between all the offices in the chain, constantly being gathered by each. This is a costly plan to the company, but one which has greatly increased its usefulness to its patrons. Another improvement which has been introduced in the office here is true telegraphic communication with city subscribers, by which the latter can send messages to the Agency and receive replies from it without expense to themselves. The telephone, even, has been pressed into the service, and the company's operator is in actual vernal communication with subscribers a mile away. Their latest innovation, which renders Bradstreet's book or reports the most valuable of all works of this kind was the addition last year of a complete gazetteer to the original book. Under each State heading now appears an abstract of the collection laws of that State, also under each town heading the location of the place, whether on a railroad or stage line the population, and whether it contains a telegraph, post office, money order and express office, &c., &c. Still another improvement which, like those previously mentioned, and others which I have not the space to catalogue, is exclusive with Bradstreet's, is a system by which a patron who furnishes the Agency with a list of his customers is promptly notified of any change in the financial condition of any one of them.

The New York office of Bradstreet's occupies four floors perhaps 75x125 feet in size, and comprises, besides the great archive of a business going where over a hundred clerks are kept busily at work, a complete steam printing, lithographing and book-binding establishment. The expenses of carrying on this business are, as will be readily understood, very heavy. Its postage bill alone amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars a year, and its total annual outlay for the collection and distribution of the information in which it deals, cannot fall far short of three quarters of a million, and yet it sells to its subscribers the result of this enormous expenditure for from a hundred up to several thousand dollars a year, according to what is required. I venture to state that no merchant engaged in other than a strictly local trade can get half as much value for any other equal business outlay.

In a brief and hasty sketch like this I, can, of course, convey but an imperfect notion of this institution which has come to bear so important a relation to the business of the whole country. To sum up its nature and operation in a few words I can think of nothing better than to compare it to a combination of Argus and Briareus of old, whose hundred heads recur I what its hundred eyes observe. But even here the comparison fails, for while these heroes of mythology had but a hundred apiece of their characteristic members, Bradstreet's possesses both by the thousands, and is moreover distinguished by an intelligence and a degree of usefulness to which neither of those prehistoric monsters can rightfully lay claim.

RADIX

CLIPPINGS.

Texas has 20,000,000 acres of land set aside for school purposes.

Ole Bull is living contentedly at Madison, Wis., very popular with his neighbors.

Brick Pomeroy has returned to La Cross from his financial lecturing tour as poor as a church mouse.

Congressman Baker, a new York friend of Conkling, says Grant is the only man who can break the solid South.

The yellow fever has broken out violently at Rio Janeiro; and it will probably be introduced into the southern states again by some vessel within the next three months, or as soon as hot weather reaches the gulf states.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that "only one in three persons on earth ever heard the name of Jesus, according to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the English missionary organization." Then they never stood by and listened to the address of the second mate when the deck hands were unloading a steamboat.

The biggest boy in the school at Tatnall, Md., disobeyed the mistress, who attempted to punish him. He knocked her down and went home. His father returned with him to the school, put a whip into the teacher's hands, and told her to chastise him all she wanted to, and she applied the whip until she fainted from exhaustion.

Old Zach Chandler is not an angelic being with a gossamer soul, but the Recording Angel will not write down the name of an honester man in his heavenly records. The sturdy old Michigander does not have his clothes made at Poole's, or follow the meridian line in parting his hair, but nevertheless, he will not steal, and he has the courage to brand the hand that does.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered Liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. *W.* Carter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ELECTION NOTICE!

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich. Feb. 25, 1879.

To the Electors of Charlevoix County.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County, at their annual meeting in October, 1878, and at their adjourned meeting in January, 1879. The undersigned gives notice that at the time of holding the next annual Township meeting, to wit: On Monday, April 7, 1879, the question of a tax of three thousand five hundred dollars, voted by said Board of Supervisors to aid in defraying the expenses of an iron bridge across Pine River will be submitted to you. Those voting in favor of such tax, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Upon the tax" and those voting against the tax shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against the Tax."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year first above written.

RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands [illegible] with beech and maple, [illegible] and are accessible to best [illegible]

WATER AND RAIL

And are [illegible] for cash or on long time, [illegible] to the great Fox [illegible] Rose & Buttars' office, East above the Lake Mouth.

The Grand Rapids & [illegible] railroad runs through [illegible]

The entire Northern [illegible] Wheat lands are sold in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a [illegible] with Stores and FIFTY THOUSAND [illegible] rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grand [illegible] already been sold.

The wealth of [illegible] is in the soil and now is the time to [illegible] a share of the profits. Here it can be had cheaply.

Send for Pamphlet containing maps, photographs, &c.

Address

W. B. HUMPHREY,

Commissioner,

Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames.

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 1381y

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Manufacturers of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please remember the [illegible] Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1878.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Orders left in hands at all times large and accepted to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Send new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSELL & RAENSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 31 and 33 Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

Wholesale dealers in Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. All [illegible] done on short notice. 6-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox Rose & Buttars' store, and will [illegible] supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Invoiced Quality. Prices always low. Give me a call.

25tf W. Bradley.

DAVID PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calsomining, Paper Hanging, &c., etc. Orders left at the store of Cook & Howard will receive prompt attention. 1377

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., June 26, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Silas Hamlin, against Chas. Holdsmit for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4995, dated May 27, 1875, upon and N. E. ¼ of the southwest quarter of section 28, Township 33, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. C. TORREY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Aug. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Bolger, of Boyne Falls Mich., against Henry Homestead Entry No. 4004, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 24, Town 32 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. TORREY, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec. in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayjackeyah deceased. On reading and filing a petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Tayjackeyah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Mr. Miller, administrator of said estate praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the first day of February, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary A. Allison are the defendants, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and state, and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. CROSS,

Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,

Solicitor for complainant. 39

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874 upon e ½ of sec. section 7, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec. 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. C. TORREY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Green against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4112, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sec. section 36, Tow nship 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county Mich, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

W. H. C. TORREY, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE nianetieth call for the redemption of 5s0 bonds was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 24th. Amount, $20,150,000—interest and principal payable on the 24th of May.

THE failure of the Peru Steel & Iron Company at Clintonville, N. Y., is announced. Liabilities, $250,000.

ON the afternoon of the 24th, while the mail train south was being shifted at Chamberlaing, Va., one car somehow left the track and ran down an embankment eight feet high and overturned. Of the twenty-five passengers on board, fifteen were seriously injured.

ACCORDING to a Portland (Oregon) dispatch of the 26th, a party of settlers on the Lower Weiner had lately followed a party of Indians, who began depredating the ranches in that section and killing stock and steelmen, into the mountains between Payette and the South Fork of the Salmon River. Here the savages were drawn into an ambuscade, and the entire party, numbering thirty-six, destroyed.

THE man, who some time ago, in broad daylight, tore the diamonds from the ears of Mrs. DeBary, on Fifth avenue, in New York City, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says iron has advanced in price $1.50 per ton since the 1st of January, 1879.

ON the night of the 26th ult., the schooner David H. Tulck was blown ashore at Ramogat, N. J., and the Captain, his wife and three seamen were drowned.

THE East St. Louis Rail Mill was recently entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $150,000.

AT Baltimore, Md., a few evenings ago, a coal-oil lamp exploded in a house occupied by Mrs. Sharp (colored.) Clara Sharp and her son were burned to death, and a colored man and Mrs. Sharp were severely injured. The house was destroyed.

ON the night of the 27th ult., a sad and fearful disaster occurred at Carbon Hill, Ohio, a small place in the Hocking Valley. J. M. Lunsford, who kept a small store attached to his house, was awakened by fire and smoke at midnight, and at once set about removing his family. His wife and a baby, aged two years, were placed out of danger, and he then went to the store for the rest of the family, but he was overcome by smoke and suffocated. Within five minutes of the discovery of the fire, the building was completely enveloped in flames, and the shouts and cries of the poor victims (seven in number) remaining in the building were heard by the neighbors but could not assist at the fire, but they could not be reached, and the father and three daughters, aged twenty, thirteen and ten years, and three small sisters, aged seven, twelve and seven, perished in the flames. It was feared the wife and mother would become a raving maniac.

THE public-debt statement, issued on the 1st, shows the following: Total debt (including interest of $24,938,176), $2,473,560,-699 Cash in Treasury, $267,290,858. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $3,026,307,541. Increase during February, $311,411.

Personal and Political.

ON the 24th, the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Bishop Foley took place at Baltimore. The attendance of clergy and laity was large, and the exercises imposing.

ON the evening of the 23d, ex-Congressman Isaac Newton died at his residence in Rondout, N. Y. He was eighty-eight years old.

AT a meeting held on the evening of the 21st, the German Republican Central Committee of New York adopted a resolution requesting the President to veto the Chinese Immigration bill passed by Congress. The New York *Tribune* of the 24th contained a lengthy letter from Senator Blaine in reply to reflections cast by William Lloyd Garrison upon the Senator while he voted for the bill. Mr. Blaine justifies the adoption of the measure on commercial, sanitary and religious grounds, and advocates the protection of labor from the competition, not influences of Chinese immigration.

A LARGE number of citizens, who had assembled in a public hall, in San Francisco, for worship, on the evening of the 23d, adopted a resolution, to be telegraphed to the President, petitioning him to sign the Chinese-Immigration bill, as a measure vital to our civil peace, our business prosperity and our Christian civilization."

ON the morning of the 25th, at Chicago, Mme. Lachapelle concluded her task of walking 3,000 quarter miles—2,700 in as many quarter hours, and 300 in as many ten minutes. Her last quarter mile was made in 1 minute 59½ seconds.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON has un lertaken to float down the Mississippi from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans in his life-saving suit. He started on the morning of the 24th.

THE Rhode Island Prohibitory State Convention, which met at Providence, on the 26th, placed in nomination as candidates for State officers the present Republican incumbents.

THE people of Dexter, Me., decline to accept the detective's theory that Mr. Barton, the Cashier of the Savings Bank, of that place, committed suicide and, recently held a criminal service in honor of the man who was "faithful unto death."

C. W. ANGELL, the defaulting Secretary of the Bellman Palace Car Company, appeared before the Criminal Court, in Chicago, on the 27th ult., pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and was immediately sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary at Joliet.

F. P. DEWEES, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Greenback party, has addressed a letter to Thomas M. Nicholls, Secretary of the Honest-Money League, refusing to enter into the proposed public discussion of the Greenback question unless the Honest-Money League "can show that it is authorized to speak for one or both of the regularly-organized political parties."

ON the 27th ult., the New York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions requesting the President to withhold his signature from the anti-Chinese bill.

IN a letter, published on the 27th ult., William Lloyd Garrison replies to Mr. Blaine, and attempts to show that the prescription of the Chinese is akin to the persecution of the negroes in the days of slavery. He denies that the treaty has been violated in the past by China, and denounces the whole anti-Chinese agitation as a development of the spirit of caste, against which, he says, anti-slavery men have made it the work of their lives to struggle.

ON the morning of the 27th ult., the New Orleans *Times* announced the contemplated resignation of Gov. Nicholls.

GOV. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, resigned, on the 27th ult., and was immediately thereafter commissioned United States Senator.

THE Ohio State Republican Convention will be held at Cincinnati on the 28th of May.

AT a mass meeting of the people of San Francisco, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., resolutions were adopted requesting the President to shun the bill restricting Chinese immigration. Republican, Democratic and Workingmen's speakers addressed the meeting, and great unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

THE Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan held their State Conventions at Lansing, on the 28th, and agreed upon the following nominations: For Supreme Judge, John R. Shiman; for Regents, George N. Sanford and Henry Whiting. The financial plank of the joint platform was as follows:

"That money should be issued in sufficient volume to meet the requisites of business; that the Government should regulate the value of money by preventing a uniform ratio between supply and demand, and that this delicate and important power should never be delegated to banks, corporations or individuals."

AN indictment has been found in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, sitting at Danville, against five County Judges in Virginia, on the alleged charge of withholding from negroes the right of serving on juries. On the 28th ult., both houses of the Virginia Legislature adopted resolutions directing the Attorney-General to take proper steps to bring such proceedings before the United States Supreme Court for review and final adjudication. The action of the Federal Court was roundly condemned in the resolutions which were adopted.

On the night of the 1st, the President sent to the House, where the measure originated, his veto of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. A motion to pass the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, was defeated by a vote of 109 yeas to 76 nays—not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 26th, the cattle plague had made its appearance at Manchester and other places in England. The authorities have directed the immediate slaughter of the infected animals and all others adjacent.

A HEAVY storm prevailed throughout Italy, on the 26th. Venice was inundated from the sea, the water in St. Mark's Place standing thirty inches deep, and the canal from there to Naples was strewn with wrecks. The British steamer Sinetria was wrecked at Salerno, and eighteen persons were drowned.

EVANS, DAVIES & CO., proprietors of the Llynfi Collieries, at Hanley, Eng., failed, on the 27th ult.

WORK has been commenced, at Madrid, on the buildings for the International Exhibition of 1880.

THE steamer Adriatic was recently wrecked near Dunkirk, Scotland. Of the forty nine persons on board, forty-two perished.

A VIENNA telegram of the 27th ult. reports a tremendous avalanche near Marburg, resulting in the death of twenty-one persons and the destruction of nine houses.

BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, the distinguished German publicist, died on the 28th ult.

THE Mayor of Sheffield, Eng., stated, on the 28th ult., that there were in the town 4,000 destitute persons and 400 starving families.

THE Russian Government has ordered a criminal inquiry into the affairs of the lately-suspended Bank of Kostroff, and directed the arrest of the Managing Director.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 28th ult. reports the revival of the Macedonian insurrection.

THE announcement was made, on the 28th ult., that Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, would, on the 13th of March, wed Princess Louisa Margaret, niece of the Emperor of Germany.

IN London, on the 1st, the following failures were announced: Campbell & Co.; London Numerical and General Printing Works; George Francis Dickinson. Aggregate liabilities, $1,500,000.

A TELEGRAM was received in London from the Viceroy of India, on the 1st, announcing the receipt of a telegram from Yakoob Khan stating that Shere Ali died on the 21st of February.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 1st says the rebellion against the Chinese Government in Kashgar had been completely crushed.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta dispatch of the 2d, the Viceroy had received from Yakoob Khan a proposition for the renewal of friendly relations.

XLVth Congress—Third Session.

IN the Senate, on the 24th, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, for a voyage of exploration by way of Behring's Strait, the ship Jeannette, tendered by J. G. Bennett, was passed. The Army appropriation bill was further considered, and a lengthy debate ensued on the clause in regard to allowing railroads to use their telegraph lines for economical purposes, several proposed amendments being rejected, and one accepted, the clause as reframed in the bill reads: "And telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies which have telegraph lines and which shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed upon the Pacific railroads by Title 65 of the Revised Statutes, so far as the Government and the general public at rates to be fixed by the Government according to the provisions of Title 65 of the Revised Statutes;" the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments members except such as were III at 2:30, on the morning of the 25th, the Senate was called to order by the President pro tem., and, on the roll being called, a quorum failed to answer to their names. The Army appropriation bill was further considered, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

IN the House, on the 24th, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, for a voyage of exploration by way of Behring's Strait, the ship Jeannette, tendered by J. G. Bennett, was passed. The Army appropriation bill was further considered, and a lengthy debate ensued on the clause in regard to allowing railroads to use their telegraph lines for economical purposes, several proposed amendments being rejected, and one accepted, the clause as reframed in the bill reads: "And telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies which have telegraph lines and which shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed upon the Pacific railroads by Title 65 of the Revised Statutes, so far as the Government and the general public at rates to be fixed by the Government according to the provisions of Title 65 of the Revised Statutes;" the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments members except such as were III at 2:30, on the morning of the 25th, the Senate was called to order by the President pro tem., and, on the roll being called, a quorum failed to answer to their names. The Army appropriation bill was further considered, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 27th ult., Mr. Teller, from the special committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the Constitutional rights of citizens of the United States, submitted the report of the majority, and said the minority reserved the right to submit a report. Mr. Teller also submitted a resolution continuing the investigation, and, after a brief debate, it is to sit during the recess, but it was objected to by Senator Davis, who had been acting as opposition for the payment of arrears of pensions to soldiers during the late war; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and for the protection of the Board of Health. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was carried by a vote of 2 to 1, and the bill was passed by the following vote: YEAS, 153; NAYS, 76; after reporting from committee and passed. A Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill was then appointed, and, on motion of Senator Davis, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked by the House. Mr. Hiscock moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill amending the Postal laws, which, upon question, was rejected. The Senate Yellow-Fever bill was taken up, and a substitute was agreed to—25 to 20—for the amendment, establishing a Board of Health to consist of three officers in the service of the United States, and to attempt to establish quarantine regulations and make investigations; the bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 34 yeas, 13 nays—all the Republicans voting against the bill, as did also one of the members from New York; a motion to reconsider was made and carried, and the bill was laid on the table. The Chair laid before the Senate the President's Message vetoing the Chinese Immigration bill was read, and the question as to whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the veto, was put, and resulted in the bill receiving 76 less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the bill was rejected. The report and resolutions for the impeachment of George C. Swayne, of the United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, were presented by Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Hewitt also presented the petition of Mr. Swayne, asking for an investigation into the charges against him. Mr. Hewitt also presented the petition of Mr. Swayne, asking for an investigation into the charges against him. Mr. Hewitt also presented the petition of Mr. Swayne, asking for an investigation into the charges against him.

IN the House, on the 27th ult., Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Board of Health. After adjournment, the Senate reassembled at one o'clock, and a Conference Committee was appointed on the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws. A letter was submitted, and its reception objected to, from the California Constitutional Convention, thanking Congress for the triumphant passage of the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese, and declaring that the Senators and members who supported the bill will receive the lasting gratitude of the people of California. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending David T. Corbin entitled to a seat as Senator from South Carolina, in place of M. C. Butler, the present incumbent, was defeated—yeas 25, nays 36—Senator Cameron (Pa.), voting yea; Senators Matthews and Patterson voting with the Democrats. The Army appropriation amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were agreed to. The Senate amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that Hon. Frost Thorn is not entitled to a seat in the House from the Fifth Congressional District of Texas, and that Hon. John H. Reagan is entitled to the same, were agreed to—Mr. Reagan having been elected to the Senate. The Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions was taken up, and an amendment was agreed to providing that no pension shall commence from the death or from the time of actual disability, previous to the time application be made prior to July, 1880; other amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended, was passed—86 to 24. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then considered, and several amendments were agreed to. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was received back in the House, and the Senate amendments were non-concurred in—the vote on the amendment providing for the Republican Mail subsidy failing by a tie—all the Democrats and the Republicans voting in the negative. The House then asked a Conference on the bill, and the Speaker announced the following Conferees: Messrs. Wood, Atkins and Hiscock, Democrats, and Messrs. Frye, Hale and Conger, Republicans. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued on the amendment appropriating $250,000 to supply the deficiencies of the Department of Justice for the present fiscal year. Mr. Hiscock moved to strike out the clause relating thereto, and to insert an appropriation of $50,000 as a sum to defray the expenses of the United States Courts in the Southern States, pending the investigations and prosecutions of election crimes, which was rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 98; after reported from committee and passed. A Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill was appointed, and, after the evening session a motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that the Senate amendments relating to the Supervisors in the United States, and with the consent of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, all the bill, as amended, was passed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was also considered and passed. The vote by which the Arkansas-Pensions bill was passed was reconsidered, 70 to 69, and the bill was laid upon the table. Amendments extending the provisions of the bill to widows and soldiers of the Mexican War, was also reconsidered by a vote of 72 to 68, and the bill was passed—yeas, 151; nays, 73—and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate bill granting relief to certain persons who, during the late war, were employed in the Treasury Department, was taken up, and, after debate, was passed

Twenty four bars of soap for one dollar at See's

Closing out winter goods cheap at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Before adjourning the Senate elected Senator Perry once more President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

The Custer Cavalry Brigadiers at Washington feasted last week that old Zeke Chandler, of Michigan, was in town

The petitions for a reform school for girls are said to outnumber all others. It seems that an institution of such an odious nomenclature, should not need to be petitioned for.

The National House of Representatives has passed, with some amendments, the bill providing for the taking of a census in 1880. The enumeration is to begin on the last Monday of June next.

A company is being formed at Milwaukee for the purpose of building a flouring mill having one hundred run of stone. If built according to present specifications, this will be the largest flouring mill in the world.

The President vetoed the anti Chinese bill on the 1st, and congress has failed to pass it over his veto. The President will no doubt cause the treaty with Pekin to be so modified as to correct the evils aimed at by the bill.

In 1876 the Democrats of Michigan declared that "coin is the only money recognized by the traditions of the Democratic party as warranted by the constitution." And now the same party has swallowed the greenbackers, body and breeches.

The Republican State Convention held at Lansing on the 6th, was a harmonious and earnest gathering. They nominated the following ticket. Justices of the Supreme Court, Judge Campbell; Regents, E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, and James Scherer, of Bay City.

The town drum, upon which the boys of the old fourth Michigan cavalry hammered out the drum obligato in that lead stirring selection. "The Rogue's March," the day they captured Jeff Davis, is now one of the sacred relics preserved at the Flint city band room.

The man who married a whole family in Traverse county. He married a lady with whom he lived two years, when death took her from his arms. He then married her sister, with whom he lived five years, when she also died. He is now married to the mother of two former wives.

The President got all ready to veto the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and had his message written, when an intimation of his intentions reached Senator Chandler, and that gentleman moved upon the executive works. Mr. Chandler declines to be interviewed as to what passed between himself and the President on the subject, merely remarking, "I told him it wouldn't do" and when we his arguments were, they accomplished their purpose, and Mr. Chandler didn't take his eye off the chief magistrate till the bill was signed.

Large droves of cattle have of late impeded traffic over the Union Pacific railroad in Western Nebraska. The surrounding country is covered with snow to the depth of several inches, and the railway, at exposed points where the snow has been blown off, affords the only bare ground suitable for having lodging purposes, for miles around. One or two engines have been wrecked in attempting to force a passage through the blockade, and trainor are now run through the region only in daylight, when the cattle are away rooting under the snow for a substance.

The Democratic party of Michigan has formally, through its states convention, swallowed the inflation, greenbackism, "National Greenback" paper money platform and ticket, shoved down its throat by Misses W. Field; but it is not possible that hard money Democrats—honest Democrats, who hold to the time honored old Democratic financial and constitutional principles—can so ignominously, completely, and vainly lay their manhood in the dust, and vote to sustain such a platform and ticket. Those who of them will either not vote at all, or vote for the reputable, strange, and unlike, sound, honest money platform which will be put in the field by the Republicans.

The Fusion.

The Democratic and National parties of this state have coalesced. The basis is a Democratic surrender to the National Banks of everything but the framework of the party organization; the conspiration is the hope of improving the national prospects of the Democracy in 1880 by overcoming now, through this device, Republican allegiance. At the convention held at Lansing on the 27th, they nominated the following ticket For Justice of the Supreme Court, John R. Shipman, of Coldwater; for Regents of the University, George P. Sanford, of Lansing, and Henry Whiting, of St Clair. The character of the coming contest is now clearly determined. It will be in new phase the honest money fight of last year. The Michigan Republicans will hold again the lost of national finance and the public faith they defended so magnificently in 1878, and they will win another signal victory. They will be aided by Democrats who will not surrender their convictions on such vital questions, and by Nationals who will not help on Democratic plottings.

Old Zach to the Front.

The following is a verbatim report of the speech of Senator Chandler delivered on the 24 on the arrears of pensions bill:

MR. PRESIDENT — Twenty two years ago to morrow, in the old hall of the Senate, now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States, I, in company with Jefferson Davis, stood up and swore before Almighty God that I would support the Constitution of the United States. Jefferson Davis came from the Cabinet of Franklin Pierce into the Senate of the United States and took the oath with me to be faithful to this government. During four years I sat in this body with Jefferson Davis, and saw preparations going on from day to day for the overthrow of the government. With treason in his heart and perjury on his lips he took the oath to sustain the government that he meant to overthrow. Sir, there was method in that madness. He in co-operation with other men from his section, and in the Cabinet of Buchanan, made careful preparations for the event that was to follow. Your armies were scattered all over this broad land, where they could not be used in an emergency. Your fleets were scattered wherever the winds blew and water was found to float them, where they could not be used to put down the rebellion. Your treasury was depleted until your loads, bearing six per cent, principal and interest payable in coin, were sold for 88 cents on the dollar for current expenses, and with no buyers. The proposition were evidently made. Your arms were issued under an apparently innocent clause in an army bill, providing that the Secretary of War might, at his discretion, sell such arms as he declared it for the interest of the government to sell.

Sir, 18 years ago last month I sat in these halls and listened to Jefferson Davis deliver his farewell address, informing us what our constitutional duties to this Government were. They he left and entered into a rebellion to overthrow the Government that he had sworn to support. I remained here, sir, during the whole of that terrible rebellion. I saw our brave soldiers, by thousands and hundreds of thousands, aye, I might say millions, pass through to the theatre of war, and I saw their shattered ranks return. I saw steamboat after steamboat and railroad train after railroad train arrive with wounded. I was with my friend from Rhode Island (Burnside) when he commanded the army of the Potomac, and saw piles of legs and arms that made humanity shudder. I saw the widow and orphan in their homes, and heard the weeping and wailing of those who had lost their dearest and their best. Mr. President, I little thought, at that time, that I should live to hear in the Senate of the United States eulogies upon Jefferson Davis living—a living rebel eulogized on the floor of the United States Senate. Sir, I am amazed to hear it, and I can tell the gentlemen on the other side that they little know the spirit of the North when they come here at this day and with bravado on their lips utter eulogies on a man whom every man, woman and child in the North believes to have been a double dyed traitor to his government.

We can sell you a good clock for $2.00 Fox, Rose & Buttars.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayganokeyo deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased) all the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) N rth of Range seven west, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS,
Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,
THE INDUSTRIAL
History of the United States
Being a complete history of all the important Industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.
About 1000 large octavo pages and 3000 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.
SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.
For terms and territory apply at once to
The Henry Bill Publ'g Co., Norwich, Ct.

Health and Comfort
SPRING BED,
MORE
COMFORTABLE
and
DURABLE
Than
Any Yet Invented.
Address
A. J. MUDGE,
Barnard, Mich

Sugar Time is Coming!
Call at the Hardware Store of M. A. STOCKMAN and see his
SAP PANS,
Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.
McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much
An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Simon H. Newman, of Norton, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Theodore Pratt, of the same place, bearing date, said October 29th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1875, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 122, which mortgage was assigned by the said Theodore Pratt to William B. Sargent, on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 39, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars contained therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, (to-wit): The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township Thirty-three, (33) North of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgage

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]
Dated the 24th day of Jan., 1879.

B. See,
DEALER IN
General
Merchandise,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.
I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.
Feb. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,
CHARLEVOIX,
Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with
GROCERIES
As cheap as ever.
We shall open a first-class
BAKERY
AND
Boarding House
This Spring.
Mar. 4, 1878

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Boughtand sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
Fourthousand acres in the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and stations on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich.
1161y

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Rates reasonable.
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in which can be taken all of Speckled Trout Beyond moved free of charge.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of See & Washburn will please call and settle, as I am closing up the business of the firm.
Byron See,
Charlevoix, Feb. 18, 1879.

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.
I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of
The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.
35-tyr D. S. SMITH.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than can be bought north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Hezekiah Mudge, and Margaret Mudge his wife, of Wauton, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. B. Custer, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 341, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. B. Custer to Elias J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich. on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 23 day of September, A. D. 1876, in liber 1 of Mortgages, on page 62, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-1 dollars and eighty seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars contained therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, (to-wit): The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township Thirty-three, (33) North of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgage
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]
Dated the 24th day of Jan., 1879.

Election Notice.

State of Michigan, } ss. Charlevoix }
Sheriff's office, Feb. 3d, 1879.

To the Electors of Charlevoix County:

You are hereby notified that at the Election to be held in this State on the second Monday of April in the following officers are to be elected, viz: A Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the place of James V. Campbell, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1879, and two Regents of the University, in place of Cushman K. Davis and Charles Upton, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31, 1879.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the estate of Peter Kaiser, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased) all the following described real estate, to wit: The south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range seven (7) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FRENCH,
Administratrix

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Administratrix.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Chauncey Orvis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased) all the following described real estate, to wit: The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres more or less.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FRENCH,
Administratrix

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Administratrix.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 47. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Mar. 18, 1879. Whole No., 478

Boardman River Flour
Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the
FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL
Its reputation is now so well established that those here using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.
THE GRAND TRAVERSE
Also made by ourselves is made of the cleanest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both Kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and notice as low as pioneer grades made from spring wheat flour.
OUR BOARDMAN RIVER
made from winter, spring and patent flour, is definitely combined.
Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
Published every Tuesday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH
One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
Rates for advertising furnished on application.
Notices of 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Double a Business line or 3 lines or more of nonpar, $3.00 per year.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.
Prices Always Reasonable.
Agent for the New American Sewing Machine

If you need anything in the
MEDICINE LINE,
CALL ON
Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.
I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of
The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.
35-tyr O. S. SMITH.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—From present indications we are inclined to think that navigation will not be open here much before April.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 284 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
J. MILO EATON, N. G.
O. S. SMITH, Secy.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 297 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
F. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON Secy.

I. O. G. T.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 607, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. All sisters and brothers in good standing are cordially welcome to the use of same.
ALBERT E. MASON, W. S.

I. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TUTTON, Secy.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., departs at 1 p. m. Mail arrives daily, at 12 M., departs at 1:00 P. M.
NORTH AND mail arrives at 8 p. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrives at 8 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.
WILLSON & SMITH, EDITORS.

Local News.

GEN. THORP was in town Friday.

Drag teeth at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

Timber on the ground for the new SEATING building.

Jo Bennett a nice lot of calico at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

P. W. FULLER, and two sons, returned from Racine, Wis., Saturday.

The Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix convenes next Monday, March 24th.

GEO. W. WHITE, of Chicago, Special Agent of the P. O. Department, was in town Sunday.

WHY is a young man at a church social like a dull razor? Because he is always stropped.

CHAS. E. CALL, Esq., United States Commissioner, was in town yesterday on legal business.

THE scow Prince is going to the dust of Mercier this spring in charge of Capt. John Dosk.

Carpenter & Bartholomew are receiving new goods every week, and their assortment is good.

MR. DOONEY purchased some green ribbon yesterday, it being St. Patrick's Day "in the morning."

C. READ, of Sheboygan, Wis., has purchased the schooner Jessie Winters for the Pine Lake trade.

THE schooner Evening Star will be commanded by Capt. Alex Dosk next season, and will trade here.

You can buy winter goods very low at Carpenter & Bartholomew's, to make room for their spring stock

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleuby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1y.

ADVICE.—The necessity of moving the buildings occupied by us, and other hindrances, has made us late with this issue.

Dried peaches, prunes, cured peaches, Mocho coffee, Rio coffee, ground coffee, roasted coffee, just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

GEO MILLER has received an assortment of fine samples from E. S. Pierce, Grand Rapids, and will take your measure for a suit of clothes.

Corn meal and oat meal at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

Look out this week for a large stock of boots and shoes at Fox, Rose & Buttars'

Carpenter & Bartholomew are still paying cash for all kinds of farm produce. Bring it along and get your cash and pay your taxes.

THE Van Raalte will run on her old route between Petoskey and Mackinac next season. She will make several trips to Traverse City on the opening of navigation.

MRS. MARY E SPRAGUE, mother of E. L. Sprague, editor of the *Eagle*, died last Tuesday at Traverse City. She has been a resident of this State for more than forty years.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A complete set of apparatus for taking pictures, including a large tent, and considerable stock. Inquire soon at the office of J. Milo Eaton.

APPOINTMENT.—Hannah, Lay & Co. have appointed Capt. A. G. Aldrich of this place, to the command of the steamer Clara Belle. A better appointment could not have been made.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—John Bell, of this place, has purchased a lot on Bridge street, adjoining Nettleton's wagon shop, and will erect a 20x40 flour and feed store thereon this spring.

DR. LEWIS, of this place, has sold his residence to Wm. P. Edson, for the sum of $1,000, and will erect a fine residence on the hill near the residence of Hon. John Nichols, as soon as spring opens.

FOR SALE.—That large brown house, in this village, on south side of Round Lake, known as the Clifford House. Is for sale. For terms apply to E. H. Green, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

We spent Monday evening with the Petoskey Band, at their room. They number ten mpath pieces, and under the skillful leadership of Prof. Will Smith, they execute difficult music with a grace and ease that it is a treat to listen to. The boys all understand their business.

WE made a hasty trip to Petoskey and Little Traverse this week. We found our editorial brethren of both places rejoicing in good health and plenty of business, whereat we rejoiced also. That prince of lumbjords, Mr. Cushman, of the Cushman House, Petoskey, met us at his door with the usual cheerful welcome, and treated us during our stay with his usual courtesy. Petoskey is on the up hill track.

THE APPROPRIATION.—Col. Mansfield writes Mr. Nettleton of this place, that he shall expend the $12,000 of Charlevoix harbor funds as expeditiously as "red tape" will permit. He proposes to add one hundred feet to the south pier and fifty feet to the north pier, but asks for suggestions Mr Nettleton will recommend that this plan be reversed, as observation has forgot him that the north pier should be the longest. The pier work will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000, leaving $7,000 to expend in dredging Col. Mansfield says he will make a great improvement in our harbor the coming season.

CAPT. CLIFFORD, of the 5th U. S. Infantry, well known in Charlevoix, was, through the petty malice of another officer, arraigned before a Court Martial on a trumped up charge, at Fort Snelling, lately, and the finding of the court unanimously acquitted the Captain. The following is from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*:

Soldiers and citizens alike rejoice at the announcement of the restoration to his command of Capt. Walter Clifford, of the Seventh Infantry, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the court martial lately held in this city. Capt. Clifford's gallant record as a soldier, and his character as a gentleman, will not be dimmed by this temporary suspension from command.

FROM BEAVER ISLAND.

More Concerning the "Hoard" of the County of Manitou.

BEAVER ISLAND, March 4, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Times dull and plenty of snow. The only excitement here lately was on the arrival of the mail containing copies of your paper of Feb. 25th, which contained my last letter—"The Chairman of the Board" declares there will be "blood spilt," on account of your correspondent's exposing of some few of their unlawful acts. They have charged some eight or ten different persons with writing my last letter, but have not guessed the right one yet. As soon as they do I suppose they will commence that blood spilling will and pay, as they must know by this time that the people are in earnest, as in nearly every instances they are cool. I did not write it but it is true, and I can further it if necessary. The sooner these warbles come to the conclusion that bullie and blood spillers hereafter must take a back seat in Beaver Island, the better it will be for themselves or they might find out that we have a penal institution in Jackson for the benefit of such gentry.

During the last week a protest has been signed by a large number of our citizens to serve on the County Treasurer against the payment of the illegal Highway orders issued by the two Supervisors referred to in my last letter. Judge Goodwin, will be likely to settle the matter. During the late fall of snow the two Supervisors referred to above, set several men and boys to work shoveling snow out of the road in the town where they live, and this reported they have issued a large number of County orders for different amounts for shovelling snow.

Sheriff Miller, and Ed Bedford arrived home safe on Feb. 27th. Isaac Campbell, also returned from Petoskey with a sleigh at the same time. On Feb. 28 James H. Irving, of High Island, lost his horse, sleigh and some goods in the Lake, three miles west of Hog Island, while crossing from Cross Village to Beaver Harbor. He came on foot the rest of the way. Loss $150, to $200. No more deaths from "spitzbergen" since my last. X Y Z.

30 cent tea better than ever at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The Cheboygan *Tribune* says that Rev. A. P. Morrison, of that place, is to deliver his lecture, "The Young Man of To-day," in Charlevoix next Tuesday evening.

MR GEO PENSZER, of Old Mission, writes as follows, under the date of February 28 to the Michigan *Homestead* of the fruit prospects in Northern Michigan:

Can we expect a full crop of fruit the coming season? I would from a mere casualism of our coldest weather to the present time: January 2, 7 degrees above. February 14, 2 degrees above. February 15, 3 degrees above. February 18, zero. February 26, 5 degrees above. February 27, 6 degrees below. These are all the days that the mercury has fallen below 0 degrees above zero.

Sweet cherries, Kittin's Black Tartarian and Yellow Spanish are all perfect yet. The more hardy fruits I have not examined. Traverse City papers, 20 miles from here, report a little colder weather but they are at the water level and do not represent the high lands about the Bay. In spite of all wise cautions, we begin to count our chickens.

REV. A. Barnard, some account of whose work among the Indians, at New Mission, we gave a few weeks ago, is now engaged in a translation of Moody & Sankey's gospel hymns for the use of the Indians. Some time ago he completed a first edition but this is exhausted, and now he proposes a large and more perfect work. It will contain the songs in English and Ojibbwa. Mr. Barnard has a small printing press upon which he does his own work, setting his own type and performing all the labor himself. The Indians curiously and successfully watch the process of the work in which they are so much interested.

Thus, with scarcely any help from outside sources, Mr. Barnard is devoting time and talents to this work that seems to give such small returns, for the Indian is a hard creature to reclaim and christianize.—*G. T. Herald.*

THE VETO MESSAGE.

President Hayes, in a Message to the House, Gives His Reasons for Disapproving of the Chinese Immigration Bill.

The following is the full text of the President's Veto Message delivered to the National House of Representatives, on the evening of the 1st:

To the House of Representatives: After a very careful consideration of House bill 2,444, entitled "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States," which seems to me to be of great importance, in which body it originated, I return the same with my objections.

The bill, as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives, was confined in its provisions to the object named in its title, which was to limit, but not prohibit, the immigration of Chinese to the United States. The only amendment to the bill proposed and adopted by the Senate was the insertion of the limitation of the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country in any vessel to fifteen, and as this limitation was in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel, or to any considerable number of vessels, it was not objectionable, as I conceive, in principle, and its chief purpose and effect of the amendment was simply to add a limitation to an existing law, the limit of its absolute exclusion.

The bill as amended in the Senate was presented to me, from an independent and apparently disinterested source, and its terms and provisions appeared to me to be entirely unobjectionable, as they certainly were within the power of Congress to enact. Before considering the question, by this procedure of the act, the legislation and emigration of their citizens and subjects from the territory of the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in recommending such legislation as may be necessary for the enforcement of this article. The Government of China also agrees to consider, whenever, and as often as the Government of the United States or Chinese subjects in China think it necessary, what other articles of voluntary commerce, such as opium, shall be absolutely prohibited entry into or export from China, and to adopt measures for the entry of the same, subject to such conditions as may be found necessary. The Government of the United States will, upon the receipt of notice, communicate to the Government of China the names of such articles as it may wish to have thus prohibited, and will prohibit the importation of the articles named from and after the time when the Government of China shall have taken the necessary measures to exclude them. The Government of China will exact from vessels of the United States or their consignees entering the open ports of China no higher tonnage dues than are exacted of the vessels of the most favored nation, and no other or higher duties will be exacted of American vessels or their consignees than are exacted of the vessels or consignees of the most favored nation. Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as voluntary emigrants or coming therein as the travelers, or residing or being within the territory of the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States."

As evidence of the liberal spirit in the light of the experience then influential in suggesting their adoption, all those but the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principal mischief to be remedied.

The introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of a forced and servile importation, and not of a voluntary emigration, seeking employment, and there upon workers and in a manner consistent with the system of our institutions and supposed to be free from many of the objections justly urged against the importation of laborers under contract. Proposition, by the Government of China to those liberal principles of freedom in emigration with which we were familiar, and upon which we are so well satisfied, was agreed to in a forward manner, and the final article in the treaty, and other provisions in the future of greater security, have greatly resulted in the satisfaction and the permanent engagement of equal, if not of greater, numbers of Chinese to foreign nations, the immediate presence of permanent peace and good will between the two countries.

Whether, as in these have always been peace and friendship between the United States and China respectively. They shall not hostile or injurious action by the one against the people or property of the other, but shall exert their friendly influence to prevent such action by others. And if any such action shall occur within their territories they will severally exert all their power to repress it, and will punish those who may commit the same. Subjects of China may reside in the United States and shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions as may be enjoyed by those who are or may become citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States."

As evidence of the liberal spirit in the light of the experience then influential in suggesting their adoption, all those but the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principal mischief to be remedied.

The introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of a forced and servile importation, and not of a voluntary emigration, seeking employment, and there upon workers and in a manner consistent with the system of our institutions and supposed to be free from many of the objections justly urged against the importation of laborers under contract. Proposition, by the Government of China to those liberal principles of freedom in emigration with which we were familiar, and upon which we are so well satisfied, was agreed a forward manner, and the final article in the future of greater security, have greatly resulted in the satisfaction and the permanent engagement of equal, if not of greater, numbers of Chinese to foreign nations, the immediate presence of permanent peace and good will between the two countries.

Whether, as in these have always been peace and friendship between the United States and China respectively. They shall not hostile or injurious action by the one against the people or property of the other, but shall exert their friendly influence to prevent such action by others. And if any such action shall occur within their territories they will severally exert all their power to repress it, and will punish those who may commit the same. Subjects of China may reside in the United States and shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions as may be enjoyed by those who are or may become citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States."

The first of these articles are made supplemental, provides for a great amount of protection for the persons both of the persons and property of American citizens in China and of Chinese subjects in this country. It is upon this ample body of the treaty rights and securities of our Chinese friends in this country depend. It is obvious that, were the rest of the treaty left in force, the withdrawal of these articles would voluntarily accept them by our laws and by the action of Congress in the bill before me, as thereinbefore set forth, would be a practical abrogation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligations except such as include the part denounced, it is substantially by our part of the very essential liberties the other party from the whole treaty.

I am convinced that whatever urgency might in any quarter of by any, believe be supposed to require the instant suppression of further immigration from China, in my judgment no such necessity exists as will make any treaty provision of the Chinese strong in this country, and no circumstances can tolerate an expulsion of our citizens from China, or a practical denial to them of the protection of person and property which is due to the most favored treaty and violations of law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that outrage.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report concludes with finding that full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Nortes, Sherman and others were not entitled to the certificates of certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of the names, Brand and Clark acts, prior to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a majority of the Electors of the Electors and the real choice of the people at the last Presidential election.

MINORITY REPORT.

On the afternoon of the 3d, the minority of the Potter Investigating Committee presented their report. In it, while testifying to the equitable and generous spirit which characterized the decisions and rulings of the Chairman, they announce that their dissent from the views in the report of the majority, both as to the pertinence of the same to the investigation and to the conclusions expressed upon the testimony taken. While the Florida investigation was begun they had offered a resolution that the scope of their labors be limited, as well as being charged upon the Canvassers and returning officers, should be examined. This was voted down by the majority, although it was a matter of notoriety that both kinds of charges were made. While acknowledging the unfairness of the decision, the minority yielded and conducted the investigation in accordance with the wishes of the majority. They charge that the report of the majority is not confidentially to dissent from the action of the majority in affecting to report for whom the vote of Florida was given after they had refused to examine both sides of that very question.

THE OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

While their work was in progress a publication was made of the testimony taken before the Republicans secretly manufactured another, antedating the publication by this same, but they could not reconcile the one previously made; how, having very little time to prepare it, they succeeded in getting the certificate perfect in form, and no mistake in the details. They defend the action of the Democratic members of the Commission had given the vote of Florida for Tilden, and that the vote of Florida was given after they had refused to examine both sides of that very question.

THE FORGED CERTIFICATE.

Treating of the forged Louisiana Electoral certificate, the report tells how the Vice-President, having had the two certificates before him,

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAR. 11, - - - 1879

THE PRESIDENT IS HERE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York Mar 7, 1879

Dear Sentinel,

The general working of this institution is unsurpassingly described, would fill a dozen letters. When I promised a description of the Custom House, I had in mind a general survey of its most prominent features connected with the daily collecting portions of its business without going into a minute personal exposition of the whole, and to attempt to do even so much in a single letter. At the present moment there are about 1,050 men employed, with an annual income for his services of about $1,500. A leading collector presides over each of the six or seven divisions, with a salary of $4,000. The Cashier and Assistant receive $3,000 apiece, while the surveyor of a most lucrative somewhat select position, with clerks and a department to himself, gathers in about $8,000. The naval officer is a dummy entirely here in contrast, like a wax figure in the Museum. The naval officer stands on a salary of $4,000. So much for the prominent personnel of the place.

With a little observation I learned in New York that an inspector is assigned to take charge of me. He puts the Government seal upon the baggage before the owners take it to his hands and under his control day and night. It is the inspector's duty to compare the goods removed from the vessel with the captain's manifest, which is a list of the cargo and the latter is not final play with the Government in the shape of smuggling attempts the customs officer has the right to break down partitions, tear up flooring, and take such other precautions to prevent fraud as he may deem necessary. Passengers must display the contents of their trunks and packers on the dock, and the owners and independent agents of those steamers under the ordeal, the greater number of dutiable articles the roving hand of the inspector discovers. When dutiable articles are found in the possession of would be smugglers, the goods are detained and taken to the secure room of the Custom House, and to recover the owner must pay the duty together with the original cost of the goods. In case of failure to do this, they are seized by the Government and confiscated. The income from this passenger traffic sinks into insignificance beside that derived from merchandise. A merchant, upon hearing that his ship is in, takes his invoice, which he has received by mail from the shipper of the goods, to the Custom House, where he compares it with the captain's manifest. The appraiser next shows his hand by making examination of the goods for the purpose of discovering whether or not the value upon them is a just one. If the appraiser decides that the merchant's prices are too low, the latter must pay duty on the valuation set by the former, and then, if he desires, he can appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, for redress. If every thing is smooth sailing, the merchant receives his entry" from a clerk. On this entry are the marks and numbers of his goods and the amount of duty to be paid. This he takes to the cashier's office, where, upon the payment of the amount, it is checked together with a duplicate entry, to show the Naval Office that the collector has received the money. A permit to deliver goods is also issued in the cashier's division.

This division is the plum of the Custom House service. All day long the money pours into its offers in orderly fashion. The merchant or his broker places the money in a small, square green paper box, which is handed to a receiving clerk, who sits behind a high railing from passers-by. The clerk enters the amount on his blotter, together with the name paid on the entry, and then passes the box of money to the teller, who counts it and checks upon the entry. As a ticket the amount the merchant wrote when handing in the box. The receiving clerk, upon the return of the ticket by the teller, passes out the permit and the merchant goes on his way rejoicing. $400,000 or $500,000 in that form is less ordinary intelligence and civilization prerequisite to existence pervades important branch of the public service.

The Republican members of the House and two Democrats—Speaker Randall and Alexander H. Stephens—signed a petition in the President in behalf of Mr. Rainey, the colored Representative from South Carolina, asking that he be given some suitable appointment in the patent service. Rainey's term expired with the last Congress, and he was beaten at the last election by the free use of Democratic treasure bullets.

The contest over the organization of the two Houses of Congress when they meet in extra session, and matters connected therewith, are likely to cause much political excitement in Washington as has not been witnessed there for many years. Candidates for petty offices, especially about the Senate, are said to have already appeared in droves, and it is thought that, by the time Congress meets there will be nearly 10,000 of these hungry place hunters eager to get position on the House and Senate service rolls. But it will be a Democratic family scrimmage and squabble.

Who Were the Parents.

From the New York Tribune.

If the rebellion was not a crime, our dead have died in vain. If Davis is a patriot then Lincoln was none, and Wilkes Booth was a hero. If the chief of the Confederacy will go down to posterity as the peer of Washington, then ours was the crime in fighting against the cause which he represented, and justice will never be done until the consequences of the contest have been reversed. It is high time for these questions to be cleared up. Davis has already returned to political activity, and made a rather striking speech last Summer, denouncing the Government which gave him his life, and reminding the pardoned Confederates that in returning to the Union they made no promise of fidelity except to the old Constitution, as they understood its provisions before the Radicals had strained and distorted it. The present Government, he asserted, them was not constitutional, and they owed it no loyalty. But his Northern and Southern apologists in the Senate consider it to be greatly to his credit, first that he does not counsel a new insurrection at present, especially since the South seems to be in a fair way of getting all its wants without so much trouble, and secondly that he will not stoop to ask any favors of the United States.

An Astonishing Fact.

Always proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. B. Chevrain, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

TO

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

WITH ... AND RAIL ...

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Persons favor me will oppose Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and assorted to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new steam lift sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CUSSELL & RAESSIG,

Commission Merchants,

Boom in ... Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Sawed Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, May 10, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO TAY.

I intend to keep fresh ... of all kinds and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

3m4f W. Bradley.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

... Paper Hanging done, and all kinds of work in Painting executed with neatness and dispatch. (20)

NOTICE.—In the Matter of ... Deceased. ... Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having rendered to this Court his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to the persons entitled thereto by law. It is ordered, that ... the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published ... successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Charlevoix. ... WM. H. BENNETT, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the ... day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Miller Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram Fay, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of ... praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Byron Sice or to some other suitable person. It is ordered, that ... the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that ... a copy of this order be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Charlevoix, ... successive weeks previous to said time of hearing. J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate. A true copy.

J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate.

ORDER TO SELL REAL ESTATE.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Miller Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram Fay, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of ... praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Byron Sice or to some other suitable person. It is ordered, that ... the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that ... a copy of this order be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Charlevoix, ... successive weeks previous to said time of hearing. J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate. A true copy.

J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate.

ORDER TO SELL REAL ESTATE.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Miller Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram Fay, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of ... praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Byron Sice or to some other suitable person. It is ordered, that ... the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that ... a copy of this order be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Charlevoix, ... successive weeks previous to said time of hearing. J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate. A true copy.

J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.—In the Matter of ... Deceased. ... Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having rendered to this Court his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to the persons entitled thereto by law. It is ordered, that ... the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Charlevoix, ... successive weeks previous to said time of hearing. J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate. A true copy.

J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate.

ORDER TO SELL REAL ESTATE.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Miller Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram Fay, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of ... praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Byron Sice or to some other suitable person. It is ordered, that ... the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that ... a copy of this order be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Charlevoix, ... successive weeks previous to said time of hearing. J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate. A true copy.

J. MILLER EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.—U. S. land office, ... March 1st, 1879. ... Contestant having ... entered at this office ... W. H. Cross against ... Cross ... for the abandoning the ... Entry, No. 6012, ... Section 3, ... Range 4 W. ... in Charlevoix county, ... with a view to the cancellation ... said ... he are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 15th day of ... 1879, ... and ... given ... testimony ... said ... WM. H. BENNETT, Register. W. H. CROSS, Attorney.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Byron Sice and George A. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of Sice & Washburn, was dissolved on the 10th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said copartnership are to be received by said Byron Sice and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron Sice, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron Sice,
George A. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix Feb 19, 1879.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

A FIRE broke out in Reno, Nev., on the morning of the 3d, which entirely consumed the business portion of the town, the flames ceasing to spread because there was nothing left for them to feed upon. Every public building was destroyed, including churches, banks, hotels, and the Postoffice, the only structures remaining being the Masonic Hall and John Larcomb's house. Five persons are known to have perished in the flames, and many others were seriously burned and otherwise injured. Loss, $1,000,000; insurance, $150,000.

A FEW nights ago, at St. Louis, Lizzie Bond was thrown out of bed to feed the embers of a reluctant kitchen fire. The usual explosion followed, and the careless woman was fatally burned. In the same evening, while Mary Ann Jordan was reading by the kitchen table, the lamp standing thereon exploded, and the poor creature was fatally burned.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 4th, issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after June 4. The call is for $7,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered, a total of $10,000,000. The Secretary has also issued a circular, giving notice that when the outstanding 5-20 6-per-cent. bonds are covered by subscriptions to 4-per-cent. consols the latter will be withdrawn from sale upon the terms proposed by the Department circular of Jan. 21, 1879. Subsequent sales of 4 per cents will probably be made upon less favorable terms to the purchasers.

AN explosion of sulphuric acid in Lower Lamb Creek Gulfkey, near Nanticoke, Pa., on the 5th, killed three men and severely burned three others.

A PREMATURE explosion of nitroglycerine, at Dutch Gap, in the James River, near Richmond, Va., on the 5th, killed M. C. Hagerty, a Government contractor on the works, and four other men, and severely injured five or six other persons.

THE Dime Savings Bank, at York, Pa., suspended on the 6th. It was thought it would pay seventy-five or eighty cents on the dollar.

A CHICAGO jury have found John Lamb guilty of the murder of Officer Race, last October, and fixed the penalty at death by hanging.

THERE was great excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade, on the 7th, caused by a fall of five cents per bushel in the price of April wheat. The origin of the decline was the sale of over 1,000,000 bushels held by Young & Co., of New York city. Later in the day it was said that Keene's agent had broken the market on forged orders from New York. It was stated in the evening that the Telegraph Company had offered a reward of $25,000 for the discovery of the man who sent the order.

WASHINGTON telegrams to the New York *Tribune* of the 7th give an exposure of an alleged swindling scheme by which many persons had been induced to subscribe money for a mythical memorial to Bayard Taylor. John L. Astor and Peter Cooper, whose names appear among the subscribers, deny having signed the paper or authorized the use of their names in that connection. The appearance of their names on the paper had induced leading citizens in Washington and other cities to contribute to the enterprise.

THE Pension Office, in Washington, had received up to the close of business, on the 3th, 30,000 applications under the Arrears-of-Pensions act. They were being filed and sorted, and no action will be taken on any until the 4th of this month, when the work of adjudication will begin, and certificates will be issued to successful pensioners. Applications were coming in at the rate of 600 daily, and it was estimated that a total of 50,000 would be received, of which about 30,000 would probably be acted upon favorably. The first notice a pensioner will have of the allowance of his claim will be the receipt of a certificate which entitles him to the money, and which he can then get if it is in the Treasury and not other sise appropriated.

ON the 8th, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular announcing the issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10 each in aid of the refunding of the public debt. These certificates will be sold for lawful money at par and accrued interest to date of purchase, and will bear date April 1, 1879. Purchasers are allowed a commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on all purchases from $1,000 to $100,000.

A FEW days ago, the body of a murdered woman was found packed in a trunk in the river at Lynn, Mass. The body was subsequently identified as that of Sarah Gibson, Miss Gibson, who was in Boston, sent to appearance in person and denied that the corpse was hers. Two women from Boston then identified the remains as those of a Miss Fanny McConologue, who was supposed to have gone West. Miss McConologue was subsequently heard from in San Francisco, and of course the corpse could not be hers, and the mystery remained as great as ever.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, is greatly excited over the subject of incendiary fires, of which not less than eight were started simultaneously on the morning of the 8th. Over 300 assistants were secured by the patrol.

A FLOOD in the region round about Huntsville Bay, Ind., the other day, was very destructive of railroad and telegraph lines, fences, outbuildings and dwellings. Two persons lost their lives, several others were injured and a great deal of stock was drowned.

Personal and Political.

JUDGE WHITAKER, of the Superior District Court of Louisiana, has ruled that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Anderson case is binding also in the case of Wells, Casanave and Kenner, members of the old Returning Board, and has discharged the accused from arrest under the recently-found indictment.

AT a mass meeting in Hollister, Cal., flags were hoisted at half-mast on the reception of the intelligence that the Chinese bill had been vetoed, and President Hayes was burned in effigy.

THE workingmen of San Francisco, to the number of 7,000, met on the Sand Lots, on the afternoon of the 2d, to consider the Chinese question. The President was roundly denounced by the speakers, and resolutions adopted to the effect that the bill vetoed by him was a piece of political clap-trap which the workingmen would have accepted for what it was worth and asked for more, but they did not consider the veto of sufficient importance to mourn over it, or strike a blow for it.

THE Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives have prepared a report finding that the charges against H. W. Blodgett, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, are not substantial, but that the inquiry was warranted under the circumstances.

F. P. DEWEES, Chairman of the National Committee of the National party, issued an address to the people of the country, on the 4th, in which he declares that the separation from the old parties had inspired the Nationals with renewed confidence and courage. He advises through party organization and ways with it party success in 1880 can be assured.

THE Forty-fifth Congress adjourned *sine die* at noon, on the 4th.

THE California Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* on the afternoon of the 3d.

ON the 3d, at the municipal election in Portland, Me., the Democrats and Greenbackers united and elected their candidate for Mayor by forty-⁻ majority.

THE President's Proclamation convening Congress in extra session is as follows:

WHEREAS, The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the same fiscal year, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to convene the two Houses of Congress by proclamation of the day hereinafter fixed for their meeting;

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end vested in me by the Constitution, convene both houses to assemble at their respective Chambers at twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 18th day of March next, then to consider and determine such measures as to their wisdom, their duty, and the welfare of the people may seem to demand. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of March, A. D. 1879, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

[L. S.] R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

IN pursuance of a call issued by M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, a National Greenback Convention met in Chicago, on the 4th, and held a two days' session. Ralph E. Hoyt, of Michigan, was chosen permanent President, and H. W. Dunstan, of Illinois, Secretary.

Mr. Pomeroy addressed the Convention on the evening of the first day's session, and gave a detailed account of his work as chairman of the Committee on Organization, in organizing Greenback Clubs, which now number 6,237 throughout the country. The platform adopted declares, among other things, that the Greenback dollar must be a legal tender in all cases, and be paid out and received as standard money; the General Government alone to issue money; that all United States bonds be immediately called in and paid in Greenback paper money, such money never to be converted into bonds; that all National Bank issues shall be at once withdrawn; that the trade dollar shall be recoined, and all other silver money remonetized; that the Internal Revenue tax shall be abolished; in favor of a graduated income tax; the election of Postmasters by the people; the prohibition of the employment of all prisoners or other servile labor; the establishment of a Labor Bureau of Statistics in every State; the abolishing of all class legislation; public lands to be disposed of only to actual settlers; eight hours to constitute a legal day's work; demanding the passage of such laws as will fully, justly and promptly protect the rights of the people, and of transportation companies; recognizing the mutual dependence of labor and capital, and deprecating attempts to antagonize them; that labor is the basis of all human wealth, happiness and progress, and must have equal protection by law; that usury must be abolished by National law; the homestead of a family, to the value of $2,000, never to be liable to sale for debt, no man to be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President for two consecutive terms. A National Executive Committee was appointed, composed as follows: Ohio, Hugh Preyer, Chairman; Nebraska, W. H. Deck; Indiana, Jo. Wasson; Texas, B. J. Chambers; Colorado, Joseph Wolff; Kansas, J. O. McKee; Illinois, M. M. Pomeroy; Vermont, C. E. Britt; Mississippi, H. Nelson, Jr.; Wisconsin, D. W. C. Priest; Rhode Island, J. C. Vallette; Pennsylvania, W. C. Plumer; Michigan, Ralph E. Hoyt; New York, John Cameron; Missouri, J. M. Lanham; Iowa, C. H. Jackson.

THE Wisconsin Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on the 5th.

THE Republican State Convention of Michigan was held at Lansing, on the 6th. Resolutions were adopted opposing any radical change in our present financial system, and congratulating the country on "the successful resumption of specie payments and the signs of returning prosperity in all branches of business;" inviting the co-operation of all men "who are in favor of financial honesty and a safe and sound basis for the business of the country." James V. Campbell was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and E. O. Grosvenor and James M. Shearer for Regents of the University.

ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, died, on the night of the 6th, at his home, in New Britain, Conn. He was sixty-eight years of age.

ON the 6th, in the Illinois House of Representatives, an immense petition said to be 900 feet long, and to contain 110,000 signatures, was presented, asking for local option, and also that women of legal age be allowed to vote on the question of license. This is the "Home-Protection" petition, and the signatures were secured by the ladies of the Illinois Women's Temperance Union.

A FEW years ago, E. L. Smith, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company of Topeka, Kan., was put under arrest by the State House of Representatives for refusing to give to an Investigating Committee of that body the telegrams sent from and received at his office in regard to the late Senatorial election in the Legislature. He was set at liberty on the 7th by a unanimous vote of the House. Mr. Smith had been under arrest for 6 number of weeks, and persisted to the last in his refusal to yield to the demands of the committee, claiming that to comply with such demands would be a violation on his part of a sacred trust.

THE Cabinet at Washington declined, on the 7th, to appeal the following members of the National Board of Health: Surgeon-Gen. Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Service, to represent the Treasury Department; Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell, of the Navy; Solicitor-Gen Phillips, Department of Justice, and Asst-Surgeon John S. Billings, of the War Department.

AT its recent session, in Chicago, the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Convention re-elected J. F. Jones, of New York, President for the ensuing year, and R. M. Littler, of Davenport, Iowa, Secretary and Treasurer. Among the Vice-Presidents chosen are George E. Gooch, Illinois; A. J. W. Hence, Wisconsin; J. R. Budd, Indiana; B. T. Sherman, Ohio, and T. B. Butford, Kentucky. A resolution was adopted declaring the trial afashion of the tax on dairy salt.

A NEWPORT, R. I., telegram of the 9th states that Gen. W. T. Sherman and wife had left that city suddenly on the receipt of telegrams announcing the latter with consumption.

THE Attorney-General of South Carolina has notified ex-Senator Patterson, of that State, that all settlements found against him have been cancelled.

GOUDEAUX BROS. & CO., bankers, of San Francisco, failed lately, owing over $1,500,000. Their assets aggregate $475,000.

Foreign.

A MADRID dispatch of the 3d announces the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet in a body.

THE residence of ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor of Mexico, the Royal Castle of Tervueren, in Belgium, was burned on the 3d.

A GENUINE case of the plague lately appeared at St. Petersburg.

M. BRER, late President of the Swiss Confederation, died on the 3d.

ON the morning of the 3d, John Brouillard's house, at Sandwich, Ont., was destroyed by fire, and his two children, aged respectively three and five years, were burned to death. Brouillard himself was badly injured while attempting to rescue the children.

THE Russian Government has appointed a Commission to investigate the alarming prevalence of diphtheria in Southern Russia.

AT Kieff, Russia, the police lately discovered a secret printing office, containing presses and material and a large number of forged documents, with counterfeit seals of the various departments. On entering the apartment the officers were received with a storm of bullets, and one was killed and two mortally wounded.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 5th, the situation in South Africa was considered most critical, and fears of an immediate invasion of the Cape Colonies prevailed.

ON the 5th, an explosion occurred in Deep Dreg Colliery, in England, which caused the death of nineteen persons.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 5th says intelligence had been received that 500 Greeks had crossed into Thessaly and burned the village of Frankkiotes.

SIGNOR FANFANI, an eminent Italian lexicographer, is dead.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 6th, the Czar had discovered an extensive conspiracy to forcibly liberate the imprisoned Nihilists. The Czarowitch also had been charged with subversive political tendencies and been forbidden to quit the palace.

A TASHKEND (Central Asia) dispatch, received in St. Petersburg on the 6th, says that, immediately after the death of Yakoob Ali, a bloody fight broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and that the partisans of Abdul Khan were victorious. The latter was at Herat.

IN the German Parliament, on the 7th, the bill introduced by Count Bismarck establishing the discipline of members for Socialistic utterances was rejected by a large majority. Only the extreme and some of the moderate Conservatives voted for it. It was also defeated by the Ultramontanes.

RENDU LACAT, a banker, and President of the Isarlies (France) Chamber of Commerce, has absconded with a large sum belonging to the depositors and others.

THE French Legislative Committee of Inquiry has voted to impeach the De Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet for the 16th of May. Resolutions were adopted opposing any radical change in our present financial system, and congratulating the country on "the successful resumption of specie payments and the signs of returning prosperity in all branches of business;" inviting the co-operation of all men "who are in favor of financial honesty and a safe and sound basis for the business of the country." James V. Campbell was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and E. O. Grosvenor and James M. Shearer for Regents of the University.

ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, died, on the night of the 6th, at his home, in New Britain, Conn. He was sixty-eight years of age.

ON the 6th, in the Illinois House of Representatives, an immense petition said to be 900 feet long, and to contain 110,000 signatures, was presented, asking for local option, and also that women of legal age be allowed to vote on the question of license. This is the "Home-Protection" petition, and the

ACCORDING to a Therova dispatch of the 8th, the inhabitants of Djuma, in Macedonia, were undertaking *en masse* before the advance of Turkish troops.

XLVth Congress—Third Session.

CONSIDERABLE discussion was had in the Senate, on the 3d, on the proposed amendment to Mr. Shields' amendment to the Arrears-of-Pensions bill, declaring that no pension should be paid under the act to Jefferson Davis, after which the amendment was agreed to—25 to 22. the Shields amendment including widows and sellers of the Mexican War, in the provisions of the bill was then rejected—26 to 22 —after which the bill was again passed—34 to 3. A new Conference Committee was appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Conference reports were agreed to on the River and Harbor, Fortification, Indian, Army and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills. The Teller Committee was authorized to sit during the recess, to continue the inquiry into the alleged violation of the Constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections. The House amendments to the bill providing for the taking of the Tenth and subsequent Censuses were agreed to, and the bill was passed. Bills were also passed: House bill for the relief of settlers and others becoming totally blind in the service of their country, making appropriation for the payment of claims reported by the Southern Claims Commission; House bill to provide for the relief of the blind. The Conference Committee, appointed at the instance of Mr. Matthews, reported a full investigation of the charges and specifications of unconstitutional conduct at the late election, and that the Committee had been refused information in many instances, and that the statements were true, and that the charges guilty of no offense in connection with the election, with an amendment to the effect that the testimony, but the Committee reported the action in respect to James E. Anderson, an officer in whom no criminality in office, and under the circumstances, so wrong and injurious to the public interest. In the House, the Senate bills relating to incorporated settlements on public lands within railroad limits, Colfax county, were passed, as were articles of impeachment against George Seward with a recommendation to the Senate that the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, a minority report was also made, when considerable debate ensued, after which the bill was passed. It was also ordered that the Judiciary Committee was voted down—120 to 98.

AFTER a lengthy debate, the Senate refused, on the 4th, to recede from its amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and to the Army Appropriation bills, and they failed to pass. In the absence of the Vice-President, Senator Ferry was chosen President *pro tem*. A number of Pension and private bills were passed. It was also ordered that a bill to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States and to establish a National Board of Health. At the House, Representative Hiscock, of the Forty-fifth Congress, announced *sine die*. A number of bills were passed. The Senate bill to amend the rules and orders in the matter of the Electoral Count of Pensions bill was agreed to. Mr. Hewitt reported from the Conference Committee that they were unable to agree on the Army Appropriation bill, and asked for another conference. A report was made on all the questions in controversy except as to the Electoral Count, at the opening of which a lengthy debate, the House refused to yield its position on the Army bill, and they consequently failed to pass. The Senate bill to restore Fitz John Porter was shelved as a Brigadier-General on the retired list was passed—213 to 55. The Senate bill to relieve the charges against Judge Blodgett, of the Northern District of Illinois, was laid on the table, and that the House take no action thereon. The Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with a number of House amendments, were disposed of, after considering the previous question on the Senate amendments, by the House refusing to recede, and the committee appointed to investigate the Indian Commissioner's report was instructed to report forthwith. Speaker Randall made a report to the effect that the committee had been unable to do so. The report was without even the semblance of truth, and was received with hisses. Mr. Randall was subsequently adjusted, and after a stormy and exciting scene and the delivery of strong political speeches by others, the House was declared adjourned *sine die*.

Ladies' Shoes.

Among the multiplicity of articles in the British Museum are some well-preserved examples of Egyptian sandals which are of particular interest, as they consist of plaited grass, slices of palm leaves over-lapping each other form the sole; these being bound securely together by a double band of twisted leaves round the edge. As a pad to the feet these sandals must have been exceedingly pleasant and graiseful in a hot climate. Ladies of rank in Egypt paid then, as now, great attention to the beauty of their sandals. In Western Asia, slippers left on the door of an apartment signify that the master or mistress, whoever may be therein, is engaged, and no one thinks of intruding, not even a husband, though the apartment be his wife's. A writer, speaking of the termagants of Henares, says: "If domestic or other business calls off one of the combatants before the affair is settled, she coolly thrusts her shoe beneath her husband and leaves both upon the spot, to signify that she is not satisfied." In this way she indicates that she has possession of the ground and argument during her unavoidable absence. A blow from a slipper was more dreaded by Musaulmans than a stroke from a sword, as the latter might bring death, it is true, but the former brought dishonor. Some of the earliest and most distinctive examples of adorning pretty feet are found in Jewish records. Thus in Solomon's Song (vii:1), the bride is thus addressed: "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes (sandals), O Prince's daughter!" In the case of Judith, of the Apocrypha, although her personal attractions, the splendor of her attire and other ornaments may have attracted the attention of the fierce Holofernes, the Assyrian General, it was her sandals that chiefly charmed him.—*Public Opinion.*

Specific Against Hydrophobia.

Dr. Grzyvals, of Krivoe Ozeroe, Podolia, Russia, for whose trustworthiness Prof. Gubler, of Paris, vouches, declares that, after a series of careful trials, which he describes at length, he has found that, after having had opportunities of treating 126 cases of men bitten by rabid dogs, with the *Xanthium Spinosum*, in has never, in any one of these cases, failed to ward off hydrophobia. He gives some startling examples. During the Crimean War, a family of twelve persons had been bitten by a hydrophobic wolf. Six of them entered his wards in the Hospital at Olschanks, Government of Podolia, District of Balta. They were treated with infusion of the leaves of *exthanthium*, and all recovered. The six others, who were treated by the actual cautery and the daily use of gouesstin in clusters and other drugs, died with hydrophobia in the course of twelve to sixty days. He recounts many other facts not less striking. For an adult, the dose is sixty centigrammies of the dry powder, repeated three times a day, and continued during six weeks. Children under twelve take half that quantity. The dose for animals is much larger. A herd of thirty oxen had been bitten by a mad wolf; eight had succumbed with symptoms of hydrophobia. The Commissary of Police came to Dr. Grzyvala for his "antirabic powder." He gave three ounces of the powder, with bran, daily to each of the remaining animals; none of them suffered from the disease. Those are examples of which Dr. Grzyvala says he has a hundred others.—*British American Journal.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The average number of pupils attending Rhode Island day schools last year is reported at 26,964; the enrollment of 41,003. There were 801 schools and 877 teachers. The average wages paid per month to male teachers were $63; female teachers received $45.83. There were 1,000 evening schools, with an average attendance of 2,112. The school receipts of the State were $709,-144.93; the expenditures, $679,770.96. The cost per capita of average attendance in the day schools was $16.19. In the town taxed for public schools on each $100 was ten cents.

—The Dunkers, who settled in Pennsylvania 160 years ago, no longer hold their land in common, but divide it up like other people. Their language has become so completely a patois of Dutch, German and English as to be no longer intelligible to persons of those nationalities. They favor celibacy, but don't enforce it. Men, women and children labor hard and long in the fields. They rise and retire very early, and eat five times a day. They keep the original Sabbath Day, and celebrate the Lord's Supper at night. At such times they go through the form of washing each other's feet as an act of humiliation.

—Bishop Whipple (Protestant Episcopal), of Minnesota, has issued a church letter on the subject of divorce, in which he says: "The decoration of the church building at Christmas being a custom as old as the Church itself in Virginia, may lawfully and properly be continued. The introduction into the church of evergreens and flowers at Easter, or of flowers, fruits or vegetables on Thanksgiving Day or Harvest Home festivals, is a novelty and an innovation in Virginia, and ought not to be done or allowed. The decoration of the Lord's table, pulpit and desk with cloths, of one color for some occasions, the different colored cloths being changed according to times and seasons, is a new and strange thing in the church of Virginia, and ought not to be done or allowed."

—The oft-repeated story that the Quakers are a decaying body does not seem to be true, for an English journal has considered most critical, and fears of an immediate invasion of the Cape Colonies prevailed.

ON the 5th, an explosion occurred in Deep Dreg Colliery, in England, which caused the death of nineteen persons.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 5th says intelligence had been received that 500 Greeks had crossed into Thessaly and burned the village of Frankkiotes.

SIGNOR FANFANI, an eminent Italian lexicographer, is dead.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 6th, the Czar had discovered an extensive conspiracy to forcibly liberate the imprisoned Nihilists. The Czarowitch also had been charged with subversive political tendencies and been forbidden to quit the palace.

A TASHKEND (Central Asia) dispatch, received in St. Petersburg on the 6th, says that, immediately after the death of Yakoob Ali, a bloody fight broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and that the partisans of Abdul Khan were victorious. The latter was at Herat.

IN the German Parliament, on the 7th, the bill introduced by Count Bismarck establishing the discipline of members for Socialistic utterances was rejected by a large majority. Only the extreme and some of the moderate Conservatives voted for it. It was also defeated by the Ultramontanes.

RENDU LACAT, a banker, and President of the Isarlies (France) Chamber of Commerce, has absconded with a large sum belonging to the depositors and others.

THE French Legislative Committee of Inquiry has voted to impeach the De Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet for the 16th of May.

A MOTION favoring woman suffrage was defeated in the British House of Commons, on the 7th, by a vote of 103 to 247.

PARSAMENTE, the world-be-wasted Assassin King Humbert, of Italy, has been found guilty and condemned to death.

ON the 8th, the cages in the Victoria (England) Coal-pit collided. One person was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft and eight others were killed.

ACCORDING to Cape Town (South Africa) dispatches, received via Madeira on the 9th, the Zulus had been defeated with heavy loss at Ekowe, by Col. Pearson's command. It was believed that all fears of a successful invasion of Natal had vanished.

A TASHKEND dispatch of the 9th states that intelligence had been received there that tranquility had been re-established at Cabul, and that Yakoob Khan had been proclaimed Ameer of Afghanistan.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE STERN DRUGGIST.

I lithe and listen, gentles all,
A story of a merry knight
Of how the Customer had to pay
For the Pharmacist's show-case.

It fell toward the hour of six,
There entered at the door
A Customer the Pharmacist
Had never seen before.

He was a goodly man and tall,
And well-dressed, too, I ween;
And, sure, but he was the drunkest man
That ever walked on legs.

He was as drunk as bonds or bums,
Or Bibber's chum might be;
Tight as a brick, or as old Nick,
Or other simile.

His tongue it was four inches thick,
And on his face, the while,
He strove to frame a sentence, was
A monster unsmiling smile.

And he leaned upon the good show-case
And the Pharmacist upon;
Said something, although what it was
The Dreggist never knew.

"What would you?" said the Pharmacist.
And from his pockets drew
Awakening, said the Customer
After a long reflection pause,
Presently what he said before,
That which I will now close.

Then leaned his head upon his arms
And went to sleep again.
And while he snorted
Like an unquenchable engine snore
There came a burst of cracking sound
That show-case, where was it?

Then up and spake the Pharmacist,
"Eh, wake up there, I say!
Hello, you, but I tell you, wake,
And for that show-case pay!"
That show-case then had broken in
With real, real gold or brass, greenbacks,
Or notes of the National bank.
And the Customer half wakened up,
And stove to wins his eyes,
And said unto the Pharmacist
This word, "Disinhabit!"
This said he to the Pharmacist,
And fell sort on his arms again,
But turned him round unsteadily,
And lurched toward the door.

Then up and spake the Pharmacist,
"Ten hermes and nine blanks
Till then hast paid $12 cash!"
The rest of the show-case
And the Customer he blandly smiled
And made no more reply
But to matter that remarkable word
Again, "Disinhabit!"
And the Dreggist said unto himself,
He stopped not, nor he stayed,
And see if he hath the dimes.

Then, he, the Customer, he smiled,
And he had not searched but one pocket,
One pocket only of his coat
When from the clothes of his Customer
A wad of bills he drew.
A couple of one-dollar notes,
Some Dollar's thousand bills,
And three crisp, nice, new, clean greenbacks
In the outer marcel with L.

The Pharmacist put back the change
In the Customer his close,
And roused the Customer from out
A sound and balmy doze,
And the inebriate Customer
Essayed to open his eyes
And muttered that mysterious word
Again, "Disinhabit!"
And he lurched like a ship unmanageably
Unto the open door,
And staggered off along the street,
And that never saw him more.

VII.

And yesterday how mad the Dreggist was
To think he'd been sold
By pressing off a counterfeit
Bank-note upon himself!

—*Chicago Tribune.*

A TALE OF THE GRINDEWALD.

The two Valleys of Grindewald and Lauterbrunnen opened out the grandest valley of Switzerland.

It was toward early spring, in 1798, consequently the snow had thick upon the mountains, and was preparing to descend in avalanches into the valleys. In that pass which leads from the Lake of Thun on the Wetterhorn and the Eigher, there were but few inhabitants. In the small number of Quakers in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and a "monthly meeting" has been established in Scotia. Some time ago a Friends mission was begun at Mount Lebanon, and there are a score of members there.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			March 10.	1879.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle			$5 35	$6 00
Sheep			4 85	5 80
Hogs			4 60	4 90
FLOUR—Good to Choice			4 90	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring			1 05	1 06
CORN—Western Mixed			1 06	1 07
OATS—Mixed			51	55
RYE			77	78
BARLEY			1 00	1 05
LARD—Steam			10 60	10 90
PORK—Mess			9 00	9 25
WOOL—Domestic Fleece			32	46
	CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra			$4 75	$5 00
Choice			4 40	4 70
Medium			3 90	4 30
Butchers' Stock			3 75	4 00
Stock Cattle			3 00	3 50
HOGS—Live			4 50	4 75
SHEEP—Common to Choice			3 25	4 50
BUTTER—Dairy Creamery			20	25
Good to Choice			17	20
Packing			11	14
FLOUR—Choice Winters			5 00	5 50
Fair to Good Spring			4 50	5 00
Patent Spring			5 00	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring			1 01	1 02
No. 3			88	90
Rejected			81	85
CORN—No. 2			34	35
No. 3			33	34
OATS—No. 2			28	29
No. 3			25	26
RYE—No. 2			70	71
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring Heat			1 00	1 01
No. 3 Tipped Hair			90	95
HAY—Timothy			11 00	12 00
Choice Upper Grade			11 00	11 50
Prairie			7 00	8 00
PORK—Mess			9 00	9 25
LARD—Steam			10 60	10 90
EGGS—In Car and Case			10 00	12 00
Third Case			17 00	18 00
Clear Dressed Siding			12 00	13 00
Common Siding			11 00	11 50
Fencing			10 00	11 00
Lath			1 50	1 60
A Shingles			2 50	2 75
	BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best			$4 75	$5 75
Medium			4 00	4 50
Hogs—Good			5 00	5 25
Sheep—Good			4 50	5 25
	EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best			$5 00	$5 25
Medium			4 00	4 50
Hogs—Yorkers			5 75	6 00
Philadelphias			5 50	5 75
SHEEP—Best			5 00	5 50
Common			3 25	4 25

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The average number of pupils attending Rhode Island day schools last year is reported at 26,964; the enrollment of 41,003. There were 801 schools and 877 teachers. The average wages paid per month to male teachers were $63; female teachers received $45.83. There were 1,000 evening schools, with an average attendance of 2,112. The school receipts of the State were $709,-144.93; the expenditures, $679,770.96. The cost per capita of average attendance in the day schools was $16.19. In the town taxed for public schools on each $100 was ten cents.

—The Dunkers, who settled in Pennsylvania 160 years ago, no longer hold their land in common, but divide it up like other people. Their language has become so completely a patois of Dutch, German and English as to be no longer intelligible to persons of those nationalities. They favor celibacy, but don't enforce it. Men, women and children labor hard and long in the fields. They rise and retire very early, and eat five times a day. They keep the original Sabbath Day, and celebrate the Lord's Supper at night. At such times they go through the form of washing each other's feet as an act of humiliation.

—Bishop Whipple (Protestant Episcopal), of Minnesota, has issued a church letter on the subject of divorce, in which he says: "The decoration of the church building at Christmas being a custom as old as the Church itself in Virginia, may lawfully and properly be continued. The introduction into the church of evergreens and flowers at Easter, or of flowers, fruits or vegetables on Thanksgiving Day or Harvest Home festivals, is a novelty and an innovation in Virginia, and ought not to be done or allowed. The decoration of the Lord's table, pulpit and desk with cloths, of one color for some occasions, the different colored cloths being changed according to times and seasons, is a new and strange thing in the church of Virginia, and ought not to be done or allowed."

—The oft-repeated story that the Quakers are a decaying body does not seem to be true, for an English journal has considered most critical, and fears of an immediate invasion of the Cape Colonies prevailed.

trusted to the darling of their child and the protection of Kaiser.

The valleys around were deeply silent with that stillness which snow alone can give. It is like that profound quiet which is suggested by the idea of eternity. The woman started from her sleep and awoke her husband.

"Hark! Karl," said she. "Do you not hear?"

He roused himself.

"Nothing, frau," said he, falling back on his pillow.

Two minutes passed, and his wife again aroused him. He started up.

"Karl," said she, "there's a sound of horse-hoofs in the valley, and the howl of distant wolves from the Eigher."

The man leaped out of bed, threw the window open, and listened; he heard nothing—all was still; deep snows often break all sound. He turned to bed, and had hardly sunk into his sleep before the unmistakable sound of a horse, arrived at full pace, rested at his door.

"For the kind God's sake," said a voice below the window, "let me in!" A cry which was accompanied with an earnest knocking at the door of the hotel.

"Go, Karl, go!" said she to her unwilling husband; "there is some benighted traveler who waits outside; admit him."

Karl lazily rose and threw the window open. A man on horseback was below it, and close to the door.

"Open the door and open the door! in the name of the kind God! I am pursued!"

"By what?" said the host.

There was no need to wait for the answer, for the shrill cry of a pack of wolves on the heart upon the quiet winter's night in full pursuit of the terrified passenger who waited at the door.

The intense stillness around made the bay of the approaching pack more shrill and terrible as it was echoed from the gigantic peak of the Eigher and the snow-worn precipices of the Wetterhorn. The wail came now nigh, now low down the valley, but ever advancing and making of ravenous hunger and rabid ferocity. The air was piteously cold, and Karl, who possessed but little of the courage or true hospitality of a Switzer's heart, began to shrink from the thought, at such a perilous moment, of opening the door of his house, and from the rank work of expostulating with the agonized stranger.

"Open come down and open the door," said he, in his exceeding terror; "they will be upon me directly—I hear their howl now. They have pursued me all down the valley; my horse is worn out with the pursuit, and can go no further. Only come and open the door; you have but a minute for Pray—pray be quick!"

The wretched man uttered these words in broken sentences, while his eyes were fixed entreatingly on the window; but Karl's craven heart still refused to give him courage. There was a terrible story connected with bygone days, known by every part of the valley, of wolves having (driven by winter hunger) burst forcibly into a gentleman's house and devoured its helpless inhabitants before they were able to defend themselves.

While Karl and his wife, who still laid in her bed, with her teeth chattering with fright, were hesitating as to what to do, the wolves had turned the last corner of the road, and were close upon the heels of the traveler.

He cast one last, piteous look of despair upon Karl, burst upon his horse, and dashed away into the hollows and snows of the Lauterbrunnen Pass.

Scarcely had Karl time to realize that the hapless horseman was gone, than the whole pack dashed furiously past the inn in full and close pursuit. The sound was suspended at the still open window. He continued to hear the fast-receding hoofs of the horse, mingled with the still faster departing bay of the wolves.

At last all was still, except the low wailing of the little wind there was in the topmost boughs of the fir trees of the Grindewald.

The miserable man closed the window, and returned to bed, shuddering, as he deserved to do, at the thought of what might have happened by the time through what he had done.

Meantime, Fritz, having accomplished the object of his journey to Kandersteg, was returning home with Kaiser. The sky was alone, but overtaken more rapidly than he expected by nightfall.

He knew the valleys and the paths, ous pathways well, consequently had chosen a somewhat shorter route than the beaten road of the Lauterbrunnen Pass. He reached home about an hour after the event related above.

Fritz was much known in the neighborhood around, and considered one of the greatest glories of the Oberland; he was tall of his age, though slim, but very active. Though our work at present has nothing to do with love stories, Fritz did nevertheless love in the Valley of Kandersteg the fair Lena Louise.

It was in the depth of the snow winter of that celebrated year, when no traveler left his footmark upon the snows of the Grindewald Pass, and no foreigner cared to explore the solitudes of Lauterbrunnen.

Fritz had gone to Kandersteg, bold and fearless, with his staff in his hand and his pistol in his belt, with his dog Kaiser by his side to bark fearlessly, climbed the rocks which no youth on that side of the grand Shreidlech would have adventured, and which, perhaps, no Switzer, short of the Bruvent, would have touched.

Fritz was the pride of the valley; his father and mother were left alone in their little unfrequented inn, strong and comfortable inside, exposed to every danger and difficulty without; they were both in bed; it was the dead of night, toward two in the morning.

Fritz had promised to be home before midday. Anxious about him, they still father? Or what? Here Kaiser, Kaiser, come here, old dog."

The dog obeyed. The animal and his master had now entered the door of the inn. The door was immediately slammed to, and the pale, terrified host told the dreadful story to Fritz.

"My father, you have never sent that traveler away?"

"I have, boy. He was hunted hard by a pack of wolves, and we dared not open the house lest the whole pack had come in upon us," and the wretched man's teeth chattered in his fright.

"Oh, father, what have you done! It

...Scrap Brown and write at ...Rock & Badger.

Laws—It was once decided by ...ner courts, that, while a pupil is ...ed from school, the female ...of the teacher and its parent is con... the school and during ...which leaves the authority of the teach... ...Lansing has raised by the ... penalty in the discretion ...

...Democratic ... with a heavy majority ... year. The ... Bedford State will take its ... in the Lake Superior Iron ... ... as last year.

...Gerrish, one of the best-liked ...ers in Northern Michigan, was ... ...ment of ex-Governor this year ... Gen. Gen. Gen.

THE XLVI. CONGRESS.

The new (Forty-sixth) Congress is composed, in Senate and House, as follows:

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
1877	T. J. Morgan, D.	1883	A. H. Garland, D.
1885	G. S. Houston, D.	1885	Jas. D. Walker, D.
CALIFORNIA.		DELAWARE.	
1881	Newton Booth, R.	1883	H. M. Taylor, R.
1885	Jas. D. Fair, D.	1885	N. P. Hill, D.
CONNECTICUT.		FLORIDA.	
1881	Wm. H. Barnum, D.	1881	W. W. Dorsey, D.
1885	Jos. R. Hawley, R.	1885	Geo. S. Hall, D.
GEORGIA.		ILLINOIS.	
1881	C. W. Jones, D.	1883	Beng. H. Hill, D.
1885	William A. Hall, D.	1885	J. B. Gordon, D.
INDIANA.		IOWA.	
1881	David Davis, I.	1881	J. P. Dolliver, R.
1885	Joseph E. Logan, D.	1885	D. W. Voorhees, D.
KANSAS.		KENTUCKY.	
1883	P. B. Plumb, R.	1883	J. C. S. Blackburn, D.
1885	Wm. Allen, R.	1885	Jno. J. Ingalls, R.
LOUISIANA.		MAINE.	
1883	Jas. B. Eustis, D.	1883	W. P. Kellogg, R.
1885	J. R. Williams, D.	1885	E. F. Jones, D.
MARYLAND.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
1881	R. Henry Smith, D.	1883	Wm. P. Whyte, D.
1885	Jas. B. Groome, D.	1885	G. F. Hoar, R.
MICHIGAN.		MINNESOTA.	
1883	Thos. W. Ferry, R.	1883	Alex. Ramsey, R.
1887	Jas. F. Joy, R.	1887	W. Windom, R.
MISSISSIPPI.		MISSOURI.	
1883	Jas. Z. George, D.	1881	Geo. G. Vest, D.
1885	Wm. Walthall, D.	1885	F. M. Cockrell, D.
NEBRASKA.		NEVADA.	
1883	Phineas W. Hitchcock, R.	1881	John P. Jones, R.
1887	Alvin Saunders, R.	1887	Wm. M. Stewart, R.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		NEW JERSEY.	
1883	Wm. Chandler, R.	1883	Jos. Bell Bailey, D.
1885	Jno. P. Jones, R.	1885	(Vacancy.)
NEW YORK.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1881	Thos. C. Platt, R.	1883	Z. B. Vance, D.
1885	Elbridge G. Lapham, R.	1885	(Vacancy.)
OHIO.		OREGON.	
1881	Stanley Matthews, R.	1883	J. H. Mitchell, R.
1887	John Sherman, R.	1885	J. N. Dolph, R.
PENNSYLVANIA.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1881	Wm. A. Wallace, D.	1883	J. R. Burnside, D.
1887	J. Donald Cameron, R.	1885	Henry B. Anthony, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		TENNESSEE.	
1883	Thos. J. Robertson, D.	1881	Howell E. Jackson, D.
1885	Geo. S. Tillman, D.	1887	Isham G. Harris, D.
TEXAS.		VERMONT.	
1881	Richard Coke, D.	1883	Geo. F. Edmunds, R.
1887	John H. Reagan, D.	1885	Justin S. Morrill, R.
VIRGINIA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1883	Wm. Mahone, R.	1881	Johnson N. Camden, D.
1887	John W. Johnston, D.	1887	Chas. J. Faulkner, D.
WISCONSIN.		WYOMING.	
1881	Matt. H. Carpenter, R.	1883	Joseph M. Carey, R.
1887	Philetus Sawyer, R.	1885	Chas. N. Potter, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	36
Republicans	32
Independents	1
Vacancy	1

HOUSE.

ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
1.	Thomas Herndon, D.	1.	Thomas Williams, D.
2.	Hilary A. Herbert, D.	2.	R. Bernell B. Lowe, D.
3.	W. J. Samford, D.	3.	Alfred Hamilton, D.
4.	Charles M. Shelley, D.	4.	William M. Lowe, N.
5.	Pointdexter Dunn, D.	5.	Jordan E. Cravens, D.
6.	Wm. H. Forney, D.	6.	Thomas M. Gunter, D.
CALIFORNIA.			
Elects four Congressmen in 1879.			
COLORADO.			
1.	James B. Belford, R.		
CONNECTICUT.			
1.	Joseph R. Hawley, R.	3.	John T. Wait, R.
2.	James Phelps, D.	4.	Frederick Knox, R.
DELAWARE.			
1.	Edward L. Martin, D.		
FLORIDA.			
1.	R. H. M. Davidson, D.	2.	Noble A. Hull, D.
GEORGIA.			
1.	John C. Nicholls, D.	6.	James H. Blount, D.
2.	William E. Smith, D.	7.	William H. Felton, D.
3.	Philip Cook, D.	8.	Alex. H. Stephens, D.
4.	Henry Bacon, D.	9.	Emory Speer, D.
5.	N. J. Hammond, D.	10.	
ILLINOIS.			
1.	William Aldrich, R.	11.	J. W. Singleton, D.
2.	Lyman B. Ray, R.	12.	Scott Wike, Greenback.
3.	Hiram Barber, Jr., R.	13.	A. E. Stevenson, D.
4.	John Wentworth, D.	14.	Silas Z. Landes, D.
5.	R. M. A. Hawk, R.	15.	A. J. Pressley, N.
6.	Thos. J. Henderson, R.	16.	A. J. Sparks, D.
7.	Philip C. Hayes, R.	17.	Wm. R. Morrison, D.
8.	Greenbury L. Fort, R.	18.	John R. Eden, D.
9.	Thomas A. Boyd, R.	19.	W. R. Townsend, D.
10.	Jason H. Ralston, D.	20.	
INDIANA.			
1.	William Heilman, D.	8.	S. J. Hostetler, D.
2.	Thomas D. Cobb, D.	9.	Hodell S. Orth, R.
3.	Geo. W. Steele, R.	10.	Wm. H. Calkins, R.
4.	Jordan D. New, D.	11.	Orlando Cavins, R.
5.	Thos. M. Browne, R.	12.	Geo. Columbs, D.
6.	Wm. E. Hayes, D.	13.	John H. Baker, R.
7.	G. De La Matyr, N.		
IOWA.			
1.	Moses A. Mccoid, R.	6.	J. B. Weaver, N.
2.	Jas. Hindman, R.	7.	Geo. W. Bemis, R.
3.	Thos. Updegraff, R.	8.	W. F. Sapp, R.
4.	Wm. Loughridge, R.	9.	C. C. Carpenter, R.
5.	Rush Clark, R.		
KANSAS.			
1.	John A. Anderson, R.	2.	Thomas Ryan, R.
2.	D. C. Haskell, R.		
KENTUCKY.			
1.	Oscar Turner, D.	6.	John G. Carlisle, D.
2.	Milton J. Durham, D.	7.	Elijah C. Phister, D.
3.	John W. Caldwell, D.	8.	P. P. Thompson, Jr. D.
4.	J. D. Hines, D.	9.	Thomas Turner, D.
5.	Albert S. Willis, D.	10.	Elijah C. Phister, D.
LOUISIANA.			
1.	Randall L. Gibson, D.	4.	J. B. Elam, D.
2.	E. John Ellis, D.	5.	Louis Lamothe, D.
3.	Joseph H. Acklen, D.	6.	E. W. Robertson, D.
MAINE.			
1.	Thomas B. Reed, R.	4.	George W. Ladd, N.
2.	William P. Frye, R.	5.	Tho. H. Murch, N.
3.	S. D. Lindsey, R.		
MARYLAND.			
1.	Daniel M. Henry, D.	4.	Robert M. McLane, D.
2.	A. J. Talbott, D.	5.	Eli J. Henkle, D.
3.	William Kimmel, D.	6.	Wm. Walsh, D.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1.	William W. Crapo, R.	7.	W. A. Russell, R.
2.	Rich. H. Dana, Jr.	8.	William Claflin, R.
3.	Geo. F. Hoar, R.	9.	Wm. W. Rice, R.
4.	E. Rockwood Hoar, R.	10.	Amasa Norcross, R.
5.	A. H. Rice, R.	11.	Geo. D. Robinson, R.
6.	George B. Loring, R.		
MICHIGAN.		MISSISSIPPI.	
1.	John C. Burleigh, D.	5.	Sam'l S. Boyd, N.
2.	Fern. Whitney, R.	6.	Henry D. Money, D.
3.	J. H. Wedemeyer, R.	7.	Russell G. Horr, R.
4.	J. M. Brennan, D.	8.	Jay A. Hubbell, R.
5.	John W. Stone, R.		
MINNESOTA.			
1.	M. H. Dunnell, R.	3.	W. D. Washburn, R.
2.	Mark H. Dunnell, R.		
MISSOURI.			
1.	H. C. Muldrow, D.	6.	Nicholas D. Smith, D.
2.	Van H. Manning, D.	7.	Chas. E. Hooker, D.
3.	John B. Clark, D.	8.	John M. Glover, D.
4.	Martin L. Clardy, D.	9.	Samuel L. Sawyer, D.
5.	Erastus Wells, D.	10.	Nicholas Ford, N.
6.	R. Graham Frost, D.	11.	C. H. Mansur, D.
7.	Leonidas H. Davis, D.	12.	J. B. Clark, Jr., D.
8.	Richard H. Musgrave, D.	13.	W. H. Hatch, D.
9.	John D. Wandell, D.	13.	A. H. Buckner, D.
10.	Alfred M. Lay, D.		
NEBRASKA.			
1.	Edward K. Valentine, R.		
NEVADA.			
1.	Rollin M. Daggett, R.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1.	Jeshua G. Hall, R.	3.	Evarts W. Farr, R.
2.	Jacob H. Ela, R.		
NEW JERSEY.			
1.	Geo. M. Robeson, R.	5.	Wm. H. Vanoke, R.
2.	Hezekiah S. Smith, D.	6.	John L. Blake, R.
3.	Miles Ross, D.	7.	Lewis A. Leigham, R.
4.	Alvah D. Clark, D.		
NEW YORK.			
1.	Jas. W. Covert, D.	18.	John Hammond, R.
2.	Hugh McKelly, R.	19.	Amasa J. Parker, R.
3.	S. B. Chittenden, R.	20.	John B. Hale, R.
4.	Arch. M. Bliss, R.	21.	David Wilber, R.
5.	Nicholas Muller, D.	22.	Warner Miller, R.
6.	J. Hyatt Smith, D.	23.	Cyrus Prosser, R.
7.	Edwin Einstein, R.	24.	Joseph Mosier, R.
8.	Francis M. Cook, R.	25.	Frank Hiscock, R.
9.	Fernando Wood, D.	26.	Silas H. Camp, R.
10.	Lewis Beach, D.	27.	Myron G. Lapham, R.
11.	Levi P. Morton, R.	28.	Jere. W. Dwight, R.
12.	Jas. O'Brien, D.	29.	D. P. Richardson, D.
13.	John H. Ketcham, R.	30.	John Van Voorhis, R.
14.	John H. Starin, R.	31.	Wm. H. Baker, R.
15.	Lowndes Evans, D.	32.	Ray V. Pierce, R.
16.	John McLaughlin, D.	33.	H. H. Vanderzee, D.
17.	Wm. A. Wheeler, R.		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1.	John J. Martin, D.	5.	Alfred M. Scales, D.
2.	W. B. Kitchin, D.	6.	Walter L. Steele, D.
3.	Daniel L. Russ, Jr., D.	7.	Robt. F. Armfield, D.
4.	Joseph J. Davis, D.	8.	Robt. B. B. Vance, D.
OHIO.			
1.	Benj. Butterworth, R.	11.	H. L. Dickey, D.
2.	Thos. L. Young, R.	12.	Henry S. Neal, R.
3.	J. A. McMahon, D.	13.	A. J. Warner, D.
4.	A. J. Warren Keifer, R.	14.	Gibson Atherton, D.
5.	Ben. Leiboldt, D.	15.	Geo. W. Geddes, D.
6.	R. W. S. Hill, R.	16.	W. McKinley, Jr., R.
7.	Frank Hurd, D.	17.	James Monroe, R.
8.	S. S. Hurley, R.	18.	J. T. Updegraff, R.
9.	Geo. L. Converse, D.	19.	James A. Garfield R.
10.	Thomas Ewing, R.	20.	Amos Townsend, R.
OREGON.			
1.	John Whitaker, D.		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1.	H. H. Bingham, R.	15.	Edward Overton, R.
2.	Charles O'Neill, R.	16.	John J. Mitchell, R.
3.	Samuel J. Randall, D.	17.	H. Goff, R.
4.	Wm. D. Kelley, R.	18.	H. H. Fisher, D.
5.	A. C. Harmer, R.	19.	P. E. Bolinkenroff, D.
6.	Wm. Ward, R.	20.	Seth H. Yocum, R.
7.	Wm. Godshalk, R.	21.	Morgan R. Wise, D.
8.	Heister Clymer, D.	22.	Russell Errett, R.
9.	A. Herr Smith, R.	23.	Thos. M. Bayne, R.
10.	H. S. Bachman, D.	24.	W. S. Shallenberger, D.
11.	Robert Klotz, D.	25.	Harry White, R.
12.	H. B. Wright, D.	26.	S. E. Dibert, D.
13.	John W. Reos, D.	27.	J. H. Osmer, R.
14.	John W. Killinger, D.		
RHODE ISLAND.			
1.	Nelson W. Aldrich, R.	2.	J. W. Ballou, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1.	J. S. Richardson, D.	4.	John H. Evins, D.
2.	S. Dibble, D.	5.	(1 D. Tillman, D.
3.	Wyatt Aiken, D.		
TENNESSEE.			
1.	Robert L. Taylor, D.	6.	John P. House, R.
2.	L. C. Houk, R.	7.	W. C. Whitthorne, D.
3.	Geo. G. Dibrell, D.	8.	J. D. C. Atkins, D.
4.	Benton McMillin, D.	9.	R. C. B. Staunton, D.
5.	Leonidas C. Houk, R.	10.	H. Casey Young, D.
TEXAS.			
1.	John H. Reagan, D.	4.	Roger Q. Mills, D.
2.	D. B. Culberson, D.	5.	George W. Jones, N.
3.	Olin Wellborn, D.	6.	(Vacancy.)
VERMONT.			
1.	Charles H. Joyce, R.	3.	Bradley Barlow, R.
2.	James M. Tyler, R.		
VIRGINIA.			
1.	R. L. T. Beale, D.	6.	J. R. Tucker, D.
2.	John Goode, Jr., D.	7.	John T. Harris, D.
3.	Jos. F. Johnston, D.	8.	Press Heaton, D.
4.	Joseph Jorgenson, R.	9.	J. R. Richmond, D.
5.	George C. Cabell, D.		
WEST VIRGINIA.			
1.	Benjamin Wilson, D.	3.	John E. Kenna, D.
2.	Charles Faulkner, D.		
WISCONSIN.			
1.	Chas. G. Williams, R.	5.	J. S. Brogg, D.
2.	Lucien B. Caswell, R.	6.	Gabriel Bouck, D.
3.	Jas. O. Hazleton, R.	7.	H. L. Humphrey, D.
4.	P. V. Deuster, R.	8.	Thad. C. Pound, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	148
Republicans	123
Nationals	14
Vacancies	6
There are six vacancies in the House—four from California; one in Texas, caused by the death of Schleicher; and one in New York, caused also by a death.—*Washington Post.*	

The United States Four-Per-Cent. Certificates.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the 4-per-cent. refunding certificates of the United States to be issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt." A Washington dispatch gives the following particulars:

Each certificate will be of the denomination of $10, will be made nearly of the form and size of the United States note, and will bear on its face will lack the conditions of its issue. Such certificates will be sold for lawful money at par and accruing interest to date of purchase, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington and by the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Treasurer of the United States at Washington and Assistant-Treasurer at New York will also receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves, respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned to the depositors.

The Secretary of the Treasury will also accept in payment certain certificates of deposit of National Banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but the refunding certificate will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for in a Treasury draft or by deposit of a like amount with the Treasurer or some Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of an equal amount are substituted in their stead.

All National Banks, upon complying with Sec. 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States, are invited to become financial agents of the Government and depositories of public moneys accruing from such certificates. Moneys received by depositary banks for such certificates will remain on deposit with said banks, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and call for redemption of bonds will issue from time to time, as the Secretary may direct. All banks, bankers, Postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons are invited to aid in placing these certificates. They can make their arrangements through the National Banks for the deposit of the purchase money. Commissions will be allowed on the purchase of these certificates as follows: On the aggregate of $1,000 and not exceeding $100,000 in any one calendar month, one-eighth of 1 per cent., and any amount exceeding $100,000 in like period a commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the excess, and parties purchasing at one time $1,000 or more of certificates will be entitled to receive them free of charge for transportation.

The certificates will be ready for delivery April 1, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates into 4-per-cent. bonds.

The Secretary also announces that as soon as practicable $50 certificates will be issued under this law similar in form and upon like conditions to those above described, to be registered on the books of the Treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate.

The form of the certificate is to be as follows:

No.	UNITED STATES REFUNDING CERTIFICATE.
$10.	April 1, 1879.
	This certifies that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, under act of Feb. 26, 1879.
	JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States.
	G. W. SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C.

Convertible, with accrued interest at 4 per cent. per annum, into 4-percent bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

On the back:

Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each nine days, or 1 10th part of a quarter, 1 cent; for each quarter year, 10 cents; for each entire year, 40 cents.

In the Northern oil field of Pennsylvania fuel is scarce. Patent oil-burners have been invented, and in several factories and refineries oil is entirely used for fuel, and coal and wood are abolished.

THE Colorado Central Railroad will be supplied with steel rails through the canyons during the summer.

Sketch of the Life of "The Learned Blacksmith."

On the night of the 9th day of March Elihu Burritt, familiarly known as the "Learned Blacksmith," died at New Britain, Conn., about half a mile from the place of his birth. Having gone to the light of this world in that humble, rural place, and having gone out from it in the vigor of manhood to make his influence felt in many Nations, it was very fitting that he should come back at old age, like the tired child to his mother, lay down his life, where, more than sixty-eight years ago, he took it up.

Elihu Burritt is, perhaps, more widely known as the "Learned Blacksmith" than by any other appellation, a term descriptive of his vocation and attainments. But the title of Universal Philanthropist would better describe the whole man. The popular mind dwells upon him as paring over grammars and dictionaries, and deciphering strange words in hieroglyphical characters. But few even now among his own countrymen think of him as leading the best minds and the largest-hearted people of the civilized countries into a Congress of Nations, with no means to settle National disputes, and forever end the barbarous practice of international war.

Elihu Burritt was born in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1810. He was the youngest son in a family of five sons and five daughters—one sister now resides in Chicago, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer. We may know he is of a Puritan family from the Bible name by which his parents gave him. The Elihu of the Bible was one of Job's friends, a true friend, because he rebuked him, and against his self-righteousness, did "speak in God's behalf." The Burritt family came from South Wales to Connecticut in 1651; and in the time of the Revolution, which tried the souls of men, were a divided family; some remaining loyalists rewarded to Canada; but the branch of Elihu took sides with the rebels, and his father and grandfather carried their muskets into the War of Independence.

In the olden time of the Republic, before manufacture became a part of the American system, the private practice of all heads of families to secure a homestead upon the soil, a little farm or a large one, as suited their calling; the tailor, the hatter, the blacksmith and the shoemaker having their little farms, on which they labored such days as they could be spared from their trades. Elihu Burritt's father was a blacksmith of the old style, having a small farm, which he tilled, and his shoemaker's shop by the side of his broad kitchen fire-place. Elihu's brother was a blacksmith, and when he said he meditated running away and hiding himself from the world under an assumed name, in some obscure village.

He was now a public man, though continuing to work as a journeyman blacksmith.

In 1844 Mr. Burritt established the *Christian Citizen*. He also began preaching lay sermons to convicts, and took an active part in church revivals. This he found time to do while pursuing his labors as a blacksmith. It was about this time that the writer, a brother editor, first formed an acquaintance with Elihu Burritt. The latter received him with the heartiest cordiality, welcomed him to his sanctum, and made him at home. He had with him, in connection with the newspaper, a young printer by the name of Thomas Drew. He became his factotum. When he went out to lecture he addressed letters to his substitute, whom he knighted Ezekiel. Thomas Drew was the Ezekiel of the *Christian Citizen*, and became one of the most popular of attraction. Burritt wrote many charming articles to Ezekiel on all public subjects, and what he saw in his travels both at home and abroad. Many of the letters were written during Mr. Burritt's travels in England, where he went speaking in the interest of international amity and peace. When he returned he made a tour of the West, and paid his first visit to Chicago. He had been over the route before addressed an eloquent letter to the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. He was now preparing for the representation of the World's Fair to the Congresses. Charles Darkee, then a Member of Congress from Wisconsin, was the delegate of that State in the Congress at Paris in 1850, and Mr. Z. Eastman was the delegate to the Congress at Frankfort from Illinois in 1851—they being the only delegates for these years from the Northwest.

It was on his first visit to England that he wrote the "Pledge of the League of Universal Brotherhood"—a bond of love signed by more people of different Nations than perhaps any other bond or pledge.

At the breaking out of the Crimean War Mr. Burritt, feeling that his occupation was gone for the present, returned to this country and took up a work to which he thought he had a special mission. This was the endeavor to heal the bitter strife growing up between North and South on the slavery question, and he issued a publication of amnesty which he entitled "North and South," proposing the doctrine of compensated emancipation."

After the Civil War began Mr. Burritt returned quietly to England, avoiding there, as here, public life. He gave his attention to literary works, and completing his labors in good works for future reading. Then he made his journeys on foot, communicated in his letters to the press, "What I saw on John O'Groat's." In 1865 he was appointed United States Consular Agent at Birmingham, for the time a lucrative position.

For some years he has been residing at New Britain with his sister's family, where last week he died. He was engaged in preparing his last works for publication and in writing grammars and lectures for the study of the languages, which he leaves in manuscript to an institute of the town.

Elihu Burritt's goodness won him to the hearts of many people in many Nations. It is probably true of him, as has been said, that he had access to more English homes than any other American, and he lost by this popularity with the love and respect of his own countrymen.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

How Carelessness Men Can Be With Money.

My friend was paymaster of a large railroad company, and one day he went out with $40,000 to pay the men. The money was wrapped up in sc old newspaper, and his carried it under his arm. He stopped at a wayside hostelry for dinner, and left the money on a chair when he went out. He had not gone many miles from the place when he missed it. He flew back and asked the woman if she had seen a parcel. "There's a lot of newspaper on the chair beyond," said she; "perhaps that's it;" which it proved to be, and my friend returned a happier and a wiser man. Another circumstance: A man I know of lost a roll of bills amounting to $10,000. They, also, were tied up in a newspaper. He told a friend, and we two hied over the loss and the probability of finding the money. The friend made him tell all the ground he had been over since he had the money. The last place he was at was the Postoffice. The night was wet overhead and slushy under foot. They stopped at the Postoffice, and going to the place where the man had been, found two or three torn bits of newspaper. It was the same. They looked further, and found the lost treasure. It had been kicked in turn by every one who came into the office, and when found was all untied and completely soaked in slush. They seized it eagerly and returned to their hotel, where they spent several hours in cleaning it. It was all there, and at last they got it dried. The grateful man took his friend out and bought him the handsomest gold watch-chain he could find.—*Cor. Boston Gazette.*

—The *Churchman* condemns the practice of allowing and encouraging children to appear in tableaux, etc., upon a public stage, late at night, at entertainments for religious and benevolent objects. It says that the physical injury thus done to the children is great and inexcusable, but that the moral wrong is deeper and graver.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Russian dissenters from the Greek Church are now computed at 15,000,000.

—There are now fifteen graduates of the Bangor Theological Seminary doing missionary work in foreign countries.

—The average monthly wages of male teachers in Illinois amount to $54.07; of female teachers, to $30.89.

—"Congregational Methodism" is one of the important sects in Georgia. The organization supports its own newspaper.

—The educational system of New York State annually costs $11,000,000. There are 1,500,000 pupils in the schools, taught by 30,000 teachers.

—A pastoral has been issued by the Episcopalian Bishop of Western Michigan condemning worldly devices for the purpose of raising money for church objects.

—In reducing salaries of teachers and officeholders, there is one good thing about it. If they do not want the position when salaries are reduced, they can resign.

—There are now four Catholic Dioceses vacant in the United States—Chicago, Hartford, Marquette and Columbus. And if the resignation of Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, is accepted, it will make the fifth.

—A movement is understood to be on foot in New York to establish here a university for colored men, whose future work would be directed toward the elevation of their race in the South. The money has been offered, and nearly been pledged for its support.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The *Scientific American* gives a recipe for colds: Take ten drops of carbolic acid and seven and a half each of iodine and chloroform; heat a few drops over a spirit lamp in a test-tube, holding the mouth of the tube to the nostrils as soon as volatilization is effected. Repeat every two minutes until the patient sneezes a number of times, when the troublesome symptoms will disappear.

—Potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.—*N. Y. World.*

—A good bread pudding. The bread should be cut in the thinnest possible slices, and disposed in layers, with raisins (cut once in two) between, till the dish is *one-third* full; then fill to within an inch of the top with a custard made in the proportion of one egg and almost as well lie in its grave. If the season is all right, that is if the weather continues moist and warm, the seed may pierce through to the surface. If dry weather then succeeds, the surface is baked hard about the growing corn. If rains and somewhat cold weather succeeds the planting the seed rots, or comes up so weak that its subsequent growth is slow and feeble. Meantime the weeds are growing in the endeavor to choke the corn. The next modification of the corn-planter should be one that will enable the machine to open its trench not by pressing the earth downward and sideways, but in such a manner as will leave the earth in a natural state. The next thing is to drop the seed so that it will not lie in a nest like a crate of eggs, but scattered in a bed at least four inches in diameter. The seed must then be covered in such a manner that while the earth lies pressed about it, the surface is light and mellow. Thus planted good seed will always germinate, unless the earth is completely saturated with water for a considerable length of time. It may be too cold for the seed to germinate at once, but the heat will be in fair condition it will lie intact until the soil is warm enough to induce germination. This every market gardener knows who plants his extra early crop for green corn. The seed will often lie two weeks before germinating, and then come up evenly and strong. Some of the corn planters do work partially on the principle we have stated, but there is room for improvement.

The first work of the farmer about the time the corn should germinate is to thoroughly harrow the field. If it be not too trashy, this is considered, and with truth, the best cultivation the corn gets, and for the simple reason that it loosens the earth, squeezed tight from the corn to the surface and perhaps baked hard by the sun. For this very reason it ought to be harrowed across the line made by the corn planter. Then the corn cultivator follows still further, tearing this groove made by the corn planter, and at last the corn begins to grow, and makes a very good, indifferent or bad, according as the season permits working. It is a fact, however, that, one season with another, the average corn crop is less than it would be if properly proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.—*N. Y. World.*

—A gentleman who has recently visited London tells of the remarkable influence of the Christian life in that country from the popular singing of the Moody and Sankey hymns. The same story comes from other countries as we have elsewhere. This modern American Sunday-School music, so much criticised and sneered at, is rapidly taken hold on the popular heart in America, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, South Africa, India, and the Islands of the Sea, such as no other music has had since the days of Jubal.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Spring Poetry—A Word of Advice.

There need be no doubt in the mind of any reader of the *Free Press* that it is eager to secure odes to spring, daffy-down-dillys, crocuses and blank verse on green grass and budding vines. In fact, we keep a traveling agent out all the year 'round looking after such things, and paying each down in every case. The trouble is to get enough of such poetry to supply the wants of our readers. Having said this much in explanation, we call the attention of the public to the following solemn fact:

In December, 1860, a lady in Kansas forwarded us a poem on spring, to be laid away under a brick until the 20th of March. She died within fourteen days after mailing the poetry. Comment is needless.

In March, 1867, a student at Ann Arbor forwarded a poem of forty lines on the return of the robin. Before his article had left the inkstand, however, or the poem could be printed, the student was called home to see his sister die. Does any explanation seem necessary?

In 1873 a lady in Elmira, N. Y., sent on eight verses of beautiful poetry on "April Showers." About the time the lecture-lecturer was saying that there was six cents postage due on her letter she was falling off a bridge near her home. She never spoke after being pulled ashore and wrung out. Truly, the ways of Providence are mysterious.

Last year a lawyer in Cleveland sent us a pound and a half of blank verse on the voice of the blue bird and the starting grass. He verses reached us one rainy Thursday evening, when all Nature seemed bent on having a good old cry, and the voices of ward politicians came up from the Sixth Ward with hollow moan, and next morning the West would be found dead in his bed. The terrible look on his face showed that he must have suffered for hours and hours. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the *Free Press* must be held blameless.

One short week ago a young lady of Western Michigan mailed us a beautiful ode to dying winter. The old man who buys all the waste-paper from this office had accurately made an offer of a cent and a half per pound for the beautiful ode when a dispatch arrived saying that the poor girl had been tossed on the horns of a cow and had gone to join the angels.

As stated at first, the *Free Press* is eagerly searching for spring poetry, and offering more pay than any other publication in this country, but it must be explicitly understood that we cannot be held responsible for the sudden death of the writers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—To boil potatoes successfully, when the skin breaks, pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

—In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

—Good flour is not tested by its color. White flower may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

—There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake, put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

—Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

—Don't buy untried machinery, farm implements or anything else of traveling agents or irresponsible men. There are legitimate channels for everything which all our wants can be supplied. Anything offered outside of those channels should be viewed with suspicion.—*Exchange.*

—Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be taken from the last in whipping it change to butter.

—The *Scientific American* gives a recipe for colds: Take ten drops of carbolic acid and seven and a half each of iodine and chloroform; heat a few drops over a spirit lamp in a test-tube, holding the mouth of the tube to the nostrils as soon as volatilization is effected. Repeat every two minutes until the patient sneezes a number of times, when the troublesome symptoms will disappear.

—Potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.—*N. Y. World.*

—A good bread pudding. The bread should be cut in the thinnest possible slices, and disposed in layers, with raisins (cut once in two) between, till the dish is *one-third* full; then fill to within an inch of the top with a custard made in the proportion of one egg and a quart of milk. Add a pinch of salt and a flavor of nutmeg, and it is ready for the oven. It should not be exposed to a steady, but not over-strong heat, for at least three hours, and come out well colored, light, and of a flavor altogether delicious. This pudding should never be stirred up; cover the top, or place a grate under it, if there is danger of losing the color of the top.—*Foole's Health Monthly for March.*

—An Italian professor in making some medical researches recently discovered that vegetables have a positive and decisive healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone and thereby increasing its oxidizing influence. This property is estimate of perfume do not develop it, and those emitting only a faint perfume develop it in small quantities. On the strength of this fact is based the encouragement of plant culture in marshy districts and in all unhealthy localities with animal emanations. Now flowers are come to be considered of importance from a sanitary point of view, it is trusted that the assistance of spade and hoe heretofore grudgingly given—when not absolutely denied—to the "Women's Flower Garden" will be forthcoming with a readiness which will not only surprise housewives but makes home still more delightful, sweet-scented cheer and healthfulness.—*N. Y. World.*

Making a Corn Crop.

In the West everything on and about the farm, that possibly can be, is performed by or with the aid of machinery. It has been said, and with truth, that the farmer may now ride and do nearly all the work of the farm. Had it not been for this labor-saving machinery, the West would not now produce one half that it does, and yet in some respects our farm machinery is not what it ought to be. It enables a man to run over a largely-increased area, but at the same time it has diminished the yield per acre. This is especially true in the cultivation of corn. When the season is just right everything goes on smoothly; but not one year in ten is the season just right for a good corn crop, entirely machine-raised. When it is not, we have weedy, clodsy fields, and baking surfaces, the latter a most serious drawbacks to succeeding crops. This of late late years has given a great impetus to thrashing, a necessity long felt and earnestly advocated.

There are many of our best farmers who believe that a crop of corn may be raised more economically hand-planted, and once hoed by hand, than is accomplished with the average corn-planter, and snubbing-post cultivator. Let us look for a moment at the work of the corn-planters and the principle upon which many of them work. A groove is made in the earth, the seed is dropped therein, and the wheels following press the whole solid. If the soil is somewhat wet the corn might hatchet each, and in the course of events and time he discovered a cut on his cherished dwarf-pear tree. Suspecting the culprit and calling his posterity to him, "Boys," he said, frowning gloweringly,

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAR. 25, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

CLIPPINGS.

Jefferson Davis is believed by the Rochester *Herald* to be the peer of Washington—of George Washington, of Louisville, who was hanged last week.

The first concert choir in Washington [illegible] Church, of which the [illegible] Schlitz, is the [illegible].

The president made to General Grant [illegible], which have been intrusted to [illegible] of friends in Pennsylvania, [illegible] on exhibition at a loan entertain[illegible] at in Pittsburg.

Railroad building has been almost at a stand still since the panic, but from all indications there will be not less than 10,000 miles laid to the south and west during the coming season.

A set of teether in Enid du Lac, Wis., was fined $25 the other day by a [illegible] of the peacefor cruelly chastising [illegible] eight year-old pupil who failed [illegible] a problem in fractions.

"If there is a man in the bounds of the confederacy who has ever started a higher rocket and came down a flatter stick than Jefferson Davis," the Memphis *Avalanche* wants to know it.

Queen Victoria is really anxious to visit Canada, and the United States, and the Prince of Wales, remembering what a night time he had here some twenty years ago, is urging here to come.

The lately married Duke of Connaught was allowed $75,000 a year, expects a marriage allowance of $50,000, and when he becomes Viceroy of Ireland, will draw $130,000 a year additional.

Judge—"Your client had better make a compromise: ask her what she will take." Old Woman—"I'm obliged to his lordship (courtesy,) as he's so kind (courtesy,) I'll just take a glass o' warm ale."

Washington dispatches say that Senator Chandler's speech on Jeff Davis is one of a kind of any speech of the last session of Congress. One hundred thousand copies have already been ordered.

Senator Chandler is a brave, faithful statesman, and would make a magnificent President. How is this for 1880? For President, Zach Chandler of Michigan; for Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.—*Concord, N. H. Monitor.*

The tendency of the Republican party is shown in the return of Conkling, Logan Chandler, Carpenter, and others to the Senate. The tendency of the Democratic party is shown in the fact that its leaders and representatives now appear as the cohorts of Jeff Davis.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Wendell Phillips Club of Boston has resolved that it is "encouraged with an increase of the cause of human rights and the liberties of our brethren in the south as the most grand and conspicuous results of the U. S. Z Chandler lately made in the Senate of the United States."

The passage by the House at Lansing of the bill restoring the oil test in this state unanimously meets the demand of public opinion. The increased safety of the high test oil is not regarded by the people as an offset for its increased costs, and the preponderance of the argument is unquestionably on the side of reduction.

Pope Leo XIII. has ordered a general jubilee of the Catholic Church, to celebrate the anniversary of his elevation to the Papacy. The jubilee season began last Sunday, March 2, and will continue until Pentecost Sunday, June 1. This proclamation is in accordance with an old established custom, each succeeding pope waiting for one year after his election, when, if some time has elapsed since a previous general jubilee, he declares a season of indulgence throughout the entire Catholic world. The present is what is known as a special jubilee, or regular grand jubilee taking place every 25 years, and the last having occurred in 1875.

That Speech.

New York Cor. Chicago Journal.

Senator Chandler's great speech continues to be the topic of conversation in all circles here. It appears to have aroused the people as nothing else has to the fact that the old rebel elements represented by Jefferson Davis are rapidly regaining control of the Government, and, unless arrested, will soon exercise the power and supremacy which they lost by going into the rebellion. For years outside papers have endeavored to convey the impression that Mr. Chandler was a rough specimen of humanity who represented the worst element of the Republican party. The sentimentalists in the Republican party who have been decrying such brave men as Senator Chandler will now have to get to the rear, where they have always belonged. They and the men whom they endeavored to make leaders have given us evidence of what the Republicans may and the country would experience under their management.

The following article from the Oklahoma, Mississippi, *Southern States* of Wednesday, March 12, 1879, we copy verbatim, heedings and all, as a particularly candid specimen of Southern Democratic temper:

YES, THANK GOD!

We Have Captured the Capitol

After a struggle of eighteen years in war and politics, the Confederates have at last captured the Capitol.—*Washington Republican.*

Yes, thank God! we have captured the Capitol, and in 1880 our men will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the Presidential chair.

Then will our glorious triumph be complete.

Then will we proceed to tear your Amendments from the Constitution and trample them in the mire.

Then will we break the shackle you have forged for the Free Sovereign and Independent Commonwealths of the Union.

Then will we recognize the right of secession,—a right that is not dead but sleeping:

Then will we decorate the Capitol with the pictures of Davis, and Lee, and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a Cause that is not but but living still.

Yes, thank God! we HAVE captured the Capitol, and from that cogne of vantage we propose to rule the Republic in a way that will make your Radical laws and your Radical leaders forever odious in America.

The Washington *Post* (Democratic organ) of Wednesday morning last, announced the following as the Democratic programme for the extra session:

The popular plan among the Democrats of the House, as expressed by those in the city, is the ordinar business to two appropriation bills. The legislative, executive and judicial bill will be reported and disposed of promptly, just as it passed the House. As a very prominent member expressed it yesterday, "not an additional 1 will be dotted or a t crossed." It will go to the Senate and be passed there with as little delay as possible. Meantime the House will do nothing—not even the army appropriation bill will be touched until it is seen what Hayes proposes to do. If he sees fit to approve the legislative bill, then the army bill will be passed as quick as possible, and Congress will immediately adjourn. Should Hayes veto the legislative bill, then the Democrats of Congress will conclude that no time need be wasted in fooling with him, and they will adjourn at once. If Hayes sees fit to call another extra session, it will convene, and enact the same programme over again, and even again, if necessary. The Democrats will not yield an inch, and are willing that Hayes to try the experiment of running the government without money if he wants to.

It will be difficult to get the House and Senate to adhere to any such plan. If five or six Democratic Senators should vote against adjournment, the plan would break down. Or if a few Democrats in the House should vote with the Republicans against adjourning without passing the necessary appropriation bills, the plan would break down. In short, this plan will not work unless every Democratic vote can be relied upon back to it at all hazards, which is not probable.

"A Clause in Its Way."

From Tom's Fo[illegible]

That little speech of Zach Chandler's, in the Senate, the other day, on the proposition to pension Jeff Davis, will go into the declamation books and boys will be speaking it for a century to come. It is quite a classic in its way. As a consequence of the speech, they are talking about Mr. Chandler for President, and the talk is becoming serious, too!

Michigan Gold and Silver.

It is needless for seekers after gold to pack their carpet sacks and flit away to the mines of Colorado or California, for the latest advices from the mines of Pennsylvania announce the discovery of the precious metals in the Menominee range, about 37 miles west of Escanaba. The *Iron Port* says that last summer the Emmet iron mine, owned by Judge E. B. Ingalls, Thomas & Bartley Breen, was opened. The ore is a rich hematite of all shades of color. Some time ago the owners became convinced that there were other minerals mixed with the iron, and had experimented on it a little themselves, but without obtaining any satisfactory results. Analysis of the ore had been made by different experts, but in each case a large percentage of residuum was left without ascertaining what its constituents were. Last week Tuesday three took three samples of the ore—one of the yellow, one of the brown, and one of the blue—to Chicago, and had assays made of each sample at the works of the Chicago Refining Company and was astonished to find that the yellow ore assayed $6.10 in gold and $12.77 in silver to the ton; the hard brown ore $4.12 gold and $16.25 silver to the ton, and the blue ore $3.25 gold and $10.50 silver to the ton. The settlement on account of this discovery is very great in the Escanaba region. As has been stated heretofore in the *Era*, Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Milwaukee, thinks that this quantity of ore cuts no figure in the ton of ore will not pay, he does not believe it will, and proposes to test it. They hope, too, to find richer veins of the precious metals in the [illegible] *Grand Rapids Eagle.*

Matt. Carpenter is reported as saying that of the [illegible] seven seats thirty days it will prove the ruin of the Democratic party." The Peoria (Ill.) *Democrat* appears in agree with Senator Carpenter on that point, for it remarks, with great force: "Good-bye to the doom of the Democracy is sealed at the extra session. Mark what we say."

The Ann Arbor Democrat has a blood curdling story of the new court-house in Ann Arbor, which represents that new and costly edifice in the light of a haunted castle, with all the elements of blue lights, white robed phantoms, coffins, skeletons, supernatural whispers, and mysterious breezes. A little town like Ann Arbor, with over 1,200 students, is liable to be well provided with ghosts.

The Lansing Republican says: "When the Democratic party have no sincere representation on the ticket, but two regular Greenbackers and one man who has changed from a Republican to a Democrat and piled the lash heavily to whip all Democrats into the Democratic movement, and when the platform is so obnoxious to majorities of intelligent and influential Democrats, the hope of success must be faint for the coalition."

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. *H.* Coutes, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of Merchandise, Their Prices ARE ROCK BOTTOM FOR Ready Pay!

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

South End of Bridge Street.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale BY THE

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

[illegible] Acres [illegible] Beach and Maple, [illegible] are accessible by [illegible] steamers.

WATER AND RAIL

And is now a great [illegible] for manufacturing, and [illegible] Railroad runs [illegible] Lake Michigan. [illegible] Railroad runs [illegible] Saginaw Bay and [illegible] Chinese lands [illegible] Bandits

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of [illegible] and [illegible] FIFTY [illegible] steadily filling [illegible] square miles from [illegible] every Steamer the Railway.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HIGHERT, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER.

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rice house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [35-tf

Miscellaneous.

CHAR LEV

Harness Shop

—

Has on hand of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured after the latest.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public to regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

35-tf

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And [illegible] order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASWELL & BAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 across Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For consignments of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Rough wood lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cash paid [illegible] rags or short notice.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the choicest meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

[illegible]

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Cisco & Dorman will receive prompt attention. [39]

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., [illegible] 1879. Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Hoehn, against Chas. Hoehn for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9995, dated May 25, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the south-east quarter of section 29, Township 32, North, Range 7 west, in Charlevoix county, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock P. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SEVERANCE, Register.
W. H. G. [illegible], Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., [illegible] 1879. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jesse L. Hoag, against Isaac Ira Eaton, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9841, dated April 11 1876, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 24, Town 32 N., R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with views to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1879, at one o'clock P. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SEVERANCE, Register.
W. H. G. [illegible], Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix. ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 26th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, Jno. J. Blair, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the estate of Joseph Verpeke, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Wm. Miller, Administrator of said estate praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered that on the 26th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the legal heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO BATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix. ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in said village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Baton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Lapham deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO BATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county, in chancery, made and entered on the first day of September, A. D. 1876 in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Pagel is complainant, and Robert Allen and Mary S. Allen are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will on Friday, the 28th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court house in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-east quarter of section twelve (12) in township thirty-three (33) North of range four (4) west, containing eighty (80) acres, according to United States survey.

EDWARD D. OLDS,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO BATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 2, 1879.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 9, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Dixon against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 9982, dated April 28, 1876, upon the south-west quarter of section 2, Township 32, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock P. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SEVERANCE, Register.
W. H. G. [illegible], Receiver.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and George A. Washburn, of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 16th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Dated at Sec.
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 16, 1879.

Byron See.
George A. Washburn.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE floor of Mechanics' Hall, North Berwick, Me., where a town meeting was being held, on the forenoon of the 10th, suddenly gave way, and fifty persons were precipitated to the floor below. No one was killed but many were fearfully and probably fatally hurt.

A MARRIAGE ceremony was performed by telegraph at Xenia, Ohio, a few days ago, between John A. Smith, at Wichita, Kan., and Miss V. B. Longfellow, at Xenia.

AS PAUL BOYTON, the man who has undertaken to float from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans, in his life-saving suit, was approaching Bellipolis, Ohio, the other day, a man took him for a rare water animal, and leveled his musket at him. Boyton's cries saved his life.

A FIRE in East St. Louis, early on the morning of the 9th, caused the burning of ten buildings. The charred bodies of four persons were found in the ruins. The fire was incendiary in its origin, and a mortgageholder and his watchman have been arrested for the crime.

WARM weather and heavy rains caused severe floods in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 10th. Bridges over the Cazenovia Creek were carried away. A family of four persons, living on the flats in South Buffalo, had their house carried away, and were forced to take refuge in trees until relieved by boats.

THE Fall River (Mass.) Gas Manufacturers' Company have fatted in consequence of irregular paper issued by Charles S. Strikover, the Treasurer, amounting to about $100,000.

RECENT letters from Leadville, the Colorado Eldorado, strongly advise intending emigrants to stay at home. Business is largely overdone, and thousands are without employment and suffering from the lack of food.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 11th, that the Treasury Department, in Washington, will be prepared to issue, on April 1, in addition to the ten-dollar certificates, receivable from bearer and convertible into 4-percent. five certificates, to be registered in the name of the owner and receivable only by order or transfer properly attested.

A TORNADO passed over the southern portion of Macoupin County, Ill., on the 11th, causing the destruction of a great deal of property and the loss of several lives.

A BOSTON dispatch of the 11th says that, of the fifty vessels belonging to the Gloucester fishing fleet, exposed to the tempest which swept the Atlantic Coast on the 29th of February, fourteen foundered, and 146 persons lost their lives. Three left forty-one widows and over 130 orphans. The vessels lost were valued at $75,000.

THE Manhattan Savings Bank of New York, which was robbed, some months ago, of nearly $3,000,000 of its securities, resumed business on the morning of the 12th.

ON the 12th, during the progress of the great pedestrian contest in New York, which began on the night of the 9th, between O'Leary (the champion), Rowell of England, Harriman of Boston, and Ennis of Chicago, O'Leary utterly collapsed and broke down and was ordered from the track by his physicians, as was immediately removed. So completely was he used up that it was thought very doubtful whether he would ever walk again in a pedestrian path. The score stood as follows a short time before O'Leary's withdrawal: Rowell, 291 miles; Harriman, 284; Ennis, 271; O'Leary, 216. Rumors that O'Leary had been drinking, that he had been poisoned, etc., were denied by his physicians, who say that his failure to keep the track was simply because he was used up. Some accounts say his withdrawal was evidently the result of drinking and a general disregard of training rules. On the night of the 12th, a portion of the gallery in the building in which the contest was going on gave way and suddenly sank with a crash, many of struggling persons who had crowded into it. A panic ensued, and the scene that followed was a frightful one. Many persons were injured, some seriously. The pedestrians continued their walking as soon as the debris was cleared from the track.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 12th, issued another call for 5-20 bonds to the aggregate amount of $10,000,000—$7,000,000 coupons and $3,000,000 registered. The principal and interest will be paid on and after June 24.

IN the Naval Appropriation bill, which passed the Forty-fifth Congress, authority was given the Postmaster-General to introduce and furnish for public use double letter-sheet envelopes and postal cards, on which postal stamps of the denominations at present used are to be placed, as constructed as to allow a blower to be used for sound to be returned in the same envelope or on the same card—the former to bear two three cent stamps and the latter two one-cent stamps.

AN amended circular was issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, on the 13th, inviting all Collectors of Customs, Surveyors of Customs acting as Collectors, Receivers of Public Moneys, Postmasters of money order offices, and all other public officers of whatsoever character, to become agents for the sale of the ten-dollar certificates authorized to be issued by the act of February last, commission to be allowed and bond requisitions.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the Mahoning Powder Works, near Danville, Pa., on the 18th, by which the building was completely destroyed, and Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, J. J. Evans and J. C. Mowrer were instantly killed, their mangled bodies being scattered in every direction.

SEVEN men were hanged in this country, on the 14th: John Q. Pinkham, at Concord, N. H., for the murder of Mrs Berry, in January, 1877; William H. Derlin, at Lowell, Mass., for the murder of his wife and infant child, in January, 1877; Henry Granville, at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Herbert O. White, in 1876; a Chinaman, at Marysville, Cal., for a murder committed last November; a Mexican, at Pueblo, Col., for murder also committed last fall, and two men named Etienne Avery and Archie Breese, at Portland, Ore., for the murder of Louis Johns last August.

THE great pedestrian match for the championship of the world in Gilmore's Garden, New York, was concluded on the evening of the 19th, and resulted in the victory of Rowell, the Englishman. He covered 500 miles; Ennis, 475 miles, and Harriman, 450 miles. Total receipts of the match are stated to have been $61,000.

A MAN named Peter Klein, charged with the perpetration of a horrible outrage near Newport, Ky., a few days ago, was arrested in Cincinnati, on the night of the 19th, and taken across the river into Newport. On the evening of the 16th, a large crowd of indignant citizens took possession of the prisoner by force and hung him to a tree until he was dead.

A GREAT number of negroes from Vicksburg and other portions of Mississippi have recently come to St. Louis, Mo., being persuaded thereto by the promise of receiving subsistence there and transportation to Kansas, where they were to receive Government land, etc. The promises were not fulfilled, and there was great destitution and suffering in consequence.

Personal and Political.

THE Indiana Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on the 11th, in accordance with the Constitutional provision. The Governor immediately issued his proclamation convening a special session to meet on the 13th.

AT the recent election in Bangor, Me., the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor by 146 majority. At Biddeford the nominee of the Greenbackers and Democrats was elected Mayor by a majority of seven.

ON the evening of the 10th, Cyrus W. Field gave a brilliant reception at his residence in New York City, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reception of the enterprise by which Europe and America were united by the Atlantic cable. Over 1,000 guests were present.

AT a meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery, on the 10th, it was decided to try Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage on the following charges, presented by the committee appointed at a previous session: Deceit and falsehood in statements regarding his withdrawal from the editorship of the *Christian at Work*; in stating that sittings in the Tabernacle were free; in securing J. W. Hathaway of dishonest practices, and then denying it; of falsehood in collecting subscriptions for the payment of the church debt; of deceit in the difficulty concerning the organist of the Tabernacle, and of stating that he was to be arraigned for heterodoxy, when he knew such was not the case.

ON the 10th, at a meeting of the Baptist ministers in San Francisco, a resolution was adopted striking the name of Rev. H. W. Reed from the roll of the Baptist Ministers' Meeting of San Francisco and violently condemning him for misrepresenting, before the Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York, the facts and the sentiments of the Baptist and Christian people of the Pacific Coast touching the Chinese question.

THE new Constitution of California, which is to be submitted to the judgment of the people in May next, contains articles empowering the Legislature to enact laws protecting the State from the evils and burdens arising from the presence of alien vagrants detrimental to the peace and well-being of the State; forbidding the employment of Chinese laborers by corporations or on any public work, and directing by suitable penalties the enforcement of laws to be passed forbidding the introduction of Chinese after the adoption of the Constitution, and providing for the removal of those already in the State.

IN Sacramento City, Cal., on the 11th, the Republicans elected their ticket for municipal officers. A large Republican mass meeting was held in San Francisco, on the evening of the same day, at which the sentiment was indorsed that, while crediting the President with honesty in retiring the Chinese bill, his action did not represent the views of the Republican party in California, and the party declined all responsibility therefor.

DURING an affray in the State Treasurer's office at Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th, between Col. R. A. Alston, member of the Legislature, a prominent politician, and E. D. Cox, one of the largest planters in the State, both parties used pistols with deadly effect, and both were fatally shot.

THE Board of Inquiry (consisting of Gens. Schofield, Terry and Getty) in the Fitz-John Porter case held their final session in New York, on the 12th. Their report would be made up and sent to the President in a few days, and the result of the investigation, so far as the board is concerned, will be known from Washington.

CHARLES H. BELL has been appointed by the Governor Senator from New Hampshire to serve the extra session, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Wadleigh. Mr. Bell has accepted.

IMPRESSIVE ceremonies over the remains of the late Bayard Taylor took place in New York, on the afternoon of the 13th, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The body, on its arrival, was taken on board a revenue cutter at Hoboken, and conveyed to Hartley street, from which point the procession started. Many distinguished personages were present.

DR. JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, died at his residence in Washington, on the 14th, of prostration caused by overwork. Dr. Woodworth was once a Chicago practitioner.

A BILL has been introduced in the lower House of the Illinois Legislature to abolish the practice of "treating."

THE remains of the late Bayard Taylor were buried in Longwood Cemetery, Kennett Square, Pa., on the 15th. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, and by Gov. Hoyt and a joint committee of both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

SMITH, NICHOLS & ROGERS, of Providence, R. I., failed, on the 15th, with aggregate liabilities of from $500,000 to $700,000.

MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS W. SHERMAN died at Newport, R. I., on the afternoon of the 16th, four days after the death of his wife. He was a native of Rhode Island, served during the Mexican and late Civil wars, and was put on the retired list some time ago, after having been appointed Brevet Major-General for brave and gallant service.

THE trustees appointed to ascertain the indebtedness of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, report that he owes an aggregate of $9,377,371.57.

Foreign.

LONDON dispatches of the 10th says say Lord Northcote had authorized the announcement that negotiations were in progress with Yakoob Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan.

A LETTER from a high Indian official was published in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which it was stated that the people of Cashmere were dying off like flies from famine, and that, at the present death rate, the country would be nearly depopulated by the end of the year.

A RESOLUTION favoring local option in license matters was voted down in the British House of Commons, on the 11th—164 to 252.

TWO FATAL cases of Siberian plague are reported at St. Petersburg.

SULINA, at one of the mouths of the Danube, has been proclaimed a free port.

THE anticipated breaking of the banks of the River Theiss, at the City of Szegedin, in Hungary, occurred on the morning of the 13th. The waters swept in broad volume through the center of the city, causing devastation, terror, suffering and death in their wake. The larger buildings were undermined and their inmates borne along to destruction. The smaller structures were lifted bodily and crushed to atoms. Over 30,000 people are reported to be homeless, and it is believed that thousands of lives have been carried to their last. Up to midnight of the 12th, two-thirds of the city was under water, and 100 square miles in the immediate vicinity were also flooded.

ON the 13th, the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, was married to Princess Louisa Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia.

A PARIS dispatch of the 13th says the French Chamber of Deputies had, after an animated debate, rejected that clause in the committee's report recommending the impeachment of the Ministry of the 16th of May, by a vote of 317 to 159.

DAN REDDEN, one of the lately pardoned Fenian prisoners, died at Kingstown, Ireland, on the 13th, from paralysis, induced by the hardships he endured while in prison.

TELEGRAMS were received in London from Sofia, on the 14th, announcing the outbreak of another insurrection in Macedonia, headed by the Bishops of Sosa and Ochrida.

THE French cotton mills in the Department of the Nord have stopped running on account of trade depression.

GEN. KAUFMAN, the Commander of the Russian forces in Central Asia, has resigned in consequence of the failure of his Afghan policy.

ACCORDING to Szegedin dispatches of the 14th, the River Naros was rising rapidly, and New Szegedin was threatened. On the 13th, the Governor of Szegedin issued a proclamation calling upon the American flag over his right shoulder and an immense bouquet in his left hand, he marched around the track twice, a Captain of police on one side and his trainer on the other. The band played "God Save the Queen." The enthusiasm ran high. Rowell then left the track for good with a score of 500 miles. He went at once to the Ashland House, was washed and polished down, and went to bed for four hours, when he is to be waked up. He was received at the hotel by some twenty ladies and congratulated. He seemed to be a pretty well used-up man.

Harriman completed 450 miles and 3 laps at 8:43:40, and then he retired from the track for good. He was surrounded by a host of friends, who brought him out of the garden by the Fourth avenue entrance and placed him in a carriage, and he was driven to the St. James Hotel. He was accompanied by his doctor, various floral gifts given to Rowell and Harriman were taken to their hotels after them. Ennis also ran remained on the track, and he was walking to win a bet of $1,250. He had succeed himself to make 475 miles and was determined to win it. He was cheered lustily, the crowd remaining notwithstanding that it was generally known that both Rowell and Harriman had left the garden. Ennis continued at a good pace and finished his 475th mile at 8:55:25 and completed 475 miles at 10:57. The applause was tremendous, Ennis running his 476th mile in 6 minutes and 55 seconds, the fastest of the contest.

This concluded the great walking match, and the vast crowd slowly dispersed. The official score for the match at ten o'clock, when it closed, was: Rowell, 500 miles and 180 yards; Ennis, 475 miles; Harriman, 450 miles 3 laps and 140 yards. The men were off the track during the whole six days as follows: Rowell, 38 hours 42 minutes and 50 seconds; Ennis, 36 hours 2 minutes and 33 seconds; Harriman, 36 hours 1 minute and 21 seconds. The total receipts during the contest were $61,000. At the beginning of the match it was decided that $1,000 should be set apart out of the receipts for the man or men who failed to cover 450 miles. O'Leary thus will receive $1,000.

At half-past ten the lights in the main building of the garden were turned out, and the great international pedestrian contest for the championship of the world was settled for the present.

The total number of miles made by each man on each day of the match was as follows:

	Rowell.	*Ennis.*	*Harriman.*
First day	110	98	109
Second day	87	78	86
Third day	83	73	84
Fourth day	77	68	65
Fifth day	57	58	56
Sixth day	72	70	60
Total	500	475	450

Closing Day of the Great Pedestrian Contest.

NEW YORK, March 16.

The last night of the great pedestrian contest equaled, indeed exceeded, the opening night in point of both numbers and enthusiasm. At seven o'clock fully 7,000 people were present. The pedestrians were encouraged by the most hearty applause. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and threw several bouquets at the contestants as they passed along, and men threw their hats in the air, and yelled themselves hoarse. The excitement was something tremendous. Early in the afternoon it was conceded that Rowell would take the belt. Interest was then centered upon Harriman making the 450 miles necessary to secure a share of the gate money. Harriman walked very lame, and appeared to suffer great pain, but he struggled along, gamely and steadily, nearer his goal. Ennis was in fine form during the evening, and made some very quick miles. He was quite fresh, and entirely free from lameness. He made smart after spurt, both running and walking, and the applause that greeted him was immense. About 6:30 this afternoon Rowell, Harriman and Ennis were all on the track together, and Rowell, overtaking Harriman, linked his arm and walked around, talking with him. The cheering was loud, but when Ennis came along and linked with Harriman on the other side, applause burst forth in a deafening roar. They marched around arm in arm, and dozens of bouquets were hurled at them. The judges announced that two laps were taken from the score of each man for having received support while going twice around the track. Ennis completed his 450th mile at 4:23:26, his 460th mile at 5:38:45, and his 465th at 7:32:15. He left the track at 5:39:20 and returned at 6:29:35, and left again at 7:33 for a short rest. Harriman finished his 435th mile at 3:32:40, and his 440th mile at 4:47:55, and his 445th mile at 7:31:22. It then became certain that no would turn his 450 miles and earn his share of the gate money. He left the track at 4:48:30, and after a good rest until 6:14, when he again appeared. He had evidently more friends in the building than any other two. Rowell finished his 481st mile at 4:13:17, and kept on walking and running alternately, finishing his 485th mile at 5:13:44. Remaining on the track, at 7:29:30 he had completed his 494th mile. As Harriman neared his 450th mile, Rowell was closing up to his 500th, the spectators became perfectly wild with excitement, and as Harriman finished his 450th mile, and great white figures on the blackboard announced the result, a storm of applause seldom heard burst forth, and lasted fully ten minutes. He completed his 450 miles at 8:42, and a man had to carry around before him an immense bouquet, presented by his lady friends. He carried a small American flag over his shoulder, and this incident increased, if it were possible, the enthusiasm.

When the figures 500 went up opposite Rowell's name on the blackboard the excitement became enormous to be imagined. This was three minutes to nine o'clock. Then he put on his right of that day, the Ayker protecting Concord cave way, and the town, containing 16,000 inhabitants, was partially inundated. Szentes, with about 20,000 inhabitants, was engaged in a similar struggle with the waters. Over 400 corpses had been recovered in Szegedin, on the present day.

DENNEHY & CO., distillers, of Dublin, failed, on the 14th, for $750,000.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 16th, of the 9,700 houses in Szegedin, all except 800 had been destroyed. It was believed that from 2,000 to 6,000 persons had been drowned. The bodies of 400 had already been recovered. Over 10,000 horses and cattle and 90,000 sheep had perished.

A CAPE TOWN dispatch, published on the 16th, says that the Portuguese Artican explorer, Pinto, had escaped Portugal, South Africa, with eight followers, all that remained of the 400 with which he set out on his expedition.

The Lamentable End of a Fox Chase.

Some frivolous people at Allentown, Pa., the other day, undertook to make the noble sport of fox-chasing odious. Trifling by the unfortunate example set of some of the New York sportsmen who turned their foxes loose and were never able to find them again, the Allentown sportsmen led the animal over a trail and then secured him for future use. The hounds were turned out and for some time followed the trail beautifully, but at the very moment when the chase seemed to promise a most successful conclusion the pack became confused and went off in the most unaccountable directions, as if twenty foxes had divided at that point and gone twenty different ways. When this remarkable thing had been investigated it was found that a mischievous fellow, understanding the sublime character of the fox-chase, had dragged an odorous and detestable mackerel over the trail and at the critical point had broken into a whole lot of trills, so that each hound could have one all to himself. The mackerel trail is not a new idea, but its successful introduction on this occasion suggests a new and economical thing for sportsmen. The mackerel is considerably cheaper than the fox, and not by any means as likely to get away when turned loose. Let our gallant sportsmen try a mackerel chase. —*Philadelphia Times.*

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot the loaf will be full of great holes.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1879.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7 75	@$10 85
Sheep	4 00	@ 6 75
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 50	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 03	@ 1 10
No 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 08
OATS—Western Mixed	44	@ 44¾
RYE—Western	93	@ 94
PORK—Mess	9 25	@ 10 37½
LARD—Steam	6 25	@ 6 30
CHEESE	07	@ 09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	42	@ 46

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra	$4 80	@ $5 25
Choice	4 40	@ 4 75
Good	4 10	@ 4 40
Medium	3 80	@ 4 00
Butchers' Stock	2 95	@ 3 25
Native Cows	2 65	@ 3 15
Bulls	2 25	@ 2 75
HOGS—Live—Packers and Choice	3 60	@ 3 75
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 50	@ 4 25
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	25	@ 26
Good to Choice	23	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 12½
FLOUR—Choice Winters	5 25	@ 5 40
Fair to Good	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair to Good Springs	4 50	@ 4 75
Choice	5 00	@ 5 25
Buckwheat	4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spr	1 04	@ 1 04½
Corn, No. 2	33½	@ 33½
Oats, No. 2	23½	@ 23½
Rye, No. 2	39½	@ 39½
Barley, No. 2	57	@ 57½
BROOM CORN—Hurl Hurl	3½	@ 4
Red Tipped Hurl	3½	@ 3½
Blue Green	3½	@ 3½
Choice Self-Working Brush	4½	@ 4½
Crooked	2½	@ 2½
POTATOES	0 70	@ 0 75
LARD	6 40	@ 6 45
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	42 00	@ 45 00
Third Clear	35 00	@ 36 00
Clear Dressed Siding	32 00	@ 34 00
Common Siding	19 00	@ 21 00
Common Boards	12 00	@ 13 00
Fencing	8 50	@ 10 00
Lath	2 25	@ 2 50
A Shingles	2 50	@ 2 75

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—Best	$4 75	@ $5 25
Medium	4 25	@ 4 75
HOGS—Good	3 90	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 4 50

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$5 00	@ $5 25
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Yorkers	3 90	@ 4 00
Philadelphia	3 90	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 50	@ 4 25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

WHICH WAY?

Children, stop your play,
And tell me which way
I shall take to reach the city on the hill.
Point the path
With a smile;
Through the weeds, across the stile,
By a brook where wild flowers grow,
Where the birds sing sweet and low.
Then you forget it is so far.
And how tired are you are,
For the calm rests you, makes you still,
If you take this way to the city on the hill.

Then the boy,
With a frown:
"This way;
By the mill and through the town—
You will see the soldiers there,
Hear the drums and pass the fair;
Then you forget the way is long
While you walk in the throng,
For the noise will drown you, make you deaf!
When you go this way to the city on the hill."

—*San Francisco Alta.*

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass!
Anger is for fools to harness;
Let it pass!
Bread not darkly for a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing some cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Stifle consider the present mind;
Let it pass!
As the sculptor molds his wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live
May condemn without reserve;
The immortals do forgive.
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass!
Since our joys must pass away,
Like the dewdrops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart,
Let it pass!
Lay the counsels words to heart,
Let it pass!
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing some cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

—*All the Year Round.*

THE SEVERED HAND.

About the end of January, more than twenty years since, Dr. Lisfranc, a celebrated surgeon of Paris, was returning to his house at eleven o'clock at night. He had reached his door, and had raised the knocker, about to give warning to the maid in attendance of his arrival, when a vigorous arm stopped his own half way, and at the same time three masked figures surrounded the astonished doctor. The street was deserted, the doctor had no arms by him, and, although large, that resistance would prove unavailing, he sought to escape from the hands of the bandit by the audacity of his pirate, when the man who held his arm addressed him very politely, saying:

"I believe you are Dr. Lisfranc?"

"You seem to be acquainted with my person," replied the doctor. "Take, then, my purse and watch—trouble me not longer. That get you gone to more honest work."

"Sir," said the man, haughtily, "we are no thieves, but only come to ask from you a favor."

"You have chosen a strange way and an unusual hour for such a purpose," said the doctor, mistrustfully.

"Every hour is good for so clever a surgeon as yourself to perform an operation."

"Eh?" said the doctor, who, a little reassured, stood examining his three clients more closely, and perceived that they were dressed more like gentlemen going to a ball than like highway robbers.

"We request, doctor, that you follow us immediately."

"Permit me at least to warn my lady of my absence."

"No—there is no need for it. You have your implements with you, that will do. You must submit, however, to having your eyes bandaged."

"But, sir——"

"Come, come, by George," said one of the men, "if you have so many words about it, we shall never proceed. He then sounded a shrill whistle, and a carriage coming from a narrow street in the neighborhood made its appearance. The three men led the doctor to it, helped him up, and then got in after him. The horses galloped away at a rapid pace.

Dr. Lisfranc did not even think of offering a resistance, which must prove useless, but submitted with a good grace to the mysterious violence exercised upon his person.

For two hours' time not a word was exchanged between him and his traveling companions, who spoke among themselves in a language not familiar to the doctor.

At length the carriage rolled beneath a portico—the noise of an opening gate was heard, creaking on its hinges—the carriage stopped.

The door was opened and the steps let down.

"Well?" inquired an anxious voice.

"He is here," replied one of the men in the carriage, and, taking the doctor by the hand, assisted him to alight. They then caused him to ascend several steps.

By the cold air that struck upon his face the doctor perceived that he was on the steps of an outer portico. A door was opened, and the doctor fancied they made him cross a large hall; he was then led through a suite of apartments covered with soft carpeting. At last the doctor's guide paused and said:

"We have reached our destination, doctor—remove your bandage."

The doctor, whose terror had changed to an uneasy curiosity and a vague apprehension, obeyed the stranger's voice and found himself in a small room, luxuriously furnished, and but half lit by an alabaster lamp which hung in the middle of the room. The window curtains were closely shut, as well as those of the alcove, which occupied the further end of the apartment. In this room the doctor found himself along with one of the three individuals who had made him an unwilling captive.

The stranger was tall and of imposing mien. He was dressed with a truly aristocratical precision; his black eyes glittered through the half mask that covered his upper features, while a marvious twitch agitated his uncovered lips and the thick beard that surrounded the lower part of his face.

"Doctor," said the stranger, in a dry and broken voice, "prepare your implements—you have to perform an amputation."

"Where is the patient?" inquired Lisfranc; saying which he turned toward the alcove, and moved a step forward. The stranger severely and intentionally stirred him rudely and intentionally. The doctor politely remonstrated; but, instead of answering, the young man struck him repeatedly in the face.

It may be easily conceived what excitement and consternation this scene produced.

The next day was appointed for a meeting, and the company soon after dispersed in confusion.

The young Matilda de —— (the names are too illustrious and too well known for us to point them out, even by initials), the young Matilda de —— was the daughter of one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Empire. Her father had acquired an elevated rank, great glory and a high station in the army; but he was one of the few Generals whom the Emperor had not enriched. Matilda de —— had, therefore, no fortune to bestow upon the one who should call her his.

Napoleon de —— was the grandson of the noble Duchess de ——. The Duchess had a great name, an empty title, but no fortune.

Notwithstanding this, the Duchess and the General, long bound together by the ties of friendship, had mutually agreed to unite the two children in marriage.

Of this determination, however, they soon repented. While Matilda and Napoleon gave themselves up to the sweet charm of their mutual affection, the Duchess and General, almost as much the interest of their children, and a little, also, for their own, played a scene of high comedy.

"If my daughter," says the General, "marries that poor devil, Napoleon, not a luxury, and pleasure."

"If my son," interrupted the Duchess, "should wed a girl and not a fortune, how could we ever restore the luster of the name to him——"

The General, therefore, sought to wean Matilda from her lover, and the Duchess exerted herself to divert Napoleon from thinking of Matilda. But neither could succeed. Napoleon and Matilda loved too sincerely, too devotedly, to fail an easy prey to the snares spread out to trap their youth and inexperience.

Unable to dissuade them, the General and the Duchess insisted upon the departure of Napoleon, and on his shipping himself for a while from Paris. He told him that the advancement of their fortune demanded it. It was indispensable for him to acquire a position in the world. Napoleon had just been offered to provide him with a place as Secretary to some foreign Embassy. He refused to go so he would shut out himself from a brilliant career. He must accomplish this sacrifice, were for Matilda's sake; as her future welfare depended upon it, and he was to become responsible for her happiness, Napoleon at length unwillingly consented.

He saw Matilda for a last time; he told her of his departure. A cry of agony burst from the young girl's bosom. In vain did Napoleon acquaint her with his projects; in vain did he endeavor to comfort her by pointing out, in a future return, a whole life of love, happiness and wealth. Matilda still remained unconsolable. A dark foreboding prevented her from believing the false promises of an uncertain futurity. What could she gain by exchange for happiness which, at present, was theirs, and which they were about to sacrifice to their duty? She felt that her golden dream was over—that it was fading away from her sight.

Napoleon took her hand in his, and covered it with tears and kisses. "Remember," said he, "remember that though sent my betrothed, and that this hand is mine, forever mine."

Saying which he put a ruby ring on her finger.

"It is my mother's," murmured he. Matilda could only answer by pressing the ring to her lips, then fell fainting and desolate upon a couch.

Napoleon departed. His absence facilitated the projects of the parents.

The General and then made an appeal to Matilda's devoted heart; he exaggerated his poverty—he invented a tale about debts and engagements which he would not be able to meet; he pointed out to her the horrors which would surround his miserable old age, beggared and dishonored; he even hinted to her that it would be far better to cut short his troubled life. She alone had power to save him—she must forget Napoleon and wed the Count de ——, whose handsome and manly face, whose noble soul she well must know how to appreciate.

A little selfishness and Matilda would have been saved; but it is the weakness of elevated minds not to shrink from sacrifices. Matilda, in despair, threw herself in her father's arms and promised all. He blessed and thanked her for her devotion.

He was yet speaking when Matilda had left the room, unable longer to control her overcharged feelings. Pale, exhausted with the struggle, she hastened to her apartment, and, rushing on a seat, gave way to a flood of silent but bitter tears.

Flow, flow, cruel tears! Weep, thou noble creature, upon thy dream so bright, so short-lived! Happiness almost was never made for souls like thine!

The banns were published, and on the 10th of January, 18—, in the Church of Thomas d'Aquinns, Matilda was wedded to the Count de ——. The General's face was radiant with satisfaction.

At the moment of the nuptial blessing, when the bridegroom puts on the finger of the bride the ring—symbolic link of the chain that unites them—instead of giving her left hand, as is the custom, Matilda suddenly passed to the Count's right and gave him her right hand. The Count was about to make an observation and take her left hand; but Matilda drew it back and again extended to him her right hand, lowering her eyes, but with that air of firmness and determination which is not to be mistaken. The Count saw it at once, and, fearing a scene, did not insist, but put the ring on the right hand, which Matilda still held out to him.

The Count was of a jealous nature, as jealous as Othello. A fatal suspicion had taken possession of his mind. The ring that Matilda wore on her left hand gave him much uneasiness. He told Matilda that he looked upon it with aversion, and begged her to wear it no longer. Matilda replied that she would never be separated from it, giving her answer with much sweetness, but with the same determined air which she had shown at her wedding.

From that time that which had previously only been a suspicion in the Count's mind became a certainty. He determined upon being revenged, but dissembled his feelings and purposes. A system of surveillance was organized around Matilda. Soon there came a letter from Napoleon. The poor youth, ignorant of Matilda's sacrifice and the ruin of his dearest hopes, spoke of his love, of his future happiness, of their speedy marriage. He reminded Matilda that her hand belonged to him, and he requested her to look often upon the ruby of his mother's ring while thinking of him. He concluded by announcing a happy tiding. He was charged by his Ambassador to be the bearer of important dispatches to Paris. Before a month was over he would again see his beloved Matilda.

The letter was put into the Count's hands. He went through all. He went to Matilda's apartment with the open letter in his hand, and, handing it to her, said, coolly:

"I can imagine your scruples, but why did you not explain yourself sooner? You have sworn that your hand will belong only to him! Very well! as soon as he arrives I shall take it upon myself to make your promise good," with a frightful smile.

Matilda did not even shudder—she seemed to have nothing more to fear upon earth.

In a short time Napoleon returned to Paris; but he was very much altered. Grief and despair had preyed upon his heart, for he had heard of his misfortune.

The day after his arrival a small money box was presented to him, which had been brought by a servant in livery. He opened it. His horror and anguish might more easily be imagined than described. The case contained a bloody hand—the hand of a woman—MATILDA'S HAND! On a paper stained with blood he read these words: "So does the Countess de —— keep her word." Roaring with rage and indignation, he took his pistols and flew to the Count's house.

The Count and Matilda had disappeared during the night, a few hours after the bloody deed, and no one knew whence they had gone.

On the night Napoleon had recognized his mother's ring on the doctor's chain, he had gone to that ball because a secret presentiment had urged him thither.

The next day Dr. Lisfranc and his antagonist met in the wood of Vincennes. The doctor received a severe wound below the arm-pit. He lay long in danger, but hopes were entertained for recovery. Before leaving his adversary, the doctor related to him the incidents of that cruel night on which he had been compelled to commit a crime for the sake of humanity.

"However," added he, "Matilda could not have suffered much; a sublime exaltation sustained her courage, and I am sure she was happy in her suffering, in the thought that her hand, at last, would be returned to you. And when it was over I heard a gentle voice murmuring from behind the curtain that hid her from sight: 'Tell him, beseech you, that my heart will go toward him even as my hand.' Had it not been for the ring, I could not have fulfilled her wish."—*Exchange.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AT an early hour on the morning of the 8th, a son of David Brown, a wealthy butcher, residing in the western part of Detroit, was awakened to find three masked men standing by his bedside with revolvers presented at his head. He was ordered to cover up under pain of being shot. They then demanded his money. He told them that all he possessed was in the pocket of his pants. By this time other members of the family had been aroused and raised the alarm. Two of the marauders started to quiet the others, while the remaining one rifled young Brown's pockets. A daughter of the butcher was chased from her room to the porch, from which she jumped to the ground, seriously injuring herself. The elder Brown and his wife were seized and an attempt made to thrust them into a closet. Brown escaped and fled down-stairs. His wife, however, was locked up. Meantime young Brown grappled with the other burglar and would have overpowered him had not his companions come to his relief. The robbers then fled and escaped. Brown had $1,000 secreted in bed, probably known to the robbers, but they failed to get it, owing to the resistance met with.

The only business that came before the last term of the Ontonagon County Court was the naturalization of two aliens.

THERE is said to be a curious and half-forgotten statute in this State which provides a fine of $500 upon a clergyman from another State officiating at a marriage ceremony in Michigan.

C. D. STEVENS, a Detroit insurance agent, was held for trial on the afternoon of the 10th, with Dr. H. C. Smith, for the purpose of paying $4,000 due the latter's step-daughter from an estate of which he is administrator. On arrival at the bank he claimed to have lost the money on the way from the office. The parties being on bad terms, much feeling was manifested and counter-allegations made. Smith believes the loss to be bogus, and Stevens intimates that Smith abstracted the money himself. Business circles are considerably excited over the affair.

THE farmers in the regions round about Cass, Tuscola County, are organizing for the purpose of resisting any suit that may be brought against them for the alleged infringement of the so-called patent Lee farm gate.

A few evenings ago, at Olive, eight miles north of Holland, Ottawa County, Mr. Sawyer called out Henry Snooks at his boarding place, pretending to wish to speak to him about a girl between both admired. Retiring some eight rods, Sawyer struck Snooks, when the latter whipped him and got him down till he promised to behave himself. Snooks then went back to the house in company with a third person who had witnessed the fight. After they were seated in the house, Sawyer slipped out on tiptoe, drew a revolver and shot Snooks in the left breast over the heart, rendering him senseless. On examination, it proved that the bullet had struck a rib and glanced off; otherwise he would have been killed instantly. Sawyer was arrested and lodged in jail. He remains there still.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices in leading stables: Barley, State, per central, $1.15@1.10; Butter, ₱ lb, 19@22c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 9@10c; Corn, ₱ bu, 37@39½c; Flour, White Wheat, $4.50@5.75; Amber, $4.50@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.25; Oats, ₱ central, $3.00@3.25; Hogs, $3.30@4.25; Sheep, $3.00@4.50; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 37½@38½c; White, 38½@39½c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $10.30@10.50; Lard, ₱ lb, 6½@6c; Wheat, White, $1.03@1.04½; Amber, $1.00@1.04.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Met on the evening of the 10th. Nothing was done beyond the presentation of a few petitions, and after a half hour's session the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—After a session lasting thirty

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Rules of Carpenter & Bartholomews

Nice stock of hats at Carpenter & Bartholomews

Mason to Lease—of good real estate property, by A. A. Hinsdell, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 11-tf-y.

We understand last week that John Bell was to erect a building on Bell street. We were in error, we should have said Mason street, one lot west of Dodge street. Mr. Bell will use the present store on his new building as a dwelling and grain warehouse. The upper story will be furnished off as a hall for societies, or for public use. Mr. Bell is already getting materials up on the ground for the building.

Dull Business.—This week the work was commenced on the foundation of the SENTINEL building and we were informed on good authority that within a year after April first, we shall pay a visit to Detroit. Quartet and chaser for the News and Stationery store will soon be out and ready to go up as soon as the room is ready to receive it, and other leading trades, etc., are being made up for the postoffice. Two express men—for the postoffice. Two express men—May 15, will find much to do in our new quarters.

Pine Harbor.—The winter's output is of 89,000, the 47,000 left over from the years operations, and Dale's contract on the superstructure of the piers will make about 211,000 to expend on Charlevoix bar this season. If advantageous we shall have a tug, in addition to extending the piers 200 feet into the lake, and one hundred feet northerly, give the channel a depth of water that can look and profanity defies. It is generally considered that the extension of the inshore piers 200 feet will prevent any current drift between the piers.

Grand Traverse.—*To the voters of Charlevoix county*—Please bear in mind when you are voting on that bridge tax, that you are voting to pay $1,511.66 instead of $15.00. J. E. HAMMOND.

—Editor *Sentinel*, please copy.—*Petoskey Record*.

Yes, we copy with pleasure. The Supervisor from Melrose is wise in making his statement since unpaid loyalty & patriotism. We presume he knows that in case of war he would be a negative vote on the foregoing. He knows that is not true. When the Indian troubles have become ancient history, the county will be out on them and pines put, interests and costs recovered. Did Mr. Dutcher ever hear of a popular vote to negative a loan after the money had been borrowed and *expended*. One hundred dollars was illegally appropriated several years ago for the improvement of the upper Pine River, a vote to negative that expenditure would be just as sensible as this movement. We shall desperate a negative vote on this tax in case of its moral effect, but its logic therefore will be no more than it is in Grand County in Texas voted that the Charlevoix county single bonds should not be paid.

The crop of oat, in Cheboygan county, is 90,000 bushel, and the spring timber, 41 per cent are now to be cut. Other county, it is 21,000,000 feet.

Under date of the 13th inst., the following item of interest to pigeon men has been received at Petoskey: "The pigeons are nesting at Pentwater, Mich.

Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City, have almost completed their winter's logging, and the crop is 25,000,000 feet, which will be manufactured into lumber at their posts, viz: Traverse City, Fife Lake, and Frankfort.

Major Dewey, of the Twenty Second U. S. Infantry, and commandant at Fort Mackinac, passed through Petoskey Monday, on his way back to that post, having been absent at Binghampton, N. Y., on a 30 days' furlough.

After Zach Chandler's speech at the last session, and after Harmon, Lamar and others had eulogized Jeff. Davis, every Democrat present in the Senate voted to pass that leader of the rebellion, and one of them explained, upon the announcement of the vote, "Thank God, we come within this one vote."

The passage by the House at Lansing of the bill for levying the different authorities on the public approval. The levy of only the high test oil is now regulated by law proportion as other oils test lower, and the proportion decrease of the appraisal is ungentlemanly on the side of reduction.

Lecture by Rev. A. P. Morrison.
From the Petoskey Tribune.

Last Wednesday evening Rev. A. P. Morrison will deliver a lecture at the Town Hall on "The Young Man of To-Day." The possibilities that are before him. Mr. Morrison's well known ability as a lecturer is sufficient guarantee that the lecture will prove an interesting one. He has delivered the lecture at various places, and always with the greatest success. He has numerous flattering notices from the press of the different places where the lecture has been delivered, all going to show that the attendance was large and the addresses appreciative. The following notice is from Corry, Pa. *Journal*:

He held his audience spell bound for near the space of an hour, delivering one of the most interesting and entertaining lectures that it was ever been our privilege to hear, or, I dare say, that was ever heard in this section of the country. Corry may well be proud of one that stands at the head of the class of lecturers. To say the lecture was a success gives no idea of its appreciation with which it was received, carrying a number of the hearts of the highest praise.

Twenty five cents admission will be charged and we feel sale in assuring all who may attend that they will receive the full value of their money. We bespeak a full house on the occasion and would urge our citizens to attend.

Suicide and Fatal Accident.—A terrible accident occured on the afternoon of the 14th, near Northport, by which Mrs. Henry Bayon lost her life. It seems that Mrs. Taylor was living alone with her child about a year old, her husband being in the lumber woods this winter. Mr. F. P. Taylor, her father-in-law, happening to pass by the house at dusk heard the child crying very hard. On entering the house the mother could not be found, nor no trace of her, except a water pail standing by the well, which is over 30 feet deep. Being unable to procure the pump in the well, and fearing the worst, the neighbors were soon assured, and her dead body discovered in the well, from where it was soon taken. The head was badly crushed by striking the casts at the bottom. It is thought that death was instant, and that the accident happened some hours previously, while she was endeavoring to draw water from the well with a hop and pail. She was a sister of F. Hamberger. Her burial was last Sunday.—*Leelanau Tribune*

Dried fruit of all kinds at Carpenter & Bartholomews.

SCHOOLMASTER Loose.—We find the following exceedingly sad case (?) deserving of a poor several state in one of our exchanges:

In looking over the assessment roll of Union township we few days since ran across the following local description of a piece of property "Middle 40 of east ½ of west ½, except east ½ of north ½ of same, section 26." Also the following: "Northeast ¼ of east ½." What puzzles us is to know the exact number of acres in each of the above descriptions. It is needless to add that the Supervisor of that township is a Granger.

ELECTION NOTICE!

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said deceased had at the time of his decease, or at any time thereafter, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres of land.

WILLIAM H. SARGEANT,
Administrator.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Estate.
Dated this 25th day of Jan., 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tarpenskey deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said deceased had at the time of his decease, or at any time thereafter, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres of land.

WILLIAM H. SARGEANT,
Administrator.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Estate.
Dated this 25th day of Jan., 1878.

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,
THE INDUSTRIAL
History of the United States
Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.
About 1200 large octavo pages and 800 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.
SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.
For terms and territory apply at once to
The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Ct.
N. F. ROBERTS, Habbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan

Health and Comfort
SPRING BED,
MORE
COMFORTABLE
and
DURABLE
Than
Any Yet Invented.
Address
A. J. MUDGE,
Barnard, Mich.

Sugar Time is Coming!
Call at the Hardware Store of M. J. STOCKMAN and see his
SAP PANS,
Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IS SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

B. See,
DEALER IN
General
Merchandise,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.
I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.
Pet. 18, 1870 BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,
CHARLEVOIX,
Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with
GROCERIES
As cheap as ever.
We shall open a first-class
BAKERY
AND
Boarding House
This Spring.
Mar. 4, 1878

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
Position second and to the contest Farm by Lessee, Cancelleth, Chamberlain Avenue, Grand Rapids. Sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the North arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—are cut-over, but lie in school districts and adjoin good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been re-built, altered and strong with every to the comfort of the travel ing public. Especially from Morris
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
which from meals at Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between Absalom Chaddock, and H. W. Willard, under the firm name of Chaddock & Willard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm, except those for drayage and work at dining room, are to be paid to the said Absalom Chaddock. All claims against may be paid to either of the retiring partners.

Dated, South Arm, March 10, 1878.
ABSALOM CHADDOCK,
H. W. WILLARD.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Petoskey.
Call and see me.
82 DR. L. LEWIS

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Rowe I Mudge and Margaret Mudge his wife, of Marion, Cadillac county, Michigan, to W. H. Dooley, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 16, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 331, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Dooley to Elijah Friends of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty cents, and an Attorney's fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879 at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, conveyance for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number six (6) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres of land.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1878.
ELIJAH J. FRIENDS,
Assignee
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

Election Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix } ss.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a vote passed at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said county of Charlevoix, held on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1878, I, the undersigned, Clerk of said county of Charlevoix, do hereby give notice that I have received from the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, a statement of the aggregate valuation of the property, both real and personal, liable to taxation in the several townships and cities in said county of Charlevoix, as the same appears by the last assessment rolls of said townships and cities, and that the amount of taxes to be raised in said county of Charlevoix, for the year 1878, is the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and that the amount of taxes to be raised in each township and city in said county of Charlevoix, for the year 1878, is as follows, to-wit:

Township of Charlevoix	$ 1,000
Township of Chandler	1,000
Township of Eveline	1,000
Township of Hayes	1,000
Township of Marion	1,000
Township of Norwood	1,000
Township of Wilson	1,000
Township of Boyne Valley	1,000
Township of Evangeline	1,000
Township of Hudson	1,000
Township of Melrose	1,000
Township of Pine Lake	1,000
Township of Round Lake	1,000
Township of South Arm	1,000
Township of Wilmington	1,000
Township of Wilson	1,000
City of Charlevoix	1,000
City of East Jordan	1,000
Total	$20,000

Dated at Charlevoix, Feb. 25, 1878.
To the Electors of Charlevoix County:

You are hereby notified that at the Election to be held in this State on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz: A member of the convention to form or revise the constitution, which is to meet at Lansing on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1878, and one Regent of the University, in place of Charles H. Richmond, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1878.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.
RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Antrim, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Tarpenskey deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said deceased had at the time of his decease, or at any time thereafter, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres of land.

WILLIAM H. SARGEANT,
Administrator
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Estate.
Dated this 25th day of Jan., 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tarpenskey deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said deceased had at the time of his decease, or at any time thereafter, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres of land.

WILLIAM H. SARGEANT,
Administrator
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Estate.
Dated this 25th day of Jan., 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 49 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Apr. 1, 1879. Whole No., 49

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST on having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is the best, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously commixed.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
Published every Tuesday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Rates for one inch [illegible] made long, on specification.
Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Cards in Business line [illegible]

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the
MEDICINE LINE,
CALL ON
Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.
FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.
I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of
The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING
Collect the pieces and send them to me; will make them good as new.
35:37 O. S. SMITH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Robert Lake Lodge No. 294 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
O. K. Kinney, N. G.
J. Milo Eaton, V. G.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 205 F. & A. M. [illegible] Hall, on Monday evening on or before full moon in each month.
A. H. Green, W. M.
J. Bell Hayes, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 207, I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall.
Andrew J. Bennett, W. C. T.
Mrs. [illegible], Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
Mails arrive as follows:
From Petoskey [illegible]
From Boyne City [illegible]
From Mackinaw [illegible]
From Traverse City [illegible]
From Grand Rapids [illegible]
From Detroit [illegible]
From Chicago [illegible]
From Milwaukee

Fashionable Colors—New Styles in Trimmings—Buttons.

Colors spin new and strange air-ian Cannapie, or cannibal, a succession of copper shades, the name being given from the resemblance to the copper complexion of a tribe of cannibals. Blue is largely brought forward, and appears in many different shades, but, with the exception of the dark marine blues or the pastel tints, mixtures of green are often more or less apparent. The most pronounced blue of the season is called sapphire, and this, but for an overcasting of green, would be a revival of that positive blue which for a long time has been consigned to oblivion. Gendarme is a dark shade of military blue, and other blues of milder type are Japanais and bleu de Sevres. Baiser blue is almost gray, and the clear pale blues are too attractive to be relinquished. Yellow finds good representation in the new spring colors, but the shade most in favor is old gold. Pale yellows are by no means ignored, and in new flowers excellent results are produced by shadings from pale yellow into reddish tints. The beige shades also appear frequently. Garnet and wine shades have also taken a new lease of life, and are brought forward everywhere and in all shades, from ashes of rose deep as to run almost into black up to others resembling the pale red of lighter wines. Prune (peony) is a combination of garnet and plum color. Vieux rouge is a new bright red. Dark plum is not strongly employed, yet serves as a fashionable color. The lighter shades of prune are not much seen. This piece seems to have been usurped by the wine colors, but it is the plum (peacock) colors of the day, that the greatest mixtures and changeable hues appear.

Prominent in the list of choice trimmings are the finely-beaded passementeries, which reproduce some of the designs already familiar, while the more expensive grades represent leaf patterns of various forms, with perfect-ly-executed tulips or Egyptian objects, ing from the center of the leaf. Some of the passementeries are relieved and brightened by a delicate tracery of gold or silver threads, interspersed so as to form arabesque or Grecian designs throughout the pattern. The effect is rich, but by no means gaudy, and the styles and prices are such as to render these goods rather exclusive, for a time at least. These cost from $5 to $12 per yard. Painted beads for dresses are seen of exquisite design and artistic beauty. These are painted by hand on velvet, satin and silk. Flowers in all their richest tints, birds of brilliant plumage, jewels, shells and musical instruments are painted with skill and fidelity to nature on these beautiful and artistic trimmings. Fringes have by no means lost their prestige, and may be had in as great diversity of design as there is a diversity of taste. The average depth of fringe is from four to six inches, including the heading. An entirely new fringe is formed of a hand-crocheted heading background of twist, front of crimped tape and bands of narrow passementerie, interspersed with strands of crocheted silk, the ends of the passementerie bands finished with a tiny satin or crocheted tassel. This elaborate fringe may be had at $8 per yard. Many plain silk fringes are still sewed underneath the edge of the goods, and so heading is entirely avoided. Wooden fringes are no longer considered fashionable, although very neat patterns are still sparingly used on all wool garments where there are no ends of drapery to be trimmed. Plain hems and rows of machine stitching are the most stylish finish on all other parts of all wool costumes. Fancy ribbons are largely used for loops, and in some designs form a complete cascade down the front of a dress. These vary in width from a half-inch to ten inches and a half, and are in all colors and shades of satin, with lizards, flowers, fern leaves and other devices composed of gilt and silver bullion, and fine silk floss woven into the ribbon. The prices range from twenty-five cents per yard up.

For trimming evening dresses, crystal, pearl and white satin beaded and bugle laces are showy and effective, and cost from $2 per yard up. Spanish blond is a kind of lace usually employed, and the beads follow the pattern of the lace, either covering it entirely or only defining the outline. Embroidered silk muslin is much used for the garniture of dress toilets, and comes in new and choice designs. Price, $2 to $25 per yard. "Self" trimmings follow upholstering designs, and are often put on without stitching, but cut out either in round, square or pointed designs on the lower side, and faced or bound with a contrasting color or finished with a fringe. Tassels in upholstering effects are then placed to fall in the opening made by the cutting out. Felts, a striped material of satin and silk or satin and velvet, is much used for trimming, and is cut out so that the stripes are either horizontal or perpendicular rather than bias, this being used as a garniture for the bottom of the skirt, for collars, cuffs, vest or any accessory trimming desired.

Olive and barrel-shaped hand-crocheted buttons, either all silk or combined with jet, will be much used on garments trimmed with passementerie. Wood buttons, hand-painted in gold and colors, are very choice, light and effective, and cost from thirty-five cents per dozen up. French horn, both in the natural color and dyed, are inlaid with gold and pearl in raised designs, representing stars, flowers, birds, beasts, reptiles, fishes and fowls. Crystal glass buttons, sometimes called "Rhine pebbles," are introduced. These are cut in facets and set in platina, and have a most brilliant effect in night; the prices vary from twenty-five cents per dozen up. Medium sizes only, in any kind of button, are fashionable, and the quantity used is totally dependent upon the style of the garment, some requiring only what will fasten the vest, and others a sufficient number to outline the cuffs, pockets, etc.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Wretch of a Husband.

The other evening a resident of Dearborn avenue (whose name, out of respect to himself, is omitted) took a friend home to dinner, having filed due notice of his intention with his wife, who, in consequence, had, as it were, spread herself. Woman like, however, she insisted on disparaging everything that was brought to table in the inverse ratio of the square of its excellence. "I'm so sorry," she said with ill-concealed triumph, "that this macaroni and cheese should be so wretchedly cooked." "So wretchedly cooked?" echoed the visitor, with genuine surprise; "why, I do not remember where I ever tasted anything one-half so delicious." "It's very slightly burned, and there is not quite cheese enough in it," she said, sadly; "but if you had only been here last Sunday—don't you think so, Robert? You remember that which we had last Sunday, don't you?" she said, appealing to her husband. Instead of saying that he did, and that it was unto be that on the table as a National peculiarity. The lines of social demarcation are nowhere more emphatically indicated than in our own country. They do not, indeed, prevent inter-marriages, nor are they attended by the absurdities of etiquette which the Hindoo or Brahmin faith might impose, but they somehow, by a stern law of artificial life, class from class in a manner which is unknown elsewhere in modern Europe. They are drawn through all grades of society down, from the most elevated *coterie* down to the humble of-shoot domestic life. A French *bonne* is much more a servant in her dress, and far more humble in her notions than an English nursemaid. Yet an English nursemaid would not presume to address her mistress in the familiar language which the French *bonne* would use toward madame. She could not be trusted with the license; not, because knows, because the English character has less confidence in its composition than the French, but because she would at once forget her station. A German gentleman sees nothing *outre dig.* in shaking hands with his tailor, but an Englishman knows that if he were to admit his tradesmen to the same privilege, they would soon presume upon value it, and then presume upon it. It is a painful fact, that if you wish to command civility and attention it an ordinary London shop where you are not in the habit of dealing, it is necessary to assume an air of calm superiority to the gentleman across the counter. If you approach him with a humble manner, he will regard you with an eye of suspicion. But, if you are polite to him, he will often treat you with absolute contempt. These are only some familiar illustrations out of many which might be selected to show that this superiority or precedence of class over class is not only assumed downward, but looked for upward in England. It is to be feared that the romantic notions of British free-born citizens of the Roman peasantry and Venetian gondoliers might find realization in a sort of bondage from which they would gladly escape. What are commonly known as the "lower orders" here have much more political but far less social liberty than they enjoy under the rule of some foreign States. The origin of this state of things with us, may in a great measure, be attributed to the gross ignorance which has so long characterized our English poor. The mental condition of a London laborer or small tradesman was not many years ago, perhaps in some instances still is, far inferior to the average capacity of similar classes on the Continent. In Germany, where education has long been compulsory and undertaken by the State, the humblest serf can say as better informed on most subjects than those who would be in the position of his employers here. It would, therefore, be most unreasonable to allow familiarity from those who have never learned the dangers of its abuse.

Extraordinary Celebration at Pompeii.

A celebration of a unique character is to take place in Pompeii in November, next year. Mr. J. C. Fletcher has just received from Naples information that the close of the eighteenth century of Pompeii's destruction (and preservation) is to be celebrated with great circumstance by the literary, scientific and artistic societies of all Italy in the forum of what Sir Walter Scott so appropriately termed the "City of the Dead." This extraordinary centennial will be in November, and this will surprise most persons who always read in the accounts of the destruction of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiæ, that it took place in the first year of the reign of Titus (79 A. D.) on the 24th of August. Mr. Fletcher informs us that the translation of the letter of Pliny the Younger to Tacitus, giving the account of that first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and which letter is usually known to us through Melmoth's translation, is from a manuscript that contains the Roman equivalent for the 24th of August; but other manuscripts of Pliny's letter have been found which place the date three months later—to wit, the 24th of November. Signor Fiorelli, the most learned archeologist on Pompeii, in his Giornale delle Scavi di Pompeii, was the first to call wide attention to the proper date (November). Beside, Dion Cassius, one of the earliest writers after the second century, who wrote on the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii by Vesuvius, says distinctly it took place in "the autumn." Mr. Fletcher says that he made a special study of fruits and nuts preserved by the ashes, which came down in a mud paste after the pumice-stone, at Pompeii, and he observed in almost every case that they were nuts and fruits (as chestnuts, etc.) which cannot be preserved from year to year, and which are not in season until after the middle of September.

The day in November next is to be celebrated by excavations of houses, by addresses, and by a banquet in the daytime, and at night by an illumination of the old Greco-Roman city, whose fate was sealed eighteen hundred years ago.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Question of Dowagers.

Some lawyers take very practical views of cases in which they are retained. In a certain town in Missouri Squire G—— was defending a charge of malpractice. A colored man was suing for damages, his wife having died shortly after an operation for the removal of cancer. When it came Squire G—— 's turn to cross examine the plaintiff, he asked: "Mr. Wilson, how old was your wife when she died?"

"About forty-five, sir."

"Been in feeble health a long time, had she not, Mr. Wilson, and cost you a great deal for medicine and help?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have married again, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"How old is your present wife?"

Mr. Wilson drew himself up with dignity. "I'm sorry," she said with ill-concealed triumph, "that this macaroni and cheese should be so wretchedly cooked." "So wretchedly cooked?" echoed the visitor, with genuine surprise; "why, I do not remember where I ever tasted anything one-half so delicious." "It's very slightly burned, and there is not quite cheese enough in it," she said, sadly; "but if you had only been here last Sunday—don't you think so, Robert? You remember that which we had last Sunday, don't you?" she said, appealing to her husband. Instead of saying that he did, and that it was unto be that on the table as a National peculiarity. The lines of social demarcation are nowhere more emphatically indicated than in our own country. They do not, indeed, prevent inter-marriages, nor are they attended by the absurdities of etiquette which the Hindoo or Brahmin faith might impose, but they somehow, by a stern law of artificial life, class from class in a manner which is unknown elsewhere in modern Europe. They are drawn through all grades of society down, from the most elevated *coterie* down to the humble of-shoot domestic life. A French *bonne* is much more a servant in her dress, and far more humble in her notions than an English nursemaid. Yet an English nursemaid would not presume to address her mistress in the familiar language which the French *bonne* would use toward madame. She could not be trusted with the license; not, because knows, because the English character has less confidence in its composition than the French, but because she would at once forget her station. A German gentleman sees nothing *outre dig.* in shaking hands with his tailor, but an Englishman knows that if he were to admit his tradesmen to the same privilege, they would soon presume upon value it, and then presume upon it. It is a painful fact, that if you wish to command civility and attention it an ordinary London shop where you are not in the habit of dealing, it is necessary to assume an air of calm superiority to the gentleman across the counter. If you approach him with a humble manner, he will regard you with an eye of suspicion. But, if you are polite to him, he will often treat you with absolute contempt. These are only some familiar illustrations out of many which might be selected to show that this superiority or precedence of class over class is not only assumed downward, but looked for upward in England. It is to be feared that the romantic notions of British free-born citizens of the Roman peasantry and Venetian gondoliers might find realization in a sort of bondage from which they would gladly escape. What are commonly known as the "lower orders" here have much more political but far less social liberty than they enjoy under the rule of some foreign States. The origin of this state of things with us, may in a great measure, be attributed to the gross ignorance which has so long characterized our English poor. The mental condition of a London laborer or small tradesman was not many years ago, perhaps in some instances still is, far inferior to the average capacity of similar classes on the Continent. In Germany, where education has long been compulsory and undertaken by the State, the humblest serf can say as better informed on most subjects than those who would be in the position of his employers here. It would, therefore, be most unreasonable to allow familiarity from those who have never learned the dangers of its abuse.

"Been in feeble health a long time, had she not, Mr. Wilson, and cost you a great deal for medicine and help?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have married again, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"How old is your present wife?"

Mr. Wilson drew himself up with dignity. "I'm sorry," she said with ill-concealed triumph, "that this macaroni and cheese should be so wretchedly cooked." "So wretchedly cooked?" echoed the visitor, with genuine surprise; "why, I do not remember where I ever tasted anything one-half so delicious." "It's very slightly burned, and there is not quite cheese enough in it," she said, sadly; "but if you had only been here last Sunday—don't you think so, Robert? You remember that which we had last Sunday, don't you?" she said, appealing to her husband. Instead of saying that he did, and that it was unto be that on the table as a National peculiarity. The lines of social demarcation are nowhere more emphatically indicated than in our own country. They do not, indeed, prevent inter-marriages, nor are they attended by the absurdities of etiquette which the Hindoo or Brahmin faith might impose, but they somehow, by a stern law of artificial life, class from class in a manner which is unknown elsewhere in modern Europe. They are drawn through all grades of society down, from the most elevated *coterie* down to the humble of-shoot domestic life. A French *bonne* is much more a servant in her dress, and far more humble in her notions than an English nursemaid. Yet an English nursemaid would not presume to address her mistress in the familiar language which the French *bonne* would use toward madame. She could not be trusted with the license; not, because knows, because the English character has less confidence in its composition than the French, but because she would at once forget her station. A German gentleman sees nothing *outre dig.* in shaking hands with his tailor, but an Englishman knows that if he were to admit his tradesmen to the same privilege, they would soon presume upon value it, and then presume upon it. It is a painful fact, that if you wish to command civility and attention it an ordinary London shop where you are not in the habit of dealing, it is necessary to assume an air of calm superiority to the gentleman across the counter. If you approach him with a humble manner, he will regard you with an eye of suspicion. But, if you are polite to him, he will often treat you with absolute contempt. These are only some familiar illustrations out of many which might be selected to show that this superiority or precedence of class over class is not only assumed downward, but looked for upward in England. It is to be feared that the romantic notions of British free-born citizens of the Roman peasantry and Venetian gondoliers might find realization in a sort of bondage from which they would gladly escape. What are commonly known as the "lower orders" here have much more political but far less social liberty than they enjoy under the rule of some foreign States. The origin of this state of things with us, may in a great measure, be attributed to the gross ignorance which has so long characterized our English poor. The mental condition of a London laborer or small tradesman was not many years ago, perhaps in some instances still is, far inferior to the average capacity of similar classes on the Continent. In Germany, where education has long been compulsory and undertaken by the State, the humblest serf can say as better informed on most subjects than those who would be in the position of his employers here. It would, therefore, be most unreasonable to allow familiarity from those who have never learned the dangers of its abuse.

What Our Presidents Cost.

A correspondent sends to the Boston *Herald* the following curious calculation: "I have been calculating the difference between the expense of supporting a President of the United States at the salaries they have received since the first inauguration of Washington with the sum of $10,000 per year to each President during his life, the same to commence upon his inauguration day, hereceiving no other pay for his services. The result is as follows: Salaries from 1789 to 1870, at $25,000 per year, $2,100,000; from 1870 to 1879 at $50,000 per year, $500,000; total, $2,600,000. The combined lives of all the Presidents to this date, dating from their first inauguration, amount to 280 years, and at $10,000 per year it amounts to $2,800,000. There being so little difference in the sums total, while for most of the time the salary has been but half what it now is, would it not be better for the country, financially and morally, and for the Presidents also, if they each received $10,000 per year during their lives, dating from their inauguration? The present expense to the Government would be $20,000 per year instead of $50,000; and it is not probable that we should have, on an average, more than two ex-Presidents living at one time, and four would not increase the present expense. The object of the large salary was clearly for the purpose of giving the outgoing President a respectable competence to retire upon, and not be driven to mental labor for his support. Would not the above plan be an improvement?"

Extraordinary Celebration at Pompeii.

A celebration of a unique character is to take place in Pompeii in November, next year. Mr. J. C. Fletcher has just received from Naples information that the close of the eighteenth century of Pompeii's destruction (and preservation) is to be celebrated with great circumstance by the literary, scientific and artistic societies of all Italy in the forum of what Sir Walter Scott so appropriately termed the "City of the Dead." This extraordinary centennial will be in November, and this will surprise most persons who always read in the accounts of the destruction of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiæ, that it took place in the first year of the reign of Titus (79 A. D.) on the 24th of August. Mr. Fletcher informs us that the translation of the letter of Pliny the Younger to Tacitus, giving the account of that first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and which letter is usually known to us through Melmoth's translation, is from a manuscript that contains the Roman equivalent for the 24th of August; but other manuscripts of Pliny's letter have been found which place the date three months later—to wit, the 24th of November. Signor Fiorelli, the most learned archeologist on Pompeii, in his Giornale delle Scavi di Pompeii, was the first to call wide attention to the proper date (November). Beside, Dion Cassius, one of the earliest writers after the second century, who wrote on the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii by Vesuvius, says distinctly it took place in "the autumn." Mr. Fletcher says that he made a special study of fruits and nuts preserved by the ashes, which came down in a mud paste after the pumice-stone, at Pompeii, and he observed in almost every case that they were nuts and fruits (as chestnuts, etc.) which cannot be preserved from year to year, and which are not in season until after the middle of September.

The day in November next is to be celebrated by excavations of houses, by addresses, and by a banquet in the daytime, and at night by an illumination of the old Greco-Roman city, whose fate was sealed eighteen hundred years ago.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Question of Dowagers.

Some lawyers take very practical views of cases in which they are retained. In a certain town in Missouri Squire G—— was defending a charge of malpractice. A colored man was suing for damages, his wife having died shortly after an operation for the removal of cancer. When it came Squire G——'s turn to cross examine the plaintiff, he asked: "Mr. Wilson, how old was your wife when she died?"

"About forty-five, sir."

"Been in feeble health a long time, had she not, Mr. Wilson, and cost you a great deal for medicine and help?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have married again, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"How old is your present wife?"

Mr. Wilson drew himself up with dignity. "I'm sorry," she said with ill-concealed triumph, "that this macaroni and cheese should be so wretchedly cooked." "So wretchedly cooked?" echoed the visitor, with genuine surprise; "why, I do not remember where I ever tasted anything one-half so delicious." "It's very slightly burned, and there is not quite cheese enough in it," she said, sadly; "but if you had only been here last Sunday—don't you think so, Robert? You remember that which we had last Sunday, don't you?" she said, appealing to her husband. Instead of saying that he did, and that it was unto be that on the table as a National peculiarity. The lines of social demarcation are nowhere more emphatically indicated than in our own country. They do not, indeed, prevent inter-marriages, nor are they attended by the absurdities of etiquette which the Hindoo or Brahmin faith might impose, but they somehow, by a stern law of artificial life, class from class in a manner which is unknown elsewhere in modern Europe. They are drawn through all grades of society down, from the most elevated *coterie* down to the humble of-shoot domestic life. A French *bonne* is much more a servant in her dress, and far more humble in her notions than an English nursemaid. Yet an English nursemaid would not presume to address her mistress in the familiar language which the French *bonne* would use toward madame. She could not be trusted with the license; not, because knows, because the English character has less confidence in its composition than the French, but because she would at once forget her station. A German gentleman sees nothing *outre dig.* in shaking hands with his tailor, but an Englishman knows that if he were to admit his tradesmen to the same privilege, they would soon presume upon value it, and then presume upon it. It is a painful fact, that if you wish to command civility and attention it an ordinary London shop where you are not in the habit of dealing, it is necessary to assume an air of calm superiority to the gentleman across the counter. If you approach him with a humble manner, he will regard you with an eye of suspicion. But, if you are polite to him, he will often treat you with absolute contempt. These are only some familiar illustrations out of many which might be selected to show that this superiority or precedence of class over class is not only assumed downward, but looked for upward in England. It is to be feared that the romantic notions of British free-born citizens of the Roman peasantry and Venetian gondoliers might find realization in a sort of bondage from which they would gladly escape. What are commonly known as the "lower orders" here have much more political but far less social liberty than they enjoy under the rule of some foreign States. The origin of this state of things with us, may in a great measure, be attributed to the gross ignorance which has so long characterized our English poor. The mental condition of a London laborer or small tradesman was not many years ago, perhaps in some instances still is, far inferior to the average capacity of similar classes on the Continent. In Germany, where education has long been compulsory and undertaken by the State, the humblest serf can say as better informed on most subjects than those who would be in the position of his employers here. It would, therefore, be most unreasonable to allow familiarity from those who have never learned the dangers of its abuse.

A Celebration at Pompeii.

We think very likely we have written something about old maids before this, for every scribbler has had pig flling at them, and every newspaper editor has published jokes about them, and every would-be witty man has sneeringly spoken of some one of the fraternity as "only an old maid."

Why not say only an old married woman? Certainly, it is not for any lack respectability, though many people would convey that impression by their contempt of single women.

"Don't invite her—she's an old maid!" How many times we have heard this from young lips, when some pleasure party or picnic was on the tapis. As if an old maid could not enjoy sailing on the river, or riding over the clover-blown hills, or eating cold-cornered beef and pickles and ginger-bread off from a picnic table. Where the free zephyrs can set at will, and the spiders and grandfather longlegs roam ditto. As if an old maid had not eyes and ears and nose and mouth like other people. As if, because she had never taken a man to look after, she were removed from the pale of society, and condemned to stay at home and knit stockings for the heathen. For we believe that people generally believe this an old maid's sole occupation is knitting foot coverings for the amiable community referred to.

But, we have observed, that when anybody is sick and a nurse is needed, then the old-maid aunt or sister is sent for post-haste, nobody thinks of appealing to her attendance because she is only an old maid. Oh, no, not at all. They are quite willing she shall bathe throbbing foreheads, and comb out snarly hair on fractious heads, and stir up mustard-plasters, and chafe her hand with strong-smelling baths and liniments, and no questions asked.

They don't laugh at her then because she has got pet dogs and cats, they don't make fun of her "cockrow curls," or ask her about the beaus she had in her younger days.

Certainly not! If they want anything of her, they can treat her with just as much respect as if she were not an old maid.

We have repeatedly heard neat, tidy people called old maidish. If a young girl kept her bureau in order, and kept her shoes and stockings mated up, we have heard her called old maidish. If to be neat and orderly is to be old maidish, then would to Heaven all creation were old maidish. It would be better for some people we could mention.

We suppose a woman has a right to remain unmarried if she wants to, and it is a well-established fact that every woman has chances to marry. But if there be a woman who does not want to assume the responsibility of three infants a day, and shirt-buttons to fix, and pantaloons to mend, and coats and handkerchiefs and stockings to keep in order, and old boots, and pipes, and dirty collars, and blacking-boxes, and black bottles, and shaving machinery to pick up continually, together with the general and particular superintendence of half a score, more or less, of the poor man's blessings, do, for pity's sake, give the sensible soul the privilege of doing as she chooses, without ostracizing her, and tearing her character all to pieces because she does her hair up in a pug or otherwise. Give her an equal chance in the world with her married sisters, and if she sleeps with three cats and two poodles every night, whose business is it?—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

It is hard to get ahead of time, but a musician often beats it.—*Boston Tran.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Mr. G. A. Sala, writing in the *Illustrated London News* of the "higher education of women," holds that if clever girls were "taught to paint on porcelain, to model in clay and wax, to turn, to carve, and especially to draw on wood, they would be a hundred times better employed and fifty times nearer the possibility of earning from three to ten pounds sterling a week than in 'spanking the piano.'"

—Mr. Muller, of the Bristol Orphanages, says, in his thirty-ninth annual report: "Since founding the institution we have received, simply through prayer and the exercise of faith, more than $3,920,000. Sixty-six thousand six hundred children or grown-up persons have been brought up in the various schools, entirely supported by the funds of the institution. Ten thousand two hundred children now attend the schools."

—Corporal punishment is still permitted in the public schools of Boston, subject to the rule that it shall always consist of blows on the hand with a rattan. Superintendent Eliot advocates further restriction, so that whipping shall never be inflicted before the teacher is in a passion. "There should be," he says, "an interval between the offense and the punishment at least as long as that between two sessions." But imagine the torturing suspense in which the pupil would be placed.

—Mr. Spurgeon regards his Pastors' College as his favorite work. It began with one pupil, and now numbers nearly a hundred. The first requirement for admission is that a man shall have preached two years; no special standard of literary excellence or social position is enforced. Mr. Spurgeon says the policy has been to "imitate the florist by planting a large number of slips in the hope that some of them would strike." From an article in the *London News* it appears that the total income of the college last year reached nearly $35,000.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Catholic prelate of Cleveland, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his Diocese, in which he condemns labor-unions for their secrecy; forbids Catholic parents, under threats of excommunication, sending their children to public schools where Catholic parochial schools are easy of access; and gives the Hibernians severe reprimand for not allowing priests to act as their spiritual advisers, and for not allowing them at all their meetings. The bishop urges upon Catholics the necessity of subscribing to the diocesan Catholic journal in preference to all others, and repeats his order to young Catholics not to marry outside of their religious faith. The latter condition is of such unimportant suggestions as to funerals, etc.

—The following resolution was offered at a recent meeting of the London Presbytery: "That the Presbytery instruct deacons and managers having recourse to bazars absolutely to prohibit lotteries and kindred games of chance." Dr. Donald Fraser, one of the members, regarded this as an arrow from Apollyon. "It has gone abroad," he said, "that the Presbytery were a dictatorial body, who rapped people's knuckles at every opportunity; and if I should issue such an ukase as the motion contained, it would bring upon them a lot of nonecessary odium." The decrease against dancing in the United States had caused infinite trouble in church courts. After a long discussion the motion was withdrawn, and an amendment carried by eleven votes to eight, urging ministers and sessions to discourage bazar lotteries.

A Sure Remedy.

A King of Prussia found a remedy for the prima donna malady. The Queen of Queens House in Berlin, and wanted to hear the opera. He was in so mood to be disappointed. The reigning prima donna had a habit of getting hoarse three times on a song hoarse when anything ruffled her temper. On a night when His Majesty was in the royal box, the "intendant of the management" announced that the diva had a sore throat and could not sing. The audience were about to scatter, when the King arose and commanded them to remain. They kept their seats. Behind the scenes an officer and four dragoons entered the lady's room. The officer said: "The King inquires after your health." "The King is very good; I have a sore throat." "His Majesty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the Military Hospital to be cured." She soon found herself in a coach with the four dragoons. "I am a little better now; I will try to sing." "Back to the theater," said the officer to the coachman. "But I shall not be able to sing my best." "I think you will." "And pray why?" "Because we have orders to remain behind the scenes and carry you off to the Military Hospital at the least failure." The lady never sang better in her life, and was effectually cured of hoarseness while she remained in Berlin. But we have no King or convenient military hospital to cure our sick birds.—*Missouri Republican.*

—The total crop of ice gathered from the Hudson River, the past winter is estimated at 3,000,000 tons, taking no account of what is stacked outside the houses.

—Negro squatters are encroaching upon the levee and river front at New Orleans with their cabins, much to the disgust of property-owners.

DOMESTIC AND CULINARY.

—Yelk of eggs is as nourishing as white, though a little heavier.

—In making an Irish stew the suet should be chopped finely and the dough kneaded as lightly as possible. The less it is kneaded the lighter the crust will be.

—Excellent Doughnuts.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sour milk or buttermilk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or cream, and one scant teaspoonful of soda.

—Fish and other dishes often come upon the table very greasy. The way to prevent this is to place brown or white paper over them, letting it touch the greasy surface. Paper absorbs fat.

—Of any one who keeps shoemakers' supplies, you can get for fifteen cents a whetstone, which is coarse and soft, and which will put on a knife with a few strokes an edge that excels everything but the grindstone. Those who have used this convenience, could never keep house again without one. But take care never to get it wet or greasy.

—In frying anything the fat should never be allowed to boil. The proper heat for frying may be known by observation. When it reaches 375 degrees of heat a faint blue smoke rises which tells that it is ready for use. If, however, it begins to smoke before the thing to be fried are ready to go in it its tendency to boil may be checked by throwing in a few pieces of raw potato or bread, which gives it something to work on.

—There is a very stupid prejudice about the use of soft-crown flour in America. If the records of the French cuisine be looked at, it will be found that puddings cooked with soft-crown flour is a favorite dish. The introduction of German dishes coming into France from their former possession, Strasbourg, is quite responsible. Others, dumplings, made of flour and suet, about half the size of an apple-dumpling, are excellent when cooked with sour-krout. As an anti-scorbutic, as a vegetable preparation easily digested, this preparation of cabbage is among the very best.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Potato Croquet.—One pound mashed potatoes, one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and salt, a few spoonfuls of bread crumbs and cracker dust. Potatoes must be roasted when thoroughly dry. When mashed throw in a small quantity of salt, a tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and the yelk of an egg. Stir the yelk well into the potato before adding till thoroughly dry. Flour the board well; take a little of the mashed potato and roll lightly in the form of pears. Then into any shape. When the oven is well formed, beat well up the white of one egg, roll the croquet in it, throw over all a little bread-crumb or cracker-dust.

—Fillets of Beef and Dutch Sauce.—One and a quarter pound fillet of beef sliced about one inch thick, greased slightly a tin broiler, place the beef on it and place the broiler under the flame, allowing the beef to broil for about seven minutes, turning it once. For Dutch sauce take half a tablespoonful of cream, half a tablespoonful of flour, the yelks of two eggs, a little pepper and salt, an ounce of butter, and the juice of half a lemon. Put the flour with a small saucepan, and with it the yelks of eggs. After mixing add the lemon juice, cream, butter, pepper and salt; place it over a very hot fire till it thickens, but don't allow it to boil. Having taken the fillets of beef from the broiler, after broiling several minutes, place them in a dish and pour the Dutch sauce around it ready for use.

—Amber Pudding.—Two pounds of raw apples, three ounces of sugar, one gill of cold water, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, yelks and whites of four eggs, six ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, half teaspoonful of yeast powder, a pinch of salt; first put two ounces of the sugar in a small saucepan, with half a gill of water; place in the apples, pared and cored; squeeze over them the lemon juice; put the flour in a basin with two ounces of butter; rub the butter carefully in the flour; then add the yeast-powder, salt and remaining half gill of water; place the ingredients on a board and knead lightly together; roll the dough a third of an inch in thickness; wet the edges of a pie-dish with cold water, and line the edges with some of the dough; wet the dough with water or milk; the dough on the board roll thin, and with a small cutter cut rounds out of the dough and place them on the edge of the pie-dish, upon the dough already covering the edge. When the apples, which have been put in the saucepan with the sugar, water and lemon juice, have become soft, rub them through a wire sieve; then drop into the sauce, one at a time, the yelks of four eggs; mix the eggs and the apples together without loosening the yelks, and pour them into the pie-dish, in the hollow formed by the dough cakes; place the dish in the oven for ten minutes.

Green Peas for the Garden.

This is one of the vegetables which market gardeners sow early in the spring. We have for several years urged upon farmers the advantage of having a considerable quantity of peas for family use. They precede green corn, and certainly of the early vegetables there is none so delightful as the green pea. Children, who are sometimes averse to green vegetable food, seldom refuse tender green peas, especially when they are cooked "thin," or in plenty of juice, with just a dash of sugar. There are varieties in plenty which are so sweet of themselves that sugar is superfluous; but children have a "sweet tooth," and sometimes the elders can stand a little extra sweetening. Many of us remember that in our childhood days the strong, nutritious and sometimes bitter marrowfat peas was cooked "to death," cooked until it was a sort of mush or mush. Our housewives are learning that nothing is lost in nutriment, while much is gained in deliciousness by cooking peas, as the children say, "thin." Indeed, one of the most delightful, though perhaps for hard-workers not very substantial or "filling" of soups is one made from green peas. The finest varieties are the wrinkled sorts. Epicures seldom nowadays fancy the plump, solid varieties, like the marrowfats, which, we confess, are very productive and salable. It is best to plant early, for the early plantings produce the greatest results. The soil is hardy. The soil should be warm and light, and the authorities agree that if the ground has been manured the year previous results are best. Indeed, we cannot too strongly recommend fall manuring. Nevertheless, we have seen a good result from a clover sod, spring plowed, with the addition of barnyard manure and superphosphate. A good dressing of guano in the spring is that the pease run too much to straw. A clemson sod we last year found to be experience was that pease got their best flavor from soil which contained no animal manure; yet we tried phosphates and had the most delicious peas we ever tasted. The ground was, however, finely worked, while another plot, badly worked and badly hoed, produced nothing but weak blossoms. On the successful plot we planted peas which had been started in stratas in old boxes. In boxes of strong loam, with just a little artificial fertilizer, we put two inches of soil to a fair sprinkling of peas, moistening each layer, and then put the boxes near the stoves, occasionally sprinkling with tepid water. In two or three days the pease had sprouted a quarter of an inch. The soil in the garden was ready, and the boxes taken outside were given a shake against the ground, the pease were loosened with their soil, and by a sort of gentle screening between the fingers, so as not to break the sprouts, the pease were regularly planted in the rows and extended by covering with slightly pulverized with the flat of the hoe. They were above ground in thirty-six hours, and produced a fine crop. Market gardeners usually soak their seed for five or six hours before planting in dry weather, and this is right if the soils are watered. Old celery land is good for pease. Farmers recommends that it is best to plant pease as soon as the ground is thawed out enough to work, and to plant two or four inches. He also recommends artificial manure at the rate of a tablespoonful of superphosphate to the foot in the drill. Two, in our opinion, are abundant. The drills should be from two to two and a half inches deep, and two or three feet apart. For the tall varieties we find brush useful, with double rows, so that the brush can be placed between them. These double rows should be six to eight inches apart. And do not forget that pease need hoeing. The bushing should be done when they have grown to be about five inches high. As soon as the pease are ripe the straw should be pulled, as it exhausts the soil. It is a mistake to put off the planting of late pease. If planted with the early ones they will ripen later any way; but they may be planted late for succession.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Silent Forces.

Workmen in the stone-quarries sometimes find a very hard kind of rock. They pick little grooves for the iron wedges, and then, with great sledge-hammers, drive the wedges into the flinty rock. And yet, once in a while, they fail to divide the solid mass. The iron wedges and the sledges prove useless, and the workmen wonder at this stubborn rock.

But there is yet another way. The iron wedges are removed from the narrow grooves. Then little wooden wedges, of a size thereto fitted, are selected. Now you begin to shake your heads and think, "Well, if iron wedges will not do it, how is it possible for wooden wedges to be used successfully?" Just wait, until we explain. The sharp, well-made wooden wedges are put into place. They are then put in the grooves tightly while wet, and water is kept in the grooves, and the sledge is needed to drive them. They would break under the severe blows of the ponderous hammer. But the workmen just leave the wet wedges alone. They will do what the driven iron failed to do. How so? The damp wood swells. The particles must have room to enlarge. And the granite heart of the rock cannot withstand this silent influence. In a little while the solid rock parts from top to bottom, and the workmen's work is accomplished.

It is so, often, in other things. What noise and visible effort fail to do, some quiet power, when applied, will surely achieve. Teachers may remember this fact in mechanics, and manage some very stubborn natures by the application of silent forces. The iron and the sledge-hammers often fail. But tears, prayer and a patient example never fail.—*Alexander Clark.*

ENGLISH farmers are alarmed by American imports of farm products.

THEY say business is dull; sugar and coffee are selling slowly. Not so with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; we understand our druggists can hardly supply the demand.

An Indian Funeral.

"Ned," a Digger Indian, was found dead alongside the railroad track near Auburn, last Wednesday, having apparently fallen from the platform of a car and fractured his skull. His friends being notified, they placed the remains upon a horse and conveyed them to Clipper Gap, where they were duly cremated in the manner customary with the red men of that section. The funeral pile, which is built of wood to the height of about four feet, is kept burning about five hours, during which time relatives and friends place upon it such articles as they desire to contribute to aid the deceased when he shall have arrived at the happy hunting grounds—one gives a blanket, another a bow and arrow, another a saddle, etc. When the flesh has all been consumed and only the bones remain, these are raked together and a fire kept burning about them until they also become ashes. When the fire finally dies out the ashes are all collected, taken to the burial ground and interred, a little sugar and sleeped mound being erected over them. The female relatives of the deceased, as evidence of mourning, smear their faces and heads with tar—in the absence of the aristocratic indicating the closeness of their relationship—and this is left until it naturally wears off. There was a large attendance at "Ned's" funeral, every train arriving at the Gap bringing a number of bucks and squaws. As they were allowed to fill the fire, the train men agreed to press the bucks into service when it is necessary to wood up, but on such an occasion as this they sturdily refuse, replying, "No work; funeral to-day."—*Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.*

A DETROIT citizen will begin March 1 the attempt to walk from his house to his office, a distance of six squares, four times per day for one month—a feat never before attempted by any human being in the West. He has already gone into the limits of a trainer, and even in three days he has made such progress that he can stand a fifty-pound sack of flour on end without losing his red in the face. His friends are confident that he will succeed in this great undertaking, and are willing to loose his money at 12-per-cent. interest. If the feat is successfully finished, the citizen will be on exhibition in front of the City Hall for three days—admission 25 cents—and will agree to make no approach nearer than ten feet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Nervousness, and a dull,

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TUESDAY, APR. 1, 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN —

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR RADIX LETTER.

New York Mar 21, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL

Why Saint Patrick, who, as so prominent and pious a saint, *ought* at least to have the gift of prophecy, should have selected such a day as the 17th of March for his own particular anniversary, is a puzzle. It is always wet and miserable. It looks as though the weather fairies were attempting to accomplish 1,000 storms in 1,000 consecutive 17ths of March. The oldest inhabitant can't name a recurrence of this anniversary when the weather was not to some extent bad, both over head and under foot. And yet the invariable programme continues to be carried out. Paddy puts on a shocking bad hat and parasitus, and Bridy stands on the sidewalk and applauds, both more or less heavily draped with green and sport, and, toward night especially, more or less heavily charged with the national beverage. It is a great and a glorious day, and was duly observed in the metropolis last week, the traditional services, processing and whiskey being all present.

Apart from the occurrence of St. Patrick's Day, the calendar week just has celebrated itself in various small ways, a few of which I will notice briefly. In the first place the three successful walkers in the late match at Gilmore's, have had their final business meeting, audited their accounts, received their respective checks, been mildly feted, and at last dispersed, leaving Gotham only partially convalescent from her pedestrian lunacy. I thought that when this ing match was over, the population would calm down and resume their senses; but that result has not yet arrived.

Not only are every available public hall and inclosure in town still filled with pedestrians bent on fame, cash or money, but three fourths of the people one meets in the street plainly show the symptoms of the general mania. When walking abroad and watching the passing throng I have even found myself more uneasily affected by the pedestrian atmosphere, and caught myself wondering whether my gait was the regulation "toe and heel," whether my elbows had just the proper "play," and if my "knee action" was exactly what it ought to be. It's awful, but we cant comfort ourselves with the old Tartar's motto, that "This too shall finally pass away."

Some of those who govern us are having a jam subly breezy time of it just now. After a hard fight on the part of our Tammany County Clerk to keep his pensioners and his place at the same time he has had his official head taken off by Governor Robinson with such a clean and sudden stroke that he was out on the street and his successor in his place before he had any opportunity to make the forcible resistance to his ejectment which he had threatened. There was raving in Tammany for a little while, with threats of suits and arrest and troubles of all sorts; but the raging Sachems have finally settled down into a sullen quiet. In the City Hall also there is war. Mayor Cooper being fully aware of the disgraceful demoralizing which has of late come to be the distinguishing characteristic of the New York Police department and all its subordinate bureaus, has written to each of our three Police Commissioners a brief but pithy letter, charging them with both inefficiency and malfeasance, in terms which must have made their ears tingle, and ending with a request for them to come before him and show cause why they should not be removed. The same official has barring been similarly summoned during the incumbency of Mr. Cooper's predecessor, engaged sharp lawyers to conduct their case, which the latter did with so much cunning, that not only was Mayor Ely unable to remove the city worthies, but the city was forced to pay their lawyers' bills.

Naturally enough the Commissioners were so well pleased with that experience that they wanted to repeat it in the present instance; and so when they came before the Mayor in response to his citation, each one was attended by a retinue of "counsel learned." But Mr. Cooper was not to be caught in the same way and positively declining to transcend the limits of the law directed all his questions to the accused personally. The latter refused to answer except through counsel and a high old time ensued. The lawyers got up to talk and the Mayor ordered them to stop, to which order no attention was paid. Then the Mayor got excited and sent for an officer whom he directed to stop the attorney's harangue, but when the blue coat approached with the apparent purpose of taking away the paper from which the latter was reading, it was handed over to another lawyer who took up the thread of the discourse. Then the Mayor got furious and ordered them put out of his office, but the poor policemen, who didn't know whether the Commissioners or the Mayor would come out ahead and was particularly desirous of keeping his own head butter-side up in any case, hesitated between the two fires and did nothing. Shortly after the session ended without anything very definite having been accomplished, and now the city breathlessly awaits further developments.

Meanwhile the commissioners, per humanity way of compensation for being prosecuted by the Mayor, have taken up and vigorously urged the case of police captain Williams, one of the most corrupt and brutal of their many corrupt and brutal subordinates, a man whose proper place would be in the State Prison, and whose dismissal from the force would be a wholesome warning to the rest of his sort who insult and club everybody who gets in their way—except criminals.

The most grateful occurrence of the whole week was the publication of the Surrogate's decision ending the great Vanderbilt will case. The evidence upon which it was sought to break the will was of the flimsiest character; it convinced nobody but the contestants and their lawyers, even if it convinced them. It consisted of the most random and the most disgusting insinuations and assertions ever tolerated by a judicial tribunal. The reason why the case of the contestants so suddenly and utterly broke down was the introduction of several wills of the Commodore, executed when he was in the fullness of his strength and the best use of his faculties, making precisely the same discriminations and against precisely the same heirs as his last will and testament, which has been the subject of the protracted contest. Those previous wills made when his mind was at its best, prove most conclusively that the final distribution of his property by his last will was in pursuance of a deliberate and long settled purpose formed many years in advance of that feebleness of his health and of his mind, which swaggered as the ground for setting aside the will presented to the Surrogate. There was never a more disgraceful collapse of an utterly scandalous case.

Something which the cynical reader might interpret as an attempt by the Long Branch hotel men to get a little gratuitous advance advertising for that once favorite resort appears in the press pretty regularly at this time of year. It comes in the shape of sensational reports of incendiarism, and an alleged conspiracy to destroy the whole town. We have just been favored with the third or fourth annual edition of these yarns, with additions and variations. Singularly enough the ruthless firebugs have done very little damage (the hotel men are careful to have that understood) and "everything is being placed in readiness for the brilliant season which, &c., &c."

RADIX.

Jimcrax Jokes.

From the Post & Tribune.

—Cry west, young man; but steer clear of Leadville.

—Noun then verb bad grammer is found in modern literature.

—Blackburn was blackballed. The other man Rond all ahead of him.

—A good memory is a blessing to the good and a curse to the bad.

—Washington not only ever told a lie but he also never had a monument.

—Could a monkey talk he would a tail unfold—and enter the lecture field.

—A man that can hate everything that's lovely would be in hell in heaven.

—Marry in haste and repent at leisure. Told you so.—*Hackney Democrat.*

—The constitutionists are working quietly and under cover, like the carpet moth.

—I Without Booth is dead; neither's no use in recommending him for a clerkship.

—A baby always knows its mother first, provided the mother gives it half a chance.

—Any college that goes back on rowing now will get knocked down by a boat club.

—Explosions generally a lively lot of fellows. Vesuvius, especially, was American.

—Col. Ingersoll has been at it so long that he about begins to believe what he says himself.

—As amended by Southern Democrat.—"Calling treason by its right name is unkind."

—When did Aullineal yre?—*Exchange.* Nothing makes us Mobler than such foolish questions.

—George Francis Train is editing a greenback paper and showing other evidences of insanity.

—Tilden looks at that old barrel of '76 and says he's got to just more than "keep it up" in 1880.

—"I see you belong to the upper tens," said the shoemaker as he measured a customer's foot.

—If Dennis Kearney's Sunday school teacher is among the living he is probably in Canada before this.

—The greenback hen will come off in about two weeks and be surprised to find a large number of eggs unincubated.

The Chicago *Tribune* takes this view of Michigan politics:

The embarrassments of an alliance between the Democrats and Flatists have already begun to crop out in Michigan, where such a combination has been made. The sound money Democrats in that State are protesting in vigorous terms against the prostitution of the party organization to the will and personal schemes of Flatism; and, at the same time, the honest Greenbackers who sympathize with the Republican party in other National issues declare outright that they will not be used to further the cause of State sovereignty, nor to approve the scheme for dishonest options, nor to restore the "Solid South" to undisputed control of National affairs and the Public Treasury.

MASONRY IN MICHIGAN.—Michigan has about 300 Masons who have reached the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry in the Scottish rite or branch. The thirty-second degree is the next to the last step in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the thirty third being the highest pinnacle of the mystic brotherhood. This degree is styled the Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and it is limited as to numbers, each Consistory having the power to nominate a man whenever a vacancy occurs. There are eighteen S. G. I. G.'s in Michigan.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage in so serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Geo. W. Casgrain.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general f ine s tock of Merchandise, Their Prices ARE ROCK BOTTOM FOR Ready Pay!

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

South End of Bridge Street.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

— BY THE —

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, convenient wood and are accessible by best markets.

WATER AND RAIL

And are a part of the lands conveyed for building said road, and contiguous to the great Fruit growing country on the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the entire length of the county, and the most of these lands are located in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of over HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fits or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER, Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Den e at factory Prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 13-tf

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, etc.

Our stock is kiln dried at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Illustrated price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Rooms in Atlas Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 3-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, 7-10, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. Bradley.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Durham will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Healds, against Chas. Holdsman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9585, dated May 21, 1878, upon the N. ½ of the southeast quarter of section 29, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 22, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Beigle, against Hazzilla E. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 30 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Lapashesh deceased. On reading and filing a petition duly verified of Reuben Wilkie Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tayakapeya deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requisitioned to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the ten day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 19
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 7, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Perce against Silas Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874, upon the S. ½ of section 3, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 24th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said co-partnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn,
Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

At a Baptist Church, in Baltimore, Md., a few nights ago, Miss Louisa Donaldson, while assisting to baptize a lady, suddenly expired. It was thought death was caused by some disease.

THE distribution of the net proceeds of the late pedestrian contest, in New York, is as follows, according to a dispatch of the 17th: Rowe, $21,548; Bauk, $12,300; Harriman, $8,300; O'Leary, $1,000. Weston, once an American pedestrian of some note, has, it is reported, disinherited Rowell for the possession of the belt, the match to come off in London, beginning on the 5th of May, and continuing six days.

A SCIENTIFIC examination of the "sulphur" which fell in the shower over the Hudson Valley, Pa., the other day, proves it to be the pollen from a species of pine, brought by the wind from the Jersey Coast.

A HOUSE near Ponca, Dakota, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago, and Mrs. Bigbey, a young years old, was burned to death.

THE following gems are found in the last of the President's Message to Congress, sent in on the 19th:

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The balance of the last Congress leaves the appropriations for the various legislative and judicial purposes, for the payment of the pensions, and for the miscellaneous expenses of the Government, and for the support of the army, less than will be necessary to call a session of the forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, when sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of last session, are renewed and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the assistance and the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that no legislation will be hoped for, I recommend these new necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1879.

ON the 19th, two men were instantly killed and four seriously injured by the premature explosion of dynamite in the Pottsville (Pa.) Colliery.

A THREE-CORNERED shooting affray occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., on the evening of the 20th, which resulted in the instant death of Capt. W. H. Andrews and W. L. Greene and the fatal wounding of Capt. W. F. Brandell. The difficulty arose over an election of officers of the Hibernian Society.

THE Southern Bank of New Orleans, the oldest bank in the city, failed a few days ago, and was placed in the hands of receivers. The deficiency is stated to be $700,000. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank followed suit, and as soon as the news got abroad a panic ensued, and a run was precipitated directly mainly against the Canal, Louisiana State, Germania, Union and People's Banks. On the 20th, the Canal, Union and People's Banks should check out more than $200 in one day, and that all other drafts should be paid in certified coin. The failure of the last five banks whose temporary suspension was announced, on the 20th: Germania, Hibernia, Louisiana, Citizens', Drleans, Orleans and Union National Banks, Bank of Lafayette, Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, Citizens' Savings Bank, Louisiana Savings Bank, Metropolitan Bank, New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, Peoples' and Widows' Savings.

NOTICE was given, on the 20th, that the United States Treasury Department would at once redeem the called bonds embraced in the seventy-eighth to eighteen calls, inclusive, paying interest to date of redemption, or it would redeem at once the bonds included in said calls, with interest to date of maturity, and apply the proceeds to the payment of any subscription for 4-per-cent consols.

BARTHOLOMEW O'DONNELL, eighty years of age, finished an eighty-mile walk in twenty-six hours, at Brooklyn, N. Y., a few evenings ago.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) Cotton and Woolen Mills were struck by lightning, on the morning of the 23d, and entirely destroyed. Loss, $50,000. By this disaster 150 persons are thrown out of employment.

A MAN caught robbing a store at Jamestown, Ky., a few nights ago, was shot dead by the proprietor, who had been aroused by the noise made by the robber. Seven buckshot penetrated the body of the burglar.

A. B. HEARD, the paying-teller of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, on the morning of the 21st. The money in the safe of the bank was short, being counted by a civil officer, and Heard, being a defaulter in a large amount, it is thought the committed self-destruction to avoid the consequences of detection.

INFORMATION received in Washington, on the 22d, from Col. Walsh, who is in command of the mounted police on the Dakota frontier, reports that stirring Bull and his warriors were showing a very ugly and insubordinate disposition. They had, as yet, made no movement toward the boundary line, but serious trouble was apprehended as soon as spring should open. Col. Walsh estimated the strength of Sitting Bull's band at 7,000, all told, of whom 2,500 were warriors, well armed and equipped. Gen. Sherman decided to take active measures, by the formation of a troops, etc., to guard against the apprehended raid of Indians across the frontier, and a possible attack upon Forts Stedgeman, Buford and Totten.

Personal and Political.

In the case of the widow Mary S. Oliver against ex-Senator Simon Cameron, for $50,000 damage for breach of promise of marriage, which came up in the Circuit Court in Washington, on the 19th, the plaintiff testified that, in 1875, Mr. Cameron proposed marriage to her and she accepted. Letters from him were submitted, one of them closing with the sentence: "You will be my wife." Defendant did not come to the house where she lived, as he said the people there did not like it. She saw him quite often in Washington.

JAMES M. SUTHERLAND, a professional minstrel, better known as "ex-Senator Bob Hall," was baptized in the New York Berean Baptist Church, on the 16th. He has renounced the stage and proposes to devote himself hereafter to the Gospel solidarity.

IN the caucus of the House Republicans that resulted in the nomination of Mr. Garfield for Speaker, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that no legislation shall be entered upon during this session of Congress other than that for which the session was specially called.

THE National House of Representatives was organized, on the 18th, by the reelection of Mr. Randall as Speaker; Mr. Adams as Clerk; Mr. Thompson as Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Field as Doorkeeper; Mr. Stewart as Postmaster, and Rev. Dr. Harrison as Chaplain. Mr. Randall received 141 votes, the exact number required to elect.

SURROGATE COLVIN, of New York City, on the 19th, rendered a decision affirming the validity of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. It was believed that the contestant would appeal.

REV. DR. DEKOVEN, of Racine, Wis., a distinguished Episcopal divine, died, on the 18th, from the effects of the heats. Dr. DeKoven was once elected Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois by the Diocesan Convention, but the Standing Committees refused to confirm the choice.

THE Republicans and Democrats of Rhode Island held their State Conventions at Providence, on the 20th. The former renominated the present State officers, and the latter nominated Thomas W. Logan for Governor; J. D. Bailey for Lieutenant-Governor; David S. Baker for Secretary of State; Charles H. Page for Attorney-General.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered for the trial of Col. R. S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and Col. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry.

AT a caucus of Democratic Senators, held in Washington, on the 20th, Col. Bright, of Tennessee, was nominated for Secretary of the Senate, and E. J. Bright, of Indiana, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

GEN. F. A. WALKER was, on the 20th, nominated by the President to be Superintendent of the forthcoming Census.

ON the 20th, the National Executive Committee of the National Greenback party issued another address to the people of the United States, in which they state that no dependence is to be placed on the professions of the avowed friends to the cause; that the hope for financial relief within old party lines has been exhausted, and that they have been in several instances misled by manager of the party and others who obtained its support by pledging possible through a new organization to found a party which shall accomplish the desired end. To succeed, a uniform organization must be made, and a position bold, aggressive, independent and uncompromising must be taken.

A TELEGRAM from Santa Anna, Southern California, of the 20th, states that a man whom Dennis Kearney had severely tradueed in a speech, after waiting until the speech was published, gave the orator an unmerciful beating.

ABOUT 100 Democrats and thirty-four Republicans and independents have been elected to the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention.

IN a recent letter to the public, Archbishop Purcell, of the Diocese of Cincinnati, narrates the causes which led to his present pecuniary embarrassment, gives in detail his expenditures on behalf of the Diocese, which he says should have been borne by the ministers of the churches, and declares that but for the generous sympathy of Catholics and Protestants alike he would have sunk under the weight of his troubles. He makes an appeal to all Catholics and others who feel for others' woes to help him out of his embarrassments.

THE joint Democratic caucus of both houses of Congress met, on the 22d, and decided upon the "reclassification" of the Election laws by repealing the provisions repealing the office of Chief Supervisor, and those relative to the appointment of Deputy Marshals. The modification further contemplates the appointment of one officer from each party who shall have no authority, but who shall be allowed to inspect and scrutinize the votingbills, challenge voters, etc., and to have only powers of inspection and observation. It was also decided to repeal Sec. 5,522, which prescribes penalties for interfering with Supervisors, etc. A motion also prevailed to send to the President these measures attached to the various Appropriation bills, as during the last Congress. No decision was reached in respect to general legislation.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois House of Representatives to annex the City of St. Louis to the State of Illinois.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 17th, it was not true that Col. Pearson had defeated the Zulus at Ekowe, with great slaughter, as had been previously reported. The Zulus spread the report therefore to prevent the sending of reinforcements. The Orange Free State Government had refused to aid, or permit its citizens to aid, the British against the Zulus.

ON the 20th, the German Reichstag adopted, without debate, a motion to suspend proceedings against the Socialist Deputy Fritzsche during the Parliamentary session.

THE French Boating battery Arrogante recently foundered off Ryeres. Of the 320 persons on board, forty-seven were drowned.

QUESNEL BROS., of Havre, failed, on the 21st, for 2,000,000 francs.

A PARIS telegram of the 22d says the expenses of the International Exposition will be 50,000,000 francs, and the receipts 30,000,000 francs.

A CAPE TOWN (South Africa) dispatch, received on the 25th, says the Moirsura people had rebelled against the British authority.

A LATE arrival from Yokohama reports the continued depreciation of the paper currency of Japan. The Japan had threatened to make the 1,000 Choo Islands a dependency of the Empire.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 25th, fourteen members of the former Deputies of the Cortes had issued a manifesto to the Democratic party in Spain, announcing as their programme a sincere return to the Constitution of 1807; universal suffrage; the inviolability of Spanish territory; payment of interest on the public debt; religious toleration absolute; freedom of the press; etc.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, received on the 25th, reports that complete anarchy prevailed in Mandalay.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

THE Forty-sixth Congress assembled in special session, on the 18th. At noon the Vice-President called the Senate to order, and after prayer by Chaplain Newman, the proclamation convening the extra session was read. The Senators-elect were then sworn in after which the credentials of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, who came in with the call of Governor to fill the vacancy, were submitted. Mr. Wallace moved to withdraw the motion to lay the credentials on the table for one day, but Bayard objected to the consideration of the facts in the case; the question involved, he said, was not one of fact, but of law, and the vacancy being caused by neglect of the Governor to act, the Senate had clearly no original jurisdiction. Mr. Bayard, precedents with a view of showing that Mr. Bell should be admitted, but Mr. Wallace's resolution was renewed. Mr. Thurman objected to the consideration of the resolution, to which Mr. Wallace replied that the Senate had the right to decide. Mr. Thurman made a brief address on resuming the Speaker's chair, and took the oath of office, and ministered the same to the members, objection being made to the swearing in of Mr. Bell. Hon. Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, was then re-elected Doorkeeper, Field, Postmaster, Stewart, Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Harrison. Secretary Sessions was then drawn for, and the House adjourned.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 18th, the most important being the following: To reorganize the army; to repeal all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment; to repeal the act of July, 1862, requiring the testoath; authorizing the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes; joint resolution providing for the enforcement of the Republican platform. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was objected to and went over, that all bills and joint resolutions except those making appropriations for the support of the army and for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government, shall be referred to appropriate committees, and not be reported until after the first (December) session of the present Congress. A number of the members of the Kansas Legislature was presented and referred, touching the late election of Senator Ingalls was secured by bribery, corruption, and seeking the Senate for a full opportunity to offer proof of the assertion. The credentials of Mr. Bell as Senator from New Hampshire were, on motion of Mr. Wallace, referred to the Judiciary Committee. The President's Message was received, read and referred. Mr. Bayard offered a resolution declaring that the Electoral Commission of 1877 was illegal and unconstitutional, and that the election of Hayes and Wheeler was void. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to prohibit the appointment to the army of any person engaged in the late Rebellion; providing for the organization of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission; the deepening of the channel of the river and the protection of alluvial lands; authorizing the purchase of foreign-built steamships by citizens of the United States; providing for refunding the Internal Revenue taxes illegally collected; providing for the payment of certain army claims; providing for the issue of duplicate land warrants in lieu of those lost or destroyed; providing for the issue of duplicate land warrants in lieu of those lost or destroyed; providing for the issue of duplicate land warrants in lieu of those lost or destroyed

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,
THE INDUSTRIAL
History of the United States

Know that it contains seventeen pages and over fifty engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

The Henry H. Pelton Co., Norwich, Ct.
S. F. BOGUE & S. Hebbardston, Mich.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Health and Comfort
SPRING BED,
WIDE
COMFORTABLE
and
DURABLE
Can be
Easily Ventilated.
Address
A. J. MUDGE,
Barnard, Mich.

Sugar Time is Coming!
Call at the Farmhouse Store of M. J. Stockman for
SAP PANS,
Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles and Sap-Spiles.
McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
IN STOCK

Established 1875.
J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,
Pioneer Jeweler
Petoskey, Mich.
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, &c., at most reasonable prices.
Repairing done in most skillful manner and at lowest prices.
Send for work by Mail, Express, &c.

ELECTION NOTICE!
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.
To the Electors of the Township of Marion, in said County:
Notice is hereby given that I will meet you at the Election to be held at the house of Edward Mackie, in said Township, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of voting for the following officers to be elected, viz: A Supervisor, a Township Clerk, a Treasurer, two Justices of the Peace, a Highway Commissioner, a Member of the Board of Review, two Constables, and a Township Superintendent of Schools.
Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1879.
RICHARD COOPER,
Township Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.
To the Electors of the Township of Charlevoix, in said County:
Notice is hereby given that I will meet you at the Election to be held at the house of Edward Mackie, in said Township, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of voting for the following officers to be elected, viz: A Supervisor, a Township Clerk, a Treasurer, two Justices of the Peace, a Highway Commissioner, a Member of the Board of Review, two Constables, and a Township Superintendent of Schools.
Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1879.
WILLIAM H. SERGEANT,
Township Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.
To the Electors of the Township of Evangeline, in said County:
Notice is hereby given that I will meet you at the Election to be held at the house of Edward Mackie, in said Township, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of voting for the following officers to be elected, viz: A Supervisor, a Township Clerk, a Treasurer, two Justices of the Peace, a Highway Commissioner, a Member of the Board of Review, two Constables, and a Township Superintendent of Schools.
Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1879.
WILLIAM H. SERGEANT,
Township Clerk.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Lincoln H. Newman, of Norwood, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Wm. H. Sergeant, of Charlevoix, Michigan, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the Register of Deeds office of said county and State of Michigan, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Z" of Mortgages, on page 511, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Sergeant to Wm. J. Pickett, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, by an instrument bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in Liber [illegible] of Mortgages, on page [illegible], which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Wm. J. Pickett

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

On the 24th, Nathan P. Pratt, Treasurer of the Reading (Mass.) Savings Bank, was arrested for the embezzlement of the greater part of the securities belonging to the institution. The sum taken is variously estimated at from $60,000 to $100,000.

A COLLISION occurred, on the 25th, between two trains on the New York Elevated Railroad. Both engines were totally wrecked, and sixteen persons were more or less injured — none fatally.

IT was stated, on the 25th, that the financial troubles in New Orleans were over, and that the banks were paying currency on demand, without restriction.

THE Convent of the Sisters of Loretto, at Cairo, Ill., was struck by lightning, early on the morning of the 26th, and entirely consumed. All the inmates escaped.

A NEGRO named Bill Howard, who had perpetrated a horrible outrage near Fort Scott, Kan., two months ago, on the 26th, was lodged in jail. On the next evening a crowd of infuriated citizens, to the number of about 1,000, took the prisoner from the jail and hanged him to a lamp-post near the public square. They afterward took the body and burned it in a fire made of dry goods boxes and coal oil.

A SIX days' walking contest, engaged in by eighteen female pedestrians, was begun in Grimmo's Garden, New York City, on the night of the 30th. One of the contestants withdrew soon after the walk began. It was stated that the women were subject to all manner of jesting and insulting remarks from the crowd of men who were present.

A NEW invention in telegraphy has been recently made by which it is alleged messages can be sent with wonderful rapidity, by simply turning a crank, and at a rate not exceeding twenty-five cents for thirty words from New York to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. A company has been formed, and it is stated that lines will be in operation between the West and the seaboard by September.

THE Secretary of the Treasury reports that of the 21,661,374 silver dollars coined, only 8,405,070 remain in circulation.

SEC'Y SHERMAN issued a call on the 29th for the redemption of $10,000,000 coupon bonds of 1867, interest and principal payable July 1, 1880.

THE Tremont House at Claremont, N. H., was destroyed by fire, on the 29th ult., and five persons—four women and one man—were burned to death. Two men and one woman were severely injured by leaping from the windows.

A. RAYWOOD (D. T.) telegram of the 29th says that Little Wolf and his band of Cheyennes, numbering thirty-five lodges, with 250 ponies, had been captured on Hat Rock Creek, near the Yellowstone River, by Lieut. Clark, of the Second Cavalry, four days before.

Personal and Political.

THE President, on the 24th, nominated Alexander Hamilton, jr., to be Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service; John M. Wilson, of Connecticut, to be Panama, and George Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul at Hamburg.

THE trial of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage began, on the 24th, before Brooklyn Trinitytery. The principal charges were falsehood and deceit. He pleaded not guilty, and demanded an immediate hearing, claiming technicalities in his favor. It was finally decided to try him on all the specifications.

THE lower House of the Rhode Island Legislature favored a proposition, on the 24th, to give women the right to vote. The vote stood 25 to 23, a majority, but not the Constitutional majority required.

THE Republican members of the National House of Representatives held a caucus on the 27th, at which a unanimous sentiment was manifested in opposition to the political clauses which the majority had determined to incorporate in the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills, and it was agreed that every endeavor should be made by the minority to prevent the passage of the bills named unless they should be relieved of such political provisions. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that, until the Appropriation bills were disposed of, no pairs by Republicans should be made under any circumstances.

A CAUCUS composed of about thirty members of the National House of Representatives, including Messrs. Reagan and Jones (of Texas), Springer, Stevenson, Ewing, Mutch, Ladd, Kelley, De LaMayr, Weaver, Warner, Wright and Wise, was held on the 28th, and resolved in favor of endeavoring to pass, at the present session of Congress, measures to increase the coinage of silver to the capacity of the mints, and to issue certificates, receivable for all public dues and the purchase of silver bullion at market rates; to release the greenbacks now held for the redemption of fractional currency, or hereafter retired, for the payment of arrears of pensions and in the extinguishment of the bonded debt; to provide for the substitution of legal-tender notes for National Bank notes; to stop all further increase of the National debt; to provide for a tax on incomes of over $2,000. A committee was appointed to prepare a Silver bill.

THE social circles of Hartford, Conn., have recently been considerably excited by the announcement of the clandestine marriage of the youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Hubbard to her father's coachman. The man's name is Frederick Shepard, a rather fine appearing young man of twenty-five, of American parentage and of fair reputation. It seems the young lady formed a romantic attachment for the coachman while engaged in assisting him to acquire an education. He had been in the employ of Gov. Hubbard for about a year. It was stated that the Governor would positively refuse all advances toward a reconciliation with his daughter.

THE funeral of Judge Elliott, the victim of Col. Buford's revenge, took place at Frankfort, Ky., on the 28th. In compliance with a request of Gov. McCreary, all the public offices were closed at noon on that day.

THE Woman-Suffrage measure was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 28th, by a vote of 98 to 69.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 29th says the Honest-Money League had made arrangements for a canvass of the States of Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa.

A RECENT Union Greenback Labor State Convention in Rhode Island nominated the following ticket for Governor, David A. McKay for Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Smith; for Secretary of State, H. B. Wood for Attorney-General and A. D. Moore for Treasurer.

THE Ohio State Democratic Central Committee has issued a call for a Democratic State Convention, to be held at Columbus, on the 4th of June. The Greenback State Convention has also been called to meet on the same day and at the same place.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RIDDLE, of Lebanon, Tenn., committed suicide, on the 29th, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Ill-health and financial embarrassment were the impelling causes.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 24th, Russia was strenuously endeavoring to secure the modification of the Berlin Treaty in respect to Eastern Roumelia She proposed its occupation by a mixed contingent, but the Powers were disinclined to agree to the proposition.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was recently felt in Persia. Three villages were entirely destroyed and 1,000 persons perished.

THE French Chamber of Deputies is discussing the removal of the Government from Versailles to Paris.

AN attempt was made, on the afternoon of the 25th, to assassinate Count Dreutelen, the St. Petersburg Chief of Police. The latter was not badly hurt, and the would-be assassin escaped. Upward of 100 arrests have been made at Moscow in consequence of the assassination of a Government spy.

A LONDON telegram of the 26th says the Government had decided to lay a submarine cable to South Africa, connecting with the whole system of Eastern telegraphy.

THE Queen of Great Britain started on a Continental tour on the 26th.

THE British House of Lords defeated, on the evening of the 25th, a resolution censuring the Government for its conduct of the Zulu war, by a vote of 125 to 61. In the course of the debate, it was stated that Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor, would be recalled, and Lord Chelmsford, the Commander of the British forces, court-martialed.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 8th says the Porte had sent several men-of-war into Grecian waters, and was fortifying Epirus and Thessaly. Other warlike preparations were making.

IT was stated at Vienna, on the 26th, that negotiations were making most satisfactory progress between Russia and England relative to measures to be adopted in Roumelia after the departure of the Russians, but the project of military occupation by neutral powers had been abandoned.

ADVICES of the 26th state that the famine in Upper Egypt was causing terrible suffering. In some villages the people, naked like wild beasts, die for roots. In one town women and children fought over scraps of bread. The inland villagers were said to be starving like dogs.

THE New York *Herald* correspondent at Tashken reported, on the 26th, that Afghanistan had been totally abandoned to the Englishi, who were left free by Russia, not only to take the passes, but even Herat, if they so pleased. Gen. Kaufmann was convinced that the Afghans were quite harmless, and that the ultimate success of the English was only a question of time and money.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 27th the Turkish Government was entirely out of money, and put to desperate straits to obtain the funds needed for daily expenditures. The Sultan had sent a portion of his plate and jewelry to be melted for public use.

THE Commandant of Alessio and other leading Albanians have been arrested for intriguing against the Porte.

PRINCE WALDEMAR, third son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, died, on the 28th, of diphtheria, after a short illness.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 27th, all hope of a peaceful negotiation with Yakoob Khan had been abandoned and an immediate advance upon Cabul ordered.

A DISPATCH from Berlin of the 28th says information had been received there that the Porte was determinedly opposed to the reduction of the armed occupation of Roumelia, and that the project would, therefore, have to be abandoned.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 28th says the Roumelia Europe Commission had unanimously notified the Powers that it was unable to execute Article 19 of the Berlin Treaty, because of the difficulties created by certain Russian authorities and the excitement among the Roumelians.

AN autograph letter has been received by Gen. Grant from the Pope, formally inviting him to pay him a visit at Rome.

THE plague has subsided on the Lower Volga, but inflammation of the lungs and small-pox prevail, and the rate of mortality is still very high.

JOSEPH FRANCE & CO., metal-workers, of Newcastle, Eng., one of the most important metal-working firms in Britain, failed, on the 29th ult., for $300,000.

THE Socialist Deputies in the German Reichstag made formal complaint, on the 29th inst., that the Imperial authorities were violating the sanctity of the mails in their search after Socialistic literature.

On the 29th ult., the United States Minister to France handed to President Grevy an autograph letter from President Hayes, congratulating him upon his accession to the Presidency.

THE final appeal of Passananto, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, has been rejected. The King has signed a decree commuting his sentence to life-imprisonment.

On the 30th ult., the Indian Viceroy telegraphed to the Government that the British forces had defeated an Afghan force numbering 2,000, near Barec.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 30th ult., there was considerable skirmishing between the Mussulman insurgents and the Turkish troops, and several heavy engagements had been fought.

THE Albanian League in Albania informs his Government that the Albanians had determined forcibly to resist the proposed annexation of Atsuala to Greece.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

COMMUNICATIONS were received in the Senate, on the 24th, asking for additional appropriations for the pay of letter-carriers and for an appropriation of $26,640 for payment of Interest Bonds in the hands of citizens. A bill was introduced to prevent the introduction and circulation of infectious diseases into the United States. A resolution was passed requiring the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate a statement of the amounts of money drawn and paid by Secretary Belknap, Generals Sheridan, Sherman, Hancock, Terry and Augur, as compensation in excess of the fees allowed by law for Circuit Court Commissioners, and state the amount expended in New York, Louisiana and Kentucky for the purpose of subsistence of the troops stationed there. A number of bills were introduced and referred.

According to the Senate Journal, Hamlin, Wallace, Conkling, Bayard, Beck, Voorhees, Thurman and Jones, members of the Committee on Claiming John C. Bates elected Secretary of the Senate, on the 5th inst., did not vote. Messrs. Anthony, F. E. Shober, Chief Clerk; Henry B. Peyton, Executive Clerk, and J. G. Fuller, Chaplain, Motions on the part of Republicans to substitute the name of other candidates were voted down.

On the 25th inst., the Indian Viceroy telegraphed to the Government that the British forces had defeated an Afghan force

to report forthwith a rule providing that no bills except those making necessary appropriations shall be reported from any committee, or considered by the House, during the special session. Messrs. Ewing and Regan objected, and Mr. Conger said he would then object to Mr. Cox's resolution, but the speaker ruled that the objection came too late. Mr. Conger then moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cox's resolution was referred, and Mr. Cox moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which the House adjourned—138 to 81.

During the introduction of a number of bills in the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Hoar's resolution declaring the course of the majority revolutionary, etc., came up, and was debated by Messrs. Hoar, Beck, Bayard and Voorhees, but no final action was taken. Adjourned to the 28th. The Army appropriation bill was discussed in the House, by Mr. Hewitt, who stated that it was substantially the bill which passed the last House, with the reorganization features stricken out, the clause prohibiting the use of troops at the polls was retained, the bill was reported to the Committee of the Whole, when a motion to reduce the army to 15,000 men was rejected—97 to 151. Mr. Hewitt moved to substitute a bill to repeal certain provisions relating to political crimes, which the majority had determined to incorporate in the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills, and it was agreed that every endeavor should be made by the minority to prevent the passage of the bills named unless they should be relieved of such political provisions. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that, until the Appropriation bills were disposed of, no pairs by Republicans should be made under any circumstances.

A CAUCUS composed of about thirty members of the National House of Representatives, including Messrs. Reagan and Jones (of Texas), Springer, Stevenson, Ewing, Mutch, Ladd, Kelley, De LaMayr, Weaver, Warner, Wright and Wise, was held on the 28th, and resolved in favor of endeavoring to pass, at the present session of Congress, measures to increase the coinage of silver to the capacity of the mints, and to issue certificates, receivable for all public dues and the purchase of silver bullion at market rates; to release the greenbacks now held for the redemption of fractional currency, or hereafter retired, for the payment of arrears of pensions and in the extinguishment of the bonded debt; to provide for the substitution of legal-tender notes for National Bank notes; to stop all further increase of the National debt; to provide for a tax on incomes of over $2,000. A committee was appointed to prepare a Silver bill.

THE Secretary of the Treasury reports that of the 21,661,374 silver dollars coined, only 8,405,070 remain in circulation.

SEC'Y SHERMAN issued a call on the 29th for the redemption of $10,000,000 coupon bonds of 1867, interest and principal payable July 1, 1880.

THE Tremont House at Claremont, N. H., was destroyed by fire, on the 29th ult., and five persons—four women and one man—were burned to death. Two men and one woman were severely injured by leaping from the windows.

A. RAYWOOD (D. T.) telegram of the 29th says that Little Wolf and his band of Cheyennes, numbering thirty-five lodges, with 250 ponies, had been captured on Hat Rock Creek, near the Yellowstone River, by Lieut. Clark, of the Second Cavalry, four days before.

Personal and Political.

THE President, on the 24th, nominated Alexander Hamilton, jr., to be Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service; John M. Wilson, of Connecticut, to be Panama, and George Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul at Hamburg.

THE trial of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage began, on the 24th, before Brooklyn Trinitytery. The principal charges were falsehood and deceit. He pleaded not guilty, and demanded an immediate hearing, claiming technicalities in his favor. It was finally decided to try him on all the specifications.

THE lower House of the Rhode Island Legislature favored a proposition, on the 24th, to give women the right to vote. The vote stood 25 to 23, a majority, but not the Constitutional majority required.

THE following officers were elected by the Democratic majority in the United States Senate, on the 24th: Secretary, John G. Barrett; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard J. Bright; Chief Clerk, F. E. Shober; Executive Clerk, H. B. Peyton; Chaplain, J. G. Fuller.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 25th says the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had decided, by a party vote, that Charles D. Bell was not entitled to a seat in that body under the appointment of the Governor of New Hampshire.

NINETY-FOUR Democrats, thirty-three Republicans and seven Anti-rents and Nationals have been elected Delegates to the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention.

THE President, on the 26th, nominated Andrew D. White, of New York, to succeed the late B. F. Taylor as Minister at Berlin, and Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident to the Central American States.

A JOINT CAUCUS of the Democratic members of Congress was held on the evening of the 26th, at which it was agreed that a repeal of the law authorizing the presence of troops at the polls should be effected by incorporating the Army Appropriation bill a copy of the clause agreed to by the House at the last session; that the jurors' test oath be likewise simply abolished by the insertion of a repealing clause in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill; that clauses be also attached to the same bill in effect repealing the existing authority for the appointment of Chief Supervisors and Deputy Marshals for elections, and to restrict the functions and powers of the two Supervisors of different politics, whose assistance at each election is authorized, to those of witnesses and challengers only, said Supervisors to be residents and duly qualified voters in the precincts where they are to serve. The jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to punish such frauds in elections as may be reported by the Supervisors or other citizens is not to be interfered with, nor will the Enforcement act relative to suffrage and other civil rights be disturbed.

AT Frankfort, Ky., on the 26th, Judge John M. Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, was shot and instantly killed by Col. Thomas Buford. The Judge had rendered an adverse opinion in a case Buford had in court some time ago. Buford was arrested.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty women voted at the polls in Concord, N. H., a few days ago, for members of the Board of Education. A recent State law gave them this privilege. There were nine tickets in the field, and the election resulted in no choice being made.

THE Governor of Louisiana has signed a bill passed by the Legislature, repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Association.

THE proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the Fitz-John Porter case reached President Hayes, on the 27th. A Washington telegram stated that it could be asserted on good authority that the findings were in every way in favor of Gen. Porter.

THE Republican members of the National House of Representatives held a caucus on the 27th, at which a unanimous sentiment was manifested in opposition to the political clauses which the majority had determined to incorporate in the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills, and it was agreed that every endeavor should be made by the minority to prevent the passage of the bills named unless they should be relieved of such political provisions. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that, until the Appropriation bills were disposed of, no pairs by Republicans should be made under any circumstances.

A CAUCUS composed of about thirty members of the National House of Representatives, including Messrs. Reagan and Jones (of Texas), Springer, Stevenson, Ewing, Mutch, Ladd, Kelley, De LaMayr, Weaver, Warner, Wright and Wise, was held on the 28th, and resolved in favor of endeavoring to pass, at the present session of Congress, measures to increase the coinage of silver to the capacity of the mints, and to issue certificates, receivable for all public dues and the purchase of silver bullion at market rates; to release the greenbacks now held for the redemption of fractional currency, or hereafter retired, for the payment of arrears of pensions and in the extinguishment of the bonded debt; to provide for the substitution of legal-tender notes for National Bank notes; to stop all further increase of the National debt; to provide for a tax on incomes of over $2,000. A committee was appointed to prepare a Silver bill.

THE Secretary of the Treasury reports that of the 21,661,374 silver dollars coined, only 8,405,070 remain in circulation.

SEC'Y SHERMAN issued a call on the 29th for the redemption of $10,000,000 coupon bonds of 1867, interest and principal payable July 1, 1880.

THE Tremont House at Claremont, N. H., was destroyed by fire, on the 29th ult., and five persons—four women and one man—were burned to death. Two men and one woman were severely injured by leaping from the windows.

A. RAYWOOD (D. T.) telegram of the 29th says that Little Wolf and his band of Cheyennes, numbering thirty-five lodges, with 250 ponies, had been captured on Hat Rock Creek, near the Yellowstone River, by Lieut. Clark, of the Second Cavalry, four days before.

Personal and Political.

THE President, on the 24th, nominated Alexander Hamilton, jr., to be Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service; John M. Wilson, of Connecticut, to be Panama, and George Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul at Hamburg.

THE trial of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage began, on the 24th, before Brooklyn Trinitytery. The principal charges were falsehood and deceit. He pleaded not guilty, and demanded an immediate hearing, claiming technicalities in his favor. It was finally decided to try him on all the specifications.

THE lower House of the Rhode Island Legislature favored a proposition, on the 24th, to give women the right to vote. The vote stood 25 to 23, a majority, but not the Constitutional majority required.

THE following officers were elected by the Democratic majority in the United States Senate, on the 24th: Secretary, John G. Barrett; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard J. Bright; Chief Clerk, F. E. Shober; Executive Clerk, H. B. Peyton; Chaplain, J. G. Fuller.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 25th says the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had decided, by a party vote, that Charles D. Bell was not entitled to a seat in that body under the appointment of the Governor of New Hampshire.

NINETY-FOUR Democrats, thirty-three Republicans and seven Anti-rents and Nationals have been elected Delegates to the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention.

THE President, on the 26th, nominated Andrew D. White, of New York, to succeed the late B. F. Taylor as Minister at Berlin, and Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident to the Central American States.

A JOINT CAUCUS of the Democratic members of Congress was held on the evening of the 26th, at which it was agreed that a repeal of the law authorizing the presence of troops at the polls should be effected by incorporating the Army Appropriation bill a copy of the clause agreed to by the House at the last session; that the jurors' test oath be likewise simply abolished by the insertion of a repealing clause in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill; that clauses be also attached to the same bill in effect repealing the existing authority for the appointment of Chief Supervisors and Deputy Marshals for elections, and to restrict the functions and powers of the two Supervisors of different politics, whose assistance at each election is authorized, to those of witnesses and challengers only, said Supervisors to be residents and duly qualified voters in the precincts where they are to serve. The jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to punish such frauds in elections as may be reported by the Supervisors or other citizens is not to be interfered with, nor will the En-

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—It is stated that in one small river, not far from Nancy, France, there are annually collected some 25,000 kilograms of the "ablette," a small white fish, from which is obtained a substance called the essence of d'orient, and is employed in the manufacture of artificial pearls. This substance accompanies the scales of the ablette, and is detached when the scales are rubbed up for a considerable time and thrown into a vase of water; to collect it, the water is poured off from the vase upon a thin hair sieve, which retains the scales and allows the water and the product sought to pass through it. The latter sinks to the bottom, and is obtained pure by decanting the water, a little ammonia being added to prevent its decomposition.

—More than eight years ago the city authorities of London offered a prize for any invention which would enable them to get rid of snow in the streets. Seventeen schemes were submitted. The successful apparatus was at once erected, and has been in operation every year since. It consists simply of an inclined plate of iron, fixed below a main-hole leading to the main sewer. Under this plate are arranged gas-burners. The snow carted from the adjoining thoroughfares is shoveled down the main-hole-opening, falls on the inclined plate, is reduced to water and passes away down the sewer. The consumption of gas is very moderate, and the cost is said to be much less than that incurred in carting away the snow on the old system. The apparatus, says the *Engineer*, has proved extremely successful, and the invention deserves to be widely adopted.

—The opinion has become quite prevalent among engineers, in respect to ventilation of sewers and drains, that the poisonous and mephitic vapors should be allowed to escape into the atmosphere, so that the sewers be purified—thus contaminating the atmosphere and transposing the pure air into the sewers where it is not needed, and from the sewers bringing the poisonous gases. The objection urged against this theory is that the liberated gases are heavier than atmospheric air, and, if liberated from the sewers, must hug the surface of the earth, so as to exercise a disagreeable effect. My own view is, it is urged, is to give the sewers plenty of water, which carries the matter contained in them to the sea, impedes decomposition at the source, and the solid matter is sufficiently immersed, and is a powerful absorbent of sewer gases, especially if carbonaceous. Again, it takes upto the extent of about one-third its weight, or some four hundred times its own bulk.

—An ingenious contrivance for awakening a sleeper at any required hour is announced among the recent inventions in Switzerland. It is to be fixed on an ordinary clock, and is so arranged that when the hour-hand of the clock touches a button, an electric circuit is completed, the minute-hand passing over the button without effect. There are a series of holes for the different hours, into any one of which the button can be pushed, according to the time selected for awakening. The completion of the electric circuit may ring a bell or sound any other of the ordinary methods of alarm. But this contrivance has a yet more effective method for arousing a deaf man, or any sleeper who is disposed to prolong himself beforehand for a shock: a bracelet is provided, which can be put on the wrist at the time of retiring; to this flexible wires are attached from the electric battery. Sweet repose! Special attention was paid to Bendall's clothes, because it is said half of the oil-city thieves rush frequently secure.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Sub-Committee of the Wallace-Teller Investigating Committee, consisting of Senators Wallace (Pa.), Garland (Ark.), McDonald (Ind.), Hoar (Mass.), and Cameron (Wis.), met in Philadelphia, on the 26th, and commenced an examination of witnesses.

The first witness was R. G. Rowell, of the Second Division of the Twentieth Ward. He testified that Deputy-Marshal Charles Ulipbast was present on election-day, and insulted every Democrat that came to the polls to vote. His testimony was corroborated by other witnesses who also identified Ulipbast. Several more witnesses were examined after a few unimportant questions.

John Wanger, a twenty-ninth Ward, testified that Thomas Herr, the United States Marshal in his ward, had insulted and repeatedly refused a man for trying to vote, notwithstanding that parties were trying to vote for the Army. Another witness, of the Fifteenth Ward, a United States Marshal, was also charged with intimidating voters.

Jesse Harris, John Hudson and John Brown swore that Deputy-Marshal Sauns was drunk all day. Nine or ten persons were not on the list, but they did not know personally if there were illegal votes cast. Forty or fifty Deputy Marshals were subsidized by other witnesses who also identified Ulipbast. Several more persons testified to having Democratic votes.

Patrick Shirley and George Thompson testified that Deputy-Marshal James Brown was arrested in 1872 for illegal voting.

The Clerk of the United States Court produced his record and showed that Brown was convicted and fined $100 and costs.

A number of witnesses testified as to intimidation and theft arrest by Deputy Marshals and the return of their poll-tax receipts without vote.

Detective Charles Miller, of the District Attorney's office, testified that he had investigated the Seventeenth Division of the Nineteenth Ward.

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APL. 8, - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York Mar. 31, 1879.

Editor Sentinel.

Telegraphy has been so long in universal use throughout civilization, and its existence and methods are taken so much as matters of course, that probably but few people realize that the science is yet almost in its infancy. Recent experiments are said to have opened up vast possibilities in the direction of improvement, and it is even claimed that a great deal has already been practically accomplished. A company has just been formed here with a large capital to establish lines in competition with those existing between the great cities—an enterprise so costly and so difficult that nothing but immense wealth could possibly attempting it. The managers of the new company state that by their plan they confidently expect within three years to be able to telegraph ordinary business letters to and from all parts of the country, at about ten cents apiece. They claim that by virtue of their new discoveries they can transmit sixty thousand words per hour.

Another indication in the same direction is the recent establishment of a new ocean cable company which expects by working under a new system to flash two thousand words a minute along the bed of the sea, from Europe to America, or vice versa. All the promoters of these new enterprises are very positive and sanguine in their statements, and even talking off the usual discounts from their stories, it seems probable that we are upon the eve of what may fairly be called a new telegraphic era.

A little more than a week ago, the new and very important branch of the East Side Elevated Railroad, running from City Hall square to Chatham Square, was opened for travel, and only a day or two after this event, there occurred on this road the first really serious accident in the history of the elevated system. Two trains collided fortunately at a low rate of speed, two engines were smashed, and a number of persons were seriously injured. Every thing about the accident, except the occurrence itself, was miraculously fortunate, and no one was killed outright. It is said that it would be almost impossible for the event to be repeated without throwing the trains to the streets below with mad rous results. The accident was due to a misplaced switch, and has created so much fear and anxiety that the company have announced their determination to abandon branch switches altogether, and transfer passengers at junctions as a measure of safety.

That was a unique entertainment which was given by a prominent member of the Roosevelt family the other evening, and christened by the host "a pot luck picnic" The distinguishing characteristic of the affair was that all its viands were supposed to have been prepared by the ladies and gentlemen present. The cards of invitation stated that "any guest feeling within herself or himself the divine confidence of cookery, is requested to supply the dish in which he or she excels." In several cases, the recipient of the invitation was informed of the nature of the eatable which he was expected to provide. The result was a triumphant success. The company was large, distinguished and hungry, and each course was naturally the object of the liveliest interest.

Mr. Roosevelt himself contributed a fine fish chowder, Mrs. J. C. Croly ("Jennie June") President of Sorosis, a noble plumb pudding, Clara Morris a ravishing peach custard, Joaquin Miller made the coffee, ex-Mayor Ely, officiated as a sort of chief cook, and various other lesser notabilities laid institutions offerings upon the gastronomic altar. The whole affair was such a novelty and such a success that it is likely to set a very pleasant and enjoyable fashion.

One of the many queer incidents daily coming to the surface of New York life, occurred on Wall street a few days ago. A young woman stood on one of the corners of the street begging alms of the passers by, and attracting much attention from the fact that she wore a silk dress, and had every appearance of being a lady. After a while some one suspected her of being insane and called her to be arrested and taken to a Police Court, where it came out that she was the wife of a well known gentleman in good circumstances living in Harlem. She gave as a reason for her strange exploit, that her husband did not give her all the money she wanted and that she had done the same thing before without her husband's finding it out, and as she had made a little money out of it, she didn't see any harm in it. Her husband was at once telegraphed for and took her home to her waiting children.

After a good deal of preliminary pal ever the Brooklyn Presbytery have got down to work on Brother Talmage's case, and are now trying the celebrated pulpit contortionist with as much gravity as the subject will admit. The indictments hand against the reverend athlete charge him with professional deceit and with a lack of reverence for sacred things, as displayed in his public ministrations. Whatever may be the fate of the former count, there should be no reasonable doubt of the result on the latter charge, for not even the most violent scoffers at religion treat church service with so much irreverence as the pastor of the Tabernacle. Of course there is no hope of permanently suppressing Mr. Talmage, but still the proceedings may not be without their use.

The excitement in municipal politics, some details of which I gave last week, still rages. Tammany, after a few days of ominous quiet has declared open war with Mayor Cooper, and a long struggle is likely to follow.

The Mayor has even received an anonymous letter which coolly informs him that unless he engages to exercise in regard to the Police Commissioners the will surely be assassinated. The threat-ened martyr, however, as yet shows no signs of weakening. RADIX.

The Communists of Chicago held a meeting at the Exposition Building a few nights ago, which was attended by an immense crowd, including about 500 men who marched through the streets in uniform, with muskets on their shoulders and a red flag flying above them. Who says this isn't a free country?

"All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries, whose graves are not marked are requested to communicate the fact to the quartermaster general of the army, at Washington. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries. The government will then undertake to mark such graves with appropriate headstones. The term "private cemeteries," as used above, means other than government cemeteries.

Great Britian has an easy way of getting rid of undesirable citizens in Ireland which is calculated to excite interest in this country. According to the *Pall Mall Budget*, of March 1st, "Patrick Macnamara, who was put on his trial three times for the murder of Patrick Kearney, at Cruiseen, County Clare, was released last week on condition of his leaving the country and proceeding to the United States." There was a miscarriage of justice twice in his case, owing to informality in the proceedings, and at the last assizes, when he was tried before Mr. Justice Barry, at Cork, the jury disagreed. His expenses to America will be paid by the crown.

The Meridan (Miss.) *Mercury* proposes to send Jeff Davis to the United States Senate "because he is a statesman as full of wisdom and State craft as he is full of peace." A "great and good man" who held the highest position for us in the midst of flagrant war," and who again in the seat he once adorned could and would expedite the happy day" of peace. The people of the North, having had experience of the kind of "peace" Davis gave to the country once before, do not relish the idea of another such experiment. It would be an insult to every loyal man in the land, and an outrage on the memory of the hundreds of thousands who fell in battle fighting for the Union, to send the traitor back to the Senate.

I can scarcely credit the report that any member of Congress, especially of any northern member, could so soon forget the past as to have the impudence to raise and laud the merits of one Jeff. Davis, the arch traitor to his country and champion of state's rights sovereignty. It calls to my mind an incident fresh in my memory, I happened to be in his native state upon his return from Portland, Me, where he had been making speeches previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion, at the time he was hosten by H. S. Foote for Governor.

It was his custom, upon his return home, to greet his fellow citizens with a speech. I was standing not a few paces in front of him, and listened with marked attention to every word. He spoke of the condition of the country, of its natural resources; of his own fair and sunny land; of its "time honored institutions;" of the slocation clan at in the northern states his denunciations upon the theme became fearfully painful His cheeks, lows, last his eyes sparkled my groomed cotton unholy light, showing the very spirit within. He wound up with these words as they fairly hissed hot through his teeth yet sufficiently distinct to be heard at the remotest part of the large crowd assembled:

FELLOW CITIZENS—in view of our wrongs, and in the face of our just rights—in defense of our homes, our firesides, our property and our cherished institutions, handed down to us from our forefathers, the time is fast approaching, and I pray God, to hasten the day, when we, as a southern people, to maintain all we hold dear, shall be compelled to bury the knife up to the very hilt in the heart's blood of the entire Yankee nation!—*Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and long troubles when on immediate relief can be readily attained. *Hanchee's German Syrup* has caused the largest sales of any remedy in the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no one need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Geo. W. Courser.

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THE

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

They carry a general fine stock of

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

Merchandise, GOODS

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, pine and hemlock and are accessible to best markets

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Transporting waters on the East shore of Lake Michigan

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of [illegible] and the town of Mackinaw [illegible] through these lands eastward to

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost EVERY State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public, in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Diagrams sent for estimation. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

I Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rivers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work,

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arbor Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegh Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 17 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds and Dressed Poultery. Prices always low. Give me a call.

25-tf W. Bradley

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Bowman will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., June 21 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas Hamlin, against Chas. Hodgman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8303, dated May 27, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the south-east quarter of section 29, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. SAWYER, Register.
W. H. C. MICHELL, Recr.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Nov. 23, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reade, against Hamilton H. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 9044, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 32 N. in 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. SAWYER, Register.
W. H. MICHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Traya-Lesage deceased. On reading and filing a petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John Tarpaskoph deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified on then, W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in chancery, made and entered on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 27, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.
Complaints having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6982, dated April 23, 1874 upon e½ of sec. section 1, Township 31 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. SAWYESON, Register.
W. H. C. MICHELL, Receiver.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of S. & Washburn, was dissolved on the 18th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.
Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 12, 1879.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APR. 8, . . . 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York Mar 31, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Telegraphy has been so long in universal use throughout civilization, and its existence and methods are taken so much as matters of course, that probably but few people realize that the science is yet almost in its infancy. Recent experiments are said to have opened up vast possibilities in the direction of improvement, and it is even claimed that a great deal has already been practically accomplished. A company has just been formed here with a large capital to establish lines in competition with those existing between the great cities—an enterprise so costly and so difficult that nothing but improvement could justify attempting it. The managers of the new company state that by their plan they confidently expect within three years to be able to telegraph ordinary business letters to and from all parts of the country, at about ten cents apiece. They claim that by virtue of their new discoveries they can transmit sixty thousand words per hour.

Another indication in the same direction is the recent establishment of a new ocean cable company which expects by working under a new system to flash two thousand words a minute along the bed of the sea, from Europe to America, or vice versa. All the promoters of these new enterprises are very positive and sanguine in their statements, and even taking off the usual discounts from their stories, it seems promising that we are upon the ere of what may fairly be called a new telegraphic era.

A little more than a week ago, the new and very important branch of the East Side Elevated Railroad, running from City Hall square to Chatham Square, was opened for travel, and only a day or two after this event, there occurred on this road the first really serious accident in the history of the elevated system. Two trains collided fortunately at a low rate of speed, two engines were smashed, and a number of persons were seriously injured. Everything about the accident, except the occurrence itself, was miraculously fortunate, as of no one was killed outright. It is said that it would be almost impossible for the event to be repeated without throwing the trains to the streets below with murderous results. The accident was due to a misplaced switch, and has created so much fear and anxiety that the company have announced their determination to abandon branch switches altogether, and transfer passengers at junctions as a measure of safety.

That was a unique entertainment which was given by a prominent member of the Roosevelt family the other evening, and christened by the host "a pot-luck picnic." The distinguishing characteristic of the affair was that all its viands were supposed to have been prepared by the ladies and gentlemen present. The cards of invitation stated that "any guest feeling within herself or himself the divine confidence of cookery, is requested to supply the dish in which he or she excels." In several cases, the recipient of the invitation was informed of the nature of the eatable which he was expected to provide. The result was a triumphant success. The company was large, distinguished and hungry, and each course was naturally the object of the liveliest interest.

Mr. Roosevelt himself contributed a fine fish chowder. Mrs. J. C Croly ("Jennie June") President of Sorosis, a noble plumb pudding. Clara Morris a ravishing peach custard. Joaquin Miller made the coffee, ex Major Ely officiated as a sort of chief cook, and various other lesser notabilities laid toothsome offerings upon the gastronomic altar. The whole affair was such a novelty and such a success that it is likely to set a very pleasant and enjoyable fashion.

One of the many queer incidents daily coming to the surface of New York life, occurred on Wall street a few days ago. A young woman stood on one of the corners of the street begging alms of the passers by, and attracting much attention from the fact that she wore a silk dress, and had every appearance of being a lady. After a while some one suspected her of being insane and caused her to be arrested and taken to a Police Court, where it came out that she was the wife of a well known gentleman in good circumstances living in Harlem. She gave as a reason for her strange exploit, that her husband did not give her all the money she wanted and that she had done the same thing before without her husband's finding it out, and as she had made a little money out of it, she didn't see any harm in it. Her husband was at once telegraphed for and took her home to her waiting children.

After a good deal of preliminary parleying the Brooklyn Presbytery have got down to work on Brother Talmage's case, and are now trying the celebrated pulpit contortionist with as much gravity as the subject will admit. The indictments found against the reverend athletic charge him with two sets of acts and with a lack of reverence for sacred things, as displayed in his public ministrations. Whatever may be the fate of the former count, there should be no reasonable doubt of the result on the latter charge, for not even the most virulent scoffers at religion treat church service with much less respect than the pastor of the Tabernacle. Of course there is no hope of permanently suppressing Mr. Talmage, but still the proceedings may not be without their use.

The excitement in municipal politics, some details of which I gave last week, still rages. Tammany, after a few days of ominous quiet has declared open war with Mayor Cooper, and a long struggle is likely to follow.

The Mayor has even received an anonymous letter which coolly informs him that unless he changes his course in regard to the Police Commissioners he will surely be assassinated. The threat ended martly, however, as yet shows no signs of weakening. RADIX.

The Communists of Chicago held a meeting at the Exposition Building a few nights ago, which was attended by an immense crowd, including about 500 men who marched through the streets in uniform, with muskets on their shoulders and a red flag flying above them. Who says this isn't a free country?

"All persons having any knowledge of the unmarked places of soldiers in private cemeteries, whose graves are not marked are requested to communicate the fact to the quarter master general of the army, at Washington. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries. The government will then undertake to mark such graves with appropriate headstones. The term 'private cemeteries,' as used above, means other than government cemeteries.

Great Britian has an easy way of getting rid of undesirable citizens in Ireland which is calculated to excite interest in this country. According to the *Pall Mall Budget*, of March 1st, "Patrick Macnamara, who was put on his trial three times for the murder of Patrick Kearney, at Crushcen, County Clare, was released last week on condition of his leaving the country and proceeding to the United States." There was a miscarriage of justice twice in his case, owing to informality in the proceedings, and at the last assizes, when he was tried before Mr. Justice Barry, at Cork, the jury disagreed. His expenses to America will be paid by the crown.

The Meriden (Miss.) *Mercury* proposes to send Jeff Davis to the United States Senate "because he is a statesman as full of wisdom and State craft as he is full of years." A "great and good man," "who held the highest position for us in the midst of flagrant war," and who "again in the seat he once adorned could and would expedite the happy day" of peace. The people of the North, having had experience of the kind of "peace" Davis gave to the country once before, do not relish the idea of another such experiment. It would be an insult to every loyal man in the land, and an outrage on the memory of the hundreds of thousands who fell in battle fighting for the Union, to send the traitor back to the Senate.

I can scarcely credit the report that any member of Congress, especially of any northern member, could so soon forget the past as to have the impudence to raise and land the merits of one Jeff. Davis, the arch traitor to his country and champion of state's rights sovereignty. It calls to my mind an incident fresh in my memory. I happened to be in his native state upon his return from Portland, Me. where he had been making speeches previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion, at the time he was beaten by H. S. Foote for Governor.

It was his custom, upon his return home, to greet his fellow citizens with a speech. I was standing not a few paces in front of him, and listened with marked attention to every word. He spoke of the condition of the country; of its natural resources; of its own fair and sunny land; of its "time honored institutions" of the sacrifices made in the northern states like clouds on a mountain top. His countenance became fearfully painful. His sunken, keen, fanatic eyes sparkled as they gleamed out an unholy light, showing the very spirit within. He wound up with these words as they fairly hissed hot through his teeth yet sufficiently distinct to be heard at the remotest part of the large crowd assembled.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In view of our wrongs, and in defense of our just rights—in defense of our homes, our firesides, our property and our cherished institutions, handed down to us from our forefathers, the time is fast approaching and I pray God to hasten the day, when we, as a southern people, to maintain all we hold dear, shall be compelled to bury the knife up to the very hilt in the heart's blood of the entire Yankee nation!—*Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious disorders, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be easily obtained. *Boschee's German Syrup* was introduced the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no one need be afraid to use it in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand, and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Geo. W. Courtzen.

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of Merchandise, Their Prices ARE ROCK BOTTOM FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

60,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are situated with beech and maple, elm and other hard woods are accessible to both markets

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section on the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant

One third of Each part of these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls—is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all kinds, pickets, brackets, stair railing, etc.

Constantly in stock at all times a large and select lot to meet the wants of the building public in reason, since ADVANCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Ordering by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rees house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. (36-tf)

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arlee Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 11 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have opened the Holmes meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

15-tf W. Bradley

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Bowman will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE.—U. S. land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 27, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Rebith, against Chas. Holdman, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5665, dated May 27, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the south-east quarter of section 29, Township 34 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. STEVENSON, Register.
WM. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 23, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Beigle, against Barnabe B. Pagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6011, dated April 21, 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Feb. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. MICHAEL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Jaquays, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willits Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tayakeyah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Lee. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1879, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Aitken and Mary S. Aitken are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the easterly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Reese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6005, dated April 20, 1875, upon eighty acres of section 3, Township 31, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec. 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. ITCHELL, Rec'r.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich. under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 16th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

French Costumes.

The first large importation of Parisian dresses consists entirely of short costumes for the street. These are made up principally of basques of most varied designs, with trimmed skirts representing an over-skirt drapery that is fastened permanently on the lower skirt. Other suits consist of but one piece, as the back—whether a basque or princesse—is sewed to the back of the skirt, and the entire dress is put on at once. What constitutes the chief difference between the costumes of last season and those of the spring is the more elaborate draping in the way of shirred and folded fronts and softly puffed backs and hips that give the bouffant effect of panniers. The lower skirt remains narrow, has the same shaped gores, and is still simply trimmed with a narrow border flounce, unless on the front or side a deeper trimming is needed to meet the over-skirt. Box-pleated flounces, plain regular pleatings, closetered pleatings, and those with spaces between are all used. These are invariably made straight across the goods (bias and gathered flounces have for the moment disappeared); two to five rows of small knife-pleatings are also seen, especially in satin and in striped goods.

The thickest fabrics in the new over-skirts are the shirred fronts and the soft bouffant back drapery. The shirring will extend in a broad cluster down the middle of the front of the apron, and also down each side of it. Sometimes the shirring gathers all the fullness of the apron near the top, and the ends then slope away like curtains, and are edged with fringe, or it may be they have a three-cornered revers added below on each side. In other cases the upper part of the front breadth is covered only by the basque, and the shirring gathers all the apron fullness very low down on the lower skirt. In still other models the shirrings extend diagonally across the front, and the apron is very short, and is edged with a broad retrousse band of the striped or else brocaded goods. These turned-up bands are seen on variations of the favorite washer-woman overskirt, and are made more effective by being made of a fabric in strong contrast to the dress material. For instance, in the useful wool costumes called the Fair Maid of Perth suits, the soft sheer wool fabric of the dress is of a single color, such as cream, claret, olive, garnet blue, black, or ribbon green, while the vest, the panels, and the retrousse bands are of gay plaids in the gayest new combinations of colors. The apron of the over-skirt has soft folds across it, the broad plaid band is low down, and a panel on one side is of the plaid laid in three lengthwise pleats. The back is made bouffant by softly draped breadths caught up from the lower edge high on the sides and bordered with the plaid. The wool stuff used in these suits is as sheer as bunting, but is not wiry and harsh.

The basques are in endless variety, comprising the Pompadour basque with square front, the vest basque, either single or double-breasted, the pleated fronts, the postilion, the coat basque, the pinaforo, the fan back, the fichu front, and so on throughout the list. They are only uniform in being shorter than the plain cuirass, which is not in harmony with the short bouffant skirts. The novelty in vests is a sort of oval-shaped opening of the basque upon them, but every variety of the vest basque as now worn is seen in the newly-imported dresses. Those which seem most popular dispenses with a separate vest, and has the vest material laid directly upon the lining, with the fabric of the outside dress sloped away to show the vest beneath; and these are most stylish when lapped, as if double-breasted, and secured by two rows of buttons, having three or four in each row. Shirred or pleated plastrons fill up the square Pompadour openings at the neck of other basques; it some cases these are sewed in with revers on each side, in others they are made separately like bibs. The great many kerchief collars like shirred fichus, or else merely folds, are made of the soft silk or satin trimming edged with fringe or lace as a finish for the neck of basques. The short side forms of the basques are almost universal. Postilion pleats and fans are quite flat in the back, and begin below the waist line usually. Plain or gored edges still prevail. Sleeves have very small neat cuffs, and sometimes a fan is set in the outer seam near the wrist.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Earth's Independence of the Sun.

Prof. Pierce, of Harvard College, in a recent lecture in Boston, set forth some facts of interest in regard to the earth's independence of the sun's heat, which may be consoling to persons who accept the theory that the center of our solar system may lose its warmth. Could the organisms upon the earth withstand any great decrease of the sun's heat? To reply to this question, he said, we must remember that the earth's surface depends for its temperature not merely upon the heat which it receives, but also upon that which it is constantly radiating. With a small reduction of actual temperature vegetable organisms become less active, less carbonic acid is removed from the atmosphere, and it is wonderful how a small addition to the carbonic acid of the atmosphere increases its power of obstructing the passage of low forms of heat, and so diminishes the planet's radiation. Six per centum of carbonic acid nearly doubles the resistance of the atmosphere to radiation. If, then, the supply of heat from the sun were reduced one-half, the small increase of carbonic acid which would occur in the course of Nature would furnish the complete remedy for the loss, and restore the temperature needed for life. It is easy to see that this phenomenon would be accompanied by a more even and spring-like distribution of temperature over the earth's surface, which seems to accord with arctic geology. It may be, then, that a diminished sun is not an event to be dreaded. It is more probable, however, that the heat of the sun is still on the increase. After a time, it may be ages and ages, the sun will have cooled again, and will grow dim. But even then we shall have as much heat from it as have today the dwellers upon the outer planet of our system; as much light as the animals now have at the bottom of the ocean. We shall still have souls within our bodies and a Father in Heaven. Still further on the ideal history terminates in a total disappearance of all the material light of the present creation, chaos returns, ripe for a new nebular history and a new series of evolutions. But the old spiritual ideality can never be effaced.

Out-Door Exercise for Men and Women.

At the present time there are probably twenty men and more than double that number of women footing it around sawdust rings in different parts of the country. Every village has its walking club. College boys meet you with the precise gait of an ostrich, their elbows out jerking along from the hips down; pretty girls no longer "skim with light elastic tread the daisied dales," but set down their boots scientifically on the bricks heel and toe, good for so many miles an hour.

All this, we are told, is physical culture. Perhaps it is. Any transient whim which will drag young people out of furnace-heated houses into the open air must benefit them physically to a certain degree. A young lad or girl, however, who would take the same amount of exercise while looking for stones, beetles, or woods, or while playing a game, would reap double the advantage from it, as every tyro in physiology knows. The brain must be interested and amused while the limbs are at work, or the nerves suffer just in proportion as the muscles are strengthened. We need not flatter ourselves that we are becoming, as a people, anxious for physical culture. Amateurs are footing it just now, ticking off their miles and boasting of them, because it is the fashion of the hour, just as they are Pinafore. As for the professional walkers, especially the poor women, who are advertising themselves in half the towns of the country, they are doing it simply to keep body and soul together. God help them! Nothing of late years gives a more pitiful insight into the condition of the laboring classes than the rush of women into every employment which promises to give them a living. We know of no more miserable or repugnant way for a modest woman to earn money than that of making herself a rare-show for days to a multitude of gaping and often half-drunken men, whose sole interest in her lies in watching the strength and endurance of her body, while she drags it around the ring through the foul air of breaths laden with tobacco and whisky, in a condition of nervous exhaustion so extreme that death is luminent at any moment. A week or two ago, as our readers know, a strong man was driven mad by the strain, and attempted murder, and last Sunday a poor girl in Newark fell in epileptic fits, and barely escaped with life. If these poor creatures are driven to straits so hard to earn their living, let us pity them and help them if we choose, but in the name of common sense let us not talk of physical culture in the matter.

It is quite true that our women need more out-door exercise. They are, as a rule, bilious, neuralgic and thin-blooded. But it is not their muscles, but their nerves and digestion, which need repair. What they want, therefore, is fresh air, amusement, interest in out-door things, and gentle exercise —not the overwork of long, objectless tramps. Precisely the same rule applies to American men. Their brains need rest and recreation quite as much as their bodies do work. It is true they may gain a good many hints as to the uses of sobriety, self-control in eating, fresh air and clean bodies from those professional trainers. Whisky and tobacco-smoke had much to do with the defeats at Gilmore's Garden. But the advantage of walking does not lie in making so many miles an hour, except to men who mean to earn their living by it. If the college boys whose souls are wrung with envy of Rowell would spend the coming vacation in making pedestrian tours through the mountains, leaving their whisky flasks at home, sleeping on the ground, cooking for themselves, finding new fun and adventures every day, they would come back sounder in general health, and certainly more vigorous in mind and morals than if they had walked for the Astley belt and won it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PACIFIC coast whalers set forth from their winter quarters early in the spring, provisioned for a cruise of at least six months. The crews number about thirty-five men, a force sufficient to man four or five boats. The number of boats carried depends on the locality of the hunting ground and the nature of the whales to be captured. In the extreme north whales never attack a boat, but in the south they do so frequently. The best of the weapons carried is the patent harpoon-gun, which is darted from the hand, and explodes after striking the whale, causing instant death when it enters a vital part.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Do Opossums "Play 'Possum?"

In order to test this supposed habit of the opossum, I have sought out their hiding-places in several instances, and endeavored to make them "show off" in this manner. In one instance a large male opossum was captured in an ordinary box-trap, set for rabbits. On lifting the lid the animal was found to be curled up into nearly as globular a form as it was possible to assume. Being disturbed, it slowly raised its head, opened its mouth widely, but did not offer to bite, and in this position quietly awaited coming events. After some five minutes of mutual staring, the opossum closed its mouth and slowly restored its head to a more easy position, and even closed one eye, as though the other was all that was necessary to note what might occur. On being roughly handled, and given several pushes with a stick, it opened its mouth widely and protested against disturbance by a low, hissing sound, but did not uncoil its body. If the animal, at this time, realized all the circumstances of its being a prisoner, it certainly did not fear death, for it made no effort to escape, which the fear of death would cause it to do, since it was in no way disabled. After waiting an hour, and seeing no sign of regaining unconsciousness, but, instead, a provoking indifference, I walked off some distance, where I could see the trap, which I left open, but he myself showed no inclination to leave. Fifty minutes elapsed before I saw any movement on the part of the animal, and then it was a very gradual uncoiling of the body, a protracted yawn, a stretching of the limbs, and then standing up, he looked about and very deliberately walked off. I ran toward him, when he quickened his pace, but was soon overtaken. On seizing him by the tail he crouched down, partially coiled his body and spread his jaws to their utmost. When I threatened violent blows about his head (although careful not to strike him), the animal's head slowly sank down, and the eyes closed, but this was the only effect act. The breathing was affected, but not suppressed, the surface temperature of the body perceptibly lowered. I judged, and it was, as I believed, a fainting, not feigning; a temporary paralyzation of the whole body, through fear, and for the time being absolute unconsciousness. Furthermore, as in fainting, a touch of cold water has the power of readily restoring the animal. I have made scores of experiments with opossums when apparently dead, and in no instance have the results varied from the above. As to the position usually assumed when the opossum is supposed to be feigning death, it is that which the animal always assumes when sleeping, and, further, is that best calculation of the laboring classes than the head and breast are partially protected. The opossum is superlatively lazy and positively timid, and is not at all the bold, intelligent, when compared with the raccoon, otter, muskrat or marmot, and I believe the supposed habit of feigning death when captured by man can be attributable to fear and not cunning. Surely, it is a merciful provision that destroys, without pain, all semblance to animals about to be torn in pieces.—*Science News.*

Poets Laureate.

The poets laureate of England make up a motley and curious literary history. A volume has just been published in London which relates with minuteness and accuracy the history of this office, which for 250 years it has pleased the Kings of England to fill with some duly-appointed poets. Of these laureates there have been fourteen, and the *Athenæum* points out that three of them have been chosen from the first rank of genius, each the most illustrious poet of his age; that three others were learned and dignified writers of great distinction, while one was a man of some genius, but of very slender intellects and degraded manners. During the careers of Addison, Pope and Dryden the representative of English poetry, for a period of twenty-three years, was one Nahum Tate, who was "Travestied the Psalms, adapted Shakespeare's style from Milton, wrote verses for Purcell," and who, in spite of his association with illustrious men, "did not lose" for a moment his unbecoming vulgarity of mind," or "polish his uncouth and debased style." During another twenty-three years, in which Byron, Coleridge, Scott, Moore, Campbell, Wordsworth and Cowper were enriching literature with their master works, the nominal head of English literature was one Henry James Pye. Henry James Pye was a Captain in the Berks Militia, and a respectable Police Magistrate, but "incapable of stringing four rhymes together without an unpardonable fault of style." There was ridicule heaped upon him from many quarters, but in spite of it he went on "patiently fabricating his New Year odes, and his birthday odes, a pitiful series of forty-six, unheedful and apparently unconscious of the chorus of laughter." Early in the eighteenth century the laureateship fell to the lot of the Rev. Lawrence Eusden, than whom the history of poetry does not present a "figure more epitomizedly mean, more ridiculously obscure." There was not even in his own day a voice to defend "this drunken parson and lord of the laurel." Finally, in 1730, no resigned the outraged laurel and his life "in a bout of drunkenness," and was succeeded by Colley Gibber. William Davenant, who was laureate after Ben Jonson, went into exile during the civil wars, and in 1650 was captured by Parliamentary cruisers at the head of a flotilla bound for Virginia. His life was, however, spared, and he owed it to no less eminent a Republican and poet than Milton. The greatest name with which the office has been identified in England is John Dryden, and his is the only case of the abdication, voluntary or enforced, of an English laureate. Since the time of Pye the office has regained its lost dignity, for Wordsworth, Southey and Tennyson have filled it in succession. It was Shadwell, the successor of Dryden, who inaugurated the anniversary ode on the birthday of the King—a production which was always tedious, and a complete collection of which would prove "the most baffling series of works that was ever presented to a patient reader." Of the fourteen laureates, only five rest in Westminster Abbey, and they are Jonson, Davenant, Dryden, Rowe and Cibber.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Age of the World.

Geologists, astronomers and physicists alike have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer which will approximately measure geological time, and thus give us some clew to the antiquity of our globe. It is therefore worth noting that Mr. Mallard Reade, of Liverpool, has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he refers readers to graphs with the question by employing the limestone rocks of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest known geological periods, but it would appear that the later-formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a gradually progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of the ocean-bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of the Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In sculpture the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granitic or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of limestone in waters which drain districts made up of granite and basalts is found, by a comparison of analyses, to be on an average about 3.73 parts in 1,000 parts of water. It is further assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will be about equal to the combined areas of sedimentary rocks, and therefore the present proportion of 3.73 parts in 100

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED

SPECIALTIES

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,
CHARLEVOIX.

TOWN MEETING.—At the Town Meeting Monday, the following business was transacted:

The Township was divided into two road districts, to be divided by Pine River—No. 1 being on the south side, and No. 2 on the north side. A Chamberlain and H. D. Stevens were appointed overseers of Highways of their respective districts.

John Bell was re-appointed pound master.

Sheep and swine are prohibited from running at large any portion of the year, and horses and cattle from December first to April first.

$100 of the two mill tax was ordered to be transferred to the school fund.

$15 was appropriated for the construction of a pound.

One half of one per cent of valuation was voted for highway purposes, and one per cent for contingent expenses.

$125 was ordered to be placed at the disposal of the Highway Commissioner for the purpose of bending and lighting the bridge the coming season.

A Plucky Little Indian Boy.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A house belonging to Capt. Bennett, of Mackinac, situated on the north shore, near the Schmann, was burned last week Wednesday night. The house was used during the summer in Capt. Bennett's extensive fish business, and his "plant" was largely stored there during the winter. To guard against fire and thieves an Indian was employed to live in the house. In the early part of the week this Indian went to Mackinac, leaving his family at home. He started back Wednesday, going as far as his father-in-law's, which is about four miles from the warehouse. Here he found his wife. She had locked her three children, the oldest a boy of 5 years, in the house. The Indian and his wife remained at her father's all night and during the next day. The house got on fire Wednesday night. The little boy not being able to get out of the doors, and the windows being securely fastened, was only able to escape by taking an ax, which fortunately had been left in the house, and chopping his way out of a window. He then took the young children out. They remained about the house until morning, wrapping their feet up in blankets to keep from freezing. They waited until noon the next day for the parents to come, and not doing so the little fellow put the two smaller ones on a hand sled and hauled them down to their grandfather's. Capt. Bennett's loss on building and contents will aggregate about $5000.

The famous Oliver Cameron breach of promise suit, recently tried in Washington, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

I regrees were conferred by President Angell at the University last week upon 199 Lawyers, 106 Doctors, and 13 Dental Surgeons.

When the Democrats retake some more votes in Congress, there are a number of Republican Congressmen who will be defeated for re-election. Their successors will be Democrats and not Greenbackers without the attached regard for law or equity.

The name of Rev. Marcus Lane of Pilot, is mentioned in connection with the Bishopric made vacant by the resignation of Bishop McCoskry.

A bill has passed the Senate of Iowa requiring a dispenser of drugs to be a registered pharmacist and a graduate of a school of pharmacy

Hine of the Lowell *Journal* believes that the Democrats and Greenbackers will use the same tooth brush in 1880 for they have already commenced to chew each other's gum.

Ex-Congressman Hewitt, of New York, is dying for want of sleep. Sleeplessness is his disease. He owns whole rows of houses, as he says, but refreshing sleep refuses to come to his eyes.

The Washington special of the Chicago *Times*, of March 23, says: "If every time the Senate Democratic majority attempts to make a move it finds in the way such a belligerent and pugnacious minority as was displayed this afternoon, the tendency will be to produce discouragement. The Senate Republicans are in the minority so far as brains are concerned, and that side will be very apt to give the more numerous side plenty of trouble as the session goes"

The Death-Rate of.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of little ones removed every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands have their lives in this way every winter, while but *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted and a large bill a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of the kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

ELECTION NOTICE!

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Cheboygan }

Shentiff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich. Feb., 25, 1879.

To the Electors of Charlevoix County:

You are hereby notified that in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County at their annual meeting in October, 1878, and at their adjourned meeting in January, 1879. The undersigned gives notice that on the first Tuesday in April, being the first day of April, A. D. 1879, at which election the following officers are to be elected, viz: One Sheriff, one County Clerk, one County Treasurer, one Register of Deeds, one Prosecuting Attorney, one Circuit Court Commissioner, one County Surveyor, one Coroner, and three Supervisors, one for the township of Charlevoix, one for the township of Wilson, and one for the township of Marion, and also to vote upon the question of raising the sum of Two Thousand Dollars for the purpose of building a bridge across Pine River, at the village of Charlevoix

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will be held in Toledo, April 25 and 24.

—The Rev. J. L. Wyatt, who has lately returned from Tunnevelly, India, reports that 18,000 Hindoos have joined the Christian Church within the last year.

—One the Chicago Reeters of the Reformed Episcopal Church announces that henceforth Sunday evening sermons will be finished in twenty minutes.

—The statistics of the Baptist *Year Book* for 1878 show that the average contribution of American Baptists to all religious work amounts for the year to less than twenty-five cents a member.

—Teach one thing at a time. Teach that thing well. Teach its connections, as far as possible, with all other things. Teach that it is better to know everything of something, than to know something of everything.—*Davis' Logic of Mathematics.*

—In 1818, thirteen men gathered together, thirteen prayers were said, and thirteen dollars subscribed for the establishment of a place of learning for Baptists. Today Madison University, at Clinton, N. Y., owns all its buildings and life notes of land in a beautiful part of the country. It has a fine library, no debts and more than $400,000 drawing interest.

—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, in response to a letter from the Archbishop of Scutari and Antivari asking congratulations of the Roman Catholic Church, writes that the "history of Montenegro is made up of one unbroken and difficult, but successful, struggle for the free exercise of the Christian religion. My Roman Catholic subjects will enjoy the full measure of this freedom, and it shall be the continual care and duty of my Government that the Roman Catholics shall in nothing and never be distinguished from their orthodox fellow-citizens, but shall enjoy all the advantages of the State and my sovereign love, which is the same for all."

—A schism has sprung up in the Greek Orthodox Church which promises to be serious. The Greek Government, after allowing it to exist undisturbed for the last five years, has sent officers to take the children from its schools and to close its churches, while all the clergy who have joined the movement have been ordered to retire to a monastery, where they will be subjected to severe penance. The leader of this new party is one Makrakis, who preaches about "restored Christendom," and proposes a reform within the existing Church which will restore the confidence that prevailed from the first to the third centuries of the Christian era.

—The German language is now taught in fifty-six public schools of New York City. There were ninety-eight classes examined during the year, of which number eighty-six were reported to have excellent instruction, nine good and three fair. Ten schools give instruction in French, and of the fifteen that were thirteen had good instruction and the other two excellent. A large majority of the pupils in almost every class in these languages read and translate the foreign text in the text-book correctly. Great improvement was made last year in the written translations from English into the foreign languages which pupils are generally asked to make in the presence of the examiner.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—A few years ago the Czar sent the Emir of Afghanistan a quantity of lightning-rods, and the Afghans put up the glittering poinis on their houses, without connecting them with the ground. The effect was notfavorable to Russian popularity.

—A recent number of *La Nature* describes a simple and convenient night lamp, the invention of M. Bobin, indicating the hour by the extent of combustion of oil. During the night one can see at what height the oil stands in the tube and read the corresponding hour.

—Now it is reported that the swinging motion of railway cars is utilized to record the velocity of the trains. The apparatus is described as a case in which is fixed clock-work, "which causes a large horizontal plate to rotate once in twelve hours. On the plate a disk of paper is held by a spring, the border being divided by hours and minutes. The point of a pencil is attached to two springs and a pendulum, so that the pencil makes a zigzag line around the paper; on removing the latter the rate of traveling may be studied.

—Intelligence has been received from India of an important geographical discovery. The source of the Sanpu, or great river of Tibet, has been surveyed by one of the native explorers attached to the Indian Survey for a distance of 270 miles east and of Chetang, the furthest point to which it had hitherto been traced in that direction. It then turned southward into some hills which the explorer was unable to penetrate. This settles a *vexata quæstio* which has long exercised the minds of geographers as to the identity of the Sanpu and the Brahmaputra.

—As an agent for rapidly extinguishing fires in chimneys, a French chemist recommends the burning of a few pounds of "carbon-di-sulphide" on the hearth. The combustion of this substance produces large volumes of carbonic and sulphurous-acid gases, both of which are effectual extinguishers of flame. The compound is said to have been experimentally tried by the Paris firemen and with good results, since it is stated that within the space of three months they succeeded by its use in extinguishing 251 fires out of 819, and that without deranging or damaging apartments in any way.

—Prof. Siatba has devised and made public a process of nickel-plating in the wet way, without the use of the battery, which is said to give good results, and which is not patented. The process is described as follows: To a dilute solution of chloride of zinc (5 to 10 per cent.) enough nickel sulphate is to be added to impart a decidedly green color to it, and the solution is then to be heated to boiling in a porcelain vessel. The clouding of the liquid from the separation of a basic zinc salt need not be heeded, as it will not interfere with the effectiveness of the bath. The articles to be nickel-coated—first carefully cleaned of oxide or grease—are to be suspended in the solution from thirty to sixty minutes, the bath being kept at a boiling temperature. When the articles are observed to be uniformly coated, they may be removed, washed in water in which a little chalk is suspended, dried and finally polished with chalk or other suitable material. By the substitution of a cobalt salt in the place of the nickel, objects may be similarly coated with cobalt.

London.

From the computations of authorities, it appears that London (with all its suburbs) covers within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross nearly seven hundred square miles. It numbers within these boundaries over four millions of inhabitants. It contains more country-born persons than the Counties of Devon and Gloucestercombined, or 37 per cent. of its entire population. Every four minutes a birth takes place in the metropolis, and every six minutes a death. Within the circle already named there are added to the population 205 persons every day, and 75,000 annually. London has 7,000 miles of streets, and on an average twenty-eight miles of new streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built, every year. One thousand vessels and 9,000 sailors are in its port every day. Its crime is also in proportion to its extent. Seventy-three thousand persons are annually taken into custody by the police, and one-third of all the crime of the country is committed within its borders. Thirty-eight thousand persons are annually committed for drunkenness by its Magistrates. The metropolis comprises considerably upward of one hundred thousand foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome, itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Belfast, more Scotchmen than Aberdeen, and more Welshmen than Cardiff. Its beershops and gin palaces are so numerous that their frontages if placed side by side, would stretch from Charing Cross to Chichester, a distance of sixty-two miles. If all the dwellings in London could thus have their frontages side by side, they would extend beyond the Land's End. Education has enough papers to occupy every house in Brighton. The society which advocates the cessation of Sunday labor will be astonished to learn that sixty miles of shops are open every Sunday. With regard to churches and chapels, the Bishop of London, examined before a committee of the House of Lords in the year 1840, said: "If you proceed a mile or two eastward of St. Paul's you will find yourself in the midst of a population the most wretched and destitute of mankind, consisting of artificers, laborers, beggars and thieves, to the amount of 300,000 or 400,000 souls. Throughout this entire quarter there is not more than one church for every 10,000 inhabitants; and in two districts there is but one church for 45,000 souls." In 1839, Lord John Russell stated, in Parliament, that London, with thirty-four parishes and a population of 1,170,000, had church accommodation for only 101,000. These and other statistics furnished led to the "Metropolis Churches Fund," established in 1836, which has been followed by the draining of London's Fund. It is still computed, however, that at least 1,000 new churches and chapels are required in the metropolis.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Fate of a Herd of Buffaloes.

An army officer who recently arrived in Chicago from the Yellowstone Valley tells a story of what happened to a herd of buffaloes as they were migrating southward. The herd numbered 2,500 head, and had been driven out of the Milk River country by the Indian hunters belonging to Sitting Bull's band. When they reached the river they ventured upon the ice with their customary confidence, coming upon it with a solid front and beginning the crossing with closed ranks. The stream at this point was very deep. When the front file, which was stretched out a quarter of a mile in length, had nearly gained the opposite shore, the ice suddenly gave way under them. Some trappers who were eyewitnesses of the scene said it seemed as if a trench had been opened in the ice the whole length of the column. Some four or five hundred animals tumbled into the opening all in a heap. Others fell in on top of them and sank out of sight in a twinkling. By this time the rotten ice was breaking under the still-advancing herd. The trappers say that in less than a minute the whole body of buffaloes had been precipitated into the river. They were wedged in so thickly that they could do nothing but struggle for a second and then disappear beneath the cakes of ice of the swift current. Not a beast in that mighty herd tried to escape, but in a solid phalanx they marched to their fatal bath in the "Big Muddy." In a minute from the time the ice broke not a buffalo's head or tail was to be seen.

How the Zulus Fight.

From my intercourse with the Matabeles I know the Zulu style of fighting. Ever since the dreadful tidings I have had constantly before me the vision of that infuriated mass of Zulus, like thousands of savage gorillas, rushing on those devoted men of the Twenty-fourth. Their style is not to be contrasted for a moment with that of the Colonial natives, or those with whom our forces have been engaged in Griqualand West, or in the Transvaal. The Zulus prefer, and strive, to throw themselves in overwhelming numbers on the weakest point of the enemy. With dauntless courage and the fury of tigers they rush on, without the least concern for the hundreds falling in their ranks, or the bodies barring their way; they press on to get to close quarters as speedily as possible, looking neither to the left nor right, nor dreaming of hiding for a moment behind stones or bushes. They charge forward, for this reason preferring the open field. Naturally courageous and vain of their prowess, they firmly believe that they need only follow the above-mentioned tactics and they must win the day. As for the loss they suffer in thus advancing in great numbers, they are indifferent to it, for the simple reason that they are so accustomed to wholesale slaughter as one of their daily customs that the sight of their comrades falling in all directions has no effect upon them. Where is there another tribe like the Zulus and their branches in South Africa? These men are ruled by a savage despot. They are trained as soldiers all their lives in regiments, properly officered, and, in fact, in correct military style, as nearly as they can follow it. When ranged in order of battle, each man holds a gun in his right hand, a small shield in a strong round his left arm, and in his left hand he holds a long and short assegai. Their skill with the gun being anything but great, they content themselves by beginning the attack with a couple of volleys. The gun is then thrown down, and they rush upon their opponents in a dense mass, taking the long assegai in the right hand. At about forty to sixty paces they pause in their headlong career, and hundreds and thousands of spears are hurled at the enemy. Then the short assegai is taken in the right hand and the charge is resumed. When within a few yards of the enemy they make one last momentary pause, only to snap the assegai off across the knee of the foe, and then their favorite hand-to-hand conflict ensues. Thus the fight becomes a slaughter, generally ending in the complete success of the Zulus.—*Cradock Register.*

Remedies Worth Trying.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, referring to his recovery from a dangerous illness, says: I mention this illness that I may tell you how easily I overcame it. I was not doubtful I could not breathe. My physician ordered me to take a flat-iron and heat it as hot as I could bear; put a sheet of fold of flannel on the gridiron and move the iron to and fro on the flannel. I was cured by enchantment. My doctor told me that some time since a professor in one of our colleges, after suffering some days with neuralgia in the head, which he himself had tried to cure, sent for the former, who prescribed a hot flat-iron. The next time the doctor saw the professor the latter exclaimed with much anger: "I really shall not pay you any fee! what! I had no sooner applied the heated iron to my head than the pain left as if by enchantment! That is as simple as good-by; surely you cannot expect a fee for it!" My physician was summoned next day to the bedside of a woman who had neuralgia in both sides, and so violently, she alarmed the whole neighborhood by screaming with unbearable anguish wrung from her. She was taken from her bed and borne near the fire. In such severe cases a heated iron is not energetic enough. He has an iron rod fastened in an ivory handle. He heats the rod white heat (which causes less pain than red heat) and applies it very slightly to the seat of pain, first in longitudinal, then in latitudinal lines. The application is so light that no trace is left but red lines on the epidermis, which are soon effaced. In twenty minutes the woman walked back to bed and the third day afterward quitted it entirely freed from neuralgia. This instrument is not to be intrusted to awkward hands. Three weeks ago one of our brilliant artists was invited to shoot by the owner of a chateau in the dense grounds there are wild fowl in abundance. He woke, the morning after arrival at this gentleman's house, with sciatics in his right thigh. The nearest doctor was sent for. "I can do nothing which will give you immediate relief." The artist is a patient of my physician. He told the doctor what to do. The latter declined taking the responsibility of any such violent treatment. "But I assume all responsibility." The doctor applied an iron rod heated to white heat, but so awkwardly that the artist has scars the size of a five-franc piece on his thigh. He was nevertheless cured, and enjoyed a week's sport without one other twitch of pain.

Plants Protected by Insects.

Mr. Francis Darwin, in a lecture on "Means of Self-Defense among Plants," delivered at the London Institution, said that one of the most curious forms of defense known is afforded by a recently discovered class of plants, which, being stingless themselves, are protected by stinging ants, which make their home in the plant and defend it against its enemies. Of these the most remarkable is the bull's-horn acacia (described by the late Mr. Belt in his book "The Naturalist in Nicaragua"), a shrubby tree with gigantic curved thorns, from which its name is derived. These horns are hollow and tenanted by ants, which bore a hole in them, and the workers may be seen running about over the green leaves. If a branch is shaken the ants swarm out of the thorns and attack the aggressor with their stings. Their chief service to the plant consists in defending it against leaf-cutting ants, which are the great enemy of all vegetation in that part of America. The latter form large underground nests, and their ceaseless industry in gathering leaves, which they strip to form beds of material, which become covered over with a delicate white fungus, on which the larvæ of the ants are fed. By this literally they are a colony of mushroom growers. The special protection afforded by the stinging ants, which live in the thorns of the acacia is, therefore, to protect the leaves of the shrub from being borne away, and thereby to make mushroom beds. Certain varieties of the orange tree have leaves which are distasteful to the leaf-cutters, this property of the leaves thus forming a means of defense. Other plants are unaccountably spared by them—grass for example, which, if brought to the nest, is at once thrown out by some ant in authority. The bull's-horn acacia, in return for the service rendered by the stinging ants, not only affords them shelter in its thorns, but provides them with nectar secreted by glands at the base of its leaves, and also grows for them small yellow pear-shaped bodies, about one twelfth of an inch in length, at the tip of some of its leaflets, which they use as food. These little yellow bodies are made up of cells containing much protein and fat or oil, and afford the insects an excellent food. When the leaf unfolds, the ants may be seen running from one leaflet to another, to see if these little yellow bodies are ripe; and if they are ready to be gathered they are broken up by the ants and carried away to the nest in the thorn. Several small birds, also, build their nests in the bull's-horn acacia, thus escaping from a predatory ant which is capable of killing young birds. The jumper, a species of plant of South and Central America, is also protected by a standing army of ants; and, like the above-mentioned acacia, grows for its protectors small food bodies containing oil, but instead of secreting nectar it has leaves it has a small insect (*coccus*), whose sweet secretion is much relished by the ants. Dr. Beccari mentions an epiphytal plant growing on trees in Borneo, the seeds of which germinate, like those of the mistletoe, on the branches of the tree; and the seedling stem, crowned by the cotyledons, grows to about an inch in length, remaining in that condition until a certain number of ant bites a hole in the stem, which then produces a gall-like growth that ultimately constitutes the home of the ants. If the plant is not sufficiently enough to be bitten by an ant it dies. Those ants, then, protect their plant home by removing not only parasites, and the ants are preserved the sessile white flowers which, in this plant, are developed on the tuber like body.—*Scientific American.*

The Troubles of the Farmer.

Dear, patient, good-natured, grumbling agriculturist. Where the farmer gets his good nature from is a mystery to me every time I look at him. I watched him to-day from the car window, plodding along at the tail of the plow, and I wondered that he ever smiled at all, under any provocation. Of all men, it seems to me the farmer has the best right to grumble. Only, he never grumbles at the right things. He grumbles at prices, and then of course nobody sympathizes with him nor cares a cent for his troubles, because we grumble at the same thing. Prices never did suit anybody. The seller always thinks they are too low, and the buyer always knows they are too high. The merchant goes into bankruptcy because he is compelled to sell his goods for half what they cost him; and the customer goes naked and starves because he can't afford to pay one-half what is asked for them. So the farmer, when he grumbles at prices, is no worse off than the rest of us, and accordingly attracts no sympathy.

But here is where, to my way of thinking, the gazelle comes in for the farmer.

It is spring, and the annual warfare begins. Early in the morning the jocund farmer hies him to the field, and hunts around in the dead weeds and grass for the plow he left out there one where some time last fall. When he finds it, he takes it to the shop to have it mended. When it is mended, he goes back into the field with it. Half way down the first furrow he says, he runs the plow fairly into a big live oak root, the handles alternately break a rib on this side of him and jab the breath out of him on the other, and the sturdy root, looking up out of the ground with a pleased smile of recognition, says cheerfully:

"Ah, Mr. Thistlepod, at it again, eh?"

Fifty feet farther on he strikes a stone that doubles up the plow point like a piece of lead, and while the amazed and breathless agriculturist leans, a limp heap of humanity, across the plow, the relic of glacial period remarks, sleepily:

"Ah ha; spring here already? Glad you woke me up."

And then the granger sits down and patiently tries to tie on that plow point with a hickory withe, and while he pursues this fruitless task, the friendly crow swoops down near enough to ask:

"Goin' to put this twenty in corn, this year, Mr. Thistlepod?"

And before he has time to answer the sable bird, a tiny grasshopper, wriggling out of a clod as full of eggs that they can't be counted, shouts briskly:

"Here we are again, Mr. Thistlepod; dinner for 500,000,000,000!"

And then a slow-moving, but very positive potato bug crawls out into the sunlight to see if the frost has fetched the stripes, and says:

"The old-fashioned pasteblow potatoes are the best for soup, but the early rose should be planted for the first market."

Then several new kinds of bugs who have learned to make any record yet, climb over the fence and come up to inquire about the single crops of the neighborhood, and one can get through with them Prof. Tice reads him a circular stating that there won't be a drop of rain from the middle of April to the last of October. This almost stuns him, but he is beginning to feel a little resigned when a dispatch is received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, saying that all indications point to a summer of unprecedented, almost tropical heat, and long-continued rains and floods, and advising him to plant no root crops at all. While he is trying to find words to express to express his condition a neighbor drops in to tell him that all the peach trees in the country are winter killed, and that the whole section is raging fiercely in the northern part of the township. Then his wife comes out to tell him the dog has been killed in the well, and that the poor man gets to the door yard, his children with much shouting and excitement meet him and tell him there are a couple of colts of the pole demonstration, in the spring house, and another one under the barn. With tears in his eyes he returns to the field, but by that time it has begun to snow so hard he can't see the horses when he stands at the plow. He is discouraged and starts for the house with his team, when he meets a man who bounces him for using a three-horse clevis he made himself, and wrings ten reluctant dollars out of him for it. When he reaches the house the drive-well man is waiting for him, and while he is settling with him a clock peddler comes in, and a sewing-machine man, screaming like the storm, climbs up on the ten-dollar smoke house and fastens sixty-five dollars' worth of chromos to it, and before the poor farmer can get his gun half loaded, the bailiff comes in to tell him that he has been drawn on the jury.

No, I would not, even if I could, be a farmer.

My life is pleasant and independent, but it seems to have its drawbacks.

If I were a farmer I would grumble all the time, and I would be a man who found fault with me for it.—*R. J. Burdette, in Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A Sad Scene in Real Life.

Yesterday, in a little frame house on Cornelia street, there was a scene of miserable, grief-stricken desolation that is rarely witnessed in this city. On a bed sat a woman whose face bore marks of sickness, grief and despair. Beside her lay her husband, dead, with a face so worn and trenched by sickness that the most intimate friend might not have recognized it. On a table at the foot of the bed rested a little box of pine, containing the remains of a baby. In the corner of the room was a pine coffin, on which played a little child of the man whose remains were claimed by the death box. Lounging in glee and rapping on the coffin with its little fists, humming incoherently, the little fellow played. *La Gazette* reporter learned the following from the woman. She spoke with great difficulty, frequently breaking off into a paroxysm of grief passed. The dead man's name is William Foster, and he had for some time previous to his death been employed at Thompson's wagon yard. Eight days ago he was attacked by pneumonia, and gradually sank till the grave received him to receive him. The little child in the black coffin was only twelve years old; the little child playing on the coffin scarcely two years old. Several women gathered around and tried to comfort the widow, but her moans went up and her desolation stared—actually glared, from her eyes. "Oh! my poor husband," she moaned. "He has killed himself trying to support his child, and I to be left a friend in the world!" And she looked at the remains of her former protector as though she would exchange places with him. The city purchased the coffin, and Chief Counts, let it be said to his credit, paid for the shroud.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

—The Russian newspapers have now raised a new cry, and that is that the Black Sea ought to be a Russian Lake. This is significant in connection with the recent additions to the Russian fleet in those waters.

GEORGE HARGRAVES, eighty-years of age, a Liverpool merchant of good standing, has just been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for forging a bill of exchange for $5,000.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Within the past half dozen years a small, tawny-colored beetle, about three-eighths of an inch long, has appeared in many green-houses, and does considerable damage to roses, camellias and other plants.

—To banish rats, take fifty cents' worth of coolamel, and mix it with one quart of corn-meal. Set it on plates where the rats can easily get at it, and have water se they can drink all they want, as it makes them very thirsty.

—Cocoanut Cookies.—One cup of milk, one cup of sugar (heaped), one cup of grated cocoanut, and prepared flour enough to roll out. Make very thin and bake quickly. The desiccated cocoanut my be used, but it is not quite so nice.—*Dr. Foote's Monthly for April.*

—To wash a knitted shawl, take enough warm water, not hot, and rub about an ounce of soap in it and pour over it a tablespoonful of magical mixture. After letting it lie ten minutes, rub it out of this and rinse in several tubs of blued water, and hang in the wind to dry quickly.

—If horses are troubled with worms, it is due to some neglect in feeding. Improve the digestion and the worms will depart. But give small doses of aloes or any other good vermifuge, not neglecting a plentiful supply of common salt. Horses and other animals are seldom attacked by worms until they have become run down and are poor in flesh.—*Exchange.*

—If we are to believe one-half of what is claimed by recent inventors of sugar-making machinery, it will not be many years before our corn-fields will yield all the sweets which the people of the United States will need or care to use. It will be well, however, for our farmers to proceed cautiously, and permit sanguine manufacturers to make the sugar while they raise the corn-stalks and sorghum. The new processes of making sugar from cornstalks may turn out to be more profitable than the making of beet-root sugar, which has thus far been a losing business on this side of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Goulache a la Carlsbad.—One-quarter pound smoked bacon, chopped fine; one large tablespoonful butter, one small onion, cut fine, roasted in a pot; when very hot stir in two cook-spoonfuls flour, let it brown, not burn; then throw in three pounds lean beef steak, cut in small pieces and freed from skin; cover, simmer until the meat is tender; add half-wineglass ful strong vinegar, salt, pepper and small cup of boiling water (good soup stock is better); cook slowly one-half hour; according to fancy, after one hau put in the water, may be added some raw potatoes, pared and cut hazle-nut size, care being taken that they do not cook apart, which happens very easily.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Smoked Mutton Hams.—Choose fat young mutton. Rub it thoroughly with a mixture in the proportion of one part of sugar to two of salt, and put half an ounce of saltpeter to a pound of the mixture. Place the meat in a covered vessel and turn and beat it twice a day for three consecutive days. The fourth day wipe the scum from the meat, wash it with cider vinegar and again rub it with the mixture. The day after, beat and turn it; repeat these alternate operations for ten days, being careful to remove the scum before each rubbing and to turn the meat every time. After this it must be smoked for ten days. To be eaten as hams are smoked beef or venison.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Give the Boys a Chance.

An incident has come under our notice that leads to a short consideration of the above topic. A farmer has two sons, to whom he has given a good education. The boys rather took to farming, and under favorable circumstances would adopt it as their life employment. The father has a good farm, upon which is some incumbrance, and he offers the boys each a good farm if they will remain with him until the estate is free from mortgage. The plan seems a favorable one. The boys have given a good deal of attention to modern methods of farming, and desire to adopt some changes by which to add to the income and more rapidly pay off the debt. These are scouted by the parent and denominated "boys' notions" or "leaves of book-farming." Any suggestions from the boys are given no weight, and they finally settle down to the work as hired men, thinking that the time will soon come when they can work for themselves and pursue their own methods. But at the end of the year there is a very small net balance to pay on the debt—very little more than enough to pay the interest. This is rather discouraging, but crops brought low prices and the hope is that another year will be one of golden promise. During the interval of the winter months when farmers' boys have more time for thought and reading, the young men suggest various special means by which the farm may be made more remunerative—all to no purpose. They are denounced as "idle theories."

A second year rolls around, and a similar result, and the boys begin to contemplate leaving home, starting with nothing and going into some occupation requiring no capital, and using their brains and muscle to develop means to finally purchase their own farms, to be carried on in their own way.

After relating the illustration, perhaps comment is unnecessary; one would think that any man who should see his likeness; thus depicted would see the advisability of a change. There ought not to be many cases of this character in the country, but, unfortunately, they are numerous. The details of the illustration may not apply, but the general method is the same.

There is a great deal of talk about making home pleasant to keep the children in love with the farm, and suggestions without number are made concerning the introduction of books, newspapers, pictures and games into the house; flowers, gardens, trees and pleasant surroundings outside, all to make the children love the homestead, which are very well in their way. But the boys, if they have the germs of business success in them, want something more than this. They want to be trusted, and their opinions and wishes given some weight, and especially so when their training has been such as renders them qualified to judge and to plan. As the boy develops into the man, he is full of vitality and hope and vigor. He thinks he can accomplish a great deal, and is liable to color the results of his plans and methods too highly; but that is the spirit in him, if properly guided, which is at the basis of true progress. The man, who is past his prime and is only suitable for dem-ing over again the experience of all that have gone before. Each generation can largely build upon a foundation prepared by its predecessors, and fortunately in our day there are ample means afforded young men to acquire the benefit of the results of farm practice, so that very soon they can reach out into new and promising fields. It should be the policy of our farmer fathers to stimulate this tendency rather than check it; modify it perhaps by sound advice, but allow it free scope, especially as most new problems and better solution to old ones.

On the other hand, the young men should be very slow to denominate the slower movements of their fathers as "old fogyism." They should profit by the judgment which is the result of rich experience, employing it as a stepping-stone to greater endeavors and richer success.

In any event, we say to our farmer friends—give the boys a chance. The way would then be open for such new opinions is not in persistently giving them no opportunity to test for themselves, and thus the failure of their own plans to give a wider field to the experience of others.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Spring Bonnets.

Among the new spring bonnets are numberless shapes. The Directoire style will again be worn, only wider than this. They are to be worn over the heat of the sun. It will be trimmed with bouquets of many-colored flowers in the colors of the suit. These flowers are in the most delicate tints. Crape flowers are among the new styles. Some flower bonnets are now made for dress-parade wear. These bonnets form wreaths. One of these is composed of pink jacinthes, with garnet-colored velvet. The velvet strings are also of garnet-colored velvet. Another is of red flowers, with black tulle and lace covering the flowers and forming the front. Another bonnet in this style is in many-colored roses, with white tulle placed over the flowers, like the black tulle of the above-described bonnet. A baby capote, covered with black bretonne lace, is very suitable for demi-saison wear. The puffed bandeau is of old gold-colored velvet. On the left side is a large tea-rose, with dead leaves. The strings are of black satin. A large Directoire shape is of black rice-straw, with very broad brim lined with a deep facing of leghorn. The only trimming consists of a panache of black feathers in front, and large bows of fine silk guipure lace, bordered with fringe. These bows start from either side under the feathers, and are fastened near the cape by a gilt ornament. They are then tied under the chin. The cape forms three large fluted pieces, which are also lined with leghorn. This hat is very becoming, and must literally be seen to be appreciated. Another shape is called the "Merveilleux." It is of black straw, trimmed with a black satin torsade, covering the whole front of the bonnet. In the center is a bunch of black feathers, which falls over the left side of the crown. A violet shape is of beige satin. The brim is lined with a satin puffing, and raised on the left side under a bunch of real roses. Around the crown are bows of beige satin ribbon. The beige plume falls over the hair, and surrounds the roses.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The brickmakers in the neighborhood of New York, anticipating a very active building season in this city this year, have tried to get up a corner on brick.

—There is an exodus of negroes from the upper parishes of Louisiana to Arkansas.

—Newfoundland complains that her fisheries are declining.

A Wedding Journey.

One of the most significant incidents in the life of William Howitt, the aged Quaker poet and editor, who died a week or two since, is that of his wedding journey. More than fifty years ago, he married a pretty little Quaker girl, and after the ceremony, the young couple, healthy, sweet-tempered and happy, set off to make a tour of England on foot.

They climbed the hills, fished in the streams, loitered along hawthorne lanes. They learned to know each other, face to face with nature. The charm and sunshine of that summer must have thrown its benignant light down the long pathway to the grave which they trod together.

How many American girls would choose to make such a wedding journey? How many of them could do it if they did choose? Native American women, two generations ago, had strong muscles, strong nerves and sound digestive organs.

The amount of manual work and mental labor endured by our pioneer mothers tires a modern woman to read of. How many of the present race of girls in cities are free from neuralgia, back-aches and gastric troubles? One of the leading physicians in the country declared lately that, in his enormous practice, he had known but two thoroughly healthy girls.

Now what is the cause of this sudden and terrible declension in vitality? Our climate, no doubt, is at the bottom of the evil. It assuredly promotes all nervous diseases.

Next to that is the strained, feverish life which our girls lead in school and in society. An English girl is kept in the nursery until her schooling is over. An American, too often, has her flirtations, balls and beaux, at thirteen. By the time she is ready to take her place as a woman, she is *blase*, and exhausted in mind and body. The use of anodynes, chloral, etc., to restore her "nerves," is becoming frightfully common.

The plump, healthy Quaker girl, who wandered on foot over England on her wedding journey, had led a simple, quiet home life. She knew as little of anodynes as of bails.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Investigations made by Prof. Levi Stockbridge, of Amherst (Mass.) Agricultural College, upon the comparative temperature of soil and air and the deposition of dew upon the earth and plants, have led him to adopt a new theory in regard to the formation of dew, namely, that as regards objects in the immediate neighborhood of the earth, at least, dew is the result of condensation by the air of warm vapor rising from the soil. The basis of the theory is the alleged discovery that in summer the average temperature of the earth at night is greater than that of the atmosphere.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

Buy Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Speaks for Itself.

SEARING EXPRESS, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov 15, 1878.
Mr. Hall: Your paint came to us [illegible] Some years ago we [illegible] a large quantity of your Rubber Paint, and have ordered the best to be had since. We have used a large part of the latter, the Rubber Paint, with "Rubber Paint" after analyzing it and [illegible] pronounced it the best paint we ever used. We have after first applying [illegible] and will say [illegible] Yours truly, J. J. BROWN.

Prof. of Chemistry and Physics.

For prices, terms, etc., address

AUSTEN-KIRK PAINT CO., Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

WHAT OTHER

Medicines have failed to do, DR. HUNT'S REMEDY surely does—restores to health all who are afflicted with Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Dropsy and Urinary Diseases. DR. HUNT'S REMEDY is a Diuretic and Alterative, and acts on the Liver and Blood at the same time. Impoverished and Low of Appetite. All diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Dropsy are cured by DR. HUNT'S REMEDY. TRY IT. Sold by druggists or sent by express to

DR. J. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

PRICES REDUCED for 1879

The Old Reliable and Justly Celebrated MARSEILLES MANUFACTURING CO. Manufacture Marseilles Made in the U. S. Greatly improved and perfected. Send for Circular. Mention this paper. Office Valuable Information. Sold by all leading Dealers. Marseilles Mfg. Co., North Bridgewater, Mass.

Three Rivers Plow Co.'s

Crystallized Iron Plows

For Good Work, Light Draft, Thorough Pulverization and Scouring, in all soils, especially in the Corn Fields, are without a rival. Three Rivers Plow Co., Three Rivers, Mich.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.

We assert and challenge contradiction that there is not a remedy before the public for the diseases of which Parsons' Purgative Pills are recommended as the immediate relief and ultimate cure, that can show one-half the evidence of genuine approved without exception of the thousands of suffering women [illegible] Wonderful Cures, Parsons' Purgative Pills. It has [illegible] fail trial will in every case in which it is adapted [illegible] Sample package [illegible] Pamphlet free. Manufactured and sold by PENGELLY, CHASE & CO., 412 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for Pamphlet, Testimonials, Circulars, etc. *Not Sold by Druggists.*

HUNTING, Trapping, Fishing, Preparing Furs, Training Dogs, Decoying Game, &c., &c., amusing and useful [illegible] about these interesting and valuable things, by reading [illegible] Monthly, [illegible] Sample copy [illegible] Address JOHN HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$5 to $10 PER DAY can be made by [illegible] Agents wanted at once. Address [illegible] Co., Augusta, Me.

WANTED for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,

or, LIVES OF THE MOST NOTED DETECTIVES OF THE PRESENT CENTURY IN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, AND THE UNITED STATES, including Lives of Detectives of the Most Remarkable Detectives of the Present Century. Also, Lives of Celebrated Criminals, Their Mysterious Crimes, Daring Deeds, Remarkable Escapes, &c. Over 500 pages, 50 fine illustrations. Only book of the kind. Sells at sight. Agents are making from $10 to $20 per day. Extra terms to Agents, and $50 Gold Watch given to those who send for extra terms. Address J. B. BURR, Pub. Co., Hartford, Ct.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES

HOW TO GET THERE in the best part of the year, 6,000,000 acres of the Choicest Farming Lands in the World, "Kansas Land Seekers' Guide," address A. J. Schlesser, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

CANCER INSTITUTE.

Established in 1872 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Fistula, Piles, Ulcers, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Diseases, Etc. Without the use of the knife. Send for information, circulars and references. Dr. F. L. PERRY, Austen, Lake Co., Ill.

FITS CURED!! FREE!!

AN INFALLIBLE and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and Falling sickness. Sufferers should not fail to try it. Sent free to any address. Send Postoffice and Express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, 181 Pearl Street, N. Y.

LEADVILLE TENTS WAGON COVERS

GILBERT, MARSHALL & CO. CHICAGO.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Nichless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of the [illegible] Separating Shakers, Perfect Cleaning and Self-Feeding Grain Band Wheat.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Portable Steam Thresher Engines, Traction Portable and Traction Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Horse Powers and Wind Mills are Unrivaled.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Express (and often the crop of even the smallest) is saved by the Price Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Dealers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the [illegible] now done by Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s Machinery.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Rice Grains, but the Only Thresher for Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover and Blue Grass Seeds, which is now [illegible] Send for Circulars, Prices and Terms.

THE Thresher was awarded the Highest Medal, Diploma & Perfection at Paris, Commissioners of Exposition, etc., say: "Thresher Clean and Saves Grain."

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using [illegible] Grain Saved Without Waste. Send for Circulars. Mention this paper. Address Battle Creek Mich.

AGENTS WANTED Circulars Free. Address Crown Manufacturing Co., Augusta, Me.

TEAS, Choicest in the World—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—its Tea Plan explained—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—Club orders [illegible] Box 289. 31 & 33 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

THOUSANDS are [illegible] in this Agents Wanted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AWNINGS, TENTS. Awning Stripes, Window Shades, etc. Lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Price List. S. Desplaines st. Chicago.

The "Little Detective." Size 2½ x 4½ inches. Lets 2 to 25 ft. Every Family, Office or Store.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will be held in Toledo, April 23 and 24.

—The Rev. J. L. Wyatt, who has lately returned from Thaiveelly, India, reports that 18,000 Hindoos have joined the Christian Church within the last year.

—One the Chicago Rectors of the Reformed Episcopal Church announces that henceforth Sunday evening sermons will be finished in twenty minutes.

—The statistics of the Baptist *Year Book* for 1878 show that the average contribution of American Baptists to all religious work amounts for the year to less than twenty-five cents a member.

—Teach one thing at a time. Teach that thing well. Teach its connections, as far as possible, with all other things. Teach that it is better to know everything of something, than to know something of everything.—*Davis' Logic of Mathematics.*

—In 1818, thirteen men gathered together, thirteen prayers were said, and thirteen dollars subscribed for the establishment of a place of learning for Baptists. To-day Madison University, at Clinton, N. Y., owns all its buildings and 150 acres of land in a beautiful part of the country, it has a fine library, no debts and more than $400,000 drawing interest.

—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, in response to a letter from the Archbishop of Scutari and Antivari asking recognition of the Roman Catholic Church, writes that the "history of Montenegro is made up of one unbroken and difficult, but successful, struggle for the free exercise of the Christian religion. My Roman Catholic subjects will enjoy the full measure of this freedom, and it shall be the continual care and duty of my Government that the Roman Catholics shall in nothing and never be distinguished from their orthodox fellow-citizens, but shall enjoy all the advantages of the State and my sovereign love, which is the same for all."

—A schism has sprung up in the Greek Orthodox Church which promises to be serious. The Greek Government, after allowing it to exist undisturbed for the last five years, has sent officers to take the children from its schools and to close the churches, while all the clergy who have joined the movement have been ordered to retire to a monastery, where they will be subjected to severe penance. The leader of this new party is one Makrakis, who preaches about "restored Christendom," and proposes a reform within the existing Church which shall restore the conditions that prevailed from the first to the third centuries of the Christian era.

—The German language is now taught in fifty-six public schools of New York City. There were ninety-eight classes examined during the year, of which number eighty-six were reported to have excellent instruction, nine good and three fair. Ten schools give instruction in French, and of the fifteen classes thirteen had good instruction and the other two $12,600$ A large majority of pupils in almost every class in these languages read and translate the foreign text in the text-book correctly. Great improvement was made last year in the written translations from English into the foreign languages which pupils are generally asked to make in the presence of the examiner.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—A few years ago the Czar sent the Emir of Afghanistan a quantity of lightning-rods, and the Afghans put up the gilded points on their houses, without connecting them with the ground. The effect was not favorable to Russian popularity.

—A recent number of *La Nature* describes a simple and convenient night lamp, the invention of M. Behn, indicating the hour by the extent of combustion of the oil. During the night one can see at what height the oil stands in the tube and read the corresponding hour.

—Now it is reported that the swinging motion of railway cars is utilized to record the velocity of the trains. The apparatus is described as a case in which is fixed clock-work, "which causes a large horizontal plate to rotate once in twelve hours. On the plate a disk of paper is held by a spring, the border being divided by hours and minutes. The point of a pencil is attached to two springs and a pendulum, so that the pencil makes a zigzag line around the paper; on removing the latter the rate of traveling may be studied."

—Intelligence has been received from India of an important geographical discovery. The central Sie Sangpo, or great river of Tibet, has been surveyed by one of the native explorers attached to the Indian Survey for a distance of 200 miles eastward of Chetang, the furthest point to which it had hitherto been traced in that direction. It then turned southward into some hills which the explorer was unable to penetrate. This settles a *vexata quæstio* which has long exercised the minds of geographers as to the identity of the Sanpo and the Brahmaputra.

—As an agent for rapidly extinguishing fires in chimneys, a French chemist recommends the burning of a few pounds of "carbon-de-sulphide" on the hearth. The combustion of this substance produces large volumes of carbonic and sulphurous-acid gases, both of which are effectual extinguishers of flame. The compound is said to have been experimentally tried by the Paris firemen and with good results, since it is stated that within the space of three months they succeeded by its use in extinguishing 231 fires out of 319, and that without deranging or damaging apartments in any way.

—Prof. Szabo has devised and made public a process of nickel-plating in the wet way, without the use of the battery, which is said to give good results, and which is not patented. The process is described as follows: To a dilute solution of chloride of zinc (5 to 10 per cent.) enough nickel sulphate is to be added to impart a decidedly green color to it, and the solution is then to be heated to boiling in a porcelain vessel. The clouding of the liquid from the separation of a basic zinc salt need not be heeded, as it will not interfere with the effectiveness of the bath. The articles to be nickel-coated—first carefully cleaned of oxide or grease—are to be suspended in the solution from thirty to sixty minutes, the bath being kept at a boiling temperature. When the articles are observed to be uniformly coated, they may be removed, washed in water in which a little chalk is suspended, dried and finally polished with chalk or Zaluc. Zaluc is a material by the substitution of a cobalt salt in the place of the nickel, objects may be similarly coated with cobalt.

London.

From the computations of authorities, it appears that London (with all its suburbs) covers within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross nearly seven hundred square miles. It numbers within these boundaries over four millions of inhabitants. It contains more country-born persons than the Counties of Devon and Gloucestershire combined, or 37 per cent. of its entire population. Every four minutes a birth takes place in the metropolis, and every six minutes a death. Within the circle are included every fifth person affected, all, in fact, in correct military style, as nearly as they can follow it. When ranged in order of battle, each man holds a gun in his right hand, a small shield is strung round his left arm, and in his left hand he holds a long and short assegai. Their skill with the gun being anything but great, they content themselves with closing the attack with a couple of volleys. The gun is then thrown down, and they rush upon their opponents in dense mass, taking the long assegai in the right hand. At about forty to sixty paces they pause in their headlong career, and clouds of assegais thousands of spears are hurled at the enemy. Then the short assegai is taken in the right hand, and the charge is resumed. When within a few yards of the enemy they make one last momentary pause, only to snap the assegai short off across the left knee, and then their favorite hand-to-hand conflict ensues. Thus the fight becomes a slaughter, generally ending in the complete success of the Zulus.—*Cradock Register.*

Remedies Worth Trying.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, referring to his recovery from a dangerous illness, says: I mention this illness that I may tell you how easily I was cured. I was not doubled. I could not breathe. My physician ordered me to take a flat-iron and heat it red hot as I could bear; and a double fold of flannel on the painful part and move the iron to and from the flannel. I was cured by enchantment. My doctor told me that more than since a professor in one of our colleges, after suffering some days with neuralgia in the head, which he himself had tried to cure, sent for the former, who prescribed a hot flat-iron. The next time the doctor saw the professor the latter exclaimed with mock anger: "I really shall not pay you any fee! what! I had no sooner applied the heated iron to my head than instantly all pain vanished! That is as simple as good-day; surely you cannot expect a fee for it!" My physician was summoned recently to the bedside of a woman who had neuralgia in both sides, and so violently, she informed me, that the neighborhood by the screams which her intolerable anguish wrung from her. She was taken from her bed and borne near the fire. In such severe cases a heated iron is not energetic enough. He has an iron rod fastened in an ivory handle. He heats this rod to white heat (which causes less pain than red heat) and applies it very slightly to the seat of pain, first in longitudinal, then in latitudinal lines. The application is so light that no trace is left but red lines on the epidermis, which are soon effaced. In twenty minutes the woman walked back to bed and the third day afterward quitted it entirely freed from neuralgia. This instrument is not to be intrusted to awkward hands. Three weeks ago one of our brilliant artists was suffering with neuralgia at a chateau in whose grounds there are wild fowl in abundance. He woke, the morning after arriving at this genial man's house, with sciatica in his right thigh. The nearest doctor was sent for. "I can do nothing which will give you immediate relief." The artist is a patient of m, physician. He told the doctor what to do. The latter declined, taking the responsibility of any such violent treatment. "But I assume all responsibility." The doctor supplied an iron rod heated to white heat, but so awkwardly that the artist has scars the size of a five-franc piece on his thigh. He was nevertheless cured, and enjoyed a week's sport without one other twitch of pain.

Finals Projected by Insects.

Mr. Francis Darwin, in a lecture on "Means of Self-Defense among Plants," delivered at the London Institution, said that one of the most conspicuous forms of defense known is afforded by a recently discovered class of plants, which, being stinging themselves, are protected by stinging ants, which make their home in the plant and defend it against its enemies. Of these the most remarkable is the bull's-horn acacia (described by the late Mr. Bell in his book "The Naturalist in Nicaragua"). a shrubby tree with gigantic curved thorns, from which its name is derived. These horns are hollow and tenanted by ants, which bore a hole in them, and the workers may be seen running about over the green leaves. If a branch is shaken the ants swarm out of the thorns and attack the aggressor with their stings. Their chief service to the plant consists in defending it against leaf-cutting ants, which are the great enemy of all vegetation in that part of America. The latter form large underground nests, and their work of destruction consists in gathering leaves which they strip to form heaps of material, which become covered over with a delicate white fungus, on which they feed; but the ants will not touch it, so that literally they are a colony of mushroom growers. The special prowess of the little stinging ants, which live in the thorns of the acacia is, therefore, to protect the leaves of the shrub from being used by the leaf-cutters to make mushrooms for the use of the communities of the orange tree have leaves which are distasteful to the leaf-cutters, and the property of the leaves thus forming a means of defense. Other plants are unaccountably spared by them—grass, for example, which, if brought to the nest, is at once thrown out by some ant in authority. The bull's-horn acacia, in return for the service rendered by the stinging ants, not only affords them shelter in its thorns, but provides them with nectar secreted by glands at the base of its leaves, and also grows for them small yellow pear-shaped bodies, about one-twelfth of an inch in length, at the tip of some of the leaflets which they use as food. These little yellow bodies are made up of cells containing protoplasm rich in fat, and albumen, in the exact proportion found in human food. When the leaf unfolds, the ants may be seen running from one leaflet to another, to see if these little pears or bodies are ripe; and if they are ready to be gathered they are broken up by the ants and carried away to the nest in

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APR. 8, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 7, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Nothing exercises greater fascination over the boyish mind than the love of travel. A tendency toward roaming, the desire to feel and see the strangeness of far countries, is one of the unborn human instincts which is probably never entirely lost, but which in youth reaches such a climax of intensity that Gulliver and Robinson Crusoe have become immortal. Like the great force of nature this instinct is a bad master, but like them also it can be a most excellent servant, and an enterprising American has just now, after over two years of almost unremitting labor, completed a harness by which it is going to be made to draw the triumphal car of Education.

I presume that most of your readers have heard something, especially within the last six months, about the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world; and I feel sure that all of them will be interested now that the preparatory stage of this magnificent scheme is drawing to a close, to learn a few particulars regarding one of the most novel and noble undertakings of the century, the full story of which would read like one of Jules Verne's wildest and most fascinating fictions.

Nearly ten years ago Mr. James O Woodruff, a young citizen of Auburn, New York, conceived the bold idea of organizing and dispatching an educational expedition around the world. But the obstacles in the way of anything so untried were naturally numerous, and the idea was apparently dropped. Only apparently, however. Mr. Woodruff kept the subject in mind, satisfied himself of the feasibility of the plan, gradually worked out its details, and finally in the Fall of 1877 set himself vigorously to the task of putting it into practical effect.

The first step was to provide a suitable vessel, and right here lay the greatest single difficulty of the whole enterprise. Our protective shipping laws refuse an American register to foreign built vessels; but in this case an American register must be had and the price of an American built steamer of the class desired would have been ruinous. So Mr. W. proceeded to Washington and spent many months in urging Congress to pass an act in his favor, allowing him to go abroad for his boat and giving it all American privileges. He was finally successful. The desired act was passed with the proviso that the vessel should be used solely for scientific purposes, and that she should pass a critical government inspection as to her seaworthiness and general fitness for the work before her. Fortified with this preliminary victory, Mr. Woodruff went at once to Europe and soon returned with the large new iron Clyde built steamer *General Warder*, which being promptly approved by the government inspectors, was at once purchased by Mr. Woodruff for $250,000 (which sum, large as it is, is only about one-half what a corresponding American vessel would have cost), and the great central necessity of the voyage was secured.

The general plan and purpose of the Woodruff Expedition have been so much in the most prominent newspapers of the country of late that they are, perhaps, already familiar to your readers. I will venture, however, to restate them briefly, mainly in extracts from the very comprehensive prospectus which has been issued by the management.

"This is a voyage around the world, to be performed in sixteen months, and to be devoted to the education of youth and the instruction of tourists. For the students the expedition will constitute a floating college, in which the usual course of instruction will be supplemented by object teaching on a grander scale than has ever before been attempted, while to the tourist it offers every possible advantage for sight seeing. The whole plan and purpose of the expedition is *educational*. It undertakes to teach the most important and useful branches of a liberal education, and turn out a well rounded student, developed mentally, morally and physically.

"There is, nowhere, nothing in the plan of the Expedition to interfere with the purpose of the tourist who wishes to see the world for his own pleasure. No voyage that could be projected would better suit the convenience of the sightseer, or enable him to make the tour of the world most comfortably and inexpensively."

The proposed route of the expedition is a delightful and comprehensive one, so arranged that each country will be visited in its pleasantest season. The first stop after leaving New York will be made at the Azores islands in mid ocean. Then will be taken in regular succession the principal ports of Ireland, England and Scotland. Then will follow a trip up the Baltic, visiting Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Copenhagen. From the latter city the principal points touched will be Hamburg, Havre and Paris, Lisbon, Gibraltar and all the Mediterranean cities (including Constantinople and Joppa). Suez, Aden and the large ports of India and the tropical islands. Next the seaports of China and Japan will receive special attention, and then the *General Warder* will set out on the homeward voyage, stopping only at the Sandwich Islands and finally within the Golden Gate at San Francisco. From here a specially chartered train will bring the voyagers back to New York, somewhere about September, 1880, after sixteen months of travel and adventure, which, I venture to predict, will always be recognized by each participant to have been the most interesting, enjoyable and useful period of that duration in his life. The above gives merely the skeleton of the trip, which will be filled out by brief inland excursions from many of the points above enumerated.

The privileges of the Expedition are open both to students and tourists. For the former a sort of collegiate course will be prepared, and will be superintended by an able faculty of ten or twelve competent professors, under the presidency of W. S. Clark, LL. D., President of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College.

The cost of the trip is uniform to students and tourists, and has been fixed at $2,500 for the whole time. The expedition is neither a money-making speculation nor a visionary philanthropic scheme, and it is calculated that the sum named will simply cover the cost and make the enterprise self-sustaining, supposing the minimum number of members (200) to be enrolled. Expenses, while away from the ship will be extra, and they can be more large or small according to the depth of each individual's pocket. Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, of this city, are the treasurers of the Expedition, and will have the handling of all moneys paid in on its account, a fact which guarantees the genuineness and entire responsibility of the enterprise. The projector of the expedition, Mr. Woodruff, is its sole director. His office, together with that of Mr. Arthur A. Proal whom he has associated with him as business manager, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city, where full particulars may be obtained and places secured up to the sailing of the *General Warder*, which is now fixed for the 8th of May.

Meanwhile, that superb steamship lies at her wharf over in Hoboken, open to public inspection, and is daily visited by large numbers of people. The boat is 280 feet long, 40 feet beam, 3,000 tons burden, brig-rigged, with compound engines of the latest type, and duplicates of all machinery, screw, etc., liable to accidents. It is provided with spacious accommodations, the best ventilation, a full complement of boats, and every modern appliance for health, safety and comfort. The main saloon is very large. Its walls are of bird's eye maple and some darker shaded wood. It is hung with pictures, and its furniture, carpets and appointments are all new and tasteful. Of the steerage will be made a handsome dining hall. This plan will leave the main cabin and saloon for a parlor, where the constant interruption of spreading and clearing tables will not occur. The second, or forward cabin is to be used as the lecture or recitation room.

It makes one hopelessly envious to look over the *Warder*, to hear the eye of her Captain, and to reflect on the fascinating experiences in store for her company, especially if, as in the writer's case, it is impossible to form one of it. Meanwhile, I am the chance of a lifetime which is offered in this Expedition, and if it were in any manner possible for me to avail myself of it, you would, for a year and a half to come, receive no more communications from RADIX.

President Hayes' war horse, the hero of thirty battles, died a few days ago at Fremont, O. He was called "Old Whitey," and was 29 years old. He has ever received the best of care, and was buried with honors on the President's grounds in Fremont beside "Old Ned," another favorite family horse.

The exodus of colored people from the South is becoming a factor in politics. It is suggested only a few Negro votes are needed to make doubtful Northern States vote Republican, and thus confront a solid South with a solid North.

Governor Fremont is enthusiastic concerning the Territory of Arizona. He talks of its wonderful mineral wealth, its rich soil, its timber, its excellent grazing regions and its delightful climate.

While Michigan has reduced the flash test of Kerosene oil to 140 degrees, and the consumers not satisfied because it was not further reduced, Boston people are making an effort to have it raised to 135 degrees.

The city of Fort Huron, this State, under Republican management, reduced her debt $18,000 last year.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia. Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily afforded *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severer Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no household should be entirely without it. Many have been entirely restored to health after the best physicians had given them up to die. Only 75 cents a bottle. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Geo. W. Cobb'ren.

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessable to saw mills.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Farming section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The best of Michigan soil is in these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 Acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

I Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rivers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [26-1y

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, Manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, Jan 16, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mailor boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 8-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

W. Bradley

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Norman will receive prompt attention. (27)

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 27, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Hamlin, against Chas. Holdiman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5989, dated May 27, 1875, upon the N. E. ¼ of the southeast quarter of section 29, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 23, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Barzillia H. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1871, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 24, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of Jan., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the estate of Joseph Tayback, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tayback, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegosh is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the last day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and state, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 19
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City 16th October, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 25, 1874, upon eq of sec section 4, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRAVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn was dissolved on the 18th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said co-partnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.
Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 18, 1879.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

A DISPATCH of the 31st ult. says that experiments made in one of the New York daily newspaper composing-rooms had demonstrated the inadaptability of the electric light for type-setting.

GEN. CROOK held a formal council with the band of Ponca Indians at Omaha, on the 31st ult., in the presence of several officers and the Indians. "Standing Bear" and "Buffalo Chips" made very pathetic speeches, getting forth the wrongs which they had suffered and detailing the hardships, sickness and death which their tribe had encountered in the Indian Territory to which they had been driven by the encroachments of the whites. They then they must submit to the command to return to the Indian country, but protested all the same, predicting that many of their number would die by the way, and asking for money to pay the necessary expenses to be incurred in taking care of the sick and dead on the journey. Gen. Crook told them that all he could do was to give them rations on the way down. They would be permitted to take all their stock, and could go slowly. It was a disagreeable duty to send them back, but he must obey the orders which he had received from Washington. They had all the facts in Washington relating to the case, and it would do no good for him to interpose.

DURING the month of March there was forty failures in New York City, with an aggregate of liabilities of $480,449, and of arrests of $911,756. During March, 1878, the failures numbered eighty-five, with an aggregate liability of $6,480,000.

ACCORDING to Yankton dispatches of the 31st ult., the southern portion of Dakota was being devastated by prairie fires. A great number of houses and a vast quantity of hay, corn and wheat had been destroyed. A Mrs. Drossack and son, in trying to save their property, were caught in the flames and burned to a crisp.

THE public-debt statement, issued on the 1st, shows the following: Total debt (including interest of $25,091,360), $2,447,887,-203. Cash in Treasury, $26,276,456. Debt less cash in Treasury, $2,027,190,203. Increase during March, $992,724. Decrease since June 30, 1878, $8,606,375.

THE total coinage of the United States Mints for March was $5,577,080. The total coinage of standard silver dollars to April 1, 1879, was $28,774,000.

A NUMBER of prominent colored men of St. Louis issued an appeal, on the 31, to all generous and charitable people throughout the country for means to assist the colored refugees from the South who were daily arriving in that city, fleeing from the South to seek homes in the free West. The colored people of St. Louis had not encouraged them to come, nor had transportation companies offered them any inducements to emigrate, but the movement was made in the hopes of bettering their condition. Many of them were very destitute on reaching St. Louis, and its great need of charitable help. Contributions may be sent to Rev. Moses Dickson, 1211 Morgan-st.; Rev. John Turner, 1310 Morgan-st.; Rev. S. P. Anderson, Eighth-street Baptist Church; Rev. Allen Allen, Lawton, 1015 Christy avenue; J. Milton Turner, ex-United States Minister to Liberia, 2013 North Tenth st.

BETWEEN the 31st of March and the 3d of April, over three feet of snow fell at North Troy, Vt.

A RUNNING match of twenty miles without a rest, for a purse of $500, with six entries, including an Indian, was extensively advertised to come off in Gilmore's Garden, New York, on the 3d. The Indian turned out to be an Irish man, with paint on his face. He collapsed after the seventh mile. A man named Norman Taylor, of Vermont, won in two hours, twelve minutes and thirty-six seconds. It is reported that spectators mainly gathered to see the Indian.

ALL preparations for the hanging of John P. Phair, at Windsor, Vt., on the 4th, had been completed, when a dispatch was received from Gov. Proctor, announcing a reprieve for six days.

On the 4th, the subscriptions to the 4-per-cent bonds aggregated the sum of $59,502,700, the greater portion being from New York National Banks. The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the balance of the 5-20 bonds of 1867, and it was stated that he would, on the 5th, issue a call for all the outstanding 5-20s of 1865—the total of both calls amounting to $20,500,700. The aggregate calls since Jan. 1 amount to $540,500,700. No further subscriptions for the 4-per-cent. bonds, except for the five-dollar certificates, will be received until further notice. The 6-per-cents will, in the future, be sold for the redemption of 10-40 bonds of the act of March 3, 1864, upon terms to be hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IT was reported from New York, on the 4th, that a cutting on through rates of freight from the West to ports in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe was going on almost uninterruptedly and rates were lower than ever known before. This was owing principally to a large increase in the number of freight steamers now plying between New York and other portions of this country and Europe, and to severe competition between them for cargoes. Provisions, by steam, were quoted at 30s to 32s per ton through rates on flour from the West to Europe and as low as 5s to 5s per barrel, and 18s 9d to 22s 6d per ton for flour to sailing. Much eagerness was displayed to secure cargoes at these prices.

THE New York *World* of a recent date tells how one of its reporters, an unmarried man, obtained from a New York lawyer a decree of divorce from a supposititious wife, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The divorce purported to be granted by the Circuit Court of Walworth County, Wis., and was signed by John T. Wentworth, Judge, and Joseph S. Scott, Clerk. A dispatch from Elkhorn of the 4th says that no Joseph S. Scott has ever held the office of Clerk of the Court, and that, at the date of the decree, no court was in session. The present Clerk of the Court declares the decree, seal, signatures and all are a bare-faced forgery.

ONE of the pedestrians who walked in the late Louisville, Ky., six-days' match, named William Harris, died a few days ago in consequence of the exertions he made during the contest. He walked a little more than 300 miles.

YELLOW FEVER has made its appearance on board the United States steamer Plymouth, and she has been ordered into quarantine at Portsmouth, N. H.

IN Philadelphia, early on the morning of the 5th, a fire broke out in the five-story building at the northeast corner of Crown and Race streets, and extended to adjoining buildings, destroying about $750,000 worth of property. One person was killed, and three others were seriously injured, by falling walls.

JOHN LAMB, convicted of the murder of Police Officer Race, in Chicago, has been denied a new trial, and Judge Williams, on the 5th, sentenced him to be hanged on the 30th of June next.

THE Governor of New Mexico, Gen. Lew Wallace, has written to Sec'y Schurz that murders and robberies are so common that he is greatly discouraged. He says the situation does not please him.

IT was reported from Deadwood, on the 5th, that straggling Sioux and other Indians were raiding the Yellowstone Valley. They had run all the whites in the vicinity of Terry's Landing into the military posts, and captured all the horses and cattle. One man was murdered and another badly wounded. Troops had been sent out from Fort Chester.

NEARLY $500,000 worth of buildings and contents, on North Fifth street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th. Two firemen and another person were killed.

Personal and Political.

THE Indiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon, on the 31st ult.

ON the 1st, the jury in the Oliver-Cameron breach-of-promise case, in Washington, rendered a verdict for the defendant. The first vote stood three for plaintiff to nine for defendant; the second, one to eleven.

AT the municipal election in Chicago, on the 1st, ex-Congressman Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) was elected Mayor by a plurality of about 3,000. The remainder of the Democratic ticket was also elected by about the same vote. Of the eighteen Aldermen chosen, eight are Democrats, seven, Republicans and three Socialists. The vote for Mayor stood about as follows: Harrison, 28,415; Wright (Rep.), 30,256; Schmidt (Socialist), 11,818.

NO FAR as the returns of the Wisconsin election have been received up to the hour of going of the 3d, the indications were that Judge Cole, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, was re-elected by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. Milwaukee and Madison each elected Republican Common Councils.

THE United States Senate, on the 1st, confirmed the nomination of Francis A. Walker as Superintendent of the Census. On the 2d, the nominations of Andrew D. White, of New York, as Minister to Germany, and of C. A. Logan, of Illinois, as Minister-Resident to the Central American States, were also confirmed.

THE Democratic United States Senatorial caucus, on the 2d, at which it was unanimously agreed that the Senate should permanently retain Capt. Isaac Bassett as Assistant Doorkeeper, and William John as Keeper of the Main Door of the Senate—both of whom have been in the service of the Senate for forty years or more—and Amzi Smith, Superintendent of the Document Room, together with two of the Acting Assistant Doorkeepers, who are crippled Union soldiers. It was also decided that the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate should exercise their own judgment and discretion concerning the personnel of their offices.

IN their report, the Board of Military Officers who recently investigated the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, state that they discovered, by new evidence placed before them, that the previous Court-Martial made mistakes in their conclusions, and that radically erroneous opinions were entertained by Gen. Porter's accusers. The board has decided that the General exercised the ordinary discretion of a military commander in not fully obeying the orders of Gen. Pope.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois decided, on the 3d, to call a State Convention, to be held at Council Bluffs on the 21st of May.

THE trial of Col. Buford, for the shooting of Judge Elliott, at Frankfort, Ky., has been set for Monday, April 28.

GEN. DANIEL CAMERON, an old and respected citizen of Cook County, Ill., died in Chicago, on the 3d, of consumption. Gen. Cameron was one of the early journalists of Chicago, commanded the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment during the war, and had held numerous positions of trust and influence.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, recently insisted by a Grand Jury for defrauding the Government by carrying on the Custom-House pay-rolls the names of persons performing no services, was tried, on the 3d, and honorably acquitted.

THE Republican ticket for State officers, in Rhode Island, was elected at the late election, by about the usual majority. The Senate is politically divided as follows: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 8; no choice, 4. In the House the division is: Republican, 52; Democrats, 15; no choice, 4.

ON the 4th, the Speaker of the Lower House of the Illinois State Legislature announced that the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in the late election of Senator, had been completed, when a dispatch was received from Gov. Proctor, announcing a reprieve for six days.

On the 4th, the subscriptions to the 4-per-cent bonds aggregated the sum of $59,502,700, the greater portion being from New York National Banks. The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the balance of the 5-20 bonds of 1867, and it was stated that he would, on the 5th, issue a call for all the outstanding 5-20s of 1865—the total of both calls amounting to $20,500,700. The aggregate calls since Jan. 1 amount to $540,500,700. No further subscriptions for the 4-per-cent. bonds, except for the five-dollar certificates, will be received until further notice. The 6-per-cents will, in the future, be sold for the redemption of 10-40 bonds of the act of March 3, 1864, upon terms to be hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IT was reported from New York, on the 4th, that a cutting on through rates of freight from the West to ports in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe was going on almost uninterruptedly and rates were lower than ever known before. This was owing principally to a large increase in the number of freight steamers now plying between New York and other portions of this country and Europe, and to severe competition between them for cargoes. Provisions, by steam, were quoted at 30s to 32s per ton through rates on flour from the West to Europe and as low as 5s to 5s per barrel, and 18s 9d to 22s 6d per ton for flour to sailing. Much eagerness was displayed to secure cargoes at these prices.

THE New York *World* of a recent date tells how one of its reporters, an unmarried man, obtained from a New York lawyer a decree of divorce from a supposititious wife, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The divorce purported to be granted by the Circuit Court of Walworth County, Wis., and

disclose what he knows, or until the adjournment of the General Assembly, unless released by judicial process.

PROF. C. V. RILEY, the Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has tendered his resignation.

JUDGE JAMES R. STEWARD, Member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress, died at his home, in Baltimore, Md., on the 4th. He was seventy one years old.

AT Baltimore, on the 4th, Madame Elisabeth Patterson Bonaparte, widow of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, died, aged ninety-four years. The estate, valued at $1,000,000, is left to her grandsons, Col. Bonaparte and Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

A MOTION for a new trial in the Oliver-Cameron breach-of-promise case was denied by Chief Justice Cartter, in Washington, on the 5th.

ON the 5th, the Army Appropriation bill passed the National House of Representatives with the political amendments attached, substantially as reported by the committee. The vote stood: Ayes, 148; noes, 132.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 5th says that on that day Wm. Walter Phelps, who had paid $67,000 to the daughters of Horace Greeley, being the sum loaned to the great journalist to his brother Cornelius, many years ago.

ON the evening of the 5th, after a lengthy examination, Judge Zane, of the Saugamon County (Ill.) Circuit Court, declined to release Frank E. Nevins, the recalcitrant reporter of a Chicago newspaper, confined for contempt of the Legislature of the State, from imprisonment in the County Jail, and ordered his recommitment.

Foreign.

A CALCUTTA dispatch of the 31st ult. says the King of Burmah had sent a summons to all Burmese residing in Rangoon to return home at once. He warned them that her would execute all members of their families if they remained absent.

ON the 31st ult., the operative weavers in the Blackburn (Eng.) district voted to accept the 5-per-cent. reduction in the rate of wages.

THE leading members of the Roman Catholic Communion in London have organized a bank to be known as the Anglo-Universal Bank, with Directors in London and Paris.

THE revenue receipts of Great Britain during the financial year ending April 1 were £85,115,072—an increase of £3,362,873 over the receipts of the year preceding.

A TELEGRAM from London of the 1st says Austria, England, Russia, Turkey and Italy had resolved to take part in the united occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

A VIENNA telegram of the 1st says 300 members of the Revolutionary Committee at Warsaw, Poland, had been arrested.

PARIS dispatches of the 1st say that a battalion of zouaves to Algeria were caught in a snow-storm, on the 31st ult., while marching between Sonassi and Souketlela, and fifteen men perished. Fourteen others had been taken to the hospital badly frozen.

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the British Parliament, on the 1st, calling for an official report of the condition of the trade of Great Britain with the United States.

GEN. KAUFMANN, the Russian Governor of Turkestan, telegraphed the Home Government, on the 1st, that the British force arranged to place Wali Mohammed, a cousin of the late Ameer, in league with the British forces, upon the throne of Afghanistan, and would support him with the entire army against Yakoob Khan. It was also stated that an Afghan tribe had lately captured two British soldiers, near Jedalabad, and that the Viceroy was forced to pay £150,000 for their ransom.

A MOTION for a new trial in the Oliver-Cameron breach-of-promise case was decided by Chief Justice Cartter, in Washington, on the 5th.

ON the 5th, the Army Appropriation bill passed the National House of Representatives with the political amendments attached, substantially as reported by the committee. The vote stood: Ayes, 148; noes, 132.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 5th says that on that day William H. Vanderbilt had paid $67,000 to the daughters of Horace Greeley, being the sum loaned to the great journalist to his brother Cornelius, many years ago.

ON the evening of the 5th, after a lengthy examination, Judge Zane, of the Saugamon County (Ill.) Circuit Court, declined to release Frank E. Nevins, the recalcitrant reporter of a Chicago newspaper, confined for contempt of the Legislature of the State, from imprisonment in the County Jail, and ordered his recommitment.

THE Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria welcoming her to Italy.

THE French Senate has adjourned to the 15th and the Chamber of Deputies to the 15th of May.

THE Bulgarian Assembly has decided upon Sophia as the capital of the Principality.

THE annual race between Cambridge and Oxford Universities was rowed on the Thames, in London, on the 5th, resulting in the victory of the former crew. The distance rowed over was four miles and two furlongs, and the running time was twenty-one minutes and eighteen seconds.

ACCORDING to Alexandria (Egypt) dispatches of the 5th, advices from Suakim of the following date state that the slaughter at the battle yesterday reported, 5,000 deserters came into the Egyptian camp. The later followed the retiring enemy and killed ten Chiefs and 2,000 more men, and were still in pursuit of the remainder. The breaking up of all the slave depots in Central Africa was considered inevitable.

ACCORDING to a Cape Town (South Africa) dispatch of the 6th, Oham, brother of King Cetewayo, had been captured by the British forces with 300 of his men. An insurrection had broken out in Transvaal.

A RIVERPOOL dispatch of the 6th announces the failure of several extensive cotton-brokers.

OVER 25,000 coal-miners in Durham struck on the 5th.

THE Colonel of the Seventieth Austrian Regiment was recently murdered by Bosnian brigands.

THE Roumanian Legislative Assembly has lately passed, by large majorities in both houses, a resolution affirming the necessity of revising the Constitution as to remove the disabilities under which the Jews labor.

On the 4th, Isaac Fletcher, Member of Parliament for Lockermouth, committed suicide by shooting.

THE British Privy Council has rescinded the late order relative to the importation of American cattle.

AN Egyptian force, numbering 3,000 men, recently fought 11,000 Arabs convoying 10,000 women, who were being taken to Egypt as slaves, and, after a spirited engagement, defeated them, killing 1,067 men. The Egyptian loss was comparatively trifling.

A SOUTH AFRICA dispatch, received in London on the 4th, says that messengers had arrived from King Cetewayo asking for the resumption of negotiations with a view to the permanent settlement of all contested questions.

THE British agent sent into Upper Egypt to inquire concerning the famine reports that 10,000 persons had died from starvation alone in Girgeh, Kena and Esne.

THE City of Miragoane, in Hayti, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 16th of March. About 6,000 persons were rendered homeless, and property worth $1,500,000 was burned.

LONDON dispatches of the 5th say it was believed by the Government that Cetewayo's wish for peace was a pretense to gain time to gather a harvest. It was stated that only unconditional surrender would be accepted.

THE work on the St. Gothard Tunnel has been partially suspended, the contractor averring that he is receiving £60,000 per month less than he should receive by the terms of the contract.

THE Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria welcoming her to Italy.

THE French Senate has adjourned to the 15th and the Chamber of Deputies to the 15th of May.

THE Bulgarian Assembly has decided upon Sophia as the capital of the Principality.

THE annual race between Cambridge and Oxford Universities was rowed on the Thames, in London, on the 5th, resulting in the victory of the former crew. The distance rowed over was four miles and two furlongs, and the running time was twenty-one minutes and eighteen seconds.

ACCORDING to Alexandria (Egypt) dispatches of the 5th, advices from Suakim of the following date state that the slaughter at the battle yesterday reported, 5,000 deserters came into the Egyptian camp. The later followed the retiring enemy and killed ten Chiefs and 2,000 more men, and were still in pursuit of the remainder. The breaking up of all the slave depots in Central Africa was considered inevitable.

ACCORDING to a Cape Town (South Africa) dispatch of the 6th, Oham, brother of King Cetewayo, had been captured by the British forces with 300 of his men. An insurrection had broken out in Transvaal.

A RIVERPOOL dispatch of the 6th announces the failure of several extensive cotton-brokers.

OVER 25,000 coal-miners in Durham struck on the 5th.

THE Colonel of the Seventieth Austrian Regiment was recently murdered by Bosnian brigands.

THE Roumanian Legislative Assembly has lately passed, by large majorities in both houses, a resolution affirming the necessity of revising the Constitution as to remove the disabilities under which the Jews labor.

On the 4th, Isaac Fletcher, Member of Parliament for Lockermouth, committed suicide by shooting.

THE British Privy Council has rescinded the late order relative to the importation of American cattle.

AN Egyptian force, numbering 3,000 men, recently fought 11,000 Arabs convoying 10,000 women, who were being taken to Egypt as slaves, and, after a spirited engagement, defeated them, killing 1,067 men. The Egyptian loss was comparatively trifling.

A SOUTH AFRICA dispatch, received in London on the 4th, says that messengers had arrived from King Cetewayo asking for the resumption of negotiations with a view to the permanent settlement of all contested questions.

THE British agent sent into Upper Egypt to inquire concerning the famine reports that 10,000 persons had died from starvation alone in Girgeh, Kena and Esne.

THE City of Miragoane, in Hayti, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 16th of March. About 6,000 persons were rendered homeless, and property worth $1,500,000 was burned.

LONDON dispatches of the 5th say it was believed by the Government that Cetewayo's wish for peace was a pretense to gain time to gather a harvest. It was stated that only unconditional surrender would be accepted.

THE work on the St. Gothard Tunnel has been partially suspended, the contractor averring that he is receiving £60,000 per month less than he should receive by the terms of the contract.

THE Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria welcoming her to Italy.

THE French Senate has adjourned to the 15th and the Chamber of Deputies to the 15th of May.

THE Bulgarian Assembly has decided upon Sophia as the capital of the Principality.

THE annual race between Cambridge and Oxford Universities was rowed on the Thames, in London, on the 5th, resulting in the victory of the former crew. The distance rowed over was four miles and two furlongs, and the running time was twenty-one minutes and eighteen seconds.

ACCORDING to Alexandria (Egypt) dispatches of the 5th, advices from Suakim of the following date state that the slaughter at the battle yesterday reported, 5,000 deserters came into the Egyptian camp. The later followed the retiring enemy and killed ten Chiefs and 2,000 more men, and were still in pursuit of the remainder. The breaking up of all the slave depots in Central Africa was considered inevitable.

ACCORDING to a Cape Town (South Africa) dispatch of the 6th, Oham, brother of King Cetewayo, had been captured by the British forces with 300 of his men. An insurrection had broken out in Transvaal.

A RIVERPOOL dispatch of the 6th announces the failure of several extensive cotton-brokers.

OVER 25,000 coal-miners in Durham struck on the 5th.

THE Colonel of the Seventieth Austrian Regiment was recently murdered by Bosnian brigands.

THE Roumanian Legislative Assembly has lately passed, by large majorities in both houses, a resolution affirming the necessity of revising the Constitution as to remove the disabilities under which the Jews labor.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

AMONG the bills introduced in the Senate, on the 31st ult., was one to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and one to authorize the National Board of Health to investigate and report on the introduction and contagious diseases of animals. No business of importance was transacted in the House.

IN the Senate, on the 1st, the bill appropriating $200,000 for a yellow-fever disinfectant vessel was passed, and resolutions were passed authorizing the Committee on Rules to take into consideration the question as to whether the joint rules for the government of the business of Congress were in force and to confer with the like committee of the House on the subject, and directing the Appropriations Committee to report a deficiency bill. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

SEVERAL bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 2d, among which was one providing for a treaty with Mexico. Mr. Hoar's resolution condemning all sectarian and revolutionary the Democratic programme of 1860, which passed the Senate on the 2d, Majority and minority reports were made in the House, on the 3d, of New Hampshire election contested, and the latter in favor of, the admission of the Democratic contestant, Mr. Weeks, in place of his State. In the House, all general debate on the Army Appropriation bill was closed at three o'clock p. m. on the 4th, leaving the five-minute debate still open. Discussion on said bill was continued in Committee of the Whole.

IN the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Hoar signed in favor of admitting Mr. Bell as Senator from New Hampshire, and Mr. Hoar, and the bill was considered under the five-minute rule, after which Mr. Dawes offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section under consideration should be construed as abridging the right or power of the Legislature of any State to direct, by law, the manner in which the Legislature or Executive of such State may appoint electors for President and Vice-President," making the amendment operate only in the event of a failure of such appointment by the people. Lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. Lamar, Jones, Kirkwood, Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar, Dawes, Bayard and Voorhees participated, when the amendment was rejected—Yeas, 19; Nays, 30. Mr. Hoar's amendment was then

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Cheney and varied stock Scotch Suitings. All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring.

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SPECIALTIES.

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED Stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,
CHARLEVOIX.

THE anti-bridge agitators can now find more territory over which to spread the impressions which have heretofore been devoted to Charlevoix. According to the expressions of these gentlemen, Charlevoix is the fountain head of all evil, past, present and to come—more especially, and with greater intensity of wickedness, the bridge scheme. Now aim your barbed shafts of vituperation at Evelius, Evangeline, Hayes, Norwood, Marion and South Arm, which have voted to confirm the tax, and largest minorities of other towns which have favored justice, equality and right by their votes.

THE SCHOOL.—Our village school closes next week Friday for a week's vacation, and the intermediate Department, which has been so excellently taught by Miss Annie Cooper during the winter, will close for the year. The school in all its departments has been a good one, and, as far as we know, very satisfactory to the school patrons. Prof. Mayne takes a very commendable pride in the progress and deportment of his school.

Last Week's *Harpers* has a cartoon which represents the Republican rooster keeled over and looking pretty sick. The Southern rooster stands on one leg upon the dome of the Capitol, with head and tail up, engaged in a hilarious crow. In the distance the eagle of 1880 is seen swooping down upon him. The United States Government is represented by a broken axle, a war vessel just disappearing beneath the waves, and an old army horse starving on barren plains. Of course it is one of Nast's pictures.

Lettuce is a nutritive and excellent article of food for persons who are of a nervous temperament. Taken late in the day or evening, it promotes sleep by allaying nervousness. It contains a little of the opium principle of the poppy.

As far as heard from, the elections this week in the other States which held them resulted in substantial, and in some cases of sweeping, Republican victories.

Let the solid South keep on with its buncombe, and help make Zachariah Chandler the next President. No man can discount him in executive ability, or honesty, nor would any other man sustain the Presidential honor against Congressional dictation with greater tenacity.

A State election occurred in Rhode Island a few days ago, and resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. The Lodge, *Beaches German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 200,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

Later returns from the Wisconsin election increase the Republican majorities. Cole, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge, now has a majority of about 13,000, with several counties yet to hear from.

The board of officers who have been investigating the alleged malfeasance of Gen. Fitz John Porter, in their report completely exonerate that gentleman.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* asks: "Shall we have free and fair elections?" Not if the ex-rebel brunch of the the Democracy can prevent it.

According to the testimony of Mr. David Melver, who is a member of the British Parliament, and one of the principal proprietors of the Cunard steamship line, there is no nation in the civilized world whose trade prospects are so gloomy as those of Great Britain. He says that British exports to the United States are comparatively nothing in volume or value. The balance of trade is so overwhelmingly against Great Britain that he sees nothing but ruin for home industries, whether manufacturing or agricultural, if the present state of things is allowed to continue. The export trade from Liverpool to the United States is so small that when the restrictions on the importation of United States cattle are removed it is intended to make westward voyages with water ballast only, ship owners being unwilling to scramble for the little outward freight recently carried as ballast at nominal rates. The large and constantly increasing export trade of this country is due almost wholly to the superiority and novelty of our manufactured articles; and this superiority is the direct result of the inducements which it has always been our policy to extend to mechanics, inventors and manufacturers, through liberal patent laws and thorough appreciation and patronage of mechanical excellence.

The Zulus have won another victory over the British in South Africa. The prowess of the British lion in that neighborhood is not becoming conspicuously apparent.

Sojourner Truth, the colored sleigh, who is living in her own small domicile in Battle Creek, this State, is now 104 years of age.

It may be set down as a general rule, that whenever a man becomes an independent candidate, he is almost sure to land in the party that he formerly opposed, and to become the slanderer of the friends he has deserted.

The Death-Rate of.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of little being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause. Death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands loose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted and a large bill a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 200,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,
THE INDUSTRIAL
History of the United States
Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.
About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.
SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.
For terms and territory apply at once to
The Henry Bill Pub'ng Co., Norwich, Ct.
N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort
SPRING BED,
MORE COMFORTABLE and DURABLE Than
Any Yet Invented.
Address
A. J. MUDGE,
Barnard, Mich.

Sugar Time is Coming!
Call at the Hardware Store of M. J. STOCKMAN and see his
SAP PANS,
Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.
McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
Don't Take a Back Seat Much Longer.
A. McCABE & Co.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Rosetta Mosher, late Margaret Morgan, nee wife of Marcus, Antrim county, Michigan, to W. H. Foster, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Foster to Elias J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 476, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, and no Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises to be described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section two (2), fifty-six (56) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.
ELIZA J. FRENCH,
Assignee
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 26th, 1879, at one o'clock, p. m.
ELIZA J. FRENCH, Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Election Notice.

State of Michigan, Co. of Charlevoix } ss.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 24, 1879.
To the Electors of Charlevoix County:

You are hereby notified that at the election to be held in this State on the first day of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz: A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of James V. Campbell, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1879, and two Regents of the University, in place of Claudius B. Grant and Charles Kyes, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31, 1879.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.
RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Pappendorf, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and subject to the right of dower and the homestead right of the widow of said deceased) all the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven west, consisting forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS,
Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgages or otherwise existing at the time of death of said deceased, or at the time of sale) the following described real estate, to wit: The North-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres more or less: the North-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Lot No. three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of range eight (8) west, and block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands its situate in the Township of Charlevoix county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. McCRAN
Administrator.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1879.

B. See,
DEALER IN
General
Merchandise,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.
I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.
Feb. 18, 1879. BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,
CHARLEVOIX,
Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with
GROCERIES
As cheap as ever.
We shall open a first-class
BAKERY
AND
Boarding House
This Spring.
Mar. 4, 1878.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix, Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Specialty
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Fourthousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale AT VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop.
Has been re-built, shingled and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Keeps ply from heretofore
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
which abound in Millads of Speckled Trouts
Baggage moved free of charge.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of See & Washburn will please call and settle, as I am closing up the business of the firm.
Byron See,
Charlevoix, Feb. 18, 1879.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership lately existing between Aurelius Chaddock, and H. W. Willard, under the firm name of Chaddock & Willard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm, except those for drugs and medical attendance, are to be paid to the said Aurelius Chaddock. All other debts may be paid to either of the retiring partners.

Dated, South Arm, March 10, 1879.
AURELIUS CHADDOCK.
H. W. WILLARD.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
43 DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Rosetta Mosher, late Margaret Morgan, nee wife of Marcus, Antrim county, Michigan, to W. H. Foster, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 311, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Foster to Elias J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 476, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, and no Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises to be described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight-five Township, thirty-four, (32) North, of Range SIX (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. (34)
Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Isaiah's County, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PAULTHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.
Sign-Painting, &c. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.
Prices Always Reasonable.
Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

DR. G. W.
CROUTER,
SURGEON
DENTIST
—AND—
DRUGGIST.
A full and complete stock of
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods, Trusses,
Stationery, Confectionery
And Garden Seeds,
Such as has never yet been sold.
All work in Dentistry
WARRANTED
LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of
STOVEs
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.
FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.
I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of
The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Collect the prices and send them in; I will make them good as ever.
O. S. SMITH.

John C. Miller

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 52. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Apr. 22, 1879. Whole No., 483

Now is the Time!
The Place,
HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S,
Traverse City, Mich.
To Save Money!
To Save Time!
To Save Patience!

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that we buy and sell in very large quantities strictly on the PAY AS YOU GO SYSTEM—

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

And are specially careful to keep our assortments in every line complete, and prices down to the lowest possible figures at which goods of the excellent qualities which we handle can be sold. Therefore, there is no discounting the fact that it will pay you to go and see, or send orders to

HANNAH, LAY & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
Published every Tuesday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Rates for advertising columns made known on application.
Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Cards of Business Directory, one dollar per line, $5.00 per year.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 223 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
J. HIRSCHFIELD, N. G.
H. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
E. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 327, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. An earnest welcome always awaits our fellow workers in the work of Temperance.
CHE TEESEE, W. C. T.
ALBERT G. MASON, W. S.

I. O. I.
Pearl Hill Lodge No. 1054, O. I. meet at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
HERMAN BURNS, W. M.
GEO. TOWNS, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., departs on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mail arrives daily, at 12 M., departs at 1:30 P. M.
EAST—Mail arrives at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

WM. H. COSTER has gone to Texas.

The mill of Hon. John Nicholls starts up to-day.

Fresh candies the best in Town at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store

If you need anything in the Dental line call on Dr. G. W. Crouter.

EMMET county is a Republican county for the first time in several years.

If you want garden seeds that will grow, call at Dr. G. W. Crouter's and get them.

THE Dougherty residence, on Bridge street, has been leased by John Bell, for one year.

REV. A. M. Parmenter, the Baptist minister talks about taking up his residence here.

E. H. GREEN has sold lot 2, Block 10 to A. Sharow, who intends to build and reside thereon.

A neat Ice Cream parlor and lunch room will be opened at Newman's Bakery about the middle of May.

HANS JENSON desires to thank his neighbors for their continued kindness during his wife's illness the past winter.

A. J. MUDGE, of Marion, has purchased a lot on Mason street, in this village, and will hereafter make Charlevoix his home.

THE receipts in the office of Deputy Collector of Customs at this place last season were over $700, and it was a poor season too.

SOCIAL.—The Ladies Aid Society will give a pea soup and icecream social at the residence of James Iswood this (Tuesday) evening.

THE Resort Association now numbers 21 members who have taken lots. It is expected that over a dozen cottages will be erected this summer. Mr. Page, the president is expected here as soon as navigation opens.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. N. L. Otis will preach at the M. E. Church next Sabbath evening. After the service, the matter of establishing permanent Congregational service will be considered, and all who are interested are asked to remain.

GOOD TIMES.—The evidence of the fact that good times have actually come, and that times are constantly improving, accumulate. Here is a significant item which illustrates this truth: For the first time since the war the Township of Traverse, in which Traverse City is located, is out of debt.

THE official canvas for Charlevoix county gives Campbell 591, and Shipman 286. Majority for Campbell, 305.

MR. HUBBELL has been transferred from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Appropriations. This is not as we would have it. As a member of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Hubbell has done good work for the harbors of this District.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Township Board, and of the Board of Health, on April 23 at one o'clock p. m., at E. H. Green's Law office, for the purpose of appointing a Health Officer and the transaction of such other business as may come before said Boards. By order;
CUMMER E. SEE.
April 19, 1879. Township Clerk.

"The wilds of Charlevoix," is the way the Petoskey *Record* puts it. Yes, U any of our denizens want a good square drunk, they go forthwith to Petoskey, where the atmosphere and surrounding are more congenial to their "tastes"—where whiskey can be found every other door, and "soiled doves" arrive by every train.

THE tug Kittie Gaylord has been put in good condition and on Friday got up steam for the first time. Her owners will use her this season in fishing business. They will run about 200 gill nets, and will endeavor to establish a paying business in fresh fish. The Messrs. O'Neill have had an extensive experience in the business, and will make it a success.

PROMOTION.—D. Pierce, Esq., of Colter, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is in this county with an eye to business. He wishes to purchase farms for his two grandsons, and a site for a tannery. He has traveled through this country considerable, and expresses himself in love with Charlevoix and its surrounding country, and will give it his preference over any other section.

PETOSKEY JUSTICE.—A trio of Charlevoix boys went to Petoskey one day last week, and were foolish enough to imbibe too much Petoskey whiskey, which naturally caused them to act "joyful like." They entered a meat market and called for bologna, and accidently damaged the counter scales to the extent of ten cents—that being the amount which it cost to repair them. For these trifling irregularities the boys, in their defenseless condition were, at midnight taken before a Justice, and, in default of paying a fine were consigned to Little Traverse Jail.

WILBER F. Long, of Melrose, is now in Richmond, Ind., negotiating for an engine and the necessary machinery for a mill to be located at Darrah, the the new station seven miles south of Petoskey, a description of which appeared in the *Record* a short time since. The mill will have a capacity of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, and will be the nucleus around which quite a flourishing little village must in time collect. A store is still much needed, and would command considerable trade from the townships of Springvale, and Bear Lake adjoining. It might not be amiss for some of our enterprising merchants who are seeking to extend their trade by branch stores to look over the ground.—*Record.*

NAVIGATION NOTES.—The wind during the past week has remained in the northwest, preserving the ice and keeping it imprisoned in the bay on this shore. Grand and Little Traverse Bays are full, as are also the Straits, but the ice is in such a condition that a good brisk wind from the right direction would clear them out.

—The tug Tillson went out on Thursday intending to go to Manistee, but encountered a heavy field of ice at Cathead, and returned.

—The Garelio was successfully launched on Friday.

—The schooner Fleetwing is afloat and fitting out.

—Capt. Kirtland will sail the tug Leviathan this season.

—The scow Supply was towed out yesterday morning, and left for Milwaukee with a mixed cargo.

THE official canvas for Charlevoix county gives Campbell 591, and Shipman 286. Majority for Campbell, 305.

MR. HUBBELL has been transferred from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Appropriations. This is not as we would have it. As a member of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Hubbell has done good work for the harbors of this District.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Township Board, and of the Board of Health, on April 23 at one o'clock p. m., at E. H. Green's Law office, for the purpose of appointing a Health Officer and the transaction of such other business as may come before said Boards. By order;
CUMMER E. SEE.
April 19, 1879. Township Clerk.

"The wilds of Charlevoix," is the way the Petoskey *Record* puts it. Yes, U any of our denizens want a good square drunk, they go forthwith to Petoskey, where the atmosphere and surrounding are more congenial to their "tastes"—where whiskey can be found every other door, and "soiled doves" arrive by every train.

THE tug Kittie Gaylord has been put in good condition and on Friday got up steam for the first time. Her owners will use her this season in fishing business. They will run about 200 gill nets, and will endeavor to establish a paying business in fresh fish. The Messrs. O'Neill have had an extensive experience in the business, and will make it a success.

PROMOTION.—D. Pierce, Esq., of Colter, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is in this county with an eye to business. He wishes to purchase farms for his two grandsons, and a site for a tannery. He has traveled through this country considerable, and expresses himself in love with Charlevoix and its surrounding country, and will give it his preference over any other section.

PETOSKEY JUSTICE.—A trio of Charlevoix boys went to Petoskey one day last week, and were foolish enough to imbibe too much Petoskey whiskey, which naturally caused them to act "joyful like." They entered a meat market and called for bologna, and accidently damaged the counter scales to the extent of ten cents—that being the amount which it cost to repair them. For these trifling irregularities the boys, in their defenseless condition were, at midnight taken before a Justice, and, in default of paying a fine were consigned to Little Traverse Jail.

WILBER F. Long, of Melrose, is now in Richmond, Ind., negotiating for an engine and the necessary machinery for a mill to be located at Darrah, the the new station seven miles south of Petoskey, a description of which appeared in the *Record* a short time since. The mill will have a capacity of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, and will be the nucleus around which quite a flourishing little village must in time collect. A store is still much needed, and would command considerable trade from the townships of Springvale, and Bear Lake adjoining. It might not be amiss for some of our enterprising merchants who are seeking to extend their trade by branch stores to look over the ground.—*Record.*

NAVIGATION NOTES.—The wind during the past week has remained in the northwest, preserving the ice and keeping it imprisoned in the bay on this shore. Grand and Little Traverse Bays are full, as are also the Straits, but the ice is in such a condition that a good brisk wind from the right direction would clear them out.

—The tug Tillson went out on Thursday intending to go to Manistee, but encountered a heavy field of ice at Cathead, and returned.

—The Garelio was successfully launched on Friday.

—The schooner Fleetwing is afloat and fitting out.

—Capt. Kirtland will sail the tug Leviathan this season.

—The scow Supply was towed out yesterday morning, and left for Milwaukee with a mixed cargo.

The Close of Vol. 10.

Ten years ago, the SENTINEL was timidly planted here. Charlevoix then could hardly be called a village, and nothing larger than fish boats were seen in our harbor. A decade of years has elapsed, and Charlevoix has grown to corporate dignities.

What the SENTINEL has done in the work of developing Charlevoix county, is on record, and we point to the record with pride.

We can say that the SENTINEL closes the volume with good prospects for the future, and propose to redouble our efforts to make it a good local paper.

The SENTINEL will soon take up its abode in new and commodious quarters, at which time we shall have more to say.

The Oskaloosa (Miss.) *Southern States* gives another blast upon the Confederate Democratic bugle horn, as follows:

"The guilt breeding amendments must go.

"The principles of secession must be vindicated.

"The Federal brigadiers, whom the Government educated in the doctrine of State Rights, must be denied a voice in the restoration of the Republic, for they sinned with their eyes wide open to the enormity of coercing sovereign Commonwealths, and knew that it was pointblank treason.

"The doctrines of Jefferson, Calhoun and Jefferson Davis must triumph.

"You may cry "Peace! peace! but there will be no peace' until these things have come to pass.

"Our Yankee enemies are sharp witted enough to see that the *States* speaks what the Southern people feel and believe, and they are alarmed at the situation; but they may just as well reconcile themselves to the inevitable, for this Republic has passed into the possession of the old Democracy, who proposed to build the fort."

THE CAMPBELL CASE.—The *habeas corpus* case instituted to investigate the grounds for the detention of John Campbell on a charge of grand larceny comes off Friday, but it is expected that all proceedings against him will be dismissed and he set at liberty. The reason for the case ending thus is that the Governor of Michigan has revoked his warrant, it having been made to appear to him that it was secured in order to collect debt, rather than the punishment of a criminal. The story poured into our editorial ear by the Sheriff of Butler county, Iowa, was what we published some time ago concerning the case. That represented Campbell as a horse thief in its technical sense. The circumstances seem to be these, Campbell had lawful possession of the horse but had mortgaged the animal. With this state of affairs existing, he left for this country, which, under the laws of Iowa, constitutes grand larceny, but which in Michigan would be only a misdemeanor. Campbell relates several circumstances connected with the affair, which, if true, would make the charge of horse stealing somewhat unjust. The proceedings instituted against Campbell had only for their object, the collection of the debt, and Campbell states that his exit from the hotel on the night he his arrest was not by the tilgining-rod, but like any respectable man, by the door, and stairs, and he asseverates that Jones, the Butler county Sheriff, understood the matter, and was to have met him at Boyne Falls to receive a certain consideration in settlement of the affair. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but certain conduct on the part of the said Sheriff looks mysterious, and seems to dove-tail into events as they subsequently came to the surface.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A complete set of apparatus for taking pictures, including a large tent, and considerable stock. Inquire soon at the office of J. Milo Eaton.

A very enjoyable rock-tic social was held at the Barnard school house on Friday evening last for the benefit of Rev. H. P. Blake of parsonage.

Net proceeds loss of fun and good feeling for all parties and $15 20 for the Preacher.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Readers of Darwin's "The Descent of Man" may remember that he asserts the probability of the posterior or wisdom teeth tending to become rudimentary in the more civilized races of man. Prof. Mantegazza, from the study of 1,249 skulls, of which 844 represented highly civilized races and 297 modern inferior races, and the remaining 128 being Roman, Etruscan, Phœnician and other Nations of antiquity, reaches conclusions which strongly confirm the above-quoted remark of Darwin.

—According to the London *Artisan*, engineers and users of steam-power do not sufficiently realize the importance of supplying the cylinder with uncondensed elastic steam; or so many badly-protected pipes would not be in use many of them actually inclined toward the cylinder, as though to get as little power. Instead of as much, as possible from a given quantity of water and fuel. Another cause of much waste of steam is in the unjacketed cylinder; for every 1,000 cubic feet of steam, 300 are consumed in keeping the cylinder warm, and heating the water which is the result of condensation in the cylinder.

—The operation of giving a smooth surface to steel and of iron by the use of the lathe has been practically abandoned at the Government works, England. The method of casting these projectiles of exact size and smooth exterior was first carried out on account of the expense which would be saved by the abolition of turning, but a still greater advantage has been found in the superior hardness of the untorned shells—the one-tenth of an inch of the outer skin which it has been usual to turn off the Palliser projectiles, for example, being equal in strength to one-third of the interior surface. By reducing the thickness of the walls, the shell is thus enabled to contain a much larger bursting charge without any diminution of penetrative power, and the whole mass proves more cohesive and serviceable in what may be regarded as its natural skin, than is the case after the material and chemical changes which are wrought in its constitution by the friction of the lathe.

—A correspondent of the London *Times*, at St. Petersburg, states that in preparing the famous Russian leather for book-binding, the hides to be tanned are first laid to soak for three days and nights in a solution of potash to which some quicklime has been added. The potash used is made of the tree called in Russ lipa, the elm; it is not purified, so that it is of a brown color and easily appearance—about twelve poods of this, each pood being equal to thirty-six English pounds, and two poods of lime, serving for 100 skins. By means of their tongues, when the causticity of the alkali is found weak, a longer solution is allowed. When the skins are then taken to the river and left under water for a day and night. Next a vedro of dog's dung is boiled in as much water as will soak fifty skins, the latter being put into this solution when it is at the heat which the fashioner can bear, and in this they remain one day and night. The skins are then sewed up water-tight; about one-third of what the skins will contain is then filled up with leaves and small twigs, chopped together, of the plant called toloknanka, or bearberry, and the skin filled with water; they are now laid one on the other in a large trough, with heavy stones upon them so as to press the infusion through the pores of the skin in about four hours. After this, the skins are taken to the river and washed, and are ready for the dyeing, the whitest skins being laid aside for the red and yellow leather.

Jaded Heads.

The school of popular morality which existed a generation ago is responsible for no little mischief; and its teachings have not yet quite gone out of fashion. It knew but one virtue—unceasing application to work or study; but one sin—the neglect of business for recreation. For a man to stop work to take pleasure or to play was a symptom of inherent laziness, or, worse, an inclination toward moral, mental or physical disintegration. Untiring industry, even when unnecessary, was raised to the topmost pinnacle of social virtue; and to say that a man "died in the harness" was to pronounce the highest eulogium.

A reaction has taken place; yet the fashion of overdoing still compels many a man to toil on unnecessarily after the physical and mental strain has become all but unbearable; and too often, by the time a man has trained a young family to life conditions which only a large income can sustain, he breaks down and leaves his children to bear the brunt of a poverty made tenfold more severe than it otherwise would be by the habits and tastes of their previous living. And even when the broken-down merchant or professional man leaves his family a competence, they are very apt to inherit an ill-balanced and ill-nourished nervous system, which makes a positive and sustained enjoyment of life an impossibility.

In a recent lecture in this city, Dr. O. R. Agnew said that if there is more nervous disease in this country than elsewhere, it is because the average American youth is supposed to be able to do anything. Men should know on what points they are ignorant, and so escape many damaging strains. Mental application does not weaken the brain. It strengthens it, if not carried to the length at which wholesome food and plenty of sleep fail to refresh it. Never in any age, said Dr. Agnew in another connection, have man's faculties been so taxed as now; and the great problem is for each man to do his share of the world's work and keep well. The civilization of to-day does not call for any faculties that a man does not possess; but it calls upon him to use in the best manner the faculties he has and learn how to bear the strain of living.

One of the first and most imperative symptoms that the strain of living is becoming too great is the jaded head, which Dr. Agnew described as one that cannot be deposited upon for a long stretch of work, that grows weary prematurely, that has to be coaxed from the pillow in the morning, and that does not force the work of the day cheerfully. "There are more of such heads than might be supposed. They are found in every rank of life; but chiefly among persons of sedentary pursuits, and among both sexes, and almost all ages above fourteen. Generally the early symptoms of the malady is discomfort during headwork in the back of the head and in the upper part of the spinal region. He is a happy man who meets this symptom with rest, and seeks in sunlight and fresh air some fresh investments for his nervous system, and drops every habit that does not do him positive good. If he takes to artificial stimulants for relief he will begin a career which, soon or later, will place him among the incurables, or bring him to an untimely end. Alcohol and all sleep-producing drugs are dangerous in the highest degree; for they mask the malady, without curing it. No organ in the human body is so abused as the brain, and no organ is so well fitted for daily use. Still, the brain is not so susceptible to disease as some suppose. It was probable there was not a man present who had not during the day abused his brain by overwork, anger, tobacco, alcohol, fuss, hurry, too little sleep, too much sleep, by indolence, by not studying to be quiet, by not doing his own business, by attempting to do something beyond his reach, by attempting to do something for which he had not been sufficiently educated, by carrying an evil conscience, or by the unmanly strain of trying to outdo his fellow-man. The remedy of the jaded head is the giving up of all habits which cannot be defended by the highest kind of reasoning; the careful determining of each man of his ability to stand work; the avoidance of doing anything for which a man has no adequate education; rest, recreation, and the keeping up of the tissue-building powers by wholesome food."—*Scientific American.*

How He Got Back His Presents.

A London dressmaker recently had her lover arrested for taking from her certain presents which he had made to her. She stated in court that she had been engaged to the prisoner for several months, and on the previous Saturday evening had met him by appointment. He took her into a jeweler's shop, saying he would buy her a chain, and selected one for £5 15s. He asked her to see how it would look on her watch, and she detached the latter from her own chain, and he tried it on the new one. He afterward put the watch in his pocket, and the chain on the counter. Then he asked to see some wedding-rings, and at his request she took a gold ring from her finger, and tried on three or four wedding-rings, one of which fitted her. Remarking that it looked very nice on her finger, he put the keeper in his pocket, and purchased a pin forthwith for 5s 6d. Saying that would satisfy the jeweler for his trouble. The dressmaker asked the prisoner for the watch and keeper, but he refused to give them to her, remarking that they were his property, and taking her into the jeweler's as he had done was the only means he had of getting them. She gave him into custody. She did not know whether she could call herself engaged to the prisoner still. He had given her the watch and the ring, but had never asked for them back. She had a little quarrel with him a month previously, but that was made up. The magistrate observed that he did not think any jury would convict the prisoner of stealing the things, and therefore the man must be discharged. The dressmaker left the court, remarking that it was a disgraceful thing.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

A Noble Son.

There was buried from St. Rose Church, yesterday, a young man named Peter Rapp, a street-car driver. He was the only support of an aged father and mother. And the privation and suffering which he endured that they might have a home, with such necessaries of life as his scanty wages would provide, were doubtless the cause of his death. The family, consisting of the two old people and Peter, who was twenty-six years of age, lived by Washington street, near Front. The father is crippled and infirm. The mother was only able to perform such light labor as was necessary in the care of their little household. All the money that came into their home was provided by the son from his small earnings. He paid their house-rent, supplied them with food, clothing, fuel—everything. During the past winter, and up to a short time ago, when he was prostrated by the disease—quick consumption—which terminated his life, he was in the employ of the Eighth-street car line in the capacity of a driver. Those who know him speak of him as a hero who died that his father and mother might live. His wages were not sufficient to provide all with the necessaries of life, and he chose that he himself should be the one to suffer most. During some of the severest weather of the past winter he wore neither overcoat nor underclothing, and thus contracted the cold that soon resulted in his death. It is a rule of the company that a driver must be ready to go out with his car at twenty minutes before six o'clock each morning or receive no car that day. Although young Rapp had to walk from his home in Fulton to Price's Hill, a distance of four miles and a half, for sixty consecutive mornings during the cold weather of last winter, he never missed a car. It is another rule of the company that, when not on duty, a driver shall not ride on a car without paying regular fare. This rule and his poverty necessitated young Rapp walking home every night after leaving his car. This made him a daily walk of nine miles, and this in addition to the fifteen hours that car-drivers are required to work each day. Standing on a car platform for fifteen hours a day, scantily clothed, perhaps hungry, walking to and from his work through the bitter weather—the suffering of this young man must have been intense. Through it all the comfort of his father and mother was uppermost in his mind, and for two months he never spent a single cent of his wages for himself. Car-drivers receive their pay every evening, and every night he carried his little pittance home and gave it to his mother, even to the last cent. From St. Rose on Thursday evening his remains were borne to the grave, followed by a little band of friends and neighbors. The lamentations of his aged mother touched every heart, and surely a mother never went for a nobler son.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Eight Methodist Churches in Detroit have resolved to pool their debts and raise a common fund to pay them.

—The *Congregationalist* says that a layman with a talent for analyzing book-accounts has discovered a deficiency of $50,000 in the finances of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and on the Executive Committee to make an explanation.

—The thirty-seventh annual report of the New York State Board of Education shows that the city has 276 schools and 3,275 teachers. The total cost of them for the fiscal year, ending last December has been $1,203,703.53. The number of pupils taught during the year was 254,173.

—A Presbyterian, writing to the *Interior*, concerning the inferior class of men received by theological seminaries in the West, says that "the rivalry among the theological seminaries (of his church) and the ambition to outshine one another in numbers" is so great that "almost any man with two legs is welcomed as a student."

—The conversion of a European to Buddhism is a rare event. One such conversion is now reported from Siam. The convert is a scientific man from Austria. This gentleman obtained leave from the King of Siam permission to pass his novitiate in the magnificent temple attached to the palace. His reception gave rise to a most imposing ceremony. He will have to spend four years completely isolated from the world.

—The Presbytery of New York certainly have done a timely thing in condemning the habit of buying and reading Sunday newspapers. The practice is by no means limited to Presbyterians, but is on the increase everywhere. And the objection to reading the Sunday papers is not that they are printed on Sunday merely—which is a very good against the daily papers of Monday—but that for one day in the week at least, man ought to be content to put the busy world with its excitements away, and turn his thoughts in another direction. It is well every way not to read on Sunday the record of the world's news, so closely connected with business affairs, and servicing to turn the mind in the channels of business, with the accompanying perplexities and worries. And it is worry even more than physical or mental labor that serves to impair vitality and kills more men than the severest toil does. Put that Sunday newspaper away, then, and let the tired brain find rest in turning to other and quieter themes.—*Observer of Work.*

—The San Francisco Board of Education has been overhauling the teachers of that city as to their educational qualifications, and finds that some of the young women who had been appointed for positions are decidedly unfitted for their work. The teachers were asked to write the following words, with their definitions: Vacillation, hieroglyphics, antediluvian, aphorism, hallucinate, indict, hallucination, inveigle, periphery. One of the young ladies spelled and defined them as follows. "Vasshilation—the act of being vascil; hyeroglyphics [correct definition]; antedilivian—the art of loosening down before, as it were; aphiorism —a rising beforehand; hivuse [was unable to define]; codlseel—relating to a code, law or rule; hollucsination—a strange loosing or separation, as it were; inveigle—somewhat strange, unnatural." Several others who were examined spelled and defined some of the words as follows: "Superanatated—the state of being over-exerted; bivlcue —excitement, gaiety; coidsle [couldn't define]; perribury—[couldn't define]; hallucination—act of rejoicing or blessing; bivouac—American bush-fighting." One of the young ladies who received 72½ per cent. defined hallucination as "the condition of being made clear."

The Appropriate Way of Indicating the Death in Any Trade or Calling.

Collections of quaint epitaphs very often find their way into print; but how appallingly rich our language is in ephitomizes on death, of all styles—serious, slangy and ghastly humorous. Indeed, every deceased person may be suited with an appropriate one, indicative of his profession, character and manner of death. Thus the polite man bids farewell to the world; the merchant closes his early account; the little child is received among the angels; the lamp-lighter has had his lamp of life extinguished; the wearied go to rest; the night watchman's hour of relief strikes; the sailor runs into harbor; the ferryman pays his fare to Charon; the reaper lifes the grass; the gossip goes to the silent tomb; the grave digger sinks into the pit; the flipper's last draught is drawn; the watchmaker runs down; the unhappy breathe out their last sighs; the swindler has gone to his home; the weaver's life-thread is cut by the fates; the bootblack goes to the shining land; the musician's wind has given out or his string has snapped; the dentist is filled in; the tinist pipes on his last note; the low roots in Abraham's lap; the smoker's pipe has gone out; the vigard goes to the land that knows no waking; the commission merchant is consigned to the dust; the nobleman is gathered to his fathers; the lawyer, the inquisitive are closed by death; the second-hander "shoves clouds;" the every day cad and family's mother ever went for a nobler son.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Eight Methodist Churches in Detroit have resolved to pool their debts and raise a common fund to pay them.

—The *Congregationalist* says that a layman with a talent for analyzing book-accounts has discovered a deficiency of $50,000 in the finances of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and on the Executive Committee to make an explanation.

—The thirty-seventh annual report of the New York State Board of Education shows that the city has 276 schools and 3,275 teachers. The total cost of them for the fiscal year, ending last December has been $1,203,703.53. The number of pupils taught during the year was 254,173.

—A Presbyterian, writing to the *Interior*, concerning the inferior class of men received by theological seminaries in the West, says that "the rivalry among the theological seminaries (of his church) and the ambition to outshine one another in numbers" is so great that "almost any man with two legs is welcomed as a student."

—The conversion of a European to Buddhism is a rare event. One such conversion is now reported from Siam. The convert is a scientific man from Austria. This gentleman obtained leave from the King of Siam permission to pass his novitiate in the magnificent temple attached to the palace. His reception gave rise to a most imposing ceremony. He will have to spend four years completely isolated from the world.

—The Presbytery of New York certainly have done a timely thing in condemning the habit of buying and reading Sunday newspapers. The practice is by no means limited to Presbyterians, but is on the increase everywhere. And the objection to reading the Sunday papers is not that they are printed on Sunday merely—which is a very good against the daily papers of Monday—but that for one day in the week at least, man ought to be content to put the busy world with its excitements away, and turn his thoughts in another direction. It is well every way not to read on Sunday the record of the world's news, so closely connected with business affairs, and servicing to turn the mind in the channels of business, with the accompanying perplexities and worries. And it is worry even more than physical or mental labor that serves to impair vitality and kills more men than the severest toil does. Put that Sunday newspaper away, then, and let the tired brain find rest in turning to other and quieter themes.—*Observer of Work.*

—The San Francisco Board of Education has been overhauling the teachers of that city as to their educational qualifications, and finds that some of the young women who had been appointed for positions are decidedly unfitted for their work. The teachers were asked to write the following words, with their definitions: Vacillation, hieroglyphics, antediluvian, aphorism, hallucinate, indict, hallucination, inveigle, periphery. One of the young ladies spelled and defined them as follows. "Vasshilation—the act of being vascil; hyeroglyphics [correct definition]; antedilivian—the art of loosening down before, as it were; aphiorism —a rising beforehand; hivuse [was unable to define]; codlseel—relating to a code, law or rule; hollucsination—a strange loosing or separation, as it were; inveigle—somewhat strange, unnatural." Several others who were examined spelled and defined some of the words as follows: "Superanatated—the state of being over-exerted; bivlcue —excitement, gaiety; coidsle [couldn't define]; perribury—[couldn't define]; hallucination—act of rejoicing or blessing; bivouac—American bush-fighting." One of the young ladies who received 72½ per cent. defined hallucination as "the condition of being made clear."

What He Was Going to Say.

Young Mr. Goldsmith, who is a clerk in one of our dry goods stores upon a fair salary, and who has for some time been paying attention to a young lady whose wealth and, when father is worth forty thousand dollars, made up his mind last week that he would finally settle the question of her regard for him. Thursday evening he arrayed himself in his most prepossessing garments, and omitting his supper from excess of sunshine and total loss of appetite, he repaired to the barber's shop, for the purpose of acquiring that smoothness of face so much admired by his young lady.

"Now," said young Mr. Goldsmith to himself, "it will be as excellent opportunity to think up something to say while I'm being shaved," and he took his seat in the chair, elevated his head, closed his eyes, and put his thoughts into reflective order. He said to himself:

"I want to begin with ——"

"Shave?" inquired the knight of the razor.

"Of course," said young Mr. Goldsmith, somewhat tartly, opening his eyes, "you don't suppose I came in to get a tooth pulled, do you?"

The barber smiled in a soft tone, and proceeded with the work, while young Mr. Goldsmith closed his eyes again, and resumed his musing:

"I'll begin by saying that she cannot be insensible to the fact that her ——"

"Razor pull?" broke in the artist, as he gave an upward stroke under the chin.

"No!" replied young Mr. Goldsmith, crossly. "That her charms have won for her a place in my affections that no amount of ——"

"Pimples?" inquired the barber, as young Mr. Goldsmith winced under the razor; "did I nip a pimple?"

"Go ahead!" said the young man, shortly, and relapsed into: "— That no amount of adversity can ever eradicate. I have longed to sit and drink ——"

"Bay rum?"

Young Mr. Goldsmith shook his head, with a wrathful feeling in his breast that bedeviled the barber no good, and continued: "— And drink in the love that I am certain she bears for me. Then I will kind of lead on until I have my ——"

"Hair cut?" interrupted the barber, unconscious of the mischief he was doing. A malevolent glare from his cue loomer answered his question in the negative.

"— Until I have my points well stated," continued young Mr. Goldsmith, to himself, "and then I will conclude by saying—and now, dearest Ada, will you have ——"

"Any oil?" said the barber, pausing with the bottle in hand.

And then the other customers were horrified at seeing a young man shoot out of the chair, clutch the barber by the nack, and break the oil bottle over his head, and then, as he backed the terrified razor-manipulator against the wall, they heard him scream, in a passion-torn voice:

"You miserable apology for a phonograph, I don't want any oil, any shampoo, any pumatum, any cosmetic, any cigars—any—anything—a-way!"

And young Mr. Goldsmith, grabbing his coat and hat, tore out of the door and up the street, gritting his teeth so hard that his starched collar, gold fillings, and entirely unlaced the nerves of an elderly woman on the opposite side of the street. He didn't propose that evening.—*Rockland Courier.*

The Standing Committees of the House.

The standing committees of the National House of Representatives were announced by the Speaker, on the 11th, as follows:

Elections—Spencer, Manning, Stevens, Speer, Hemphill, Bland, Bridgham, Maxey, Flaherty, Kiefer, Camp, Chittin, Field, Overton, Weaver.

Ways and Means—Morrison, Wood, Tucker, Gibson, Phelps, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton, Hewitt, Kelley, Conger, Eyre, Dorsey.

Appropriations—Atkins, Blount, Singleton, Forney, Hatcher, Lounsbury, Leah, Chilcadain, Fort, Price, Cabell.

Banking and Currency—Buckner, Ellis, Clark, Dickey, Ellis, Martin, Wellborn, Hatcher, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Public Lands—Hanna, Ellis, Rice, Kenna, Morrison, Thomas, Turner, Aiken, Heal, Bennett, Hatch, Gibson, Hubbard, Anderson, Townsend of Illinois.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Converse, Wright, Steele, McMahon, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Pacific Railroads—Frye, Hoar, Forney, Yocum, Hubbard, Hanna, Cox, Bridgham, Cannon, Rice, Kelley, Singleton (Ill.), Slocum, Hendrix, Caldwell, Hammond, Singleton.

District of Columbia—Hinton, Hankle, Bouck, Cox, Morgan, Sandford, Klotz, Neal, James Hoffman, Myers, Hill.

Judiciary—Hoar, Culberson, Hunt, Reese, Ryan, Herbert, Lamar, Hammond, Lapham, Hendrick, Reed, Mahoney, Williams, Willcox.

War Claims—Rainey, Robertson, Wright, Bell, Thompson, Simonton, Carpenter, Perdon, Tyler, Rayal, Russell.

Revolutionary Pensions—Dibrell, Haynes, Tillman, Simonton, Hutchinson, Chalmers, Johnston, Oscar Turner, Moore, Kitts, Hunt, Rice—The Speaker, Stephens, Blackburn, Garfield, Frye.

Reform in Civil Service—Hostetler, Graves, Rogers, Hammond, Hanback, Converse, Hammond, Hayes, Harriston, Butterworth, Hiscock.

Expenditures in the War Department—Bell, Hanback, Cutler, Hayden, Blackburn, Electoral Count —Lamberty, Dunn, Reed, Tompkins, Yocum, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Hewitt, Lowe, Hiscock, Cox, Hiscock, Morrison, Cook, Kelley, Singleton (Ill.), Slocum, Hendrix, Caldwell, Hammond, Singleton.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Hinton, Hankle, Bouck, Cox, Morgan, Sandford, Klotz, Neal, James Hoffman, Myers, Hill.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Wheeler, Hanback, Cutler, Hayden, Blackburn, Electoral Count —Lamberty, Dunn, Reed, Tompkins, Yocum, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures in the Post-Office Department—Converse, Wright, Steele, McMahon, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures in the State Department—Hostetler, Graves, Rogers, Hammond, Hanback, Converse, Hammond, Hayes, Harriston, Butterworth, Hiscock.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Morrison, Forney, Buckner, Beagan, Hill, Quarles, Pitt, Price, Cabell.

Expenditures in War Department—Blackburn, Hall, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Expenditures in Public Buildings—Bowler, Hall, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Morrison, Forney, Buckner, Beagan, Hill, Quarles, Pitt, Price, Cabell.

Expenditures of War Department—Blackburn, Hall, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Expenditures of Interior Department—Wheeler, Hanback, Cutler, Hayden, Blackburn, Electoral Count —Lamberty, Dunn, Reed, Tompkins, Yocum, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures of Post-Office Department—Converse, Wright, Steele, McMahon, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures of State Department—Hostetler, Graves, Rogers, Hammond, Hanback, Converse, Hammond, Hayes, Harriston, Butterworth, Hiscock.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Morrison, Forney, Buckner, Beagan, Hill, Quarles, Pitt, Price, Cabell.

Expenditures of War Department—Blackburn, Hall, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Expenditures of Public Buildings—Bowler, Hall, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Morrison, Forney, Buckner, Beagan, Hill, Quarles, Pitt, Price, Cabell.

Expenditures of War Department—Blackburn, Hall, Lowe, Neal, Bell, Reagan, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crosby.

Expenditures of Interior Department—Wheeler, Hanback, Cutler, Hayden, Blackburn, Electoral Count —Lamberty, Dunn, Reed, Tompkins, Yocum, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures of Post-Office Department—Converse, Wright, Steele, McMahon, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Hall.

Expenditures of State Department—Hostetler, Graves, Rogers, Hammond, Hanback, Converse, Hammond, Hayes, Harriston, Butterworth, Hiscock

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APR. 29, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Grant and Tilden the Leading Candidates.

The New York *Times* of Thursday publishes reports from 170 of its correspondents, in every state of the Union, showing the condition of the public feeling in each relative to candidates for President in 1880. Its correspondents were some time ago instructed to carefully investigate the feeling in each party; and report the results. The returns thus gathered show that the Republicans of the Union are at present overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, and believe that, if he is nominated, his election will surely follow. The Democrats are hardly anywhere in *favor* of Tilden, but almost everywhere they expect him to be the nominee, and will vote for his nomination. Out of 157 points heard from, Gen. Grant is the favorite in 130, Blaine in ten, and the rest divided. The Democrats in 98 of the 157 places prefer Tilden. Thurman has 23 districts, Hayard 11, and Hendricks and Hancock the rest. These reports, prepared with unusual care and wholly devoid of sensationalism as they are, indicate that, if the Democratic convention were to be held to-day, Tilden would receive the solid votes of twenty-one of the thirty-eight states; and that, if the Republican nomination was made to-day, Gen. Grant would receive the votes of all the states except four or possibly five; and Blaine would receive the votes of four.

Gen. Grant is the first and the enthusiastic choice of *all* the southern states. He is the strongest in all the northern states, according to these reports, except Maine, California, Nevada, and Oregon. If Grant is not nominated, however, Blaine is the second choice in most of the northern states. In the southern states no second choice is mentioned. The following quotations from the *Times'* summary show the preponderance of Republican sentiment in the northern states:

Maine—"A majority of the Republicans favor of the nomination of Blaine."

New Hampshire—"The Republican leaders and masses are almost unanimous for Grant."

Vermont—"Gen. Grant, beyond question, is the first choice of the Vermont Republicans."

Massachusetts—"Amid all uncertainty, the names of Grant and Tilden stand forth most conspicuously."

Rhode Island—"Grant is the first choice of the Republicans of the little state, and Blaine is the second."

Connecticut—"Grant is mentioned first."

New York—"In no state is the sentiment of the Republicans more clear, pronounced, and unmistakable for Grant."

New Jersey—"The weight of Republican opinion is in favor of Grant."

Pennsylvania—"Grant stands easily first.

Ohio—"Each party feels, after all that it has but one name to conjure with—Grant for the Republicans and Tilden for the Democrats."

Michigan—"The local liking for Senator Chandler has been greatly strengthened by his outspoken condemnation of the southern schemes, but among all classes there are found ardent supporters of Grant, and his hold upon the people of the state is growing."

Indiana—"Gen. Grant is undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans of every part of state.

Illinois—"Gen. Grant is uppermost in the minds of the Republicans of Illinois."

Iowa—"A strong feeling that the country needs a third term of Grant has been at work upon the minds of the Iowa Republicans. Blaine is very popular out there, but the drift of the party preference is for Grant."

Wisconsin—"The Republicans of the State put their trust in Grant."

Kansas—"It is clear that any full expression of opinion would be in favor of Grant."

Nebraska—"The Republicans are everywhere undoubtedly for Grant."

Minnesota—"Among the Republicans there is no room for doubt that if the choice were to be made at once Geo. Grant's name would be the only one mentioned."

Colorado—"Three-fourths of the Republicans are for Grant—the rest are for Blaine."

California—"Blaine's position on the anti-Chinese bill endeared him to the Californian heart, and his name is now the highest in favor with Republicans; but Gen. Grant is so nearly even with him that circumstances may turn the scale."

Oregon—"A large majority of the party would prefer Blaine."

Of course we are not in any way or degree responsible for the estimate of the *Times*, and cannot vouch for their correctness; though we presume them to be generally correct, inasmuch as they substantially agree with the information obtained from other sources. We think it therefore safe to conclude that Gen. Grant is at present the unmistakable first choice of the Republican party for President in 1880, and that Tilden is at present the most confident expectation of the Democratic party for President in 1880, though Tilden never was, and is not now, the *choice* of anybody. With the Republicans, at present, Blaine is the second choice of the majority; and Thurman the second choice of the Democrats. Who will be first and second choice next year time will tell. The first choice and successful man in each party next year may or may not be their present first.—*Post and Tribune.*

Notes and Nudges.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

BY JIMCHAX.

—Your candidate I cannot be—if I want to.—*B. Butler.*

—Wonder if Congressman Hurd's Hurd from Cincinnati?

—When a man is in a pack of trouble he likes to have it come to pint as soon as possible.

—An exchange speaks of them as ex rebel soldiers. They are rebel ex soldiers, permit us to observe.

—Cato says the first virtue is to restrain the tongue. Well, now, that's so—"while you're talking."

—We'll wager a suit of clothes that the time will come when no decent loyal northern man will suceringly allude to the "bloody shirt."

—The pen is mightier than the sword; but a pair of good legs on a saw dust walking course will make more money than the mightiest pen.

—A Republican that isn't a "stalwart" Republican to-day hust have an awful weakness in his back; and several vacant rooms to rent in his upper story.

—More than half of the inhabitants of Italy, can neither read or write. What overwhelming Democratic majorities they must have in that country!

—Chapin says that impatience Aries the blood sooner than age or sorrow. True, perhaps, but look at Tilden, shriveled and by impatience and age and sorrow.

—The Republican Greenbacker begins to pull the cotton out of his ear. Just as soon as he gets it out there will be a flea put in that ear. And it will be labeled "1880."

—Congressman Hurd is said to be a long-headed chap. Judging from his recent speech in Congress we'll bet his ears will come together on top, no matter how long his head is.

—Sending a milk and water man to Congress nowa-days is too much like putting a piece of white chalk in the hammer of a flint-lock musket, or knocking down a mad bull with a wet rag.

—Next time I catch a rattlesnake in my door yard I'll jerk his fangs out and then let him rattle, if he wants to. Ought to have done it before—blast the old serpent!—*Uncle Sam.* Yes, that's so, uncle.

—It was a philosopher that said "the that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy." But this don't hit me, I *did* want it, or I shouldn't have offered what I did for it.—*S. J. Tilden.*

—If Mrs. Brooks wants to make a butter scalp of Samson she can find plenty of suitable material. Mr. Samson was a very strong man, but Mrs. Brooks can do the subject justice if she will set herself about it.

—A Mississippi paper says the "d—d Yanks have found out by this time that we were not put down to *stay* down." If you had received all of the "yanks" you deserved you would have been put up to *stay up* years ago.

—There are upwards of 10,000,000 cows in the United States. Allowing ten minutes for milking one of them it would take over 190 years for one hired man to milk all of them. But, then, when a mad has a good stool to sit on and nothing else to do don't mind it.

—In 1880 every Union soldier will be called upon to do one of two things. He will either cast his ballot in the same direction that he sent his bullet or vote against the side on which he fought. It is well enough to begin to game these baldheaded facts right square in the face now.

On the 14th, while the Czar of Russia was taking his morning walk, an assassin fired at him five times with a revolver; but, fortunately, none of the shots took effect. The assassin was promptly arrested, and his trial will doubtless develop the motive of his crime. It is probable that it will prove to be inspired by politics—perhaps by the Nihilists. Within the last year or two, there have been a number of attempts to regicide by members of factions or parties allied to the German Socialists. The Nihilists of Russia have been guilty recently of a number of political assassinations and attempted assassinations of government officials; but the Czar has been so universally and so well beloved by the people that his life was not considered particularly threatened. The Emperor of Germany however, is also greatly and deservedly loved by his people; yet twice have Socialist assassins attempted his life within a short time.

The Louisville *Journal* says "no Republican was ever known to desire a Northern State to be represented by a negro. That is one of the many peculiarties of Republican philanthropy." But, if in any Northern State the negroes were in a majority, as they are in some of the Southern, they would be likely to have a representation. That is a Northern peculiarity.—*Boston Harbor.*

Two darkies were taunting their courage. "I isn't 'feared o' nothin', I isn't," said one. "Den, Sam, I reckon you isn't 'feared to loan me a dollar?" "No Julus, I isn't 'feared to loan you a dollah, but I does hate to part wid an ole fren' forebber."

Americans traveling abroad complain that the only news from the United States which finds its way into the columns of the press of foreign countries is of a criminal nature. And, as a consequence, foreigners, expect the more intellinent class, have a very erroneous idea of the civilization of the new world. In European countries scandels and crimes are mentioned only in the court calendar, and then very briefly. In America the meanest tramp that is choked to death by a legal hatter has a column telegraphed all over the country—just how often he kicked, and the words he uttered, and the crazy acts of the mob which gathered upon such occasions. There is good reason to believe that the publicity given to crime by American news apers has done much to foster it.

Ex Secretary Belknap is in Washington as agent for a letter stamp.

In France, Queen Victoria was the Duchess of Kent. In Italy, she is the Countess of Balmoral. Isn't a party with so many aliases generally found to be carrying jimmies and skeleton keys?

One thousand Bonapartists dined in honor of the recent 23d birthday of the Prince Imperial, and the speeches expressed confidence of his ultimate reign in France.

The Republican revival is booming at such a rate that even the Cincinnati *Gazette*, right on the ground, cannot tell whether the Republican majority of Ohio is to be 50,000 or 100,000 next fall.

When the Confederates turned out the Senate officials who had served faithfully and efficiently for years to make room for raw Democrats, and ex rebels at that, who never had any experience in the offices to which they were appointed, the people were made acquainted with the kind of civil service reform the Democratic party believes in.

The day is coming when the Southerners will regret that they persecuted the negroes and drove them from the South to till the soil and increase the wealth of other States.

It is said that Paris contains but a fraction less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, and 200,000 less men than women. French wars have thinned the former out very considerably.

The Second Adventists have fixed upon the 11th day of July next as the day on which terrestrial affairs will be permanently wound up. Let us be grateful for one more Fourth of July.

At Brooklyn, N Y., a few days ago, a young lady was tripped by some mischievous boys, who had strung a wire athwart the sidewalk, and has since died from the effects of the "accident."

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the central tier of

Townships of Michigan in which these lands are found.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of over TEN THOUSAND PIONEER FARMERS, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 100,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Burn house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-ly

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoi. June 8, 1875.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times to size and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regard sizes AT ONCE, while order stor odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
Room 10 arina Block,
Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cash and trimming done on short notice. 3-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoi, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meats of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. Bradley

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman wil receive prompt attention. (28)

Established 1875,

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'ng Co., Norwich, Ct.
N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich.,
Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Barnard, Mich.

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

The Echo, the Weekly edition of The Evening News, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. The Farmer is well known as a standard Agricultural journal, and was never better than it is to-day.

$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included—just the cost of the white paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. Offer good for 30 days only. Direct all orders to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

ACCORDING to a New York dispatch of the 7th, the New York *World* had instructed its reporter to prosecute the shyster who procured what purported to be a decree from a Wisconsin Court, divorcing him from a supposititious wife, under that provision of the law of New York, which makes the prescribing of a legal paper of the character and in the manner described forgery in the third degree, and punishes the offender by sentence to the State Prison for from one to five years. It was also stated that Judge Wentworth has offered to go to New York at any time as a witness to establish the forgery.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that the lands of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., are properly exempt from taxation.

NEWS, thought to be reliable, was received at Wichita, Kan., on the 8th, that the Cheyenne Indians were on the warpath. They had stolen away from camp and started in the direction of Western Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer, who went to remonstrate, were ordered to leave.

ON the 9th, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 10-40 bonds of 1864, principal and interest payable on the 9th of July.

THE business failures in Chicago during the month of March numbered fifteen, with liabilities aggregating $471,703, and assets amounting to $342,950.

A DISPATCH was received at San Francisco, on the 9th, from the white inhabitants of Sitka, praying the President for protection against an anticipated attack by the Indians.

JOHN P. PHAIR, who had been three times reprieved since the murder was committed, four years ago, was hung at the State Penitentiary at Windsor, Vt., on the 10th.

THE Fidelity Savings Bank building, the Fidelity Safe Deposit Vaults and Hoyle's Theater, property in Chicago belonging to the estate of the defunct Fidelity Savings Institution of that city, were sold at auction by the Receiver, on the 10th, for $182,000.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 10th says the authorities there had resolved to quarantine for twenty days all vessels arriving from West Indian ports, the Gulf of Mexico south of Texas, and South America, after May 1, to prevent the introduction of yellow fever.

ON the 10th, at the Cleveland (Ohio) Rolling Mills, a bar of iron being run through the rollers caught a small boy standing near in its fiery embrace, and literally burned his body in two.

NEAR Minyah, D. T., on the 10th, seven Indians attacked Sergt Kennedy and his escort. The latter was killed and Sergt Kennedy was badly wounded. The scene of the killing was about forty-five miles from Fort Keogh. Sergt'k. was lately the signal observer at Deadwood.

DURING a recent thunder-storm at Calcasa, a tower of large size exploded with a loud report. Two bushels of fragments were secured.

THE National Executive Committee of the Colored Emigration Society have recently adopted resolutions asking Government aid, through the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, for the destitute colored emigrants arriving at St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi River.

PROF. KING, the aeronaut, says he will make an attempt, within a few months, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

THE Providence Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Providence, Pa., suspended, on the 12th, being unable to meet its obligations after having taken advantage of the sixty-days' law. Liabilities, $75,000; nominal assets, $100,000.

ON the 12th, at St. Louis, Mo., E. H. Brown, the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refused to produce certain telegrams before the Grand Jury, and was ordered into the custody of the City Marshall, for contempt.

PETER SNELL, a sailor, who was bitten, some weeks before, by a supposed mad dog, died, at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 12th, from hydrophobia.

THE recent prairie fires in Dakota came very near destroying Forts Stevenson and Lincoln. In each case the garrison turned out and worked vigorously to turn the flames.

Personal and Political.

MUNICIPAL elections were held in Ohio on the 7th. In Cincinnati, Jacob, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority. Columbus also elected a Republican Mayor by 1,700 majority. Sandusky elected a Democratic Mayor by over 900 majority, and Toledo a Democratic Mayor by about 1,500 majority. The entire National ticket, with the possible exception of Police Judge, was elected in Toledo, by about 400 to 500 majority.

THE returns from the election in Michigan, received on the morning of the 8th, indicated the election of the Republican State ticket, headed by Cambell for Judge of the Supreme Court, by about 10,000 majority.

ON the 7th, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Cairo first-batch Whisky-Ring cases. Defendants testified against themselves and their associates, and were thereby released from fines and penalties assessed for crooked practices, as well as immunity from criminal punishment; pleading that they were promised such immunity and release by the District Attorney. The Court sat down upon this plea, holding that the District Attorney had no authority to make such promise, thus reversing the decree in the Court below, where it was held that it had.

THE Iowa State Central National Greenback Committee have called a State Convention, to meet in Des Moines, on the 25th of May.

IN Albany, N. Y., on the 8th, the Democrats elected ten, the Democrats and Nationals twenty-one, and the Republicans four Supervisors. John Guttman (Dem.) was re-elected Justice of the Justices' Court, by 3,000 majority.

A CINCINNATI dispatch of the 8th states that out of twenty-seven towns in Ohio from which returns had been received, the Republicans had carried seventeen, the Democrats seven, and the Independents three.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) has elected G. M. Kesley (Greenback) Mayor. The Republicans elected the Treasurer and four out of six Aldermen.

THE Democratic Members of the National House of Representatives met in caucus, on the afternoon of the 9th, and adopted a resolution that the House will hereafter meet on Mondays, so as to allow the introduction of general legislation.

THE New Jersey municipal elections occurred, on the 9th. New Brunswick and Princeton went Republican; Railway elected a Democratic Mayor over the present incumbent; Hoboken elected a Republican Mayor by a Democratic Water Commissioner. The vote in Jersey City shows gains from the Republicans in all the boards of local government.

THE Mormon Conference at Salt Lake closed on the 9th. John Taylor was re-elected President of the Twelve Apostles, but no successor to Brigham Young as President of the Church was chosen.

THE United States Senate decided, on the 9th, by a vote of 35 to 28, that Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire, was entitled to a seat in that body by virtue of appointment of the Governor. Mr. Bell was consequently sworn in to fill the vacancy from that State.

THE Massechusetts House of Representatives has rejected a bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. A bill to give women the right to vote for members of School Committees was passed.

THE Kentucky State Republican Convention was held, in Louisville, on the 10th. The following nominations were made: Governor, Walter Evans; Lieutenant-Governor, D. S. Deming; Attorney-General, W. O. Bradley; Treasurer, Richard E. Stall; Auditor, John A. Williamson; Register, M. O'Donnell; Superintendent, M. McIntyre. The resolutions affirm the platform adopted in Cincinnati, in 1876; favor the education of the people of the State; advise the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution; condemn the Democratic mismanagement of State affairs, etc., etc.

THE Republican Senators met in caucus at Washington, on the afternoon of the 11th, and, after a full discussion, agreed to make every possible effort to defeat the passage of the Army Appropriation bill as it came from the House, for the reason mainly that the enactment of the sixth section would prevent the use of the posse comitatus on election days for the execution of civil processes of any and all descriptions issued by the authority of the United States. This was the position taken by ex-Secy Robeson in his recent speech in the House. The caucus also unanimously agreed to disregard the position taken by Mr. Garfield, that the legislation would be acceptable if presented as a separate measure.

SENATOR WINDOM has been chosen President; E. M. McPherson, Treasurer, and Prof. Richard Greener, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Emigration Aid Society. Arrangements will be completed for perfecting local organizations. The officers of the association stated, on the 12th, that their appeals for aid had met with favorable responses from philanthropic persons North and South, irrespective of party.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR, a son of the late President Taylor, and a Confederate General of renown, died in the City of New York, on the 12th.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM, a former Member of Congress from Connecticut, died at his residence, in Hartford, on the 12th.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 7th, information had been received that the Khedive of Egypt had announced that he had tired of Franco-Anglo financial schemes, and would hereafter manage his finances to suit himself. Wilson, the English Minister, and Dellignieres, the French Minister, had been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed under the Presidency of Cherif Pasha, composed exclusively of natives.

EDWARD CLARK, a distinguished London civil engineer and contractor, died, on the 7th, for $3,800,000.

THE finderpest has made its appearance among the cattle with the British army in Afghanistan, and threatens to seriously embarrass the commissariat.

THE Cardinal Vicar of the Pope has issued a written notice for publication, in which he complains bitterly of the establishment of foreign Protestant schools almost under the shadow of the Vatican, and asks for liberal contributions for the increase and improvement of Catholic schools.

FURTHER advices were received from Cape Town, on the evening of the 8th, which announced another disaster suffered by the British forces in South Africa. About 4,000 Zulus had attacked a company of the Eighteenth Regiment, which was convoying a wagon train intended for the relief of Col. Pearson, and killed all but five men of the 104 of which it was composed.

THE steamer Surbiton left New York for Rotterdam on the 18th of February. She has just arrived at her destination, and nothing has been heard of her. She is believed to have foundered.

ENGLAND and France have each dispatched agents to Egypt on a mission of friendship of the Khedive as explanation of recent events.

A DEADLY sporadic fever prevails at Cuma Plaines, Morocco, and is attacking natives and Europeans alike.

NEWS was received in London, on the 8th, of another disaster to British arms in South Africa. It appears that Col. Pearson, who for some time had been beleaguered at Eksowe, and had to choose between death by starvation and an attempt to cut his way through the surrounding Zulus, adopted the latter alternative and made a sortie. The result was that the sortie party was repulsed, and that nearly all the participating troops were killed. The situation of Col. Pearson was considered extremely critical, and it was believed that King Cetewayo would attack and destroy his command, and then destroy the reinforcing regiments in detail.

THERE were numerous labor riots in the Durham colliery district, on the 8th, and many of the iron works closed, the managers having left because of fear of bodily harm. An extra police force was sent to the different collieries to protect the non-strikers.

ON the 9th, the Paris *Patrie* announced the betrothal of King Alfonso, of Spain, to the Archduchess Maria, of Austria. It was stated that the marriage would take place in July.

THE Russian Revolutionary Committee has sent letters to all the Imperial dignitaries at St. Petersburg, saying that, while they do not intend to attack the Czar, they will kill his officers, especially the heads of the Police Department, so long as the condition and treatment of the political prisoners remains unameliorated.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 10th, 1,040 Nihilists had been already arrested in Finnland. The police there had received a letter announcing that the murderer of Gen. Kropotkin had arrived in New York.

THE points in dispute between Turkey and Austria have been settled, by granting permission to the latter to occupy three points on the River Loon, in the outskirts of Novi Bazar, and commanding the three only practicable crossing places.

A REPORT prevailed in London, on the 10th, that England and France had decided to demand of the Sultan the deposition of the Khedive of Egypt.

ON the 10th, the German Government authorized the official denial of the report that it intended to increase the volume of silver currency.

CARL BECK, the German poet, died on the 11th.

AN attempt was made, on the 11th, to assassinate the Governor of Kieff.

THE corpse of a student was recently found near the Cathedral, in Kasan, labeled "Sentenced to death, as a traitor, by the Socialistic Revolutionary Committee."

NINE persons were killed and twenty-five injured, on the 11th, through an accident to the Moscow mail train.

A SEVERITIES disaster of the 11th says the loss of life by the late inundation had been found to be seventy-seven, instead of 2,000 as first reported.

A PARIS dispatch of the 12th says the Metzeray affair had been arranged, and that the French military force in possession had the new rules provide for the appointment of Select Committees, on the Census, Reform of the Civil Service, the Law Respecting the Ascertainment and Declaration of the Presidential Election, the Prevention of Epidemic Diseases, Ventilation of the Hall, Causes of the Depression of Labor, and also to increase the committee membership as follows: Enrolled Bills to seven; Coinage to eleven; Ways and Means to thirteen; Agriculture, Judiciary, Elections, Commerce and Appropriations to fifteen each; that the Committee on Commerce shall have the same privilege to report bills making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors that is awarded to the Committee on Appropriations in reporting general Appropriation bills; forbidding the reprinting of the bills of one Congress when introduced in another Congress; giving to the Committees on Banking and Currency, Coinage and Ways and Means power to report at any time, and authorizing the majority to fix a day for the consideration of any public bill reported by one of these committees; providing that the morning hour shall not be dispensed with on any day for any purpose, except by a two-thirds vote; that the rules regulating the examination of witnesses in the House and the Committee of the Whole shall be changed so that the practice of making it in those members desiring to speak is proper, in order to facilitate the reading of the evidence to the wishes of members; but that it shall not be read unless it is called for by members absolutely by his list, but shall exercise a wise and just discretion.

THE New Hampshire Senatorial case was further considered in the Senate, on the 10th, and the question was finally passed, by 28—declaring Mr. Bell entitled to the seat by virtue of appointment by the Governor. A resolution to adjourn until the 14th was rejected by yeas 27, nays 34. The legislative organization bill was taken up by the House, in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was agreed to repealing the sections providing for the holding of elections at the national and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions, "to issue immediately, in payment thereof, out of the ten millions of legal-tender currency now in the Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, such amount of such fractional currency may be redeemed by any class of pensioners, as the Secretary may deem best." The legislative appropriation bill was taken up by the House, in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was agreed to appropriating $1,000 for the expenses of the Electoral Commission. A resolution to adjourn until the 14th was rejected by yeas 27, nays 34. The legislative appropriation

E. S. PIERCE'S
Great Wardrobe,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Cheire and varied stock Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED

SPECIALTIES:

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,
CHARLEVOIX.

That Bridge Tax.

Smith, of the Charlevoix *Sentinel*, sends up his little yell of victory, and with the characteristic modesty for which he is noted, takes unto himself much credit for the result of the vote on the bridge question in Charlevoix county. He has assumed from the outset that the bridge bonds were legal, and *must be paid*, but dishonestly ignoring his duty as a county journalist, he has studiously avoided any reference to the methods used to hasten the payment of those illegal bonds upon the people. Every communication relative to the origin of this iniquitous scheme which might affect the vote thereon, has been suppressed, and if the result is at all attributable to Smith and the *Sentinel*, it has been accomplished only by the most persistent misrepresentation, and because parties familiar with the true inwardness of the scheme have been denied a hearing through the columns of of their county paper. With a view of bringing the matter before the people, notwithstanding Smith assumes the question as forever settled, we ask permission to occupy a small space to your paper in behalf of the almost unanimous vote against this project in the eastern part of this county.

First, The resolution as presented to the Board was for an appropriation of $1,500, and the vote stood six, to five against—not a two-thirds majority as required by law, and consequently illegal.

Second, The bonds were issued calling for $4,541.66, principal and interest.

Third, E. H. Green, the present Chairman of the Board, in every instance involving a money appropriation by the county, be it ever so small, has never hesitated to declare it lost unless sustained by a two thirds majority. This same Hon E. H. Green and other "virtuous denizens of Charlevoix" issued and negotiated these bonds knowing them to be illegal, and have persistently labored to make the people believe that since they have been issued and sold, that we *must pay them*, using their clapsaddle, the *Sentinel*, as a mouth-piece.

The editor of said *Sentinel* has been a faithful servant, and closed his columns against those who desired that the people might know the facts in the matter of the bridge tax, and constantly held before the voters that it was boy's play, dishonorable, repudiation, &c., to vote against said tax, as the bonds were issued and must be paid, but forgot to tell them who might possibly pay them in the end. After the vote was taken under these circumstances, and a majority found to be in favor of paying said bonds, in his usual *ungentlemanly* and *cowardly* manner, he devotes a column of his *invaluable* paper to abusing us.

Smith, please look that column over, and in your next issue be a man for once in your life, and tell your readers just how many false statements you *did* make in that "one column" of editorial abuse. In regard to the ring, its existence and workings will be demonstrated in due time, for the end is not not yet. More anon.

W. C. NILES.
J. E. DARRAH.

Editor *Sentinel* please copy.—*Record*

The above joint stock production is a marvel of effrontery and falsehood. In regard to the legality of the bridge bonds, our opinion from the first has run parallel with those of Messrs. Niles and Darrah. We believed, and so did they, that the action of the Board in issuing the bonds was legal. Orvis D. Wood, the Supervisor from Norwood, was as uncompromising an enemy of the bridge scheme as either Messrs. Niles or Darrah, and he, as Chairman of the Board, declared the vote on the bridge question *carried*, by a majority vote. Why did not Mr. Niles arise and appeal, or raise the point of a two-thirds vote being necessary? He did not but yielded to the decision. There was not a member of the Board that raised the point of illegality until after the *bonds were issued!*

The point raised that the amount authorized was $3,500 instead of $4,541.66 is weak. The Board authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of $3,500 *bearing interest*. Does Mr. Niles suppose for a moment that bonds bearing *no* interest could be negotiated?

The bonds were issued by authority of the Board of Supervisors, without protest by any member thereof (because of any alleged illegality,) and then we said they must be paid, and the people at the polls expressed the same sentiment.

These two persons, one puffed up by the mightiness of his egotism, and the other by the possession of a magnificent constituency of nineteen voters, say that we have denied them a hearing, and suppressed communications from that side. This statement is a good square, unalloyed LIE! Neither Mr. Niles, Mr. Darrah, nor any other person representing that side of the bridge question, have ever addressed a communication to the SENTINEL or its editor upon that subject, nor have they ever verbally asked for space in our columns.

We have *not* misrepresented the question. The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors were published from the records, and of their legality the people are as capable of judging as we. We only held that, the bonds having been issued and negotiated, it was "boys play" to submit it to a popular vote, and so it was.

These two petty Jacobins, buried up in the belief of their eminent superiority over the balance of God's creatures, have attempted to carry Charlevoix county by storm, and being thwarted at every turn, cry out in the intensity of their anger and chagrin. Remember gentlemen that the sun does not set within the narrow scope of your vision, and that outside of Springvale and Melrose humanity exists, and the world moves.

Instead of going to England to borrow money, the Canadians have recently been turning their attention to the United States. A 5 per cent. loan for the province of Quebec has been successfully negotiated in New York.

The Legislature has fixed the legal rate of interest in this State at six per cent, but leaves the rate on contracts unlimited, repeals the usury penalties, and re-enacts the section relating to interest computed upon over-due interests.

New Jersey responds to Ohio and Michigan. The municipal elections in that state, on the 9th, put the Republicans in possession of nearly all the leading towns, and gave them handsome gains over previous elections.

The Legislative correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, at Lansing, thinks that the progress in disposing of legislation is not such as to give any hope of a speedy adjournment. He says: "No one looks for the closing of the session much before the 1st of June."

FOR SALE—One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon—Known as the Pearl property, will be sold for $400.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

The Death-Rate of.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of little being increased every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands loose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted and a large bill a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in existence. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 900,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

To Rent.

The County Poor Farm, with twenty-six acres improvement. Apply to
WM BLACK,
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, April 22, 1879.

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good barn, &c., and other appurtenances situate thereon. Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to
E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich

Village Property for Sale.

I will sell one of the best business sites in the village corporation of Charlevoix on reasonable terms.
NELSON AINSLIE.
April 22, 1879.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Location desirable. Terms easy.
WALTER MANNAY.
April 22, 1879.

DAVID PARISH
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., &c. Orders left at the store of Chaddock & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

53 DR. L. LEWIS.

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of M. J. STOCKMAN and see his

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb 18, 1879 BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

Mar. 4, 1878.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix, Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

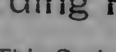
Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.



Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. To apply from or to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of See & Washburn will please call and settle, as I am closing up the business of the firm.
Byron See,
Charlevoix, Feb. 18, 1879.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership lately existing between Aurelius Chaddock, and H. W. Willard, under the firm name of Chaddock & Willard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm, except those for drugs and medical attendance, are to be paid to the said Aurelius Chaddock. All other debts may be paid to either of the retiring partners.

Dated, South Arm, March 10, 1879.
AURELIUS CHADDOCK.
H. W. WILLARD.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mudge, and Margaret Mudge his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Costar, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 511, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Costar to Eliza J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 474, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879 at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of Thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of Section twenty-six, (26) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1879.
ELIZA J. FRENCH,
Assignee
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 22d, 1879, at one o'clock, p. m.
ELIZA J. FRENCH, Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 22th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day subject to all encumbrances by mortgage, or otherwise existing at the time of death of said deceased, or at the time of sale) the following described real estate, to wit: The North-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres more or less. The North east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Lot No. three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, and Block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the corded plat thereof. All the above lands are situated in the Township of Charlevoix county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN
Administrator
Dated this 18th day of March, 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 19th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Campbell, Bahama Campbell, May Campbell and Adelaide Lamy, Minors. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Benjamin W. Rice, praying for the appointment of a guardian of said Minors. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 16th day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate,
(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-bay-aw-ne-quot, Minor.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said John Ogaw-bay-aw-ne-quot, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the north east quarter of twenty Section four (24) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

Charlevoix Sentinel

April 30, 1878

to

April 22, 1879

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 1. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., April, 30, 1878. Whole No., 468

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many-stores-in-one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH,

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 mo	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2 25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14 00
¼ column.	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.25	14.00	20.00
½ "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SPE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILZER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible M. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month. W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A R, UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 114 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	6 & 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel,	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	44
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	6 to 8

SIXTEEN blessed little babies were born in Charlevoix during 1877.

A. G. ALDRICH has raised his house about two feet, greatly improving it in appearance.

ALL supervisors are to ascertain, during the present year, the amount of grain raised in their townships in 1877, order to get the total amount of crops of that year.

Boots and shoes as cheap as ever at See & Washburn's.

JUDGE Ramsdell, of Traverse City is in Ann Arbor posting himself up in University matters in order to fill his new position as counsel to the Board of Regents.

A good assortment of prints and dress goods at See & Washburn's.

SEE advertisement of Liscomb House, elsewhere. Mr. Liscomb is centrally located, and deserves a share of public patronage.

A number of subscriptions to the SENTINEL expired with last number, please call and renew. We are in need of the stamps.

IN MOSTUAM.—By. See's little feminine dog has departed this life, at an advanced age, after a life of usefulness. *Requiescat in pace.*

WANTED.—One first-class new milks cow. Any one having the same for sale, please call on or address immediately.

N. JARMAN,
Petoskey, Mich.

PERSONAL.—E. Carpenter went to Milwaukee on Badger State yesterday.

—Rev. W. L. Tilden, of Petoskey, was in Town Friday.

—Miss Sarah Inwood and Mrs. E. E. Fisher went to Cheboygan on the Menominee Friday.

THE BRIDGE.—Work is progressing rapidly on the superstructure of the new bridge, the piles of the upper guard pier having been driven, and as we write, they are driving the foundation piles. The iron for the superstructure is expected soon.

Our Candidate for Congress.

The Ninth Congressional District has been represented for nearly six years by a man who has not only faithfully and efficiently looked after the affairs of his constituency, but has proven himself a giant in an assembly where pigmies are notably conspicuous.

Jay A. Hubbell's ability is of an order that commands attention and brings results in any cause in which it is put forth, and his record does not need an apology. He is the one who, among the entire Michigan Congressional delegation, was selected as a member of the National Republican Committee, twice in succession.

His views upon National finances are eminently sound, and his utterances upon this question have had more influence in Congress than those of any other member of the House. The fact has been developed at Washington, and is very generally conceded that his financial scheme will be adopted before Congress adjourns, as his plan takes away, practically, every objection to and destroys the force of every argument against resumption, for the reason that resumption will immediately take place the moment this measure is adopted. It is an acknowledged fact that Secretary Sherman is indebted to him for every essential idea in the plan which he laid before the Senate Committee a short time ago, and which forms the basis of the measure under consideration by that committee, and soon to be introduced in that body.

Every consideration which can be named in connection with the interests of the District demand that Mr. Hubbell be continued as our representative. If it is a good rule that business men should give the preference to tried, trusty and experienced agents, it is a better one that public affairs should be intrusted to men who possess these requisites.

The only reason existing why Mr. Hubbell should be displaced is that sectional and personal ambition must be gratified, and the eloquent Generals and Colonels of the southern portion of the District given an opportunity to display their slumbering powers.

We are confident that Mr. Hubbell will again be the choice of the Republicans of this portion of the District.

Any parties having wood or bark on Pine Lake, will find sale for it by calling at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HOTEL AT BOYNE.—Geo. B. Thompson has the frame up of a hotel at the head of Pine Lake. The upright is 20x28, 18 feet high, and the wing 16x24, 16 feet high. He expects to have it completed this summer.

HAYES ELECTION.—The Township of Hayes elected the following officers on the 23d: Supervisor, Joel Weaver; Clerk, F. H. Burgess; Treasurer, Moses Cooper, Supt. of Schools, Levi House; School Inspector, Geo. O. Scott; Highway Commissioner, Alex McSana; Justice, Geo. Nada; Constables, Lorin Hamlin, Luman Scott, Wm. Smith, Garrett Ackert.

A. B. TURNER, of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, was tried at Petoskey, on Tuesday, on the charge of violating the game law by shooting pigeons on their nests. The jury acquitted him of the charge. It hardly seemed credible that a veteran sportsman, like Mr. Turner, would be guilty of the conduct charged, and we are glad to record his acquittal.

White woven corsets all sizes, only 50cts. The Best Corset sold in Charlevoix for the money.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

NEW FARM.—By reference to our list of real estate changes it will be seen that Reinhard Speidel has purchased of C. A. Crawford 456 acres of land adjoining the Burgess estate in the Township of Hayes. Mr. Speidel proposes to clear it up and make a farm of it.

NEW SOCIETY.—The young ladies of Charlevoix have organized a society to aid in the purchase of an organ for the M. E Church. It is a commendable object, and the society should receive encouragement.

$12,000!!

The Harbor Bill Passed the House--Charlevoix R. & O. B.

The River and Harbor Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 23d in which Charlevoix receives $12,000. The bill has yet to pass the Senate and receive the President's signature, of which there is little doubt.

Volume X., No. 1.

Something over nine years ago the SENTINEL timidly sent forth its first issue. From that time to this, with the exception of one issue, its weekly publication has been uninterrupted, and today it presents to its readers the first number of its tenth volume under the same management which almost a decade ago founded it.

We say it not boastingly, yet we say it, that the SENTINEL has since its first number been the right arm of the Pine Lake region, and in times past, when labor was needed more than now, it has struck many hard blows in the interest of Charlevoix county. It possesses testimonials of popular appreciation of its works, and its present firm establishment is a testimonial which is more substantial than all others, and testifies in unmistakable terms to public favor.

The type, presses and material of the SENTINEL belong to us; but its services, good words and watchful attention belong to the people who have watered its roots and nurtured it life until it is now able to bid the winds blow and the waves dash.

The SENTINEL thanks its patrons for what it has received at their hands, and steps out into the new volume upon solid footing, and with a clear sky overhead.

CHARLEVOIX AS A BUSINESS CENTER.—Daily it becomes more apparent that the area of country of which Charlevoix is the natural business center, is rapidly on the increase. Almost daily we meet strange vehicles and strange faces, which hail from adjoining towns and counties. It is becoming evident to all who reside within a radius of twenty miles to the south and south-east that Charlevoix is the most accessible point for them to do their marketing and buying, and advantageous in many other regards, and our merchants bear testimony to a growing trade from that locality. The section of country of which we speak is by far the most extensively developed of any which is tributary to this place, and is quite as naturally dependent upon Charlevoix for marketing facilities as any portion of the lake region.

In the past farmers have found it difficult to dispose of their grain here for cash, and the reasons have been obvious. The necessity has been observed, and will hereafter be supplied. This want once met, there is no obstacle in the way of Charlevoix becoming the principal grain center of even more than the Pine Lake region, and, as a matter of course, the principal trading point.

Our facilities for shipping cheaply, and our easy accessibility from all points in the interior are sure indicators of all we have predicted.

MARRIED.—In this village on the 15th inst. by L. D. Bartholomew, Mr. John Macy, of Norwood, to Miss Lizzie Miller of Charlevoix.

—C. J. Pailthorp and Miss Jessie C. Wescott were Married at Petoskey on the 23d.

Come and try some of our fifty cent tea, the best in town for the money.

See & Washburn.

THE BAPTIST RETREAT.—The Baptists of Indiana and Michigan have fully decided to locate their summer resort here, and with this end in view have formally accepted the proposition of the Charlevoix people Mr. Page, the President of the Association, writes that a business committee of gentlemen in high standing in the society has been appointed to visit Charlevoix to close the contract and take possession

Plenty of fresh eggs at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

More local news on eighth page.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a bill was reported from the Finance Committee and placed on the calendar, to repeal and put in operation it was the opinion of the Committee that this would afford all the necessary additional means of any regulations. Mr. Ingalls moved that 5,000 copies of the report be printed. Agreed to. Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a light-house, fog-signal and life-saving station on Point au Sable, Lake Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and coupons in exchange for silver dollars, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Agreed to. Mr. Blaine moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment of the awards of the Halifax Commission. Agreed to. The bill was then read and passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment of awards of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. Mr. Blaine said that the bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations without amendment, and he hoped it would be passed. Mr. Morgan said that he was opposed to the bill, and he would like to have the yeas and nays taken upon it. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 39, nays 16. So the bill was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment of awards of the Halifax Commission. Mr. Blaine said that the bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations without amendment, and he hoped it would be passed. Mr. Morgan said that he was opposed to the bill, and he would like to have the yeas and nays taken upon it. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 39, nays 16. So the bill was

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a bill was reported from the Pacific Railroad Committee and placed on the calendar to be put in operation at the next Congress. Senator Morrill stating that he would introduce the necessary additional amendments. A bill was passed to provide a code of army regulations. The Democratic Appropriation bill was considered. Appropriations for the salary of the Treasurer, to pay Treasury notes, and for the Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition, were severally agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session, and after a short time adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill was passed to provide a code of rules for the government of the House of Representatives. The Democratic Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Blaine was again before the House, explaining his connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad matter. He said that he had never received a dollar of the bonds, and that he had never had any interest in the road. He had never had any conversation with Caldwell, the contractor, in relation to the bonds. He had never had any interest in the contracts. He had never had any interest in the profits of the road. He had never had any interest in the bonds. He had never had any interest in the stock

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, - - 1878

OUR KADIX LETTER

New York, April 26, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

After a partial and troubled slumber of two or three years the Beecher scandal has surprised the intelligent and disgusted everybody by waking up and thrusting itself afresh upon society. As this is just the sort of news which flies on the wings of the wind to even the furthest and most obscure corners of the land, it would be unreasonable to suppose that any of your readers are unacquainted with the fact that Mrs. Tilton has re-confessed apparently with all earnestness and solemnity. I was on print of the coming publication of her letter in advance of its appearance, and was told to look out for a tremendous social convulsion when the thunderbolt should fall. Up to date, however, the social convulsion has not been visible, not only the weariness and disgust which I have alluded to. The trouble is that the unfortunate Mrs. Tilton has heretofore proved herself so void of moral sense and any respect for the truth, that it is generally taken for granted that she is falsifying whenever she opens her mouth. There are those, of course, who believe her statements, but only those who have believed them all along. One reason given for this confession is that it is only a necessary preliminary to the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, which reconciliation is unquestionably probable. However that may be, this episode, including Mr. Beecher's prompt denial of the renewed charge, will strengthen the latter with the majority of people.

There is no doubt that Mrs Tilton is the victim of a mania or form of insanity well known among the medical profession. Her case is not very different from that of an English lady of noble birth, who, a few years ago, figured in the courts as a result of similar charges which she brought against some of the most prominent men in that country while laboring under just such an hallucination. She is really more to be pitied than blamed, though she is none the less a nuisance on that account.

Poor Tweed is out of jail at last, and beyond all earthly vicissitudes. His death, briefly announced in my last, was quiet and peaceful, but unspeakably sad, as the ending of a life which had great possibilities, but which proved worse than a failure. The family which henceforth must bear alone the disgraced name, were with him in jail at the last moment, evincing the affection and devotion which its members have unvaryingly displayed toward its fallen head. The funeral, which occurred on Wednesday, was private and unobtrusive, and the remains were interred in Greenwood. In regard to this cemetery, there exists an old, almost forgotten law, providing that no person dying in jail shall be buried within its limits; but no attempt was made in this case to enforce its prohibition.

There is no doubt that there are a hundred or so citizens of this State who breathe more freely now that the mouth of the ex-boss is sealed for all time. During his life time a sword of Damocles, of varying weight and sharpness, was suspended over the head of each of them. There was no telling at what moment circumstances might occur which would uncover some little affair of bygone years, which one or more of these gentlemen would greatly prefer to have remain bygone. But now the man who alone knew the whole story, and was in a position to tell it, is out of the way, and the uncomfortable many smile a reassured smile and hold up their heads with virtuous stiffness while they piously lament the sins of the dead man.

The death of Col. Hitchcock, commander of our famous Ninth Regiment, furnished occasion this week for a military funeral such as we have not seen before in a good while. The display of the militia with reversed arms, draped flags and funeral music, was magnificent, and the multitudes witnessing it gave Broadway and Fifth Ave a decided holiday appearance. Col. Hitchcock was a popular citizen and officer who especially distinguished himself during the railroad riots last year.

A runaway in New York is a common and usually not a remarkable occurrence, but an accident of this kind took place on Thursday which is well worth mention. On the morning of that day John Strickland, one of P. T. Barnum's oldest and best drivers, took out for exercise his six horse team hitched to a heavy baggage wagon. The leaders took fright at an elevated railway train, and in a moment the panic stricken animals started off at ungovernable speed. No human strength could avail to check such a course, so shouting a hurried warning to the bystanders, Strickland gathered the reins and devoted himself with coolness and skill to the desperate task of guiding the team as far as possible to avoid collisions in the hope that they might finally quiet down and be got under control. Instead of this, the horses grew more frantic at every bound, and it was evident that disaster must result. The heavy wagon was provided with a brake which the driver applied with such force as to hold the wheels from revolving, and yet the vehicle seemed no more than a feather to the furious beasts. A long mile they ran, coaches, wagons, and pedestrians scattering like chaff before them, a spectacle that no one who beheld it will be likely to forget, until they reached the Grand Central depot when a wheel caught in a frog of the horse railroad track, snapping the heavy wrought iron axle like a pipe stem. Then as the wagon tipped another wheel was torn off in the same manner and the heroic Strickland whose unflinching courage had saved perhaps a score of lives, was violently thrown to the sidewalk and instantly killed, his head being crushed on the pavement.

Incited to great deeds by O'Leary's unparalleled walk in London, an ambitious pedestrian named Hughes is about to attempt to beat the former's feat of walking 521 miles in six days. $1,000 is wagered that he will cover more than this distance in the time specified, the pedestrian to walk, or run, or both, as he pleases. It is not believed that he will be successful.

Another of the many directions in which physical endurance is tested in these days is dancing against time. We have here a certain dancing-master named Cartier, who had distinguished himself on several occasions in this direction, but who this week surpassed any former efforts by waltzing for sixteen consecutive hours without stopping. Now I know that dancing is usually considered very good fun, but doesn't this particular performance look a little too much like work?

RADIX.

REMEMBER.

THE

Sentinel

JOB PRINTING

Office,

Is the place to get all kinds of neat

JOB WORK

EXECUTED IN STYLE TO SUIT.

Address all orders to W. A. SMITH

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist Geo. W. Crouter, will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and forty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In tunes like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has been Awarded two

GOLD METAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM, Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Rash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and bases for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for SEASIDE PUTS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(927) (6,12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$4.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private—at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Hanoverian, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cut to the Staff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meat. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. To apply from hereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 181 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Hartley Street, New York.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., nun has just dislodged a horse-fly from his tympanum that had been leader of the orchestra there for two years.

—A woman employed as a stitcher in a shoe shop in North Adams, Mass., died a few days since from the effect of poison contained in the fancy colored leather on which she worked.

—A man was seared to death in Berryville, Mo. He was passing a graveyard at midnight, when two men sprang from behind a monument and shouted at him. He ran home and went to bed, but was so nervous that he could not sleep, and before morning he died in convulsions.

—An absent-minded man in Monroe, Conn., went to church the other morning with his overcoat, as he supposed, on his arm, but the laughing of the people in church directed his attention to the fact that he had taken his every-day pantaloons, and that the suspenders attached to them were dangling about his legs.

—There was a panic at the Metropolitan Theater, Sacramento, March 14. A boy, who had concealed himself in the lofts between the play surreptitiously by peeping through the ventilator, made a mistake and forced his leg through the pasteboard, large fragments of which fell over the east and lower side of the parquette. The spectators sprang to their feet and began to work their way into the aisles, and toward the doors; but as the whole ceiling did not give way and the small boy was speedily discovered, the panic was soon over and the play went on.

—The other day, as a lady of this city was passing some small boys, one of them opened his hand to display some fine agates to his companions. They looked at them admiringly, and presently one of the boys turning to the fortunate owner said: "I owe you a licking, but give me one of those agates, and I'll call it square." The little fellow looked up in the other's face, hesitated a moment, and then, selecting a marble, silently passed it over, after which all the lads went on with their play as if nothing unusual had occurred, the little marble-owner seeming to think the bargain a fair one.—*Portland Press.*

—At the Skaneateles, N. Y., paper-mill, the other day, Miss Sarah Gloss was engaged in sweeping about and under machinery which was revolving at a rapid rate, when, by some means unknown, her clothing became entangled in the belting, and for a moment it seemed as if the poor girl was destined to be killed. Her screams attracted the attention of a sister near by, who rushed to the rescue and succeeded in catching her, and by almost herculean strength held the devoted sister in her arms until the belting had almost torn every particle of clothing off from her. Luckily assistance came and the machinery was stopped, and Miss Gloss escaped with some slight bruises, but was badly scared.

Giving Her Census.

WHEN the census-taker rapped at the door of a certain cottage on Crawford street, the other day, and wondered if the woman would let the dog on him or douse him with dish-water, a great disappointment awaited him. She opened the door softly, smiled the sir to see if he smelled of lightning-rods, and then threw it open for him to enter.

"Madam, I am making a canvass of the city," he began.

"Ah! sit down," she replied, and as he began opening his book she continued:

"There are five of us in the family, and we paid $100 down on this place. My husband's name is Peter, his age is forty-two, and he came from a mean family. His father was always having fawning dogs around, and his mother was the greatest gossip in Elmira. Have you got that down?"

He grunted assent, and she continued:

"My name is Alvina Sarah, and I was born in——"

"I do not care to know where you was born, madam," he interrupted.

"Well, I care!" she exclaimed: "it makes a great deal of difference whether I was born in Africa or Boston, and I want it put down. As I was saying, I was born in Boston in 1836. Put down that I came of a good family."

"Madam, you don't understand—you——"

"Don't I understand that I came of a good family? I'd like to know of a Boston family which carried their noses higher than the Rogerses! Put down that my father was in the Mexican War."

"You have three children, madam?"

"I haven't any such thing, sir! Put down that my mother was killed by an explosion in a quarry. Her and father were——"

"How many children have you, madam?"

"Have you got mother down?"

"No, madam. You see, I am taking the cens us of the city."

"Well," she said, giving him a dangerous look, "I had the typhoid fever at the age of fifteen, and for weeks and weeks I hung on the edge of the grave. I here up as well as I was able, and——"

"Five in the family—how many children?" he suddenly asked.

"Put down that I here up," she commanded. "And that one night when the watchers were asleep I crept out of bed and took a drink of——"

"This is foreign to the subject, madam. How old are your children?"

"Haven't you put down that I hung on the edge of the grave?"

"No, madam."

"Aren't you going to?"

"No, madam. You see, I am simply taking the census of Detroit. I desire to ascertain——"

"You can't ascertain it here, sir!" she snapped. "If my sickness, which cost over $200, isn't good enough to go in the book then you don't get a line here!"

"Let me ask you——"

"No use asking for any of our photographs, sir! If you get 'em anywhere and put on pictures in that book we'll make it hot for you! Good-day, sir—good-day!"

He stood on the step, sighing, and she called through the door:

"My grandfather was also bitten to death by an alligator, but I won't give you any of the particulars! You want to walk?"

He passed on, sorrowfully wondering if the next woman's mother was blown off a bridge or carried down the river on a hay-stack.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Petrified Human Bodies.

Mr. David Whaley, of this place, buried his wife in June, 1873, in the cemetery in front of his uncle, Joseph Ritchie. He died recently and was buried on March 30 last, in his father's lot. Last Tuesday the wife's body was taken up and placed beside that of the husband. Beside the undertaker, David Seaman, and his son, there were present Mr. Joseph Ritchie, his brother, William H. Ritchie, and Mrs. Joseph Ritchie. They were astonished at the weight of the coffin, and concluded to open it. When the lid was removed they were more astonished to see the face entirely preserved and looking as natural as life. The hair had grown to twice its length at the time of death, and was of a glossy black. The skin was covered with a coating not thicker than a sheet of paper. This coating was hard and white. "You never saw snow whiter," Mr. Ritchie said. Its smoothness resembled that of wax, but it was not wax. Nobody touched it except Mr. Seaman, who rested his fingers on the forehead and fancies that the coating gave way slightly beneath his touch, and that if he had pressed hard upon it the forehead might have fallen in. He says the coating was a kind of hard mold. The eyes were as full as in life, as were also the cheeks. The clothes were dotted with black spots, but otherwise well preserved.

Dr. J. H. B. Denton was sent for to examine the remains, but was not at home. They were therefore reinterred. The coffin was of black walnut, and was uninjured, except that the finish on the outside had rotted off. In removing the lid a hammer was used, but the jar did not disturb the appearance of the body. In digging for the coffin young Mr. Seaman dug down through several feet of loam; then he struck a gravel bed and soon without much difficulty, except that the dirt had to be thrown out of the grave. The petrified bodies will be on the play surreptitiously by peeping through the ventilator, made a mistake and forced his leg through the pasteboard, large fragments of which fell over the east and lower side of the parquette. The spectators sprang to their feet and began to work their way into the aisles, and toward the doors; but as the whole ceiling did not give way and the small boy was speedily discovered, the panic was soon over and the play went on.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Honest Labor.

The artificial nature of much of our society is often discussed, and to its feverish unrest is partly ascribed the absence of those simple habits and plain ways of living which were a distinguishing feature of past generations. When we see men and women hurrying to and fro, trying to crowd in a day what it would have taken their fathers and mothers a week to accomplish, implicitly obeying the dictates of fashion, no matter how they suffer, simply because they consider themselves bound by its unwritten law, and breathing an atmosphere which is unreal and unhealthy, we are apt to moralize over the change. But what makes the question one of greater moment is that this weakness is not confined alone to adults, but that its influence is rapidly spreading amongst the young, taking away from childhood that free and unrestrained grace of movement, freshness of feeling and simplicity of manner with which poets and idealists have always associated it, and making it confined, stilted and unnatural. It is a necessary sequence that the young should take the example of their elders as a guide. They are imitative from their earliest years, if they have been brought up in rich households they have witnessed nothing but a continual round of pleasure. Their every want has been gratified and their tastes consulted, and the thought has never entered their minds that there might come a time when they would have to depend upon their own exertions, and that the tasteful accomplishments which they are possessed of would stand them in little stead. Various opinions are indulged in as to whether the human race is physically degenerating. There are some who argue, and support their assertions by proof, that we cannot now find those grand specimens of manhood and womanhood which shine in the pages of history, and look down on us from the canvas of the painter. On the other hand, observation teaches us that there still are to be seen strength and beauty, that man and women grow and flourish, and that even if they are hot-house plants, they bear within them a large share of vitality. But there is something else to be considered besides mere physical strength. We do not want simply to rear a savage race, who will "live" their lames in the sun and leap the rainbows of the brooks." An athlete may be vigorous and brutal, a beauty vain and shallow, and unless intelligence and stability of character are added to physical charms and powers, the structure is but half complete.

What we do see, however, today is an absence of those characteristics which were met with in the men and women who have left the stamp of their greatness upon our country. We do not hear of young men who will yet be heirs to fortune taking a position with road to learning, neither is there any to wealth and position. If the days of a man's life, when the faculties are ripening and when the impulses for good or evil are strongest, are allowed to slip past without an effort being made in work and exercise self-denial, ruin and disgrace will be the inevitable result.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

Some Japanese Customs.

The care parents give children is remarkable. You never see a child grabbed up by one arm, jerked about or struck; and fathers share in the care of the little ones. One incident illustrated their kindness. He was necessitated to visit a tea-house after lectures. It was a very busy place, and in the midst of papers of accounts the proprietor's little girl fell asleep. Although she was in the way and they had to use papers under her, she was not disturbed in her rest. Their kindness to animals is very impressive. A boy is never seen to throw a stone at a dog or bird, and crows come into the City of Tokio and lodge on the houses. They pay for their kind treatment, for they act as scavengers, picking up what rice or fish was left upon the ground.

In one of the crowded thoroughfares like that of Broadway, New York, he had seen a dog lying asleep in the middle of the road, quite undisturbed him, but carefully turned on from him. He once fired a stone at a dog to see how he would act. The animal raised his feet to let the stone pass and looked surprised, and took only the same notice of a second small pebble sent from the way a Christian dog would be likely to set. By the sides of the roads in the foot of hills stone monuments are placed and have been there for hundreds of years, bearing verses that teach consideration for dumb beasts. And that the American swears the Japanese smiles. He once dropped and broke some shells as he was going to give a lecture at which they were to be used, and asked one of the students what they would say to express their feelings. The only word that could be found corresponded with our "vexatious," hence it sounds very curious to hear the missionary's injunction. They are very considerate when we are taught these things. Why we are called by them outside barbarians one soon learns. They are very polite to each other, even their laborers, and it is rude to eat in the streets. He once saw a man in a stable give a piece of sugar to a horse. Upon inquiry he found it was a present to the animal, when men went through the park eating sweet pieces of gingerbread, spoken of as "Mad Doctor," representing herself as the daughter of the Marchioness, and acting with the consent of her ladyship's family; she represented that her mother, the Marchioness, was afflicted with insanity, and her madness was in the delusion that she was always having great parties. For instance, if musicians, the doctor, would go to her Ladyship's hotel that evening, he would find her dressed in great splendor, with the *salon* illuminated, adorned with flowers, and buffets covered with refreshments.

The doctor went, on the understanding that he was to obtain the proper police authority to take the Marchioness to Maison DeSante in the event of the representation made to him being confirmed by his own observation. He arrived at ten in the evening; he was the first—the only guest; and, though the Marchioness did not remember his name, she took it for granted that she had invited him, and was profusely civil. His manner puzzled and his questions startled her, and as he grew abrupt as his perception of her lunacy became more clear, she was at last offended and rang for her servants. At the same time he made the proper intimation of his police authority; and the end of the story is, that she was taken off by the doctor in hysterics, and detained as a prisoner in his asylum until the whole truth came out. All Paris was full that day, and the pretty dirt was a heroine forever. Prostrated by her unjust friend, she escaped retaliation—a British Marchioness is too grand for wit.

The Boy Who Advised.

The architect who plans high from steps to a house is in league with certain boys who have a "large and assorted stock" of uneasiness born in their natures. Proof of this can be found any day in the week in Detroit, and the latest was gathered in no later than Saturday afternoon. A very nice young man, dressed in the noblest style, and sporting a cane which never cost less than a dollar, walked up the high front steps of a Jefferson avenue mansion and pulled the bell. It was plain enough even to the driver of a street car that the young man had set an affection for some one in that house, and that he was about to meet his charmer. But, it must be said in justice to the boy who was drawing a picture of an Indian warrior on the flagstones with a piece of chalk, he followed

MARINE.—Jarvis B. Utley and John M. Ackert left here Sunday for Buffalo to bring up the new steamer Gazelle.

—The propeller Empire State passed this port on her way down last trip.

—The propeller Badger State would here Sunday on her way up.

—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place has purchased the schooner Lee Higby, of Milwaukee, and will run her in the bark and wood trade between this place and up-lake ports.

—The scow Hercules found herself in a bad condition, and was obliged to go into dry dock at Milwaukee for caulking and other repairs. She is expected here daily.

New stock of childrens fancy hosiery just received. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

SENT UP FOR THIRTY DAYS.—Andrew Isbell, a man living about one and a-half miles east of Horton's Bay, on Pine Lake, Charlevoix Co., was arrested and examined before Justice Parke on Tuesday last for larcey. It seems that Mr. Isbell in company with a lad named Tuttle stole $12 from the money drawer of Mr. Algures butcher shop He was fined $30 or 80 days in jail. He chose the latter.—*Petoskey Democrat.*

Fresh Oranges and Lemons at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending April 26th, 1878:

Arthur W. Cannon to Mary E. Cannon, 81 acres in Eveline—$1,100.

Alice W. Hill to Peter Kane and M. C. Long, 80 acres in Hayes—$400.

State of Michigan to Lorin Hamlin, 80 acres in Hayes—$100.

Lorin Hamlin to Wm. H. Wallace, 80 acres in Hayes—$200.

John H. Corwin and wife to Sarah Brower, 80 acres in Evangeline—$325.

Joseph F. Bolts to Cornelius Bolts, 80 acres in Wilson—$300.

Peter Waw-be-sqea-na-quoum and wife to George Ells, 80 acres in Hayes—$200.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co., to Paul and Praxelle Chartrand, 80 acres in Eveline —$480.

Thos. T. Bates and wife to Seth C. Moffatt, 456 acres in Hayes—$1.0C.

Chas. A. Crawford to Foh Reinhard Spudel, 457 acres in Hayes—$1,300.

A. M. Ross and wife to John Hurah, 160 acres in Marion—$700.

Call at Carpenter & Bartholomew's ready pay store and price their goods before buying. They are selling goods cheaper than ever.

A printer made a young poetess say "Oh for a heart full of sweet yearlings." The poetess wrote to the editor that she meant yearnings, and that the editor was a calf. Many housewives have had heart yearnings over poor biscuits which could have been avoided by using Smith's saleratus made by the new process. Use only 3 4 the quantity you have been using of other brands.

ANOTHER DOG LAW.—Some citizens of Michigan may not yet be aware that at the last session of our State Legislature a new law taxing dogs was enacted; such, however, is the fact, and the law has gone into effect this year. The law provides that there shall be levied and collected annually upon every male dog the sum of one dollar, and upon every female dog the sum of three dollars. This tax is to be assessed by the supervisor or assessor of the township or ward in which the owner resides; and neglect or refusal on the part of such officer to perform the duties required by this act subjects him to a fine of not less than $20 or more than $100. Every person in possession of a dog, or who shall suffer a dog to remain about his house for the space of fifteen days previous to the assessment, shall be deemed the owner of such dog.

NEWS for our sportsmen. The indiscriminate slaughter of pigeons, young and old, in the Petoskey region, has come to a halt. Five parties have been arrested and fined $50 and costs each for netting the birds within less than two miles of their nesting, as forbidden by law. Not less than 400 Indians were also warned away from the nesting grounds, and made lively time when assured of the law impending in case of a failure to travel. There have been at least 1,500 persons engaged in the business there this spring, and the birds have been killed regardless of age or condition and in utter defiance of law, till the representatives of the Saginaw sportsmen's club arrived on the ground and set the officers at work. The pigeons occupy the country for 16 miles one way and from four to six the other.

THE war-cloud is deepening. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that all negotiations have failed, and that it is a question only of days for an outbreak of war between England and Russia. Unless negotiations shall have reached a more satisfactory stage than can now be hoped for, there is good authority for believing that the English government has sold its last word, and that its policy now is to continue to strengthen its forces and prepare for war.

Try some of Carpenter & Bartholomew's 50 cent tea.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 15, 1878.

Jordan River House!

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WERKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr-)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Damp, to Newton A. Balch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber one of Mortgages, on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Balch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 435, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and no attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided; Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.
[43-13]

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., May 19, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ellen W. Patton against Samuel H. Fish, claimant, abandoning his homestead entry No. 8145, dated Apr. 21, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 10, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of say, 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANBAL, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Hartman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, defendant, within my bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. M.

Dated this 18th day of March. A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 2, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Demerest, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6234, dated April 17th, 1875, for the e4 of sec section 36, Township 33 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register
PERRY HANBAL, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are too large to box, or bundle, at the low price of $8 per 100. Bring your wagons and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 years old apple trees of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $14 per 100 boxed and delivered at the boat. I sell out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 *trees at* 100 *rates.*

This nursery had no connection with the inferior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risk taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr:

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASSWELL & BAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Shelby, against Jacob Schafer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5780, dated Sept. 17, 1875, upon the e½ of sw¼ section 36, Township 33, North, Range 5 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kapp against Sylvester Taylor, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7671, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se¼ Section 25, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register,
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

27.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 30, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Fourge against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1743, dated June 3, 1876, upon the nw¼ of section 9, Township 32, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Six Lakes: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 13, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has located his shop in J. E. Wood's harness shop, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

T A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, ro address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

110tf

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 16th, 1868, did, on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, — being the time of a regular meeting of said Board — at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. B. WISNER, Secty.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 17, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

(4mts.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th day of January A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Yemans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youmans, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie W. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, there to be holden, at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 17, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Spencer Benham against Eli Perry, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 7215, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the se¼ of Section 32, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Nov., 1877 at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

19

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Mastings, against Charles Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7666, dated April 15, 1876, upon the se¼ of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment we furnish. Few per week in your own town. You give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money can not be made so easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 3 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 14, 1878. Whole No., 470

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge St.

Wanted!

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 months.
1 inch	$ 50	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$5 00
2 "	1 25	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 50
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 75	6 00	10 00
1 column	3 50	4 00	5 00	10 00	15 00
2 "	5 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	25 00
4 "	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00

Card of Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Post Town, Michigan

BYRON SIE County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. S. ROBINSON County Surveyor, Boundary Line Commissioner, Charlevoix, Mich.

[illegible] Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate and Commissioner of Deeds for Illinois, Office at Court House in Charlevoix. Will be found on the first Tuesday of each month. Court will be open from the commencement of business at all times.

A. B. FERGUSON, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. VARNUM GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

R. SIMS, Custom Blacksmith and Horse Shoeing, Horse Pain killer and Liniment always on hand. Shop on Bridge St., Charlevoix.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY.

Elk Rapids, Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because we sell still, pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in the line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a.m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

B. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secty.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. DEHART, Secty.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

HUGH DAWSON, Rec. Sec.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Ellison streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart at the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH AUM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 4 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	25
Peas, per bushel	50
Fresh dressed hogs, per pound	5
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4
Sheep pelts, per pound	4
Wool, per pound, in the quarter	16 to 18

Notice.

To the members of the Republican County Committee:

You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the committee at the Town Hall, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of calling a convention to appoint a delegate to the State Convention, that meets in the city of Detroit on the 13th day of June. Also to arrange the appointment of representation of the several townships on the convention for the nomination of county officers, and to make some provisions for the appointment of delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Conventions, and any other business that may properly be considered by them for the advancement of the cause of the good old party in Charlevoix county. A full attendance is desirable. The towns of Hudson, Spring vale, Bear Lake, Melrose and Hayes having been organized, since the appointment of the county committee have in consequence no appointed members of the committee; therefore the chairman of the committee would suggest that each of the new towns appoint a good man to meet and consult with the other members. ROBERT MILLER.

Charlevoix, May 10, 1878. Chairman.

THE Gazelle is expected daily.

A SNOW storm Friday morning, last.

THE new restaurant on Bridge street is nearly completed.

THE editor, wife and son are in Chicago, viewing the great city.

S. S. LISCOMB has removed his jewelry establishment to the Chamberlain building.

THE new residence of Hon. John Nicholls, in this village, is nearly enclosed.

THE Township Board of Charlevoix have fixed the bonds of liquor dealers and druggists at $3,000.

A lady of Charlevoix recently passed a trade dollar for a "three dollar silver piece," at an establishment in town, and got her "right change back," too.

HARRISON MILLER came from Beaver Island Thursday, for the purpose of putting down a post duct near the north point.

REMEMBER you can buy Building Hardware, doors and windows very reasonable of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

DIED.—Another old settler of this region has passed from life. Mrs. Samuel Horton, of Evangeline, died on the 7th. She has resided in this county for 22 years.

—Alonzo, a young son of Andrew Nowland, who was living with Perry Beswith, at Elk Rapids, died last week of diptheria.

—Paul Wood, an old resident of Banks, died on Thursday, of inflammation of the Bowels.

DO NOT fail to call at the "ready pay" store of Carpenter & Bartholomew's before making your purchases. They can save you money.

THE following compliment to the SENTINEL is from the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of Michigan.

THE Charlevoix *Sentinel* has just entered upon its 10th volume. It seems scarcely possible that well printed and well filled paper has existed for ten years past in the extreme northwestern part of the lower peninsula but such is the fact. And the paper was never better edited and never better deserved than it does to day, the strong support which, we are glad to note, it is receiving.

CALL at the standard goods store and get the *Nimble Nickle* for May.

I. O. G. T.—The following are the list of officers installed May 10th, for the quarter ending July 21st, 1878:

W. C. T.—P. Miller.
W. V. T.—Mary Barry.
W. Sec.—W. E. McLennan.
W. A. S.—Alice Carpenter.
W. F. S.—A. Buttars.
W. T.—Kate Carpenter.
W. M.—John McNabe.
W. D. M.—Lottie Mason.
W. I. G.—Mary Whitman.
W. O. G.—H. J. Worthington.
W. Chap.—Mrs. Green.
W. R. H. S.—Jennie VanDusen.
W. L. H. S.—Ester Buttars.

A good stock of everything at Carpenter & Bartholomew's as close as they can be bought and sold for ready pay.

A SHIM AND A CLIMB.—Sam See and Jack Ingalls were Thursday engaged in sawing off the piles of the bridge sub structure below water, and were working on a cedar lighter fastened across the stream. It was fastened, one end to the pile upon which the gentlemen were working, and the other was held by a line from the shore to the lower side of the lighter. As Jack was spinning a yarn as long as his legs, the upper side of the lighter settled below the surface of the water and hastily went "on her beam's ends." Sam undertook to unfasten the line and let the float right up, but failed, and was left to swim ashore, which he did. Of course the spectators had a laugh at Sam's expense, at the same time being conscious of his danger. Rather than swim Jack took to a pile, which stood ten feet above the water. The ludicrousness of his appearance, with his numerous secrets of legs wrapt around that maple pile, and his struggles to reach the top, were better than any circus. He reached the top in time to launch an invective at the innocent head of our reporter, who stood upon the shore, note-book in hand. As the notes of Jack's voice died away, we heard another sound upon the side-walk, which was like "schwlash! schwlash! schwlash!" and the retreating figure of Sam passed down over the hill to change his clothes.

Marine.

—The following named vessels left this port yesterday—Mariner, H. Each, Nellie Winteck, M. N. Dunham and Alaska for Milwaukee—Geo. W Prescott for Kenosha—Hercules for Racine—all loaded with wood and bark—Now in Port Elgin, Maple Leaf and Emma.

WE shall receive by the Fountain City this week our spring stock of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps. We intend to show the people of Charlevoix as nice a stock of dry goods and clothing that was ever brought to this town.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Personal.

—Archie Buttars went to Chicago, on the Fountain City, Friday

—Geo. T. J. Thorp and family arrived here on the Fountain City Friday evening.

—Miss Inwood, Thurlow Weed and wife came in on the Menominee Sunday from Cheboygan.

—A. K Dougherty, was here last week from Elk Rapids, and his family returned here with him. Mr. Dougherty's people have by no means left Charlevoix permanently, and our people will look anxiously forward to the day when they shall again enjoy their society.

PLAN OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Grand Traverse District, M. E. Church, Fourth Quarter.

Petoskey and Little Traverse	May 18-19
Cheritaw and Cadillac Circuit	" 25-26
Spences Creek	June 1—2.
Frankfort	" 8—9
Bear Lake	" 15-16.
Norwood	" 22-23.
South Arm	" 29-30.
Manistous and Kaikaska	" 29-30
Elk Rapids	July 6—7.
Alanka, Island, Glenn Arbor and Long Lake	" 13-14.
Ashton	" 20-21
Cheboygan and Cheboygan River	" 27-28
Boyne Falls	Aug. 3.
Charlevoix	" 10-11.
Manton and Fife Lake	" 10-11.
Northport	" 17-18
Gaylord	" 24-25.
Almira Camp Meeting on old ground	July 30-Aug. 5.
Cheboygan River Grove Meeting at Riggs's	" 25-28
State Camp Meeting begins	" 30.
Indian Camp Meeting at Northport	Aug. 1st-19.
Monroe Center and Traverse City	Aug. 31—Sept. 1.
Monroe Center Camp Meeting	" 2710 " 2.

—Presiding Elder not present.

A. P. MOORS

CHARLEVOIX SUMMER RESORT.—The Committee of Michigan and Indiana gentlemen recently appointed to settle the business features of the Resort question arrived here Wednesday morning, and consisted of H. W. Page, S. A. Gibson and F. M. Lyon, of Kalamazoo, and Messrs Carter and Gordon, of Fort Wayne Ind. The Committee remained during the day, and made a thorough examination and survey of the proposed Resort. Each member of the Committee expressed himself highly pleased with the location and there is no doubt that the matter is definitely settled. We are informed by the Committee that improvements will be commenced upon the grounds within one month and several cottages erected.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 10th, 1878:

U. S. to Catherine Blackbird, 80 acres of land in Bear Lake.

Catherine and Jeremiah Blackbird, to Elizabeth Spitzer, 80 acres of land in Bear Lake.—$400.

Wm. W. Phelps and wife to Wm. E. Dodge, 160 of land in Hudson.—$1.00.

John Miller and wife to Leonard W. Hull, Lot in Spring Lake.—$55.00.

Charlotte E. Willitme to Leonard W. Hull, 40 acres of land in Evangeline.—$280.

Peter Sutton and wife to Wm. J. Carson, 80 acres of land in South Arm.—140.

Chas. P. Bush and wife to John S. Dixon ½ interest in parcels of land in Charlevoix.—$1,000.

Antoine Starrow and wife to Cassina Pearl, 80 acres of land in South Arm:—$700.

Cassina Pearl to Levi Miles, 80 acres of land South Arm.—$600.

Lucretia H. Powers, to Township of Boyne Valley, 4 acres in Boyne Valley.—$60.

General Grant has seen England, France, Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land and Italy, and will press onward through Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Well do it, even though "it takes all summer."

Gentlemen, please cast your eyes over the records of this Congress, and then say if the Republican warning about rebel claims, given and oft repeated during the last Presidential campaign, is a bugbear.

Bishop McCloskey has withdrawn his resignation, and demands a trial on the charges published against him. When it comes off, he will be defended by Alfred Russell, of Detroit, one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 23d, the amendment of the House to the bill granting a pension to Gen. James Shields, increasing the amount from fifty dollars to $100 a month, was referred. The House bill to prohibit the coinage of the twenty-cent silver piece was passed. The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad, as further considered, and several amendments were agreed to, after which the bill as amended was passed, without division. In the House, the Speaker ordered the printing of the summary message of the River and Harbor bill to be read. Mr. Conger objected to words referring to alleged combination of members for the application of the Treasury, and Mr. Van (N. Y.) withdrew that portion of the protest, and proceeded to address the House, to which objection was made, and, after considerable tumult and confusion, Mr. Conger put the question as to whether the gentleman from New York should be allowed to proceed, and declared it carried—181 to 87. Mr. Conger also objected to words in the protest declaring that "Any such appropriation is one of the despite minimum limits by reason of the failure of the road; appropriating $5,500 for erecting a monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson; three bills were introduced and referred to the House; to prevent the insurance of railroad companies from settling aside the contract entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Credit Mobilier, repealing the limitation of the Statute of Limitations in favor of certain settlers on Indian lands within the double minimum limits; to repeal the railroad grant, and afterward the reservation out of the double

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 10, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The death of John Morrissey, on Wednesday, aroused to occasion a good deal of genuine sorrow, both public and private. The newspapers all had words of regret in chronicling it, the city flags were placed at half mast, and the tenor of individual comment was everywhere favorable to the deceased. The event could was certainly a surprise, the wonder being that human vitality could have borne on so long under a complication of incurable diseases. Ever since the election last year, he wisely husbanded the remnant of his already ebbing strength in his successful struggle to beat Augustus Schell, Mr. Morrissey has been practically shunned. That last struggle was in one respect like Samson's in the temple. It pulled down the two pillars of Tammany and crushed his opponents, but it involved Morrissey in his own ruin.

It is curious and interesting to see the various grades of moralizing over Morrissey in which the press have indulged, ranging from the "goody—goody" style, in which horror of the prize fighter predominates, up to a sort of lay sermon of the hard hitting Senator's "rugged virtues," as many delight to call them. The truth, as usual, lies somewhere between these extremes. The career of the dead man was quite out of usual order, and still he was by no means a remarkable character. He had a great deal of energy, and enough ability to raise above the obscurity in which he was born. I am afraid, however, that his muscle was practically the largest element in his ability. But that not given him the sharp and general penetrancy which attaches to the pugilist, it is questionable whether his later course would have attracted very much attention. His regeneration of the prize ring glorified him to the sentimentalists, so that his assumption of respectability was encouraged, and his political advancement hastened with utter disregard of the fact that this apparent reform sprung so little from quickened morality, that he immediately became a gambler and pool seller, and remained such to the end of his days. In politics his merits can be briefly summed up. He would not steal, and he stuck by his friends like General Grant himself. On the other hand, he was a thorough partisan he never originated any valuable legislation, and he never rose in political or proper above the ward politician. He seemed to me a sort of human mastiff, full of force, courage, and fidelity, but with hardly more decency or true moral sense than the latter.

The telegraph has given us the opening ceremonies and scenes of the French Exhibition which is designed to leave all its predecessors behind in magnificence as well as time. The formal throwing open of the mammoth Fair be the Chief Executive of the French nation, assisted by three heirs apparent to the thrones of neighboring countries, and the ex-sovereign of a fourth, is hurried by description as having been most imposing. Of course no particulars of the exhibits have been received as yet but the general tone of the messages after making due allowance for the pardonable patriotic bias of our correspondents, gives satisfactory assurance that Uncle Sam, notwithstanding his tardy preparations, makes quite a satisfactory showing. The main exhibit from our shores that the telegraph has specified thus far, is the immense display of Howe tesles, which, having swept the honors at every previous Exposition, have gone into this one more magnificently than ever. Their victory is a foregone conclusion, and I only wish I could say the same regarding all the rest of the American delegation.

It is an edifying spectacle to see the eager haste of a large class of small merchants, brokers, etc. to get into the friendly embrace of the bankrupt law before that convenient piece of legislation shall be wiped from the national statute book. The District Court here is kept busy from morning till night filing the papers of a hurrying throng intent upon embracing what may be their last chance to get a coat of financial whitewash and be able hereafter to smile sweetly in the face of an army of swindled and wrathful but utterly hopless creditors. An absence of all insolvent laws would doubtless work occasional individual humanity unfortunate men sufer, failing with no suspicion of trickery, would be unable to get a formal discharge, but it would put a stop to an enormous amount of morality in the way of fraudulent bankruptcies. The action of Congress in the matter is awaited with much anxiety.

The Gilbert Elevated railroad, about which there has been, perhaps, more bitter fighting than about any previous enterprise in New York, is at last a fixed fact—a double-track road being completed to 59th street. A trial trip was made over it on Tuesday last, by its officers and invited guests, who rolled smoothly over its whole length amid a general waving of hats and handkerchiefs along the route. The road has been quite popular as it approached completion, and I believe the proportion of its original obstructionists is small who would now be glad to see it taken away. It will not be open to the public for some weeks to come.

General John C. Fremont, the almost successful opponent of Buchanan in the Presidential campaign of 1856, is generally supposed to be a very rich man. A dozen years ago he was rich, his property was currently estimated at something like a million. Within the last few years, however, his resources have been failing, until now, when he and his family have been reported to be in actual want. He is said to have sought employment in vain, and finally to have been obliged to accept the assistance of friends in getting some minor appointment by which he could earn a living. Such rumors are generally exaggerated, and this one probably forms no exception to the rule; but the undoubted fact of the poverty and difficulties of a man who, twenty years ago, came near to ruling the nation, and who a short time since was the possessor of wealth and high social position, is a prominent exemplification of the vicissitudes possible in the lives of humanity in general, and of Americans in particular.

Mr James Gordon Bennett having gloriously explored Africa, is now going to penetrate—also by proxy—to the North Pole. As your readers may have heard, he has purchased a steam yacht especially for the purpose, and is now fitting it up for the rigorous journey. Old "Jack" Cole, Mr. Bennett's old and tried yachtsman, has just received orders by cable to go over to Europe immediately, to take charge of the new craft.

Apropos of the North Pole. An enterprising rural scientist has applied for permission to accompany a government expedition in that direction, for the purpose of demonstrating by personal experience the theory of his that the world is hollow and that interior, which is entirely habitable can be reached through openings at the polls. That's a nice theory, and its promulgation is especially opportune, for Canada is getting uncomfortably full of our absconding defaulters, who were beginning to look around uneasily for some other place where extradition papers cannot follow them. They will doubtless hail the discovery of a new and safe refuge.

The sudden and mysterious departure of Wm H. Vanderbilt, for Europe, last week, is coupled with the fact of the recent sale of the Erie Railroad, and it is surmised as more than probable that he will assume control of the New Construction Company, which was first summer tendered him by the English bondholders. This would give him the entire management of the two great lines leading to New York, and would make him virtual dictator over many thousands of men and $275,000,000 of value.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

The Rev. John Russell has called his annual Prohibition State Convention to meet at Lansing June 12 to nominate a State ticket.

Lately four citizens of Grand Island were playing a game of poker—five cent "ante"—in a well known saloon of that place. A dispute arose as to the game, when one of the party made use of an expression about as follows: "I hope Christ will kill me if it isn't so." He had dealt the cards, and the betting on the hand was over, when he passed the pack to the next man to deal. The dealer shuffled the cards and handed them back to the man to cut them, at the same time giving him a light slap to attract his attention. The man did not move. He was found to be stone dead.—*Omaha Bee.*

Some of the Muskegon mills are already running night and day, and are cutting as much lumber as possible. The merchants expect a good season.

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required. Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also some other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grants.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time for you to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. RICHARDS, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest Stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and all orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELLER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (3)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and "took" Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM,

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

CIOthing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH at the same time.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 13th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is heavy at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and bases for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

LTC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, ETC. ETC.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of tea cerers in the State. Orders per R.R. 8th 12th & 18th filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. Y. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(97) 47-52

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms $2 00.

Hunt's New Family Physician—1,000 pages $2.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALL, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Posts, Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

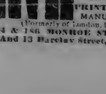
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tenders his services to the public. Tenders his services to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which he can provide at Specified Trains Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH for Printers.



Prime, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior Quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Successors of London, England,)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

A Workingman's Quarter in London.

THERE are corners of London which spring and sunshine never touch; gloomy alleys and smoky lanes which, although perhaps decently clean, give the stranger the impression that they are squalid and unwholesome. Tired of the crowd in Regent street the other day, and of the crying echoes in the motley toilets of the women shopping on the famous avenue, I turned aside to the right, and after five minutes' rapid walking, could have imagined myself 200 miles from the West End. I had entered upon a wilderness of narrow lanes, where the small, unremunerated houses were crowded together as by some patent squeezing process. Frowzy children frolicked and gambolled in the dirt, or ran with pitchers to the public house for beer. It was the dinner hour of the working class, and from north, south, east and west came long processions of underfed operatives, nearly all young, dowdy and melancholy. The girls presented a sad spectacle. Their language was more than free. Whatever womanliness they may have at some remote period possessed had been swept away by association with rough boors in the street, and in the squalid little houses in which they are doomed to live. There seemed no grace, no charm—not one atom of poetry in these starveling lives. Smoke hung in cloudy pall above the roofs of the dwellings, and in some blind passageway or dark angle where streets met there was a blackness as of night. The men and women living in these sinks and stews have but one source of amusement, the "public house." This institution is represented as managed with a view to the prevention of abuses, but it seems to me to be open just so it should be closed. Were it hermetically closed when it should be open Sunday evening at six o'clock, if I take a walk through this sooty and smoky section, I shall see these operatives whom I have just described waiting in long lines to be let into the dingy compartments of the "public." There they will remain as long as their means will permit—men and women sitting together in the reeking atmosphere, and only arising to stumble home through the gloom to dull rooms filled with dampness. Perhaps, too, I shall see groups of drunken women, fallen on the threshold of the "public," or dashing out in striking of unsuspecting husbands endeavor to convey them home. It is not an uncommon sight.

The district into which I strayed by accident must not be taken for a slum, or some lost and diseased section. It is merely a sample of acres on acres of houses in mighty London. It is guarded well, and one's purse and head are perfectly safe. On every third or fourth corner stands the policeman, tall, handsome, well-uniformed and obliging. But one looks in vain for the large school-house, with its cheerful yard, which is to be found everywhere in Germany and America; it was for some picturesque corner where a fountain, a cathedral and a massive portal inquire the soul with their beauties in vain for some elegant home, which demonstrates that the workman has made progress and is happy. The shops are mean and shabby; a market place, although clean, has an uninviting air; the butcher boy scrubs the shelves with soap and water, but the meats and fish are so arranged that one revolts at the thought of partaking of them. Frowsy women in shabby gowns and plaited straw hats wander disconsolately about with baskets, chaffering, while unwashed children cling howling to their skirts. Lodging houses with mysterious entrances announce therein bed and board on small signs, as if the proprietors were too modest to affront the public eye. The coffee-house is plunged in gloom. There are even little half curtains to exclude such light as might by chance have crept in, had the windows been left unguarded. There and there is a little "foreign hotel," around whose doors dried and wizened old men in smelly coats lower with anxious air like sea gulls about a steamer. These are the drift of exile and of crime—refugees from a dozen climes—broken branches from the parent trees, strayed into the London whirlpool and carried round and round until it is time to go—down! Everyone in all this labyrinth of streets seems to have a little, and to devote to one object, and that object is beer. The air is redolent of beer. Beer is the god of the locality. Its praises are set forth in flaming posters. And if there were a huge building anywhere in this vicinity it would wager that it is a brewery. On a dampier and colder night than the usual foggy and chilly ones, the population indulges in "hot beer." With such wretched consolation do they eke out their aimless and miserable lives.

There is no color in any of the faces of the people in this section, unless it be the bloom bestowed by drink. A dull pallor is set upon the cheeks. Early death is written upon hundreds of brows. But the most discouraging feature in the contrast which it is easy to discover on every visage. These people know no better existence, and they consequently care for none better. For them no lectures courses exist, in which they can be instructed and fascinated, church is a vague formality, good enough for wealthy folk, but not worth much to the poor; the theater is a pleasure which they take greedily, when they are not too tired by their long day's work to go to it; but their main idea of enjoyment is the gratification of the grosser senses. And there seems no restraining influence: the wages are without scale, and uncommonly small; degradation is large.

Deep Mining Shafts.

The Chalier-Savage-Norcross shaft has reached a perpendicular depth of a depth of 2,960 feet, and is now without doubt the deepest perpendicular shaft in America. It still lacks, however, 340 feet of having reached as great a perpendicular depth as the famous shaft of the Savage or Imperial Consolidated inclines. If continued downward until the west wall of the Comstock lode is reached, it will have attained a depth of not far from 3,500 feet, and will then be one among the deepest—if not the deepest—perpendicular mining shafts in the world. Over a year ago the Adelbert shaft, sunk on a silver-lead mine in Prisbram, Bohemia, had reached a perpendicular depth of 3,280 feet, and is, probably the deepest perpendicular shaft in the world. That is a very old mine, its workings dating back to the year 1500 or more. The attainment of that depth was celebrated at the time by the striking off of a large number of commemorative silver medals of the value of a florin each. There are other mines, however, where greater depths have been attained than at the Adelbert shaft, but not in a perpendicular line. One of these is in the coal mines of Victor Remus, in Belgium, where, by sinking and then boring, a depth of 3,542 feet has been reached. Another is the Rock Salt Bore hole, near Sperenberg, not far from Berlin, Prussia, which, a few years ago, had reached a perpendicular depth of 4,175 feet. The deepest bore hole in the world is probably the artesian spring at Potsdam, in Missouri, which has a depth of 5,500 feet.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

An Ex-Old Maid's Advice to Girls.

But such marriages as mine are not to be expected or even hoped for. It must be exceedingly rare for a woman of forty years old to meet a man whose age, taste, habits and position in their marriage a promise of happiness to both. Such a marriage is to be gratefully rejoiced over if it comes, but it is possible to be happy and useful without it. What I mean to impress on the girls, whom I write to-day, is that they should make themselves able to stand alone. I'll quote Margaret Fuller's words on that subject to them. With self-support possible, unhappy years in the paternal home and many unhappy marriages will be prevented, a happy single life will be made possible, and a happy marriage will be more probable. Concise directions? If I gave any they would be like this:

1. Don't waste any time waiting for "him."

2. Don't spend quite as much as you earn.

3. To prevent narrowness, master some branch of knowledge not connected with your occupation.

4. To keep your heart warm, love somebody's children. If possible contribute yourself with their care or education.

5. When married women confide their troubles to you—and strange to say they will do it much oftener than they confide them to each other—don't let it give you a dark view of married life or of masculine human nature.—*Golden Rule.*

THE Batchelor Brothers have been missing gold fish from their tank for some time. A watch was set to catch the thieves, who were supposed to be boys. Yesterday the cat which belongs to the store was seen to approach the tank, and, watching its opportunity, quickly reached for and drew out one of the golden beauties, and made its dainty meal unseenly. Poser's claws will be cut and the tank covered.—*Utah (N. Y.) Herald.*

"Blind" Letters at the New York Post-Office.

The average of misdirected letters sent up to this Department is over 500 a day; the day I was there last it ran up to about 1,000. The most difficult of these go to Mr. Stone, who is called the "blind man," perhaps because he can decipher an inscription that is utterly illegible to any other man in America. His most difficult cases are the foreign letters. Here is a letter directed to "Sandnik," which he makes out to be Sandy Hook. Sometimes the arrangement of the name and address is curious.

For Mr. Thomas
Smith, Bridge
port post-office
Conn. America

is very plain when you once understand that it is "For Mr. Thomas Smith, Bridgeport, Conn., America." But when a man says "Hulo," how is anybody but a blind man to know that he means 6667 Ohm letter reads, "Bet Feet Rue de Agua." Now the blind man knows that "Rue de Agua" is Spanish for Water street, and that there is a Water street in New Bedford, Mass. "Lysram, Warner Co.," he translates into Luzerna, Warren Co., and "Common County, P. A." is made into Cameron County, Pa. But who would guess that "Orern C. Ii. Lourey," in one line, means that it is to go to *Auburn*, in search of C. D. L.? One letter is directed to "Knustanzer Brauerei, S. L. Amerika." Mr. Stone soon discovered that the Consumers' Brewery is at Stapleton, Staten Island, and the letter is sent there. He reads "Ivo" into Iowa, and "to Pella in Yomah" he makes to go to Pella, in the same State. Nor does Ohio get off with one miss. Here is one letter that wants to go to "Stadt Hoh Zonsonani, Strasse 15," which is, to the State of Ohio, Cincinnati, Street 15. But that is not all. This other one wants us to reach the same city, but it has a bad spell of another kind, for its direction runs "Solizany." And then "Pizo Burg Mssessip," is sent to Vicksburg, Michigan is spelled "mutting." "Glass works Berkshire" is sent to Hinsdale, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where there is a glass factory. But the hardest one I saw was addressed to "John Hermann Schirman." In one line, with the wonderful word "Snaguekaunda," for the rest. Mr. Stone cut the word in two, and read it "Chautauqua County," while he translated the whole into "John Hermann, Sherman P. O., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

But there are some which even a blind man cannot make out. One letter in rather a good handwriting is very vaguely addressed to

"Yoo much of this.
From your affectionate son.
"Anon Hammerick."

In this case the clairvoyant power has been copied exactly by some one who did not understand the language. Instead of reading this, there is really too little. But here is a case where the top of the letter has been imperfectly copied in the same fashion. It reads: "Tuesday Evening, Send American."

If Tuesday Evening should see this article, he will know that his letter has come back again to Europe.—*Edward Eggleston, in Scribner for May.*

Poor, but Not Proud.

"I'm as poor as free-lunch turtle-soup, but I don't glory in it," said a week-end waif of trouble, with a mouth like the other of an old stocking, as he sat down on a bench among the parrots in Washington Park, the other morning.

"Merciful Moses!" exclaimed a sparse-haired mendicant, whose back hadn't carried a new coat for seven years, "show me the man as does, an' he kin take my share, cheap!"

Trouble has followed me like a shadder from the start, and there never was a time when I was any more free from misfortune than I am of grayhacks at this minute, but I don't go round with a tin horn an' a banner, tellin' the world I'm poor, do I?"

The waif edged up around him and listened, with open mouths.

"I say I don't flaunt my poverty," he continued. "I'm not proud of it, nor ashamed of it, as some fools be, as I don't crow over them as is better off, nor make brags that I have many friends an' less to eat than any other living soul."

"No more do I," put in a man with a face that had been a stranger to water. "I grins an' bears it."

"Joe's turkey was a fat bird to the side of me, but what's the good of my puttin' on airs? It won't make feathers grow on a station-house plank, will it? An' ain't bonsin' about my misery put another loan in my soup or fill my stomach any more to do. Nary time, it can't. Cometh never put a full spoon to anybody's mouth. Ananias Ever got plenty of rope if I wanted to brag, but that ain't my natur."

"Lots more affected as can be hit with the same pole," chimed in a thin man with a tight belt.

"Yes, maybe; but if you'll hold your breath you'll say less," resumed the first speaker. "There was Lazarus, now, look at him. He was poor enough to be respectable, by an odds, but I discount him, boys, I do heavy. He had sores that was intlein' to a full pack of dogs, but you couldn't find a scab big enough for a pup to smell of before its eyes were open; an' then again, you can't prove he didn't own the hounds himself! Don't backsade to kick my own dog? Well, I should say not! Poverty, boys, is my best bolt, it's the only thing in this world I ever had plenty of; but, as I said before, I don't flaunt it around and glory in it, nor I don't y'arn for any more of it. Poor? You couldn't find fat enough about me to grease a watch!"—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table*

The Queen of Tramps.

Mrs. Mary Merriman is a respectable appearing woman of thirty, is well-bred looking, and has every appearance of being upright and of good character. She is, however, better described as the queen of female tramps, and can discount the great majority of male tramps. She is not a genuine tramp—not of the regular kind who are a terror to the country, and "work" cities and towns in a systematic manner, having their gates and door-post signs, etc., for of these she knows nothing, and with this class of people she does not associate, for the Party is society to her, but she likes the business. She was born in St. Albans, in this State, and her folks were farmers. She has since lived in Hermon with her brother, Joseph Merriman, who does a good deal of trading in this city. Three years ago this fall she took it into her head to see the country, and started out with neither scrip nor staff, but a good pair of thick shoes. She walked across the country, leaving all kinds of weather, and finally brought up in Clinton, Iowa, when she struck back trade and returned to this city. Two days ago she decided to start out again and this time selected a bigger route. She went through part of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and on to Washington, where she remained a few days and "did the Capitol," and then made a bolt for Savannah, Ga., where she remained a short time. Then on she went again, doing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, and finally got round to Kansas City, Mo. Here she stopped awhile and carried a new tramping outfit. Again she started, this time with the intention of crossing the plains to California, but finally stopped when told by many persons that it would be very hard work for her to think of tramping it alone. She then started on a seven days' trip, walking from Kansas City to Chicago, thence to Detroit, doing Niagara Falls, crossing to Canada, thence to New York and through Massachusetts, arriving at her home in Hermon a little more than a week ago. She says she averages twenty-six miles a day. She says when she gets tired and out of clothes she finds no trouble in getting a few days' work, and in this manner enjoys her life.—*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

Hearing and Smell in Insects.

All that I have observed leads me to believe that any equilibrium which insects to sound is due to a diffused sensibility to vibration rather than to a differential sense like our own. If, at any one, an hour after his kitchen has been left in darkness and quiet, will enter it as soon as possible, without shoes or light, and then, having no contact with anything, other than the unavoidable one of his sock-muffled feet with the floor, will speak audibly and sharply. I believe he will find that out a cockroach shows any signs of alarm. If, on the other hand, he should drop something heavy abruptly, or enter with his usual step in boots, there is a stampede; but then nothing is to compare with the commotion caused by the introduction of light.

As to smell, there can be no doubt, it seems to me, that it is a very finely differentiated sense; residing, I suspect, to a great extent, in the antennæ, and probably capable of detecting qualities in substances of which our own analogous sense gives us no warning. The ichneumon flies are an example in point. One of the larger of these alighted inside my open window in the sunshine this afternoon, and I noticed, from time before, the incessant play of his antennæ as he hunted restlessly to and fro, apparently in search of larvæ, or eggs, concealed under the wood. As the prey of some members of this tribe are always so hidden, and the egg is sometimes laid from a position at the long oviposittor, without the aid of sight, some other sense, in great perfection, must guide them in their quest. But here is a quite conclusive instance.

I saw in Athens March, 1883 in the collection of Mr. Merlin, then our Vice Consul there, placed in juxtaposition in one drawer in his cabinet, a wasp and spider, of which he told me that that species of spider is the habitual prey of that species of wasp, and that he hunts him by scent, nose down, precisely like a hound. He witnessed himself the chase from beginning to end in the case of the actual specimens I saw. It occurred in his own house, and was continued for some time and across several apartments, more than one room. The spider, as soon as he found himself tracked by nobody's mouth, knew very well what it portended. My Morton had no intentions of having anything to do with him, as it was with Lincoln—and no one could ever induce him to get his coupe varnished or make his old overhaul off for a horse. One day his driver left him and he engaged a new one. The first time the new man made his appearance he wore a livery he had brought from his former service, but Mr. Morton would not enter the carriage until the negro had taken off the cockade from his hat and put on a suit of ordinary clothes. He used to say that livery was a badge of servitude. Fernando Wood drives a mammoth pair of bay horses, with a gold-mounted harness covered all over with his monogram. His carriage is a lumbering evidence of respectability.—*Washington Cor. Buffalo Commercial.*

Washington Celebrities on the Road.

Nowhere in the world are there better pavements for driving within the city limits, and in the country round about are some delightful drives, which are well patronized on pleasant days, and one may meet in the hours between the close of business and dark nearly all the notables of official and social Washington.

President Hayes and his wife are seldom prevented from taking their daily drive between four and seven o'clock, and only in the most stormy weather are they missed from the boulevard. The President's horses were a matter of much concern during the first few months of his administration. Rogers bought them of a livery-stable keeper in Alexandria, and, as is usual, was imposed upon. They were ill-matched, and were a disgrace to the Nation a hundred hacks in Washington were drawn by better pairs. Last fall, however, after suffering much ridicule, the President purchased the present pair of another pair, and an educated horseman prepared them for him in Kentucky. They are handsome, well-matched, easy-traveling grays.

President Grant, as almost everybody knows, used to drive a four-in-hand, before a dog-cart, and it was a familiar sight to see him sitting on the box, with his habitual cigar, driving his own team in the country. Grant was averse to making himself conspicuous. He drove for the pleasure of it and not for display, and never cared to meet the fashionable streets with his four-in-hand, but always took a back street and as little company as possible. Over the well-traveled country road Grant's skill as a horseman is National, and it required an accomplished driver to manage his team.

Senator Conkling drives a fine, large black horse, which he calls "Douglass," being a light, narrow, Brewster buggy, and generally alone. When the Senate adjourns, "Douglass" is generally waiting for his master at the east front of the Capitol, and takes a stretch of six or eight miles before dinner.

Senator Burnside drives a handsome pair of bays, large and fine horses of Irish jaunting-car, and is fond of having a young lady by his side.

Senator Cameron has quite a stud of horses and good taste in matters of equipage. His favorite "outfit" is a dog-cart, a pair of fast bays he has, and a daughter of his pair alike. Cameron is an accomplished horsewoman, as is Miss Bayard also.

The Russian Minister has a mammoth pair of bays, with a great, lumbering chariot, on which are spread the coats-of-arms of his own and his wife's family. He and Mme. Stiskin are every estimable, unassuming people, and put on less style than any of the other foreigners. They are to be seen walking every day, plainly dressed, and stopping to kiss little children that they meets in the streets. Having kissed them, she runs after her German and jabbers Russian at him till he smiles and looks back at the child his wife has kissed. Then his entire face is full grins of their own, and for that time the carriage is mostly devoted.

The Foreign Ministers all have stylish turn-outs, and, during last especially, are on the drives every pleasant day. Sir Edward Thornton has a handsome pair of clipped chestnuts, which he drives before an elegant barouche, but he generally prefers walking himself, and is one of the most constant pedestrians in Washington. His walking-shoes are a curiosity. The soles are broad and made in the English style, and are fully half an inch thick. The uppers are of goat skin, tied with leathern thongs.

Mme. Schurman takes his daily drive in an open carriage, drawn by two ordinary-looking horses. Every day about noon or twelve, if the weather is pleasant, you can see Mrs. Sherman waiting for her husband, at one of the entrances to the Treasury Department, and as he is very methodical, his appearance at the door every day is as regular as the clock strikes four.

Corcoran, the banker and philanthropist, drives a pair of small, jogging bays before a comfortable carriage, bringing very low to the ground, which was made at his order because his rheumatic limbs refuse to enter a high carriage. Senator Morton's old coupe is missed from the streets. Every day of his life in Washington it could be seen standing either at the Ebbitt House, or at the White House, or the Capitol, or some one of the Departments, and it carried him faithfully for many years. It was low, the box reaching down to within an inch or so of the curbstone, and was made expressly for him. It was scratched and battered and worn, and the horse he drove before it was one of the forlornest specimens of animal life that was ever seen. He was old and sad and ugly, and the repairs it had undergone were well advertised. Mr. Morton had a peculiar suffering for anything pretentious—it was almost antipathy with him, as it was with Lincoln—and no one could ever induce him to get his coupe varnished or make his old overhaul off for a horse. One day his driver left him and he engaged a new one. The first time the new man made his appearance he wore a livery he had brought from his former service, but Mr. Morton would not enter the carriage until the negro had taken off the cockade from his hat and put on a suit of ordinary clothes. He used to say that livery was a badge of servitude. Fernando Wood drives a mammoth pair of bay horses, with a gold-mounted harness covered all over with his monogram. His carriage is a lumbering evidence of respectability.—*Washington Cor. Buffalo Commercial.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—In the spring and summer cultivate your farms—in the winter, cultivate yourself.—*Ibid.*

—It is intelligent labor which enables us to make the most of our resources.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Do not put all spring work on the farm, because it is not planting time by the almanac.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Grated horse-chestnuts, mixed with ten times their bulk of water, will expel worms from the soil in pots.—*Exchange.*

—Cream Pie—One pint sweet cream, the whites of two eggs, well beaten; sweeten to the taste with pulverized sugar. One crust.

—Custard Pudding—One quart of sweet milk, three eggs and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar; grate nutmeg on top. Bake slowly till solid.

Macaroons—One and one-quarter pounds powdered sugar, one pound sweet almonds, bleached and pounded to a paste, whites of six eggs, grated peel of two lemons.

The farmers most likely to pay ton much for farm hands are those who pay the least to cheap, inferior hands. Those are the only class who receive too much pay.—*State Register.*

—Onion Soup.—Cut into pieces twelve onions; boil them in three quarts of milk and water, pinally mixed; add a little veal, season with butter and pepper; add a few well-toasted slices of white bread and a handful of finely chopped parsley.

—High farming means making better use of our resources—hiring more intelligent hands—using the best tools —sowing the improved seed—keeping the best breeds of hogs, cattle, horses; sheep, etc.—keeping our soil in the best condition by rotation and manuring, and having everything guided by intelligence and energy.—*Iowa State Register.*

—There is no difficulty in having a flower garden—a few moments each day will keep it in order, if not too large; and even a few square feet of land planted with a good selection of flowers, all of which can be secured at trifling cost, will give flowers every day from early spring until late autumn, and will also be a constant source of pleasure.

—Tinned Ware.—And now the *Scientific American* warns the public against tinned ware, the tin used in its manufacture nowadays being largely adulterated with lead, in consequence of which the "tinned" ware loses its original brightness, while the lead lurks above the general level. Plant from eight to ten seeds in a hill. When up, thin to two plants and cultivate light. If bugs trouble the vines, dissolve gum camphor in water and sprinkle the plants for a few days.

Another plan is to prepare the ground as above, using chip manure, mixed with leached ashes and fine manure. After the plants are up, use a cultivator or double shovel. As the vines grow, draw surface earth to the plants—never draw the earth from the vine, but replace with fresh dirt. Keep the ground clean with a hoe after the vines begin to run.

One more plan: Plow the ground deep, harrow it and have the surface soil in fine condition. The distance to plant should be regulated by the variety, some requiring more space than others. Let your hills be, say, rather flat, not more than two inches. After the plants come up, give clean culture, keeping the ground loose and level.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Expense of Farm Teams.

In no part of the country is this expense of keeping animals to do farm work as great as in the West. This is largely owing to the fact that Western farmers have come to use two, three and another, to make animals do the work that men perform elsewhere. Grain is sown, harvested and threshed by horse power. Grass is planted, cultivated and, in some instances, cut, dried, husked and shelled by machines operated by horse power. Even potatoes are now cut, drop ped, covered, cultivated and harvested by horse power. Of late, Western farmers have stopped raising most of the crops requiring hand cultivation. The chief objection to raising flax, broom-corn, tobacco and castor-beans is that they require too much manual labor.

The second reason why it costs more to keep a farm team here than in most parts of the country is, that farmers keep more expensive animals. An expensive team always calls for expensive feeds, expensive buildings for shelter. In the East, oxen are chiefly used for farm work. They require to be shod but once a year. A wooden yoke, which will last a century and only cost a dollar or two, takes the place of an expensive harness. The food of the oxen is grass in summer and hay and straw in winter. At the end of a dozen years they are converted into beef. They are never of much expense to their owner. Even at about half as much, they will work for a greater number of years, and will get along with poor quarters and a very simple harness.

Most Western farmers will tolerate neither oxen nor mules on their places. They must have horses; generally they insist on having three or four spans, and follow two teams to a plow and make a fine appearance on the road. Horses eat this extra amount of hay and grain the entire year. They must receive extra care and attention, and have good stables and mangers. It is likely that it will be long before the fashion of keeping horses to do the farm work changes in the West, though, without doubt, pairs and teams of oxen could be used to advantage. Most Southern farmers would say at once that they could make nothing from a farm unless they were obliged to work them with horses.—*Iowa Farmer.*

—Baked Indian Pudding.—Two quarts of milk, scalded, one cup meal, one-half cup of flour; mix and add the wet with a very little cold milk, then turn into the scalded milk; when cool add two eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one nutmeg, a little salt and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of ginger; put a piece of butter as large as half an egg around the pan before putting in the ingredients, and bake an hour.—*Household.*

Melons.

We have received one or two communications asking information about watermelons. To all such we would say: Plow deep, harrow well and mark out in rows, the distance apart depending upon the variety, from eight to ten feet. Broke up the ground deep; harrowed, check from ten to twelve feet apart. Have little or no hill; leave the hill-crown. Six or eight inches from the hill put stable manure two and a half inches thick. Cultivate and plant good seed. We have no squashes, pumpkins or gourds near. Clip the ends of the vines if you wish large melons.

Another plan: Plow and harrow and mark out eight feet each way. Then dig a hole on each square about eight or ten inches deep and two feet across. Now fill up with rotten manure, pack it slightly with your foot and spread about one inch of good soil over the top; then drop your seeds and cover them one inch. Hog manure is a good fertilizer for melons. Work them well; thin out to three in a hill. This plan will raise fine melons.

Another: Plow your ground deeply and lay it off ten feet apart each way, digging holes two by two feet apart and one foot deep. Take good barn-yard manure and fill up to within three inches of the top, covering this manure with soil, so that the hill will be a little above the general level. Plant from eight to ten seeds in a hill. When up, thin to two plants and cultivate light. If bugs trouble the vines, dissolve gum camphor in water and sprinkle the plants for a few days.

Another plan is to prepare the ground as above, using chip manure, mixed with leached ashes and fine manure. After the plants are up, use a cultivator or double shovel. As the vines grow, draw surface earth to the plants—never draw the earth from the vine, but replace with fresh dirt. Keep the ground clean with a hoe after the vines begin to run.

One more plan: Plow the ground deep, harrow it and have the surface soil in fine condition. The distance to plant should be regulated by the variety, some requiring more space than others. Let your hills be, say, rather flat, not more than two inches. After the plants come up, give clean culture, keeping the ground loose and level.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WILBOR'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and indispensable in reputation unimpaired. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in Hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WILBOR, FOSLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

War of 1812 Soldiers and Widows
Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. D. REDMAN & Co., Attorneys for Pensions, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

For economy, let the buyer of good smoking tobacco try Nigger Head or Bull's Head cut cavendish. They are equal to double the amount of common goods and far superior in quality. Have your dealer keep them.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES HER.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I cheerfully state that your Vegetine deserves to rank as a valuable blood purifier, tonic and invigorator of life. While speaking of its merits, I will say that my wife has been greatly benefited by the use of several bottles of Vegetine. The results were unexpected by me, as she had been considerably failed in health for a long time. Respectfully, T. F. THICK.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

ATTENTION is the part the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of Nature to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite homemade remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.
OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
Cleveland, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
Send for Circulars.
Address NAIAD QUAY AND RUBBER CO.

1 CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl street, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE OINTMENT CURE

$350 A Month—Agents Wanted All best-selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CAUTION!
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Liebig's Extract of BEEF unless in the GENUINE YELLOW WRAPPER, with Trade-Mark, Signature and Directions unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by All Druggists.

THE UTMOST
Reliance may be placed in HUNT'S REMEDY for the cure of Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Stone, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Female Weakness, etc. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and will make those widely suffering from these diseases feel better at once. It is known for its many virtues.

ALEXANDER H. D. Amherst, N. S.
I heartily recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all troubled with any difficulties or weakness of the throat or lungs. I believe it saved my life, and I feel that I would not now be living.
JOSEPH H. WHITMAN, Windsor, N. S.

Consulting Office for Consumptives,
Ma. JAMES BRADLEY, Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio:
Dear Sir—Please send me by express, at once, one dozen bottles of Dr. McMaster, and by the time I have taken them I am satisfactorily results are manifest. Yours truly, A. SLEE, M. D.

BEST IN THE WORLD.
For HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS,
KING OF BELGIUM
BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.

Sil'amons' Liver Regulator has been in use for full a quarter of a century, and is now more widely in demand than ever before. It has gained a reputation unbounded. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in Hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WILBOR, FOSLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

War of 1812 Soldiers and Widows
Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. D. REDMAN & Co., Attorneys for Pensions, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

For economy, let the buyer of good smoking tobacco try Nigger Head or Bull's Head cut cavendish. They are equal to double the amount of common goods and far superior in quality. Have your dealer keep them.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES HER.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I cheerfully state that your Vegetine deserves to rank as a valuable blood purifier, tonic and invigorator of life. While speaking of its merits, I will say that my wife has been greatly benefited by the use of several bottles of Vegetine. The results were unexpected by me, as she had been considerably failed in health for a long time. Respectfully, T. F. THICK.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

ATTENTION is the part the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of Nature to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite homemade remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.
OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
Cleveland, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
Send for Circulars.
Address NAIAD QUAY AND RUBBER CO.

1 CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION!
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Liebig's Extract of BEEF unless in the GENUINE YELLOW WRAPPER, with Trade-Mark, Signature and Directions unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by All Druggists.

THE UTMOST
Reliance may be placed in HUNT'S REMEDY for the cure of Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Stone, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Female Weakness, etc. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and will make those widely suffering from these diseases feel better at once. It is known for its many virtues.

ALEXANDER H. D. Amherst, N. S.
I heartily recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all troubled with any difficulties or weakness of the throat or lungs. I believe it saved my life, and I feel that I would not now be living.
JOSEPH H. WHITMAN, Windsor, N. S.

Consulting Office for Consumptives,
Ma. JAMES BRADLEY, Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio:
Dear Sir—Please send me by express, at once, one dozen bottles of Dr. McMaster, and by the time I have taken them I am satisfactorily results are manifest. Yours truly, A. SLEE, M. D.

BEST IN THE WORLD.
For HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS,
KING OF BELGIUM
BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.

Sil'amons' Liver Regulator has been in use for full a quarter of a century, and is now more widely in demand than ever before. It has gained a reputation unbounded. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in Hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WILBOR, FOSLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

War of 1812 Soldiers and Widows
Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. D. REDMAN & Co., Attorneys for Pensions, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

For economy, let the buyer of good smoking tobacco try Nigger Head or Bull's Head cut cavendish. They are equal to double the amount of common goods and far superior in quality. Have your dealer keep them.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES HER.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I cheerfully state that your Vegetine deserves to rank as a valuable blood purifier, tonic and invigorator of life. While speaking of its merits, I will say that my wife has been greatly benefited by the use of several bottles of Vegetine. The results were unexpected by me, as she had been considerably failed in health for a long time. Respectfully, T. F. THICK.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

ATTENTION is the part the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of Nature to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite homemade remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTS, Etc.
OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
Cleveland, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
Send for Circulars.
Address NAIAD QUAY AND RUBBER CO.

1 CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION!
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Liebig's Extract of BEEF unless in the GENUINE YELLOW WRAPPER, with Trade-Mark, Signature and Directions unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by All Druggists.

THE UTMOST
Reliance may be placed in HUNT'S REMEDY for the cure of Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Stone, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Female Weakness, etc. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and will make those widely suffering from these diseases feel better at once

The President has ordered the discontinuance of the Traverse City Land Office, and the business transferred to Reed City. The Ionia Land office was sonie time ago transferred to Reed City, and this last move is virtually to consolidate the two offices.

The sabre is about to be ruled out of the cavalry regulation as a useless weapon for the soldier. It is found that soldiers do but little setting and poor much wounding with the sabre, and they are unhandy things to dangle at the side unless they are of use. The medical statistics of Germany show that in the recent war with France, out of 65,000 wounded, little over 200 only were injured by the bayonet, out of 2-295 killed, 125 only had ure signs of sabre wounds. General Sherman and Sheridan are said to regard both the sabre and bayonet as but little better than a useless encumbrance.

"Look a here" he remarked to a waiter, "Your coffee is O. K., your hash is correct, but your eggs are a little too ripe and I know your biscuits were not made with Smith's Saleratus, for that always makes the biscuits light and spongy.

H. S SMITH, & CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and it you lead a miserable unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your nervous subtle prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual restiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and I not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant.

vs.

Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and state of Indiana. On motion of Solomon & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they are to enter into a recognizance with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of $500 conditioned to pay the costs that may be awarded against them upon the final hearing of this cause, and in case of their appearance they are to cause their plea, answer or demurrer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them or a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, the said bill may be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days after the completion of service of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

SOLOMON & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. E. FRANDT, Register.

REMEMBER
—THE—
SENTINEL

JOB
Printing
OFFICE,

And will have your orders in

W. A. SMITH,
Charlevoix, Mich

Michigan State Land Office
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manistee county, have been licensed as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State, will be OFFERED to market at this office June 12, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
n ½ of nw ¼	21	24 N	15 W
s ½ of nw ¼	21	24 N	15 W
n ½ of ne ¼	34	24 N	15 W
s ½ of ne ¼	34	24 N	15 W
n ½ of nw ¼	34	24 N	15 W
s ½ of nw ¼	34	24 N	15 W
s ½ of sw ¼	5	23 N	14 W
ne ¼ of ne ¼	5	23 N	14 W

Michigan State Land Office
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manistee county, have been licensed as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State, will be OFFERED to market at this office June 12, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
n ½ of nw ¼	21	24 N	15 W
s ½ of nw ¼	21	24 N	15 W
n ½ of ne ¼	34	24 N	15 W
s ½ of ne ¼	34	24 N	15 W
n ½ of nw ¼	34	24 N	15 W
s ½ of nw ¼	34	24 N	15 W
s ½ of sw ¼	5	23 N	14 W
ne ¼ of ne ¼	5	23 N	14 W

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

—

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

BOAT FOR SALE.—I am in my employment will offer my SKIFF BOAT for sale cheap if applied for soon. Terms and charges easy.

W. E. EMERY.

Ann Arbor, April 16, 1878.

Jordan River Houses
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season the House will be ready for the public and is accessible to visitors. Situated near the mouth of the Beautiful Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix once each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the medical profession.

April 16, 1878.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 12th day of March A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Lang, to Reuben A. Hatch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 2nd day of November A. D. 1874, in Liber three of Mortgages, on page 125, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgages and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the monies secured by said mortgage now, therefore,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 16th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH.
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

J. Milo Eaton, Attorney for Assignees.
[12-15]

NOTICE.

U. S INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, and 3240, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure said place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements or for carrying on business after April 30, 1878 without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

AGENTS! Most Magnificent Gift
$15 to $20 per day. LOCAL AGENTS
WANTED everywhere for THE HOME, a weekly Family and Literary paper sent free to Subscribers. Every Subscriber pays $3.75. With Two Fine Steel Engravings, magnificently bound, quick sales, extra liberal terms. Superb Illustrated Catalogue & Agents' Outfit Free. Address, DAVID WILLIAMS & CO., 205 Fulton St., New York. Or Chicago, Ill.

A V
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Pine and Hardwood Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low Figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Inter mediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1151y

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1865, on the 26th day of Dec. 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinaw, in the state of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
E. H. WALKER, Sec'y

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 28, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Scholtz against Jacob Scha ffer, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5760, dated Sept. 12, 1873, upon the n e ¼ of section 29, Township 31, North, Range 6 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kopp against Sylvester Taylor for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2731, dated April 17, 1875, on the n e ¼ section 23, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office
Traverse City Mich., Feb. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2731, dated June, 1, 1876, upon the n e ¼ of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 28, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Horace Hastings, against Lloyd S Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7210, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the s ½ of section 22, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Nov. 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C MOFFATT Register.
PERRY HANNAH Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 28, 1877.

Complaint having been entered in this office by Horace Hastings, against Lloyd S Smith for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7210, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the s ½ of section 22, Township 34 North, Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec. 1877, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C MOFFATT Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

$777 12 Months, and easily earned. If you think you can earn $10 a day (absolutely sure) write for particulars. Don't delay. Address, G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy
HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

To the Ladies.

This is to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

in short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1103)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878.

Present J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Orwin Hudson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie B. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that on Saturday, the 23d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Apr. 25, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lodowick Benham against Hiram Ferguson, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2213, dated Oct. 15, 1875, upon the s ½ of Section 22, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of Nov., 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C MOFFATT Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lower rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge Street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 4. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 21, 1878. Whole No., 471

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores-in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchase at the well-known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH.
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 00	$1.25	$1.50	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	9.00	14.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
1 column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.75	14.00	20.00
1 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 page,	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00	

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutories.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
45 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAULTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 203 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. K. UPRIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

LISCOMB HOUSE,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Gilson streets. A share of patronage solicited.

B. S. LISCOMB, Pr p.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Paying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Fresh dressed pork, per lb	5
Eggs, per dozen	6 a 7c
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Hay, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	6c
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 to 6

THE Primary School Fund apportioned to Charlevoix county is $474.50.

THE Little Traverse *Republican* names Hon. E. G. D. Holden for Governor.

Fine white Pique only ten cents per yard. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Little Traverse is soon to have another newspaper, to be called the Emmet County *Independent*. U. S. Hampton is to be the publisher.

R. H. Morrison, arrested for embezzling the funds of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, is to be tried in the Circuit Court for Ingham county.

THERE will be a public meeting at the Ross school house, in the township of Hayes, on Saturday, May 25, 1878, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Farmer's Club.

BISHOP MCCOSKREY has withdrawn his resignation and asks that a full investigation be made into the charges against him.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A special school meeting, to elect a Moderator, and to talk up school matters generally, has been called for next Saturday evening. It is hoped that all interested in the school will be present.

PEARNIE was tried for murder at Elk Rapids last week, and acquitted.—One excuse the jury gave was that they wished to save expense. The verdict has caused considerable feeling in Antrim county.

The Committee of Presbyterians have contracted for the erection of a hotel on their grounds at Petoskey. The work on the Bay View House, on the Methodist grounds, is progressing finely.

Flower pots and hanging brskets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Homestead settlers who have heard the frequent claims that the Democratic party is the friend of the poor man, will appreciate one phase of Congressional economy. Through the action of the Democrats in the House the force in the Land Office has been cut down until the correspondence is nine months behind, and the patenting of public lands three years behind.

Personal.—E. A. H. Cole, of South Arm, was a passenger on the Fountain City, Thursday, from Chicago.

—Richard Knight and wife took the propeller Empire State, at this place, on Friday, for Wisconsin, where they will remain some time visiting friends.

WANTED.—Highest market price will be paid for one hundred bushels of buckwheat at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The prop Fountain City arrived from Buffalo yesterday with a few passengers and about 400 tons of general merchandise. Capt. Gibson reports foggy and squally weather most all the way up. Among the passengers are Willard A. Smith, Esq., editor and publisher of the Charlevoix (Mich.) *Sentinel* a sprightly five-column quarto, now in its tenth year. His wife accompanies him. The Fountain City will leave for Buffalo again to-morrow evening.—*Chicago Tribune* 14th.

MARINE.—Capt Ed. Cunningham, of the schooner Adventure, visited his friends here while his vessel was loading in Petoskey, last week.

—The propeller Oneida wooded here Sunday.

—The tug Minnie Warren goes to Manistee this week to get repairs to her boiler.

—Cleared: schooners Little Georgie, Espindola, Les Higby, scows Prince and Owen. Now in port, schooner Radical.

—The steamer Gazelle is expected here hourly.

THE BRIDGE.—The pier and turntable to the new iron bridge for this place arrived yesterday by steamer Van Raalte. Four men accompany it, and work will immediately be commenced in putting it in place. The balance of the iron will arrive next Monday.

A very nice assortment of prints at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Don't by any means think that the Republican party is dead. It is, in fact, well, and a little more than convalescent, and will fight a strong battle next fall, and a stronger one in 1880. Let the Republicans of Charlevoix county do their full share in restoring the party to its old strength and prestige.

THE correspondent of the Detroit *Post and Tribune* writes to that paper that "the River and Harbor bill lingers in the Senate, but Senator Ferry is confident it will pass that body substantially as it came from the House.

H. E. GEMBERLING, late of the *Progress*, accompanied by his family, left here Thursday by propeller Fountain City, for Detroit. From thence they go to Albion, where Mr. Gemberling assumes control of the Albion *Recorder*

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The third quarterly meeting of Charlevoix charge will be held next Sabbath May 26 at M. E. Church in this place—Love feast commenced Sabbath morning 9:30 o'clock, and public service commencing 10:30 o'clock a. m. quarterly conference will be held at the Church 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the 25th. The whole official board are requested to be present.

B. H. WHITMAN, Pastor.

We charge nothing for showing goods, please call and Examine our fine stock of dry goods, clothing and notions. We have the best stock of the kind ever shown in Charlevoix, if you dont believe call and see and be convinced.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 17th, 1878:

U. S. to James H. White, 160 acres in Springvale.

U. S. to Dayton S. Peck, 160 acres in Springvale.

U. S. to Frank C. Dillenback, 160 acres in Hudson.

Frank C. Dillenback to Orenda N. Dillenback, 80 acres in Hudson—$400.

Alonzo J Stroud and wife to Martin Friend, 160 acres in Evangeline—$750.

U. S. to Franklin B. Shaw, 80 acres in South Arm.

U. S. to Isaac Parker, 40 acres in Melrose.

It is a good time to buy your wife, daughter, sister, mother or some body else a shawl. Carpenter & Bartholomew have a nice assortment.

THE FROST.—Again we are unpleasantly reminded of the superiority of our climate over that of even more southern latitudes. On the nights of the 11th, 12th and 13th heavy frost visited the southern and western portion of this State, killing down wheat, grapes, apples, peaches, strawberries, potatoes and garden stuff. Throughout the entire southern portion of the State, as far north as Grand Rapids, the farmers' prospects have been fearfully blighted. In Grand Traverse we have of no serious damage having been done, and in this vicinity no traces of frost are noticeable, as far as we have learned.

Kid gloves only 50cts, fine stock of neck ruching, ladies' silk ties in new styles, toilet soaps, silver money purses, and any quantity of new novelties in fancy goods and notions, just received at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

AN ENJOYABLE TRIP.—Ourself, wife and son took the propeller Fountain City, at this port, on Friday, the 10th. We arrived in the great city on Sunday noon, and remained until the following Tuesday evening. During that time we penetrated the dense wilderness of Chicago, went among its palaces and among its hovels, were elbowed by the millionaire and by the beggar. We saw the aristocrat alight from his carriage and ascend the marble steps of his $500,000 residence, and a brief walk brought us where squalor, poverty, filth and wretchedness unite in presenting the other extreme. From a quiet village like Charlevoix to the busy streets of the third city in the Union is a transition which almost takes one's breath, but for two days we wandered among the towering blocks, dodging street-cars and omnibusses, and interrogating policemen, gazing upon the architectural wonders of the great city — the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific, the new Postoffice, the Chamber of Commerces, and scores of other magnificent structures. From the roof of an elevator we obtained a birdseye view of Chicago, and far out upon the prairies beyond. The Water Works, Lincoln Park, McVicker's Theater, and many other places of interest were visited, and we returned at last to our steamer glutted with sight-seeing, and longing for the quiet of our own little village. Our trip was rendered doubly enjoyable because we took passage in the Fountain City. Capt. Gibson, with the able assistance of his Steward, Mr. Dickson, make the steamer a perfect home for her passengers. We never heard of a person who failed to enjoy himself on this steamer if nothing more than sea-sickness intervened to prevent.

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, of the 9th District receives the following well merited compliment from the Detroit *Post & Tribune*, "Mr. Hubbell's constituents have shown a disposition to trust their interests in his hands while faithfully serving them, and they have found their advantage in it. He has also proved honest, faithful and competent, and they show their appreciation of his services in their behalf and their confidence in his continued fidelity by retaining him as their agent, rather than to try the doubtful experiment of employing an unskilled workman in his place."

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good assortment of every thing at a way down price.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell is being endorsed for a renomination by many papers in the southern part of the district. If they represent the power that sends delegates to the congressional conventions and he is backed by a solid Lake Superior support as before, his renomination is assured.—*Cadillac News.*

ANOTHER POUND NET.—A small boat from Milwaukee came lately with another pound net, which the owners propose to set just south of the point north of this place. We call the attention of the Township authorities to Section 8 of the Compiled Laws of 1871, page 674, which provides that a license of $50 shall be paid by any non resident who sets a pound net on any coast of the Township.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

THE bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was laid before the Senate, on the 30th ult., with the amendments agreed to by the House, and considerable opposition was developed to the immediate repeal of the law, and a motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was finally rejected—23 to 28. The Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was unanimously concurred in. Several bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was rejected—71 to 86—reorganizing the mail at New Orleans, and appropriating $100,000 for its maintenance.

In the Senate, on the 1st, discussion was had on the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine declaring that any radical change in the tariff at this time would be inopportune. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was then taken up and the House amendment providing that the repeal of the act should not affect penal actions or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to repeal, was amended so as to provide that the repeal should not affect the rights and proceedings growing out of, or pending upon, the Bankrupt law, including all rights of debtors and creditors and all rights of and suits by and against assignees under any or all of said acts in any case heretofore or now pending and providing further that the repeal should take effect Jan. 1, 1879. A motion was then agreed to, and the bill as amended by the Judiciary Committee to have the act of three years' duration, was rejected by the extreme vote of 10 ayes. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill fixing the rate of interest and allowing not to exceed sixteen cents per pound on sugars testing 13 dollars per hundred, etc., was lost—ayes, 13; nays, 33—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

DOMESTIC.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 30th ult., issued a call for $5,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1865, interest to cease on the 30th of July next.

ALL Assistant Treasurers throughout the United States have been authorized to exchange silver dollars for greenbacks.

THE steamer Cimbria, having on board 1,000 Russian naval officers, put into Sandy-hook Harbor, Me., a few days ago, and up to the morning of the 1st remained with steam up apparently awaiting instructions from the Russian Government. Her mission to the American coast had not transpired.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest of $38,747,258, $2,233,223,026. Cash in Treasury, $19,585,345,376. Debt less cash in Treasury, $2,013,767,650. Decrease during April, $3,015,861. Decrease since June 30, 1877, $83,493,574.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 1st announces that silver-coin certificates of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars had been prepared. Certificates for larger amounts would be printed by the middle of the month.

On the morning of the 1st, while opposite Memphis, Tenn., the tow-boat Warner, with six barges in tow, exploded her boilers. Three persons were instantly killed and about a dozen more or less seriously injured.

ADVICES were received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago, on the 1st, to the effect that Sitting Bull had sent a message to Gen. Miles, commanding the District of the Yellowstone, making overtures for peace. It was also reported that the Nez Perces, at present with Sitting Bull, were preparing to cross the border with a view to surrender.

THE officers of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, in New York City, made an official trial trip, on the 2d, running a train of three cars, carrying 100 passengers, from Trinity Church to Central Park, a distance of five miles, and including all curves, in eleven minutes.

THE number of lives lost by the Minneapolis disaster was believed, on the 3d, to be sixteen. The remains of seven bodies had been recovered, and only three of them were identified. The great Washburn Mill was literally blown to pieces, and five other mills were also a mass of ruins. A large amount of lumber, a planing mill, an elevator and 30,000 bushels of wheat, twenty-seven railroad cars, and several small machine shops and other buildings were also destroyed. The money loss is placed at $1,000,000, with about $500,000 insurance.

THE large woolen mills at South Chicago were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th. Loss, about $150,000, and 150 persons were thrown out of employment.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 5th, issued a call for $9,000,000 coupon and $9,000,000 registered 5-20 bonds, on account of subscription to the 4-per-cent. loan.

THE National House Committee on Education and Labor agreed, on the 6th, upon a bill making it a misdemeanor for the Master of a vessel to take more than fifteen Chinese passengers, male or female, to the United States after Jan. 1, 1879.

A QUANTITY of well-executed counterfeit trade dollars have lately been captured in Cincinnati. They are composed of block tin, stamped and pulverized glass. They are said to be of nearly the standard weight, and have the color and ring of the real dollar. The only means of detecting them from the genuine is by weighing them, or lifting them with the teeth, when the glass, of which they are composed, gives forth a crackling sound.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JOHN MORRISSEY, ex-Member of Congress, and member of the New York State Senate, died at Saratoga Springs on the evening of the 1st, aged forty-seven years.

THE United States Senate, in Executive session on the 3d, confirmed the nomination of Gen. L. Smith as Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

IT was stated, on the 2d, by one of the late John Morrissey's most intimate friends and advisers, that the entire property of the deceased would realize but little over $30,000, if that much, and that the estate could not be able to settle up the debts against it.

THE next Illinois Republican State Convention is to be held at Springfield, on the 20th of June.

W. S. O'BRIEN, one of the Bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien, of San Francisco, died at San Rafael, Cal., on the afternoon of the 3d, after a lingering illness of several months. His estate is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000.

THE funeral of John Morrissey took place at Troy, N. Y., on the 4th, and was attended by an immense concourse of people. The entire State Senate and several Assemblymen were present.

GEN. JOHN M. BINGHAM, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, committed suicide near Milwaukee, by drowning himself in the lake, on the night of the 4th. He had previously made three attempts to poison himself. Poverty, trouble and want of adequate employment, added to a despondent disposition, were the probable causes.

THE President, on the 6th, nominated ex-Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, to be Consul at Liverpool, Eng., and ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be Consul-General at Paris, France.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 1st, the efforts of Gen. Todleben to secure the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians from Adrianople and the Turks from Rodosto have failed.

THE Paris Exposition was formally opened by the President, Marshal MacMahon, on the 1st, in the presence of a vast multitude. The Exposition was by no means complete, but it was thought a few days' labor would bring order out of the existing chaos. The American department is said to be especially good, and to attract great attention.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of the 2d says the principle of a direct exchange of views between London and the former city, on questions interesting England, had been agreed upon. It was stated at Vienna, on the same day, that the negotiations would be based upon larger concessions than had been previously accorded to by Russia.

MINISTER SEWARD has recently telegraphed to the Department of State, in Washington, that the famine in the Northern Provinces of China will continue six months longer. Funds for the relief of sufferers, if transmitted by telegraph, can be disbursed by the Relief Committee, of by the Commission appointed at Pekin. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Tokio, under date of April 5, sends the following: "The famine in the North of China rages with increasing severity, and the most dreadful reports come from the afflicted regions. In one town a man opened a shop for the sale of human flesh, and did a good business in cannibalistic joints and roasts till the local Mandarin caused the shopkeeper to be arrested and beheaded."

ACCORDING to a Berlin dispatch of the 3d, the Czar had himself conducted the correspondence in regard to the Eastern question during the illness of Prince Gortschakoff.

THE Austrian Government has issued orders for the concentration of an army of 25,000 men on the Bosnian frontier.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 5th says Prince Bismark had announced that Germany would observe strict neutrality in case of war between Russia and Great Britain.

THE British Government has ordered a million pounds' weight of lint and other appliances for wounded soldiers.

AN Alexandria (Egypt) dispatch of the 6th says preparations were making to disembark Indian soldiers at Port Said and Suez.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas received at St. Petersburg, on the 5th, the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz. He was enthusiastically received.

ON the 6th, the British Parliament was in session for the first time since the Easter recess. In reply to the questions of Isaac Ing Liberals, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the negotiations with Russia continued, but declined to discuss them on the ground that the public interests would be jeopardized thereby.

A SPECIAL from Lyra, in Turkish Armenia, published on the 6th, says that ninety-one Armenian villages had been plundered by the Bedan Kurds, and that the Ottoman authorities were unable to afford protection.

The International Exhibition at Paris.

PARIS, May 1.

THE ceremony of the opening of the International Exhibition took place today with great pomp and success. The ceremony began at 2:30 in the afternoon, at which time it was showery, but at three o'clock the sun was shining brightly again. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic, in spite of alternations of rain throughout the proceedings. Cries were everywhere heard of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la France."

Marshal MacMahon arrived in the State carriage escorted by his military household, the troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysee. A procession was then formed, which marched from the Grand Arcade to a platform overlooking the fountain and commanding a view of nearly all the buildings and grounds. Here Triesdorf de Bort, Minister of Commerce, welcomed the Marshal in a short speech. The Marshal then declared the Exhibition opened.

One hundred and one guns from the Invalides, Mont Valerien, and an island in the Seine followed the announcement. At the same time two military bands struck up, all the fountains played, and the soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs hoisted the flags of all Nations on the roofs of the two palaces and annexes. The Marshal then reascended the Trocadero Palace, the procession reforming behind him, and, after completing the round of the building, crossed over the river to the Champ de Mars. The troops were drawn upon and near the bridge. The terrace of the Champ de Mars Palace was occupied by Senators, Deputies, Council of State, Magistrates, Academicians, military staff and French Commissioners. Entering by the central door, the procession went through the grand vestibule, decorated with crown jewels, Sevres porcelain, Gobelin tapestry, and the Prince of Monaco Indian collection. It then passed through all the sections, the Commissioners of each country greeting the Chief at the door, and next inspected the military school, where all the exhibition workmen were stationed, and lastly traversed the machinery annexe.

The spectacle at the ceremony was magnificent. Perfect order prevailed. Parisians, Isabella, of Spain, witnessed the ceremony from the gallery occupied by Mme. MacMahon.

The speakers at the official declaration of the opening was imposing in the extreme. From the heights of the Trocadero the thousands of guests assembled could see crowds in the surrounding streets, the banks of the Seine, and at Passy, both on the right and left in front, in the immense area crowded with the exposition buildings gaily decorated with the flags of different Nations, the grand cascade and rows of statues illustrating the countries participating. Long lines of cuirassiers filled the road to the Champs Elysees and Tuilleries, interspersed with detachments of mounted guards of Paris, magnificent escorts of visiting Princes and the military household of President MacMahon.

The dazzling facade of the palace on the Champ de Mars was richly ornamented with National emblems, and in every imaginable space the thousands of spectators were held in place by lines of infantry.

The workmen had made extraordinary efforts during the past three days in the preparation of the various sections. The English, American and Belgian had been especially pushed, and present a creditable appearance. The American, though unfinished, compares favorably with the English, while occupying only one-sixth of the space allotted the British exhibit. The display of machine tools is inferior to the American exhibit at Philadelphia, but superior to any other at this Exhibition. Agricultural, sewing and weighing machines make a fine display. The textiles are not yet arranged, but promise very well. The drugs, chemicals, publishers' exhibits, chromos and cutlery are superior to the competing exhibits in other sections. The American Art Department is nearly ready. It will be the best ever shown abroad by America. The hall is too small, but it is beautifully arranged, and contains 100 paintings and a few water-colors. American artists residing abroad represented here include Bacon, Bridgman, Dana, Dubois, Ward, Hunt, Maynard, Lippincott and Mayall. Places of honor are occupied by Bridgman and Dana. Rome is represented by Benson and Vedder, and Dusseldorf by Shode. Munich is not represented.

THE Elmira *Gazette* has noticed that when a woman is mad she always slams the door. It is much handier than to kick the legs of the piano.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AT 5:40 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th ult., an explosion of the gas main leading into the Detroit *Free Press* building took place. The gas ignited, and instantaneously the whole edifice burst into flames. There were at that hour in the building the chief pressman, two mailing clerks, the night engineer and fire pressman, all of whom escaped after the fire broke out, two of them being slightly injured. The bursting gas ascending through the stairway ignited at once every floor of the two buildings. An effort was made by the pressmen to put on the safety hose and throw a stream of water on the fire below, but the attempt was abandoned as futile. The presses were stopped, and the forms of the paper saved. The city firemen were promptly on hand, but, despite their efforts, the building was completely gutted by fire. The loss was somewhere near $40,000.

ON the night of the 29th ult., Mrs. Jacob Bost, of Detroit, while temporarily insane, during the absence of her husband, administered laudanum to herself and a six-year-old daughter. Physicians were summoned immediately upon the discovery of their situation, and, despite the most strenuous efforts the daughter died. The mother's life was saved.

A STATEMENT of Accounts in the chancery case of Dougherty and Ann Maria Culver-sity, this being a cross suit began by Douglas, has been prepared. Judge Ramsdell, counsel for the Dougherty estate, refuses to state anything relative to the statement, but it is asserted by reliable persons that the statement shows $10,000 of Dougherty money to be in Douglas' hands, in coarse lumpless statement will contradict this, and show that the University gains but $30,000.

THE Sheriffs of Michigan met at Lansing, on the 3d, and perfected an organization for mutual assistance and co-operation. Jas. R. Hall, of Ingham County, was made President, and B. A. Hunnell, of Berrien County, Secretary. The membership of the Association is forty. The next meeting will be held at Jackson, on the 20th of November.

THE State Firemen's Association met at Jackson, on the 2d, and elected the following officers: President, C. H. Pond, of Quincy; Vice-Presidents, T. E. Lusk, of Jackson; E. Clark, of Big Rapids, and W. N. Kirkwood, of Paw Paw; Recording Secretary, A. D. Pond, of Allegan; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, J. V. Johnson, of Charlotte; Treasurer, Chauncey Cornwall, of Ypsilanti; Statistician, F. H. Sprague, of Jackson. Delegate to the National Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Thomas O'Neil, of Kalamazoo. The next meeting will be held in Detroit, in May, 1879.

THE following call for a Republican State Convention has been issued:

A Republican State Convention, to nominate State officers, will be held at the Detroit Opera House, in the City of Detroit, on Wednesday, May 14, 1878, at eleven o'clock a. m.

The several counties (which, Grand Rapids, May 15, 1876, every county will be entitled to one delegate at large and one for each 600 of the total vote cast for Governor in 1876 and one additional delegate for each fraction over 300; but every county will be entitled to at least one delegate. A resolution adopted in 1866 provides that no delegate will be entitled to a seat who is not a resident of the county he represents.

GEO. W. HOUGH, Secretary. GEO. H. HOPKINS, Chairman.
JAMES MCMILLAN, GEO. SCRIPPS.

—A naturalist visited the Kanin Peninsula in Northern Russia, last summer, to make natural history collections, and also to study the peculiarities of the Samoyede inhabitants of that region. These primitive people took alarm at his proceedings, especially when he attempted to measure their heads, and, believing that he had some sinister design toward them, they marched with their reindeer far into the interior of the peninsula, leaving the enterprising man of science with them. He was finally rescued by some fishermen, but he lost all the insects he had collected, as the Samoyedes drank up the alcohol in which they were preserved.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

ALL babies are diminutive Cæsars, since they come, they see, they conquer, sometimes by their gentle silliness, but oftener by continued boisterous crying, induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, by its gentle yet specific influence, quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

The Minneapolis Explosion.—Great Loss of Life and Property.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.

At seven o'clock this evening the city was shaken, as by an earthquake, by a terrific explosion, which was promptly traced to the groups of great flouring-mills, in what is known as the plateform, just above St. Anthony's Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated.

The explosion came from the great Washburn Mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash, which crushed the immense structure like an egg-shell. Other explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson, Hoyt and Humboldt Mills, and flames immediately burst out, communicating to the galaxy of mills, and other structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad shops. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much farther, glass being wrecked for several squares, and buildings shaken throughout the city. The immediate theory of the explosion is that it took place in gas generated in the patent middlings purifier process.

There were many thrilling incidents and narrow escapes. Daniel Day was blown the whole length of Pettit & Robinson's Mill, out through a window, and escaped. One poor fellow, who could not be recognized had escaped injury from the explosion, and was observed crawling through the darting, hungry flames toward the track of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, directly in the rear of the Washburn Mill. He managed to reach the rail, and there evidently became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell behind, where his agonies instantly ended. It now appears that most of the day force had gone home, and only the smaller night force remained.

The loss to property is enormous, but the confusion is too great for an intelligible estimate at present. A rough calculation places it at $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 will fall upon the milling interest. The loss throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., is $10,000. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed, beside adjoining property, including eight-seven out of the 197 tuns of stone in the city.

The five flouring mills, which were included in the disaster, formed a group which comprises the heaviest concerns in the State. Chief among them were the two Washburn Mills, the property of Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, of which the one at Minneapolis was the explosion occurred was the largest flouring mill in the country, and the largest but one in the world. It was built in 1870, included forty-one run of stone, and was worth $200,000. It is now a heap of ruins, but all with its companion on the platform.

The destruction is complete, so far as the limits above named, and persons within much wider bounds. The flames are still raging in the ruins, but are under control, and no farther extension is feared.

It is now hoped the dead will be confined to fourteen mentioned as in the Washburn Mill.

A WHARF RAT.

He was a levee "Rat," and his name was Dick. As a child he managed somehow to escape the meanness of want, neglect and disease in great cities; and we find him a small boy twelve years old, living where he may, eating what he can get; his hand against everything (that will sell at a junk store), and every one's against him. A human rat—a thing to hide itself in dark places, and be chased and worried when it ventures into the light.

The levee which Dick infests is that of New Orleans; down by the foot of Jackson street, where the English steamers lie, is his happy hunting ground, and the day when we make his acquaintance, it is not very productive. The hunting has all been on one side, and how Dick is discovered hiding between two bales of cotton is the query. He is kicked, pushed, dragged, jostled backward and forward by the stevedore's gang, like a ragged shuttlecock, every one has a curse and a blow for the "Rat," with whom things are going hard, when—

"Why, you young rascal! are you going without saying thank you?"

"Thank ye."

"No, not me. Thank the lady."

"Thank ke kindly, ma'am," says Dick.

It was the first polite speech he had ever uttered, and Heaven knows where he picked it up.

The party remained on board till about six o'clock, and by the time it broke up every one had forgotten the "Rat," but as Mrs. Austen was crossing the levee he ran up, much to the annoyance of her companion, who had lost the use of his cane.

"I say," says the Rat, "do you like him?" with a chuck of the thumb toward the steamer.

"Capt. Gilbert?"

"Yes—is he your feller?"

"Get out, you scamp," cries the gentleman, indignantly.

"Let him speak, Fred," the lady pleads. "No, Dick, I am married, and this is my husband; but Capt. Gilbert is only a kind friend. I crossed with him once, and he was very good to me when I was sick."

"Way on your own sick?" asks Dick, with a face full of wonder.

"Often. So I can answer your question, and say that I dolike the Captain very much."

"You'd hate for anything bad to happen to him?"

"Why, of course—to him or anyone else."

"Wot, to me?"

"Indeed I would, my poor boy. O Fred, how wistful he looks! Mayn't I give him some of Charley's left-off things? I have a little boy at home," she goes on, seeing astonishment in her husband's eye, "about your size."

"Does he get chickens to eat?" asks the Rat.

"Yes."

"Every day?"

"No, not every day," she answers, smiling; it is what she does qualify her reply, for Dick's credulity was not yet sufficiently elastic to bear such a marvel as a boy about his size, who had chickens every day.

So they bade him follow them, and more wonders were in store for him. He sees Charlie, he was taken up to the cabin to see the pets on board, the promised things were produced and tried on over his rags. Here he stood last in admiration. He gazed about him bewildered, and some dim sense of shame stole over him as he saw his own reflection in the looking-glass.

"Mayn't put 'em on now?" he asks, as the things are selected.

"Better not," says the lady. "Put them on in the morning. Come here again about ten o'clock, and we will see what we can do with you."

He submits, and goes down very reluctantly, with two whole suits of Charley's left-off clothes bundled up in a large handkerchief, and fifty cents in his pocket. As soon as the half-hour closes after him the brute instincts of secrecy and evasion pull his jelly-bag hat over his eyes and send him off at a run.

Capt. Gilbert spends the evening with his agent, and then returns to the ship about eleven o'clock.

"Sorry to say, sir," begins the Chief Officer, "that most of the men are on shore."

"Without leave?"

A shrug of the shoulders is his only answer.

"Whose watch is it?"

"Mr. Andrews."

"Send him here."

"How's this, Mr. Andrews," asks the Captain, angrily.

"It's not my fault, sir. They don't go over the gangway. They crawl over the side and onto the beams of the wharf. It's impossible to stop them."

The Captain knows New Orleans, and, being a just man, had no more to say. It is very provoking. He is going to sail to-morrow, and those men will come on board either drunk or stupid from the effect of drink. Some of them, perhaps, will not come at all. The weather for the last few days has been oppressively hot, and now there is hope of rain. The sky is dark and low, and the last evening breeze has gone down. The Captain has gone down to his cabin, and tries to read, but the mosquitoes won't let him, so he gets into bed, tucks in his bar, and sleeps the sleep of a tired man.

Something wakes him conscious that two bells (one o'clock) is striking. Then he hears a whisper, "Capt'n! Cap'n!" close by his side. In an instant he had his revolver ready, and in the act of striking a match, when the whisper says, "Hush! it's me—Dick. Don't say a word; don't light a match. Hush! Is there a man named Phil Wood in your crowd?"

"Yes, a fireman; but he deserted last week," the Captain whispers back.

"Have you got any spoons aboard?"

"Spoons? Oh, specie, you mean."

"Wot's that?"

"Money."

"I thought so. Well, Cap'n, Phil Wood and five more are after that there specious, and they are aboard now."

"Good heavens! why didn't you tell me before?" gasps the Captain.

"I'll clean shevied me, 'cos I'd got a bundle that the lady gave me. He took it away, he did, and locked me up," exclaimed Dick, "but I got out."

"On board now, do you say?" asks the Captain.

"Yes, and at work, too. Listen?"

What the Captain hears sends him out of his berth with a spring.

"Fire that," he says, thrusting a pistol into Dick's hand, "and run forward shouting for help as loud as you can scream." Then he darts out on deck.

And no time to spare! The thieves have overpowered and gagged the man on watch, have cut round the fastenings on the hatch leading to the specie-room, and the boxes of gold are out and ready for spiriting away. It is a brisk affair while it lasts; which is unfortunately for the captor, steward and some others aroused by Dick's shouts and the firing come upon the scene. Then such of the thieves as can do so jump overboard for their retreat forward is cut off. Three remain: one, the leader, dead; another with his thigh splintered, and a third with several balls in his body.

The first thing they do is to release poor Mr. Andrews, whom they still find insensible from a blow on the head. By this time the police have come, and are searching the ship, lest others of the thieves might be hiding.

"Where's that boy, the Rat?" asks the Chief Officer; "bring a light here. Ah! he's another of them. Turn him over. Oh, Lawrence, Captain, look here. Here's gratitude! If it isn't that cursed Rat that the lady——"

"Mercy!" cries the Captain, "I forgot all about him! Is he hurt?"

"Shot right through the body, and serves him right," is Mansfield's reply.

It struck the speaker "silly," as he afterward said, to see the skipper fall down on his knees beside the "Rat," lift his head upon his shoulder, and in the most endearing way say, "Are you hurt bad, my boy! Don't start. I'm your friend the Captain, Dick—speak to me."

"Is the police gone?" he moans.

"They shan't hurt you, Dick—no one shall. Oh, doctor, come and attend to my poor, brave little fellow. Any drop of his blood is worth more than all the lives of those scoundrels. Do your best for him, and send for all the surgeons in the city if they can help poor Dick! Poor little faithful chap!"

The wounded thieves are carried off to the nearest hospital by the police. Dick is taken to the Captain's cabin, and placed in his bed. The ship's doctor does his very best for him. The most famous surgeon in the city comes and looks grave. Capt. Gilbert never leaves him.

Capt. Dick's voice has become very low and tremulous—"was that there money yours?"

"No; but it was in my charge."

"I took a good deal if I got it, eh?"

"I should have been ruined."

"She wouldn't ha' liked that."

"She? who do you mean my boy?"

"The lady—her as you was good to."

The Captain turned aside, and tried hard to swallow something which had never passed his lips.

"Was it for her sake," he asked, "that you did this?"

"She said she'd hate to have any thing bad to come to you," replies the Rat, "cos you was good to her when she was sick. Two nights ago I heard Phil Wood and his crowd talking about robbing a ship of specious. They said they was going to 'tice all the men ashore with drink, and there'd be only one man forward besides the Cap'n. There was to ha' bin one put at the Cap'n door to knock him on the head if he came out. I didn't know for certain it war your ship, and I was a-coming to ask if you had specious, when the p'liceman cheviced me."

"Who was it that shot you?"

"Don't know. When I see the p'lice I crawled away to where you found me. I was skeer'd, for fear they'd think I belonged to the other crowd."

The Rat is skin and bone, and nervous as a cat. He has lost more blood than he can spare from that slight wound on his arm.

When the lady comes early in the morning, the Rat is shaking slowly. His face brightens up as he sees her.

"I say—don't you cry like that," says he. Chubbie he puts up his hand to withdraw hers from her eyes. He touches it with awe. It does not break nor fly off, and nothing is done to him for his daring. Encouraged by such immunity, he ventures to give it a little pat, and then the face which he is watching intently is lit up with a smile through its tears. Into his universe—into his half-savage mind dawns the first idea of a caress. He clasps the lady's hand and draws it down and presses it there with both his little brown paws. Then he leans back with a long-drawn sigh, and shuts his eyes.

* * * * * * *

Three years have passed, and Capt. Gilbert's steamer is again at her wharf at the foot of Jackson street; and again Mr. and Mrs. Austen are to lunch on board. As the lady is stepping down from the gang-way, a well-grown, handsome boy, in a blue flannel knickerbocker suit, and straw hat with ship's ribbon, came styly forward.

"Why, that is never Dick?" she exclaims.

"Dick all over," says the Captain, proudly.

"Oh, Dick, how you have grown, and how improved!"

"There was plenty of room for that," laughs the grandam Rat.

Then the Captain takes her aside and explains. "He's been at school ever since we got well, and has learned more than other boys in double the time. Oh, he's smart! I'm educating him now for my profession, and believe he could pass for Second-to-morrow."

"What name have you given him?" asks the lady.

"My own. My wife thinks as much of him as I do; and we've no children of our own, why—"

"Capt. Gilbert, you are a good man!"

This is the end of the Rat's tale.

Some scraps from a lunch table, kindly given, shared between a man and rain; and the tender touch of a woman's hand saved a boy's life.

A Solid Acre of Silver.

The *Rocky Mountain Tourist* says: "One of the most remarkable mines in California gulch is in leads three feet in thickness, the ore from which yields from 240 to 270 ounces of silver to the ton, and is free milling. It is a great exhibition of limestone, dipping about 15 degs. Two openings have been made at points 600 feet apart, and sufficient ore is in sight to make millions of the dollars of our daddies.' The owners have gone far enough to know that there is a full acre of the ore in the one solid body, and some conception may be formed of the amazing richness of this discovery by a calculation of its dimensions. A cubic foot weighs 170 pounds, and, as the ore lies, twelve cubic feet make a ton. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre, and the body of ore, being three feet in thickness, makes 130,680 cubic feet, which, with twelve cubic feet to the ton, makes 10,890 tons, worth $250 per ton, or the enormous value in the aggregate of $2,700,000. The Crescent is another mine worked like a coal bed, the ore lying horizontally in the large room that has been opened, the roof being held up by heavy timbers with very stout caps and tugging-poles. The ore breasts from a foot to three and four feet, and occasionally very fine specimens of horn silver are found."

An Alligator in a Street Car.

A GENTLEMAN enters with a wooden box 24-feet-long and takes his seat, carefully placing the package across his knees. His right-hand neighbor rises to give place to a man with a pot of crimson paint, and clinging to a hook-strap and standing on one foot, enjoys a chat with a vivacious lady on the opposite side of the car. An abrupt application of the brake causes him to describe a half circle and to strike with considerable force one end of the strange box, displacing its light cover and tilting it to an angle of forty-five degrees. Forthwith a promising young alligator flops over on the floor. The man of paint shot upward like an arrow from Rawahan's bow, upsetting the crimson paint on the young gentleman's pantaloons. The sudden jar given to the alligator, with the gratuitous bath of a foreign element, seems to render the sleepy emigrant from the bayou frantic for a moment. At this moment the driver and horses cease to render the sleepy emigrant from the bayou frantic for a moment. At this moment the driver and horses cease the infection, one dropping his brake and the others plunging forward, while the conductor at the rear is violently jerking bell and windy trying to open the door. Under the impression that he is already bitten, the young gentleman hops on one foot and groans, and the young lady, who is standing on the seat, attacks the amphibious stranger with her sun-umbrella, until the box lid is closed upon him.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE photograph building on the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, which cost $15,000, was sold lately for $110.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Deep in the lonely forest,
Hush on the mountain side,
Long is the dreary winter,
Short is the summertide;
Just in the earth between them,
Pregnant with sun and showers,
Starts from the earth perennial
Fairest of northern flowers.

All through the sunny summer
Lavish with wealth of bloom,
She too hath shared life's fullness
Hid in her forest gloom;
Nurtured with dews and sunlight
Richly her buds are fed,
Fresh while the summer fadeth,
Fresh when its flowers are dead.

Thus, when the rude winds seek her,
Threaten her birth to blight,
Fiercely assailed by winter,
Fear has she aught from frost;
Fast all the spring draws nearer,
Fast, till the days grow long,
Fast, till the April showers
Quicken the chilly sod.

Wake by the murmuring breezes,
Kissed by the shining sun,
Up in a land of roses,
Blushes the trailing one!
Blushing in fairy fashion,
Dressing a rosy bed,
Lovely as Arbutus
Drew her soft couch shed.

Beauty and pink and shy!
Lifting her head to the sky!
Up to the changeful sky
Weavers' rare pattern, dear darling.
Fresh in thy virgin hue,
Sweet as the wakening dew!
Dearly thy charms renew.

—*Elaine Goodale, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A WHARF RAT.

He was a levee "Rat," and his name was Dick. As a child he managed somehow to escape the meanness of want, neglect and disease in great cities; and we find him a small boy twelve years old, living where he may, eating what he can get; his hand against everything (that will sell at a junk store), and every one's against him. A human rat—a thing to hide itself in dark places, and be chased and worried when it ventures into the light.

The levee which Dick infests is that of New Orleans; down by the foot of Jackson street, where the English steamers lie, is his happy hunting ground, and the day when we make his acquaintance, it is not very productive. The hunting has all been on one side, and how Dick is discovered hiding between two bales of cotton is the query. He is kicked, pushed, dragged, jostled backward and forward by the stevedore's gang, like a ragged shuttlecock, every one has a curse and a blow for the "Rat," with whom things are going hard, when—

"Why, you young rascal! are you going without saying thank you?"

"Thank ye."

"No, not me. Thank the lady."

"Thank ke kindly, ma'am," says Dick.

It was the first polite speech he had ever uttered, and Heaven knows where he picked it up.

The party remained on board till about six o'clock, and by the time it broke up every one had forgotten the "Rat," but as Mrs. Austen was crossing the levee he ran up, much to the annoyance of her companion, who had lost the use of his cane.

"I say," says the Rat, "do you like him?" with a chuck of the thumb toward the steamer.

"Capt. Gilbert?"

"Yes—is he your feller?"

"Get out, you scamp," cries the gentleman, indignantly.

"Let him speak, Fred," the lady pleads. "No, Dick, I am married, and this is my husband; but Capt. Gilbert is only a kind friend. I crossed with him once, and he was very good to me when I was sick."

"Way on your own sick?" asks Dick, with a face full of wonder.

"Often. So I can answer your question, and say that I dolike the Captain very much."

"You'd hate for anything bad to happen to him?"

"Why, of course—to him or anyone else."

"Wot, to me?"

"Indeed I would, my poor boy. O Fred, how wistful he looks! Mayn't I give him some of Charley's left-off things? I have a little boy at home," she goes on, seeing astonishment in her husband's eye, "about your size."

"Does he get chickens to eat?" asks the Rat.

"Yes."

"Every day?"

"No, not every day," she answers, smiling; it is what she does qualify her reply, for Dick's credulity was not yet sufficiently elastic to bear such a marvel as a boy about his size, who had chickens every day.

So they bade him follow them, and more wonders were in store for him. He sees Charlie, he was taken up to the cabin to see the pets on board, the promised things were produced and tried on over his rags. Here he stood last in admiration. He gazed about him bewildered, and some dim sense of shame stole over him as he saw his own reflection in the looking-glass.

"Mayn't put 'em on now?" he asks, as the things are selected.

"Better not," says the lady. "Put them on in the morning. Come here again about ten o'clock, and we will see what we can do with you."

He submits, and goes down very reluctantly, with two whole suits of Charley's left-off clothes bundled up in a large handkerchief, and fifty cents in his pocket. As soon as the half-hour closes after him the brute instincts of secrecy and evasion pull his jelly-bag hat over his eyes and send him off at a run.

Capt. Gilbert spends the evening with his agent, and then returns to the ship about eleven o'clock.

"Sorry to say, sir," begins the Chief Officer, "that most of the men are on shore."

"Without leave?"

A shrug of the shoulders is his only answer.

"Whose watch is it?"

"Mr. Andrews."

"Send him here."

"How's this, Mr. Andrews," asks the Captain, angrily.

"It's not my fault, sir. They don't go over the gangway. They crawl over the side and onto the beams of the wharf. It's impossible to stop them."

The Captain knows New Orleans, and, being a just man, had no more to say. It is very provoking. He is going to sail to-morrow, and those men will come on board either drunk or stupid from the effect of drink. Some of them, perhaps, will not come at all. The weather for the last few days has been oppressively hot, and now there is hope of rain. The sky is dark and low, and the last evening breeze has gone down. The Captain has gone down to his cabin, and tries to read, but the mosquitoes won't let him, so he gets into bed, tucks in his bar, and sleeps the sleep of a tired man.

Something wakes him conscious that two bells (one o'clock) is striking. Then he hears a whisper, "Capt'n! Cap'n!" close by his side. In an instant he had his revolver ready, and in the act of striking a match, when the whisper says, "Hush! it's me—Dick. Don't say a word; don't light a match. Hush! Is there a man named Phil Wood in your crowd?"

"Yes, a fireman; but he deserted last week," the Captain whispers back.

"Have you got any spoons aboard?"

"Spoons? Oh, specie, you mean."

"Wot's that?"

"Money."

"I thought so. Well, Cap'n, Phil Wood and five more are after that there specious, and they are aboard now."

"Good heavens! why didn't you tell me before?" gasps the Captain.

"I'll clean shevied me, 'cos I'd got a bundle that the lady gave me. He took it away, he did, and locked me up," exclaimed Dick, "but I got out."

"On board now, do you say?" asks the Captain.

"Yes, and at work, too. Listen?"

What the Captain hears sends him out of his berth with a spring.

"Fire that," he says, thrusting a pistol into Dick's hand, "and run forward shouting for help as loud as you can scream." Then he darts out on deck.

And no time to spare! The thieves have overpowered and gagged the man on watch, have cut round the fastenings on the hatch leading to the specie-room, and the boxes of gold are out and ready for spiriting away. It is a brisk affair while it lasts; which is unfortunately for the captor, steward and some others aroused by Dick's shouts and the firing come upon the scene. Then such of the thieves as can do so jump overboard for their retreat forward is cut off. Three remain: one, the leader, dead; another with his thigh splintered, and a third with several balls in his body.

The first thing they do is to release poor Mr. Andrews, whom they still find insensible from a blow on the head. By this time the police have come, and are searching the ship, lest others of the thieves might be hiding.

"Where's that boy, the Rat?" asks the Chief Officer; "bring a light here. Ah! he's another of them. Turn him over. Oh, Lawrence, Captain, look here. Here's gratitude! If it isn't that cursed Rat that the lady——"

"Mercy!" cries the Captain, "I forgot all about him! Is he hurt?"

"Shot right through the body, and serves him right," is Mansfield's reply.

It struck the speaker "silly," as he afterward said, to see the skipper fall down on his knees beside the "Rat," lift his head upon his shoulder, and in the most endearing way say, "Are you hurt bad, my boy! Don't start. I'm your friend the Captain, Dick—speak to me."

"Is the police gone?" he moans.

"They shan't hurt you, Dick—no one shall. Oh, doctor, come and attend to my poor, brave little fellow. Any drop of his blood is worth more than all the lives of those scoundrels. Do your best for him, and send for all the surgeons in the city if they can help poor Dick! Poor little faithful chap!"

The wounded thieves are carried off to the nearest hospital by the police. Dick is taken to the Captain's cabin, and placed in his bed. The ship's doctor does his very best for him. The most famous surgeon in the city comes and looks grave. Capt. Gilbert never le

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 17, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

New York is just at present in what might be called "a state of mind." The cause of this sad condition of things is smells—smells numerous, smells penetrating, smells nauseous and outrageous. What makes it worse is the fact that it is not the lower, plebeia, business portion of the Island that is afflicted, but the great brown stone district lying south of Madison square, and typically known as Murray Hill. Just think of it! *Murray Hill* smells bad! Shades of Sybaris and Cyprus! Can you imagine it? Murray Hill that wears lace and diamonds, that can digest no coarser diet than rose-leaves or spiders' ankles on toast, and to whose delicate senses the perfume of the wood violet is vulgarly strong and oppressive! Why, no such low word as *smell* would be allowed in its vocabulary. And yet there stands the grievous fact that at this writing this sanctum sanctorum of fashion and refinement is for the most part wrapped it the loathsome embrace of a horrible stench. Is it any wonder that New York is on its hind legs at such an outlandish, such an impossible outrage?

The immediate cause of this audacious invasion of Gotham's most aristocratic olfactories is a cluster of rendering establishment and glue factories down by the East River, and the prime course is a lazy and inefficient Board of Health that licenses these nuisances. Until lately this august body of two members has totally ignored the many individual protests which have been raised against the constantly growing infliction, but now the press and the Grand Jury having taken the matter up in a spirit which leaves no doubt of their intention to bring about a reform, the haughty "Board of Disease," as it is called, is coming down from its lofty height and making various hurried promises of better conduct. If they went to save their bacon they will have to show themselves in earnest at once, for when our Murray Hill is stepped on we are a dangerous lot.

Whether the large amount of editorial attention which has been bestowed on the excursion of the Coaching Club to Philadelphia on Saturday is the result of a genuine and wondering admiration for this not very startling performance, or of such a scarcity of important news as causes the unfortunate fraternity whose endless task it is to fill so many columns a day to catch wildly at every straw of interest that floats with the sluggish current, is an open question. The simple fact is, that a private Club, in search of amusement, got up a sort of picnic to Philadelphia, and by way of novelty drove over in a coach, preferring, for some unknown reason, this slow and laborious method to the quicker and easier mode proved by the railroad Immediately the metropolitan press breaks out all over with columns of description, high sounding editorials, and elaborate maps of the route, and the Illustrated papers fill themselves with soul-stirring engravings of the coach "as it appeared" under all manner of circumstances

My own experience in coaching being mostly confined to travel in a Broadway stage, it may be that I do not fully understand the charm of the thing, as practiced by Delancy Kane and his followers; but things being as they are, I strongly incline to the idea of a Pullman car in preference to the cramped jolting of an obsolete conveyance having for its sole recommendation the temporary patronage of a *blase bon ton*.

How rich men's fortunes shrink and dwindle when their estates are settled. Before W. S. O'Brien, of Bonanza fame, died, rumor made of him a sort of Monte Cristo, and talked freely of twenty or twenty-five millions as his money value. His executors think his property may realize four or five millions. Then there was John Morrissey who was popularly supposed to roll in ill-gotten wealth.—Those in charge of his affairs now say they will be lucky if they can pay his debts and two small bequests which he made to his sisters in his will.

On the other hand, there is occasionally, though very rarely, an instance wherein current report fails to do justice to the amount of a man's possessions.—Mr. Charles Morgan, who died here a few years ago, was a man whose name rarely got into the papers, and who was known by name only to comparatively few, but who turns out to have been perhaps next to Vanderbilt in the extent of his ownership of railroad and steamship property. He leaves his family some $12,000,000.

It is probable that opposition to the Brooklyn Bridge, like that which fought the construction of every foot of the elevated railways, will cease only with the completion of the work. Another strong effort has been commenced to have the work stopped and the millions of money already sunk abandoned, on the old ground that it will interfere with the passage of tall masted vessels. Luckily the great enterprise is too far advanced to be more than delayed and annoyed by these never ending attacks. The greatest good of the greatest number" must positively prevail.

This being the regular season for the anniversaries of the various and educational institutions, the American Bible Society has just held its sixty-second annual meeting, at which some interesting figures were given regarding its work. During the past year it has distributed nearly 900,000 Bibles in this and foreign countries, and during its whole existence, has printed and circulated the enormous number of thirty-four million eight hundred thousand copies of the sacred volume.

RADIX.

THE report of special agent Brooks in reference to the Indian homesteads of the Ottawas and Chippewas, in Michigan, has been referred to at length in the Washington correspondence of the *Post & Tribune*. This report is made the basis of a recent letter from Commissioner of the Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior. The commissioner coincides with the agent in the belief that in many cases the proceedings by which the Indians were deprived of their homesteads were not regular, and presents the following bill to remedy defects in the existing law and to right any wrongs that may have been inflicted upon the Indians in the past:

Be it enacted, That all homestead entries under the act of Congress of June 10, 1872, March 3, 1875, and March 23, 1876, within the limits of the reservation made pursuant to the treaty of July 31, 1855, with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find to have been made in good faith by the class of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians who had not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such as were minors at the expiration of the period during which selections and purchases were allowed to be made thereunder, where no adverse claim of prior inception exists, and the tract does not exceed the legal maximum in quantity, shall be confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon to such Indians, all restrictions, provisions, or requirements of the homestead laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That when applications have been made by any Indians of the class hereinbefore mentioned for homestead entries under said acts, and the application refused by the district land officers, for any reason which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find to be legally sufficient, the Indians by whom the applications were made shall be entitled to the benefits of the foregoing section on their entries being made, in like manner as if made before the passage of this act: *Provided*, That where the land so applied for has subsequently been disposed of to an applicant in good faith under any of the land laws of the United States, other land may be entered by such Indian, and, upon such entry being made, the confirmation shall extend thereto in like manner as hereinbefore provided.

To section one of this bill the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests the addition of the following proviso.

Provided, That where such homestead entries have been canceled for any reason whatever, and the lands embraced thereon have been subsequently entered under the homestead laws of the United States by parties innocent of fraud in procuring such cancellation, such Indians shall have the right to make entry elsewhere, and shall thereupon be entitled to patents for the lands so entered in lieu of the original tracts.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity..

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or in exchange.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscelaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 48 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6,1-7,)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Having rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public, I respectfully refer to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which I can my myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheaper inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

And 12 Barclay Street, New York

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 17, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

New York is just at present in what might be called "a state of mind." The cause of this sad condition of things is smells—smells numerous, smells penetrating, smells nauseous and outrageous. What makes it worse is the fact that it is not the lower, plebeian, business portion of the island that is afflicted, but the great brown stone district lying north of Madison square, and typically known as Murray Hill. Just think of it! *Murray Hill* smells bad! Shades of Sybaris and Cyprus! Can you imagine it? Murray Hill that wears lace and diamonds, that can digest no coarser diet than rose-leaves or spiders' ankles on toast, and to whose delicate senses the perfume of the wood violet is vulgarly strong and oppressive! Why, no such low word as *smell* would be allowed in its vocabulary. And yet there stands the grievous fact that at this writing this sanctum sanctorum of fashion and refinement is for the most part wrapped in the loathsome embrace of a horrible stench. Is it any wonder that New York is on its hind legs at such an unheard of, such an impossible outrage?

The immediate cause of this audacious invasion of Gotham's most aristocratic olfactories is a cluster of rendering establishment and glue factories down by the East River, and the prime course is a lazy and inefficient Board of Health that licenses these nuisances. Until lately this august body of two members has totally ignored the many individual protests which have been raised against the constantly growing infliction, but now the press and the Grand Jury having taken the matter up in a spirit which leaves no doubt of their intention to bring about a reform, the haughty "Board of Disease," as it is called, is coming down from its lofty height and making various hurried promises of better conduct. If they want to save their bacon they will have to show themselves in earnest at once, for when our Murray Hill is stepped on we are a dangerous lot.

Whether the large amount of editorial attention which has been bestowed on the excursion of the Coaching Club to Philadelphia on Saturday is the result of a genuine and wondering admiration for this not very startling performance, or of such a scarcity of important news as quite the unfortunate fraternity whose endless task it is to fill so many columns a day to catch wildly at every straw of interest that floats with the sluggish current, is an open question. The simple fact is, that a private Club, in search of amusement, got up a sort of picnic to Philadelphia, and by way of novelty drove over in a coach, preferring, for some unknown reason, this slow and laborious method to the quicker and easier mode proved by the railroad. Immediately the metropolitan press breaks out all over with columns of description, high-sounding editorials, and elaborate maps of the route, and the illustrated papers fill themselves with soul-stirring engravings of the coach "as it appeared" under all manner of circumstances.

My own experience in coaching being mostly confined to travel in a Broadway stage, it may be that I do not fully understand the charm of the thing, as practiced by Delancy Kane and his followers; but things being as they are, I strongly incline to the idea of a Pullman car in preference to the cramped jolting of an obsolete conveyance having for its sole recommendation the temporary patronage of a *blase too too*.

How rich men's fortunes shrink and dwindle when their estates are settled. Before W. S. O'Brien, of Bonanza fame, died, rumor made of him a sort of Monte Cristo, and talked freely of twenty or twenty-five millions as his money value. His executors think his property may realize four or five millions. Then there was John Morrissey who was popularly supposed to *roll* in ill-gotten wealth.—Those in charge of his affairs now say they will be lucky if they can pay his debts and two small bequests which he made to his sisters in his will.

On the other hand, there is occasionally, though very rarely, an instance wherein current report fails to do justice to the amount of a man's possessions.—Mr. Charles Morgan, who died here a few years ago, was a man whose name rarely got into the papers, and who was known by name only to comparatively few, but who turns out to have been perhaps next to Vanderbilt in the extent of his ownership of railroad and steam ship property. He leaves his family some $13,000,000.

It is probable that opposition to the Brooklyn Bridge, like that which fought the construction of every foot of the elevated railways, will cease only with the completion of the work. Another strong effort has been commenced to have the work stopped and the millions of money already sunk abandoned, on the old ground that it will interfere with the passage of tall masted vessels. Luckily the great enterprise is too far advanced to be more than delayed and annoyed by these never ceasing attacks. The greatest good of the greatest number must positively prevail.

This being the regular season for the anniversaries of the various and educational institutions, the American Bible Society has just held its sixty-second annual meeting, at which some interesting figures were given regarding its work. During the past year it has distributed nearly 900,000 Bibles in this and foreign countries, and during its whole existence, has printed and circulated the enormous number of thirty-four million eight hundred thousand copies of the sacred volume.

RADIX.

THE report of special agent Brooks in reference to the Indian homesteads of the Ottawas and Chippewas, in Michigan, has been referred to at length in the Washington correspondence of the *Post & Tribune*. This report is made the basis of a recent letter from Commissioner of the Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior. The commissioner coincides with the agent in the belief that in many cases the proceedings by which the Indians were deprived of their homesteads were not regular, and presents the following bill to remedy defects in the existing law and to right any wrongs that may have been inflicted upon the Indians in the past:

Be it enacted, That all homestead entries under the act of Congress of June 10, 1872, March 3, 1875, and March 23, 1876, within the limits of the reservation made pursuant to the treaty of July 31, 1855, with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find to have been made in good faith by the class of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians who had not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such as were minors at the expiration of the period during which selections and purchases were allowed to be made thereunder, where no adverse claim of prior inception exists, and the tract does not exceed the legal maximum in quantity, shall be confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon to such Indians, all restrictions, provisions, or requirements of the homestead laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That when applications have been made by any Indians of the class hereinbefore mentioned for homestead entries under said acts, and the application refused by the district land officers, for any reason which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find to be legally sufficient the Indians by whom the applications were made shall be entitled to the benefits of the foregoing section on their entries being made, in like manner as if made before the passage of this act: *Provided*, That where the land so applied for has subsequently been disposed of to an applicant in good faith under any of the land laws of the United States, other land may be entered by such Indian, and, upon such entry being made, the confirmation shall extend thereto in like manner as hereinbefore provided.

To section one of this bill the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests the addition of the following proviso.

Provided, That where such homestead entries have been canceled for any reason whatever, and the lands embraced therein have been subsequently entered under the homestead laws of the United States by parties innocent of fraud in procuring such cancelation, such Indians shall have the right to make entry elsewhere, and shall thereupon be entitled to patents for the lands so entered in lieu of the original tracts.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

53 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every state in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchasers of "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Misceaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, CIOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SUGARS & CANNED GOODS, filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(22) (6.1.2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Two gallis from Depot to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are an myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A young man in Marietta, Md. was poisoned by his sweetheart, but he recovered, and now insists that the marriage engagement shall not be broken.

Mrs. Caroline Sheehey, of Staten Island, refused to take an oath on Good Friday, through conscientious scruples, hence the woman who had stolen Mrs. Sheehey's clothes was discharged.

—A man in Sacramento the other day bought a suit of new clothes, and threw away his old ones. After a while he remembered that he had left $110 in his old clothes, and went to find them, but was too late.

Twenty-six years ago a man went from Wilbraham, Mass., to California, leaving $700 as a loan to a farmer, in whom he put more trust than in savings banks. He wrote letters about the money from time to time, and supposed it was safely drawing interest. Recently he came across the continent to collect it, the sum of principal and interest amounting to $5,000; but the farmer, who is wealthy, refused to pay a cent, on the ground that the note was outlawed. The man had to borrow money with which to get back to California.

—One day last week, four citizens of Grand Island were playing a game of poker—five-cent "ante"—in a well-known saloon of that place. A dispute arose as to the game, when one of the parties made use of an expression about as follows: "I hope Christ will strike me if it isn't so." He had dealt the cards, and the betting on the hands was over, when he passed the pack to the next man on his left to deal. The dealer shuffled the cards and handed them back to the man to cut them, at the same time giving him a light slap to attract his attention. The man did not move. He was found to be stone dead. —*Omaha Bee.*

—A frightful accident, by which a man named Moritz Koch lost his life, occurred recently near Collinsville, Ill. Koch was engaged in digging an air shaft for the mines, and, having nearly reached the coal "entry," about 163 feet below the surface, he put in an unusually heavy blast of powder, thinking to complete the connection with the entry. Having set the fuse, he was hauled to the top, and soon after the powder exploded. Against the protest of his friends he immediately had himself lowered, but before reaching the bottom gave the signal for the top man to hoist him up. This was done instantly, but on nearing the surface he was seen to let go all hold, and fall to the bottom, a distance of 150 feet, and, of course, was crushed almost to a jelly.

Other People's Feelings and Failings.

Most of us have a very tender regard for our own feelings. We do not like to have them injured. We are amazed that people can be so rude and clumsy as to tread upon our toes, or roughly express to the air our scarcely-healed wound. But so weak is human nature and so prone are we to think less generously of others than of ourselves, that we often sin in the very way which we would be swiftest to condemn in our neighbors. It is a great delight to meet a man or woman who is always considerate, gentle and polite in his treatment of those he or she meets in daily life.

This topic came up around the breakfast-table in a city house one morning lately. You, happy readers, who live in the country, know comparatively little of the persistent annoyances which city folks undergo from the continual rappings and ringings and shoutings and screamings of people who go from door to door to buy, to sell, or to beg. The room in which the breakfast alluded to as being taken was a front basement, on a pleasant street, intersecting a busy thoroughfare. Coffee was poured, biscuits had been passed, eggs were being broken, fruit was being pared.

Interruption No. 1: "Any r-a-a-gs?"

The speaker darkened the window with his head and dimmed the shining glass with his breath, as he hurled this remark, ascending, interrogative and declensive, at our shrinking ears. Somebody shook her curls at him pleasantly, and he departed with a jingling of bells at the hand-cart he was wheeling along, and a hearty cry of "Any r-a-a-gs?" gradually lessening in the air as he went his way.

Interruption No. 2: "Please, ma'am, any cold meat and bread?"

It is a little, blue-looking, pinched-looking mite of a boy, with a basket nearly as big as himself. "Don't discourage professional beggars," says the gentleman of the house.

"O! my dear," returns the lady, as she sweeps the contents of the bread-plate into the not fastidiously clean receptacle. "I *can't* refuse a child when he looks as hungry as that little fellow does, just think. It might be our own Harry!"

Interruption No. 3: Man rings the door-bell violently. Domestic responds. Presently she enters and inquires if the mistress can step out and look at some prize packages of stationery, etc.

"No!" cries paterfamilias, loud enough to be heard outside. "Tell him to be off with his trash!"

"My dear," the lady urges, seriously, having dismissed the children first, "I do wish you would not be so impolite in your manner to tramps and peddlers. It is their only way of earning a livelihood, and I think Christians ought to be kind to them."

"I fully agree with you. Your sentiments and mine precisely correspond, but your patience is greater than mine, you see. How you endure it, staying here all day, too, is quite beyond me to comprehend. I believe in politeness to one's equals and superiors—but I won't take my hat off to inferiors."

"A tramp is not necessarily your inferior, my friend," observed the Philosopher, who happened to be staying at the house, and who was giving lectures in the lyceum course. "I have heard of tramps who had at one time been millionaires, and of others who had received the education of a university."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Madame, meditatively balancing her spoon on the transparent edge of her Sevres teacup —"I shouldn't wonder if you called Homer a tramp, or Diogenes, if either of them were living now."

"Very likely," replied Monsieur, taking up the newspaper, to find out whether our Representative in Congress had been giving any more National subjects lessons on good manners. And then the talk drifted to the affairs of the day, what engagements each had, what visits were to be made, what shopping done, which closets cleaned, etc., etc.

One person only remembered the morning's discussion, and sat down to think upon this matter of courtesy. And she came to the conclusion that courtesy is a word of very wide meaning. It is an index finger to character. You observe a true lady, a true gentleman, anywhere. They cannot commit a rudeness. It would hurt them and jar them to wound the feelings of the lowest and the farthest below them. To be truly polite implies that one shall be thoughtful of the feelings of everybody, out of interiors most of all.

When are we to begin our training in this regard?

With our little children, at once. Do not permit Susy or Jamie, unreproved, to bother or tease or annoy Bridget in the kitchen. Never let them allude to her as the "servant-girl," or speak of "servant-girls" in her presence. The phrase may define her position, but she does not like to hear it, and it takes off the bloom of their refinement every time they use it. Do not jump to pick up your own thimble which has rolled away when Charlie is in the room. Let him bring it to you, and say "Thank you" to him for the kindness.

Do not encourage in yourself the habit of criticising and commenting upon the foibles or faults of any member of your own family. There is nothing gained by it, and a great deal is lost. Love itself is often choked back and hindered in its growth by the rank sturdiness of weeds which spring up against it, unchecked, in houses where people say all manner of ungentle speeches to each other.

If you want to cultivate real happiness, cultivate goodness. Think more of others' excellent qualities than of their failings, and be gentle and amiable to all.—*Christian at Work.*

Kicking a Bear.

Jack was in the woods, on his way home from the sap trees, where he had been boiling maple sugar. It was a mild day in March. The snow was six feet deep, and the warm spring air had softened the surface so that no one could walk on it without snow-shoes, a pair of which Jack had on his feet.

He was unarmed. As he walked on, he came to a fallen tree directly in his way. He stepped upon it, but as he did so, a large bear rose up behind it and rushed at him with open jaws.

The warm air had roused the creature from her winter sleep and she was furious with hunger.

Taken wholly by surprise, Jack gave a tremendous leap which carried him a distance of ten feet from the trunk of the tree. But he sank deeply into the snow, and the bear was upon him before he could extricate himself.

Then the battle began, man and beast rolling over and over each other in a desperate struggle. As often as the bear tried to seize him with her teeth, or overpower him with the fatal hug, Jack would save himself by kicking her on the nose with his snow-shoes.

Finally, with one fierce plunge of claws and teeth, the brute fastened upon Jack, and failing to hold him, tore off almost all his clothing at a single sweep.

Fortunately just at this moment he hit the top of her nose a powerful kick. A blow on the end of the nose causes pain so acute as to disable a bear for a time, and it had the effect in this case.

The brute gave back a little, and, while she was wincing under the pain, Jack regained his feet and got several steps away.

His assailant started after him again, but the snow was so soft she almost buried herself at every step, while Jack walked on the surface and escaped. So his snow-shoes, which rendered him a clumsy lighter, finally saved his life.—*Forest and Stream.*

A Prairie-Dog Village.

Four hundred and thirty-five miles west of Omaha is situated the great Prairie-Dog City, one of the largest settlements on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Several hundred acres, each side of the track, have been taken up by the sagacious little prairie-dogs, and there they have made their homes, and that without buying one lot from the company, or as much as saying "by your leave." The dwellings consist of little mounds, from a foot to eighteen inches in height, raised by the dirt excavated by their burrows. On the approach of a train, the little inhabitants can be seen scampering for their homes. Arrived there, they squat upon their haunches or stand upon their hind feet at the entrance a hole in the top, barking at the train as it passes. Should anyone venture too near, down they go, and their city is as silent as the "city of the dead." It is said that the opening in the top leads to a subterraneous chamber connecting with the next dwelling, and so on through the settlement, but this is a mistake. The prairie-dog is of a sandy-brown color, and about the size of a large gray squirrel. In their nest, living with them, are found the owl and the rattlesnake, though whether welcome or not is uncertain. He lives upon grasses and roots, and is generally fat, and is by some, Mexicans especially, considered good eating, and his flesh is sweet and tender though rather greasy. Wolves prey on the little fellows, and may be seen sneaking near the town, hoping by chance to pick up some straggler. But the dogs are not easily caught. Some one is always on the lookout for danger, and gives the alarm on the first intimation of trouble. Then away they all scamper to their holes.—*Omaha Herald.*

The Telephone Without a Magnetic Battery—Interesting Experiment.

Much is said and many descriptions given of the telephone, the phonograph and aerophone in the periodicals of the day, but one of, perhaps, the most simple forms and one of the most practical, seems to have almost escaped notice. The form operated through the assistance of the magnetic battery, in consequence of the perhaps unlimited distance over which it may be operated, as well as its general adaptability to nearly all circumstances, is, and probably will be, of most general use. Still it has the serious faults of indistinctness of articulation, if unnatural, metallic and resonant sound of the voice, and repetition of sabbled workmanship in its construction. The same fault in sound applies to the simpler form of—falls and reports farming as unprofitable.

Chloride of lime is cheap, and it should be applied freely to all cellars. The past winter and spring has been hard on vegetables, and many cellars are in a foul condition. As life and health are valuable, neglect not this precaution.

At the Canada Dairymen's Association, the President contended that "the cows get as much milk in winter as in summer, and he found his cows fell off in quantity of milk when first turned to grass. He thought milk could be as cheaply produced in winter as in summer, unless the cows were kept largely by soiling. The general system of pasturing was very wasteful of land. Winter butter brought even a better price than summer-made butter."

The *National Live Stock Journal* is for more schools: "We have reached a new departure, which must soon be introduced—practical dairy schools, for the more thorough education of dairymen, and the advancement of this great industry. The factories have done, and will continue to do much; but they are not schools of experiment, schools of discovery, schools for the demonstration of the true road."

Homestead Drainage.

The question of drainage is one of the most important with which the farmers of the West have to deal. In this the drainage of the house lots and grounds is of the first importance, especially so since this may be accomplished at a comparatively light cost, when we compare the value returned. When the barn yard and its surroundings are directly connected, or in close proximity to the house and the well, from which the daily drinking water of the family is drawn, the question of drainage often becomes more serious, and for this reason: The water of drainage sinks from the surface directly to the water-line in the earth, and thence horizontally, or along the natural declivity of porous *strata*, to the nearest outlet. In a majority of cases this will be found to be to the well. Why? If for no other reason, from the well-known fact that insect life, during drought, leave for the nearest living water, the well, and when the rains again saturate the earth, direct open channels are thus left where the water of drainage flows, loaded with the secretions of the sinks, the privy and the barnyard. Hence it will be at once seen that every precaution should be used to cut off and conduct away these accumulations by means of underdrains.

Next to this source of disease, undrained cellars are prolific breeding places of miasma. It is safe to say that of the farm cellars of the West, and not one quarter of the farm houses are provided with cellars at all, fourfifths are without sufficient drainage, and for the reason that it is considered impractical to drain them. Even where a lame attempt at drainage is made, the water ways are generally of plank or other perishable material, without traps to prevent the return of foul gases, thus adding to the danger of infection by miasma. Those who have made this mistake should lose no time in taking up these drains and laying others of vitrified pipe which may be cheaply bought in any city.

There are very few farm house sites in the West where the drainage is not comparatively easy; few places where forty rods of drain will not give a perfect outlet for the cellar over seven feet deep. Nevertheless if such be the case, the only way is to continue the drain until a sufficient outfall is reached. In the ditch, after the bottom is carefully leveled so the fall will be equal, lay three-inch glazed pipe, with shoulders so one may be fitted in the other and cemented tight; else there will be leakage at the joints, the ground will be saturated, decomposition will cause, and malaria be surely generated. Just after the drain leaves the cellar a joint of pipe should be laid forming an elbow or V. This serves as a trap to keep all foul gases from entering the cellar, and below this trap one from the sink and other conveniences of the house where water is used, may be inserted, being careful in every case to guard each separate pipe with a trap next where the water enters from the house. It would also be well to lay a pipe from the well connecting with the cellar drain below the trap. Thus the sewer may be flushed during droughts and washed clean at will by means of a tank connected therewith. If a windmill is need the whole will be simplified.

The outlet to the cellar drain requires looking after. If it do not end in a running stream, the deposit should not be allowed to accumulate. Some means for saturating and removing the deposit should be used at such seasons as will not permit its running away. If no other means are at hand it may be planted with willows, or other trees that flourish strongly by their roots. Instances of trees planted to drain sewers and catch basins absorbing by their roots the noxious principles contained therein would seem to be pretty well authenticated, and it deserves extensive trial.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Planting Corn Does Not Insure the Gathering.

THE farmers upon our broad Western prairies cease as near, perhaps, gathering the average crop, from year to year, without labor as any other people, but it so happens that the crops which grow spontaneously are the most persistent enemies the slothful farmer has to contend with. In view of this, the prudent husbandman begins away back at the time of the ripening and maturing of the seed germs, which constitute the incipient stages of the future crop, to gather up and keep in store the forces which shall combine to bring forth the desired results. The seed corn must not only be gathered as soon as it arrives at a state of maturity and placed in a state of perfect preservation, but the largest and ripest ears must be selected, so that the quality of the succeeding crops may in every particular be equal to the seed which produced it. After the seed has been secured in good order, as of the first importance, a place congenial must by provided in which to plant it. The cornfield may be either large or small, but the land must be in condition for the cultivation of corn, according to the skill of the farmer, or to the extent which he may contract to do. The conditions and requirements of this redundant plant. Other crops may be poisoned and ruined by an over supply of nitrogen, but corn will take care of some kinds of manures, while the corn grows space and delights in the abundant richness.

Soils can hardly be too fertile for this tropical plant. If the land is rich, it seems to contain all the elements for a heavy yield of grain.

The land is not always fertile in the qualities which bring the best results. It does have been observed by many, but a succession of crops has exhausted it of the proper constituents, and the seed-corn is seldom saved in the best manner; so we must take these things as we find them, as it is so near planting time now. After the wet, open winter which has passed, much of the land will be inclined to bake, so that the earlier the plowing is done the more time the soil will have to become pulverized and assume its normal ameliorated condition. The old idea of waiting until cornplanting time before plowing the ground to have a fresh place to plant in, is erroneous. Our advice is, to plow as soon as the ground is in condition, if that occurs in the month of March. If plowed so early, the ground becomes settled, packed down, and with a level and well pulverized surface, the planter may be passed over the ground with much less labor, and the seed corn placed at a uniform depth under the surface, so that it will germinate with greater certainty, come up quicker and grow with more vigor than when placed at some indefinite distance beneath the surface. Such early plowed land holds the moisture better than that plowed later, and the atmosphere can more readily circulate through it.

With good seed corn, the ground plowed and prepared in the proper manner, and the corn cultivated thoroughly before and soon after it comes up—the Western farmer seldom fails to realize a large yield of grain of excellent quality. Every operation in the production of corn may be hurried except in planting. We do not think it pays to plant corn before the soil gets warm enough to sprout readily, unless later than the middle of May, north of 41 degs. north latitude. There will this year, no doubt, be much bad seed corn, as there has been in years past, and every precaution should be used to guard against the deficiency that the individual failures, as is frequently occur, may be avoided.—*Western Rural.*

—Dr. LaMoyne does not believe that the bill introduced lately in the Pennsylvania Legislature making cremation a penal offense with $500 fine will, if it should pass, stop cremation, and says that he will test the law in the courts. Some of the ashes of the late Mrs. Pitman are still kept at the doctor's office.

—When Mr. Greeley once upon a time was lecturing in Indiana, in the palmy days of State banks, the communities of one town paid him—invariably—in notes of the local institution. He looked at them, and then said: "Could not you give me, instead of this stuff, a well-executed counterfeit on some Eastern bank?"

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

—The following agricultural and domestic brevities are taken from the *Iowa State Register:*

Fly neat and tasteful surroundings the humblest cottage can be made a palace.

Spring is as far advanced in Europe as in America—both being a month earlier.

A balky horse, is nearly always a living witness of the incapacity or inattention of some man.

A well-ordered and well-cultivated lawn is a true evidence of good taste and refinement.

I never knew a farmer to sow too much grass seed on an acre, nor too many kinds.—*Jas. Wilson.*

Potatoes should be cut and spread out to dry in the shade for three or four days before planting.

The Hessian fly only flourishes in damp or wet seasons, while the chinch bug flourishes in dry years.

The most careful business men of the present day commenced business on a farm, and early learned the worth of a dollar.

Sheep will always injure a hedge fence, and if they can work at it on both sides will kill out any sized hedge in about three years.

It is a farmer or business man wishes to know how great a spendthrift he is let him keep an exact memorandum of all the time idly spent.

The fence applied in this country by ignorance and carelessness in manufacturing, if well made, would soft enough more to soon pay the National debt.

The speculative farmer is the man of large means and a small stock of practical sense. He invests his money in expensive buildings, and unavailable stock—falls and reports farming as unprofitable.

Chloride of lime is cheap, and it should be applied freely to all cellars. The past winter and spring has been hard on vegetables, and many cellars are in a foul condition. As life and health are valuable, neglect not this precaution.

At the Canada Dairymen's Association, the President contended that "the cows get as much milk in winter as in summer, and he found his cows fell off in quantity of milk when first turned to grass. He thought milk could be as cheaply produced in winter as in summer, unless the cows were kept largely by soiling. The general system of pasturing was very wasteful of land. Winter butter brought even a better price than summer-made butter."

The *National Live Stock Journal* is for more schools: "We have reached a *new departure*, which must soon be introduced—practical dairy schools, for the more thorough education of dairymen, and the advancement of this great industry. The factories have done, and will continue to do much; but they are not schools of experiment, schools of discovery, schools for the demonstration of the true road."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Gen. Joe E. Johnston dresses neatly, has a short gray beard, is slight and erect.

The Parisian press numbered in 1877 no less than 836 different newspapers and serials.

—Harrison Ainsworth is still alive, a well-preserved and dandyish, though gray, old man of seventy-two.

—Many years ago Congress gave the widow of President Tyler the franking privilege, and she uses it to this day.

—The people of Anderson County, S. C., presented Gov. Hampton, with a beautiful black horse as a birthday gift.

—Mr. B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, who ran for Vice-President in the canvass of 1872, has become a strong prohibitionist.

—Commodore Vanderbilt's widow, it is said, is soon to marry a Southern gentleman, who, it is inferred, is not seventy-six years old.

—The New York papers refer to Edison's "Western twang." No doubt the ancient Saxons spoke pure New York.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Soc'y Schurz attributes his recent illness to the large quantities of green tea he has been drinking to produce wakefulness for night work.

—Mrs. Mark Hopkins takes three-quarters of the estate left by her husband, the California millionaire, and Mark's two brothers divide the residue equally between them.

—A minister in Waupaca County, Wis., preached a sermon, the other day, with his suspenders dangling below his coat, and he was puzzled to know the cause of the constant tittering during the exercises.

—The mystery about the death of Representative Leonard, of Louisiana, seems to thicken. When the body arrived at Westchester, Pa., it was carefully examined by eminent physicians from Philadelphia and Washington, who assert that he did not die of yellow fever.

—When Representative Eugene Hale married Miss Chandler, her father, ex-Senator Chandler, gave him $100,000 for a wedding present; and at the coming of every grandchild a check for $20,000 has been forthcoming to be placed to the credit of the little one as the nucleus of its future fortune.

—An order of cadets at the recent launch in Chester, Pa., saw his men, contrary to orders, letting a number of visitors through their ranks. He rushed up and asked, "What are you letting this rabble through for?" A moment after he discovered that the "rabble" was the Secretary of War, who was as much amused at the incident as the officer was disconcerted.

Lieut. Longneckar, U. S. N., just before the Wyoming sailed for France, was married to an American exhibits for the Exposition, ran away to Philadelphia and got married, to the surprise not only of his own friends, but of those of the bride. As ladies are not allowed to travel on vessels belonging to the navy, he shipped Mrs. L. to Paris by steerage, and sailed a day later himself in the Wyoming, but, after getting about half way over, the latter blew out and rotten old tub had to put about and return to Brooklyn, where Mrs. Longneckar is, and here Lieut. Longneckar is.

A Gallant Act.

Life is full of opportunities for self-sacrificing heroism, which every day and then meets us in unexpected places. Of this truth the terrible ride to death of one of Barnum's circus drivers last week affords a sublime illustration. He had driven over to his home in or near Ninth avenue, with a team of six splendid coal-black horses, and an empty baggage wagon. The animals had been highly fed, had no work to do, were ready for their spring campaign, and were in splendid condition. He said that the two leaders weighed 1,200 pounds each, and the pole horses 1,300. Returning he passed under the elevated railroad; an engine let off steam; the horses, startled, sprang into a run down

The popular impression that a great many of the Government lands were sold at discount, and that thereby a heavy loss was incurred, is not correct. None of the lands since Buchanan was President have been sold at less than par. On the other hand many have been sold at a premium. We have somewhere seen a statement which we presume to be authentic, to the effect that the treasury has received from these premiums nearly sixty-five millions of dollars.

SEE & WASHBURN have received by boat a new stock of goods, and, expect more by next boat. Call and examine goods and prices.

The fool seeketh to pick a fly off from a mule's hind leg. The wise man letteth the job to the highest bidder. The wise housewife always buys Smith's saleratus which is made by the new process. Always full weight and ¼ stronger than other brands. Always call for Smith's Saleratus.

A scheme is reported to be on foot in Illinois to bring out Gen. John A. Logan for State Treasurer this fall. It is believed by his friends that thorough canvass of the State by him would result in the election of a Republican Legislature, and that a Republican Legislature would immediately solve the problem of Illinois politics by returning Gen Logan to the United States Senate. Gen. Logan denies that he is working up any such programme.

Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, the two members of the Republican Congressional Committee to whom is entrusted the duty of raising funds for the coming campaign, report that they are meeting with encouraging success. Republican Senator-thave all contributed $100 each, and Republican Representatives are following their example. Heads of departments and bureaus, and clerks, will be invited to subscribe, although every one will be assured that contributions are not to be obligatory, and that a refusal to subscribe to the campaign fund will not endanger the official tenure of any one.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "Let all the alleged frauds in connection with the late Presidential election be thoroughly and fairly investigated, and the result will show that Hayes was entitled to fifty more electoral votes than were counted for him. The Republican members in Congress will join the Democrats in favor of such an investigation. Let the facts come out, not only in reference to Louisiana and Florida, but Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut also. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is what is wanted." Yes, it is what the Republicans want, but it is just what the Democrats don't want and what they must fear.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post & Tribune* speaks with well merited commendation of the Republicans of Mr. Conger's Congressional District for their course in keeping him so long in Congress. By this they have secured one of the most efficient legislators, standing to day as a prominent leader in the House. This he has acquired by his long experience. Mr. Hubbell, of the Upper District, is also making his mark and increasing his influence. The correspondent gives a needed admonition to the other Districts, and speaks well when he says: "No member, whatever his capacity may be, can become sufficiently acquainted with the forms of legislation, the rules of the House and the order of business, in a single term, and at the end of the session he has just begun to make himself really useful. If an honest man, with fair capacity, the longer he is kept in Congress after that, the more effectually he can serve his constituents and the State." Of Congressman Stone he says: "Though Judge Stone has not yet attempted to show his skill in debate, he has efficiency as a working member, and will, when occasion present, take his part in the discussion of the two important questions now before Congress." And he adds: "With experience, then, the Michigan delegation in Congress will reflect credit on the State, and justify the wisdom of their constituents in keeping them in the House, in the first place till they had been educated in legislative affairs, and then because they have thereby become doubly useful to them."

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant. vs.

Henry C. Burden and Agnes A. Burden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Burden and Agnes A. Burden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Miami, and state of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH, Jr.
Circuit Judge.
SIMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
A. R. URMONY, Register.

Michigan State Land office, }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se ¼ of ne ¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
se ¼ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
¼ of ne ¼	21	34 N	5 W
¼ of se ¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	24	34 N	5 W
ne ¼ of se ¼	5	33 N	4 W
nw ¼ of se ¼	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land office }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
lot of sec	33	29 N	10 W

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Mary Ann Cain, of Newton A. Balch, of Charlevoix County, Mich., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, in Liber one of Mortgages, on page 264, which Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Newton A. Balch to Lydia Smith and Rachel S. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan aforesaid, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 423, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and thirty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said Mortgage, and no power stops at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided; Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the north west quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township Thirty-two (32) North, of Range Five (5) West, containing Eighty (80) acres, per United States survey.

Dated this 19th day of Feb. A. D. 1878.

LYDIA SMITH,
RACHEL S. SMITH,
Assignees of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignees. [43-13]

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3256, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. B. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich., Nov. 29, 1877.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Elisha W. Patten against Samuel D. Graham, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6185, dated Apr. 27, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 16, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, defendant, within my bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham, a and to the following described real estate, to-wit:—The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, a ol State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. M.

Dated the 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, }
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Dement, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6324, dated April 1 1875, upon the e ½ of ne ¼ section 36, Township 32 North, R 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day o March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are too large to buy, or handle, at the low price of $8 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 year old apple trees, of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 bundled and delivered at the boat. I send out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 trees at 100 rates.

This nursery has no connection with the inferior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr)

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Traverse City, Mich., Nov. 29, 1877. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Elisha W. Patten against Samuel D. Graham, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6185, dated Apr. 27, 1875, upon the south west quarter of section 16, Township 33 North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of May, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, tested on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1878, in favor of John Sherman, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then to be made of the lands and tenements of Albert V. Markham, defendant, within my bailiwick, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Albert V. Markham a and to the following described real estate, to-wit:—The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Five (5) West, containing 80 acres, and situate in the Town of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, a ol State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A.D. 1878, at two o'clock p. M.

Dated the 18th day of March, A. D. 1878.

ALEX. J. McLEOD,
Sheriff of Charlevoix Co., Mich

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, }
Traverse City Mich., Dec. 24, 1877. }

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jasper Priest against Wm. M. Dement, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6324, dated April 1 1875, upon the e ½ of ne ¼ section 36, Township 33 North, R 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day o March, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

For 30 days I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery that are too large to buy, or handle, at the low price of $8 per 100. Bring your spade and help dig and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish teams to deliver at the dock free of charge.

I have an immense stock of extra fine 3 and 4 year old apple trees, of all the leading hardy varieties which I will sell at $15 per 100 bundled and delivered at the boat. I send out none but sound large thrifty trees, six to seven feet high.

50 trees at 100 rates.

This nursery has no connection with the inferior stock delivered around the country a few years ago by one Adams.

I have more good trees than all other nurseries together in the Traverse region and will sell as low at any time as good trees can be grown for.

Address C. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. C. P. A.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr)

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Specialty

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. B. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1191

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation—The Carp River Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing by virtue of a law of the State of Michigan, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers," approved April 5th, 1869, did, on the 20th day of Dec., 1877, submit to the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, a map or plan of the sections of Carp River, being in the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, which the undersigned Corporation proposes to improve, and a plan for the improvement of the same, showing the several points in the stream where the improvements are to be made, and the nature and character of said improvements; which map or plan is now on file with the Clerk of said Board, and made application to said Board for their approval thereof, and their assent to said proposed improvements.

That the said Board did designate the 24th day of April next — Wednesday — at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,—being the time of a regular meeting of said Board—at which time said Board of Control will proceed to hear and determine the matter of said application, on which hearing all parties interested therein may appear and be heard.

CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.,
E. B. WHEAT, Sec'y.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Sellers, of Boyne Falls, Mich., for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6280, dated Sept. 17, 1875, upon the e ½ of sw ¼ section 30, Township 33, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 26, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emens against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7731, dated June, 1, 1876, upon the ne ¼ of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of April 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

27

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

Jordan River House,

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

Apl 16, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Friday the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel P. Youmans, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Youman, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this County, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Addie E. Hayes may be appointed executor thereof. Therefore, it is ordered, that Monday, the 22d day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden, at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

$777 12 not easily earned in three months, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Expensive $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

Ill kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 5 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 28, 1878. Whole No., 472

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City. Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to visit or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the most prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel, Wanted!

Published Every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance,
Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.00
Two inches	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	11.00	16.00
Four inches	3.25	4.50	5.75	7.00	9.00	14.00	20.00
Five inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	8.50	11.00	17.00	24.00
Six inches	4.75	6.50	8.25	10.00	13.00	20.00	28.00
Seven inches	5.50	7.50	9.50	11.50	15.00	23.00	32.00
Eight inches	6.25	8.50	10.75	13.00	17.00	26.00	36.00
Nine inches	7.00	9.50	12.00	14.50	19.00	29.00	40.00
Ten inches	7.75	10.50	13.25	16.00	21.00	32.00	44.00
Quarter Column	8.50	11.50	14.50	17.50	23.00	35.00	48.00
Half Column	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	80.00
One Column	25.00	35.00	45.00	55.00	70.00	100.00	140.00

Business Directory.

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,
ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. R. URMONY,
Attorney at Law,
Real Estate Agent,
AND
Notary Public.
Office in Court House, Charlevoix, Mich.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,
Real Estate Agent,
AND
Notary Public.
Office in Court House, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. B. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
AND
Notary Public.
Office in Court House, Charlevoix, Mich.

L. D. WATSON, Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent,
AND
Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Charlevoix, Mich.

D. D. MALLORY,
Packer of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.
68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

A. J. SAWYER,
Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Posts, Telegraph Poles, Cedar Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,
Office and Yard on Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. B. WHEAT,
Attorney at Law,
Real Estate Agent,
AND
Notary Public.
Office in Court House, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.
Accident and Fire Insurance
Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.
Abstracts of Titles furnished.
Unusual facilities for Making Collections.
Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

L. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and
Repairing
Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
Ill kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.
REPAIRING
Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.
Upholsterng a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.
JAS. E. WOOD.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Depot.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. [illegible] meets every Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon. All members in good standing are invited to attend.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 320 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.

A. R. URSIGNY, Sec'y. WM. H. [illegible]

L. O. [illegible]

Pine Lake Hive No. [illegible] meets at Central Lake Hall, on the [illegible] evening preceding the full moon in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting Sisters cordially invited to receive a hearty welcome.

BRENNAN, Sec'y. For [illegible]
Geo. Lawton, Reply.

LISCOMB HOUSE,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, at Bridge and Clinton streets. A liberal patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, P. O.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Charlevoix Post-office, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION—Made a year, in advance, $1.50; if not paid in advance, $2.00. Single copies, five cents. Subscriptions can begin at any time, and will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada. Subscribers will be notified when their subscriptions expire, and if not renewed will be promptly discontinued.

ADVERTISING—Rates made known on application. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Yearly advertisements will be charged quarterly. Local notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. Business cards, $5 per year. Special rates for large advertisements.

JOB PRINTING—Of every description executed in the best style, and at reasonable prices.

Address all communications to the SENTINEL, Charlevoix, Mich.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Reports.

Buying prices—	
Wheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Corn, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bushel	[illegible]
Beans, per bushel	[illegible]
Butter, per pound	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, per pound	[illegible]
Eggs, per dozen	[illegible]
Pork, per pound	[illegible]
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	[illegible]

Dr. Lewis has his sign out front of his office.

Mr. Mead, the blacksmith at Advance has removed to Boyne Falls.

A blacksmith shop is to be opened at the head of Pine Lake.

Cole & Co. are erecting a new store building at the head of Round Lake.

Texas are about to organize a Masonic Lodge at Turtle Lake, Antrim County.

WANTED.—Highest market prices will be paid for one hundred bushels of fall wheat at Fox, Rose & Buttars'.

Stockman's spring stock has arrived and in stoves and shelf hardware the store was never better supplied.

J. A. CAMERON, arrived here from Texas on Thursday, bringing with him 20 horses, which he offers for sale.

Mrs. L. H. Powers has recently had surveyed and platted an addition of four blocks to the village of Boyne Falls.

Another fight in South Arm 15 rounds—both knocked out of time—some blood and hair, and considerable exercise.

We earnestly request all who are indebted to the SENTINEL office to call and settle. We are particularly in need of funds.

A new lot of clothing at Scott & Wood's.

The people voted to have certain trees on the highway of the village boxed in for protection. Why is it not done?

The restaurant lately built on Bridge street by S. M. See, is in operation, with Will See as caterer. Everything about the premises is neat and tasteful.

Pinonia.—The pigeons are breaking up their nesting near Petoskey, and are making new nestings in the vicinity of Boyne Falls. The hotel at Boyne Falls on Tuesday was overflowing with pigeon trappers.

A large stock of men's and boy's spring shirtings at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A Justice in the Township of Wilson, who is also a Notary Public, recently swore in a Justice, and forwarded the oath to certify to the County Clerk.

We are in receipt of a letter from Dan Henderson, of the Allegan *Journal*, about something, and after laboriously applying ourself to the task of deciphering the hieroglyphics, mental exhaustion compelled us to abandon the task.

Fresh Arrival.—The Supervisor of the township wants to the following named persons. Dealing B. Goodin, 12 ¾ bushels of wheat last year, 182 bushels of wheat this year; 2,000 bushels of wheat now in the market.

The editor of the big Republican Pioneer at Grand Rapids has been looking up the matter and finds that there have been shipped from Petoskey this spring 900 tons of freight and 2,500 pigeons, or over 170 tons of birds.

Stockman's Goods.—Mr. Stockman has arrived at the M. J. Stockman store on Bridge street, with his Winter and Spring goods. Mr. Wilmarth was assisted by Mr. H. F. Bailey of Northport, and they have a fine assortment of goods, which they will sell at low prices. Mr. Stockman is also agent for the celebrated Buckeye Mowing Machine and Reaper, and has on hand a large stock of repairs for the same.

Mr. Stockman is also agent for the celebrated Buckeye Mowing Machine and Reaper, and has on hand a large stock of repairs for the same.

W. A. Gaskill, of Boyne Falls, has purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Bennett, and will continue the business at the same place. Mr. Gaskill is a young man of good business habits, and will undoubtedly do a good business.

The new M. E. Church edifice at Petoskey was dedicated last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Wilmarth was assisted by Rev. H. F. Bailey of Northport, and they have a fine assortment of goods, which they will sell at low prices. Mr. Stockman is also agent for the celebrated Buckeye Mowing Machine and Reaper, and has on hand a large stock of repairs for the same

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported back from committee, with sundry amendments, and placed on the calendar. The House bill to forfeit the further interest of United States land-grant notes was on motion of Mr. Sherman read a second time. The Pension Appropriation bill was then taken up and several amendments were agreed to. In the House, the Senate bill to increase the military force of government for the Federal prisoners was passed. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill was agreed to—105 to 98—and Mr. Banks spoke in opposition to the bill. A bill was introduced and referred to provide for a Tariff Commission.

In the Senate, on the 8th, the House bill to extend the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes was referred to the Committee on Finance. The House joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of July 8, 1870, authorizing the Secretary of War to manufacture, to provide duplicate medals to be issued to the Territories as well as to the States, not exceeding 60 stand of arms to each Territory, was amended so as to provide that the present quota of the State shall not be diminished by the issue of such additional issue and the resolution as amended, was passed. Several amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were disposed of. In the House, Mr. Potter announced that the Committee on Commerce as follows: Cox (N. Y.), Hale, Perry, Ingham, Smith (Ohio), Caldwell, Hatcher, Badeau, Jorgensen, Ewan and Williams (Ore.). The Committee on Elections reported in the contested-election cases from the Second Rhode Island Congressional District, and from Georgia, the Clerk designating the sitting members. Cain, Chittenden and Williams testified to the seats, which report was adopted. The Tariff bill was taken up in the Committee of Whole, and Messrs. Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, spoke in its favor.

In the Senate, on the 9th, the bill to provide for the distribution of awards made under the Convention between the United States and Mexico, concluded on the 4th of July, 1868, was considered in secret session and afterward passed. Several amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill was passed. The conference report on the bill regulating the advertising of mail-bidders was agreed to. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was further debated. In the House, a joint resolution was passed for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law in all departments of the Government. The Senate bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and Dakota Territories to fell and remove timber on the public lands for mining and domestic purposes was passed, with an amendment providing that such lands shall not be open to the general operations by the cutting of timber. Further debate was had on the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Kelley, of the Ways and Means Committee, made an argument against the measure, and Mr. Darrall (Ark.), of the same committee, spoke in favor of the bill.

THE HOUSE joint resolution relating to advertising the expenditure of $36,000, of the $2,000 appropriated, to give greater stability to the foundation of the Washington Monument, was passed in the Senate, on the 10th. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was taken up and an amendment was agreed to—27 to 22—providing that the repeal shall take effect Sept. 1, 1878. The bill was so amended, was passed. Adjourned to the 13th. A bill was passed in the House, providing that the notice of contest, under the Pre-emption, Homestead and Timber-Culture laws, must be printed in newspapers in the county where such contest lies. A bill appropriating $3,150 to Richard Barker, of Virginia, for slaves and supplies taken by the United States Army during the war, gave rise to considerable discussion as to claims in general, and heated remarks were indulged in by Messrs. White (Pa.) and Hunton (Va.). Toward the close of the controversy, Mr. White having been called to order and paying no attention to the call, Mr. Turney (Va.) approached him with clenched fist and demanded to know why he did not take his seat. The two gentlemen were led to their respective seats by their friends, and the bill was finally passed.

SENATE not in session on the 11th. ....Bills were passed, in the House—for the relief of settlers on public lands; providing that any person who shall plant and cultivate for eight years ten acres of timber land shall be entitled to a patent for a full quarter-section permitting Nebraska to cede certain territory to Missouri; providing for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada and Colorado, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one citizen, at a minimum price of $2.50 per acre, and making it unlawful to cut such timber on public lands. A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands and referred to the Committee of the Whole, providing for the issue of $800 to every person who shall settle on the public lands under the Homestead law, after he has been honorably discharged. Others have been thus expended.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate, on the 13th, to levy, by the Moffett bell-punch, a tax on liquors in all places in the District of Columbia where intoxicating liquors are sold by the drink. Several amendments to the Pacific Railroad Appropriation bill were agreed to. In the House, Mr. Potter presented a resolution directing an investigation, by a select committee of five, into the alleged frauds committed in Florida and Louisiana in the late Presidential election. After considerable discussion, the Speaker decided that the preamble and resolution were not in order at this time. Mr. Springer's amendment was then read, and passed. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and a motion to lay the motion to reconsider was agreed to—125 to 118, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Potter and Mr. Springer voting in the affirmative. The bill, which, as amended, was reported, was then read. Mr. Potter moved to recommit the bill, but asked to be allowed to file his report and on subsequently according to that motion. He opened the question of alleged frauds by other than the States named in the resolution, and defined Democratic supremacy as meaning that it was not germane to the resolution, and would be of no practical effect. Mr. Hiscock, after insisted upon the previous question, the Republican members refused to vote. Rules ordering the previous question and voting. The Army Appropriation bill was reported. A bill was passed prohibiting the further coinage of three and five-cent silver pieces, and declaring subsidiary silver coin a legal tender in amounts not exceeding twenty dollars.

DOMESTIC.

UP to the 7th, the New York Syndicate had actually taken $40,000,000 of the $50,000,000 new 6% per cents. Government bonds, which it recently contracted for with the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE fifty-third anniversary of the American Tract Society was held in New York, on the 8th. The annual report of the Treasurer shows a total expenditure during the year of $409,992; receipts, including balance in Treasury April 1, 1877, $415,016. During the past year, 335 colporteurs have labored in the United States and two in the British Provinces, circulating 106,328 volumes and addressing 738 meetings. The fifty-second anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held on the same day. The number of ministers in the service of the Society is 76. With the exception of filling the vacancies caused by death, the officers of the society for the ensuing year were elected.

VIOLENT tornado passed over Memphis, Tenn., on the morning of the 8th. The Gayoso House and a number of other structures were uncovered—the total damage aggregating about $50,000.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 10th says the Secret-Service Division had received information that $100 counterfeit notes had made their appearance in Chicago. They are on the Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the National Revere Bank of Boston, Mass., and were transferred from the counterfeit plate of the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass. The work is well executed, and all National Bank notes of this denomination should be carefully examined, as other counterfeit issues from the same plate are likely to be produced.

THE sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, was held in New York, on the night of the 12th. The Board was organized in 1810, and since then has sent 530 ordained missionaries to all parts of the world. They are now working in forty-six different tongues, among various races and climes, virtually giving the gospel to 100,000,000 people. They have educated more than 400,000 pupils and organized 350 churches, with a membership of 38,000. The present number of laborers from America, men and women, is 261, of whom 151 are ordained missionaries. There are 1,100 native laborers aiding in the work.

AT a recent New York telegram states that more than 10,000 men were provided with employment by the Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States, during last year.

A TERRIBLE tornado swept over Canton, Ohio, on the 11th of April last, which destroyed property estimated at one hundred thousand dollars and caused the loss of 500 lives. The foreign settlement suffered severely from the wind and water-spout, but lost no lives.

BAYARD TAYLOR, United States Minister to Berlin, presented his credentials to the Emperor, on the 8th. He was very cordially received.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 9th, the Russians had evacuated all the positions they held near the insurrectionary districts, so as to give the Porte's Commissioners full liberty of action. It was reported that the insurgents had issued a proclamation addressed to the Christians of Thrace, Macedonia and Epirus to make a vigorous effort to rout the common enemy. A Belgrade telegram of the same date says the Mohammedans and Albanians in Old Servia were rising in rebellion, and that an insurrectionary fermentation was also perceptible among the Mohammedan population of Nisch.

A PERSIAN from Rome (Italy) of the 10th says the Pope was seriously ill from inflammation of the liver. The negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia and the Vatican had come to naught.

A BERLIN telegram of the 10th says the German Government had declined the invitation of the United States to attend an international Coinage Congress.

BELGRADE dispatches of the 10th say the insurrection in Roumi was assuming large proportions. The insurgents had driven in all Christians to join them, and forcing them to bear their villages.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 10th Gen. Todleben had decided to make Adrianople his base of operations in the event of war. It was being strongly fortified and was believed to be impregnable.

AN explosion of gas occurred, on the afternoon of the 10th, at the entrance of the harbor of Londonderry, Ireland, on board the Steamer Sardinian of the Allan Line, from Liverpool to Quebec by which three persons were killed and forty to sixty more or less injured. The ship was set on fire and was still burning on the morning of the 11th. The passengers were mostly Germans and Italians, although there were some English and Scotch emigrants on board.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 12th, the sultan had directed the formation of four commissions to elaborate bills for revising administrative, judicial, financial and military reforms.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 12th says Prince Gortschakoff was altogether unlikely to recover, and that his successor was already selected.

NEARLY 150 persons were recently arrested at Warsaw, in Poland, for complicity with the Nihilist movement, lately unearthed in Russia.

ON the 11th, an attempt was made to assassinate Prince Hermany, of Germany. Emil Hoedel fired two pistol shots into the royal carriage, neither of which took effect. He and his associates, named Krueger, were subsequently arrested.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 10th, Berlin bankers had subscribed for the loan greatly desired by the Russian Government, and had made a preliminary advance of 50,000,000 roubles. On the same day, the official paper published a proclamation calling for the formation of a volunteer fleet to defend the "just cause, in case any adversary of Russia should provoke war."

ON the 13th, the wife of John Bright, the Liberal member of the British Parliament, died at her home in Rochdale, of apoplexy.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia has ordered the distribution of arms and military stores at various points along the border, and holds a large force in hand to repel an invasion stated Fenian movement from the United States.

THE following emiciations appear in *Nature*: Easter Sunday falling on April 21, is considered late this year, and it is thirteen days after the normal date, but it is to be remarked that in no year since the introduction of the Gregorian calendar into England has the festival occurred on the latest possible date, April 25, though in two years, 1761 and 1818, it fell on March 22, which is the other limit. In 1886, Easter Sunday will fall on April 25, in the new or Gregorian style, for the first time since the year 1734, or eighteen years before this style was accepted in England. The only other occasion since the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII., upon which Easter has fallen on the latest possible date was in 1666, and after 1886 this will not again occur till 1943.

GEN. THOS. S. DAKIN, Captain of the American Rifle Team, died very suddenly in New York City, on the 13th. He attended church the evening before his death in apparently good health. He died of paralysis of the heart.

THE Maine "National Greenback" State Central Committee has called a State Convention for the nomination of State officers, to be held at Lewiston, on the 5th of June.

THE Michigan Democratic State Nominating Convention will be held at Lansing, on the 25th of June.

FOREIGN.

ROUMANIA has issued another circular to the Powers professing against the forcible occupation of her territory, and announcing that Roumanian officers had been ejected from their posts in Bessarabia.

BERLIN dispatches of the 8th say that Russia had determined not to liberate the Turkish prisoners of war, numbering about 80,000, because of doubt as to the course of the Porte in the event of war with Great Britain.

VIENNA telegrams of the 8th say anarchy reigned in the newly-annexed districts of Montenegro, Albanians, Moslems and Christians united in refusing to acknowledge the authority of the reigning Prince, and armed insurrection was momentarily expected.

A TERRIBLE tornado swept over Canton, Ohio, on the 11th of April last, which destroyed property estimated at one hundred thousand dollars and caused the loss of 500 lives. The foreign settlement suffered severely from the wind and water-spout, but lost no lives.

BAYARD TAYLOR, United States Minister to Berlin, presented his credentials to the Emperor, on the 8th. He was very cordially received.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 9th, the Russians had evacuated all the positions they held near the insurrectionary districts, so as to give the Porte's Commissioners full liberty of action. It was reported that the insurgents had issued a proclamation addressed to the Christians of Thrace, Macedonia and Epirus to make a vigorous effort to rout the common enemy. A Belgrade telegram of the same date says the Mohammedans and Albanians in Old Servia were rising in rebellion, and that an insurrectionary fermentation was also perceptible among the Mohammedan population of Nisch.

A PERSIAN from Rome (Italy) of the 10th says the Pope was seriously ill from inflammation of the liver. The negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia and the Vatican had come to naught.

A BERLIN telegram of the 10th says the German Government had declined the invitation of the United States to attend an international Coinage Congress.

BELGRADE dispatches of the 10th say the insurrection in Roumi was assuming large proportions. The insurgents had driven in all Christians to join them, and forcing them to bear their villages.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 10th Gen. Todleben had decided to make Adrianople his base of operations in the event of war. It was being strongly fortified and was believed to be impregnable.

AN explosion of gas occurred, on the afternoon of the 10th, at the entrance of the harbor of Londonderry, Ireland, on board the Steamer Sardinian of the Allan Line, from Liverpool to Quebec by which three persons were killed and forty to sixty more or less injured. The ship was set on fire and was still burning on the morning of the 11th. The passengers were mostly Germans and Italians, although there were some English and Scotch emigrants on board.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 12th, the sultan had directed the formation of four commissions to elaborate bills for revising administrative, judicial, financial and military reforms.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 12th says Prince Gortschakoff was altogether unlikely to recover, and that his successor was already selected.

NEARLY 150 persons were recently arrested at Warsaw, in Poland, for complicity with the Nihilist movement, lately unearthed in Russia.

ON the 11th, an attempt was made to assassinate Prince Hermany, of Germany. Emil Hoedel fired two pistol shots into the royal carriage, neither of which took effect. He and his associates, named Krueger, were subsequently arrested.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 10th, Berlin bankers had subscribed for the loan greatly desired by the Russian Government, and had made a preliminary advance of 50,000,000 roubles. On the same day, the official paper published a proclamation calling for the formation of a volunteer fleet to defend the "just cause, in case any adversary of Russia should provoke war."

ON the 13th, the wife of John Bright, the Liberal member of the British Parliament, died at her home in Rochdale, of apoplexy.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia has ordered the distribution of arms and military stores at various points along the border, and holds a large force in hand to repel an invasion stated Fenian movement from the United States.

THE following emiciations appear in *Nature*: Easter Sunday falling on April 21, is considered late this year, and it is thirteen days after the normal date, but it is to be remarked that in no year since the introduction of the Gregorian calendar into England has the festival occurred on the latest possible date, April 25, though in two years, 1761 and 1818, it fell on March 22, which is the other limit. In 1886, Easter Sunday will fall on April 25, in the new or Gregorian style, for the first time since the year 1734, or eighteen years before this style was accepted in England. The only other occasion since the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII., upon which Easter has fallen on the latest possible date was in 1666, and after 1886 this will not again occur till 1943.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

HENRY C. PLESSNER, who ran away from East Saginaw on the 19th of April, short in his accounts, has been arrested in Canada on the charge of forgery.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT, a clerk-boy at the Stauber Hotel, in East Saginaw, committed suicide the other night by hanging himself with the same rope by which his father shuffled off his mortal coil two months before.

CHARLES Johnson (colored), shot Carlos Morton (white) through the thigh, at Cedar Springs, during a quarrel, a few nights ago, and inflicted a fatal wound.

REARDEN'S shingle-mill, at Coldwater Station, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $6,000.

THE old saying that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place" was lately proved untrue at Zeeland, near Holland. The residence of D. Vyn, which was struck ten days before, was again struck, and badly damaged, demolishing the entire chimney from top to bottom, the lightning escaping out of a front window, where it left a round hole in the glass. A second time the large family escaped without any bodily injury.

BY the fall of the floor of the new Mansfield Market, in Detroit, a few days ago, three workmen, John Foster, Jacob Klein and Joseph Kuster, were severely injured. Klein, who is a married man with a family, is not expected to live. Foster had one leg broken and Kuster's arm was fractured.

THE Fayette Pioneer learns that Governor Croswell has issued an order to discontinue the Land Office at Traverse City, and transfer its business and archives to the office at Reed City.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made, on the night of the 7th, to poison the family of a son of William Cook, a wealthy farmer living a few miles from Ypsilanti, by putting strychnine in the pump. The presence of the drug was discovered before anyone had partaken of the water. Mysterious arsenic poison was put in the water to kill a hundred families. The residence of the elder Cook was also fired. Suspicion rests strongly on a man in the neighborhood with whom the Cooks lately had a quarrel.

ON the night of April 20, a farmer, named Anthony Miller, nearly eighty years old, was murdered in the town of Norris, and his companion, Joseph S. Bolger, left for dead. The survivor said the crime was committed by half a dozen masked ruffians, who secured eight dollars as their plunder. A few days ago six persons were arrested in Detroit on suspicion, and two of them, Clarence McKee and Walter Allison, made confessions implicating the whole party and giving minute details. Subsequences relative to time and distance aroused suspicions, and on the 9th when an examination was had the whole party was discharged, it appearing that the confessions were false and procured by Acting-Inspector Samuel Moore, who, it is alleged, advised them that they could secure $250 reward and escape punishment by signing confessions. Allison and Detective Moore are now under arrest in charge of conspiracy. It is supposed that hope of reward and promotion actuated the latter.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury April 27, 1878, was $779,275.50; receipts during the week ending May 4 were $37,000; payments during the same time were $17,-522.39; balance in Treasury May 4, 1878, $797,753.11. Decrease for the week, $58,378.39.

WHILE attempting to get out of the way of an approaching train at Manton, on the 9th, Angus Smith fell from the Manistee River Bridge and was drowned.

TWO YOUNGSTERS were fooling with a musket loaded with peas, at East Saginaw, on the evening of the 9th, when it was accidentally discharged, the contents lodging in Asa Willis' face, inflicting a dozen wounds. The lad's right eye was destroyed, and his injuries were thought to be fatal.

THE following occurred in the Township of Hamtramck, near Detroit, on the 9th, between Ferdinand Best and John Oeles. Best, getting into a quarrel and drawing a revolver, Oeles opponent in the breast and fled, pursued by a crowd, and fired on the crowd, but was finally overpowered by numbers and lodged in jail.

BISHOP MCCOSKRY has sent the following letter to Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the Presiding Bishop, who has, in consequence, refused to call for a special meeting of the House of Bishops for June 17:

NEW YORK, May 4.

RIGHT REVEREND and DEAR BROTHER: I hereby withdraw my letter requesting the invocation of the 37th section of Michigan, dated March 11, 1878, and beg to inform you that I have abandoned my intention of going to Europe in consequence of painful events of recent occurrence. It is my duty to remain in the country for the present in order that I may be easily accessible to all whose duty it is to call for me. With the utmost desire to conciliate my character, I find it impossible to reconcile the course which have taken my position to the vague and ratified one put before the public by the newspaper rumors and strange and unexpected, yet emphatic and solemn denial of all the wonderful and startling assertions that I had been reported to have made. Public charges made by responsible parties, the short period of notice and the suffering of so many members of those brethren of the episcopate whose duty it is to be present at the meeting of consultation, I began this note by announcing the withdrawal of my request to call the meeting, but I will now add that I desire to conciliate it by saying that this is done in order

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 17, 1878.

To the Sentinel:

Another June bug has come and gone for nearly two months, and the temporary society of a little corner of the cage is missing of some who regretfully of letter by the fury of flames and the New World's form, as well as of those directions and who carelessly or wrongfully harassed the fellow-creatures, &c., no doubt it would repent for any slight chance for them to the congenial society of the Rose and Peach to the newer and more easily worked fields which our large cities present. It is much easier, however, that the owners of public cities voluntarily lay down and cease the water in any direction from a pistol shot for a treat and scamper into their native haunts as fast as legs would permit. Still such cases of occasionally occur, and in fact I now know of two instances of the kind at the present moment. In a small long Island town, where I have been several times during the year, there has lived since early in the present decade a young English man, whom family and friends have left here. The young man came a modest living as a bookkeeper, lives in an unpainted cottage with his wife and baby, and manages to save from urgently entreated to return to England means too well established and who no better to and whatever his pecuniary desire the "good countenance" of the English home.

The other day a gentleman of the Italian flotilla, who, upon arrival at the most dashing and popular restaurant at the Metropolis, the Delmonico, by the hospitality and the advantages which finally led him to America, so he has to be returned, but I assure you people are that it would cause, with any future departure from here, a most regretful and fascinating void. He landed in New York some twenty years since, and after a roving tour of the country settled down in quiet obscurity in the then quiet little town of Hoboken. The modest restaurant which he opened grew in favor and in size until it became a hotel which is to-day a favorite resort of lovers of fine Italian cookery and wine, boasts the title of its high born proprietor. Some of your readers may know the place from so much description, and it is even not impossible that some may have enjoyed its hot and cold, little supporting the rank of their fine looking and venerable host.

If gold were flowing out of the country at the rate its papers claim, there would be little hope of redemption January. All the European steamers are now crowded with a full cargo of the throng which the magnetic force of the paris exposition draws from every quarter. So strong are the attractions of the Champs de Mars, that nobody seems to be able to get away from it. One boat which, on its last westward trip took 150 cabin passengers to Europe, has just come back bringing one solitary passenger who, in his lonely majesty was, like Alexander Selkirk, "the march of all he surveyed."

All this makes rather a bad outlook for the American watering places, which will suffer this season, but it is a harvest to the steamship companies, who are making lots of money despite the low-ered fare. It is also largely swelling the business of the accident insurance companies, or rather *company*, for the Travelers', of Hartford, which is the only concern of the kind in the country amounting to much, is doing it all. Every sensible man takes out an accident policy when undertaking any important journey, and by the numerous agencies of this energetic corporation are so many heedless. The Travelers has paid already some two hundred thousand dollars on matured policy within a few years past, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of the thousands who are now reading themselves to the limit deep that its Exposition business this summer will be all clear profit. Altogether, this company has paid over thirty thousand accident claims, amounting to almost three millions of dollars and yet it grows larger and stronger every year.

It looks a little as though, in spite of the recent panic and depression, there was still to continue with good success among the intelligent and great benefits for settled. Recently the mysterious Carrie, whose many various about the coast of Maine suddenly appeared at Rondout, where, the *Herald* says, that Rondout people have entered of seventeen other American steamers for as well as packed. And it does seem a further comment than to see the fleet of steamers now in the Rondout of the great spring, which it and Pennsylvania does to give employment to more persons than during the entire year. The Rondout Courier says that during the past two days of the great harvest, such is the unusual food whatever, and the numerous vessels in which. What will be the grain carried to Europe, through the month and give it something to do.

And now that we are of physical labor are beginning to find out what labor belonged to and of any class about an American household will soon establish precisely the kind of digging there was, successive human volcanoes, etc. My boy's private rehearsal of this performance two or three days since, and as soon as I have gone through with the appointed task will commence digging in the cellar with a view to ascertaining if the coal is not there.

It is not much unpleasant that a fellow can't sing railroad songs. T. Curtis, who officiated as referee of the Erie, has just been awarded $13,000 for this service, and he did not hurt himself with hard work in the matter either. He claimed $80,000.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of every person in the land. When it is deranged in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the sure result. The digestion of food, the nourishment of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, all are more or less connected with the workings of the Liver. It can be successfully proved that Brown's Anti-Dyspeptic or Liver Compound, and all the various ailments that result from a disordered liver, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Blues, Piles, &c., &c. Purchase a bottle and prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Gruner.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Having received a large stock of Drugs, Paints, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, wishes to sell cheaper than any Druggist in Detroit. Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

I offer my farm of 80 acres, three miles east of Pelo-key, for sale cheap.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

It is well improved, good log house and frame barn, and a young orchard. Will trade for young cattle or sheep. Title perfect, and possession given March 1st next if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Pelo-key, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

OF

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

BY THE

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, and the soil is good, and are accessible by lake and rail.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit growing section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through a portion of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are situated is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

Having a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and every man that owns a share of such wealth is rich.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Office, W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

Also in Charlevoix and Petoskey as agents for one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in Northern Michigan belonging to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Sent to merchants for approval, and an assortment by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Buck Beaver for ladies and children's hoods and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER,

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the west side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and "a" 1 Award at the

GOLD MEDAL

Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have on its record the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

which the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes the value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE SENTINEL IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopoly

THE LOCAL DEP'T

In the crowding business of the enterprise, an earnest endeavor is made to render this department as absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimens & Co.,

Late John Stephus & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, BYRITS AND ALL CAREFULLY SELECTED PURE FOOD.

And all goods sold by grocers, at 25 to 50 per cent. less than elsewhere. Retailers

We carry the largest stock of Teas ever kept in this city, and can supply Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Lumber Camps, Vessels, &c., at the lowest cash prices. Orders from the trade solicited, filled promptly and carefully.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMENS, A. C. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 6,13,[illegible]

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Miscellaneous and Standard Books, Blank Books, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, Toys, Stationery, Periodicals, Etc., Etc.

Family Bibles, $6 to $15.

Libraries—Parochial, Private or Institutional, Addressed

D. E. OSGOOD,
Bookseller, Detroit.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, corned beef, sausage, head cheese, lard, bacon and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and the table will be furnished with the best the market affords. Those going to the Fishing Grounds, or Jordan and Boyne Rivers, will find this a convenient stopping place.

Fresh fish arrivals from Grand Traverse Bay every morning during season.

BROWN INK for Printers.

EXTELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

151 & 153 Monroe St., CHICAGO
And 13 Murray Street, New York.

Oppression in Egypt.

Egypt is a country groaning beneath a frightful tyranny. Writing to an English journal, from Assouan, Mr. Douglas Murray says:

"Provisions, always dear, are now at higher prices than ever; and how the year's taxes will be raised in Upper Egypt is a mystery yet to be solved. I suppose those who can't pay will suffer the usual penalty the bastinado and imprisonment without food. They may die, and it matters nothing to the Government, which lives for the day, and apparently cares nothing for the future. The unfortunate people are constantly taken from their own hearths to work on the Khedive's estates and factories. A small proprietor is taken from the land he is cultivating. His canal and blinker are carried off to the factory, where it is all work and no pay. A moslcum of sugar cane or corn is all he gets till the mills have finished the season's work. His land is deserted. If he has crops they are ruined. He is promised payment, but never gets a farthing. The landholders are charged enormous rents, and every profession and trade pays for its license. Thousands of the bazaar shops are closed to escape taxes. Even a cook's boy has to pay $15 a year for a license, and a donkey boy pays not only for his own license, but for his donkey's. Every conceivable thing, animate or inanimate, is taxed. Soldiers are at present entirely unpaid, and officers have received nothing for about a year. Few of the civil servants, unless Europeans, have seen salaries for months. Such is the price Egypt has to pay for a progressive Prince, bent upon Europeanizing his country. The condition of his people is worse than that of the French in 1780. Will similar results follow? While his people are starving he has given five of his sons magnificent palaces, and his daughters, too, have princely abodes."

Mr. Murray says that this is his fourth visit to Egypt, and each year he finds the wretchedness greater. The deplorable aspect of the people, who, in many places, have that pinched look which only long continued starvation can give, largely takes away from the pleasure of traveling on the Nile. At Girgeh he found that the children's food was sugar-cane previously sucked by others.

Good Health, and How to Keep It.

There are few subjects, we imagine, around which cluster so many theories as the preservation of health. Let a person pass from one to another in a large company, making a few simple inquiries as to the best way to keep health, and not two in twenty will agree. Each one will give sage reasons for not accepting the theory last propounded. One is positive that half "the ills that flesh is heir to" are the results of improper food. There is much sound sense in that idea; but the trouble is to be sure what is improper food. Many start from the right point, but the abrupt divergences are amusing, as well as often bewildering. One asserts: "Too much meat is cool. It inflames, and fills the blood with impurities. Pure milk, good stale bread and fresh vegetables should constitute the chief part of our food. If this idea," they insist, "could only be accepted and acted upon, the next generation would be a strong, healthy race, pure-blooded, pure-hearted, generous and noble; for the mental qualities are as largely influenced by the physical condition as later is by the quality of the food that is used."

Another will earnestly argue that a vegetable diet will make pure, warm blood, and insure an indolent, effeminate people, while fresh meat is absolutely essential to a vigorous constitution, to an earnest, energetic character; that a diet largely of salt meat dries the blood and makes those who use it lean, sallow-faced, dissatisfied and dyspeptic.

After thus taking the opinion of a score of people one is inclined to doubt if wisdom is found in the multitude of counselors. We believe that it is as impossible to make rules for health that will apply to all as it is to find two constitutions exactly alike. "One believeth that he may eat all things," and he can; another, who is weak, eateth herbs, and should do so. After reaching what is called the age of discretion, each must, to a large extent judge for himself. Medical advice may be desirable, and sometimes indispensable, but physicians often find themselves in a dilemma, and all their skill, founded on what they think well-established theories, is at fault. They will tell a patient, "Use no fresh bread, but no fruit which is at least twenty-four hours old." The advice is followed, but the result proves disastrous. The stomach rejects such food, because acid and sore. By stealth, as it were, the patient ventures on a piece of well-raised, well-baked, sweet fresh bread, and is comforted. At that one time, if no other, the stomach was not in a state in which stale bread was beneficial, and in defiance of all medical rules craved and secured that which was found to be of great benefit.

Much fresh meat with some constitutions induces fulness of the head and a feverish state of the system, because it makes blood too fast. It should, therefore, be discarded, and a little salt meat or fish, if the appetite craves it with fresh fruit and vegetables, will be found probably to be just what the system requires.

In truth, with health, as in many other things, each person must be a law unto himself. In acute or minor matters they cannot decide. It is true that what is "one man's meat may be another man's poison," and a little poisoning now and then seems indispensable to teach us our individual physical as well as mental idiosyncrasies. Experience thus gained, if not carried to such excess as to prove too severe a schoolmaster, will be of more value through life than all the doctors in Christendom—with all respect be it spoken—beside saving many a long bill at the drug store.

As a general rule, it is not advisable to use hot bread too freely, though the effects produced by its use may often depend more upon the character of the bread than upon its temperature.

Neither salt meat or fish, nor fresh meat or fish, all the time, is advisable —though the salt food may be a little more economical. A judicious mingling of both is the better course. Good, healthy, well-cured pork, well cooked and used discreetly, is not injurious for a strong, healthy person engaged in active or outdoor pursuits, but we should if it is wise for students to use much, or for sedentary persons, or those at all inclined to humors or irruptive diseases.

It is not safe to allow so large a liberty to young children. They are not qualified for forming correct judgment, or governing themselves at all. Parents must do that for them. After they are safely through the teething period it is not necessary to confine them to a milk diet; but they still need the parent's restraining hand to withhold rich food, or stimulating condiments. Plain, simple but nourishing food, ripe fruit and berries in their season, are, we think, indispensable for growing children. But their meals should be regular and lunches between—and never just before retiring. Many a mother will give her very young children rich food—pastry, cake and sauces and condiments of the most indigestible or fiery kind—and tell you her children are healthy, and nothing hurts them. Perhaps the injury is not apparent at first, but it will not be long before headaches, indigestion of the most serious character, or dyspepsia, fixed for life, will be the harvest to be reaped from such injudicious and sinful indulgence. —*Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

New Bonnets.

New suggestions are found in the Paris bonnets brought out later in the season. The handsomest chips and straws are the inside of the front lined with dark velvet or satin, and edged with a single row of gold braid or else the new rainbow braid that has tinsel threads of many colors to match the rainbow beads; they have no other face trimming. A great many beige-colored chip bonnets are in the late importations. Some of these are trimmed throughout with the same shade, having watered beige ribbon strings, satin or gros grain loops, ostrich tips and picture-type Tyrolese velvet for a bandeau or fillet in front and for facing the brim and curtain. Other beige chips have deep cardinal red trimmings mixed with beige color, and for flowers a wreath of small strawberries with brown foliage. A few fancy in white chip bonnets is to have at intervals a rainbow tinsel braid. Some new chip bonnets are merely brims and curtain bands without crowns. The vacant space for the crown is surrounded with a wreath of flowers that form fringe, and this fringe fills in the empty crown. Gilt rings, through which the silk or satin is passed around the crown, are on many new hats. The large Alsacian hats in non sense of narrow dandy-faced ribbon in many loops, with several rails indented or notched like sawteeth. Many pipings are on the edges of straw bonnets; some have the piping folds alternating with gilt soutache. A double bow of satin ribbon is set on straw curtains, and covers them entirely. Many rough straws or else figured satin straw bonnets are shown; some are all black, some white, some beige color, and many have gilt braid interwoven in the black. For dress-bonnets for summer beige tulle is embroidered by band in colors, such as olive, pale blue or pink. Gilded Creek fillets are imported to put in the front of bonnets. Brooches of dead gold are the most successful ornaments. Thick fringes of balls fall from under upturned curtain bands; other bonnets have pleated crepe lisse under the curtain. A large gilt screw is an ornament of questionable taste seen on French bonnets. Loose fruit is worn than last season, though there are some luscious looking berries, cherries and plums. A novelty is a wreath made of loops of ribbon grass, in green stripes and in maple red, with many ends of the grass cut in trident forks. Sage-leaf wreaths in stylish shades of green, and for color they are mixed with scarlet poppies. Many entire wreaths are in beige shades; these look well when representing ripe cones, burs, thistles and seed pods, but the "corn and yellow" leaves are more especially popular; these are used on black and beige-colored bonnets. The olive shades of nasturtium make it a most popular flower. It is combined with Jacqueminot roses and spikes of white lilacs.

For little girls' hats the novelty is fine Manilla, with a wreath of flowers painted by hand on the soft brim. Wild flowers, poppies, blue bells and trailing arbutus are artistically painted on these pretty hats. Boyish-looking straw hats with rolled brims and flat crowns, or else round Derby crowns, are also shown for young girls; beside these are the pointed Japanese crowns and the picturesque Tyrolese, with the jaunty sailor hats.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Cultured women in Europe never wear jewelry except when in full dress.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Economy means cutting down needless expenses and buying only the actually necessary things, at the same time increasing and developing to the utmost all sources of profitable income.

—Connecticut farmers are hiring their hands for the summer season, at $16 to $20 per month, with board. Eighteen dollars is said to be the average price, but common laborers are very plenty at these figures.

To restore old kid gloves, make a thick mucilage by boiling a handful of flaxseed; add a little dissolved soap; then, when the mixture cools, with a piece of white flannel wipe the gloves, previously fitted to the hand. Use only enough of the mixture to take off the dirt, without wetting through the glove.

To make corn meal johnes, take three cupfuls of milk, warmed a little; two and a half cupfuls of yellow Indian meal; one and a half cupfuls of wheat flour; a good pinch of salt; one cupful of good sweet yeast. Set to rise in the morning (if wanted for supper), and when the sponge is light stir in three eggs well beaten, one half cupful of molasses and a small lump of butter melted. Let it stand another hour or so, and bake in gem pans, taking care to grease well and beat before dropping in the batter. Bake at least half an hour in a quick oven. As a "set" for gem pans does not bake a sufficient quantity at one time for us, I use any old tea and coffee cups that are chipped or with broken handles, and out of use; they turn out in just as pretty a shape, and then only the one baking is necessary.—*Bessie Barton in Country Gentleman.*

—Agricultural writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one without the means to work it well. But if a farmer is able to own a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, so are small ones. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as with the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done just as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the farmer can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of room, but if the large acres is really needed then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman.*

Inasmuch as every farmer's wife must have the ordering and arranging of three meals a day for 365 days in the year, and as a good supply of vegetables is absolutely necessary to secure a good variety with the advancing changes, we gladly give place to the following suggestion from a farmer's wife, as to how many properly come within the limits of a good farmer's garden: Butter beans for early use, early and late peas, early and late cabbage, carrots for soups, celery for fall and winter use, corn planted at intervals for a long season, cucumbers for early use and for pickles, lettuce for whole summer long, musk and watermelons for their season, asparagus and sea-kale plants, rhubarb in permanent beds, annual flowers, among them the oaths and curses of the bantswain, who took the opportunity of silence to fix him in mind respecting the Captain and gut strapgaslced when his curses thawed out. Then we are quit planting the garden in a cramped place, but plant every thing in long rows and far enough apart to admit of the double cheap and plow. This three-fourths of the work is saved, and its thorough cultivation more certainly guaranteed.—*Iowa State Register.*

Enormous Wheat Crop.

The time has commenced. Every year there goes out a great blow about the prospective crop. This is done for a dishonest and selfish purpose of the great wheat marts. It has already commenced for this year's crop. This word is sent out from Chicago, April 12th, by the Associated Press dispatches that "the whole Northwestern spring wheat region shows an acreage of 50 per cents. greater than last year," and that 20 per cent. of last year's crop is still in the farmers' hands. What is the object and motive of this false and injurious statement? It is to injure the sale of whist little wheat is on hand, which is less than 10 per cent., instead of 20. Nor is the area of wheat greatly increased over last year. A few local editors, with the object of glorifying their neighborhoods, and cheering the spirits of their merchants and mechanics with the prospects of wealth in the future, have uncleely made extravagant statements of the amount of wheat sown. There is always a disposition to publish exaggerated larger crops of grain, the sale of large bogs and cattle, but no notice is taken of cases of loss crops, or of the sale of poor hogs or scrub cattle. The rose colors are prominent, but the dark unnoticed.

And we wish some statistician who blowed accurately about the fiery ordeal of a surplus wheat crop in Minnesota last fall to sell, and fifty millions in Iowa, etc., should tell us what has become of it. Did it go through the fire, go, Milwaukee, or St. Louis to market? What are their reports? By no device can one-half that amount be traced to Iowa or Minnesota, and yet these fabulous stories depress our wheat in Chicago, in New York and in Liverpool. And there are thousands of mortgages and judgments unpaid that would have been, if a true statement of the amount of wheat in these States had been given to the public.

One man tells he has a thousand bushels of wheat, when he has not half that amount. This is done to perpetuate his credit. A merchant in a town writes out that there are millions of bushels of wheat in the farmers' hands in his county, and so soon as it comes to market he will be able to meet his engagements cent. And in this way the merchant is deceived—he deceives others, and the world is deluded, and the farmer suffers all the consequences in the low price of the wheat. The story will be repeated every year, and every year the farmers will be swindled by these lying pretended gatherers of statistics.—*Iowa State Register.*

Parallels for the Phonograph.

It is quite common to try to assist our comprehension of the marvelous nature of the most splendid feats of scientific invention, by comparing them with something equivalent in the wildest conceivable flights of fancy. For instance, after submarine telegraphy had been accomplished everybody was told how much it surpassed the boast of Shakespeare's Ariel that he could put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. It is a curious illustration of the estimate put on the phonograph that a report is had, not to the poets, but to Baron Munchausen, for a parallel. The truth is, in this case is so astonishing, it does so far beyond the bounds of credibility, as to seem stranger than the bold fictions of that noted *raconteur*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the phonograph "must have already reminded many persons of those frozen words which Munchausen's horn that became audible music when the thaw set in."

This comparison is apt, but it is by no means the happiest that might have been chosen. One of Addison's humorous papers in the *Tatler* is altogether more illustrative, and the fact that it did not occur to a writer in so scholarly a journal as the *Pall Mall Gazette* shows into what neglect the classics of Queen Anne's reign have fallen in our age. In the amusing fiction alluded to Addison professed to have come in possession of an unpublished journal of Sir John Mandeville, from which he published an extract. Among Sindbad's Eastern sights, together with a Dutch and French ship, being caught in the Polar regions and compelled to winter in Nova Zembla, the crews built huts of turf and amused themselves as best they could. A period of intense cold coming on they found themselves unable to be heard, although each sailor seemed to himself to talk as well as ever. This term of silence lasted for several months or weeks, when with a turn of the wind there came a thaw and the frozen words began to melt. First a crackling noise was heard, which was like the blowing of whispers, afterward syllables and short words, and at length the whole conversations and sentences and whole conversations were let loose, until all the congealed sorrow being expressed that the thing has happened as it has; but never a word is said about replacing it with a new one. Our clean, sound carriage is burrowed. It is brought back after sundown with a hole or two missing, perhaps a spoke broken, and the whole covered with a generous sprinkling of mud. The horse-rake grazes the ruts and the neighborhood and finds its way home with one or two teeth broken. A sharp saw and sharp chisels are borrowed, and the saw is brought into contact with nails, which does not improve either the set or the sharpness of the teeth, while the chisels usually have several suspicious nicks in them which plainly show they have been borrowed.

As with the tools and implements, so it is with books, periodicals, etc. A valuable book from our library is borrowed and taken to the borrower's home, where the children, usually with unclean hands, thumb over it till it looks like anything but its former self, while there may be several leaves missing, having been taken to supply the place of less convenient paper. Periodicals are borrowed, and, if returned at all, are in a sadly dilapidated condition. Many and many a valuable book have we lost by loaning, while the broken files of our papers show that we have loaned them, too. Happily there are a few borrowers who take good care of what they borrow, and try to return it in as good order as they received it, in default of which they replace it. To such persons we take pleasure in lending, and always shall. We think our readers have had some experience with these nuisances—borrowers—and can testify to what we have written above as not being one whit overdrawn, for we could cite many other incidents similar, and, no doubt, could they.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Farm Garden.

Farmers are so determined to follow the old arts of gardening that but few of them truly have gardens, even on the most scanty varieties and limited dimensions. A little square patch, too cramped for the team and plow, makes a given expensive and unpractical, except to the already overworked female portion of the family. Gardening, as it is now practiced, is advancing. Not everything should be planted in long rows, and frequently many things in one row do make it long enough. Have it in connection with a large field of potato patch, but as near as possible to the house for the convenience of the family. Either can and should be worked principally by the plow. But plant liberally of all the valuable garden fruits, vegetables and flowers. Raise and eat more of such things, and less of pork and soda bread. It is a poor economy that the head of the family or the children "don't like" this or that. Learn to like *Jams* and *Jellys* are all a matter of good education and good raising. And a family intended to be raised right, should be taught to eat more of fruits and vegetables, and less of condiments and meats. It is folly to talk of a race not liking tomatoes, onions, carrots, lettuce, celery, asparagus, cauliflower, egg-plant, etc., and yet eat and enjoy the filthiest and foulest weed of the vegetable kingdom that we may name, tobacco. Then we say quit planting the garden in a cramped place, but plant every thing in long rows and far enough apart to admit of the double cheap and plow. This three-fourths of the work is saved, and its thorough cultivation more certainly guaranteed.—*Iowa State Register.*

Astrology.

Charles Hoyte Wee, in Shasta County, and pursues agriculture. When he had sold his load of potatoes on the market he took his way to a female fortune teller and paid his dollar-bill to have her roll her eyes and begin:

"You livenn a farm. You are a true good young man. You would go a mile out of your way rather than hit a poor mosquito with a sledge hammer. You love a girl. Beware! She prefers another man. You have been bypo-cerite. Crush her memory from your heart this hour. You will soon meet a rich lady who will fall in love with you and lead you a life of blissful happiness—that's all—turn to the left as you get down stairs."

Charles reached the street with pale face, shining eyes and swelling heart, and he took from his pocket a photograph, tore it into strips, and kicked up behind in his rage as he hissed:

"Over six shilling squandered on that faithless girl this winter for peppermint rots and candy!"

When Charles was picked up at midnight he had crawled under a wagon in an alley and refused to get up.

"Boy!" began his Honor, in a voice which made the stove-pipe tremble, "you are too pure and innocent for this wicked world. Bijah will hunt up your other suspender and the bottle of half-dive which were taken from you, and then you skit for the blessed country and swallow enough rose-buds to bring on the galloping consumption."

Charles fled! He "don't" was all he said as he went.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Eighteen thousand men are now engaged in the express business in this country, 3,500 horses are employed, and there are 8,000 officers. The capital invested is estimated at thirty millions.

LADIES

Desire to know how to dress economically and yet in the latest fashion, for each week of the year, whether of a millionnaire or of a woodcutter, it is your duty to see to it that the money not squeal for dress brings you the best possible quality at the prices, and also, that your garments are made up in good taste, perfectly shaped and prettily trimmed.

The great center of Fashions of the United States is, undoubtedly, New York City, and it is an undeniable fact that a lady who makes her purchases in New York can dress TWICE as handsomely, although she may spend only ONE HALF as much as she would safely pay for the same in the country.

It is impossible, of course, that all should make a trip in New York in order to make their purchases, and, there are, we respectfully call your attention to the next best thing. Send the magnificent sum of 15 CENTS and become a subscriber to the Spring Number of

"Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly."

It differs from every other magazine published. It contains only reliable information, and nothing but that. Complexion, Embroidery, Knitting, Crochet, Point Lace, Work, Fancy Work, Cookery, Physiognomy, Hair Dressing, Dyeing, Millinery, Dress Making, Fashion Notes, Fashion Gossip, Fashion Plates, Fashion Engravings, Fashion Designs, Fashion Suggestions, Fashion Hints, Fashion Novelties, Fashion Illustrations, Fashion Information, Fashion Everything, and is the only

Ehrichs' Fashion Magazine

which will be issued during the year 1879. It will be a volume of over one hundred large pages. Every conceivable article in which a lady can be interested will be described, and the cheapest and best places to get the different garments; Children's Department, the largest ever issued; Gentlemen's Department, the largest ever issued; Ladies' Department, the largest ever issued; Fancy Work, Fancy Dresses, Underclothing, Baby Clothes, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Jewelry, etc., etc. Every article is fully illustrated, and the information is not only a guarantee of its correctness, but also that it is the cheapest and best to be had in the New York City. It has been a perfect, reliable guide to thousands of ladies connected with Ehrichs', and the connection between the Fashions, the "Quarterly" offers the very best original Leading Matter-prac tical essays on "Cooking by Many Hands," selections of New York Cooking Schools—charming papers, poems, and stories by "Kate Tannatt Woods," "Mrs. Emma Haywood," "Mrs. Lucy Holland," "Paul Long" "Madge Elliot" "Mrs. Young Parks, etc., etc. Instructive Departments for Young Folks.

Our enormous Subscription List, exceeding sixty thousand, and our daily receipts of numberless complimentary letters, convince us that our "Fashion Quarterly" is the favorite Fashion Publication of the United States. You may be assured of the best when you receive the "Quarterly." Your only regret will be that you had not been a subscriber years before.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—50 Cents per year (4 numbers). 25 Cents per half year. For one term, by, 13 Cents.

Notice: This advertisement will not be repeated, so subscribe at once. Address in the name of This paper when you write.

ADDRESS EHRICHS' 287 TO 295 Fourth St. NEW YORK CITY.

RUST WELL AUGER Latest Improved Greatest, Quick, Right or Clay Send for Circular. Mich. Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

HUNTER'S and TRAPPERS'S Illustrated Industrial Guide—Showing how to trap, hunt, tanning and many traps, snares and nets. Gets and for Dogs, preserving, etc. Also, Taxidermy, or how to stuff and dress skins and furs. Sent, postpaid, for 25 cts. Address, Hunter's Manual, Box 1044 Trenton, N. J.

JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Hershey School of Musical Art, At Hershey Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. All branches of MUSIC taught by Eminent Artists and ELOCUTION taught. Pleasant facilities offered. Close connection with Hershey Music Hall. Send for Circular. 243 So. 4th. Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mention this paper.

WORK FOR ALL! The publisher of an active man or woman in every county. Salary $75 per month. Expenses advanced. Outfit free. Address, P. O. GARDNER, Publisher, Augusta, Maine.

Special-ties Cured and Fitted, by O. G. KEELY, Bandman, Michigan

Avoid cramp and sour stomach by using Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It has the best tonic properties of the Phosphates, and is entirely free from the objectionable after effects of many tonics, and from mineral acids. Descriptive pamphlet free. Prepared by Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Pond's Extract!

The People's Remedy, for Internal and External Use.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES Piles, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles and Hemorrhoids. Hemorrhage from any cause. Congestion, Inflammation. Soreness. POND'S EXTRACT INVALUABLE For Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Lungs, Bronchitis, Sore Eyes and Eyelids; Inflammation of the Bowels; Kidney Troubles; Female Complaints; Sore Nipples.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock should be without it. Every Man can afford to be without it. Every Family should have it. Every Steamboat, Railroad and Sea Steamer should have it. Every Hotel has or ought to have it. Every Sportsman should have it. Every Farmer should have it. Every Mechanic should have it. Every Factory should have it. Every Household should have it. Every Person should have it. Every Druggist has it. Every Physician recommends it. It has been a perfect, reliable remedy for 30 years. It is concentrated, and a little goes a great way. It is invaluable in every Farm and Family. It is the best Liniment in the world. It has been used and recommended by the best men and women in the United States

Oppression in Egypt.

Egypt is a country groaning beneath a frightful tyranny. Writing to an English journal, from Assouan, Mr. Douglas Murray says:

"Provisions, always dear, are now at higher prices than ever, and how the year's taxes will be raised in Upper Egypt is a mystery yet to be solved. I suppose those who can't pay will suffer the usual penalty, the lash and imprisonment without food. They may die, and it matters nothing to the Government, which lives for the day, and apparently cares nothing for the future. The unfortunate people are constantly taken from their own homes to work on the Khedive's estates and factories. A small proprietor is taken from the land he is cultivating. His camel and donkey are carried off to the factory, where it is all work and no pay. A modicum of sugar cane or corn is all he gets till the mills have finished the season's work. His land is deserted. If he has crops they are ruined. He is promised payment, but never gets a farthing. The landholders are charged enormous rents, and every profession and trade pays for its license. Thousands of the bazaar shops are closed to escape taxes. Even a cook's boy has to pay $15 a year for a license, and a donkey boy pays not only for his own license, but for his donkey's. Every conceivable thing, animate or inanimate, is taxed. Soldiers are at present entirely unpaid, and officers have received nothing for about a year. Few of the civil servants, unless Europeans, have even salaries for months. Such is the price Egypt has to pay for a progressive Prince, built upon Europeanizing his country. The condition of his people is worse than that of the French in 1789. Will similar results follow? While his people are starving he has given five of his sons magnificent palaces, and his daughters, too, have princely shades."

Mr. Murray says that this is his fourth visit to Egypt, and each year he finds the wretchedness greater. The deplorable aspect of the people, which is in many places, have that pinched look which only long continued starvation can give, largely takes away from the pleasure of traveling on the Nile. At Girgeh he found that the children's food was sugar-cane previously sucked by others.

Good Health, and How to Keep It.

There are few subjects, we imagine, around which cluster so many theories as the preservation of health. Let a person pass from one to another in a large company, asking a few simple inquiries as to the best way to keep health, and not two in twenty will agree. Each one will give sage reasons for not accepting the theory last propounded. One is positive that half "the ills that flesh is heir to" are the results of improper food. There is much sound sense in that idea; but the trouble is to be sure what is improper food. Each one's food, for the day, and apparently cares nothing for the future. The unfortunate people are constantly taken from their own homes to work on the Khedive's estates and factories. A small proprietor is taken from the land he is cultivating. His camel and donkey are carried off to the factory, where it is all work and no pay. A modicum of sugar cane or corn is all he gets till the mills have finished the season's work. His land is deserted. If he has crops they are ruined. He is promised payment, but never gets a farthing. The landholders are charged enormous rents, and every profession and trade pays for its license. Thousands of the bazaar shops are closed to escape taxes. Even a cook's boy has to pay $15 a year for a license, and a donkey boy pays not only for his own license, but for his donkey's. Every conceivable thing, animate or inanimate, is taxed. Soldiers are at present entirely unpaid, and officers have received nothing for about a year. Few of the civil servants, unless Europeans, have even salaries for months. Such is the price Egypt has to pay for a progressive Prince, built upon Europeanizing his country. The condition of his people is worse than that of the French in 1789. Will similar results follow? While his people are starving he has given five of his sons magnificent palaces, and his daughters, too, have princely shades."

Mr. Murray says that this is his fourth visit to Egypt, and each year he finds the wretchedness greater. The deplorable aspect of the people, which is in many places, have that pinched look which only long continued starvation can give, largely takes away from the pleasure of traveling on the Nile. At Girgeh he found that the children's food was sugar-cane previously sucked by others.

New Bonnets.

New suggestions are found in the Paris bonnets brought out later in the season. The handsomest chips and straws have the inside of the front lined with dark velvet or satin, and edged with a single row of gold braid or else the new rainbow braid that has tinsel threads of many colors to match the rainbow beads; they have no other face trimming. A great many beige-colored chip bonnets are in the late importations. Some of these are trimmed throughout with the same shade, having watered beige ribbon strings, satin or gros grain loops, ostrich tips and darker brown velvet for a bandeau or fillet in front and for facing the brim and curtain. Other beige chips have deep cardinal red trimmings mixed with a little color, and for flowers a wreath of small strawberries with brown foliage. A new fancy in white chip bonnets is to have at inner brows a rainbow tinsel braid. Some new chip bonnets are merely brims and curtain bands without crowns. The vacant space for the crown is surrounded with a wreath of flowers that form fringe, and this fringe fills in the empty crown. Still more unusual is a bonnet of white satin is passed around the crown, are on many new hats. The large Alsacian bow is now made of narrow double-faced ribbon in many loops, with several ends indented or notched like saw teeth. Many pipings are on the edges of straw bonnets; some have the piping folds alternating with gilt soutache. A double bow of satin ribbon is set on straw curtains, and covers them entirely. Many rough straws or else figured satin straw bonnets are shown; some are all black, some white, some beige color, and many have gilt braid introduced, or else white lines are interwoven in the black. For dress bonnets for summer beige tulle is embroidered by hand in colors, such as olive, pale blue or pink. Gilded Greek fillets are imported to put in the front of bonnets. Brooches of dead gold are the most successful ornaments. Thick fringes of beads fall from under upturned curtain bands; other bonnets have pleated crepe lisse under the curtain. A large gilt screw is an ornament of questionable taste seen on French bonnets. Less fruit is worn than last season, though there are some luscious looking berries, cherries and plums. A novelty is a wreath made of loops of ribbon grass, in green stripes and in maple red, with many ends of the grass cut in strident forms. Sugeded wreaths have stylish shades of green, and for color they are mixed with scarlet poppies. Many entire wreaths are in beige shades; these look well when representing pine cones, burs, thistles and seed pods, but the "corn and yellow" leaves are more especially popular; these are used on black and beige-colored bonnets. The olive shades of mignonette make it a most popular flower. It is combined with Jacqueminot roses and spikes of white lilacs.

For little girls' hats the novelty is fine Manilla, with a wreath of flowers painted by hand on the soft brim. Wild flowers, poppies, bleets and trailing arbutus are artistically painted on these pretty hats. Boyish-looking straw hats with rolled brims and flat crowns, or else round Derby crowns, are also shown for young girls; beside these are the pointed Japanese crowns and the picturesque Tyrolean, with the jaunty sailor hats.—*Harper's Bazar.*

CULTURED women in Europe never wear jewelry except when in full dress.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Economy means cutting down needless expenses and buying only the actually necessary things, at the same time increasing and developing to the utmost all sources of profitable income.

—Connecticut farmers are hiring their hands for the summer season, at $16 to $20 per month, with board. Eighteen dollars is said to be the average price, but common laborers are very plenty at these figures.

—To restore old kid gloves, make a thick mucilage by boiling a handful of flaxseed; add a little dissolved soap; then, when the mixture cools, with a piece of white flannel wipe the gloves, previously fitted to the hand. Use only enough of the cleaner to take off the dirt, without wetting through the glove.

—To make corn meal puues, take three cupfuls of milk, warmed a little; two and a half cupfuls of yellow Indian meal; one and a half cupfuls of wheat flour; a good pinch of salt; a cupful of good sweet yeast. Set to rise in the morning (if wanted for supper), and when the sponge is light stir in three eggs well beaten, one half cupful of molasses and a small lump of butter melted. Let it stand another hour or so, and bake in gem pans, taking care to grease well and heat before dropping in the batter. Bake at least half an hour in a quick oven. As a "set" of gem pans does not bake a sufficient quantity at one time for us, I use any old tea and coffee cups that are "chipped" or with broken handles, and out of use; they turn out in just as pretty a shape, and then only the one baking is necessary.—*Jessie Barton in Country Gentleman.*

—Agricultural writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one without the means to work it well. But if a farmer is able to own a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, so are small ones. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as with the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done just as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the former can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of room, but if the large farm is fully utilized then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman.*

—Inasmuch as every farmer's wife must have the ordering and arrangement of three meals a day for 365 days in the year, and as a good supply of vegetables is absolutely necessary to secure a good variety with the advisable changes, we gladly give place to the following suggestion from a farmer's wife, in which she may properly come within the limits of a good farmer's garden: Butter beans for early use, early and late beets, early and late cabbage, carrots for soups, celery for fall and winter use, corn planted at intervals for a long season, cucumbers for early use and for pickles, lettuce the whole summer long, musk and watermelons for their season, asparagus and pie-plant in permanent beds, onions for the whole year, parsley for flavoring and garnishing, peppers for various purposes, parsnips and salsify for late fall and early spring use, peas sown at intervals so as to make a long season, squashes both summer and winter, spinach for greens, and tomatoes for all sorts of uses. This is quite an array; but there is no reason why nearly all of the sorts may not be grown in every garden on the farm, and what a delightful choice the housewife could have in the planning of the endless number of meals.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Borrowing Nuisance.

THE greatest nuisance that the farmer has to contend with, and one which entails on him a not inconsiderable amount of time and labor, is that of the borrowing nuisance. Neighbor A may be a very nice man in many ways; and when the sponge is light stir in three eggs well beaten, one half cupful of molasses and a small lump of butter melted. Let it stand another hour or so, and bake in gem pans, taking care to grease well and heat before dropping in the batter. Bake at least half an hour in a quick oven. As a "set" of gem pans does not bake a sufficient quantity at one time for us, I use any old tea and coffee cups that are "chipped" or with broken handles, and out of use; they turn out in just as pretty a shape, and then only the one baking is necessary.—*Jessie Barton in Country Gentleman.*

—Agricultural writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one without the means to work it well. But if a farmer is able to own a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, so are small ones. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as with the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done just as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the former can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of room, but if the large farm is fully utilized then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman.*

—Inasmuch as every farmer's wife must have the ordering and arrangement of three meals a day for 365 days in the year, and as a good supply of vegetables is absolutely necessary to secure a good variety with the advisable changes, we gladly give place to the following suggestion from a farmer's wife, in which she may properly come within the limits of a good farmer's garden: Butter beans for early use, early and late beets, early and late cabbage, carrots for soups, celery for fall and winter use, corn planted at intervals for a long season, cucumbers for early use and for pickles, lettuce the whole summer long, musk and watermelons for their season, asparagus and pie-plant in permanent beds, onions for the whole year, parsley for flavoring and garnishing, peppers for various purposes, parsnips and salsify for late fall and early spring use, peas sown at intervals so as to make a long season, squashes both summer and winter, spinach for greens, and tomatoes for all sorts of uses. This is quite an array; but there is no reason why nearly all of the sorts may not be grown in every garden on the farm, and what a delightful choice the housewife could have in the planning of the endless number of meals.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Enormous Wheat Crop.

THE time has commenced. Every year there goes out a great blow about the prospective crop. This is done for a dishonest and selfish purpose of the great wheat marts. It has already commenced for this year's crop. This word is sent out from Chicago, April 12th, by the Associated Press dispatches that "the whole Northwestern spring wheat region shows an acreage of 50 per cent. greater than last year, and that 20 per cent. of last year's crop is still in the farmers' hands. What is the object and motive of this premature and ludicrous statement? It is to injure the sale of what little wheat is on hand, which is now worth 10 per cent., instead of 20. Nor is the area of wheat greatly increased over last year. A few local editors, with the object of glorifying their neighborhoods, and cheering the spirits of their merchants and mechanics with the prospects of the future, have unwisely made extravagant statements of the amount of wheat sown. There is always a disposition to publish excess of larger crops of grain, the sale of large hogs and cattle, but no notice is taken of cases of less crops, or of the sale of poor hogs or scrub cattle. The true colors are prominent, but the dark unnoticed.

And we wish some statistician who blowed so much about the forty millions of a surplus wheat crop in Minnesota last fall to tell, and fifty millions in Dakota etc., would tell us what has become of it. Did it go through Chicago, Milwaukee, or St. Louis to market? What are their reports? By no device can one-half that amount be traced to Iowa or Minnesota, and yet these fabulous stories depressed our wheat in Chicago, in New York and in Liverpool. And there are thousands of mortgages and judgments unpaid that would have been. If a true statement of the amount of wheat in these States had been given to the public.

One man tells he has a thousand bushels of wheat, when he has not half that amount. This is done to perpetuate his credit. A merchant in a town writes out that there are millions of bushels of wheat in the farmers' hands in his county, and as soon as it comes to market he will be able to meet his engagements east. And in this way the merchant is deceived—he deceives others, and the world is deluded, and the farmer suffers all the consequences in the low price of his wheat. The story will be repeated every year, and every year the farmers will be swindled by these lying pretended gatherers of statistics.—*Iowa State Register.*

Parallels for the Phonograph.

It is quite common to try to assist our comprehension of the marvelous nature of the most splendid feats of scientific invention, by comparing them with something equivalent in the wildest excursions of poetical fancy. In one instance, after submarine telegraphy had been accomplished everybody was told how much it surpassed the boast of Shakespeare's Ariel that he could put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. It is a curious illustration of the rapidity with which the phonograph is that a resort is had, not to the poets, but to Baron Munchausen, for a parallel. The truth in this case is astonishing, it flies so far beyond the bounds of credibility, as to seem stranger than the bald fictions of that noted raconteur. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the phonograph "must have already reminded many persons of those frozen words which Munchausen tells us burn their way into the ear." Every article in the Illustrated and several other pages, of ornate description, but also THE PRICE which you can obtain the goods for. It is printed in clear black letters, and is the only part of the "Quarterly" which is not in fine print. Please all other preparations when in stock. Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, 8 pamphlet (sent free on application to

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 76 Maiden Lane, New York.

Novelty Beefsteak Improver.

It will immediately make the toughest steak tender. It is a perfect success. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cts. (or 2 boxes for 40 cts.). Address Novelty Mfg. Co., 102 Nassau St., New York City. Agents wanted.

HUNT'S REMEDY

Is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has been before the public for many years, and used by all classes, with the most satisfactory results. Physicians of all Schools prescribe it. HUNT'S REMEDY is a sure cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Retention, Incontinence, Inflammation, Stone in the Bladder, Pain in the Back, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

FOWLE'S PILE OF HUMOR CURE

Warranted a perfect cure for all the worst forms of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, CANCER, CATARRH, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and every species of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASE. Relieves Itching and Burning at once. Permanently cures the worst humors. $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet.

FOWLE'S PILE OF HUMOR CURE CO., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. A. C. CLARK, 200 Chamillus Street.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A negro in North Carolina fractured his skull by butting a brick wall.

—A Rhode Island sparrow has whipped a rat. The fight was about some crumbs.

—A Savannah, Ga., man pursued his eloping daughter, and found her in a hotel with her new husband. She was of age, and therefore he could not force her to return home; but he was the lawful owner of her clothing, and he compelled her to go to his room and take off every shred of it. Then he went back to Savannah with a large bundle under his arm, and the women in the hotel contributed something for the bride to wear.

—There was a touching scene recently over a fresh grave in Spring Grove Cemetery. A little boy, an only child, was being buried. Among the mourners was a divorced couple, the lady being the sister of the weeping mother there. Her divorced husband had brought crosses and wreaths of flowers to place on the coffin, and also on another grave, that of his own little boy, buried in the same lot two years before. In the confusion of the moment the man handed to his divorced wife the floral tribute to place upon the grave of their lost little one, and their tears mingled over both graves.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—While an express train on the Erie Railway was sweeping down the Valley of the Delaware with unusually great momentum, the engineer saw a little girl walking the track. The locomotive shrieked, but within two seconds she was overtaken and the train passed the spot where she had stood. The engineer looked behind the rear car, expecting to see her mangled body, but the track was clear. He stepped upon the guards of the locomotive and saw the child lying senseless on the cow-catcher. He succeeded in rescuing her as she was about to roll to the ground. She was slightly cut about the face, but escaped without further injury.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Twenty-three years ago Mrs. Ellen Phillips, residing on Factory street, Watertown, lived in Salem. She was then while dancing her baby on her knee, she felt a sharp pain in her left foot, and on examining her slipper found a small hole in it, as though made by a needle. She at once sent for a doctor, who examined her foot and gave his opinion that no needle was in it. Seventeen years passed on, the circumstance was practically forgotten, but six years ago, the point part of a broken needle of less than half the length worked its way through and came from her left leg. This brought to her mind the occurrence of so many years before, and the perforated slipper was the subject of conversation again for a time. It turns out it was a fragment of several similar but not identical substances. Since the time of Dercesne (1804) and Robiquet (1817), who first isolated narcotine and morphine, chemists have very carefully investigated the different chemical compounds occurring in opium. Thus they have discovered codeine, narcine, thebaine, papaverine and other substances, all of them bases, *i. e.*, bodies that combine with acids to form crystallizable salts. These bases do not all affect in the same way the organic functions. Thus narcotine possesses very little or no soporific power; two grammes of it can be injected without perceptible effect; while a centigrammne of morphine is quite sufficient to produce therapeutic and physiological results. Thebaine does not cause sleep, and in animals produces convulsions like those caused by strychnine, while morphine in the same dose produces deep comatose sleep. Another curious thing about these opium alkaloids is that they do not act alike on man and animals, as has been demonstrated by Claude Bernard. Man is especially sensitive to the action of morphine, while thebaine is almost without effect upon his nervous system; animals, on the other hand, feel the effects of morphine only when it is given in large doses, while thebaine is for them a violent poison; so, too, with belladonna and atropine, its active principle; these are a deadly poison for man, but almost without effect on rabbits. The dose of atropine that would suffice to kill ten men would hardly be enough to kill one rabbit. The difference is not so great with respect to morphine, yet morphine speedily affects men.—*Popular Sci. Monthly.*

LADIES

Ought to know how to dress economically and yet tastefully. No matter what your station in life may be, whether you are the wife or daughter of a millionaire or of a woodcutter, it is your duty to see to it that the money you expend for Dress brings you the best possible quality at the price, and, also, that your garments are cut up in good taste, perfectly shaped and prettily trimmed.

The great centre of Fashion of the United States is, undoubtedly, New York city, and it is an undeniable fact that a lady who makes her purchases in New York, can dress THRICE as becomingly, although she may spend only ONE HALF as much as a lady who lives far away in the country.

It is impossible, of course, that all should make a trip to New York in order to make their purchases, ahem. Dare one, we respectfully call your attention to the next best thing. Send the insignificant sum of 15 CENTS and become a subscriber to the Spring Number of

"Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly."

It differs from every other magazine published. It contains nothing extravagant, nothing that is impossible. It tells you what to wear, how to dress the children, and exactly what the clothing will cost. It is the only Fashion Magazine published that will be as interesting TO YOUR HUSBAND as to yourself.

Returns to your mind a balky volume of one hundred large pages. Every successful article in which a lady can be interested.—Ladies' hats and bonnets; Dressmaking; Embroidery; Knitting; Crochet; Children's hats, from the lowest priced to the most elaborate; Children's dresses; Underclothing, Baby Wear; Fancy Work; Dress Trimmings; Millinery; Needle Work; Jewelry, Shoes, Jewelry, etc., etc. Every article is profusely illustrated, and accompanied by a clear, concise description, but also THE PRICE at which you can obtain the goods here illustrated. It is then become a pocket, reliable guide to be used by the lady in the selection of her Dress.

Interviewed between the Fashions, the "Quarterly" offers the very best original Reading Matter—popular leal essays on "Cooking," by Miss ——, in reference of New York Cooking School; Short stories, Poems, poems, and stories by "Kate Tree" "Daisy Eyebright"—"Leal Lone"—"Madge Elliot"—"Mrs. Pollard, etc., etc. Instructive Department for the Young Folks.

Our worthless Subscription List, exceeding sixty thousand, and our daily receipts of numberless complimentary letters, convince us that our "Quarterly" ought to be in every family in the United States. You may be assured of this—that when you receive the "Quarterly" your only regret will be that you had not been a subscriber years before.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—50 Cents per year (4 numbers); 25 Cents per number; 15 Cents per number, 15 cents.

Nonesuch: This advertisement will not be repeated, so subscribe at once. Please mention the name of this paper when you write.

EHRICHS'

287 to 295 Eighth St. New York City

RUST WELL AUGER

Latest Improved Machine for Boring Artesian Wells. Bored for Horses, Cattle, Quick Water Supply. Bored for Horses, Cattle, Quick Water Supply. Bored for Horses, Cattle, Quick Water Supply

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 6 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 4, 1878. Whole No., 473

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City. Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00
Space 2 "	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
Columns	3.25	4.00	5.50	10.25	14.00	20.00
4 "	5.00	8.50	8.50	17.00	20.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	37.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Chas Lewis, Assistant.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. BRADSHAW, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County Charlevoix, Mich. A Court term of Court will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. HYBERT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because we sell nothing but pure goods, and can supply the people of Hunters and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 203 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, S. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. B. URQUHART, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DARRIN, Sec'y.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX. - MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 2oly

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 4 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	55
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh dressed hogs, per 100	6 & 7c
Eggs, per dozen	10
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef Hides, per pound	4½
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	6 to 8

REV. JAMES INWOOD has received the carpets and furniture for his residence.

THE sound of the peacock is heard in the land.

Croquet sets at Carpenter & Barthol omew's.

THERE is a probability that several gentlemen with considerable capital will locate at Charlevoix in the near future.

CAPT. DODGE, of the Van Raalte, made a trip to Detroit, by rail last week.

PLANS and specifications for five cottages for the Charlevoix Summer Resort have been sent her, for the Charlevoix carpenters to figure on.

A party of Indians sportsmen arrived Sunday and proceeded to the Jordan river to commence operations.

PATHMASTER CHIPMAN has commenced the highway work by grading the hill on Bridge street.

THE Charlevoix Cornet Band and their families and friends have an excursion on the propeller Gazelle this afternoon.

TAILORING - J. Schaefer, an experienced tailor, has located in Charlevoix. This is something which we have long needed, and we hope he will be liberally patronized. He is located in the Peckham house. Call and let him take your measure.

Fine dress linen, cambrics lawns, white pique, and endless variety of Summer dress goods for ladies' and children's wear and at Rock Bottom prices.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

CHILDREN'S MEETING.—Next Sabbath, June 9th, will be observed as children's day at the M. E. Church in this village. Rev Mr. Jewel, of Louis, S. S. Missionary, will be present.

REGULAR Communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M. on Tuesday evening, June 12. A general attendance of the Fraternity is desired.

Buy your raisins at Carpenter & Bartholomew's. A word to the wise etc.

THE BRIDGE.—The pier and turntable of the new bridge is completed, and the workmen are now engaged in putting up the bridge part. Everything so far fully meets the expectations of all. It will be a structure both durable and ornamental.

We note with pleasure that very many of the State papers are mentioning the name of Hon. W. I. Latimer, of Big Rapids, in connection with the office of Auditor General. We know just enough, personally, of Mr. Latimer, to know that a better man cannot be found in Michigan, and we endorse him unqualifiedly.

The people of Springvale and neighboring Townships are preparing to celebrate Fourth of July.

THE Baptist Committee are expected here to-morrow, when a formal transfer of the land into their hands will take place.

CAPT. WILSON, of the tug Tillson, received a telegram from Sheboygan, Wis., informing him of the expected death of his wife. He left for that place Sunday.

FARMER'S CLUB.—A Farmer's Club was organized in the Township of Hayes one day last week, with the following officers: President, C. H. Whitford; Vice President, Mrs. Geo. Scott; Secretary, Lorin Hamlin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Maudaville; Treasurer, I. S. Webster.

RICHARD KNIGHT, Esq., of Banks, has been visiting in Wisconsin, and last week returned home. Mr. Knight is a farmer of large and varied experience, and one of the pioneers of Antrim County. He comes home fully convinced that this part of Michigan is greatly superior to any part of Wisconsin that he has seen (the best part of Wisconsin) and the visit across the lake has made him better satisfied than ever with Grand Traverse.

DIED.—"Old Father Cater" died in Eveline on Friday night last. He was 80 years of age, and had been an active member of the M. E. Church for 64 years. He leaves a wife, with whom he has lived happily for the same number of years. This good old Christian gentleman was beloved and honored by a large circle of friends, and is gathered home as a sheaf fully ripened and fit for the harvest. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. B. H. Whitman, of this place.

POSTAL ROUTES.—In the bill now pending in the Senate the following new post routes are provided for:

From Boyne Falls via Boyne to Charlevoix.

From Petoskey to Gaylord.

THE River and Harbor bill still hangs fire in the Senate, but Washington advices state that Charlevoix will be all right.

PERSONAL.—Dr. J. H. Morgan and wife, of Grand Rapids, have taken summer quarters in a portion of J. Ingalls' residence. Dr. Morgan came principally for health, but will do all kinds of work in Dentistry very reasonably.

—A. M. Morgan, son of Henry Morgan, Esq., of this place, who has been spending a few months in Canada, has returned home.

—A. J. Beardsley, of Boyne, went to Port Huron Thursday on the propeller Fountain City.

—A Texas brother of J. A. Cameron is spending a few days in town.

Don't take our word for it, or believe it, because the paper says so and so, but call at our store and be convinced that we have the best stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes and every thing else to numerous to mention and at the most reasonable prices.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Queen Victoria was fifty-nine years of age last Friday, and her birth day was celebrated in pompous style by all loyal Englishmen. At Montreal, Canada, the event was signalized by a successful military parade and sham fight, which drew together 30,000 spectators.

MARINE.—Through a misunderstanding of the bells, the propeller Gazelle got aground just above the bridge Saturday, and had to be released by the tug Commodore.

—The propeller Gazelle is 70 feet long, last a l of 64, as stated in our description of her last week.

—The tug Tillson broke her stern post and was compelled to go to Manistee to repair last week.

Capt. Tulusé is ringing the bells on the tug Tillson during the temporary absence of Capt. Wilson.

—The propeller Gazelle laid up for repairs Monday.

—There were 41 clearances from the port of Charlevoix during the month of May, with a tonnage of 5043 tons. There have been 84 clearances since the opening of navigation.

—The schooner W. A. Smith is being repainted and otherwise re-fitted, after which she will take a cargo of potatoes to Bay City.

—Cleared during the week: sloops I. A. Johnson, Belle, Bloom, Alaska, schooner Wescott. Now in port: Lon Higby, W. A. Smith, Wescott, Radical, Hercules, Minnie Mueller.

—The schooner Wescott made her last round trip between this place and Kenosha in four days and sixteen hours. Captain Reed is justified in bragging about that time.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have an assortment of fine French candles that are the best we have seen.

THE new residence of Hon John Nicholls is rapidly approaching completion. The painter has commenced his part of the work, and the plasterer will commence his this week. The view from the bay window of this fine residence is of surpassing beauty, overlooking as it does the village the harbor, and the lake beyond.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS for the week ending May 31st, 1878:

U. S. to Arthur A. Coon, 80 acres in Eveline.

Joseph Way and wife to John H. O. Rose, 80 acres in Hayes—$250.

H. O. Rose and wife to John B. Fullerton, 80 acres in Hayes—$400.

Anthony Anse and wife to Edward P. Couch, 40 acres in Evangeline—$120.

U. S. to John A. Haskins, 68¾ acres in Evangeline.

U. S. to Wm. H. Porter, 59 acres in Eveline.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. to Wm. H. Porter, 22 acres in Eveline—$223.50.

U. S. to Hugh Vaughn, 80 acres in South Arm.

U. S. to Daniel Hicks, 80 acres in Evangeline.

U. S. to Chas. Helmsmu, 160 acres in Springvale.

L. A. Rose and wife to Mary A. Wade, 80 acres in Evangeline and Hayes $800.

Louis Ota-gau-ma-ke and wife to Simon Ota-gau-ma-ke, 40 acres in Hayes, $1.00.

A nice assortment of looking glasses at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Punctuality, accuracy, steadfastness, dispatch and purity are excellent habits Smith's saleratus has them all well developed. When used properly it attends strictly to business and is punctual, accurate, steady and pure. Expansion and dispatch are its best holds. Always full weight. Only use 3 4 as much as of any other brands.

Dexter & Noble, recently sold to Dempsey & Carter, of Manistee, a tract of pine in towns 24 6 and 25 8, for which they received $45,000.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a straight-out Democratic organ, is opposed to reopening the presidential contest through the Potter one-sided investigation or otherwise. It says that "to reverse the decision of the electoral commission would not only go behind the returns, but behind the law of the land; and therefore the only object at this resolution must be to make political capital, and for that purpose the policy is a mistaken one."

Men's ambitions grow from year to year. A while ago, Tilden was satisfied to wreck a railroad now he wants to wreck the whole country.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the House amendments to the bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes were concurred in, and the bill was passed. Several bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was further considered and passed. Messrs. Coke and Harris spoke in favor of the bill to repeal the Resumption act. The deed-lock continued in the House on the investigation resolution of Mr. Potter, the Speaker announcing the regular order to be on awarding the demand for the previous question. The Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, as there were but 113 Democrats present; 149 being necessary to make a quorum. After further filibustering on the part of the Republicans, a motion to adjourn was carried—138 to 108.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the petition of Robt. G. Ingersoll and others, favoring the repeal of the law prohibiting the transportation of obscene literature through the mails, was referred from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War, for the construction of the narrow gauge Toledo, Logansport and Burlington railroad, was passed. It was ordered and referred—to authorize the Postmaster-General to place mail service on any public highway, river or railroad wherever police service requires it, increasing to seventy-five dollars a month the pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms, or both feet, or the sight of both eyes, in the service of the country. In the House, the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 19th of June came up as a question of the highest privilege, and a motion was agreed to—181 to 89—to postpone its further consideration until the 26th of May. The deed-lock on the Potter resolution continued, the highest number of votes cast by the Democrats on the question to second the previous question being 149, the Republicans still refusing to vote. A call showed 293 members present, but efforts to get a quorum to vote were ineffectual, and the House finally adjourned.

A CONCURRENT resolution was submitted by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and referred, in the Senate, on the 16th, providing for a Commission, to consist of two Senators, three members of the House and three officers of the regular army who have served not less than ten years, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of the reform and reorganization of the Army, the Commission to assemble as soon as practicable, and to report to the next session of Congress through the President of the United States. The House joint resolution to print 30,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877 and 5,000 copies of the Colonial Charters and Constitutions was passed. The bill to repeal the Resumption act was further considered, and Mr. Matthews submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, providing for the reissue of Treasury notes, when redeemed, the aggregate of legal tenders outstanding at any time not to exceed $346,000,000, and further providing for a sufficiency fund of $10,000,000, and that bonds of the United States shall be sold for legal-tender notes, and that legal-tender notes shall be receivable for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The deed-lock continued in the House, two or three votes being lost without indicating a quorum, the call showed 302 members present, but the Republicans still refrained from voting on the motion to second the previous question on the investigating resolution. The last vote showed 142 Democrats present, or within 10 of a quorum. A motion to adjourn was agreed to by a vote of 141 to 116.

SEVERAL Pension bills were passed in the Senate, on the 17th. A number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the propriety of admitting the heads of bureaus of Executive Departments of the Government on the floor of the Senate during the sessions thereof. Adjourned to the 20th. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were concurred in by the House. After a protracted struggle and the issuing of a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest absent and sitting members as were absent without leave, the Democrats succeeded in securing a quorum of their own number, and the pressure question on the Potter resolution was ordered. At 1 A. M. a motion to lay the resolution on the table was then defeated—70 to 189—and the preamble and resolution were finally adopted—142 to 2—the Republicans refusing to vote. Messrs. Mills and Moore (Democrats) voted in the negative, during the progress of the previous question motion. Mr. Goode explained why he voted after a previous vote with Mr. Lofland, and Mr. Conger made the remark that it was simply a question of how severely Mr. Hiscock would break his pair. Mr. Goode replied that he could take care of his own honor, and if Mr. Conger exalted it he should be held personally responsible. Remarks being made that the remarks of the gentlemen be taken down, the Speaker decided that the words of Mr. Goode were not parliamentary if they were used in an offensive sense, and that a man in honor could not be called a quotation without allowing him to defend it.

SENATE not in session on the 18th.

In the House, Mr. Stephens asked to be put on record, stating that had he been present when the vote was taken on what is known as the Potter resolution, on the 17th, and had he not been paired with Mr. Harris, he would have voted against the resolution as it stood. A discussion was reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that there had been no fair, free and peaceable election in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, and that neither Hamilton (the sitting member) nor Richardson (contestant) was entitled to the seat. Conference Committees were appointed on the Indian and Pension Appropriation bills, and a new committee was also ordered and named on the Military Academy bill. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker stated that he would be absent during the next part of the ensuing week, and a motion was adopted appointing Mr. Baxter Speaker pro tem. It was arranged that there should be evening sessions for business purposes during all of the following week.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 20th, to reorganize the Court of Claims, and to extend its jurisdiction to take all claims from before Congress and the Departments for adjudication; to regulate immigration. A bill was passed to amend the 1st Article of War, so as to provide that no person shall be tried or punished by court-martial for any offense not committed more than two years, or in case of desertion three years, before the arraignment of such person for such offense. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported in addition to the bill to repeal the Resumption act, the bill to place the name of Gen. Sheridan on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, was taken up and on motion was confirmed by 37 to 29, and adopted—30 to 28—to place the name of Hon. Granton the retired list, with full rank and pay. Conference Committees were appointed on the Indian and Pension Appropriation bills. Bills were introduced in the House—regulating the law relating to a tax of 1 per cent. on State banks; to protect internal and domestic commerce by taking the tenth and subsequent censuses; requiring the appointments in the Civil Service to be distributed equally among the Congressional Districts. Speaker pro tem. announced the appointment of the committee under the Potter resolution to investigate into the alleged frauds in the late Presidential election as follows: Potter, Morrison, Hewitt, Springer, McMahon, Cobb (Indiana), Lowe, Cox (Ohio), Butler, Reed (Me.) and Hiscock.

DOMESTIC.

A FEW mornings ago, Annie Farrell, a servant girl of Chicago, was burned to death in an explosion of a quantity of kerosene, which she was using to kindle the kitchen fire.

THE anniversary meeting of the National Temperance Society opened in Chicago on the 14th. Vice-President E. S. Wells presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, of Chicago. In his address the Corresponding Secretary stated that the liquor problem was becoming more and more a recognized paramount question of practical politics. The Treasurer's report shows receipts for the year from publications, $46,888.63; donations, $7,182.13, making a total of $54,080.75. Expenses for the same period, $54,020.33.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has lately decided that, when an insured person is in such a state of mental incapacity as to be unconscious of the consequences of his acts, suicide by him falls without the provision in his policy in regard to self-slaughter, and does not absolve the insurers from liability.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Pittsburgh, on the 16th. In consequence of the illness of Dr. Ellis, of Oakland, Cal., Dr. Morris, of Harrisonal, acted as Moderator, and preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America met in New York City, on the 16th. Rev. A. G. Wylie was elected Moderator, to serve during 1878-9.

THE General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 16th. Rev. W. D. Bushnell, of California, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South met in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th. Rev. Thos. E. Peek, D. D., of Virginia, was elected Moderator for 1878.

THE New York Senate, which recently contracted with the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of $50,000,000 of paper-cent. bonds on Jan. 1, 1879, have anticipated their options and subscribed for the entire amount. It was reported in New York, on the 17th, that the parties composing the Syndicate had offered to take $50,000,000 of the 4-per-cents., with the option of $50,000,000 additional.

JEFF DAVIS, a negro murderer, who was to have been hung at Abbeville, S. C., on the 17th, was respited at the last moment by Gov. Hampton till June 14. The respite was read to the condemned man upon the scaffold, after the hood had been adjusted and prayers finished, and just as he was about to be swung off.

AT Cincinnati, on the 18th, the American Social Science Association met in further consultation, and Mr. Matthews submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, providing for the reissue of Treasury notes, when redeemed, the aggregate of legal tenders outstanding at any time not to exceed $346,000,000, and further providing for a sufficiency fund of $10,000,000, and that bonds of the United States shall be sold for legal-tender notes, and that legal-tender notes shall be receivable for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The deed-lock continued in the House, two or three votes being lost without indicating a quorum, the call showed 302 members present, but the Republicans still refrained from voting on the motion to second the previous question on the investigating resolution. The last vote showed 142 Democrats present, or within 10 of a quorum. A motion to adjourn was agreed to by a vote of 141 to 116.

SEVERAL Pension bills were passed in the Senate, on the 17th. A number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the propriety of admitting the heads of bureaus of Executive Departments of the Government on the floor of the Senate during the sessions thereof. Adjourned to the 20th. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were concurred in by the House. After a protracted struggle and the issuing of a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest absent and sitting members as were absent without leave, the Democrats succeeded in securing a quorum of their own number, and the pressure question on the Potter resolution was ordered. At 1 A. M. a motion to lay the resolution on the table was then defeated—70 to 189—and the preamble and resolution were finally adopted—142 to 2—the Republicans refusing to vote. Messrs. Mills and Moore (Democrats) voted in the negative, during the progress of the previous question motion. Mr. Goode explained why he voted after a previous vote with Mr. Lofland, and Mr. Conger made the remark that it was simply a question of how severely Mr. Hiscock would break his pair. Mr. Goode replied that he could take care of his own honor, and if Mr. Conger exalted it he should be held personally responsible. Remarks being made that the remarks of the gentlemen be taken down, the Speaker decided that the words of Mr. Goode were not parliamentary if they were used in an offensive sense, and that a man in honor could not be called a quotation without allowing him to defend it.

SENATE not in session on the 18th.

In the House, Mr. Stephens asked to be put on record, stating that had he been present when the vote was taken on what is known as the Potter resolution, on the 17th, and had he not been paired with Mr. Harris, he would have voted against the resolution as it stood. A discussion was reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that there had been no fair, free and peaceable election in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, and that neither Hamilton (the sitting member) nor Richardson (contestant) was entitled to the seat. Conference Committees were appointed on the Indian and Pension Appropriation bills, and a new committee was also ordered and named on the Military Academy bill. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker stated that he would be absent during the next part of the ensuing week, and a motion was adopted appointing Mr. Baxter Speaker pro tem. It was arranged that there should be evening sessions for business purposes during all of the following week.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 20th, to reorganize the Court of Claims, and to extend its jurisdiction to take all claims from before Congress and the Departments for adjudication; to regulate immigration. A bill was passed to amend the 1st Article of War, so as to provide that no person shall be tried or punished by court-martial for any offense not committed more than two years, or in case of desertion three years, before the arraignment of such person for such offense. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported in addition to the bill to repeal the Resumption act, the bill to place the name of Gen. Sheridan on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, was taken up and on motion was confirmed by 37 to 29, and adopted—30 to 28—to place the name of Hon. Granton the retired list, with full rank and pay. Conference Committees were appointed on the Indian and Pension Appropriation bills. Bills were introduced in the House—regulating the law relating to a tax of 1 per cent. on State banks; to protect internal and domestic commerce by taking the tenth and subsequent censuses; requiring the appointments in the Civil Service to be distributed equally among the Congressional Districts. Speaker pro tem. announced the appointment of the committee under the Potter resolution to investigate into the alleged frauds in the late Presidential election as follows: Potter, Morrison, Hewitt, Springer, McMahon, Cobb (Indiana), Lowe, Cox (Ohio), Butler, Reed (Me.) and Hiscock.

DOMESTIC.

A FEW mornings ago, Annie Farrell, a servant girl of Chicago, was burned to death in an explosion of a quantity of kerosene, which she was using to kindle the kitchen fire.

THE anniversary meeting of the National Temperance Society opened in Chicago on the 14th. Vice-President E. S. Wells presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, of Chicago. In his address the Corresponding Secretary stated that the liquor problem was becoming more and more a recognized paramount question of practical politics. The Treasurer's report shows receipts for the year from publications, $46,888.63; donations, $7,182.13, making a total of $54,080.75. Expenses for the same period, $54,020.33.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has lately decided that, when an insured person is in such a state of mental incapacity as to be unconscious of the consequences of his acts, suicide by him falls without the provision in his policy in regard to self-slaughter, and does not absolve the insurers from liability.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Pittsburgh, on the 16th. In consequence of the illness of Dr. Ellis, of Oakland, Cal., Dr. Morris, of Harrisonal, acted as Moderator, and preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America met in New York City, on the 16th. Rev. A. G. Wylie was elected Moderator, to serve during 1878-9.

THE General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 16th. Rev. W. D. Bushnell, of California, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South met in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th. Rev. Thos. E. Peek, D. D., of Virginia, was elected Moderator for 1878.

THE New York Senate, which recently contracted with the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of $50,000,000 of 4-per

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 31, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The Chinaman still remains one of the subordinate questions with which society has to deal here in New York, and he is with us, as with every one else, a puzzler. Despite his taciturnity and his child-like blandness he is always getting, innocently or otherwise, into any amount of trouble. For instance, here are three full blooded celestials who, according to the traditions of their race, engineer a wash house over on the East side. They had some pecuniary standing with a customer about a week ago, owing to delay in finishing up the latter's work. The customer, by way of making his dissatisfaction known, overturned everything movable in the place, and wound up his explanation by breaking a burning lamp over the head of the pig tailed boss. Then when one of the dazed washermen had got enough of his breath and his senses to start after a policeman the irate patron would not permit him but, dodging out of the door, locked it on the outside and left the luckless Confucians caged with a fire which the oil from the broken lamp had started, while he himself went off for reinforcements. Returning shortly after with several boon companions the lassiate customer aided his followers to break all the windows of the place and bombard the idolatrous amateur firemen who were still struggling with the flames, with aged eggs, deceased cats, ragged brickbats and other assorted missiles. At this juncture there happened an occurrence about as rare as total eclipses of the sun. A policeman actually came along and arrested all concerned. Arrived at the station house the official inquired of the Chinaman if they wished to make a charge against their adversary. No answer being rendered, the question was repeated till it was evident that none of the three spoke English enough to say what was necessary.

The riotous customer took in the situation at a glance. He stepped coolly up and preferred a charge of a assault and battery against his will high mattyred victims, alleging that while he was in their shop they had sought to slay him with a flat iron. The charge was duly entered, and the unfortunate washermen after having suffered thus grievously in mind, body and estate, were remanded for trial and led speechless away, while their assailant walked off with his friends, the picture of injured innocence. At last accounts the poor heathen were still trying to figure out the situation and to get the hang of the Melican man's law.

It is hardly probable that our venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, will want to run for president again. Not only did he find his following rather scanty in 1876, but now he is being dragged over the coals in a law suit for libel, brought by Wallace P. Groom wants $50,000, which is the amount, in his opinion, to which his feelings and character were damaged by Mr. Cooper's accusation that he had misappropriated certain of the funds belonging to the Greenback party. The suit will probably amount to nothing beyond showing what a queer set of politicians the worthy old gentleman fell among and how they handled him.

And now through the stir and bustle of the new World's fair comes a trady echo from the Centennial. For two years the publication of the Official Report on "Group 27" has been enlarged, thus rendering possible the controversy which has raged between the two most prominent manufacturers of pianos, which instruments, as may be remembered, formed the most important class in this group. Finally, however, the long considered document has made its appearance and by it the contest is made as much a thing of the past as the war of the Roses.

The judges, after their long sitting, are unanimous and emphatic in their verdict not only that the Steinway piano was first and last in all respects, but that there was a wide distance between it and its next lower competitor. The inevitable conclusion upon reading these reports in that there have been considerable misstatements—to use no plainer language—by certain rivals of Steinways, since the Fall of 1876.

A couple of weeks ago I mentioned the ill odors that had gained fashionable New York in a general uprising against the nuisance. The good work still goes bravely on. One of the stench producers has just been tried before a jury, convicted and sentenced, and seven others are now waiting their turn at the mill of justice. More than this, the Grand Jury have been instructed to find a true bill against our kid gloved Board of Health, who up to quite recently have treated public opinion with the most contemptuous indifference. There is hope on the whole, that before the present crusade spends itself, the city will be in a good measure purified from an atmospheric contamination which is not only intensely disagreeable, but which has for years had no unimportant share in making up our death rate.

All through the eight years that have passed since the Harvard crew first race on the Thames, we have felt a trifle sore over the crushing defeat of the American oarsmen. To be sure some crumbs of comfort were obtainable from the result of the little contest on the Schuylkill in Centennial times, but that was not enough to heal our wounded pride on the 23d hour of our Columbia College boys sailed on the City of Chester to try once more what can be done in recapturing our lost laurels. Whether they will succeed in accomplishing this object or only in losing a few more will all come out in due time.

Since our addition of the Manhattan Market was opened in 1882—it was sold under foreclosure for $150,000—the number of stalls occupied has steadily diminished, until now there are only about half a dozen. It covers about four acres, and looks like a mammoth birdcage, the sparrows having taken possession of it for the last two or three years and built their nests and hatched their young in the trusses which support the arched roof over head. The birds are a great nuisance to the market men. Three ineffectual attempts have been made to drive them out of the building, but they are now more numerous than ever. The birds, in fact, have the best of it, and will probably outstay the stall keepers. If a city is established between Thirty-fourth street and Jersey City the market may revive. Otherwise it can be made to pay a good return on $150,000 as a warehouse for foreign steerers.

RADIX.

Grant Will Settle It.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The prosecution of the Democratic conspiracy, under the name of an "investigation," to the real end of crowding Hayes out of office, will sound an alarm that will reverberate from one end of this country to the other. The popular cry will be "let us have peace," and the assurance of peace will be found in U. S. Grant—the man who conquered it once before, and who has the nerve and skill to conquer it again. Gen Grant has his personal and partisan enemies, but all unite upon him as the first soldier of the day, and the most resolute man in America. There is a universal sentiment at the North and at the South, that, in a long struggle or a short struggle, Gen Grant will stamp out revolution, anarchy, Communism, and every form that treason and passion may take on to destroy the Government. He is the man of our time and country to whom the law and order people will appeal with one accord, without regard to former dissention or an estimate of his capacity in other political affairs, whenever it shall be necessary to apply forces to the suppression of revolution,—in the certainty that in every case the destruction of the treasonable violence will be certain and complete.

Grant's nomination and election are undoubtedly in the hands of the Democrats, for the same conditions that would prompt the one would surely lead to the other. Grant was first elected by the Republicans, to put down "Andyjohnsonism." He was elected the second time by Democrats. Some 300,000 or 400,000 Republicans probably voted for Greely in 1872, but fully half a million Democrats voted for Grant, and as many more Democrats remained away from the polls to make his election sure. There was no mixture of revolution then, but the conservative dread of a disturbance of trade under such a weak or erratic administration as Greeley's was likely to be was enough to turn the tide in Grant's favor. How much more certain, then, is it the conservative classes will again rally around Grant when there is a threat of Mexicanization of the republic, when not merely the welfare, but the peace of the country is threatened, and when greater disaster than the war of the rebellion can only be averted by reposing popular confidence and full power in the man who of all living Americans, is best fitted to overcome and punish treason and revolution!

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

d2 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately. Enquire of

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are thickened with beech and maple, the soil of the second, and are accessible to the market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great lumbering section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and orders either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an important fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. 187

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or in exchanges.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section, wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolies.

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH,

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Teas east of the Rocky Mountains. Orders per R. R. or U. P. Express filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 6.12.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$1.50

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles $2.50 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H.B. BAILEY,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tuggs plies from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which stream myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No change in before grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

184 & 186 Monroe ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Spruce street, New York.

A Boy's Description of the Bee.

One day Billy, wich had been a round-in that poetry about the bee, and the ant, and sech things, kep a sayin it over till we ol got sick of hearin it, so one time wen he come in the room and lined out with

How duth the little busy bee?

my father he said, William, that laseek lins past a totably quiet nite, and is a doin as well as cude be expekted, it is very good of your master to send you to inquire so often, but it is a nusance ol the same, so I amalsent to lushen this bulletin, wich will save you any furs ther trubble. Wen he said that my father pict up a paper wats and made like he was a goin to fling it, but Billy he improved the shinin our by dashing thru the dore into the passidge.

I hate bees cos some fokes wich writes is ol ways a crackin' 'em up, like they was the mose industrius, and orfly, and pensible, and clever things in ol this worl, and little boys and girls ot to be like 'em. But wat if little boys and girls wuke like they does?

The hunny wich is take out of bee hives is sweet, but frute cake is the staf for me. Bees way, wich my mother sies wen she sese the baby's frox, is nothing but just hunny comb, but not like you comb your head with.

The way the bees makes wax is this way. A bee goes to a flour and roles in it, and the dust sticks to his legs and makes him feel uncomfitable, and wen he cant stan it no longer he goes back to the hive, and wen he gits in there the hol porter bee says boos! Then the boss bee comes and brushes the dust off the bee wich robel in the drores legs, but dont sweep it up, and so many a goin in and out it gits trampled into mud wich is wax. But how they bores the six corner holes in it, bes they do it with a six corner oggur, and were they git the hunny to put 'em, as wet beats me.

Maybe you have been about a bee line. Wen a bee gits his legs lobed, like I tole you, and wants a brush up, it flise roun and roun, gitting high upper and high upper, ol the time, till it sees wich way the hive is, and then it has wasted so much time it has got to fli mity strate to git home fore dark, and that is a bee line. If it didn't think itself so oncefurl clever it wude start of to random and inquire the way and git home lots quicker and not so far to go, but bees is bees. Only I don't like 'em to be throde up to me as if they knoble it ol, and me and Billy was a fool.

Lass summer our dog Towser was a lyin in the sun a trime to sleep, but the flies was bad but he cuddent, you no he had to ketch 'em, but bimeby a bee lit on his head, and was a wukking a leun the fat dog ate his nose. Towser lelped his head sti, and wen the bee was close to his nose Towser winked at me, as he said you see wut this duffer is a doin, he thinks I'm a bit of the hony wich issent opn yet, but you jus wait till I blossom and you will see some good fits, and sure emf Towser opened his mouth very slow so as not to friten the bee, and sure emf the bee went inside Towser's mouth. Then Towser he shet his eyes dreamy, and his mouth too, and had begun to make a peacenble sunle wen the bee stung him, and you never see a lilly of the valley ack so in of your life.—*Little Johnny, in N. Y. Weekly.*

Great Promise of the Growing Crops.

With scarcely an exception, the staples upon which most reliance is placed—wheat, corn, cotton and grass —are in at last as promising a condition as they have been at any corresponding period (the second week in May) during the past quarter of a century. There have been heavy rains recently in various parts of the West and also in New England, yet but little serious damage has occurred. The *Prairie Farmer* of the 4th inst., after referring to the damage caused by the recent storms in some localities, speaks most hopefully of the prospects in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and other States it enumerates. In the latitude of St. Louis, it says, the wheat is already heading out, and in a very short time now the sickles of the reapers will be running in thousands of fields South, and adds: "The outlook on the whole was never better in the South, Southwest and Northwest." Our contemporary says that in several States "much of the corn is up and ready for cultivation;" that it is receiving from all sections this cheering intelligence: "*It is never better, outlook all that could be desired*;" and concludes by saying: "We may reiterate what we have beforestated, that never in the history of the West have we had so advanced a season of uniformly mild weather or so early a season for planting. This one 'decorr' has shown from week to week. The weather is now generally favorable for farm work. Let us hope it may continue, and at the close of the season's labors all may unite in one grand harvest-home such as the West has never yet seen."

Our recent advices from the South, both written and printed, are generally favorable. Georgia and Texas report more promising crops than ever before, while the Virginias (old and West) and the Carolinas are making notable progress in the line of increased agricultural production. Georgia, Alabama and several other cotton-growing States have wisely increased their acreage of corn, wheat, etc. The planters are giving more attention to mixed husbandry, instead of depending mainly upon cotton, and the result will be an increase of prosperity and independence. Arkansas and the Indian Territory promise unusually large yields of wheat, cotton and tobacco, with increased attention to other crops.

Turning from the South to the great agricultural States of the North, notably New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we find the great staples in a most promising condition, with a larger acreage than for many years. The wheat crop never looked better at this season, and as the acreage is far greater than ever before the yield must be immense, unless the grain is seriously attacked by the Hessian fly or suffers from rust or some other calamity. Our accounts from Central and Western New York are especially favorable in regard to wheat and other staples, and the farmers are hopeful of an abundant yield of the leading products. Both Ohio and Pennsylvania will, according to present indications, produce a greater abundance of cereals than ever before, while other crops, including fruit, are most promising. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland will probably yield a greater amount of fruit than has been expected; and in sections where the crop has been diminished in quantity the quality will be improved. The reports in regard to the prospects of other staples in these States are generally encouraging.

From New England—a region so generally regarded by people of more favored localities as bleak, sterile and too rocky and hilly for profitable cultivation—we have favorable accounts of the season and crops. Advices as late as the 6th instant say the recent heavy rain, which continued eight days, caused no serious damage. A Boston agricultural journal of the 4th says: "The season is at least two weeks earlier than usual, and the grass and vegetation generally is that much in advance of the average of years. So far the promise of the year is uncommonly good. Our letters from Vermont, New Hampshire and other parts of New England all report the season forward, and the farmers preparing to plant more largely of corn and other crops than for many years. The hay crop will be large, and more wheat, rye and tobacco will be grown than in any previous season for years. An abundant yield of apples is expected, and other fruits promise well.

From other parts of the continent—as Dakota, Colorado and California in the West, and Canada on the North—we also have favorable reports as to the season and prospects of growing crops. Colorado and Dakota are cultivating much greater areas than ever before, the increase being principally in wheat and corn, of which there will be a large aggregate production. The reports from California and Oregon are very favorable in regard to the condition and prospects of the staple crops of the Pacific region, and especially wheat, of which there is promise of an immense surplus for export. From Canada also, particularly the Province of Ontario, the accounts of the wheat crop are unusually promising for more than an average yield, and as the acreage is greater than ever before, the aggregate production must be largely augmented.

In conclusion, if America was before justly called the granary of the world, it promises to be more fully entitled to the claim and name after the coming harvest, for nothing unforeseen occurs meantime its productions of cereals will far exceed any ever known in its history. And if the threatened European war occurs, American will be prepared to supply the "staff of life" to the millions who will thereby become consumers instead of producers of the most important of all our staples. True, the wheat crop is not beyond danger of serious injury from various causes—notably rust and the Hessian fly, both which have attacked it in some localities—yet the probability is that, with such an immense area devoted to the great cereal, the aggregate yield will be unprecedented in the history of a country remarkable for its agricultural profusion. But if one crop fails, or is diminished materially from any cause, others are likely to yield abundantly, so that our people will not want for the necessaries of life, while the present indications are that there will be a large surplus of all the leading staples for exportation.—*N. Y. World.*

Poisoned Spears.

In an interesting series of letters to the London *Field* from the New Zealand rider, a group of islands north of Australia belonging to the Paraguan group, whose inhabitants are extremely savage and think nothing of making a meal of a missionary, Mr. L. Layard describes the dreaded poisoned spears of these islanders, made with long carved points of human bones. These points are formed from the leg bones of either friends or enemies, a thigh bone being split into four points, while a shin bone suffices for only two. The natives are very particular about the selection of them. They say that the bone of a person under twenty is too weak and spongy; from twenty to forty they are at their best. After that age they become too brittle. Some spears have as many as 200 or 250 points and splinters fastened on them —three or four vastly exceeding the others in size, being in fact the main structures of the barbs, of course, impregnated with the virus of the body that has decayed around it. They are used for arrows also, and barbed for the purpose of being fixed in the wound long enough for the poison to mingle with the blood.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Hoe cabbage plants when the dew is on, but beans when they are dry.

—Some dooryards look as though struck by a Western tornado which had proved too much for it.

—Bees require no outlay for wintering in shape of food. They cost only care. They often make very profitable returns. More attention should be given to the production of honey.

—A good start is the main thing on the farm in the spring. The ground well plowed and thoroughly harrowed; good seed, planted in time, and then followed closely with the harrow, and there is a good start.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Some varieties of flowers, the *jacksonia* for instance, thrive best if the roots draw what water they need from the sancer, instead of being *forced* to take what is poured on from above, and to be sprinkled should be laid down on the side.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Horse Radish.—A little horse-radish taken with meat is a stimulant to digestion and by no means unwholesome. It is also excellent in small quantities for cattle, cut up fine and mixed with potatoes or a little bran meal. It will create an appetite and will keep off disease in animals.

—The Egg Pudding.—One quart sweet milk, five eggs, five tablespoonfuls flour (slightly rounded), butter size of a small walnut; take a few moments in a moderate oven, stirring a little at first to prevent the flour settling to the bottom; should be very light and delicate when done; to be eaten with sugar and cream; flavored as you like.

—Very good cheese is made of potatoes in Saxony. The potatoes are boiled, reduced to pulp, salted and mixed with sour milk, then all is kneaded together and left for a few days. After this the substance is again kneaded and pressed into little baskets to dry. This cheese will keep and is not likely to become inhabited.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Milwaukee Pudding.—One cup molasses, three-fourths cup suet, or butter size of an egg, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one even teaspoon soda, one cup raisins, one heaping teaspoon cinnamon, two eggs, one heaping teaspoon cloves; steam two hours; can be made some time before needed, and then put into a steamer and steamed when required for use.

—Fried Potatoes with Eggs.—Slice cold boiled potatoes and fry in good butter until brown; beat up one or two eggs and stir into them just as you dish them for table. Do not leave them a moment on the fire after the eggs are in, as if they harden they are not half so nice. Fry egg in enough for three or four persons, unless they are particularly fond of potatoes; if they are, have plenty and put in two.—*Rural Home.*

—Too little stress is paid to the egg plant. When once a taste for it is acquired, it has a delicate flavor, and soon becomes a favorite dish. It should be cultivated in every man's garden. So soon as the fruit is as large as a man's fist, it is ready for use. Slice it half an inch thick, parboil, and then fry in butter. To grow the egg plant well soil cannot be too rich nor too warm. The plants should stand 18 inches apart, and carefully taken up so they can be transplanted without disturbing the roots too much, as they are very diffident to transplant successfully. They are easier killed by the frost or cold than the tomato plants. Water them when the weather is dry, and after the water has settled cover with dry dirt, so the surface will not bake. They should not be transplanted except there is a certainty of continuous warm weather. The fruit is healthy and delicious when served up right.—*Iowa State Register.*

Why Cows Hold Up Their Milk.

The bag or udder is divided into four parts, entirely distinct from each other, except as they are held together by membranaceous ligaments. The milk in each is held in confluent tubes, which, like the leaves of a tree, are all connected into one just above the teat, the milk entering that tubule-shaped organ by a single channel. Just at the upper end of the teat the walls of this channel are contracted and the contraction is surrounded by a band of muscular fibers. The will of the cow can operate on this band, contracting or expanding it at pleasure, making it operate like a valve. At the junction of each milk tube with a larger one is a similar contraction and band, also under the control of the will. Ordinarily these bands are contracted (as in the case of the bladder) so that the milk has to crowd its way through them to get from the smaller into the larger tubes. This is an admirable arrangement for sustaining the weight of the milk equally in all parts of the udder and preventing it from pressing heavily upon the teats. When the udder is full, if the milk is drawn out of the teats, relieving the pressure in them it requires a vigorous effort of the will of the cow to prevent the pressure above from crowding the milk down to fill the vacancy. If the udder is only partly filled she can hold the milk back more easily, and the less there is in it the more easily can she maintain the tension of the muscular bands necessary to prevent entire "letting down" of the milk through them. When the milker first takes hold of the teats and begins to milk the excitement causes the cow to contract the bands so firmly as to hold back the milk perfectly for a time. But presently this vigorous contraction will begin to slacken and the milk will pour through, and if all is quiet she will relax the bands fully, when the milk settles down upon the teats, and if quickly drawn it can all be milked out to the very last drop. But this perfect relaxation will only last for a short time. If the milk is not soon extracted she will begin to tighten up the muscular bands again, and the last part will be held back and permanently retained when the milker probably thinks he has got it all, because it stops coming. A cow should, therefore, be milked quickly as well as quietly. A calf will draw milk in three minutes, and a milker should come as near that time as possible. If the time of milking is much prolonged she will become impatient, and be sure not to "give down" perfectly. The quietest and quickest milker gets the most and best milk, because he gets all the "strippings," which are the richest part.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Hilling Potatoes.

MUCH has been published within a few years on the subject of hilling potatoes, and by some the flat-culture system has been highly recommended. At one time the arguments brought out in its favor were so clear that I experimented on the system, and the result was a very lean harvest of small potatoes. I have no doubt, however, of the sincerity of those who recommend that mode of culture, which probably has been successful under the circumstances by which they were favored. But in farming, as in medicine, there are no hard and positive rules of practice. In medicine, the constitution, habits and all other peculiarities are to be understood in order to apply safe and efficient remedies. So in farming, the nature and quality of soil, and other conditions, must be understood in order to insure successful practice. When the potato rot first appeared in this country, thirty-five years ago, it was soon discovered that the ones were first attacked on low grounds, subject to fogs, and that the disease was worse on still, clammy soils, curtched by fermenting manures. This induced farmers to plant on lands high and dry (if the soil was savory sandy, so much the better), and to use manures cooling in their nature. The result was a saving of the crop under such management; while where the older system of planting lower fields of more compact soil, and feeding with heating manures was continued, a failure from rot was the general consequence.

Here was a happy variation of results brought about by a variation of culture, and we have no reason to suppose but that the flat-culture system, under some circumstances, may be successful. Admitting this to be so, we have in this section of country no such *Irrigatable* soil as the field on which to try this mode of culture; while on a tenacious, clayey soil, many one, that resquires much working, and requires a friable condition, I should continue the old system of plowing out, pulverizing the soil, and hilling up, for the following reason: Where such soils are flat-cultured, they will become compact by the rains and by the numerous tramps of the feet on the surface in gardens, so that they become impermeable to the influence of rain and air—two valuable elements of growth—consequently the size of the potato is diminished, and its quality impaired, by its being deprived of its due proportion of moisture.

Ireland, with soil moistened by the saline breezes of the sea, is famous for potato growing; and how stalwart sons who rouse to America are naturally successful in its culture here, and often raise fine crops of potatoes under most unfavorable circumstances. What in my practice may be in other localities, I am not informed: but here, where they form a numerous class, their uniform practice is to hill largely, or if they plant in drills, to bring the earth into ridges during the growing crop, and their crops are large.

Just when to form the hill is an important consideration in securing a crop, and is better done after a rain than when the ground is very dry, for by hoeing in moisture, a supply is secured to counteract the effect of dry weather. *Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Tillage for Corn.

We think the question of deep or shallow plowing is pretty definitely settled, so far as the ordinary prairie soils are concerned, in favor of shallow plowing. That is: six inches may be taken as the maximum depth at which to plow for the best results in raising corn. The best time, however, for plowing is one wherein many farmers make a mistake. Very often the ground is plowed too wet. When this is the case, no amount of surface labor will bring the crop to a good condition. In nine cases out of ten when the land is fall plowed, and the surface thoroughly stirred in the spring, when dry, and planted without replowing, a better crop of corn will be realized than if the crop be planted on fresh plowed land, if the plowing be done while the land is wet. This is especially true if trash or manure has been plowed under in the fall.

It is a mistake to suppose that a soil should be very soft to reach the best results in tillage; on the other hand it should be moderately compact, for at the same time it be in a pulverable state. Thus all that is necessary is to work the surface into a good state of tilth, and there is little danger but a good crop of corn will result if only the plowing of the crop be conscientiously accomplished.

When, however, corn is planted on fall plowing, we have found it an excellent plan at the first cultivation to use narrow bull-tongue shares on the cultivator, next the corn, setting them so they will move the earth to the full depth of the plowing. These throw no earth laterally, but open the soil so the young roots of corn have mellow earth to work in. It also tends to aerate the soil, thus living the gases that are always being decomposed in a soil open to the air. When the corn is thus plowed both ways, these narrow teeth may be moved to the outside of the cultivator and the broader ones used next the corn. Thus the whole soil is kept mellow to the full depth of the plowing.

The object of cultivation is, first, to destroy weeds, second, to keep the surface of the soil mellow. If this mellow surface, or, rather, a surface of finely-pulverized soil, be maintained through the growing season, the roots are kept in a state of constant activity, the leaves are of a deep green, and the crop is kept growing right along. If, on the other hand, the surface becomes crusted or sodden from being watersoaked, the plants cease growing and soon show by the altered color of the leaves that something is wrong. This shows conclusively that it is the action of the air in the pores of the soil that vouchsafes, as our principal means, to continued health in the crop.

Let the ground be entirely and closely shaded, as with a crop of grass and grain, this crusting of the soil does not take place, and there is a more sodden, and hence, again, the absolute necessity of stirring the soil in all seasons that are wet. But in a season of such growth as enables them to pretty well shade the ground.—*Prairie Farmer.*

An Elephant Fight in Virginia.

A rather exciting scene occurred while the circus was traveling en route to Louisa Court-House. The belligerents, Chief, Princess, Mary and Bismarck, were the actors and actresses in the "little difficulty." It had been apparent to Mr. Ring (their keeper) and several other attaches of the show that trouble was brewing, the two females, Mary and Chief (Asiatic) on one side, and Bismarck and Princess (African) on the other. The denouement occurred while crossing the South Anna River, on a bridge; the elephants crossing in the following order: Princess first, Mary second, Bismarck third and Chief bringing up in the rear of the squad, the elephants not being allowed to come on the bridge at the same time on account of its apparent weakness, their weight being twenty tons. About midway of the bridge Chief became unmanageable, and, despite the efforts of Mr. King, with hook and spear, made a fearful onslaught on Bismarck; and such was its fierceness that he was compelled foremost into the river. As the water was very deep, he sustained no injury from the fall, but soon he rose to the surface he emitted from his flexible trumpet such an unearthly yell as to startle the people for miles up and down the river. And then a scene commenced which is indescribable. The elephants on the other side rushed into the river to the assistance of Bismarck. Chief ran off the end of the bridge and into the river, where he renewed the contest with redoubled fury. Emperor (an Indian mammoth) came down the bridge and plunged into the river, where he remained, seeming to enjoy the fun. Their home was a beautiful place, and they are said to have lived very happily together. In July last Placide committed suicide by shooting himself. He had suffered protracted agony from a cancer in his mouth, and, in a letter written just before the deed, he explained that he could endure no more. Placide was prostrated by his death, and her health thereafter steadily declined.

The Increased Suicide Rate.

That there is an alarming increase in the number of suicides in this country is evident on reading the records published in the daily papers. Every day's dispatches chronicle the suicide from three to five persons, whose prominence or the circumstances of whose death make the announcement of general interest. During one month of the present year the weekly average of such suicides was over twenty, and possibly the average has been greatly work succeeded in getting old Bismarck on dry land. Chief and Mary were bound together with chains, and although they looked daggers at each another, they could not hurt themselves or any of the herd. In this manner they were led back into town. Chief was conquered, but not subdued, and the old tire still blazed from his eyes. Mr. Robinson saw that more punishment was necessary to make him perfectly tractable. He ordered him to be taken down into a thicket, where, being properly secured, he was beaten until he cried enough—that is, blew his horn like a good fellow. He then walked to his quarters, and the historical little lamb that followed Mary.—*Piedmont Virginian.*

—The heirs of Brigham Young brought a restraining suit too late, and the executors have been vested by the Church property of the estate worth at from $500,000 to $750,000. An examination of the books has been going on since Young's death, and it shows that he was indebt to the Church about $1,000,000, which is almost the full value of his property.

WHENEVER a man uses the personal pronoun "I" too much it is always safe to discount his stories about 50 per cent. The pronoun "you" may be connected with small ventures and insignificant achievements, but the pronoun "I" is never used except in the description of immense numbers and very heroic deeds.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is safe medicine, carefully selected herbs, roots and barks from the isles of almost every country, and is the result of many years' labor, and thought, and study. It is composed entirely of such ingredients as have proved by their wonderful cures to be the most reliable and effective blood purifiers ever known. Such as Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Burdock, Cleavers, Mandrake, Poke Root, Cherry, Prickly Ash, Cocculus Indicus, Iodide of Potash, Iodine, Manganese, Gentian, Quassia, Saleratus, Salt Rheum, Canker, Palmetto, Queen's Delight, Mercury, Sulphur, Iron, and other valuable remedies, which, by their Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Syphilitic Complaints, etc., can only be successfully cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Scurfiness, and Discolorations of the Skin, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Irregularities, Suppressions, and Painful Menstruation, VEGETINE has given perfect satisfaction in every case. It has never been known to fail in the cure of Ulceration of the Uterus, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the blood system, acts upon the secretions, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, General Prostration, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, VEGETINE has given unbounded satisfaction. It purifies the blood, which, if kept pure and healthy, will preserve the health of the whole system, acts upon the secretions, and restores the blood to a healthy condition.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and druggists to prescribe and recommend it. It is their own business.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy ever discovered for the above diseases, and is daily curing thousands who are publicly recommending it. **BLOOD is LIFE.** VEGETINE is placed before the public.

VEGETINE.

SHAKAMAXON SQUARE PHYSICIANS,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1877.
H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir:—Having during the past few years made constant use of VEGETINE when we have desired, by our treatment, to produce a powerful effect upon the blood, we have found it to be a reliable and very favorable remedy. In this respect, it fills its place well, and we cordially indorse it as a good remedy, and believe it to be as much as claimed for it by you.
Yours truly,
J. W. ALDEN, M. D., *Druggist.*

PHYSICIANS SAY IT.—VEGETINE gives an equal circulation of the blood. All physicians will agree that there is scarcely a disease but that can be traced to impure blood. Dispensed in all parts of the country. VEGETINE is the best blood purifier ever discovered. Sold by druggists. VEGETINE performs its wonderful cures. "Cleanse the blood, and health follows." VEGETINE is a vegetable compound, made from roots, herbs, and barks.

VEGETINE.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.: NEWPORT, KY.
Dear Sir:—I sold your VEGETINE for a number of years, and I find it gives satisfaction in every case I dispense.
Yours truly, HENRY WERTHMEIER,
Druggist and Apothecary, Newport, Ky.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best druggists and physicians to be the best blood purifier before the people. If your blood is impure blood, such as Scrofula and Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Boils, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, Blotches, Blood Poisons, Female Complaints, Kidney Difficulties, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, or Sick Headache, VEGETINE will surely and speedily drive them from your system in the shortest time possible. Address, H. R. STEVENS, Box 1798, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ADVERTISERS Desiring to reach the Readers of this paper will find it to their advantage to call at the BEST AND CHEAPEST MEDIUM for the Pacific Coast, Office of the PACIFIC PRESS ADVERTISING AGENCY, 517 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

PENSIONS Increased by attorney of 10 years' practice, late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 adjudications since March. Advice free. No fee unless successful. Write me. L. D. BRONSON, Washington, D. C.

EVERY SOLDIER who was honorably discharged, and paid $100 bounty, is entitled to a pension of $8 per month. Write to me. I will tell you how to get it. Address, L. C. BEALS, Box 1, Augusta, Me.

Land and Water-Power Wanted in a healthy place where a cotton mill or Flour Factory is needed. Address, with full particulars, WATER-POWER, Box 1, Augusta, Me.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO SELL Ridpath's History of United States. Only work containing full account of the Great Riots. Address, for circulars, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pond's Extract!

The People's Remedy, for Internal and External Use.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES
Piles, Burns and Scalds, Inflammations and Congestions, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, Stings of Insects, Soreness of the Chest, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bleeding of the Lungs, Stomach and Bowels.

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Inflammation of Eyes and Eyelids, Inflammation of the Ovaries, Vaginal Inflammations, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Hemorrhages, Ulcerations of the Uterus, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Hemorrhoids, or Piles.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock should be without it. Cures more cases of Lameness, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Sore Throat, Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of Eyes and Eyelids, Shoulder Lameness, Stiffness, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quittor, Poll Evil, Fistula, Foot Rot, Diseases of Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, etc. In fact, it is the best remedy known for Man or Beast. Pond's Extract is the only preparation of the kind that will not sour when exposed to the air. It will keep sweet in any climate. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not injure the most delicate membrane. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a sore or wound. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not smart when put into the eyes. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when put into a cut or gash. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a burn or scald. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a bruise or sprain. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a sore throat. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a cough or cold. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a sore or inflammation. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a sore or inflammation. Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a sore or inflammation.

CAUTION.—Pond's Extract is the only preparation that will not cause pain when applied to a sore or inflammation.

The two soldiers who deserted from Fort Mackinac on the night of the 14th inst, and who were suspected of having committed the burglaries of the post office and two stores in that village the same night, were arrested on a train of cars near Petoskey the second day after leaving Mackinac. After landing on the south shore of the Straits they went directly through the woods until they struck the railroad near Petoskey, and got aboard a train of cars going south Telegrams having been sent ahead of them, they were recognized and information immediately given to their pursuers, Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Mackinac and the Sheriff of Petoskey, who secured them They were handcuffed and taken to a hotel at Petoskey for the night and locked up in separate rooms. During the night one of them opened a window and threw himself out, without injury. He made his way to a blacksmith shop, broke in the window, and got himself free from the handcuffs, and then went to the railroad office, broke into it, and secured about $25 in money, and fled to the woods. He was discovered and arrested the next day about eight miles from Petoskey The money taken from the postoffice and stores at Mackinac, and the clothing taken by them, were found on their persons. Mr. Marshall took his prisoner safely to Mackinac, and he has been committed to jail for trial at the next session of the Circuit Court.

Senator Hill of Georgia, in a brief speech on the financial question, said the other day: "I do not believe that this country can ever be relieved of its distresses by reason of legislation unless legislation alone never produced these distresses. We have passed through a war." That is a real fact of the situation.

Just received a new stock Men's and women's shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

---

In point of both law and fact, there has been no contraction of the currency. The amount authorized by law is to-day as great as it ever was. And in a question of a country currency has never been procurable on easier terms or lower rates of interest. The prominent fact is the lack of demand for it, the scarcity of borrowers who are ready to run the risk of its profitable use, or who know where they can use it with a reasonable certainty of profit. When business becomes sufficiently active by reason of profit, there will be money enough ready to embark in it. But while the chief demand is a struggle to get it for debt paying, it is correspondingly diverted from its other uses.

Choice paterns of wall paper just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The New York *World* is willing to keep Gen Grant on full pay as long as he will stay in Europe. From 1861 to 1865, the *World* and its party were much troubled with too much of Gen. Grant in this country.

The Chicago *Times* protests against the one-sided election investigation set on foot by the Confederate House, as impolitic and mischievous.

Wood cards at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll, it correctly reported, believes that General Grant will be the next President. And there are hundreds of thousands who want Bob's belief verified.

The war cloud in Europe appears to be fading slightly, and late reports from across the ocean indicate that the difficulties between Russia and England may be settled by a peace Congress of all the nations interested.

Canned goods were never so cheap as now. Buy of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Liver Is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and it you lead a miserable, dissatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour enough habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Wentlenhagen, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ulysses D. Mackenzie, praying for the appointment of an administrator d. b. n. and estate of the deceased is otherwise, that Saturday, the 22nd day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

LISCOMB HOUSE,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 7 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master

State of Michigan,
County of Charlevoix, ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Bellington, Nolen & Co., against the estate of Philo Beers, deceased, and the Commissioners on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Postoffice, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Adam Beckwith, praying for the appointment of a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and that the same may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be issued thereon to the petitioner, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hitch, Jr. Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, vs.

Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana, On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

B. HAVEN, Jr.
Circuit Judge.

SIMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. B. PENNOY, Register.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE, Traverse City, Mich. Nov. 29 1877. Complaint having been entered at this office by Emily W. Patton against Samuel G. Pattengill for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5769, dated Apr. 27, 1877, upon the south west quarter of section 10, T. 34 N. of R. 5 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

OLD MISSION NURSERY

Apple Trees $8 per 100.

During the month I will sell a block of apple trees at the Nursery, but as no large lots are needed at the low price of $8 per 100. Every tree is good and ready for sale. Send your order and help me and select to suit yourself.

I will furnish trains to arrive at the Lake free of charge.

I have a fine stock of extra fine hand grafted apple trees, all the leading varieties which I will sell at $10 per hundred and delivered at the boat. Send me your list and get large thrifty trees six to seven feet high.

50 Trees at 100 rates

The nursery and no connection with the grocery stock between us and the country a mile and a half from the village.

I have a good many more than all other nurseries in the Traverse region and will sell at low prices for cash. Call and see my stock or correspond by letter.

O. P. AVERY,
Old Mission, Mich.

We warrant all varieties true to name, and employ no irresponsible peddlers. O. P. A.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Optician by location at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of examining eyes, fitting glasses and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (3yr.)

NOTICE

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Section three hundred and fifty-six, every person engaged in any business, manufacture or occupation upon which taxes are imposed by a special tax is required to procure and pay said special tax before commencing or carrying on such business, and to give notice to the Collector of the district of his intention to do so, specifying the trade, business or occupation intended to be carried on, the place where, and the name of the firm or person by whom it is to be carried on. Every person who carries on any business, manufacture or occupation for which a special tax is required, without having paid the special tax therefor, is liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars. Special taxes are payable on the first day of May, and are due for one year. Persons commencing any business, manufacture or occupation after the first day of May must pay the tax from the first day of the month in which they commence it. Special taxes are not transferable. Dealers who remove from one place to another must report such removal to the Collector of the district, and have the change noted on their certificate, or they will be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Special taxes must be paid by stamps, which will be issued to the applicant by the Collector on the filing of a proper application, stating the name and place of business of the person making the application. Special taxes must be paid by the person in his own name, or in the name of some firm of which he is a member, and for the place where he actually carries on business. Application should be made to S. S. HAILEY, Collector Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manistee county, has been reserved to the State, will be OFFERED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the rules prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
part of lot	21	24 N	5 W
" "	21	24 N	5 W
" "	24	24 N	5 W
e1 of ne1	21	24 N	5 W
e1 of se1	21	24 N	5 W
w1 of se1	21	24 N	5 W
part of se1	5	23 N	4 W
" "	5	23 N	4 W

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manistee county, has been reserved to the State, will be OFFERED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the rules prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
part of se1	5	23 N	4 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hitch, Jr. Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, vs.

Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana, On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

B. HAVEN, Jr.
Circuit Judge.

SIMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. B. PENNOY, Register.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Boughand sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale on easy terms. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in good Health Land Association on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. Jan. 29, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles Skelly, against Jacob Schaller, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5780, dated Sept. 12, 1875 upon the e½ of sec. 8 in Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 4, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin Kingsbury against Sylvester Taylor for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5761, dated April 17, 1876, upon the se¼ section 29, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 26, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Philip Emerts against William Jones, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5771, dated June 1, 1876, upon the sw¼ of section 8, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix County, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of April 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WERKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and Chamber of Island lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 10 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr:

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 11, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(4mis.)

$777 are not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address ALFRED, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All Kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Hatters store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix June6, 1876,

W. V. CASWELL, C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Polas, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. TOWER.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. E. EMTEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 7. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 11, 1878. Whole No., 488

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONSTANTLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many-storied store, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street.

TERMS of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
Three	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
"	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
"	3 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
"	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
Column.	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
"	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00	80 00

Carden Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Local advertisements at 5 cents per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. [illegible], Attorney and Counselor at Law, Petoskey, Mich.

D[illegible], Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Petoskey, Mich.

E. [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, Mich.

L. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Petoskey, Mich.

D. [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. B. [illegible], Commissioner and Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

E[illegible] & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Charlevoix, Mich.

R[illegible], Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAULTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 283 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

JAMES F. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 322 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SCOTT, W. M.

A. B. PENNOY, Secy.

I. O. G. T.

Pine Lake Lodge No. 141 I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening, in the Masonic Hall, Charlevoix. All visiting brethren and sisters are cordially invited to attend.

HANNAH LAY, W. C. T.

GEO. CROUTER, Secy.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. and departs at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mail arrives daily at 9 a. m., departs at 4 p. m.

Mail closes for the South at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and for the North at 3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Wanted!

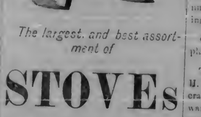
Every body to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Where he also sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of CHARLEVOIX and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

BURIAL LOTS.—The Charlevoix Township Board have instructed the Highway Commissioner to secure red and white lights to be placed upon the bridge, for the guidance of vessel captains. The arrangements of the lights will be made known at the proper time.

THE contract for planking the channel side of the bridge pier was let by the Town Board to John Nicholls, for the sum of $40. The work was done in a very substantial manner by Mr Nicholl's workmen.

BERNARD BURNS, Esq., of Barnard, Deputy Grand Master of the Grange Jurisdiction, was here on Thursday for New York City, to attend the Supreme Grand Lodge of I. O. L. which convenes on the 13th. Mr. Burns tells us that there will be a general demonstration of all the Lodges in this region at Barnard on the 29th of July.

You can find a market for a few loads of potatoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE BRIDGE.—The iron work of the new bridge has been all set up, and the structure is now only awaits the planking and the completion of the approaches to be ready for use. It is the embodiment of strength itself, and presents a very fine appearance.

TRUCK.—The party of five Fort Wayne gentlemen who arrived here a week ago Sunday, left for home on Sunday with "dead loads" of trout packed in ice. They caught during their stay up the Jordan 1200 trout, weighing in the aggregate over 140 pounds.

A good stock of binding hardware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE success of the "Charlevoix Summer Resort" enterprise is largely due to the energetic efforts of H. W. Page on the part of the "Resorters," and J. Milo Eaton on the part of our Committee A little less energy on the part of those gentlemen would make all the circumstances, have resulted less satisfactorily to all concerned.

FIRST stock of boots goods and dress trimmings ever before kept in Charlevoix, at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—Clearances during the week—Sloops Prince, Hercules; schrs Smith, Redfeat, Minnie Moeller, Len Bigby, Fleetwing, Wescott, Julia Smith. Now in port—schrs Belle and Julia Smith.

On the arrival of the propeller Fountain City Friday evening, the propeller Gazelle took Capt. Gibson for a short ride in Pine Lake. The Captain pronounces her a "very speedy boat."

BURGLARY.—On Monday night some, unknown person pried open a back window of Stockman's hardware store, entered, and robbed the money drawer of its contents—about $10. On the same night some person entered Dr. Lewis' drug store in the same manner, and took about $2.50.

Boots and shoes as cheap as ever at Fox & Washburn's.

DROWNED.—Joseph Shores, a somewhat aged resident of Norwood Township, was drowned at Burns' mill pond, in Marion, on Thursday. It appears he was fishing, and was taken with a fit and fell into the water. Several other persons were standing by, but were apparently unable to save him.

HIRAM CARTER, of Norwood, recently returned from a visit to his old home in Plattsburg, N. Y. The Plattsburg *Republican* has the following:

HIRAM CARTER, Esq., brother of our esteemed citizen, Samuel Carter, of this village, has been on a visit to his friends in this section for a few weeks past. He has come in to Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., for which place he left on Wednesday last. Uncle Hiram, as he is familiarly called, is one of the old pioneers in the State, having been made a Master in 1823, Royal Arch Mason in 1826, and Knight Templar in 1826. To all of these bodies he was a faithful and a resident of this village in the years named. Though age has left its traces on him, the love, interest and zeal of his youth for these institutions has not abated in the least

---

BURNS' LANDING.—The Charlevoix Township Board have instructed the Highway Commissioner to secure red and white lights to be placed upon the bridge, for the guidance of vessel captains. The arrangements of the lights will be made known at the proper time.

THE contract for planking the channel side of the bridge pier was let by the Town Board to John Nicholls, for the sum of $40. The work was done in a very substantial manner by Mr Nicholl's workmen.

BERNARD BURNS, Esq., of Barnard, Deputy Grand Master of the Grange Jurisdiction, was here on Thursday for New York City, to attend the Supreme Grand Lodge of I. O. L. which convenes on the 13th. Mr. Burns tells us that there will be a general demonstration of all the Lodges in this region at Barnard on the 29th of July.

You can find a market for a few loads of potatoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE BRIDGE.—The iron work of the new bridge has been all set up, and the structure is now only awaits the planking and the completion of the approaches to be ready for use. It is the embodiment of strength itself, and presents a very fine appearance.

TRUCK.—The party of five Fort Wayne gentlemen who arrived here a week ago Sunday, left for home on Sunday with "dead loads" of trout packed in ice. They caught during their stay up the Jordan 1200 trout, weighing in the aggregate over 140 pounds.

A good stock of binding hardware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE success of the "Charlevoix Summer Resort" enterprise is largely due to the energetic efforts of H. W. Page on the part of the "Resorters," and J. Milo Eaton on the part of our Committee A little less energy on the part of those gentlemen would make all the circumstances, have resulted less satisfactorily to all concerned.

FIRST stock of boots goods and dress trimmings ever before kept in Charlevoix, at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—Clearances during the week—Sloops Prince, Hercules; schrs Smith, Redfeat, Minnie Moeller, Len Bigby, Fleetwing, Wescott, Julia Smith. Now in port—schrs Belle and Julia Smith.

On the arrival of the propeller Fountain City Friday evening, the propeller Gazelle took Capt. Gibson for a short ride in Pine Lake. The Captain pronounces her a "very speedy boat."

BURGLARY.—On Monday night some, unknown person pried open a back window of Stockman's hardware store, entered, and robbed the money drawer of its contents—about $10. On the same night some person entered Dr. Lewis' drug store in the same manner, and took about $2.50.

Boots and shoes as cheap as ever at Fox & Washburn's.

DROWNED.—Joseph Shores, a somewhat aged resident of Norwood Township, was drowned at Burns' mill pond, in Marion, on Thursday. It appears he was fishing, and was taken with a fit and fell into the water. Several other persons were standing by, but were apparently unable to save him.

HIRAM CARTER, of Norwood, recently returned from a visit to his old home in Plattsburg, N. Y. The Plattsburg *Republican* has the following:

HIRAM CARTER, Esq., brother of our esteemed citizen, Samuel Carter, of this village, has been on a visit to his friends in this section for a few weeks past. He has come in to Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., for which place he left on Wednesday last. Uncle Hiram, as he is familiarly called, is one of the old pioneers in the State, having been made a Master in 1823, Royal Arch Mason in 1826, and Knight Templar in 1826. To all of these bodies he was a faithful and a resident of this village in the years named. Though age has left its traces on him, the love, interest and zeal of his youth for these institutions has not abated in the least

---

THE RESORT.

A Fixed Reality—The Transfer Made.

On Tuesday the following named gentlemen organized with the "Charlevoix Summer Resort Association" organized in town:

H. W. Page, J. L. Schring, T. S. Cobb, and Judge H. D. Wells—Chicago.

John Calkins and N. W. W. Smith—Grand Rapids.

H. H. Anderson and Wm. Carter—Fort Wayne, Ind.

The purpose of their visit was to close the negotiations between the Association and the people of Charlevoix, for the location of the Association in this Township.

The proposed twenty-five acres lying at the foot of Pine lakes, and connecting with the lagoon of round lake, was viewed, thoroughly examined, and the deed for a deed duly made out and placed in the hands of the committee.

Five members of the Association have already pledged themselves to erect cottages this season, and more than that number will undoubtedly be erected. It is the purpose of the Association to lease and improve the grounds at an early day.

The gentlemen composing the Committee all express themselves highly pleased with the result. On the day of their visit everything combined to render Nature even more beautiful than it but wont. The lush, verdant foliage on the sides of the forest, the broad, glittering Pine lake, the gently undulating hills in the distance, made a picture which, to eyes unaccustomed to such natural beauty, was truly fascinating, and could not fail to charm.

PATTMASTER Chipman has commenced plowing and scraping the hill at the north end of the bridge to grade up to the approaches of the new bridge. As the floor of the new structure stands about five feet above the level of the old one, considerable grading will be necessary.

Prepared Cocoanut for cake & puddings at See & Washburn's.

PERSONAL.—R. W. Smith, founder and President of the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, which has the contract for the Charlevoix bridge, was in town last week a few days.

—Rev. Joseph Cater, of Sylvania, Ohio, arrived here on Tuesday, too late to attend the funeral of his father.

—Rev. C. N. Coulter and wife were in town Saturday.

—Mrs. Buttars, mother of A. Buttars, Esq., arrived from Port Austin by propeller Fountain City, Friday, and will remain during the Summer.

—Mrs. W. P. Edson, of this place, left town yesterday for Jackson county, Wis., to visit her mother, who is lying dangerously ill.

—Hon. H. H. Wells of Kewaunee, one of the members of the Resort Association, who was here last week, was for three years Presiding Judge of the Court of Arbitrary Claims, which was instituted for the settlement of the Geneva Award.

—Mr. Cameron, brother of A. J. Cameron, who lately arrived here from Texas, is a resident of the "Lone Star State," and served throughout the rebellion as a Captain in the Confederate service. He owns up to being a representative "rebel," but the hatchet having been buried he is an earnest advocate of the pacification policy, and is thoroughly "reconstructed." Mr. Cameron will remain possibly during the summer.

COMMENCEMENT DAY was observed Sunday at the M. E. Church, and the services both morning and evening were of more than ordinary interest. Ten years ago the same day was observed by almost sixteen children, and a few adults in the wing of the old Chamberlain building, with plank for seats, and a dry goods box for a desk. The progress of the Charlevoix Sunday School up to the present time has been fully in keeping with, if not in advance of the growth of everything else about us, and among all the features of our society is the least of the most satisfactory, as indicating the moral and religious status of our community.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Perry stated that he was instructed by a majority of the Finance Committee to report back without amendment the House bill forbidding the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes and to recommend its passage. Several other bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, among which was the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Pre-emption law. A new Conference Committee was appointed on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The amendment to the bill to place the name of Gen. Sheridan on the retired list, providing for the addition of the name of Gen. Grant, was reported and passed by 32 to 26. An amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of Wm. Shields on the pension roll at the rate of $30 a month, was adopted—yeas 33, nays 25—and the bill, reported—33 to 32. The joint resolution authorizing the transfer of the bill, it was objected—yeas 30, nays 31—and a motion to reconsider the vote was entered. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole of the House, pending which the House took a recess. The morning hour was devoted to the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of $2 a month to every pensioner who has had a leg amputated at the hip joint; making it unlawful for any attorney or claim agent to demand or receive for his services in a pension case a greater sum than ten dollars. Several proposed amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were disposed of in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 25th, the consideration of the existing treaty between China and the United States, allowing unrestricted immigration from China, might wisely be modified so as to enhance the legal rights of both Governments, and providing for the assertion of the Executive to the authority to which the bill to provide for the publication of the laws of consul, under the Homestead, Preemption and Timber Culture acts was passed. Mr. Sherman's house a bill was referred to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and several proposed amendments were disposed of.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 27th, to repeal the existing taxes on manufactures, on banks and bankers, and to impose taxes on dividends in excess of 5 per cent. A resolution was agreed to requesting of the President copies of all correspondence, not already submitted, and of all memorials and minutes in possession of the Government, relating to the selection of Mr. Maurice DeFrese as one of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries questions. After the further consideration of the bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, a motion to take up the bill to forbid the further retirement of legal-tender notes was agreed to—26 to 26. Several bills were introduced and referred in the House, among which were the following: To negotiate the sale of United States securities; to establish a permanent banking fund; to encourage and aid the higher education of the colored race in the District of Columbia and in the several States; to establish a National University at Washington. The Army Appropriation bill was further amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, and a vote on the amendment increasing the limitation of the strength of the army from 30,000 to 35,000 men—yeas 93 to 93—was taken. Mr. Garfield changed from yea to nay, so that he might move a reconsideration of the vote then being 117 to 119. Messrs. Garfield and Hewitt rose simultaneously to move for reconsideration, and the latter was recognized by the Speaker, who claimed that the Chairman bound by all parliamentary practice to recognize the gentleman in charge of the bill. A motion to lay on the table was carried to reconsider was finally carried—121 to 117—thus limiting the strength of the army to 30,000 men. Messrs. Patterson, Williams (Mich.), Wigginton, and all the Democrats except Hogan voted with the Republicans in favor of the amendment increasing the limit to 35,000 men.

DOMESTIC.

THE United States Treasury Department has discontinued the payment of standard silver dollars for Treasury notes, at the New York Sub-Treasury, for the reason that the silver thus issued, instead of going into general circulation, is returned to it in the payment of custom dues, the importer thus saving the gold premium. For similar reasons the amount of silver issued at Baltimore, for Treasury notes, is limited to $5 at a single payment.

AT the Cabinet meeting in Washington, on the 21st, Secty Sherman submitted a financial statement, showing a deficiency in the fiscal year, so far, of $11,033,000 less than to the corresponding time of last year; also showing a decrease in expenditures of $5,000,000.

JUDGE ROBERTS, of the Sixth Judicial Court, at New Orleans, has recently refused a mandamus to compel the School Board to admit colored children to schools designated for whites.

THE Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union was celebrated at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 21st. Addresses were made by distinguished divines. The reports read showed that during the year 1,147 new schools had been established, and 2,353 other schools visited and aided. These had an aggregate of 29,096 teachers and 201,090 scholars. Over 100,262 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed, and 2,836,106 scholars placed under Bible instruction by the Union, during the last fifty-four years of its service. The past year was stated to have been one of the most successful of any.

JUDGE LOVE, of the United States District Court, sitting at Des Moines, Iowa, has decided that the blanket-mortgages, held by the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, as security for certain advances made to B. F. Allen, is null and void.

THE Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict in the Minneapolis mill disaster case, in substance that the explosion was caused by the generation of mill-Gas, to which was communicated fire by a spark caused by one of the mills in the Washburn sawmare running empty. The open gutters were condemned, as likely to cause other explosions.

AT five o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, the Town of Mineral Point, in Iowa County, Wis., was visited by a tornado, which left death and destruction in its wake. The storm struck the town in its business center, demolishing a stone brewery, the First Ward School building, the Tibbe and Wisconsin Hotels and a large number of business structures and private residences. Several persons were killed, and a large number hurt. Similar disasters, though not as serious, are reported from other sections of the country.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the Northwest was recently in session at Indianapolis, Ind. Encouraging reports of work were made by the societies in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mrs. Robert Harris, of Chicago, was elected President for the ensuing year, with one Vice-President for each State. Mrs. J. A. Brayman, of Chicago, was chosen Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. Bacon, of Dundee, Ill., Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. C. Blackall, of Chicago, Treasurer.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MESSRS. SHEARER AND BENTLEY having declined the nominations of the Pennsylvania National for Lieutenant-Governor and Supreme Judges, respectively, the Executive Committee have substituted in their stead Daniel M. Steck for Lieutenant-Governor and Judge Daniel Agnew for Supreme Judge.

THE State Convention of the National Greenback labor party of Indiana met at Indianapolis, on the 23d, and nominated: For Secretary of State, Henry James; Auditor, Jacob F. Bird; Treasurer, B. F. Sahn; Attorney-General, David Moss; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Young. The platform declares for the abolition of all bank issues, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the issuing by the Government of full legal-tender paper money receivable for all dues, public and private; opposition to any measure looking to the resumption of specie payment; denounces the red flag Communism, which asks for the equal distribution of property, as well as the communism of National Banks, Bond Syndicates and contraband railroad corporations which have already, by corrupt means, secured, and are enforcing, an unequal division of property, etc., etc.

THE National Democratic Committee has passed a resolution indorsing the action of the National House of Representatives in respect to the investigation of the alleged frauds in the late Presidential election.

P. MILTON SREER, of Huntingdon, has been chosen Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania, in State Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 23d, nominated: For Governor, Andrew H. Hill; Supreme Judge, H. P. Rose; Lieutenant-Governor, John Kelly. Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simpson. The resolutions declare that the Republican party, its measures and men are responsible for the financial distress. They declare that now exist; that its present hold upon the Federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery; against a further contraction of the volume of United States legal-tender notes; that "thorough investigation into the Electoral frauds of 1876 should be made; fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished, but we oppose any attacks upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results."

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 27th says the Russian Imperial Bank had become so heavily indebted that the Government had declined to continue the publication of the weekly returns. The affairs of the bank were in a condition of almost hopeless confusion.

A DISTURBANCE occurred in Belgrade on the 27th, and an excited crowd pelted Prince Milan's palace and cheered for Karo georgevitch.

THE oldest stove in the United States, if not in the world, is that used in the hall of the Capitol of Virginia, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in the year 1777.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AT Cadillac, on the 20th, M. J. Bond was engaged at the bottom of a 100-foot well, and when heavy timbers were being lowered to him by his son, they slipped and struck the elder Bond on the head, inflicting, presumably, fatal injuries.

JOHN ROSS, living near Cassovia, in Kent County, whose brutal treatment of his demented wife had led her to drown herself, was recently surrounded in his house by a band of masked men, who shaved his head, stripped and tarred and feathered him.

THE General Association of the Congregational Church of Michigan commenced its thirty-seventh annual session at East Saginaw on the evening of the 21st. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, President of Olivet College.

ON the 21st, Patrick J. Sullivan, a brakeman on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, while engaged in switching cars, got his foot fastened in a frog, and the cars backed down upon him, literally splitting him in two.

WEINECKE & BRO., furniture dealers at East Saginaw, suspended on the 21st. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $3,000.

TWO GERMANS, Jacobs and Baer, recently got into a saloon fight at Schewaing. Baer threw Jacobs out of his saloon and fractured his skull with a club.

CHARLES UPPEN, who was cut in a lath mill at Grand Rapids, on the 30th, died of lockjaw on the 21st.

THE old libel suit of Dr. S. B. Douglass *vs.* Gov. Jno. J. Bagley, was decided in favor of the latter by Judge Wilkinson, on the 21st. The case was commenced in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District, and removed to the Supreme Court on a change of venue. Adrien Cyprian Peltier sued for $50,000, was awarded $1,000 as the result of a libel suit.

DURING the night of the 22d, three men visited Norris, a Detroit saloon, and made two unsuccessful attempts to enter houses. Arriving at the house of a farmer named Lyman D. Andrews, they effected an entrance, when Andrews, awakening, fired on the crowd, killing one of the burglars, the others escaping. Andrews was arrested to deliver himself up, but the authorities commended his act. It subsequently transpired that the man Andrews thought to be a burglar and shot was John O'Donnell, an insane man, who wandered from his home in Detroit on the 23d.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury May 11, 1878, was $837,705.35; receipts during the week ending May 18 were $16,157.39; payments during the same time were $15,541.88; balance in Treasury May 18, 1878, $839,370.86; increase for the week, $759.41.

AUSTIN J. SMITH, a young man of Battle Creek, who was sentenced to State Prison for life, about three years ago, for murder with lead, lay murdered his illegitimate child, and, after serving one of eighteen months at hard labor, granted a new trial, which was conceded in the Circuit-Court room, at Marshall, to Hon. Annie Owens, the mother of the unfortunate child, on the 23d inst., on the morning of the 24th, from consumption.

CHRISTOPHER BLOHUM, an old German, living on a farm at Port Sheldon County, was found, the other afternoon, hanging by the neck in a water-closet. He was nearly eighty years old. In a case of temporary insanity, the Coroner's Jury said.

BERRY BROS.' extensive varnish works at Detroit were burned, on the afternoon of the 24th, involving a loss of $40,000, and throwing out of employment about 150 hands. The fire was caused by an explosion in the mixing room, and involved a loss of $40,000.

THE thirty-seventh annual Conference of the Congregational Church of Michigan closed on the evening of the 24th, about one hundred delegates being in attendance. The next meeting will be held at Grand Rapids. Church taxation, the spiritual and financial condition of the churches in Michigan, and home missions have been the principal topics of discussion. The several Conferences were assigned as follows: Eastern Conferences, Detroit, $3,100; Jackson, $800; Marshall, $900; Huron River, $1,500; Genesee, $850; Southern, $400; Kalamazoo, $900; Grand Traverse, $400; Western, $300; Northern Central, $375; Saginaw, $120; Unassociated, $300; total, $9,000. The appropriations were recommended as follows, which amounts are the maximum amount each Conference can receive: Eastern, $900; Jackson, $100; Marshall, $925; Detroit, $5,300; Genesee, $1,000; Southern, $100; Kalamazoo, $700; Grand Traverse, $950; Western, $2,350; Northern Central, $2,125; Cheboygan, $2,250; total, $16,430.

A REUNION of the veterans of the Mexican War will be held at Detroit, on the 19th of June. The association will be called to order at 1:00 o'clock p. m. by the President, Alex. T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids. An address will be delivered by Col. J. D. Bell, by Hon. Sidney Breese, of Illinois, and by Hon. T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids. An address will be delivered by Col. J. D. Bell, by Hon. St. Joseph Cowgill. Over an announcement is made that all railways in the State will carry veterans for two cents per mile, from points to good June 20, 21 and 22.

THE following interesting statistics are taken from the advance sheets of the annual report of Hon. S. H. Row, Insurance Commissioner for the year 1877:

RISKS WRITTEN.	
Fire	$139,542,942 00
Inland	9,691,327 00
Total	$148,166,270 00
PREMIUMS RECEIVED.	
Fire	$1,561,876 77
Inland	76,810 01
Total	$1,638,686 78
LOSSES PAID.	
Fire	$1,260,611 43
Inland	73,421 89
Total	$1,342,033 32
LOSSES INCURRED.	
Fire	$1,272,339 86
Inland	74,792 86
Total	$1,340,636 72

THERE was a fire on the dock of White, Swan & Smith, at Muskegon, on the afternoon of the 20th. It was set by sparks from an adjoining mill, and burned $1,500 worth of lumber before it was extinguished.

THE President has nominated Geo. W. Fish to be Collector of Public Moneys at Detroit.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.10@1.35; Butter, ₩ lb, 10@14c; Cheese, ₩ lb, 8@9c; Corn, ₩ bu, 40@44c; Flour, White Winter, $5.25@5.75; Amber, $5.00@5.25; Rye, $3.25@3.50; Cattle, ₩ cental, $1.25@5.25; Hogs, $3.25@4.50; Sheep, $3.50@5.25; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 17@18½c; White, 20@20½c; Pork, Mess, ₩ brl, $9.00@9.50; Rye, ₩ bu, 60@60c; Wheat, White, $1.15@1.20; Amber, $1.10@1.15.

Pleasing the Children.

Some little girls, the youngest class of a private school in an adjoining city, following the custom of their elders, determined, a few days ago, to hold a fair for the benefit of some orphans. The matter had been fully and properly canvassed, price of admission (five cents) agreed upon, fancy-work committees appointed, contributions solicited, lotteries arranged, and all seemed to be working nicely after the manner of grown folks. The question *where* the fair was to be held was the only one unsettled, and this for a while bid fair to be an obstacle that would block the wheels of progress and turn into an utter failure an enterprise that had been commenced with such high hopes of abundant success. At whose house shall the fair be held? There was sickness at one, company at another, one's mother was too busy and another's thought it would be too much trouble. At last a little tot, the tiniest of the class, said, "I think you can have it at our house. My mother says nothing is too much trouble when it pleases her children. I know she will be glad to have you come."

Thus spoke the child of a wise woman. She went to the evidence of her wisdom than to the testimony of her child, given in that simple, artless way. She knew her, that we do not see in person as we do now in spirit. Brighter than any jewels in Victoria's crown shines the unpretending light of a mother in the treatment and home education of her children she deserves the thanks of the world. In every one we see, in the effect of the teaching of this mother is a more lowly station, the same wise treatment that produces the same effect on her children and all around her? Is there a mother of any one of those little school girls who will not feel a regret when she hears the child say, "Marie's mother says nothing is too much trouble to do for her children." If such there be, we are sorry for her, and for her children and her children's children.

Home influence is in this country too much occupied with the labor of accumulating worldly wealth to attend to the proper instruction of their children. They are entirely willing to give all the money necessary to pay for instructions in school or college, but cannot spend the time to give them personal attention.

The education of children should begin with their earliest infancy. Lessons of obedience, respect, reverence and love should be taught long before school days commence, and be taught in a spirit of confidence and love. When your child believes in you and knows that you are willing to do every good thing you consider for his good; when he trusts your powerceta as she springs lightly over the grass and sound the exquisitely modulated laughter—no one shouts loudly in this refined twentieth century—of her merry companions.

In the back garden, on a green, clover-sweet grass-plat, stands a broad, deep basket of newly-washed, snowy white linen, and a hanging-out machine, planted firmly in the middle of the plat, is industriously raising and lowering its wooden arms, grasping various pieces in its wonderfully outstretched hands, and hanging them upon the stout no-clothes-pins line which is slowly revolving around it, and to which they adhere without farther trouble.

In the dairy the rosy-cheeked dairymaid is reading a love poem while the automatic churner is churning the beautiful white cow that stands just outside the door; in the kitchen the cook is indolently cooking to and fro in a low rocking-chair, watching the "magic rolling-pin" roll out the paste for her pies, ready to stop its pendulum-like movement the moment the crust is smooth and thin enough; and a small servant-boy, with his hands in his pockets, lounges against the wall in one corner near a sail stool, whistling softly to himself as he waits until the pair of shoes the electric blacking-brush is polishing thereon attains the proper degree of brilliancy and mirror-likeness.

This is a prosperous place, this domain of Leon Fishback, Esq., and Leon Fishback himself is a tall, handsome, portly, positive man of one-and-thirty—a bachelor, who gives a home to his widowed sister and her four half-orphaned children, and in return is taken care of by her, with the assistance of the old housekeeper—to tell the truth, with a great deal of assistance from the cold housekeeping, as well as by her brother was ever taken care of by any sister.

Still, people, as people will—especially people with grown-up single daughters—wondered that he had never married. It was not for want of opportunity he had not done so—oh, no indeed!—for a dozen lovely girls, half a dozen more or less charming widows, and several ladies of neither class, had, since his coming into the property of his uncle and godfather, Leon Fishback, Sen., (whose ashes in a solid gold casket stood in a sort of shrine, made of a hundred rare woods, in the south drawing-room), intimated to him, in every way that the sheltering sensitiveness of womanhood would allow, their perfect willingness—nay, anxiety—to assume the role of mistress of the Fishback mansion.

But Leon had walked calmly among them, dispensing hospitality, kind words and gracious smiles with the strictest impartiality, distinguishing none by the slightest reference, until a few weeks before this beautiful June day when his young guests merrily called, "Follow-follow-follow me," to their highly-polished admirers on the closely-shaven lawn.

Then came to visit his sister an old school friend, Laura Beardsley by name, who had been residing in a far-distant state, but with whom the sister had kept up a warm correspondence ever since they parted at the college door the day on which each was published full with loud acclamations as "Mistress of Arts."

Miss Beardsley is a lovely woman of eight-and-twenty summers, looking at least five summers less, with an exceptionally-sweet voice, an exceptionally-bright smile, an exceptionally-graceful figure and exceptionally-winning ways. And to this bewitching woman has Leon Fishback, the hitherto apparently unimpressible bachelor, devoted himself since the moment he took her slender little hand in his and bade her welcome to his home. And it is by her side he loiters, interrupted by the numerous others, the ping, pang, pleasant, vine-wreathed bay-window of the library as the fair-haired girl comes flying across the garden, parasol by her side, and flying bells.

Laura starts from her seat with a blush and, leaning from the window, surveys the group them away. Bella, dear. They are dancing on the flower bed." And as the girl obediently turns and speeds in the opposite direction, she notes how pretty head, and, looking at her companion, says, "How much Bella is like her sister Teresa—that is, when Teresa was only sixteen."

"Is she?" asks Mr. Fishback.

"Why, don't you remember?" says the lady.

"I do not," replies Mr. Fishback, with emphasis.

Miss Laura makes two interrogation points of her silken eyebrows, opens her mouth to speak, thinks better of it, closes her red lips firmly, and turns to the window again to see the Follow-follow-me-ers stop playing and gather in a group, with their eyes fixed upon a magnificent, gaily decorated with flags, which is floating between Heaven and earth, as it slowly descends toward the lawn. In a few moments it touches the ground, and a handsome young fellow leaps out, and is greeted with many exclamations of pleasure and surprise.

"Your brother Reginald," says Miss Beardsley. "So soon returned from London?" Why, he only started a few days ago."

"Yes, flying ship *American Eagle*—fastest of the Air Line. I heard of her arrival last night—asleep this morning, when it was shouted by the telephone at the station below."

"Then you flew away?"

"Was with *her* you looked for blackberries. I never knew you to find any—not with me, sir."

"Laura, how blind you were! I sought her society only to be near you. I declare, upon my word and honor, I lingered by her side for hours and hours in the hope that you would join us for a moment or two during the time, and when you did, in that moment or two was concentrated the joy of the whole day. You were so proud, so cold, so reserved, I did not dare to approach you save through your friend; and—"

"And you did not hurry yours elf in seclusion for two years after she ¡illed you and married Frank Huntington, ?" she asks, as he pauses.

"Great heavens! how preposterous! Laura, I swear—"

But, as he is about to swear, enter a procession of small nephews and nieces and attendant friends, the leader of which carries an odd-looking box.

"See, uncle!" the bright-eyed little fellow calls out as he approaches. "I found this old phonograph on the top shelf of your closet, where I was looking for your fish line to play horse with, and it talks like everything."

With this he begins to turn the metal crank, and a voice—a somewhat shrill young voice, the voice of Teresa, sister of Bella—whilom friend of Laura Beardsley—begins to speak:

"Look, Leon, my own, I will grant your impassioned prayer, and breathe the words you long to hear into this magical casket, and then, when you are lonely or inclined to doubt me, [pauses one, you can call them forth to bring back the smiles to your dear face, and joy to your dear heart. I *do* return the love you so ardently avow, and I will marry you when mamma gives her consent. Until then no lips shall touch the ips made sacred by your kiss, no hand shall clasp the hand that wears your lovely diamond ring. But, oh, Leon dear, try to like Laura a little for my sake. I know she is all that you say she is—affected, cold-hearted, haughty and disagreeable. I am just naughty enough to be pleased when you tell me her beauty, as much admired by others, particularly Frank Huntington, fades into utter insignificance beside that of your own little Teresa—but, my Leon, try, oh! try, to tolerate her, for, strange as it may appear to *you*, disliking her as you do, I am quite fond of her. Good-night, beloved. Dream of your Teesa."

"That miserable phonograph!" said Mr. Fishback; "I thought I destroyed it long ago," as he angrily snatched it from the hands of the astonished discoverer.

"What *did* our landmark ancestors do without these glorious inventions?" murmured Miss Laura, as she quietly fainted away for the first and only time in her life.

"If ever you go prowling around my room again," continued Mr. Fishback addressing his unfortunate nephew, and supporting Miss Beardsley with one hand, while he flung the tell-tale out of the window, "I'll smoke you in a dozen pieces as it touched the ground with a shrill ear-splitting shriek—"I'll apply the double-barreled self-acting spanking machine until you roar for mercy."

The procession, considerably demoralized, started on the double-quick for the door, and Mr. Fishback, looking upon the inanimate form he held in his arms, and, at the same time, his pretty head with his clinched hand, "She will never, never look at me again!"

But she did, and, what's more, she married him a month after—to the marvelous progress toward perfect womanhood in this wonderful twentieth century!—although they have been man and wife for some twenty years, she has never *once* said to him, "That voice!"

—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Modern Application of Damon and Pythias.

A Gratiot avenue saloon-keeper was sorting out the lead nickels from his till yesterday morning, preparatory to the honest labors of a rainy day, when a smiling stranger came in and said:

"Old friend, I've got a bet of ten dollars on your head."

The saloonist felt all over the top of his head, found no bettlers, and looked for a further explanation from the stranger whose coat at the elbows seemed bonnd to secure ventilation.

"The case is this," continued the man, "I bet my friend B this you are a well-read man. To prove it, I have come to ask you if you know what Damon did when the governor refused to doubt that Pythias would return. While I am sipping my lager you can jog your memory a little."

He pushed a glass across the counter, but the saloonkeeper seemed to be hunting for something down among the kegs.

"It's only a trifle—small change—but the principle is what I want to establish. I've smoked the man, asheauxions, shoved the glass round.

"I expect so," came from down among the kegs.

"Damon and Pythias were chums, you know. When Damon wiped off his chin, Pythias pulled down his vest. Same persons. While I am drinking you can ponder over my original query."

"Shust so," replied a voice, as the kegs were rolled about.

"If Damon had the headache," continued the man, trying to work the pump projecting above the bar, "Pythias had a surge over on the office. If Pythias said he would take sugar in his, Damon sweetened up with New Orleans molasses. All this you know, of course, but what did Damon do when Pythias did not return?"

"And behind now show you what he did?" replied the saloonist, as he rose up with a metallic spigget in his hand.

"When the Phildons did not hurry up Damon thinks dreadful sore that she—and——"

The stranger got out, and holding the door from the outside he looked through the glass and said:

"I am now convinced that you never read a line of Shakespeare! While Damon was searching under the bar, Pythias drew and drank three glasses of beer!"

The saloonist smiled, laid away his spiggo, and as he good-naturedly pulled open the door he called to the stranger at the curb-stone:

"When Phildous rhas drawing dot peer, Damon vhas moofing der pump into der schilling keg!"

A tremor passed over the vag. He turned pale, showed his teeth, and as he started for the wood-yard opposite he replied:

"Hanged if he didn't—Pythias wants rest!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Old Story of a Loaded Pistol and a Tragedy.

A most deplorable accident occurred, Monday morning, at the residence of Mr. Charles Cottrell, an engineer, living at No. 818 Exchange street, in this city. Preparations were in progress for removal to another house, but at the time of the tragedy Mr. Cottrell was down town. Mrs. Cottrell was making a call at the house of a neighbor, and the only inmates of the house were Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker, who was a widowed sister of Mrs. Cottrell, and Charlie and Gracie Cottrell, aged respectively six and four years. The children were in Mrs. Bowker's room, which was on the second floor, and knowing that his aunt was about to take up her carpet, Charlie thought to take a hand in the work. He went to the wardrobe, climbed up on a chair, and began to search for a tack hammer in a drawer where miscellaneous articles of small convenience were kept. He failed to find what he wanted, but he did find a four-barreled Sharp's pistol, which at once engrossed his attention. After handling it for awhile, he cocked it just as Mrs. Bowker appeared at the door of the room. The lad, thoughtlessly and without any conception of the great danger of the act, pointed the pistol at her, with the remark, "Look out, Aunt Lib, I'm going to shoot you." As he said this, he pulled the trigger, and there was a report, accompanied by the scream of the lady as she fell to the floor. Little Gracie began to cry, and Charlie, comprehending that something terrible had happened, ran to the prostrate lady and begged her to get up and stop acting that way, as it frightened his sister so much. Blood was now flowing upon the carpet, and the children, losing all presence of mind, stood there without making an effort to summon assistance. After recovering from the first shock, Mrs. Bowker managed to arise, and staggering to the down stairs by aid of the railing and opened the front door, bleeding profusely at that time. She met Miss Van Pilson, who lives next door, and had just strength to call out that Charlie had shot her with a revolver, when she again fell to the floor. In a few moments Mrs. Cottrell and several neighbors were gathered around her, and she was carried to her bed. Dr. Gallagher was summoned without delay, and finding that the bullet had entered the right breast and penetrated the cavity in the direction of the heart, he pronounced the case hopeless. Dr. Barker was called in, and the two physicians did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of the lady. She stated to them the details of the shooting as above given, and the little boy, who was greatly grieved by the result of his thoughtlessness, made a like statement. At half-past nine o'clock, just an hour after the shooting, the patient died. She was perfectly conscious to the last, and requested that she be buried by the side of her husband.

The Coroner was notified, and, an examination being made, a verdict of death by accidental shooting was rendered.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Undue Familiarity.

The late Dr. Sprague, of Albany, was a gentleman of the old school type, of remarkable courteousness of manner and of corresponding reverence of feeling. He never tried with the manners of prominent men, and it is hardly probable that he could suppose anyone would use his name with undue familiarity. The following anecdote illustrative of this characteristic of the grand old man, was related to us by one of his sons, and subsequently acknowledged, with a hearty laugh, by the older son of whom it was told:

One day, at the bankside, this son, then in business in Albany, but living at his father's house, spoke of "Charley Bridgman." The name arrested his father's attention, and he said:

"My son, of whom are you speaking?"

"Of Mr. Bridgman, father," was the reply.

"Not of Rev. Dr. Bridgman, surely, William?"

"Why yes, father; why not?"

"Why not? my son, because such familiarity in connection with a prominent preacher is unbecoming. I am quite surprised and shocked at your freedom; and I hope he has no knowledge of it."

"Why yes, he has, father. I have called him 'Charley' to his face!

"'Charley' to his face; and does he call you William?"

"Well not father no; I can't say that he does."

"Well, what does he call you then?"

"Generally he calls me 'Bill.'"

"This was too much for the good Doctor, and with disgust expressed sympathy with the mirth that rang round the ten-table, he made good his retreat.—*Chicago Standard.*

JUST back from a trip to Havre: "You will never catch me traveling by an excursion train again. Why, sir, at the station at Havre I lost my cane and my wife." Then, with his utterance choked by tears—" A new cane, too."—*Paris Paper.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. H. Y. Palmer and wife sailed for America, May 18th, in the Scythia.

—Senator Don Cameron's eldest daughter will have charge of her five brothers and sister at Harrisburgh, and his bride will have sole possession of the Senator's home in Washington.

—Edwin Booth has refused to play at Washington since Lincoln's murder by his brother John Wilkes; hence Capitolian folk dissions of seeing the great actor have to go to Baltimore whenever he has an engagement out there.

—Probably the smallest paper in the country, if not in the world, is published at Orlando, Fla. Its size is two and a half by three inches, and it claims a circulation of 1,200. It is printed monthly, and its name is the *Florida Mite.*

—President Hayes recently received the following letter from a man in Vermont: "Decided to see Washington to the best advantage I will be ask you if I can make my headquarters with you at the Executive Mansion, as I have a prejudice against staying with the public and private boarding-houses are not quite up to my standard of living."

—Charlotte Cushman's grave was recently pointed out to a reverent pilgrim by a workman in the cemetery, who said: "She was considerable of a woman, for a play-actress." It is on the eastern summit of the principal hill in Mount Auburn, only in sight of the Boston and the Cambridge she so dearly loved. Only a small white stone, bearing her name, marks the grave.

—You can't most always tell sometimes often how things are going to pan out. Ex-Solicitor-Gen. Baker, of Quebec, at the recent provincial election, prepared for a grand jubilation over his certain return: the teams for the triumphal procession were hitched up, the band was ready, and the torches were ready. At five o'clock he was 168 ahead, and everything was lovely; at 6:30 some back districts were heard from and his majority was down to fifty; at 7:30 came the dispatch: "Seventeen behind; don't illuminate." They didn't.

—Edison got the hint of his phonograph—so, at least, they say—from Ben Butler, who, examining a telephone, said to him, "Now you must make something to record these sounds." Some one said to the great inventor, who lay taken only 500 patents, with many back districts of his brain yet to lear from. "I wonder if Ben Butler has ever thought to invent a beard." "Of course I could," was the reply, and he showed how the point of a needle could be made to set upon a small ratchet-wheel, and by a system of cogs would turn the gimlet and drive it through the board!

—Wm. Henry Poore, the compiler of the Congressional Directory, called on John Morrissey for a short sketch of his life, and asked what his profession was, to which the ex-Congressman said, with some bitterness, "Well, I suppose you had better put me down as a faro-dealer?" "Oh, you don't mean it," said Maj. Poore, "you can't you give some other occupation?" "Yes, of course I can," replied Morrissey. "Give me credit for my old trade if you will; call me an iron-monger, for that's what I am if I'm anything." And he appears in the Directory as an iron-molder.

A Baptism of Hundreds.

On Sunday morning the roads and lanes leading across Chimborazo Park were filled with persons, white and black, male and female, from the gray-headed sire to the infant in arms, all hurrying in the direction of Bird's Creek to witness the great baptizing. By ten o'clock in the morning at least 4,000 persons had gathered on the York River Railroad and the surrounding hills, and the long line of new canvests, male and female, in their white robes on the ground and stood in readiness on either side of the stream—the males on one side and the females on the other.

The females were dressed in white, with white turbans around their heads, and the men with white shirts, and white handkerchiefs around their heads, awaited patiently under the burning rays of the vertical sun the arrival of their baptizer. After the singing of a hymn and a short prayer, the Rev. Scott Gwathmey, accompanied by one of his deacons, stepped down into the water, and the baptizing was begun.

The females were served first, and they were quickly disposed of, to make room for others in waiting. The men outnumbered the women. By 12:30 the ceremony was over, and 230 persons had been immersed by one man. The converts, for the most part, were very quiet and undemonstrative, but occasionally some manifestations of religious fervor would break out. One old woman, at least seventy years of age, walking on crutches, hobbled to the pool and was among those baptized. She was taken in the arms of a stalwart deacon and borne over the dressing-room.—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

A Texas paper relates the story of a family who left Terrell, that State, the other day, in a two-horse wagon. Just outside the town the man and wife quarrelled. The woman jumped out of the wagon, unhitched one of the horses, and declared that she meant to play quits. The girl joined the mother, and the two rode away. The old man and the boy and the other horse were left to get along as best they could.

THE St. Louis *Journal* calls for the disentanglement of bangles.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 7, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL

The departure of Gilmore's band together with the notoriety growing out of the event bring up a flood of reminiscences of which Mr. Gilmore is the centre figure. He it was who made the Boston Peace Jubilee possible, and the gentlemen who undertook the deficiency department, miserable, who led the red-coated blacksmiths a lively dance on the "anvil chorus," and who touched off the artillery accompaniment while the impecunious small boy smacked his lips at the knot-holes in the high surrounding fence and fervently thanked the leading spirit for Peace and an outside show. It seemed to be a toss up in the National mind when the whole thing was over, whether or not the Jubilee brought an overwhelming avalanche of Peace, but the nation was entirely harmonious in bestowing upon Mr. Gilmore the praise due pluck, energy and the first class intentions. These characteristics have been fully exercised since his appointment to the leadership of the New York Twenty-second Regiment Band, and he goes to Europe with a company of musicians, which even the hard-hearted critic of the Tribune acknowledges to be a good one, conscienously trained.

"P. Gilmore, Director" is his official title, and I don't know as I've even seen his Christain name in full array, but in the time gone by—before the glorious dawn of Peace in Boston—back in the days when he was tied home by the ear for wearing out the knees of his little pantaloons to the marble season, he answered to the name of Pat. Patrick would be the strongest form my levity dare take were the gentlemen this side of the Atlantic.

The departure of Gilmore leaves a clear field for Theodore Thomas and his band who have just begun a season of summer evening concerts at the Hippodrome—Gilmore's old quarters. On the opening night over nine thousand people crowded the vast building.

The day is rapidly approaching when the respectable New York citizen will have to carry around his neck a card bearing a certificate of good moral character from his clergyman, printed in nice large type, and backed up by an interpreter for the benefit of those guardians of the peace who cannot read even the largest letters known to modern type manufacturers.

A few days ago, a lady, while shopping in one of our well known stores, inadvertently took up a parasol, thinking it her own which she already had on her arm. She was immediately pounced upon by the proprietor, searched without success, arrested by an able bodied policeman, taken to the station house, where the officer accused her of being a common thief, locked up for the night in a cell, and brought into court the next morning. During the examination, the evidence came out that the prisoner was a thoroughly respectable lady, and that she tried to explain how the blunder was committed, but was marched off, and as imprisoned a well known thief." Another beautiful feature of this case was shown when the lady testified that, after much pleading she was allowed to send for her lawyer. She gave the messenger fifty cents for the errand, and he put the money in his pocket, put a stamp on the note, and sent it by mail, and, if the lawyer had not seen a notice of the arrest in the papers, the lady would have probably suffered through a longer delay. The only ray of common sense connected with the case which has yet penetrated to the public eye, is the emphatic way in which the judge expressed his disgust at the whole proceeding, and threatened the immediate punishment of those through whom the wretched blunder was made, branding an innocent lady with a foul title.

Another auction sale of patents has lately taken place here at which a most miscellaneous lot of these "children of the brain" were disposed of. Almost everything in the way of a device was represented from an coat lounger to a quartz crusher, from a clothes pin to a perpetual motion machine. This varied assortment naturally brought all kinds of prices from ten cents to several thousand of dollars. As usual, too, it was the little simple contrivances that commanded the highest figures, while flying machines and new fangled steam engines went begging at a dollar or so, some such trifle as a door spring or an egg beater would become the subject of spirited competition and would finally be knocked down at a price to rejoice the heart of its fortunate projector.

One of the results of the recent introduction of silver dollars and silver change has been to turn into the subtreasury here a tremendous and steady stream of copper and nickle coins for redemption in the more valuable metal. To show how enormous the influx is I will specify some of the reported figures. For instance, three of the city railway companies send in on an average $1,200 per day in this little stuff. One bank sends in $1,000 a week and two of the large ferry companies about $2,000. Many city brokers receive and transmit considerable quantities and from out of town comes probably not less than $10,000 per week additional. All together I suppose the receipts of this "petty cash" amounts at present to not less than $20,000 a week.

Of course all this has to be counted and examined for counterfeits, mutilated pieces, etc., and when one reflects that this $20,000 is made up of from half a million to one million coins, the amount of work thereby imposed upon the sub Treasury may be imagined. So accurately and systematically is this labor performed, however, that the mistakes made are astonishingly small. In one case $75,000 in small change was counted with a discrepancy of $2.

Out of these accumulations, the sub-Treasury supplies all the local demands for these coins and the surplus is shipped on to the Philadelphia Mint there to be held or to be gradually returned to circulation according to the needs of general trade. At the time that the above statistics were obtained there were lying in the sub Treasury vaults almost $100,000 of copper and nickel, packed in bags, that would by sheer weight protect themselves from would-be thieves, quite independent of thick walls and tripple doors.

While his physician and friends hope for the best, it seems probable that before this letter is in print William Cullen Bryant, the poet and journalist, will have passed away. While attending the ceremonies in Central Park on the occasion of the unveiling the bust of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, he stood with uncovered head under a hot sun. At the close of his address he appeared to be suffering slightly, although he made no complaint at the time. Later in the day as he was ascending the steps of a friend's house, he fell heavily upon the stone platform and was taken up unconscious. He was removed to his own residence where, as I am writing, he lies in a critical condition.

Born at Cummington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794, Mr. Bryant has witnessed changes in this city while to a majority of the present generation would read like a romance.

He lived here when what is now its business center was considered out of town, and as few men have been privileged, has watched the growth of New York from boundary to boundary as increasing prosperity threw out its greedy fingers for new territory. To any one at all familiar with this city this growth can be brought to mind when it is remembered that the famous Crystal Palace in which Horace Greeley was interested failed, because it was too far up town, and yet it was situated at the point known as Reservoir Square, below 42d street. Now days if a man live anywhere below 125th street he feels as though he ought to go home to lunch.

At the age of 15 Mr. Bryant wrote "The Embargo," a political satire in verse. He was graduated from Williams College and admitted to the bar in 1816. During the following year he published "Thanatopsis," which is probably the poem by which he is best known. In 1826 he became editor of the Evening Post, advocating free trade. Mr Bryant is probably the ablest exponent of this theory among New York journalists, and many and bitter were the battles he fought with Greeley, through their respective journals. It is stated that the latter once used the remark "You lie, you villain, you lie," as a gentle hint to Mr. Bryant that his ideas on the subject of free trade were not agreeable. In 1869 Mr. Bryant published his translation of Illiad. The present is his first illness since a boy, and I trust that this sketch of his life may turn out to be a passing tribute to the man whom the Evening Press calls New York's first citizen, rather than that it should bear mourning to those who, from his spotless character and eminent abilities count themselves his friends and admirers.

RADIX.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

—

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and all orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, it all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Riches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich.

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (5)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, CIOthing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6,1-2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug spl from depot to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which is seen myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England)

181 & 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Devastation and Death.

Destructive Tornadoes in Fayettsville and Wisconsin and Illinois—Great Loss of Life and Property.

A tornado struck Mineral Point, Wis., about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d, doing great damage to property and resulting in the loss of several lives. The following particulars are given by telegraph:

A large stone brewery and several buildings surrounding it were demolished.

At the residence of John Spaneler there was a large family reunion. Mrs. Waller, mother of John Waller, one of the party, was instantly killed. The rest of the inmates of the house miraculously escaped with only slight injuries. The residence of Judge Crosbree was also struck by the storm, and his mother, an aged lady, killed.

After wrecking Mr. Spaneler's house, the cyclone lifted the house of Mr. Leonard from its foundation and shivered it to atoms in the air, carrying with it Mrs. Leonard, whose body was found about 150 yards distant, mangled in a fearful manner.

It next carried off the house of John Coleman, badly injuring Mr. Coleman, his two daughters and Tip Allen, who were in the house at the time.

Benjamin Bennett's house was totally destroyed, and Mrs. Bennett thrown over in a manure pile, escaping with but little injury.

The houses of James Prince and William Jacks were destroyed.

At the brewery of C. Gellman the storm did the greatest amount of damage, carrying off the house of Mr. Gellman and Mrs. Adams, and badly injuring a Miss Zimmer. The brewery building and malt house united there with were totally demolished, and a number of valuable horses killed.

The houses situated in the summer-garden of John Jauck, opposite the brewery building, were destroyed, and Mrs. Myers and Mary Jenck were killed. Mr. Bohan's family, who lived a short distance from the garden, were all dangerously injured, and Mrs. Bohan died about midnight.

The house of Martin O'Dowd was reduced to ruins. Mr. Beardsley's house and barn were carried seven or eight rods from the foundations. William Cocking's house was taken, and nothing left but a few pieces of the furniture.

A school house, about two and a half miles east of the city, was carried off, with the teacher and scholars. Two of the scholars, a sister and sister, were killed and the teacher slightly injured. The teacher, while holding one of the smaller scholars in her arms, was thrown several rods. Most of the children are unhurt.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., May 25.

The storm originated twelve miles southwest of this city, doing no considerable damage until within one mile of here, when it struck H. Phillips' farm and carried it away, killing his cow. After leaving the Town of Mineral Point it divided, and came together again six miles east of here, at the town of Waldwick. It swept everything before it for a distance of twelve miles, when it again divided. Mr. Kramer's place was totally destroyed, and the next was Powers'. About fifty houses and barns were destroyed from here to Adamsville. Between this place and Darlington three more big persons were killed, and the school-house, church and store demolished. Moore's place is in ruins, and four persons killed. Two families are blown away, and as yet nothing has been heard of them. From there to Perry is eight miles, and nothing is left where the tornado struck. Perry is carried away, or destroyed, and long ruin is. The city is estimated at $100,000, and fifteen lives lost. The track of the storm, ten miles southwest, is completely demolished. Several reported injuries still reported, all of a fatal. Six funerals took place to this city on yesterday.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.

The tornado which passed over this place last night swept the lakes to some extent more destructive than was thought last night. The storm came from the direction of the southwest, passing through a section of the State where no telegraphic communication are established, hence details of the great destruction and loss of life are meagre. Enough has been received, however, to show that the devastation and sacrifice of property and life has been appalling. In the vicinity of Prairie, twenty-five miles southwest of this city, from Sauk's Prairie, Mound Versona to Paoli, the storm seems to have done widespread damage. From twenty-five to thirty barns and farm houses were blown down, some of them utterly destroyed and the debris carried off before the mighty avalanche of wind, some of it falling twelve and fifteen miles away, one instance of a house falling in Lake Mendota, near this city. Four horses or children persons are known to be killed, and large numbers severely injured. Perhaps yet terrible descriptions are given of the terrible effect of the tornado. Teams and wagons are reported taken from roads, and carried in the air and dashed to the ground. At Dr. George Peck's, near Dragon, the valuable horses in a pasture were taken up 100 feet in the air, carried fifty rods, and dashed to the earth, killing them instantly. The storm came from the direction of Mineral Point, where it wrought such terrible damage, rained from the ground seven or eight miles southwest of Madison, and again struck the earth near Fort Atkinson, northeast of here. Near Primrose and Paoli the storm seemed from a half to a dozen miles in width, and for everything before it, mowing down trees, fences, barns, houses and shrubbery as if with a scythe.

RACINE, Wis., May 25.

The peculiarities of the tornado, which swept through this town last Thursday do not seem to be appreciated by any of the correspondents. The terrific and threatening cloud, which expression fully describes the scenario, was seen by a witness who explains that it was in reality a jostling together of two clouds approaching from opposite directions, and that neither one had any danger in itself. Indeed with the other. It seems to have kept almost a uniform distance from without the base of its career; that is, after it struck the house first mentioned. Before that time it had been gradually dropping toward the earth, but after that it maintained substantially the same height all the way. This is very clear from the fact that in the low places, knots and nurseries through which it passed it scarcely touched anything, where as, when it came to a rise of ground, or a bit of any kind, its force was terrific.

The appearance of the country over which it passed is most extraordinary. There is what might be called a furrow about 300 feet wide, perfectly black, and having not a shed thing resting in it. That is, the turf was torn up and thrown either out of the track or forward some distance. The fences were taken bodily, excepting here and there a few posts. The latter were stripped perfectly bare. Most of the trees were torn up by the roots, except in a few cases where they were small. In these cases the insignificance of the object saved it. The blackness which characterizes this swath or furrow at 300 feet is due to the fact that the whole of the soil around about or of black loam after a few inches have been cut off.

All through the path of the wind, and for as much as a half a mile on each side, the ground is sprinkled with various kinds of sticks and lumber, and, curiously enough—a thing which cannot easily be explained—all these are stuck in the ground and are upright. One case see a fence-board and the lumber of a farm standing side by side upright and lookout at a field over which the storm passed dives one the idea that some one had gone over it and driven stakes in it. This appearance is found from the beginning to the end of the career of the cloud. The cloud made some curious discriminations which are hard to explain. For instance, at Braun's place it annihilated the house itself, and even went so far as to tear out the stone lining of the cellar. And yet, within five feet of that place, it left the floor of a kitchen and it took one of the beams out of the barn and brought it forward some 100 feet, throwing it down near where the house had stood, though the barn was some distance further on in the direction that the cloud was going. Again, it killed almost every living thing with which it came in contact, but made a curious exception of Braun's horses. It smashed up his hogs, and sheep, and poultry, but the horses were comparatively uninjured, and will recover. It is most remarkable to a person living here to see the path picked out by the cloud from the time it left Elgin until the time it disappeared. Its full force struck but one house, though others were somewhat affected. And yet it was almost impossible to pick out a straight line through the town without encountering at least a dozen residences. Probably a most ingenious man could not have laid down a path for such a tornado and had it strike only one house, as this one did. If it had veered to the right or left a hundred feet, it would have taken at least a dozen places.

Three persons were killed in this vicinity.

An Office-Seeker's Blunder.

A good story is told of Mr. Scranton, of Madison, the ex-President of the old Shore Line Railroad. In a train that was on the way to New London, a short time ago, Gov. Hubbard was a passenger. His Excellency sat quietly reading a newspaper. In a seat on the other side of the car, and at the rear of the Governor, sat our old friend Clark, of Chester, and Mr. S. H. Scranton, of Madison. The former, who had just been appointed Bank Commissioner, said to Mr. Scranton, with a slight flirt of the handkerchief in the intended direction, "That's Gov. Hubbard."

"Is it, indeed?" said Scranton; "I've been waiting to see him, and got acquainted with him; and I'll speak to him."

Whereupon Mr. S. quietly went three seats ahead and addressed Railroad Commissioner Arnold, of Hadlue:

"Good morning, Gov. Hubbard: I've been waiting to make your acquaintance; I am S. H. Scranton, of Madison."

Mr. Arnold stared, but bowed; and in his own friendly proceeded:

"The fact is, Governor, I'm about as much of a Democrat as a Republican; I vote to suit myself. I've been thinking, Governor, that I would like an appointment on the Railroad Commission, and if you can fill the next vacancy with my appointment I would feel much gratified."

Mr. Arnold bowed again.

"The fact is, Governor," his new acquaintance proceeded, "the truth is, the present Commission don't practically amount to much, especially Arnold. He ain't worth a row of pins. He just goes over the road, takes up a tie, here and there, glances at the bridge timbers, perhaps, and is off again. What does such an examination amount to? Now if I get his place I'll promise you there shall be real service rendered. I'm a practical railroad man."

Mr. Arnold, being now fully convinced of the real situation, blandly bowed again—as the part of bow of secondary agument—and said he'd think it over; and Mr. Scranton went back, well pleased with the prospect. It is said the story would never have got out but for the fun-enjoying Clark.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

The "National Game."

For the next few months the American people will be frequently and forcibly reminded of the so-called "National game." Until the middle or latter part of June Congress will receive a share of attention, but after that there will be no reason why the public mind should not be wholly devoted to baseball. The forty or fifty young men who compose the "league clubs" should feel highly flattered at this state of things, and it is to be hoped will feel a due sense of responsibility as National representatives. It is quite true that in some respects they fall very short of representing the National intelligence, but in the matter of pitching, batting, catching, fielding, etc., they are undoubtedly pre-eminent, and will probably be the bright, particular models whom the youth of the land will spend their summer vacation in trying to imitate. There will be some broken limbs, a large number of disjointed fingers, and not a few fractured skulls, but these are insignificant compared with making progress in the National game. Base-ball, like other manias, is exclusive in its nature. Anything to be recognized as the National game it discourages all other ball games as irregular and illegitimate. Occupying the whole field, it leaves no room for others. In former years there was a variety of these, and if they were not played with as much science or jockeying as base-ball is played with now, they at least furnished jolly good sport to the youth of the last generation. Elder readers will easily recall some of these. There was the simple game of "two old cat," in which the ball passed back and forth between two pitchers and two strikers, the pitchers being also catchers. There was not much room for fine fielding or jockeying in this game, and we never heard of any pool-selling in connection with it; but it was an harmless, enjoyable old game for all that. "Three old cat" was the same game played on a triangle, the ball passing round and round, and all hands alternating at the bat, as they caught it or got caught out. Then there was "bull pen," in which there was no batting except on the body. The ball passed from hand to hand until it got hot, and then some fellow was "soaked" with it in a way he despised. "Rum around," or, it was sometimes called, base-ball, was the nucleus of the present game of that name. There were no regular "innings," but sides had to be chosen. This, after the leaders were selected, was generally done by toss of them tossing up a stick or ball-club, which the other caught, and then each one placed his doubled hand over that of the other, alternately, until the one who caught the end of the stick had first choice. If he could catch it by a very small end, but tight enough to throw it over his head, that was enough. The pitchers and catchers were selected by common consent or acclamation, and in that, as in other matters, universal suffrage did not always put the best men in office. Sometimes a lazy fellow who wanted to play, but did not like to run after balls, would set up a claim as pitcher, which would be recognized without much questioning. The playing was not very scientific, but it furnished good sport. The game could be learned without a teacher; there were no big salaries paid, no leagues, no admission fees, no ponies selling, but it was a brave old game, notwithstanding. There were other games of ball-ball, not to speak of foot-ball and hookey, or more popularly "shinny." These filled an important place in the sports of former years, but they are rooted out and displaced now by "the National game," with its complicated rules, its large and wonderful vocabulary, its high-salaried players, who make enough during the summer months to enjoy a whole winter of obscurity and idleness, and to umpires, captains, managers, etc. All this goes to prove that times change, and that we are a progressive people. The youth of the last generation thought they enjoyed their simple games, but they didn't. The right way for people to play ball is to hire a few muscular chaps to play for them, and then bet on the result.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The selection of a May Queen in Waco, Tex., was attended with considerable strife and excitement. Miss Jones received 8,124 votes, and Miss Pace, the next highest candidate, 4,312. The ballots cost ten cents each, and everybody could cast as many as desired by paying proportionately. The gain to a public charity by this plan was $1,200. There were several incidental fights, growing out of heated advocacy of the rival aspirants.

—A convicted thief in New Mexico aroused the imitative in all by loud cries. He was found lying on the floor of his cell, professedly unable to move. He said that he had fallen and his back and injured his spine. During the ensuing month he pretended to be in constant and terrible pain; and on his being carried to Court for sentence, the sympathetic Judge imposed the lightest possible penalty. Afterward it was discovered that the thief had not been hurt at all.

—A parrot created a sensation in a baggage-car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the other day. The cage was thrown into a corner and set on a collin and was soon forgotten. As the conductor and other trainmen were passing through the car they heard a sepulchral voice issuing apparently from the coffin, crying, "Lemme out!" They were startled and frightened, and thought they had a sure case of a ghost, till polly was discovered whining for liberty.

—There is now on trial in our courts a man possessed of a good trade, and capable of earning a decent living in any city or town in the country. Under the influence of liquor, a few weeks since, he attempted to knife a man to him unknown, and he will now pay for a few glasses of vile whisky by spending more or less time in the Penitentiary. Thursday's evening train brought to Denver another less fortunate victim. He, too, had been imposed upon by whisky, and, while under its influence drove the look of a gun through the brain of an antagonist, the manner of which he died. Here are two men—a would-be murderer and a murderer—whose proper places in court would be "Drunk, Your Honor."—*Rocky Mountain News.*

—Bryant Foley, a young Watertown man, who was suffering from a broken leg, in some way got the impression that he had taken poison in the form of carbolic acid, used as a wash for his limb, and died of fright. He was apparently well at four p. m. Sunday, and at seven p. m. he was dead. He ate an orange on Saturday, and thought it tasted of the acid, which caused him to faint, but he was quieted in a little while. The physicians say in their report to the Coroner: "We find, from a thorough examination and careful investigation, that his death was caused by syncope or fainting that we carefully examined the stomach and found no traces of poison of any kind; the coats of the stomach and intestines free from inflammation; from the appearance of the heart, it was evident from the absence of blood in its walls and their collapsed condition, that he died of syncope or faintness; the condition of his limb warranted the belief that his leg would be returned to usefulness, as all of the parts surrounding the fracture were in a healthy condition, and reparation of the bone already commenced and favorably prospering." The jury reported that it could not ascertain the cause of death.—*Utica Herald.*

—GENERAL D. BILLY box killed thousands; but General A. Billy never hurt anybody.

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

—The following are taken from the agricultural columns of the *Iowa State Register:*

Excessive watering is bad for geraniums.

Turkey eggs begin to pip the 26th day after setting.

Fish is considered almost a specific against scrofulous diseases.

When preparing soil for house plants, bake it, to destroy the worms.

A good proverb for farmers is, "Do not put all your eggs in one basket."

Bear down hard on food crops, and raise all possible that will save buying or exchange.

Butter does not improve as cheese does by age, therefore the sooner it is sold the better.

Hard water becomes nearly soft by boiling. A piece of chalk will soften hard spring water.

A half-starved professional man or merchant is far less to be envied than a well-to-do farmer.

Nothing beautifies a house more than healthy house plants. To be healthy they must have proper care and attention.

Sulfas is a beautiful vine, invaluable for house or dress decoration, and should have a place among favorite house plants.

Fuschias prosper better by having charcoal in the bottom of the flower pot, and some rusty nails to supply the oxide of iron.

Cows pay in proportion as they are selected with care, fed with judgement, and their product of milk worked up with skill and nicety.

The sum is our sad dilemma: We are back to the time of our fathers in the price of what we have to sell, but in our expenses we are not.

Weeds are the farmers' most inveterate enemies. This season they will make an early and vigorous start. Resolve to let no weed escape.

There is no time on the farm now for visiting, lishing or idleness. Vigilance and energy are required to keep the weeds and grass in subjection in corn fields.

No matter how much self-denial it may take, we must cease expecting to live by our wits and get something for nothing—but we must get down to work.

There is no accidental wealth resulting from farming; the successful are the vigilant, and it often requires a little of intelligent industry to compass a competence.—*Hon. Jas. Wilson.*

Examination is said to reveal that many of the blinders worn by horses are so arranged that they strike the eyes of the animals with every step taken, causing blindness in many cases. A farmer who drifts into the year's work without any plan is like a General who starts out on a campaign without arrangements, or a lawyer going into court without preparation for his cases.

An exchange very truly says that nothing is gained by putting seed into the ground before it is warm enough to start the sprouts at once; but no farmer will lack for work to do while he is waiting for the ground to warm, since the ground ready is the main work of planting it is a small item.

Management of Chickens.

Chickens require neither food nor drink on the day on which they are hatched. Both are injurious, as they interfere with the natural digestion of the yelk, which is absorbed into the bowels at the period of hatching, and constitutes the first food. If grits, oatmeal and the like are spread before the hen on the twenty-first day, she is instructed to leave the nest, for then the chickens are unable to follow, and they feed weakly, frequently perish. If unfettered, the hen seldom leaves the nest on the twenty-first day, while on the twenty-second day the chickens will be found strong enough to follow her. The plan of cramming pepper-corns or grains of barley down the throats of newly-hatched chickens is exceedingly injudicious. The best food for these is sweet, coarse oatmeal, mixed into a crumbly paste with milk, and a certain proportion of custard made by beating together an egg with two tablespoonfuls of milk, and "setting" it in a gentle heat. Custard so made is called with acidity, and the chicken make rapid progress upon it. Such a preparation is far superior to the hardboiled egg so often employed, and which is not relished by the chicken. The young birds are also very fond of a little cold oatmeal porridge, milk is frequently used to mix the barley or oatmeal, but it should be remembered that it soon becomes sour in summer, and is decidedly injurious if employed in that state. No more food, therefore, should be mixed with milk than can be eaten in a few hours. Sopped bread is by no means desirable, since it does not appear to afford the necessary resistance to the natural grinding of the gizzard, and consequently the chickens soon become weakly and affected with diarrhea from its use. In order to satisfy the hunger of the hen, which is usually very great when she leaves the nest, it is quite desirable to give her as much grain as she can consume. Then, having satisfied her own appetite, and quenched her thirst, which at this time is considerable, she will brood over her unfledged young and keep them at rest, whilst they are digesting the yelk that has been absorbed just before hatching. After the first few days some whole grain, such as small tail wheat, or some barley, may be given to the young brood, and it will be found to be greatly relished, and doubtless affords a wholesome exercise for the extraordinary grinding power of the gizzard. Chickens should either have a constant supply of food, or be fed at very short intervals. The first food should be given at daybreak. With regard to animal food there is none equal to the natural supply of worms and insects obtained by the hen when she is at large; small worms or a shovelful of mold, containing an ants' nest, may be given, if chickens are in a confined situation, and will be found far superior to boiled egg, chopped meat, or any other artificial substitute. Cooping, which is frequently employed to prevent the wandering of hens wi'h chickens, is not desirable, and though in many cases it is unnecessary, yet not the less an evil.—*American Cultivator.*

Plant Cultivation.

In order to obtain good plants, especially those for the vegetable garden, it is absolutely essential to raise them from seed, for those offered for sale in the markets are grown for sale and are neither healthy nor robust. If, however, there are no facilities for seed propagation and the purchase of plants becomes unavoidable, the following instructions will be found valuable.

Select those that have short, robust stems, for a long or slender stem indicates that the plants have been rapidly forced, and a poor root, or were grown too close together. Which cause the sides and undergrowth have been excluded from the light and air, and the plant is, as it were, stretched their necks in their efforts to reach the light. If a plant has a small amount of root in proportion to the foliage, it is weakly from having been forced too quickly or under too great a heat. The more root, the stronger and the greater the growing capacity of the plant. If the leaves are of a yellow ensat, it may occur from an unhealthy condition of the soil, or probably, from having been but recently taken from the hotbed or forcing-house, from which they have come. Under the plant-bed too long, and, in some cases, from there being insects or grubs at the root. If the roots are very short, it shows that they have been carelessly taken from the beds and the rootlets have been broken off. A short or stubby root is also detrimental to the plant, while if the root is long and fibrous it is of little consequence if the foliage is small or yellow, providing that it has a deep-green, vigorous appearance.

The object of transplanting is to check the growth of the foliage and promote that of the root, and this is best done while the plants are young, so that, when they are finally planted out, there will be sufficient root to support a vigorous upper growth. As soon as the plants are well above the surface of the soil they should be thinned out; that is, the weaker ones should be removed, so that those left may have free access to the air and not be crowded. In thinning out, hand the weakest and strongest plants, keeping them as nearly as possible an equal distance apart and with a small space between the leaves of one plant and those of the next. As soon as the plants have six visible leaves they first transplanting (called the pricking out) should be performed. First the seed bed should be well watered, and an hour afterward the plants should be removed to another bed, prepared of rich, light soil. In removing the plants from the old bed it is of great consequence to preserve the rootlets, and to this end a three or four pronged fork should be employed, lifting the plants gently and handling them carefully, planting them separately to the leaves in the new bed, placing those three or four inches apart, and pressing the earth very lightly about them, and finally lightly sprinkling them with water. The bed in which they are transplanted should be prepared rather dry, and if out of doors just before a shower of rain is the best time. Plants that have been thus transplanted not only grow to greater perfection, but are more hardy and will stand a protracted drought much better.—*Scientific American.*

—Modern case of Roman father, etc: Officer Patrick Burns, of New York, ran in his own and only son, Dennis, for being drunk, saying that he would also complain against his offspring for stealing his mother's silver pitcher and pawning it so as to get to the spree. Dennis, the paternal heart relented, and the boy would have got off, but for the Justice, who held him in bail and the father as a witness.

A SUGGESTION of the beef-producing resources of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, is given in the casual remark of a London newspaper—that 50,000 ox-tongues constituted a part of the cargo brought by the steamer Mondego from the River Plata to Southampton, on the other day. The hides, it seems, also largely cross the Atlantic from the Rio de la Plata, while the chief part of the flesh is sold in Brazil.

"WHAT can you do on a farm?" inquired a farmer of a man who wanted work. "Do you know how to build a stone wall?" "Oh! yes. Any fool knows that. You just have to set one stone on another." "No, you don't!" thundered the farmer. "You have to set one stone on two. You can go."

THE torpedo committee of the Russian Government has accepted 1,000 barrels of Minnesota flour.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

AT this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the unsufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or protracted fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use for half a century and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to the directions. It is without doubt the greatest Liver Medicine in the world; in perfect success, being composed entirely compounded from pure roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substances. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded those medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Try it; one a bottle at once from your druggist, do not delay; give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result gained.

CAUTION!

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no powders or prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our unbroken wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by All Druggists.

BEFORE AND AFTER

ANTI-FAT

The GREAT REMEDY for

CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the fatty tissue, and reduces corpulency in a few weeks. It will not cause wrinkles, but will leave the skin firm and healthy. Taken in accordance with directions, it will not fail to reduce the weight from 10 to 20 pounds per week.

Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but one fruitful of others. Many who have been afflicted for thousands years ago, and what was true then is none the less true now.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50 per bottle. Address, ALLAN CHEMICAL CO., 112 Fulton St., New York.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,

Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Graefenberg Vegetable

PILLS

Have been acknowledged for over Thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINT, DISORDERS OF DIGESTION, BILLIOUSNESS, AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS. These PILLS act with great mildness and will restore health to those suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS.

Price 25c. per Box. Send for Almanac.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of Ancient and Modern times and the World's Progress of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the Nations of modern times, the Discovery of America, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the United States, the Rise and Progress of the American Republic, and the Late Civil War. Over 1,000 Pages, 1,000 Engravings, 64 Colored Maps. Price $3.50. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it will outsell all other books. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

MANY THINK

Those who do not call for DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and insist upon having it, when suffering from Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Colic, Constipation, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Chills and Fever, Nervousness, Blues, Piles, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Impure Blood, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Debility, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Heartburn, Flatulency, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Intermittent Fevers, Periodical Headache, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Impurities of the Blood, Female Complaints, Hysterics, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dysuria, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Tumors, Cancers

Horses.—J. A. Cameron is doing farming in three of well bred horses, and in a very modest manner is bringing them into good subjection. Mr. Cameron has about 20 animals of mixed running and blooded stock which he is in continues of selling, and offers them at low rates. He allows time to those who desire it. Mr. Cameron is a thorough horseman, and every horse is thoroughly broken before leaving his barn.

Ladies linen and gents cloth cuts at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending June 7 1878.

E S to Wm Herrin, 32 acres in Eveline.

Wm Herrin et al wife to E W Fuller 72 acres in Evangeline—$150.

Henry C L ons and wife to E B Howard, 40 acres in Marion—$100.

Geo H Beardsley and wife to Mrs L H Powers, 3 lots in the village of Boyne—$80.

State of Michigan to Samuel L Hilfe gas, 80 acres in Eveline.

State of Michigan to Mona Cooper, 80 acres in Boyne.

Wm C Newman and wife to Wesley J Bradley, lot in Newman's Addition to the Village of Charlevoix—$25.

U S to Clark A. Hull, 80 acres in Evangeline.

Albert V. Markham to Leonard W Hull, 40 acres in Melrose—$100.

Literty H Powers to Riteherd Gallmer, two lots in Boyne Falls—$60.

John Chadwick and wife to David Wallis 40 acres in South Arm—$300.

Black gros grain and brown gros grain trimming silks also a handsome stock of Black silk fringes.

Fox, Rose & Butters.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a copy of the Emmet County *Independent*, just started at Little Traverse by C. D. Hampton, in the interest of the National Greenback party. It is typographically all that could be desired, and is edited by a man of ability. But we will be frank and say that we do not wish it success so long as it sails under the flag that it has flung to the breeze. We regard its politics financial faith as a fallacy, and a doctrine that would anchor the ship of state to the shifting sands of financial error and dishonesty. Outside of three reasons, no man better deserves success than brother Hampton, and we hope ere long he will discover his error and come out upon the side of an honest money system. But, after all, we shall not feel very foul if the *Independent* does pretty well; so here's our paw.

A good assortment of dry goods very cheap at See & Washburn's.

THUNDER THE THING.—Charlevoix has the reputation of being a beautiful village, and that reputation is justly deserved. One of the most prominent features of the beauty of Charlevoix is the existence of the beautiful groves which are allowed to remain throughout the village, and the fine large trees which stand in our streets at various points. The Township authorities have wisely set an example by providing for the protection of these trees, and we hope every property owner in the village will follow it. Preserve the trees. Trim them up; train their foliage, set out new ones, and take care of them. In future years our children will long have cause for providing them with the cool shade of the beautiful trees, and the stately trunks of the thrifty beach and maple, will stand as monuments of our wisdom

Grass bird cut indigo soap at See & Washburn's.

Good dryed peaches 10lbs. for one dollar at See & Washburn's.

The cry of fire the other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the hind end of a wagon and had on cardinal red stock ings.

Smith's saleratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and expansion enough for the whole greenback party. Be careful and use only 3 4 as much as you would use of any other brand.

The most Fashionable dress goods in market to-day is grasshocker. We have it in two colors, brown and white and blue and white. Fox, Rose & Butters.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf CHARLEVOIX, June 8, 1878. WILL SEE.

An Undeniable Truth.

You all strive to suffer, and feel bad a large some, unsolicited by the to this essential Word, it is not by your own fault and there is only one reason for your some unreasonable prejudice and suspicions, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon allow you that even a Simple Remedy will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, irritable conditions, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. In fact one trial every dose in the Worlds Continental and you a Druggist list will find you out of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three sizes will answer you.

Wm Herrin et al wife to E W Fuller 72 acres in Evangeline—$150.

Henry C L ons and wife to E B Howard, 40 acres in Marion—$100.

Geo H Beardsley and wife to Mrs L H Powers, 3 lots in the village of Boyne—$80.

State of Michigan to Samuel L Hilfe gas, 80 acres in Eveline.

State of Michigan to Mona Cooper, 80 acres in Boyne.

Wm C Newman and wife to Wesley J Bradley, lot in Newman's Addition to the Village of Charlevoix—$25.

U S to Clark A. Hull, 80 acres in Evangeline.

Albert V. Markham to Leonard W Hull, 40 acres in Melrose—$100.

Literty H Powers to Riteherd Gallmer, two lots in Boyne Falls—$60.

John Chadwick and wife to David Wallis 40 acres in South Arm—$300.

Black gros grain and brown gros grain trimming silks also a handsome stock of Black silk fringes.

Fox, Rose & Butters.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a copy of the Emmet County *Independent*, just started at Little Traverse by C. D. Hampton, in the interest of the National Greenback party. It is typographically all that could be desired, and is edited by a man of ability. But we will be frank and say that we do not wish it success so long as it sails under the flag that it has flung to the breeze. We regard its politics financial faith as a fallacy, and a doctrine that would anchor the ship of state to the shifting sands of financial error and dishonesty. Outside of three reasons, no man better deserves success than brother Hampton, and we hope ere long he will discover his error and come out upon the side of an honest money system. But, after all, we shall not feel very foul if the *Independent* does pretty well; so here's our paw.

A good assortment of dry goods very cheap at See & Washburn's.

THUNDER THE THING.—Charlevoix has the reputation of being a beautiful village, and that reputation is justly deserved. One of the most prominent features of the beauty of Charlevoix is the existence of the beautiful groves which are allowed to remain throughout the village, and the fine large trees which stand in our streets at various points. The Township authorities have wisely set an example by providing for the protection of these trees, and we hope every property owner in the village will follow it. Preserve the trees. Trim them up; train their foliage, set out new ones, and take care of them. In future years our children will long have cause for providing them with the cool shade of the beautiful trees, and the stately trunks of the thrifty beach and maple, will stand as monuments of our wisdom

Grass bird cut indigo soap at See & Washburn's.

Good dryed peaches 10lbs. for one dollar at See & Washburn's.

The cry of fire the other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the hind end of a wagon and had on cardinal red stock ings.

Smith's saleratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and expansion enough for the whole greenback party. Be careful and use only 3 4 as much as you would use of any other brand.

The most Fashionable dress goods in market to-day is grasshocker. We have it in two colors, brown and white and blue and white. Fox, Rose & Butters.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf CHARLEVOIX, June 8, 1878. WILL SEE.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ogasawasse our guardian.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogasawasse, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section number twenty (20) in Township thirty four (34) North of range eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAWBAY
Guardian.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 14—28
July 5—19	July 12—
August 2—16—30	August 9—23
September 13—27	September —6
October 11—25	October 18—Nov. 1—15

Round up stopping at Charlevoix, Traverse City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down number 2 Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 7—
July 12—26	July 4—18
August—9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The fine Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. H. RUSSELL.

Will take regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix, inward down every Friday afternoon; leaves up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jared L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Bentley, praying for the specific performance of a certain contract, Therefore it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (4 Tra Copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against James H. Pool, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4150, dated July 7 1874, upon the ne ¼ of sec. section 4, Township 31 North, R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day to Aug. 1878, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANSON, Receiver.

An Undeniable Truth.

You all strive to suffer, and feel bad a large some, unsolicited by the to this essential Word, it is not by your own fault and there is only one reason for your some unreasonable prejudice and suspicions, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon allow you that even a Simple Remedy will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, irritable conditions, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. In fact one trial every dose in the Worlds Continental and you a Druggist list will find you out of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three sizes will answer you.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the estate of Angus McWaun deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Angus McWaun, praying for the appointment of said Commissioner, and that he may be authorized to make and execute a deed of conveyance of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (4 Tra copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

Notice is hereby given that the following described moneys due on Delinquent Personal Taxes in Charlevoix County, assessed in the name of the persons whose names are hereunto affixed, which said taxes remain unpaid on the first day of March, A. D. 1878, and which have been returned to the Treasurer of said County for collection, with his warrant thereto annexed, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1878, at the office of said Treasurer, in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 1st day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Dated, May 8, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Angus McWaun deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Angus McWaun, praying for the appointment of said Commissioner, and that he may be authorized to make and execute a deed of conveyance of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (4 Tra copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing May 1, 1878

Bolton—J. A. Cameron is doing a thriving business at the Texas corner, and in a very masterly manner turning them into quiet subjection. Mr. Cameron has about 40 animals on record measuring and bloodhead stock which he is desirous of selling, and offers them at bargains. He allows time to those who desire it. Mr. Cameron is a thorough businessman, and every honest dealings through Indian lobby, leaving his hide's.

Ladies' linen and grass cloth suits at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REAL ESTATE transfers for the week ending June 7, 1878:

U. S. to Wm. Barwin, 72 acres in Evangeline.

Wm. Barwin and wife to E. W. Fuller, 72 acres in Evangeline—$150.

David C. Lynch and wife to F. B. Howard, 40 acres in Marion—$100.

Isaac E. Bearsley and wife to Mrs. L. H. Powers, 2 lots in the village of Boyne—$80.

State of Michigan to Samuel L. Hillgas, 80 acres in Eveline.

State of Michigan to Mona Cooper, 80 acres in Boyne.

Wm. C. Newman and wife to Wesley J. Bradley, lot in Newman's Addition to the Village of Charlevoix—$25.

U. S. to Clark A. Hall, 80 acres in Evangeline.

Albert V. Markham to Leonard W. Hall, 40 acres in Melrose—$400.

Leonard H. Powers to Elizabeth Gallaher, two lots in Boyne Falls—$50.

Isaac Chadwick and wife to David Wilkie, 40 acres in South Arm—$300.

Black grey grain and brown grey grain trimming silks, also a handsome stock of Black silk fringes.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a copy of the Emmet County *Independent*, just started at Little Traverse by C. D. Hampson, in the interest of the National Greenback party. It is typographically all that could be desired, and is edited by a man of ability. But we will be frank and say that we do not wish it success so long as it sails under the flag that it has flung to the breeze. We regard its politico-financial faith as a fallacy, and a doctrine that would anchor the ship of state to the shifting sands of financial error and discredit. Outside of these reasons, no man better deserves success than brother Hampton, and we hope ere long he will discover his error and come out upon the side of an honest money system. But, after all, we should not feel very bad if the *Independent* does prove a failure, as here's our pew.

A good assortment of clay pipes very cheap at Sec & Washburn's

PRESERVE THE TREES.—Charlevoix has the reputation of being a beautiful village, and that reputation is justly deserved. One of the most prominent features of the beauty of Charlevoix is the existence of the beautiful groves which are allowed to remain throughout the village, and the fine large trees which stand in our streets at various points. The Township authorities have wisely set an example by providing for the protection of these trees, and we hope every property owner in the village will follow it. Preserve the trees. Trim them up, train their foliage, set out new ones, and take care of them. In future years our children will bless their parents for providing them with the cool shade of the beautiful trees, and the stately trunks of the lofty beech and maple will stand as monuments of our wisdom.

Grass brothers indigo soap at Sec & Washburn's

Gen. I dryer peaches 15cts. for one dollar at Sec & Washburn's.

The cry of fire the other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the hind end of a wagon and had an ordinary red stocking.

Smith's saleratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and expansion enough for the whole greenback party. Be careful and use only 3 4 as much as you would use of any other brand.

The most fashionable dress goods in market is striped seersucker. We have it in two colors, brown and white and blue and white. FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near coal landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

An Undeniable Truth.

You cannot be suffering, reader, you have a miserable, constipated, sick, or thoroughly wired, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—you are unacquainted with Hop Bitters, which has defied thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense requesting will soon show you that Gentle August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, belated restlessness, disorders of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits &c. Remember every bottle sold on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of Jean Ogan, Lunatic.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of Jean Ogan, by said Lunatic, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-four (24) township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LEWIS MICK-SAWBAY, Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo
June 2—2d	June 4—4th
July 2—2d	July 4—4th
August 1—1st—30	August 3—3d
September 1—27	September 1—27
October 31—29	October 31—29

Connecting stopping at Charlevoix, Beaver Island, Mackinaw, Detroit, St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Boats down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Ignace, Mackinaw, Bannon City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 12—28	June 4—28
July 12—28	July 4—28
August 12—28	August 4—12—28
September 1—28	September 1—28
October 14—28	October 16—28

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other line.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. L. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives early Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court, for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Jared L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Heeley, praying for the specific performance of a certain contract. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878.

A Complaint having been entered at this office by Mathew Scott against Lewis H. Frost, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6166, dated July 5, 1877, upon the SE¼ of sec. section 4, Township 33 North, R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Aug., 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.

PERRY HANSCOM, Receiver.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Notice is hereby given that upon order of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 3d day of May A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to creditors, wherein and within the county of Antrim, Michigan, to present and prove their claims against the estate of Peter Bonsteel, late of Antrim, deceased, and that said county and State be and hereby are appointed the place for the reception, hearing and examination of such claims, and that on the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be assigned by said county Judge at the office in Charlevoix, in said county, on Tuesday, the 6th day

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was reported in the Senate, on the 28th, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, providing for the payment of the award made by the Fishery Commission at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington; also a concurrent resolution expressing the views of the commissioners embraced in the report of the committee on the subject. Passed bill to refund the internal revenue taxes illegally collected. Resolution was taken up and debated. Bills were passed to fix the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State at $5,000 per annum; to provide for the transfer of the custody of the Indians to the War Department—3d to 1th; fixing the number of cavalry regiments at eight, and of infantry at eighteen, and prohibiting enlistments; providing for the punishment of any part of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, under the pretext of for the purpose of executing the law, except when such purpose or may be expressly authorized by act of Congress; to fix the contingent expenses of the Senate; to provide for the survey of the Northern and Northwestern boundary of the United States. Bill to provide for the transfer of the custody of the Indians to the War Department—3d to 1th; fixing the number of cavalry regiments at eight, and of infantry at eighteen, and prohibiting enlistments; providing for the punishment of any part of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, under the pretext of for the purpose of executing the law, except when such purpose or may be expressly authorized by act of Congress; to fix the contingent expenses of the Senate; to provide for the survey of the Northern and Northwestern boundary of the United States. A bill was introduced and referred to provide for the better retirement of legal officers. Report was taken up and passed. It is for the Army Appropriation bill has passed in the House. After being amended so as to provide for the transfer of the control

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 14, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

After a loud and somewhat inglorious existence of six months, Stewart's mammoth Women's Hotel is no more. The place had been losing $200 a day from its commencement, beside the interest on nearly $4,000,000 and it has been thought time to stop such an ear ailing leak in Stewart's estate. Of course the failure of such a gigantic experiment would have been in itself an occurrence of considerable importance but even that by itself would never have raised such a breeze as has followed thitherto for Judge Hilton, the Mephistopheles of the Stewart property, as he is sometimes regarded, gave out in closing the establishment that he had to do it because women wouldn't live where men could n't come. That settled it. The restrictions and high prices of the hotel while in operation had rendered the Judge quite unpopular, and now arose a shriek from the sisterhood, some echo of which must, I think, already reached your readers' ears. The fair sex, or that section thereof to whom this enterprise particularly appealed, rose up as one woman and indignantly repelled this base accusation. *They* want the society of men! *They* care anything about silk hats and mustaches! The idea of insinuating such a thing! They must vindicate their freedom from such a weakness or die in the attempt. So they issued a call for a mass meeting, and packed the big hall of Cooper Union to suffocation. They made speeches and sang songs and resolutions and poetry, and called the Hiltonians millionaire all the names in the dictionary, and finally circulated for signatures, a pledge not to buy a dollar's worth of dry goods of such a monster within the next five years. Then they stopped and panted for breath fully expecting, I suppose, that Judge Hilton would pull up stakes and fly the country by next train.

Instead of this, he has gone hurriedly to work made some alterations in the big building, put up in such masculine conveniences as a bar, billiard room, barber shop, &c., and rechristening the place the "Park Avenue Hotel" will shortly open it to the public as a commercial hotel. Time will now tell how wise a move has been made in this change. It certainly cannot be worse pecuniarily than the first months have been.

It would seem as though this experiment settled the question of cheap exclusive hotel accommodations for working women. The friends of the idea however claim the contrary. They claim that Judge Hilton has always been opposed to the scheme and has done all he could under the circumstances to ensure its failure. While this is probably not true it can hardly be doubted that had he given it his hearty support it would not have so entirely "fizzled" as in this instance.

After half a dozen false starts and postponements, the new elevated road —or "yellow-eared road" as the punsters call it on account of the color which the iron work has been painted—was opened for travel on Wednesday the 5th and has since been doing the rushing business which public curiosity and convenience had foreordained for it. On this day too the name of the route was changed from the "Gilbert" to the "Metropolitan." The first train was a special one carrying the president of the company, Geo. M. Pullman of sleeping car fame, up and down the line. Later in the day Mr. Pullman sailed for Europe. Late in the afternoon the road had its initial accident resulting from a misplaced switch. An engine was thrown from the rails but remained on the ties and no material injury was done. The next day another casualty was reported, a train running into a team who was carelessly standing on the track, and throwing him to the pavement twenty feet below. It is to be hoped that they are not going to keep up this average of accidents, one a day, and indeed it is probable that they will exercise so much extra care in future that there is really little danger of a repetition of even these slight mishaps.

The cars on the new route are roomy and elegant within, and of very graceful and finished external appearance. The engines or "dummies" are made to resemble a small car and are all painted a light yellowish green color. The trains are nearly noiseless, and run at a high rate of speed, thirty miles an hour having been several times attained. During most of the day the line is ten cents, but on what are called "commissioners trains," which are run for the benefit of the working class during two morning and two evening hours, the rate is only five cents. The elevated system is proving a magnificent public convenience and success, and when the East side routes are opened there will have to be an end of all these "rapid transit" jokes which for years have been cracked all over the country at New York's expense.

I am afraid that Mr. James Gordon Bennett has an undue love for personal as well as journalistic sensations. One might think that his duel with Fred May had received public attention enough to suit even him; but it seems not. He is now out in a long card (cabled over from Paris) reviving the subject, defending his course and his courage, and hinting at mysterious revelations that ought to settle concerning the affair. If he is not careful the astonishing outdoor city poetry of Africa and the North Pole will find himself and his personal doings as much of a public nuisance as the Reader-Tilton affair.

The annual parade of the New York police force took place this week, and was really a good deal of a display. They turned out 1,900 strong, and in drill, uniform and general appearance were above the average of many a crack regiment. This annual parade is not only an interesting sight to the public but I think a very healthy spectacle to present occasionally before the eyes of the thousands of roughs, burglars and communists that infest the city. Such a body as this would make short work of any ordinary riot.

Apropos of the recent atrocious attempt to murder Emperor William of Germany, it may be interesting to know something of the frequency of attempts at regicide. Within thirty years, the number of such attempts, successful and unsuccessful, has been twenty-eight including the assassination of President Lincoln. In one case, that of Napoleon III, the attacks on his life were no less than five in number, not with standing which he died peacefully in his bed after all.

Local summer travel is fairly under way for the season. The mound will be as always a favorite highway for but weather journeying especially as the Fall River line has those two matchless steamers, the Bristol and Providence running regularly again, from their renovation in better quarters. The Fall River is the route to the East.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crozier.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

—

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionary, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

BY THE

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and basket wood, and are covered with best quality

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Pine raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. BUCHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stock of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article found at the extensive stocks of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E. S. BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of tea ever in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS, &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 46,1-24

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1250 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $4 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. RALCH, Ironwood, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

has been refitted, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tagged from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are many myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved from & from.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Successors of London, England),

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Origin of Obeisances.

Speaking of a party of Shoshones surprised by them, Lewis and Clarke say: "The other two, an elderly woman and a little girl, seeing we were too near for them to escape, sat on the ground, and, holding down their heads seemed as if resuscitated to the death which they supposed awaited them. The same habit of holding down the head and inviting the enemy to strike when all chance of escape is gone, is preserved in Egypt to this day." Here we are shown an effort to propitiate by absolute submission; and from acts so prompted originate obeisances.

When, at the outset, in illustration of the truth that ceremony precedes not only social evolution but even human evolution, I named the behavior of a small dog which throws itself on its back in presence of an alarming great dog, probably many readers thought I was putting on this behavior a somewhat forced construction. They would not have thought so had they known that a parallel mode of behavior occurs among human beings. Describing the Rateka salutation, Livingstone says: "They throw themselves on their backs on the ground, and, rolling from side to side, slap the outside of their thighs as expressions of thankfulness and welcome." Neither or not consciously adopted for this reason, the assumption of this attitude, which implies, "You need not subdue me, I am subdued already," has the same means of obtaining safety. Resistance generates antagonism and arouses the destructive instincts. The stronger animal or the stronger man becomes less dangerous when the weaker animal or man passively succumbs; because nothing occurs to excite the passion for victory. Hence, then, the natural genesis of this obeisance by prostration on the back, which, perhaps, more than any other position, makes self-defense impracticable. I say perhaps, because another attitude may be instanced in which the helpless, which more elaborately displays complete submission. "At Tonga Tabu . . . the common people show their great . . . respect by prostrating themselves before him, and by putting his feet on their necks." The like occurs in Africa. Laird says the messengers from the King of Fundah "each lent down and put my foot on their heads, and threw dust over themselves." And among ancient historic peoples this position, originated by defeat in battle, became the position assumed in acknowledgment of submission. —*Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Before His Honor of the Detroit Police Court.

THE LONG AGO.

Beverly Smith walked out of cell No. 6 with the greatest promptness, and as he ranged up before the desk and smiled, he said:

"Well, this is indeed a surprise! Why, I hadn't the remotest idea of finding you here! Shake, old fellow!"

His Honor wouldn't.

"You remember your old schoolmate, Bev Smith?" inquired the prisoner. "Don't you remember how we used to steal melons together—how we both went over the mill-dam in an old boat—how we read novels under the side of haystacks?"

A strange light crept into His Honor's eyes as he replied:

"Ah! I remember you now! So you are Bev Smith?"

"I am—I am. I thought you'd remember me. I'm awful glad to see you, Judge. Are you well?"

"Quite well, thank you."

An awkward silence followed. Mr. Smith heard the boys chuckling, and he at length said:

"Glad to hear it—yes—yes. I should like to call on you and talk o'er old times."

"Beverly Smith!" said the Court, in a voice resembling the distant explosion of a coal cart, "you are now about to call on the Superintendent of the House of Correction, there to remain for ninety long days."

"What! Sentence an old companion?"

"All the same, Beverly—all the same. The friends of my childhood are few in number. They are falling down stairs, being drowned, blown up and run over, and I'm going to put you where you will be safe from accident."

"Don't, Judge!"

"But I will! I prize you, Beverly. When night comes I want to know that you are in out of the wet, and when morning dawns I want to feel safe that you are safe from the clutch of ice wagons. The sentence is recorded."

"Judge, I—I—don't think I ever knew you!" stammered Beverly, but there was a light in the window for him.

BIG FOOD THEORY.

Frank Longstreet went into a saloon on Gratiot avenue, picked up a twenty-five-pound chunk of ice, and was walking away when arrested. He had a sulky, obstinate look on his face as he was brought before the bar, and he looked up at the clock and growled:

"I'm in a hurry to get away from here!"

"One great cause of the increased ratio of mortality in this country," slowly replied His Honor, as he leaned back and felt for another lie, "is haste and impatience. You have twenty-four hours in a day, and seven days in a week, Mr. Longstreet, and there's no need of haste in your case. Be calm, prisoner."

"I won't keep still—I won't be calm!" exclaimed the man.

"Oh, yes, you will. I've been looking you over, and I know you will. What made you take that ice?"

"It was mine as much as his—that's why."

"Explain yourself."

"Didn't Nature make water, your Honor."

"She did."

"And is ice anything but frozen water?"

"It is not."

"Well, but water called man's free beverage?"

"It is, Mr. Longstreet; your theory is perfectly correct. You burn wood in your house; Nature made wood. The forests were here before we were, therefore anyone can drive up and cart off your woodpile. If your theory is a good one so is mine."

The man scrutched his ear, pondered deeply, and taking three dollars from his vest pocket he placed the money on the desk and whispered: "Call it squared. I'm a consarned fool and you are——"

If he meant "ditto" he didn't say so.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Snake Den in Kansas.

Being in Concordia last Sunday, and having had my curiosity aroused several times during the last two years by what appeared to be extravagant reports of a den of snakes at some place south of Concordia, I availed myself of an invitation to substantiate the story. The first thing that attracted our attention after hitching our horses was the almost unbearable stench which invaded our nostrils, and which we soon found was caused by two enormous pyramids of dead snakes. Such a sight as met our gaze was the first of this kind in our experience, and was one that we can hardly expect to repeat. Snakes from fifteen inches to three and a half feet lay there coiled, straight, interwined, massed and matted together, a huge pile of dead and decaying snake flesh. Not all were dead, for here and there among the pile might be seen some slightly moving and quivering, showing that they were among those which had been consigned to the increasing pile that day.

The den itself is in a high rocky knoll or bluff. The knoll is a magnesian limestone formation of a very loose porous character. About fifteen or twenty cubic yards of earth and rock had been excavated, and on each side of this hole near the bottom was a ledge of rocks beneath which an excavation appears to have been made either naturally or by some wild animal forming a narrow cage which may penetrate into the inmost recesses of this mound. In this excavation were several young men, one of whom especially attracted our attention as, with a pair of heavy buckskin gloves, he would incessantly be upon the watch, and now and then, reaching into the cavern as far as he could reach or get his body in, he would pull therefrom with his hands a large snake. Hundreds must have been killed in this way as we were certainly too many while we were there to keep any accurate count, and being not a very warm day it was not a good day for snakes either. The den was discovered two years ago by a boy who called a Mr. Graves to the spot. He says that the ground was literally alive with them, and that he succeeded in killing three hundred in about half an hour. He said that to his knowledge almost 5,000 had already been killed at that spot; and it was proposed on Sunday next to call the neighbors together for several miles around and have a "snake bee" and a general extermination day, for which they would come prepared with materials and tools to insure success by exsanvitiae if necessary.

I will only add that the snakes appear to be of the racer species, not, however, the species of blue racer so common to Illinois, and not of a venomous nature. However, they show some fight when they get warmed up, and strike at an approaching object promiscuously.—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

Type-Setting in Japan.

The advantages of alphabetic writing are nowhere more conspicuously shown than in a large printing office. The compositor stands within easy reach of every character he may have need of, and a boy can learn the position of each in the case in a few hours. It is quite another matter where each word has a distinct character, as in China and Japan. A correspondent describing the office of a Japanese paper says that a full font of Japanese type comprises 50,000 characters, of which 3,000 are in constant use, and for 2,000 more there are frequent calls. The type is disposed about the compositing room on racks, like those in a reading room, and the compositors wander up and down the aisles setting type and taking exercise at once. With so many characters it is no wonder that Japanese proof readers have to be men of intelligence and high scholarship.

The impossibility of telegraphing single-character words has kept this great instrument of civilization in foreign hands, and made it practically useless for the natives of China and Japan. To those the telephone is an especial blessing, which they are not slow to appreciate.—*Scientific American.*

"I SHOULDN'T think there would be such a word as 'breakfast,'" remarked a young Bagnist to his mother, the other morning. "Why not, dear?" asked she. "Because, ma," replied the boy, "it isn't natural; things never break fast—they break loose."

The Mound-Builders.

The announcement that a rare bird, one of the curious Mound-Builders (*Megapodius Pritchardii*) is on exhibition for a short time at the Central Park Menagerie, New York, furnishes the occasion for laying before our readers a few facts connected with its history. The Megapodius is a small family of birds included in the order Gallinæ, and are found only in Australia, New Guinea and the islands in adjacent waters, extending as far as the Philippines and Northwest Borneo. While Mr. Wallace was studying the fauna of the Malay Archipelago, he first met with one of the species (*Megapodius Gouldii*), on the island of Lombeah. In alluding to the family, he states that "They are all characterized by very large feet, and long, curved claws, and most of the species * * * rake and scratch together all kinds of rubbish, dead leaves, sticks, stones, earth, rotten wood, etc., till they form a large mound, often six feet high, and twelve feet across, in the middle of which they bury their eggs. The natives can tell by the condition of these mounds whether they contain eggs or not; and they rob them whenever they can, as the brick-red eggs (as large as those of a swan) are considered a great delicacy. A number of birds are said to join in making these mounds, and by their eggs together, so that sometimes forty or fifty may be found. The mounds are to be met with here and there in dense thickets, and are great puzzles to strangers, who cannot understand who can possibly have heaped together cartloads of rubbish in such out-of-the-way places; and, when they inquire of the natives, they are but little the wiser, for it almost always appears to them the wildest romance to be told that it is all done by birds. The species found in Lombeah is about the size of a small hen, and entirely of dark olive and brown tints. It is a miscellaneous feeder, devouring fallen fruits, earthworms, snails and, sometimes, even the flesh is white and well-flavored when properly cooked."

The Megapodii are abundant in the Moluccas Islands, and most of the species visit the scrubby jungles along the seashore, where the soil is sandy, and there collect a wonderful supply of the sticks, sea-weeds, leaves, etc., of which they build their nests or mounds. Mr. Wallace became well acquainted with the habits of the birds during his stay in the Moluccas, and added to his first account of them some fresh observations. He found that their mounds were often from six to eight feet high, and from twenty to thirty feet in diameter. The eggs are enabled to build these mounds, he remarks, "with comparative ease, by means of their large feet, with which they can grasp and throw backward a quantity of material at each stroke. In this mound, at a depth of two or three feet, the eggs are deposited, and are hatched by the gentle heat produced by the fermentation of the vegetable matter of the mound."

Mr. Wallace once or twice came upon the birds while they were building their mound, and says: "They run a few steps backward, grasping a quantity of loose material in one foot, and throw it a long way behind them. When once properly buried, the eggs seem to be no more cared for—the young birds working their way up through the heap of rubbish, and running off at once into the forest. They come out of the egg covered with thick, downy feathers, and have no tail, although the wings are fully developed."

Mr. Wallace was himself the discoverer of new species, named in his honor *M. Wallacei*. It inhabits the islands of Gilolo, Ternate and Bouru, and is said by him to be the handsomest bird of the genus, being richly banded with reddish-brown on the back and wings. It also differs from the other species in its habits—dwelling in the forests of the interior, and coming to the seabeach to deposit its eggs. Instead of making a mound, the *M. Wallacei* burrows into the sand to the depth of about three feet obliquely downward, and deposits its eggs at the bottom. It then busily comes up to the mouth of the hole, and is said by the natives to obliterate and disguise its own footmarks leading to and from the hole, by making many other tracks and scratches in the neighborhood. It lays its eggs only at night; and at Bouru a bird was caught early one morning as it was coming out of its hole, in which several eggs were found. All these birds seem to be semi-nocturnal, for their loud, wailing cries may be constantly heard late into the night and long before daybreak in the morning. The eggs are all of a rusty-red color, and very large for the size of the bird, being generally three or three and a quarter inches long by two or two and a quarter wide."

The species of Mound-Builder which is now at the Central Park, New York, is of a blackish-brown color, with the upper part of the neck a vermilion-red, and its length from bill to end of tail is about fourteen inches. In *Harper's Forest and Stream* that this *M. Pritchardii* digs a hollow in the ground, be tween one and two feet in depth, and there lays about forty eggs, in the months of September and October. The observations of Mr. Mottley, who has visited the haunts of this bird, regarding the period of incubation, are as follows: "Some eggs that had been buried in the sand for six weeks were found to contain merely the embryo of a chick, as much advanced as a hen's egg hatched four days." Mr. Mottley buried some eggs that had been brought to him, in the sand to the depth of about three feet, and in three weeks' time a young bird emerged, shook itself free of sand and ran away so fast that it was caught with difficulty. From the first it provided for itself, scratching up the earth like an old bird. In describing the Megapodius, Mr. Gill graphically remarks that "It reminds one of a hen that has lost her tail."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Most Useful Animal.

It would seem to be about time for that class of theorists who proclaim that "the horse is the most useful of all animals, and also the most intelligent," to look into the merits of the statement somewhat. The quotation is neither new nor original. On the contrary, it is very old, so old that it is worn threadbare. The fact is, the horse is neither the most useful nor the most intelligent animal. Horned cattle far surpass horses in usefulness, and the elephant is the superior of the horse in intelligence. With the intelligent sagacity—chief of the statement, however, we do not now propose to deal. Let us see how horses, as a class, compare with cattle in point of utility.

Suppose one or the other race were destroyed. If the horse, then the ox would have to take his place as a draught animal, and it would be found to be no mean one. It is true our roads would not be filled with fast trotting horses, driving just about half

CLIFFORD HAS AN INDIAN FRIEND.—Our readers will be interested in hearing from their old friend Captain Clifford, who is at his post out West, guarding the frontier. The Rocky Mountain *Husbandman* gives the particulars of a raid made by a party of Indians upon the country adjacent to Camp Baker, and of its repulse by a squad of soldiers under Capt. Clifford. The fight was short but fierce; two Indians were killed, and Capt. Clifford was grazed by two bullets. The dispatch says: "As Messenger Spaulding came in he met Capt. Clifford's horse, with saddle and bridle, going toward the post, and fears are entertained lest the brave officer has fallen. A man at Watson's who saw Clifford's horse pass said it was wounded. The firing was heard at Watson's. Clifford's party numbered only six soldiers and four citizens. Nine Indians were seen; the entire number is not known." A later dispatch announces Clifford's safety, and closes as follows: "Thus the bravery and energy of Capt Clifford and his followers defeated the plans of the Indians, sent one or more to the happy hunting grounds, and caused the others to flee the country." Capt. Clifford, in a letter to his brother here, states that one bullet grazed his lips, and another passed so close to his eyes as to make the tears come, "probably," the Captain adds, humorously, "for my past misdeeds." In a letter to the editor of this paper the Captain expresses the belief that they will have more sharp fighting, soon, and promises to write us the particulars.

THE BRIDGE.—Below this paper receives all its readers the new iron bridge across Pine River at this place will be completed, and in use. The bridge and pier rests upon fifty lines wood piles, driven closely, and cut off two feet below low water mark. The pier upon which the turn-table rests consists of a central sectional tube of boiler iron, sixteen feet in hight, and four feet in diameter, surrounded by ten smaller tubes of the same material. These are filled with concrete and capped, and are braced in the strongest manner. Upon this rest the turn-table, which is a masterpiece of strength and easy movement. The bridge proper is constructed principally of wrought iron truss work, substantially riveted, and strongly braced. At the center, on either side, rise wrought iron posts to a height of twenty feet, and from the top of these to each extreme corner of the bridge are two rods, each 2 inches in diameter. The extreme length of the bridge is 127 feet, and the width of the road way 16 feet. On either side outside the truss work are side walks three feet wide, with a railing three feet high. The bridge has a capacity of sustaining twenty tons. A small boy will be able to swing it with the greatest ease. The Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, Ohio, are the builders, and their work has been well done. Their reputation is richly deserved if their manner of doing work elsewhere is the same as has characterized their operations here.

At the State Band Tournament in Lansing last week, Gardner's Flint city band won the first prize: Central City Band, of Jackson, second prize; Peninsular Commandery Band, of Kalamazoo, 3d prize; Evart Cornet Band, of Evart, 4th prize; Union Cornet Band, of Ionia, 5th prize. Louis Ross, leader of the Central City Band, of Jackson, won the first prize in the cornet solo contest, and Miss Anna T. Berger, of the Berger Ball Ringer troupe, the second prize.

The New York *Tribune* asks a pertinent question: "Was the Democratic party sincere when it promised to leave this question to the Electoral Commission? Or was it only lying to gain time? Send this question to the Commission,' the resolutionists seem to have said; 'if it decides for us, all right; if it decides against us, we will refuse to pay.' That is the conduct of bullies and swindlers."

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. June 7, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. G. Niles against Geo. W. Hill, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No 2393, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon s. 1 of sec. section 32, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

RESTAURANT.

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, fruit, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Tf WILL SEE.
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, nonsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss.
In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaslayaw-no-qua, minor.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogas-bay-no-qua, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-one (21) in township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.
LOUIS MICK-SAW-BAY,
Guardian.
Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY
CAPT JAMES GIBSON

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 12—25
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September ——19
October 11—26	October 5—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Petoskey, Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;
CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 15—29	June 8—22
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 8—23	August 1—15—29
September 5—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper
Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,
CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Jared L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Bradley praying for the appointment of a certain contract; Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (15y.)

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.
Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3233, 3235 and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure said place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a receipt denoting the payment of said special tax for the special year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3242, thereof Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.
Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.
Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore reported as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.
R. F. PAIRTHORP,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
ne of nw	21	34 N	5 W
se of sw	21	34 N	5 W
s of nw	21	34 N	5 W
e of nw	21	34 N	5 W
e of nw	34	34 N	5 W
w of ne	21	34 N	5 W
ne of sw	5	33 N	4 W
nw 1 of sq	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.
Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore reported as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.
R. F. PAIRTHORP,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
Sq of sq	35	39 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.
Sitting in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.
Pinorah Hoag Reuben Hatch, &c., Circuit Judge.
Richmond National Bank, Complainant.
vs.
Henry G. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, Defendants.
In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants, Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, are not residents of this state, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Arapahoe, and state of Indiana. On motion of Symonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.
R. HAVEN, Jr.
Circuit Judge.
SYMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
A. H. DEPUOY, Register.

L A Y
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.
For terms and descriptive apply to or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

LISCOMB HOUSE,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.
S. S. LISCOMB, Pr p.

SPRING and SUMMER.
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE.
Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:
Leaving Charlevoix
Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
For South Arm.
Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
For Pine Lake,
On the same days, stopping at intermediate points, en both routes.
M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.
With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.
MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.
April 16, 1878.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.
A few choice water lots on Round Lake, and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of
W. C. NEWMAN.
Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.
Accident and Fire Insurance
Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.
Abstracts of Titles furnished.
Unusual facilities for Making Collections.
Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
10 1y.

To the Ladies.
I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of
Dress and Cloak Making
On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.
MRS. S. E. JOHNSON.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.
Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Hermetically Sealed Goods.
68, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
(1m1y.)

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $35 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time or the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carri
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and
Repairing
Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
—
All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.
REPAIRING
of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. A. RAESSER.
C
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood· Bark· Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line
DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.
C. POWERS.
Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure on last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.
W. F. EMPEY.
South Arm, April 18, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 9 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., June 25, 1878. Whole No., 440

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—
Hannah, Lay & Co.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
'ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
Traverse City. Mich, April, 1878

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of
HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.
H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—
OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street
is entered at the Postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as
Second-class Matter.
Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.
JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
1 line sq.,	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	6.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	8.00	12.00	15.00
¼ column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.75	14.00	20.00
½ "	5.00	6.50	8.00	17.00	26.00	37.00
1 "	8.50	10.00	15.00	30.00	47.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. SMITH, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Post Office, Michigan.

BENNETT, Deputy Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. M. HOPKINS, Attorney and Law, Petoskey.

E. B. DICKINSON, Circuit Surveyor, Register of Deeds, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

DR. E. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, Charlevoix.

J. HEATON, Judge of Probate, Charlevoix County, Michigan. A competent lawyer will be in attendance at the Probate office on the first Saturday of each month. Court will be in session for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. PERRIN, County Clerk and Real Estate Dealer, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWIN R. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Cottage Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

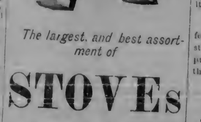
Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells nothing but pure goods, and can supply the people of this town and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.
Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible
H. L. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.
J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. H. DEPUOY, Secy.

I. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 141 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BENJAMIN BRIMS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Secy.

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.
SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.
W. A. SMITH, P. M.

Local News.
Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 90
Oats, per bushel	25
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Rye, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh Beef, per lb, 4@5 cts	4 @ 5
Eggs, per dozen, 10@12½ cts	10 @ 12½
Butter, per pound	10 @ 12½
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10 @ 12½
Beans per bushel	$1 50 @ $1 75
Pork, per pound	5 @ 6
Beef hides, per pound	6 @ 8
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	4 @ 5

Season closes Friday for a two months' vacation.

The grading of the hill leading the Fountain City House, is in progress.

The Presbyterians are building a Church at Little Traverse.

Lightning struck a barn owned by Wm. M. Miller, in Marion, on Thursday during some shower.

They have commenced work on the steam saw mill at the head of Pine Lake.

The Ladies' Aid Society are preparing to provide luxuries for the public on the Fourth.

Hon. John Nicholls will commence moving into his new residence this week.

For fire crackers go to See & Washburn's.

The steamer Clara Bell is to make an excursion from Northport to the head of South Arm, on the Fourth.

James Reed, in the Township of Eveline, this county, has barley standing eight feet high in the field, and some of it bearing two heads to a stalk.

A Mackinaw gentleman is negotiating for the purchase of a lot on Bridge street in this village, upon which he proposes to erect a grocery and bakery the coming fall.

A fine stock of ladies' linen dusters, Fox, Rose & Butters.

The new bridge has been entirely completed, and was turned over to the Committee to day. Work on the approaches is in progress, and full freedom of passage for both teams and pedestrians will be given to-morrow or next day.

Sedan is the name of a new Post Office just established in the Chadlock neighborhood, on the east side of South Arm. Fred. Goodman is Postmaster.

Boy Lost and Found.—A young boy living with O. D. Hilton, in Norwood Township, started out one afternoon last week to hunt cows, and lost himself. He wandered about until next day at ten o'clock, when, by the united efforts of the people of the neighborhood, he was found, near Little Island, in an exhausted condition, having been exposed during the night to a cold drenching rain.

The Farmers' Union Litterary and Agricultural Society, of Springvale, in this County, prospers and is destined to still prosper, if the present interest manifested is an indication. Their meetings are held for the discussion of topics which vitally interest farmers, and many sound ideas are brought out. Their last meeting held on June 9th, was one of unusual interest and profit.

A. K. Dougherty has instituted Encampment No 2, of the Independent Order of Moss backs, at Elk Rapids, and they are to parade at that place on the fourth. The Elk Rapids folks are conquering with us in their preparations for the Fourth, and their bills promise a big treat in all the various exercises. Hon. F. R. Williams is to be the orator.

Any one burdened with silver can exchange it at Carpenter & Bartholomew's for goods at cash prices

An extraordinary opening exists at Charlevoix for the erection of a flouring mill. Parties here stand ready to take an interest to the extent of the building and the steam power. An investigation will show that this is one of the best openings for an enterprise of this kind that can be found in the State.

Crops are reported as never looking better. From all directions in this region come tidings of satisfaction among our farmers, and the promise of an abundant harvest.

The Band Excursion on Tuesday was an enjoyable affair. The families of the band members all participated, and many others went along. At the head of Pine Lake we called at the cosy little store of James H. Thompson, and he and his accommodating lady have our thanks for favors extended.

A new lot of clothing just received at See & Washburn's.

Personal.—A. J. Beardsley and family returned to their home at the head of Pine Lake, on Saturday.

—A. B. Turner and his son-in-law, S. S. Milmine, both of Grand Rapids, are up the Jordan fishing.

Fuller, the lumbering mill man, is in town.

Maltby's prepared cocoanut for pies cakes and puddings etc at See & Washburn's.

Marine.—The tug H. W. Minter, of Saugatuck, arrived here on Tuesday and her owners propose to keep her here to do towing. She is 60 feet long, draws six feet of water, and has a powerful engine for a boat of her size. She is commanded by Capt. A. H. Coates, a tug master of experience.

—Capt. Gwynn, of the schooner Lillie Pratt, well known here, died at Chicago, on the day last week.

—Since opposition in tugging came, the Charlevoix tugs go outside and watch for vessels, in true Chicago style.

The steamer Van Buskirk has left the bay route, having made her last trip Saturday, and entered into a contract with the railroad Company to run between Petoskey and Mackinac. The cause of this change is the "thin picking" on the bay since Hannah Lay & Co. put their boat, the Clara Belle, upon both arms of the bay. Very little time will elapse, however, before a boat will take her place, at least between Petoskey and Northport, as Dexter & Noble, in conjunction with the railroad Company, are working for this end. A smaller boat than the Van Buskirk can find a good route here.

A lover said "Ameith my dear, for thee I'd gather the stars one by one as they fall from the regions of ethereal space, I'd pluck the sun, that oriental god of day, I'd turn him from the sky and quench his effulgence in the fountain of my love for thee." "Oh don't," said she, "for if you do we shall have to use Smith's Saleratus to make things light." Remember and use only 7-8 as much as of any other and your biscuits will always be sweet and spongy.

New stock of prints just received at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Beaver Island Correspondence.

St. James, Mich., June 20, 1878.

Ed. Charlevoix Sentinel.

Dear Sir.—Thinking a few lines might be acceptable to the many readers of your truly interesting and newsy paper, I send them to you. This people of Beaver Island are all very busy either in farming or fishing. Owing to there being no snow here last winter nothing was done in the wood business, and all the inhabitants improved the time in clearing up lands, the consequence being that there is at least three times the amount of land in crops.

This week we had a term of Circuit Court for Manitou County. Hon. D. Goodwin, Circuit Judge being present, E. H. Green, of Charlevoix, L. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, and a Mr. Bell, of Chicago, were the attorneys in attendance. These gentlemen together with the Jurymen, witnesses and parties interested, made St. James appear quite lively for a few days. The case of the people against Chas. C. Haden, one of the owners of the schooner "Ebenezer," attracted the most attention. It was an appeal from Justice Bailey's Court where he was found guilty of throwing fish offal into Lake Michigan, and fined $25 and cost. The jury in the Circuit Court found him guilty. He moved for a new trial, which was granted. This prosecution has had a good effect, as all parties are more particular to comply with the law than formerly. The cause of the people against Maley and Burk was settled between the parties interested and the Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nol. pros.* The civil cases were tried by the Court and, as I understand, were referred to C. H. Wright, James Donlevy and John Day, jr., as referees.

The Gibson House was headquarters for the legal gentlemen present, several of whom I heard say that they could not be persuaded to stop at any other house, it being superior to the hotels at Mackinac.

In truth, I cannot see how any one could do more to make strangers feel at home than Mrs Gibson. We have the propellers Badger State, Tuscola, Canisteo and Menominee stopping here regularly, thus giving a fine opportunity to get out an in.

Yours Truly,
PATMOS.

The best teas for the least money at See & Washburn's.

The Fourth at Charlevoix.—The details are all arranged for an old fashioned, rousing good time at Charlevoix on the Fourth. Rev. H. P. Blake, of Norwood, has been engaged to deliver an oration, and the usual display of the fantastic will take place upon the streets in the afternoon. Games, races, and other contests are to be encouraged by prizes, and music, procession and lemonade will do their part. The steamer Gazelle will go up the lake the evening before the Fourth, and bring down those who wish to come from either the lake or arm, arriving here at 9 o'clock the morning of the Fourth. It will be a good opportunity for the people round about to come to town, get a ride upon the new steamer, see the new bridge, and have a regular old-fashioned good time. Let Charlevoix be well filled on the Fourth.

A complete stock of table linen and linen towels and napkins.
Fox, Rose & Butters.

Both houses of Congress have agreed to the River and Harbor bill, and to the Army bill with 25,000 men in it, and both have received the President's signature.

New stock of hats at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Indications, founded on reliable data, received at Washington, place the wheat crop of the United States, this year at 400,000,000 bushels.

Remember Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good stock of common furniture.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good assortment of musical instruments and violin strings.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 6th, to encourage and aid the higher education of the colored race in the District of Columbia and in the several States. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated. Several amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were agreed to. Among them being one restoring the "cooling privilege" to the extent of allowing members of Congress, etc., to send free through the mail such written and printed communications and extending two and a half ounces in weight to the limit of privilege. The amendment was passed—if to it Mr. Matthews made a personal explanation in which he said he had understood (that he was in no way connected, by partisanship or encouragement, with the publication of alleged frauds in the last Presidential election in Louisiana, he stated that Anderson had applied to him for official advantage on the ground that he (Anderson) had rendered valuable, faithful and efficient service in exposing the publicist cause in Louisiana, at a sacrifice of time and money, and at great personal risk, the only error (if there be one) of which he (Matthews) was conscious, was in having prevailed upon to office a person who had meditated and prepared a wrong, but had not in fact acted on the question of Privileges and Elections. The bill to strengthen the foundation of the Washington Monument was passed. Bills (as to Ellis, White and Jones (Fla.), were and other correspondence from session on the Matthews Special Committee, and the vote granting their respond to be examined was subsequently reconsidered. Several amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were agreed to. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Army Appropriation bill. ... A bill was introduced and referred in the House, for the relief of the Indian citizens, for the prompt settlement of the public lands, and for the better protection of the rights of Indians depredations. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Civil Service Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. At the evening session bills were passed relating to all reversionary claim and interest of the United States in certain lands granted to the State of Michigan by the act of June 3, 1856; directing suit to be brought in the name of the United States to set aside patents issued for any of the lands of the Black Hawk land grants to the Sioux Indians in that State, and to test the question of the validity of the settlers' claims of fraud and impairment, the law providing that soldiers and sailors honorably discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they possess the requisite capacity, with the understanding that the history service will be not to extend any soldier entitled in the line of duty and honorably discharged, or the widows or daughters of killed or disabled soldiers.

DOMESTIC.

MR. MOENCH, living near Dixon, Mo., on his return from the village, the other day, missed his two little girls, aged eight and five years, respectively. His attention was called to a large trunk in the room, and he opened it and found the litteles forms of the little ones. They were past resuscitation. It is supposed they jumped in the trunk, intending to give their father a pleasant surprise, but were overcome by the heat and lack of air.

THE International Typographical Union, at its late session, in Detroit, elected the following officers: President, John Armstrong, of Toronto, Can.; Vice-Presidents, Otis B. Martin, of Chicago, and T. J. Vaughn, of Richmond, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer, William White, of New York; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Wright, of Cincinnati. Washington was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

ACCORDING to Boise City (Idaho) dispatches of the 9th, there was increasing excitement throughout the territory over the threatened, and in portions actual, uprising of the Indians. There had been a fight at Bull Creek between a small party of volunteers and a body of 100 savages, in which four of the former were killed, two wounded and one missing. Troops had been forwarded from San Francisco for their relief.

ON the 9th, a tornado passed over portions of Eastern and Middle Georgia, which resulted in the destructions of crops, fences and buildings and the loss of several lives. The Town of Cherrytown, in South Carolina, just across the Georgia line, was almost literally swept from the face of the earth.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 10th says the adoption by the Senate and House of the conference report on the Washington Monument would secure the prompt completion of that structure.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Greenback State Convention of Maine met at Lewiston, on the 8th, 207 delegates being present. The resolutions indorse the Toledo platform; declare fealty to the American monetary system; favor free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the issuing by the Government of full legal-tender paper money, in amounts sufficient to meet the wants of trade; oppose every measure looking to resumption of specie payment, etc., etc.

THE New York National Greenback party met in State conference at Albany, on the 8th, twenty-eight counties being represented. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the greenback dollar must be full legal-tender for all debts; that the General Government alone issue money; favoring the calling in of all United States bonds, and paying them, principal and interest, in greenbacks; demanding the suppression of imported Chinese labor, and the repeal of the Resumption and National Banking acts.

THE next Missouri Democratic State Convention will be held on the 10th of July, at Jefferson City.

THE Michigan Greenback and National parties held their State Conventions at Grand Rapids, on the 8th. A compromise was effected between the two parties in the evening, and a platform was adopted calling for the unconditional repeal of the National Banking and Resumption acts; the issue of all paper money to be a full legal-tender for all public and private debts; the free coinage of silver; reduction in the hours of labor; Government lands to be reserved for actual settlers only, etc. Hon. Henry S. Smith was nominated for Governor; Lysander Woodward for Lieutenant-Governor; Geo. H. Bruce for Secretary of State; H. E. Goeschel for Treasurer; Levi Sparks for Auditor; John A. Elsler for Land Commissioner; Frank Dumont for Attorney-General, and Harriet Parsons for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE Indiana State Republican Convention met at Indianapolis, on the 5th, and organized by the election of Gen. Ben Harrison for Permanent President. The following nominations were made: Secretary of State, Judge Isaac S. Stevens; Auditor of State, Gen. A. G. Miller; Treasurer of State, Maj. Geo. F. Herriott; Attorney-General, Judge D. P. Baldwin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. T. Merrill. The resolutions adopted declare opposition to repudiation in any form; favor the appointment of a commission to consider the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department; favor the Chinese Restriction bill as amended, was passed. The bill appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River was passed. The Conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to. ... In the House, a resolution was adopted calling for the names of the persons who voted for the passage of the Electoral Commission bill. ... The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, striking out the provision forbidding the payment of salaries to persons detailed from the Army and Navy to perform civil duties. The Senate amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. ...

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 21, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL

Although the sad event has been postponed longer than was generally expected. Mr. William Cullen Bryant's death early on the morning of Wednesday the 12th, has justified the brief obituary contained in my letter of two weeks since. The decease of hardly any public man in this country could have elicted such a unanimous and spontaneous tribute to his memory and achievement as that which has filled the press since the news of the aged poet's departure. The city flags were even half masted and the whole city seemed to unite in testifying to the universal respect felt for one of the most upright and fearless of men.

Mr. Bryant's career was an exceptional one. A precocious genius, famous when he entered his teens, and doing his best work before he was out of them, he still preserved his high fame through nearly two thirds of a century thereafter. Although as his partners confess, he was not a business man, still he accumulated a large fortune and maintained it to the end with great frugality. Although slight and rather delicate of frame, his abundant exercise and regular habits kept him in the condition and health of an athlete and thus almost up to the week of his death. At seventy-five he astonished a friend while walking with him in the grounds of his country residence on Long Island, by running a short distance in advance, jumping easily into the branches of an overhanging tree and swinging for some time by one hand. When in the city he walked up and down town every day, rain or shine, and was always one of the most conspicuous figures on the street. The last time I saw Mr. Bryant was one morning not many weeks ago as he was coming down Broadway to his office as usual. His pace was of course not rapid but in his step were much of the firmness and agility of youth. His sharp blue eyes looked out undimmed from beneath a pair of bushy brows, as snow white as the long full beard and silky hair framing the strong features with which his portraits have familiarized us, and his whole aspect was so strikingly and attractively venerable that most of the passers-by involuntarily turned to look after him as he went.

Your readers are probably aware that pretty nearly everything is to be found in one shape or another in this City of New York; but I venture to say that a majority of them would really be surprised to hear that there is a regular gold mine in operation in the very heart of the town. Such however, is the fact, and anyone curious to inspect the modes and processes by which a great proportion of the precious metal has been got out of the soil of the Pacific slope, can have this curiosity gratified without going further West than the corner of Broadway and Bond street. There, a year and a half ago, occurred the great fire in which a cluster of jewelry and silver manufactories were burned. In these buildings at the time of the fire there must have been, outside of the dozen safes which were afterwards recovered, nearly two hundred thousand dollars worth of the precious metals, only a small portion of which was immediately recovered. The remainder was scattered, in broken and blackened fragments, through the eighteen hundred tons of charred rubbish which lay piled in the cellars of the burned buildings when the smouldering fires were at last extinguished. During the first few months after the catastrophe the surface of this rubbish was a good deal picked over by the street urchins and quite a good deal taken out. Recently, two experienced miners obtained the necessary permission from Messrs. Robbins and Appleton, the owners of the building, to work the great ash heap systematically. They put in a thousand dollars worth of machinery and have now been delving, sluicing and cradling in true miner fashion for several weeks. The two men are able to wash about thirty tons of the rubbish a day, and thus far report it to pan out about eleven dollars a ton. During most of the day the work of the grimy pair thirty feet below the sidewalk is watched by a crowd of idlers and stragglers who look down upon the strange scene with eager and envious curiosity.

To abolish the dime novel would probably seem to the average Young American a more serious and revolutionary invasion of rights than the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and yet it may have to be done. Within a short time there have been quite a number of cases reported in which boys who had been reading about scouts and pirates until they became convinced that they had a special mission to become one or the other have in consequence got themselves into scrapes of various dimensions. Half a dozen or more of these infant adventurers have, within as many months, been intercepted by the police on their way either to the lava beds or the roaring main and returned to homes in this city and Brooklyn from which they had run away with the firm intention of achieving desperate and heroic deeds. Most of them, when thus found, had no possessions in the way of baggage or money, but in not one of the cases reported was the prime necessity, a revolver, missing. In none of the instances above alluded to however was any more serious damage accomplished than the alarm of the parents concerned and some unfortunate retribution wreaked by the said parents in such a manner that the young desperadoes generally preferred taking meals off the mantelpiece for a few days after their return.

In the latest case of this kind, however, the work of this red fire literature was more tragical. A tow headed highwayman who had run away from home and with some kindred spirits had for some days been living in a cave in the suburbs, sallied forth from his bilding-place one night, and meeting a young man who resisted his demands for money, backed up his claims by shooting his victim dead. He was arrested, tried, and early last week was sentenced to eight years in State's prison. When questioned by the Judge as to the cause of his crime he admitted that he had been led to it by the current sensational boy's literature, but expressed no regret, and seemed to regard his conviction and sentence merely as a proper and enjoyable part of the drama in which he was the hero.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturded in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crozier.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,

Known as the Cooper Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUCHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Roches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix June 13th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endevor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) (6,1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $2 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cedar Fence Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 15, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tastefully furnished.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which is soon married of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks. All warranted of superior quality. No charge for better grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.; MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

On the 6th, the cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was undertaken by Mr. Reed. It is legal-understood to mean endeavor to convict the witness of discrepancies between his testimony before the Senate investigating Committee. The witness stated that he purposely misled the Senate Committee, but that his later statements were made on a "level basis." He repeated the details of the interview with Secty Sherman in the St. Louis restaurant, but the narrative showed no material or notable discrepancy. The cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was not concluded when the Committee adjourned.

On the 8th, the returns of the Electoral College of Louisiana were received from the Secretary of the Senate, and read. The Committee then adjourned to give the members an opportunity to vote on the Wood Tariff bill. Upon reassembling, Gen. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President to furnish the originals of letters received by him from Mr. Matthews, and copies of letters sent to Mr. Matthews in relation to an appointment for James L. Anderson. Gen. Butler said he was sorry in relation to the Louisiana Electoral returns, and stated that the papers in the hands of the Committee were the only ones in his possession. He had heard that the Republican Army of the Senate had a record of the proceedings in the Louisiana Returning Board. The cross-examination of Mr. Anderson was resumed, chiefly for the purpose of bringing out the statement that he had written a letter to Senator Matthews, in which the former had said he had been informed that Senator Matthews had said that he had written a dozen letters to Senator Matthews, in regard to the appointment of Anderson as Consul at Calcutta. Mr. Anderson stated that he had received letters from Senator Matthews, and from W. P. Kellogg; a letter from Anderson to Senator Matthews, with his Matthews's indorsement thereon, and a letter from Senator Matthews to the President's Secretary, requesting Mr. Foster to write Lewis Stevenson a letter from Stanley Matthews, asking for an appointment for Anderson, and that he was anxious to get any such letter among papers. He got the desired copy of all letters in his possession or control, which included one relating to the appointment of Anderson as Consul at Calcutta. Mr. Anderson stated that he had written a letter to Senator Matthews, in regard to the Foster agency, which he had received from Matthews, with his indorsement thereon. Mr. Anderson stated that he had written a letter to Senator

Broad drive, three at See & Washburn's

Smith, the National candidate for Governor, is likely to have an interesting season in explaining the manner in which Smith, the saleratus man, has been slandering the Greenbackers in his advertisements, published in the papers throughout the State. Here are some samples: "Smith's saleratus attends strictly to business, and has expansion enough for the whole greenback party." "It makes flour expand like a greenbacker" "Inflation, as a general thing, is attended by a reaction."

Brick Pomeroy is a demigod among the leading Greenbackers of Charlevoix county. They swear by him, and repeat his words as so much wisdom from the source of all wisdom. Here is what he says in a late number of his paper:

"In the organization of Greenback Clubs we counsel every able bodied member of these organizations to become as proficient as possible in the manual of arms. In time of peace it is well to organize now. In every greenback club there should be a drill master—that is, in every club whose members are brave enough to stand at all times, under all circumstances, to defend their rights as citizens. We, the people, are in rebellion against the untaxed nobility of this country. We, the people, propose to have our rights, peaceably and by means of the ballot, if possible—*by the bayonet* if we must."

The last piece of iron constructing the frame work of the new capitol, at Lansing, was raised and bolted in place at noon on the 13th. A small evergreen tree was fastened at the top of the mast, and the stars and stripes were run up amidst cheering. The flag waves at an altitude of two hundred and sixty five feet.

The New Orleans *Times* says that if another war comes, the Southern cavalry will put an end to the strife, and when it is over, they will water their horses in the waters of the great North ern lakes." This was the invent of the Southern cavalry a few years ago, but they got into so much hot water before they reached the lakes that the project was abandoned.

This is the declaration of a leader in the Greenback party movement who has issued charters to more than three thousand of the clubs, or "councils," as some call them.

"Now if this bond bobbing contract is not canceled, closed, and the debt paid in greenbacks, let it be paid in bayonets. If the holders of these claims against the United States want metal instead of money, in God's name let them have it."

That is the kind of stuff published in the most prominent green back organs of the Northwest.

A good assortment of Ladies' shoe tie at See & Washburn's.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 1, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. G. Mokenzie against Wm. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2803, dated June 4, 1875, upon S. ½ of sec tion 22, Township 31, North, Range 4 W in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SEVH. C. MORRATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

RESTAURANT,

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf (Charlevoix, June 8, 1878. WILL SEE

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and Scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix.—

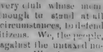
In the matter of the estate o. John Ogaslaw, as non-resident, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogaslaw, as non-resident, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door in the Village of Charlevoix, and city of Michigan, on Saturday, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-one (21) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK SAW BAY, Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.



The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

Per Milwaukee and Chicago.	Per Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round trip stopping at Charlevoix, Bunker City, Markham, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Small boats stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Pontiac, Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

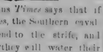
Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 3—17
August 9—23	August 7—21
September 6—20	September 12—25
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co.



The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

Present, Miles Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jarel L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Bradley praying for the specific performance of a certain contract; Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock, in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Frost, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4580, dated July 7, 1874, upon the E. ½ of W. ½ and N. ½ of sec. 4, Town 33 N. R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of Aug., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SETH C. MORRATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Frost, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4580, dated July 7, 1874, upon the W. ½ of W. ½ and N. ½ of sec. 4, Town 33 N. R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of Aug., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SETH C. MORRATT, Register. PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

Present, Miles Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jarel L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Alexander L. Mikkelson, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

NOTICE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3278, and 3244, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and plead conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Applications should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore loaned as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at the office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E. ½ of se ¼	33	39 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant.

vs.

Henry O. Hurden and Agnes A. Hurden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Hurden and Agnes A. Hurden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Dover, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH, Jr. Circuit Judge.

SIMONDS & FLETCHER, Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office. A. R. URQUHART, Register.

L A Y

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at low rates and on easy terms. Most of these lands are situated near the south Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix Mich.

1lly

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5ly

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Pr p.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, until further notice:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House

Smith Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the coming season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WEIKER & SON.

April 16, 1878.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of inland lots, all in the Village of CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 lyr:

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Packers of Oysters and Canned Goods of every description, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, and Domestically Sealed Goods.

68, Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH. (1ayr.)

$777 are not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. One per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents now are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

W. V. CUSWELL, CHS. RAESSER.

CUSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my engineers last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 10 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 2, 1878. Whole No. 441

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONSTANTLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City. Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo's.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$9.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	12.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
1 column,	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.75	14.00	20.00
4 "	5.00	6.50	8.50	17.00	26.00	37.50
1 "	8.50	10.00	13.00	20.00	37.50	60.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Michigan.

BENJ. SHE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. L. BARNEY, Attorney at Law. Insurance Agent. Mancelona, Mich.

E. G. ERICKSON, County Surveyor, Boyne City, Mich. Charlevoix County, Mich.

LEWIS H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Attorney at law in Courts will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. HOBBY, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. BREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT HELLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. G. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 302 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WILSON, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 302 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Pere-Marquette Lodge No. 181 I. O. G. T. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon, at 8 o'clock and at Charlevoix p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURKE, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE SENTINEL

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, ray freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Fresh Pork, per pound	5 to 7
Hams, per pound	10
Butter, per pound	15
Lard, per pound	10
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Ducks, per dressed	$1 50 to $1 75
Eggs, per basket	60
Beef hides, per pound	4c
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 8

Mrs. Michael Nowland leaves a fine fragrant bouquet upon our table.

The U. S. Land Office at Traverse City was discontinued yesterday.

Professor Elder Moore held Quarterly Meeting at Norwood Sunday.

The new bridge is in full operation with James S. Marlin at the crank.

Arthur Hamlin is erecting a residence at the west end of Main Street.

The Charlevoix Pantoffice will be open on July 4th only from 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

The Fourth—Everybody is coming to Charlevoix the Fourth, and a great crowd is expected.

The Wood boys propose to erect a harness shop on Bridge Street, adjoining Eaton's law office, and the lumber will be on the ground to day.

W. H. Pearsall received a new turbine water wheel for his mill at Advance, by schooner Higby Saturday.

Town Bonds—Of the $700 Charlevoix Township Bridge Bonds, $200 have been taken by Charlevoix parties, and the remaining $500 by Robert Hoste, of Detroit.

E. K Robinson is just completing a fine barn on his place in Boyne Valley Township.

I. O. of O. F.—The following officers of Round Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F. were elected last Wednesday evening:

N. G.—Geo W. Crouter.
V. G.—J. Milo Eaton.
Sec.—R. J. Seaman.
Treas.—J. M. Clark.

A report comes well authenticated that five more cottages will be erected on the Resort this summer by Grand Rapids parties.

We shall receive Thursday morning a new lot of ladies' summer shawls.

Fox, Rose & Buttars

Tugs Ogee—Friday, the 12th day of July, has been fixed upon as the day when the bon is to come off for the purpose of gravelling Bridge street, in this village. If every man who can possibly spare that day will come with his teams and shovels, singly or conjointly, a short job will be made of it, and relieve all concerned from the unpleasantness of driving their loads through a foot of sand and dust.

Real Estate Changes for the week ending June 21st, 1878

Leonard W. Hull to Albert V Markham, 40 acres in Evangeline—$500.

Marcus Presnit and wife to Peter Rotherblid, lands in Boyne Valley, Wilson, Evangeline and Norwood.—$980.

Wm. Miller and wife to Herschel Miller, 40 acres in Marion.—$420.

Geo. Rands and wife to Dingen and Ieland Boult, 40 acres of land in Evangeline—$300

U. S. to Joel Lelloy, 80 acres in South Arm.

Wm. Miller to John R. Walker, 40 acres in South Arm.—$65.

O. D. Wand and wife to James O'Hara, 80 acres in Norwood.—$400.

U. S. to Allen Brown, 80 acres in South Arm.

Cottages at the Resort.—On Wednesday, H. W. Page, F. W. Wilcox, and Prof. Brooks, of Kalamazoo, arrived here, and they have caused the first blow to be struck on the grounds of the Charlevoix Summer Resort. Five cottages here been commenced, and all our builders, not otherwise engaged, are busy in their construction. The cottages now being erected are to be 14x22, 14 feet post, with three rooms, and plaza. They are to be plain but neat and airy. There is no doubt that more than the number mentioned will be erected this summer, and other improvements made upon the grounds.

Acquitted.—Prosecuting Attorney Green was called to Boyne Falls last week to prosecute one Michael Doyle, for the alleged larceny of a pigeon nut from Wm. Coster. Doyle was acquitted, because in the evidence it was proven that a partnership existed between the complainant and defendant, in the use of the said net.

Mistake.—Brother Rose, of Petoskey *Democrat*, in describing Fort Mackinac calls it "Fort Holmes". The latter fort is an old fortified hill in the interior of the Island in a very commanding position, and was used before the present fort was built. Post yourself up, Rose.

It is a serious question with some of our young men whether they can raise a moustache and be attentive pupils in a juvenile Sunday school class at the same time without compromising their building materials. It is a question of whether they will cause nursing the fox on their upper lip or go into the Bible class.

C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan. Although Pailthorp is a Democrat, it is an appointment with which men of all parties in this section will be satisfied. He is eminently well qualified, and quite honest for a Democrat.

For good teas cheap go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

We called on Detlif, the wife beater, one day last week, and found him very reticent, but evidently not dying from the knowing of a guilty conscience. He eats heartily and seems to enjoy life as well as the best of us.

We again call the attention of capitalists to the extraordinary inducements offered here for a flouring mill. A large extent of country to the South and East of Charlevoix, which now takes rank among the best developed farming sections of northern Michigan, produces annually a large amount of grain which *begs* for a market. To the north a fertile stretch of country suffers from the same necessity. Such an investment would prove a profitable one even now, and the future promises productive results.

White pique only 10cts per yard at our store. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The editors of Northern Michigan are to hold a Convention at Traverse City on the 15th of this month. The propeller City of Traverse has been tendered for an excursion to Mackinac, and the Clara Belle to take the scribblers to some of the fruit farms of the peninsula. We shall probably be unable to attend, but we shall think of our editorial brethren on that day with a heart full of longings for the pleasures which such gatherings always furnish.

What Charlevoix County Wants.

It wants manufactories. This county will never become rich until manufactories make it rich. We suppose that in one sense it is a rich county—may we know it to be so soon—nevertheless. But they must be here, little by little, before underlayed, and they will be developed slowly until we have manufactories.

Then would arise a host of home markets that are used every year for the manufacture of our crude material. We are only producers, and what we produce is of but little value to us because we lack consumers.

Now, manufactories—not merely saw mills, but flouring mills, furniture and stave factories—will prove the benefit of every fibre there is in the grain and the timber, and at the same time furnish consumers for our agricultural products right here at home. We export too much crude material. It wants "digesting" here, before shipment, where its substance, and all its substance, will circulate throughout the veins of our system, and invigorate every part of our business life.

We import too much at high rates, and export too much at low rates. Farm produce of all kinds is very cheap, money scarce, and the rate of interest on what there is extremely exhorbitant.

With an additional force of laborers in our villages the demand for all the products of the farm and garden would be enormously increased, and a good home market created. Money would soon become plentiful, and new industries would become fostered and established. Then again manufacturers are producers as well as consumers, and they with the farmers will make of any country with such bountiful resources as ours a rich country. Let us do all in our power to bring about the desired result.

There have already been a Tweed in the Grand Rapids city government, which is controlled by the Nationals. The new party are going to purify matters, you know. They have made a rather doubtful beginning at Grand Rapids.

Fine lot of ladies' linen flosters can be found at our store. F. R. & B.

Personal.—Mrs. Capt. Mike Kelso, of Chicago, an old time resident of Charlevoix, is in town visiting friends.

Mrs A. J. Stroud, and her father Mr. M. F. Norton, of Horton's Bay, left here Thursday for Boca, Ohio, where they will remain a few weeks.

Mrs. W. P. Dixon returned home from Wisconsin Thursday.

Mrs Morrison that was for the past two years taught the intermediate department of our village mixed, left yesterday for Big Rapids for a two month's sojourn. The School Board here have tendered her the position for another year, and she will return

Mackinac.—The Argus, a private steam yacht, owned by one Townsend, a country Merchant somewhere hereabouts, who is also aboard with his family, was in port Sunday, on its way to Mackinac. Capt. Burton, of Milwaukee, accompanies the party. On their way back, they will stop here and fish the Jordan.

—The steamer M. W. Wright came up Sunday with a party of little Traverse and Petoskey excursionists.

—Cleared with cargoes during week. Schooners Emma, Fleetwing, Belle, scows Nellie Winlock, Blue Belle, Julia Smith. Now in port, schooners Len Higby Wescott, scows Prince and Alaska.

—A Port Huron steamer is expected to take the route between Petoskey and Northport soon.

—The Traverse Van Raalte is guaranteed $75 per day by the railroad company, for running between Petoskey and Mackinac. That's what we call a "soft thing."

—The tug Mosier left here on Wednesday for Saugatuck, whence she came.

Lots of new goods just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's. Don't forget to call and see them. Everything selling at rock bottom prices.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

CONGRESS.

A LARGE number of bills were passed in the Senate, on the 11th, among which were the provide for the sale of portions of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas; providing for the publication of notices of location to enter agricultural lands under the Homestead and Exemption laws. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was further considered, and a large number of amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed by 35 to 24. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported from committee, without amendment. In the House, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of amendments to the bill were disposed of.

BILLS were passed in the Senate, on the 12th. House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, with amendments; also for the payment of claims allowed under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission; the Deficiency Appropriation bill, without amendment. The Conference report on the Pesotte-Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. A petition of Peter Cooper was presented and referred, praying for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and remonstrating against the proposed submission to Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief should be passed. The Postponement resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was, after discussion, postponed till December next—31 to 25. In the House, a Conference Committee was appointed on the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. A message was received from the President recommending appropriation for a Commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate, on the 13th. The bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was taken up, and the amended substitute of the Committee on Finance for the House bill was agreed to—30 to 29—and the bill as amended was passed—35 to 24. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill United States notes shall be received with the same means in payment of 6-per-cent bonds, and that on and after Dec. 1, 1877, such notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the conference report on the Pesotte Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons in accordance with it. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward O. St. Columbia, confined in an Upsilon prison, was agreed to. Bills were introduced—creating a board of trade in the Pacific Railroad Commission. House bill to increase the salary of certain judges; passed. Bills were introduced to have lost bonds, both lost, or the sight of them, given to the service of the country, from the date of twenty-two dollars a month. The Amendments to the River and Harbor bill the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were immediately disposed of. The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate providing for the payment of the claim of Rhoda Shindler for a month was concurred in, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House, the Conference reports were made and agreed to on the Army and on the Indian Appropriation bills. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The Conference report on the Fortification bill was considered. A resolution providing for final adjournment on the 4th of July was agreed to. The bill amending the internal Revenue laws was further considered, and a great deal of confusion resulted from attempts to change the tax on tobacco, etc., and pending action on a proposed amendment, the House adjourned until

THE House bill to organize the Life-Saving Service was passed in the Senate, on the 17th, without amendment. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Joint resolution in regard to the Eight-Hour law was postponed until the next session was defeated—yeas, 24; nays, 30. A resolution was agreed to instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the industrial condition of the country, the extent, nature and source of the depression of business and the enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by National legislation; also into the expediency of providing a bureau for the purpose of gathering statistics of national industries, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. The Conference report was entered on the Revenue bill, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed. A large number of amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were disposed of, several being adopted, increasing the amounts of several items in the bill; the amendment proposing an appropriation of $6,500 to enable the President to investigate, to defray the expenses and compensation of the Commission appointed to examine the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Hoar, and adopted—213 to 21—reciting the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in appointing and declaring the votes for President and Vice-President, and declaring that no subsequent Congress has jurisdiction to review such action, and any attempt to annul or disregard such action or its results would be revolutionary and is disapproved of by the House. A similar report was made by the Judiciary Committee and adopted—204 to 14—declaring also that neither the Congress of the United States nor any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution has the power to review the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in declaring the result of the Presidential election.

IN the **Senate**, on the 15th, the consideration of the House resolution fixing the session of Congress until four p. m., on the 15th, was agreed to. A report was made in the case of Senator Grover to the effect that the evidence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not sustain any of the charges that his election was procured by fraud and bribery. William E. Spencer, for many years the Journal Clerk, was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate, vice William J. McDonald, deceased. The House bill to provide for expenses of the Electoral Commission on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose, was amended by adding $20,000 for the Senate investigation and $10,000 to be used under the direction of the Attorney-General to defray any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice in the detection of any crimes committed against the United States in the affairs or in the manner of the investigation mentioned in the act, and the bill as amended was passed. The Conference reports on the Army and on the Indian and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to. A Conference Committee was ordered and appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate providing for the payment of the claim of Rhoda Shindler for a month was concurred in, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House, the Conference reports were made and agreed to on the Army and on the Indian and Harbor Appropriation bills. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported a disagreement. A message was received from the President recommending appropriation for a Commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, was passed in the Senate, on the 18th. The bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act was taken up, and the amended substitute of the Committee on Finance for the House bill was agreed to—30 to 29—and the bill as amended was passed—35 to 24. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill United States notes shall be received with the same means in payment of 6-per-cent bonds, and that on and after Dec. 1, 1877, such notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. In the House, the Conference report on the Pesotte Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons in accordance with it. The House joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward O. St. Columbia, confined in an Upsilon prison, was agreed to. Bills were introduced—creating a board of trade in the Pacific Railroad Commission. House bill to increase the salary of certain judges; passed. Bills were introduced to have lost bonds, both lost, or the sight of them, given to the service of the country, from the date of twenty-two dollars a month. The Amendments to the River and Harbor bill the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were immediately disposed of. The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate providing for the payment of the claim of Rhoda Shindler for a month was concurred in, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House, the Conference reports were made and agreed to on the Army and on the Indian and Harbor Appropriation bills. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The Conference report on the Fortification bill was considered. A resolution providing for final adjournment on the 4th of July was agreed to. The bill amending the internal Revenue laws was further considered, and a great deal of confusion resulted from attempts to change the tax on tobacco, etc., and pending action on a proposed amendment, the House adjourned until

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 28, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The stupendous engineering operations incident to the building of the Brooklyn bridge have been carried on with wonderful success and safety, the first serious accident for two years or more occurring last week, when one of the strands belonging to the four great cables was being put in place. This strand was something like half a mile long, reaching from Brooklyn to the New York anchorage, and weighed about forty tons. It had been made fast at Brooklyn end, drawn up in safety over the Brooklyn pier, across the river over the New York pier, and was just about to be finally attached at the New York anchorage, when one of the wire ropes of the hoisting apparatus parted. Then, in the words of an eye witness, "with a roar like that of an immense cannon the strand sprang like a great snake away back into the air, up towards the pier tower on the edge of the river, with a cloud of dust. For a moment the whole platform of granite quivered under the terrible recoil and then the strand sagged between the towers, its middle burying itself in the river with a long white splash, throwing the water up like a submarine explosion in all directions all the way across. Fortunately, the river was clear, and the only damage done was the wetting of a ferry-boat which was passing at the time. The spring of the wire carried it clear over the houses in the 900 feet interval up to the pier, off telegraph poles. Two men who were engaged in the work were struck by the flying monster and buried into eternity. It seemed almost a miracle that such an accident could occur without greater loss of life, especially as upon the end of the strand dangled a mass of iron weighing nearly a ton; but the very immensity of the force rendered the occurrence so slightly destructive by jerking this resistless missile clean over the houses and streets between the anchorage and the river. Had the impetus been less and the ponderous mass been allowed to drop to the earth instead of taking this gigantic lean, the destruction which it might have wrought is terrible to imagine.

In the Brooklyn Police Court was witnessed last week the closing scene of a brief but spirited drama combining romance, comedy and pathos. On the day previous a young lady of twenty was walking along one of the avenues of that city when she suddenly felt her pocket-book taken from her hand and turning about saw a man making off with it. Being a girl of spirit, she incontinently gave chase; but after running several blocks she found that the object of her pursuit was widening the distance between them. Seeing a butcher's cart standing by the sidewalk she jumped in, whipped up, and after brief but exciting race overhauled the culprit. He was quite inoffensive looking man of middle age with nothing of the thief in his appearance, and when interrogated by the girl as to the cause of his crime broke completely down, saying that he had gone almost crazy at watching his wife and two little children starve and that he had taken the pocket-book in a fit of momentary desperation. Said the young lady in court next day, "When he told me how his family were suffering, I went with him to his house, and found it just as he stated. He took his little child on his knee and cried, and his wife could not imagine what it was all about. He did not want me to tell her, but he finally told her himself that he had taken my pocket-book. I then gave her part of my money. Then the officers came and I told them I did not wish to make any complaint against him, and would not have come here if I had not been compelled to." There were applause and tears a plenty from the court-room audience that morning. The prepossessing appearance of the sorely tempted prisoner and the heart-breaking story of his sufferings from sickness and absolute penury which was told by his fair advocate with earnest simplicity, worked strongly even upon the judge, whose daily experiences are such as to render him proof against any ordinary displays of emotion.

The charge upon which the man had been committed was a grave one, that of highway robbery; and had it not been for the girl's effective pleading a long imprisonment must have followed. But so persistent was she that a consultation was had with the district attorney and his consent obtained to a change of the record, which enabled the judge to discharge the grateful prisoner, who, I am happy to say, found friends at once, and is in no further danger of want. The heroine of the affair has since received complimentary letters from all quarters for her humane and spirited conduct.

There was a piece of quick railroad building done in Brooklyn the other night. A company had a charter to build a rapid transit road from Fulton Ferry right through the heart of the city, the only condition being that a mile of the road should be built within a certain time. This time, after having been several times extended by the Legislature, was about to expire, and a very valuable franchise to become lost. So the company collected some four hundred workmen and sufficient material, conveyed them quietly to the spot after nightfall, and commenced work. When the astonished residents along the route awoke the next morning there lay a mile of track, ties, rails, and joints all complete, and the new rapid-transit line had thus, in the night, become a fixed fact.

In New York rapid transit continues to be a success. The new Sixth Avenue line is said to be carrying an average of twenty thousand passengers a day, and the East Side road is rapidly approaching completion. The "old original" elevated road this week barely escaped a terrible catastrophe on Greenwich street. A lot of young ragmuffins filled an old sack with stones, and climbing up to the track by one of the supporting pillars, fastened the sack across one of the rails, presumably for the fun of seeing a train full of people sent crashing down into the street twenty feet below. Fortunately the obstruction was seen and removed in time to prevent this catastrophe. The ringleader of this band of miniature train-wreckers has reached the mature age of ten years. He will make an invaluable member of society if he lives long enough.

Are newsstands a nuisance and an obstruction to the streets? That is one of the leading questions of the day here, and one which has raised a tempest in the municipal tea-pot. Some weeks ago the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the erection of one of the obnoxious structures on a certain street corner. Property owners objected and a "muss" was the result. Judge Hackett's attention was called to the subject and he in turn instructed the Grand Jury in matter in such a manner that they promptly found a true bill against the entire offending aldermen. The latter became alarmed and retained half a dozen lawyers, among whom was David Dudley Field, to protect them against the Nemesis of public opinion. Their counsel made the usual motion to quash the indictment on technical grounds, and, after a hard fight, have succeeded. The aldermen breathe freely again, but they have had their lesson and have learned a little wholesome respect for the laws, which they very much needed.

RADIX.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 2-1y

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.
S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
—
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.
Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road,
Known as the Cooper Farm,
20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.
Address, ROBERT TAYLOR,
Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.
700000 ACRES
—OF—
Splendid Michigan Lands
FOR SALE
—BY THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market
WATER AND RAIL
And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.
The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.
Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.
Send for our illustrated pamphlet.
Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,
Grand Rapids.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.
People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.
SAMPLES
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.
Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.
Fall and Winter
GOODS!
Special Announcement
OF
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS
TO
The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.
We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.
WHAT YOUR EYES SEE
Let Your Minds be Convinced of,
In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the
LARGEST
and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.
Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Suiting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.
White Goods.
Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.
AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER
&
Bartholomew.
1878.
WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT
BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
ALL CLOSE BUYERS
TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
FARM PRODUCE.
SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.
S. S. LISCOMB,
JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich
All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.
It is beautiful in style and has received the Award of Merit and Centennial Medal at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for
FIVE YEARS.
Agent Wanted.
E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison, St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.
Stop and Consider!
Did you ever know that we sell Goods
Very Cheap,
If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of
Dry Goods,
ClOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.
Also a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Bought for Cash at
BOTTOM PRICES,
Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.
Remember the Place,
The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.
See & Washburn,
Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,
J.E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.
Garstock is headed at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.
THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the
SENTINEL.
asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.
Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.
THE "SENTINEL" IS A
County Paper
the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole
THE LOCAL DEP'T
Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.
Job Printing
SUCH AS
BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.
ADDRESS
WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.
Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,
Late John Stephns & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.
And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.
J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.
2981 (6,12)
BOOKS, BOOKS.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.
Guns's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.
Family Bibles, $5 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.
Address, U. H. BALCH,
Remsen, Mich
JNO. NICHOLLS
CHARLEVOIX MICH
MANUFACTURER OF
HARD
AND
SOFT
LUMBER
ALSO
Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
BILLS BILLED
TO ORDER
MEAT MARKET.
The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.
A. J. McLEOD.
Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.
FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE!
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Two blocks from depot.
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.
ENGLISH INK for Printers.
News, Book and Job Printing, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink used by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Successors to London Shepherd),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee resumed its session, as the morning of the 11th.

The Chairman presented a letter which he had caused to be sent to Mr. Matthews, with the subpœna, in which he stated that the Committee did not desire to interfere in any way with his duties as Senator, and that there would be every disposition to meet his convenience in respect to the time of his attendance.

Mr. J. E. Anderson was recalled and questioned relative to the appointment of his brother to a position in the Philadelphia Custom-House. He stated in substance that he had told Hon. Smith that he would withdraw all claims he might have upon the Administration if the appointment were made, and gave a letter to that effect. Witness identified a letter to Lieut.-Gov. Ammen, sent during the time he was Supervisor of Registration, in which it was intimated that ballot-stuffing was going on in the parish. In explanation, he said he carried his impressions from the statements of his Republican friends. He had called upon Gov. Kellogg after his return from the penal, and advised that the ballots be allowed to go by default, as a basis for a claim of wholesale intimidation. The Republicans of the parish thought the action good and carried it out. In relation to Investigations before the Senate Committee, he said he had such as good a Republican as he could find. Witness clearly remembered the circumstances attending the Wiltz agreement, and stated that the statement of Wiltz he had not been forged therein.

Jno. A. Bonlin, an Appointment Clerk in the Postoffice Department, stated that Judge Key had entered the service Oct. 18, 1876, under the administration of Gen. Tyner. He was dismissed April 1, 1877, and appointed special agent April 17, 1877, in regard to Star-route matters. Witness had been signed by Senators McCrary, Hoar, and others.

Ex-Congressman Darrell testified that he first became acquainted with Matthews in New Orleans. Had visited him to urge the appointment of Packard as Collector of the Port of New Orleans. At first he opposed the appointment, but after Anderson had been to see Hayes in person, he, Matthews, had met the President out not want Packard appointed. He thought that Anderson and his own influence were the reasons why Matthews changed. After Packard was disposed of, some of his friends had proposed himself for the place, and Spofford and Mattocks had promised to help him. Witness knew Mrs. Jenks; had seen her in Washington in January, at which time she told him she had the Sherman letter and going to see the lady in Packard. She had stated, subsequently, that she had it. Witness had had a copy, and letting others. He had talked with Matthews in March about the letter, and he had told the paper in Anderson's house was one of the lessons. And that Sherman had never written the letter. Matthews claimed he had bundle letters from Andersons to Anderson were identical and read. In answer to a question he had not referred to that subject on any pending, between his private solicitude and Hayes and his friends in New York, by which the statements and letters in the Anderson possession were to be surrendered, and had become known. Anderson had subsequently told him that they were to be published, and the question arose as to that Matthews would lose his seat. He had likewise written a letter, on the 30 of March, on the part of Anderson, stating further that the understanding with Matthews was that he should be appointed Collector, and that then the compromising letters should be surrendered. In reply to a question from Mr. McMahon, witness said he considered Anderson's appointment and that yet Anderson was recommended by Thomas C. Anderson and Wells, of the Internal Revenue. They had certainly declared Packard and received Smith's appointment. He had at the 28d of April written to Anderson and requested him to bring his papers. He had not seen them but the next day to look them over and see whether he had any which could enable Matthews to render that desired assistance. He had been told that copies of the letters could be found in the New York Sun since December previous, and also in the Louisville Courier-Journal. They had very

I consent to Mrs. Morgan's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 18th, a resolution was passed extending the session six weeks more, on the 19th. Several amendments to Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were agreed to, one being to pay $6,000 to pay the salary of the Halifax Fishery Commission, and the bill as amended was passed. The House non-concurred in these amendments, a Conference Committee was appointed, and reported. A provision was inserted and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means to allow Senator McDonald to testify before the Potter Investigating Committee. The Army bill for the relief of soldiers on the public lands was passed, extending the provisions of the act allowing settlers who had their crops injured by grasshoppers to leave their homesteads temporarily for the purpose of obtaining employment. The Senate resolutions declaring that the treaty with China, allowing unrestricted immigration to this country, should be modified and calling the attention of the President to the subject, was concurred in in the House. The Senate amendments to the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law act were non-concurred in 120 to 116. Ten votes in the majority favoring the adjournment and the bill thus failed of passage. The Senate bill to prevent intimidation of voters at the next presidential mid election, on the 19th, was passed. A bill was introduced providing for judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States. Adjourned to November 1877, at Chillicothe, Ohio, Perry Benker, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. McVey, on the 26th of October, 1877; at Little Rock, Ark., Jacob Lewis (colored), for the murder of another colored man, at Fredericktown, Md.; H. Conley, for the murder of Sebastian Cooley, his cousin, on the 4th of April, 1877.

IT was reported from Texas, on the 23d, that Gen. McKenzie and Shaffer, with their command, had returned to the American side of the Rio Grande from an expedition into Mexico. After penetrating several miles into that country they were met by a detachment of the Mexican Army, under Col. Valdez, who demanded to know the object of the invasion, and forbid their proceeding further. McKenzie warmed them out of the way, and the Mexicans finally yielded, and afterward offered to escort the forces on their return to the place of crossing, which offer was rejected. No captures were made during the expedition.

IT was stated in a Washington special, on the 24th, that the President had decided to carry into effect the provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill continuing the authority of the Hot Springs Commission, but as yet the clause had been enrolled after its adoption by both houses. Congress will be depended upon to ratify this action, and also to pass a deficiency for the payment of the Commissioners.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HON. T. J. QUINN, Member of Congress for the Albany (N. Y.) District, died, at his home, on the 18th.

THE Maine Democratic State Convention met at Portland, on the 18th, and nominated Alonzo Barrobin for Governor. Resolutions were adopted declaring, against any further issue of Government bonds; opposing an irredeemable currency, and the present National Banking system, and favoring the gradual substitution of greenbacks for National Bank bills; inderning fully the action of the majority of the National House of Representatives in their investigation of the alleged Presidential election frauds, and insisting that the guilty parties, whoever they may be, should be punished.

NOT long ago, President Hayes nominated two colored men to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia. The Senate, on the 18th, voted not to confirm the nominations.

ACCORDING to a Portland (Ore.) dispatch of the 18th, the latest election returns rendered certain the election of Thayer (Rep.) for Governor by a majority ranging from forty to seventy. The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot would be twelve.

THERE was a wedding at the White House, in Washington, on the evening of the 19th, the third event of the kind that has been celebrated there in the sixty-four years that it has been occupied by Presidents. The groom was Russell Hastings, of Rockford, Ill., and the bride Miss Platt, the President's niece and ward.

THE Iowa State Republican Convention met at DesMoines, on the 19th, and organized by the choice of ex-Senator Harlan as Temporary, and ex-Senator Wright as Permanent President, with the usual Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The following nominations were made: Secretary of State, Capt. J. A. Thrift; State Auditor, B. R. Sherman; State Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, J. K. Powers; Attorney-General, J. F. Molunkin; Supreme Judge, J. H. Rothrock; Supreme Court Reporter, J. S. Runnells; Supreme Court Clerk, E. J. Holmes; Bank Hatton, of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee. The platform is on the Republican party and affirms its old time principles and policies; declares the permanent pacification of the South to be a paramount duty; opposes and rejoices the "new Democratic dogma of Home Rule;" gives special credit to the soldiers for the services during the late war; insists that the republican party alone is the party of law and order; applauds its financial policy; denounces the rebel raids upon the Treasury; favors a reduction of taxation; deprecates the current attack upon the Presidential title, etc., etc.

THE Vermont State Democratic Convention was held on the 20th. The following nominations were made: For Governor, W. H. H. Bingham; Lieutenant-Governor, Jerome W. Farce; Treasurer, Geo. E. Royce.

THE Greenback State Convention of Missouri was held at Sedalia, on the 20th. The following nominations were made: A. L. Gilstrop for Judge of the Supreme Court; W. Haydin for Railroad Commissioner, and J. M. Greenwood for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform demands the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act and the issue of absolute money in greenbacks equal to gold and silver; that all bonds now subject to redemption be immediately redeemed in absolute money equivalent to coin; that the Federal Constitution be amended so as to limit and restrain Congress from exempting any property, stocks, bonds or credits from taxation, and from granting all subsidies, etc., etc.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, passed by Congress just before the close of the recent session, has been discovered to be defective through an unlegal blunder of the Enrolling Clerk. The section providing for the continuance of the Hot Springs Commission, which was created in 1877 to appraise and sell the Government reservation in Hot Springs (Ark.) region, was almost entirely omitted in the enrollment of its bill to the office of the Clerk of the House. Because of this omission, the Hot Springs Commission will have to suspend operations until Congress can again act upon the subject.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. TILTON was excommunicated at a special business meeting of Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of the 21st.

GREAT excitement has recently been created in Washington by a report of Commander Ackley sailing of a mysterious conduct toward a lady. The friends of the accused gentleman published a statement, on the 23d, contradicting the version of the story as given to the public. It was stated that Gen. Rosser had protected the lady at the time of the assault; that her love for Ackley and had kicked the latter out of the restaurant where the affair occurred. A duel between the two gentlemen was thought to be imminent.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, on the 23d, had a very dangerous carriage accident on Capitol Hill, Washington, which for a time was regarded as fatal. He was very low on the 24th, but the physicians hoped for his recovery.

ON the 23d, MOSES A. Wheelock, for twenty years President of the New York Stock Exchange, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

MR. WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, publishes an open letter in the New York *Sun* of the 23d, in which he accuses Abram S. Hewitt with having withheld the opinion of Mr. Tilden as to the Electoral bill at the time of the meeting of the Committee of Advisement on the 15th of January, 1877, at which meeting he says Mr. H was absent as an open act as Mr. Tilden's agreements, although he knew he (Tilden) disapproved the proposed measure. Mr. Watterson says the members of the committee had agreed to support the bill, most of them believing it to be the emanation of their chief. Mr. Watterson then reiterates the charge that Mr. Hewitt's failure to tell the committee what Mr. Tilden had said to him the day before, was the practical suppression of Mr. Tilden's views on his counsels, and to all intents a betrayal of his friend. Mr. W. repeats and declares the charge of personal dishonor upon Mr. Hewitt. He then proposes to submit the matter to an arbitration of five of the members of the said Committee of Advisement, and says if they do not make his charge good he will make Mr. H. a public apology.

THE election returns from Oregon are as follows: For Governor—Whitaker (Dem.), 16,954; Hines (Rep.), 15,884; Campbell (Ind.), 926. Governor—Beckman (Rep.), 16,069; Dunyer (Dem.), 15,967. Wilkins (Ind.), 1,393. Secretary of State—Kartell (Rep.), 16,146; Reams (Dem.), 15,852; Cates (Ind.), 1,393. Treasurer—Cronin (Rep.), 16,055; Brown (Dem.), 15,631; Sinclair (Ind.), 738. Carter (Rep.), for State Pubster, and Powell (Rep.), for Superintendent of Public Instruction, were elected.

IS a dispatch from New Orleans, on the 24th, Congressman Acklen explicitly denies the statement that Gen. Rosser had assaulted him to a Washington restaurant, because of the latter's badly, etc. *Evening Post.*

—Mr. and Mrs. Flinn, of Sidney, Ohio, were awakened on the other night by a noise which they thought was coming from under the bed. Supposing burglars to be the cause, Mr. Flinn hurriedly jumped from bed, lighted a shotgun, and returned. Mrs. Flinn, all excited, asked was just rising, and her right foot hung over the bedside. At this, Flinn, supposing the moving foot to be the head of the intruder, who was coming from his place of concealment, without any ado or hesitancy, fired. The wife screamed, and the husband flew about in a delirium. The light was brought, and Mr. Flinn discovered that he had shot his wife instead of a burglar. It was necessary to amputate a portion of the foot.—*Exchange.*

—A horrible affair occurred at Barksville, Va., a few days ago. About two years since Anderson Miller married Jennie Tyler, a good-looking girl, but possessing a vicious temper and will of her own that gave indications that she would make her husband a hen-pecked husband. At first they seemed to be leading a happy married life, but gradually the wife's temper manifested itself in various ways, and on the day in question the connubial quarrels assumed a most awful tragedy. The husband and wife were seated at the breakfast-table with an invited guest. When the husband chanced to discover a fly in the biscuit he thought he saw one. Anyhow, he said, "Jennie, you are a bad cook, to let flies get in the bread." The wife's temper increased as she spoke, finally she called her husband a liar. He remonstrated with her for using such language in the presence of an invited guest. Early beside herself with rage, she caught up a new ax which was lying on the hearthstone, and before the guest could interfere she had brained her husband. When he fell to the floor she brought the keen blade of the ax down on his neck, completely severing the head from the body, the head rolling on the floor and the body rolling under the table.

MRS. Samuel H. Taylor, widow of the Principal of Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., died very suddenly on a recent Sunday, at the age of sixty years; just after rising from the breakfast table. Her husband died seven years ago in precisely the same manner.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Miss Henrietta Dana, youngest daughter of R. H. Dana, jr., has recently been converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Miss Dana was educated at a convent in Paris with the present Queen of Spain, and was the author of the article in a recent number of *Scribner's Monthly* on "A Queen at School."

—The pair of white duck trousers which Com. Perry wore during one of his engagements on the lakes are owned by a descendant of the Commodore, the Rev. Elias Perry, of Ocklawaha, Fla., who has them inclosed in a frame and protected by a glass. They are hung in the reception room and attract much attention from visitors.

—I shall not live to see the first train run on the Ninth-street track," said John Patten, of the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich street, New York. He was one of the most vigorous and persistent opponents of Rapid Transit, and thought the Elevated Railroad scheme as long as he could. They gave up, despairing, six hours after his death the first car passed over the just completed track.

—Fourteen thousand new books, containing 2,000,000 pages, were published in Germany in 1877 by pigeon-holers. The total number of copies was 2,400,000, or one for every seventieth person in the Empire. The 8,000,000 almanacs printed annually are not included in this computation. Statistics show that the new books are bought by only 2 per cent. of the population, and herein is a curious phenomenon that a Nation prodigious in the manufacture and sale of books should buy, comparatively, so few, for at least half of every edition is unsold or is sold outside of Germany. *N. Y. Post.*

—Two self-possessed men: Mr. Seaman Baldwin, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., twenty years, died, and some peculiar circumstances in his case led to a post-mortem examination. This revealed, under the end of the stomach, three buttons, two of bone and one of metal, imbedded in the lining of the stomach, as first to be discoverable to the eye, and causing a thickening of the stomach-case some three-fourths of an inch. These stones had worn a hole through the stomach, and death was caused by dropsy, or drowning. It was the opinion of the physicians that these stones had been there for many years.

—A deserted house: Haverhill, Mass., has a singular history. Twenty years ago, an energetic young mechanic actually engaged to marry a young woman of that city, and actually had fixed to lay up money enough to buy a house in which to take his bride. One morning he invited her to drive, and, all delighted, at first, in front of a handsome brick house in the suburbs. He took her in, showed her that it was nicely furnished, and at last told her that she was its future owner. To her inquiry as to how he had got the money he replied that he had been fortunate enough to buy a lottery ticket which had drawn a prize of $25,000. She was a girl of strict principles, and declined such gifts. Her fiancé, however, left him forever, and the house still stands tenantless.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Mr. and Mrs. Flinn, of Sidney, Ohio, were awakened on the other night by a noise which they thought was coming from under the bed. Supposing burglars to be the cause, Mr. Flinn hurriedly jumped from bed, lighted a shotgun, and returned. Mrs. Flinn, all excited, asked was just rising, and her right foot hung over the bedside. At this, Flinn, supposing the moving foot to be the head of the intruder, who was coming from his place of concealment, without any ado or hesitancy, fired. The wife screamed, and the husband flew about in a delirium. The light was brought, and Mr. Flinn discovered that he had shot his wife instead of a burglar. It was necessary to amputate a portion of the foot.—*Exchange.*

—A horrible affair occurred at Barksville, Va., a few days ago. About two years since Anderson Miller married Jennie Tyler, a good-looking girl, but possessing a vicious temper and will of her own that gave indications that she would make her husband a hen-pecked husband. At first they seemed to be leading a happy married life, but gradually the wife's temper manifested itself in various ways, and on the day in question the connubial quarrels assumed a most awful tragedy. The husband and wife were seated at the breakfast-table with an invited guest. When the husband chanced to discover a fly in the biscuit he thought he saw one. Anyhow, he said, "Jennie, you are a bad cook, to let flies get in the bread." The wife's temper increased as she spoke, finally she called her husband a liar. He remonstrated with her for using such language in the presence of an invited guest. Early beside herself with rage, she caught up a new ax which was lying on the hearthstone, and before the guest could interfere she had brained her husband. When he fell to the floor she brought the keen blade of the ax down on his neck, completely severing the head from the body, the head rolling on the floor and the body rolling under the table.

THERE is too much blowing in the West. It becomes fearful when houses and trees are taken up and moved by this unusual agency.—*N. O. Picayune.*

MILDNESS conquers—and hence it is that the gentle yet positive influences of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup overcomes so quickly the disorders of Babyhood.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.25	@ $10.25
Sheep	4.00	@ 6.25
Hogs	4.30	@ 4.80
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.50	@ 5.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.06	@ 1.06
CORN—Western Mixed	1.06	@ 1.08
OATS—Western Mixed	35	@ 37
RYE—Western	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—Canada	.70	@ .75
LARD—Steam	7.25	@ 10.25
PORK	7.25	@ 7.37
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.39	@ .46
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.00	@ $6.25
Good	4.50	@ 4.85
Medium	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.50	@ 4.70
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.00	@ 5.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.20	@ .22
Good to Choice	.17	@ .19
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@ .11
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice to Fine Spring	4.75	@ 5.00
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	1.00	@ 1.00
Corn	.36	@ .36
Oats, No. 2	.25	@ .25
Barley, No. 2	.45	@ .45
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03	@ .04
Hurl-Tipped do	.03	@ .04
Medium	.03	@ .04
Red-Tipped do	.03	@ .04
Crooked	.02	@ .03
PORK—Mess	7.25	@ 7.37
LARD	7.25	@ 7.37
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$2.00	@ $3.00
3d Clear	2.00	@ 2.50
Clear Dressed Siding	2.00	@ 3.00
Common Boards	1.00	@ 1.50
Common and Fencing	11.00	@ 15.00
Lath	1.50	@ 1.75
Shingles	2.25	@ 2.50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $5.62
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Good	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 4.25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.25	@ $5.40
Medium	4.75	@ 5.12
HOGS—Yorkers	4.55	@ 4.60
Philadelphias	4.55	@ 4.60
SHEEP—Best	3.75	@ 4.00
Common	3.50	@ 3.50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN COUPLE.

The following stanzas were not written for publication, but were selected from a mass of papers in one green sweep. Dean Hord filed away in the recesses of a long septuagenarian couple of the old school. They had been wedded fifty years, and children and children's children for nearly half a century. The writers were soldiers, who paraded to the funeral of that illustrious hero who has adopted the old but silent motto of "Mi Husband" were written by the wife on her seventieth birthday, and left on the table in the library:

MY HUSBAND.

Who is not vainly said, "Dearest, come,
Forsake your solitude, and be my home?"
And with one or the wide world roam?
My husband.

Who gently led me in the way
And loosened my heart to bless the day
That I was born into being with?
My husband.

Who at first sounding of alarm
Would fold me to his manly arm,
To shield me from impending harm?
My husband.

What first token of distress,
Exhibited to restlessness,
Off comes he by his fond caress?
My husband.

Who, if long, wakeful nights there be,
When sleep—most needful—flies from me,
Will keep awake for company?
My husband.

Who, when I, with each nerve unstrung,
Would much more round me caress among,
If I should fall would "hold his hand"?
My husband.

Whose all in haste to man our isles
One word in thoughtlessness set cares,
Who asks forgiveness with a kiss?
My husband.

Who through all changing scenes of life,
In height, the dark, the peace, the strife,
Would call me naught but "precious wife?"
My husband.

When on the couch of suffering laid,
With throbbing pulse and aching head,
Who cares as Sadches round my bed?
My husband.

Who, when of kindred dear bereft,
And my sad heart in tears is left,
Proves that my "mother's" cause is left?
My husband.

Which overwhelmed with grief and fears,
And through the gloom of midnight spheres,
Who cheers my heart and wipes my tears?
My husband.

Who, when I lie done with all below
And death's chill waters hasten on me,
Would bear with me the parting throe?
My husband.

MY WIFE.

IN RESPONSE TO HER QUERIES, "MY HUSBAND."

Whose wisdom, in the days of yore,
Should first with vows of tenderness power,
Inflaming pangs unknown before?
My wife.

Who adored me in my manhood,
And, in my simple little "Yes,"
Thought all my wee boldnessdreams
My wife.

Who did, with look almost divine,
My woes and sorrows sweet assuage,
And gave her priceless heart for mine?
My wife.

Who to the altar went with me,
Our hearts aglow with vestacy,
In my good angel vowed to be?
My wife.

Who, when our home was new,
Did most anew bless Cannan a shore,
And sang with me her sweetest song?
My wife.

Who, when my sadness drew me over,
Will meet me in bleak Canaan a shore,
And sing with me her sweetest song?
My wife.

Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for July.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

A Palace and a Prison for Eight Centuries—Illustrious Prisoners—Ghosts and Jewels.

On the bank of the Thames, half a mile below London bridge, is the famous citadel or fortress, a place of pleasure-interest to the student of English history. It is not a single structure, as its name would indicate, but a complex of towers inclosed within an area of a little more than twelve acres. During the 800 years of its existence, London Tower has served the purpose of a royal palace, a royal fortress and a royal prison; it is now a royal armory and museum. As your correspondent visited its halls and dungeons many a sad, dark, bloody page of England's history crowded into memory. Kings and queens, and Princes; noble women and brave men, as well as criminals and traitors, have dragged their chains over those floors, or met a bloody death within those walls.

Old soldier guides dressed in the costume of Henry VIII., with pretentious manners and much show of authority, conduct visitors through the Tower. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these guides. They wear bright red coats, trimmed with gold and silver tinsel; knee-breeches, long white silk stockings and red slippers; a broad-brimmed black velvet hat, trimmed with ribbons, and a large ruffle around the neck.

The old archway known as "Traitor's Gate," opening from the edge of the river, is a large, gloomy portal, through which offenders against the Government were secretly conveyed to prison. With what dismal forebodings the prisoners must have passed that gate—the gate that proved to many of them the gate of death.

That gate through which before
Went Sydney, Essex, Babington, Cranmer, More.

The oldest and most prominent building in the inclosure is the white tower, a massive square stone castle, with turreted corners, and walls in some places fifteen feet thick. It was erected by William the Conqueror about A. D. 1078, though Shakespeare seems anxious to refer it back many centuries farther, even as far as Julius Cæsar.

Beneath this tower are the dark, damp, dismal dungeons used for State prisoners. In the first story are life-size figures, each one clad in armor to represent the different styles used during the reigns of successive sovereigns for centuries past; so that one can trace the changes in war fashions from the earliest times until now. Among others is a figure of Henry VIII. in the detestable Henry VIII. It is richly inlaid with gold. "Queen Elizabeth's" suit is the most curious worn by

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1878.

OUR PARIS LETTER.
New York, July 8, 1878.

Dear Sentinel:

After an unusually long delay which has given a pause to the world of sweltering humanity, the summer may be said to have fairly set in. The mercury has at one leap gone to the top of the tube. All other warning hinted and has come to us without preparing note. Now are the days when life is unendurable and every [illegible] is [illegible] to leave for [illegible] where its limits can vary at will from a pavilion on the [illegible] to the [illegible] where the [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

THE Matthews Senate Committee was in session for two hours and a half on the 21st. When the doors were opened, Judge E. Anderson was sworn, but being refused counsel, he said that he had on statements to make nor questions to answer. The Committee went into private session for the third time. When the door was again opened, Mr. Anderson was informed that he should answer such questions as the committee might see proper to put, and was told he age and occupation. Mr. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but Senator Matthews was a lawyer, and who there looking after his interests and he (Anderson) did not see why he should not have a right to ask after his own interests. The questions were repeated, when Senator Matthews said papers in Matthews's possession, and, if so, what; but Anderson replied that the Senator had no right to ask him to answer questions. He signed that paper but the committee refused to allow it to be entered as a protest, and had a discussion thereon by quite a heated character. Anderson told the witness that Mr. Burke had offered to pay him for his testimony, adding, to see if Senator Matthews would go better the better Committee he would testify.

Senator Alcorn then asked Senator Matthews if he had not an opposite spoke with reference to some one without Anderson's testimony. Mr. Matthews said he could not very much to take this responsible of making any suggestions to the Committee in the subject, but as a general thing he did not think it at any future time that the committee of the Senate would meet for the purpose of assisting the Committee in any way within his power in the object and purposes for which it was organized and authorized. He only came with a full desire of working until the Committee could have the power of the Senate to compel the presence of witnesses and obtain from the Committee of the other House the statement which Anderson had already made under oath before it, and which constituted the ground and basis on which the Committee had asked the Senate for the appointment of the Committee; and the committee obtain that testimony, he was ready to go on as if it had been delivered again before the Senate Committee; he thought the Committee ought to decide upon the course to be pursued, but did not wish to be considered as giving any opinion or advice, or expressing any wish in regard to the matter.

Another question of the Committee followed. When the doors were opened Anderson was informed by the Chairman that the Committee had decided that they would require his testimony before the Committee. The Chairman then asked him if he was willing to answer such questions as might be propounded to him and he regarded that he was not. The Chairman responded that it was evident Anderson set the Committee at defiance.

Senator Alcorn then stated that, in the absence of the Senate, the Committee had no power to punish for contempt, he therefore moved that the Committee adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee accordingly adjourned.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Committee resumed its sittings on the 21st. Mr. Morrison presiding, in the absence of Mr. Potter.

Capt. Thomas A. Jenks testified that, in 1868, he held the office of Deputy United States Marshal and resided in Jacksonville, Florida. Had taken in the parish last informed him that they did not prefer charges at present of intimidation. Here Mr. McMahon objected to any testimony being given on the part of Rev. Sherman, and he submitted that he had written that letter to Mr. Anderson. As he had not written it, he had no interest in showing what had been the qualifications of Anderson as a witness. Repeated questions. A long discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which the witness was allowed to answer. Witness said that Anderson had a bad character for truth and veracity. Witness was then asked if he would believe Anderson under oath before a committee of Congress. Objected to. Witness said that he had not been sworn. He himself had seen Anderson and he saw him sign it before Judge Bigg. A paper was produced and signed by Anderson. Witness proceed to him and Anderson and he went to Tallahassee to see Governor Reed, and Anderson came to the office of Governor Reed's counsel and made his statement and wanted Anderson came to the office of Governor Reed's counsel and made his statement and wanted Anderson to sign it. Witness objected to it, and had never signed it. Witness said the first time he saw Anderson after that was in Washington, his wife had called on Gov. Ingham and Judge Shellabarger and wanted to get him to himself but discussed Louisiana affairs generally. He did not remember that he said anything the last that Sherman letter was in Mr. Weber's possession. His wife had said that Mrs. Weber had shown her having seen the letter. Witness had not said anything in response to a letter from Ingham and Shellabarger, but remembered that she had any information or document which would be useful to the Committee. Witness had not intimated to Anderson that he was a witness. Witness had not said that he did not think she, or any one else, had any to do with it. Witness further stated that he had told Anderson that he did not know if his wife had ever corresponded with Sherman in relation to that letter. Witness had been intimate with Anderson until he requested Anderson to go back on that address. The original Anderson-Weber agreement was shown to the witness, who recognized the body of the paper and the signature of Anderson as Anderson's, and his wife stated he recognized the other signatures of Weber or either of the witnesses.

This investigation was resumed on the 24th. Before proceeding with the examination of witnesses, Mr. Butler stated that, during the examination of Stanley Matthews he would be absent, since he had seen a statement in the papers that the reason he (Matthews) did not appear to testify before the adjournment was a fear of being assaulted by some Butler man. He, McMahon and Mr. Reed each explained the presence at one of the preceding days and withdrew all objectionable remarks.

Capt. Jenks was recalled and further examined by Mr. McMahon, in regard to his visit to the house of Mrs. Weber's sister. The latter came at the instance of Gov. Kellogg and Mr. Caldwell had paid her expenses. Anderson, I was subpœnaed, had certain documents which belong desired to get, and Mrs. Jenks was in Washington for that purpose. Witness denied that he ever threatened Anderson's letter to him in relation to that document, viz., he did not understand and that he wrote for a description or explanation. Anderson had written him that if a moment was worth $1,000 that certain Democrats would pay that sum for it. He had seen it stated in the newspapers that his wife had the so-called Sherman letter, but she had told him it was not true. Witness examined the statement that he knew nothing of so-called Sherman letter until it was examined by Pitkin, on the 9th of January.

Mrs. Jenks, wife of the preceding, testified that Anderson had written to her and had signed in relation to the document he termed the "Sherman letter." She knew nothing of the character of it until after Anderson had stated until last January. She had seen the document picked up from a table and kept it in her possession for two and a half minutes, when she gave it to Weber. Witness then gave the contents of the letter she handed to Weber, repeating word for word the so-called "Sherman letter." She had never seen the document since she handed it to Weber. Her husband had told her that Pitkin had mentioned the existence of the letter. Mrs. Anderson wrote to her on the 6th of January. She came to Washington in consequence of her communication. Witness had written to Anderson requesting if there was any letter in the possession of her husband relative to Sherman's letter, that gentleman did not impress her much. She, however, said she did not know that she could get them. She could not say whether Mr. Matthews was there; she knew she met him until she saw him in the Senate. Further questioning failed to induce the witness to say what disposition was made of the letter she was to hand to Sherman. She said she was the person who got Anderson to go back to Louisiana. She was, she said, never indifferent to politics. Politics in Louisiana was a science. She considered it a small matter to aid in the cause of the Republican party. She admitted having

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE SLATE COMMITTEE.

The Matthews Senate Committee was in session for two hours and a half on the 31st. When the doors were opened, James K. Anderson was sworn, but being refused counsel, he said that he had no statements to make nor questions to answer. The Committee went into private session for the third time. When the door was again opened, Mr. Anderson was informed that he should answer any questions that the committee might see proper to put, and was asked his age and occupation. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but Senator Matthews was a lawyer, and was there looking after his interests, and he (Anderson) did not care why he should not have a lawyer to look after his own interests. The questions were repeated, also, whether he had passed any papers to Matthews (assessors, &c.). If so, what, but Anderson was decided in answers. Senator WADE asked if he would tell us that he got all defiance—but he will on the Committee, and Anderson replied that the Senator put it too sticking, that he might intend to say that he declined answering, to which if Senator Matthews would go before the Potter Committee he would testify.

Senator ALLISON then asked Senator Matthews if he had any questions to make with reference to going on with—and Anderson's—testimony. Mr. Matthews said he believed very much in the law in responding as of making any suggestions to the Committee as he supposed they were present there and should be at any future time that the committee might see proper, but for the present, for the purpose of assisting the Committee in any way he could, he knew of no other course than to continue. He would it was organized and authorized to only examine the slate affair, and during until the Committee could have the power of the Senate to compel persons and witnesses who to obtain from the Committee of the other House the statements which they had made to that body under oath before it, and which constituted the only evidence in the case. Senator ALLISON then asked the Senator for the appointment of the Committee, whether the Committee was present as an organized body. Mr. Matthews replied that he was not present as an organized body, but that the Committee ought to decide upon the course to be pursued, and did not wish to be considered as giving any opinion or advice, or expressing any wish in regard to the matter.

Another consultation of the Committee followed. When the doors were opened Anderson was informed by the Chairman that the Committee had decided that they would require his testimony before the Committee. The Chairman then asked him if he were willing to answer such questions as might be propounded to him, and he replied that he was. Mr. Matthews then requested that in so refusing Anderson set the Committee at defiance.

Senator WADE then stated that, in the absence of Mr. Sherman, the Committee had no power to punish for contempt, and he therefore moved that the Committee adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee accordingly adjourned.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Committee resumed its sittings on the 31st. Mr. Morrison presiding, in the absence of Mr. Potter.

Capt. Thomas A. Jones testified that, in 1876, he held the office of Deputy United States Marshal, and resided in East Feliciana Parish. Republicans in that parish had determined that they would not vote—to register on account of intimidation. Hon. R. McMillan called to testify in relation to payment being given on the part of Sen'r Sherman to Anderson. He had not been informed of it by Anderson. As he had stated writing it, he had to consult in relation to the matter, and had confidential affairs in fact Louisiana before the committee, and consulted with Anderson in relation to which the objection was withdrawn and Mr. Jones was then sworn. Mr. Jones said that Anderson said was and swore to the proofs which he had sent to Anderson stating \$2,000 for the letter. Anderson and Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, and swear to it. Witness promised him he would forward to him the money. Witness was absent when Anderson was receiving him to forward to him the money. Witness was absent when Anderson was receiving him to forward to him the money. Witness was absent when Anderson was receiving him to

THE A B C OF FINANCE.

The Money and Labor Questions Familiarly Explained.

Prof. Newcomb in Harpers.

ONE DOLLAR.

The first idea to which I allude is, that if anything is called a dollar by act of Congress, if every one passes and accepts it as a dollar, it must therefore have a definite and fixed value, and be for all practical purposes just as good as a gold dollar. You think, perhaps, that a dollar must be worth just one dollar, and neither more nor less; how, then, can its value be uncertain? I answer that two kinds of dollars can differ from each other in value just as much as two loaves of bread can in size and quality. You know very well, for instance, that during the past 10 years our paper dollar has been worth from 5 to 30 per cent less than the gold dollar. To explain the matter fully, I must, perhaps, be a little abstruse, and therefore ask a closer attention than I will elsewhere.

When I say that a paper dollar can have no definite and fixed value, I mean that it cannot be issued to buy you any fixed and definite quantity of the necessaries of life. Money has no value at all except for the things it will buy; you can neither eat it, drink it, nor wear it; nor can you even gain interest on it while it remains in your pocket. What you want of it is to buy things to eat, drink and wear, and the number of these things it will buy, and not the number of dollars, is the measure of its value. You would not give a fig for a pocketful of dollars if you could buy only the half of a fig with them. If this year you had supported your family on five hundred dollars, but next year it should require one thousand dollars, because, on the average, prices had doubled, people would say that the value of everything was twice as great as before. But this would be an incorrect use of language. Really the value of your dollars is only half what it was before. Please remember that this is the only sense in which I now use the word "value," and the only sense in which it has a definite, practical meaning. Dollars and all other kinds of money are worth what they will buy you to eat and wear; and measuring value by any other standard is like trying to feed a hungry man on act of Congress.

All the difficulty of this matter arises from the fact that *value* is something which cannot be seen nor felt. If Congress should enact that all the foot and yard measures of the country should be made of a kind of rubber which would shrink to nine inches in the course of a few months, but which were nevertheless stamped "One foot, by Act of Congress," or "One yard," as the case might be, everybody would see at a glance how ridiculous it would be to require every one to buy and sell by such measures. If a man should boast of having grown a foot and a-half in the course of a year, because last year he measured only five feet, while with the new India-rubber measures he was now six feet and a-half by Act of Congress, his neighbors would laugh at him. The fact that everybody might call the new rubber measures one foot, and might buy and sell by them, would not, in the view of any sensible man, make them as long as the old foot rules.

The reason that these India rubber measures would look so much more ridiculous than similar dollars is simply that their deficiency in length is obvious to the eye, whereas the depreciation of the dollar is not obvious. In reality, calling a thing one dollar and legalizing it as such no more makes it the equivalent of a gold dollar, or of anything else in value, than calling it a foot long, no matter what its real length may be. But we cannot see or feel the depreciation of the dollar as we would see the shortening of the foot measure. We become aware of it only by the general rise of prices, and the general increase in the cost of living. This rise of prices, however, proves the depreciation in the same way that the little man measuring six feet six in his stockings would prove that the foot rule with which he was measured was too short.

If, now, the reader will hereafter remember that "dollar" is only a word, not a thing; that calling a thing a dollar does not change its nature, and does not make it worth twenty-three grains of gold, any more than calling a piece of paper a horse, and having it declared and stamped a horse by act of Congress, would make it draw a carriage—if, I say he will permanently remember this, he will have taken the first great step toward comprehending the funniest question.

A good assortment of ladies' and misses Kid button shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan County of Charlevoix.—ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaslaywaygo-quek, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogaslaywaygo-quet, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty four (24) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW BAY, Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—18	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August —22
September 12—27	September —18
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Charlevoix, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 7—20
July 12—26	July 5—18
August 9—23	August —15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jared L. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Hartley praying for the specific performance of a certain contract, Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-ly

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

A few choice water lots on Round Lake and a number of inland lots, all in the VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. Also 15 acres of choice land lying on the outskirts of the village will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

W. G. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, Nov 5, 1877

State of Michigan } ss.
County of Charlevoix }

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Redington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Burns, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix,—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 12th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mears Shores, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Harris, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that William Harris, the executor named therein may be appointed executor of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3250, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to prepare and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment, office or place of business a sign denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

Michigan State Land Office, { Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the state will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

E. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
w½ of sw¼	34	34 N	6 W
se¼ of ne¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
w½ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of sw¼	5	33 N	4 W
nw¼ of se¼	8	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land office { Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manistee county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

E. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of se¼	33	29 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, vs.

Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants, Henry C. Morden and Agnes A. Morden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. Barnes, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Simonds & Fletcher, Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. R. Urquhart, Register.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. June 1, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. U. Niles against Hen. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7362, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon e ¼ of sw¼ section 22, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavies H. Frost, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6188 dated July 7 1874, upon the w½ of sw¼ and lot 4 of sec 4, Town 33 N. R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day o Aug., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 5:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House!

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, next boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 77 not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $50 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly in any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,

26] Charlevoix, Mich.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

in all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

W. Y. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASWELL & BAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties. Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 30, MILWAUKEE,
BARNES BLOCK. WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure 1 boat all one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 12. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 16, 1878. Whole No., 443

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person. H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
Up Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	6 mo's.	1 yr.
Quarter.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$6.00	$ 9.00
2 quarters	1 25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2 25	3.00	3.50	6.50	10.00	14.00
4 columns.	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
3 "	3.00	3.50	4.50	9.00	12.00	18.00
1 "	2.50	3.00	4.00	7.00	9.00	14.00
1 "	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	30.00

Cards in Business Directory $3 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at State rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public and Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix County Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. TAGE, Attorney at Law, Travers City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A register in Chancery of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. URQUHART, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD D. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, *Physician and Surgeon,* CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he always sells your goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the farewill be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secty.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evenings on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. URQUHART, Secty.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Secty.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH EASTERN mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

THE Orangemen backed down and didn't walk in Montreal on the 12th.

DR. I. W. FOX, of Kalamazoo, is to erect a cottage at the Resort.

New invoice of mens shoes at C. & B's.

PRESIDENT BROOKS, of Kalamazoo College, is expected to occupy the M. E. pulpit in this village next Sabbath morning.

New goods on Thursday. Close attention given to the wants of the people at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

We have been shown specimens of timothy grass six feet in height, which were grown in this vicinity.

MRS. E. H. GREEN, of this place has a fifteen year old cactus which has 168 blossoms upon it, and more coming.

Sugars are advancing but we are selling at old prices. F., R. & B.

COLFAX delivers his lecture on "Lincoln" at Little Traverse on Wednesday, the 17th. The steamer Gazelle gives an excursion from this place, at 50 cents for the round trip.

HANNAH LAY & Co. of Traverse City, are to open a bank at Traverse city, on the 15th of August.

The finest assortment of candies in town at See & Washburn's.

THE steamer Gazelle brought a party of eleven "resorters" from Petoskey Sunday.

Mon's fine straw hats at See & Washburn's.

DEBTOR TENDER.—Joseph Moore has taken the contract for tending the bridge in this place, and has give bonds in the sum of $500 for the faithful performance of the same.

LOST.—On the 4th of July an Eb Bass Band Book. Any one leaving the same at C. & B's. store will be suitably rewarded.

C. & B. keep a good quantity of shirtings at very reasonable prices.

THE specifications for the Charlevoix harbor work are out, and call for the construction of five cribs with superstructure, and such repairs upon the old work as may be deemed necessary. This will probably include a superstructure to the present south pier. Bids will be received until 12 M. of Friday, July 26.

PERSONAL.—J. Milo Eaton, of this village, arrived here on the propeller Menominee from Chicago Friday.

Clothing as cheap as ever 1 pair of good pants all lined for $1,00 at See & Washburn's.

MARINE.—The tug Col. Payne, of Northport, was here Saturday after a scow load of lumber for E. W. Fuller.

—The steamer Clara Belle will hereafter make tri-weekly trips between Traverse City and this place, arriving here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

—The tug Com. Nutt returned from Manistee Sunday, with her boiler thoroughly repaired.

—The tug R. T. Rogers, of Saugatuck, was in port Wednesday, with a party of tourists on their way to Mackinac and Point St. Ignace.

A new invoice of that unequalled fifty cent tea at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The "Bloody 12th" passed of bloodlessly in this region. The Orange Lodges at Central Lake and South Arm united with the Lodge at Barnard in a celebration of the day, and about 700 people were in attendance, of which about 100 were Orangemen. The assemblage was addressed by Rev. H. P. Blake, of Norwood, and Rev. Geo. W. Bell, of Barnard. The occasion was one of peace and enjoyment.

Steel violin strings at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

How easy it is to be mistaken; As two men were going down town one spring morning one said: "What a crash so early, I see the flags." "Yes," said the other, I see the tents." As they came nearer they found the flag that they saw was one of those fellows with a big collar on and the tent the other saw was a load of ironed mash by using Smith's saleratus It is no wonder they were mistaken for it makes flower expand like a Greenbacker.

A good assortment of prints, bleached and brown sheetings and white goods at See & Washburn's.

ACROSS THE PENINSULA.—On Thursday last we enjoyed the pleasure of a trip on foot across the Peninsula from Intonca Bay, on South Arm, to Advance, on Pine Lake. In no part of Charlevoix County can be found better results of labor and skill than are found along this road. We passed the farms of John Vaughan and Daniel Maville, with about every acre of their clearings growing under abendant crops. Further along we came upon the clearings of Rice and Charles Chaddock, every spot upon which speaks loudly in praise of the energy and skill of their owners. The Chaddocks have each about fifty acres clearing, and all bearing luxurious crops. The farms of John Kinney, Oliver Hart and Delos Pratt were passed further on, and looked well. A. B. Steele and Fowler Steele are upon farms where twelve years of labor have left unmistakable marks. We passed a well cleared farm, surrounded by a neat board fence, which we were told belonged to A. E. Hayes, of Advance. At Advance we called upon Newton & Tyler, A. E. Hayes, and our old friend Harvey Porter. Our journey across the peninsula had the effect of fixing in our mind firmer than ever the opinion that, as Grand Traverse is truly the garden of Michigan, so Charlevoix County is the garden of Grand Traverse. We saw grain and grass that stood as high as our head, while bending under its burden of ripening seed. We saw school houses and well improved roads—in short all the essential elements of a good farming locality.

Morgan & Mulay cradles, rakes and cradle fingers at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Democratic State Convention met at Lansing on the 10th according to call, and nominated O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, for Governor. A hard money platform was adopted by a two thirds majority. The convention was much more harmonious than was anticipated.

New stock of parasols and fans at C. & B's

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION EXCURSION.—The propeller Empire State called here Friday evening on her way to Chicago. This trip of the Empire State was the occasion of an excursion of the Canadian Press Association to Chicago, and, calling at Charlevoix, the editors first of all paid their compliments to the SENTINEL office. We were out, but one of the typo-editors of the Association put the following greeting in type and left it upon the case:

Canada to Charlevoix, greeting:

May your smart little town continue to prosper, and the SENTINEL grow fat as years increase—long may it guard the public weal.

Forever may the Eagle soar aloft, in peace and harmony fraternizing with the Lion, and God save the Queen!

To every word of which we add a hearty "So mote it be!" The party was made up of the following ladies and gentlemen, as put in type also by one of the editors:

Canadian Press Association and Ladies.—Name of the parties—Jas. Innes and wife, of the "Mercury," Guelph; W. H. Climie, and wife, "Statesman," Bowmanville; J. H. Trayes and wife, "Times," Port Hope; E. Dickson, wife and daughter, "Era," Newmarket, Jas. Shannon, "News," Kingston; H. Hough, "World," Colborne; W. Graham and wife, "Gazette," Hackhill, and others.

Before the Empire State took in her lines to depart we learned of the presence of the Association, and hastened to pay our editorial compliments. We found a number of gentlemen who had thrown off the restraint of the sanctum, and were out to enjoy themselves as only editors can upon such an occasion. Their evenings while upon the lake are spent in the discussion of editorial topics. Fun and business are ingeniously intermingled by the quill-drivers, making the excursion the very perfection of enjoyment. Accommodations for one hundred were secured on the steamer, but the Orange troubles in Canada prevented many from participating. As the steamer backed out from the pier the editors gave three lusty cheers for the SENTINEL, and the last sound we heard from our Canadian fraters was their voices united in the notes of "Auld Lang Syne." Long life to the Canadian Press Association."

A fine stock of new clothing to arrive on Thursday at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE two orators who lately favored Charlevoix people with their views on finance and other things, undertook to make us believe that value has been destroyed by burning up greenbacks after redemption. What foolishness! And they had also somewhat to say about history—French history especially—in support of their theories. In doing this they should be careful to quote unwritten history, for people here can read and understand for themselves. The fact is that the French financial history which they quote proves exactly the opposite of what they claim it proves. Let America avoid results like those which followed the Assignat. The nation should meet its obligations as individuals should, in money worth just as much as when the obligations were assumed. For that reason a paper currency interchangeable at all times with coin is the best, because it fluctuates the least. The debtor then knows that when his debt is due it will cost him no more to pay it, and the creditor rests satisfied that when he receives his pay it will be worth just the same as the money he gave. The volume of money is of minor consequence. The stability of its value or purchasing power is the chief thing to be considered. The greenback orators and journals would have us believe that this "fiat money" will relieve us of all existing distresses. If this be true why not go farther and give every citizen a wheel-barrow load of it? It costs nothing but the printing. But we think Charlevoix county will put herself upon record for honest money.

Remember the place to get teas, four lbs. for $1,00 is at See & Washburn's.

Fot good plug tobacco try Jackson Best at See & Washburn's

Buy your canned goods at C & B's.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

On the morning of the 25th, four large boilers in the Chesapeake Nail Works at Harrsburg, Pa., exploded with tremendous force, killing the foreman, seriously injuring four of the workmen and demolishing the building.

It has been recently decided in New York that a note, whether accommodation paper or not, in vault if discounted or purchased at a higher rate than 7 per cent.

The Wisconsin State Editorial Convention, at its recent session in Madison, elected Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, President; E. D. Coe, of the Whitewater *Register*, Secretary; and David Atwood, of the Janesville *Gazette*, Treasurer.

A TELEGRAM from Silver City, Idaho, on the 25th, says the advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked the hostiles, on the 23d, forty miles from Murray, at Curry Creek. Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed. It was thought the hostile Indians had met with a severe repulse.

A TELEGRAM from Washington, on the 27th, says the coinage of standard silver dollars since the passage of the Resumption law act had amounted to about $5,500,000—an average of a little more than $2,000,000 a month. The mints were closed for the annual settlement, but would be reopened on the 5th of July, after which the silver-dollar coinage would be about $4,000,000 a month. About $1,000,000 in silver had been exported from San Francisco to China during the preceding two months.

A SILVER CITY (Idaho) telegram of the 27th says the report about upon the Indians at Curry Creek resulted in a victory over the hostiles, several of whom were killed, the remainder fleeing in disorder. The hostile number bered about 1,500, the assailants about 500. Further fighting was expected. Gen. Howard had arrived on the ground.

THE annual rowing-match between crews from Harvard and Yale Colleges took place at New London, Conn., on the 28th, the former winning in 20 min., 48 5-6 sec. The course was four straight miles, and they were less than a minute ahead of the Yale crew.

ON the morning of the 28th ult., the passenger train going south on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was thrown from the track just north of Neenah, Wis., and the engineer, James Davis, was fatally and the fireman, A. L. Cate, seriously injured. The engine and one car were totally wrecked. It is thought a broken rail caused the disaster.

DURING the six months ending June 30, the failures in New York City numbered 584, with liabilities aggregating $20,683,795, and assets of $10,020,000.

THE Centennial anniversary of the Revolutionary Battle of Monmouth was celebrated at Freehold, N. J., on the 28th ult. The cornerstone for a granite soldiers' Monument to the names of New Jersey soldiers killed in the Revolutionary War was laid.

THE Metropolitan police force at East St. Louis, Ill., which several months ago was obnoxiously to an edict of the Mayor, have maintained their position, holding possession of an engine-house and the police headquarters. On the 30th ult., Mayor Bowman's force of Civic Marshals attempted to surprise them and capture the building, but were beaten back by the Metropolitans entrenched therein, and Deputy Marshals Neville and O'Connor were instantly killed and another named Werner was mortally wounded. The Marshals then retired. Sheriff Weber was sent for by the Mayor and arrested two of the Metropolitans, Malvaney and Glover. The law under which the Metropolitans claimed to act as the police of the city has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but the force has some way managed to exist, and conflicts more or less serious have, of almost daily occurrence, for a long time, between them and the force organized by the Mayor under the city ordinance.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

S. ANGIER CHACE, the defaulting Treasurer of the Falls River (Mass.) Mills, pleaded guilty to embezzlement, on the 26th, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

THE Republican State Convention of Illinois was held at Springfield, on the 26th. Gen. J. C. Smith was nominated for State Treasurer, and James P. State for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Resolutions were adopted declaring fidelity to the principles and patriotism of the Republican party, and that the Democratic party cannot be safely intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the Government; indorsing the financial system created by the Republican party during the war; opposing any further contraction of the greenback currency, and favoring such currency as can be maintained at par with and convertible into coin at the will of the holder, and that such currency be received for import duties; declaring that the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the party stands sacredly pledged, and for which purpose it placed the recent amendments in the Constitution of the United States; favoring the amendment of the criminal code by providing for the punishment of dishonest bank managers; and declaring that those who preserved the country should govern it.

THE Ohio Democracy held their State Convention at Columbus on the 26th. A platform was adopted renewing pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution with amendments, declaring for home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; separation of Church and State; equality of all citizens before the law; absolute acquiescence in the last fifteen amendments; opposition to all subsidies; the preservation of the public lands for actual settlers, and the maintenance and protection of the common school system; that while the decision of the Forty-fourth Congress as to the Presidential controversy was final, that decision ought not to preclude authentic investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election; that the commercial and industrial stagnation, and the consequent wide-spread want and suffering throughout the country, are due to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party; demanding the repeal of the Resumption act; the free coinage of silver; the gradual substitution of legal-tender paper for National bank notes, and its permanent reestablishment as the sole paper money of the country, receivable for all Government dues. The gradual extinction of the public debt, etc., etc. David R. Page was nominated for Secretary of State, and A. F. Hume for Supreme Judge.

IN a card, published on the 29th ult., Congressman Acklen denounces as a willful lie the recent attack upon his character, and relieves Gen. Rosser from the authorship of the slander. He says that previous to and after the pretended occurrence he had the honor of seeing the lady to his wife, which offer she declined, and that his attentions were continued at her request.

HON. SYDNEY BREESE, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and formerly United States Senator from that State, died in Pinckneyville, Ill., on the night of the 27th. He was seventy-three years old.

A CHASE COUNTY (Ill.) Grand Jury has indicted them-John M. Arther, railroad master of Chicago, and A. K. Walton, ex-Treasurer of Hyde Park, for embezzlement.

FOREIGN.

A DESPATCH from Berlin, on the 25th, says the Turks had declared that they would not evacuate the fortresses until the Treaty of Peace had been ratified by all the Powers. It was reported in London, on the 28th, that Russia had ordered Montenegro and Servia to arrange a compromise with Austria relative to their claims. A Vienna telegram of the same date says Russia had given her consent that the boundaries of Roumelia should be the Aigean Sea or the approach to the Salonica, dependent on the cession of Varna and the rest of the quadrilateral to Bulgaria.

THE Mark Lane (London) *Express* of the 26th says that the situation of the cereal crops in England was highly critical. With the exception of France, where the wheat plant had suffered almost as much as in England, Continental advices promised a fair average yield, but in Eastern Russia thousands of acres of grain had been cut to pieces by a succession of unusually heavy hailstorms.

THE British army contingent has been ordered back to India, and Berlin dispatches of the 28th say this order confirmed the opinion that peace was certain.

QUEEN MERCEDES, the newly-wedded wife of Alfonso, King of Spain, died at Madrid, on the 26th. She was greatly beloved and will be deeply mourned.

THE Athens telegram of the 27th says Greece had concluded a loan in Paris of $10,000,000. Fighting had been going on for three days at Apecotona.

A DESPATCH, received in London on the morning of the 30th, from Theopia, reports that about twenty obscure persons had been arrested suspected of complicity in a conspiracy in favor of Cristina Murat. The party opposed to the present Sultan appeared to be gaining strength, and 15,000 fresh troops had been summoned to Constantinople.

AT the sitting of the Congress, on the 26th, Prince Gortschakoff, who had to be carried there owing to his feeble condition, made a speech in which he and his colleagues had granted concessions in the name of Russia far surpassing what she had thought of asking. He was far too well aware of the feelings which actuated his colleagues in raise objections to such concessions, he merely wished to state that Russia made those sacrifices from a desire for peace, and that she had no narrow or selfish aim. Lord Beaconsfield acknowledged, in the name of the Congress, that a desire for peace actuated Russia, and hoped the same sentiment would continue.

IN the European Congress, on the 26th ult., it was decided, in accordance with the proposal of the British Plenipotentiaries, to intrust to Austria the task of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina in the interest of the peace of Europe. The proposal of the French Plenipotentiaries that Europe should refuse to recognize the independence of Servia unless Servian claims were relieved from private disabilities was unanimously adopted. It was also decided to appoint a Commission to examine into the question of the aggrandizement of Servia.

A BELGRADE dispatch of the 30th ult. says the proposed Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not caused universal uneasiness in Servia, and military preparations continued.

EX-PRESIDENT AND MRS. GRANT have reached Berlin, and during the week ending on the 28th ult received many attentions from both Government and people.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 30th ult. says the Emperor Wilhelm had fully decided to abdicate.

AT Paris, a few days ago, the gold medal of the French Geographical Society was presented to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage.

THE annual report of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia shows that while twenty-five years ago Washington could scarcely enumerate 50,000 persons, to-day it reckons 165,000, and ranks as twelfth in the list of great cities. The rate of mortality among the negroes is positively alarming when compared to the rate among the whites, the latter being 18.27 per cent., the former 44.56. Unhealthy location and residences account for this partially.

A NEW YORK paper finds that 1,264 different languages are spoken in America. No wonder a husband does not always understand when asked for a new dress.

IT is the style to wear a large bouquet in the belt.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE cross-examination of Mrs. Jenks was resumed, on the 25th. Witness tangantly informed the Committee that she had not received the letters called for on Thursday, and doubted whether they would be thought of much importance. She had seen Mrs. Welker before she left for Washington, and that lady informed her that she would endeavor to get all the letters. Witness had received about half a dozen letters from her, and was hopeful that the remainder would be forthcoming. Mrs. Jenks then proceeded to read the letters called for on the following day, if they arrived, which was the case.

Mr. Bingham was recalled and stated that the three last letters produced from that Anderson was in possession of political secrets of the highest import, and that Anderson regarded the publication of the Supreme Bench. Mr. Harlan would witness to that, and if Mr. Harlan was unavailable, as he must of course be would state that Judge Bingham thought it his duty to go to New Orleans and visited in bringing about a settlement of the unhappy condition of affairs there, the transaction would probably help him to the Supreme Court bench. On this basis counsel from New Orleans witness told him he had been unable to find out definitely from Packard whether he was a candidate or not, but thought if he was he could probably bring it to would accept it. Mr. Harlan had said to witness that he knew of no money being used to bribe on the Packard Legislature.

Dr. Sargent, of Iowa, was next and testified that he had conversed with James E. Anderson of the contents of the letters read. He identified Anderson, and stated positively that he would be compelled to resist a subpœna to appear before the Committee. The statement surprised and disappointed witness, who thought he could have induced him to come. Where he would not come. Anderson had written him a letter on the subject of the protest that Anderson had written him a letter on the subject of the protest that Anderson had written him a letter on the subject of the protest that

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, - - 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, July 12, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Since my last letter the American eagle has for the 102d time flapped those tireless wings of his, and given Ohio all prevailing screech over the doings of 1776. Some one has suggested—and its not such a bad suggestion, either—that 100 years is about long enough for a grown-up nation to crow boisterously over its getting out of leading strings. It is a fair question, at least, whether it is entirely dignified for a country which has attained an unquestioned place among the great powers of the world to keep on year after year yelling, banging and throwing up its hat, as crazy with boyish enthusiasm as when it was eighty or ninety years younger, and all because we are not somebody else's colony. I don't want to be thought a scoffer at a proper and established order of things, and I don't want to be put out of the synagogue for want of patriotism; but I must say that our present Fourth of July hullabaloo reminds me more and more of the performance of some old gentleman who should set apart a day each year for standing on his head, shooting off a finger or so, and getting blind drunk, to commemorate his having been fished out of the river when a youngster, or to celebrate the day when he got his first pair of boots.

But, happily for the fire-cracker men and the rising generation, I am in a hopeless minority on this question, and Thursday was devoted to the usual noisy demonstrations; not so noisy as usual in the city proper however, for the authorities very sensibly refused this year to suspend the ordinance against the various preparations of gunpower. There were, of course, numerous violations of the ordinance, but no the whole the city was more quiet than it previous years. But outside the jurisdiction of our worthy Aldermen the din was undiminished, and the suburbs were largely resorted to by those whose patriotic frenzy refused to be curbed by the rules of the municipality.

The terrific weather of the past week drove hundreds of thousands to the ocean's edge, and Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway and the other favorite resorts were crowded with pleasure seekers, who reveled in the bit of cool air there vouchsafed them. There seemed to be considerable enjoyment of the day despite the heat, and the reported casualties were unusually few in number.

The afternoon was doubly enlivened by a cooling rain and the bulletin from London which told how nobly the American oarsmen were working to sustain the national reputation for muscle and skill. The wonderful Michiganders, with the jaw breaking name, were the subject of many admiring encomiums from lovers of the sport. The despatches of the next day, however, were even more welcome to New Yorkers, as they chronicled the victory of our Columbia College boys over the Hertford crew. American rowing will be regarded with increased respect in England as the result of this regatta.

Bulletins from Paris give us numerous additional descriptions of the prominent displays made by American manufacturers; and it is curious to note how evidently the reports carried back to Europe by visitors to our Centennial, where practically for the first time the world took astonished cognizance of the extent of American ingenuity and skill, have stimulated European curiosity to examine American wares. Correspondents write that the leading exhibits from the U. S. are constantly surrounded by eager crowds who, as a rule, take no pains to conceal their admiration and surprise. France for instance, is the home of the harmonium or reed organ manufacture, and the French have supposed themselves to lead the world in this industry, but they are now forced to admit that the American Organs, as represented by the magnificent collection of instruments from the factory of Estey & Co., which are there shown are superior in variety, tone and noticeably in richness of appearance, to anything their home factories can produce. The Estey establishment has for years had a very heavy foreign business to which the impression they are now making upon the cosmopolitan throng that daily surges through the Champs de Mars will give a new and considerable impetus.

The hot weather having closed most of the theatres, except the half dozen little dives where the auditor wears his hat, drinks beer and watches the performance in constant dread of a raid by the police, that large fraction of New York, which may be called its "amusement population," has to look elsewhere for entertainment. And so there comes along just in the nick of time a wonderful marksman who draws crowds to watch him perform impossibilities with powder and lead. The name of this new wonder is Carver—Dr. Carver of San Francisco; though, why he is called "Dr." is more than I can tell, unless it is on account of the facility with which he could kill people if he wished to. There is certainly nothing of the M. D. in his appearance. Dressed in ultra-western costume, with flannel shirt and leather belt, his hair flowing down over his shoulders from beneath his big sombrero, *a la* Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, (by the latter of which bloodthirsty worthies he is accompanied) the great rifleman looks much more like the conventional dime novel hero than like the peaceful professor of healing that his title would indicate.

On the fourth Carver gave a grand exhibition of his powers at the Brooklyn driving park. I am almost afraid to submit my general reputation for truth and veracity to the strain of telling what he did, but I must risk instancing a few of his feats. His sole weapon is a repeating rifle which shoots twenty shots without reloading. He commenced by shooting glass balls thrown into the air some 40 feet away. Of these he broke 100 in about three minutes. Then Texas Jack began throwing trade dollars for targets, and these were unerringly bored by the doctor's bullets. One of the coins thrown was Mexican dollar, and as it rose into the air some one called out to him to cut out the liberty cap which adorns its face. No sooner said than done; for when the silver was picked up a moment later the cap was found to have been cut out as though with a chisel. For an hour all sorts of little articles were sent upward and nine-tenths of them knocked to flinders by the magical marksman.

Nothing like this shooting has ever before been seen. Capt. Bogardus is great with his shot gun, but Carver duplicates all his performances, and more too, with "the weapon of the plains."

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, the learned and popular Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has just left this city after a long session of Court here. Judge Waite makes his home while in New York at the old St. Nicholas Hotel, which is located in the healthiest part of town. Excavations now in progress for a new building in the same block with this hotel, show it to be underlaid by a deep bed of pure sand, over which malaria never is known.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system. As it controls the life, health and happiness of man When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Eighty acres of land three miles east of Charlevoix, on State road.

Known as the Cp Farm,

20 acres improved, good log house and frame barn, and young orchard. Will trade for property in or near Petoskey. Title perfect, and possession given immediately if required.

Address, ROBERT TAYLOR, Petoskey, Mich.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will b promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get he latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 13th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopolie

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.'

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS & c. filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

2(2) (6.1.2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

A Lso

Shingles

Lath

Pine Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 1st, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tap by from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England.)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson was seventy-two years old, on the 25th of May.

—Edison was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Stilwell, of Newark, N.J. They have two children—a little boy four years old and a little girl aged two—nicknamed "Dot" and "Dash," after the characters in the Morse alphabet.

—The widow of Bahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, died recently at the age of seventy-eight years at the house in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, which had for a long time been her residence.

—Mrs. Hayes has sent a portrait of herself to the Philadelphia Kindergarten, which she visited recently, with this inscription: "May I ask, through you, the privilege of saying good morning to our little friends of the Kindergarten? Lucy W. Hayes."

—Mr. Mosely the other day praised a fine farm near New Haven, whereupon one of the Evangeline's friends said admiringly, a Connecticut gentleman named Trowbridge, offered to buy it for him if he would live there. Mr. Mosely declined the offer.

—Jessie Benton Fremont is said to be as attractive a woman in old age as she was in youth and in her prime. Her abundant hair is white as snow, her complexion is fresh, her features are unchanged, and her hand is sought by sculptors as a model.

—If Livy we have only thirty-five out of 142 books. Thirty out of thirty-four books of Tacitus have been lost to us. Quintilian's greatest work was lost. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans. Hitius composed another on the actions of great men among the Romans. These works were enriched with portraits, and have disappeared.

—Another "learned blacksmith" has arisen. This one's name is Thomas W. Bowditch, and he is employed in an ax shop at Johnsonville, Rensselaer County, N.Y. He has written many essays upon the various agricultural implements, combs, bells and other articles in common daily use, tracing their history from Bible origin to the present time. His writings are said to have attracted much attention from literary people, especially those who delight in antiquities.

—The great value of the estate of the late Mark Hopkins, of California, has proved embarrassing. His wife, in her petition for letters of administration, places the value of the estate at $10,000,000. Two londsmen were required by law, who must qualify in twice the value of the estate, or $20,000,000 each. Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker testified that, in their opinion, outside of railroad interests, the value of the estate was $8,000,000. The difficulty of requiring so enormous bonds was obviated by depositing in the Bank of California all the railroad bonds. An administratrix bond was then executed for the remaining property, with Stanford and Crocker as sureties, each qualifying in the sum of $10,000,000.

Lessons from Bryant's Life.

It has been truly said that with some men the sooner you cease to talk about them after they die, the better for themselves and the world. But the life and career of William Cullen Bryant, just closed, was not of that order. His character will bear inspection, and his virtues are eminently worthy of commemoration. We wish only to call attention to three points which, among many others, are legitimately deducible.

And first, Bryant's life bears unqualified testimony to the practical value of hygienic rules in living. It was but a short time ago that the then venerable octogenarian gave an account of his personal habits at the request of a friend, and all who read that account must have been forcibly impressed with their regularity and simplicity. Although a full, stout, heavy man, and engaged for the greater part of his time in steady brain-labor, yet his diet was simple, almost to abstemiousness, and his physical exercise varied and generous. However it may have been with him in earlier years, his later days were marked by a most rigid and careful attention to what he considered to be the laws of health. While it does not follow by any means that, because Bryant exercised with dumb-bells an hour and then bathed before breakfast, therefore every other man should do the same or expect to die prematurely, yet his temperance, his moderation, his care for his physical welfare, and his regular, simple habits, are at least worthy of notice and consideration by all who hope for longevity, good health, and full, physical vigor.

Again, Bryant's life does not favor the idea that there is any innate incompatibility between the possession of true poetic taste and what is called practical talent or good, sound, common sense in the affairs of every-day life. The notion is about exploded, happily, that because one is a poet and a man of letters he of strong literary proclivities, therefore he must be a little the wild and visionary in ideas and faculties, must dress oddly, rave once in a while, sit up nights, and possess a total inaptness for anything like prosaic, matter-of-fact business details. Bryant, as a matter of many eminent sense, as a good, practical financier and business manager, as an editor and statesman, at least in thought, will be remembered just as long and favorably as Bryant, the author of "Thanatopsis," and the translator of Homer's "Iliad." It has been held by some that the cast of mind necessary to the production of literature is intrinsically disqualified for active business pursuits, that because Uuderdge and Wordsworth together did not have practical ability enough to get a collar on the neck of a horse, but had to be told by a servant, and because Byron, Shelley, Goldsmith and some others were eminently identistic and antimundane in mental temperament, therefore all literary men must necessarily be the same. But the career of Sir Walter Scott, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Bryant and a score of others equally sensible and business-like in their views upon practical matters, show that such a rule of judgment would have as many brilliant exceptions as regular examples. It is true that Bryant's muse was not at all of the fanciful order, but more sedate and clerical than gay, dashing and lively, more given to solemn or weighty themes than light and sparkling topics, more endued with grandeur and sublime pathos than crackling and phosphorescent wit or satire, yet it will be long before the English language contains a better specimen of blank verse than "Thanatopsis" or the "Hymn to Nature." Indeed, Bryant will take his place in the literary Pantheon by the side of Thomson and Cowper as one of the few great and genuine poets of Nature. His love for natural scenery and objects, particularly in their grave and quiet aspects, and his sympathy with the majestic solitude of deep forests, was most intense and subtle, and yet most profound and winning.

Lastly, Bryant's life is hardly corroborative of the notion sometimes entertained that precocity in intellectual development is something desirable. In one sense it can scarcely be called complimentary or creditable for a man to live to the age of eighty-four years and be constantly engaged in literary work and yet have produced his finest thought, structure at the early age of nineteen. It would seem that unremitting knowledge and experience should have stirred him to nigher and bolder reaches of fancy, and to the expression of diverse and nobler sentiments than those which thronged his mind in the immature period of youth; but in his case it was years they did not. As a whole, however, his life and career are such as every American can point to with pride, and votes it as just the kind of life and that colossal frame stood still, this Nation lost one of its purest-minded citizens and best thinkers.—*Chicago Journal.*

Insects in Birds.

No subject connected with the history of birds furnishes more interesting material for study than that of instinct. Young birds of different species show that they have very different degrees of instinctive knowledge. Some are able to take the entire care of themselves and do not need a mother to watch over them; others, on the contrary, are perfectly helpless, and need teaching before they can do anything for themselves, except breathe and swallow what is put into their mouths. The young chicken, a short time after it leaves the egg, knows how to take care of itself nearly as well as does the year-old bird. It can run after its mother, use its eyes, pick up food and answer the call of the old hen; and it does all this without instruction. How different it is in all these respects from the young hirundo swallow! This is blind, and unable to run, or even to stand, knowing only enough to open its mouth when it hears the old bird return to the nest, and to swallow the food placed in its open throat. Far from knowing by instinct how to use its wings, as the young chick does its legs, it does not learn this until it is well grown, and has had several lessons in flying; and even then it flies badly, and improves only after long practice. After it has learned to fly, it is still very helpless and lazy-like, and very different from the active, bright-eyed, independent little chick or the dainty-shod, graceful, timid, yet fearless guinea-hen, indeed, the young of all the *Insessores*, or scratching birds, such as the hen, the quail, the partridge, the pheasant and the turkey.

The scratching birds are not the only ones which can take care of themselves at an early age. This is true of the running birds, such as the ostrich, and the same is the case with many of the wading birds, such as the sandpiper. And among the swimming birds, there are several kinds that take full care of themselves soon after leaving the shell.

Far from standing in any need of instruction, young ducks take to the water by instinct, even when they have been brought up by a hen; and they know that they are perfectly safe upon it, although the anxious hen tries in every way to restrain them and to bring them back.

There are many ways in which some of our young birds show their really wonderful instincts; but there is nothing more curious in this respect than the habits of the little chickens, which most of us have opportunities of noticing—if we choose to take the trouble. These little creatures, almost as soon as they are born, understand what their mother "clucks" meaning, and know that they must hide when a hawk is about; they often scratch the ground for food before they see their mother or any other chicken do so; they are careful not to catch bees instead of flies; and they show their early smartness in many ways which are well worth watching.

But, sometimes, a brood of these youngsters find something that puzzles them, as when they meet with a handsome shelled beetle, who looks too big to eat and yet too small for a playmate.—*Prof. W. K. Brooks, in St. Nicholas for July.*

A MAN must necessarily keep his word when no one will take it.

The Mocking-Bird.

During the hot spell I remove my writing materials to the front porch overlooking the lake, and a neighbview of shining water, broken by islands of oak, hickory, magnolia and the tar-line of crawling coast, with tree-tranks visible in the deep air, two miles away. Try to distinguish such objects across the Ohio, at Cincinnati, against a dark mass of foliage, and slight background. There are mocking-birds nested in the orange-trees all about me, who keep up a constant medley of song. One fellow, especially, likes to perch on the castle's topmost peak and sing his very heart out. My appearance on the porch this morning was a signal for a rauticous shout among them, for these birds learn to know you like their voices, as well as any *primo donne* at Springer Hall. One voice I distinguished, particularly, by the rapidity with which its *trouladay* ran from one to another; wren, thrush, linnet, chick, partridge, were all run together in a marvelous phantasy of notes. As the hearing of one ear is slightly affected, I was at a loss to get his position, and stepped from the porch to see if he was on his favorite perch by the fen great and genuine poets of Nature. His love for natural scenery and objects, particularly in their grave and quiet aspects, and his sympathy with the majestic solitude of deep forests, was most intense and subtle, and yet most profound and winning.

Lastly, Bryant's life is hardly corroborative of the notion sometimes entertained that precocity in intellectual development is something desirable. In one sense it can scarcely be called complimentary or creditable for a man to live to the age of eighty-four years and be constantly engaged in literary work and yet have produced his finest thought, structure at the early age of nineteen. It would seem that unremitting knowledge and experience should have stirred him to nigher and bolder reaches of fancy, and to the expression of diverse and nobler sentiments than those which thronged his mind in the immature period of youth; but in his case it was years they did not. As a whole, however, his life and career are such as every American can point to with pride, and votes it as just the kind of life and that colossal frame stood still, this Nation lost one of its purest-minded citizens and best thinkers.—*Chicago Journal.*

Another Wonderful Cave in Kentucky.

Another wonderful cave has recently been discovered in Glasgow Junction, Ky. It has already been explored for a distance of twenty-three miles in one direction, called the long route, and sixteen miles in another direction, called the short route. The avenues are very wide; a span of horses can easily be driven through it in most places, and eleven miles. Three rivers, wide and very deep, are encountered on the long route. One of them is navigable for fourteen miles, until the channel becomes too narrow to admit a boat. This forms the third or river route, which has not been explored in a boat.

The cave is wonderful beyond description, and far surpasses in grandeur the Mammoth or any cave hitherto discovered. Several mummified remains have been discovered in one of the large rooms. They were reposing in stone coffins, rudely constructed, and, from appearances, may have been in this cave for centuries. They present every appearance of the Egyptian mummies.

Great excitement prevails over this very important discovery. Mr. Hyde, of Mortimore, of Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky., purchased three of the mummies and took them into his possession. Maj. George M. Proctor, of Glasgow Junction, Ky., purchased the remainder of the mummies from the owner of the cave, Thomas Kelley. The latter is, or rather was, a few days ago, a very poor man, struggling to make a payment on a farm of twenty-four acres, upon which, by mere accident, the entrance to this wonderful cave was discovered. He obtained about $400 for the mummies, and is now offered $10,000 cash for the cave.

The entrance to the cave is within two miles of Glasgow Junction, and one two minutes' walk from the depot. The surface is very much broken, full of great elevations and depressions, and everything to indicate that there were volcanic eruptions or violent upheavals of the earth at some period.

The newly-discovered cave has been named the Grand Crystal Cave, and is as beautiful as its name implies. Ladies and bridges are being constructed, and Mr. J. B. Puckett, a capitalist of the town, announces his intention of having a steamboat constructed expressly for the purpose of navigating its wonderful rivers.—*Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Terrible Result of an Insect's Bite.

Daniel Weluer, a boy, sixteen years of age, met a strange death yesterday. A wound no larger than a pin-point did the mischief and caused an indescribable agony most intense, preliminary to the final result. On Sunday last he was one of a crowd who sought comfort at Union Park, and, like many others he lay upon the grass until quite a late hour at night. He felt no fatal result, but went to his home, No. 816 Allen avenue, and slept soundly till morning. He worked all day Monday, and toward evening began to experience a sharp pain on the right side of his face, near the right eye. A close examination revealed a very small inflamed spot under the eye, and in a few hours the inflammation extended downward to the neck, causing great swelling. He suffered much that night, and by morning was terribly disfigured. Becoming alarmed, he visited Dr. Hausman, who at once discovered that the case was a serious one of poisoning by the sting of some insect. He called Dr. T. E. Holland, and, after a consultation, they used every effort to reduce the inflammation and correct the state of the blood, although satisfied that the boy could not be saved. The poison gradually crept through his system till it rendered him a frightful object, his head being three times its natural size, and blood and pus issuing from mouth, nose and ears. At four o'clock on Friday afternoon he died. Of course, it was impossible to determine what kind of an insect stung him, but it seems probable that he received the sting at the park.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Remarkable Lion Story.

These superb animals have never formed part of any menagerie, and have retained all their terrible savageness. It is a hunter, and not a tamer, who accompanies them. Macomo, a large, powerful negro of Central Africa, made himself master of these beautiful animals in the following manner: He had been informed of the nightly presence of a lion in his neighborhood. He set a snare armed with a big noose, and, dragging a young ox after him, arrived at the appointed place. At the usual hour the lion broke his leg by slipping on a piece of orange-peel, and eventually died from the effects of the accident. Then broke he leg by slipping on a piece of orange-peel, and eventually died from the effects of the accident. This effected his mind and led to his splendid occupation for the rest of his life.

—*Aunt Malala Weaver*, of White Plains, N. Y., has a long-standing mortgage on her house, which weighed so heavily upon her mind that she sent for her two nieces, girls of fifteen, to help her bake her big pot. The meal all the money they could put forward it to her, so that she could pay off the obligation. The Emily Weaver brought home a modest $10 till Aunt Malala whipped her out of the house, upbraiding her as a disgrace to the family for doing such picayune plundering, while her cousin Carrie had brought home ten times as much. Then Emily undertook to poison her master, to secure more money, but was found out and lodged in jail.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A few days ago, a young lady was robbed of her pocket-book on one of the streets of New York by a man whom she pursued several squares and finally captured. When captured, the thief threw all that he had carried, and in reply to her question why he took it, said: "I have a wife and two children to keep, and I committed the theft in a spirit of desperation." His looks and manner seemed to verify his words. The young lady said: "If that is true, take me to your home and I will forgive you." He did, and she found every word that he had told her true. The evidences of absolute poverty was so conclusive that she opened her pocket-book and divided its contents with the man. He was subsequently arrested for committing the theft, but she refused to appear against him.

—A few mornings ago three boys were held in bail in New York, for placing a large stone on the down town track of the New York Elevated Railroad, near Rector street, with intent to upset a train. The boys had considered that the interlacing braces of the pillars which support the track formed an excellent substitute for a ladder, on which they could climb up on the track. A bright idea dawned on them. It was four to one that they fell down and have the fun of seeing a whole train of cars jump off the track and be dashed to kingdom-come. Seventeenth street, Second avenue were put in an old pair of trousers and laid across one of the rails. A Belgian paving-block was also wedged between the guard-rails to kick defend the track. By the time this work had been accomplished an engine with five cars drew up on the track in good speed, and the boys scrambled off to a wooden awning all disappeared through a window, not waiting to see the result of their experiment. Fortunately the train held the track, though it thumped alarmingly over the big stone. The lads are all under eleven years of age, and they presented a picture of woe when brought into court.

Air Monsters.

There was a time, and that not very long ago, when accounts of the doings of creatures like the dragons of the prehistoric world existed in the calm regions of the temperate zone. There was comfort in the thought that these monsters of the air did not wander out of tropical climes. But of late years they have burst the tropics and seem to be ranging around the globe with a free wing. As fact specimens are becoming too familiar to be pleasant. They come every year, and at unaccountable times. The storm which came from the south on the 10th of April a very severe typhoon visited Canton, China, and, decreased the population by nine or ten thousand, and the houses of the city by about the same number. The path was about 600 feet in width, and left nothing living or standing in its track. It lifted great grains of sand, and buried them down to a long distance from the place of starting. It picked up boats and set them down on the housetops. It handled huge trees as if they had been straws, pulling them up, and, if they stuck stubbornly, breaking them off and using them as cudgels. Thus the typhoon whirled on, lashing and smashing all impediments in its course, and throwing rocks in wild sport at the ruins it was making. Many families were completely buried in the ruins of their houses. In one restaurant there were 100 diners and fifty-two waiters employed, and not one escaped. All were crushed to death in the jaws of the typhoon.—*Missouri Republican.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—While the Rev. Dr. Penticost was preaching on eternal punishment at New Haven, the other day, he suddenly clapped his hand to his chest, called for some water, and, giving out a hymn, asked the audience to exercise him for a few minutes as he had metwith a accident. He had broken a vial of some fiery medicine in his coat pocket by a violent gesture, it seems, burning him painfully and typifying, it may be, some of that anguish which he was trying to depict in the congregation.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—A singular character has just died at Hartford, Conn. He was a man about fifty years of age and of some means, but of clouded intellect, who was every day seen upon the streets, walking with downcast eyes, carefully removing from the side walks all stray pieces of orange-peel and banana-skin. It is said that, in early life, his babymother broke her leg by slipping on a piece of orange-peel, and eventually died from the effects of the accident. This affected his mind and led to his peculiar occupation for the rest of his life.

—*Aunt Malala Weaver*, of White Plains, N. Y., has a long-standing mortgage on her house, which weighed so heavily upon her mind that she sent for her two nieces, girls of fifteen, to help her bake her big pot. The meal all the money they could put forward it to her, so that she could pay off the obligation. The Emily Weaver brought home a modest $10 till Aunt Malala whipped her out of the house, upbraiding her as a disgrace to the family for doing such picayune plundering, while her cousin Carrie had brought home ten times as much. Then Emily undertook to poison her master, to secure more money, but was found out and lodged in jail.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A few days ago, a young lady was robbed of her pocket-book on one of the streets of New York by a man whom she pursued several squares and finally captured. When captured, the thief threw all that he had carried, and in reply to her question why he took it, said: "I have a wife and two children to keep, and I committed the theft in a spirit of desperation." His looks and manner seemed to verify his words. The young lady said: "If that is true, take me to your home and I will forgive you." He did, and she found every word that he had told her true. The evidences of absolute poverty was so conclusive that she opened her pocket-book and divided its contents with the man. He was subsequently arrested for committing the theft, but she refused to appear against him.

—A few mornings ago three boys were held in bail in New York, for placing a large stone on the down town track of the New York Elevated Railroad, near Rector street, with intent to upset a train. The boys had considered that the interlacing braces of the pillars which support the track formed an excellent substitute for a ladder, on which they could climb up on the track. A bright idea dawned on them. It was four to one that they fell down and have the fun of seeing a whole train of cars jump off the track and be dashed to kingdom-come. Seventeenth street, Second avenue were put in an old pair of trousers and laid across one of the rails. A Belgian paving-block was also wedged between the guard-rails to kick defend the track. By the time this work had been accomplished an engine with five cars drew up on the track in good speed, and the boys scrambled off to a wooden awning all disappeared through a window, not waiting to see the result of their experiment. Fortunately the train held the track, though it thumped alarmingly over the big stone. The lads are all under eleven years of age, and they presented a picture of woe when brought into court.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

There is no stock on the farm that costs so little, that pays so well as sheep. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Farming has and will continue to pay well on a farmer who brings real common-sense and sound judgment to his calling.—*Iowa State Register.*

—When turkeys are two months old they can successfully withstand the severes' weather, if dry. In wet weather they should beconfined in a yard, under cover.

—Keep an eye on the kitchen garden. The weeds are growing now with amazing rapidity, and require to be looked after. Don't let them get ahead of you. —*State Register.*

The following is said to be a good cement for sealing corks in bottles: Melt together one-fourth pound each of sealing-wax and resin with two ounces of bees-wax. When it froths, stir with a tallow candle.

—The poultry-keeper who spends the best he who exercises the most judicious supervision of his flock, allowing natural proclivities to take their course, and who checks disturbing propensions of aged fowls by death.

—The utmost moisture that should be found in thoroughly-worked butter is a very slight dew, and it should be of such a fine consistency as to ooze down, hardly thinning the surface of a knife-blade.—*N. Y. Herald.*

At this season of the year many valuable cows die from what is known as the "clover bloat," and it may be well to know some simple remedy. A ph sician in Davenport, Iowa, says turpentine will cure nearly every case. One fourth of a gills an ordinary dose.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A contributor to *Peck's Phonal Magazine* has a theory that last year his potatoes were not touched by the bugs because solid petunias grew near the potato patch, and that bugs will not leave the potatoes for petunias, the sweets of which are poisonous to them.

—To make black currant jam, gather the currants when thoroughly ripe, and pick from the stalks; bruise them lightly, and to each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; put sugar and fruit into a preserving kettle, and boil nearly one hour over a slow fire, stirring constantly.

—The following is said by the Rochester *Times* to be an excellent remedy for burns: One ounce of pulverized borax, one quart of boiling water, half ounce of pulverized alum. Shake up well and bottle. Wrap the burn up in soft linen and keep constantly wet with the solution. Do not remove the linen until the burn is cured.

Col. R. M. Miller, a successful dairyman, feeds his cows night and morning the year round, and in each feed puts about a tablespoonful of salt. He considers this method of salting cows preferable to the usual one of giving salt-licks at one time in a week, and thinks his method adds largely to the amount of milk given.

—A novel plan for freezing grain from vermin is recommended in the Rural Home. It advises putting a living goat into the grain heap so that it cannot get out. The worms attack the crab and enter the shell, the unsuspecting dining-room his guests entered fearlessly. Then crawling noiselessly within reach of a convenient spring Macomo touched it, and his four companions suddenly found themselves imprisoned in a strong iron cage whose bars had been hidden beneath green leaves. Loud cries were near at hand to aid in removing the four lions upon a cart, and they were about to commence their long journey when they received a new lioness crouched down upon the sand and licking her whelps between the iron bars. When the men raised the cage upon the cart she looked at them beseechingly, and when they all marched on she followed at a short distance, with drooping head and fearful eyes. And thus it is that we have five lions instead of four at the Jardin des Acclimatation. The mother is fierce, ferocious beasts, ready to revolt at any moment, and although Macomo manages their cage and dominates them to a certain extent they have not yet given him for having taken advantage of their confidence in him, and would look nothing better than to treat him as lions was treated by his seven lions in the last days of the old Hippodrome—simply tear him to pieces.—*Paris Correspondence Boston Advertiser.*

We know daughters whose snuff-bottles are concealed in their rooms, where they use the contents constantly, without the knowledge of their parents. We have seen at boarding-schools girls go into hysterics when deprived for a day or two of their snuff, and borrow tobacco from the servants as a substitute until they could obtain their usual stimulant of Scotch or Maccaboy; and we are well acquainted with three sisters—highly respectable girls, were it not for the sallow line tarnishing their complexions—who are at present in the habit of chewing. It baulked our inquisitive curiosity to follow them home from church, and in reply to her question why he took it, said: "I have a wife and two children to keep, and I committed the theft in a spirit of desperation." His looks and manner seemed to verify his words. The young lady said: "If that is true, take me to your home and I will forgive you." He did, and she found every word that he had told her true. The evidences of absolute poverty was so conclusive that she opened her pocket-book and divided its contents with the man. He was subsequently arrested for committing the theft, but she refused to appear against him.

—A few mornings ago three boys were held in bail in New York, for placing a large stone on the down town track of the New York Elevated Railroad, near Rector street, with intent to upset a train. The boys had considered that the interlacing braces of the pillars which support the track formed an excellent substitute for a ladder, on which they could climb up on the track. A bright idea dawned on them. It was four to one that they fell down and have the fun of seeing a whole train of cars jump off the track and be dashed to kingdom-come. Seventeenth street, Second avenue were put in an old pair of trousers and laid across one of the rails. A Belgian paving-block was also wedged between the guard-rails to kick defend the track. By the time this work had been accomplished an engine with five cars drew up on the track in good speed, and the boys scrambled off to a wooden awning all disappeared through a window, not waiting to see the result of their experiment. Fortunately the train held the track, though it thumped alarmingly over the big stone. The lads are all under eleven years of age, and they presented a picture of woe when brought into court.

Borrowing Money in the West.

Borrowing money is one of the most prolific sources of distress pervading the Western country. Every farmer, almost, says: "If I had a little capital to develop the resources of my land, I could make a competency right on the high road to prosperity and wealth." In nine cases out of ten, sis would prove a delusion; even if money could be had at two to four per cent. of long terms, as a number of our intelligent correspondents sigh for; but as the case actually exists where the farmer pays twelve to fourteen per cent. the tenth case must prove as great a failure as the other nine.

The most drifty commercial business cannot survive such a drain as this. No business can pay it, and it is folly for farmers to hazard such a ruinous step. While they are found willing to risk such certain ruin, those who have money to loan will insist on having what they, with reason, term the market price of capital; and knowing that it is hazardous within the bounds of possibility for the borrower to pay such rates of interest, they make assurance doubly sure by refusing to loan more than one-third or one-fourth of what is computed to be the cash value of the property. The lender regards it a contingent expenditure of the borrower which the self-respect of every farmer should revolt at. The value of his land; the value of his personal effects and of his farm stock; his family; number of his family; and many similar inquiries he is required to answer before obtained the coveted privilege of paying an annual interest of ten per cent. for three or four years and a principal of three or four per cent. to the broker, including all costs of drawing and recording papers.

This whole business of borrowing money, as practiced by Western farmers, is servile and humiliating in practice and ruinous in results. If our notions were changed, if we, as a people, grew rich, and what they term prosperous, by borrowing from Eastern capitalists through their agents, a return could be shown on the prairies; and if they can do no more, buy five or ten cows, or put down new grass seed, plow them several times, and give them such attentions as by feeding well and sheltering in winter, and will save the increase of their stock for five years, everyone now in debt may have the means to lift his mortgage, or if fortunate in having no such incubus on his estate, he may be enabled to add more to the value of his farm in such condition as every farmer worthy the name longs to reach. Let our farmers stop this borrowing at 10 to 14 per cent. It sometimes is slow, but always certain death to hopes and prosperity. The business of the country does not justify more than 4 or 5 per cent. The Government is borrowing tens of millions at that rate. Let our farmers cease borrowing, and make haste slowly by relying upon the increase of such stock as they can pay for. Do not go the banks or calves to the butcher, but keep them as valuable animals. Live on the resources of the farm as our grandfathers and grandmothers did. Bag and baggage principles and creeds, pots and pigeon, but milk and honey were their staff. Wholesome, cheaper and better subsistutes. A wholesome beef of fresh and milk is a much better composer to refreshing sleep than a mortgage, drawing 10 or 12 per cent. interest. Set your faces like flint against borrowing. If in debt, sell half or three-fourths of your farm, and commence to get out of debt by making as a postulence. It is the principle of economy of all the misery farmers are suffering.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Strength of Greek Soldiers.

The physical superiority of the gallant Alexandrian Greeks to the harshest and most robust Nations of modern times is forcibly illustrated by the military statistics of Xenophon. According to the author of the "Anabasis," the combined reconnterments of a Spartan soldier, in addition to his own weight, carried by a mercenary soldier, weighed seventy-five pounds, exclusive of the camp, mining and bridge-building tools, and the rations of bread and dried meat which were issued in weekly installments and increased the burden of the infantry soldier to 90, 95, or even to full 100 pounds. This load was often carried at the rate of four English miles an hour for twelve hours *per diem*, day after day; and only in the burning deserts of Southern Syria the Commander of the Grecian auxiliaries thought it prudent to shorten the usual length of a day's march by one-fourth. The gymnastic tests applied by the *epitactes*, or recruiting officer of a proficient corps, would appear more preposterous to the uniformed exquisites of a modern "crack regiment." Even tall, well-shaped men of the soundest constitution could not pass the preliminary examination unless they were able to jump their own height vertically and thrice their own height horizontally, and twothirds of those distances in full armor; pitch a weight equal to one-third of their own to a distance of twenty yards, and throw a javelin with such dexterity that they would not miss a mark of the size of a man's head more than four out of ten times at a distance of fifty yards, beside other tests referring to their expertness in the use of the bow and the broadsword.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

—A startling case of poisoning has recently come to light in Pittsburgh, Pa. Several families are prostrated by drinking the milk of a cow whose udder was bitten by a snake, and eighteen persons on the parlock of the milk were taken very sick, among them the Hon. George Judge, lately Representative for the Fifth District of Allegheny County. The physician (Dr. Curtis) says Mr. Judge's daughter will probably not recover.—*Telegram.*

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"It is possible that Mr. Gaffney is up and at work, and cured in a manner so speedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago he looked as if he could not be cured."

"Well-sir-ly." If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

Remember This.

That when you buy a cake of DOBBIN'S PATENT POWDER you take no chances, for it is warranted absolutely pure, full strength and full weight, and it cannot fail, if properly used, to produce the most perfect and satisfactory results; and only in August, 1878, there were forty cases, put up at this establishment, that were sold as cheap as the best.

Without a Town is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catechism for materia medicas, and shows by its numerous laurels to its crown of glorious success. Enlarged Livers and Kidneys, aching sides, nasty basins of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal condition. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills and Fever and their depraved forms are broken with Wilbor's Ague Remedy. Don't fail to try it. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THERE is no use talking—the Swiss Agave Tonic is doing a great work all over the land.

General Debility.

Read It!

Good May Come From It.

It is a common complaint among people of this age that they are suffering from an underlying condition of debility, which is so, how many actual diseases there are back of this condition which may mean their untimely removal. So numerous are the ills of which they complain that there is no satisfactory examination unless they were able to jump their own height vertically and thrice their own height horizontally, and twothirds of those distances in full armor; pitch a weight equal to one-third of their own to a distance of twenty yards, and throw a javelin with such dexterity that they would not miss a mark of the size of a man's head more than four out of ten times at a distance of fifty yards, beside other tests referring to their expertness in the use of the bow and the broadsword.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Much important, however, is it to separate the sound from the diseased and from constitutional postures and habitudings, and to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the latter before they are again made the basis of disease.

—*Beef, Lane's Medical Review.*

Pond's Extract!

The People's Remedy, for Internal and External Use.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Piles, Blind and Bleeding, External and Internal, Chronic Diarrhœa, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Disorders, Bruises, Wounds, Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Eyes, Granulated Eyelids, Inflammation of the Bowels, Hæmorrhages, Female Complaints.

POND'S EXTRACT INVALUABLE

For Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Ulceration, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Nasal Catarrh.

TO FARMERS.—Pond's Extract, No Stock should be without it. Cures Scratches, Galls, Sore Shoulders, Sore Mouth, Foot Rot, Sore Eyes, Sore Udders, Caked Bags, Wounds, Bruises, Scratches, Scours, Colic, Lameness, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Shipping Fever, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bots, Worms, Ringbone, Spavin, Thrush, Diphtheria, Epizootic, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Lung Fever, Milk Fever, Abscess of the Udder, Inflammation of the Udder, Garget, Caked Udder, Barrenness, Abortion, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Disorders, Falling of the Womb, Irregularities, Suppressed Menstruation, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Piles, Hæmorrhoids, Fissures, Fistula, Ulcers, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness, Soreness, Contusions, Boils, Felons, Tumors, Cancers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Blood Poisons, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Malaria, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Nervous System, Blood, Skin, Eyes, Ears, Head, Nose, Throat, Rectum, Private Parts, Children, Women, Men, Old Age, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Piles, Diphtheria, Consumption

Professor Newcomb's A B C of Finance.

HIS SALE OF PAPER MONEY.

With these two items on record, we are in a proper state of mind to inquire what gives value to paper money. You know that, practically, by the greater part of the business of the world is carried on by using paper or credit instead of gold. Only an insignificant fraction of mercantile payments are made by actually counting out gold. If one merchant has to pay another a thousand dollars in gold, he simply hands him a check for the amount, which the second merchant, perhaps, passes over to some one else. Here is a piece of paper, of no value whatever in itself, passed from hand to hand just as if its value were a thousand gold dollars. How is this? Can we say with correctness that the check has any real value? The answer is clear and simple. The value does not reside in the check itself, but in the 23, 200 grains (say three pounds avoirdupois) of gold to which the holder of the check is entitled, and which he knows the bank is able and ready to pay him. That is all. If the bank is not bound to pay the check, no matter how many dollars may be marked on it, no matter how beautiful the engraving, it is worth nothing. If the check is not payable in gold, but in greenbacks, then it is worth not a thousand dollars in gold, but only in greenbacks. So it is with all "convertible" paper money of the world, which consists in such enormous quantities in place of money. Its sole basis is that responsible men are bound to pay it, and its value depends upon the weight of the gold to which it entitles the holder, no matter whether it be stamped pounds, francs, or dollars.

Observe carefully that it is not asserted that the paper "represents" so much gold or that the firm which issues it is very wealthy or powerful. The holder of the paper must have an acknowledged right to the gold, which the bank is not going to dispute. If there is any doubt whether he himself or anyone to whom he may pass the check will be able to get the gold for it, then the check will be depreciated. If it is certain that no one can ever get the gold for it its value will be just that of a pretty picture for the children to play with, no matter how strongly it may be declared to represent a thousand dollars in gold.

Now, with one single exception, which is dealt considered presently, the value of convertible paper money is determined in precisely the same way with that of uncovertible paper. In itself it has no value at all. Congress may stamp it one dollar or one hundred dollars, but unless it entitles the owner to claim some thing, it is mere piece of paper. If the owner can actually get a gold dollar with it, it is worth a gold dollar; otherwise it will be more or less depreciated in value, according to the hope of future payment, which the holders may entertain. Of course, Congress can make everyone call it a dollar and receive it under that name, but we have seen in the other lesson that this does not give it real value—that is, purchasing power. If any one is compelled to take it, he simply puts up the price of everything he has to sell in proportion to the depreciation of the paper, so that the result is the same as if the paper passed at a discount.

We must now point out a fallacy by which the supporters of the irredeemable paper money often try to get round these considerations. It is said that the greenbacks, or their proposed paper dollars, are to be loaned "on the credit of the nation," and therefore must have value in proportion to that credit, even if the nation does not redeem them.

The word "credit" is here used in some peculiar sense (which no one can fully explain) wholly different from its commercial sense. In the world of business, "credit" includes the ability and the obligation to pay all demands in cash at the bronze due. A man or a firm that cannot do this has no credit, however excellent it may be in other respects. Suppose you should be traveling in a distant city, and, going to the cashier of your hotel for change, he hands you a ten dollar bill on the banking firm of Sproul, Brothers & Co. "Are you sure this bill is good?" you inquire.

"Good as good sir. The firm of Sproul, Bro., & Co. is the greatest in this State, possessed of unbounded wealth, and its operations extend over the whole globe."

"Then," you reply, "I suppose if I take this bill to their counter, they will pay it?"

"Pay it? Why, no, sir. You would be hooted by the small boys in the street, and laughed at by Sproul's clerks. The credit of the firm is so excellent, and all its debts so well secured by real estate and bonds to such millions of dollars, that both the firm and the community considered, ten or twelve years ago, that there was not the slightest need of their redeeming their bills, and they are never going to do it."

"I don't understand that kind of credit. In my State credit proper is something which the party issuing is bound to pay when required; and if he does not pay he has no credit, no matter how rich he is."

But we claim that a firm so great, powerful and wealthy as that of Mr. Sproul need not pay.

"Well, sir," you would reply, "I don't see what difference it makes to me how wealthy Sproul's firm is, or how well their paper is secured, if I can't get any of their wealth in exchange for my bill. I always thought the advantage of having the paper of a wealthy firm was that it was surer to be paid; but, if the rich are the firm, the less the need of paying. I would rather have the bill of some smaller house."

"Ah, you know nothing about finance, I see, and I'll get you some foreign money rather than argue further with you."

If a hotel cashier should talk in this way to you, you would be a little puzzled to say whether he was joking or in earnest. And yet great statesmen do argue in just that way about our greenbacks. There are bills to the amount of $400,000,000 afloat, reading, "*The United States will pay the bearer one dollar.*" Yet if you should take one of these bills to the Government's counter, asking that this promise be redeemed, the clerks would laugh at you. A paper or two-dime note one bill this very thing, and the newspapers ventilated the man's sanity, while a Treasury official thought he was only trying to make himself notorious. If a politician tries to justify permanent not payment, he will talk about the credit and wealth of the nation exactly as the Sproul check talked about Sproul, Brothers & Co. Now, it will be a very profitable mental exercise if the reader will ask himself what is meant by the promise, "The United States will pay the bearer ——— dollars;" and if, also, his each theory of the purport in any form, he will consider how it will look for a banking firm to put that same interpretation on its promises.

Greenbacks and penny firms must pay

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 15—25	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—21

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Clothing and cleaning done on short notice. 3-ly

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited. S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1191y

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, WALKE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near Lead landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Tuff WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1876.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as at any other season. Is now nothing to buy. Business. Terms and $outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 1, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Niles against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7761, dated Dec. 4, 1876, upon e ½ of ne¼ section 22, Township 34 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Foot, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6180, dated July 7 1874, upon the s½ of sw¼ and lots 3 and 4 of sec. 4, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day o Aug., 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., for counsel and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WINKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission,

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1yr

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Redington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Sherry, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 22d day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maggie Shores, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Harris, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that William Harris, the executor named therein may be appointed executor of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all oppe ations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

NOTICE.

U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3241, 3242, 3246, and 3249, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure such place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878, Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
ne¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
neq of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
s½ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
eq of neq	21	34 N	5 W
e½ of sw¼	34	34 N	5 W
wq of ne¼	24	34 N	5 W
neq of sw¼	5	33 N	4 W
sw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
s½ of se¼	24	33 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix in Chancery at the village of Charlevoix in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant.
vs.
Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Dowagiac, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance. B. HATCH, Jr.,
Circuit Judge.

SIMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office. A. B. UNDERWOOD, Register.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 13 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 23, 1878. Whole No., 444

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more than usual in every department of our many-stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in a good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 80	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
2 sqs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.25	10.00	15.00
4 columns	3.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
¼ "	4.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00	32.00
½ "	8.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	32.00	50.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisement at Statutetes.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. H. PERRIN, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EVARTS H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

B. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 222 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.
A. R. UEBERIG, Secy.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 1141, O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. BARNON, Secy.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

CAMP MEETING commences at Petoskey next Tuesday.

THINGS are buzzing right along at the head of Pine Lake

IF we mark your paper with a cross it means "please pay up."

J. E. WOOD expects to get into his new harness shop some time this week

Fresh supplies of every thing needed received on every boat at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Editorial Convention held at Traverse City last week was a success.

THE warm weather makes the hens pant, and drives Dick Cooper under the dock.

GEO. B. THOMPSON has been appointed Postmaster at Boyne P. O. in place of John Miller.

A fine line of Burgess & Smith shoes for ladies', misses and children at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ONE of the Baptist Ministers at the Resort will occupy the M. E. pulpit next Sabbath morning.

A couple of wandering Frenchmen with a trained bear gave exhibitions upon our streets Friday evening.

THE bridge-tender has erected a hen lock mansion at the south end of the bridge, and is at his post night and day.

PRESIDENT BROOKS, of Kalamazoo College preached a very interesting sermon at the M. E. Church Sunday morning.

THE SCOW Blue Belle brought a beautiful plant of the genus *Oleander* from a friend in Wisconsin to Mrs. Hugh Miller, of this Township. The plant stands about five feet high.

AT Little Traverse last week we called upon our editorial brethren of the *Tribune* and *Independent*. Little Traverse is to be congratulated. They have two good papers, and two good men to wield the quill and scissors. Bros. Clark and Hampton have our best wishes.

THE number of city people stopping in Charlevoix during the warm weather is larger than that of any previous year. The Fountain City House has a large number of guests, and many private houses are entertaining a number. Charlevoix stands FIRST among northern summer resorts.

DENTISTRY. — Dr. J. W. Morgan although here mainly for the benefit of his health, is prepared to do all kinds of work in dentistry. Dr. Morgan stands in the front rank of his profession and our people are fortunate that one of his skill should cast his lot in our midst, although temporarily.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending July 20th, 1878.

John C. Haley and wife, to Joseph D. Wood 80 acres in Wilson.—$400.

Sarah Inwood, to Francis M. Fisher 40 acres in Norwood.—$300.

Henry Morgan and wife, to Joseph M. Clark 80 acres in Boyne Valley.—$400.

Joseph M. Clark, to Jane Morgan 80 acres in Boyne Valley.—$400.

Geo. Estell, to Walter Clifford 80 acres in Norwood.—$160

Walter Clifford and wife, to Thomas Sinclair 80 acres in Norwood.—$240.

U. S., to George Pierce 160 acres in Bear Lake.

U. S., to Lafayette Curtis 80 acres in Wilson.

Ammon J. Bress and wife, to Carpenter & Bartholomew lot in Village of Charlevoix.—$175.

Isaiah W. Austin and wife, to F. E. Fay 80 acres in Melrose.—$250.

Peter K Winters and wife, to John C. Haley, 80 acres in Wilson.—$345.

John Miller and wife, to Catharine A. North, lot in Spring Harbor.—$25.

State of Michigan, to Rilenbeck S. Blaney, 160 acres in Bear Lake.—$200

We aim to sell good goods, give full weight and correct measure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

PERSONAL.—Rev. W. L. Tilden, of Petoskey, was in town Saturday.

Rev. L. C. Compton an family, of Sturgis, Mich., are sojourning at the Resort.

J. L. Schring, of the Resort, has gone home to Kalamazoo, for a short time.

R. Montgomery, of Mishawaka, Ind., and Wm. Miller and Judge Stam field, of South Bend, were registered at the Fountain City House Saturday.

D. O. Hill, of Chicago, was a passenger on the propeller Empire State, Thursday on his way East for a visit among friends and relatives.

MARINE. — The sidewheel steamer Northern Belle, and her barge, stopped at this port Friday, on her way to Cheboygan, where she is to run upon the inland route.

—Who says Charlevoix is not an important marine port? Seven vessels of the steam kind laid at our harbor docks Sunday.

—Pearson and Stark, the U. S. Steamboat Inspectors, were here yesterday.

—The steamer Clara Belle arrives here from Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, making connections with the Van Raalte from Petoskey the same evenings, and departing for Traverse City on the mornings following her arrival. This steamer, under the command of Capt. Wilbur will be popular on this route.

—The steamer Sutton has, at it were, passed under the magician's wand, and her transformation is complete. She has thirty inches more beam on deck, than formerly, and her after part has been housed in, and arranged as a cabin. She is decked over forward, and a pilot house added. She is now indeed a beautiful little steamer. Capt. A. G. Aldrich, of this place, commands her.

KEEP it before the people! That Charlevoix wants a flouring-mill. An old-settled farming country contiguous to Charlevoix will this year produce 100,000 bushels or over of grain, which demands means whereby it may be handled to a better public and private advantage. Some practical miller with capital can find a good opening here.

THE WEATHER.—Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has "Old Sol" shed such everlastingly hot rays upon the earthly denizens of this region. On the 16th and 17th the mercury reached 102 in the shade, and some report even higher than that. Such excessive heat was of short duration however.

Fresh Butter wanted at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE steamer Sutton, of Elk Rapids came down Saturday evening with a party of Elk Rapids ladies and gentlemen among whom was our former fellow-townsman A. E. Dougherty, and his daughter. They spent the Sabbath here, and returned yesterday.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention will be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 10th day of August, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Traverse on the 22d, also to appoint delegates to nipoint delegates to the Representative and Congressional conventions.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman County Committee.
Charlevoix, July 22d, 1878.

CONFAB AT LITTLE TRAVERSE.—The steamer Gazelle took a party of about thirty Charlevoix people to the Presbyterian Resort at Little Traverse, on the occasion of the address of Hon Schuyler Collax, at that place, on Wednesday last. Mr. Colfax is an orator, and his subject—"Abraham Lincoln,"—is one which brings out a natural earnestness and pathos of expression which is more than eloquence. The intimacy which Mr. Colfax enjoyed with the lamented Lincoln gives him the possession of a fund of personal recollections, the relation of which graphically illustrate the grand yet gentle character of the martyr-President. The address was one to be remembered for a life-time.

Spurgeon says that he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a fence and waiting patiently till the mad dog had passed. Many a noble housewife could have prevented having sour, sour biscuits if she had only used Smith's saleratus made by the new process. It is always full weight, uniform in strength and the best in the world.

Persons of unbiased judgment, who have examined the locations thoroughly, pronounce the "Charlevoix Summer Resort" superior in attractiveness to any other spot set apart for the same purpose in Northern Michigan. Its elevated situation, commanding an extended view of both Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, and constantly cultured as it is by the cool lake breezes, it captivates all who beholds it. Its contiguity to the beautiful inland steamboat route, upon the "Lake Geneva of America," and its nearness to the famous trout-streams of the North west, make it to pleasure seekers a place of genuine enjoyment. Its superior attractions are last being found out and taken advantage of.

THE HARBOR WORK.—The specifications give until June 1879 for the completion of the pier-work, but the substructure of the five cribs will undoubtedly be completed this fall, as will also the brush-work at the foot of the piers. The project embraces the following improvements. To re-fill the old north pier with stones; to put in that pier, extending 200 feet, more or less, from the shore; to place a similar apron at brush along the line of shore east from end of present brush-work, on south side of channel for a distance of 200 feet, more or less. The work will take nearly 20,000 cubic feet of timber; 22,625 pounds of iron bolts, and 570 cords of stone. Several bills have gone in from here.

A TRIP UP THE STATE ROAD.—On Friday afternoon we had the pleasure of a ride down the State Road behind Sheriff McLeod's fine team, with our friend J. A. Cameron at the lines. We first called at the farm of Alexander Ross. Mr. Ross has here about seven years, and has made most excellent use of his time. He has twenty acres under crops, and a fine orchard of 50 trees in prolific bearing. Mr. Ross has fine buildings, and everything comfortable around him. We next visited the farm of Mr. J. R. Speidel, a very intelligent German gentleman, who lately purchased 256 acres of land where he is located. He is making good improvement, and will soon have a fine farm. Mr. James Graham is doing well on his place, and his crops look well. Rapid strides are being made in the improvement of the country along the State Road south of this place.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 1st says the order authorizing military pursuit of cattle thieves over the border into Mexico would hereafter be liberally construed, on the ground that Mexico could prevent the invasions if they would put a period to the incursions.

The publication station out, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest of $30,404,551, $2,292,610,448. Cash in Treasury, $286,758,695. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,005,786, 830. Increase during June, $2,160,981. Decrease since June 30, 1877, $20,376,260.

On the 2d, Gov. Chadwick, of Oregon, received a dispatch from Canyon City, dated the 29th ult., asking for arms and men to protect the citizens of John Day Valley from the Indians, who were reported as into that region. A scouting party of whites were surrounded by Indians, and fighting was going on on the South Fork of the John Day River.

It was stated, on the 3d, that the War Department in Washington would push invasions to that portion of the country disturbed by the Indians with all practicable haste. The belief was almost universal among army officers that there would be a general Indian war in the section where hostile Indians had pressed themselves.

NEAR Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 4th, a large tree fell on a passenger car which had fled to it for shelter from a racing storm, and instantly killed Ben and Wendell Bitten of the number. Several of the injured, it was feared, would die.

The appropriations made by the last Congress aggregate the sum of $167,300,805.

IT was stated, on the 7th, that Secy. Sherman had not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the 1st of January next, the time fixed by law. He said, however, that no action was come before that time, by natural causes, when the premium on specie shall disappear; that we are now approaching that point, and that he thinks it the duty of the Government to employ all legitimate means to produce such result. The coin balance in the Treasury was $300,000,000, and was steadily increasing.

DISPATCHES from Oregon, on the 7th, report continued encounters between the white settlers and the Bannock Indians, and great alarm existed, extending even to the coast towns.

The National Agricultural Congress to meet at New Haven, Conn., on the 27th of August. A number of eminent professors and others have promised addresses on the various subjects relating to agriculture.

The yield of wheat in Kansas this year is said to be greater by thousands of bushels than that of any previous year.

A WOMAN, named Mrs. Elizabeth Riley, living in the southwestern suburbs of St. Louis, after an unsuccessful attempt to build a fire in the kitchen stove, a few days ago, poured coal oil from a can into the fuel, thinking the fire was all out. Much to her surprise, the flames burst out the top of the stove and exploded the can, covering her with a shower of burning oil, which ignited and set to her clothing. She rushed into the yard screaming for help, when her husband, James Riley, and her daughter, Celia, came to her assistance, and in their efforts to relieve her they were severely burned. Mrs. Riley lived but a few hours after the accident.

GOV. GEAR, having been applied to from Marshalltown and other points in Iowa, for authority to call out the militia to put down the tramps, who were congregating in that trains and committing other outrages in various localities, issued a proclamation, on the 6th, instructing the Sheriffs of counties and Mayors of cities and towns throughout the State to be prompt and diligent in preserving the peace. He calls the attention of Sheriffs, etc., to the power vested in them by law to call on the militia of their counties to assist in organizing any resistance to the enforcing of their authority.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MR. ABRAM S. HEWITT has published a vigorous reply to Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's charge that he (Hewitt) had withheld from the Democrats in Congress Mr. Tilden's opinion of the Hartford bill, a statute that he was unable to learn from Mr. Tilden whether he approved or disapproved of the bill before it was before the Democratic caucus of the Senate or Silesian Station by the evening mail train, and was driven in an omnibus to the foot of the hill where his mother resided.

On finding his parent out and the selling who he was, a neighbor, Mrs. Steel, went at once to the Bethesda Chapel, where a prayer meeting was being held, and where Mrs. Dixon was, she informed her that Thomas had returned, whereupon the mother immediately left the chapel and came home.

She appeared agitated, sat down in a chair, and was seized with illness. A short conversation ensued between mother and son, in which she asked if it "really was her son Thomas," and was told in reply that he was her son. Almost immediately afterward she expired.—*Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.*

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was lately charged, in the Circuit Court of Mineral County, W. Va., with being guilty of Sabbath-breaking by running its trains on a Sunday, and on the trial of the case a verdict of guilty was rendered and a fine of $250 was imposed for the offense. Several other cases, involving the same charge, are pending in the same court.

THE time a boy begins to think his mother doesn't know enough to select his clothing for him is a dangerous period in his history.

THE INVESTIGATION.

BELVA BAKER, the man who sent a lengthy telegram to the President suggesting the appointment of Southern conservatives to Cabinet positions, appeared on the 1st, and declared to be either sworn or answer any questions propounded to him. The Chairman stated that as the Committee had no power to compel witnesses to testify during the recess of Congress, he would be discharged from further attendance.

MR. Jenks testified that A. H. Murdock, his brother, had recently been appointed to a position in the New Orleans Custom-House. Kirk Hutchinson and he had not seen Key; Hutchinson since she had been in Washington in attendance upon the Committee. In answer to questions by Mr. Cox, witness stated that at the time of the election Anderson had refused to return to East Feliciana Parish to act as a Supervisor unless he was assured of protection, and the witness then called on Patten, Chairman of the Democratic Committee in New Orleans, and made arrangements satisfactory to Anderson, and he then returned there. He got a guard and a special train was sent down to Port Hudson. Witness then stated that Anderson had not been sworn to either witness, but Louisiana matters affected Key's position, and he was therefore examined a half. On that day after Mr. Hitchcock that the whole matter be referred to Key's decision. Mrs. Jenks then thanked the Committee for the courtesy shown her and was discharged.

The Committee then went into executive session to consider the question of contempt in Belva Lockwood's case. Mr. Cox moved that Mrs. Lockwood be discharged from further attendance before the Committee, and that it was the sense of the Committee that the letter of Belva Lockwood to the Committee was not a contempt of the Committee. Mr. Hitchcock moved to amend by striking out the last clause, and the question was taken on striking out, and resulted in a tie vote, Messrs. Cox, Hitchcock and Pelton voting in favor of striking out, and Messrs. Hoar, Edmunds and Frye voting against striking out. The motion to amend was then lost by the same vote, and the motion to discharge Mrs. Lockwood was carried by the same vote. The Committee then went into open session, and Mrs. Lockwood was discharged.

JOHN BEVONSHIRE, Clerk of the United States District Court at Charleston, testified that he had received some sealed envelopes and to contain copies of the certificates of election, which were signed by Governor Chamberlain. He was not present when the envelopes were opened, but was informed by Mr. Weber that they contained the certificates of election, and that Weber had opened them. Witness had been appointed Clerk of the Board of Canvassers by the Republicans, but took no part in the canvass. Witness was then asked to produce the envelopes, but declined to do so, stating that he had destroyed them

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, July 10, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

The metropolitan [illegible] although in running order and doing a heavy business, finds itself to be moving through with its troubles yet. Bonds having various sources for bonds, in one of which damages are claimed to the amount of $1,500,000, certain things about its operation are raising such a hue and cry from the South Avenue as even a useless opposition has not begotten. Outraged citizens complain that sparks from the dummies begin them and their store awnings, that gas, smoke and cinders from the engines blind and choke them, that oil from the running gear drips down, ruining their clothes and their disposition, and worse than all, that the ceaseless rumble and clatter of the trains wears upon their nerves, preventing sleep and driving them to the verge of suicide. The formidable arrangement is backed up by a vigorous pole-cat phalanx elected by a hundred or two ghouls who state that in their opinion the road in its present status is a decided success.

These bond, the backing of the well-meaning about the means of spending so many millions. The spirit and cruelty they shrink they can endure without much trouble, but how to head off the noise which is the dominant and omnipresent evil, is a puzzle to the different problem. To any intelligent the managers have called into their councils that versatile and very ordinary man, Elisha Gray of the telephone, phonograph, microphone, and [illegible] &c., &c., and he has now been 2 weeks to several days with one. The men [illegible] and they say [illegible] to find out at what point [illegible] of the train and from the south end of the elevated railway is [illegible] When this is ascertained the [illegible] will be comparatively easy to [illegible] the noise. Meanwhile the [illegible] are [illegible] temporarily quiet, even [illegible] over Edison's performance screaming for the moment like [illegible] of apocalypse.

New York guests and possessions, too, the reputation for originating news and more extraordinary packages, exceptions any other city extant in America. Some of these have already referred to in my correspondence, but nothing that has appeared since I commenced to observe metropolitan pathfishing compares in novelty and originality with *The Mercury*, which within the last two months has run up in circulation to over half a million of copies weekly. From its start, the *Mercury* has been a genuine sensation. It champions labor reform, greenbacks, the Grange, Quakerism, and Free Masonry. It has been laughed at, pooh-poohed and abused without stint. Its existence has been ridiculed, and its immediate future predicted—and yet it goes on, palpitating, rolling up a circulation absolutely unparalleled in the country and showing every sign of prosperity. Its publishers violate every tradition of journalism by furnishing this large eight-page weekly for twenty-five cents a year—less than the cost of white paper—and make money above right and left with absolute fearlessness. Its editorials and news items are condensed to a degree that would almost drive John Russell Young himself to suicide, and everything about it conduct indicates phenomenal nerve and ability.

Miss Kate Claxton, the most popular and beautiful Orphan on the New York stage, has leased the Theatre, Theatre, and is to open about September 1st with a fine Company. Her aim is to [illegible] the very best of foreign novelties in advance of their appearance at any other theatre in the country.

And speaking of foreign novelties reminds me of a foreign actress who is about coming to this country and who is now playing through the states on rather extraordinary terms of selling which always precedes the advent of a European star. It is astonishing to me what an amount of interest this can be [illegible] to our newspapers. All the details of her life, habits and appearance are [illegible]

[illegible] with many of [illegible] that the fair creature [illegible] wears in certain plays a dress made [illegible] from which that [illegible] artist recently constructed a corsolene for the Queen of Spain. In the exposition [illegible] of the wearer "Love" is that [illegible]

An unusual crime was committed here this week, with an unusual object. A drunken wife, abused by a drunken husband, living in extreme poverty in an Elizabeth tenement house, became desperate through trouble and drink, and procuring a can of kerosene, saturated the room in which she lived, set fire to it, and left the house in which were her own children, and some twenty other families. Luckily the flames were discovered in time, and sickening sacrifice narrowly escaped. When arrested the miserable woman said her object was, to do something bad enough to get herself sent to prison for ten years, where she hoped to find an asylum from the intolerable life she was leading.

Satan it has become a recognized custom for members of different branches of business to have their organization, such as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Bar Associations, etc., the Hotel Proprietors, representing large interests of their own as well as that of public, have had a meeting for the purpose of [illegible] protection.

The presence of dead beats and [illegible] faithful employees there by was no better looked after as well as matters pertaining to the comfort and safety of patrons of the hotels, who are generally the suffering victims. A dead beat or dishonest servant generally does [illegible] from a guest whose time, even [illegible] is arrested, is too important for him to lose it in delay for purpose of prosecuting in the courts. Thus the criminal escapes. The hotel keeper in reputation, but is powerless to [illegible] as the property lost does not [illegible] to the proprietor, he cannot [illegible]. By timely warning given [illegible] hotel to the other through the [illegible] all have notice, and are [illegible] be [illegible] guard.

A [illegible] the managers of these [illegible] was held last week, therefore, to [illegible] the subject and to organize a [illegible] Protective Association. Mr. Lewis Welch was elected President. Mr. Welch is the proprietor of the St. Nicholas, a hotel dear to New Yorkers by reason of its being one of the oldest in town and bearing the name of the city's patron saint, and to the traveling public by reason of its being one of the best hotels in the world. On account of this popularity it has always been sought by the ills.

The changes just announced in the New York Central House, are the subject of comment in all sides. Collector Arthur, who has held his important office for [illegible] years, is suddenly and unexpectedly [illegible] and Naval Officer [illegible] and both fall into the same basket. No cause is assigned by the government as yet for this step. Merritt & Burt are the successors respectively of the gentlemen named.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful World, it decidedly your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unaccountable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, bilious [illegible] dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Patients now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The liver is the Imperial organ of the body; it governs, or it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is deranged or in its proper action, all kinds of diseases are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all more intimately connected with the working of the liver. It has been supposed by many that Green's August Flower is marvelous in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint and all the numerous symptoms that result from a miserably conditioned liver, but a trial bottle or sample bottle [illegible] to 10 cents. Positively sold [illegible] in the Western Continent and not [illegible] Three doses will prove this to you [illegible] Sold [illegible] Wm. W. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit. Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

--OF--

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

--BY THE--

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderenss, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an order, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always cheap with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

at the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while and orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE FINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for CHASSIS UP & &c. Filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(992) (6,12.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which town myriads of Speckled Trouts haggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

Stove, Book and Job Print, all wanted of Superior quality, to change to Silver plated Ink used by the

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] CHICAGO

A Toledo Romance.

Yesterday occurred the happy ending of a long and weary waiting on the part of a lady who was once the fairest of the fair daughters of Toledo. Eleven years ago she was betrothed, with her parents' consent, to a young man of the character, but without what is considered the most desirable of possessions next to that, namely, money. Hesitating to take his beloved from her pleasant home to subject her to the trials that poverty entails, he bade her farewell, to go West to seek his fortune. She had letters from him full of hope and cheerful expectation until he reached Omaha, when they suddenly ceased. The days were into weeks, the weeks into months and then into years, but still no word from the absent one to the expectant girl who waited and watched all in vain. His friends gave him up for dead, but she, with woman's persistency, refused to think so and destroyed her belief that he would some time return to claim his bride. Seasons came and went, the light of love grew dim from weeping, the roses faded from her cheek, and gradually withdrawing from the scenes she had graced with her presence, her very existence was almost forgotten by some.

Two weeks since, while sitting alone in her quiet parlor, the bell rang, and in a moment more the door was opened and a gentleman entered the room. The bronzed and bearded man had little resemblance to the slender youth to whom she had plighted her troth so many long years before, but the eye of love could not be deceived, and in a moment more she was clasped in the arms of him for whom she had so long watched and waited. His story was soon told. Leaving Omaha with an emigrant train for the Pacific coast, it was attacked by the Indians, and he was taken prisoner and carried away into the far interior. Every effort to escape was futile, and he was passed from one tribe to another, getting farther and farther away from civilization as the months rolled on. At last, by fortunate chance, he managed to devise a plan of escape, and, after incredible hardships, reached San Francisco three years from the time he left Omaha. Here he encountered an old acquaintance from Toledo, who in answer to his inquiries about the dear ones there told him that his betrothed was the wife of another. Stunned and heartbroken, he made no attempt to communicate with anyone here, and was not undeceived until a few weeks ago, when on a visit to San Francisco from its inland home, he had again received tidings through an old neighbor that sent him homeward as fast as the train could bring him father.

The denouement was what might be expected, and this morning the happy pair started for their Western home, whither the good wishes of their friends, including those of the *Blade*, will follow them.—*Toledo Blade.*

Buying Wood in Paris.

Have been buying wood. They sell it here by the pound, like coal. Wood shops always have imitation wood piles painted on their fronts. Shopkeepers in the working quarters sell not only coal but kindling on a sign. It is all "grocery," "wash house," "wood shop," "commerce de vins," "cabaret shop," "beef and bouillon shop," "butter, eggs and cheese," "fried fish and potatoes," "fritters" and "restaurant" and the restaurant here is about the last place where you can get something substantial to eat. They will give you wine, or coffee and bread, or beer, at a shop labelled "restaurant" but ask for a beefsteak, and they point next door. However, you can generally find it next door, only in most cases it is difficult to get a wash tantory, of which Paris is full, they may not keep coffee. It is the most peculiar and unintelligent city to get a meal in I ever visited or imagined could exist. You go to a house labelled "Hotel" and have engravings, and you find no bar, no landlord, no rooms to let by the night, no meals or table of d'hote, no customers but people who come in a mass at the month and possibly cook in them. We've learned "hotels" and restaurants here mean something quite different from the "hotels" at home where it was first naturalized. Now as to wood. At Paris wood-chop beats the Exposition. It is generally kept in a woman, and the woman is generally washing. As they keep a great deal of charcoal with the wood the woman is generally black, and if the man of the house happens to be about the premises he will be darker. I have also always found a baby playing about the floor, which is blacked. I point to something I have that is France mus and the 2 wives pull together lessly in doing business than in America. Whether it is grocery, woodchop, photographer, restaurant or vegetable shop, you will always find the woman up and doing, with the husband. She seems to have the business as well as he. She sits at the desk and takes the cash. If the man be out, she can weigh and measure. She knows all the prices and the contents of every box, keg and jar. If there be a family, they are also all up and doing. My vegetable marchand, four doors below, has a wife, a pretty daughter and a sister. In the morning, when trade is the most lively, the whole family turn out and wait on customers. They haven't far to turn, because the potato where they eat, sleep and enjoy all the living they possess, adjoins the shop. They can turn out of it at a moment's notice and invade the shop. They live as well on the sidewalk as indoors. The street

How a San Francisco Lady Routed a Burglar.

On Thursday last a lady residing on California street, near Leavenworth, whose husband is absent from the city, collected by his request $125 for rents. She expended $30 of it during the day, and the remaining $95 she intended putting in the bank the following day. She did not retire until eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and was just dropping off into a sleep when she was suddenly aroused to perfect wakefulness by a slight clatter. She went through a small and startled mental calculation to account for it, and concluded that it was caused by the dropping of the key of the front door on the hall floor, and that it must have been pushed out by a burglar in effecting an entrance to rob the house. Now was the time for the average lady to leap from her couch, turn in seven different alarms, turn on a flood of gas, throw up the window and scream, murder, fire and police. This lady was not of the average, and slipping noiselessly from the bed she found her husband's loaded revolver without striking a light, cocked it, and creeping from her room into the landing of the stairs leading to the hall, she peered down. She not unnaturally concluded, for the hall below making a very good bull's-eye reflector against the half light of the opened door beyond she saw the mingled figure of a burglar approaching the stairs.

"Stop there. What do you want?" she asked. The man halted for a moment in evident surprise, but answered with no oaths.

"I want money, and I know you've got some, and I'm going to have it."

But the intrepid lady never faltered, and retaining her place at the head of the stairs and her hand on the bull's-eye, she answered:

"You shall not have it. I have the money and I will keep it, too."

"What's that you say? I can't hear you. Hold on a minute till I come up to you," said the fellow, starting to ascend.

"Never mind," said the lady, "I'll save you the trouble of climbing the stairs," and she immediately started down. The burglar stood astonished as this suspicious civility until the lady had descended into the faint rims of light penetrating from the street, when he saw the glint of the levelled pistol. He instantly made a bound for the door with a muttered oath, leaped down the porch steps, cleared the fence into the street and scooped. The lady's nerve is deserving of all praise, as one such reception as hers goes further in checking burglary than half a dozen halting prosecutions in a Criminal Court, and she would only have added to the excellence of the result by shooting a good-sized bullet into the felon's stomach.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Some Japanese Temples and Modes of Worship.

In letters recently received from Japan my friend describes a beautiful Shinto temple that was especially devoted to bearing. Children go and offer their pens at one of the shrines. But first I must tell you what Shintoism is. It means the worship of the ancestors of the Mikado, and even of him personally. He is said to lie descended from the sun, which they believe is the great originator of everything. A mirror is arranged to reflect the sun's rays, and generally that is all there temples contain. But the grounds around this one were very strangely laid out. First, there was a broad walk, with shrines and images on the outer edge; on the inner, arbors covered with wistaria, where you could buy tea, sausages and eggs. Inside, behind the shrines, was a pond shaped much like a Greek cross; and in the center of this an island, with pine trees that had been brought from a mountain. Over these they, like the stork, are an emblem of long life, and especially sacred.

This island was connected with the outer walk by two arched bridges, the steepest and highest arches you can imagine. There were pieces of wood laid on to help people climb up and down. These bridges were several hundred years old. Among the images were toad and green dragons, and a horse with a dragon's head placed over a well. They drew the water through a hole in his back. There was also a squat little image with solid egg around it its neck, and its head all covered with salt. To pour on salt is an act of worship. Then there was another little image, with quantities of pebbles thrown about him, and one could buy a gift of these.

My friend says you can hardly turn around in Tokio without seeing a temple; yet they were told that hundreds had been closed and pulled down since this dynasty began.

Buddhism is the religion of the common people. The more intellectual people believe in the doctrines of Confucius, a great philosopher, who lived a long while ago.

The Shinto temples both to Confucius and Buddha; and the grounds around them are like parks. Some have a succession of terraces, and all have splendid old trees, with dark, glossy foliage, and double blossoming fruit trees between.

At Kioto is an image of Buddha, sitting in a lotus flower, fifty-eight feet high. Part of it is in ruins, but when entire this statue contained 550 pounds of gold. A temple of 175 feet stands over it. The temple bells are also undoubtedly of gold, and when ringing sound very solemn. They are made of bronze and gold, and some contain a large proportion of gold.

The fast train on the Boston & Albany Railroad, drawn by the locomotive Sacramento, Cornelius Teeling, engineer, and which was due in the city at 2:50 p. m., narrowly escaped what might have been an appalling disaster, but for the calmness. The fireman that day had blown a large tree across the track near Genet's Crossing, and there was here about a broombush, just as the train was dashing along at a tremendous rate of speed. A tramp who happened to be in the vicinity annexed the dangling and running among the curve at the top of his speed signalled the approaching train. Fortunately the engineer noticed the signal and succeeded in checking the speed of the train before it came in contact with the tree. The forward part of the engine was badly damaged, but no other injury was done. The passengers, realizing the great danger they had escaped, made a collection amounting to $14, which they gave the tramp, and the train was started for the city, where it arrived without further mishap. The tramp was brought to East Albany, and given a pass through to Boston.—*Albany Journal.*

The Culinary Art.

There are a goodly number of people who talk about cooking as if it were some Elensinian mystery, something so difficult to understand as the Chaldaic tongue or "Euclid's Asses Bridge" and so hard to execute as a Greek slave. They speak of a good cook as one we praise almost as the rose or a serpent; as if the universe had only been able to produce a few specimens, and as if a knowledge of cookery and a person has a genius for cooking, as though it had covenanted the rest of them from failure, conscientiously Nature had not selected them for that end, or she would have endowed them likewise. The fact is, that anyone in her right mind can cook, if she wants to badly enough, if the incentive is strong enough. It is no such wonderful accomplishment; it only requires attention, judgment and patience, together with a great will toward the work in hand, and an interest in the welfare of the household —and who will acknowledge that she lacks these qualifications? One cannot expect to turn out a good digestible dinner, and feed a novel or gossip with a neighbor during the process. You cannot serve two masters; if you attempt it, the bread will burn, the fire will catch, the steak will "shrivel in a fruitless fire," the soup will simmer away. If you are not interested in the business, and don't care a fig how it succeeds, so that meals are served and people fed, and you can wash your hands of the whole concern, if you only cook as a make-shift—from hand to mouth, as it were, hoping the Fates will interfere to morrow and relieve you of a distasteful occupation—your gravy will naturally be thin and lumpy and unseasoned, your bread sour, your cake heavy, your doughnuts will soak fat, your tomato will be overdone, and your husband will wonder why your pastry doesn't taste like his mother's. Cooking cannot be taken up as a hobby and amusement merely, as we take up crochet, and any excellence be attained. One doesn't become an accomplished cook at the first essay. It requires many a failure, many a partial success, many a blister upon the hands, many a trial of temper. Young people go into the home kitchen and dabble in en-cakes and dumm-eries, and think they have mastered the noble art, when, in truth, they are ignorant of its rudiments, and believe that the ability to manufacture *Charlotte-Russe* and *maraschino* is a recommendation of a good cook; and those are all well in their way, but only fancy-work. Instead, there is no royal road to cooking; it is a plain, much-traveled turnpike, where the simplest need not lose the way, though it lead up hill. And, after all, if

> "To emerge a room as by the door is best,
> Makes wise and the action fine,"

it is not a worthy task to teach ourselves how to employ the goods the gods provide, that we may neither waste nor starve them, but that they may best subserve to the nourishment of brain and body? And has not the cook a mission, of which she will be called to render an account?—*Harper's Bazar.*

Arctic Explorations.

The story of Arctic exploration is always an enchanting one, every step cold with the dry nuttiness of a beefsteak. It is a story of battle in its intensest forms—of brave men called upon to encounter the utmost fortitude, and unceasing watchfulness and ingenuity to meet and overcome the giant forces of nature in the most inhospitable moods. Many glorious triumphs are inscribed upon its pages, and also sad records of defeat and death. But whether the feeling called up be pride or sorrow, the same absorbing interest attaches to the story, especially when the reader is an Englishman. America has gained honor by her Arctic explorations, and Austria, Germany and Sweden have left traces of their enthusiasm in the frozen North; but Englishmen have always regarded the work as their special heritage, bequeathed them by the long line of Arctic navigators, from Davis, Frobisher, Hudson and Baffin down to the ill-fated Franklin. Even now the less sentimental of the last named expedition chilled our ardor for many years, but the work was only suspended. For years after the mysterious disappearance of the Erebus and Terror, English interest in Arctic exploration was abounded over. Expedition after expedition went out, but the object of each was primarily to clear up the mystery in which Franklin's fate was wrapped, and when the lonely little *Fox*, equipped by Lady Franklin, found the fatal paper on King William's Land which told of the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, the shock and disappointment to the Nation were such that any further attempts at Arctic exploration on the part of England were postponed indefinitely. Indeed the general discovery Franklin had in view—the discovery of the Northwest passage—has never since been attempted, and probably never will be. But through all this long period the Royal Geographical Society never lost heart. Year after year successive Presidents have urged that another attempt should be made to reach the Pole and at last their perseverance met with its reward. Just thirty years after the sailing of the Erebus and Terror, Capt. Nares cast off from the dock yard wharf at Hartlepool on board H. M. S. Alert, with the Discovery as her consort. The general plan of operations was laid down in Capt. Nares' sailing instructions from the Admiralty, the main task set before him being the attempt of the highest possible northern latitude. There are many geographical and scientific objects, but the grand principal was to reach the North Pole if possible. As all the world now knows, Capt. Nares' efforts were unceremoniously cut short after he had succeed in reaching a higher northern latitude than any of his predecessors.—*London Week.*

Pocket-Books.

—To one quart of warm milk add a cup of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two well-beaten eggs; then stir in flour enough to make a moderately stiff sponge; add a small cupful of yeast, and let the dough rise; afterward, mix in flour enough to make a soft dough, and let it rise again; then dissolve a lump of soda the size of a hen's egg in sour milk, work it in the dough, and roll into sheets half an inch thick; spread with thin layer of butter, cut into squares and fold over pocket-book shape; let them stand in the pans, to rise, a little while before baking.

—Every piece of horse-radish grows: if we take a piece of root about an inch in length, about the size of a large bean, and put it an inch below the surface of the prepared ground, a short piece will come to the surface and form a crown, and another, and another portion will descend and probably fork to form a root; but instead of this, if we make a hole a foot or so deep in the ground, with a dibble, and put in three pieces of root drop to the bottom, a clean, straight sprout will come up to the surface, and this will in time make as clean and thrifty a market piece as could be desired.—*Exchange.*

Why Chicks Die.

A subscriber writes to us asking why his chicks die off so rapidly, rarely living more than two or three weeks. He does not tell us the treatment they receive, but in the following from the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, he will probably find his answer. In our own poultry yard we have been very successful with young chicks, and have fed broken rice alternately with the cracked corn, giving an occasional feed of potatoes by way of a change. The great point in raising chickens is to keep them eating all the time, or at any rate, to keep their digestive organs nourished with the supplied. Short commons' are not recognized in chicken raising."

The remaining portion is to keep a dish of "indian meal dough" mixed up, and two or three times a day a lot is thrown to the chickens. If they eat it, well and good; if not, and the chances are they will not, they having become tired of one single article of diet set before them day after day, it stands and sours. If a quantity is thus found uneaten the next feed is likely to be a light one, and the chickens, driven by hunger, finally devour the sour stuff, the result is cholera or some other fatal disease sets in and their owner wonders "why my chickens are all dying off." In our own practice we find that small quantities of varied food if given to the chickens often produce much better results than any other method of feeding.

Indian meal dough we banished from our poultry yards long ago and on no conditions would we permit it to be fed to chickens to be fed with it. For the first morning meal we give all our young poultry stock boiled potatoes mashed up fine. We find nothing so good and acceptable, and as we recently the small potatoes, those which are unmarketable and not large enough for the table, they prove to be more profitable than any other article of food.

When, in days gone by, we used to feed the chickens with the traditional Indian meal dough, we always counted on losing a large percentage of them, and the numbers that died from cholera, diarrhœa and kindred diseases were great. Now a sick chicken is unknown to our yards and we lay our success entirely to the disuse of Indian meal dough. After the potatoes are disposed of we give our chickens all the fine cracked corn they will eat up clean. We cannot find in the grain stores corn cracked to the proper degree of fineness, and we have as a rule, one in our poultry house a large-sized coffee mill, such as grocers use, and we run the corn through that.

If coarse large chickens, those which are ten or twelve weeks old, do not need such fine ground corn, but the young birds do. In about two hours after the cracked corn is eaten we give all the wheat screenings that the chickens will eat, and in another two hours spread before them a fresh meal of boiled potatoes. For supper they have all the cracked corn and wheat they can eat.

The best system of feeding, however, will not avail if the young birds are permitted to become overrun with vermin. They should be anointed on their heads and under their wings and on their backs once a week with a mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene oil. If the hens are anointed in the same way the additional labor will prove remunerative. Unless proper management is exercised chicken raising is one of the most unsatisfactory of employments, but if it is done systematically, is as profitable and pleasant as any other business.—*N. Y. Herald.*

About Hay.

A good supply of hay on every farm, adequate to the wants of the flock stock which the farmer intends to keep, is indispensable. If it is expected that the stock is to prove profitable. There is no doubt that many valuable animals have been annually sacrificed to false economy in feeding unnutritious or poor hay or straw. A man who fodders such a policy stands in his own light, and if he cannot change to a better manner, the sooner he sells his stock and quits the business the better it will be for himself and the animals. He will soon find to his cost that the loss of a horse, or a good cow, or a few sheep, and the "run-down" condition of his entire stock, more than counterbalances any saving that can be effected by using inferior, badly cured, weedy and musty hay. It is the poorest kind of economy, in fact, it cannot be called by that term. In conversing the grasses and forage plants into hay, or during them, the object is, of course, to so treat them as to expel the water they contain (which amounts to nearly two-thirds of their weight), with the least loss of their nutritive properties. To secure this object the grass must be cut at that stage of its growth when the full bloom is with the maximum of nutrition can be obtained; and then it is necessary to so conduct the curing process that nutritive juices shall not be lostby the washing of rains. While newly cut grass in quite green state and rain may not materially injure it, but repeated rains and turnings will destroy much of its value. When ready to cut, grass and clover would require gum, sunlight, albuminous and other valuable compounds, which are liable to be washed out by heavy rains. On this point Prof. Voelcker remarks that by repeated wettings and turnings the crop becomes more or less bruised, and not only are the sugar, and gums, and other soluble matters liable to be washed out, but the bruised state of the plants permitting, as they do, a portion of these various constituents to escape through the lacerated cell walls, indexes fermentation, which, if not checked at once, causes further loss. During fermentation, soluble albumen and sugar are destroyed, two of the most valuable elements of nutrition; hence in showery weather grass recently cut should not be hastily gathered into cocks, but, if necessary, and under all circumstances the crop should be handled as lightly as possible. Hay may be made or be injured by brunsing and breaking the hay.

With the appliances and facilities now within the reach of farmers for the curing of hay, it can be more accomplished speedily at the right time —provided always the weather will permit—and the maximum of nutritive value secured.—*Western Rural.*

"Under Fire."

The first time that a soldier goes into action he fancies the shot that he hears whizzing through the air is aimed at him. But if he is cut hit at first, he soon acquires a sort of fatalistic feeling that he never will be. The eve of a battle might be supposed to be a solemn moment. I have been at several eves, and I never perceived the vestige of solemnity, nor—so far as I could perceive—did it strike anyone that the next day he might be killed. The thoughts of everyone were concentrated first on supper, and then on finding a comparatively comfortable place in which to sleep. During a battle all not immediately engaged are simply bored. If ever a hand-to-hand fight takes places it is due to some blunder being committed on one side or the other. Most of the regiments engaged do not see the enemy. Attacking a column and having columns charge are things of the past. Shells and bullets are fired into a position or upon troops advancing. The victory is decided by artillery and breach-loader firing. Those who can concentrate the heaviest fire upon particular strategical points win. So paramount is the whole affair that it is an unlikely axiom that if one-third of the best regiment in the world be put *hors de combat*, the remainder will execute a strategical maneuver to the rear.—*Cornhill London Truth.*

Two Old Texas Ranchers,

who had just helped bury a neighbor, were talking about religion, and one asked the other how pious he thought it was possible for a man to get in this world, if he was in real earnest. "Wal," said the other, reflectively, "I think if a man gets so's he can sweep steers or trade hosses without lyin', he'd better pull out for the better land afore he live a relapse."

Burns are the institution and should be guarded from attacks of Colic, Flatulence, &c., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

College Professor (to Junior who has been taking advantage of his absent-mindedness): "Young man, I find on looking over the records that this makes the fifth time in two years that you have been granted leave of absence to attend your grandmother's funeral."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Why ought poultry-keeping to be a most profitable business? Because for every grain you give, you find it grows a peck

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my partner, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's bill will cost. I know it.

—A WORKINGMAN."

WITHROW'S TONIC.—A SAFE, SURE, AND SPEEDY DYSPEPTIC improvement sale for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dirtiness, Constipation that no physician should be without the use of this valuable tonic. So soon has been found so just go not to sickness. Be well, Dyspepsia, and never be dyspeptic—and so not to grow up long-related bilious seizures, and use Clinker Tonic has set around in billings. Sold by all DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL Proprietors, New Haven.

THOUSANDS are the cures.

What a Satisfaction

it is to have cigaret, light, wholesome rolls, for breakfast, and waffles, or cake and toast for breakfast; no grumbling or sour faces then. Dooley's Yeast Powder makes all these things perfection.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Lim'd., Australia.

For debility and old age use Swiss Agne Cure. It will renovate the system.

NATURE'S REMEDY
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
Druggists' Report.

MR H R STEVENS:
I sponse sir—to will sent your VEGETINE and find it to be good for the complaints for which it is recommended. It is a good medicine. Yours truly, JOHN F. GRAY.
Druggists and Apothecaries, Hampden, Me.
Dec 27 1877.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient results of the effort to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or protracting fevers accompany bilious, causing great suffering and anxiety. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that invaluable household remedy, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

HUNT'S REMEDY is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has long been in use and sold by all druggists. Call for pamphlet. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Send for pamphlet.
WM. E. CLARKE, Proprietor, R. I.

FARMERS AND TEAMSTERS,

For all kinds of Piles, Lumps, Bruises, Cuts or Sores of the horse or cattle. Fowle's Pile and Rumor Cure will heal the worst of the kind in about 20 days. THIS IS GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL CASES OF PILES FROM ONE TO THREE BOTTLES AS DIRECTED. If your druggist has not got it, ask him to send for it. Price $1 per bottle.

THE Newest Music Books.
!! ONWARD !!
JUST IN the hands of L. O. EMERSON'S and for SUMMER HOURS. Ten Songs and Choruses, new and fresh from the pens of the best writers and Music, with a full, handsome Cover. Contents and Price as usual. 35 cents, or $3.60 per dozen. Specimen Pages sent free. Over 70,000 sold.

FESTIVAL CHORUS BOOK!
Compiled by J. P. LUDDEN, and designed for Musical Conventions, Singing Festivals, etc., etc. A selection of the best of the best Choruses, Anthems and Sentences, Standard and Modern, Sacred and Secular. 144 large pages. $12 per dozen.

The Church Offering!
By L. O. EMERSON. In this new book everything is fresh and bright. Many of the tunes are by the compiler, and are of the best quality, and by an Authors Book. In the singing, however, by the use of a Harmonic Chart, and by the good old earlier tunes, the singer is made to feel at home in the service. Sound in character, and in the service. Sound to universally use. 112 pp. 35 cts.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

HOP BITTERS.
If you are a man of business, wakened up in the night with pain, distress or sickness, go immediately and take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are a man of business, wakened up in the night with pain, distress or sickness, go immediately and take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are confined to your self or family from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, don't
HOP BITTERS.
Whether you are Minister, lawyer, physician, merchant, mechanic, farmer, laborer, or overworked, tired, nervous, dyspeptic, or sick, use
HOP BITTERS.
If you are young and suffer from any indiscretion, exposure, or dissipation, don't
HOP BITTERS.
If you are suffering any pain, weakness or sickness, don't
HOP BITTERS.
Remember HOP BITTERS is not a vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made. Don't
HOP BITTERS.
Many save your life. A thousand hundreds. Buy HOP BITTERS of the druggist. Don't
HOP BITTERS.
Don't wait until you are sick before you use HOP BITTERS, but use them the moment you feel that you need them, and they will prevent sickness. Don't
HOP BITTERS.
Don't drink whiskey, rum or beer, when you can get HOP BITTERS. Don't
HOP BITTERS.
Don't forget that HOP BITTERS is the best, purest and most valuable medicine ever made

Correspondence of the Detroit Evening Journal.

CHARLEVOIX SUMMER RESORT.

CITIZENS' UNION ACTIVE—AN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED—OFFICERS—MEMBERSHIP—NEW BEACH—COST OF TRAVEL, BOARDING, ETC.—KALAMAZOO SENDS THE PIONEER PARTY, WHICH IS ALREADY AT WORK—GROUNDS.

CHARLEVOIX, June 26, 1878.

DEAR BEE THOMPSETTE—May I take a little space in the HERALD to report the progress made by the *Charlevoix Summer Resort?* At the last meeting of the State Convention, it was announced that citizens of Charlevoix had made an offer to the Baptists of Michigan and Indiana of twenty-five acres of lived up a Summer Resort. This offer has been accepted. An organization has been formed under the laws of this state, and the transfer of the land has been made. The report for our people is now ready to be completed and the first parties are here erecting cottages. It is not however the intention of the constituent members of the association to restrict the use of the land to Baptists, and so the word Baptist does not form a part of the corporate name. We do not desire to exclude good people of other denominations from a retreat where health and beautiful scenation are sought. In fact, some, whose religious connection would naturally lead them to other summer resorts are already drawn to Charlevoix by the superior attractions of the place. If Charlevoix were as accessible as Petoskey, it would soon be crowded to excess.

There are several ways of reaching this place. A change of boats running between Traverse City and Petoskey is being made at the time of this writing, so that a definite announcement of their route cannot be made this week. A stage leaves Petoskey for Charlevoix, sixteen miles distant every morning at 7 o'clock. The road is a good one, and fare $1.00. A stage, a good democrat, leaves Boyne Falls Station on the railroad, 15 miles south of Petoskey, Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings, at 9 o'clock, connecting at the head of Pine Lake with the Gazelle, a fine little steam boat running to Charlevoix. The stage ride through the woods is pleasant although the road is rough—stage and steam boat fair at present $1.50.

Boats of the Western Transportation Co. leave Buffalo and Chicago every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, touching at Charlevoix—fare from Detroit to this place, including state room and meals $8.50, from Chicago $7.00.

The Menominee, of the Cundrich Transportation Co., leaves Chicago every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, fare to this place $7.00.

Any person, not objectionable to the Board of Directors, may become a member of the Charlevoix Summer Resort by the payment of $10.00. There may be a small annual assessment, not to exceed $2.00 unless authorized by two thirds of the members present at a meeting called for the purpose. A by-law provides that in no case shall the assessment exceed $5.00 a year for the first five years.

The land is divided into lots of 50 feet by 100, not to be sold, but leased for a specified term of years. Each member is entitled to the use of a lot on which to erect a cottage, and is also entitled for the present season, to half fare rates on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. for himself and all the members of his family, from any point on the road to Traverse City or Petoskey. In order to secure these rates, application must be made to Prof. Samuel Brooks, Kalamazoo or Charlevoix, and he will send a certificate of membership to the general ticket agent, who will endorse it, and either return it to the secretary or send it directly to the applicant, as may be desired. This certificate thus endorsed is to be presented to the ticket agent of the station where the ticket is bought. The ticket agent will return the certificate as his authority for selling the half fare ticket. Accordingly tickets for all the members of the family must be bought at the same time. Those tickets may be obtained any time until September 30th, with a return limit of October 31st. No arrangement has yet been made with any other road. Excursion tickets, open to the public generally, may be had on the G. R. & I. R. R. at any time during the season for two cents a mile, and for four weeks ending with August 20, for one and a half cents a mile.

We hope that many persons will visit Charlevoix the present season, and judge for themselves of its attractions and its salubrity. And I may add that every one who joins the association will contribute to its success.

The first regular meeting was held in Kalamazoo on Friday last. Mr. H. W. Page was elected president; Dr. K. Brooks, treasurer, and Prof. S. Brooks, secretary. A constitution and by laws were adopted.

I may only add in closing that the beach it I received last summer from a few weeks spent near this place, has stood by through the twelve months. I sincerely hope that many of our pastors, who are worn by the labors of the year, and many of our lawyers may enjoy the clear air and all the invigorating influences of this resort.

Good board may be had here for $5, $6, $7 according to the room. Also board in private families to a limited extent for $5.00.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL BROOKS,

New clothing and furnishing goods at PEN, Rose & Butters.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Key-shaw-kay, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet-Michigan, I shall, on saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Kilberg, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix-Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the south west quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-two (22) Township Thirty four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS GRUNDEN, Guardian.

Dated July 10, 1878.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-kay-aa-no-quet, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogaw-kay-aa-noquet, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the Highest Bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW-BAY, Guardian

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 15—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

State of Michigan, } ss.
County of Charlevoix.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Bridington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Heath, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 22d day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maggie Shores, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Harris, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purport ing to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that William Harris, the executor named therein may be appointed executor of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3244, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure said place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, forbids the carrying on business who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se¼ of nw¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
w½ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of ne¼	21	34 N	5 W
se¼ of ne¼	34	34 N	5 W
nw¼ of ne¼	34	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of se¼	5	33 N	4 W
nw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	4W

Michigan State Land Office, }
Lansing, May 1, 1878. }

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of se¼	33	39 N	10 W

Order of Publication

STATE OF MICHIGAN Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, at the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Reuben Hatch, Jr., Circuit Judge.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant, Vs.

Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants, Henry C. Murden and Agnes A. Murden, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Denver, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana. On motion of Simonds & Fletcher, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, and each of them be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendants; and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

R. HATCH JR.,
Circuit Judge.

SIMONDS & FLETCHER,
Complainant's Solicitors.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. R. URQUHART, Register.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim Counties for sale at low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and located on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1191y

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City, Mich., June 1, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Niles against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2265, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon sw¼ of sw¼ section 32, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

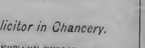
NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Foot, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6189, dated July 7 1874, upon the se¼ of ne¼ and n½ of se¼ sec. 1, Town 33 N. R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of Aug. 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

(In the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Jordan River House!

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1y:

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's furniture store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity, that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money can not be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carri

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured on short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Spcialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RADSETH.

CASSWELL & RADSETH,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 14 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., July 30, 1878. Whole No., 445

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer Unprecedented Low Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our mammoth store, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will in variably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday, by

WILLARD A. SMITH,

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building Old Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. Six for six months.

PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 mo.	1 y.
One sq.	$1	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00
Two sq.	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	10.00
4 "	2.00	2.75	3.50	6.00	12.00
Column	3.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	20.00
1 "	5.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	25.00
2 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	40.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutory rates.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Wanted!

Everybody knows that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store Opposite Hotel Dexter. Why? Because he is selling cheaper than any one else, and guarantees every purchase to be as represented or no sale. Don't forget the place, opposite Hotel Dexter.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new line and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily Sundays excepted as follows:

Leave Charlevoix 7:30 a. m., arrive at Petoskey at 9 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the line will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

R. C. SMITH, Prop.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. [illegible] Surveyor, Charlevoix, Mich.

BYRON RAY Circuit Township Clerk, Boyne Mich.

S. [illegible] Township Clerk, Charlevoix, Michigan.

E. A. [illegible] Grand Secretary, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

L. W. [illegible] Attorney at Law, Petoskey Mich.

D. [illegible] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Charlevoix.

L. [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, Charlevoix, Mich. Office at residence of Dr. [illegible]

A. [illegible] Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. [illegible] Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancing Attorney, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

ROBERT MILLER, Charlevoix, Mich., Practicing Attorney at Law. Particular attention paid to collections.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, Mich

C. J. PALTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Robert Lay, [illegible] I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. All members invited to attend. [illegible]

J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

F. and A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge, No. [illegible] F. & A. M. meets on or before the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

A. P. CROUTER, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

Pine Lake Lodge, No. [illegible] I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in the Lodge room in the village of Charlevoix.

Mrs. [illegible] Secretary.

Geo. Lay, W. M.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Key, Rose & Butters' store, and is now ready to supply the Charlevoix public with fresh meats. Cash paid for cattle and pelts.

W. M. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

NORTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily at 11 A. M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

WEATHER much cooler.

O. D. Wood and D. R. Bennett have started a store at Norwood.

Rev. Professor Brooks occupied the M. E. pulpit Sabbath morning.

Rev. C. N. Coulter has decided to resign his pulpit in Banks Sept. 1st.

Come early and often and be happy at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley bought the Charlevoix County Bridge Boats, at par.

R. A. BEAL, of Ann Arbor, has been vacationing around Cheboygan and Petoskey.

The steamer Gazelle takes the Charlevoix people to Bay View Camp Meeting next Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Wightman went to Petoskey last week, and personally engaged quarters for the Bay View Camp Ground.

Judge Eaton has received a young eagle from Cross Village, which measures six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

CHARLEVOIX practitioner need Money Order to the amount of $1 000 during the week ending Saturday last.

Persons interested in organizing an Archery Club in Charlevoix will please confer with the editor of this paper.

Dick W. H. C. Mitchell, of Beat Bay, has been nominated by the President as Receiver of the Reed City Land Office.

A bathing house has been erected at the Resort, and another cottage is to be erected soon, by a Detroit gentleman.

Patent flour, graham flour, cut meal and everything that is good to eat at Fox, Rose & Butters.

The editor of this paper and A. R. Upright, went to Petoskey last week to attend the Masonic School of Instruction.

Regular Communication of Charlevoix Lodge, F. & A. M. next Tuesday evening, Aug. 6th.

New goods at Rose & Washburn's this week.

The Fountain City House is full to overflowing, and private houses are in great demand. Charlevoix was never so full of health and pleasure seekers as now.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Robert Lay, [illegible] I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. All members invited to attend. [illegible]

J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

F. and A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge, No. [illegible] F. & A. M. meets on or before the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

A. P. CROUTER, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

Pine Lake Lodge, No. [illegible] I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in the Lodge room in the village of Charlevoix.

Mrs. [illegible] Secretary.

Geo. Lay, W. M.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Key, Rose & Butters' store, and is now ready to supply the Charlevoix public with fresh meats. Cash paid for cattle and pelts.

W. M. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

NORTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., depart on same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily at 11 A. M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTHERN mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

WEATHER much cooler.

O. D. Wood and D. R. Bennett have started a store at Norwood.

Rev. Professor Brooks occupied the M. E. pulpit Sabbath morning.

Rev. C. N. Coulter has decided to resign his pulpit in Banks Sept. 1st.

Come early and often and be happy at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley bought the Charlevoix County Bridge Boats, at par.

R. A. BEAL, of Ann Arbor, has been vacationing around Cheboygan and Petoskey.

The steamer Gazelle takes the Charlevoix people to Bay View Camp Meeting next Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Wightman went to Petoskey last week, and personally engaged quarters for the Bay View Camp Ground.

Judge Eaton has received a young eagle from Cross Village, which measures six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

CHARLEVOIX practitioner need Money Order to the amount of $1 000 during the week ending Saturday last.

Persons interested in organizing an Archery Club in Charlevoix will please confer with the editor of this paper.

Dick W. H. C. Mitchell, of Beat Bay, has been nominated by the President as Receiver of the Reed City Land Office.

A bathing house has been erected at the Resort, and another cottage is to be erected soon, by a Detroit gentleman.

Patent flour, graham flour, cut meal and everything that is good to eat at Fox, Rose & Butters.

The editor of this paper and A. R. Upright, went to Petoskey last week to attend the Masonic School of Instruction.

Regular Communication of Charlevoix Lodge, F. & A. M. next Tuesday evening, Aug. 6th.

New goods at Rose & Washburn's this week.

The Fountain City House is full to overflowing, and private houses are in great demand. Charlevoix was never so full of health and pleasure seekers as now.

Excursion.—The steamer Gazelle will give an excursion up Pine Lake Wednesday evening, July 31, leaving her dock at 7 o'clock. Fare, 25 cents.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have just received a new stock of crockery and glass ware.

A small log belonging to the small schooner Mount Desert fell into the lake near Carpenter's dock, Friday, and was lost. Antoine Beaty, of Evelyn, happened to be passing at the time, and, seeing the log struggling under water, reached him. Had he not been passing at that exact moment, the log must have drowned.

Geo. W. Matthews, of South Bend, Ind., who is temporarily stopping with his uncle, Rev. James Inwood, in this village, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of his District.

Hams, shoulders, dried beef, potted meats and canned fruits at Fox, Rose & Butters.

CAUCUS.—A caucus will be held at the Rock School House, in Marion, on Saturday, 3 August, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention.

MEAT MARKET.—Wm. Collins has opened a meat market opposite the Post Office. See his advertisement elsewhere.

As will be seen by their advertisement Andrew McCabe has opened a store on State street in this village. He carries a good stock.

More of that fine tea, 4 lbs. for one dollar at Sec & Washburn's.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending July 27, 1878.

Stephen Smith and wife, to F. E. Pay 80 acres in Wilson—$400.

Daniel Tainter and wife, to Louis DeBerda 40 acres in Evangeline—$240.

Philip Bordinal and wife, to Albert Sanford 40 acres in Evangeline—$200.

John G. Hill and wife, to Frank N. Weymer and Philip R. Hamlet 48 acres in Bear Lake—$100.

Nice line of crockery and glass ware in town at Fox, Rose & Butters.

LARGE RYE.—J. A. Bacon, of Hayes Township sends us a sample of rye from a four acre field on his farm, which is seven feet six inches high. The heads are full and the grain well ripened. It will produce a yield of 40 bushels per acre, Mr. Bacon thinks. This is only a sample of the crops raised throughout the entire Pine Lake region.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good stock of leather and findings.

The Masonic School of Instruction for the 9th Masonic District held at Petoskey last Thursday was an enjoyable and successful affair. Grand View Inn and Lieutenant Doughty, District Deputy Grand Master Hill, and Grand Senior Warden Hopkins, were present.

For Smith's salesmen go to See & Washburn's where you will get 2 lbs. for 25cts or 7 for 50.

Mrs. McCLANATHAN, who has taught the primary department of our school so satisfactorily for the past two years, has decided not to comply with the request of the School Board, to teach another year. After about fifteen years of almost constant labor as a teacher, "Mrs. Mac" has decided to abandon the profession and retire to the quiet enjoyment of a home. The cordial good good wishes of her many Charlevoix friends go with her.

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern. That until further notice we will sell dry goods groceries, boots, shoes, crockery, clothing and provisions as cheap as any place in town. Our motto is, the best goods for the least money.

See & Washburn.

The total number of deaths by sunstroke at St. Louis during the recent heated spell was 181, the greatest number being on Sunday, July 14, on which day there were thirty-eight deaths.

PERSONAL.—Charlie Gay, of the Big Rapids *Pioneer Magnet*, was in town last week. He says he is well pleased with his location and is coining cash.

—Mr. Carruthers and wife, of Bay Pointe, were here one week, on a visit. Mr. Carruthers became very fond of Charlevoix.

—Hon. A. M. Turner, of Grand Rapids and Dell Nelson, of Bay City, are still up the Jordan fishing.

—R. W. Hathaway, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., of Michigan, gave us a friendly call Friday.

—Dr. Perrin, of Cheboygan, was in town over Sunday.

—Hon. Van Hoosen, President of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., is sojourning in town.

—Geo. W. Matheus, of South Bend, Ind., is the guest of his uncle, Rev. Jas. Inwood.

—At various private houses are stopping: Mrs. Dr. Bonsall and several friends of Grand Rapids. Miss McDonnell of the same place; Professors Delos and Wilbur F. Buzzell of Indiana and Dr. Parkhill, of Decatur, Mich.

At the Fountain City House are registered: R. W. Smith, President of the Smith Bridge Co., and a party of eight from Toledo; Ohio; Chas. Loving and wife, of Chicago; Thos. Russell, of Lyons, Ind.; W. S. Young and J. P. Kane, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. M. Letts and wife, and R. S. Goodell and brother of Grand Rapids; J. T. McQueary, of Kalamazoo; S. E. Wilson, of Bay City; F. E. Hotchkiss, of Warren Ohio; A. B. Miller, Ed. Daily *Tribune* South Bend, Ind.

Try them steel violin strings at C. & L's.

MARINE.—H. O Rose, of Petoskey, has purchased the sidewheel steamer Allen Bixler, and will run her on the excursion business. She took a large crowd to Cross Village, from Petoskey, Sunday. She is commanded by Capt. Boswell, of Little Traverse.

—The small steamer Nellie Swift came up Sunday with a party of excursionists from Petoskey.

—The schooner Wescott passed the steamers by sailing into this port with a cargo of bark and wood from Charlevoix after an absence of only five days. The seamen were full priest men, and handled the vessel with deftness on the outward and return voyage. While the "land lubbers" were loading the Wescott at Charlevoix, Captain P. M. Reed, her master, examined the shore for geological specimens. At one point he thought he had found iron, but it proved to be a petrified tree and if the express company is still in contract the marine collection of Tom Inwood Ocean will receive no part of the same. It was brought to this port by Tom Inwood Ocean by Captain Reed.—*Inter Ocean.*

Spinning wheels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Inflation and now instead of specie Resumption—Inflation as a general thing has attending it a reaction. There is one however, that is substantial and always beneficial. Light, sweet and spongy biscuits, raised by using Snilbe pure soda Saleratus made by a new process will save enough to the people to enable the nation to resume. Use by less than ot any other brand.

C. & B. have a few hats and parasols yet.

Between the 28th of this month, and the 1st, of August, the chief signal officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals, at the following lake ports: Point Aux Barques, Lake Michigan, Harbor City, Frankfort, Northport, Mackinaw, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan, Harbor City, East Tawas City, Port Huron, at Monroe Michigan, also at Painesville and Ashtabula, Ohio, Dunkirk, New York, on Lake Erie, and Charlotte and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario.

Just received at C. & L's a good line of shirting and cotton sacks.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE issue of ordinary postage stamps by the Postoffice Department during the twelve months ending June 30, last, amounted to $36,686,918, against $18,182,970 the preceding year. The issue of newspaper stamps increased from 41,000,695 to 44,668,845; of stamped envelopes and wrappers from 48,666,222 to 48,905,774; of postcards from about 150,000,000 to 200,000,000. The total amount of increase in the issues for sale to the public was $4,957,820, or 2½ per cent, as compared with the previous year.

IN a dispatch, received at Army Headquarters in San Francisco, on the 8th, dated Birch Creek, July 5, Gen. Howard says he found the Indians in force on the height near Butter Creek, and advanced two columns, one under Three-kinsmen, and attacked the hostiles and drove them from their position to another higher up, which was almost impregnable, but after a three assault from different sides at once the Indians again fled, abandoning their horses, provisions, ammunition and camp utensils. They made for the thick timber, crossing the Blue Ridge, where they made another stand, from which they were dislodged and driven further into the mountains. Five enlisted men were wounded during the engagement, and about twenty horses were killed. It was impossible to state the loss of the enemy. The soldiers' loss are said to have behaved in the best possible manner throughout the affair. The news from John Day Valley, on the 9th, was to the effect that the inhabitants were at the mercy of a large number of savages, who invested some 4,000 square miles of territory, combining all the natural facilities for a prolonged war.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued a general order instructing the officers of the army as to their duties under the law passed by Congress as a part of the Army Appropriation bill. Gen. Sherman calls attention to the proviso of the Constitution and acts of Congress relating to the army understood to be exempt from the operation of the new law, and under which alone will officers of the army permit the use of troops under their command to aid the civil authorities as a *posse comitatus*, or in execution of the laws. Applications for the use of troops for such purposes must be forwarded through the military channel to the Adjutant-General for the consideration and action of the President.

IN New York, on the 11th, Sec'y Sherman had an informal conference with the representatives of the late Syndicate, relative to the question of resumption. Mr. Sherman expressed confidence in his ability to resume at once, if necessary, and the bankers were generally of the opinion that there was nothing in the way of such a course. The Secretary said that, although he could not begin to redeem 4 per cents before January, yet it was in his power to pay checks and drafts upon the Treasury in specie, and intimated that he would soon begin to do so. The members of the Syndicate said, after the conference, that he would not be surprised to see the Treasury paying gold on or before Aug. 1.

NEWS was received at Umatilla, Ore., on the 11th, that the hostiles whipped back by Gen. Howard had started eastward, for the Snake River, along the slope of the Blue Mountains. In a dispatch to Gov. Chadwick, dated the 9th, Gen. Howard states that he had apparently met the main body of the Indians. He had sent a column in pursuit of those who escaped after the battle of the previous day.

AT Beloit, Wis., on the 12th, a number of tramps, who were engaged in defying the authorities, and in efforts to capture a freight train to convey them on their way to Minnesota, were sentenced to from five to thirty days each in the County Jail.

IN a South Brooklyn tenement, a few evenings ago, Mrs. Margaret Walsh brought the kerosene can to add in kindling the kitchen fire. The usual result followed, and Mrs. Walsh and her seven-year-old daughter were fatally burned.

ABOUT sixty female employes in the Patent Office, at Washington, were discharged, on the 15th, because of the reduction in the appropriations.

MESSRS. DUN, BARLOW & CO., in their late circular, report the number of business failures in the United States for the past six months at 5,838, against 7,740 for the same period in 1877. The liabilities are stated at $130,000,000, as against $99,000,000 for the same period in 1877.

INTENSE heat was experienced at St. Louis, on the 15th, the mercury ranging from 95 deg. to 103 deg. in the shade. Over 150 cases of sunstroke occurred on Sunday, between forty and fifty being fatal. There were fifteen fatal cases on the 13th, and over twenty on the 14th. Extreme heat prevailed generally throughout the West, on the 15th, and several deaths from sunstroke are reported from different localities.

THE news from Pendleton, Ore., on the 15th, was to the effect that the troops under Capt. Miles had driven the Indians into the Foot Hills, near Cayuse Station, after a four or five hours' fight at long range in the valley. Several horses were captured, and quite a number of Indians were killed. The volunteers still west, and were reinforced by the officer in command. The Indians were surrounded, and further fighting would ensue.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Michigan Democracy met in State Convention, at Lansing, on the 10th, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Orlando M. Barnes; Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Swineford; State Treasurer, Alexander McFarlin; Secretary of State, George H. Murdock; Auditor-General, W. T. B. Schermerhorn; Commissioner of Land Office, George H. Lord; Attorney-General, A. B. Morse; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Z. Trinesdell; Member of Board of Education, E. F. Uhl. The resolutions adopted arraign the Republican party for its alleged corruption in office, its extravagant legislation, etc., and its alleged stealing of the Presidency from the people and placing a fraud in the Presidential chair; indorse the investigation into the Electoral frauds; declare that gold and silver coin is the money of the Constitution, and that all paper currency should be convertible into such coin at the will of the holder; oppose the further reduction of the volume of the currency, and indorse the action of Congress prohibiting such reduction, and congratulate the country upon a reduction of $50,000,000 in the National expenditure during the last four years.

THE Missouri Democracy met in State Convention, on the 10th, and nominated candidates for Supreme Judge, Register of Deeds, State Superintendent of Schools and Railway Commissioner, all except the latter (A. M. Seeley), being the present incumbents. The platform adopted condemns and arraigns the Joint High Electoral Commission for its faithlessness in refusing to investigate allegations of fraud; denounces the National Banking system, and demands the substitution of legal-tender notes in lieu of National Bank notes, in quantities sufficient to meet the business wants of the country; vehemently opposes a return to specie payments, and demands the immediate repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, etc., etc.

GREAT excitement was caused in political circles in New York City, on the 11th, by the news of the suspension, by the President, of Collector Arthur, of the Custom-House, and the appointment of Gen. E. A. Merritt to succeed him. A. B. Cornell was also suspended from the Naval Office, and Col. S. W. Burt was promoted to the position. Gen. C. K. Graham was appointed Surveyor.

A CHINAMAN recently made application to Judge Choate, of the United States District Court in New York, to become a citizen. The Judge denied the application, under the decision of Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court of California, in the case of Ah Yung.

THE forty-ninth annual Convention of the American Institute of Instruction met at Fabyan, N. H., on the 9th. Three thousand teachers from New England and the West were present.

THE Arkansas Greenback State Convention assembled at Little Rock, on the 13th, and appointed a State Central Committee, and authorized it to place a State ticket in the field.

GEO. W. FISH, of Michigan, was, on the 15th, commissioned by President Hayes to be United States Consul at Tunis.

FOREIGN.

THE National Federation of Liberal Associations met in Birmingham, Eng., issued a circular, on the 6th, urging an immediate general protest against the virtual annexation of Cyprus and the secret conclusion of an alliance with Turkey.

PRINCE MILAN has issued a proclamation declaring the independence of Servia.

AUSTRIA and Servia signed a commercial and railway convention, on the 9th.

HOEDEL, the man who made the first attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Germany, was tried, on the 10th, found guilty and sentenced to be beheaded.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has been appointed Governor of the newly-acquired Island of Cyprus.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 10th, the request of the Porte, that when Austria entered Bosnia she should make a declaration that the sovereign rights of the Sultan would be respected, had been denied, Austria replying that she was acting in obedience to European command and could not make a protectorate.

IT was stated, from Paris, on the 11th, that Americans had obtained more Exposition prizes than the citizens of any other nationality, in proportion to the number of exhibitors.

A TELEGRAM from Sydney, New South Wales, of the 11th says two native tribes on the Island of New Caledonia had risen against the authorities, and massacred 125 whites and captured two military stations.

GREAT excitement existed in Montreal, Can., on the 12th, because of the intended street parade of Orangemen. The Mayor had issued a proclamation several days before, prohibiting the proposed demonstration, and stating that he should use his authority to suppress any effort in that direction by members of the Society. The Orangemen persisted in their determination to parade in a body, notwithstanding the Mayor's orders, and up to late hour in the forenoon of the 12th, when, ascertaining that they would not have the aid of the military under the Police Magistrate, and that the latter would be used indiscriminately to quell any riotous proceedings, the street march was abandoned. To test the legality of the Orange Association, and its consequent right to parade in public, several of the leaders, including D. Grant, County Master, and John Hamilton, County Secretary, of the Association, were arrested and subsequently released on bail. During the day a young man wearing an Orange lily was attacked by a special Constables and struck across the head. As an Orangeman was proceeding home in a cab late in the afternoon, he was attacked by an infuriated mob and was very badly beaten. The Orangemen were nearly all conveyed from their hall to their homes in cabs, under the escort of the regular police, about half-past five in the evening.

THE British Legation at Constantinople took formal possession of the Island of Cyprus, in the name of Great Britain, on the 12th. The Cypiotes are said to be pleased with the change of rulers, and have telegraphed thanks to England.

THE closing session of the European Congress was held on the 18th, and the Plenipotentiaries then affixed their signatures to the treaty. The treaty is said to number sixty-four articles, is worded in French and printed on parchment. It commences, "In the name of Almighty God," and closes by the declaration that the Treaty of Paris shall remain intact except as modified by the present treaty.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 14th says a widely-extended conspiracy against the reigning Sultan had been discovered, and fifty arrests made.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 15th says Bosnia had become reconciled to Austrian occupation, and would offer no further opposition. It was also said that Italy and Greece were negotiating an offensive and defensive alliance, by the terms of which the former Power would aid in the defense of the Grecian coast in the event of war between the latter Power and Turkey.

AN Athens (Greece) telegram of the 15th says extensive incendiary fires were prevailing throughout the Province of Thessaly. The harvest had been nearly destroyed.

A General Army Order.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Gen. Sherman, in a general order, invites the attention of all officers of the army to a section in the Army Appropriation bill providing that "it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."

The order contains the provisions of the Constitution and acts of Congress understood as intended to be excepted from the operation of the above section, and authorizing the employment of military forces for the purpose of executing the laws, namely:

1. The Fourth Article of the Constitution, declaring that the United States shall protect each of every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

2. The Civil Rights law (Secs. 1,984, 1,985 and 1,989 of the Revised Statutes), which makes it lawful for the President to employ such part of the land or naval forces or of militia as may be necessary to aid in the execution of a judicial process, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of civil rights.

3. The Elective Franchise law (Sec. 2,003, prohibiting the presence at the polls, upon the judicial process issued by the proper officer, of any troops unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls.

4. The Indian laws (Secs. 2,150, 2,151 and 2,152, R. S., which authorize the superintendent of every person who may be in the Indian country in violation of law, examination and seizure of stores, preventing the introduction of persons or property into the Indian country contrary to law, and also in destroying and breaking up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, set up or continued within the Indian country.

5. Sec. 2,461 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ the military force to prevent felling, cutting down, or other destruction of timber on the United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or carrying away of any such timber when cut or to be felled or cut down, and to take such other and further measures as may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

6. Sec. 5,297 of the Revised Statutes, making it lawful for the President, or such officer of the land or naval forces or of the militia of the United States as shall be employed for the purpose by the President, to carry into effect the laws of the United States in all cases which by the laws of Congress treaties of the United States are to be carried into effect by the United States.

7. Sec. 5,299 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it lawful for the President, in case of insurrection against any State, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States which may be applied for as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, and to use for the purpose such of the naval forces as he may judge necessary.

8. Sec. 5,300, declaring that the provisions of the preceding section shall be construed to authorize the employment of the naval forces for the purposes and under the conditions therein stated.

9. Sec. 5,298, which provides that in case of insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State as may be applied for as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, and to use for the purpose such of the naval forces as he may judge necessary.

10. Sec. 5,336, which provides that it shall be lawful for the President, in case of insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, and to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary, and Secs. 5,297, 5,298 and 5,300, aforesaid.

The President's attention to be promptly given to enforce the laws whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is prevented.

The order concludes as follows:

Officers of the army will not permit the use of troops under their command for all the evil authorities as a *posse comitatus*, or in the execution of laws except as mentioned in the foregoing enactments. When applications for the use of troops for those purposes are received, they must be forwarded through the military channel to the Adjutant-General for the consideration and action of the President.

State Fairs.

Indiana, at Indianapolis, Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.
Alexander Keron, Secretary, Indianapolis.
Ohio, at Columbus, Sept. 10 to 13. John H. Klippart, Secretary, Columbus.
Illinois, at Freeport, Sept. 16 to 21. S. D. Fisher, Secretary, Springfield.
Missouri, at St. Louis, Oct. 7 to 12. G. O. Knlb, Secretary, St. Louis.
Michigan, at Detroit, Sept. 15 to 20. J. C. Thompson, Secretary, Detroit.
Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 16 to 21. John R. Shaffer, Secretary, Fairfield.
Nebraska, at Lincoln, Sept. 23 to 27. D. H. Wheeler, Secretary, Plattsmouth.
Oregon, at Salem, Oct. 10 to 18. E. M. Waite, Secretary, Salem.
Wisconsin, at Madison, Sept. 9 to 13. George E. Street, Secretary, Madison.
Minnesota, at St. Paul, Sept. 2 to 7. H. C. Justus, Secretary, Farmington.
California, at Sacramento, Sept. 16 to 21. Robert Beck, Secretary, Sacramento.
Vermont, at St. Albans, Sept. 10 to 12. Henry Clark, Secretary, Rutland.
Texas, at Houston, Nov. 4 to 9. James F. Dumble, Secretary, Houston.
Georgia, at Macon, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2. Malcolm Johnson, Secretary, Macon.
Pennsylvania, at Erie, Sept. 23 to 27. Thomas J. Edge, Secretary, Harrisburg.
New Jersey, at Waverly, Sept. 16 to 21. W. M. Force, Secretary, Newark.
Central Ohio, at Mansfield, Sept. 5 to 6, 7, 8. J. S. Shoupleri, Secretary, Mechanicsburg.
Colorado, at Denver, Sept. 26 to 28. John Arbuthnot, Secretary, Denver.
Southern Ohio, at Dayton, Sept. 25 to 27. J. A. Miller, Secretary, Dayton.
New York, at Elmira, Sept. 9 to 13.

A CLERGYMAN, having been inducted into a living in Kent, took occasion, during his first sermon, to introduce the word "optics." At the conclusion of the service a farmer who was present thanked him for his discourse, but intimated that he had made a mistake in one word, softening down the severity of the criticism by saying, "We all know, very well, sir, what you meant." On the clergyman making further inquiries about the word, the farmer replied: "What you call hop-sticks, in this part of the country we call hop-poles."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says that the growth of horns in cattle may be prevented by searing the germ, before it passes through the skin, with a hot iron. By this means the growth of horn is suspended, and the animal remains hornless.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Bret Harte has gone abroad to his little Consulate.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

A MONUMENT to the late Jonathan Walker, the "Man of the Branded Hand," will be unveiled, at Muskegon, on the 1st of August, the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slaves in the West Indies. It is intended to make the unveiling the occasion for uniting together the old friends of freedom, generally, throughout the country. Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, Austin Blair and other eminent members of the "Old Guard" have been invited to be present and participate.

MRS. JAMES RAYMOND, mother of the late Henry J. Raymond, the New York journalist, died of old age, at the residence of her grandd aughter, Mrs. De Forest, of Jackson, on the night of the 5th.

A FIRE at Hudson, on the 5th, destroyed the buildings occupied by two groceries, a billiard hall and millinery shop. Loss, $5,000. No insurance.

STEPHENS' sawmills, at Fish Lake, were destroyed by fire, recently. A large number of men are thrown out of employment. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $15,000.

IT is said that a great deal of pine has been cut in the Government land in Chippewa County during the past winter.

ON the 6th, two daughters of James Norton, while bathing in Black Lake, were drowned. The mother, in attempting to save them, was also drowned.

THE Democratic State Convention was held at Lansing, on the 10th. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Charles M. Barnes, of Lansing; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Swineford; Secretary of State, George H. Murdock; State Treasurer, Alexander McFarlin; Commissioner of the State Land Office, George Lord; Auditor-General, W. T. B. Schermerhorn; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Trueedell; Attorney-General, Maj. Allen B. Morse; Member of the Board of Education, Edwin F. Uhl. The State Central Committee was constituted as follows: William B. Moran, of Detroit, Chairman; First District, William Brodie, Alexander V. Copeland; Second District, Ira B. Card; George M. Landon; Third District, D. B. Hodgson, W. W. Van Antwerp; Fourth District, G. O. Briggs, Henry B. Murdock; Fifth District, Charles E. Godwin, J. B. Hutchins; Sixth District, J. Eddy, George P. Sanford; Eighth District, E. F. Sprague, George L. Burrows; Ninth District, T. W. Edwards, F. A. Wood. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of Michigan in convention assembled, reasserting its fidelity to its time-honored principles, standing for a sacred preservation of the National credit and the Nation's faith, for the Constitution and the laws, and for the great truth that the life and preservent of the people, where the will of the people should control, and preserving the business men of the city visit the splendid coffee saloons on the Ringstrasse, and they are remarkable for their elegant equipages, their appointments and the evident care which has been taken in their morning toilet. There are no signs of poverty. It has plainly been said that the Austrian capital can would double from their personal appearance or features to be Germans. They might be taken for Americans, if they were not so fat. Many of them are mostly robust and hearty specimens of humanity, with healthy complexions, and evidently not much troubled with dyspepsia. The officers of the Austrian Army, who are very numerous in Vienna, are of fine-looking men, and their elegantly fitting uniforms and pound jackets show off their forms to great advantage. The Hungarian officers are equally fine-looking, and they promenade the streets and music gardens with the air of men who know that they are objects of admiration. The men in the lower classes of life are, however neither handsome, well formed nor graceful in their motions. The Austrian soldier is generally short and ungainly in appearance, whilst the Hungarian regiments are known to the stranger by their fine forms and martial carriage.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

—Col. James H. Blood, ex-husband of Victoria Woodhull, has so descended from his high estate as to be obliged to keep a cheap restaurant on Coney-Island beach.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Mr. Langdon, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., has died from lockjaw, which set in from no apparent cause but that of having shaved off his beard.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, July 16, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.00	@5.00
Sheep	3.50	@4.75
Hogs	4.00	@4.60
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.35	@5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.04½	@1.05
CORN—Western Mixed	.41	@.43
OATS—Western Mixed	.27	@.30
RYE—Western	.59	@.60
PORK—Mess	10.37½	@10.50
LARD—Steam	5.75@6	7.75@8
BUTTER	38	@44
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.25	@.44

	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$5.00	@5.50
Good	4.40	@4.90
Good	4.00	@4.40
Common	3.50	@3.90
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.85	@4.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.75	@3.50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.18	@.19
Good to Choice	.16	@.17
EGGS—Fresh	.09	@.09
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.00	@5.25
Choice to Fine Spring	5.00	@5.25
Patent	6.00	@6.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	.91	@.91½
Corn, No. 2	.38	@.38½
Oats, No. 2	.25	@.25½
Rye, No. 2	.50	@.50½
Barley, No. 2	.65	@.65½
BROOM CORN—Hurl	5.00	@6.00
Red-Tipped do	3.00	@3.00
Green Brush	2.00	@2.00
Self-Working do	3.00	@3.00
PORK—Mess	9.80	@9.85
LARD	5.60	@5.62½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	32.00	@34.00
3d Clear	28.00	@30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	16.00	@17.00
Common Siding	12.00	@13.00
Common and Fencing	11.00	@12.50
Lath	2.50	@2.75
A Shingles	2.60	@2.60

	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.87½	@5.50
Medium	3.87½	@4.37½
HOGS—Good	5.75	@6.00
SHEEP—Good	3.00	@4.50

	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.80	@5.70
Medium	4.60	@4.70
HOGS—Yorkers	4.90	@5.45
Philadelphias	4.90	@5.50
SHEEP—Best	4.60	@4.75
Common	3.00	@3.50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

EN ROUTE.

The pantoum is a metre borrowed by the modern French romantic poets from Malayan poesy. It consists of a series of four-line stanzas. The second and fourth line of each stanza reappearing as the first and third lines of the next stanza. It is to be noted that the Malayan pantoum resembles the old French rondeau in that the opening words recur at the end.

Here we are riding the rail,
Gliding from out of the station,
Man thought I am; I am rail.
Certain of load and vexation.

Gliding from out of the station,
Out from the city we loathe.
Certain of load and vexation,
Note to be covered with dust.

Out from the city we loathe,
Rattling we run o'er the bridges.
Note to be covered with dust,
Shrilly the whistle sharply dirges.

Rattling we run o'er the bridges,
Bounding we dash o'er the plain;
Shrilly the whistle sharply dirges,
Certain premonitory pain.

Bounding we dash o'er the plain,
Watching the shadows slowly lowering,
Certain premonitory pain,
Lurid volcanoes of steam.

Watching the shadows slowly lowering,
Flecks about us begin to fall,
Pass with the books' needs a spark.

Flecks about us begin to fall,
Black here to light up a book,
Pass with the books' needs a spark,
No friend want a new novel!

Black here to light up a book,
Small specks of dust in my ear.
No friend want a new novel!
Babes beginning to cry.

Small specks of dust in my ear,
I will not buy papers or candy.
Babes beginning to cry,
Oh, for a bonebon's body!

I will not buy papers or candy!
Train boys deserve to be slain.
Oh, for a bonebon's body!
Oh, for the cool of the rain!

Train boys deserve to be slain,
Heat and the dust they are stinking,
Oh, for the cool of the rain!
Sweat on my forehead is sticking.

Heat and the dust they are stinking,
Clogging and filling my pores,
Sweat on my forehead is sticking,
Gems just in front of me oozes.

Clogging and filling my pores,
Here we are riding the rail;
Gad! but of travel I'm sick,
Man thought I am; I am rail.

Faces are on edge at the rail,
Man thought I am I am pale,
Sounds like the noise of a battle,
Gad! but of travel I'm sick.

—*Joaquin Matthews in Scribner's Monthly*

"AS COMPANION TO A LADY."

"I'm very sorry, miss, but I'm only a poor woman myself, and if you can't pay the rent of this room, I don't see as you can afford the rent of the one up-stairs."

Here the landlady rubbed her nose viciously upon her apron, and stared straight out of the very dirty window.

As this was evidently a challenge to me to reply, I said, as firmly as I could, a few words which brought out the worst of the woman's vice: that of insolence.

"Am I to understand, then, that you wish me to go?"

"If you please, miss, at the end of the week, for there's the rent on the first-floor would like to have this bedroom."

"Very well, Mrs. Ruddock. I said; I will find a room elsewhere."

"Thanky, miss!" she said, sharply; and giving her nose another vicious rub, she left me to my thoughts—and my tears.

For I was weak, faint and heartsick, and the coins in my purse had dwindled down, so that if I did not succeed in obtaining employment in a very few days I had no resource but to creep back to the country and avow my failure.

Just three months since, and we were all so happy in the little country vicarage; and then, in visiting one of his people, my poor father caught a dangerous fever, while in tending him my dear mother was stricken with the same complaint, and are three weeks had passed Mima and I sat in the little study alone, in deep black, for the struggle had been brief, and those we loved best were sleeping side by side in the yard, and we were only intruders now in the little vicarage that had been our home.

We were nearly penniless, too, but a brother clergyman of my father's, quite as poor, came forward and offered us a temporary home till, as he said, some opening should occur for us.

I gladly accepted it for Mima; but for myself I was determined to try my great London, and, mustering all my courage, I left her to nurse the baby for me.

Two years John Murray was to come back from Australia to fetch me for his wife, and till then I would be independent. So the day came at last when, with many tears, we two girls had to separate, and, with aching heart, I left the old Lincolnshire home and reached the great, dreary void of London early one afternoon.

I was not long in finding a place where I could stay, in the shape of a second-floor front room in one of those heart-rending streets near the Bromlingstreets that echo from morning to night with mournful cries, uttered by venders whose goods it is impossible to surmise, and with the dismal, echoing tones of the various organs. So painful were these last to me, that often of an evening, when I have returned from a weary, disheartening search for an engagement, and sat alone and hungry, fearing to spend my money in anything beyond the tea and bread and butter upon which I existed, these doleful strains—cheering, maybe, to some—have had such an effect upon me that I have sat and sobbed till, utterly worn out, I have fallen asleep, to wake, perhaps, hours after, to find it very late, and cravel, shivering, off to bed.

As the weeks passed on, and my advertisements and fees paid to the various registry offices had been without effect, I used to crawl back to my room, growing more and more disheartened. I was always a pitiful, sallow-looking girl, and now, in my last-wearing black, I began to feel that I was day by day growing more sunken and weary-looking, and that my feeble chances of obtaining a post were growing less and less.

I used to sit and ask myself whether I had tried hard—and I knew I had—but it was always the same. Whether I advertised for a situation as governess, or went from a registry office to another in search of some with letters and messages for you."

"I'm very much obliged, Mrs. Ruddock," I said, gently, as I took the letters from with trembling hands, while muttering and complaining, their owner went down stairs. It seemed very hard then, but I believe it was this woman's last, and that she was not so bad at heart, but warped and cankered by poverty, hard work and ill-usage from a drunken husband, whom she entirely kept.

One letter I saw at a glance was from Mima; the other was in a strange, troubled hand; and I longed to read them; but, exercising my self-denial, I dressed, lit my fire, and prepared my very frugal breakfast before sitting down and devouring Mima's news.

What right had I to murmur as I did last night, I asked myself, when she loved her so dearly and sometimes yearned and then I opened, with fluttering hand, the other letter, and was puzzled by it at first; but at last I recalled the fact that three weeks before I had answered an advertisement in the *Times*, where a lady wanted a companion.

The name was very brief and curt and ran as follows:

"If Miss Laurrie is not engaged she can call upon Mrs. Langton Porter, 47 Morton street, Park Village South, at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Thursday.")

"At last!" I said to myself, joyfully, and with beating heart I prepared myself for my journey, for the appointment was for that morning.

Just as I had pretty well tired myself for my walk a sudden squall came on, the sky was darkened, snow fell heavily, and in place of murmuring in spring we seemed to have gone back into winter, for the snow lay thickly in a very short time, and the branches of the trees in the squares were whitened.

Weak as I was this disheartened me, but I fought my way bravely on, and just at eleven rang timidly at the door of an important-looking house, and was superciliously shown, by a stout tall footman in drab livery, into a handsomely-furnished room. Everything in the place I noticed was rich and good; nearly curtains hung by window and door, skins and Eastern rugs lay on the polished wood floor, and a tremendous fire blazed in a great brass fireplace. and the flames danced and were reflected from the encaustic tiles with which it was surrounded.

"I'll take your mesiem," said the footman, as I blanded it, "you can sit down."

I preferred to stand, and as soon as I was alone I shivered with fear and cold, as I caught a glimpse of my pale, sallow face in a great mirror. Every moment I expected to see the owner of the place, but I remained standing wearily for an hour, and then I sighed and turned wistfully to look at the door, wondering whether the footman had taken in the note which I had given him as my passport.

I started, for close behind me, having entered unheard, was a rather plump lady in black. She was dressed as if for going out, and well wrapped in furs.

"Oh! you are waiting," she said, hurriedly, and a shade of displeasure crossed her face as she looked full at me till my eyes dropped. "There, Miss—Miss—Miss—"

"Laurrie," I suggested.

"Yes, yes; I know," she said, sharply; "it is in my mute. Pray, why in the name of common sense did you not sit down? Take that chair. Now, then, have you been companion to a lady before?"

"No, ma'am," I replied; and then, in answer to her questions all very sharply given, I told her so much as was necessary of my story.

"I don't think you will suit me," she said; "I've had misery enough, and I want someone cheerful and pleasant, a lady-helper I can trust and who will be a pleasant companion. There, I'm sure there is not such a body in London, for the way I've been imposed upon is dreadful! I've had six in six months, and the number of applications I have had nearly drove me out of my senses. I've had no one since you wrote to me—a creature whose sole idea was herself. I want one who will make me her first consideration. I don't mind what I pay, but I want some one tall and ladylike; and you are not pretty, you know."

I shook my head sadly.

"Humph! Well," she went on, "your son? Is she giddy and be always thinking of getting married? There, you need not blush like that; it's what all the companions I have had seem to think about. You don't, I suppose?"

"I am engaged to be married," I said, hanging down my head, "in a couple of years."

"Bo! What he mustn't come here, for I'm a very selfish, pragmatical old woman; and if I engaged you—which I don't think I shall do—I should want you all to myself. What is he?"

"A settler—abroad," I faltered.

"Ho! That's better, and perhaps he'll settle there altogether without you."

I looked at her indignantly, and she went on:

"Ah! I know, my good girl. I haven't lived to eight and forty for nothing. How old are you?"

"Twenty," I said, shivering, for her rough way repelled me, and I longed to bring the interview to an end.

"What is your name?" she said, roughly. "H'm, twenty! Here, gum up to the fire, and have a good warm; it's dreadful freezing out. There, pull off your bonnet and jacket. Put them on that chair, and go closer to the fire; I've a deal to say to you yet, for I'm not going to engage any young person and have to change directly."

I observed her trembling the while, for I was very weak; and she went on asking me questions and making comments.

"I don't like your appearance at all; you look pale and unhealthy. Not a bit like a girl from the country."

"I am very sorry," I said; "but, indeed, my ill health is my greatest fault."

"Then your face tells stories about you. You play, of course?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You're warm now. Go and play something. Can you sing?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then sing, too; and look here, Miss—Miss—Miss—"

I was about to tell her my name, but remembering the last rebuff I was silent.

"Now, look here, my good young lady, how am I to remember your troublesome name? What is it?"

"Laurrie, ma'am," I replied.

"Of course it is; I remember it quite well. Now go and play and sing something, and mind, I don't want my ears deafened with fireworks, and the piano shut with parrot-shriek bravuras. Sing something sweet and simple and old-fashioned, if you can," she added, ungraciously.

I crossed the room and sat down in the magnificent piano, and for the next eleven o'clock to-morrow (Thursday.")

"At last!" I said to myself, joyfully, and with beating heart I prepared myself for my journey, for the appointment was for that morning.

Just as I had pretty well tired myself for my walk a sudden squall came on, the sky was darkened, snow fell heavily, and in place of murmuring in spring we seemed to have gone back into winter, for the snow lay thickly in a very short time, and the branches of the trees in the squares were whitened.

Weak as I was this disheartened me, but I fought my way bravely on, and just at eleven rang timidly at the door of an important-looking house, and was superciliously shown, by a stout tall footman in drab livery, into a handsomely-furnished room. Everything in the place I noticed was rich and good; nearly curtains hung by window and door, skins and Eastern rugs lay on the polished wood floor, and a tremendous fire blazed in a great brass fireplace. and the flames danced and were reflected from the encaustic tiles with which it was surrounded.

"I'll take your mesiem," said the footman, as I blanded it, "you can sit down."

I preferred to stand, and as soon as I was alone I shivered with fear and cold, as I caught a glimpse of my pale, sallow face in a great mirror. Every moment I expected to see the owner of the place, but I remained standing wearily for an hour, and then I sighed and turned wistfully to look at the door, wondering whether the footman had taken in the note which I had given him as my passport.

I started, for close behind me, having entered unheard, was a rather plump lady in black. She was dressed as if for going out, and well wrapped in furs.

"Oh! you are waiting," she said, hurriedly, and a shade of displeasure crossed her face as she looked full at me till my eyes dropped. "There, Miss—Miss—Miss—"

"Laurrie," I suggested.

"Yes, yes; I know," she said, sharply; "it is in my mute. Pray, why in the name of common sense did you not sit down? Take that chair. Now, then, have you been companion to a lady before?"

"No, ma'am," I replied; and then, in answer to her questions all very sharply given, I told her so much as was necessary of my story.

"I don't think you will suit me," she said; "I've had misery enough, and I want someone cheerful and pleasant, a lady-helper I can trust and who will be a pleasant companion. There, I'm sure there is not such a body in London, for the way I've been imposed upon is dreadful! I've had six in six months, and the number of applications I have had nearly drove me out of my senses. I've had no one since you wrote to me—a creature whose sole idea was herself. I want one who will make me her first consideration. I don't mind what I pay, but I want some one tall and ladylike; and you are not pretty, you know."

I shook my head sadly.

"Humph! Well," she went on, "your son? Is she giddy and be always thinking of getting married? There, you need not blush like that; it's what all the companions I have had seem to think about. You don't, I suppose?"

"I am engaged to be married," I said, hanging down my head, "in a couple of years."

"Ho! What he mustn't come here, for I'm a very selfish, pragmatical old woman; and if I engaged you—which I don't think I shall do—I should want you all to myself. What is he?"

"A settler—abroad," I faltered.

"Ho! That's better, and perhaps he'll settle there altogether without you."

I looked at her indignantly, and she went on:

"Ah! I know, my good girl. I haven't lived to eight and forty for nothing. How old are you?"

"Twenty," I said, shivering, for her rough way repelled me, and I longed to bring the interview to an end.

"What is your name?" she said, roughly. "H'm, twenty! Here, gum up to the fire, and have a good warm; it's dreadful freezing out. There, pull off your bonnet and jacket. Put them on that chair, and go closer to the fire; I've a deal to say to you yet, for I'm not going to engage any young person and have to change directly."

I observed her trembling the while, for I was very weak; and she went on asking me questions and making comments.

"I don't like your appearance at all; you look pale and unhealthy. Not a bit like a girl from the country."

"I am very sorry," I said; "but, indeed, my ill health is my greatest fault."

"Then your face tells stories about you. You play, of course?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You're warm now. Go and play something. Can you sing?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then sing, too; and look here, Miss—Miss—Miss—"

I was about to tell her my name, but remembering the last rebuff I was silent.

"Now, look here, my good young lady, how am I to remember your troublesome name? What is it?"

"Laurrie, ma'am," I replied.

"Of course it is; I remember it quite well. Now go and play and sing something, and mind, I don't want my ears deafened with fireworks, and the piano shut with parrot-shriek bravuras. Sing something sweet and simple and old-fashioned, if you can," she added, ungraciously.

I crossed the room and sat down in the magnificent piano, and for the next eleven minutes I seemed to be far away, down in the old home, as I forgot where I was, in singing my poor dead father's favorite ballad, "Robin Adair;" while as I finished, I had hard work to keep back the tears.

"So—hm—h'm—dair," she sang, as I rose, in a not unpleasing voice. "Now let me hear you read. I always make my companion read to me a great deal; and mind this, I hate to hear my drone like a school-girl. So over there into the corner of the window and stand there. Take that book; you'll find the mark left in where

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1878

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, July 26, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Wonder what Bob Ingersoll thinks about it now.

As a general rule I haven't much of an opinion of a man who talks about the weather, and as to the man who writes about it—unless indeed he is Old Probabilities Noyes or some other high-salaried signal service officer—he is simply a natural criminal. Nothing in the world is so utterly and wilfully unpardonable as to have a fellow come up to you while you are mopping your countenance or wiping out of your neck the beads that are rapidly welling your clean collar and with his inane grin say, "Pretty warm enough for you?" I mention these facts to prove that I have not the slightest interest in the subject, but want it understood to do what little in the matter appertains to one's mind, when the papers are filled with nothing else, and when even the dogs in the street paint their complaints and commiseration to each other at every corner.

I don't know what the matter is with this town, in defiance of the modern law, but twenty or thirty entirely unlike matter to us than usual as whether the blame is to be laid at the Lower floor, for starting this about when "were." But settle the responsibility as you please, the fact remains that we are visited with a most distressing state of the atmosphere. The story of Sheshach, Meshach and Abednego has always furnished one of the best arguments to the literal minded scoffer at Scripture truth but, our survival, though the past week is almost enough to shut their mouths, for it is not much of an exaggeration to say that, New York has been a fiery furnace for several days. Every pore in our bodies is like an Artesian well, flowing night and day, and, to make our condition more pitiable, the air, even with the mercury bumping its head against the top of the glass, seems so saturated with moisture as to have lost all power of absorbing the perspiration.

While our location is near the ocean renders our plight more tolerable than that of the western cities from which we have such terrible reports of suffering and death, the heat has still pressed very heavily upon New York City. Many cases of sun stroke are reported, but they represent only a small part of the casualities. The majority of fatal cases are not sudden enough to be classed under that head. They occur in the packed tenements, where there is bad ventilation and worse scavenge, and where women and children and the sick of all ages and both sexes have died by the hundred, actually smothered to death. Business is neglected as far as possible, and not even the veriest Grandgrind of the counting house find it in their hearts to complain that our humane Postmaster James has temporarily intermitted the midday delivery of mail matter by the overworked and underpaid army of letter carriers—something which has not occurred before since the news poll at the centennial summer.

But, whew! I find it don't make me any cooler to write about our burning miseries, so let us change the subject.

On Wednesday morning that ever watchful Afrikin of journalism Mr. Jas Gordon Bennett, having graciously decided some days previous to honor his native land with a call, stepped ashore from the French steamer St. Laurent, and stood upon the dock in glorious magnificence during the unloading and custom-house inspection of his baggage, which, judging from accounts, must have formed the larger part of the ship's cargo. It consisted of no less than 128 pieces, comprising of trunks, packing cases, bags, packages of guns, umbrellas, canes, and sporting implements. His horses, carriages, and Polo ponies and various other cattle had preceded their lord and master, and were already ensconced in their quarters at Newport, whither Mr. Bennett and his sister, who has accompanied him everywhere in Europe, and who now returns with him immediately hurried.

Miss Bennett, it is said, is to be married in this city. It seems a great mistake that Bennett will not have an English lord, as surely he is imitate the appearance and habits of that "effete aristocracy." He owns property in states in different parts of the world, including a "shooting box" in England, and the regulation "hotel" in Paris, and evidently feels more at home in either of the latter than in any part of this country. His stay here will be short. He cares for about this "demited country" more than a few months at a time, and before winter has in will be recruiting behind with all his retinue of men and beasts in one of his foreign residences.

Two cases noted legit vs from justice have been brought into court to answer for their crimes within ten days. The first to be apprehended was William E. Gray, the prince of forgers and confidence men, who in 1873 put many New Yorkers in Wall street, who wanted some half a million from him, and whose subsequent history in England and on the Continent, reads like the most wildly improbable dime novel. He eluded the law for nine years, but was at last apprehended and brought back to New York, where he now awaits trial. Very shortly after the arrest of Gray, Edward Oakley, a bank teller, was found to have embezzled $40,000. He was indicted in January, 1876, but jumped his bail and ran away to Canada. Lately he ventured back to within his breath and on Thursday was arrested and absorbed like Gray, in durance vile. Chickens, curses, and criminals always come home to roost.

The Home Insurance Company are out with their official semi-annual statement, a document which, as this company has never been so much as suspected of taking such liberties with [illegible] as corporations of the kind are apt to do, shows the thoroughly sound and prosperous condition of one of our oldest and best fire companies. The statement shows a net surplus of considerably over a million of dollars, a reserve of two millions, and a cash capital of three millions, giving for the protection of its policyholders assets aggregation between six and seven millions of money.

We are now experiencing the regulation sense, which comes around every summer in about the same shape, over the breaking out of terrible epidemics. It is only about a week ago that we were startled with the report of two deaths each by in Connecticut, from Asiatic cholera, and now we have the cheering intelligence of six cases of yellow fever in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of which three have already terminated fatally. These occurrences will furnish us with pleasant food for thought until the setting in of the hydrophobia season, which cannot be much longer delayed.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unremediable prejudice and scepticism, which has baffled thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, belching, nervousness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. In other more recent years than the Western continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is deranged in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the working of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequaled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo W. Crenter.

J. A. BARTRAM,

Horse Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sort of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It counts a population of two hundred thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,

Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Oil Cloths,

Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the state by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and on orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear. In all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH in the country.

Remember the Place,

Three doors west of the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and solicited to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region, and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for, EASTERN PRICES & c. filled Promptly at the west prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(2021 (6,1 2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1256 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $6 to $17.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. HALEH, Hemlock, Mich

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff;

Broom Handles

Etc. Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be ever ready to supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tegether comfortable

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which streams myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Ink, all warranted of superior quality. No change or interference in grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Successors to Lonergan, Shuttuck & Co.)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE Potter Committee met on the 9th. Mr. Butler being absent. A secret session was held at which a recent letter from Secretary Sherman was considered. In this letter Mr. Sherman states that the Committee had accepted evidence tending to prove fact existed of intimidation and bad treatment at the elections in certain parishes in Louisiana, and stated that, therefore, in justice they had the right, to some that account, whipping and all forms of intimidation did prevent in such parishes, and must in order not to disenfranchise voters from casting the ballot. Mr. Sherman also stated that he was prepared to submit testimony, at the convenience of the Committee in Washington, to rebut the charges against him. Information being received by the Committee that Gen. Butler would not arrive until the 11th, an adjournment was had until that date.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* says the Committee, at its executive session, decided to call for the witnesses asked for by Secretary Sherman the Republican visiting statesmen to Louisiana.

THE Committee resumed its session on the 11th. Gen. Butler being present and conducting the examination of Senator Kellogg of Louisiana. Witness said the elections in the State in 1876 were entirely legal. He gave a detailed statement of the organization of the Legislature, and stated that Gen. Packard was legally inaugurated as the Governor of that State in 1876 was

"I AM a constant reader of the Sentinel, and am interested in the local items in it and already gleaning the crops it will yield the coming season. The crops of Charlevoix on the ground look well, the rye and clover are models to view. A more comfortable place to float than a raft or a shingle bolt could not be reminded.

"Gen. Grant and Zach. Chandler," remarks an Eastern independent paper, "must square and trade, with heavy sacrifice and opprobrium heaped on them, or the incoming very popular with the American people in three days of Communists, tramps, demagogues, and repudiators."

The greenbacks that paid the cost of fighting the battles of the Union, and were worth at one time only thirty-five cents on the dollar, are now as good as coin. Right at this time the rebel sympathizers who denounced them originally, and did all they could to depreciate them, want to send them on their downward course again. The result would be their Coin for the benefited ar, and depreciated paper for workingmen.

A recent joke was developed the other day in connection with the complaints against the management of the New York Post Office, showing how absurdly malicious and ridiculous some can get. The Postmaster received a written charge that the writer, a boy, had been kicked by one of the men who run the elevator. It was discovered first, that no such person existed at the address given, second, that all the men who run the elevator have not one eg egree.

The time was when it took two $10 greenbacks to buy a barrel of flour. Now you can buy a barrel of flour for one $10 bill and have $1 left to purchase provisions or clothing. These are the kind of shifts people are put to, and by making our present funds of greenbacks equal in value to gold and silver, that is the kind they will be worth hereafter. This is what specie-resumption means, and this is what the so called "National" and "Greenbacks" who oppose specie resumption will favor the loss of absolute paper money, would prevent. If they could. Hence it is the only measure to be called political blatherskites.

It is well known that in no portion of the world are wages so high as they are in the United States, and that the industrial classes are better fed, better clothed, and more liberally educated here than elsewere. Can these conditions be attributed to aught else than the policy of protection to home industries? Reverse that policy, and under a free-trade tariff our markets would, in less than ninety days, be filled with the products of half-paid foreign artisans and workingmen. The problem admits of no other solution. Free trade would give employment to the industrial classes abroad, and to the same extent take the work from our own people. It enriches English, German and French manufacturers and impoverishes those of our own country; feeds foreign operatives and starves our own

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

Hyou don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—TATE Sr.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 30th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Waldsburger, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander M. Sawyer, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for distribution to the heirs at law.

Thereupon it is ordered, that on Saturday the 31st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE. In the matter of Catherine Lacy, Minor, &c. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the seventh day of September A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the north half quarter of the southwest quarter of Section number twenty, (20) Township Thirty-one (31) North Range Eight (8) West.

Dated 7th day of August A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM CHADEON Guardian.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Gray, deceased, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1878 there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the County of Charlevoix, on the 5th day of October A. D. 1878 the following described real estate, to wit: All of the south half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-four (24) in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number seven (7) west, containing twenty (20) acres of land more or less.

Dated August 5th A. D. 1878.

JOHN GRAY, Guardian.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating Chronic Diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (3)1

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Notice of Sale of Land for Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the following described parcels of land in the County of Charlevoix will be sold at the Treasurer's office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon for the year 1877, unless the same shall be previously paid.

[Tabular land-tax list omitted.]

Dated May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described parcels of land in Charlevoix county, have become forfeited to the State, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the year 1876, and will be subject to sale on the first Monday in June, 1878, unless the same shall be redeemed according to law.

[Tabular land-tax list omitted.]

Dated May 1, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

Per Milwaukee and Chicago,	Per Detroit and Buffalo,
June 5—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—30	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 5—21	June 9—20
July 5—19	July 7—21
August 2—16—30	August 1—15—29
September 13—27	September 12—26
October 11—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper Than by any other Line.

Ghoerich Transportation Co,

Its large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

L. A. W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

From thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptive apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,

Real Estate Agent,

1fly Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., June 1, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Niles against Wm. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 2383, dated Dec. 4, 1875 upon S. 1 (East section 22, Township 31, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

SETH C. MOFFAT, Register.

PERRY BANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3233, 3234 and 3236 every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders the liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3241, Revised Statutes, declares that any liable to special tax, who fails to procure and pay such special tax, as required by law of every person liable to special tax as above, before penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to S. S. HAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Grand Rapids, Mich.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878 until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

RESTAURANT:

Adjoining Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, three boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Call and WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 17, 1878.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $12 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money can not be made as easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All Kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

in all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1878.

W. V. CASWELL. C. R. HATSELL.

CASSWELL & HATSELL

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood Bark Cedar Posts Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. TOWERS.

BOAT FOUND—Come to my enclosure on last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WERKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 15. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 6, 1878. Whole No., 446

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE, Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. Or FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 50	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
2 spcs	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 00	7 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 00	10 00	14 00
¼ column	3 25	4 00	5 00	10 00	14 00	20 00
½ "	5 00	8 50	8 50	12 00	25 00	37 00
1 "	8 50	14 00	14 00	20 00	37 00	70 00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. ADSIT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Register of Deeds, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EVARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at law, Charlevoix Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

BURKE Mitchell, Custom Blacksmith & Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells fully pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

JAMES E. WOOD, N. G.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 228 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. ERSKINE, Secy.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at sundown p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 20, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	17¢
Chickens, dressed, per pound	06¢
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	65
Beef hides, per pound	10
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 to 6

ARCHERY is all the go in Charlevoix.

BARK brings $3 25 per cord on the docks.

THE Gazelle's evening excursions on Pine Lake are enjoyable affairs.

THERE is talk of a boarding house being erected on the Resort ground.

THE frame to the saw-mill at the head of Pine Lake has been raised.

SEE time table of Clara Belle in another column.

THE steam barge Trader took the Pentwater people to Bay View camp meeting last week.

THE steamer Clara Belle took a crowd of Northport people to the Bay View Camp Meeting Sunday

NEW HOUSE.—A. Buttars has commenced the erection of an upright to his house on State Street. It will be 20x28.

THE Republicans of Manistee county have instructed their delegates to vote for Filer; but that won't nominate Filer, you know.

DENTISTRY.—Those who want dental work done, will do well to call upon Dr. Morgan at once, as he remains here but three weeks longer.

JACKSON INGALLS, of this place, has the contract for building a bridge across Bear Creek, near Petoskey, and is actively engaged in the work.

ACCIDENT.—A. E. Hayes, of Advance, was seriously hurt Friday by a brick from a falling chimney, which struck his head, inflicting a frightful scalp wound

THE steamer Gazelle took about 90 Charlevoix people to Bay View Camp Meeting Sunday. The Resort people have chartered her for Wednesday for the same purpose.

PERSONAL.—J. E. Darr, of the Burlington *Record*, and R. P. Bishop, of the same place, made us a friendly call Thursday.

—At the Fountain City House:—Martin A. Ryerson, W. S. McCrea, John McMillen, Chicago; S. Coleman, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Elmer Crockett, of South Bend *Tribune*; W. Shurman, Geo. H. Danton, Mrs. Berge, Grand Rapids; J. T. Dezell, Morley; W. J. U. Schutzer, Detroit.

—J. J. Swigert and wife who have been stopping here for the past week, left Sunday for Chicago. Mr. Swigert is Treasurer of the Smith Bridge Co., of Toledo, Ohio.

—Albert Trask, Esq., an attorney of of East Saginaw, is stopping with his brother-in-law, J. Milo Eaton, in this place. His family are with him.

—Wilson McCausland and wife, of Philadelphia, are in town, the guests of Co. Treasurer See, of whom Mr. McCausland is a brother in law.

—Prof. D. Proctor, of the State Normal School at Ypsylanto, accompanied by his wife, arrived in town Friday to spend a few weeks.

—A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, and Dell McLean, of Bay City, left here last week for the north shore in McLean's sailing yacht.

—F. S. Blandford and J. W. Sheldon, and wife, of Albion, Mich, are in town, the guests of L. D. Bartholomew.

—Chester See, of this village, left here Sunday for a visit among friends in Wisconsin.

—W. C. Mears and wife, of Vernonville, Mich., are spending a week in town.

—Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor of Greenville, Mich., is sojourning in town.

—Mrs. Julia A. Ford, of Chicago, is at Major Green's.

—H. J. Martin, of Vernonville, was here yesterday.

RELIGIOUS.—President Brooks occupied the M. E. pulpit Sunday morning.

—Rev. F. E. Kittridge, a Unitarian preacher and lecturer of prominence, will occupy the M. E. pulpit next Sunday. He will also deliver one of his best lectures some evening during the following week.

Do not forget that Carpenter & Bartholomew keep a good assortment of tobacco at prices that cant be beat.

MARINE.—Cleared during the week: scows Hercules, Blue Belle, Alaska, Supply; schooners Higby and Emma. Now in port, scow Christy and schooner Evening Star.

—The propeller Menominee went ashore in the straits last week, but was released without damage. Fog was the cause.

Our stock of teas and coffee can't be beat. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE Steamer Gazelle will take a crowd of Charlevoix people to Mackinaw on Thursday, to attend the ceremonies of instituting the Marquette Memorial Association. Many eminent personages are expected to be there. The fare will be one dollar for the round trip.

D. C. NETTLETON, of this place, has been appointed Government Inspector of the Charlevoix Harbor work, at a salary of four dollars per day including Sundays.

THE HARBOR CONTRACT.—H. S. Dole, of Chicago, was the successful bidder for the Charlevoix harbor contract. He does the work called for in the specifications for $7,887,87. This leaves quite a margin for work not contemplated in the estimate

New dry goods and groceries every week at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A tramp tried Sunday to bamboozle the Town Board into pecuniary help under the poor law, but they very properly couldn't see it. Several jobs of work presented themselves, but he, in his turn, couldn't see that. Ten to one he's a greenbacker.

REMEMBER the steamer Gazelle's excursion to Mackinac Wednesday night. To those who have never visited the historic ground of Mackinac this is an excellent opportunity;—fare only $1 for the round trip, and less than that if more than thirty participate.

CAUCUS.—A Republican Caucus will be held at the Town Hall in Charlevoix on Wednesday evening, Aug. 7, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. By Order of Committee.

THE Grand Traverse *Herald* is out with a strong editorial favoring Representative Hubbell's renomination.

DR. LEWIS has a new buggy, built by Andrew Mudge, ironed by Robert Miller, painted by J. A. Bartram, and upholstered by the *Wood* brothers—all in Charlevoix—which would be a credit to many a larger town.

From all parts of Charlevoix County we hear reports of the excellent results of harvest. The grain yield has been abundant, and crops yet remaining unharvested give equal promise of large yield.

C. & B.'s stock of crockery and glass ware is very complete.

THE State M. E. Camp Meeting has been in progress at Bay View, near Petoskey, for the past week, and will continue during the present. The attendance was large, and the interest very satisfactory. On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Dr. Lathrop, of Jackson, occupied the pulpit. Her sermon was eloquent, logical and convincing. Many eminent divines are in attendance.

D. L. FILER, of Ludington, has his agents out throughout this Congressional District picking up the strings for his own nomination to Congress this fall. Filer's ambition must be gratified, you know, if we do have to throw a good servant overboard in order to do it. But Charlevoix county is very well satisfied with Hubbell, and her vote will undoubtedly be cast for his re nomination.

Best goods lowest prices at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

WITH rapid strides Charlevoix is advancing to the front rank of Northern Resorts. As a shipping point, its importance has been recognized by the Government, and appropriations are yearly made for our already accessible and commodious harbor. As a farming country the region adjacent to Charlevoix is a mine of agricultural wealth which needs only industry to develop.

C. & B. are selling tea 5¼ lbs for 100 but their celebrated 50cts tea is the cheapest.

THE Petoskey *Record* calls the attention of outside people to the superior adaptability of this country to stock-raising, and we echo the sentiment. The story of long, severe winters in Northern Michigan is a proven bally accepted fact among those in more southern latitudes, but it is untrue, nevertheless. Cattle do well here, and experience has proven that stock-raising can be made one of the most profitable branches of husbandry.

THE Petoskey *Record* thinks the Baptists "made a mistake in locating at Charlevoix." Yes, everything is a mistake that does not work to the glory of Petoskey, the Babylon of the North—the shrine of poker players. Everything that fails to drop into the hungry maws of the voracious gluttons brings out a growl of envy. Had Charlevoix the rail road connection that Petoskey enjoys, the latter place would be forgotten in one change of the moon. Make a memorandum of that for future reference, Mr. *Record*. As it is, the natural adaptability of Charlevoix as a summer resort so far overshadows that of Petoskey that the very slight difference in accessibility fades into insignificance. Don't talk any more about "mistakes."

Maine Republicanism is of the wholesome sort on the financial question. The platform shows marks of the vigor and ability of Mr. Blaine's leadership

Chinoline at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 16th says it was understood that no formal opinion had been given by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the exchange of gold for Treasury notes; but the Secretary and the Attorney-General were agreed that this could not be done until Jan. 1, next. The Treasury Department had, however, the option of paying gold on Government account at any time, and smaller gold coins are said to be likely to get into circulation in this manner. The coin-balance was said to still show a steady increase, and at the close of business, on the 16th, amounted to $98,586,000.

SEC'Y SHERMAN has instructed the United States Assistant Treasurers to pay out standard silver dollars to all parties wishing to disburse them on Government pay-rolls, and to exchange them with Government depositaries for $1 and $2 notes.

ON the 17th, Sec'y Sherman issued his sixty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The amount called for was $5,000,000—interest to cease on the 17th of October.

THE boiler in a planing-mill, at Barnesville, Ohio, exploded on the morning of the 18th, destroying the building and killing three persons instantly. Three more were fatally, and several badly injured.

A HOUSE CITY (Idaho) dispatch of the 16th says it was not true that the Umatillas had joined the hostiles. One hundred other warriors had joined Col. Forsyth, and after a fight, on the 15th, with the hostiles had brought in twenty-two scalps and 300 horses.

ABOUT twenty deaths from sunstroke occurred in St. Louis, on the 17th, thirty-one in Chicago, fourteen in Milwaukee, and several in other localities. The temperature in St. Louis ranged from 97 to 102 deg.; in Chicago from 86 to 100 deg., and in Milwaukee about the same.

A RECENT Washington telegram says the amount of currency outstanding on the 30th of June last was as follows:

State Bank circulation	$426,504 00
National Bank circulation	354,084,894 00
Demand notes	62,297 50
Legal-tender notes	346,681,016 00
One and two-year notes of 1863	90 60 00
Compound interest notes	224,020 00
Fractional currency	16,841,068 99
Total currency	$988,607,274 50

HOT WEATHER was experienced in Washington, on the 16th, the thermometer indicating 100 deg. in the shade, in the afternoon. Public and private business was partially suspended because of the heat.

ON the 18th, three deaths from yellow fever occurred on the naval vessels Colorado and Vermont, lying at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Boston and other Eastern cities suffered from extreme heat, on the 18th, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 98 deg. The weather throughout the West was generally more comfortable, and temperature much lower than for several days.

THE number of suicides in this country, reported in the newspapers during the year ending July 1st, was nearly 2,000, and the number of murders during the same period exceeded 1,500. Most of the suicides are attributed to mental aberration caused by financial or domestic troubles, and many of the murders to strong drink or jealousy.

A BAKER CITY (Ore.) dispatch of the 18th says the Umatilla Indians under Furnish killed seventeen hostile warriors, on the night of the 17th, and captured seventy-five women and children and about sixty head of horses. The hostiles were much demoralized. On the same evening, a man named Haines, Captain of a volunteer company, killed a friendly Nez Perce scout, and mortally wounded another. The Nez Perces were much incensed at Haines, and would scarcely continue longer in the service, and it was also feared the friendly Umatillas would abandon the field. Haines was under guard.

THE Superintendents of the Philadelphia Mint and the New York Assay Office have been directed to purchase silver coin dollars and United States trade dollars at an equivalent of the London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less ½ per cent. per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars.

ON the 20th, the regular miscellaneous bids for carrying the mails on upward of 700 routes were closed by the Postoffice Department. The awards would soon be made.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says the number of deaths in that city, up to and including the 20th, caused directly or indirectly by the heat, since the hot term set in on the 8th of July, was 184.

UP to the 22d, the Treasury Department, at Washington, had received from National Banks, since the notification on the 18th that silver dollars could be obtained for greenbacks, free of transportation, orders for $310,000 in silver.

A RECENT official synopsis of the crop reports shows the average condition of rye and barley at 101; oats, general average, 101; fruit, favorable; grass and cover, remarkably fine; tobacco acreage reduced about 25 per cent. Recent information indicated very serious damage, from various causes, to the spring wheat crop in Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

A CYCLONE struck Albany, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 21st, destroying a number of large structures in the northern part of the city. No lives were lost, but property valued at $100,000 was leveled to the ground.

ON the afternoon of the 22d, the business portion of the Town of Cattettsburg, in Kentucky, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.

AT Elmwood, Ill., on the evening of the 20th, L. D. Atchison made a trapeze balloon ascension. When 200 feet high he lost his hold on the trapeze, and was dashed headlong to the earth. He was instantly killed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEN. E. A. MERRITT, the new Collector of the Port of New York, qualified on the 18th.

THE New Hampshire Republican State Convention is to be held on the 10th, and the Democratic on the 12th, of September.

THE Executive Committee of the National party of Indiana have put Robert Gregory, of Lafayette, on the State ticket for Secretary of State, in place of David Moss, who has been nominated for Congress in the Eleventh District. C. C. Post, of Indianapolis, has been elected Secretary of the Committee.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT arrived at New York, on the 16th, from Europe.

IN Chicago, on the morning of the 17th, the monument and statue erected to the memory of the late Stephen A. Douglas were formally unveiled in the presence of about 1,000 spectators. Ex-Chief-Justice Caton delivered the address.

A CONVENTION of representatives of the Illinois State Greenback Clubs met, in Chicago, on the 17th, and adopted a series of resolutions (introduced by "Brick" Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions), declaring that a conspiracy exists in the country, under the leadership of the leaders and chiefs of the Democratic and Republican parties, including the present National Administration, to establish a financial despotism over the commercial and working classes of the country; that the Greenback and Labor party will fight such movement to the bitter end; that the Greenback must be a full legal-tender money to be alone issued by the General Government; calling for a National Greenback Labor Convention, to be called by the duly-chartered National Greenback Clubs of the United States, etc.

E. J. OAKLEY, the absconding Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, who embezzled $500,000 and fled with it to Canada in 1870, returned to New York, on the 18th, and was arrested. He declared that he was utterly penniless.

THE Colorado State Democratic Convention was held at Pueblo, on the 17th and 18th. Hon. W. A. H. Loveland was nominated for Governor, T. M. Field for Lieutenant-Governor and Hon. Thomas N. Patterson for Member of Congress. The platform adopted condemns the extravagance of the Republican party, and charges it with being the cause of the hard times and financial depression; indorses the Potter Investigation; favors rigid economy in public expenditures; condemns the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*; favors the repeal of the Resumption act; demands a joint for Colorado, etc., etc.

GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM has been appointed Surveyor of Customs, at New York, to succeed Gen. Merritt, appointed Collector.

EPPA HUNTON, M. C. from Virginia, has challenged Columbus Alexander, of Washington, to fight a duel, the difficulty growing out of the assertion by the former, in a political speech, that the latter favored a certain District bill while the former was instrumental in passing. Mr. Alexander pronounced the statement, that he favored the bill, a lie. Mr. A. is President of the Taxpayers' Association of the District of Columbia.

BERTON telegrams of the 22d announce the defalcation of Mr. John H. Tappan, late President of the Boston Belting Company. His shortage is variously fixed at from $500,000 to $600,000. The company, pending a thorough investigation of its affairs, has suspended, though its speedy resumption was expected. Mr. Tappan has assigned to the company property of the nominal value of $1,100,000, to make good the amount embezzled. Speculation in outside enterprises is said to have led to the defalcation.

FOREIGN.

On their arrival in England, on the 16th, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, the British representatives to the Congress, were accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

MISS M. JOLEY, the distinguished French Ballad advocate, has committed suicide.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 17th the Greeks were maintaining a state of anarchy and insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus, with the avowed intention of forcing Turkey to comply with the directions of the Berlin Treaty.

THE obsequies of Queen Mercedes, of Spain, were celebrated in Madrid on the 17th, with great pomp. Nine bishops assisted at the requiem mass, and 40,000 persons were present.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 17th say the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Saros had fired upon a boat belonging to a British man-of-war, although the Englishman had a white flag hoisted.

THE Village of Lenk, in Sissenthal, Prussia, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

IN the British Parliament, on the night of the 18th, Lord Beaconsfield made the promised explanation of the Berlin Treaty and the efforts made by him to secure the peace of Europe. The sensation in the House of Lords was the statement of Lord Derby that he left the Cabinet because it had decided to send a secret expedition from India to seize the Island of Cyprus and a point on the main land with assessment of the Sultan. The Marquis of Salisbury declared this to be untrue, whereupon he was called to order, and the House adjourned in great excitement.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 18th says Austria would begin the occupation of Bosnia on the 1st of August.

HAZARD & CALDECOTT, London woolbrokers, failed, on the 18th, for $5,000,000.

THE miners' strike at Anzin assumed base proportions on the 18th. At that date over 5,000 operatives had left the pits, demanding higher wages and eight hours as a day's work.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 19th, the Czar had appointed diplomatic agents to reside at various points in Asiatic Turkey to watch Russian interests. Russia was also making efforts for the construction of a railway from Orenburg 300 German miles into Central Asia.

BELGRADE dispatches of the 19th say that all Servia was profoundly excited over the proposed Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and insurgent bands of Moslem-Albanians, Arnauts and Christians were rapidly forming.

MESSRS. GLADSTONE AND FORSTER, distinguished British Liberals, have lately made addresses to their constituents, in which they sharply arraign the Government for its efforts to bring about the Berlin Treaty. Mr. Gladstone was remarkably bitter.

On the 21st, a meeting was held in Rome to favor the annexation of South Tyrol to Italy. About 25,000 persons were present, and a number of speeches were made.

GEN. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, the new governor of Cyprus, has arrived at Larnaca, and issued a proclamation in the name of the Queen, in which he states that Her Majesty is greatly interested in the well-being of the Cypriotes, and promises measures calculated to promote commerce and agriculture.

On the 21st, the Queen invested LADY Beaconsfield with the Order of the Garter.

THE state of siege has been raised in Servia.

Bear Hunting in Russia.

The following singular means of capturing or killing the bear is said to be frequently practiced by Russian peasants who cannot easily procure fire-arms. As is well known, the bear has a fondness for honey, and will track his way a great distance to where the wild bees have filled some hollow tree. Their stings cannot hurt him, and they and their stores are entirely at his mercy. In a forest known to contain bears, the hunters examine all the hollow trees. A branch of the tree is then chosen, directly above the hole; if there is an ash, a stout peg is driven into the trunk. To this peg a strong cord is fastened, and to the end of the cord a heavy stone or a cannon-ball is suspended, at about half a foot from the ground. The bear in his researches on us upon the treasures of honey. The pendulous mass darkens and incommodes him a good deal. He is an irritable beast—in such cases one of the most irritable as well as stupid in the forest. He begins by shoving the weight or stone one side; but it presses against his head, and he gives it a slight knock to get free himself of the inconvenience. It recoils a moment, and he receives a smart tap on the ear. His temper is roused, and he again pushes off the hard and heavy mass, but more violently; he gets rather a heavy blow on the side of his skull, on the temple, on the region of visions, and with a powerful jerks sends the rock swinging away. The pendulum has resumed its first line of oscillations, and with a gamble in which the blows are felt on one side exclusively. The bear alone suffers; and presently he is seen to descend from the tree, and make off, growling and howling, to his den, where he licks his wounds and meditates revenge.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

A SALOON, named Schultz, a deckhand on the steamer Dunlap, was engaged in wheeling coal on board the steamer, at Bay City, on the 15th, when he missed his footing, fell off the gang-plank and was drowned. He hailed from Chicago.

CHARLES PETTIER, the man who shot his wife, at Detroit, nearly a week before, and said then put a bullet into his own brain, died at the hospital, in that city, on the night of the 14th.

THE Calumet and Hecla copper product for June was 1,932 tons.

THERE were 85,000 cases of strawberries shipped from Muskegon and Grand Rapids this season.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD daughter of Mr. John Baker, of Pittsburg, Kent County, was intentionally killed by Mr. George Baker, who was adjusting the cylinder of his revolver, very successfully, as he supposed, when it was accidentally discharged, with the foregoing result.

MR. ROBERTS, of Detroit, was recently drowned, at Sault Ste. Marie, while attempting to cross the river, above the falls, in a small boat. His body was recovered on the 14th.

JOHN LAWLER, a log driver, who had been drunk for two weeks previous, was found dead, in a lumber-pile, at Cadillac, on the 16th.

HERBIE STEAN, eleven years old, adopted son of John Easton, a farmer, living near Cedar Springs, in Kent County, was found dead, hanging by the neck to a barn, on the afternoon of the 16th.

JAMES SATCHELL, a Detroit night watchman, was assaulted by thugs, on the night of the 14th, beaten insensible over the head with a brick and robbed of $160.

TWO MEN, employed at a lumber camp in Osceola County, got into a quarrel over a spanning of boots, on the 9th, when William Woods threw a stone which struck Victor Baird on the head, producing injuries from which he soon after died.

TOM late D. E. Shaw, of Bay City, whose dead body was recently found, had an insurance of $2,500 on his life.

DENNIS MCCARTHY, a wealthy farmer, of Gratiot, visited Grand Rapids the other day and left $450 in the hands of a couple of fakirs just as easy as rolling off a log.

A LIGHT at Grand Rapids was appealed to by a well-dressed and well-appearing woman to allow her to leave her little child in her house for a little while, to enable the mother more conveniently to do some shopping. The child is there yet, but the mother, oh where is she?

FERDINAND WITTEMAN, aged eleven, and William Bey, aged fifteen, were drowned in the river at Grand Rapids, while bathing, on the 17th.

DENNIS A rain at Reed City, on the 17th, the Gilbert House was struck by lightning and badly shattered. Two little daughters of James Dunlap, who were in the house, also struck, one of them fatally. The clerk was also seriously hurt.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 1, was $580,376.06; receipts during the week ending July 13 were $34,022.75; payments during the same time were $22,480.51; balance in Treasury July 13, 1878, $590,371.30; increase for the week $12,892.24.

THE Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated R. C. Horr as their candidate for Congress.

A SPAN of colts, hitched to a mower, belonging to Geo. W. Thwig, of Fredonia, ran away the other afternoon, overturning the machine, held the bits, across the field, running into a fence, the machine tongue entering his bowels and inflicting probably fatal injuries.

THERE has been received at Grand Haven, from the Flat and Rogue Rivers, this season, 64,000,000 feet of logs.

LEWIS ANTHIS, who shot Edward Moran, at Grand Rapids, on the night of the 20th of November last, and evaded capture, was arrested, the other day, at Chester, Ottawa County.

CALVIN THOMAS, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed Instructor in Greek at the University, at a yearly salary of $900. Prof. Pettee has also been appointed Professor of Mining and Engineering.

EX-HISSOP SCOUGHEY and wife sailed from New York for Europe on the 20th.

NEAR Holland, on the 16th, a farmer, named Resseling, and a soldier during the Civil War, accidently fell from his reaper, cutting and mangling his body fearfully. He lost the thumb of his left hand, and his right hand was amputated above the wrist. His right leg and side were also badly mangled. The latter hope was entertained of his recovery on the 19th.

MRS. DEREEN, seventy years old, was run over by the mail-train on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, near Holland, on the 21st, and was fatally injured.

DEAN & SAGE'S Agricultural Works, at Grand Rapids, were burned on the 21st. Loss, $40,000.

LEE FILET, Mate Kemp, Mary Greenway and Nellie Loveland were arrested, at Grand Rapids, on the 20th, for handling in a bottle of nitro-alcohol, a file and a pair of brass knuckles to a notorious prisoner, named Sharp, to enable him to effect his escape.

CHARLES BETLER, an aged married man, residing at Rockwood, near Detroit, closed the other day with Ada Barton, an eighteen year old school girl, living not more than a stone's throw from Butler's house. Butler left behind him a wife and several children, and took away with him about $2,000.

THERE are, in Ingham County, 2,884 wheat producers cultivating 47,518 acres of wheat, which have produced, this year, 985,935 bushels.

ON the 20th, at Detroit, Hon. John A. Newberry was prostrated by heat while entering the Second National Bank in that city. Both Cashiers fell dead from the same cause.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading articles: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@1.25; Butter, ₱ lb, 8@18c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 41@46c; Flour, White Winter, $5.00@5.50; Amber, $4.65@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.05; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.25@3.00; Hogs, $4.00@4.75; Sheep, $2.25@3.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 30@32c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $10.25@10.35; Rye, ₱ bu, 65@66c; Wheat, White, $1.00@1.10; Amber, 92@94c.

Another Enoch Arden.

Truth is always stranger than fiction, but we can only be made to believe it by startling cases like this. Tennyson has immortalized "Enoch Arden," but this story of William G. Raines, while it has all the pathetic features of the poem, surpasses it in thrilling incidents and adventures. Ten years ago Mr. Raines was a resident of our neighboring Village of Hendrysburg, where he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He was married and had one child; but, thinking that he could better his fortunes, he left his family and sought employment in the East, expecting to return in a few months. During his absence he was engaged by his uncle to make a nine-months' cruise to Calcutta in a merchant vessel, on good Hope. He wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, inclosing $200, informing her of his intended voyage and expressing the hope that upon his return they would be able to live happily together. The vessel sailed, and while in mid-ocean another letter was sent to his wife. After that, no word was received by his friends from the lost man, and it was believed that the vessel had gone down with all on board. After waiting three years, and hoping against hope, Mrs. Raines at last concluded that her husband had found a watery grave, and, yielding to the solicitations of a young lover, she abandoned her widow's weeds and once more became a bride. The second husband left her in a few months, and she was again left alone with her little girl. Her husband had been a contractor on the National Road near St. Clairsville.

The third act opens with the unexpected return of Mr. Raines. The vessel was really wrecked on the west coast of Africa, north of Cape Town. Mr. Raines and his uncle, with four other men, succeeded in reaching shore in a boat, but were soon after captured by the natives. The prisoners were marched 650 miles into the interior. Each tribe took one of his men and kept him as a curiosity. Raines was divested of his clothing while on exhibition and subjected to long marches of miles to see the wonderful white man. He was the special protege of the King, and was regarded with affection by the whole tribe. But the prisoner pined for freedom, and hoped that far beyond the burning sands and the rolling hills of the sea he might find again his wife and child. Inspired by these thoughts, about a year ago he made a desperate attempt for liberty, and escaping from the tribe, he managed, after many hardships, to reach Cape Town, where he engaged as a sailor, and three weeks ago landed at San Francisco, and immediately started for Ohio. He arrived at Caldwell, and learned for the first time that his wife had married three years after his supposed death. Unlike Enoch, he did not decide

Never to tell her, never let her know,

but, with the honor of a true man, and despite the fact that the enduring cannibals could not destroy, he proposes to let her decide which of the men she will live with in the future. Legally Mrs. Kyle is the wife of Mr. Raines; but, of course, she was justified in her second marriage, and Mr. Raines cannot consistently claim her. He is manly enough to say that he will not disturb their happiness, and he has gone to Cambridge, Guernsey County, to see his child. He will then return to Caldwell, and leave the decision entirely with his wife. Mr. Raines is a man of fine appearance, and is highly spoken of by those who know him. He is a brother of Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, of this village.—*Barnesville (Ohio) Enterprise.*

THE wife of a Hartford clergyman thought her pretty servant girl was becoming too intimate with the owner of the tenement where they lived, a widower, who occupied rooms in the same building, and, finally, in a fit of indignation, said: "Pack up your things and leave my house." The girl left her employer that very afternoon, and entering said to her late mistress, "I am Mrs ——; now pack up your things and leave my house. The servant girl had married the landlord, and the order was enforced.

—Jo Jefferson indulges in the responsibilities of a grandfather.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8.90	@10.25
Hogs	4.30	4.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.60	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.13	@1.14
CORN—Western Mixed	.45	@ .46
OATS—Western Mixed	.32	@ .33½
RYE—Western	.64	@ .65
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.62
LARD—Steam	7.25	@ 7.25½
CHEESE	.08	@ .08¾
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.39	@ .44
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.00	@ $5.75
Choice	4.40	@ 4.75
Good	3.90	@ 4.35
Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live Weight to Choice	4.00	@ 4.30
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.25	@ 5.75
Good to Choice	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice	.12	@ .15
Fresh	.20	@ .22½
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.50	@ 5.75
Choice to Fine Spring	5.00	@ 5.25
Patent	6.00	@ 6.00
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	.97	@ .97½
Corn, No. 2	.38	@ .38¾
Oats, No. 2	.28	@ .28¾
Rye, No. 2	.51	@ .51½
Barley, No. 2	.76	@ .77
BROOM DUST—Green Bud	.06	@ .06
BUTTER—Dairy, Creamery	.16	@ .18
Green Fresh	.09½	@ .15½
Best Tripod do	.20½	@ .20½
Uncured	.08	@ .09
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.50
LARD—In Tierces	6.50	@ 6.62½
LUMBER—Siding and 2d Clear	26.00	@ 30.00
3d Clear	20.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	30.00	@ 32.00
Common Siding	16.00	@ 17.00
Common and Fencing	12.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00
Shingles	3.00	@ 3.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.25	@ $5.00
Medium	3.75	@ 4.25
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Good	3.00	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.30	@ $5.50
Medium	4.80	@ 5.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.70	@ 4.80
Philadelphia	4.75	@ 4.80
SHEEP—Best	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ON BROADWAY.

See! Young America, to active arms
With bundles laden,
Exerting to a slippled kind of way
A pretty maiden.
Often she drops a yard or two behind
Before he's missed her,
Ah! her relationship is plain—
His sister.

And close behind the couple we have seen
Appears another
A young man with a venerable dame—
Of course, his mother:
For he has with a patronizing air
Her care enlisted,
And tells her things of which she was aware
He be excited.

Another pair, who walking far apart,
Seem somewhat cross,
He trying all the young and blooming girls
With admiration;
She with a weary air, and loaded down
With goods he should have carried.
Seems filled with care, alas! for he and she
These two are married.

One couple more—their hands are slyly clasped,
Their eyes are downcast,
The glances of sardonic passersby
Are all unnoticed;
Her eyes [illegible] of the radiant sky
Look fondly into his. Come, let us go,
These two are married.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good keep you safe, my little love
All through the night;
Heat clouds in the evening skies
Dim the light.
My heart is with you as I kneel to pray,
Good-night! God keep you in His care away.

Thick shadows creep like silent ghosts
Along the wall;
I lose myself in misty dreams,
While restless
The moon rides slowly through the window
bars
A silver sickle gleaming 'mid the stars.

For, though I am far away,
Feel safe and strong
To trust you thus, dear love—and yet—
The night is long
I'll say with sobbing lips the old fond prayer,
Good-night! Sweet dreams! God keep you ever
dear.

—*Mary B. Higham, in Churchman.*

"HANG THE BABY."

"Then you won't go, Alice?"

"No, Herbert—I am sorry—but the baby!"

"Oh, hang the baby!" and Herbert flung out of the room, slamming the door behind him.

Alice stood looking at the door, growing whiter and whiter. Then she gave a heart-breaking cry, fell on her knees by the cradle, and hiding her face in her hands, sobbed bitterly.

She had looked forward so long to going to this particular party. It was given by Mrs. Mountjoy, one of the leaders in society, and to be present was to be in the political, diplomacy or literature, as well as distinguished in the fashionable world, were sure to be there. She had been kept at home so much since baby had been born that she really felt the need of a little variety and relaxation. But some of them she felt in the case of a little outing; and finally, in a fit of indignation, said: "Pack up your things and leave my house." The girl left her employer that very afternoon, and entering said to her late mistress, "I am Mrs ——; now pack up your things and leave my house. The servant girl had married the landlord, and the order was enforced.

—Jo Jefferson indulges in the responsibilities of a grandfather.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8.90	@10.25
Hogs	4.30	4.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.60	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.13	@1.14
CORN—Western Mixed	.45	@ .46
OATS—Western Mixed	.32	@ .33½
RYE—Western	.64	@ .65
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.62
LARD—Steam	7.25	@ 7.25½
CHEESE	.08	@ .08¾
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.39	@ .44
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.00	@ $5.75
Choice	4.40	@ 4.75
Good	3.90	@ 4.35
Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live Weight to Choice	4.00	@ 4.30
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.25	@ 5.75
Good to Choice	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice	.12	@ .15
Fresh	.20	@ .22½
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5.50	@ 5.75
Choice to Fine Spring	5.00	@ 5.25
Patent	6.00	@ 6.00
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	.97	@ .97½
Corn, No. 2	.38	@ .38¾
Oats, No. 2	.28	@ .28¾
Rye, No. 2	.51	@ .51½
Barley, No. 2	.76	@ .77
BROOM DUST—Green Bud	.06	@ .06
BUTTER—Dairy, Creamery	.16	@ .18
Green Fresh	.09½	@ .15½
Best Tripod do	.20½	@ .20½
Uncured	.08	@ .09
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.50
LARD—In Tierces	6.50	@ 6.62½
LUMBER—Siding and 2d Clear	26.00	@ 30.00
3d Clear	20.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	30.00	@ 32.00
Common Siding	16.00	@ 17.00
Common and Fencing	12.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00
Shingles	3.00	@ 3.00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.25	@ $5.00
Medium	3.75	@ 4.25
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Good	3.00	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.30	@ $5.50
Medium	4.80	@ 5.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.70	@ 4.80
Philadelphia	4.75	@ 4.80
SHEEP—Best	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.50

All the light went out of her sister's eyes; her hands fell.

"Alice! Can you not go, dear."

"Good! Don't be angry, because I'm glad, for we can have such a nice little chat. You didn't expect me."

"Of course I didn't."

"Well, I didn't think of coming, as you know, for a month yet. But I thought it would be so nice to surprise you."

"Oh! I'm so glad."

"And then Paul is coming," she said, blushing, "next week, to stay a month; he has business here, and he wanted me so badly to be here too. I declare," she said, laughing, "I'll have to marry him soon to get rid of him."

"Oh, Mabel! don't marry him unless you're certain you'll be happy?" cried Alice, hysterically. "Be sure, first, he won't go to parties, and be—ave—ave a—lone with his baby," she sobbed.

"What is Herbert at a party?" queried Mabel, quite subdued.

"Yes, he is; and when I told him I couldn't go on account of baby, he said, 'hang the baby!' Yes, you little angel, your own father said those awful words—and then he sl—slammed the door."

"He's a viper!" exclaimed Mabel, with sudden vehemence. "A nice way to treat a wife. I'm sure I never like that! But why couldn't you leave baby?"

"Because he was threatened with croup last week."

"But he's well enough now—sleeps delicately. He'll not wake up all the night, perhaps. And the nurse would have taken good care of him."

"I should have been thinking of fire, and all that."

"Oh, nonsense! You ought to have gone. But Herbert had no right to be jealous; and Alice he must be punished;" and Mabel threw her wraps on the bed, and took her seat by the glowing fire. "I won't do it to let him get the upper hand. And I have it. I've thought of a splendid plan. A charming, delightful little plot," and she clapped her hands in glee.

"Oh, Mabel, what is it?" and Alice slid down at her sister's feet, gazing in her face with expectant smiles. "What are you going to do?"

"I'm not going to do it. I shall stay here and watch baby. You are going to the party."

"Mabel! impossible!"

"Quite possible. In fact it must be done. You must let Herbert see that you're as pretty as ever, and can shine as much admired. It is decided. You are to go the party and play a part. Let me arrange the programme."

"But, Mabel, I haven't a dress prepared—or anything. I gave up going a week ago, you see, when going was mentioned with the croup."

"Pshaw! You shall wear one of mine, one of the most bewitching, bewildering of dresses, bought from my last allowance from Uncle Curtis. Only to see it will throw you into ecstacies. Your own dear, old-fashioned pet will look more lovely. I want to see it on you. Come, come, call your maid; I am all impatience. We'll shame our husbands into good behavior, see if we don't. No firesolution, pretty sister, mine. I'll stay at home and fancy myself mistress here, and count your pictures, vases and pretty things, and catalogue them, so as to make mamma happy with a letter to-morrow. Order John, or Jack, or Bill, or whoever your coachman is, to get the carriage—if that's impossible, send for a cab."

In less than an hour Mabel led her sister to the great French mirror, and laughingly introduced her to the lovelit face and best-dressed woman she had ever seen.

Alice trembled a little when she found herself actually on the way to Mrs. Mountjoy's; but her sister's urgent will had conquered, and her heart was hardened by Herbert's emphatic expression concerning the baby. She was reassured, however, by Mrs. Mountjoy's hearty welcome.

"So glad you've come, my dear," she said. "Your husband said he feared baby would keep you at home, but I told him I was all powerful. You did right to reconsider the matter."

Herbert, like many handsome society men, was a little spoiled and selfish without knowing it. He loved Alice devotedly; but he was not unwilling to receive the sweet smiles and honeyed words of others; while, with a man's inconsistency, he was not desirous that his wife should play the part of a married belle.

It was while he was dancing with one of the most noted and beautiful women of the metropolis, who was more than willing to listen to his assurance, that Herbert, looking up from the face leaning against his shoulder, while the dreamy waltz music "thrilled lovesensitive to sadness as to joy," encountered the sparkling face of his wife, and saw her arrayed in the freshest and most graceful costume in the room. She was moving quietly along with an escort in uniform.

"Pray, don't stumble," said his partner, petulantly, for from that moment the grand repose of his manner was gone, and the lady on his arm might have been made of wax, or any other ductile material, for all he cared now.

"How the dickens came she here?" he muttered to himself, as he led his partner, absently, to a seat, deaf to all her pretty words, blind to her fascinations. "It certainly is Alice—but that dress—the prettiest thing here! and I left her quite determined not to come. I don't understand it. Dancing with that military puppy. Guinnett, too. She knows I hate him."

With these amiable thoughts, he had himself cut to gain the attention of his wife, and make her explain. It was some time before he had the chance, so he was obliged to content himself with following her graceful motions, angry with himself and with her.

"Alice! Can I have one my eyes?" he said, at last, in the pause of the dance.

"I should think you might rather." was the nonchalant reply.

"Pray how did you come?"

"Pray, how did you come? I rode. Did you walk?"

"Well, but—"

"Excuse me. I'm engaged four deep already;" and Herbert was forced to move aside, as a pompous acquaintance claimed her hand.

"I'd like to knock that fellow down," he muttered, angry in earnest.

Another pause, and another *tête-a-tête*. No satisfaction given Herbert but simply that she came to redeem his dancing engagements.

"About the baby, Alice?" he asked anxiously.

She put her rosy lips to his ear, and in a subdued voice, exclaimed:

"Hang the baby!"

Herbert started and changed color. To be sure he had used the same language; but from her it was too exasperating. How he got through the evening he could hardly tell. When, at last, they were together in the carriage, driving home, there might have been an open register for the determinet calmness of Alice, who took everything as a matter of course.

One glance in the beautiful nursery assuaged his eyes. There by the fire sat Mabel, in all the *abandon* of a negligee toilet, her hair in crimps falling over her shoulders, while the little fellow on her lap, clutching at the long, shining curl, crowed and laughed as well as he could for "auntie's" smothering kisses.

A sudden revulsion of feeling came to the father's heart at sight of this sweet home-picture.

"Ah! I know who contrived the plot," he said. "But I am glad to see you, Mabel, nevertheless."

"What's the belle of the ball?" answered Mabel, saucily.

"There's no doubt of that. At any rate, I didn't get a chance to dance with her."

"Of course. Who ever heard, in society, of dancing with one's wife?" she said, sarcastically. "I see that she followed my directions implicitly. You must learn, sir, that a house divided against itself cannot stand—that is, if one-half is flirting at a party and the other half at home crying her eyes out."

"Oh, Alice—were you really?"

"I should think she was. I can assure you that I thought our half the house dissolved in tears, and so wretched that—"

"Mabel, hush!" said Alice, imploringly.

"Traitor, do you turn on me," exclaimed Mabel, with mock displeasure.

"My child," she went on, tossing the crowing cherub, "tell your selfish papa that he has also some obligations, and that if you just behave yourself, he will be the bone of contention in this family, you'd have staid in the garden of angels, where you were wanted."

Herbert was strongly affected by this upbraiding outburst, but it had the effect of leading him to see his duty in a new light. Leaving him to reflect; opened his eyes to his selfishness, and made him, from that evening, a home and more considerate husband.

Six months from that time Alice was dressed for a party. But this time the party was given at her own house, and it is home of Mabel's marriage. Even the bride did not look lovelier; for nothing now occurred to mar Alice's happiness; and laughingly, after all, is the best preservative of beauty.

"Ah! how charming you look," whispered Mabel, with an arch glance, as they passed each other in the dance.

"Prettier, even, and it is saying a great deal, than when I cursed your husband, by sending you to Mrs. Mountjoy's party."—*Alice Gray, in Rural New Yorker.*

The Reason Why.

THE reason Mr. Baslinger won't speak to any of the editors of the *Breakaway*, when he meets them, is this: Last Thursday morning he came into the office with a poem, beginning, "Oh, softly the moonlight sleeps on the clover," and told us, as he carelessly tossed it on the table, that it was "only a little he just dashed off as he was coming down this morning; hardly worth fixing up; hadn't time to polish it off as he wanted to take it just as he threw it off, all right." We took it and published it, and the next night, at the church sociable, his wife met us and said, "And oh, wasn't that a sweet little poem of Frederic's? And you know, he worked on that from eight o'clock Wednesday evening until half-past three in the morning, and wouldn't let a soul of us come into the room, and then he made the last copy of it into his note-book at the breakfast table. Why do editors always prefer hand-penciled copy to

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
Editor and Proprietor

TUESDAY, AUG. 6, - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

There is a saying used in this city for a "Burglar's Blue Ribbon Total Abstinence Society," by which the condition of this class might be ameliorated, and the dangers of their arduous calling in some degree lessened. No one can fail to sympathize with the sorrows of their overworked profession, the members of which gain their daily bread through the laborious use of pistol and "jimmy" frequently exposed to the damp night air, the teeth of the vicious watch dog, the bullet of the reckless and quarrelsome householder, and the oftelons nerve-destroying screech of the suddenly awaking female. To these perils, also, the unobservant and purely theoretical writer on the subject might, perhaps, add another springing from the coincidences of the prime force. But this would be such an error as could only arise from a fundamental misapprehension of the nature of the force, at least in this city. The New York policeman is entirely harmless and inoffensive, except toward women and children. He fully recognizes that the burglar is a man and a brother, born "free and equal," in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He, therefore, feels it his duty to exercise toward the latter the largest spirit of toleration, and makes it a point never to interfere with him, if possible. Nothing short of a burglar's running violently into a policeman, or shooting at him will attract the latter's attention. Then, indeed, forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the blue coat, unless unusually long suffering, sometimes shoots back, generally taking care, however, to lodge his bullet in the person of some third party by way of avoiding accidents.

It may thus be seen that my enumeration of the ordinary risks of the cracksman's vocation was tolerably complete, but unfortunately, a new and extraordinary one has arisen, which seems to demand the immediate renunciation of the flowing bowl by the fraternity. And this was the way of it.

When those lucky folks with money go out of town for the summer, they lock up their houses and leave them as dainty tit-bits for the burglars, who deeply appreciative of the implied invitation, usually drop in occasionally during the summer, and gratefully remove such articles as they chance to need or fancy. Thus it was with a Mr. Sweezy, whose family have been for the past month or so cooling themselves by the sea wave, and who during this period has been in the habit of making lightsome visits to his deserted city mansion for the purpose, I presume, of seeing how rapidly his valuables disappeared. On his last tour of inspection Tuesday morning, Mr. Sweezy found the basement door off its hinges, and mounting to his own apartment discovered two men sprawled upon his own bed, both with their boots on and both snoring disgracefully. Scattered upon the floor was a very miscellaneous litter, comprising among other things, five large, empty but still odorous champagne bottles. Mr. Sweezy took in the situation at a glance, and became instantly indignant at the flagrant breach both of hospitality and good manners of which his visitors had been guilty. Leaving a friend to watch the latter, he at once sallied forth, and meeting two policemen, succeeded in convincing them that they would be justified in apprehending burglars who had so far forgotten themselves as to get hopelessly drunk and go to bed with their boots on. The latter were, therefore, gently awakened, and, on recovering partial consciousness, requested the officers, in accents thick, to "open another bottle." This demand was, however, not complied with, but, on the contrary, the ribbon burglars themselves were shaken up like a gin cocktail and marched off to the station house, whence they will emigrate to Sing Sing via the County Court room.

This is why I say there is need for a temperance crusade among the burglars, and Mr. John B. Gough is hereby respectfully invited to prepare a lecture especially suited to their needs.

A scheme which if not entirely practicable at least bent a considerable and pleasant one to discuss this warm weather, is Prof. Schroeder's proposed balloon trip to Europe, a feat which if its projector's plans are successful, will be attempted within a few weeks. Ever since the *Graphic* newspaper's memorable balloon fizzle, projects of this kind have been received by the public with pitying and incredulous contempt, and Schroder's forms no exception to the rule. And yet this experienced aeronaut feels as certain of the success of his present undertaking as though no failures had preceded it. He claims to have discovered as the result of years of study and observation, that there are two elevated air currents, one above another, the lower of which blows continually from West to East and the upper one in the reverse direction. All he has to do is to raise his balloon to the one or the other by means of fans worked by a magnetic engine, and then slip quietly across the ocean in forty eight hours. He says that just as soon as he has made his trial trips, he is going to get up a company and build air-ships enough to establish a regular service between the two continents, two a day starting from either side and carrying mails and passengers, thus defying sea sickness and reducing the swift ocean steamers to the despised level of slow freight boats. Wish he would complete his arrangement before the close of the Paris Exposition, as that those of us who are pressed for time could leave the office some breezy forenoon, whisk over to the Champs el Mars, and attend the big show for an hour, and get back to tea.

Another cool and reasonable performance, much more sensible than rowing, wrestling or horse racing under the broad sun, was that accomplished one day this week by one Russell, an expert diver, who for a considerable wager walked 8 miles within five hours on the bottom of the East River. He wore a diving dress supplied with air by means of a pump and tube and walked the appointed distance over a course one-sixth of a mile long, stacked on the river's bed and largely frequented, so the diver reports, by big flounders, lobsters and crabs. He rather expected to fall in with a shark during his submarine stay, several of these monsters having lately been seen in the river, and therefore carried a big butcher's cleaver and a spear for protection, but neither of these weapons were needed. After the completion of his task the pedestrain was much exhausted, but having won his bet, quickly recovered, and is now ready to do it all over again for the same money.

A vivid reminder of the man whose lot it was to precipitate the panic of 1873 is afforded to us by the meeting this week of a committee of Jay Cooke's creditors to hear a report from the trustee of the estate and discuss plans for closing it up. Nothing definite was accomplished but it may be interesting to learn that the claims against the estate aggregate over $8,000,000, and that it has about $300,000 to manage it for five years. The dividend will be small.

RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crouter.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The soil of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will b promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpaccas, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get he latest improvements in Sewing Machine mechanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

63 Madison St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which is our purpose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns &Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers, 46, 47 & 48 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

☞ We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(921 (6.1.2.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$9 00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Together with

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which "soom myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
(Formerly of London, England).
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

On the 16th, A. J. Reynolds testified that he walked with Mrs. Jenks at Donaldsonville, in 1867, from Weber's house to the hotel. Mrs. Jenks asked him if he didn't think D. A. Weber had the finest letter on his person when killed. Had a conversation with D. A. Weber after the election, in fall witness he was and going to make a protest.

John Clegg, of Lafayette Parish, Secretary of the Senate, testified that time was no printed or original returns of Supervisor Veazey made up by witness at Veazey's request; Veazey swore to them and brought them to New Orleans, where another set was made, throwing out three polls and giving for Republicans 600 more votes than the original statement.

J. W. Armstead (colored), of West Feliciana Parish, testified that Semmes sidlavit before the Returning Board, and it was prepared in the Custom-House; witness never read it, and now denies many of the statements made therein.

Andrew Damon (colored), Republican, of West Feliciana, testified regarding the organization of Democratic colored clubs in the parish, believed from the fact the Democrats would carry the parish; the negroes complained of bad pavements, etc.; made affidavit in the Custom-House after the election; the affidavit was not read to him, and he did not know what they put in the paper. The affidavit being read in Mr. Stenger's testimony, most of the statements made therein, and said he did not say the other things were made such statements.

Thomas Sessard (colored), of West Feliciana, sworn in St. James Parish before election, and did not vote; after the election was subpœnaed to come to the city and make affidavit; was brought to the Custom-House, but asked him to question; kept him there all day, and finally called him to sign a paper, and then swore him; he did not read it, but it was put down; they didn't read it to him; couldn't read himself. The affidavit as published being read to witness, he denied almost every statement therein contained, saying that he did not tell them anything. Witness knew of many colored men who like himself joined the conservatives.

SEVERAL witnesses were introduced, on the 17th, to prove the bad character of Hiram Smedley, who testified a few days before that he had seen Joseph W. Jones sign Weber's name to the Anderson-Weber agreement, that no one else was present and that Jones is now dead.

Ex-Chief of Police Lee testified that he knew Smedley, and would believe him under oath.

Ex-Post. Att'y Beckwith testified that he had refused to receive Smedley as a witness on an important case, because he did think he should be a witness in such a case.

Twenty witnesses testified that Smedley's character was bad, and gave from a variety of reasons.

Mayor Seymour, Notary Pollock, contradicted the statement made by Smedley a few days ago in the Custom-House, that he was present at the Anderson-Weber agreement was false, and that Smedley had no conversation in his presence with him.

John S. Dale, colored, of West Feliciana Parish, said that he was in Donaldsonville before election, and he was invited to meeting, but didn't go; heard a speech at the meeting; the meeting closed during intermission; understood that Mr. Weber had gone to Baton Rouge; was not present at the meeting; heard Weber say that he was going to Washington; was not present when Weber said how much money other bolts were money, but Weber borrowed ten dollars of witness, reminded witness of the money which was paid to bolts by Weber, bolts remarked that had he didn't receive it as a bribe but as a loan.

E. L. Weber was recalled. "Heard the testimony of Bob Dale. He followed, that I attempted to bribe a false. Attempted loaning Bob money, as Mr. Mayhew testified.

Testimony was introduced to show that Seymour, the notary, and E. L. Jenks were acquaintances.

T. J. M. CLARKE (colored), formerly Recorder of Mortgages in West Feliciana, testified, on the 18th, that E. L. Weber, in two or three former interviews with him, wanted witness to recant the testimony given before the House Committee; the testimony then given was true; Weber offered him $175 and a position at seventy-five dollars a month if he would help to put him Weber's. Dale also asked witness to go with Weber and said Weber was to give him Dale $500 to testify. Witness was certain there was never any organization of negroes to purchase arms for the purpose of murdering the whites, and that the colored people there never met together for an unlawful purpose; he denied acts of, and violence, as made such statements.

Thomas Sessard (colored), of West Feliciana, sworn in St. James Parish before election, and did not vote; after the election was subpœnaed to come to the city and make affidavit; was brought to the Custom-House, but asked him to question; kept him there all day, and finally called him to sign a paper, and then swore him; he did not read it, but it was put down; they didn't read it to him; couldn't read himself. The affidavit as published being read to witness, he denied almost every statement therein contained, saying that he did not tell them anything. Witness knew of many colored men who like himself joined the conservatives.

SEVERAL witnesses were introduced, on the 19

The editor of the Port Huron (Ont.) Times, says was one of the Canadian Press Association excursionists who lately stopped at Charlevoix has this to say about our town:

"About five o'clock, tea was served, and the party allowed a couple of hours on shore, while the steamer took on wood, at Charlevoix, quite a brisk little place, with, we were informed, a good agricultural country around it and several Indian settlements. Our party wandered all over the village—bought more curiosities to encumber them, and spent their time very pleasantly. The village having three Orange Lodges, (?) a pic nic had been held that day, and it looked somewhat like home to see so many moving about with their regalia on and colors flying at their button-hole. The place being all but isolated, and telegraph messages having to be repeated at so many points, no news from Canada had been received, but was anxiously looked for. In the course of our wanderings, we found the village boasted a very respectable newspaper, and the editor being absent two of our party left little items for him "set up" in a "stick," being the most either of them had set at one time in a number of years. As leaving time approached we "gathered" again "at the River" and found Mr. Smith, the editor of the *Sentinel*, whose office we had just visited, waiting to see us. We found him a live, enterprising fellow, and we were only sorry his business engagements prevented him from going on to Chicago with us."

A letter has been received at New York from Frederick Bent, the cornet soloist of Gilmore's band, stating that the party met with very hard luck in Germany, and has disbanded for want of funds. In England and Ireland the band did fairly, but its business in France and Germany was very poor. To add to their troubles, their advance agent, who was sent to Germany to advertise their coming, ran off with $3000, and they arrived in the fatherland utterly unheralded. The men have not been paid their salaries, and are writing home for money with which to return.

A teacher asked one of her pupils "who was the strongest man?" Jonah," he replied "because the whale could not hold him down after he had swallowed him. Not so with biscuits made with Smith's Saleratus. They are nice to the eye pleasant to the taste and sweet to stomach. It is made by a new process by Henry S. Smith & Co.

C. & B. keep Smith's Saleratus.

The Wisconsin Republican platform given forth no uncertain sound upon the financial question. Its declaration of principles is admirable.

Mrs. Grant is growing very stout in her travels abroad. She weighs 174 pounds to the General's 168.

A brother of Jeff. Davis is running for Congress in Mississippi.

Mr. McCoskry, ex Bishop of the diocese of Michigan, sailed for Europe on Saturday, the 20th inst. To a reporter he said that he did not know how long he would be absent, nor where he would travel. It is quite probable that the fallen Bishop will never return to the scenes of his disgrace.

Mr. Barnum rakes in $20,000 a week, by his show. This shows that his show makes a good show, and that, at its close, as in its course, there will be a big show.

C. & B. are receiving goods by every boat, their stock is always fresh and prices reasonable.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in excellent spirits over the satisfactory and constantly improving financial situation and prospects. He confidently believes that the coming autumn will witness a revival of general trade and industry, and that a long season of prosperity will follow the resumption of specie payments, which is practically already accomplished. The only serious drawback to such an encouraging outlook is the senseless but mischievous agitation that is being kept up by the class of politicians who call themselves "Greenbackers."

The Marquis of Lorne, husband of the Princess Louise, of England, has been appointed Governor General of Canada. The new Governor is a young man of 33, is very popular, and will fitted for his new and responsible position.

Governor Butler has made the important discovery that all the good men in the country belong to the national party. They are all anxious to reform the abuses that have crept into the government, but what they would do if they got in he is not prepared to say. In regard to his own candidacy as the Presidential standard bearer of the political saints he is discretely silent.

Fresh butter wanted for which the highest market price will be paid at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel Hingsec, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Ruggles, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for licence to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 2d day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., May 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Foot, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4305, dated July 1 1874, upon the w½ of ne¼ and n½ of sec. 4, Town 33 N. R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day o. Aug., 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Kay-shaw-kay, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Michigan, I shall, on Saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Killoran, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section Twenty-three (23) Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS BRUNDES, Guardian.

Dated July 19, 1878.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix.—ss.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-la-yens no-quat, minor.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of John Ogaw-lay-wa-quot, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West, containing forty acres, per United States survey.

LOUIS MICK-SAW-BAY, Guardian.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1878.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

State of Michigan, } County of Charlevoix. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Bellington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Beers, deceased, and the Commissioner on Claims against said estate is reserved for that time, and that said claims will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 27, 1878.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Washington, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander McKenzie, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein describe', for distribution to the heirs of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that on Saturday, the 31st day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Traverse City Mich., May 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Nathan Small against Lavius H. Foot, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4305, dated July 1 1874, upon the w½ of ne¼ and n½ of sec. 4, Town 33 N. R. 5 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day o. Aug., 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix County, hereinbefore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
One eq.,	21	34 N	5 W
Zayra	34	34 N	5 W
"	21	34 N	5 W
"	34	34 N	5 W
Pendiman	34	34 N	5 W
"	5	33 N	4 W
ne ¼ of ne ¼	33	35 N	5 W

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Manitou county, hereinbefore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

R. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of se¼	23	30 N	16 W

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—27
July 1—16	July 1—25
August 7—16—30	August 8—22
September 15—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—27	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—16—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KJELLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all Intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1691y

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. June 1, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. C. Niles against Geo. W. Hill for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7265, dated Dec. 4, 1875, upon S. ½ of sw¼ section 12, Township 34, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
PERRY HANNAH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, association or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application, to be made to C. S. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Grand Rapids, Mich

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 5 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, in both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crotzer's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

WILL SEE.

7-tf
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies.

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice. All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. R. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 17, 1877.

$777 are not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASSWELL & BAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure on last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away. W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 15, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WHEEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 16. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 13, 1878. Whole No., 447

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONSTANTLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w	1 m.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One sq.,	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
Zayra	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14 00
1 column	5.25	8.00	10.00	15.00	24.00	36.00
¼ "	8.00	9.50	12.00	20.00	32.00	50.00
½ "	14.50	16.00	17.00	30.00	47.00	75.00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line, per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix Mich.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. DURFEE, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Michigan.

E. K. JOHNSON, County Surveyor Boundaries, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. HAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. WRIGHT, County Clerk and Reg ister of Deeds Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD R. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crotzer's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 11 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. COOPER, N. G.

H. J. SEAMAN, Secty.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 269 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. K. DURRANT, Secty.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

HERMANN BEERS, W. M.

GEO. DAWSON, Secty.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 30 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 A. M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mails leave at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected	by.	
Wheat, per bushel		$ 85
Oats, per bushel		30
Barley, per bushel		50
Potatoes, per bushel		60
Buckwheat, per bushel		50
Peas, per bushel		60
Eggs, per dozen		15
Butter, per pound		12½
Chickens, dressed, per pound		10
Beans, per bushel	$1.50 to	$1 75
Rye, per bushel		50
Hay, per ton		5 00
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5½ to	6
Pork, per pound		10
Beef, per pound		10
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5½ to	6

MR. PAUL, President of the Resort Association, tells us that many more cottages will be erected on the Resort next summer than this, and more expensive ones. Every person who visits the Resort pronounces it a charming place.

BARN BURNED.—A barn belonging to Dan Mayville, in South Arm, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th, with its contents, consisting of five tons of hay. A quantity of rye, and a Nichols and Shepard Separator owned jointly by Mayville, Oliver Hart, and A. E Hayes.

SPECIAL communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M. next Monday evening, Aug. 19, for work on Third Degree. By order of Worshipful Master.

Plate Roof at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

HON. Geo. A. Mitchell, of Cadillac, was thrown from his buggy, on the 5th, and died Friday from his injuries, after five days of unconsciousness.

LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Kittredge will deliver his lecture entitled "Luck and Pluck," at the M. E. Church this (Tuesday) evening. He will undoubtedly deliver another lecture here this week or next. Admission, free.

—Mrs. Boise, of Grand Rapids delivered an able temperance lecture at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. Mrs. Boise is laboring under the auspices of the Michigan Women's Christian Temperance Union.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—A Convention to nominate a candidate for State Senator for the 30th Senatorial District will be held at the Campbell House, in Traverse City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1878. Charlevoix County is entitled to two delegates.

THE squall Thursday was one of unusual severity. Vessel masters report it as terrific. The schooner Wescott had her stay-sail carried away, and her mizzen sail partially carried away.

PERSONAL.—H. R. Pratt, Deputy Auditor General, and a party of Lansing people were here last week.

—Kimball, editor of the *Pontiac Gazette* is up the lake fishing.

—Tip Miller was over from the Heavens last week.

—David Preston the man who gave Albion College $60,000, was in town Saturday, as was also Rev. J. M. Arnold, of Detroit, and several other noted clergymen.

—Rev. Mr. Engle, an Episcopal clergyman from Indianapolis Ind., is in town the guest of Wm. P. Edson, his brother-in-law. He is accompanied by his wife.

—E. W. Auld, of Strathroy, Ont., is in town.

—Augustus Inwood and wife, of Northport, have been spending a week in town.

—Registered at the Fountain City House: Henry W. Lord, Rufus W. Clark, A. M. Patterson, L. C. Bronson, W. A. McGraw, L. H. Chamberlain, M. Tyler, G. A. Munger, Detroit; M. Brennan, E. Saginaw; C. E. Baker and wife, J. A. Brown, R. G. Brown, Quincy, Ill.; R. M. Wilder, Fred Hall, Cold water; Charles Klipp, St. Johns, Mich; Edwin Phelps, Peter Dow, Pontiac.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleakley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

EXCURSIONS.—The Steamer Allen Bulley brought a large crowd of excursionists from Petoskey Saturday. The excursion was for the benefit of Rev. W. L. Tilden, the M. E. Pastor at Petoskey.

—The steamer Jennie Sutton took a load of Elk Rapids people to Bay View Camp meeting Saturday. She stopped here on her way.

—The steamer Gazella took the "Rosesters," and many others to Bay View Camp Meeting Wednesday.

—The *Wright* was up from Petoskey with an excursion Thursday.

—The steamer Clara Belle went to Camp Meeting from this port Sunday.

—The Gazelle didn't go to Mackinac Wednesday, as announced, on account of the weather.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending Aug. 10, 1878.

Nathinel Card and wife, to Darius A. Wilcox, 80 acres in Hayes.—$300.

Louis Mick saw-hay, to James Graham 40 acres in Charlevoix.—$200.

Andrew Akah-kebug and wife, to Andrew Holmes 20 acres in Charlevoix.—$100.

Stephen Page and wife to Willington C. Yage undivided third of 678 acres in Boyne Valley.—$3,391.65.

Ethan B Johnson, to Wellington C. Yage, 320 acres in Boyne Valley.—$320.

Wellington C. Page and wife, to Harry E. Johnson, 158 in Boyne Valley.—$500.

William H. Wallace, to David Carpenter, 80 acres in Hayes.—$400.

Auditor General, to L. D. Bartholomew, 197 acres in Eveline.—$9 05.

John W. Inaman, to Samuel Crome & Phillip Dorman, ½ lot in Village Charlevoix.—$125.

Moses Shaw-waw-dase and wife, to Aldin Chamberlin, 40 acres in Hayes.—$100.

U. S. to Wm. Smith, 160 acres in Marion.

U. S. to Enoch K. Robinson 160 acres in Boyne Valley.

Henry Morgan and wife, to Wm. Francis, 80 acres in Boyne Valley.—$400.

U. S. to Jane Oge-shewy, 40 acres in Hayes.

Benjamin Walker, *et. al.* John Walker, 40 acres in Hayes.—$1,00

John Walker, to Ellen J. Enton 40 acres in Hayes.—$100.

Wm. Richardson and wife, to Elizabeth Shores, 160 acres in Springvale.—$240

Jas Blackmon and wife, to Eli D Chapman, 80 acres in Springvale.—$500.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—A Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative, in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District, will be held at Big Rapids on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. Charlevoix County is entitled to one delegate.

"Big" is brick at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Each Township will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and every fraction of twenty over ten. Each delegation will bring, in addition to their credentials a certified copy of the number of voters in their respective Townships. The County Committee, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved; That we recommend to the several Township Committees that that they give at least six days notice of their caucuses by posting written notices in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the Township.

That there may be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters, it is hoped that the recommendation will be strictly observed.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1878.

Correspondents must sign their names to articles intended for publication.

At the "National" Congressional Convention held at Bay City last week, Capt. J. S. Andrews, of Little Traverse, was a delegate from Emmet county. In the report of the Committee on Credentials it was recommended that said Andrews be allowed to cast the votes of *Charlevoix*, Cheboygan, and other counties, which were unrepresented. The recommendation was considered in all seriousness by the convention, and rejected. The convention must have been composed of representative Michigan bull-heads, on a par with Andrews himself, to place Charlevoix county in the 8th Congressional District. But if it had been as they supposed, the very stones of Charlevoix County would cry out in anguish at the thought of having any portion of her people represented by a —s—by Andrews.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.—There will be a special School meeting held at the School house in the village of Charlevoix next Friday evening, August 16th, to determine the number of months of school that shall be held the coming school year in School District No. 1.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—At the County Convention held in this village Saturday the Townships of Charlevoix, Marlon, Wilson, South Arm, and Eveline were represented. Norwood came with two contesting delegations, representing respectively the Wood and Harris, factions, so called, of that Township. The convention rejected the credentials of both, but the leaders of the two delegations being allowed to alternately select delegates, Norwood was represented. The following is the result of their deliberations, in the selection of delegates to the several conventions:

Congressional.—F. J. Meech, —alternate, W. A. Smith.

Senatorial.—Byron See, W. A. Smith.

Representative.—O. D. Wood, John Ward, H. H. Hipp.

THE RESORT.—There are seventy two people stopping at the Resort.

—Ten lots have been secured at the Resort by people who propose to erect cottages thereon next summer.

—The Baptist people hold Praise Meetings in the grove at the Resort every Sunday afternoon. They will hold regular religious service at the same place next Sunday morning at the usual hour, preaching by one of the ministers on the grounds.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Kettridge, a Unitarian minister of Muskegon, preached at the M. Church last Sabbath morning. He will also occupy the same pulpit next Sabbath morning.

—Rev. Mr. Engle Episcopal, will occupy the M. E pulpit next Sabbath evening.

—One week from next Sabbath is the last Quarterly Meeting of this Conference year.

MONEY TO LOAN, on Good real estate security. Inquire of A. E. Uptigh, Charlevoix, Mich 26-1yr

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

ON the 23d, the Treasury Department made another call for 5-20 bonds of 1865. Amount, $2,000,000; interest to cease Oct. 31.

THE Agricultural Bureau at Washington states that the wool clip this year is 3 per cent. greater than that of 1877.

AT EAST St. Louis, on the evening of the 23d, a squad of Metropolitan Police and a party of Deputy-Marshals had an armed encounter in the public streets of that city, during which from fifty to 100 shots were fired and several persons seriously wounded. The Governor ordered the Belleville Guards to preserve order, and they reached the scene of the trouble a little before midnight.

ACCORDING to a Baker City (Ore.) telegram of the 20th, Gen. Howard's forces and Forsyth's command had effected a junction, and would immediately pursue the fleeing hostiles, who were moving toward Malheur Agency.

A PETITION has recently been made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands. It is in favor of settlers who have pre-empted railroad lands when situated and sold at the end of the third year after the completion of that road. This decision affects the status of many thousand sales which have been made by the several Pacific Railroad Companies, whose charters contained the same clause as that of the Kansas Pacific, providing that if any of the granted lands remained unsold by the company at the expiration of three years from the completion of the road such lands should be subject to preemption entry at $1.25 an acre.

THE receipts of the Government from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, were $110,089,403 00, or $7,305,864 34 less than that of the preceding year.

A COURIER arrived at Baker City, Ore., on the 20th, with intelligence from Gen. Howard, to the effect that the Bannock and Piute Indians had separated. The former were fleeing the country, while the latter were supposed to be making for their agency, for the purpose of surrendering. A Salt Lake City dispatch of same date says there were indications of hostiles returning in that direction.

THE Stage-coach which left Deadwood, for Cheyenne, on the 23d, was stopped on the road by six armed men, who captured the mail-bags and rifled them of their contents.

IN Washington, on the morning of 26th, the members of the organization known as the Independent Labor League of the District of Columbia initiated a strike, because of the refusal of the contractors for digging the foundation for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to pay laborers more than seventy-five cents a day. The strikers drove the few men at work from the ground. The next day the police protected the laborers and quite a number of strikers, subsequently arrested the leader, Isaac Cohen, who was released on promising to have his men disperse and to hold no more riotous meetings. He was again arrested while addressing a meeting, on the evening of the 27th, and locked up, and several other arrests were made on the morning of the 28th.

THE New York *Times* of the 28th, gives the particulars of a terrible crime, which had just been made public, but which was committed some months previous. It seems that a married lady of Boston, of great refinement and beauty, had been visiting friends in the interior of New York State, and when leaving for home took a drawing-room car on the New York Central Road for Albany. She was followed into the car by two villains, who were probably attracted by the valuable jewelry she wore, and when the conductor appeared they informed him that the lady was insane, and that they were her friends conveying her to the asylum at Utica. On arriving at that place they conveyed her from the cars, she swooning away as the train left her to a disremutable house and robbed her and subjected her to the grossest indignity and outrage. When the train arrived at Albany, her husband learned of his wife's attempted infamy, and immediately started for Utica on a special engine. He soon ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, and found her in a woeful condition, her mind being seriously injured by her terrible experience. Every effort has since been made, consistent with privacy, to discover the fiends, but so far without avail.

EARLY on last June, a Deputy United States Marshal, attended in three days by two same Collectors, attempted to arrest a man in Pickens County, S. C., on a charge of illicitly distilling whisky. One of the Collectors shot the accused under an alleged forcible resistance to the officers, and was killed. The four men were indicted for murder, and a counter-information was sworn out of the case between the State and Federal Courts, the State authorities contending for the jurisdiction of the case in State Courts. Judge Kershaw refused to grant a writ of transfer in the United States Circuit Court. It was then carried at Washington, on the 27th, to insist upon the transfer of the case to the latter court, and measures would be taken accordingly.

ON the 29th, the President of the Board of Health, of New Orleans, reported that the yellow fever prevailed to that city to such an extent that it would not be proper to issue clear bills of health to vessels leaving that port. Up to noon, on that day, the total cases reported were eighty, and the deaths thirty-three. Quarantine had been established at most of the ports on the Mississippi below Cairo.

THE conditions were very favorable for the astronomical observations of the eclipse of the sun, on the 29th, especially on the line of totality in the Western States and Territories. Prof. Colton, of the Chicago Astronomical Society, reports that his observations at Denver tend to show that the moon's path in the heavens lay a little further to the southward than indicated by the lunar tables, or else that the estimate of the moon's diameter is too large—perhaps both. The duration there of the totality was two minutes, forty and one-half seconds—three and one-half seconds less than the computed time. The measures made by Mr. Easterday indicated that the corona extended out, on an average, about twenty-six minutes of arc, corresponding to a distance of fifty THOUSAND miles, all around the sun. The chromosphere was also hastily seen by Prof. Hough, indicating a thickness of some 2,000 miles. The protuberances were much less prominent than at most of the recent eclipses. The scarcity of red lines tends to confirm the theory of connection with sun-spots, this present time being near the minimum of such spots. No signs of Vulcan were discovered by any of the parties at Denver. Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was at Separation, Wyo. Ty., and discovered an intra-Mercurial planet of the size of a four and a half-magnitude star, about two and a half degrees eastward of the sun. Mr. Leckyer, who was with Prof. Watson, says the corona was ten times brighter than in 1871, showing a great variation of such brightness between the maximum and minimum period of sun spots. On this occasion the corona vanished instantly, while in 1871 it remained visible for several minutes after totality. Edison's experiments at Rawlins with the tasimeter are said to have been quite satisfactory. The observations at Fort Worth, Tex., were a perfect success. Several photographs of the eclipse were taken in different localities.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE National Greenback Labor party of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus, on the 23d, and adopted a platform reaffirming the Toledo declaration of principles, and denouncing as crimes against the people the demonetization legislation of Congress during the past few years; demanding that the Government shall issue a full legal-tender paper currency; the withdrawal of all National Bank notes; the passage of a graduated income tax; the repeal of the Resumption act; the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the abolishment and prohibition of all legalized monopolies; denouncing alike the Communists which declare for equal divisions of property and the infamous financial legislation which takes all from the many to enrich the few; favoring the establishment of Bureaus of Statistics and the employment of competent persons to inquire into and report the condition and and wages of the working classes in all the departments of industry; opposing any further issue of interest-bearing bonds; deprecating all violent measures, and invoking the people to redress their cruel wrongs only through the ballot-box. Andrew Roy was nominated for Secretary of State, Clifton A. White for Judge of the Supreme Court and J. R. Pallin for Member of the Board of Public Works.

OVER 20,000 people were present at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at Newark, Ohio, on the 24th. Among the distinguished personages present were President Hayes and Gen. Sherman.

THE recent Democratic State Convention of Texas nominated Judge O. M. Roberts for Governor, Joseph D. Sayers for Lieutenant-Governor and Geo. McCormick for Attorney-General.

THE National party of New York met in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th. There were three contesting delegations from New York, and a motion was adopted excluding them all. A platform was adopted similar to that of the Ohio Nationals. The name "National Greenback Labor Party" was agreed to. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring it to be the duty of the State Legislature to limit the growth of all combinations, and one favoring a protective tariff and the prohibition of the importation of all manufactured articles of which the raw materials are produced and labor to manufacture the same is found in this country. Gideon J. Tucker was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

THE Nebraska Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a State ticket, is to be held on the 1st of October.

THE New Hampshire House of Representatives has recently passed a bill for the punishment of tramps, which provides a penalty of imprisonment for from fifteen months to five years, the former penalty being for any person proved a tramp.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed the following Board of Examiners to investigate the origin of, and devise a remedy for, the hog cholera: Prof. Law, of New York; Prof. Detmars, of Chicago; Dr. Dyer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. J. W. Voyles, of Indiana; Dr. Albert Dunlap, of Iowa; Dr. Hines, of Kansas, and Dr. Salmon, of North Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 26th, that J. H. McVicker, the well-known theatrical manager, of Chicago, had filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The immediate cause of the failure is said to have been the judgment of $57,000 against him and others as bondsmen of Isaac, the defaulting City Treasurer. The total liabilities, including this judgment, are $650,000

FOREIGN.

A ROME dispatch of the 23d says the Vatican was about to place the Church in the United States under the immediate care of the Pope.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's third son, with the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, and asked for the usual grant. Notice was given that the Radicals would oppose the grant.

THE Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salisbury.

SOME of the British Turkophile Radicals caused the presentation to the House of Commons, on the 25th, of a petition calling for the impeachment of Lord Beaconsfield.

A RUMOR was current in London, on the 25th, that King Alphonso, of Spain, had notified his Cabinet that he intended to abdicate.

IT was announced, on the 26th, that all the Powers except Turkey had ratified the Treaty of Berlin.

THE Woman's Rights Congress began its session, in Paris, on the 26th. M. Martin, Municipal Counselor of Paris, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, were elected Presidents of the organization.

THERE are to be 1,50 grand prizes and 2,500 gold medals awarded at the Paris Exposition.

BY the capsizing of a boat, on the River Blackwater, near the Town of Ballyborough, Ireland, on the 26th, fourteen children and three teachers were drowned.

A VIENNA telegram of the 26th says the attempts to organize resistance to the Austrians in Herzegovina had collapsed.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 27th, Austria had abandoned the idea of a convention with Turkey in respect to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but would first occupy, and then send a note to the Porte, notifying it of her intentions.

THE Pan-Anglican Conference adjourned on the 27th.

THE Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, to succeed Lord Dufferin.

IN the British Parliament, on the evening of the 29th, Lord Barrington moved resolutions ensuring the Government for its share in the Berlin Treaty, and denouncing the terms of the Anglo-Turkish convention, by means of which the Island of Cyprus was obtained.

THE Austrian troops crossed the Bosnian frontier, on the 30th, meeting with no opposition either from the Turkish troops or the Bosnian insurgents.

Sprinkling the Streets.

Mr. Trevelyan, who lives on Court street, has had trouble lately with his garden-hose. Since the introduction of the Holly Water system, it has been the delight of Mr. Trevelyan to turn himself into a pipeman at sunset, and with his garden-hose sprinkle the thirsty street with the clear, cool waters of the mighty Mississippi. Miss Norah Donavan, a young lady who is connected with the culinary department of Mr. Trevelyan's house, and is superintendent of domestics and general overseer of carpets, had often watched, as her duties would permit, this process of cooling down the streets at even-tide, and she had been heard to wish that this duty might be entrusted to her. She finally framed her wish in a direct petition, and last evening she entered upon the active duties of her new office.

When Miss Donavan took the nozzle from the hands of her master, it was pointed almost directly at the middle of the street, and Miss Donavan conscientiously retained it in this position, while her whole frame was convulsed with delight. Presently there came dashing down the street, in a light, open phaeton, two happy young people. In vain the music young person shouted, "Hi, there, I say, turn her off!" and in vain the female young person shrieked and essayed to hide behind a parasol no larger than a water lily. Miss Donavan only stared at them and wondered if peradventure they might be crazy, and when they passed through the spray that came out on the other side, very sad, very shaut and very damp, not to say limp. Then the gentleman who lives next door came out and called for her to be approached, intending to instruct her how to shut off the deluging stream or turn it aside when anyone approached. But Miss Donavan, hearing him call her name, said, "Sorr?" and turned about and faced him with the nozzle doing its level best, and he came in for a fine pressure on. He turned with the first shot and fled for his own door, the cooling stream following him every inch of the way, like an angel of mercy in disguise. But by the time he reached his own door, he was as thoroughly drenched that his suspenders imbibed, and Then a North Hill street car came rattling down, an open, summer car, just crowded with people coming home from a picnic at Sunnyside, and when they heard the driver shout, and then dodge, and then swear, they gave their fate and Miss Donovan, and just howled, and wailed, and screamed, and tried to get behind each other, and crept under the seats, and some of them even jumped off the car, and all of them, by their frantic gestures, wild shrieks and singular behavior, impressed Miss Donovan with the idea that they were dreadfully drunk. The street car passed on, and when it was beyond the line of Mr. Trevelyan's garden stream, the dryest man in that car could have put out a conflagration by simply leaning back against the house and sighing, the dashing City Treasurer. The total liabilities, including this judgment, are $650,000

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ON the 25th, a man named H. Van Kleeck, aged sixty, was arrested at Saline, supposed to be drunk. It was soon discovered that he had taken laudanum, and he died in half an hour. He was supposed to be insane.

BEARS have not been so thick for years in Clare County as now. They make daily appearances.

JOEL FISH one of the first settlers of Pinckney Township, in Jackson County, hung himself a few evenings ago.

JOHN HARVEY, a tramp, made an indecent assault upon Mrs. Adler, of Grosse Point, on the 23d, whereupon her husband shot and fatally wounded the rascal.

THOMAS DWYER was fatally hurt at Kalamazoo, on the 23d, by being run over by an approaching locomotive.

THE Nationals of the Fourth District have nominated Thomas E. Sherwood for Congress.

ON the morning of the 24th, Mrs. M. P. Haines, of Detroit, lifted the stove-cover with her spoon. The heat set her apparel on fire and she was fatally burned.

THE large Eagle sawmill and boarding-house, located halfway between Marquette and Negaunee, were completely destroyed by fire, on the 24th, together with a million feet of logs. Loss, about $40,000; no insurance. The property was owned by F. W. Reed & Co., who have before been burned out during the last six years.

FRED K. BLOMGREEN and Henry Wilmot, miners, were instantly killed by a fall of ore at the Republic Mine, near Marquette, on the 24th. Another miner, name unknown, was fatally injured.

ON the morning of the 24th, Howard Seeley was found in his house in Liberty Township, Jackson County, insensible, with a bullet-hole through his head. It is supposed he shot himself accidentally.

PROFESSOR JOHN FELCH, of Detroit, was found weltering in his own blood, on St. Antoin street, on the morning of the 24th. It was believed that he had hurt himself when he fell in an apoplectic fit, though not a few believed that he had been murdered.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury July 13, 1878, was $246,854 20, receipts during the week ending July 20 were $30,858 87, payments during the same time were $6,114 29; balance in Treasury July 20, 1878, $271,598 78, an increase for the week, $19,951 08.

SAMUEL SCHUTT, a Detroit clothing merchant, who, within three months, went there through bankruptcy, was arrested, on the 24th, upon the complaint of a Rochester (N. Y.) firm, who charge him with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

THE bobbin shop of the Marquette & Ontonagon Railway, at Marquette, was burned, on the night of the 24th. Loss, $4,500.

AT Hollon, in Muskegon County, a tramp, named Charles Willard, rushing to rail from Chicago, was fatally injured, on the night of the 25th. He had crawled upon the train of a train to steal a ride, and the cars had hardly started before he fell off and was run over.

THE Lake Superior Powder Company's powder mills, located on Bear River, some three miles from Marquette, exploded, on the 26th. The building was completely destroyed, but none of the workmen were killed. Loss, $1,200.

IT now turns out the Baron Jasmund, late one of the editors of a Detroit newspaper, did not commit suicide by any means as reported to have committed. He is said to be living in London, Ont., or was, on the 15th of July.

A TRAMP set fire to a large barn on the farm of Mr. Bowerman, in Ionia County, Saturday, on the 24th, and the building and contents were destroyed. Loss, $4,000.

THE Republicans of the Fourth District have nominated Dr. Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, as their candidate for Congress.

ALONZO DRAKE, lately from California, received a severe stroke, at Grand Lake, by taking morphine. He was alive at last accounts, but not likely to recover.

A YOUNG woman, a passenger on the steamer Bruce, the other day, leaped off Lighthouse Point overboard, and was with great difficulty rescued from a watery grave.

DR. Bartlett Brown, a German citizen of East Saginaw, fell dead, on the 26th, while going up the stairs to the chamber of his residence. The cause of his death was heart disease.

TWO men, named Sweeney, an old and respected citizen of Flint, and widely known throughout the State, died, on the 27th, from apoplexy.

THE silver smelting works at Wyandotte are in full operation.

FROM the opening of navigation to July 1, 4,000 persons have immigrated to Calhoun County.

MR. E. P. BOICE, who has been Postmaster of Escanaba ever since the town was founded, or nearly so, died on the 28th, after a long illness. He was universally esteemed.

AT a recent meeting of the City Council of Marquette, a resolution was adopted, setting forth that "it is utterly impossible for the city to pay interest on its bonds," and directing the Mayor to order the City Treasurer not to pay interest now due until further orders from the Council.

THE wheat harvest in Kent county County is the best and largest that county has realized for years.

THE Prohibition State Convention will be held at Lansing, on the 15th of August.

THE Detroit *Tribune* has designated the newspapers in the various counties to publish the list of lands to be offered for sale on the Third of October, for delinquent taxes of 1877 and previous years.

ONE shingle mill at Muskegon has run all the season and turned out 450,000 shingles every week.

JOHN HARDESTY, of Eaton County, who run away from his home in Switzerland, two years ago, to avoid conscription, has just fallen heir to $15,000 from his father's estate.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@1.25; Butter, ₱ lb, 10@12c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 42@45c; Flour, White Winter, $5.00@5.25; Amber, $4.00@4.25; Rye, $3.00@3.05; Cattle, ₱ cental, $2.25@3.00; Hogs, $2.25@3.75; Sheep, $2.25@3.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 28@29c; Timothy Seed, $2.00@2.05; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $10.25@10.37½; Rye, ₱ bu, 65@66c; Wheat, White, 1.03@1.04; Amber, Aug $1.09.

A Marriage That Didn't Come Off.

A young man on Minnesota street and one of the lady teachers in one of the public schools not far from Case avenue, having conceived that a consolidation of their joys and sorrows would lead to their mutual advantage, resolved that upon the 17th day of July, 1878, at eight o'clock in the evening, they should be joined in holy wedlock. All the arrangements usually called for in a wedding were made, even to the securing of berths in a sleeping car for an eastern trip. The minister and the awful hour of eight p. m. arrived. The couple, with beating hearts and new clothes, presented themselves for the ceremony which was to unite two loving hearts and give him the privilege of paying for her clothes, and her the right to go through his pockets for other women's letters. Then the minister asked to see the license. The young man said he had no license. The preacher said he couldn't marry them without a license. The young man didn't know that license was necessary. He begged the minister to go on. The minister respected the majesty of the law and refused. The bride burst into very unscholastic tears, the groom sobbed and prayed the hard-hearted clergyman to look upon that wedding until and completed the ceremony. The would-be bridegroom thought of the secured berths in the Wagner and entreated him to spare the fatal words, "Twas vain! The man of peace refused to lay himself liable to six months in the Workhouse, and would do naught without the law. Then the would-be bridegroom proposed to go to Judge Tilden, and if he would say it was all right, would the minister marry them? He would. Then the young man hustled around, and ran to the nearest shop to borrow a directory to find the residence of Judge Tilden. Thence he hastened to the Judge's house, leaving the wedding guests in expectancy. All long elapsed, but he was silent and returned; the bride rushed to meet him; the minister cleared his throat; the guests rose in expectation. With a dejected air he sank into a seat and mopped the sweat from his brow.

"What did he say?" all ejaculated anxiously. "He said: 'Come around in the morning and I'll give you the best license in the house.' Just as if a man could get married any time of day."

The bride was carried off by sympathizing friends, the bridegroom sank into the depths of gloomy reflections, the minister pulled his hat over his ear and went home, and the 10:30 train pulled out of the Union Depot with two less passengers than the schedule called for.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—It seems that Speaker Randall is one of the largest landowners in the United States, if a correspondent of the *World* is not mistaken. Writing about the title of the West Virginia land sold for taxes a few days ago, he says: "Mr. Swann, a Massachusetts capitalist, lent large sums of money to Virginia during the Revolutionary War. He received in liquidation of the State's indebtedness to him a great land grant, which he located in Southwestern Virginia and in Eastern Kentucky. These lands lie partly within the boundaries of McDowell County, and of the original survey all that now remains in the State of West Virginia is an estate of 1,360,000 acres, belonging not to an obscure and unknown person such as the vendee in the late tinder sale in New York, who only acquired his assumed title in April of this present year, but to a well-known and distinguished gentleman than Mr. Samuel J. Randall, the Speaker of the present House of Representatives."

A PUNSTER challenged a sick man's vote at a city election on the ground that he was an ill legal voter.

The healthy growth of the baby is dependent upon its freedom from the pernicious effects of opium. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best known for the diseases of early childhood.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.00	@4.00
Sheep	4.00	@5.25
Hogs	4.65	@4.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.75	@5.75
GRAIN—Wheat, Average	1.06½	1.07
CORN—Western Mixed	.52	.53
OATS—Western Mixed	.32½	.33
RYE—Western	.56	.57
PORK—Mess	10.37½	@10.62½
LARD—Steam	.6	.6¼
BUTTER	.16	@.24
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.38	.42
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.00	@ $5.50
Choice	4.40	@ 4.75
Good	3.90	@ 4.30
Medium	3.40	@ 3.80
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 4.30
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	@ 4.00
BUTTER—Fine Dairy	.17	@ .19
Good to Choice	.14	.16
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .12
FLOUR—Choice to Extra	5.00	@ 6.75
Spring Extras	5.00	@ 5.75
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	.97	@ .98½
Corn, No. 2	.39½	@ .39¾
Oats, No. 2	.26½	.27
Rye, No. 2	.53½	.54
Barley, No. 2	.75½	.76
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	2.00	@ 2.50
Self-Tapped do	1.50	@ 1.75
Green Brush	2.00	@ 2.50
Red-Tipped do	.07½	.08
Crooked	.05	@ .06½
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
LARD—Steam	5.90	@ 5.92½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	32.00	@ 34.00
3d Clear	28.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	16.00	@ 17.00
Common Siding	12.00	@ 13.00
Common and Fencing	11.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.75	@ 2.00
A Shingles	2.50	@ 2.60
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.87½	@ $5.75
Medium	3.25	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Good	3.00	@ 3.50
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.12½	@ $5.25
Medium	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Yorkers	4.50	@ 4.75
Philadelphias	4.75	@ 4.80
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.25
Common	3.00	@ 3.75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

GRANSIE.

A grand old man.
Built after the olden plan;
A mosquito bar, a massive head,
A man to raise the hinges he lives,
A man to murder a sing dog I.
I wish you might see him
Sit back at his ease
(Awake or asleep as you please),
While he whirls, and he whirls,
And I read him the news.

Who's killed Bosby?
He asks in his amused way;
And what have they stolen this time, my lad?
The roads, they tidy'er like *pudgy* in person—
Bad works, hey, lad—very bad?
Then for that ludicrous speck of the eye
While the pine gets a slide
To the other side,
Where he pulls it and packs,
Keeping up with the axe.

A character!
When he begins "I tell ye, sir"—
He walks in his shirt-sleeves, and uses modern talk;
Thus the science after his "say?"
The schemes made of a walk
And hanging of lids once.
You may put it down
When you see that brow
And the fun gins to play
He's almost to settle some subject forever.

He's so complete
From his head to his feet,
Insane and sad so none to keep!
There's a sort of a finish to the top rest;
He makes you laugh and he makes you weep;
He spells the length of your soul;
He softens the tough
And levels the rough
As he coaxes and smokes
And preaches and jokes.

His children and wife
Have gone to the better life,
And just a companion is left;
But he says, "They've only the start—that's all.

And you never would think him bereft
He wears the calmest face on the farm,
And with a genuine stamper joy
Often declares he's "young as a boy!"
Still he smiles and he smokes
Between sermons and jokes.

A grand old man,
Built after the olden plan;
A mosquito bar, a massive head,
A man to raise the hinges he lives,
A man to murder a sing dog I.
Years yet may he timber his cricks,
His peerless old soul of the past;
And may I be the last
While he whirls and he whirls,
To listen, or read him the news.
—*John Vance Cheney, in Sunday At emoon.*

MRS. BARNEY'S SCHEMS.

Strangely enough the cellar-stairs preceded it as they contributed that very important part—the application. Sister Searls had furnished the text in the morning, then the sermon might have gone on from firstly to fourthly—eventually without Mrs. Barney's notice, had it not been for the cellar stairs.

Mrs Barney was hurried that day—she was always hurried—and it was warm and uncomfortable in the sunshiny stove-heated kitchen, where she was hastening to and fro, and growing fretted and irritated without knowing the special. Neale, standing at the ironing-table, was tired also.

"There's no need to do," she said, wearily. "I don't see why we need to do baking and ironing both in one day. It makes such a crowd, and we could have left one for the morrow."

"To-morrow will bring work enough of its own," answered Mrs. Barney, quickly. "Besides, I'm getting the work all out of the way the first of the week, a whole day to rest in would be worth something."

"But you shouldn't take it for resting just because it would be a whole day, and something else could be crowded into it," murmured Neale, to whom one hour now looked very inviting and that possible day in the future very uncertain.

The mother did not answer and the young girl's hand moved more slowly over the damp muslins as her gaze wandered away to the hills where great trees were throwing cool shadows. How pleasant the shade and greenness were! The desire to bring it nearer suggested another thought to Neale.

"Some vines would be so nice at this window, mother, I could plant them if you would let Tim dig a little spot out there."

"Yes, but if we ever get the house fixed up because we want it, we shall have pleasanter views at that window."

"But we don't know when we can do that, and the vines would be so pretty now," urged Neale.

"Pretty? Well, yes, if we had the yard turf trimmed and laid out in order, and the shrubs and flowers in their places; but a stray vine here and there seems hardly worth fussing over when we can't have the whole done."

Neale sighed, but was silent, and presently Tim came in with an armful of wood.

"Neale," he said, pausing near her table, "if you'd just sew this seam up a little. The old thing tears awful easy, and I just like it against a nail."

He spoke low, but Mrs. Barney's quick ears caught the words.

"That jacket torn again, Tim! I never saw such a boy to tear things to pieces! No, Neale can't stop to mend it now, and I can't either. I've been intending to get you a new one, but there doesn't seem much chance to make anything new while you contrive to make so much patching and darning on the old."

Mrs. Barney shut the oven door with a snap. Tim was the hired boy, kind-hearted but careless, and he was raiser discouraging. Board and clothing at one times appeared to her a high price for his services. "Hurry now, and pick some currants for dinner," she said.

Tim took the tin-pail pointed out to him, but did not hurry as he passed with clouded face down the walk. The thought of a new jacket would have been pleasant a few minutes before, but it had suddenly lost its attractiveness.

The boy drew his lanky brows into a scowl, and, as soon as he was out of sight of the house, threw himself upon the grass and began his current picking in a very leisurely style. Then it was that Sister Searls drove up in her rattling old buggy, with a horse that was, as Tim said, "a reg'lar old revolutionary pensioner."

"If I can't have fun horses and carriages I can take a deal of comfort with these," was always Sister Searl's cheery comment upon her equipage. She had an appeal at Mrs. Barney's and had stopped on her way to the village. A plump, rosy-faced little woman she was, not young, only that she belonged to the class of people who never grow old; neatly dressed, though it was but that old poplin made over, Mrs. Barney wondering a little that she should have taken the trouble, when she surely needed a new one.

"This room is too warm to ask anyone to sit in," she said, philosophically, placing a chair for her caller just outside the door. "When we are able to have the new addition to our house, I shall not have a stove herein summer."

"In the meanwhile you have this cool, shady porch. What a pleasant place it is," said Sister Searls, admiringly.

"Yes, if one had time to enjoy it," answered Mrs. Barney, with an uneasy little laugh. "I'm so hurried, trying to get everything about the place in just the right order, that I don't have time."

"Take time, Sister Barney, take time!" said Mrs. Searls, smiling, but earnestly. "Make the most of what you have while you are working for something better. Don't crowd out any little sweetness you have to make room for some great pleasure that's farther off. You see," she added, blushing a little, as if her words needed excuse, "it's something I had to learn myself, years ago—never to trample on duties in a wild chase after the roses. The roses I haven't found, but my desire to have been enough to make the path bright."

Mrs. Barney looked upon her in some perplexity, as she took her departure. She had listened with one-half her mind on the loaves of bread in the oven, and the other part did not fully comprehend what had been said.

"Daisies and roses! I don't see what any sort of a flower has to do with wanting a new kitchen! But there! I suppose ministers' wives, even if they are only country ministers' wives, hear so much talk that it comes natural to them. Bits out of old garment, like as anyway. Dear me! I don't get much time for poetry in my life! I'm sure of that. How Tim does loiter!"

Tim, meanwhile, had sauntered out from among the bushes, and was engaged in whistling the old horse that Mrs. Searls had fastened as securely as if it could be induced under any circumstances to run. It was moved to this out of gallantry, partly because he really liked the cheery little woman, and partly because he heard Mrs. Barney call, and was in no haste to go to the house.

"That will do, thank you, Tim," said Sister Searls, nervously anxious to expedite his steps in the way of obedience. "I think Mrs. Barney is calling you."

"I'm; she most always is," answered Tim, philosophically, pausing to arrange the harness with painful deliberation.

"But, my dear boy," urged Sister Searls, rending something in the knitted brows, "you really should try to please her and her all you can, you know. She is kind to you."

"Oh yes, she's kind! Only when I get into a scrape she's always ready to dodge; it generally hits a fellow hard enough to be uncomfortable," responded Tim. The morning relieved his feelings by this statement, and his countenance pricked him slightly, and he added:

"You see she's always in such a hurry. She can't come and bring 'em; she has to pitch 'em."

Mrs. Searls meditated as she drove down the country road.

"Well, I never thought of that before, but I do suppose that's why the Bible speaks of the Lord's 'loving-kindness' and 'tender mercies'—because there's so much kindness in the world that isn't one bit loving, and so much mercy that is very hard and not tender-ness. I'll tell Josiah that." For it happened that while the good minister pored over his books and studied theology, his wife, going here and there, studied humanity. And though he cooked his own sermons, his wife often seasoned them. The baking was done at last, the currants picked, and Mrs. Barney's dinner ready.

"For the country bestowed upon us may we be duly grateful," murmured Mr. Barney, with head bowed low over his plate. Then he looked up and remarked that he was tired of a steady diet of ham and eggs, and didn't see why they couldn't have a little variety.

"You would see if you had to cook in the hot kitchen, as I do," responded Mrs. Barney, more shortly than her wont. "I'm glad to have whatever I can get most quickly and easily. When we have a summer-kitchen we can begin to live as other people do."

"If we ain't all had as Methuselem," complained Master Tommy, in an undertone which was perfectly audible.

"Anyway, the chickens will be if we can't have any cooked till that time." He had sniffed the odors of the baking on his homeward way from school, and, settling his juvenile mind upon chicken-pie for dinner, had been grievously disappointed.

Warm and weary with the morning's work, the questions and suggestions fretted Mrs. Barney. She felt wounded and aggrieved, too, as she moved about silently after dinner. No one seemed to see that she cared as much for things nice and comfortable as did the others, she said to herself. She cared far more, indeed, since she was willing to do without much now, and work and plan for the sake of having things all that could be desired by-and-by. How many present comforts and conveniences she had foregone for that! Those dusty cellar stairs, toward whose dark fortuous steps she was tending, were an example; they could scarcely be more filly-built, or in a more inconvenient place. Mr. Barney had wanted to remove them; but she would not allow him to incur the expense because a second removal might be necessary when the house was thoroughly rearranged. No, she had preferred to submit to the discomfort all this time, while she meditated an insecure board slipped beneath her feet, plunging her down the narrow stairway against the tough stone wall, and then upon the hard floor of the cellar. One swift moment of horror, the loss of dishes that fell from her hands, a flash of excruciating pain, and then she knew nothing more. She did not hear Neatie's wild cry from the room above, nor see her husband's pale face as he lifted her in his arms.

When she returned to consciousness a strange voice—the physician's—was saying:

"No bones broken, though it's a wonder her neck wasn't, falling in the way she did."

Slowly she opened her eyes upon a confused mingling of anxious faces, wet cloths and bottles of vinegar and camphor, and gradually she comprehended what had happened, and her own condition—not dangerously injured, but bruised and lamed, with a sprained ankle that would keep her a prisoner for some days at least. It was a sudden pause in her busy work—an enforced rest. She scarcely knew how to bear it for a moment, as she remembered all she had planned to do, until a second shuddering thought suggested that she might have left it all forever; then she grew patient and thankful.

It seemed strange to be quietly lying on the lounge in the best room, the room that had been kept so carefully closed to preserve the furniture until an addition to the house should transmute it into a back parlor; to watch the quiet doctor only a spectator, while Neatie flitted to and fro in the kitchen beyond, spreading the table for tea.

How good the children were that evening, and how thoughtful her husband was, coming to her side again and again to talk or read to her! They had not found much time for talking or reading together those late years, she and David; she had always been so busy in the house, he about the house. She had dreamed of a leisure time coming, though, when they should have many hours together, except the illness or accident coming to one alone, or of death suddenly ending them. But it flashed upon her now how many loving hours they had missed unconsciously and had been crowded out of their home and in that brief retrospective glance she understood the meaning and the earnestness of Sister Searls' counsel.

"Why its all kind of real nice and jolly—if you wasn't hurt," declared Tommy, unable to repress his enjoyment of the pretty room, and the unusual family gathering any more clearly.

Tears gathered in the mother's eyes, but she had found her clue and meant to follow it. She had ample time for thought in the days that followed, when she was only able to sew a little, now and then, on garments for Tim, or knit new socks for Neatie's vinegaring, and slowly but surely she learned her lesson, and brought it back to her husband's quiet, continuous earnestness as God sends his sunshine—day by day.—*Kate W. Hamilton, in Interior.*

A Diplomatist's Dilemma.

The Deputy X——— was recently elected for one of the richest departments in the northwest, triumphing over a certain M. D——, who had been invalidated. The person who secured the victory of X——— was none other than the unlucky M. D——. Shortly after the election the uncle committed suicide, and the clergy, who had always found in him a determined adversary, refused to allow his body to be buried in consecrated ground. X——, on learning this was greatly troubled; he wished at all hazards to avoid the scandal of a civil interment. It occurred to him that the best thing he could do would be to get the doctor of the locality to sign a certificate to the effect that the deceased had long been *non compos mentis*. The doctor made no objection, and X——— took the certificate to the cure, who ordered the church doors to be thrown open, and M. D., senior, was buried in Christian ground. The will was then opened, and it was found that the defunct had left all his property to the Deputy X——; but the nephew is going to contest the validity of the instrument on the ground that his uncle was out of his mind when he signed it. The question is what will X——— do? Will he let the millions slip through his fingers, or will he acknowledge the fraud to which he resorted in order to secure Christian burial for his protector.—*Paris Figaro.*

—A young Sacramento lady a year ago commenced using arsenic for her complexion and bleaching her hair. After a few months she began to complain of terrible headaches, and has finally been sent to Stockton a hopeless lunatic.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—The bite of a black spider caused the death of a Norristown (Pa.) child, two years old, a few days ago.

—The sun caused a false alarm at New York, the other day, an automatic telegraph wire running under a skylight being so heated that the thermostatt was affected as if by fire.

—Evidently organ-grinders have no rights whatever in this country. One of them found it necessary, at Pottstown, Pa., the other day, to compel a woman to pay for the music she had listened to by pointing a pistol at her head.

—A boy named Crowley, an inmate of the New York Juvenile Asylum, dreamed the other night that he was struck by lightning and killed. He related the story at the breakfast table next morning. It was the same boy who, after playing ball, he was struck by the bat and killed instant

THE SENTINEL.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

OUR RADIA LETTER.

...among the sick children and over weary mothers. To me this seems the most touching and beautiful of all the floral charades, and I am firmly convinced that it is by no means the least useful. To most of the recipients a basket of flowers is like an angel's visit—only for amity, but for the pleasure it confers; and to the poor woman for instance, who comes to the counter for medicine, and who in addition to this relief can carry home with her a fresh bunch of fresh and fragrant flowers, these last have often as much of healing as the physician's remedy. In Paris an association has already distributed this season nearly 50,000 bouquets, and something like 1,000 potted flowers.

Readers of New York papers may remember the short lived produced about the time last year by Jay Gould's being thrown over a railing into a wall street basement by a student collision of Gould and Indiana troops. Now Mr. ... celebrating the anniversary of that little affair by getting himself into a more serious trouble. He has been for some weeks at the head of a dozen or "bulls" who have been trying to force certain stocks up to fictitious quotations. Report now says that the job was too big for even the wily Jay to handle, and that he is now in a very tight place financially. The king of the street however has many lives as a cat, and I shall be greatly surprised if the predictions heavily made on Gould's downfall are not entirely falsified within a few days.

The two most distinguished arrivals here this week were Smid and Bechtig, two boys apprenticed, who were captured in the Upper Nile region some months ago, and have lately come over here to replace the young hippopotamus who was for some time one of the chief attractions of the Aquarium, but who shuffled off his mortal coil last spring. The newcomers weigh about 250 pounds apiece, and are the only pair of these animals, male and female, now in captivity.

Our weather here has been run under the auspices of Jupiter Pluvius for a week past. Where oh the rain comes from is beyond conjecture but roughly estimating from appearances I should say that about forty feet had fallen since my last writing over in that wicked city of Brooklyn; they have been having glorious times there turned into creeks and their cellars to cisterns. No very heavy damage to property reported.

Rasp.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a restless, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unforgivable prejudice and ignorance, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of the wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man ... Kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of Food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been repeatedly proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Crenter.

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the fishing season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate the visiting. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WINKLER, Landlady.
April 15 1878

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Cleaning neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Confectionery, which he will sell at Detroit prices. Call and be convinced.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix and solicits a share of the public patronage. Orders for work made to order and

Repairing

done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.
700000 ACRES
—OF—
Splendid Michigan Lands
FOR SALE
—BY THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are situated upon both sides and within a few miles of the line of the road, in the best agricultural portion of the State, convenient to good markets.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the Peninsula of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grant.

The best of Michigan agricultural lands are found in

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two or three times every township and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil—now is the time to own a piece of it—and where it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. H. HIGHAM,
Land Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Spring & Co.,
Grand Rapids.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter
GOODS!

Special Announcement
OF
FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS
TO
The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found in the different departments of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable colors and cottons to be found in the market; Jersey Jackets, Black Alpacas, Plain and Fancy, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE
Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Insertions, Ties and Bows, also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER
&
Bartholomew.
1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT
BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
ALL CLOSE BUYERS
TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,
JEWELER
Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and ... Awarded 1876

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best Machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine echanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, PROVISIONS.

And all kinds of staple groceries, 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Mail orders solicited and promptly attended to. We carry the largest stock of tea ever in the State. Orders for 1 TEA CHEST Upwards Filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V. MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(97) (6-1-78)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hall's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.
Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$8.
Family Bibles $6 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at low rates.
Address, H. BARRAM,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,
(26) CHARLEVOIX, MICH

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD
and
SOFT
LUMBER
A180
Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
1876.
LUMBER SAWED
BILLS FILLED
TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tug ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are shown myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH for Printers.
INK
Excelsior, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England.)
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 15 Harriet Street, New York.

THE INVESTIGATION.

On the 24th, Representative Kelley was examined, and detailed the circumstances attending his visit to New Orleans in 1876. He went there merely as a looker-on and to see that nothing improper occurred. He had talked with Packard three days before he left. On arriving at New Orleans he found there Senator Sherman and other visiting statesmen, and also a number of distinguished Democrats. A committee of the latter addressed a communication to the Republicans, proposing a participation in the business of the Returning Board; but the latter declined. Witness said the Republicans never interfered with the action of the Board, and never discussed the question of the propriety of such interference. Witness attributed being called to that position of Weber's last name where he stated that the Returning Board were influenced by the visiting statesmen, to recent threats, he said that his testimony was unqualifiedly false. The general character of the witness was unassailable, and some of it was most abhorrent. He heard the testimony of John Pickston and believed it to be true. If she testified falsely, then the witness had cut a brilliant ornament. Witness had never heard of any suggestion to manufacture returns forthwith; never, and never heard that fictitious officials were used, had never seen a fictitious list now offered, and made no connection with Anderson or Anderson's way to him at the Treasury Department in March last, and giving an account of the conversation as noted at the time by the Secretary's stenographer. He denied Anderson's account of that interview upon oath. Mr. Sherman authorized, in reply to the question, a letter written by him to Gov. Hayes, in which he mentioned the subject of the Louisiana and Hayes election over theirs. With reference to Weber's testimony, Mr. Sherman further said that he was never at any time, writing at the desk in the New Orleans headquarters, that Weber could and have seen him write as he had sworn. There was no examination and no falsification or manipulation of his statements for political purposes; and he had never known Mr. Banks to suppress any letter written by him. He had never even talked with her except in the presence of others, and had never offered her any money for anything she had done or was to do. In relation to the appointment of sundry witnesses before the Committee, Mr. Sherman said he would not hesitate to appoint Democrats. Mr. Butler had done his duties, then. Butler asked for an examination of the name of the counsel of Postmaster Parker, of New Orleans, Smither, late of Mr. Butler, but Mr. Sherman declined that he was not bound to reveal Cabinet secrets and declined to answer the question.

Gen. Garfield testified as to how he came to go to New Orleans. He said he was made referee by the late D. A. Weber for information relative to the Parish of West Feliciana than to any one else. He (Weber) told him that the whole trouble there was founded on the suppressions of the Democratic State Committee, without the formation of rolls claim to show that there was physical as well as moral force in the movement. Witness went to the truth of R. L. Weber's testimony in regard to the suppression and defeat of the visiting Republicans. There was not a word of truth in the statement that they advised the Returning Board to stretch their powers to the utmost extent with a view to defeat Democratic votes. In answer to a question by Gen. Butler, witness stated that he had been elected Governor Louisiana. Gen. Garfield said he understood that Hayes's friends had put to prevent a conflict between the houses of Congress, and to prevent bloodshed, and preserve the unity of a Legislature in a right to turn out a Governor, and that he had been told by Mr. Butler, whom Mr. Garfield replied that there was a difference.

Mr. Sherman was recalled on the 25th, and testified that he had seen Mr. Sherman's signature, and thought he could recognize it. The Sherman letter shown him by Weber he thought was in Sherman's handwriting. In reply to a question by Mr. Potter, witness stated that the allegations of fraud and intimidation were not made until after election. The Democrats in Louisiana concluded that co-ed votes according to the New York plan—they bought them.

Ex-Congressman Morey testified that there was no ballot-during in Madison Parish. He had heard of the Pinkston case. Her affidavit was taken by Weber, one of the visiting statesmen. She was under no influence to tell an untruth, and witness believed she stated what she thought to be the truth. His work of getting evidence was done in the Custom-House, and was under the supervision of the visiting statesmen. Witness saw Lou Weber in New Orleans frequently. Witness declined to answer a question in regard to the assassination of Dr. Langston, assigning as a reason that deponent was his friend, and he was then engaged in investigating the circumstances of the murder with a view to the punishment of the murderers, and it he told what he knew the cause of justice might be defeated. Witness said the Republicans were greatly dissatisfied with Packard's nomination; he himself and many other assistants would have brought out a much larger vote in support of the ticket. Regarding the political meetings about two weeks when Gilbert Carter was killed, most of the murders left the parish. No one but Gilbert Carter and witness knew that he was left for Carter said the white folks had a club and had decided to colonize people, and proposed to get up a club and ballulize them. Witness saw white men riding in the road, but they never pestered him.

Judge Bonard testified, giving an account of the organization of Democrats in Feliciana for the last campaign, organized colored clubs and addressed meetings. The organization of the Deputies subdivided the municipality for organization; the object was to prevent stealing; the organization led to excesses, and for that reason was disbanded; the acts of the Regulators were, of course, outside of law.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE was examined, on the 26th. He stated that he was sent to Washington in January, 1877, by Gov. Nicholls to represent the interests of the State before the commission the McVeigh Commission came there. The Commission consisted of a majority of agents for the Packard (government). The majority court in session on the 8th of January was appointed by Gov. Kellogg, and nominated by Packard, the Senate, they met in pursuance of law on the 8th of January, and adjourned sine die out of respect to the memory of one of the City Judges, and never met together again, so the conference was taken possession of to the push that same day. None of the members ever suggested the subject that Packard had no legal title as governor. The Democratic members wished to note his legal position or effect a compromise. It disclaimed any agency except to accept the decision of the very tribunals at that time elected the Packard Legislature were being forced to decide the Nicholls controversy.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MOREY was recalled, on the 27th, and said he believed there would have been no trouble in maintaining the Packard (government in Louisiana had it been recognized as Kellogg's was, and had the President given it moral support and recognition. Witness had advised the President that the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana and the consequent overthrow of the Packard (government would be the destruction of the Republican party, there. The President had told him that all the troops from forts could no longer maintain that position which they were then occupying, and that he could not send troops to the South. He had also said that he could not do so far as he knew to restore order in Louisiana, Congress refused to make appropriations and provide for the payment of the troops. Witness had a conversation with Gen. Sheridan in regard to the Louisiana matter, and Sheridan said that he could not send troops to the South. He had also said that he could not do so far as he knew to restore order in Louisiana, Congress refused to make appropriations and provide for the payment of the troops. Witness had a conversation with Gen. Sheridan in regard to the Louisiana matter, and Sheridan said that he could not send troops to the South. He had also said that he could not do so far as he knew to restore order in Louisiana, Congress refused to make appropriations and provide for the payment of the troops.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. WHITAKER and John Douglass testified, on the 28th, regarding the signatures on the second set of Electoral certificates, that in each case the name of the witness was written prior to that of Sheldon, and in one case the name of Sheldon was written subsequent to that of Johnson.

Dubuclet was introduced to show that Judge Morris Marks was in New Orleans on the day the second set of Electoral certificates were signed.

Thomas H. Nelson testified that in 1876 he assisted in the preparation of affidavits in the Conservation case, in thereto during the election. He had been in New Orleans during the summer of 1876, and had been left off; he said it made no difference, as there were for the State at large; he talked to Kellogg, Packard and Dibble about it three or four days after election; they said they would use the State by it; there was no intimidation in or about the eye. It has, however, changed the color of the eyeball, which is of a lighter shade than that of the right eye, and has affected the sight somewhat. The snake was first discovered about two months ago, when it was much smaller than it is now. How it came in the horse's eye is a question which puzzles scientists.—*Penn Yan (N. Y.) Express.*

A MAN may elude a disagreeable creditor for a long while sometimes, but there's one thing in this uncertain vale of tears he can't dodge. When a sneeze has business with a fellow it always finds him at home.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says of a well-known peripatetic journalist: "His word is so good that it is a bond to the contrary of what he says."

—President Hayes has received a letter from "a Virginian," who no doubt is crazy, saying that unless he receives $200,000 from the White-House he will go there and assassinate Mr. Hayes.

Two thousand dollars is a moderate price to pay for an honorable immortality, yet this is the sum by which Kilbo Yale gave his name to the most noted of American colleges.

—Gen. Frank Williams, Postmaster of Stonington, Conn., has held that position ur that of Deputy Postmaster there for fifty-two years, except for a short time while he was traveling in Europe.

—Mr. William Wertenbaker, librarian of the University of Virginia, is eighty years old, and is said to have held that post for fifty-two years, his appointment having been signed by Thomas Jefferson.

—Mr. Charles E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has just been licensed to practice law in the Connecticut Bar Association. He is said to be clever, is a graduate of Harvard, and has studied at home.

—An eccentric man in Canton, Conn., who is seventy-five years old, has ordered that when he dies his horse, now eighteen years old, shall be killed, as the old gentleman says he could not rest in peace if he thought the faithful beast was in danger of being abused.

—Senator Bruce (colored) is said to have driven out, in his bachelor days, in a coupe with a white driver. He is popular with his brother Senators. His wealth was acquired not, like that of most negroes who make money, from the menial occupations, but from planting in Mississippi.—*N. Y. Post.*

—An autopsy on the body of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the millionaire pill-vender shows that the brain was inflamed, the convolutions shrunken and yellowed, and the coverings thick and clouded, with general congestion of the membranes and tissues of the brain, a phenomenal condition of the blood, and a general paresis, from which he had long suffered. The bones of the skull were much thinned on the sides, and the arteries were hardened, obstructing the blood circulation; but the brain weighed fifty-three ounces, four or five ounces above the average.

Holy Week in Honduras.

Tegucigalpa is now the Capital of Honduras, in Central America. It has many very interesting relics of ancient times. The Indians are nearly all Catholic people composed the aborigines and impressed upon them their customs and religion, we are not at all surprised to find ourselves visits most their years by centuries.

So perfect is religious teaching here according to the New Testament that one walks not in spirit, but in body; not in imagination, but by immediate perception. During Lent one actually sees Christ begin his forty days of fasting, and at the time advance he becomes thinner and thinner in flesh. He walks the streets with his disciples, preaches in the temple, is brought before Pilate, tried, condemned, is made to bear his cross, enters the city on an ass and is crucified between two thieves. From the head, and finally ascends to Heaven. I have not yet seen him go up to Heaven, but the good people here assure me that they have no honorable immortality, yet this is the sum by which Kilbo Yale gave his name to the most noted of American colleges.

—Gen. Frank Williams, Postmaster of Stonington, Conn., has held that position ur that of Deputy Postmaster there for fifty-two years, except for a short time while he was traveling in Europe.

—Mr. William Wertenbaker, librarian of the University of Virginia, is eighty years old, and is said to have held that post for fifty-two years, his appointment having been signed by Thomas Jefferson.

—Mr. Charles E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has just been licensed to practice law in the Connecticut Bar Association. He is said to be clever, is a graduate of Harvard, and has studied at home.

—An eccentric man in Canton, Conn., who is seventy-five years old, has ordered that when he dies his horse, now eighteen years old, shall be killed, as the old gentleman says he could not rest in peace if he thought the faithful beast was in danger of being abused.

—Senator Bruce (colored) is said to have driven out, in his bachelor days, in a coupe with a white driver. He is popular with his brother Senators. His wealth was acquired not, like that of most negroes who make money, from the menial occupations, but from planting in Mississippi.—*N. Y. Post.*

—An autopsy on the body of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the millionaire pill-vender shows that the brain was inflamed, the convolutions shrunken and yellowed, and the coverings thick and clouded, with general congestion of the membranes and tissues of the brain, a phenomenal condition of the blood, and a general paresis, from which he had long suffered. The bones of the skull were much thinned on the sides, and the arteries were hardened, obstructing the blood circulation; but the brain weighed fifty-three ounces, four or five ounces above the average.

Holy Week in Honduras.

Tegucigalpa is now the Capital of Honduras, in Central America. It has many very interesting relics of ancient times. The Indians are nearly all Catholic people composed the aborigines and impressed upon them their customs and religion, we are not at all surprised to find ourselves visits most their years by centuries.

So perfect is religious teaching here according to the New Testament that one walks not in spirit, but in body; not in imagination, but by immediate perception. During Lent one actually sees Christ begin his forty days of fasting, and at the time advance he becomes thinner and thinner in flesh. He walks the streets with his disciples, preaches in the temple, is brought before Pilate, tried, condemned, is made to bear his cross, enters the city on an ass and is crucified between two thieves. From the head, and finally ascends to Heaven. I have not yet seen him go up to Heaven, but the good people here assure me that they have no honorable immortality, yet this is the sum by which Kilbo Yale gave his name to the most noted of American colleges.

—Gen. Frank Williams, Postmaster of Stonington, Conn., has held that position ur that of Deputy Postmaster there for fifty-two years, except for a short time while he was traveling in Europe.

—Mr. William Wertenbaker, librarian of the University of Virginia, is eighty years old, and is said to have held that post for fifty-two years, his appointment having been signed by Thomas Jefferson.

—Mr. Charles E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has just been licensed to practice law in the Connecticut Bar Association. He is said to be clever, is a graduate of Harvard, and has studied at home.

—An eccentric man in Canton, Conn., who is seventy-five years old, has ordered that when he dies his horse, now eighteen years old, shall be killed, as the old gentleman says he could not rest in peace if he thought the faithful beast was in danger of being abused.

—Senator Bruce (colored) is said to have driven out, in his bachelor days, in a coupe with a white driver. He is popular with his brother Senators. His wealth was acquired not, like that of most negroes who make money, from the menial occupations, but from planting in Mississippi.—*N. Y. Post.*

—An autopsy on the body of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the millionaire pill-vender shows that the brain was inflamed, the convolutions shrunken and yellowed, and the coverings thick and clouded, with general congestion of the membranes and tissues of the brain, a phenomenal condition of the blood, and a general paresis, from which he had long suffered. The bones of the skull were much thinned on the sides, and the arteries were hardened, obstructing the blood circulation; but the brain weighed fifty-three ounces, four or five ounces above the average.

John Chinaman and the Boat.

At a shoe store in San Francisco: The persons concerned were the proprietor of the store and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, price five dollars, the latter says in his usual way: "How muchee you axes for bootee?" in a spirit of wagery, it is presumable, the proprietor answered: "Seventy-five a halfee, John. Very cheap bootee, sixtee?" "Cheapee bootee," said John, who thereupon examined a pair, costing eight dollars and inquired the number. "But," said the dealer in leath r, "this is only enough for one boat. They are too small for you." Fifty cents apiece: two boats cost five dollars." John was somewhat astonished, and he could not long resist the demanded the return of his money; but that the dealer was inexorable. "No John," said the latter, "you have got one boat and paid for it; now give me aged as to create a tendency toward better seed with each generation, and now is the time to begin.

Select first from the largest stool, because the chances are that, with a good many heads together, the fertilization was from the same plant, and as the plant itself is a good one, in choosing from it the promise is for a good resultant. By going through a whole field, in a little while one can secure the cream of the field, which, if planted by itself another year, and perhaps the short heads and poor roots taken out, will certainly give a quantity of seed that will increase very materially the produce of an acre. Every farmer can go at work upon crossing wheat artificially, with success. This requires peculiar kindness and skill; but not more but ran, by using his best judgment in selecting, increase the value, in three years, of crop by 25 and perhaps 50 per cent. This is no theoretical estimate; it has been tested and found to work.

We wish also to suggest, in this connection, that in preparing for a grain-show at the State and county fairs, let a good bundle of the grain be shown, not a single handful of a dozen heads, but a generous bunch, showing head and stalk, in connection with the sheaf of grain in the sheaf of straw. In passage, the approach of such a load always wake me from my slumbers. The noise resembled distant thunder.

On Thursday, at noon, the President of the Republic visited the cathedral to worship, and remained one hour. He was received with the military with arms reversed, drums and bugles draped in heavy mourning, the music being funeral.

On Friday, at two p. m., came the nailing to the cross in the cathedral. At the same time the bells of all the churches tolled solemnly to indicate that the hour had come, and simultaneously every residence of those who could afford it was draped in the windows and doors in deep mourning, and so they remained until Sunday, or the day of the resurrection. From the steeples of every church floated black flags at half mast.

After the crucifixion scene on Friday, at five p. m., the body was taken down, and then began the greatest procession of the occasion, when the body was taken from the cathedral to another church, half a mile distant, in great solemnity.—*Cor. N. Y. Observer.*

John Chinaman and the Boat.

At a shoe store in San Francisco: The persons concerned were the proprietor of the store and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, price five dollars, the latter says in his usual way: "How muchee you axes for bootee?" in a spirit of wagery, it is presumable, the proprietor answered: "Seventy-five a halfee, John. Very cheap bootee, sixtee?" "Cheapee bootee," said John, who thereupon examined a pair, costing eight dollars and inquired the number. "But," said the dealer in leath r, "this is only enough for one boat. They are too small for you." Fifty cents apiece: two boats cost five dollars." John was somewhat astonished, and he could not long resist the demanded the return of his money; but that the dealer was inexorable. "No John," said the latter, "you have got one boat and paid for it; now give me

HUNT'S REMEDY. THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive cure. Hunt's Remedy is offered to the public after thirty years' trial. Hunt's Remedy Co., Lim. Hunt's Remedy is only vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. If you have Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Stone or Gravel, Diabetes, Pain in the Back, Bright's Disease, or any Urinary Trouble, use Hunt's Remedy at once and be cured. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet free. Address HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a mother of children suffering from any form of weakness, or disease caused by worms, use HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or disease, use HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from pain, sickness or debility, use HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you may be, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, use HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaints, disordered liver, or are you troubled with nervousness, sleeplessness, or any of the symptoms of a broken down system, use HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are sound asleep, are weak and sick-settled, try it. Don't delay. Invest upon it. Your health is worth it.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

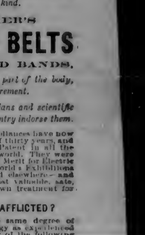
Rummy save your life. Thousands of hundreds Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLY BRICK, ALLAYS FLY BRICK

The Little Giant Fly Killer.

KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS.

10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, smell or poison. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.



Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y

ADVERTISERS

DESIRING TO REACH

The READERS of THIS STATE

CAN DO SO IN THE

Cheapest and Best Manner

BY ADDRESSING

E. E. PRATT,

70 Jackson Street, Chicago.

A Table Book and Interdictionary Arithmetic,

BY LYDIA NASH.

This little book is the best in use for beginners in the study of Arithmetic. It is a combination of Table Book, Dictionary, and Arithmetic, and is the only book of the kind ever published. It teaches the pupil independent habits in business and study. It is a book that will be used in all the schools in the land. It

From the Ingham County Herald.

FILER FOR CONGRESS.

Detroit, Filer, of Ludington—one of the pioneers of that locality, who managed to make some money in the lumber business—wants to go to Congress. During the past fortnight, he and a few henchmen have been scouring the Lower Peninsula portion of the Ninth District, industriously trying to work up enthusiasm for Filer, and "fix things" for him. Mr. Filer was an aspirant once before—when Mr. Hubbell was nominated the first time Hon. S. C. Moffatt, of Traverse City, was also candidate before the same convention. Mr. Filer was chairman of the Congressional Committee that called that convention, and through some mysterious and unheard of gerrymandering in apportioning delegates, several new counties (which were known to favor Moffatt), were given but half a vote each. When a test of strength came in the convention the fact was disclosed that if those new counties had been given one full vote each, which they should have had, Mr. Moffatt would have been nominated. After a protracted struggle, embracing some 25 or 30 ballots, Mr. Hubbell was nominated. After Mr. Hubbell had made a brief speech, accepting the nomination and expressing thanks for the same, the defeated aspirants—Messrs. Moffatt, of Traverse City, Burt, of Marquette, Dr. Ellis, of Manistee, and Filer, of Ludington were successively called out. All except Mr. Filer expressed their acquiescence in the choice of the convention, and promised the ticket their cordial and hearty support. Mr. Filer made no speech, but said the action of the convention put him in mind of a story; and then he related a decidedly amusty anecdote, which was not only in bad taste, disclosing a mal vanst of refinement in one who should presume to aspire to a seat in Congress but which could be construed in no other way than as exceedingly discourteous to the convention. Before adjournment, a resolution was adopted declaring that in all future conventions, every organized county should be entitled to at least one delegate with one full vote. This was done to prevent a recurrence of the gerrymandering practiced by Filer's committee.

The PIONEER-MARKET expressed a preference for the renomination of Mr. Hubbell some time ago, and that is our position to day. While there may be scores of men in the District whose ability is equal to that of Mr. Hubbell, they lack acquaintance at the National Capital, and are entirely wanting in that experience which enables Mr. Hubbell to work understandingly and effectively from the opening day of the session, and to accomplish more for his District and State than two new men could, be they ever so brilliant. In private business affairs, prudent and discreet managers employ those who are most competent and faithful in their performance of the particular work required and when they get such a man, they keep him as long as possible, instead of discharging him as soon as he thoroughly familiar with his duties, and employing another who has them all to learn. Mr. Hubbell's ability, force of character and extended experience, render him decidedly preferable to a new man, particular at this time unusual vigilance is necessary to guard the nation against the schemings and plottings of those but recently in open rebellion against the Government.

For any thing you want go to See & Washburn's.

THE editor of the Traverse Bay *Eagle* in all his comments upon positions taken by the SENTINEL, has something to say regarding the Charlevoix Postoffice. The matter is obvious. Since 1876 there has been photographed upon the spectrum of Sprague's political eye, the outlines of something closely resembling a Land office or Postoffice. After several flounders after the reality he has finally been forced to content himself with this ocular substitute. As the lowees and fishes are the Alpha and Omega of his politics, so he thinks they are the beginning and ending of everybody else' Political creed. The SENTINEL proposes to rise above these considerations, and will always be found upon the right side, patriotic or no postoffice.

A new stock of saxony and fur hats at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A complete set of candidates for every office is the nucleus for all new parties The workingmen are expected to work them into position.

Men's clothing very cheap at See & Washburn's.

The eclipse stopped a game of base ball at Utica, N. Y. That sort of thing must not occur again, and heavenly bodies might as well understand it at once.

Fly traps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Mortification. Nothing will mortify a good housewife more than to set before her company heavy soggy biscuits. By using Smith's "Ceralus" she avoids all this. It is made by a new process, and is always pure and uniform in strength and is 100 per cent cheaper than baking powder

---

Gillett's cream yeast is the best in use. carpenter & Bartholomew keep it.

Butler, in Congress, proposed to close Grant's glorious career by making him a field marshal for life. Benjamin can see a long distance, even if he has a one eye.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have just received a nice assortment of cassimeres.

Whenever a subscriber sends his country editor a watermelon the paper comes out on a half sheet the next Saturday with an apology about printing lawyer's briefs.

New assortment of day goods at See & Washburn's this week.

Jacksons best chewing tobbacco at See & Washburn's.

Fresh butter wanted at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Finest line of suspenders in town at Fox, Rose & Butters.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix on the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21 day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Key—dec'd, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Michigan, I shall, on Saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Killoran, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township, thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and more fully described as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty three (23) Township Thirty four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS GRUNDEN, Guardian.

Dated July 19, 1878.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Aug. 7, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Pink against James Stewart, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6081, dated April 23 1874, upon the west ½ of south-east ¼, sec. 2, Town 33 N. R. 8 west, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office on the 8th day o. Oct. 1878, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNINGS, Receiver.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm Intermediate and Pine Lake roads and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply in, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich. August 7, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preen against Victor Sias for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6797, dated May 1, 1876, upon pwj section 2, Township 34, North, Range 6 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNINGS, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. P. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
se¼ of sw¼	21	34 N	5 W
ne¼ of se¼	21	34 N	5 W
w½ of ne¼	34	34 N	5 W
se¼ of se¼	21	34 N	5 W
e½ of nw¼	34	34 N	5 W
se¼ of sw¼	31	34-N	4 W
ne¼ of nw¼	6	33 N	4 W
nw¼ of se¼	5	33 N	4 W

Michigan State Land Office
Lansing, May 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

H. P. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
E½ of se¼	33	39 N	10 W

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 5—12	June 12—20
July 3—10	July 11—23
August 7—16—30	August 8—22
September 15—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City,

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper
Than by any other Line.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING STATE ST.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

William during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Cramer's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1y;

RESTAU

Adjoining Stockmen's new boat landing. Lunches hour. Ice cream, bonbons confectionery always on hand

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

To the Ladies

I beg leave to inform the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Dress and Cloak Making

On short notice All kinds of patterns furnished at lowest rates.

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

Charlevoix, June 12, 1877.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money can not be made so easily and rapidly as at any other business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure on last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE.

CAPT. C. E. KIMBLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 17. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 20, 1878. Whole No., 448

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully leuted from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

$1.50 Per Annum, In Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Spaces.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 months.
One sq.	$ 4.00	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 spcs	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.75	10.00	14.00
1 column.	7.25	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
¼ "	3.00	3.50	4.50	7.00	25.00	37.00
½ "	4.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	47.00	70.00

Cardsin Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legals & Yertisements at Statutetrate.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. DWIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Boston Blacksmith & Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. FAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells sticking pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 243 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. R. DWIGHT, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.
GEO. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Butters' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 30, 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice,

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

WM. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	12½
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	90
Beef hides, per pound	10
Beef, per pound, by the quarter,	5 to 6

NEW winter-wheat flour at McCabe & Bros.

EIGHT vessels lay in Charlevoix harbor Wednesday morning.

THE Fountain City House has a large number of guests.

---

carpenter & Bartholomew will have another lot of brick in about a week.

THREE huge water-spouts were visible in Lake Michigan from this place Thursday.

THE school-meeting Friday evening voted to have nine months of School the ensuing year.

GEN. SHERIDAN passed through Petoskey on his way to Mackinac one day last week.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

---

carpenter & Bartholomew have a good stock of butter, and they do not intend to be out again this season.

Chicago nobility, with negro servants, find Charlevoix not below their dignity to patronize as a resort.

ADVANCE ITEMS.—W. H. Porter has just put a new turbine water-wheel into his grist-mill. Now wheat is coming into market briskly.

—A. V. Markham, a blacksmith from the southern part of the State, now occupies Mr. Porter's blacksmith shop.

—A. E. Hayes is building a new store.

—A drug store will probably be put up here this fall.

—A Presbyterian Society was organized here on the 11th of this month.

GEORGE MILLER, of this place, is puffed up in the fullness of his pride. There appeared at his residence one day last week, an eight pound girl. George is loud in his praises of its hereditary goodness, beauty, etc., but persists in calling it "the."

PERSONAL.—M. Liscomb, of Flint, has been spending a few days with his son, S. S. Liscomb, of this place.

—Mrs. Weed Wiley, of Plano, Ill., sojourns at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jackson Ingalls.

—R. W. Smith, of bridge fame, is at the Fountain City House.

—T. E. Sumner and wife, of Bradford, Pa., are sojourning in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. Goddard (nee Miss Louisa Newell) are at Hon. John S Dixon's.

—Peter Mollulland, Sheriff of Manitowoc Co., Wis., has been recreating here. He was accompanied by P. P. Smith, also of Manitowoc.

—O. D. Wood, of Norwood, went to Chicago Friday on the Fountain City. He will return next Friday on the Monominee.

—Henry Morgan Esq., of this place, leaves this week for the Red River country, in Manitoba

—W. S. Philpsnay, of Chicago, is the guest of L. D. Bartholomew.

—Wm. Crutsley, of Fowler, Ohio, is here visiting relatives

THE Ladies Aid Society will hold a social in the grove near the residence of Hon. John Nicholls this evenig. Everybody invited to attend.

Table linen and napkins at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. P. E. Kittridge, Unitarian, preached a doctrinal sermon at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

—Episcopal service was held at the same church in the evening, Rev. Mr. Engle occupying the pulpit.

—Quarterly Meeting—the last in this conference year—will be held next Sabbath in the Methodist church.

—Rev. Mr. Whitman has been attending camp meeting at Northport during past week.

THE LECTURER.—The lecture of Mrs. Boise Sunday evening, on the subject of temperance, was well attended. Charlevoix is the wrong town for temperance lectures, and little, or no interest was manifested.

—The lecture by Rev. P. E. Kittridge on "Luck and Pluck," on Tuesday evening, at the M. E. Church, is spoken of by nearly all who heard it as *per excellence*. It was full of fine thoughts, and delivered in a masterly manner.

THE Resort people are constructing a dock in the bayou adjoining their grounds.

THE Odd Fellows of Charlevoix have leased the upper portion of the store building belong to Mr. Frances, and intend to have it fitted up as a lodge room.

THE Western Union Telegraph Line terminates at Charlevoix. Thank God something terminates here, if it is not a railroad.

THE view of the Resort grounds from the village, and *vice versa*, is badly obstructed by a lot of worthless dead hemlock trees near the bayou, which should be cleaned out for the benefit of all concerned.

COLLINS the Charlevoix meat market will receive a lot of sheep this week, and our folks will be well supplied with mutton.

HON. Henry W. Lord, of the State Board of Commissioners of Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions, formally inspected our jail Saturday.

THE gospel ship Glad Tidings, commanded by Rev. Capt. Bundy, came into port on Tuesday, and went up South Arm, where the Christian mariner has held up to this writing, several interesting meetings. Capt. Bundy was recently ordained a Congregational minister and has full powers to exercise the functions of a minister of the gospel.

Very busy selling goods at Fox, Rose & Butters.

Cheboygan has just let the contract for an $8,000 school building.

A Danger Threatening.

On the 28th of this month the Republican Representative Convention meets in this place. Its duty will be to select from among the few candidates for the office of Representative in the State Legislature a man who, by virtue of moral and political rectitude, will ensure victory. A want in the delegates who shall compose that Convention:

We wish to here record a warning against an impending danger to Republicanism in this District. We solemnly warn the Convention against demagoguery and "personal claims." We caution the Convention not to put in nomination a man whose personal and political record will not bear the closest scrutiny. We caution them against giving us a candidate whose profession and sympathies are not in full accord with the interests of the people of this District.

The Convention here at in their power to unwittingly elect a Democrat. Will they take this responsibility. A candidate unincumbered by any past political blunders, and possessing the political and business confidence of the Republican voters of the District is the only one that can be elected, under existing circumstances.

We utter these notes of warning, and ask their serious consideration by the *personnel* of the Convention. If our exactitude touches the aspiring ambition of any near home, we will accept the result in the true Christian spirit of self denial. Steer clear of the rocks!

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bloszby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

---

MAINE.—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place, has traded his schooner, the Len Higby, for the square-topsail scow Seppig, giving $900 difference. The Seppig is a staunch vessel, seven years old, and will carry 50 cords of wood. Capt. Gebo will sail her.

—Quite a fleet of vessels were detained here with their cargoes, for several days last week, by head winds. Friday the wind shifted, however, and they left.

—The propeller Fountain City had 126 passengers on her up trip last week. This testifies to the popularity of the steamer and her commander.

DEXTER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in cash for wheat and other grain. All representations that we pay in due-bills is *false*, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

16 3t DEXTER & NOBLE.

SCHOOL.—The Charlevoix School Board have employed Prof. F. W. Mayne, of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. as Principal of our School for the ensuing year. Prof. Mayne is a graduate of one of the New York State Normal Schools, and has the best of recommendations. Miss Lottie B. Ainslie, of this village, will conduct the Primary Department.

THE HANNAH WORK.—Capt. R. S. Dale, of Chicago, the contractor for the Charevoix harbor work, arrived here Sunday. He proposes to enter at once, and energetically, into the work and to leave every dollar of the money, except his margin, with the people here. To this end, he will sub let the timber work, and furnish employment to as many of our mechanics and laborers as he can advantageously handle. Capt. Dale is a veteran in harbor work, having followed it many years. He built the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, and has received therefor from the Government, up to date, $450,000. He has, in addition to our harbor the contract for the work at Grand Haven and Frankfort. We are satisfied that our harbor work is in good hands.

THE State Teachers' Institute for the counties of Antrim and Charlevoix will be held at the Blakely school house, near the head of Torch Lake, during the week commencing Sept. 9. The people in the neighborhood offer free board to all teachers in attendance.

Just received a stock of repellents at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug. 16, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

We have been regarded during the past week with an introduction to the workings of the Congressional Labor Committee, of whom the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, of this city, is the chairman, and Messrs Rice of Massachusetts, Hoyd of Illinois, and Thompson of Pennsylvania, the constituent members. Had Congress given these gentlemen a vacation, and instructed them to stop in New York and witness or take part in a farce, the instruction could not have been more fully developed and realized than it was when they issued a general invitation to all classes to appear before them, and give their views as to the causes of the existing depression, and to suggest measures for its relief. Those who have thus far aired themselves, have as a general thing been Utopians, in the fullest meaning of the word. Communists, Socialists, Womens' Rights men and women, Spiritualists, long haired reformers of every kind, all have given those gentlemen to understand that they are the masters of the situation and that it is only by their sovereign will that Congress or the Government is permitted to exist. Under their propositions there is to be or would be a general millenium. Property is to be equally divided. The man who works and saves is to have no more than he who idles and spends, and Government is to act the part of a patriarchal parent and see to everything. Government is to run the railroads, telegraphs, and all other works now carried on by companies. Government is to employ everybody, pay everybody, hold everything in trust for everybody, but above all things, Government is to a strictly honest pops; no more Credit Mobiliers; no more subsidizing railroad, telegraph or steamboat companies. There is to be but one general christian brotherhood, under which all will act in concert, and every man will take his neighbor by the hand, call him brother, and divide his substance with him. The most amusing feature that this cold and unfeeling world which does not sympathize with these visionary views encounters, is the extreme pertinacity which these same Utopians hold on the little worldly pelf in their possession. Even that extreme communist and socialist, Justus H Schwab, will not give a suffering brother a glass of beer without the necessary *quid pro quo* in the shape of a five cent piece.

I hope that we shall not soon be involved in a war which would enable us to use our new style of submarine weapons, but if we should happen to become so involved, I think we could show a thing or two to any men-of-war which might seek to invade the harbor of New York. Major General Abbott, of the regular army, has been busy for a week experimenting with some new torpedoes at Willard's Point, and the results of these have been to prove that the heaviest vessels may be blown into the air at a moment's warning. A large number of torpedoes were exploded at different depths and under various conditions, the effects in each case being carefully noted for future reference. The final experiment was the blowing up of a 200 ton schooner in the presence of a large number of spectators. The scene on this occasion reminded one of the memorable blowing up of Hell Gate. The torpedo, containing a hundred pounds of powder, was sunk beneath the vessel and connected by an electric wire the station on shore. When all was in readiness, Gen. Abbott touched the key, and immediately there was a violent commotion of the water under the schooner. She snapped asunder as if made of pasteboard, with a loud, deep report, her timbers were torn as if they were straws, and a confused mass of water, planks, fragments of wood, black dust, and a volume of smoke, through which darted a large red globe of fire, was hurled up to a height of at least 100 feet. For a moment the whole mass balanced in the air and then fell. All that remained of the schooner was the top of the cabin deck. Of the remainder of the vessel no two planks were left together. Photography was called in to record the experiment, several instantaneous views of the explosion being obtained in its different stages.

That was an odd robbery that startled the few dwellers in Vesey street last week, and which still remains an impenetrable mystery. A family named King had slowly and painfully accumulated a small fortune of $30,000, and being more than suspicious of Savings Banks, real estate, stocks and all other investments, thought to get the "best wool" on financial casualties by putting the amount into gold and government bonds and hiding it in an old valise in the attic. This plan worked to a charm for some months, the little dark closet that held all this treasure kept its own counsel and the family chuckled over wisdom and prudence every time they read of a bathless cashier or a broken trust institution. But about a week ago all this happiness was turned to gall by the untoward discovery one fine evening that the staple and padlock guarding the secret fortune hung broken and useless from the closet door, and that the fortune aforesaid had taken wings and flown away. Talk has been plenty on Vesey street since that night, and the detectives are worrying their lives out trying to find the bold and knowing thief who showed such a nose for secret coin, but nothing has been accomplished and the King family are turning wearily back to the pickle factory to earn once more the accumulation of a competency which, if obtained, will probably be deposited elsewhere than in the domestic attic.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, *par excellence* the representative hotel of the metropolis, commenced on August 1st the twentieth year of its business career more prosperous and with greater prestige than ever before. It remains as ever a thoroughly cosmopolitan house, being quite as well known among the traveling aristocracy of Europe as among the highest class of American society. It was there that the Prince of Wales resided when in the city on his memorable trip of twenty years ago, and since that time hundreds of less distinguished visitors from abroad have proved its hospitality.

For many a year the Fifth Avenue has been one of the institutions of New York. For banquets, for political and financial conferences, as well as for social assemblages of the highest order, it has become the most famous resort of the metropolis. Following the general tendencies of times the management celebrated the anniversary already hailed by reducing the rates from $5 to $4 per day. RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. For sale by Geo. W. Grenter.

Jordan River House!
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-ly

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IS

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beach and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will b promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, it all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER
&
Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (6)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has been Awarded two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centenial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine echanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM
Manager,
63 Madison, St.
Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
CIOthing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handle at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
LETTER HEAD
ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher

Miscellaneous,

Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co.,

Late John Stephns & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH.

And all goods sold by grocers. 45, 47 & 49 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

We carry the largest stock of Groceries in the State. Orders for TEAS, SYRUPS &c., filled Promptly at lowest prices.

J. BEATTY, P. FITZSIMONS, J. V MORAN, J. E. STEPHENS.

(92) 46,1-y.)

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $8 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. H. BALCH,
Hennonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which can be seen myriads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of Leyton, England).

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

THE LABOR INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the National House of Representatives to examine the Executive and labor depression question met in New York City, on the 1st. There were present Messrs. A. S. Hewitt N. Y., J. M. Thomason (Ind.), W. W. Hav Mass.) and Thomas A. Boyd Ill.). Wood was reported that H. L. Bridges (Ohio) would not be able to serve until after the October elections.

After an exhaustive session, the Committee decided to sit daily, an hour each person as might appear, taking the task of their engineers being timed.

Thomas Beck who represented the stone masons, assured the Committee by resolution that all Government work should be done by people of the place in which the Government buildings are being erected. He spoke against the system of giving out contracts for Government work, as the contractor made the profit which the Government might save by employing the workmen direct. He did not intend to apply the rule to private individuals, and would not advise the Government to regulate wages. Much of the want of employment he had arisen from the use of machinery. The sawing of stone being now done by machinery. If there was no machinery, the society might compel men to work only for wages fixed by the society.

Hugh McGregor, one of the well-established contractors connected with the Custom House, Treasury and Sub-Treasury buildings, addressed the Committee on the subject of the Government collecting statistics of the building trades, and suggested that they could be readily referred to. He said it was the duty of the United States to examine into every manufactory, take cognizance only of such as he thought fit, and question operatives into their sanitary conditions and everything necessary for the welfare of the laboring classes. He also said that the use of machinery was the result of necessity, and must be met by men, and said the misfortune of families was the result of drunkenness, and not of machinery. Mr. McGregor also said that he was employed by the Government to erect buildings at a cost of $1,000,000 or $2,000,000, and he was willing to work for $3 per day, but he could not get it, and had to pay more.

Stephen Edwards, a member of the Knights of Labor, also addressed the Committee. He said that he was employed by the Government on the Sub-Treasury building, and he could get it to work for $3 per day, but he could not get it done for less than $4. He did not think that the Government should interfere in any way between employer and employed. He was not in favor of the reduction of a day's labor. If more wages would not help the workingman.

Adolph Danz, of the Scientific Labor party, also appeared, and submitted that the Government ought to purchase land for every man and woman in the United States. He claimed that the Government should erect a law to prevent men from being forced to labor more than eight hours a day, and forbidding their engagement in any occupation that would be injurious to their health or constitution.

James Connelly, representing the National Greenback party, ascribed the depression in labor to the bond issue, saying that the people had their money out of mendicants and usurers that bonds, on which they obtain interest. He denounced the railroad land grants, and thought the Government should have sold their own railroads. The great means, he declared, to relieve the distress among the laboring classes was for the Government to refund them to settle on the public lands, and ensure them support until they reaped their first crop. He advised that all the laws of Congress now in favor of large manufacturers and shippers be repealed, and that the middle and laboring classes.

After hearing a few other witnesses whose views were similar to those given, the Committee invited the manufacturers, business men, etc., to give their views.

THE workingmen's representatives were on the same season, on the 5th, and they laid the blame of the depression in business to National and State legislation, the granting of lands to railroad and other corporations and the granting of large subsidies to banks. They advocated the idea that the Government should assist men to settle on the public lands.

W. A. A. Carey who said he was a bricklayer and not a politician, in favor of a free school system was last. He favored the Government should establish schools where men learn trades and are would be taught. He favored the greenback system, and a National, State and City Government and said that under the present system the wealth was centralized by capitalists, and if ever an opportunity to end the ghastly deeds of the taking cash and cruder Chinese and others, against whom American laborers could not compete, because the latter cannot live as the former do. He thought it the duty for any Government to encourage strains of foreigners to come over the only to create cheap labor, knowing the want and needs of the working people, he felt certain that, if Congress did not do it as early day with one law for legislation the coming winter could not pass national measures and obtain a report from of the labor time of last summer. A great movement would be the institution of a reciprocity between capital of internal improvements, and the cultivation of the country by means of the unemployed.

George W. Mathias, of the "Congress of Humanity," wanted the Government to issue $1,000,000,000 of money to be laid down and set forth, and comparatively similar sums in other cities to employ the people. He said that when those works would have made self-sustaining, they could be sold to the highest bidder, and the notes destroyed, as counted bonds are.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, a female lawyer and member of the "Congress of Humanity of the World," said that the idea of employing people to labor was cowardly to the country was to grant aid. Wage to women in the shape of pensions to all and children, rather than the men. She therefore asked Mr. McGregor if he was willing to take an oath as to the truth of what he states, and he answered he did not take an oath, and did not believe in what was called the Everlasting God. Mrs. Gaines then asked him if he would expect the Government to endow upon him a hundred times as much as the poorest laborer. He wanted neither gentlemen nor communism, for an equitable law would give to each some satisfactory manner of admission between master and servant. She said that the rights of laborers, and the right to work when and where they could get it, and for as many hours as he chose.

SEVERAL other reformers were before the Committee on the 6th. Among them was one named Boldt, who read a lengthy statement and said he had a right to live, and a right for land, for that sake. "He shall not sell the land forever." He also claimed the power of land to feed and support all the people.

Hannah Cohen, formerly a manufacturer of clothing, and a large employer of labor, spoke of the depression, and after counting out of the small profits, and he regretted the Committee to be limited in time examination.

Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Workingmen's Union, held that we do not desire the evils and of the Old World to come here and shut out development. He did not intend to demand capital when honestly accumulated, but he demanded reduced monopolies and the taxing of gains of privileges, etc., by stock jobbing and speculation. Reduce the land monopoly, enforce eight-hour labor, stop railroad jobs and give the money the banks. The saving has begun down all the same to forego strangers. He one of the elements in favor of forbids. He favored the large unemployed population as cities ought to be sold to the tracts of lands and settled thereon by private enterprise.

Mr. Hewitt asked Mr. Marshall, a large shipowner, to give his views. Mr. Marshall said it did not seem any industrial remedy. He thought the removal of taxes as much as possible, especially such taxes as operate against private and the abolition of the protective law preventing Americans from buying any cheaper abroad would restore the ship-building trade.

Hermann B. Shepherd, of the National Reform Association, attributed the present depression to mistakes in the currency question—the much inflation and too much deflation.

The President of the Cigar-Makers' Union spoke of the recent strike of cigar-makers in the cigar trade only. He said while the number of cigars manufactured steadily increased the number of cigar-makers employed was worse. The trouble had been caused by the General Government by a system of taxation which throws tobacco into the hands of large manufacturers. The first cause is the introduction of Chinese into the trade in San Francisco, and in New York the tenement-house system caused ruin. The system is a shame and disgrace. For a whole family, man, woman and children, work day and night, from fourteen to eighteen hours, and still only make enough to live, or rather starve, on, and when the cigar-makers struck for wages, the landlords, who were the manufacturers, turned 700 wretched families into the streets. He asked that the tenement-house system be abolished, and that cigars be allowed to be made only in the factories. He was not opposed to Chinamen as a rule, but he was opposed to the importation of Chinese or any other labor under such a system. He was opposed to the importation of all labor by contract.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Union College has given Edison the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is a little more than seventy-three years old.

—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has bought a tract of several thousand acres in Worth County, Ga., for a sheep farm.

—It is reported that the King of the Belgians has offered to detran the expenses of another expedition across Africa by Stanley, and that the latter has accepted the offer.

—"The poems of Homer were chiefly traditional and oral, till Pisistratus collected them in writing four or five hundred years after the age of the poet. Iliff to Ossian was collected by Macpherson

—Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy murderer, was recently put to work in Concord (Mass.) Prison, but his still-fully spilled $75 worth of stock, and now none of the officers are allowed to speak to him, and he has to endure solitary confinement with nothing to do

—The term Blue Stocking, applied to literary ladies, was conferred on a society which was started the Blue Stocking Club, in which females were admitted; and so called owing to a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of its acting members, always wearing blue stockings.

—Of the report that a nephew of Senator Sumner married a wandering actress old enough to be his mother, who, after a short honeymoon, left him for pretty unknown, and that he had tried in vain to have the wife punished, is alleged and executed by his relatives in Boston, the Boston *Journal* says: "Senator Sumner left no nephew for the simple reason that he never had one. The twin sister of the Senator, Matilda, died unmarried, and George, Jane, Mary and Horatio have never had any children. His brother Albert and sister Julia were married and had daughters only."

—A New York letter says the following: "A gentleman was in Orange, N. J., the other day. He wanted to go to the mountain. There was no coach at hand. A gentleman in a carriage offered the stranger a seat, which was accepted. The gentleman was civil and pointed out the beauties of the region. He seemed to have the faculty of drawing men out upon their own conversation. 'Gov. McClellan lives in this neighborhood, I believe,' said the visitor. 'He does. He has a small house on the mountain.' His acquaintance was extended. The courteous gentleman seemed to have many acquaintances. Nearly every passer-on from or carriage lifted his hat. Public men were talked of. The stranger was about to ask about the 'General,' and he now wonders that he did not. The coach pulled up at an elegant mansion, and the gentleman said: 'This is Gen. McClellan's house; won't you walk in?' 'And this is Gov. McClellan, I presume,' said the stranger. 'At your service,' was the response."

Lost Immortality.

LAST Sunday a number of parades and purgatives in Battle Mountain convened the idea of acquiring fame and astonishing his friends and relatives in the East by representing himself as a noted scalp-lifter, and furnishing camphor proof of his prowess on the warpath. He engaged two decrepit Shoshone bucks, whose faces glistened with vermilion, to decorate their scalp-locks with feathers and go with him to Lake's photograph tent and have their pictures taken, while he stood in the foreground with a double-barreled shot-gun, shouting, "Surrender, savages!" To make the scene as tragic as possible he gathered a lot of buff hides from the rear of a hotel and scattered them around the Indians. The preliminaries having been arranged to his satisfaction, the photograph man fixed his machine and was in the act of getting it located on the group when the Indians, saying, "Heap no goodmays-ka shoot," skedaddled from the tent as fast as their legs could carry them, and have not been seen since. The white brave wanted a photograph of himself grown with slaughter-yard surroundings to send back to his friends in New York to show them how he captured two Bannock warriors at the muzzle of a shot-gun. The unexpected departure of the Indians deprived him of the opportunity to immortalize himself, and he is now the most disconsolate warrior in the State of Nevada.—*Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.*

HARD times are plainly visible at fashionable watering places. The ladies do not appear in such elaborate toilets, and retrenchment is in order among gentlemen.

THE man who pays promptly is entitled to a good deal of credit.

Women Traveling Alone.

The story which was published in a morning newspaper a few days ago of the abduction of a lady from a railroad car in the central part of this State was on its face too improbable to be believed without a better authentication of names and dates than was given. According to the report, the lady was traveling in Albany to meet her husband. Two men, strangers to her, were in the car. When the conductor approached to receive the lady's ticket they told him that she was insane, that they were friends or relatives of hers, that she was under their charge, and that they were taking her to the asylum at Utica. The indignant denials and passionate remonstrances of the lady were represented by the men to be the signs and the results of her malady. As she knew no person on the train who could confirm her statement in regard to herself, the conductor was induced to believe the account of the two men, and to permit them to remove the lady at Utica, notwithstanding her piteous appeals and her coherent and probable narrative. When the train reached Albany the waiting husband was found, and a special engine carried him and the conductor to Utica, where the lady was discovered, not in the asylum but in a private house, and not in time to prevent great suffering on her part.

This story has been contradicted by some of the newspapers of Boston, where the lady was reported to dwell, and, strange to say, has been confirmed by others of the same city. We do not refer to it to discuss the case or to express an opinion on the truth of the story, further than to say that either the story is false or the unnamed conductor acted with criminal stupidity or indifference. We mention the matter because, with some changes of circumstance, what is described might have happened; and because the report brings up the whole question of the unattended traveling of women and the many annoyances and dangers which are incidental to it.

We say that this thing might have happened because women have been stolen, not from a railroad car and from among strangers, but from their homes and from among friends, and have disappeared in a manner so unusual, without any just cause for their deprivation of liberty. If their relatives have been able to deceive persons supposed to be familiar with the facts and to hold their victims helpless in the very presence of sympathizing acquaintances, is it hard to believe that persons who knew nothing of the facts, who had not even the right to ask questions, could give to interfere or to make inquiries, could be deceived by men who had shrewdly contrived to represent themselves as relatives of a woman in distress? Such a case similar to the one which has been reported in the *Times*? With proper arrangements for a private apartment for insanity, however, such a thing never could happen. Under statutory provisions requiring an order from a court, upon sufficient proof, as a warrant for such a proceeding, the person who pretended to be the custodians of the Boston lady—if any men did so pretend—could have been required to show their authority at every step of the journey. The keenness on the subject which has prevailed seeking in the legislation of Christian countries to protect unprotected in the carelessness of the conductor of the Albany train—if there was such a train or such a conductor. It is supposed, or the event which might happen, is an illustration of the immense timeliness of the new and earnest attention which has been given everywhere to this subject of the treatment of the insane.

The case, real or imaginary, suggests the question: Should women travel alone? It would involve much special hardship and a general reproach to our civilization to be obliged to answer the question in the negative. Women do travel alone and in safety; and nowhere have they a larger liberty in this respect than in this country. So far as mailed knights and tournaments and crusades and wagers of battles and like things are concerned the days of chivalry has passed, but there is almost a chivalrous spirit which secures to every woman who wants protection and deserves it a protection as complete and efficient as the stoutest cavalier ever gave to maidens in distress. Partly owing to this spirit, and partly owing to the carefulness and intelligence of the agents of our carrying companies, it is a rule substantially without exception that a woman may travel unattended, in perfect safety, and comfort, from one end of the land to the other. From minor perils and annoyances women are safe. The circumstances of the case, actual or invented, which we have mentioned, are so peculiar that they scarcely come within the rule, and it must be admitted that they are so likely to occur that ladies who from duty or inclination make unattended journeys need not stay at home from fear of them. At the same time women traveling alone should be prepared to act with intelligence and energy in an emergency; and especially should furnish themselves with evidences for their easy and certain identification.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Mr. Quiggles Clears Up the Gloom.

"I'll tell you how it is," said Quiggles, to a friend, who was complaining of being crowded into a corner, "you can make a fortune by going into bankruptcy, if your debts are only big enough to make it an object. The more you owe, the more you make, don't you see?"

"No, I'll be smothered if I do," said the unfortunate friend. "I owe enough, mercy knows, if that's all you want, but how I'm to pay even fifty cents on the dollar, and have anything left to commence over again, is one of the things I can't see into."

"But you don't want to pay your debts, man. Well, but you are a green one—that is too good. Ha! ha-ha! What are you going to fail for?"

"Coz I can't help it. Bung it all, what are you laughing about?"

"But you can't afford to fail in these hard times, unless you can make a snug thing out of it. You mustn't plunge headlong into ruin with your eyes shut," said Quiggles, adjusting his diamond pin.

"Mustn't I?"

"No! never do in the world. Have your wits about you and keep your head clear. Don't let the trouble worry you into fogging your brain with too much drink. Wouldn't do at all. Keep your eye peeled and watch for the main chance."

"Yes—yes, I see. But how?"

"You must appoint your own receiver, and be sure to select the worst numbskull you can find. Get a man that don't know enough to drive a cow, and too lazy to add up a column of figures, even if he knows how. If you can find a person that can't read, so much the better. Make him believe there ain't hardly anything to divide, and you may be fine off cheap."

"So, ho, that's the way, is it? Go on, I'm learning fast."

"If the man can get is green enough and not too blamed awkward to stumble on the true state of things accidentally, you won't have a bit of trouble. Wheels up with him right at the start, chuck his eyes close full of dust, keep your own counsel and rake in the pile."

"But the creditors—what are they to do?"

"Them? Oh, they can hold the bag and take what drops, but you take mighty good care to hold the screws steady and use them double quick enough. Play it low, and you're heeled, old boy, mark me, I'm talking by the book, for I've been there myself, and know."

And Quiggles consulted his magnificent stem-winder and said it was about his time of day to refresh.—*Chambers's Breakfast-Table.*

Insects in South America.

In reviewing "Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and its Tributaries," the *Spectator* refers to the insect life of which Mr. Bates writes, and had occasion frequently to speak of "The marvelous." It says, "impresses us forcibly with a perfect confidence, and certainly does not stimulate one's desire to visit the localities spoken of. In the first place, the journey was nothing like so easy as we are led to believe in Mr. Bates's pages. Imagination fails to conceive their numbers and variety; the mosquitoes alone, in the evenings, build hills of immense length, and inflict a sting as sharp as if they had been coined for the purpose. Then there are the ants, which are always ready for the use of the family, and if he wishes to be a man of leisure he can readily find good tenants who are glad to cultivate his land for half the crops, finding their own seed, tools, and implements. Any one having the use of a farm in grass he can sell some stock each year, and have what land is cultivated in a second year. Then, if the owner may also already had from his farm what would cost him in town five or six hundred dollars, and certainly it will be worth double the money at country prices, to sell enough produce from the farm to make his income better for the support of his family than 8 per cent on $10,000 would be, and he need not commit the stock quotations and to know anything in the world, anything or not.—*Practical Farmer.*

How to Increase Property.

It is seldom advisable for women who have a sufficient income to attempt to increase by exchanges or by dealing in business ventures. But there are many whose income is inadequate, and who are under the necessity of increasing their income or losing their family friends. Supposing a woman in these circumstances is of an indolent, quiet turn, and would prefer to depend on the assistance of friends, my first suggestion to her would be to remove that, come what may, her present property shall not be diminished. And if to what she has she can, by self-denial, and earnest effort, add something from time to time, the tide will at length turn to her favor. She may hear it whispered, "Molly Stark has taken up dressing, has become a governess, is saving hay bales,—she's a ninnie. Well, Molly Stark is not beholden to such, nor ever will be.

Saving and laying up is the habit that succeeds. It seems to be in the blood of some families of both sexes alike to be independent. Cost what it may of personal self-denial, they will set the ball rolling that will grow into a round competence. How much better and happier such a life in the long-run than a life of supineness and semi-dependence.

A resolute woman is pretty sure to find one or another to do that which will be remunerative, and her prospect's of working out her pecuniary salvation, I think, are better than those of the average man in the same circumstances. Of course, her success all depends on losing no time and saving and laying up her earnings.—"*Hints to Woman on the Care of Property.*"

AMERICANS are a great deal like potato-bugs. They will go to Paris green.—*Poultney News.*

BABIES cry because they suffer, and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Origin of Heat-Waves.

Now that the torrid season is practically over, one of the questions naturally suggested by the terrific heat-waves which spasmodically fall upon us is: What is their origin? Are they due to local influences, or directly caused by fluctuations in the sun itself? Does the great source of light and heat remain uniform in its supplies, or are its forces subject to periodic ebb and flow? In short, is the sun a variable star? Startling as an affirmative answer to this last question might appear, there would really be nothing strange in such a fact. The fixed stars are known to be gigantic suns, shining by their own light, and giving out, undoubtedly, enormous quantities of heat, although we are too distant to perceive it, and each is probably the center of an attendant system of planets, just as our sun is. Yet among these far-off worlds we find many subject to periodic variations of brilliancy, appearing and disappearing with almost clockwork regularity, or suddenly flashing up as new stars and as quickly fading away forever.

One of the most striking examples of this variability is the star Mira, or "The Wonderful," in the constellation of The Whale. This singularly beautiful star has a period of thirty-three months in which it passes from the second magnitude, but in less than four hours it falls to one of the fourth magnitude, and remains in that condition for twenty minutes. Then it begins to increase in brightness, and in three days and a half more has regained its rank as a second-magnitude star, and continues to hold it for two days and a half, when it again passes through its periodic changes. These are by no means isolated cases. The number of stars known to be variable is large, some of them pass through their round of variations in long and others in short periods, and all are probably due to fluctuations which conform to no fixed rules.

Several facts seem to indicate that our sun is a variable star of the same kind, though not subject to such extreme changes as Mira and Algol. In the first place, the perfect uniformity which has existed for ages, although when the forests are somewhat cleared, it may be hoped that these plagues will also take their departure."—*Chicago Tribune.*

THEY were having a family soiree and she asked him if there was anything in the past he would like to recall, and he heartlessly answered: "Yes, the day you first refused me."

—The Widow Oliver, whose ambition it was to be Mrs. Simon Pancreas, has recently lost her place in the Patent Office, to which she was appointed a few weeks ago.

A LIFE-PRESERVER. A good doctor.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Death to weeds is the motto of every good farmer.

—Quick Pudding.—One pint milk, one pint flour, three eggs and a little salt.

—The economy of waste matter is what tells in all things. Bottle on the farm particularly.

—The Rhode *Journal* recommends fresh buttermilk as an excellent substitute for isinglass.

—Kerosene applied with a rag, to stoves, will keep them from rusting during the summer; also good for iron utensils on the farm.

—Mutton and lamb are peppers, for a few pieces of charcoal, into a pot where lean, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with the offense I've odor.

—Your farm is your fixed capital; improvements are your investments; and your crops, every thousand of your production, are your dividends.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Three crops of weeds plowed under in succession, when about six inches high, will, it is said, make a fine clean crop of almost anything that is desirable to plant afterward.

—To Whiten Porcelain Saucepans.—Rinse the pans and filled with hot water, throwin a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all of the stains, soap a cloth, sprinkle on plenty of powdered borax. Scour it well.

—Lemon Jelly.—Grate the rind and take the juice of one lemon, pare and grate six raw apples, one cup of sugar, one cup of water, juice of one orange, all together and let it come to a boil. This is very nice to use between cakes in place of other jelly.

—Orange Custards.—The juice of six oranges strained and sweetened with white sugar. Stir over a slow fire till the sugar is dissolved, taking off the scum, when nearly cold add the yolks of six eggs well beaten and a pint of cream or milk. Stir over the fire till it thickens, and serve in glasses. It should not come to a boil.

—Baked Apple-Dumplings.—These we think are very much superior to those boiled or steamed. Roll thin any nice puff paste and cut it into square pieces. Pare and remove the cores from nice stewing apples and roll an apple in each piece of paste; put them into a baking-dish, brush them with the white of an egg, sprinkle with and sift sugar over them. Bake about three-quarter of an hour and serve with sauce or anything you like.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—Beetles by the agricultural editor of the *Jersey Stock Register*:

Blemishes not more on earth are those whose tastes are not in accord with ours.

A pasture largely producing weeds or inferior grasses is not profitable, and yet there are many such pastures.

Cows trained by a dog, or coaxed with a milk-stool, don't often yield the most milk or produce the best butter.

Young men, if you are going to be a farmer, determine in be a good one. Don't be ashamed to work.

There are some happy farmers. They have no debts to pay. Have good farms, good crops, good wives and good children.

Thousands of bushels of grain are ruined every year by bad sweating. Only one remedy—keep the middle of the stack full enough.

Potato bugs sometimes annoy tomato plants. But the great golden caterpillar worm is very destructive, eating in a day as much as a pig. They must be removed.

No animals, unless well fed at all times, can give a constant return for the feed consumed, and no pasture is safe from going to ruin unless constant use in dry weather by a herd of poor, hungry animals.

One Thing at a Time in Housework.

In doing housework, system is absolutely necessary. Perhaps a nurse can be spared from the children's bedroom in order. At first sight it seems a hopeless task; but let us take one thing at a time. First we will plan all of Harry's blocks and pieces of wood into his wheelbarrow. This is one thing done. It makes a difference to the aspect of the room already. Now gather up May's toys into her basket, and that will add considerably to the stock of good order. Now make the bed. Already order rises from chaos. After the washstand is arranged, the room must be swept. Happily, however, we sprinkle tea-leaves over the carpet. That will keep the dust from rising, and will freshen the colors bright and fresh. Let us pick up all the threads, strings and bits of cloth first, as it is hard to sweep them up and secure the carpet badly. Do not make too long a sweep with your broom, and, above all things, avoid flourishes—that is the girl's style of sweeping. Let us throw up the window and allow as much dust as possible to go out that way. Do not brush too hard, or you will roll up a ball of wool from the carpet by the time you are done, which is just so much taken out of the sweep and wear of it. When the dusting is done we shall have a fresh, tidy room. You see that all work is easy if systematically done. Now a word or two on another disagreeable duty—dish-washing. Keep the outside of the dishes clean by removing all the crumbs and scraps before washing them. The dish-washing of some housekeepers must be very disagreeable and tedious, owing to their non-observance of this precaution. Stack the table dishes, like to like, in the order of their size, in the dish-pan, and the cooking dishes in another, immediately pouring hot suds through them all. Puncture one corner of the dish cloth with a fork, and, winding the tines up in it like a cocoon, wash the dishes with it, wetting the hand but immersing, during the whole operation. After pouring out the rinsing-water which have very hot—remove them in stacks to another pan, and place them on their edges about some tall dish to dry and drain. Rinse and drain forks and spoons by dipping in a pitcher.—*By following these directions the process of dish-washing can be made less irksome than it usually is.—Washington Star.*

The Farm as an Investment.

The man who by inheritance or some lucky turn of the wheel of fortune finds himself in the possession of a moderate fortune, is often sadly perplexed in looking for a safe investment. Shall he invest in railroad stocks? He fairs to the ground as a fine of papers and the fluctuations frighten him. He realizes that an Ashburnin disaster or a "Corner" has taken a million from both Jay Gould and Russell Sage, and yet he sees many others making fortunes in stocks. Then there is the real estate investment. If he would expect to make a safe investment, it can be shown that money put in a farm will be found actually to yield a better income than in many of those lucrative investments. Let us suppose that a man with a wife and four children (to support a widowess) has $10,000 ready cash. He invests it on first mortgage security, at 8 per cent. Aside from what he may earn by his personal efforts, his income is $800. Out of this he must pay house-rent, buy his fuel, and all his provisions, groceries and dry-goods, school-bills and books, and if the family indulge in travel, livery-stable bills and car-fare, and before the year is out he will find the closest economy necessary to avoid debt.

On the other hand, let him invest his ten thousand in a good farm—eight thousand in the farm itself and two thousand in some choice stock and a good team and family carriage. With $2,000 it will be easy to stock the farm with 100 acres of good land all under fence and with good buildings. His farm will furnish him beef, mutton, pork, eggs and poultry, bread-stuff, fruit and vegetables, milk and butter and all of the best quality. The family carriage are always ready for the use of the family, and if he wishes to be a man of leisure he can readily find good tenants who are glad to cultivate his land for half the crops, finding their own team and tools. By keeping the improved breed of farm in grass he can sell some stock each year, and have what land is cultivated in a second year. Then, if the owner may also already had from his farm what would cost him in town five or six hundred dollars, and certainly it will be worth double the money at country prices, to sell enough produce from the farm to make his income better for the support of his family than 8 per cent on $10,000 would be, and he need not commit the stock quotations and to know anything in the world, anything or not.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Modern Duel.

Two young men loved the same lass in Sandwich-ock, N. Y.; one was accepted and the other rejected; the unsuccessful suitor challenged his rival to a duel with pistols, which was fought in a grove in Kingston under the trees on the Wild farm. There were two seconds. The ground was duly paced off, and the rivals, with faces as pale as death, were placed in position, when the discarded lover demanded a parley. He wanted to speak to his rival in private. A tumultuous struggle was raging in his breast. To die was not a pleasant task, and there was many a girl in the

A Hotel Swindle.

Scene, a hotel in a small town—but a flourishing town—in Illinois. A young man arrives, calls for the best room in the house. He enters his name in a bold hand on the register as Turner, of the jewelry house of "Smith & Co., New York. Manufactory at Providence, R. I." The first thing he asks for is letters; finding that there are none, he particularly inquires of the times for the arrival of the mail, as letters of great importance were to meet him there. Has had a dusty ride, it is some time before the dinner hour, and he orders a bottle of the best wine in the house; he does not like to drink alone, and the landlord must help him dispose of the bottle. The young man's chief want seems to be letters, and all the next day he asks at every mail's arrival for letters. At last the lookers-for letter comes, he hastily opens it in presence of the landlord and takes out a check. He erases the antiquity of the maker of the house in New York. "He might have known that there was no bank at this place. I charge him in always send money in a registered letter, and here is a confounded useless check (for $100 or $200, as may be). I am notified that a case of samples are stored in the express office. Where they must go at once, and here I am with nothing but this check." And more of the same kind. The landlord, good-natured, the young man is good looking, and free with his wine, and the chances are that the landlord ends the young man's trouble, and offers to cash the check—minus the young man's wine and board bill. Young man is very grateful, gets his check endorsed, and starts to the next town for his samples. But he does not stop there, he goes on to some other place, as may have been agreed upon, where the same game is played over again; the same anxiety about letters; the same disappointment on finding a check for a round sum of money, in a town where there was no bank, etc., etc. As the shocks are drawn in the same New York bank, a number of days before the landlords discover that they are mere worthless paper, and the young man, who, of course, never goes where he says he is going, is far out of reach.

A large number of landords in the Western States hold the worthless checks of "Smith, Melville & Co., Manufacturing Jewelers in New York factory at Providence, R. I." But of course the name is changed from time to time. We have some of the checks, and can say that, taken as checks, they are very pretty.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Modern Duel.

Two young men loved the same lass in Sandwich-ock, N. Y.; one was accepted and the other rejected; the unsuccessful suitor challenged his rival to a duel with pistols, which was fought in a grove in Kingston under the trees on the Wild farm. There were two seconds. The ground was duly paced off, and the rivals, with faces as pale as death, were placed in position, when the discarded lover demanded a parley. He wanted to speak to his rival in private. A tumultuous struggle was raging in his breast. To die was not a pleasant task, and there was many a girl in the

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
Cured Me When the Doctors Failed.
I had B. Sypmes, Esq., of Cincinnati, O., April 10, 1877
I was severely troubled with Kidney complaint for a long time. I have employed the best physicians in this city. I have used many VEGETINE for this disease, and I am proud to say that the doctor failed to do so.
ERNEST BERGER, Gardener, 621 Race St.
Place of Business, 573 Cent. Ave.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

FELLOW'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
By its union with the blood and its CALL upon the muscles, develops healthy tissue and healthy life action. It is capable of effecting the following results:
It will cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Power, it will cure Dyspepsia, Debility or interrupted action of the Heart and Respiration, Weakness of Intellect caused by ERLY WORRY, Excesses of Study or Dissipation, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance), Paralysis, Nervousness, and Sexual Impotency.
It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Sallow Face, Female Weakness, Nervousness, and sexual Impotency.
Three drops of words plowed under in succession, when about six inches high, will, it is said, make a fine clean crop of almost anything that is desirable to plant afterward.
To Whiten Porcelain Saucepans.—Rinse the pans and filled with hot water, throwin a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all of the stains, soap a cloth, sprinkle on plenty of powdered borax. Scour it well.
Lemon Jelly.—Grate the rind and take the juice of one lemon, pare and grate six raw apples, one cup of sugar, one cup of water, juice of one orange, all together and let it come to a boil. This is very nice to use between cakes in place of other jelly.
Orange Custards.—The juice of six oranges strained and sweetened with white sugar. Stir over a slow fire till the sugar is dissolved, taking off the scum, when nearly cold add the yolks of six eggs well beaten and a pint of cream or milk. Stir over the fire till it thickens, and serve in glasses. It should not come to a boil.
Baked Apple-Dumplings.—These we think are very much superior to those boiled or steamed. Roll thin any nice puff paste and cut it into square pieces. Pare and remove the cores from nice stewing apples and roll an apple in each piece of paste; put them into a baking-dish, brush them with the white of an egg, sprinkle with and sift sugar over them. Bake about three-quarter of an hour and serve with sauce or anything you like.—*Germantown Telegraph.*
Beetles by the agricultural editor of the *Jersey Stock Register*:
Blemishes not more on earth are those whose tastes are not in accord with ours.
A pasture largely producing weeds or inferior grasses is not profitable, and yet there are many such pastures.
Cows trained by a dog, or coaxed with a milk-stool, don't often yield the most milk or produce the best butter.
Young men, if you are going to be a farmer, determine in be a good one. Don't be ashamed to work.
There are some happy farmers. They have no debts to pay. Have good farms, good crops, good wives and good children.
Thousands of bushels of grain are ruined every year by bad sweating. Only one remedy—keep the middle of the stack full enough.
Potato bugs sometimes annoy tomato plants. But the great golden caterpillar worm is very destructive, eating in a day as much as a pig. They must be removed.
No animals, unless well fed at all times, can give a constant return for the feed consumed, and no pasture is safe from going to ruin unless constant use in dry weather by a herd of poor, hungry animals.

Graefenberg Vegetable
PILLS
Have been acknowledged for over Thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES OF DIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS. These PILLS act with great mildness, and will restore health to those suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS. Price 25c per Box. Send for Almanac.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.
WE WANT
11 known to all Cash Buyers of boots and Shoes in the West—it exactly that we have established a
Cash House in Chicago
For their special accommodation, where prices are made as inducement to all Cash Purchasers.
BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES.
311 & 313 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
We sell Goods. Stock Entirely New and Purchased for Cash.
PENSIONS
ARE PAID every soldier disabled before or since to Accident or otherwise. A WIDOW if any has a claim. FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, or CHILD, if living, if a claim. Address, with stamp, for Blanks, Laws, Decisions, etc., CHAS. F. BLACKMAR, Washington, D. C.
CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST
$100,000 ACRES in four counties for $2.500 people. Good climate, soil, water, and business other and good society. Address, LOGAN & LA SALLE COUNTY LAND CO., Ottawa, Ill.
WHAT OTHER Medicines have failed to do, HUNT'S REMEDY will surely do—produces to health and vigor. Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Dropsy, Diabetes and Retention or Frequent Desire to Urinate. All these and many other symptoms of disease are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. THE HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. WM. E. CLARKE, Druggist, Buffalo, N. Y.
ART SCHOOLS
OF THE
Chicago Academy of Design.
By a recent reorganization, the Chicago Academy of Design has been put in better condition than at any time in the past.
THE ART SCHOOLS
Are in complete order and persons who wish to pursue any branch of Drawing or Painting from the Antique, Life or Nature can find the best instruction under the following branches: Drawing from Casts, Life or Nature; Oil and Water Color Painting, Figure, Still Life or Decorative Painting, Mechanical Drawing or Perspective, will find here the best instruction under the direct advantages. The Antique School is under the charge of Mr. L. R. Browne, Lecturer upon Architectural Subjects; N. R. Lewis, Instructor in Perspective. The Life, Nature and Figure, also under an assistant in instruction.
The Academy is open every day and evening, upon the payment of a small monthly fee for the use of all materials for class study. Circulars, containing terms of tuition, regulations, under seasons, and competent instructors, sent free on application.
The term now in progress will continue through the whole summer, with especial reference to the needs of Teachers, and pupils will be admitted at any time. Address, for circulars, etc., Secretary Chicago Academy of Design, 170 State street, Chicago.
PIANOS Why purchase of agents and dealers? Buy direct of the real maker and save two profits. Pianos sent on trial. Catalogue free. Factory at Derby, Conn. Address, CHICAGO BRANCH, 188 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Pianos sent for trial at my expense. Warranted five years. Elegant 7-oct. Illustrated Catalogue free. U. S. PIANO CO., 163 Bleecker street, New York.
MONEY MADE EASY. $5.50 to $10.00 per day to men or boys to sell our staple goods. Stock Entirely New and Purchased for Cash. Address, CHICAGO BRANCH, 188 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
TAXIDERMISTS' Manual, a complete practical guide to collecting, preserving and mounting animals, birds, game, fish, insects, etc. Illustrated. 70 cts. Beauties and Prospects of Texas, 20c. 10 Geographies or by mail, JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
WILCOX & GIBBS Elegant Unlisted Chain Sewing Machine. All latest improvements and its perfect. Lowest price. Only machine sold on easy terms. Address, WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., 658 Broadway, New York or Chicago.
HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price list. Agents wanted. Address, J. F. DURHAM, 88 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
TEAS. The Choicest in the World—Importers' prices. Largest Company in America. Trade continually increasing. Agents wanted everywhere. Don't waste time. Send for Circular to JOHN WELLS, 43 Dey St., New York. P. O. Box 1287.
WANTED Agents—Everywhere, to sell our Specialties. Profits large. Permanent employment. Sample free. Address, with stamp, SPALDING & CO., Chicago.
ORGANS $65 A DAY to agents. Special price to introduce. 125 styles. Illustrated Catalogue free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
$5 A DAY to agents. Outfit and Particulars free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.
50 Cent Brazilian Gold Rings, Amethyst set. Agents' Sample in the world. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Address, BRAZILIAN RING CO., 13 Lisbon st., Lewiston, Me.
OPIUM Habit Cured in

The Sentinel.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
BENJ. D. PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Mecosta.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. NEASMITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWDY,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Each Township will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and every fraction of twenty over ten. Each delegation will bring, in addition to their credentials a certified copy of the number of voters in their respective Townships. The County Committee, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That we recommend to the several Township Committees that that they give at least six days notice of their caucuses by posting written notices in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the Township.

That there may be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters, it is hoped that the recommendation will be strictly observed.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.
Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.—A Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature for the district comprising the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Manitou and Otsego, will be held at the court-house in the village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. Charlevoix County has three votes.

New stock of shoes at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Economize.—Economy is the word and a sure road to wealth. Economize in little things and the principal thing we would advise our friends to economize in is saleratus. Use Smith's and no other for it is full weight and ½ stronger than any other brand It is made by a new process which always gives nice biscuits so that none are thrown away. Manufactured by.

HENRY S. SMITH & CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

I. O. G. T.—List of officers installed at the last meeting of the Lodge of Good Templars:

W. C. T.—A. Butters,
W. V. T.—Father Buttars,
W. Sec.—John F. Mason,
W. A. S.—Etta Barry,
W. F. S.—W. E. McLennan,
W. T.—Mrs. L. A. Green,
W. M.—John McCabe,
W. D. M.—Jennie Vandusen,
W. I. G. Alice Carpenter,
W. O. G.—Charles Miller,
W. R. S.—Mary Barry,
W. L. S.—Kate Carpenter,
W. Chap.—Mrs. E. E. Ingalls.

GRAIN IN CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.—The Secretary of State has published a tabular statement of grain raised in the several counties of Michigan in the year 1877; the number of acres sown in 1878 and the probable yield, etc. Charlevoix County has one Township not reported. In 1877 we had 671 acres of wheat yield, ing 13,185 bushels. Let it be borne in mind this is wheat alone. In 1878 there were on the ground 1,366 acres of wheat, which, at the same average yield per acre (about 15 bushels) will furnish 20,449 bushels of wheat. It is the universal opinion, however, that the yield will greatly exceed that of last year. This shows the increase of yield in 1878 to be nearly fifty per. cent. over that of 1877. The number of acres of other grains raised in the county in 1877, was, oats, 640 acres, 467; barley 21. The yield is not given.

Tent Life at Charlevoix.

Rev. L. F. Compton, pastor of the Baptist church, Burgis, after an enjoyable experience of a few weeks at the Baptist Summer Resort, writes to the *Journal* as follows:

Perchance you and your readers will enjoy reading something of the place in the north woods. The tide here is not the most exhausting, though there is an abundance of sand and pines, if it is the tide one is looking for, I would suggest some other route. (A ride from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock midnight with the thermometer crowding close on 100 degrees in the shade is not calculated to be the most inspiring anywhere.) But the end of the journey was what we were after. Suffice it to say that when we found the cool we also found occasion to put on a thick coat, and had the sublime privilege of going to bed, putting a blanket over us and sleeping the remainder of the night without any intimation whatever of mosquys. Oh, what a privilege, what a joy to get away from the heat, away from the hills and rivulets of perspiration, away from where one needs to stand in a tub or pail for fear he will dissolve entirely and not leave a drop of consolation to his friends, away where it is cool, where sleep is a pleasure and delight, and food a luxury and life an inspiration. Well, here we have found them all. One wonders what has become of the heat, the perspiration and all the misery of the heated town. With the thermometer among the eighties there is no sweating and pulling and seeking of fans and the ever luxurient shade. Men work right on and scarcely realize that it is warm, flannel underclothing is not a burden. What a change! I can scarcely realize it. It may be accounted for in part from the fact that we are so far north, in part from the fact that we at Charlevoix are located on an elevated point that just cut between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, (the latter is about 15 miles long by about one mile wide,) and hence have an almost constant breeze, the most refreshing exhilarating imaginable. The Charlevoix Baptist Summer Resort is one of the most delightful spots on earth, during July and August. My wife, boy and myself are living here in a tent 10 feet by 14 feet. When we go to bed we say, "what a grand night for sleeping," when we awake we exclaim, "what a beautiful morning," and when we eat we cannot help but remark, "what grand fish, potatoes, peas, beans, fruit, everything." It all seems so much better than at home. It seems better, and much of it is better. The fish and vegetables are as much better as the best beef steak is better than the poorest. They are firmer, richer and fresher. And what shall I say more? Come and see for yourself and then call me an enthusiast if you want to.

ELSEWHERE we give a statement of grain raised in Charlevoix County in 1877, and the acreage of this year. Considering that Charlevoix is the smallest county in the State, the showing is very satisfactory, as is also the increase shown of the acreage of this year over that of last. With such strides as this in grain raising, Charlevoix County cannot but be on the threshold of an importance which shall be recognized These facts must show conclusively that a flouring mill at this the central marketing point, would even now prove a profitable investment, and in the future a means of securing a fortune. Let it be borne in mind that in addition to the figures given, Charlevoix is the natural grain market, for an old and extensive farming comotry in the Northern part of Antrim County, and which yields many thousand bushels of grain annually. It is believed by experienced men that within three years a mill with four runs of stones would find steady grinding from the grain which will be naturally tributary to this point. Let some one take hold of the matter.

A full blooded Comanche Indian is in the Detroit House of Correction. Whoop.

ELECTION NOTICE.—

Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich.
August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Dorsch, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HASSIA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

State of Michigan,
County of Charlevoix. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Gidlington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Beers, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock A. m. Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Walbridge, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander Mickaelis, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for distribution to the heirs of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that saturday, the 31st day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be and [illegible] for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Fuegs against Victor Sias for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6257, dated May 1, 1875, upon the west quarter section 2, Township 34, North, Range 4, W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Oct., 1878, at ten o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNINGS, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that saturday, the 7th day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1161y

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
1 10 1yr

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norwood, and arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Aug. 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry B. Fisk against James Stewart, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6091, dated April 23 1874, upon the west ½ of south-east ¼ sec. 7, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at th is office on the 8th day o. Oct., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNINGS, Receiver.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake.

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy
HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER

CASSWELL & BAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

BOOK NO. 10. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MARINE BLOCK.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure the last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. P. EMPEY.
South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 18. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 27, 1878. Whole No., 449

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual, in every department of our many-storied store, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will in variably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Post office Building
Dr. Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
No FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in a good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
1 inch.	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00
2 spcs	1 25	1 50	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	5 50	7 50	12 00
4 "	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 00	14 00
1 column	3 50	4 00	5 00	9 00	15 00	20 00
½ "	6 50	7 50	9 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
1 "	12 00	14 00	16 00	25 00	35 00	50 00

Cards in Business Directory $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff Charlevoix County, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

HOWELL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Office will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. EPPHRIT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. FAULTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 281 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Rennie Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

H. J. SEAMAN, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. R. URQUHART, Secy.

I. O. O. F.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon to confer work at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

GEO. DAWSON, Secy. EDWARD BOWERS, N. G.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix July 30 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails are received daily at 11 P. M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM—mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Butter, per pound	12½
Chickens, average per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	60
Beef hides, per pound	10
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

WM. BLACK is building a new house on his farm in Marion.

THE Annual School Meeting takes place Monday Sept. 2d.

BEAR—hog—S. K. Bagley's, Atwood—hog squealed—old man yelled—bear got away.

THE Reporters took their dinner in true picnic style on the beach of Lake Michigan in the shade on Wednesday.

FOX, Rose & Buttars just received a fine line of childrens button and laced shoes warranted to be good.

LOUIS MILLER and J. F. Boyd, have each started boot and shoe stores on their own account at Traverse City.

MAT CARR formerly deck hand on the tug Thos. Inland a man's commence in a Sheboygan saloon lately.

DEXTER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in *cash* for wheat and other grain. All representations that we pay on due-bills in *future*, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

16 3t DEXTRE & NOBLE.

ANOTHER change in the Boyne Postoffice appointment. J. H. Thompson is to be the Postmaster, instead of Geo. B. Thompson, as previously stated.

THE finest stock of men's and boy's hats ever brought to Charlevoix and the cheapest at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

HUGH MCCURDY has been nominated by the Democrats of the 5th Congressional District, to be defeated by Mark S. Brewer.

H. B. HIPP, Sol. Isaman and John Hammond have jointly purchased a threshing machine.

THE HARBOR—Contractor Dale has sub-let the harbor work as follows: Timber to John Nicholls; stone to R. Cooper, Swales and Evenson; brush to A. McCabe.

A party of Charlevoix people, including E. Carpenter and wife, S. M. Lee, F. M. Loveland, and the editor of this paper, are contemplating a trip East, to find some of their birth, early in September.

CARCUS.—This will be a Republican caucus at the Town hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday evening August 31, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention by order of committee.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Von Vreeland, the celebrated Ventriloquist, Illusionist and Vocalist, gives an entertainment at Rea's Hall this (Tuesday) evening. The entertainment will consist of magic performances, ventriloquism, and songs Von Vreeland is well recommended, and his entertainment promises to be a rare treat. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenzly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16 1yr

CASKIN, Hickney & Crane have the $6,000 tug contract at Cheboygan. All dredging.

PAGE PIER.—The new dock at the Resort was completed Tuesday and formally dedicated. Prof. Brooks made a humorous speech, and the dock was christened "Page Pier." It is a substantial dock, and has a good depth of water. It is located in the bayou.

Carpenter & Bartholomew are agents for Brown's patent spring beds, the best in the market.

THE Republican Representative Convention for this District takes place in this village to morrow.

THE Superintendent of Telegraph has ordered that the wire on Bridge Street, in this village, be raised ten feet higher, to clear the shade trees. The poles are being got out.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

RUNAWAY.—A. J. McLeod's team got the start of their driver, Miss Anna McLeod, Monday, and went on their own hook. Buggy demolished, but no one hurt.

—Moses Cooper's team left him in town Wednesday and went home on the run.

LARCENY.—John Kewasse-quom, a depraved son of the forest, stole a vest from the counter of Fox, Rose & Buttars, on Friday, and George Miller discovered it on John's body. Justice Miller sent him up for thirty days, and now John mourns for the free air of the woods.

PICTURES.—J. F. Boyer, an experienced artist, has his tent pitched opposite this office. He has taken several views of Charlevoix, which are remarkably true to nature, and will make fine ornaments for our center tables or parlor walls. He takes gems, photographs and other pictures, and his prices are marvelous in cheapness. An excellent opportunity now offers itself to secure pictures of your children and friends. Call and see his specimens.

DIED.—Asher B King, of Eveline, died on Saturday. Mr. King was a son-in-law of Hugh Miller of this Township, and an old settler of the region. He was buried Sunday.

TRAGEDY.—Capt. A. H. Coates, shot his wife through the heart, and then shot himself, at Saugatuck last week. He was alive at last accounts, but cannot live. Jealousy is assigned as the cause. Capt. Coats will be remembered by our village readers as Master of the tug Minter, which worked in this harbor some time last spring.

TRADE.—A. R Upright has exchanged his half of the schooner Willard A. Smith, with A. R. Struthers, of South Arm, for his farm in in that Township, paying him some difference.

We are just opening a fine line of crockery. Call and see it.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

PERSONAL.—Rev. F. W. Dickinson of the Congregational church of Vermontville, Mich., spent a few days in town last week.

—Rev. D. Stuart of Fort Wayne, Ind., was in town one day last week.

—Miss Hattie, of Frankfort, Leroy, of Pentwater are the guests of their uncle, O. D. Batten, in Norwood township.

—Hon. John Nicholls, of this place, has a letter waiting him from England.

For choice eggs, go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

UNKNOWN THING.—One day last week Levi Hammond, wife, of Boyne, came to town leaving their children at home, during the absence of the parents an unknown drunken Indian drove the children from the house, defaced a quantity of supplies and left. On reaching the State road the Indian heard footsteps, and dropping his plunder, fled. The children proceed on to those of Mr. and Mrs. House, who have recovered their property.

THE Teachers Institute for Antrim and Charlevoix counties, takes place on the 16th instead of 9th, as announced last week. Prof. and Mrs. Ford, of South Bend will conduct the Institute, It will be held at Blakely's School House.

THE Republican Senatorial Convention held at Traverse City, on the 22d, nominated Gen. H. Bell, of Cheboygan, for State Senator. Mr. Bell is a lawyer of ability, popular at home and will make a strong run.

Just received a fine line of cutlerry at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MAINE.—The propeller JAYE, from Buffalo to Chicago, sank in 200 feet of water, on the 18th, off Point Au Sable on the Michigan side, with a valuable cargo of mixed merchandise, most of which will be an entire loss. She was an iron vessel of 1,700 tons burthen, and cost $170,000. She was valued this year at $100,000. The cargo was fully insured, and the vessel was insured for $36,000. The breaking of the starboard coupling, and knocking out the side of the vessel was the cause of the accident. No lives were lost. The JAYE was the steamer commanded by Capt. Dodge, just before he took command of the Van Raalte.

—The tug T. W. Ferry, from Grand Haven, was here Tuesday with a party of fishermen.

—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place, has purchased the steam yacht Nellie Beach, and put her on Pine Lake to run alternate days with the Gazelle.

An important basis of the prosperity of Petoskey, or of any town, is the development of the surrounding country. Some indications of this latter was seen by your correspondent, on a recent trip to Advance, a little village about 18 miles southwest of Petoskey, on Pine Lake.—*Petoskey Record.*

Petoskey, you know, is the hub, around which revolves all creation and part of Canada. We once heard of a lunatic who imagined himself God. If there Petoskey people keep on inflating their imagination they will have Chicago and Charlevoix of secondary importance to Petoskey, and a part of the "surrounding country." Humph!

"LITTLE NELLIE."—A seven-year old child, Nellie Carr, arrived in Detroit a few days ago from St. John, N. B. She traveled the entire distance on the rail (1,700 miles), without any other companion save her "little dolly," and throughout the trip was the pet of all the passengers, through whose watchful care and tender regard the unprotected little waif arrived in safety.—*Ex.*

Our readers will at once recognize "Little Nellie" as the daughter of Joseph Hotchkiss, and the sister child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carr, formerly of this place. Mr. Carr died some time ago in New Brunswick, and the child was undoubtedly being returned to the care of her natural father, who resides near Kalamazoo.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's rapidly increasing trade has obliged them to procure more room. They have leased the Morgan property, adjoining their place of business which they will use for furniture, doors, windows, agricultural implements, etc

The Sentinel.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAS M CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia

For Secretary of state,
WM J DENNY,
of Mecosta.

For State Treasurer,
BENJ D PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.

For Auditor General,
W. HOUSE LATIMER,
of Mecosta

For Attorney-General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.

For Land Commissioner
IRA M NEASMITH,
of Kalamazoo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES V. A. HOWARD,
of Detroit.

For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDGARTON,
of Berrien.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Each Township will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and every fraction of twenty over ten. Each delegation will bring, in addition to their credentials a certified copy of the number of voters in their respective Townships. The County Committee, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That we recommend to the several Township Committees that that they give at least six days notice of their caucuses by posting written notices in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the Township.

That there may be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters, it is hoped that the recommendation will be strictly observed.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.—A Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature for the district comprising the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Manitou and Otsego, will be held at the court-house in the village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. Charlevoix County has three votes.

New stock of shoes at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Economize.—Economy is the word and a sure road to wealth. Economize in little things and the principal thing we would advise our friends to economize in is saleratus. Use Smith's and no other for it is full weight and is stronger than any other brand. It is made by a new process which always gives nice biscuits so that none are thrown away. Manufactured by.

HENRY S. SMITH & CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

I. O. G. T.—List of officers installed at the last meeting of the Lodge of Good Templars.

W. C. T.—A. Buttars,
W. V. T.—Esther Buttars,
W. Sec.—John F. Mason,
W. A. S.—Peg Dancy,
W. F. S.—W. E. McLennan,
W. T.—Mrs. L. A. Green,
W. M.—John McCabe,
W. D. M.—Jennie Vanhusen,
W. I. G. Alice Carpenter,
W. O. G.—Charles Miller,
W. R. S.—Mary Barry,
W. L. S.—Kate Carpenter,
W. Chap.—Mrs. E. E. Ingalls.

GRAIN IN CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.—The Secretary of State has published a tabular statement of grain raised in the several counties of Michigan in the year 1877; the number of acres sown in 1878 and the probable yield, etc. Charlevoix County has one Township not reported in 1877 we had 871 acres of wheat yielding 18,185 bushels. Let it be borne in mind this is wheat alone. In 1878 there were on the ground 1,866 acres of wheat, which, at the same average yield per acre (about 15 bushels) will furnish 30,449 bushels of wheat. It is the universal opinion, however, that the yield will greatly exceed that of last year. This shows the increase of yield in 1878 to be nearly fifty per cent. over that of 1877. The number of acres of other grains raised in the county in 1877, was, oats, 940 acres, 467; barley 21. The yield is not given.

Tent Life at Charlevoix.

Rev. L. F. Compton, pastor of the Baptist church, Sturgis, after an enjoyable experience of a few weeks at the Baptist Summer Resort, writes to the *Journal* as follows:

Perchance you and your readers will enjoy reading something of the place in the north woods. The ride here is not the most exhilarating, though there is an abundance of sand and pines; it it is the tide one is looking for, I would suggest some other route. (A ride from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock midnight with the thermometer crowding close on 100 degrees in the shade is not calculated to be the most inspiring anywhere.) But the end of the journey was what we were after. Suffice it to say that when we found the end we also found ocean to float on a thick coat, and had the sublime privilege of going to bed, putting a blanket over us and sleeping the remainder of the night without any intention whatever of inquiring. Oh, what a privilege, what a joy to get away from the heat, away from the rills and rivulets of perspiration, away from where one needs to stand in a tub or pail for fear he will dissolve entirely and not leave a drop of consolation to his friends, away where it is cool, where sleep is a pleasure and delight, and loaf a luxury and life an inspiration. Well, here we have found them all. One wonders what last season, of the heat, the perspiration and all the misery of the locality was. With the thermometer among the eighties there is no sweating and puffing and seeking of fans and the ever luxurient shade. Men work right on and scarcely realize that it is warm, flannel underclothing is not a burden. What a change! I can scarcely realize it. It may be accounted for in part from the fact that we are so far north, in part from the fact that we at Charlevoix are located on an elevated point that juts out between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, (the latter is about 15 miles long by about one mile wide,) and hence have an almost constant breeze, the most refreshing exhilarating imaginable. The Charlevoix Baptist Summer Resort is one of the most delightful spots on earth, during July and August. My wife, boy and myself are living here in a tent 10 feet by 14 feet. When we go to bed we say, "what a grand night for sleeping," when we awake we exclaim, "what a beautiful morning," and when we eat we cannot help but remark, "what grand fish, potatoes, peas, beans, fruit, everything." It all seems so much better than at home. It seems better, and much of it is better. The fish and vegetables are as much better as the best beef steak is better than the poorest. They are firmer, richer and fresher. And what shall I say more? Come and see for yourself and then call me an enthusiast if you want to.

ELSEWHERE we give a statement of grain raised in Charlevoix County in 1877, and the acreage of this year. Considering that Charlevoix is the smallest county in the State, the showing is very satisfactory, as is also the increase shown of the acreage of this year over that of last. With such strides as this in grain raising, Charlevoix County cannot but be on the threshold of an importance which shall be recognized. These facts must show conclusively that a flouring mill at this the central marketing point, would even now prove a profitable investment, and in the future a means of securing a fortune. Let it be borne in mind that in addition to the figures given, Charlevoix is the natural grain market for an old and extensive farming country in the Northern part of Antrim County, and which yields many thousand bushels of grain annually. It is believed by experienced men that within three years a mill with four runs of stones would find steady grinding from the grain which will be naturally tributary to this point. Let some one take hold of the matter.

A full blooded Comanche Indian is to the Detroit House of Correction. Whoop.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Sheriff's office, Charlevoix, Mich. August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction: also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Dorsch, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HASKIA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents.

Traverse City, Mich. 17

State of Michigan
County of Charlevoix, } ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Hodgkiss, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Berry, deceased, and the Commissioners on Claims against said estate is received for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

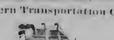
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Watkins, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alexander McMaster, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for the reasons in the petition set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

Western Transportation Co.



The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round trip stopping at Petoskey, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Plat lots, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptive apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crosby's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 ly:r:

New Store!
State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Aug. 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry B. Fisk against James Stewart, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6981, dated April 22 1874, upon the west ¼ of south east ¼, sec. 7, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of Oct., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNISS, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that on Saturday, the 2d day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate,

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

SPRING and SUMMER.

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 7 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same line, stopping at intermediate points on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured and to order.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all oppertations pertaining to the dental profession. 13yr.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays and Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Come to my enclosure on last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW.

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 18. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 27, 1878. Whole No., 449

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich, April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual, in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will in carefully receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE: Postoffice Building
Via Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
1 inch	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
2 inches	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
3 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	4 00	10 00	16 00	28 00
¼ column	2 50	3 75	5 00	6 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ "	4 50	6 75	9 00	10 00	25 00	40 00	70 00
1 "	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	40 00	70 00	120 00

Cards in Business Directory, $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statutory rates.

Local advertisements at 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly advertisements must be confined to the immediate business of the advertiser.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Yearly advertisements will be changed quarterly if desired.

Communications, to insure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the author.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Hound Lake Lodge No. 290 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CATES, N. G.
H. J. SEAMEN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. B. PHELPS, Sec'y.

I. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144, I. O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

PHINEAS HART, W. M.
GEO. LAMBIE, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30 1878.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M., departon the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH & EAST—mails leave at 7 a. m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 6 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Having grown—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Oats, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes per bushel	20
Beans best, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Corn per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	12
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 @ $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Bed Fleece, per pound	10
Bed, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

WM. BLACK is building a new house on his farm in Marion.

THE Annual School Meeting takes place Monday Sept. 2d.

BEAR—hog—S. K. Bagley's. Atwood—hog squealed—all man yelled—bear got away.

THE Resorters took their dinner in true picnic style on the beach of Lake Michigan in the shade on Wednesday.

FOX, Rose & Buttars just received a fine line of children's button and laced shoes warranted to be good.

LOUIS MILLER and J. F. Boyd, have each started boot and shoe stores on their own account at Traverse City.

MAT CAHN formerly clerk hand on the tug Traverse, received much encouragement in a Sitchuygan season lately.

DEXTER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in cash for wheat and other grain. All representations that we pay in due time is *fact*, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

16 3t DEXTER & NOBLE.

ANOTHER change in the Boyne Postoffice appointment. J. H. Thompson is to be the Postmaster, instead of Geo. B. Thompson, as previously stated.

THE finest stock of men's and boy's hats ever brought to Charlevoix and the cheapest at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

HUGH MCCURDY has been nominated by the Democrats of the 6th Congressional District, to be defeated by Mark S. Brewer.

H. B. HIPP, Sol. Isaman and John Hammond have jointly purchased a threshing machine.

THE HARBOR.—Contractor Dale has sub let the harbor work as follows: Timber to John Nicholls; stone to R. Cooper, Swales and Evenson; brush to A. McCabe.

A party of Charlevoix people, including E. Carpenter and wife, S. M. Smith, F. M. Lankaland, and the editor of this paper, are contemplating a trip East, to the places of their birth, and to Spencerville.

CARD.—I have sent in a Republican caucus at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday evening August 24, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention. By order of committee.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Van Vreeland, the celebrated Ventriloquist, Illusionist and Vocalist gives an entertainment at Fox Hall this (Tuesday) evening. The entertainment will consist of songs by Van Vreeland in full costume, and his entertainment promises to be a rare treat. Admission 25 cents, children, 15 cents.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleszby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-4yr

CARKIN, Sidckey & Cram have the $8,000 lumber contract of Charlevoix & Antrim dredging.

"PAGE PIER."—The new dock at the Resort was completed Tuesday and formally dedicated. Prof. Brooks made a humorous speech, and the dock was christened a "Page Pier." It is a substantial dock, and has a good depth of water. It is located in the bayou.

Carpenter & Bartholomew are agents for Brown's patent spring beds, the best in the market.

THE Republican Representative Convention for this District takes place in this village to morrow.

THE Superintendent of Telegraph has ordered that the wire on Bridge Street, in this village, be raised ten feet higher, on clear the shade trees. The poles are being got out.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

RUNAWAY.—A. J. McLeod's team got the start of their driver, Miss Anna McLeod, Monday, and went on their own hook. Buggy demolished, but no one hurt.

—Moses Cooper's team left him in town Wednesday and went home on the run.

LARCENY.—John Kewaunee sperm, a deprated son of the forest, stole a vest from the counter of Fox, Rose & Buttars, on Friday, and George Miller discovered it on Johny's body. Justice Miller sent him up for thirty days, and now John mourns for the free air of the wood.

PICTURES.—J. W. Boger, an experienced artist, has his tent pitched opposite this office. He has taken several views of Charlevoix, which are remarkably true to nature, and will make fine ornaments for our centre tables or parlor walls. He takes gems, photographs and other pictures, and his prices are marvelous in cheapness. An excellent opportunity now offers itself to secure pictures of your children and friends. Call and see his specimens.

DIED.—Asher H. King, of Eveline, died on Saturday. Mr. King was a son-in-law of Hugh Miller of this Township, and an old settler of the region. He was buried Sunday.

TRAGEDY.—Capt. A. H. Coates, shot his wife through the heart, and then shot himself, at Saugatuck last week. He was alive at last accounts, but cannot live. Jealousy is assigned as the cause. Capt. Coats will be remembered by our village readers as Master of the tug Minter, which worked in this harbor some time last spring.

TRADE.—A. R. Upright has exchanged his half of the schooner Willard A. Smith, with A. R. Struthers, of South Arm, for his farm in in that Township, paying him some difference.

WE are just opening a fine line of crockery. Call and see it.

FOX, Rose & Buttars.

PERSONAL.—Rev. E. H. Dickinson of the Congregational parish at Vermontville, Mich. [illegible] town last week.

—Mr. H. Chase, of Traverse City, [illegible] Petoskey on their north.

—The Rev. [illegible] Petoskey, was in town last week.

—The Rev. [illegible] Petoskey, [illegible] Sunday.

—Mr. Cole, of Petoskey, [illegible] Bartholomew's.

LOCAL.—One day last week Levi Hammond sold, of Hammond to John Rogers, [illegible] Hammond, 16 quantity of supplies and left. On reaching the State road the horses heard [illegible] and dropped into [illegible] killed. The [illegible] proved to be those of Mr. and Mrs. House, who [illegible] owned their property.

THE Teachers Institute for Antrim and Charlevoix counties, [illegible] the 19th instead of 9th, as announced last week. Prof. and Mrs. Ford, of South Bend will conduct the Institute. It will be held at Blakely's School House.

THE Republican Senatorial Convention held at Traverse City, on the 22d, nominated Hon. H. Bell, of Cheboygan, for State Senator. Mr. Bell is a lawyer of ability, popular at home and will make a strong run.

Just received a fine line of cutlery at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

MARINE.—The propeller Java, from Buffalo to Chicago, sank in 200 feet of water, on the 18th, off Point Au Sable on the Michigan side, with a valuable cargo of mixed merchandise, most of which will bean entire loss. She was an iron vessel of 1,700 tons burthen, and cost $170,000. She was valued this year at $140,000. The canvas was [illegible] insured, and the vessel was insured for $30,000. The breaking of the starboard coupling, and knocking out the side of the vessel was the cause of the accident. No lives were lost. The Java was the steamer commanded by Capt. Dodge, just before he took command of the Van Raalte.

The tug T. W. Perry, from Grand Haven, was here Tuesday with a party of fishermen.

—L. D. Bartholomew, of this place, has purchased the steam yacht Nellie Beach, and put her on Pine lake to run alternate days with the Gazelle.

An important lot is of the property of Petoskey, or of any one, is the development of the surrounding country. Some indications of this latter was seen by your correspondent, on a recent trip to Advance, a little village about 18 miles southwest of Petoskey, on Pine lake.—*Petoskey Record.*

Petoskey, you know, is the hub, around which revolves all creation and part of Canada. We once heard of a lunatic who imagined himself [illegible] three Petoskey people keep on inflating their imagination they will have Chicago and Charlevoix of secondary importance to Petoskey, and a part of the "surrounding country." Hemph.!

"LITTLE NELLIE."—A seven-year-old child, Nellie Carr, arrived in Detroit a few days ago from St. John, N. B. She traveled the entire distance on the rail (1,700 miles) without any other companion save her "little dolly," and throughout the trip was the pet of all the passengers, through whose watchful care and tender regard the unprotected little waif arrived in safety.—*Ex.*

Our readers will at once recognize "Little Nellie" as the daughter of Joseph Holland, and the sister child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carr, formerly of this place. Mr. Carr died some time ago in New Brunswick, and the child was undoubtedly being returned to the care of her natural father, who resides near Kalamazoo.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's rapidly increasing trade has obliged them to procure more room. They have leased the Morgan property, adjoining their place of business, which they will use for furniture, doors, windows, agricultural implements, etc.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Acting-Chief of the Government Bureau of Statistics has completed a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the years 1877 and 1878, ending June 30, showing the following results, specie values: Exports of merchandise in 1878, domestic, $680,663,708; foreign, $14,300,402; total $694,884,040; imports $437,051,322; excess of exports, $257,832,907. In 1877, exports, domestic, $589,670,324; foreign, $13,804,956; imports, $451,325,137; excess of exports, $151,952,093. Exports of gold and silver in 1878, $33,793,325; imports, $20,821,313; excess of exports, $3,911,912. In 1877, exports, $50,162,397; imports, $40,774,414; excess of exports, $9,387,823. The total excess of exports over imports in 1878 was $261,744,-559; in 1877, $160,520,017.

ON the 6th, the journeymen shoemakers of Chicago struck for higher wages. They had been receiving $9 a week, but demanded $12. The manufacturers offered $10.50, but they refused to accept and struck.

THE Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange has made the following changes in the last year's grades of grain. Inserting the words "pure amber" in No. 1 spring; after wheat, which shall be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned; and inserting the words "or amber" in No. 2 red winter wheat, which shall consist of sound red or amber winter wheat unfit to grade No. 2. Other grades unchanged.

AT Buffalo, on the 6th, the trotting horse Rarus made the unprecedented time of a mile in 2:13¾ minutes. This is the fastest time ever made by a trotting horse to harness.

THE fast-train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which left Pittsburgh at midnight, collided, early on the morning of the 7th, with a freight-train, near Mingo Junction, Ohio. Fifteen persons were killed, and over fifty seriously, and some of them fatally, wounded.

A BISMARCK (D. T.) special of the 7th says the grasshoppers were doing much damage to the crops in that region. They were slowly moving in an easterly direction.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch of the 8th, the demand for the standard silver dollars was steadily increasing. So for during the week the banks had called for $300,000. These was little demand for the certificates for silver dollars, which had been printed to the extent of $19,000,000.

AT Newark, N. J., a few days ago, MRS. Elinor Williams, wife of REV. N. H. Williams, was burned to death in consequence of the explosion of the can of kerosene with which she was kindling the kitchen fire. On the same day Mrs. Anna Zellers, of the same place, was terribly and fatally burned by the similar careless use of the same agitator.

IT was decided at the Cabinet meeting in Washington, on the 9th, that there was no reason whatever why the former orders to the American forces in Texas should not be fully carried out, and the President directed the Secretary of War to telegraph Gen. Ord reiterating existing orders with reference to the protection of American interests, and the prompt pursuit and punishment of any parties making raids across the Rio Grande from Mexico.

THE Teachers' Convention, which had been in session in New York City for several days, concluded its deliberations on the 9th. S. S. Packard, of New York, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next session is to be held at Cleveland, Aug. 5, 1879.

SEVERE storms of wind, rain and lightning visited a wide extent of country in the Eastern States, on the morning of the 9th. At Wallingford, Conn., a brick school-house, Catholic Church and forty dwellings and a large number of barns were demolished by the wind, and thirty persons were either killed outright or fatally wounded, and a number of others were more or less injured. The damage to property was estimated at $100,000. Severe thunder-storms were experienced at various points in Massachusetts and many persons were killed by lightning. The storm extended throughout portions of New York, New Hampshire, etc., doing great damage to buildings, trees and stock.

A CORONER'S investigation into the causes of the late railroad accident at Mingo Junction, Ohio, was begun, on the 9th. Conductor Sterling, of the freight train, had been placed under arrest and committed to Jail, in default of $5,000 bail, on a charge of manslaughter.

UP to the 9th, since the recent opening of the United States Court at Greenville, S. C., 207 cases of illicit distilling had been disposed of. On the 10th, the grand jury came in from the mountains and pleaded guilty, and 100 more were expected to surrender within a few days.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 10th, issued the sixty-seventh call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1867—amount registered and one-half coupon —principal and interest to be paid on and after Nov. 10.

ACCORDING to the Naval Register, recently issued, the total number of officers on all branches of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, active and retired, is 2,067.

IT is stated that the formal reception of the Chinese Embassy, in Washington, next September, will not be exceptionally elaborate. The Chinese Ambassador and suite will be received by the President and Cabinet in the same manner that other foreign Ambassadors are received.

THERE were 466 new cases of yellow fever reported in New Orleans for the week ending on the 10th; deaths, 126. The new cases for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, on the 12th, numbered thirty-one; deaths, twelve. Illnesse in the city was almost at a standstill. The disease was prevailing to an alarm ing extent at Grenada, Miss. Help was asked for to take care of the sick.

THE machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers employed in Milwaukee by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were emphatically locked out, on the 12th, because of a disinclination to accept reduced pay. They subsequently held a consultation with the manager, and agreed to resume work, protesting however against the reduction.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana State Democratic Convention met at Baton Rouge, on the 6th, and adopted a platform indorsing the levee system, the Nicholls Government, the State Funding law and the Congressional Investigating Committee; demanding Governmental aid for the Texas Pacific Railway and the Brazilian Steamship Line; expressing sympathy for the laboring classes; advocating the abolition of National Banks and the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes, the same to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, etc., etc. Four men who offered to sell their votes were expelled from the Convention. E. A. Burke was nominated for State Treasurer.

THE Delaware State Democratic Convention, which met at Dover, on the 6th, nominated John W. Hall *for* Governor. A hard-money platform was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the conspiracy which seats Mr. Hayes, and approving the course of the Potter Investigating Committee.

PRESIDENT HAYES has appointed John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor of Idaho Territory.

AT the late Kearney meeting in Boston, resolutions were adopted extending a hearty and cordial support to Denis Kearney, "the apostle of the laboring classes of California."

IN North Carolina, at the recent State election, the Democrats elected unexpectedly seventy members of the Legislature, the Republicans fifty and the Independents nine, with fourteen districts reported doubtful.

AT Greenville, S. C., on the 8th, a demand was made by the United States Marshal upon the Sheriff for the surrender to the custody of the United States Court of the three Internal Revenue officers—Kane, Dunham and Moore—under indictment for the killing of an employe of an illicit-distillery who, it is said, was offering resistance to the officers when in the discharge of their duties. The Sheriff refused to release the prisoners himself, but quietly permitted the Marshal to secure the keys. The latter thereupon released the prisoners and at once locked them up again, thus satisfying the writ of *habeas corpus*, and placing the prisoners in the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

THE Colorado Republican State Convention met at Denver, on the 8th, and nominated James B. Belford, for Congress; T. W. Pitkin, for Governor; H. A. W. Tabor, for Lieutenant-Governor; N. H. Meldrum, for Secretary of State; M. S. Culver, for Treasurer, and C. W. Wright, for Attorney-General. The platform condemns the seating of Patterson by the last Congress; favors a currency of gold, silver and paper, made equal to value; approves the Resumption act, etc., etc.

THE South Carolina State Republican Convention met at Columbia, on the 8th. The ninth article of the platform which was adopted reads as follows: "We deem it imprudent to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers because, owing to the anomalous state of affairs in this State, occasioned by ruffle-cuit rule and two years of Democratic supremacy, it is impossible for Republican voters in many counties without incurring great personal danger—to organize for the campaign or to vote at the election when held."

THE recent Texas State Greenback Convention nominated a full State ticket, headed by W. H. Hammons for Governor, and J. S. Baines for Lieutenant-Governor.

A BILL allowing women to vote at school meetings has been passed by the New Hampshire Legislature. This is the first substantial legislative victory won by the Woman Suffragists of New England.

CHUM LAN PIN, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, recently arrived at the East from San Francisco, accompanied by about a dozen of the distinguished Celestials. A Hartford (Conn.) dispatch of the 11th says the Embassy declined anything in the nature of a public reception till after their presentation to President Hayes, in Washington.

ON the 10th, the Colored Men's Protective Union of New Orleans issued an order to the colored people of Louisiana setting forth that, in view of the fact that prominent colored men have not received adequate recognition in the ranks of the National Administration, the colored men should make a manly and determined effort to secure and enjoy the benefits legitimately flowing from the existing relations of the two political parties.

THE Potter Investigating Committee resumed its session in New York City, on the 10th, but in the absence of several members no witnesses were examined. An executive session was held.

ON the 12th, the *Evening Post* of St. Louis published a statement to the effect that the State Treasurer had, during the whole term of office, carried among his assets a worthless check in the Mastin Bank for $296,000, which was accepted by the Legislative Auditing Committee as cash. This, with other amounts of a like nature, makes a total deficit of over $500,000, in addition to the amounts lost by the failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri and the Mastin Bank. The Treasurer's bond is said to be practically worthless. The *Post*'s authority for these statements is not given.

FOREIGN.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevailed in Bucharest, on the 6th, over a reported misunderstanding between Russia and Roumania over the determination of the boundaries of the Dobrudscha.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the 6th says that Bismarck and the Vatican had settled their respective difficulties, on the basis of amnesty for all violations of the Falk laws and the restoration of the convention existing before the establishment of the Empire.

IN the international pigeon-shooting match at London, Eng., Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American champion, was the winner by one bird.

AN explosion occurred in the Screamerton coal mine, near Hewick, Eng., on the afternoon of the 7th. Thirty-five persons were in the mine, of whom only two had been rescued up to the morning of the 8th, and these died soon after reaching the surface.

ANNOUNCEMENT was officially made, on the 8th, of the betrothal of the Prince Imperial, of France, to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

THE duty Nautilus, from Beverly, Mass., reached Havre, France, on the 8th. She made the passage in fifty-six days.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 8th announces the appointment of Cardinal Bacon Lorenzo Nina, as Papal Secretary of State.

BY the explosion of a Russian powder magazine at Fratesti, in Roumania, on the 7th, fifty-five persons were killed and thirty-one injured.

IT was stated in the London papers of the 9th that letters had been received from British officers in the Gulf of Satos, saying that the Russians were fortifying the coast opposite, and that no hopes of permanent peace were entertained.

AN explosion recently occurred in the mines of the Pacific mine of Karr, resulting in fires which destroyed the greater part of that city.

VIENNA dispatches of the 11th say the battle with the insurgents, on the 8th, was chiefly contested and resulted in 300 casualties among killed or wounded, and 700 being taken prisoners. It was stated that the opponents of Austrian occupation already numbered 100,000.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 11th, the Porte had resolved to grant large concessions to Crete, but would refuse the demands of Greece.

AT Paris, on the 10th, the International Monetary Conference met, and organized under the Presidency of M. Leon Say. No other business was transacted, and the Conference adjourned to await the arrival of other members.

ON the 11th, the French Government announced that 29,500 prizes would be bestowed upon exhibitors at the Paris Exposition.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT has reached St. Petersburg, Russia, and been cordially received by both Government and people.

ON the occasion of the Nihilist trials at Odessa, recently, the crowd fired upon the troops. The fire was returned and several were killed.

LEWIS BAKER, who shot William Poole, in New York, in 1855, died lately in Paris.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 12th, the inhabitants of Batoum had notified Minister Ledyard that they considered themselves under the protection of England, and would resist the British flag upon the attempt of Russia to occupy the city.

A RUSSIAN torpedo-boat exploded its torpedo, on the 12th, killing thirty-four persons.

AN uprising of fanatical Mohammedans has occurred at Liver, in Herzegovina, and the Turkish commandant, Ismail Hakki Pasha, in command, was made with the insurgents opposing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

IN Ottawa, Can., on the 12th, on the occasion of a street parade and celebration by the Orange Young Britons, Apprentice Boys and True Blues, a rough attempted to break up the meeting, and a serious fight—Lower Town Orders men subsequently attacked the Montreal Britons, but were defeated and escaped before the police came up. Two of them were subsequently arrested and bailed. The Montreal Britons avoided a disturbance in the evening by marching three miles out of Ottawa to take the train for home.

A Few Words on Female Education.

Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to prepare a nourishing diet. Teach them how to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to bake bread, and that a sponge is better than a spoiled mother's account. Teach them that one dollar is one hundred cents, that one only have up money whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for, fits better than a silk dress unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays a greater luster than fifty cosmetic-painted beauties. Teach them to wear strong shoes. Teach them to purchase, and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach that they ruin God's images by wearing strong bodices. Teach them good common sense, self-trust, self-help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working dress is a better object of our esteem than a dozen haughty, flaunting dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasures of Nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting and all other arts, but consider these as secondary objects only. Teach them a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage, and that wild flowers are a worthy object of admiration. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearance, and to necessity yes or no in good earnest. Teach them that the happiness of matrimony depends neither on external appearance nor on wealth, but on the man's character. Have you instructed your daughters in these principles, and have they comprehended these principles? Fearlessly allow them to marry; they will make their way through the world.—*Practical Teacher.*

ANTI-TOBACCO crusaders may find a useful hint in the item which announces that a Californian was cured of tobacco-eschewing by his horror on finding the finger of a man pressed in the tobacco he was using.

WHAT A STOPPED WATCH DID.

The Recent Accident on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Terrible Destruction to Life and Limb.

A special telegram from Pittsburgh, Pa., to the *Chicago Tribune* of the 9th, gives the following details respecting the fearful railroad slaughter at Mingo Junction, Ohio:

Mingo Junction, a straggling village of fifteen or twenty houses, is situated on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Cross Creek, and about four miles west from Steubenville, Ohio. Three years ago it was the scene of a frightful railroad accident, in which J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several others, lost their lives. A year later another smash-up occurred, within a few rods of the former one, which sent half a dozen mangled and bleeding victims to their graves. Another horror was added in the list this morning, far surpassing either of the preceding in the number of killed and injured. Most of the victims were English and German immigrants who were on their way to the West.

The accident took place just before daybreak. A dense fog prevailed at the time, which obscured the view and added to the horrors of the situation. The cause of the calamity is attributed to Sterling, conductor of the freight train, who acknowledges that his watch stopped twenty minutes before the collision, but without his knowledge. This caused an error in his calculation of the locality or more manifold bodies, and that the predictive power has exceeded the power of consumption. He figured an error in the calculation of fifty miles to the minute. Consequently, Mr. Peck, of Danbury, Conn., thought that, instead of finding hundreds of millions of dollars in banks, the Government should lend some few hundred millions for circulation among the people. He read a long petition to Congress asking the Government to loan any time $50 to build a house with, the amount to be paid back by installments.

The witness was in favor of repealing the resumption act, of restricted currency, of the Congress and the President, issuing $346 per capita, and of making the circulation equal to that of any one outside the Labor Forces to employ in the United States. He said the cause of the depression was the war, the over-issue of currency, the advance caused by the short period of inflation, and a high protective tariff, all of which had a paralyzing effect upon trade. Others advocated building homes in the West for the unemployed. This plan was in charge of Conductor Edward Morrill, of Columbus, and being behind time, was running unusually fast. At Mingo Junction, at 1:50 a. m., just after passing Cross Creek, where the road leaves the Ohio River, and while rounding a sharp curve on the west bank of the creek, the train dashed with fearful velocity into freight train No. 13, Conductor Sterling, which was off for time, the conductor's watch, it is said, having stopped twenty minutes without his knowledge. The trains rushed together with a fearful crash. Both engines were demolished and thrown down a steep embankment thirty feet. The first passenger was completely wrecked, three of the four engineers killed and the other badly injured. The second passenger was more fortunate, being only thrown down the embankment, where it stands on end. All the baggage cars were badly shivered. The baggage car was a total wreck, the baggage-masters escaping without injury. The emigrant car, in which the greatest loss of life occurred, was completely demolished.

A large crowd soon gathered from the country for miles around, coming in buggies, wagons, on horse-back and afoot. The people were on hand with all possible promptness to render assistance to the wounded, dead and dying. Everything was done that could be done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured, who were placed on a special train and taken to Steubenville. Both of the engines were broken, twisted and wrecked, and the engineers killed outright. One of the engineers was a man of old from Very few in the emigrant car escaped death or injury. The scene at the wreck was terrible. The groans of the dead and sobs and screams of the living rose above the noise of the falling rain. Before the first special train had taken to Steubenville

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug. 23, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

New York is shortly to have the privilege of listening to the voice of Dennis Kearney. It says the Occident sends greeting to the Orient, and will instruct it in the ways of—San Francisco. The Hoodlum must prevail. Everybody who is not with us must stand aside. And in good sooth with the fire brand that is slumbering in the socialistic, communistic, spiritualistic elements, this same Dennis Kearney is a man whose preachee looks no good. He would fan the elements of discontent into a conflagration that would sweep the land having in its train the torch of the incendiary, and the knife of the assassin. There is no argument in his ravings. He appeals only to the worst passions. Reason has no part in his programme. Whatever stands between him and his aims must perish. It would appear as though he is the special element in one of those great cyclone of disaster and revolution that for some purpose is allowed periodically to sweep over every land.

Something more practical, and bearing in its bosom the germ of common sense, and a return to prosperity is the meeting of the Bankers' Association, held at Saratoga, lately. The gentlemen who compose this association are a guarantee that even if no immediate good should follow their deliberations, no harm will be done, and the airing of views may suggest practical means for relieving the country of its embarrassment. The Business Committee have already sent out 110,000 sealed letters and 310,000 circulars and printed papers, containing suggestions as to the proper means of arriving at a resumption of specie payments among those who give their views as to the best measures in their opinion to be taken, were O. C. Hale, cashier of the State National Bank of Keokuk; J. D. Hayes of Detroit; George Walker; President Charles B. Hall of Boston, and others. Among the more prominent gentlemen present were Messrs. B. P. Rhaum of Philadelphia; B. B. Sherman of New York; David A. Wells and Geo. A. Buller of New Haven; Bailey Williams of Pittsburgh; G. C. Barrett of Louisville, and Mr. Torre of Honesdale.

The proposed reforms so positively promised by the reformers when they secured their present official positions in the city government, have never been in any manner carried out, and to-day we occupy the anomalous position of a thoroughly reformed city badly in need of reformation. A reference to the files of the city papers will show that never before was crime so rampant, so bold and apparently so seldom punished as at this time, and it is an open secret that, at least some of the police department are in open collusion with the thieves. Take for instance the King robbery in Vesey street, mentioned last week. Those who are most familiar with the surroundings of the case, say openly that the police authorities could have recovered the stolen money and bonds before this, but that they are not satisfied with the reward, which is $5,000, for the recovery of $30,000. It is plain to be seen that the police and detectives are on the best possible terms with the very class against whose depredations they are employed to watch.

Edison is not the only wonderfully inventive genius the world possesses. Another scientific phenomenon has come to the surface in the person of a Mr. James Grasham, who not only proposes to take the photograph of an individual, or a ship, or other object from 500 to 5,000 miles distant, but will also furnish the exact latitude and longitude of the object. So you see, that should any vessel be derelict hereafter, all that is necessary is to call upon Mr. Grasham, and he will give her whereabouts and condition in a jiffy.

The method proposed by Mr. Grasham or rather the principle involved, is as old as the eternal hills, and the only wonder is that it has not been thought of before. The story of the spectre of the Brocken is familiar to every child, and even the oldest inhabitant remembers having read of that ghost in his early youth. Mr. Grasham's method is to produce an artificial mirage, and the thing is done. The way it was discovered was this. A little over a year ago, while preparing asphalt for the roofing of a house, the cauldron was upset, and contents taking fire, sent an immense mass of dense black smoke rolling heavenward. Suddenly a sunbeam shot through the dense cloud, and looking up he saw distinctly a brig which was lying at Hunter's Point, and which was on fire. He plainly saw the men throwing water on the fire; saw the boat; saw gangs of men at work casting off lines from adjacent schooners, and every surrounding, just as distinctly as though he were on the spot. He immediately went to work, and has demonstrated to his own satisfaction at least, that an artificial mirage can be produced which will reproduce objects a few miles distant. The same can be effected on a larger scale, by means of weak objects at any given distance can be photographed.

The New York Custom House is again quiet. At the time of the change in Collectors here, I referred to the tumult the transfer occasioned. This excitement has died away. Gen. Merritt accepted the position with the intention of running the Custom House on a business basis—just as a clear headed manager would control the outgoings and incomings of any large mercantile establishment. Collector Merritt has all the elements necessary for popularity. He has no impregnable inner sanctum, but opens his doors to receive any comers. Merchants appreciate this, and already the business men of New York heartily endorse the new Collector. There ought not to be any possession in Congress next winter to interfere with the confirmation of such a man as Gen. Merritt.

It is a well recognized fashion to pooh pooh the physical achievements of these days, and to intimate generally that our strong men now are only pigmies beside the giants of a few generations back. But I would like to ask of such scoffers at nineteenth century development, who in—history was ever known to swim eighteen miles without stopping? That is what a Bowery photographer named Dimmers accomplished on Monday last. Having previously made a good record as a swimmer, Dimmers challenged any man in the world to swim with him from Harlem Bridge to the northern extremity of Manhattan Island down through the East River and across New York Bay to Staaton Island, the whole distance being as stated, eighteen miles. This challenge was accepted by a professional swimmer named Tuelf, and at precisely ten Monday morning the two men took simultaneous "headers" from Harlem Bridge into the water. Shortly after passing the Battery Tuelf was taken with cramps and had to be hauled into his attendant's boat while Dimmers kept on at full speed landing on Staten Island after a trip of five hours and a half, and thereby winning $300 and the title of "Champion Long Distance Swimmer of the United States"—a more formidable title, in point of size at least, than the President's.

Mention has been made of the schemes devised by certain men, to ameliorate the condition of the suffering poor who are crowding the large cities, and who are too and have for a long time been out of employment. A wealthy philanthropist of this city has purchased 1,600 acres of land in a Western State, which has subdivided into tracts of 40 acres each. He is taking poor families of known good character, and is transporting them to, and locating them upon this land, the only condition being that they will not only abstain from the use of liquors themselves, but will prevent its being sold in the colony. Some gentlemen of experience are urging up the general government to furnish transportation to poor families to the unoccupied lands in the West; furnish them with seeds, farming utensils and stock, and when they shall have repaid the actual cash outlay, advanced to them, without interest, a title to the land shall be given them for a homestead of 160 acres. This land will then be taxable, and be a source of revenue to the government.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

32 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Spring & Co.,

Grand Rapids.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

People who reside in Charlevoix and vicinity can avail themselves of one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets in the State by writing to us.

SAMPLES

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Will be forwarded for approval, and an orders, either by mail or telegraph, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

SPRING & CO.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, it all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashlmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. LISCOMB,

JEWELER

Charlevoix, Mich

All kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry, promptly attended to at reasonable rates. (8)

She Stands at The Head!

Has easiest adjusted tensions.

It is beautiful in style and has received Award-ed two

GOLD MEDAL

the Centennial Exhibition. One for best machine, and one for best samples of work. Purchase a "NEW AMERICAN" and get the latest improvements in Sewing Machine echanism. Every machine warranted for

FIVE YEARS.

Agent Wanted.

E S BURNHAM

Manager,

93 Madison, St.

Toledo O

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 11th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and have for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, the

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopole

THE LOCAL DEP'T

Is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all.

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC. ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House: South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WHEEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER, **TAILOR,**

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-ly

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. RALEIGH, Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff.

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED TO

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, painted, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tags ply from Depot to House.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which abound myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

ENGLISH **INK** for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR

PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Formerly of London, England).

154 & 156 MONROE ST., CHICAGO And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Decision of Sec'y Schurz.

THE supervision and general oversight of the public lands of the United States are assigned to the Department of the Interior, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to see to it that all the laws relating thereto are duly executed. Acting in this character and under the powers of his office, Sec'y Schurz has recently made a decision which, in its principle, applies to all the unsold lands of the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific Railroad Companies, amounting, in the aggregate, to nearly twenty-nine millions of acres. The effect of this decision, if intimately sustained, is to open those lands to settlement and pre-emption under the Pre-emption laws of the United States, at the Government price, which is $1.25 per acre.

The particular application of the decision relates to the land-grant made to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, or rather to the company to whose rights it has succeeded. The third section of the act making the grant provides "that there be and is hereby granted to the said company . . . every alternate section of public lands," etc., . . . subject to the condition that "all such lands so granted by this section which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company, within three years after the road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company." This road was completed and accepted by the President, in 1872. The decision of Sec'y Schurz is that the lands remaining unsold after three years thereafter are, under the provision of this section, open to settlement and purchase, under the Pre-emption laws of the United States, and at the price named, the proceeds from any such sales to be paid over to the company. The Secretary's theory is not that the lands granted remaining unsold after the time specified revert back to the Government; but that the Government has the right to sell them to pre-emptors, like any public lands, at the price named. The provision, as he holds, was wisely designed to prevent the company from refusing to sell the lands except at exorbitant prices, and enable the Government, after the lapse of three years from the completion of the road, to place the unsold portion of these lands on the basis, as to sale, as that which applies to public lands generally.

The whole question turns upon the construction of the phrase "which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company." Sec'y Schurz treats the words "disposed of" as simply equivalent to the word "sold;" and if he is correct in this particular then his decision is clearly right. It was the intention of Congress that the lands remaining unsold by the company after the lapse of three years from the completion, of the road should, as to the right of settlement and purchase, come under the operation of the Pre-emption laws of the United States, and that the company should not retain the extra sixty cents per acre against those laws. Such is the position taken by Sec'y Schurz.

The Secretary has been both sharply criticised and warmly commended for this decision. Those who have criticised take the ground that the words "or disposed of by said company" refer to some other disposition of these lands than that of actual sale, and, hence, are not the equivalent of the word "sold" which immediately precedes them. They claim that mortgaging the lands to secure bonds issued money is disposing of them within the meaning of the law, and that, inasmuch as all these lands are thus mortgaged, they are "disposed of" in the sense contemplated by the law, and, hence, are not subject, any more than lands actually sold, to the Pre-emption laws of the United States. They are covered by a mortgage, duly executed, and, therefore, subject to the legal and equitable rights of the mortgagees. It must be confessed that there is force and plausibility in this view of the case.

It is hardly to be supposed that a question of so much importance and involving so many interests will be left to rest simply on the decision of Sec'y Schurz. It will, doubtless, in some form, reach the Supreme Court of the United States, for final determination.
—*N. Y. Independent.*

Speaking of this decision of Sec'y Schurz, the Chicago *Tribune* says it will open to private purchase about 20,000,000 acres of land, at $1.25 per acre. The *Tribune* then gives an abstract of the present Land laws of the country, and says:

From these particulars it will be seen that any adult person may pre-empt any portion of the public land to the extent of 160 acres of land held at $1.25 an acre, or eighty acres held at $2.50 per acre, and pay for the same, without interest, at the end of thirty-three months after taking possession.

Or, under the Homestead law, every adult may enter 160 acres of $1.25 land, or eighty acres of $2.50 land, without cost, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five years.

Or a soldier, or the widow of a soldier, or the minor children of a soldier can enter for a free of cost, or open market, or private entry at $1.25 per acre for cash, or under pre-emption, in farms of 160 acres, free of cost, or open market, or private entry at $1.25 per acre for cash, or under pre-emption, in farms of 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre, with thirty-three months' credit without interest. In addition, there are 3,000,000 acres of State lands for sale on ten years' time, and 1,500,000 acres of railroad land on eleven years' time. All this is in the one State of Kansas. In Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, the lands of all kinds—railroad, State and public lands—are even of greater extent, and, for the most part, all capable of immediate cultivation, easy of access, with facilities of travel, transportation and postal and telegraph service wholly unknown to the people, yet living and filled up Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Dakota is twice the size of Minnesota, and as large as Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Kansas is twice as large as Indiana, and Nebraska has about the same dimensions. In Kansas and Nebraska there are many counties not yet settled to any extent, and where colonies or organizations of six, ten or twenty families migrate together they can have their lands selected by an agent for them in one body, thus forming a community, and if they purchase the land from the railroads, or from the State, can secure the most liberal terms and long credit, or if they take under the Pre-emption laws, each will have thirty-three months' time in which to pay for the land, or if they take under the Homestead law, can be of mutual assistance in the way of labor and means until they can begin to produce. In all such cases the larger the number moving together the greater will they will be to each other, the better terms they can make; but in every case they ought to have their lands selected by a trusted agent beforehand, and then move directly to it. Wherever there are men wanting land, with the intention of laboring thereon, the land is abundant, easily reached, obtainable on any terms; and in every case they will find liberal hands prompt to help them on their way.

Old Drinking Cups and Customs.

Drinking from the same cup by several individuals is an old custom which is still kept alive in Italy and in all parts of Germany, and is not unknown in England among those classes who are lovers of malt liquor and drink it "from the pewter." When a friend meets another in a coffee-house or tavern, the one who has already ordered something does not issue a second order for his friend, but holds out the vessel for the newcomer. The German and the English pewter mug will also show the popular feeling in favor of one large vessel for a friendly party. The formula of Saxon politeness which consisted in two drinkers employing the same vessel is well known. The first who drank said *Wass bei* (Here's health to you), and the one who received the goblet, before emptying it, said *Drink heil* (I drink your health). From the "Roman de Rou," it appears that this was customary among the English as late as the twelfth century. There were banquets mounted on feet, in the form of a chalice, others were mounted on three feet, and others still were made in the form of a bowl or cup. Some were made with covers, others without, and the materials employed in their construction were as varied as their shapes. The hanap was particularly used by persons of high social position; the tankard, with handle, being the more popular vessel. And such was the fear of poison in the Middle Ages, that a great personage was served from a hanap with a cover which could be used as a vessel, from which cover the servant drank a little of the liquor, which he poured from the goblet for that purpose. These precautions clearly proved the insufficient, and preservatives against poisoning were sought after under the most absurd pretentions. The fabulous horn known as the unicorn or *licorne* was thought to be the enemy of everything impure. People fancied that by passing their beverages to be served them in vases made of the horn of the magical beast, they could easily detect the presence of poison in their drink. Handles were made, as they thought, of this material for knives; for it was said that blood would exude from horn and bone of the licorne, when brought in contact with poisoned meats. The long sword of the narwhal, when brought to Europe, was thought to be the horn of the unicorn; and it is probable the fossil ivory of many kinds was also sold under the same name. Well appointed houses possessed a large number of hanaps. The inventory, engraved in 1380, of the household of Charles V. of France, surnamed the Wise, describes four gold hanaps and as many covers, weighing in all nearly thirty-six marcs, and 177 tankards of gilded silver, nearly all enameled and weighing in the aggregate 503 marcs of silver. Some of these vessels were provided with air-tight covers, as they were intended to be carried about with already prepared drinks. Among northern Nations they were sometimes made of marble-wood, and beautifully carved. —*Scribner's Monthly.*

A MAN who is long-headed and keeps his ears open is supposed to be unsalable wise. Similar qualities and advantages in a mule are not remarkable.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Danger From Lightning.

Under what conditions is damage from lightning powerless, and what are the means by which the risk can be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to undergone a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud marks the shortest and easiest course along which the electricities may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the extension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along that line, a discharge will take place and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunder-storm beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but should he be overtaken by the storm when on a plain, with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If to take up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unhurt should the lightning descend upon it. The safest distance from the tree is the height of it—that is equal to its height. To approach nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of the stroke; to remain at a much greater distance away is to place one's self in the same conditions of isolation as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the position as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone, but that it is not one of a numerous group. When there are many trees together, their relative conductivity is often sufficient to cause an indestructive discharge of the electricity. This is especially apt to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason, the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall, than before, when everything is dry. A person is also in comparative safety in the midst of a thicket of the tallest trees he avoided. In such a place of shelter the traveler may take refuge in full assurance that he will be there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons traveling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen this risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist, to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the prostrate position would in these circumstances afford greater security than the erect. It happens not unfrequently that animals are killed by lightning under a tree to which they had broken themselves for shelter. But when the tree is struck partly in consequence of its isolation, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of them assembled together, huddled probably by the fear of being left one with another. The air, heated by their bodies, rises above them laden with moisture, derived mainly from their breaths. Who has not noticed the cloud of vapor that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of kine? The column of moist air ascending through the branches of the tree toward the clouds offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle, under such circumstances, is exposed to a double risk; also, it is evident that these animals are in the open country less subject to injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Elijah's Words of Wisdom.

Bijah now devotes one hour per day to receiving calls from people in sorrow and distress and in need of sympathy and advice. A little woman, with a sharp face and a long chin nose was admitted. She had been weeping. There was a quiver to her chin as she folded her fan, and she sighed with a terrible dreariness as she took a chair and began: "Mr. Joy, you see before you the wreck of a once happy wife."

"Once happy wife, but now perfectly reckless, even about new hats. I see, madam—proceed," he replied.

"My husband is out every night till almost midnight," she continued, as the tears came. "Once he called me darling; now he refers to me as Sarah Jane. Once he patted my head and praised me; now I can't come near him but he wants to know if I have been eating onions again. It has been growing on him for a whole year, and today I am the saddest woman in Detroit. What shall I do—what can I do?"

He solemnly picked up the dictionary, looked under the head of "Z" for a few minutes, and closing the book leaned back and said: "Madam, I find nothing in Noah Webster's writings bearing on your case, but I think I see the remedy. When you go home give the house a good sweeping, and don't leave any apple cores or baseball clubs in the corners. Then put on a tidy dress, pin a clean collar around your neck, shine up your ear-rings, tie on a nice white apron, and as you hear the old boy coming up the path be ready to meet him with a pleasant smile. He might strike up a lively song and give him the biggest smile you can and not increase the size of your mouth. That's my remedy, madam, and if you'll try it I'll bet you a wooden leg against a paper of pins that he'll light his pipe after supper, take a seat beside you on the porch and start out with pet names containing four syllables."

She was red in the face as she paused, but she remembered that she had only two hair-pins in her head, one shoe was untied, and there were coffee-stain spots on her dress in plain sight, and she cooled her temper, and said: "Maybe it is my fault, and I'll follow your advice."

"Do, madam. Nothing so discourages a husband as to come home at night and find an old corset under the table, a dog collar and a bear-trap on the lounge, and a slipshod wife thumping around with the camphor-bottle in one hand and the lint-pin in the other, and wishing some peddler would come along with cinnamon essence. Goodday, madam—come back if it doesn't work."—*Detroit Free Press*

Daring Speculators.

The fascination of the Stock Exchange is constantly leading men to abandon regular business in order to improve the rapid way of getting rich. This class cannot be made to understand that whatever is cheered in Wall street is at the equal loss of another. Then there is a retribution of very certain character following in the track of Wall street stock jobbers to a permanent feature in the history of the street. This is shown by the fact that the very sharpest men eventually prove the speculators. The most brilliant gains, indeed, turn to loss in the moment when hope is looking for its fruition. Perhaps the saddest of all disasters of which New York is capable might be included in the narrow precinct of the Stock Exchange. Among the unexpressed miseries of the little "three sticks" is that of H. J. Fowler, who has been one of the most active operators of the present day. For a few years he has been alternating amid tremendous fluctuations. At one time he had a long run of success, and was the envy of the community of a multimaire. Then luck took a change, and he began to lose. He could not stop, however, for this is hardly possible. The infatuation of the speculator forbids it as long as a dollar is left. Fowler was the slave of that habit which he had created, and the bondage never ceased until his whole capital was gone. Probably if he had enough to try another chance, he would again be in the speculating crowd. Another instance is found in Alden B. Stockwell, who, for a time, made a powerful sensation in Wall street. He operated boldly in Pacific Mail and other fancies, and was at the same time a principal agent in the sale of saving machine shops. He pursued the usual career of a Wall street speculator until every dollar he could raise was lost, and recently the assets have been sold at auction for the benefit of his creditors. The list illustrates the usual style. Twenty thousand shares of fancy stock of various names and schemes sold in different lots for an aggregate of $82, which is small to the sum, is more than that; are worth.—*N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Fighting Flames in a Coal-Mine.

A woman driven from other habitations made her home in an otherwise unused drift of Butler colliery, near Hyde Park, Pa. The fire in the coal ovens cooked her meals spread to the mine fully a year and a half ago. The mine was so situated that water could not be introduced to flood it, nor was smothering by steam successful. The fire threatened to extend to mines of the Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Companies. Warned that it would be held accountable for damages, the latter company adopted a plan of isolating the fire. A deep trench, in the shape of a horse-shoe, was dug around the fire, through layers of rock and coal, to the clay. A brick wall six feet thick fills this trench, and the fire is thus cut off from new fuel. It is calculated that fully 500,000 tons of coal have been consumed in this burning mine. The Town of Pittson would in time have been burned under had not the barriers. The land surface under which the fire has raged presents a picture of desolation. It is a barren, indeed, turn to loss in the moment when hope is looking for its fruition. Perhaps the saddest of all disasters of which New York is capable might be included in the narrow precinct of the Stock Exchange. Among the unexpressed miseries of the little "three sticks" is that of H. J. Fowler, who has been one of the most active operators of the present day. For a few years he has been alternating amid tremendous fluctuations. At one time he had a long run of success, and was the envy of the community of a multimaire. Then luck took a change, and he began to lose. He could not stop, however, for this is hardly possible. The infatuation of the speculator forbids it as long as a dollar is left. Fowler was the slave of that habit which he had created, and the bondage never ceased until his whole capital was gone. Probably if he had enough to try another chance, he would again be in the speculating crowd. Another instance is found in Alden B. Stockwell, who, for a time, made a powerful sensation in Wall street. He operated boldly in Pacific Mail and other fancies, and was at the same time a principal agent in the sale of saving machine shops. He pursued the usual career of a Wall street speculator until every dollar he could raise was lost, and recently the assets have been sold at auction for the benefit of his creditors. The list illustrates the usual style. Twenty thousand shares of fancy stock of various names and schemes sold in different lots for an aggregate of $82, which is small to the sum, is more than that; are worth.—*N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Railroad Round the World.

The following outline of a railroad scheme is given by a Mississippi correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"There is a great railroad, which, if it can be built, will enlighten all other enterprises in that line, and will be the grandest railroad in the world, connecting the Old and New World, and thus avoiding the dangers of the Atlantic Ocean. My road will connect the American Continent with Asia and Europe, beginning thus: Start at the railroad from Washington City to St. Petersburg, with only forty miles of water between these great cities of the New and Old World.

"My plan is for the United States, Great Britain and Russia, or the capitalists of these great countries, to construct this road. Let the road be built to some point on the line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions, say, where the Columbia River runs into Washington Territory. Then let England, or English capitalists, build the road through New Georgia to the point where the Youcan River runs into Alaska; and then through Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales on Behring Strait; then let Russia, or the company composed of the great capitalists of the Old and New World, construct the road from East Cape, or Behring Strait, to St. Petersburg. Passengers and freight can be shipped from Cape Prince of Wales, America, to East Cape, Asia, directly opposite and only forty miles apart, in splendid steamers, built and put there for that purpose, and owned by this great company. Would not this be grand? Just imagine a trip from America to Asia and Europe, seated in splendid cars, with land under you and visible all the way, except forty miles apart as for as from Dover to Calais.

"If this great road could be built the danger of the stormy Atlantic would be avoided, and hundreds and thousands of noble men, women and children would be almost annually saved, as well as millions of treasure."

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A little boy, in Baltimore, was literally pinched to death by the mother of one of his playmates, with whom he had quarreled. She pinched his arm so terribly that the swellings reached the shoulder, and eventually caused the lad's death.

—A few days ago, a mule used for plow-work on the Connor place, one of the largest cotton plantations on the Brazos River, Tex., was bitten by a wolf. The latter animal acted very strangely at the time, coming in from the prairie and attacking his unhealthy with his teeth, holding on till kicked loose. The wolf was rabid, as was subsequently shown by the mule being taken with unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia.

—While dressing to go to Wilkesbarre to witness a recent celebration, Rev. C. E. Fessenden, of Catawissa, dropped his penknife, with the blade open, into his boot. Being in somewhat of a hurry, he did not notice where the knife fell, and when he pulled on his boot felt something cutting his foot. He drew off the boot and found the knife fell with the handle to the heel and the point of the blade to the toe, and, sometime the old genuine article—the more he pulled to get the boot off the more the knife cut his foot. Finally the boot was removed, and he placed on more he pulled to get the boot off the more the knife cut his foot. Finally the boot was removed, and he placed on his foot a handkerchief to stop the blood, which was flowing freely. He then proceeded to Wilkesbarre, and only felt the pain of the wound after the excitement was over.

—A few days ago three boys, aged respectively eighteen, fifteen and twelve, slipped into the house of Mr. Sterling Jenkins, who lives on the Tullbutton road, and stole a watch and some other valuables. Mr. Jenkins tracked and overtook them in Hamilton. He recovered his property, but did not desire to put the parents in jail, so he told them that if they would whip each other he would not prosecute them. This they agreed to do, and were taken out, stripped to the waist, and provided with stout hickory switches. One was tied to a tree, and the other two laid on his back with the switches until Mr. Jenkins expressed himself satisfied. The ceremony was gone through with with one. They were then dispersed with smarting backs and positive hearts. They said that their mother worked in the fields here, and that their father was dead.—*Tullbotton (Ga.) Times.*

—We learn that near the plantation of Mr. Turner a most singular scene occurred, a few days since, between a fierce alligator and a rattlesnake. It appears that his snakeship first saw the 'gator, and leaping the distance with a single bound, he erected the latter's attention. Then began the charming process, which lasted fully half an hour, during which time the latter put his head twice or thrice, but was immediately called to order by the rattles of the former, and at the end of the half hour, with fixed eyes, the alligator moved slowly toward his terribleenemy, until within striking distance, when he made a powerful scientific onset, and with all the strength he could muster struck the alligator. For a time the alligator shook angrily and furiously, and then as if by magic made a semi-circling backward movement precedent to their gastronomical fight. In a minute more the would-be assassin with a recoil foiul to the nerves of the rattler. Our informant then dispatched the latter, and found the fangs of the snake's strike—he had missed his mark. The snake measured six feet, and had fifty-seven rattles and one button.—*Lake City (Fla.) Reporter.*

VEGETINE.

What the composition the medicinal virtues of a dozen or more carefully selected barks, roots and herbs exist, and all of these potent are so strongly concentrated, and their curative properties so thoroughly extracted, that their combined action is always uniform, positive and pleasant in the most delicate and confined cases. It should be said, also, that VEGETINE contains no mineral or any salt, and no opium, morphine, nor anything else of a hurtful narcotic nature. Whatever power for good it possesses is due to the beneficial, vegetable properties of the roots, barks and herbs of which it is made. Its wonderful power over diseases is thus explained, and which are controlled by it, and made harmonious by human agency and skill. VEGETINE works in all seasons of the year, in all climates, on all ages and sexes, and it does so mildly, surely and speedily that all suffering soon cease. Vegetine purifies the blood, which, coursing through every vein and fibre of the body, carries to every part the elements of health or disease. Vegetine acts upon the blood, the source of all the processes. It is the first to be relied upon for the cure of scrofula in many forms. To scrofula, in all its varieties, Vegetine is especially adapted. Vegetine is more than a simple remedy for blood disease, and such is the case. We may say, then, that

VEGETINE ACTS IN FOUR WAYS.

ALTERATIVE.

PURIFIES the BLOOD.

MR. H. H. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 15, 1877.

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can freely say that it is a great blood purifier. I believe it has saved my life.

Yours truly, J. C. HANAFORD,
Formerly Pastor of Methodist Episcopal M. E. Church.

TONIC.

Rev. O. T. Walker Says:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 104 TRANSIT STREET.

H. H. STEVENS, Esq.,

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years, to purpose exactly as it is intended, and I recommend it to all who need tonic assistance. O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Dowdoin Square Church, Boston.

SOLVENT.

For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

READ IT.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a fever sore on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die when I heard of your medicine. I began taking it, but thought I was wasting my money. I continued to take it, however, and in a few months I was entirely well, and in a few months more my health was restored, which is eternal, and in a few months more my health was restored, which is eternal, and in a few months more my health was restored, which is eternal

The Sentinel.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
BENJ. D. PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER,
of Nicosia.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. MCDONELL,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWER,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Republican County Convention

A Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held at the Town Hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Each Township will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty registered voters, and every fraction of twenty over ten. Each delegation will bring, in addition to their credentials a certified copy of the number of voters in their respective Townships. The County Committee, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That we recommend to the several Township Committees that that they give at least six days notice of their caucuses by posting written notices in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the Township.

That there may be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters, it is hoped that the recommendation will be strictly observed.

ROBERT MILLER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.
Charlevoix, Aug. 12, 1878.

TWO GOOD OFFICERS.—If experience is worth anything anywhere it is in public stations. We hope Charlevoix county will continue in office for another term the present Treasurer, Byron See. He has served the people faithfully and well, and his experience has given him an intimate knowledge of the difficult duties of his office.

Two years ago A. R. Upright was elected Clerk and Register, and the opposition of the SENTINEL to his election is on record. To-day we record a desire to see him re-elected to the position. He has proven himself attentive, faithful, and fully competant Charlevoix county owes to Mr. Upright a recognition of his faithful stewardship.

WE personally asserted some time since that the "dark lantern" process was being used largely in the primary canvas for Representative and county officers. We now assert it editorially. In Eveline the Township caucus was secretly held by a narrow circle of zealous politicians, and the people had no voice in the selection of their delegate. It was prized by this secret conclave that the large delegate should act at the county convention for the nomination of county officers. If we are incorrect let the chairman of the Township Committee rise and explain.

Republicans throughout the State will be glad to learn of the renomination of Hon. O. D. Conger for Congress in the Port Huron district. Mr. Conger has the position of a recognized leader in the House, and his influence is not only of vast importance in his State but to the Nation. This comes from two things, the sterling integrity and staunch Republicanism of the man, and the good sense of the Republicans of his district, who, having found a good Representative, keep him in service, thus securing a trained legislator. The 9th District can well emulate the example of the Republicans of Mr. Conger's District, by again placing Hr. Hubbell in nomination, who ranks with Mr. Conger among the leaders of the House of Representatives.

FIVE millions more of the five twenty bonds are called in by the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus the burden of interest is reduced $100,000 per annum more. These things are what make the "Nationals" as "mad as March hares."

CARELESS SURVEYS.—A correspondent writes that the people of the Northern counties of the State are suffering seriously from careless surveys. The original lines are so timecurately drawn that a resurvey was necessary, and the errors of the Government surveyors have been multiplied by their local successors. The uncertainty became so great that the Hon. Geo. E. Steele, Surveyor of Antrim county, wrote to the Secretary of State for the standard yard measure which the statute says shall be kept in the State archives, and he received an answer that there was a stick there said to be a yard in length, but nobody appeared to know certainly whether it was or not. Mr. Steele then applied to the Government at Washington, and at considerable expense got the Government standard of linear measure, a steel rod attested to be exactly six feet long. With this he has tested a number of surveyor's chains, not one of which was found to be correct, the links lengthening by wear. One chain which had been in long and constant use was found to be four and one eighth inches too long in thirty three feet. In surveying a quarter section by notes and bounds with this chain the error would amount to three and SIXTY two one hundredths acres, or in surveying a road ten miles long the error would amount to eighteen rods. When the survey is made not by notes and bounds but by bisecting a line already surveyed, of course the error would not appear. Another chain was found to be two and three twenty-sixths inches too long, and a third about two inches. The confusion which must result from the use of chains is almost incalculable.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending Aug. 24, 1878.

Auditor General, to Wm. Francis, 40 acres in Hayes—$0?91.

Lucretia H. Powers, to Oscar H. Marsh 2 lots in Boyne Falls—$100

G. R. & I. R. R. Co *et al*, to School Dist. No. 6, Springvale. 1 acre in Springvale—$8.00

U. S., to Wm. Graham, 160 in Marion.

Theresa Spain, to Mary Graham, 40 acres in Marion—150.

Thomas Nelsewander and wife, to Edgar F. Kinert, 80 acres in Bear Lake—$150.

Basil Blackbird, to Silas Wright, 80 acres in Bear Lake—$300.

Wm. H. Porter and wife, to School Dist. No. 3, Eveline, parcel land in Eveline—$1.00.

Sulaste Mat wan ee, to School Dist. No. 1, Hayes, parcel land in Hayes—$7.00.

Chyler D. Davis to Celia M. Bartin, 150 acres in Hudson—$900.

Geo. B. Thompson and wife to Solomon Hancock, 80 acres in Evangeline—$150.

Andrew R. Struthers and wife to A. R. Struthers, 145 acres in South Arm—$1,400.

U. S to Isaac Willis Jr., 80 acres in Evangeline.

Pay me saw-an to Wm. Genshow, 42 acres in Evangeline—$125.

It is reported that Jeff Davis is anxious to be elected to the United States Senate. The memory of some of us runneth back to the time when Jeff voluntarily left the seat he lawfully held in the Senate and walked out to engage in a business tint involved the violation of his sacred oath.

Under the Homestead law, any adult person may enter 160 acres of $1.25 land or 80 acres of $2.50 land, without cost, except a light fee, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five yeary. It is a Republican law.

ELECTION NOTICE.—
Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich
August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Dorsey, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. MCLEOD, Sheriff.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $700 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

State of Michigan, }
County of Charlevoix. }

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, made on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1878, three months from that date were allowed to receive, examine and adjust the claim of Bellington, Nelson & Co. against the estate of Philo Beers, deceased, and the Commission on Claims against said estate is revived for that time, and that said claim will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated, May 22, 1878.

J. MILO EATON
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augustus Wattshaugh, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alonzo or Birkhirst, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described, for distribution to the heirs of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Briggs against Victor Sinz for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6797, dated May 1, 1875, upon swd section 2, Township 31, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of Oct., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
J. L. JENNISON, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel C. Burgess, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eugene H. Burgess, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 26 day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lucy Kay-shaw-ay, minor. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of Decree and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the county of Emmet, Michigan, I shall, on Saturday, the seventh day of September next, at the residence of John Kilborn, on the south half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) Township thirty-four, (34) North of Range Five (5) West, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at ten o'clock a. m. sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described parcel of land, lying and being in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan and more fully described as the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section Twenty-three (23) Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Eight (8) West.

LEWIS GRUNDEN, Guardian.

Dated July 19, 1878.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY
CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 3—13	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Charlevoix, Duncan City, Blackman, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;
CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper
Than by any other Line.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.
1161y

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
10 1yr:

New Store!
State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

SPRING and SUMMER.
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 5:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Light and Heavy
HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured of the choicest.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly. In good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 8, 1878.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. HAESSIG.

CASSWELL & HAESSIG,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,
ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowe rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

BOAT FOUND.—Owner to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.
South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,
CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 19. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Sept. 3, 1878. Whole No., 459

The Cash System is the True One. It enables us to offer CONTINUALLY Large Assortments of Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

—OFFICE OF—

Hannah, Lay & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Traverse City, Mich. April, 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is respectfully invited from both Dealers and Consumers to our very large and well assorted Spring stock, which will be found even more complete than usual in every department of our many stores in one, confidently believing that we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of one and all that it will pay them well to travel or send a long distance, if necessary, to make their purchases at the well known establishment of

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

P. S. Written orders should always be addressed to the firm, and will invariably receive the same prompt and careful attention and lowest prices as if delivered by the customer in person.

H. L. & CO.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable prices.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w	3 w	3 m	6 m	1 yr.
1 inch sq.	$ 50	$1.25	$1.75	$2	$3	$5
2 "	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	5.00	7.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	5.00	8.00	12.00
1 column	3.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
½ "	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Cronier's, residence at Conger's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. FAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey and will run until further notice, leaving Charlevoix at 1:30 p. m. Arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Direct connection with steamer for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the line will be reasonable. Also, any freight or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

O. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Barnes' Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. COMPTON, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix lodge No. 302 F. & A. M. Regular Communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. L. CRONIER, Sec'y.

I. O. F.

Pyramid Hill Lodge No. 164 I. O. F. meets in Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

Per order of the N. G.
GEO. HUDSON, Sec'y.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly the Charlevoix market will keep constantly the Charlevoix market will afford. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store, near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 5:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. Depart on these days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 2 P. M.

EAST—Mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at 8 p. m. of the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying price—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$
Oats, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	40
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Corn, per bushel	40
Butter, per pound	15
Eggs, per dozen	10
Turkeys, per pound	7c
Chickens, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Pork, per hundred	3 50
Beef hides, per pound	6c
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	3 to 6

THE people of the Resort are leaving for their homes.

THE Wood boys are hard over loads in business at their harness shop.

DR. MORGAN leaves town Friday. Attend to your teeth

Wool yarn at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

TOOLEY has built a new dock at his place on South Arm.

THAT Little Traverse moustache was in town Wednesday.

THE Van Raalte comes to Charlevoix now only on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

Do not buy boots and shoes to-fore you examine Carpenter & Bartholomew's stock.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenzly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr.

PICTURES.—Mr. H. S Spencer was in town last week taking photographic views, of which he made some very fine ones, and we are happy to inform our friends that he will be here this week prepared to make views, photographs, or any kind of picture that may be desired. He has rented Mr. Farmer's room, and will operate there. Mr. Spencer is well known here as a first class artist, and his work will speak for itself.

THE NOMINEE.—The Representative Convention which convened in this village Wednesday last completed its work on the tenth ballot. Orrin D. Wood, of this county was the nominee. Mr. Wood is so well known to the entire district that we need say but little. He is a man of high ability, and we have not a doubt that he will faithfully represent every part of the district, and vote as a true Republican. We shall do all we can for his election.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr.

A fine line of dress goods of the latest style just received at Fox, Rose Buttars.

PERSONAL.—John Morrison, who eight years ago was a resident of South Arm, in this county, but now a resident of Windsor, Ont., is on a visit, here. His wife is with him.

—A. J. Stroud and wife and father in-law arrived home from Bera, Ohio, Friday.

—Dr Holmes, of Grand Rapids, is here with his fishing tackle.

—Brothers Clark, of the Little Traverse *Republican* and Buckley, of the Petoskey *Record*, called on us Wednesday.

Just received a new stock of fly goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

For the traveling public bear in mind that Charlevoix has a semi-daily steamer to both Arm and Pine Lake. Either point can be reached from here every day either morning or afternoon

Call and examine Carpenter & Bartholomew's shoes in the street styles ever brought to Charlevoix.

Works on the harbor cribs progresses rapidly. One crib is nearly framed, and only awaits the iron bolts from Milwaukee, to be ready to put in place.

THE Republican County Convention for the nomination of County Officers, comes next Thursday, the 5th. The delegates from Charlevoix Township are A. R. Upright, Dr. Lewis, John Nicholls, A. Buttars, and O. S. Washburn.

H. S. SMITH, of Canonsburg, Mich., has purchased a lot in this village, and will at once erect a residence thereon, and become a resident. He is a cabinet worker and designs following that business here.

Every one wanting to give our tailor a job buy your cloth at Fox Rose & Buttars for we have just received a fine stock of woolen cloths.

REV. MR. WHITMAN, the Methodist pastor, leaves this week for Conference. Mr. Whitman has many friends here, both inside and outside the church who desire his return here, and we understand their desires will be gratified.

THE Petoskey and Charlevoix base ballists are to have a contest here soon, and the Petoskey boys will go home badly "whitewashed".

Michigan is winning the name of the banner Greenback State because the tramp devotees of the party destroy so many harvesting machines.

BOWEN, the artist is doing a fine business at his tent on Bridge street. His pictures are giving good satisfaction as are also his prices. He will remain during this week.

WHAT is the fun in going around with an old straw hat on when you can buy a good wool hat for fifty cents at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Representative Convention.

The Convention met pursuant to call at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix.

The Convention proceeded to business with Richard Knight as Chairman and J. S. Carpenter as Secretary.

First informal ballot.

Steele,	5
Conley,	3
Wood,	3
Reinhart,	1

Second informal ballot.

Steele,	4
Conley,	4
Wood,	1

Third informal ballot same as above.

Fourth informal ballot.

Steele,	4
Conley,	4
Wood,	1

Fifth formal ballot.

Steele,	1
Conley,	5
Wood,	9

Sixth informal ballot.

Conley,	6
Wood,	8

Six ballots followed with the same result as above.

Ninth formal ballot.

Wood,	7
Conley,	5

A Committee introduced Mr. Wood, who briefly addressed the Convention.

The last basis of representation was adopted for the next call

The following Representative Committee was appointed: Otsego, Chas. W. Fuller; Antrim, W. J. Gatty; Emmet, P. N. Ferguson; Manitou, Ed Bedford; Charlevoix, A. Buttars.

The Convention adjourned.

DEATER & NOBLE, Elk Rapids, pay highest market price in *cash* for wheat and other grain. All representations that so pay in due bills is *false*, as we never bought a bushel of grain in that way, and do not intend to.

40-3t DEATER & NOBLE.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES for the week ending Aug. 31, 1878.

Mary Louisa Nawquonsin *et al*, to C. Howe Jr. 40 acres in Hayes—$110.

P. S. to Peter Mc saw ge, 80 acres in Hayes.

Peter Mc saw ge, to Wm. G. Hickman 80 acres in Hayes—$300.

T. C. Dixon and wife, to Emma A. Burns parcel of land in Charlevoix—$50.

Elizabith S. Blaney, to Frederick Felger 80 acres in Bear Lake—$200.

Wm. Francis and wife, to Helen A. Newson 80 acres in Hayes—$185.

Phillip Nau o quam and wife, to Helen A. Newson, 80 acres in Hayes—$240.

Moses Pa wa saw and wife, to Wm. Stall 40 acres in Bear Lake—$125.

Lucretia H. Powers to Caroline Barth 2 lots in Boyne Falls—50.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. *et. al.*, to Walker Tooley, 58 acres in Eveline—$248.

L. D. Bartholemew and wife, to Wm. Gray 40 acres in Hayes—$180.

Jonathan A. Stocum, to Chyler B. Davis 138 acres in Hudson—$300.

U. S., to Daniel Illmebauch 160 acres in Marion.

J. S. Dixon, Phebe S. Dixon and A. C. Newman, to the Charlevoix Summer Resort, parcel of land in Charlevoix—$1

M. J. Steckman and wife, to the Charlevoix Summer Resort, 25 acres in Charlevoix.—$625.

J. S. Dixon and wife, to O. S Smith, lot in Charlevoix.—$40.

AN EXAMPLE.—Here is an instance of what industry and pluck will do. Ten years ago, David Hogan, of South Arm, landed at Charlevoix with his family, worse off than nothing, having been compelled to borrow $28.00 to pay freight on his household effects. To day he has a farm of 160 acres of land, 94 acres of which are under improvement. This fall he has 500 bushels of wheat 700 bushels of oats, 3000 bushels of turnips, and an abundance of other crops, and the best of all he is out of debt. This country wants a few more David Hogans.

French heel slippers at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

BEAR.—Some one saw a bear in the suburbs of the village, one day last week and immediately every able bodied man was out with a weapon of some kind. The bear made good his escape, but Walter Mannay narrowly escaped injury by the flying out of the breech of his gun, which he fired off at the close of the chase.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Cabinet at Washington, on the 19th, approved the Universal Postal Treaty recently concluded at Paris.

A BOLD and daring train robbery was perpetrated about half past one o'clock, on the morning of the 13th, about one mile below Winthrop Junction, opposite Atchison, Kan. Four men boarded the passenger train bound south, at Winthrop Junction, getting on the platform between the baggage car and the first coach. When the conductor started to go through the train from the baggage-car, the leader of the four men pointed two revolvers toward him and ordered him back into the baggage-car. The robbers then entered the car and ordered the baggage-man and a young man with him to hold up their hands, which they did. Frank Baxter, express agent, was sitting in a chair in the lighted end of the car, his bills in his lap and the express safe open beside him, busy with his work, when a revolver was suddenly thrust in his face, and he was ordered to hold up his hands. The leader of the gang then deliberately transferred the money in the safe, about $2,000, to a sack he had with him. While the bandits lined up in his face they then ordered the conductor to stop the train, and he pulled the bell-rope. As the train slowed up the robbers backed out of the car, still covering the inmates with their pistols, and disappeared in the darkness. The entire work was done in five minutes, and none of the many passengers on the train knew of the robbery until the perpetrators had escaped.

A BAKER CITY (Ore.) dispatch of the 13th announces the further surrender of Indians in that region, and says the Indian troubles there might be considered over for the season.

ACCORDING to the returns made to the Department of Agriculture for August, the average condition of the cotton crop is ten cotton States was 93 per cent., a decline of 4 per cent.

THE thirty-second annual session of the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor and Temperance of North America was recently held at Janesville, Wis. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. T., F. H. Sage, of Connecticut; M. W. V. T., J. A. Watrous, of Wisconsin; M. W. R., R. C. Bull, of New York; M. W. T., C. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; M. W. C., Rev. G. N. Hicks, of New York; M. W., U., W. Graham, of Tennessee; M. W. D., T. Keats, of Texas. The next meeting is to be held at Hartford, Conn., on the second Wednesday in August, 1879.

THE Treasury Department, on the 16th, issued the sixty-sixth call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The principal and interest are to be paid on and after Nov. 16, interest to cease on that day.

GREAT damage was done in the Towns of Austin and Eureka, Nev., on the 16th, by cloud-bursts and consequent freshets. Several buildings were wrecked in the business portion of the former place.

A TRAVELER for a New York wholesale jewelry firm was robbed of over $10,000 worth of gold watches, chains, etc., at the Palmer House, in Chicago, a few days ago.

TELEGRAMS of the 16th say the scenes in the plague-stricken towns of Grenada, Miss., beggared description. The strongest men and women and helpless children were sick, dying or dead, entire families being prostrated and swept away in a few hours. The population had decreased to a little over 200 souls. Fifteen new cases of yellow-fever were reported in Memphis, on the 16th, and five deaths. Everyone who could get away had left, or was about to leave, the city. One hundred and eighty-nine cases and nine deaths were reported in New Orleans on the same day, and three new cases in Vicksburg. There were fifteen new cases and forty-seven deaths in New Orleans on the 18th. A novena, or nine days' prayer, had been ordered in all the Catholic Churches of the city for the cessation of the scourge. Fifteen new cases were reported in Grenada, on the 17th, and people were dying, on the 18th, without an attendant; relief was greatly needed. In Memphis, there were nine new cases and thirteen deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at five p. m., on the 18th. All who were able had moved out of the infected district, and arrangements were being made to remove the camp south of the city. Four of the nurses sent to Grenada by the Howard Association of New Orleans had the fever, on the 19th. One hundred and twenty-nine new cases and forty-two deaths were reported in New Orleans, on the 19th. In Memphis the new cases numbered nineteen and deaths twelve.

THE Pension Office in Washington received, up to the 12th, and since the passage of the act of March 9, granting pensions to the soldiers and widows of soldiers who served fourteen days in the War of 1812, 23,000 claims filed under the act, and it was thought that at least 2,000 more claims of a similar nature might yet be presented. These pensions were being allowed and paid at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 per month.

IT was stated in Washington, on the 17th, that Secty Schurz had prepared rules for the guidance of settlers desiring to locate homesteads on the Pacific Railroad land grants, under his recent decision that such lands were open to settlement. The Pacific Railroad, through counsel, requested to be allowed a hearing against the decision, before the regulations were promulgated, and the Secretary gave them until the 1st of Nov. to file their arguments. This action on the part of the company was considered to be an indication that they intended to fight the Secretary's decision at every stage of the proceedings which might be taken under it.

A POWDER magazine at Pottsville, Pa., containing 1,100 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning, on the 17th, and an explosion followed with terrible effects. Several buildings were demolished, and a gap fifty feet wide was made in a neighboring wood. Of a plenic party there assembled, three persons were killed and several others were injured.

THE Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, Chicago (C. W. Arnell), is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $150,000. He has absconded.

IN reply to a recent question as to whether he anticipated war with the United States, Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, replied: "By no means. President Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and is doing everything in his power to put down lawlessness on the border, but the Mexican Government's like this country—it cannot, at all times, keep perfect order in outlying and sparsely-settled States."

A MAN named Dye, a Public Administrator in California, and an employe of his named Anderson, have recently confessed to the murder of a friend of the former—a wealthy farmer—for the purpose of securing the legal commission (about $2,200), which would accrue on settling up the estate of the deceased. Dye and Anderson charge each other with being the original tempter. The crime was committed by Anderson and a confederate, Dye assisting them in getting to and from the murdered man's ranche, about sixteen miles below Sacramento.

A SAN ANTONIO (TEX.) special to the Galveston *News* of the 20th says that, on the night of the 16th, Col. Young, with a battalion of cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded Newtown, and early in the morning charged the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock thief, Arcola, but he had fled. The Alcalde of Newtown was informed by Lieutenant Col. Young to hunt all of the river, when he stated that Arcola stole cattle from Texas for a living, and took them to Mexico and sold them—the regular Mexican troops being the purchasers, the Mexican officers knowing them to be stolen. The Alcalde also gave information implicating high Mexican officials in the robberies. Owing to high water, part of McKenzie's forces failed to cross, and the trail of the stock being obliterated, Col. Young's command was forced to return.

THE suspension of the First National and the Quincy Savings Banks, of Quincy, Ill. (both under the same management as was announced, on the 19th, causing great excitement in the city. The cause assigned is the insolvency of a large manufacturing firm of the place.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT a mass Convention of Prohibitionists, held at Lansing, Mich., on the 18th, a State ticket was nominated, as follows: For Governor, Watson Snyder, of Ypsilanti; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. McKeever, Secretary of State, Traverse Phillips; Treasurer, B. H. Stone; Attorney-General, E. G. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickey; Land Commissioner, William G. Brown; Auditor-General, L. L. Farnum; Member of State Board of Education, Chas. Latour. An address to the people of Michigan was voted and the following platform adopted:

1. The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the lawful exigencies of the supreme legislation, of the manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages as high crimes against society, an amendment of the National Constitution to render these laws operative in every State and section of the Union, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign Powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the discretionary and the adoption of equal authority and eligibility to office without distinction of race, religious creed, or property or sex.

3. The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only, the reduction of the rates of inland postage, of telegraphic communication, of railroad and water transportation, and travel to the lowest practical points, by the use of such legislation as may be framed, with reference, not only to the interests of capital and labor, but to the highest claims of the general good.

4. The repudiation by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, produce and every form of monopoly and fraud, by the prohibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of the former and lotteries.

5. The establishment by mandatory provisions in National and State Constitutions and by all necessary legislation, of a system of free public schools for the universal and enforced education of all the youth of the land.

6. The separation of the Government in all its departments and institutions, including the public schools and public funds, of their connection from the control of every religious sect or other association; and the protection alike of all sects by equal laws, with entire freedom of religious faith and worship.

7. The introduction into all treaties hereafter negotiated with foreign Governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

8. The abolition of all barbarous modes and lessons imposed on criminals, and the substitution of the laws of God and the claims of humanity, the discipline of love and forgiveness, and of the larger and wiser civilization worthy of our age and Nation which rewards the reform of criminals as a means for the prevention of crime.

9. The abolition of executive and legislative patronage, and the election of President, Vice-President, United States Senators and of all retired officers, so far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people.

10. The practice of a friendly and liberal policy to immigrants from all nations. The granting to them of ample protection and of equal rights with citizens.

11. The separation of the money of Government, from all banking institutions. The Government currency only should receive the functions of legal tender, issuing money direct to the people, and hereby to provide redemption on demand in gold and silver, the only equivalent values of paper recognized by the civilized world.

12. The restoration of silver to the coinage, even in a limited degree with the decline of wages and markets prices, the increase of usury, taxation and other oppressive and official fees and perquisites, the practice of which is a reproach to a Government founded upon the just and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of publicists.

A FEW days ago, a lady named Janna Hagens, aged seventy-one, wife of Hermen Hagens, died very suddenly at her residence, in the Township of Olive, Ottawa County, Mich. She had apparently taken a ride on a freight train and fallen off.

AT Mandeleo, on the 12th, a well seventy-five feet deep caved in, at the residence of John M. Davis, and buried a well-digger named Frank Dibler at the bottom so that his head was barely above the soil. His face was caught under the curbing at the bottom, so that it seemed impossible to extricate him. The rescuers have been relieved after twenty-four hours' immurement.

HON. H. W. COOTHOUSE, Judge of the Second Judicial District, has resigned.

A. V. MCALVAY has been appointed Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, vice Wheeler, resigned.

GEORGE A. CHRISTIAN, the Grand Rapids brewer, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Aug. 1, 1878, was $956,367.58; receipts during the week ending Aug. 10 were $22,878.71; payments during the same time were $18,819.00; balance in Treasury Aug. 10, 1878, $958,899.45; increase for the week, $6,518.87.

DURING a heavy storm, on the afternoon of the 14th, a barn belonging to Moses Bradford, of Parkhamet, in Isabel County, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, $2,000. During the same storm, John Gelden's barn was filled and several wagons.

ACCORDING to a Rome (Italy) dispatch of the 18th, the Papal Secretary of State had decided to suspend, for the present, all negotiations looking to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Great Britain.

ON the 19th, news was received from Cuba that all the banks in the country had suspended specie payments in consequence of the drain of gold by the Government to carry on the war with the Argentine Republic. Many banks had failed.

A VIENNA telegram of the 19th says Count Zichy, the Austrian Minister, had informed the Porte that, in the event of more bloodshed in those Provinces, Austria would definitively annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CATTAM, MORTON & Co., heavy London West India merchants, have lately failed for $1,500,000.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 18th, great misery and anarchy prevailed in Morocco.

THE relationship of a man and woman, in rainy weather, is easily discovered. If they are lovers the women will have all of the umbrella, and the men won't care a fig how wet he gets. But if they are married, it is just the opposite. Marriage makes the difference, that is all.—*N. Y. Mail.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Prohibition State Convention met in Lansing, on the 13th, and organized by the selection of Prof. J. W. McKeever as President and J. Boynton as Secretary. The following nominations were made: Governor, Watson Snyder; Lieutenant-Governor, Prof J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Traverse Phillips; State Treasurer, D. H. Stone; Attorney-General, E. G. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickey; Land Commissioner, William G. Brown; Auditor-General, L. L. Farnum; Member of State Board of Education, Chas. Latour. An address to the people of Michigan was voted and the following platform adopted:

1. The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the lawful exigences of the supreme legislation, of the manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages as high crimes against society, an amendment of the National Constitution to render these laws operative in every State and section of the Union, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign Powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the discretionary and the adoption of equal authority and eligibility to office without distinction of race, religious creed, or property or sex.

3. The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only, the reduction of the rates of inland postage, of telegraphic communication, of railroad and water transportation, and travel to the lowest practical points, by the use of such legislation as may be framed, with reference, not only to the interests of capital and labor, but to the highest claims of the general good.

4. The repudiation by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, produce and every form of monopoly and fraud, by the prohibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of the former and lotteries.

5. The establishment by mandatory provisions in National and State Constitutions and by all necessary legislation, of a system of free public schools for the universal and enforced education of all the youth of the land.

6. The separation of the Government in all its departments and institutions, including the public schools and public funds, of their connection from the control of every religious sect or other association; and the protection alike of all sects by equal laws, with entire freedom of religious faith and worship.

7. The introduction into all treaties hereafter negotiated with foreign Governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

8. The abolition of all barbarous modes and lessons imposed on criminals, and the substitution of the laws of God and the claims of humanity, the discipline of love and forgiveness, and of the larger and wiser civilization worthy of our age and Nation which rewards the reform of criminals as a means for the prevention of crime.

9. The abolition of executive and legislative patronage, and the election of President, Vice-President, United States Senators and of all retired officers, so far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people.

10. The practice of a friendly and liberal policy to immigrants from all nations. The granting to them of ample protection and of equal rights with citizens.

11. The separation of the money of Government, from all banking institutions. The Government currency only should receive the functions of legal tender, issuing money direct to the people, and hereby to provide redemption on demand in gold and silver, the only equivalent values of paper recognized by the civilized world.

12. The restoration of silver to the coinage, even in a limited degree with the decline of wages and markets prices, the increase of usury, taxation and other oppressive and official fees and perquisites, the practice of which is a reproach to a Government founded upon the just and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of publicists.

A FEW days ago, a lady named Janna Hagens, aged seventy-one, wife of Hermen Hagens, died very suddenly at her residence, in the Township of Olive, Ottawa County, Mich. She had apparently taken a ride on a freight train and fallen off.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $2.00@3.00; Butter, ₱ lb, 8 @ 9c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7¾@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 45@44½c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.50; Amber, $4.10@4.60; Rye, $3.40@3.45; Cattle, ₱ central, $2.00@3.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.00; Sheep, $2.30@4.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@30c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $11 5 @11.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@46c; Wheat, White, $1.03½@1.10; Amber, 90c@$1.02.

The Modern Little Girl.

SHE begins life by taking airings in a new-fashioned baby-carriage, wrapped up in an afghan, and propelled on her way by a smart nurse-maid, who takes this opportunity of flirting with questionable admirers, and making appointments for future flirtations.

As the little girl progresses, she copies her mamma, and the other ladies of her set. She will want to wear "pink back" by the time she is four years old, and kid-gloves at six, certainly.

Her soft hair will be tortured with "loads" and crimping plus by the time it is grown long enough to wind around anything, and if it escapes the vile processes of the curling iron, we may consider it a lucky circumstance.

The modern little girl wants to be a young lady as soon as possible. She sighs for the time when she can have a reception, and wear a train, and carry a fan, and have footmen bouquets sent to her by youthful admirers.

She reads novels by gaslight, and when she is found her pillow when older people come in her vicinity. She has her ideal hero six feet tall, with hair and eyes like the raven's wing, and a melancholy face, caused by "carking care," and the want of a good bed to sleep in, for your hero of that description is found prowling around old ruins and beside haunted caves, gazing at the moon and bewailing his lonely condition.

The modern little girl wears corsets by the time she is ten years old, and is particular about the fit of her boots, and the way her overskirt hangs.

She could not think of helping her mother wash the dishes, or put the rooms to rights, because housework spoils the hands, and dusting will dodge dust in the hair.

When she is called upon for any menial service, she is offended, and she must get all those French exercises written before to-morrow morning. But when some young friends come for her to go and play croquet, she makes up new file, and goes with them, and plays till twelve o'clock at night easily enough, and does not get tired—does not, no indeed! Playing croquet is such delightful exercise.

She knows all the gossip of the town as well as any of her elders, and she can talk over the broken matches, and the divorces suits, and the various other scandals with the best of them.

She has a great deal to say about beaus, and speaks of setting her cap for this one, and that one, and negotiates all single women over twenty as "cattish old maids," and wonders what they are always poking themselves into society for.

By way of accomplishments she plays on the piano, and every luckless caller that comes to see her mother must have his or her ears bored with waltzes and marches, thumped out in time of the most distracting kind with small regard to anything but noise.

The modern little girl ignores all girls younger than herself. They are children, and she will not associate with them. She does not care for juvenile parties, she prefers entertainments which are not "so awfully dull," and where they dance something besides those horrid quadrilles, and where they play euchre, or some game more interesting than dominoes.

She likes to stay at parties of that kind until other folks go home, and not be hurried away by "ma" before eleven o'clock, just like a little girl! and she will turn in bed half the next day, and in two days be ready for just such another event.

By the time she is twenty she is passé and faded, and if she marries, she is totally unfit for the duties of wife and mother; but she is fashionable, and quite up to the times, and many claims have we old fogies to say anything about her?—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

THERE is something solemn in the tones of a great bell striking midnight, especially if you are a mile from home, and know that your wife is sitting behind the hall-door waiting for you.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7.50	@$10.25
Sheep	5.00	@ 6.75
Hogs	4.60	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.18	@ 1.18
CORN—Western Mixed	1.18	@ 1.18
OATS—Western Mixed	.45	@ .45½
RYE—Western	.37	@ .38
PORK—Mess	9.62	@ 9.75
LARD—Steam	11.36	@ 11.75
CHEESE	7.00	@ 7.62
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.36	@ .39½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$6.00	@ $6.50
Choice	4.40	@ 5.75
Good	3.75	@ 4.25
Medium	3.40	@ 3.75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	@ 4.00
POTATOES—Early Cemetery	.60	@ .70
Rural to Choice	.14	@ .18
EGGS—Fresh	.13½	@ .14
FLOUR—Choice Winter	4.60	@ 5.75
Choice to Fine Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
Patent	4.60	@ 8.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	.97	@ .98
Corn, No. 2	.38	@ .38½
Oats, No. 2	.23	@ .23½
Rye, No. 2	.49½	@ .50
Barley	.50	@ .55
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.05½	@ .06
Red-Tipped	.05	@ .05½
Green Brush	.03½	@ .04
Red-Tipped	.03½	@ .04
Crooked	.03	@ .03½
YORK—Beef	$17.00	@ $18.00
Mess Pork	9.75	@ 10.00
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	7.17½	@ 7.37
3d Clear	22.00	@ 24.00
Clear Flooring, Siding, &c.	20.00	@ 30.00
Common Siding	14.00	@ 14.00
Common and Fence	10.00	@ 12.00
Lath	1.50	@ 1.75
Shingles	2.25	@ 2.50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.50
Medium	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS—Good	5.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP—Good	3.25	@ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.12	@ $5.30
HOGS—Yorkers	4.90	@ 5.00
Philadelphias	4.90	@ 4.90
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 5.10
Common	2.50	@ 3.25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MOSS ROSES.

White with the whiteness of the snow,
Pink with the faintest rosy glow,
They blossom on their spray.
They gild the lumbers with their bloom,
And sweeten with their rich perfume
The mossy garden-ways.

The dew that from their brimming leaves
Drips down the mignonette receives,
And sweeter grows thereby.
The silly bees flies stand among
In raiment white and gold, and hear
The purple pansies lie.

Wrens scrupulous glitters rear all
On daisied sward and piled wall,
Like bits, gems, frost;
While flitting round each garden-bed,
With joyous laugh and airy tread,
A fairer sunbeam goes.

A little human blossom, bright
With childish, innocent delight
Of life yet in its dawn,
With sunshine prisoned in her hair,
With heaven's own blue in her eyes,
She gambols on the lawn.

She checks the light, elastic tread,
And, shy as bees, her footsteps fled.
The lark's song is no closer.
Sweet shade! in your leafy bands
We pray, God bless her as she stands,
And bless her mother, too.

Yea, bless the three, dear God, since we
Have given the life back to Thee!
The mother's life and child's are twain;
Yea, bless her deeply, deeply now
For her dear sake, whose angel brow
Reflects Thine awful smile.

How often in her childish face
Of danger, longing eyes can trace
The looks of one away.
How often in her merry laugh
A voice, more sad than mean,
Of sounds wished for ago!

God bless the child to blossom her e,
Your singing human sunshine to cheer,
Till life has reached its close;
To grow in sweetness and renewed bloom,
To beautify the dear old home,
That pines into darkness now!

—*All the Year Round.*

A LITTLE BROWN DOG.

He was a poor little fellow, ugraudboy in the large grocery of Rice, Cloves & Co. (I don't mean the brown dog, but Harry Blackburn), and he earned $1.25 a week.

Sixty cents of this went for car fare in Reel to far from the store that he was obliged to ride to and from it—and the rest to his mother, who, with that and the eight dollars a week she received from the cloak factory where she worked, supported herself, her children—Harry, twelve years of age, Eddie, seven, and Jennie, two, and Mr. Jacklow.

Mr. Jacklow was her husband; and the less said about him, the better. Harry always said that he could sit in a rocking-chair and smoke and think longer than any man I ever knew.

But beside this two dollars a week, Harry, who was a bright-eyed, willing, whistling young chap, sometimes got a dime, from his employers' customers when, the grocers' wagons being overloaded or the customers in a great hurry, he carried home their purchases for them. And it was this money he had been saving ever since the 1st of January, for the purpose of having a good time on the next holiday.

On Christmas-day they had a real nice time at his house. His "boss" had given him a holiday and the superintendent of the place where his mother worked had given her one, and somebody (they never found out who) had sent them a large turkey, and the dress-maker down stairs had put a box of tools in Eddie's stocking—dear me! and never did anything wrong in all his life 'cept once, when he stole a piece of boiled corn beef somebody 'd set out in the back area to cool, and he wouldn't have done that, but he knew how hungry granny and me was;" and the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Oh! I'm so sorry! Don't cry," said Harry. "Here, take my handkerchief and wipe your eyes."

"They'll kill him," commenced the child again, "if I can't coax them to let him out, and I don't want him to go to Heaven that way. I'd rather we'd both go together and be cooked right on in front, and then mamma'd say, 'Why, here's Prince—Nellie must be coming.'"

"Are you sure he's in there?" asked Harry.

"Oh, yes. He was playing by our door yesterday afternoon, most night, and I was poking chips in the stove to make the kettle boil, and I heard him bark, like he was in some trouble, and I ran out, and two awful men had him in a cart, and Jimmy O'Neil said they was going to take him to the pound. So I run after the cart without putting my hat on, and soon it went so fast I couldn't see it, and then I asked everybody where the pound was. I remembered the name by thinking of a pound of brown sugar; and at last I got here, and it was shut up, and so I staid here allnight, and do you think they'll open it soon?"

"What are you going to do when they do open it?" asked Harry.

"Go in and beg the dog-man to give Prince back. He's such a little dog they won't miss him."

"But he won't give Prince back unless you pay two dollars?" said Harry.

"I haven't any money—not a cent," said the child. "But I've brought these," rising and holding out her apron, which held a tiny china doll, a bonddess cat of the same material, a string of glass beads, two pink motto papers and a round white shell. "These were all give to me Christmas," she said; "and I've kept them good, all 'cept the cat, and her head's in my pocket, and he can stick it on somehow, and the candies all was ready, and been up again, out of the mottoes. I ate one and gave her and Prince, and they carried.

Wouldn't it be fun to look at their faces when they saw the ice-cream, and the sponge-cake, and the molasses candy, and the lemonade, and the apple pie, and the cheese, and the baked potatoes! It would be almost as good as the circus. Harry had been there once, and had never forgotten how delightful it was. And then, after supper was over, and they thought the entertainment at an end, wouldn't it be fun again to see their faces when he invited them down on the front stoop to see the pyrotechnic (look in your dictionaries) display!

So Harry had been saving, and saving, and saving, until he found himself, on the evening of the 3d of July, with one dollar and eighty-two cents in his right hand trousers pocket. Times had been hard, very hard, since the new year began, and people had looked very sharply after their small change, for it is likely he would have had double that amount. "But," he said to himself, "A dollar will get the food, and the rest will buy at least a dozen nice fire-works."

He got home from the store on that evening too late and too tired to go out for the things he wanted, but the next morning he was up before the sun rose and the sun rose pretty early during the summer months and dressed and out in the street as the first sunbeams fell on the dew sparkling and mourning the streets were almost deserted, and no fire-crackers or pistol-shots yet broke the silence. But before he had walked a block some cannons resound in the distance, and a peal of bells nearer by began ringing "Yankee Doodle" very merrily. Whistling and jingling the coins in his pockets in time and time with the music of the bells, and wishing the stores where he meant to buy the materials for his party would open, he sauntered slowly along until he reached the dog pound—a place where all stray dogs are taken in to secure and kept a day or two, so that their owners may, if they choose, seek and reclaim them. If found to be friendless at the end of that time, the poor things are put in a large room together for the purpose, and drowned.

Harry heard the imprisoned dogs barking and yelping; and stopping a moment to listen to them with a pitying face, he went on for the day of the kind hearted boys, he dearly loved animals—he saw, sitting upon the door-step, a very pretty little girl, who wore a faded calico dress and a blue checked gingham apron; the apron she held gathered up in her hand, as though it held something of value, and her head and feet were bare. Her large eyes were of a soft brown, and her hair, of the same color, was combed back from her face in smooth curls. There was a creature, man, woman or child, with the exception of a milkman next block, in sight, and Harry looked at her with surprise. At last he said, with a smile, "I thought I got up early, but you must have got up much earlier than I did."

"I've been here all night," said the child, in a sweet, patient voice.

"Here all night!" repeated Harry, with a long whistle. "Good gracious! what 'd you do that for?"

"Cause I want to go in the very minute the door opens. My Prince!" with a sob—"he is in there."

"Your dog?" asked Harry.

"Yes. He's the dearest little brown dog in the world, and I love him best of everything 'cept granny, and I love him just the same as her when she scolds, and my mamma brought him home one day just before she went to Heaven, and I've had him ever since, and he's the best dog that ever lived, and never did anything wrong in all his life 'cept once, when he stole a piece of boiled corn beef somebody 'd set out in the back area to cool, and he wouldn't have done that 'cept he knew how hungry granny and me was;" and the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Oh! I'm so sorry! Don't cry," said Harry. "Here, take my handkerchief and wipe your eyes."

"They'll kill him," commenced the child again, "if I can't coax them to let him out, and I don't want him to go to Heaven that way. I'd rather we'd both go together and be cooked right on in front, and then mamma'd say, 'Why, here's Prince—Nellie must be coming.'"

"Are you sure he's in there?" asked Harry.

"Oh, yes. He was playing by our door yesterday afternoon, most night, and I was poking chips in the stove to make the kettle boil, and I heard him bark, like he was in some trouble, and I ran out, and two awful men had him in a cart, and Jimmy O'Neil said they was going to take him to the pound. So I run after the cart without putting my hat on, and soon it went so fast I couldn't see it, and then I asked everybody where the pound was. I remembered the name by thinking of a pound of brown sugar; and at last I got here and it was shut up, and so I staid here allnight, and do you think they'll open it soon?"

"What are you going to do when they do open it?" asked Harry.

"Go in and beg the dog-man to give Prince back. He's such a little dog they won't miss him."

"But he won't give Prince back unless you pay two dollars?" said Harry.

"I haven't any money—not a cent," said the child. "But I've brought these," rising and holding out her apron, which held a tiny china doll, a bonddess cat of the same material, a string of glass beads, two pink motto papers and a round white shell. "These were all give to me Christmas," she said; "and I've kept them good, all 'cept the cat, and her head's in my pocket, and he can stick it on somehow, and the candies all was ready, and been up again, out of the mottoes. I ate one and gave her and Prince, and they carried.

"And that's the end of our Fourth-of-July party, 'said Harry, a short time after, for the Jacklow family, as he finished his breakfast and his story at the same time.

"You're a good boy, and did just right," said all the Jacklow family, with the exception of Mr. Jacklow, who remained mildly that "that dollar and ninety-two cents would have kept him in tobacco a long while."

And baby Jennie came and gave her boy brother a sweet kiss—in fact, a very sweet kiss, for some of the syrup which she had been eating on her bread and butter went with it; and as she toddled away, Harry pulled out his handkerchief to wipe his mouth. It came out with a jerk, and four bright new silver half-dollars came with it, and falling on the floor with a pleasant sound, rolled away toward the corners as fast as they could. But they were pounced upon before they had rolled a foot.

"The tail gentleman!" said Harry by "tupping," or battling. Cryss dislocated his neck and received a blow in the stomach, from which he died. His conqueror was sent to jail for a year.

—At Pittsburgh, Pa., early the other morning, two men, one of whom named Albert Abrosby, a Bohemian, employed in a pork-packing establishment in the city, started to cross the railroad bridge over the Allegheny River. They had proceeded but a short distance when they discovered a locomotive approaching, and, not knowing which track it was on, or owing to the confusion incident to such a discovery, both men became so frightened as to lose their presence of mind. Abrosby, in his endeavors to avoid danger, leaped from the bridge, a distance of thirty feet, falling upon a pile of rocks, dislocating his neck, fracturing his skull, and receiving other injuries, any of which would have produced death. He was dead when picked up. Abrosby's companion was more fortunate, avoiding the stone pile in his leap. He was seriously injured, but will recover.

—Pittsfield, Mass., was a good deal excited yesterday by the report that some boys, the oldest not over eighteen, hung a couple of younger boys to a tree, Monday night, nearly strangling one of them. Two parties, it seems, were playing ball on the Jubilee Hill grounds, and the one drew a deadline, telling the boys of the other party that if they should hang them if they crossed it. Some of them in their play did get over the line, and the larger boys of the first party seized them and carried out their threat by pulling down the limb of a tree, tying one end of a rope thereto and the other around the necks of twelve-year-old Robert Wollison, and then letting the limb fly up. The boy hung thus in the air several minutes, the boy says, and when he was let down was black in the face and could hardly catch his breath. Fred Wardwell, another small boy, was also put through the same treatment. When news of the affair came to the police station two officers were taken and three boys who are believed to have been chiefly guilty.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

He Got Even.

Last evening a tall, raw-boned, hungry-looking man, wearing the garb of a countryman, stepped up to the office of the Grand Hotel and, after a "rasthing" with the register, on which he scrawled "R. Townsend, Newport, Ky.," he accosted Clerk Schuyler, and "reckoned he'd take a bite of supper," throwing down a dollar on the counter. The money was raked in by Schuyler, who said:

"You'll find the dining-room on the first floor. Just go up three flight of steps."

The stranger hesitated. He glanced at the place where the dollar was put; then he looked hard at the clerk, as if waiting for something.

"Right upstairs, sir," said the clerk.

"But ah—well, don't I git any change back?"

"Change?"

"Yes. That's a dollar bill I give you."

"Of course. That's all right. That's the regular charge for a supper."

"A dollar for supper? Well, here goes!"

And then Mr. Townsend broke for that supper-room with a strange light in his eyes and a look of firm determination in his face. Sitting down, he wrapped his cowhide boots around the legs of the table and sailed in. He scooped the grub in with both hands, and kept it up for the half an hour. Those sitting around were soon attracted by the novel sight, and one matter-of-fact guest, thinking the man was eating on a wager, kept tally, and this was what he checked off on a bill of fare: Two cups of coffee, three plates plain bread, two plates fried mush, one plate corn beef, one plate chicken, one plate cold ham, two plates loin of veal, two plates fried beef, three plates broiled ham, four plates fresh fish, three plates fried eggs, two plates fried potatoes, one plate baked potatoes.

The man who "scored" during this epigastric feat then took the record to Schuyler, who, after enjoying a hearty laugh at the exposure of the hotel, figured on it, with restaurant prices as a basis, and found that his Newport friend had got away with just $4.05 worth.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Capt. Fred Burnaby, he of the ride to Khiva fame, after surmounting innumerable perils, has met his match. He is to be married to an Irish lady young, beautiful, accomplished and with $500,000 a year.

A YOUNG mother gives her child a stick of candy, and, it teach it politeness, says: "What do children say when they get candy?" "More."

—It was very good of the Prince of Wales to attend the wedding of Miss Stevens, whose father was an American tavern-keeper; but the little lady brings her English Captain millions of money. —*N. O. Picayune.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Hyde Park (Mass.) farmer has hard luck. For twenty-six years the rain has spoiled the hay on a certain piece of land of his, about haying-time, and this year the rain descended again, for the twenty-seventh time.

—A kind father of Smithboro', Mass., a man well-to-do, took his sick son to a doctor, recently, and told him if he could cure the boy for less than the cost of a funeral, to go ahead, but if he couldn't the youth must take his chances.

—The tomcoman in a Butternut Grove (N. Y.) tannery met a peculiar death, recently, while overheated. He accidentally fell into one of the vats, and the poison of the liquor, entering his system through the pores, caused his death in a few days.

—James Cryer and George Holden, of Manchester, Eng., having quarreled, went out and settled their differences by "tupping," or butting. Cryer dislocated his neck and received a blow in the stomach, from which he died. His conqueror was sent to jail for a year.

—At Pittsburgh, Pa., early the other morning, two men, one of whom named Albert Abrosby, a Bohemian, employed in a pork-packing establishment in the city, started to cross the railroad bridge over the Allegheny River. They had proceeded but a short distance when they discovered a locomotive approaching, and, not knowing which track it was on, or owing to the confusion incident to such a discovery, both men became so frightened as to lose their presence of mind. Abrosby, in his endeavors to avoid danger, leaped from the bridge, a distance of thirty feet, falling upon a pile of rocks, dislocating his neck, fracturing his skull, and receiving other injuries, any of which would have produced death. He was dead when picked up. Abrosby's companion was more fortunate, avoiding the stone pile in his leap. He was seriously injured, but will recover.

—Pittsfield, Mass., was a good deal excited yesterday by the report that some boys, the oldest not over eighteen, hung a couple of younger boys to a tree, Monday night, nearly strangling one of them. Two parties, it seems, were playing ball on the Jubilee Hill grounds, and the one drew a deadline, telling the boys of the other party that if they should hang them if they crossed it. Some of them in their play did get over the line, and the larger boys of the first party seized them and carried out their threat by pulling down the limb of a tree, tying one end of a rope thereto and the other around the necks of twelve-year-old Robert Wollison, and then letting the limb fly up. The boy hung thus in the air several minutes, the boy says, and when he was let down was black in the face and could hardly catch his breath. Fred Wardwell, another small boy, was also put through the same treatment. When news of the affair came to the police station two officers were taken and three boys who are believed to have been chiefly guilty.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

He Got Even.

Last evening a tall, raw-boned, hungry-looking man, wearing the garb of a countryman, stepped up to the office of the Grand Hotel and, after "rasthing" with the register, on which he scrawled "R. Townsend, Newport, Ky.," he accosted Clerk Schuyler, and "reckoned he'd take a bite of supper," throwing down a

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE Cabinet at Washington, on the 13th, approved the Universal Postal Treaty recently concluded at Paris.

A BOLD and daring train robbery was perpetrated about half past one o'clock the morning of the 13th, about one mile below Winthrop Junction, opposite Atchison, Kan. Four men boarded the passenger train bound south, at Winthrop Junction, getting on the platform between the baggage-car and the first coach. When the conductor started to go through the train from the baggage-car, the leader of the four men pointed two revolvers toward him and ordered him back into the baggage-car. The robbers then entered the car and ordered the baggageman and a young man with him to hold up their hands, which they did. Frank Baxter, express agent, was sitting in a chair in the lighted end of the car, his bible in his lap and the express safe open beside him, busy with his work, when a revolver was suddenly thrust in his face, and he was ordered to hold up his hands. Part of the gang then deliberately transferred the money in the safe, about $6,000, to a sack they had with them. With their booty in his face they then ordered the conductor to stop the train, and he pulled the bell-rope. As the train slowed up the robbers backed out of the car, still covering the inmates with their pistols, and disappeared in the darkness. The entire work was done in five minutes, and ensured the most perfect secrecy, and the train knew of the robbery until the perpetrators had escaped.

A BAKER CITY (Ore.) dispatch of the 13th announces the further surrender of Indians in that region, and says the Indian troubles there might be considered over for the season.

ACCORDING to the returns made to the Department of Agriculture for August, the average condition of the cotton crop in ten cotton States was 93 per cent., a decline of 4 per cent.

THE thirty-second annual session of the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor and Temperance of North America was recently held at Janesville, Wis. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. T., F. H. Sage, of Connecticut; M. W. V. T., J. A. Watrous, of Wisconsin; M. W. R. S. C., Bull, of New York; M. W. T., C. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; M. W. C., Rev. G. N. Hicks, of New York; M. W. U., J. W. Graham, of Tennessee; M. W. G., T. Keats, of Texas. The next meeting is to be held at Hartford, Conn., on the second Wednesday in August, 1879.

THE Treasury Department, on the 16th, issued the sixty-eighth call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of bonds of 1881. The principal and interest are to be paid on and after Nov. 16, interest to ceasenon that day.

GREAT damage was done in the Towns of Ancetta and Bonita, Nev., on the 16th, by cloud bursts and consequent freshets. Several buildings were wrecked in the business portion of the former place.

A TRAVELER for a New York wholesale jewelry firm was robbed of over $10,000 worth of gold watches, chains, etc., at the Palmer House, in Chicago, a few days ago.

TELEGRAMS of the 16th say the scenes in the plague-stricken Town of Escambia, Miss., beggared description. The strongest men and women and helpless children were sick, dying or dead, entire families being prostrated and swept away in a few hours. The population had decreased to a little over 500 souls. Fifteen new cases of yellow-fever were reported in Memphis, on the 16th, and five deaths. Everyone who could get away had left, or was about to leave, the city. One hundred and eight new cases and nine deaths were reported in New Orleans on the same day, and three new cases in Vicksburg. There were fifteen new cases and forty-seven deaths in New Orleans on the 18th. A novina, or nine-days' prayer, had been ordered in all the Catholic Churches of the city for the cessation of the scourge. Fifteen new cases were reported in Grenada, on the 17th, and people were dying, on the 18th, without an attendant; relief was greatly needed. In Memphis, there were nine new cases and thirteen deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at five p. m., on the 18th. All who were able had moved out of the infected district, and arrangements were being made to remove the camp south of the city. Four of the nurses sent to Grenada by the Howard Association of New Orleans had the fever, on the 19th. One hundred and twenty-nine new cases and forty-two deaths were reported in New Orleans, on the 19th. At Memphis the new cases numbered nineteen and deaths twelve.

THE Pension Office in Washington received, up to the 18th, and since the passage of the act of March 3, granting pensions to the soldiers and widows of soldiers who served fourteen days in the War of 1812, 33,000 claims filed under the act, and it was thought that at least 2,000 more claims of a similar nature might yet be presented. These pensions were being allowed and paid at the rate of $500 to 2,000 per month.

IT was stated in Washington, on the 17th, that Secty Schurz had prepared rules for the guidance of settlers desiring to locate homesteads on the Pacific Railroad land grants, under his recent decision that such lands were open to settlement. The Pacific Railroad, through counsel, requested to be allowed a hearing against the decision, before the regulations were promulgated, and the Secretary gave them until the 30th to file their arguments. This action on the part of the company was considered to be an indication that they intended to fight the Secretary's decision at every stage of the proceedings which might be taken under it.

A POWDER magazine at Pottsville, Pa., containing 1,100 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning, on the 17th, and an explosion followed with terrible effects. Several buildings were demolished, and a gap fifty feet wide was made in a neighboring wood. Of a picnic party there assembled, three persons were killed and several others were injured.

THE Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, Chicago (C. W. Angell), is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $150,000. He has absconded.

IN reply to a recent question as to whether he anticipated war with the United States, Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, replied: "By no means. President Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and is doing everything in his power to put down lawlessness on the border, but 'the Mexican Government is like this country—it cannot, at all times, keep perfect order in outlying and sparsely-settled States."

A MAN named Dye, a Public Administrator in California, and an employe of his named Anderson, have recently confessed to the murder of a friend of the former—a wealthy farmer—for the purpose of securing the legal commission (about $2,000), which would accrue on settling up the estate of the deceased. Dye and Anderson charge each other with being the original leader. The crime was committed by Anderson and a confederate, Dye assisting them in getting to and from the murdered man's ranche, about sixteen miles below Sacramento.

A SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) special to the Galveston *News* of the 20th says that, on the night of the 18th, Col. Young, with a battalion of cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded Newtown, and early in the morning entered the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock thief, Acosta, but he had fled. The Alcalde of Newtown was induced to accompany Col. Young to this side of the river, when he stated that Acosta stole cattle from Texas for a living, and took them to Mexico and sold them—the regular Mexican troops being the purchasers, the Mexican officers knowing them to be stolen. The Alcalde also gave information implicating high Mexican officials in the robberies. Owing to high water, part of McKenzie's forces failed to cross, and the trail of the stock being obliterated, Col. Young's command was forced to return.

THE suspension of the First National and the Quincy Savings Banks, of Quincy, Ill. (both under the same manage), was announced, on the 20th, causing great excitement in the city. The cause assigned is the insolvency of a large manufacturing firm of the place.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT a mass Convention of Prohibitionists, held at Lansing, Mich., on the 13th, a State ticket was nominated, as follows: For Governor, Wm. Austin Snyder, of Ypsilanti; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Traverse Phillips; Treasurer, D. B. Stone; Attorney-General, E. G. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickey; Land Commissioner, William B. Brown; Auditor General, L. L. Farnsworth; Member of State Board of Education, Chas. Latour. An address to the people of Michigan was voted and the following platform adopted:

1. The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages as high crimes against society; an amendment of the National Constitution to render these prohibitory measures universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the disenfranchisement, the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office without distinction of race, religious creed, property or sex.

3. The separation of the public funds in limited quantities to local settlers only, the reduction of the sales of railroad pedigree, and graduate commutation, of railroad and water transportation, and travel to the lowest possible point, by force of laws wisely and justly framed, with proper care, not only to the safety of capital employed, but to the higher claims of the working people.

4. The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold stocks, grain and other forms of money and property, and the penal institution of the use of the public funds for educational schools for the universal and enforced education of the youth of the land.

5. The organization of the Government in all its departments and institutions, including the educational and all funds for their maintenance, from the standpoint of every religious sect or other association, and the protection, alike of all sects by equal laws, with perfect freedom of religious belief, worship and practice.

6. The total exclusion into all treaties hereafter negotiated with foreign Governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

8. The abolition of all pernicious modes and instruments of quasi-legal punishment, the recognition of the laws of God and the Golden Rule as principles of Judge and Prisons, and of that high order and wiser publication which is the glory of our age and nation when regards the reform of criminals as a means for the prevention of crime.

9. The abolition of executive and legislative patronage, and the election by the people of the President, United States Senators and of all civil officers, as far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people.

10. The practice of a friendly and liberal policy to immigrants from all Nations the protection to them of ample protection and the equal rights and privileges.

11. The separation of the money of Government from all banking institutions. The National Government only should exercise the high sovereignty of issuing paper money, and that should be subject to prompt redemption on demand in gold and silver, the only equitable standard of value recognized by the civilized nations.

12. The prohibition by law of the sale of offices in a final ratio with the decline of wages and prices, and the abolition of sinecure appointments, office and official fees and perquisites and the practice of allowing only actual and necessary expenses, and a fair and thorough investigation to any and all alleged abuses of public trust.

A FEW days ago, a lady named Jadna Hagens, aged seventy-two, wife of Hannen Hagens, died very suddenly at her residence, in the Township of Otto, Ottawa County, and was buried without any funeral being held at her house. The neighbors being suspicious of some foul play, the corpse was taken up, on the 16th, by the Sheriff of the county, and the stomach, etc., sent to be forwarded to the State chemist, at Lansing, to be examined. She was reported to good health in the morning and died at noon.

EARLY on the morning of the 18th, the dead body of a woman was found on the Central track, in Jackson, evidently having been run over by two or three trains. Nobody knew her, but from all indications of circumstances and belongings her name was Ann Smith, and she had been going from Michigan City to Ohio. She had apparently stolen a ride on a freight train and fallen off.

ON the 18th, or the 19th, a well seventy-five feet deep caved in, at the residence of John M. Davis, and buried a well-digger named Frank Disher in the quicksand he had been barely shorted the soil. He foot was caught under the curbing at the bottom, so that it seemed impossible to extricate him. He was drowned nearly covered after twenty-four hours' immersement.

HON. H. W. COMSTOCK, Judge of the Second Judicial District, has resigned.

A. V. MCNEVAY has been appointed Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, vice Wheeler, resigned.

GUSTAVE CHRISTIAN, the Grand Rapids brewer, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury on Aug. 1, 1878, was $565,367.58; receipts during the week ending Aug. 10 were $22,338.77; but ments during the same time were $18,889.90, balance in Treasury Aug. 10, 1878, $568,886.45, increase for the week, $3,518.87.

DURING a heavy storm, on the afternoon of the 16th, a barn belonging to Moses Bradford, of Deerfield, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, $2,000. During the same storm, John Gelden's barn at Lisbon and John Bertuit's barn at Tyrone were burned. Losses, $1,800 and $2,000 respectively.

THE family mansion of the late Capt. F. B. Ward, of Detroit, was lately sold under foreclosure for $25,000.

EARLE RICHARDS was fatally injured, on the 15th, by the breaking down of a bridge over the Saline River, at Milan.

TWO barns owned by F. Kaiser, at Kawkawlin, in Bay County, were burned, on the 15th. Loss, $2,500.

THE body of an old man named Sloan was found in the Detroit dry-dock, on the 12th. It was a case of suicide.

DURING an altercation, on the night of the 15th, at Grand Rapids, between two colored men, named Edward Malloy and James Stewart, the former stabbed the latter in the side with a long knife, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE firm of Clark & Clark, grocers at Grand Rapids, having quarreled, L. D. Steward has been appointed receiver.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $2.00@2.05; Butter, ₱ lb, 8 @c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 62@44c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.50; Amber, $4.75@5.00; Rye, $2.20@2.25; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@3.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.50; Sheep, $2.00@3.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26 @30c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $11.5 @11.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, $1.03½@1.10; Amber, 90c@$1.02.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Prohibition State Convention met in Lansing, on the 13th, and organized by the selection of Prof. J. W. McKeever as President and J. Boynton as Secretary. The following nominations were made: Governor, Watson Snyder; Lieutenant-Governor, Prof. J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Traverse Phillips; State Treasurer, D. B. Stone; Attorney-General, E. G. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickey; Land Commissioner, William B. Brown; Auditor General, L. L. Farnsworth; Member of State Board of Education, Chas. Latour. An address to the people of Michigan was voted and the following platform adopted:

1. The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages as high crimes against society; an amendment of the National Constitution to render these prohibitory measures universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the disenfranchisement, the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office without distinction of race, religious creed, property or sex.

3. The separation of the public funds in limited quantities to local settlers only, the reduction of the sales of railroad pedigree, and graduate commutation, of railroad and water transportation, and travel to the lowest possible point, by force of laws wisely and justly framed, with proper care, not only to the safety of capital employed, but to the higher claims of the working people.

4. The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold stocks, grain and other forms of money and property, and the penal institution of the use of the public funds for educational schools for the universal and enforced education of the youth of the land.

5. The organization of the Government in all its departments and institutions, including the educational and all funds for their maintenance, from the standpoint of every religious sect or other association, and the protection, alike of all sects by equal laws, with perfect freedom of religious belief, worship and practice.

6. The total exclusion into all treaties hereafter negotiated with foreign Governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

8. The abolition of all pernicious modes and instruments of quasi-legal punishment, the recognition of the laws of God and the Golden Rule as principles of Judge and Prisons, and of that high order and wiser publication which is the glory of our age and nation when regards the reform of criminals as a means for the prevention of crime.

9. The abolition of executive and legislative patronage, and the election by the people of the President, United States Senators and of all civil officers, as far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people.

10. The practice of a friendly and liberal policy to immigrants from all Nations the protection to them of ample protection and the equal rights and privileges.

11. The separation of the money of Government from all banking institutions. The National Government only should exercise the high sovereignty of issuing paper money, and that should be subject to prompt redemption on demand in gold and silver, the only equitable standard of value recognized by the civilized nations.

12. The prohibition by law of the sale of offices in a final ratio with the decline of wages and prices, and the abolition of sinecure appointments, office and official fees and perquisites and the practice of allowing only actual and necessary expenses, and a fair and thorough investigation to any and all alleged abuses of public trust.

A FEW days ago, a lady named Jadna Hagens, aged seventy-two, wife of Hannen Hagens, died very suddenly at her residence, in the Township of Otto, Ottawa County, and was buried without any funeral being held at her house. The neighbors being suspicious of some foul play, the corpse was taken up, on the 16th, by the Sheriff of the county, and the stomach, etc., sent to be forwarded to the State chemist, at Lansing, to be examined. She was reported to good health in the morning and died at noon.

EARLY on the morning of the 18th, the dead body of a woman was found on the Central track, in Jackson, evidently having been run over by two or three trains. Nobody knew her, but from all indications of circumstances and belongings her name was Ann Smith, and she had been going from Michigan City to Ohio. She had apparently stolen a ride on a freight train and fallen off.

ON the 18th, or the 19th, a well seventy-five feet deep caved in, at the residence of John M. Davis, and buried a well-digger named Frank Disher in the quicksand he had been barely shorted the soil. He foot was caught under the curbing at the bottom, so that it seemed impossible to extricate him. He was drowned nearly covered after twenty-four hours' immersement.

HON. H. W. COMSTOCK, Judge of the Second Judicial District, has resigned.

A. V. MCNEVAY has been appointed Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, vice Wheeler, resigned.

GUSTAVE CHRISTIAN, the Grand Rapids brewer, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury on Aug. 1, 1878, was $565,367.58; receipts during the week ending Aug. 10 were $22,338.77; but ments during the same time were $18,889.90, balance in Treasury Aug. 10, 1878, $568,886.45, increase for the week, $3,518.87.

DURING a heavy storm, on the afternoon of the 16th, a barn belonging to Moses Bradford, of Deerfield, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, $2,000. During the same storm, John Gelden's barn at Lisbon and John Bertuit's barn at Tyrone were burned. Losses, $1,800 and $2,000 respectively.

THE family mansion of the late Capt. F. B. Ward, of Detroit, was lately sold under foreclosure for $25,000.

EARLE RICHARDS was fatally injured, on the 15th, by the breaking down of a bridge over the Saline River, at Milan.

TWO barns owned by F. Kaiser, at Kawkawlin, in Bay County, were burned, on the 15th. Loss, $2,500.

THE body of an old man named Sloan was found in the Detroit dry-dock, on the 12th. It was a case of suicide.

DURING an altercation, on the night of the 15th, at Grand Rapids, between two colored men, named Edward Malloy and James Stewart, the former stabbed the latter in the side with a long knife, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE firm of Clark & Clark, grocers at Grand Rapids, having quarreled, L. D. Steward has been appointed receiver.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $2.00@2.05; Butter, ₱ lb, 8 @c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 7½@8c; Corn, ₱ bu, 62@44c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.50; Amber, $4.75@5.00; Rye, $2.20@2.25; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@3.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.50; Sheep, $2.00@3.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26 @30c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₱ brl, $11.5 @11.75; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@50c; Wheat, White, $1.03½@1.10; Amber, 90c@$1.02.

The Modern Little Girl.

SHE begins life by taking airings in a new-fashioned baby-carriage, wrapped up to an eighteen-hand, and propelled on her way by a smart nurse-maid, who takes this opportunity of flirting with questionable admirers, and making appointments for future flirtations.

As the little girl progresses, she cajoles mamma, and the other ladies of her set. She will want to wear a "pull-back" by the time she is four years old, and kid gloves at six, certainly.

Her soft hair will be tortured with "leads" and crimping pins by the time it is grown long enough to wind around anything, and if it escapes the vile processes of the curling iron, we may consider it a lucky circumstance.

The modern little girl wants to be a young lady as soon as possible. She sighs for the time when she can have a reception, and wear a train, and carry a fan, and have hot-house bouquets sent to her by youthful admirers.

She reads novels by gaslight, and hides them under her pillow when older people come in her vicinity. She has her ideal hero six feet tall, with hair and eyes like the raven's wing, and a melancholy face, caused by "carking care," and she has a very good bed to sleep in, for your hero of that description is found prowling around old ruins and other unsavory places, gazing at the moon and bewailing his lonely condition.

The modern little girl wears corsets before she has reached her teens, and is particular about the fit of her boots, and the way her overskirt hangs.

She could not think of helping her mother wash the dishes, or put the rooms to rights, because housework would be handy, and sweeping will bodge dust in the hair.

When she is called upon for any useful service, she is settled, and she must get all those French incidents written before to-morrow morning. But when some young friends come for her to go and play croquet, she wakes to new life, and goes with them, and plays till twelve o'clock at night easily enough, and does not get tired—bless you, no indeed! Playing croquet is such delightful exercise.

She knows all the gossip of the town as well as any of the ladies, and she can talk over the broken matches, and the quiet suits, and the various other scandals with the best of them.

She has a great deal to say about beaus, and speaks of setting her cap for this one, and that one, and designates all the young men over twenty as "cattish old minds," and wonders what they are always poking themselves into society for!

By way of accomplishments she plays on the piano, and every luckless caller at the house where she resides must have his or her ears battered with waltzes and marches, thumped out in time on the piano, and with small regard to anything but time.

The modern little girl ignores all girls younger than herself. They are children, and she will not associate with them. She does not care for introduced to the mysteries of crochet, and knitting some additional startling testimony, and it was this book they were after. Leet was taken to a Police Station and locked up. He swore at everyone, and demeaned all as part of a band of conspirators. He was taken before a Magistrate, on the morning of the 19th, charged with disorderly conduct, and exhibited the same symptoms of insanity that had characterized his conduct the night before. He was finally committed to the charge of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, with a view to an examination of his mental condition.

IT is authoritatively stated, by the Washington *National Republican* of the 19th, that voters in the Government Departments in that city will be granted the usual leaves of absence to attend the elections in their several States.

SENATOR BLAINE and family have gone out driving, at Augusta, Me., on the 19th, when a violent storm came up, and the horses were frightened and ran away, wrecking the carriage. The Senator received several painful bruises. No one else was injured.

JUDGE MARKS has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Tennessee, on a platform which demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act; that no more interest-bearing bonds be issued; that the National Banking act be repealed, and greenbacks be substituted for the National Bank circulation; that Treasury notes be made receivable for all Government dues; that all taxes required by the Government be raised by the issuance of non-interest bearing Treasury notes, etc., etc.

FOREIGN.

ON the 13th, in the British House of Commons, the Under-Secretary for India, in introducing the Indian budget, stated that the number of deaths in India from famine was officially estimated at 1,850,000.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 14th, there had been, since the attempted assassination of the Emperor William, 56 arrests for insulting that potentate. Of these, 321 had resulted in conviction, thirty-one of fenders being women. The aggregate of sentences imposed was 811 years, and five of the accused committed suicide before trial.

THE 18th of September is the date fixed upon for the distribution of the awards to the successful exhibitors at the Paris Exposition.

VIENNA dispatches of the 15th report another disastrous defeat of the Austrian troops in Bosnia. The dispatch adds that it had been at last recognized that the arrangements for the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces were fatally inadequate, and that new plans had been devised.

A PARIS telegram of the 15th says that, independent of the awards of the Exposition proper, the United States agricultural exhibit has been awarded a diploma of honor, and the United States educational exhibit the grand gold medal.

THE British Parliament was duly prorogued, on the 16th, until the 5th of November next. In the speech read from the throne Her Majesty congratulated members upon the prospect of the peace of Europe, thanked them for the alacrity with which they responded to her demand for supplies, and felicitated the country upon the acquisition of Cyprus.

AUSTRIA and Turkey, on the 16th, concluded a convention for the occupation by the former of the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The treaty binds Turkey to aid Austria in preserving peace.

GERMANY and Italy have decided to mediate in favor of the rectification of the Greek frontier, and have sent some men-of-war to Greek waters as a demonstration.

EMIL HOEDEL, the man who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Germany, on the 11th of May, was beheaded, on the 16th.

GEN. MEZENTOW, Chief of the Czar's private police, was assassinated in the public streets of St. Petersburg, on the 16th. The assassins made their escape.

THE Czar of Russia has ordered an army of observation, consisting of 80,000 men, to be stationed in Bessarabia until after the proposed reforms south of the Danube have been accomplished.

VIENNA telegrams of the 18th say the Bosnian Christians were flocking to arms in a platform which demands the uncont

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, - - 1878.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Aug 20, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

A spirited way is again in progress over the future of the Big Anat River bridge, which has already swallowed up including interest, over $12,000,000, and which is probably not more than half completed. Being out of money to go ahead with, the Bridge Commissioners have made the usual requisition upon the Comptroller for a fresh million dollars as provided by law for the raising of New York's third of the expense. The Comptroller has flatly refused to comply, on the ground that there has been gross extravagance, mismanagement and fraud in the conduct of the work thus far; that the legal limit of expenditure will be passed long before the structure is finished; that the bridge when built will be a nuisance to shipping, and in any case of no advantage except to Brooklyn. The Corporation Counsel of New York city being applied to for an opinion wrote an elaborate one to the effect that Comptroller Kelly had no option in the matter, but was bound to issue the bonds Still the Comptroller holds out and refuses to "fork over" until a judicial decision shall have been obtained. The newspapers have taken it up, the majority supporting the Comptroller in his action, and thus the matter stands. The force of workmen have been dismissed, and everything is at a deadlock.

There is doubtless a colored gentleman somewhere in this woodpile as witness the growth of the estimates. A prominent merchant who knows the whole story recently expressed himself as follows: "The bridge," he said, "is a more gigantic swindle than the Court House or the Capitol at Albany. It began in the same way, with a demand for a small appropriation, and year after year the grasping Ring have cried for more, more. In 1860 J. A Roebling estimated the cost at $8,000,000; in 1866 he increased his estimate to $4,000,000, in 1867 to $7,000,000; all this for a height of 200 feet. In 1872 his son, Colonel W. A. Roebling, made the estimate $9,500,000, although the proposed height of the bridge had been reduced from 200 to 135 feet. In 1873 the estimate was $13,145,067, and I believe it will go on increasing until it reaches $25,000,000. There seems to be no limit to the grasping capacity of the Bridge Ring, and unless the financial officers of New York shut down on them they will continue to demand money, until they have saddled the city with an enormous debt in addition to her already too great responsibilities."

More than this it is said to be a serious question whether the bridge with its enormous weight would be safe after it was done. So we are in a rather unenviable quandary. If the bridge goes on to completion we have got to stand a drain of money for years with the possibility of having after all only an unsafe practically useless structure to show for it. If the work is abandoned the two cities of New York and Brooklyn not only are out of pocket many millions of dollars but have exposed themselves to the ridicule of the world for having reared two such costly monuments of reckless jobbery as the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge would then have proved to be.

As the dispatches come hurrying in from the plague-stricken South, each bearing more dismal tidings than its predecessor, some uneasiness has been felt for the safety of New York, from which town it is, of course, impossible to entirely exclude fugitives from the yellow fever districts. One or two alleged cases of the disease have indeed been discovered here, but so great vigilance is exercised at quarantine and throughout the Health Department that I presume we really have little foundation for our fears. The appeals for help, which New York is always the first city to receive in cases of local distress any where in the country, have begun to pour in, and as usual, are promptly responded to. Several thousands of dollars have already been contributed and forwarded, and more is being done in the same direction. The violence and rapid spread of the scourge has had a serious effect on our Southern trade for this season amounting in some lines to its almost complete ruin.

Among the measures introduced to check the spread of the disease is the move one of disinfecting the mails before forwarding from the yellow fever towns.

The most salient feature, thus far, of the session of the Butler-Potter Investigating Committee in New York, has been the extraordinary testimony of the New Orleans witness, Leet. During the days of his examination much interest was displayed in the proceedings owing to the witness' strong manner and startling statements. It now seems that Leet was at least partially insane while he was giving this testimony. After being released from attendance on the committee he went to the Astor House where after displaying his mental aberration by confiding to the hotel people the fact that he was constantly pursued by kidnappers and assassins, he locked himself in his room and fired several shots through the door at the clerk and a policeman who endeavored to gain entrance. He was quickly secured, however, and is now in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Three funerals have taken place this week in which the seats of chief and lesser mourners were filled by members of the dramatic profession. Old William Niblo, who as restaurateur and theatrical manager was dear to the last generation of New Yorkers, died at the age of almost ninety years, wealthy and highly respected by the few who knew him. So retired had been his life for many years past that but a very small number of us suspected that the founder of Niblo's Garden, the palmiest days of which were before our advent into the world, still dwelt among us. Mr. Niblo became a great amateur of paintings after his retirement from dramatic business and, I believe, leaves a fine collection behind him.

The second of the obsequies referred to were those of George Vining Bowers, the comedian, who will, perhaps, be longest remembered by his fine personation of *Jim Trenchard* to Southern's *Lord Dundreary*. The third, and saddest of all, was the funeral of Harry Montague the handsome, popular and talented, the news of whose sudden death in San Francisco caused deep sorrow wherever he was known. The ceremonies took place in the "little church around the corner," and were conducted, as has become the custom on such occasions, by Dr. Houghton who in the future will surely be awarded a niche among the patron saints of actors. Mr Montague had been a regular attendant at this church and a personal friend of its pastor, whose eulogy of the dead actor was warm and sincere. A thousand mourners were present at the services. RADIX.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, belching, restlessness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance.

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crosby's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr:

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING.

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1878.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. P. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the finest farming section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through it's center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. HUNT, Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

Sea & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 7th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PAPER now claims to be the largest and most readable paper in the Grand Traverse Region; and leave for its object the development of THE PINE LAKE REGION, and

SENTINEL.

asks the earnest hearty support of every citizen in the County who recognizes value of its services.

Its Labors in the past are on record, and demand a just recognition from the people.

THE "SENTINEL" IS A

County Paper

the fullest sense of the term, and proposes to labor for every section wholly disregarding personal or sectional interests, cliques, rings or monopoly

THE LOCAL DEP'T

is the crowning feature of its attractions, and earnest endeavor is made to render this department of absorbing interest to all

Job Printing

SUCH AS

BILL HEADS

NOTE HEADS

LETTER HEAD

ETC., ETC.

ADDRESS

WILLARD A. SMITH, Publisher.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $810 $25.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, B. B. BALCH, Benton Harbor, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are found myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff;

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

THE Potter Investigating Committee resumed its sessions in New York on the 12th, but in the absence of several members no witnesses were examined.

Gen. Butler asked that Stanley Matthews be summoned. Mr. Potter said he had been summoned a few days before, and had replied that he believed Nicholls and Tilden carried Louisiana. Witness spoke of the visit of Governor Hayes, in 1866 or 1868, to investigate the cause of the riots. He was a good shot and a good talker, and made friends for his party. Witness also knew Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and believed him truthful and candid to talk as he felt. Mr. Roberts said he was selected by Governor Hayes to ascertain the views of four Hayes, and what the President would adopt in case of his election as to the Presidency. He was also giving the result of his conversation with Mr. Hayes. Witness then read a sealed letter to Hayes, whom Mr. Hiscock, of the Committee, objected to questions and argument leading to questions upon the President. An excited discussion followed, during which Butler and Mr. Hiscock were then Chairman overruled the objection and the witness continued, at length, his interview with Hayes and his subsequent interviews with Hayes and Governor Hudson told him that Hayes was a good fellow and would do what was right by Louisiana, to which Wilmes replied that he had heard this from the South on purpose to find that out. Hudson then gave him the sealed letter of introduction to Hayes. He did not know the contents of that letter. Mr. Roberts said in interview with Gov. Hayes was of an exceedingly pleasant character, and he learned that the Governor entertained the most friendly feeling toward the South. The witness told him that the State must be saved, at all hazards, to the Democrats, and that whatever he threw over would in that respect be of the least value to them. He stated to Governor that they could not establish or show a majority of 13,000, Gov. Hayes said the witness that he had no desire for the Presidency, unless he were counseled to fairly. He spoke very kindly and confidently of the South. The witness detailed at length conversation he had at various times, before the matter was definitely settled, with Mr. Lamar and others. The witness said, from conversations with various Republican leaders, he understood that if Louisiana and South Carolina were counted for Hayes the Government of those States would be given to the Democrats. They proceeded on this assumption and the assurances were carried out. Gen. Butler observed that such assurances seemed to lead much the same nature as a bargain. In the absence of further evidence he (Butler) said he was offered the position of Naval Officer, but recommended that it be given to a "nigger." He would not take any position where he would be obliged to take care of Kemper, of the Returning Board. Gen. Grant's order, known as the Sheridan order, was passed a short time before he went out of office at the urgent solicitation of the Republicans. When he left New Orleans to call on Gov. Hayes he believed the Returning Board would declare Packard elected. In that conversation Hayes said to him he did not want the Presidential office except to get it fairly. Gen. Comly was present at the time. Hayes said if he failed to succeed he was not a mere empty form of words, but he intended to live up to it in its broadest significance, and intended to treat the people of the South with fairness and justice. He said nothing as to the State Government he would recognize in Louisiana. In answer to Merriman and Justice to make the withdrawal of the troops one condition of the person receiving the higher office and vote. He believed Hayes to be a well-meaning honest man. Gen. Butler then cross-examined the witness as to whether he did not understand Hayes' views and intentions to mean the recognition of the Democratic Government. He replied that Hayes' views were of that kind, and the witness was left to infer what these words meant. Gen. Butler asked the witness what they implied. Witness admitted that when he left Hayes he had not the slightest doubt that when he announced the information with the statement that he was the President-elect Hayes would be his friend. Witness told him that the State must be saved, at all hazards, to the Democrats, and that whatever he threw over would in that respect be of the least value to them. He stated to Governor that they could not establish or show a majority of 13,000.

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands situated in the county of MANITOU and in the State for Years of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be presented to the office of the Treasurer of said County, some time in September, will be sold, by said Treasurer, at the Court House in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at the hour and place designated for the ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statement contains a full description of such parcels of said lands, and a copy thereof, on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, or some years in the Tax Sales in the said list will be divided into 4 parts, if so desired, and so presented by law, as written in the order of priority. If the State bids at the sales, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the county of MANITOU delinquent for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold to the treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of December next, at such county seat and convenient place as may be most select in Charlevoix the county seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the county of CHARLEVOIX delinquent for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold to the treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of December next, at such county seat and convenient place as may be most select in Charlevoix the county seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

1877.

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	12 06	4 28	1 00	14 32
east of nw¼	1	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	12 33	4 31	1 00	17 64
south of nw¼	1	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	2	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	3	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	4	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	5	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	6	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	7	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
south of nw¼	8	80	24 66	8 62	1 00	7 87
fractional	9	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	10	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	11	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	12	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	13	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	14	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	15	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	16	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	17	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	18	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	19	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	20	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	21	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	22	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	23	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	24	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	25	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	26	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	27	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	28	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	29	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	30	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	31	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	32	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	33	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	34	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	35	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23
fractional	36	15	4 62	1 61	1 00	7 23

1876.

Town 32 North of Range 15 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 33 North of Range 15 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 34 North of Range 15 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 35 North of Range 15 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 36 North of Range 15 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 37 North of Range 14 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
fractional	1	11 19	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	2	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	3	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	4	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	5	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	6	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	7	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	8	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	36	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
nw¼ of nw¼	1	39 21	3 92	1 37	1 00	6 29
east of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
sw¼ of nw¼	1	40	4 00	1 40	1 00	6 40
south of nw¼	1	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	2	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	3	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	4	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	5	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	6	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	7	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
south of nw¼	8	80	8 00	2 80	1 00	11 80
fractional	9	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	10	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	11	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	12	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	13	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	14	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	15	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	16	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	17	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	18	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	19	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	20	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	21	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	22	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	23	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	24	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	25	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	26	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	27	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	28	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	29	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	30	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	31	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	32	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	33	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	34	15	1 50	53	1 00	3 03
fractional	35	15	1 50	53	1 00

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, described in the annexed list, were bid off to the State of Michigan for the taxes and charges thereon, severally assessed for the year 1877, and that unless the same are redeemed, as provided by law, the deeds of the Treasurer of the proper county, conveying the same to the purchasers thereof, will be executed and delivered at the expiration of the time prescribed by law.

Said lands will be sold at the Court House in the county seat of the proper county, on the Second Monday of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until sold, unless the ordinary tax sales of such county should be ordered at a time other than usual, in which case the sale will be held on the day so ordered.

Any person may redeem any tract or parcel of land sold for taxes, at any time before the sale, by paying to the County Treasurer the amount of the taxes, charges and interest due thereon, and in addition thereto, the sum of Four Dollars.

Notice is also given that the State, by its Auditor General, or by any person authorized by him in writing, will purchase any tract or parcel of land offered for sale, and not redeemed or purchased before the sale, for the amount of taxes, charges and interest due thereon, and will take a certificate of purchase therefor.

GALBRAITH, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, or such undivided interests therein as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon, severally assessed for the year 1877, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the county seat of the county in which such lands are situated, on the Second Monday of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until sold, unless the ordinary tax sales of such county should be ordered at a time other than usual, in which case the sale will be held on the day so ordered.

Any person may redeem any tract or parcel of land sold for taxes, at any time before the sale, by paying to the County Treasurer the amount of the taxes, charges and interest due thereon, and in addition thereto, the sum of Four Dollars.

Notice is also given that the State, by its Auditor General, or by any person authorized by him in writing, will purchase any tract or parcel of land offered for sale, and not redeemed or purchased before the sale, for the amount of taxes, charges and interest due thereon, and will take a certificate of purchase therefor.

GALBRAITH, Auditor General.

Town 24 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 25 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 26 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 27 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 28 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 29 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 30 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 31 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 32 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 33 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3

Town 34 North of Range 1 West.

lot 1 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 2 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 3 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 4 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 5 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 6 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 7 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 8 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 9 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 10 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 11 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 12 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 13 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 14 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 15 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 16 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 17 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 18 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 19 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 20 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 21 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 22 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 23 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 24 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 25 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 26 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 27 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 28 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 29 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 30 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 31 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 32 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 33 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 34 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 35 of	1	40	1	40	1	00	3
lot 36 of	1	40

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A TERRIBLE nitro-glycerine explosion occurred at Negaunee, Mich., on the 21st, resulting in the instant death of four men who were in the employ of the Miners' Powder Company, at whose works they were at the time of the accident, engaged in the manufacture of glycerine. The bodies of two of the victims were mutilated past recognition, and the debris of the company's works were scattered over a large area.

A SPECIAL telegram from Washington, on the 21st, to the Chicago *Tribune* says the President had settled upon a policy as regards the Rio Grande border difficulties with Mexico, to the following effect: Raiders are to be pursued with increased vigor when they retreat to Mexican soil, and punished when caught, and the troops engaged in such pursuits will be increased four time to three. While not seeking a conflict with the Mexican regular forces, the commanding officer of the pursuing parties will not avoid one if such forces interfere. Within on Mexican soil the pursuing forces will strictly confine themselves to the ranche, or cabin, of the cattle thief, and take the utmost care to give no offence or cause of complaint to the Mexican authorities. No offense is meant to the Mexican Government, the design of the United States being simply to punish depredations upon the Indian property and lives of its citizens. Nothing which may occur on the south side of the Rio Grande as a result of the execution of this policy will be accepted by the Administration as an immediate cause of war between the two countries, but if the Mexican regular troops shall cross the river in retaliation for these measures a *casus belli* may be construed therefrom.

THERE were 11,472,500 of the new standard silver dollars coined up to the 10th of August. Of these 1,380,000 had been placed in circulation, leaving 10,090,500 on hand in the Government Treasury. A Washington telegram of the 22d says the demand for these dollars was slowly but steadily increasing.

AT Hartford, Conn., on the 23d, the united horse farms made three heats in 2:19¾, and 2:23¾—the fastest three consecutive heats on record.

A DISPATCH from Washington, on the 25th, says the southeastern coast cities had so far escaped the yellow fever. The Secretary of War had made liberal provisions for furnishing rations to the destitute in the South, and orders were given on that day for a supply of 5,000 rations for Grenada. Liberal contributions were being made for the relief of sufferers.

THERE were two cases of yellow fever discovered in Philadelphia, on the night of the 24th. A man died at the New York City quarantine hospital, on the 25th, of yellow fever, contracted while unloading a cargo of logwood.

AT Memphis, on the 25th, the yellow-fever record showed a decrease in the number of new cases, as compared with the day before, there being sixty-one reported up to 6 P. M. The deaths, however, were the largest of any day since the fever made its appearance there, twenty-six. Interments being reported for the same time. There was a great scarcity of nurses, and more had been telegraphed for. The new cases in New Orleans numbered 98; deaths, thirty-three. Vicksburg was cut off from all communication with other points, except by the Mississippi river. The fever continues to spread, there being over fifty new cases and twenty-two deaths reported during the preceding twenty-four hours. Dr. Yelverton telegraphed from Grenada to the Howard Association at New Orleans, for more nurses, or others to help the sick on board their vessels. Provisions and nourishment for the sick were short. Several prominent men were down with the fever, and the nurses were all getting the disease, four of the latter were then dying for the lack of nourishment and domestic attention. All was reported in all the affected sections of the South, and the calls for assistance were being generally responded to from Northern and Western cities and towns. A Memphis dispatch of the 26th says fourteen were known in that city of parents deserting their children and children their parents. The wife and three children of a prominent citizen were taken with the fever during his absence from the city. He was telegraphed for by the family, and replied, "Take care of my family." His wife died and the children were conveyed to the City Hospital, where one of them died on the 26th. There were 100 new cases and twenty-six interments in Memphis on the 26th. Several negroes were among the victims. The new cases in Vicksburg numbered 140; interments, twenty-five. A telegram was received at New Orleans from Grenada, dated at noon, on the 26th, saying: "For Heaven's sake, send a few nurses! It is untrue that the material for the disease is exhaustive; the nurses are exhausted. Two of the most eminent physicians have just been taken down. Physicians are needed with nurses, but not without." Another dispatch said Dr. Yelvey was sick. A physician and four nurses were sent in response to this appeal. The new cases in New Orleans, on the 26th, numbered 125; deaths, forty-four. A man died in Cairo, on the 28th, of, it is supposed, yellow fever. He was from Memphis. A somewhat similar case occurred in Pittsburgh, the victim dying, on the 26th. The health report from the Surgeon-General's Office, in Washington, on the 25th, gives the total of cases in New Orleans, so far, at 1,073; deaths, 534. Vicksburg, 400 cases and sixty-nine deaths. Memphis, 144 cases and fifty-three deaths during preceding six days. Canton, Miss., eighteen cases and eight deaths. Fort Gibson, Miss., thirteen cases and nine deaths. In Grenada, so many of the remaining population were stricken with the disease that definite information as to the number of cases and deaths could not be obtained.

THE Chicago Exposition will open on the 4th of September, and continue until the 6th of October. The Directors announce that this year's exhibition will be much superior to those which have preceded it.

THE strike of the Crispins in Chicago was ended, on the 24th, by a compromise between the manufacturers and workmen, and the latter were to resume work on the 26th, good feeling prevailing between the employers and employes.

SERIOUS Indian troubles in Oregon were reported, on the 22th. Several settlers at Priest's Rapids, on the Columbia River, had been killed.

THE Treasury Department, at Washington, on the 26th, issued the sixty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The quit is for $5,000,000 (one-half coupon and one-half registered), to be paid, principal and interest, on and after Nov. 26, interest to cease on that day. The coin balance in the Treasury, on the 26th, was $257,043,000, an increase of over $10,000,000 since the 1st of the month, and of over $140,000,000 since a year ago.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AN examination was had in New York city, on the 20th, into the mental condition of John A. Lee, and resulted in the decision of the physicians to have the patient transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, as he was laboring under acute mania. He was still boisterous and irrepressible in conversation, and violent in demonstrations.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the self-constituted champion of labor in California, spoke in Chicago, on the evening of the 20th, to the workingmen of the city. He gave a history of his exploits in behalf of the interests of labor in his own State, and predicted that the organization of workingmen would carry the next election in Massachusetts. He offered resolutions, which were adopted, indorsing the California war-cry that "the Chinese must go."

JAMES HILL (colored), formerly Secretary of State of Mississippi, has been appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg, in place of ex-Senator Pease.

ON the 22d, the Tennessee State Republican Convention met at Nashville and nominated Hon. Emerson Etheridge for Governor. The platform relates mainly to State issues.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse, on the 25th of September.

C. C. MARTIN is the Greenback candidate for Governor in Vermont, J. W. Currier for Lieutenant-Governor and Fletcher Tarble for State Treasurer.

A DISPATCH was recently received from Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now in Europe, declining the recently-tendered Republican nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

HON. STEPHEN CORR, formerly Member of Congress from the Second Kansas District, died a few days ago.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 19th, great misery and anarchy prevailed in Morocco.

THE Congress of industry and Commerce met in Paris, on the 18th, the President of the Paris Chamber of Congress acting as Chairman.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 19th, hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro had again broken out. The Austrians had taken possession of the Bosnian capital.

PRINCE MILAN has issued his proclamation announcing the independence of Servia and the reduction of the army to a peace footing.

HOME dispatches of the 21st say it was reported and believed there that Cardinal Franchi, late Papal Secretary of State, died from the administration of poison.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the death of Maria Christina, ex-Queen of Spain and mother of ex-Queen Isabella. She died at Sainte-Adresse, France, on the 22d, aged seventy-two years.

LEON SAY, in the Monetary Conference, on the 23d, announced that Germany had declined, with thanks, the invitation to participate in the Conference. After discussing the question of the demonstration of silver, the Conference adjourned for one week.

IT was stated, on the 22d, that the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs had returned to Athens, with assurances that the Powers would support the claims of Greece against Turkey.

JAMES VIETUE & Co, publishers, of London, suspended on the 23d. Liabilities estimated at about £1,000,000; assets, nominally, £1,250,000.

VIENNA dispatches of the 23d say that orders had been issued for the formation of a second army consisting of 180,000 men, to operate against Servia in the event of war, and to complete the occupation of Bosnia. The Servians were massing their troops near Uranga, on the frontier.

ON the 23d, the Montenegrins, according to a Vienna dispatch, were endeavoring to shell the Turks out of Podgoritza.

A STRIKE of the weavers and winders in thirteen cotton mills at Radcliffe, Eng., against a reduction of pay, occurred on the 23d. About 9,500 looms were idle, and several hundred more were expected to stop when the mulers should expire.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest dispatch of the 24th, Russia had sent a peremptory dispatch to Roumania demanding the immediate surrender of Bessarabia.

PARIS dispatches of the 24th say that the distribution of Exposition prizes would not take place until Oct. 30.

A BERLIN telegram of the 25th says that Noleting, the man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Wilhelm, either was or feigned to be insane. He had been removed to an insane asylum for expert examination.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 26th announce the removal of the Russian headquarters from San Stefano to Rodosto.

TWO VIOLENT earthquake shocks were experienced in portions of Germany on the 26th. Beyond a shaking up of the people no great damage was done.

A MAN named Deutsch has been arrested as the assassin of Gen. Mezentzow, the Russian Chief of Police.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE appeared before the Committee, on the 20th, and stated that the highest Tilden Electoral vote was 80,555, and the lowest Hayes Elector received 75,316, a difference of 5,239. The witness could not give the vote for Nicholls exactly, but he had a majority of 2,041 votes. The Returning Board threw out some 13,000 votes to make up the Hayes Election. "In the campaign of 1874," said the witness, "we were cheated out of the election by the same Returning Board of 1876. There was no chance in the latter election or anything. They were as arbitrary and unjust in 1876 as in 1874. The appointees were increased by bolgerman passing from leading Republicans all over the country. Some boasters in Louisiana, and showed us that they would sustain their men in any action that they took. The Louisiana men got desperate after the election, and about give it up, but when these telegrams commenced and the visiting statesmen arrived, their spirits renewed, and they never seemed to falter from that out. The inauguration of Gov. Nicholls took place before some 10,000 persons. They beside and Assembly were at once organized. They took possession of everything except some small rooms filled and occupied by Packard's friends. On the 4th of January Nicholls sent to secure co-operation by the Federal troops. He did not get an order to that effect, from them, Grant, on the 24th of March. He said he was told that the physicians to have the patient transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, as he was laboring under acute mania. He was still boisterous and irrepressible in conversation, and violent in demonstrations.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the self-constituted champion of labor in California, spoke in Chicago, on the evening of the 20th, to the workingmen of the city. He gave a history of his exploits in behalf of the interests of labor in his own State, and predicted that the organization of workingmen would carry the next election in Massachusetts. He offered resolutions, which were adopted, indorsing the California war-cry that "the Chinese must go."

JAMES HILL (colored), formerly Secretary of State of Mississippi, has been appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg, in place of ex-Senator Pease.

ON the 22d, the Tennessee State Republican Convention met at Nashville and nominated Hon. Emerson Etheridge for Governor. The platform relates mainly to State issues.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse, on the 25th of September.

C. C. MARTIN is the Greenback candidate for Governor in Vermont, J. W. Currier for Lieutenant-Governor and Fletcher Tarble for State Treasurer.

A DISPATCH was recently received from Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now in Europe, declining the recently-tendered Republican nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

HON. STEPHEN CORR, formerly Member of Congress from the Second Kansas District, died a few days ago.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 19th, great misery and anarchy prevailed in Morocco.

THE Congress of industry and Commerce met in Paris, on the 18th, the President of the Paris Chamber of Congress acting as Chairman.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 19th, hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro had again broken out. The Austrians had taken possession of the Bosnian capital.

PRINCE MILAN has issued his proclamation announcing the independence of Servia and the reduction of the army to a peace footing.

HOME dispatches of the 21st say it was reported and believed there that Cardinal Franchi, late Papal Secretary of State, died from the administration of poison.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the death of Maria Christina, ex-Queen of Spain and mother of ex-Queen Isabella. She died at Sainte-Adresse, France, on the 22d, aged seventy-two years.

LEON SAY, in the Monetary Conference, on the 23d, announced that Germany had declined, with thanks, the invitation to participate in the Conference. After discussing the question of the demonstration of silver, the Conference adjourned for one week.

IT was stated, on the 22d, that the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs had returned to Athens, with assurances that the Powers would support the claims of Greece against Turkey.

JAMES VIETUE & Co, publishers, of London, suspended on the 23d. Liabilities estimated at about £1,000,000; assets, nominally, £1,250,000.

VIENNA dispatches of the 23d say that orders had been issued for the formation of a second army consisting of 180,000 men, to operate against Servia in the event of war, and to complete the occupation of Bosnia. The Servians were massing their troops near Uranga, on the frontier.

ON the 23d, the Montenegrins, according to a Vienna dispatch, were endeavoring to shell the Turks out of Podgoritza.

A STRIKE of the weavers and winders in thirteen cotton mills at Radcliffe, Eng., against a reduction of pay, occurred on the 23d. About 9,500 looms were idle, and several hundred more were expected to stop when the mulers should expire.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest dispatch of the 24th, Russia had sent a peremptory dispatch to Roumania demanding the immediate surrender of Bessarabia.

PARIS dispatches of the 24th say that the distribution of Exposition prizes would not take place until Oct. 30.

A BERLIN telegram of the 25th says that Noleting, the man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Wilhelm, either was or feigned to be insane. He had been removed to an insane asylum for expert examination.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 26th announce the removal of the Russian headquarters from San Stefano to Rodosto.

TWO VIOLENT earthquake shocks were experienced in portions of Germany on the 26th. Beyond a shaking up of the people no great damage was done.

A MAN named Deutsch has been arrested as the assassin of Gen. Mezentzow, the Russian Chief of Police.

MAJ. BURKE was recalled, on the 27th, and testified that the mutual agreement of the friends of Hayes were to vote according to his views on the question of establishing the Nicholls Government. Nothing was said about any Commission. Mr. Hayes and others did not know that troops would be withdrawn. The Potter letter of 15th December was the basis of the Compromise, was the only written memorandum between any one that he knew of, and got no answer to that effect, from then, Grant, on the 24th of March. He said he was told that if they had a majority of 20,000 they would be counted in by the Returning Board. Wheeler referred to the meeting at Chamberlain's house, and to the speech of the latter, and said that when Mr. Burke and others had left the meeting Chamberlain said that this time they were laughed at. He then gave his version of the letter from Hayes, and said that the latter declined to have anything to do with the matter. He thought the Returning Board was a great power in the State, and that when Mr. Burke and others spoke of the latter they were laughed at. He thought the Returning Board was the power behind the throne. Witness was asked if he knew of any fraud committed by the Returning Board, and said that when Mr. Burke and others had left the meeting at Chamberlain's house they were laughed at. He then gave his version of the letter from Hayes, and said that the latter declined to have anything to do with the matter. He thought the Returning Board was a great power in the State, and that when Mr. Burke and others spoke of the latter they were laughed at. He then gave his version of the letter from Hayes, and said that the latter declined to have anything to do with the matter

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, SEPT 19, 1876

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee

For Lieutenant Governor,
GEORGE SEWARD,
of Ionia

For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb

For State Treasurer,
JOHN PRIDDIS,
of Ottawa

For Auditor General,
JAS. M. WILKINSON,
of Kalamazoo

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
(remaining a vacancy)

For Members of Board of Education,
GIDEON S. THOMPSON,
of Boston,

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept 6, 1876

Editor of SENTINEL:

The ravages of the yellow fever continue to form one of the main subjects of thought and action in New York. Instead of decreasing, the two or three colman reports which the daily papers give of the progress of the disease show it to be rather gaining ground than otherwise. The sympathies of thisvcity are fully aroused as may be inferred from the frequency of meetings and entertainments in behalf of the sufferers and the freedom with which money and goods are offered in the cause. Over $60,000 has been contributed, and the results of a system just put in operation will doubtless be to largely swell this amount. This system is the novel and sensible one of placing ballot boxes in numerous public places for the reception of such cash as citizens feel impelled to donate. The idea is a happy one. People can vote early and often and that without registration or naturalization. The paper rage "repeating" has obtained sterling as among the most sacred items of the community. No vote is challenged on account of age, color or previous condition of servitude, and not even the woman suffragists can complain of any tyrannous restriction of their rights. The result of this plan is not known as yet, but the idea seems to have struck the popular fancy, and will probably do good work.

Among the entertainments to behalf of the fever sufferers was one at Manhattan Beach, a portion of old Coney Island has been redistributed, and this reminds me to say that, of all the transformation scenes ever presented to wondering and delighted eyes, that which has occurred within one year on the sandy barren of Coney Island is a little the most marvellous. For many years this strip of sand has been a good deal frequented in the summer season on account of its nearness to New York and Brooklyn, but up to last season its patrons were mostly of the order which takes kindly to beer and pugilism, and of that other class who, open eyed and open mouthed, fall easy victims to the wiles of the thimble rigger and three card monte man. But suddenly—unnoticed to us who have meanwhile been busy about other matters it seems to have been in the twinkling of an eye—the spot has been so changed that even its own father—the Atlantic Ocean—can hardly recognize it. Two enormous, and sumptuous hotels have sprung like Aladdin's palace from the earth, together with a mass of pavilions, bathing houses pagodas around all of which by a lavish expenditure of money the wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose. A net work of narrow gauge railroads has been laid to connect New York and Brooklyn with the new watering place, the suddenness and immensity of whose popularity are proportionate to the miraculous quickness of its growth. It far outstrips Long Branch and Cape May both in elegance and in the multitude of its patrons. The passenger traffic between it and the city is something wonderful. On some evenings there have been as many as 100,000 people in the hotels and along the beach, while in gayety and dazzling brilliancy the scene is only comparable to such European watering places as Baden-Baden on Wisbaden which have however lack the invigorating sight and sound of the ocean.

Powerful electric lights illuminate the beach and grounds at night and throw a weirdly beautiful radiance over the white capped surf and the bathers disporting themselves therein, while sounds of music from the pagodas conducive to the general enjoyment. One of these bands is Jules Levy, the great cornetist, and its pagoda is the nucleus of a crowd reaching usually well up into the thousands. Occasionally, as was the case one evening this week, the beach for nearly a mile is made to blaze with fireworks of a quality and in a profusion heretofore known only to the gay capitals of Europe. The reason is now drawing fast to its close, but as yet there is little falling off observable either in the crowds or the attractions of the place.

The past week was the last in the eventful life of our National Bankrupt Law, and has probably been the liveliest one of its existence. The unfortunate merchant, the tricky speculator, the hapless real estate owner whose hard earn fortune in "equities" has failed into thin air and the brazen rascal who habitually takes advantage of the act to cheat his creditors about every other year and who has been the main cause of its repeal—all these representative applicants for relief have thronged the halls of justice and jostled each other in their eagerness to secure eleventh hour salvation. Henceforth insolvent debtors will have to stand or fall by their record, and the shameless impositions which the dead act has rendered possible will be so no longer. Now that this repeal is going to put a stop to defrauding creditors. There is so much luck as that for the commercial world this side of the millennium, but at least the tactics of the wicked will have to be changed somewhat, and the way of the transgressor be made more healthfully difficult.

In a few weeks New York has got to submit to a great and humiliating loss. Theodore Thomas, who for fifteen years has worked in the city, and whose orchestra and concerts have been the chief pride of the town, musically speaking, for a not much shorter period, has become weary of the persistent failure of the metropolis to afford him proper support, his arduous and useful labors and has signed a contract with certain gentlemen of Cincinnati, by virtue of which he will soon disband my present parable orchestra, shake off from his feet the dust of Gotham and take up his abode in the former city, where a lucrative and honorable position awaits him as director of a new and complete Conservatory of music on the model of the best schools of Europe. New York ought to be ashamed of herself, and to do her justice, no doubt is. But it is too late for repentance. Thomas is as good as gone, and I fear it will be long before we shall look upon his like again.

The Essex Market Police Court of this town has a curiously complicated case of larceny on its hands. The prisoner is a young woman occupied as attendant at a bath establishment. A lady came to the place for a bath, before entering which she gave a little bag of valuables containing among other things a $400 ring, into the custody of the present prisoner. When the lady reclaimed her little bag she found her sparkling jewel not at. Although search of the bath and premises was made with assistance of the attendant, but no ring was found whereupon the victim accused the girl of stealing it, and had her arrested. The latter pleaded innocence and persisted therein till the next day, when she complained of feeling sick, and confessed to her startled keepers that she had swallowed the missing ornament. A physician was called and every effort made to recover the property, but up to date the ring has not been brought to light. Further developments are anxiously awaited by all parties concerned.

RADIX

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IS

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see us.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of his friends. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

Have don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. HAESSER.

CASWELL & HAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 16, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure on Lake Bell one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. P. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1875.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton Streets. A State of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market. Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, the sand other soil, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The best of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two thousand and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Theatore with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handis at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public to regular sizes. ALL ODD SIZE orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application (orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, as until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at nine o'clock and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm at seven o'clock a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 6—17—31

Round up stopping at Charlevoix, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 8—22
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, to-wit:

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite No. 1, Block 5 Bridge street, and will keep constantly the highest market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HASSILA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents.
Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on easy installments.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Taken in good companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Title to be furnished.

General land agent for Michigan Gilbert Grant.

Office opposite Central Drug Store, Petoskey, Mich. 10 1yr

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix, Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale very low for cash. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Pine, Round, Pine lakes—and are included in school districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich

With the opening of the season of 1878 this House will be greatly improved in accommodations for patrons. Situated near the mouth of the Jordan River

MRS. J. WHEELAN.

April 16, 1878

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

All work neatly and promptly done and repaired. Cleaning and Warranting done on short notice. 5-tf

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Bill Statements Receipt and Business Forms—

Ostrom's New Family Physician—150 pages—

Family Bibles, $4 to $15.

Miscellaneous Publications for sale at lowest rates.

Address, W. A. SMITH,
Charlevoix, Mich

J. A. BAKEMAN,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has seen re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Thanks for former favors.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which picturesque myriads of speckled Trouts lie. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles, Lath, Cheese Box Stuff, Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Yellow Fever—How the Disease Advances.

From a paper prepared by Dr. Henry Smith, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, the following conclusions are taken as to yellow fever. Dr. Smith was in charge of the yellow-fever patients at Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., during the epidemic in 1876:

Although the unfelt element in yellow fever has not as yet been determined by our outward senses, observation points to the belief that it exists in living germs, propagated without the body, but which can be studied only by their effects on the human organism. In illustration of this position, the following facts may be cited:

1. The disease is certainly transportable, through fomites, from an infected to a healthy and distant locality.

2. Individuals, alone and apart from fomites, fail to spread the disease in a healthy locality.

3. The disease is known to extend gradually from existing foci of infection, like the annyworm on cotton-plantations.

4. Testimony has been, for years accumulating, to the conclusion that the disease may be arrested and extinguished, in infected localities, by the use of agents destructive to the low forms of life.

It may be here observed that on the last point proof has been amply made through the system of disinfection, as practiced for past years by the Board of Health of Louisiana.

The following are valuable, and probably represent the very latest theories regarding the action and propagation, under certain favoring conditions, of this most formidable of diseases:

1. That the poison is not of a gaseous nature, but attaches itself to the soil, to walls and the exposed surfaces generally.

2. That the disease propagates from centers along surfaces equally in all directions, and often against currents of air as with them.

3. That the poison of chills in the patient some time before development.

4. That the germs, whether animal or vegetable, multiply, which, in new or host-fields, for an indefinite period preceding the moment at which the development of the disease takes place.

It has been also ascertained that yellow fever advances from local force at the rate of about forty feet per day. As the disease, therefore, has a constant tendency to spread, the whole space over which it could have extended must be disinfected in order to check its advance from the point at which it had its origin. To determine the area over which disinfectants should be used, it is only necessary to add four to the number of days since the disease manifested itself, and multiply by forty—the rate per day at which the disease progresses from a given center.

The disease was ushered in sometimes with, and at other times without, premonitory symptoms. Usually there was experienced a feeling of malaise preceding the onset of the disease, and in most of the cases a chilly sensation, rarely with a violent shaking chill; great depression and lassitude; pain in the back and head, generally intense, sometimes in the limbs, or other or all at the same time, occasionally accompanied by spasms in the lower extremities—similar in these to Asiatic cholera, with nausea or a tendency to vomit; while slight or entire absence of pain or chill characterized many of the milder attacks. This chilly feeling soon merged into the fever, much higher than with ordinary fevers, often of a violent and malignant character from the slightest invasion. Many cases, and particularly the relapsed, required twenty, thirty and even fifty days; in one instance, the longest that I had seen during the epidemic, one of the first seen on my arrival, and convalescence fully established at the date of my departure, occupied a period of upward of six weeks.

The skin was hot and dry. The temperature of the body was higher than in any ordinary fevers. The pulse full and strong, ranging from 100 to 130 and upward. The tongue coated, sometimes thin, but more generally pasty, flabby appearance. With a sick, low tongue was often seen without dirty and pointed, occasionally parched, accompanied with dryness of the mouth and fauces, and great thirst, with a few, seeming calls for large draughts of cold water.

The average duration of the febrile paroxysm or active stage was sixty-two hours or about two days and a half, the shortest twelve, and the longest 100 hours. This state was usually preceded by a corresponding depression of all the mental powers, passing into the calm, stupor, and constituting the stage of depression. The pulse has been known often to fall in the manner of beats from 130 or 140 to 80, 70 or 50 and even to 40 beats in the minute in an almost incredible short space of time—the temperature not again becoming natural with same, and in others still keeping up, bearing no relation to the lowered state of the pulse.

In the grave or severer cases the face presented a suffused or deeply congested aspect, with the eyes highly injected. Extreme restlessness or great alarm was often present; the patient fell unconscious, struggling to get out of bed, culminating occasionally in furious delirium, but generally a sullen character, while profound stupor often marked the last stages. In a few death-scenes that I witnessed not a ray of thought was manifest; in others the intellect was retained to the last.

The perspirations were variable—sometimes only partial, at others irregular, occasionally offensive. The most spontaneous of the skin was often watching, but unusual in some, and afterward yellow; the latter invariably rare. In many of the fatal cases, simultaneously with yellow eyes and skin, and deeply vomit, the skin was often covered with livedo or black blotches, increasing in largeness dark patches after death, occasionally in the days before the fatal termination. During convalescence, abscesses and eruptions on the face sometimes succeeded, but were not so frequent as I had witnessed in previous epidemics. Desquamation of the cuticle was quite common, especially on the hands, face and feet. While a correct diagnosis was occasionally difficult, the tongue, mouth and gums usually presented all the characteristics of the disease. Black vomit was frequent, and it was a noticeable fact that numerous cases recovered from it in a large proportion of cases the poison determined to the kidneys early in the disease, frequently giving rise to suppressions of the urinary secretion, and death followed on the third or fourth day, proving more fatal even than black vomit. Generally the urine was on the first day free and of a red color, later in the disease having a turbid appearance and still later—on the fourth or fifth day—dark-reddish and somewhat muddy. In severer cases albumen was present after the second or third day, and, in the still severer or fatal cases, in an almost coagulating large.

Bijah's Advice.

A little woman, with a tear trembling on the end of her nose, entered the parlor, sank into the red rocking-chair and tremblingly asked:

"Mr. Joy, can I trust you?"

"Madam, you can!" he promptly replied, "I don't like to hear a man praising himself, but I believe I can go to any grocery in Detroit and get trusted for one dozen clothes-pins without having to leave any security whatever. I pass have in my possession thirty-five cents which were handed to me by a stage-driver to buy him some tinted note-paper, and if I embezzle one cent of it I hope to be bald-headed all my days! Yes, madam you can trust me."

"—I was married about three years ago," began the woman, after considerable hesitation.

"Don't doubt it in the least, madam, and I suppose it was a case of love?"

"It seemed so. My husband seemed to think everything of me, and I know I almost worshiped him. We were very, very happy until a year ago."

"Yes, I suppose so, madam. As Milton says:

"He called me his birdie—his angel—
I thought him the dearest on earth
And we'll dance all night 'till broad daylight,
And—and—and so forth."

"A few months ago," she softly continued, "he began finding fault because I did not use more big words in talking, and he said that my grammar was perfectly awful. Not a day passed that he does not upbraid me and sometimes I even wish I were dead!"

"Madam, does he find any fault with your cooking?"

"No, not muy."

"And in making the bed you don't get the foot the highest?"

"Oh, no."

"And he never finds buttons off his shirts—never comes home to meals and finds the stove cold, and you gossiping over the gate?"

"Why! has to wait one minute for any of his meals, sir."

"Your husband had no fault to find for a year or two—didn't seem to notice your lack of big words while the honey-moon lasted?"

"No."

"Very well, madam, your husband's coat is too big to fit him in the back, but I think we can put another on him. Now, then, will you do as I tell you to?"

"Oh, sir, I couldn't possibly—him—could do such a thing!" she exclaimed.

"Pooh, madam! Do I resemble a fiend? Do I seem like a murderer? I don't want you to kill him, but I want to help you win back his love and get his nose down where it used to be. What time do you have supper?"

"At six, sir."

"Well, you go home from here and upset two or three chairs in the sitting-room, toss the broom out doors, scatter the contents of the work-basket around the house and make things look as if there had been a tramp meeting held there, put in just half enough tea, burn your biscuit, and for sauce cut up the hardest peaches you can find in the market. As he comes home, have an old dress on and your hair down, and the minute he enters the house you must remark that 'the loveliness of the evening seems to percolate the entire catastrophe of the hygienic influence.' Big words, you see—grammar till his brain stands up! If he finds fault with the supper, tell him that the encumbrance appears to elucidate the tarantula, and if that doesn't fetch him you can continue to affiliate with the pathetic enigma. Give him big words and biscuits—XNX grammar and sloppy tea, and I'll bet five hundred hog-puddings again a penny whistle that he'll get up from that table with his nose as low down as the mercury in January."

"Mr. Joy, I'll try it!" she exclaimed, as she rose up.

"Never mind crown to fall—money refunded if it doesn't work," he replied.

Her eyes sparkled, a thush came to her cheeks, and she went out saying:

"The etymology of the diaphragon discovers a conclusive antiquarian tendency to disruption."

Bijah leaned back, rubbed the down off a Crawford peach, and growled:

"Yes, that's so, and if she only follows my advice that husband will dream to-night that he's a grammar, and that four dictionaries are running him across lots into the river. I've been right that!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Why Time Seems Long or Short.

We do not believe, indeed, that the self-consciousness or otherwise of our states of mind has much to do with the matter. The real condition on which the rapidity or slowness of time, as it passes, depends, is much rather the point on which the desire of the moment is fixed. Take two very common cases. You are driving to meet some one arriving by train, quite sure of being in time, or even far too early, and eager are you for the moment when you will meet the person coming by the train. The drive itself may seem interminable, as well as the time which has to elapse after you reach, before the train comes, for you are not interested in the objects you pass, but only eager for the expiration of the time between the moment you have reached and the moment you wish to reach. Here, time is your enemy, as it were. You want to kill the time, and the time seems unendurably long. But take another case. You are driving to a train which you have little or no hope of catching, but the most eager desire to catch—driving against time. Here the point desired is to reach the train before the minute comes at which, as you know, it is advertised to start. The consequence is that what you desire is not the annihilation of any interval of time, but lengthening wherever more events than in ordinary cases it will cover. As you hold your watch in your hands, the objects on the road seem to pass with intolerable slowness, and at the same time the hand of your watch seems to move with intolerable rapidity. You thank the hand never moved so fast before, while you probably objurgate the coachman for his cautious and slow driving. Here, the more events you can crowd into a given time the better you are pleased. What you desire is to crowd in more, and the consequence is that time appears to fly too fast for your wishes. Now, we cannot see that there is more of self-consciousness in one state than the other. In both alike the desire is fixed on a future event. In the first case the intermediate events are of a nature which you have no occasion to watch, which happen in their prescribed order without your noticing them, and the consequence is that time stretches itself as a tedious gulf between you and the desired moment; in the second case, the intermediate events are all events which, as you well know, must not only happen in their given order, but happen at a very much more rapid rate than usual, if your desire is to be satisfied; the consequence is that the thing on which your desire fixes itself is the rate at which they happen, and, naturally enough, time appears to be your enemy, not because it is so long, but because it flies so quickly, and does not give them, as it seems, a fair chance of happening. And so, in the one case, you accuse it of going slowly, in the other of flying fast.

And we believe that this is, in fact, the reason why childhood seems to pass so slowly, compared with youth and manhood—at all events, to all those children who have a strong sense of something in them which none of the guarded and dependent life of childhood satisfies. The growth of still immature faculties, the enormous disproportion between wishes and power, the comparison between the easy way in which grown-up people dispose of your limbs and your own secret wishes in relation to it, make it seem that almost everything worth living for—at least so to an ambitious child, and most children are more or less ambitious—is in the unattainable future, when you are to dispose of your own destiny. Your desire is fixed on something, the only condition of which appears to be the passage of a dreary gulf of time. It is like waiting at a railway-station till the train by which you are to go departs. In youth and manhood, on the contrary, you are concerned with the present. Often you rather reproach time with being too short for that which you wish to crowd into it. Compara tively seldom, indeed, is a man in a time of mere waiting for the future, as childhood so often is with children, whose practical powers are—or rather are to be—much larger than their stores of thought, but whose powers are as yet undeveloped, and money wanting to ripen. Assuredly Campbell's solution of the problem he himself set is not the true one. This was his explanation:

"Hours gravely pass in childhood's sleep,
Unknowing of its flow;
And those of youth a moment seem,
Too rapid to go slow."

The sweetness has little to do with it. The longest hours of childhood are usually the dreariest and the most wretched years—the years least adequately filled, not those most adequately filled. The seeming length of time depends on the point of time on which the heart is fixed. If that point be at a distance, and the mind is little concerned with what is actually happening except to wish it over, the time seems long. If that point is near for what you know must happen, in case you wish it to be gratified in the interval, the time seems short. And that is, we believe, the true explanation of many of the manifold experiences of the varying length of time which every man, by a little questioning of his memory, can summon up.—*London Spectator.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—"Hold the Fort" is Mrs. Hayes' favorite musical selection, and at a reception given in her honor in Newport, last Friday night, the band played it at her request.

—The Rev. Robert Ashton, the editor of the "Congregational Year Book" of England, is dead. He was born in 1812, just died in England in the eighty-first year of his age.

—Templeton, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, draws this pen picture of Kearney: "Kearney is not a bad-looking person. He is a type of a class that may be seen in any large city. He has a nervous, restless manner, but not at all extraordinarily so; is fluent in speech; has a good flow of words, and is not unlikely, himself, thinks he has a mission to reform politics and redress the grievances of the laboring classes."

—The late Mr. Reese, the California millionaire, was never known to keep a horse or carriage unless he could get it evidently in trade. He would wait ten minutes at a street corner before getting into a car in the hope of meeting an acquaintance who would pay his fare. When taunted by a friend one day in regard to his miserly habits he said: "Well, I can't help it; I know it's foolish, but I do enjoy it when I get in all matters not connected with money he was a man of great intelligence and liberality.

—Mrs. Oliver, whose suit against Ex-Senator Cameron for breach of promise is still before the court, has sent the following strange letter to the District Commissioners of Washington:

"To the Commissioners: Since I saw you on Saturday I am without help in my complaint before you and ask your protection. Senator Cameron has threatened to have me arrested on Congress I obtained a position in the Treasury Department, but was discharged. As I am the lady who brought suit against Hon. Simon Cameron for breach of promise, and he intercepted and had me seized, should anything more occur to injure me, Mr. Cameron, himself or his son will be responsible. Mrs. Oliver."

—Miss McClock says the young wife who is economical is a heroine.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Williamantic (Conn.) girl, employed in a thread factory, wrote her name and the words, "Wanted, a husband," on a spool recently, and when it had been wound with thread it was sent to a South Norwalk shoe factory, where it fell into a Ridgefield man's hands. He began a correspondence; the girl replied that she was engaged, but would find him another as good as she, and a marriage has just taken place as a result of the spool's message.

—As Jacob Landis, of Erwin, N. Y., was twisting a wisp around a sheaf of wheat, the other day, a large rattlesnake sprang from the straw, directly toward his face. The farmer mechanically threw his hand out and caught the snake around the neck, just in time to prevent its fastening its fangs in his nose. He held the snake firmly in his hand and called for aid. A companion ran up and cut the serpent's head off with his scythe. The rattlesnake's tail wound itself so tightly about Landis' bare arm that a broad red mark on the flesh showed every coil. The snake was three and a half feet long and had nine rattles.

—A Norwich man saw, the other evening, a swallow whose actions reminded him of a cat's playful antics with a mouse. The bird was in pursuit of a gaudily-colored butterfly, and as it chased the tiny insect over the house-top and through the tree-boughs, the observer could but perceive that the butterfly was caught by the bird it was chased from its mouth, and the chase, with its features of hot pursuit, capture and escape, was repeated a score or more of times. At length the bird, tired of its sport, descended on the insect with a sweep, caught it in its beak and quickly devoured it.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—A strange accident occurred to-day on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow-Gauge near Bainbridge. The train which arrives at Bainbridge at 2 o'clock and thirty minutes was in order. To-day the engine was left standing on the track as usual while the engineer and fireman went to a house about 100 yards distant to get their meal. They had been gone but a short time when a man named A. Pepper pulled out, connecting the engine with the train, climbed into the cab, and pulled the throttle wide open. The engine shot down the track like an arrow until it reached a curve about a mile distant, when it jumped the track, rolled over on its side, and became a complete wreck. Pepper was instantly killed. What his motive was for so strange a deed is a mystery. He had at one time been a bank-bursar, but had squandered his means by dissipation. Some of the citizens think the longest spell of confinement at last driving suicide; others, that it was a half-crazy, half-drunken freak.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

Cases of Drowning—Suggestions.

It may have struck the readers of the *Sun* that its reports of deaths from drowning have been unusually numerous this season. Many of these might have also been very sad ones, so little would have saved the victims. No one who has not been a witness can have been the case of the wing, the wing itself, and with it the bird, slides forward and downward, and of course it will do this so long as the statement that a bird flies by its own weight is strictly true.

This is true, also, of insects and bats. They all have wings with stiff front edges, and flexible hind edges which bend and allow the air to pass out, so that flying is nothing but sliding down a hill made of air. A fly rises by flapping its wings, and it flies by falling back toward the earth and sliding forward at the same time. At the end of each stroke of its wings it has raised itself enough to make up for the distance it has fallen since the last stroke, and accordingly it stays at the same height and moves forward in a seemingly straight line. But if you watch it closely you will see that the whole wings slowly, such as the woodpecker, you can see them rise and fall, and will have a trouble in seeing that their path is not really a straight line, but is made up of curves; although most birds flap their wings so rapidly that they have no time to fall through a space great enough to be seen. Birds also make use of the wind to aid them in flight, and by holding their wings inclined, like a kite, so that the wind shall slide out under them, they can be carried for a physician, wherever that is practicable. In the meantime the directions we have given should be at once followed until perpetrated in for two hours, if there is the slightest hope that life may be saved, for the fact that the body has not been continuously submerged in the water for more than five minutes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

How Birds Fly.

You will find, if you carefully examine a bird's wing, that all the bones and muscles are placed along the front edge, which is thus made very stiff and strong. The quill feathers are fastened in such a way that they point backward, so that the front edge of the wing is not stiff like the front edge, but is flexible, and bends at the least touch. As far as I can see, but a case, it has a tendency to slide out from under the wing when this is driven downward, and of course it will do this at the point where it can most easily. Since the front edge of the wing is stiff and strong, it retains its hollow shape, and prevents the air from sliding out in this direction, but the pressure of the air is enough to bend the flexible hind edges which bend and allow the air to pass out, so that flying is nothing but sliding down a hill made of air. A bird rises by flapping its wings, and it flies by falling back toward the earth and sliding forward at the same time. At the end of each stroke of its wings it has raised itself enough to make up for the distance it has fallen since the last stroke, and accordingly it stays at the same height and moves forward in a seemingly straight line. But if you watch it closely you will see that the whole wings slowly, such as the woodpecker, you can see them rise and fall, and will have a trouble in seeing that their path is not really a straight line, but is made up of curves; although most birds flap their wings so rapidly that they have no time to fall through a space great enough to be seen. Birds also make use of the wind to aid them in flight, and by holding their wings inclined, like a kite, so that the wind shall slide out under them, they can be carried for a physician, wherever that is practicable. In the meantime the directions we have given should be at once followed until perpetrated in for two hours, if there is the slightest hope that life may be saved, for the fact that the body has not been continuously submerged in the water for more than five minutes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"VEGETINE,"

SAYS a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a Blood purifier, Healer of the many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I will pronounce laboratory and convinced myself of its wonderful merits. It is prepared from herbs, roots and barks, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
IS THE BEST
SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINE,

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ART SCHOOLS
OF THE
Chicago Academy of Design.

By a recent reorganization, the Chicago Academy of Design has been put in better condition than at any time since the fire.

THE ART SCHOOLS

Are in complete order, and persons who wish to pursue any branch of Drawing or Painting, Portraiture in Crayon, Ink or Water-Color, Drawing from Casts, Landscape Painting, Figure, Life or Decorative Painting, Mechanical Drawing or Perspective, will find here the best instruction to be had anywhere.

The Teachers are H. P. Bracker and L. L. Peaslee, Portraiture; Wm. Keith, Landscape; Prof. Ware, Lecturer upon Architectural Science; H. Clarke, Instructor in Perspective. The Secretary, Mr. Fleming, can be seen at the Academy.

The Academy has fine and commodious studios, open to students from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, and the Museum for study contains many fine casts from celebrated statues, under constant and competent instruction.

The Academy is open to pupils from all parts of the United States, and to those who desire it, the most extraordinary references to the **people of Teachers**, and pupils will be furnished at any time, by the secretary.

Circulars, with full particulars, will be sent upon application to W. M. R. STEVENS, 30½ Chicago Academy of Design, 170 Lake street, Chicago.

Chicago School of Art
AND
Drawing and Painting Academy.

Oil, Water Colors, India Ink, Painting, Pastel Crayon Sketching, Object and Antique Drawing, Modeling Sculpture, Mechanical and Architectural Designing.

Oil and Water-Color Painting a Specialty.

A few pupils can be accommodated at residence of manager. Descriptive Art Circular now open. Session Classes now open. Special terms to Teachers.

PROF. M. R. BRADLEY,
1099 Indiana Ave., near 21st St., Chicago.

Hershey School of Musical Art,
At Her Ivy Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

All branches of MUSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES and ELOCUTION taught. Unusual facilities offered. Concerts, Classes in Harmony, Sight-Singing, Italian, Elocution, etc., free to pupils. Send for Circular.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and perfectly safe in the hands of children or adults. Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet. Dr. E. Casey, Providence, R. I., for the proper remedies.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Diseases. Book sent free. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Chicago.

$100 to $200 per month to agents canvassing for Taylor's Copying Books, Rochester, N. Y.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—To make hard sauce for puddings, stir to cream one cup butter with three cups powdered sugar; when light, beat in juice of a lemon, two teaspoons nutmeg.

—When commencing your agricultural life, remember that industry, economy and integrity will insure success, and form the best capital that can be employed.

—The soil of a garden for the growth of common species of shrubs, perennials and annuals, should be a rich loam. If any plants require sand it can easily be supplied.

—Clothespins are rendered more flexible and durable by boiling in clean water from five to ten minutes every two weeks. They should be dried quickly, and kept in strong bags, free from dust. The lines are likewise boiled every month.

—I have a large force of help on my farm and give the men plenty to do. Occasionally I get a bad, lazy fellow, but he drops out and some good man is ready to take his place. Every Saturday night, without exception, they receive their pay. A workingman likes his money. And the best way to keep a man contented is to give him plenty to do and never to disturb the little money arrangements he makes during the week by failing to pay his wages at the appointed time.—*Dr. Stansbford, of Louisville.*

—The *American Cultivator* states that some of our **creameries** have commenced the canning of butter for foreign markets, and that very considerable shipments had been made. The butter is packed fresh from the churn, without salt, and does not in that condition affect the tin. Danish butter has been put up in this way for some years, and this is at present its only competitor. If a successful plan can be found to completely regulate the temperature, it will be feasible to keep butter canned for years in any climate. We have heretofore given an account of Danish canned butter, and it is now said that American canned butter is superior to that. This may become a large article of export.

—Here is rather a curious remedy, but in many cases a very certain one, for the cure of indigestion. It is simply the cultivation of a habit of chewing. While out-of-doors, different kinds of green leaves, and swallowing the juice. One can always call a loaf from a hedge or a bush as one passes. Almost all are good that are not nauseous, such as those ivy, or poisonous, as the laurel-leaf. One of the latter, however, is a capital thing where there is a slight chronic irritation of the stomach. The chewing of leaves cures dyspepsia, principally, we believe, by increasing the flow of the salivary juice, and partly by the tonic and stimulating action of the leaf chewed. The leaves that occur to us, at present, as most likely to be useful are those of the pine trees, spruce or Scotch fir, blackthorn, currant and rose bushes, mint, the potato plant, the leaves and young tops of mountain daisies, the white portion of ruches, the bark of many young trees, and the tender parts of the stalks of green corn, oats or wheat, and of many larger grasses; but your own taste must, in a great measure, guide you, if you care to try the virtue of any remedy. We should say, however, that the chewing is better to take place before or before and after rather than immediately after.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

Insect Enemies.

The insect enemies of the farmer are so exceedingly numerous that it is not altogether a matter of wonder that he sometimes despairs of ever ridding himself of them. They lay in wait for the springing up or ripening of every crop, and after a season, pursue with a sharp and desperate conflict with the farmer, come off victorious at last. The Hessian fly comes to rob him of his wheat before it has scarcely started from the ground; the midge is ready to destroy what the fly happens to leave; the striped and spotted bug devastate his cucumber and melon vines; the Colorado potato beetle feasts on the potato field; the curculio is ready when his apples are ready; the curculio devours his plums, and thus we might go on to enumerate until some branch of this army of depredators could be found watching with the intention of devouring, every species of vegetation. It is scarcely a formidable foe that the farmer has to contend with, but it was never intended that it should be a permanent, much of a victory over man. If he permits himself to be conquered by an army of bugs and worms, the fault is with him, and is found in his neglect to equip himself with suitable weapons for the warfare. If a General is going to command in a battle, he should have as much knowledge of the strength, habits and condition of the enemy as it is possible for him to acquire; anything short of this would be sufficient to subject him to a court-martial. Without the knowledge defeat would be more than possible, and with it victory would be altogether probable.

Squashy true is it that detest may be expected whenever we attempt to contend with the insect enemies of the fields, unless we go into the battle intelligently and with all the knowledge that it is possible for us to obtain. Surely we need to know the nature and habits of the insect that we are attacking. We need to know how it is propagated, when it comes into life, the time it begins its depredations, its mode of attack, and how long it continues. Nothing is plainer than this, and yet how many utterly neglect the study of these things, and go to the work of attempting to destroy insects without any intelligent understanding of their habits. Such a course is simply folly, and in the dark, a stray shot occasionally hitting the object at which we ought to take deliberate aim, but the great mass of the charge being utterly wasted. From some States are now coming complaints of the ravages of the Hessian fly. Now, what are the nature and habits of the Hessian fly? When and where are its eggs laid? When do they hatch? In what particular do they injure the wheat? Hundreds can answer these questions readily and intelligently, and there are hundreds who can't. There are many who have never had occasion to study the subject, and yet all departments of entomology are legitimate studies for the farmer, and by supplying himself to them in his leisure, he would often be prepared for emergencies.

The Hessian fly lays its eggs in September; the eggs are laid upon the wheat; in a few days they hatch; the larvae then passes down the leaf into the base of the plant, and there weakens the plant by sucking the juice. In this position it becomes a pupa, and from that it reaches the fly in the spring. This fly again lays its eggs upon the wheat, and they again hatch from the stubble in mid-summer, and the same process of development is again gone through up to the perfect fly, which is ready to lay its eggs again on the early fall-sown wheat. This is the nature and habits of the Hessian fly, and what does it suggest by way of a remedy, and which would never be suggested unless we were familiar with the manner of its development? Burning the stubble is the thing suggested. If this be done soon after harvest, it is plain to be seen that the Hessian fly will have a hard time of it.

This illustrates how very important it is to understand these little enemies before we attempt their destruction. A knowledge of the habits of other insects will readily demonstrate as easy means for their destruction. The Colorado potato-beetle is an illustration. Knowing that this insect's appetite is so enormous, and that it seems to eat without tasting, we are enabled to feed it all the Paris green that it can eat before the poison kills it. A mere careful study of entomology would greatly benefit us.—*Western Rural.*

Corn Roots.

Careful farmers for years have avoided as much as possible cutting the roots of the corn at the last plowing. The effects of such root pruning have been seen the same day in the curling of the leaves and withering of the corn. And many contend the amount and quality is seriously injured by the plow cutting and tearing the roots. Good farmers have been inquiring for a plow which will better throw the soil to the corn, cut the weeds, but at the same time not reach the roots. But there are some men who are extremely wise, and prefer exploding all the cherished notions of their more ignorant. Mr. Sturdevant, a noted agricultural critic, has made a new discovery in cultivating corn, and he argues his theory on the world in energy of pure English. In a well written article in *The Country Gentleman* he states his position, as the result of many years' experiments, which are well worthy of notice, as well as further demonstration. He says he planted grains of corn in bottles of water, and in flowerpots, cutting the roots off as they appeared, and observing the results with a microscope. In every case, breaking the roots caused a great multiplication of smaller roots and spongioles to appear, the area of which was several hundredfirst per cent. greater than that of the original roots, and whose powers of absorption and assimilation were increased in proportion. Carrying his practice into the field, Mr. S. declares that he repeatedly cultivating and stirring up the soil close up to the corn for many plants, going over the ground in this way at least once a week until the tassel appears. He has found in all instances, increased the number of ears upon a single stalk to twenty-two and twenty-three, much larger and containing a greater number of grains of corn to the ears than the usual average. This yield is excessive as to very properly excite doubts among old corn growers.

Now, if the theory of Mr. S. be correct, he more the plow cuts and shakes the roots of the corn the better. Critical writers have heretofore destroyed many of the fables and legendary marks of history; but before we adopt this theory of Mr. Sturdevant, it will have to be demonstrated as correct by a commission appointed by Congress. Else,

The theory of not pruning of trees has been, that a superabundance of roots caused too great a flow of sap, and caused too large a wood growth to the detriment of the production of fruit. But Sturdevant's theory is the reverse. The cutting of one root causes the sending out of a larger number of rootlets to supply nourishment to the corn. We advise farmers to go slowly; but there is no harm in experimenting to test this theory.—*Iowa State Register.*

"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

We all have our preferences; but no one prefers to hear a coughing baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once quiet it.

AMERICANS away from home, the richest of them even, take intuitively to the habit of every man paying his own score. Our National method, when a party of friends are out together, is for one or more to be allowed to do most of the money-spending; or perhaps they treat around in turn. Either way results in somebody suffering unjustly in pocket, and is satisfactory only to the chronic sponge. Here, if two men or a dozen, by themselves or with their families, are scattering money in company, an exact reckoning is had, and each comes up with his contribution cheerfully. No sum is too small to be thus jointly liquidated. I have seen one American millionaire give another fifteen cents, his half of a cab-fare; and No. 2 took it like a little man. Nobody is expected to pay for a chance friend's good time away from home. Pray goodness that there are enough Americans abroad this year to take the custom back and make it respectable in the United States.—*Paris Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Malarial Fever.

Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic attacks yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the sick and infirm always. See "Truths," to other column.

WILBOR'S TOMIC—SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE—Wilbor's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever and Bilious Fevers—these Tittafellow kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. Cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Dyspepsia of the Liver. It harmonizes, thoroughly, all of Malaria Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilbor's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. WILBOR'S, FOSLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The History of Civilization

Might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to Dooley's Yeast Powders. This, with proper care in baking, insures the most delicious and digestible bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

AMERICAN
Mining Agency.
BUREAU OF INFORMATION
—AND—
For Sale of Mines.
(Incorporated 1877.)
GENERAL BROKERS.

We handle **Gold, Silver** and other **Mines, Stocks** and **Commercial Securities.** Persons desiring to invest a little money can do so with safety and profit. With economical management, and with the **Mountains** of Rich Mines" ores have raised from poverty to be worth Millions of Dollars, in less than five years! Yet mining is only in its infancy. Among our valuable properties is **The Spring Valley Silver Mining Company,** which own four full claims, average assay from 6 to 8 oz. Silver and 65 to 80 per cent. of Lead per ton. Four hundred and eighty acres of Heavy Timber, Water-Power and Mill Site. The ore value at the mine is **$50-$100** now opened at $2 per share, in order to push the work and build a furnace to reach the large body of ore we have. The mines are **working** day and night. There is a chance for certainly **$5** to start and to make big Money. **Send your cash orders direct** to us or through some bank.

The Mining Directory, full of valuable information, is for sale at $1 per copy, post paid.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received for any of the mining journals in the United States.

For further information, address

A. P. W. SKINNER, Manager,
Room 10, Meth. Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters Are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,** the best, purest and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator** and **Life and Health** Sustaining Agent on earth. No disease of ill health can exist long where Hop Bitters are used, as they are a perfect and complete cure.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause constipation or irregularity of the bowels, or who require a gentle stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable. They build up the broken down, overworked wife and mother. No medicine can be found that will cure the disease or ailment in the Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you feel bad or dissatisfied use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Thousands have been saved by it. Ask your friends about it, and it will be told for a cure they have found. Try it.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

GET AN ALMANAC FROM YOUR DRUGGIST.

For Sale by All Druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"
CATHOLICON
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND READ HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

CANCER
INSTITUTE
Established in 1877 for the Cure of **Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula,** and Skin Diseases. Book of testimonials of hundreds of cases cured, with full particulars, sent free. Address Dr. J. Fuhr, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

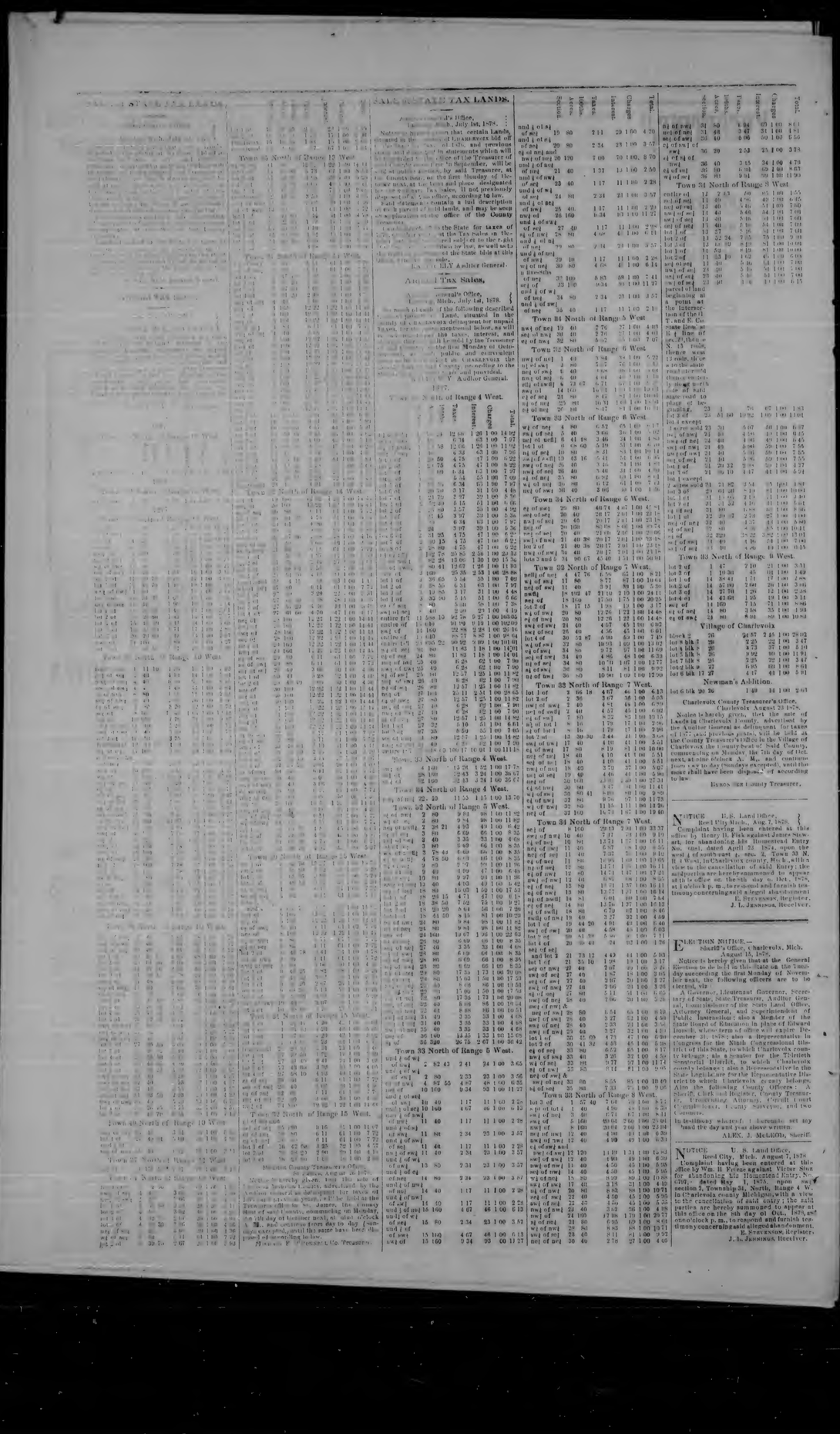
TEAS.—The Choicest in the World—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—Staple article—pleases everybody—Trade rapidly increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—Send for Circular to
P. O. Box 289. 31 & 33 Vesey St., N. Y.

FREE TO ALL Retail Price-List of Seeds, Plants, &c. Catalogue Sent on Application. Address Wm. Gil, Chicago, Ill.

DITSON & CO.'S
Musical Record.
A New Musical Weekly Paper,
The First Number to Appear Sept. 7.

It will be under the able editorial management of **Mr. WM. H. CLARKE,** and will be a true Musical News paper, for itemized appearance enabling it to give the latest news from all parts of the country and of the world, with reports of Conventions, Music Schools, Festivals, etc., and with bright, clear, interesting articles on all topics appertaining to musical progress.

Ditson & Co.'s Musical Record
Will be an important paper. The firm publishes for all instruments, and have no music in their store at the expense of another. All music teachers and musical amateurs are invited to support this, which is,



SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, returned to the County Treasurer of CHARLEVOIX blid off to the State for the non-payment of taxes for the year 1875, and previous years, as appears by the statements which will be furnished by the Auditor General to the office of the Treasurer of said County, on or before the first Monday in September, will be offered for sale publicly by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of December next, at the hour and place designated by the Sheriff of said County for sales, if not previously disposed of at private sale, according to law.

Said statement contains a full description of each parcel of land to be sold, and may be seen at any time in the office of the County Treasurer.

Any person desiring to pay to the State for taxes of any year, the amount returned on the Tax rolls in the Auditor General's office against any parcel of land subject to forfeiture, may do so at the office of the Treasurer of said County, according to the provisions of law, as well as to redeem the same from any sale of the State lands at the office of the Auditor General, at any time before sale.

JOHN T. RICH, Auditor General.

AUDITOR'S TAX Sales,

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described parcels of land, situated in the County of CHARLEVOIX delinquent for unpaid taxes, will be offered for sale, at the Treasurer's office in said County, on the Monday of October next, at the hour and place designated by the Treasurer of said County according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

JOHN T. RICH, Auditor General.

1877.

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges	Total.
	1	12 66	1 26	1 00	14 92	
	1	6 74	63	1 00	7 97	
	1	12 66	1 26	1 00	14 92	
	1	6 33	63	1 00	7 96	
	1	26 50	2 65	1 00	9 22	
	1	4 75	47	1 00	6 22	
	1	6 34	63	1 00	7 97	
	1	6 34	63	1 00	7 97	
	1	6 34	63	1 00	7 97	
	1	3 17	31	1 00	4 48	
	1	21 70	2 17	1 00	8 87	
	1	5 49	55	1 00	7 04	
	1	5 49	55	1 00	7 04	
	1	3 45	3 97	1 00	5 36	
	1		4 75	47	1 00	6 22
	24		3 97	39	1 00	5 36
	1	31 95	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
	1	10	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
	1	28 80	4 75	47	1 00	6 22
	1	82 28	13 66	1 30	1 00	15 96
	1	80 41	12 67	1 26	1 00	14 93
	1	160	25 35	2 53	1 00	28 88
	1	36 65	5 84	58	1 00	7 93
	1	21 40	3 97	39	1 00	5 36
	1	10 85	3 17	31	1 00	4 48
	1	38 90	5 47	54	1 00	6 66
	1		5 31	53	1 00	7 38
	1	160	25 35	2 53	1 00	28 88
	1	80	12 67	1 26	1 00	14 93
	1	160	25 35	2 53	1 00	28 88

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, - - 1878.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee,
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia,
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
Of Macomb,
For State Treasurer,
HENRY D. PEIRCHILD,
of Allegan,
For Auditor General,
H. HUDSON LATHROP,
of Mecosta,
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne,
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. MCARTHUR,
of Kalamazoo,
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWER,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UTHOFF.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

Congressional Nomination.
Ninth District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The New York *Herald*, our great sensation paper, of whose sporting and un-American proprietor I have several times had occasion to tell your readers something, has recently broken out in a new spot. In publishing a statement of its circulation, which it claims to be the largest in the country, some days ago, it took occasion to make a violent onslaught on Geo. P. Rowell & Co. and their American Newspaper Directory, for both of whom the *Herald* professes a violent and rather overdone that the "Chambermaids' organ" held itself so high as to be quite oblivious of anything that might be said about it by any one; but this outburst shows that Rowell & Co.'s statement in the Directory cut too near the truth to be pleasant, and the Great American polo-player is furious. Immediately upon the *Herald's* publication of its figures, the *Sun* challenged it to submit to an examination of the books of both institutions by a committee of newspaper men, agreeing if the *Herald* made good its claims to forfeit $1,000. Messrs. Rowell & Co. at once came forward and offered to swell the amount to $5,000—as an inducement to the *Herald* to "put up or shut up." But the latter did neither. It declined the *Sun's* proposition, but challenged Rowell & Co. to a somewhat different test, the penalty of the beaten party to be a $25,000 forfeit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Rowell & Co. promptly accepted the challenge, and at the same time made the *Herald* four other propositions, each of which displayed such confidence in the latter's lack of veracity that it was thought the paper must in self defence accept at least one of them. Instead of this it ignored them all, and contented itself by throwing a little mud at its inquisitors, claiming that Rowell's Directory was merely a scheme for blackmailing the newspapers of the country. Thus the "great American newspaper" places itself in an unenviable position. It fails to back up its assertions and it is guilty of slander. As a newspaper man, I happen to know that Rowell's Directory is neither to be bought nor intimidated, and that it is the most fearless and truthful work of the kind in the country.

Kearney is spreading. He has come to New York, and greatly astonished the clerk of the hotel at which he was stopping by asking his way to the Astor Library. His purpose, doubtless, was to hunt up fresh adjectives to hurl at the "moon eyed, leprous sons of Blontsul Bonifacides" with capital B's.

Dowdis proves himself an allen to this class by always taking up a collection for his own special benefit as the close of each harangue. After the hat has been passed around, and when the geniless jargon has gone from his listeners' ears, his hearers must wonder what it all amounts to anyway and whether they got their money's worth.

RADIX.

Charlevoix as a Summer Resort.

The following is an extract from a letter from Rev. F. E. Kittridge to the Muskegon *Chronicle* of Sept. 6th:

"But to speak of summer resorts again, there is no more beautiful spot, so acceptable to the people of Michigan especially, than Charlevoix. It is delightfully situated and reminds a New Englander of some portions of New Hampshire and Vermont. On one side Lake Michigan, on the other a chain of beautiful inland lakes, with cool breezes always blowing in one direction or the other, extremely hot days are never known. These inland lakes extend some 15 miles in a south-easterly direction, and are navigated by a daily line of steamers. The lakes are lined with flourishing farms on either side by scenery the most picturesque and lovely. Hudson river scenery can scarcely outvirst it in beauty. These lakes connect with the Jordan and Boyne rivers, the former stream being navigable with small boats for twelve or fifteen miles. From these rivers and small creeks that abound in this region an abundance of brook trout can be caught. About ten miles up the Jordan is a log hotel kept by a Mr. Webster, a favorite resort for pleasure seekers. He has the reputation of keeping a No. 1 house. At Charlevoix an association has been formed, composed chiefly of Baptists of Kalamazoo. Dr. Brooks and John Page of Kalamazoo College being among the leading spirits. The name of the association, which is incorporated is the Charlevoix summer resort. It is not intended to be denominational, but unsectarian in its plan and object. This association owns 25 acres of land situated about one mile from the village on a beautiful terrace overlooking Pine Lake. Any one paying ten dollars becomes a member of the association, and can select a lot, 50x100 I think upon which to build. He must, however, build within 2 years or he forfeits his claim. The object is not to dispose of the land but build up a summer resort. This is the first season of the existence of this society, but already some fifteen cottages have been erected, and as many more will be erected next summer. Their cost ranges from about fifty to three hundred dollars each. It is proposed to erect a summer hotel on the grounds another season, for the accomodation of those living in the cottages, who could take their meals there, and for transient boarders.

This season the hotel at Charlevoix, and nearly every private house, has been filled with boarders. The officers of the association have erected bathing houses along the lake shore, and a wharf has just been completed, at which steamers touch daily. I was informed by Dr Brooks that it was not designed to make of this resort a camp-meeting ground like Petoskey, but simply a summer resort of a nonsectarian character, where the hot weeks of summer could be passed in quiet and rest. Though the people comprising this resort are chiefly from Kalamazoo, at present, persons from various parts of the State of different theological proclivities will erects cottages another season. All members have half-fare privileges for themselves and families on the railroad line ending at Petoskey. Charlevoix is easily reached by stage from Petosky or by the Goodrich Steamer, Menominee, Capt. Kirtland, or by the North Western Transportation line of Steamers. I feel sure that the natural attractions of Charlevoix are such, its fishing facilities so abundant and its air so cool, healthful and refreshing that whoever visits the place once, will give it preference over either Petoskey or Mackinaw as a place of summer resort. Let me add that mosquitoes are unknown at Charlevoix."

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose s will relieve you.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blanchy, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-bes-haw-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-bes-haw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty four North of range eight (8) West, containing 66 84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER D. MCKSAWAY,
Administrator.
2617

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

57 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Socialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. Y. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASWELL & BAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.
W. F. EMERY.
South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. RUGGLES,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propposes to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 7 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND,

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—27	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 7—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1191y Charlevoix, Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous,

Jordan River House
South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$6.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1232 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. P. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.
26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes. rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ingaublic. Tuge ply from berto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which Salmon mydads or Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cedar Fence Stakes
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, returned to the auditor general's office by the treasurers of the respective counties of this state for non-payment of taxes, and previous years, and deeds for the same directed to be executed to the auditor general by the governor of this state, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold by the county treasurer, at the Court House in the City of Ionia, in the County of Ionia, in said State, on the 3d Monday of December next, at the time and place mentioned in the following list, unless the taxes, interest and charges thereon, as in said list and by law provided, shall be previously paid to the treasurer of said county.

By the Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, returned to the auditor general's office by the treasurers of the respective counties of this state for non-payment of taxes for the year 1877, and previous years, and deeds for the same directed to be executed to the auditor general by the governor of this state, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold by the county treasurer, at the Court House in the City of Ionia, in the County of Ionia, in said State, on the 3d Monday of December next, at the time and place mentioned in the following list, unless the taxes, interest and charges thereon, as in said list and by law provided, shall be previously paid to the treasurer of said county.

By the Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

1877

Town 32 North of Range 1 West.

Town 33 North of Range 1 West.

Town 34 North of Range 1 West.

Town 35 North of Range 1 West.

Town 36 North of Range 10 West.

1876

Town 36 North of Range 11 West.

1877

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, returned to the auditor general's office by the treasurers of the respective counties of this state for non-payment of taxes, and previous years, and deeds for the same directed to be executed to the auditor general by the governor of this state, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold by the county treasurer, at the Court House in the City of Ionia, in the County of Ionia, in said State, on the 3d Monday of December next, at the time and place mentioned in the following list, unless the taxes, interest and charges thereon, as in said list and by law provided, shall be previously paid to the treasurer of said county.

By the Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, returned to the auditor general's office by the treasurers of the respective counties of this state for non-payment of taxes for the year 1877, and previous years, and deeds for the same directed to be executed to the auditor general by the governor of this state, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold by the county treasurer, at the Court House in the City of Ionia, in the County of Ionia, in said State, on the 3d Monday of December next, at the time and place mentioned in the following list, unless the taxes, interest and charges thereon, as in said list and by law provided, shall be previously paid to the treasurer of said county.

By the Auditor General.

1877

Town 32 North of Range 1 West.

Town 33 North of Range 1 West.

Town 34 North of Range 1 West.

Town 35 North of Range 1 West.

Town 36 North of Range 10 West.

1876

Town 36 North of Range 11 West.

1877

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 31 North of Range 11 West.

Town 32 North of Range 11 West.

Town 33 North of Range 11 West.

Town 34 North of Range 11 West.

Town 35 North of Range 11 West.

Town 36 North of Range 10 West.

Town 36 North of Range 11 West.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 31 North of Range 4 West.

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

Town 34 North of Range 4 West.

Town 35 North of Range 4 West.

Town 36 North of Range 10 West.

Town 36 North of Range 11 West.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 31 North of Range 5 West.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

Town 32 North of Range 7 West.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

Town 35 North of Range 7 West.

Town 36 North of Range 10 West.

Town 36 North of Range 11 West.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 31 North of Range 6 West.

Town 32 North of Range 6 West.

Town 32 North of Range 7 West.

Town 33 North of Range 7 West.

Town 34 North of Range 7 West.

Town 35 North of Range 7 West.

Town 36 North of Range 10 West.

Town 36 North of Range 11 West.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

Town 37 North of Range 11 West.

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

Town 38 North of Range 11 West.

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

Town 31 North of Range 8 West.

Town 32 North of Range 8 West.

Town 33 North of Range 8 West.

Town 34 North of Range 8 West.

Town 35 North of Range 8 West.

Village of Charlevoix

Newman's Addition.

Charlevoix County Treasurer's Office,
Charlevoix, August 26 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of Lands in Manitou County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1877 (and previous years), will be held at the Treasurers office in St. James, the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday the 7th day of October next at ten o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted), until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL F. O'DONNELL Co. Treasurer.

Manitou County Treasurer's office,
St. James, August 26 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of Lands in Manitou County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1877 (and previous years), will be held at the Treasurers office in St. James, the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday the 7th day of October next at ten o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted), until the same have been disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL F. O'DONNELL Co. Treasurer.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 23. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 1, 1878. Whole No., 454.

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat flour.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR—

OFFICE Postoffice Building On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per Annum, In Advance. 75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
1 inch,	$ 80	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	$3 50	$6 00	$10 00
2 inches	1 25	1 75	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	15 00
3 "	1 75	2 25	3 00	4 50	7 00	10 00	20 00
4 "	2 25	2 75	3 50	5 50	8 50	12 00	25 00
4 col'm'n	3 25	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	40 00
1 "	5 00	6 50	8 50	12 00	20 00	30 00	60 00
1 page	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	90 00	150 00

Yearly Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. F. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. DAIE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILKAYAON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. ST. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN, Physician and Surgeon, CHARLEVOIX, MICH. Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt, LAWYER AND NOTARY, Elk Rapids, - Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP, Attorney and Counselor at Law PETOSKEY, MICH.

EJECTION NOTICE.—Township Clerk's Office, Charlevoix, Mich. August 15, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in the State on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1878, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Bowen whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which district this county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County officers: A Sheriff, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand this day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Ie Trek against John Swan for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6018, dated April 12 1875, upon the west ½ of south east ¼, sec. 2, Town 33 N. R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich. with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SOUTHWORTH, Register.
J. L. JESSISON, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., August 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Ie Trek against Joseph Swan for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6018, dated April 12 1875, upon the west ½ of south east ¼, sec. 2, Town 33 N. R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich. with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Oct. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SOUTHWORTH, Register.
J. L. JESSISON, Receiver.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods and supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day. Also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 5 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Michigan State Land Office.

Lansing, October 1st, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Lands, situated in Charlevoix county, have been selected as Swamp lands which land are now open to the State, and will be restored to market at the price No. 2 as fixed by law, and will be sold and offered by law.

R. F. PATTINGILL, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
s ½ of nw ¼	35	37 n	7 w
n ½ of sw ¼	6	34 n	5 w
s ½ of sw ¼	2	34 n	5 w
nw ¼ of sw ¼	20	32 n	5 w
sw ¼ of sw ¼	20	32 n	5 w
se ¼ of sw ¼	5	33 n	4 w
ne ¼ of nw ¼	19	33 n	4 w
se ¼ of nw ¼	25	33 n	5 w
ne ¼ of sw ¼	25	33 n	5 w
lot 1 of	30	34 n	5 w
nw ¼ of ne ¼	1	34 n	5 w
s ½ of ne ¼	25	34 n	5 w

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the 1st of March, A. D. 1878.

Present, Hon. Milton Millard, Judge of Probate in the matter of the estate of Samuel Rosier of Mancelona county, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Joseph Lamoreaux praying for reasons therein set forth that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Michael P. Donnelly, of the county of Mancelona county, Mich., or to some other suitable person. It is ordered that Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the said Michael P. Donnelly and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph Lamoreaux give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Manitou, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

MILTON MILLARD, Judge of Probate.

Local News.

THE new law office of J. M. Clark, is in process of erection.

ONLY one more issue of the tax sales and we shall have more room to devote to local and political news.

THE new building on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets is rapidly approaching completion.

A new lot of boots and shoes just received at See & Washburn's. Call and see them and get prices as low as the lowest.

H. J. Seaman will speak on finance at the school house in Charlevoix on the evening of Friday, Oct. 4

THE Judge of this Judicial Circuit tells the people of Charlevoix that in no county in his circuit is the office of clerk filled by a more capable or efficient clerk than that of Charlevoix county.—No comment is necessary.

MONEY to Loan, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. H. Upright, Charlevoix Mich. 16 1yr

THE Democrats of this District have nominated C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, for Representative. The Democracy seem to have a smattering of wisdom left yet. But Mr. Wood will go to Lansing.

ONE Greenbacker proposes to vote against the present county officers because last fall one of them scanned usual for county use cheaper than he (the Greenbacker) thought it ought to be sold for.

RULE.—There will be a meeting held at the town hall in this village to-morrow (Wednesday) for the purpose of organizing a Republican club. Let every Republican and friend of honest money attend.

WE were slightly in error last week on the National debt question. The total debt, less cash in Treasury, is $1,999,382,980 10 But that lacks considerable of *four billions!*

MONEY to Loan on good real estate security, by A. A. Beesley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16 1yr

A NEWSPAPER in a Michigan town writes and asks us if Genl. Geo. Phil. Sheridan called upon J. S. Andrews at Petoskey in August, and if the SENTINEL mentioned the circumstance. No. The SENTINEL had no knowledge of such an important event, and we venture the assertion that this is only one of the multitude of big lies that come out from under that big moustache. Emmet county papers please copy.

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED."—We were at the head of Pine Lake Friday on business, and took occasion to attend a greenback meeting in which the orator pledged the "Constitution and the Union" against the Democracy. For wholesale exaggerations he speedily can be only equalled by the inventors of Gulliver's Travels or Sinbad the Sailor. Baron Munchausen himself, were he a resident of to-day, would fade into insignificance as a rival of our modern fabricator. To record the misstatements of this insignificant cod cypher would occupy a page of this paper. He stated, re-stated, and dwelt upon the statement that the Resumption Act required the calling in and retiring of all the currency now afloat, which event would occur on the first day of January, 1879, and predicted as a result at that time such as the country never saw. For unalloyed foolish falsity this statement takes the premium. The following Act passed both houses of Congress April 29, 1878:

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or any other officer under him to cancel or retire any more United States legal tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law from the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation. *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Now don't repeat that lie again.

BOOTS and shoes cheaper than ever at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REWARD.—I will pay five dollars reward for any information that will lead to the detection of the person or persons who on the night of Sept. 28th, fastened insulting placards upon the doors and windows of a certain residence in Charlevoix. A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff

Charlevoix, Sept. 30, 1878

BAD LUCK.—A Chicago paper reports that the schooner Flintwing, of this place got ashore near Frankfort on the 27th, but worked off by throwing over a part of her deckload of wood. She ran into Frankfort for shelter, and while rounding to at the dock the fore-sheet caught in some cordwood, tearing the wood and seriously injuring one of the crew.

THE Greenbackers cannot charge the SENTINEL with unfairness. We have in the past, and will during the balance of the campaign, publish their notices of meetings free of charge, and if we know any one of them we shall give them an opportunity to defend themselves in the same columns, subject to the same rules which govern all correspondence.

NOTICES are up calling a township caucus of the "National Greenback Labor Party." This smacks considerably of "Nasby." The farmers of Charlevoix county can't be fooled by any such high-sounding talk. If there is any one of the Charlevoix Greenback party managers who were ever afflicted with "labor" then the fictitious Nasby is the personification of piety, industry and temperance. "Labor!" The devil turned preacher, surely.

NEW goods arriving on every boat at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

WE visited the head of Pine Lake on Friday and noted many signs of improvement. A. J. Beardsley's grist mill is nearly ready to receive the grinding machinery, and Mr. Beardsley anticipates a good run of business. The new mill is growing into shape and will be a saw-ing before snow flies. The stores of Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Thompson seem to be thriving, as does also the hotel of Mr. Bell. The new hotel of Geo. Thompson has recently been opened to the public. Everything is in a healthy condition at the head of Pine Lake.

WHY do certain active laborers in the greenback cause in Charlevoix devote so much time to their own farm instead of working like honest people to get an honest living. He answer. They want office! They don't care whether the laboring classes or the bondholders rule, whether irredeemable currency or honest money gain the victory, only that they get AN OFFICE! They wouldn't button hole a single person in the streets of Charlevoix or elsewhere if they did not think they were making votes *for them selves!* Will the people of Charlevoix county look with any degree of allowance upon loafers and political adventurers, who never made a success of anything they ever undertook and who were kicked out of employ where they are known, and reluctant it where their name has preceded them, now, as the last resort of played out adventurers seek office! We cannot believe it

"All False."

The whole campaign against the Republican party is one tissue of false hoods, which are only live and deceive the people by the exercise of brass and cheek in getting it.

It is false that the five-twenty bonds were not payable in Treasury notes or greenbacks.

It is false that the original obligation has been changed by the law of 1869.

It is false that the public debt has been increased since the close of the war.

It is false that the interest-bearing obligations of the Government have been increased.

It is false to say that both the debt and the annual interest charge have not been greatly reduced.

It is false assertion to say that taxation has not greatly increased.

It is false that the Republican party has legislated for the best interest of the few.

It is false that the legislation has been intended to, or does oppress the poor.

It is false that any one instance of the laws can be cited in which the rich as a class have been favored at the expense of the poor.

It is false that contraction brought on the panic, and hard times.

It is false to say that there was any reduction of the currency in the year of the panic, and it is false to say that the currency was not increasing at that time when it was $37,000,000 more than in 1873.

It is false to say that the Government has caused any contraction of currency in the last twelve years, that at no time in that period has there been as much Treasury bank currency in circulation as the law permitted.

It is false that the funding or payment of the seven thirties and compound interest notes was a violation of contract.

It is false that notes bearing six or seven per cent. interest could long circulate as currency.

It is false to say that the issue of National currency is a monopoly, since the law makes it a free business to all who comply with the regulations.

It is false to say that National banks are not taxed, and false to say that the greenbacks are taxable.

It is false that a Government, any more than an individual, can pay a debt by simply giving a note.

THE crowded state of our columns forced further mention of our late trip, but we cannot mention one more feature of it. Our journey to Buffalo was upon the propeller Evanston City, Capt. Gibson, and Steward Dixon; our return upon Buffalo was upon the Empire State, Capt. Penny, and Steward Eby. They say that lake shipping and lake travel is declining, but while such steamers and such officers as those follow the lake route between Chicago and Buffalo, lake travel will not decline. The officers not only study the safety but the comfort of their passengers.

Highest market price paid cash for wheat at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL has in the past, and it will in the future, in our local political issues, take ground where we think is the best for the general good. It has made mistakes, but it did what it thought was best at the time. It fought its battles bravely, and cannot be charged with fear of any individual or class of individuals or hope of favor from any source. In the local campaign of this fall we shall be in the front, and will endeavor to throw as hot shot into the camp of the enemy as our leaning agreements will admit of. And, as the fight in Charlevoix county will not be so much between sides as between persons, we shall be personal, but shall confine ourself to truth and fairness. In the track we shall advocate what seems to us to be for the best interests of the people of Charlevoix county.

More of that *good* tea just received at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE National Greenbackers demand more money, yet there are *two hundred millions* of dollars lying idle in National, State and private banks. The reason for this is that there is no employment for it. Why will more money help the matter? Will some of our gifted Charlevoix orators tell us? If we cannot use what we have how can we use more? The real business of the country never employed its capital. Speculation used the surplus. Speculation has brought the Nation where it is, and the hard times of to-day is its direct fruit. More currency would only stimulate speculation, and multiply existing evils. There is an abundance of proof to sustain this. If the people would look it up instead of listening to the ignorant humbugs who prowl about the country seeking office through the votes of the laboring and farming classes.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A SERIOUS accident happened to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, on the 28th. Two coaches were thrown down an embankment, near Lockwood, Mich., and thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. The cause of the accident was supposed to have been a broken rail.

A CENSUS has recently been taken in Washington, D. C., and shows a population of 130,000, of whom 43,000 are colored. There were found twenty-two colored persons over 100 years old, one being reported as old as 130. Seventy persons were between ninety and 100.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco, on the 26th, says Gen. Howard has concluded a peace with the Oregon Indians, requiring all the hostiles encamped in depredations to be delivered up. He was going to Walla Walla to make similar arrangements with the Washington Indians.

AT one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 26th, three men entered the bank at Concordia, Mo., and one of them asked the cashier to change a ten-dollar bill. While he was doing so, another of the men jumped over the counter, caught the cashier by the arm and placed one hand over his mouth. The men then took from the safe, and put against it to the cashier's head, compelling him to open the safe. The robbers took all the paper money (between $3,000 and $4,000) there was in the safe, but refused to take the silver, of which there was between $2,000 and $3,000. The robbers then made their escape from the town on horseback. The whole affair occupied about ten minutes.

THE standard silver dollars coined up to the 30th ult., amounted to $125,000,000, of which $91,939,184 were outstanding, leaving $10,397,316 on hand. The demand for them was said to be increasing.

DURING the week ending Aug. 31 there were 791 petitions in bankruptcy filed with the Register in Chicago. Aggregated liabilities $25,356,693; aggregated assets, $4,148,765.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

THE Cairo Board of Health modified their quarantine regulations, on the 30th, so as to allow the resumption of through trains from New Orleans to the Mo., St. L. & C. R. R., through passengers to pass through the town in locked cars, which are not to be unlocked until three miles away from the city.

THERE were 118 new cases and seventy-seven deaths in Memphis during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. of the 31st ult., to that time the new cases reported numbered 1041, deaths, eight-one. At one of the cemeteries near the city dozens of coffined dead were lying on top of the ground waiting for interment, it being a difficult matter to procure even colored grave-diggers. Cases of the disease and several deaths are reported from stations along the line of the Memphis & Louisville Railway.

IN Vicksburg there were 204 new cases and seven deaths during twenty-four hours ending on the 30th ult., and unusually good cases and twenty-five interments reported on the 1st.

TWO DEATHS from yellow fever were reported at Greenville, Miss., on the 31st ult., and the people were panic-stricken and fleeing from the town. It was also reported that the disease had broken out at Hickman, Ky., and Jackson, Miss. Nurses were called for for Canton and Port Gibson, Miss. In the latter place there had been four cases and forty-eight deaths.

THE report of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, on the 31st ult., gives the total of cases in New Orleans at 2,857, deaths, 867. In Vicksburg, 350 cases, half of which had occurred during the week just ended. At St. Louis there were eight cases and two deaths—all refugees. There had been nine cases and four deaths at Cincinnati—all from infected localities.

THE condition of affairs in Grenada, on the 1st, was heart-rending in the extreme. Many houses were closed—luxuries all dead. In every other house there was one or more sick. The father of the dead were not in the houses more than three hours after death, and were often in the graveyard within one hour. Many were buried without coffins. Marshall and Harding, the telegraph operators who had so nobly stood by their duties, were dead. A new operator had arrived there.

ONE death from yellow fever occurred at Mobile, Ala., on the 31st ult. Quarantine had been established at Pensacola, Fla., against the former city.

MEMBERS of the Visiting Committee in New Orleans reported a more general spread of the fever, on the 1st, and stated that they found it was marching upon localities previously measurably exempt. Though the situation in the city was very sad, the general impression was that the worst had not yet come. There were 230 new cases and eighty-eight deaths reported on the 1st, and 253 applications for relief were made to the Howards. The death list, on the 31st ult., included several prominent men and twenty children under seven years of age.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE California Labor Reformer, Dennis Kearney, was in Washington, on the 29th, and called on the President, by whom he was courteously received and entertained for a few moments in general conversation.

THE Connecticut Prohibition State Convention met at Hartford, on the 28th, and passed the following resolution in nomination: Governor, Jesse G. Baldwin; Lieutenant-Governor, George P. Rogers, Jr.; Secretary of State, A. S. Brandley; Treasurer, W. S. Williams; Comptroller, Edmund Tuttle.

A CALL for a Democratic State Convention has been issued by the Massachusetts Central Committee. The place fixed upon is Worcester, and the time Sept. 17.

THE Greenback State Convention of Tennessee was held at Nashville, on the 29th. The resolutions adopted demand the abolition of the National Banks; the issuing by the Government of legal-tender paper money, to be an absolute dollar equal to a dollar in gold or silver; that the public lands shall be held in trust for homes for American citizens; that a postal depository be established, and certificates be issued on deposits, a graduated tax on all incomes over $1,000; declare opposition to the importation of sorgo (Chinese) by the internal revenue measures, and appeal to the ballot-box for a redress of grievances. Judge E. H. East was nominated for Governor.

THE Democratic Territorial Convention was held at Yankton, D. T., on the 29th, and resulted in the nomination of Bartlett Tripp, of that place, for Congress.

A CALL has been issued for a State Republican Convention to meet at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 25th of September next.

GOV. RICE, of Massachusetts, has refused the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina for the surrender of the person of Hiram R. Kepton.

DENNIS KEARNEY was in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 30th ult., and delivered a twodozen speech to the workingmen of that city.

THE Kansas State Republican Convention was held at Topeka, on the 29th and 30th ult. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, A. P. St. John; Lieutenant-Governor, I. T. Humphrey; Secretary of State, James Smith; Treasurer, John Francis; Auditor, R. I. Dunbrack; Attorney-General, Wilder, Chickadoton, A. B. Burton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemon. The platform adopted denounces the issue of irredeemable money as a species of repudiation, but favors the withdrawal of National Bank notes and the substitution therefor of greenbacks, the same to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise specified in the contract; advocates the doubledollar standard; indorses the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to unsold land-grant railroad lands, etc., etc.

FOREIGN.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 28th says the Bosnian insurgents had offered to submit to Austrian occupation if liberal autonomy were offered.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 28th, the Porte had concluded not to resist further the Austrian occupation of Batoum.

THE International Monetary Conference, lately in session at Paris, adjourned sine die on the 29th. The American delegates urged the Conference to take positive action; but only a formula was adopted affirming the necessity of maintaining the monetary character of silver as well as gold, and recommending that each State be left free to use either, or both, and to allow or disallow the free coinage of silver.

ADVICES from Berlin dispatches of the 29th, a sanguinary battle between Russians and Bulgarians had been fought at Jamboli, between the former had endeavored to stop the enlistment of Jews and Turks. Many on both sides were killed or wounded.

SEVERAL fatal cases of Asiatic cholera have recently appeared in Sweden.

ACCORDING to Peru telegrams of the 30th ult., Gen. Vollbrecht had been directed to suspend the embarkation of Russian troops, because of the failure to withdraw the British fleet.

DURING the assault upon and capture of Serajevo, the Bosnian Capital, by the Austrians, the latter's Consul was killed.

THE Town of Micskolz, in Hungary, has been almost demoralized and destroyed by a hurricane. Up to the morning of the 30th over 200 dead bodies had been recovered and 200 persons were still missing. At Selau, the River Eger broke through the town walls. Many houses were swept away and a great many persons drowned.

AN excursion train on a British railway collided with a freight train near Stirling Junction, on the 29th, on the 31st. The train was completely wrecked. Thirty persons were severely injured and eight killed.

THE Sultan of Turkey lately sent a telegram to the Czar of Russia asking him to issue an order directing that a period be put to the outrages on Mussulmans in Roumelia. The Czar replied, on the 1st, that he was sorry because of the prevailing anarchy and disorder, but believed that the reports thereof were greatly exaggerated, as the Russian General had received strict orders to pre-cut and punish all acts of violence.

THE LABOR INVESTIGATION.

ON the 27th, the Committee listened to the recital of the labor statistics of Massachusetts, by Carroll D. Wright, Superintendent of the Bureau, who also took a most hopeful view of the outlook.

C. W. ELLIOTT, formerly an importer of bedding, now a cattle-raiser of Nebraska, was before the Committee, on the 28th. He thought machinery and steam combined to produce more than men could consume. This reduced wages and left many unemployed. He however, could suggest no remedy.

John Roach, shipbuilder, then took the stand. He regarded the short cause of the present trouble to be extravagant habits, formed in flush times. He was satisfied we had every natural facility for building as cheap as ships cheaper than any other country in the world. He then dealt at length upon the advantage of using United States vessels for carrying mails, etc., thus giving employment to American seamen.

Cyrus Hussey, President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, was next called. He spoke for some time on the value of the Mississippi River as one of the chief outlets for the products of the country, was strongly in favor of the immediate increase of American shipping, and to an extra penalty on vessels thought for that purpose the Government should give them a bonus. He believed that $6,000,000 spent in subsidies would be about the best investment the Government could make.

Geo. A. Potter, merchant, of New York City, next took the stand and asserted that one of the principal causes of the present depression was the importance of political economy and the prostitution of legislative power. Another cause was depreciated currency and unequal taxation. He thought the country could not carry more than $200,000,000 of paper currency with safety, and thought the Government ought to redeem the surplus paper money at the rate of $100 in gold for $103 in currency.

The Committee adjourned to meet next in New Orleans, and then in Chicago.

The sun-serpent says he could a tail unfold if he wanted to.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

S. P. SWARZ, a Grand Rapids lumberman, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

THERE is considerable excitement in Flint over the death of George Ball, from the effects of an assault by John Thompson, a prominent class-leader in one of the Methodist Churches there. Thompson struck Ball over the temple with a heavy club, with such force as to break the club. Thompson is under arrest.

WHILE David Yates, a switchman, was at work in the Detroit yard, in Jackson, a few evenings since, he was struck in the back by an incoming train and so seriously hurt that he died in less than an hour.

ON the night of the 23d, four prisoners cut a hole through the wall of the second story of the Kent County Jail, descended by a rope made of sheets, and escaped.

TWO GRAND RAPIDS boys were arrested a few nights ago and held to bail to answer to the charge of shooting fire-balls into a barn.

A FIRE was caused in Flint, the other morning, by the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the building occupied by Mrs. E. W. Smith as a millinery store. Several structures were destroyed, among others the Brotherton Hotel. The total loss exceeded $12,000.

WARNER & Co., of East Saginaw, have received information that John Higgins, their fallen clerk, formerly in their employ, was killed on the street, at Clifton, Ireland, a short time since.

J. S. STRONG was killed by the suffocating gases of the tank at the sulphur springs, into which he had fallen in Ypsilanti, on the afternoon of the 27th, and three men who went to his rescue were also overcome, and with difficulty resuscitated.

THEY have just received, in Detroit, a floating elevator, from Buffalo, with facilities for transporting 50,000 bushels per day. It is to be used exclusively for handling the first grade of No. 1 white wheat.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury June 17, 1878, was $565,738.92; receipts during the week ending Aug. 24 were $98,786.57; payments during the same time were $81,314.01; balance in Treasury Aug. 24, 1878, $581,831.30, increase for the week, $25,072.48.

ACCORDING to returns made to the office of the Secretary of State, and tabulated under the direction of Dr. H. B. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health, the births, marriages and deaths in Michigan in the years 1873-4-5 were as follows:

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of births.
1873	30,000	9,000	13,571	16,429
1874	31,858	11,258	14,258	16,250
1875	31,858	12,000	12,500	19,358
1875	31,258	11,095	11,500	19,758

The returns for 1876 are not yet so complete that the totals can be given accurately.—*Lansing Republican.*

SAMUEL Bushnell's residence, in Verona, was entered by burglars on the night of the 26th. The family barely escaped with their lives. Loss $8,500.

A SITTLE way from the mouth of the Ocqueoc River, in Presque Isle County, the lake with water between forty and fifty feet deep is the scene of excitement among the trout pike, while the neighborhood of the shore is covered with the largest chubs.

TWO cases of an excursion-train from Manistee and Luddington went down in the bank, near Lockwood, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, about noon, on the 29th. Thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. Those seriously injured were Mrs. Huggleson and three men, who were left at Cedar Springs. The balance of the wounded were brought to Grand Rapids and furnished with medical attendance. The following are the names of the injured: Mr. Brown, of Iced City, badly injured over back; Isaacs & Collins, of Ludington, bad bruises; Samuel Warner, of Ludington, badly injured to the side and leg; Mrs. Huggleson, seriously injured; C. O. Thompson, J. B. Lacey, Mr. Chase and wife, L. B. Fox, per, P. N. Langesbury, C. McRoss, wife and child, Mr. Slagle, H. N. Andrews, Eva Smith, Ralph W. Fleming, D. Courson, Michael Post, J. L. Johnson, Mrs. Crowley, Joseph Bemeed, Dr. Langsbury, Anna Mitchell, A. J. Hebelmar, Mrs. A. Brown, P. Ewing, Judge S. F. White, J. S. Stacy, Mrs. Davidson, Mary Train, Mrs. Beech, Mrs. J. Cass, Mrs. H. Alfine, and the train-man on the cars went down the bank and sustained slight injuries. The cause of the accident is not yet known. Some of the passengers declare the cars were old, rotten and unsafe. Others state that a broken rail was the cause, while still others say that it was the spreading of the track.

THE barn of W. Maurin, a Veleland farmer, was struck by lightning, on the night of the 27th, and totally destroyed, with all its contents, the whole crop of wheat, oats and hay, wagons, sleighs and farming implements. Loss, $1,500.

ON the 28th, George Moore, a prominent citizen of the township of Genesee, Genesee County, was found dead in his barn, near Flint, while attempting to drive a team over a small ditch, kicked one of the horses on the head. The animal immediately kicked back, striking Moore in the stomach, causing instant death.

ON the afternoon of the 26th, at Grand Rapids, the planing-mill of Kraus Bros. & Allen, with all the machinery, and three cars belonging to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, loaded with lumber, at Baldwin, were destroyed. The fire involves a loss of $6,000. Only a check of tools was saved.

THERE are about 500 patients in the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum.

THE Nationals of the First District have nominated John Heffron as their candidate for Congress.

ACCORDING to returns made to the office of the Secretary of State, and tabulated under the direction of Dr. H. B. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health, the births, marriages and deaths in Michigan in the years 1873-4-5 were as follows:

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of births.
1873	30,000	9,000	13,571	16,429
1874	31,858	11,258	14,258	16,250
1875	31,858	12,000	12,500	19,358
1875	31,258	11,095	11,500	19,758

The returns for 1876 are not yet so complete that the totals can be given accurately.—*Lansing Republican.*

SAMUEL Bushnell's residence, in Verona, was entered by burglars on the night of the 26th. The family barely escaped with their lives. Loss $8,500.

A SITTLE way from the mouth of the Ocqueoc River, in Presque Isle County, the lake with water between forty and fifty feet deep is the scene of excitement among the trout pike, while the neighborhood of the shore is covered with the largest chubs.

TWO cases of an excursion-train from Manistee and Luddington went down in the bank, near Lockwood, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, about noon, on the 29th. Thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. Those seriously injured were Mrs. Huggleson and three men, who were left at Cedar Springs. The balance of the wounded were brought to Grand Rapids and furnished with medical attendance. The following are the names of the injured: Mr. Brown, of Iced City, badly injured over back; Isaacs & Collins, of Ludington, bad bruises; Samuel Warner, of Ludington, badly injured to the side and leg; Mrs. Huggleson, seriously injured; C. O. Thompson, J. B. Lacey, Mr. Chase and wife, L. B. Fox, per, P. N. Langesbury, C. McRoss, wife and child, Mr. Slagle, H. N. Andrews, Eva Smith, Ralph W. Fleming, D. Courson, Michael Post, J. L. Johnson, Mrs. Crowley, Joseph Bemeed, Dr. Langsbury, Anna Mitchell, A. J. Hebelmar, Mrs. A. Brown, P. Ewing, Judge S. F. White, J. S. Stacy, Mrs. Davidson, Mary Train, Mrs. Beech, Mrs. J. Cass, Mrs. H. Alfine, and the train-man on the cars went down the bank and sustained slight injuries. The cause of the accident is not yet known. Some of the passengers declare the cars were old, rotten and unsafe. Others state that a broken rail was the cause, while still others say that it was the spreading of the track.

THE barn of W. Maurin, a Veleland farmer, was struck by lightning, on the night of the 27th, and totally destroyed, with all its contents, the whole crop of wheat, oats and hay, wagons, sleighs and farming implements. Loss, $1,500.

ON the 28th, George Moore, a prominent citizen of the township of Genesee, Genesee County, was found dead in his barn, near Flint, while attempting to drive a team over a small ditch, kicked one of the horses on the head. The animal immediately kicked back, striking Moore in the stomach, causing instant death.

ON the afternoon of the 26th, at Grand Rapids, the planing-mill of Kraus Bros. & Allen, with all the machinery, and three cars belonging to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, loaded with lumber, at Baldwin, were destroyed. The fire involves a loss of $6,000. Only a check of tools was saved.

THERE are about 500 patients in the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum.

THE Nationals of the First District have nominated John Heffron as their candidate for Congress.

The Yellow-Fever Panic at the South—How It Affects Railroad Travel.

The Philadelphia *Times* of a recent date gives the following account of the traveling experiences in the South of a gentleman connected with a well-known shoe house of that city:

He went there two months ago to sell goods in Middle Tennessee and Alabama, where he had an experience in quarantine and railroads which the believes he has cometo remember. Once a man gets on a train, there is no telling where he will leave it. Quarantine officers board the cars on some railroads at every station, to find if there are any passengers from New Orleans, Memphis, Grenada or other points where disease is raging. If any are found, they are hustled off in short order and commanded to steer clear of the town. On this experience passengers were not allowed to get off the cars in many instances, and were arrested sometimes nearly a hundred miles beyond their destination.

"To what road were your experiences chiefly confined?" the writer asked him yesterday.

"On the Alabama Central and the Mobile & Ohio. The train on which I traveled on the Mobile & Ohio Road ran from Mobile to Tupelo without stopping to allow passengers to get anything to eat. It was a seven hours' ride. The last meal we got was at Meridian, about four o'clock in the afternoon. It was twelve o'clock in the next day before we reached Tupelo and took our next meal. I was on my way to this place and my destination was to change cars at Corinth, directly west from Tupelo, and go straight to Iuka, Miss. It was the short and direct route, but when we reached Corinth we were quarantined against us, and no passengers would be allowed to get off. I had to go on to Union City, which is situated on a parallel line with Louisville, but away to the west. Here I found myself in a country town, with Nashville and from Nashville northwest to Louisville. It is one of the most out-of-the-way places possible to find, but it was the only way to reach my destination. Refugees are scattered all through Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama. People from Memphis, Grenada, Jackson and other points have taken refuge in every direction, and hundreds of them are to be found in Jacks and farm-houses and towns in the mountains east and west of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

"The railroads which are quarantined against are the Mississippi Central, the Mobile & Ohio, the Memphis & Louisville, the Memphis & Charleston, the Iron Mountain, the Alabama & Chattanooga, and the Alabama Central. The Mississippi Central is quarantined against from Hernando, DeSoto County, on the Mississippi River, and through or adjacent to all intervening places where yellow fever is now raging—Vicksburg, Canton, Grenada, Memphis and other points. The train I traveled on running both ways south of Memphis would have been quarantined against. It was this road and the Alabama Central I traveled on most.

"I heard of a boat from Vicksburg traveling on the Alabama Central, who could not get to Decatur, Ala. A quarantine officer, finding there he was coming, ordered him to get on the train again, stating that he would be allowed to go about any train from yellow-fever districts who desired.

"On the train with myself on the Mobile & Ohio, to Louisville, was a gentleman from Boston, who owned a large store in Memphis and spent part of the year in the city. He had just shipping in little Rock, Ark., and was on his way to Memphis to get out of the place to go to Boston. He was unable to get his baggage checked any further than Louisville, and finally shipping fast to Boston.

"Another passenger on this train told me of a family in Memphis, which I, myself, I heard it verified by others, and then I had to believe it. He stated that seven of a family, a train, on which there were also two persons from Memphis, had been stopped by the quarantine officers at a little flock over one hundred miles out of town, and the whole party put off in a swampy place, with occasional houses, but that of an odd lot. In this party was a child fourteen years old, whose several sweethearts without knowing it was there, had appeared at the houses in the neighborhood, people would point their guns at them and order them to keep away. So, my first informant told me, that on the 2d day the child died a quarantine officer to go out with him and bury the child. The quarantine officer, of those had yellow fever. The quarantine officer, however, declined, but insisted that there were two days longer before the allowed time would expire.

"Another case I was told of was also corroborated by others. When the fever first appeared in Memphis a young lady from Little Rock, who had been visiting there, returned home, and died at Little Rock. In a few days it was found out she had come from Memphis, and the authorities made her leave the town.

"Refugees have flocked to the mountain districts of Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee in large numbers. At Beersville Springs, in Tennessee, where I spent a sunday, I found about four from New Orleans, Memphis and other points. At Bluntsville, in Alabama, there were between 400 and 500 refugees. They were suffering from scarcity of provisions in the towns to a considerable extent.

In Jackson, Miss., I passed through without butter for breakfast. In Nashville, the market dollsdled down greatly. The country people are afraid to come into the towns through which there is any traffic from the yellow-fever sections, and that is one of the reasons the railroads are in some places so strictly quarantined."

The Fever in Grenada.

The following extracts are from a letter forwarded to a gentleman in New York City. The writer has lived among the scenes described since the breaking out of the fever:

"I do not know wherein or how to begin a description of the condition of fever-stricken Grenada. Every darkness to the right and left and to the left of our own home are dead. Some, terrified, the blinds closed, the doors locked, and I have little doubt that in such there are the corpses of those who could not survive. For hours together I hear not a human stirring in the once happy old neighborhood. The grocery stores are closed up, and nearly all those engaged in the business have fallen victims to the scourge or fled from town. Scarcely a child young and old remains, women looking after the sick and dying. Coffins are scattered all through Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama. People from Memphis, Grenada, Jackson and other points have taken refuge in every direction, and hundreds of them are to be found in Jacks and farm-houses and towns in the mountains east and west of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

"The railroads which are quarantined against are the Mississippi Central, the Mobile & Ohio, the Memphis & Louisville, the Memphis & Charleston, the Iron Mountain, the Alabama & Chattanooga, and the Alabama Central. The Mississippi Central is quarantined against from Hernando, DeSoto County, on the Mississippi River, and through or adjacent to all intervening places where yellow fever is now raging—Vicksburg, Canton, Grenada, Memphis and other points. The train I traveled on running both ways south of Memphis would have been quarantined against. It was this road and the Alabama Central I traveled on most.

"I heard of a boat from Vicksburg traveling on the Alabama Central, who could not get to Decatur, Ala. A quarantine officer, finding there he was coming, ordered him to get on the train again, stating that he would be allowed to go about any train from yellow-fever districts who desired.

"On the train with myself on the Mobile & Ohio, to Louisville, was a gentleman from Boston, who owned a large store in Memphis and spent part of the year in the city. He had just shipping in little Rock, Ark., and was on his way to Memphis to get out of the place to go to Boston. He was unable to get his baggage checked any further than Louisville, and finally shipping fast to Boston.

"Another passenger on this train told me of a family in Memphis, which I, myself, I heard it verified by others, and then I had to believe it. He stated that seven of a family, a train, on which there were also two persons from Memphis, had been stopped by the quarantine officers at a little flock over one hundred miles out of town, and the whole party put off in a swampy place, with occasional houses, but that of an odd lot. In this party was a child fourteen years old, whose several sweethearts without knowing it was there, had appeared at the houses in the neighborhood, people would point their guns at them and order them to keep away. So, my first informant told me, that on the 2d day the child died a quarantine officer to go out with him and bury the child. The quarantine officer, of those had yellow fever. The quarantine officer, however, declined, but insisted that there were two days longer before the allowed time would expire.

"Another case I was told of was also corroborated by others. When the fever first appeared in Memphis a young lady from Little Rock, who had been visiting there, returned home, and died at Little Rock. In a few days it was found out she had come from Memphis, and the authorities made her leave the town.

"Refugees have flocked to the mountain districts of Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee in large numbers. At Beersville Springs, in Tennessee, where I spent a sunday, I found about four from New Orleans, Memphis and other points. At Bluntsville, in Alabama, there were between 400 and 500 refugees. They were suffering from scarcity of provisions in the towns to a considerable extent.

In Jackson, Miss., I passed through without butter for breakfast. In Nashville, the market dollsdled down greatly. The country people are afraid to come into the towns through which there is any traffic from the yellow-fever sections, and that is one of the reasons the railroads are in some places so strictly quarantined."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 31 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 00	@ $6 75
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Superfine	3 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 03	@ 1 03
CORN—Western Mixed	46	@ 46
OATS—Western Mixed	29	@ 30
RYE—State	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	10 15	@ 10 25
LARD—Steam	6 30	@ 6 40
CHEESE	7	@ 9
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	36	@ 40
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5 00	@ $5 40
Choice	4 40	@ 4 90
Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium	3 00	@ 3 80
HOGS—Live	2 50	@ 3 00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2 50	@ 3 50
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@ 25
Good to Choice	11	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 13
FLOUR—Spring Extras	2 90	@ 3 50
Superfine	2 50	@ 3 00
Winter Extras	4 00	@ 5 50
Patents	5 00	@ 6 00
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring	88	@ 88
No. 3	77	@ 77
Corn, No. 2	37	@ 37
Oats, No. 2	24	@ 24
Barley, No. 2	60	@ 60
BROOM CORN—Hurl	3 00	@ 5 00
Inferior	1 00	@ 2 00
Green Brush	1 00	@ 2 00
Red Medium	1 00	@ 1 50
Red Hurl	1 50	@ 2 00
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 00
LARD—Steam	6 00	@ 6 00
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	2 75	@ 3 00
3d Clear	2 50	@ 2 75
Clear Dressed Siding	28 00	@ 30 00
Common Siding	16 00	@ 18 00
Common and Fencing	14 00	@ 14 50
Shingles	3 00	@ 3 50
A Shingles	1 50	@ 1 75
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 75	@ 5 00
Medium	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Good	5 50	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Good	3 50	@ 4 00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	$5 00	@ $5 25
Medium	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS—Yorkers	4 00	@ 4 10
Philadelphias	4 00	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 4 25
Common	2 00	@ 3 25

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE CLOUD.

The cloud by day hung in the heavens
Like a little cloud of vapor;
And lightly rode upon the breeze
Where the rosy-cheeked lovers walk the West
Bell and gone on their journal road.
While the good stalwart it gleamed.

It looked such a harmless chondlet,
Seem over the sleeping wave,
And the less worried mariner shook his head,
As slowly it crept over the dusky sky.
"See that rocket times are clear," he said,
And his lips set stern and grave.

And ever over the eve was midnight,
That cloud was lowering black,
Blinding the lights of Heaven
Dimming the lustre of the Autumn spray,
The lightning played in fitful gleams
While thunders broke on their track.

"Mark, Allie!" cried Georgie, scrambling down the side of the cave, "We can wade, may be."

I followed him, and we crept out upon the beach. The water had risen breast-high already, and I was nearly thrown down by the force with which it met me.

"Lean on me, Allie," said Georgie, throwing his arm about me and struggling onward. "We must get to the rocks as soon as we can."

It was even more difficulty that we passed the narrow strip of sand between the cliffs. I clung with Georgie, trying in vain to keep a firm footing on the treacherous sand, that seemed slipping from beneath my feet at every step.

The water had reached my neck. I felt a little quieter when the boy had finished. Georgie's strong, sweet faith strengthened me unawares, and involuntary I repeated the little prayer also. Then we were at the rocks once more. I was strangely weak and weary. The fear of death was gone now; I thought no more of Georgie together. I think I was half lapsing into unconsciousness when Georgie's voice half-aroused me.

"Allie! Allie!" he cried. "Wake up! You are slipping down! Oh, Allie, dear, do try to get up! You'll be drowned!" But even this failed to arouse me from the stupor into which I had fallen. I felt myself slipping from my grasp. Already my feet were in the water, and the spray was dashing about my head. I heard Georgie call me once again, felt my hands firmly grasped in his, and then I knew nothing more.

"Allie, dear little Allie!" I opened my eyes at the words. Somebody's arms were about me; warm tears were falling on my head and on the scent of roses was in the air. Where was I? Was this my own little bed, with its snowy curtains and soft, fresh pillows? Was Baby Robin lying beside me, stroking my cheek with his tiny hand? I was not dead, then? Where were the water and the cold sea-weed? A kiss fell on my forehead, and a voice murmured soft love-words in my ear. Alice! my little girl! Mamma's darling!

Then I raised my head and looked straight into my mother's sweet, tearful eyes. "Mamma," I said, throwing my arms around her neck. "O, mamma, I was so afraid I wasn't going to!"

"But you are safe, Allie, now. Lie down again, dear. You are weak yet."

So I lay back on the soft pillow with a feeling of rest and comfort in my heart, such as had never been there before. I cared to ask no questions. It I think of it now only as a dream, with my mother beside my bed and the early sunbeams flickering on the wall opposite me. It was a long time before I thought of poor Georgie. When I asked for him, mamma's eyes filled with tears. "Dear Allie," she said, "Georgie saved your life. My little girl would have been taken away from me, but for him. He caught you when you slipped, and, tired as he was, held you up till help came. He fainted as soon as papa took him into the boat. We thought you were both dead!" Her voice broke in a sob, and she clasped me closer in her arms. "He is better now," she went on. "Allie, we must never forget his courage. Thank God, he was with you!"

"Mamma, O mamma!" I cried, "he said he was trying to be like Saint Georges. Isn't he like him? He saved me, and he prayed there in the dark—and, O mamma, I have to pray for it!"

"Yes, Allie," answered my mother, "he one of the old Knights was braver than ours, and not one of all the saints did better service in the sight of God than our little Saint Georgie last night."

—Alice Maud Eddy, in St. Nicholas.

COFFEE.—A writer in the *Country* says he enjoyed "the genuine stimulant" in almost every coffee-growing country, and never met with it in such complete perfection as in the mountains of San Domingo, made by the natives. They take the fresh berries and parch them for a few minutes, then scrash them in a mortar, and for each person put a tablespoonful of the fragrant fragments into a conical-shaped bag; the exact quantity of cocoa cuptuls or boiling water is measured out and poured below through the bag. This completes the process, and the result is—nectar.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A tramp at Remington, Vt., asked for work the other day, and was told there was nothing else to give him to do unless he gathered potato-bugs at ten cents a quart. "Very well, I'll try," said he. The first day he "picked" thirty quarts, and the next day twenty-five quarts, amounting to $5.50. Then his employer put him to doing something else.

—A family in Paterson, N. J., trains toads for pets, caring for them in great numbers in the garden, where they follow people about like kittens through the walks. In the cellar, where there are half a score or more, these social creatures sit about, looking wisely upward while the churning is done, and one warty old fellow always occupies with evident satisfaction during the operation the boot-toe of the churner, a perch that he never quits so long as he is not shaken off.

—As furniture in a tenement house at Fall River, Mass., was being transferred to a wagon, the wife carefully wrapped in a large comforter her little baby and put it on the bed in an upper chamber. A little later someone down by the wagon called to a man who entered the chamber to throw down something loose for packing to protect some articles. The man seized the rolled-up comforter and flung it out of the window. It was caught by a woman, who, finding a lump in it, unfolded it to find the child unharmed.

—The circulation of almanacs being limited in Texas, the negroes in the path of the late eclipse did not know what was to happen, and were overcome with fright. On Senator Coke's plantation, near Waco, they fell on their knees in the fields, and exclaimed that the day of judgment had come. In Buchanan, where the eclipse began, Ephraim Miller ran into his house, split his son's head open with a hatchet, and rushed by a ladder to the roof, and cut his throat from ear to ear. His wife at the same moment ran out into the fields to hear Gabriel's trumpet, and screamed, "Come, sweet chariot!"

—The 6:40 p. m. express from Boston was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon on the Charleston grade, and narrowly escaped disaster. The bolt struck the engine by the right cylinder, enveloping the whole machine in an electric flame, knocking the fireman, Flaherty, partially insensible, and for a moment disabling Osgood, the engineer, who, whipping his hand off the throttle and nearly blinding him. The reverse was set several inches into the air, but reached the track again all right, and the whole train was hauled up through off the track. The passengers hair stood on end for several minutes, but none were hurt.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—A notion peddler in Clarion County, Pa., dreamed that he had found a hidden treasure, and presented upon a farmer, named Logue, to accompany him to the spot. The peddler pointed out a large oak as the one he saw in his vision. It was apparently sound at the butt, but, about twenty feet up, a limb had been broken off. Mr. Logue did not feel like humoring what he supposed to be a superstitious whim, but Goodman had such confidence in his vision that he offered Mr. Logue one-half of the spoils if he would help him cut down the tree. When the tree fell there was a rattle of coins near where the limb had been broken off, and a small hollow was found. Enscouced therein were loads of silver. Both seemed to be wild with delight, and on counting it up, found the pile amounted to $8,000. The peddler expressed his unwillingness to carry around so much silver in his pocket, and inquired where he would be likely to get greenbacks for his share. Mr. Logue having considerable money in the house, immediately gave Goodman $2,800 in paper money and took charge of the entire bulk of silver. On endeavoring to pass some of the silver, it was found to be counterfeit of the poorest kind. It was a clever job of a gang of counterfeiters.

Bartholdi's Colossal Statue.

The work on Bartholdi's gigantic figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed on Bedloe's Island, in the Bay of New York, is rapidly progressing in the Paris workshop. The height of the statue, from the sole of her classic foot to the extreme end of the torch in her outstretched hand will be 160 feet; the granite pedestal will have a height of 105 feet, giving a total altitude of 229 feet from the surface of the grassy mound. The lady's coronet is pierced with a circle of windows, from which brilliant lime lights will stream after dark; while the end of the torch—large enough to seat fifteen persons—will be a means of flame lobt alight in the darkness. The effect of these flaring beams above, however, will be to throw the figure itself into deep shadow, unless some light is also furnished at the base. The project, in its inception, seems to have been due to a number of Republican Frenchmen, "invested in their own country, and loving America," who wished to do something in honor of the Centennial year. These gentleman formed a society, the Franco-American Union, and appointed a committee, among whom are Waddington, Laboulaye, Rousseau, About and De Tocqueville, to prepare plans and raise the necessary means; the arrangement being that France shall furnish the statue and America the pedestal. Fifty workmen are now engaged, in a building constructed for the purpose, in hammering the sheets of copper, which, when riveted together, will compose this stupendous specimen of womanhood. The copper sheets are nineeighth of an inch thick, and, when in position, will be supported by an inner sheet of iron, divided into compartments, leaving a foot of space to be filled in with sand. This, with the wind-bracing system in the interior of the figure, it is believed, will impart the requisite strength, weight and stability. The forear

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1, - - 1878.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.

For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Macomb.

For State Treasurer,
HENRY D. PRITCHARD,
of Allegan.

For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LAYMER,
of Macomb.

For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.

For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. SHAPPARD,
of Kalamazoo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOODE,

For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination, Sixth District.—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. PELL.

For Representative in State Legislature,
DAVID D. WEBB.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. CUTHBERT.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ERCON K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

An Unanswerable Answer to the Question.

From the Chicago Times.

The following request comes from Whitehall, Mich.: "Will you please inform a number of your readers what is a dollar, what makes it a dollar, and whether a greenback dollar is a dollar or a promissory note?"

The word dollar is the name of something. That something is what the law declares it shall be. At present the law declares that that something shall be a coin of silver weighing 412½ grains and nine-tenths fine, or a coin of gold weighing 25.8 grains and nine-tenths fine. The law provides for the manufacture of gold and silver coins of a certain weight and fineness, and calls those coins dollars. Calling them dollars is simply giving them a name. The name might be slug, or disk, or lump, or anything else as well as dollar. Calling a thing a dollar does not change its value any more than calling a sheep's tail a leg makes it a leg. The law might call a silver coin of 100 grains a dollar, but that would not make it of equal value with a silver coin of 412½ grains. The law might call a slip of paper a dollar, as our "fiat"-money philosophers propose that it shall, but that would not make the slip of paper worth as much as a gold coin weighing 25.8 grains. The law can make the slip of paper as efficient as the gold coin in paying debts, but it cannot make the former equal in value to the latter, or, indeed, give it any commercial value whatever. Hon. O. A. Grow put the matter very clearly in a recent speech:

"Legislature can neither make or unmake real values. Money in its real value is the creature of trade and commerce, not of Governments. Governments can fix the debt-paying value of money for its own citizens by legal tender laws, but not its value for trade and commerce. That is fixed by the dealers themselves in the commodities for which money is exchanged. And the rate of exchange is adjusted to a ratio of value in the market, of either the commodities or money, based upon the cost, the demand and supply of the articles exchanged.

"The promise to deliver a thing is not the thing itself, and a thing of no intrinsic value is not the equivalent of labor, and no legislative enactment can make it such. It may be used as such temporarily, under the stress of some over-ruling necessity, but, if continued any length of time, will, by the lucrative expansion and contraction that must follow, end in bankruptcy and ruin; like the evil spirits in the time of our Saviour, they only rend and destroy their possessor."

The question, what makes a thing a dollar, is already answered. It is the law. That is, the law declares to what thing the name dollar shall be given, but it does not thereby impart any real value to that thing. As Mr. Grow says, it is the cost, the demand and supply that determine the real value.

Is a greenback dollar a dollar, or a promissory note? The law answers that question. What we call greenbacks are unlawfully called "United States notes" in all the acts of Congress in which they are mentioned. The first act authorizing them provides for the issue of $150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer at the treasury of the United States." It also provides for the conversion of those notes, "payable to bearer," into six per cent. bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years after date." It would be absurd to make coin dollars fundable into bonds payable in coin dollars.

The next act relating to greenbacks, that of July 11, 1862, provides for an additional issue of $150,000,000 "of United States notes, not bearing interest payable to bearer at the treasury of the United States." It also, like the former act, makes these notes fundable into six per cent. bonds through the instrumentality of certificates of deposit, and adds: "Provided, however, that any notes issued under this act may be paid in coin, instead of being received in exchange for certificates of deposit, as above specified, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury." From this it will be seen not only that greenbacks are promissory notes payable in coin, but that a Resumption act was passed sixteen years ago. Perhaps that is the cause of the hard times!

This joint resolution of January 17, 1863, authorizes the issue "on the credit of the United States" of $100,000,000 more "United States notes * * * not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand". The act of March 3, 1863, authorizes $50,000,000 more of these "United States notes," "payable to bearer." The Public Credit act of March 18, 1869, declares "that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes." In short, there is no act of Congress in which the greenbacks are referred to as anything but promissory notes of the United States, or obligations of the United States, to be either funded into six per cent. bonds or redeemed in coin.

The courts have repeatedly decided that the greenbacks are notes to be paid. In the case of Bank *v.* Supervisors, reported in seven Wallace, the Supreme Court of the United States declared: "It is clear that these notes are obligations of the United States. Their name imports obligation, and every one of them bears on its face a promise to pay a certain sum. The dollar note is a promise to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is the coin dollar of the United States—a certain weight and fineness of gold and silver." In the opinion of the court in the legal-tender cases, decided in 1871, Justice Strong says: "The legal-tender acts do not attempt to make paper a standard of value. We do not rest their validity upon the assertion that their emission is coinage, or any regulation of the value of money; nor do we assert that Congress may make anything which has no value money. What we do assert is, that Congress has power to enact that the Government's promises to pay money, shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the Coinage acts, or to multiplies thereof. * * * It is, then, a mistake to regard legal tender acts as either fixing a standard of value, or regulating money values, or making that money which has no intrinsic value." These decisions settle the question whether greenbacks are dollars or promises to pay dollars. They are merely promises to pay. They are not dollars any more than the 5-20 bonds, or any other bonds of the United States are dollars. Congress has done a good many foolish thing, but has never done anything so foolish "as to enact that a piece of paper should be a dollar, or to declare that stamping pieces of paper was the same thing as coining money. It may go to that extreme folly because it has the power to say what shall be called a dollar, and what shall be tender for a dollar in paying a debt. But if it should go to this length it would soon learn that the power to call a worthless thing a dollar is something very different from the power to create value out of nothing.

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and scepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three dose a will relieve you.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gon Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gon, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right or dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 61 84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MCCRAWRAY,
Administrator.

2017

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

33 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Spcialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Pole, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c..

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMERY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Grey Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hair and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sun of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1577.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

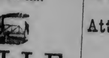
Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. Our regular sizes Always on hand, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER



GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same line, stopping at intermediate points, "if" required.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KOUTLAND

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 6 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store for hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $500 to $2,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent. with or without commission for services.

BACHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents.

Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Title furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Cromer's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 tyr.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1104y

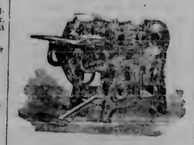
REMEMBER

CHARLEVOIX MICH

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB



Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate the patronage. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. WEAKLEY & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Clothing also manufactured to order on short notice. 3-ly

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Bible Manuel Set Stuff and Insects—Postpaid—$2.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1231 pages—$3.50.

Family Bibles $2 to $7.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. P. BACH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging,

26 CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has seen re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which are run mylads of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD AND SOFT

LUMBER

LATH

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stock,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Grave-Digging Beetles.

One of the wonderful provisions of Nature is the existence of certain beetles with the function of digging graves for dead rats, moles, birds and other small creatures left upon the surface of the earth, and the offspring from which might be offensive and hateful. Beetles of this kind are known as the *Necrophorus vernaceus*. About these remarkable animals Mr. Gledhich, an entomologist, has given us several interesting and curious particulars. Being desirous to test the strength of the gravediggers, he provided a glass vessel half filled with moist earth, into which he put four beetles with a dead linnet. No alarm was shown by the captives when the lid of the vessel was closed. Apparently intent on the one sole object of their existence, they began immediately to inspect the bird, and then commenced the digging of a hollow underneath it, removing the earth and shovelling it away on each side. This was accomplished by leaning strongly upon their collars, holding down their heads and working with singleness of purpose. After labouring for nearly two hours, one of the beetles was driven away and not allowed to work again. This Mr. Gledhich concluded, was a female, as it was smaller than the others, which continued their labor, until one by one they ceased, leaving only one inside at his work. After some more hard work were given by the remaining beetle, which at last sank excavated on a mound in the mould from his task, and, rapidly, suddenly rousing himself, suffered his collar, and by an extraordinary effort of strength lifted up the bird and arranged it within the spacious grave. In three days the grave was finished, and the bird safely deposited within its narrow limits.

During a space of fifty days these busy workers interred the bodies of four frogs, three small birds, two grass moppers and one mole. This singular occupation, which continues from the middle of April until the end of October, proceeds from an instinctive desire for the preservation of their offspring. Eggs deposited by the parent in the carcasses would, in due time, when hatched, produce larvæ, which, feeding on the carrion which surrounds them, would certainly perish. These instinctive acts change into yellow chrysalids, and lastly into beetles, and the future will encourage from the earth, begin to dig graves and inter dead animals for the benefit of another generation.

In September, 1877, the writer had unexpectedly an opportunity of making the acquaintance of these curious insects. Two of the gravedigging beetles made their appearance in one of two under-ground kitchens, in the window of which stood a very large pot filled with mold prepared for the reception of plant cuttings. To this pot the insects made their way, and at once began casting up the earth. On being observed, they were provided with a dead mouse, and set to work exactly in the manner described by Mr. Gledhich; but as weeks drew by became tired and rested from their labor, they were satisfied with the adjoining kitchen and placed close to the fire-place. The following morning discovered them again at work, acting traveled to their former quarters during the night; and again they showed perseverance and ingenuity of the mouse gradually disappeared. At the end of the second day, it was totally covered in, and the insects were turned out of their home and again placed in the back kitchen. Meanwhile the body of the mouse was removed, but on the following morning the beetles had returned to their former post, and were again burrowing in search of the dead mouse, throwing out nearly the whole of the mold in their untiring efforts. Finally, as a reward for their industry and perseverance, they were transferred to the garden and placed close to the dead mouse, which they at once began to inter afresh.

Opium and Famine in China.

OPIUM and famine prevent a very rapid increase of the population of China. In a single year the Chinese importation of opium amounted to nearly $50,000,000—more than half the importations of the Empire. The people are diseased, degraded, the Government is wholly unable to control it. Once they destroyed 20,000 chests, for which had been offered $11,000. They had wanted too long. Opium-smoking had become a National indulgence. The native cultivators now compete with the producers of India, and are even said to the market millions of chests. The native article is less destructive than the foreign, and in the hope that its use will lessen the evil, the Government encourages home cultivation. It is believed the home article will soon exclude the foreign. Many of the Chinese believe opium the instrument in the hands of some mysterious power to effect the destruction of their people. They say, "All the stems of the bamboos of the South, if converted into pens, could not record the evils of opium." A Chinese Society has published an appeal in which they ask: "If this evil is allowed to go on, there will remain no remedy, no salvation for our country. We ask, in the name of Heaven, what unheard-of crime have we committed that we should thus be punished? Since the creation down to our days no plague has so much ravaged our country." In the Provinces where the drug is cultivated the people were formerly sober, thrifty and prosperous; but they have become idle, corrupt and hopeless, committing crimes for opium, dying of hunger, and in not a few instances eating even human flesh. The number of opium consumers is not known. The lower classes do not use it, but the very highest, and those offer it to their guests as wine is offered in Europe. The City of Ningpo, with a population of 56,666, has 2,700 opium shops. It is estimated that throughout the Empire 60,000 opium victims die yearly. Though the use of the deadly drug does not produce the violent effects of some other intoxicants at first, it is in the end more pernicious and irremediable. Its victims become livid, their eyes lose their brightness, their cheeks wither, labor is unendurable, and all their evil instincts are unnaturally excited.

The Chinese say that only England can assist them in recovery. If recovery be possible, from this dreadful curse, and that by restraining the merchants of India from offering it for sale in their countries. Others assured that none could be allowed to be sent from India, the Imperial Government would prohibit its home production. The Chinese Government appeals to England for a restrictive policy.

Such a famine as is now raging in the Provinces of Shansi, Chihli, Honan and Shensi, in Northern China, was never before known in any country. Like Mr. Chadwick somewhere, was female, as it was smaller than the others, which continued their labor, until one by one they ceased, leaving only one inside at his work. *Five hundred* more hard work were given by the remaining beetle, which at last sank exhausted on a mound in the mould from his task, and, rapidly, suddenly rousing himself, suffered his collar, and by an extraordinary effort of strength lifted up the bird and arranged it within the spacious grave. In three days the grave was finished, and the bird safely deposited within its narrow limits.

During a space of fifty days these busy workers interred the bodies of four frogs, three small birds, two grass moppers and one mole. This singular occupation, which continues from the middle of April until the end of October, proceeds from an instinctive desire for the preservation of their offspring. Eggs deposited by the parent in the carcasses would, in due time, when hatched, produce larvæ, which, feeding on the carrion which surrounds them, would certainly perish. These instinctive acts change into yellow chrysalids, and lastly into beetles, and the future will encourage from the earth, begin to dig graves and inter dead animals for the benefit of another generation.

In September, 1877, the writer had unexpectedly an opportunity of making the acquaintance of these curious insects. Two of the gravedigging beetles made their appearance in one of two under-ground kitchens, in the window of which stood a very large pot filled with mold prepared for the reception of plant cuttings. To this pot the insects made their way, and at once began casting up the earth. On being observed, they were provided with a dead mouse, and set to work exactly in the manner described by Mr. Gledhich; but as weeks drew by became tired and rested from their labor, they were satisfied with the adjoining kitchen and placed close to the fire-place. The following morning discovered them again at work, acting traveled to their former quarters during the night; and again they showed perseverance and ingenuity of the mouse gradually disappeared. At the end of the second day, it was totally covered in, and the insects were turned out of their home and again placed in the back kitchen. Meanwhile the body of the mouse was removed, but on the following morning the beetles had returned to their former post, and were again burrowing in search of the dead mouse, throwing out nearly the whole of the mold in their untiring efforts. Finally, as a reward her their industry and perseverance, they were transferred to the garden and placed close to the dead mouse, which they at once began to inter afresh.

Opium and Famine in China.

OPIUM and famine prevent a very rapid increase of the population of China. In a single year the Chinese importation of opium amounted to nearly $50,000,000—more than half the importations of the Empire. The people are diseased, degraded, the Government is wholly unable to control it. Once they destroyed 20,000 chests, for which had been offered $11,000. They had wanted too long. Opium-smoking had become a National indulgence. The native cultivators now compete with the producers of India, and are even said to the market millions of chests. The native article is less destructive than the foreign, and in the hope that its use will lessen the evil, the Government encourages home cultivation. It is believed the home article will soon exclude the foreign. Many of the Chinese believe opium the instrument in the hands of some mysterious power to effect the destruction of their people. They say, "All the stems of the bamboos of the South, if converted into pens, could not record the evils of opium." A Chinese Society has published an appeal in which they ask: "If this evil is allowed to go on, there will remain no remedy, no salvation for our country. We ask, in the name of Heaven, what unheard-of crime have we committed that we should thus be punished? Since the creation down to our days no plague has so much ravaged our country." In the Provinces where the drug is cultivated the people were formerly sober, thrifty and prosperous; but they have become idle, corrupt and hopeless, committing crimes for opium, dying of hunger, and in not a few instances eating even human flesh. The number of opium

The Town of Nikosia in Cyprus.

THE man who, after a prolonged residence in Nikosia, can find his way through its tortuous thoroughfares to any given destination deserves a medal from the Geographical Society.

The place is a maze, and a maze without a plan; the houses are all so like each other in their patchwork dilapidation, in their balcony overhanging the folding doors, in their beans of earth up against the walls, in their closely-latticed windows, in their dilighness; the streets are all so alike in their dogs, in their gutter running along the center, which, however, is not a sewer, but a conduit of clear water that conveys irrigation to the gardens by ducts made under the houses; in their loafers, fezzed men and yellow bright-eyed women leaning against the walls or sitting on chairs in their doorways, in the half-naked babies, in their casual heaps of rubbish, in their treacherous holes, in their smells.

We cite this one of many instances which have come to our knowledge to indicate how far we may be sure by many of those artisans with us who are now out of employment.

To our mind the past years of prosperity, of high wages and excessive demand for workmen were, generally speaking, far more hurtful to the laboring classes than the last seven years of depression and stagnation, for in the recent and present times are sown the seeds of native manufacture, coarse but stout, and that is about all. If finer furniture is wanted it must be sent for to Beyrout. There is a tailor in the place, who carries in his shop a broad thin portion, which is called the nose. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff, and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the upstroke begun, the feathers, relieved from the lower surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vane now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the bird is enabled to lift when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Bird's Wing.

Did you ever look at a bird's wing carefully, and try to find out from it the way in which it is used? People naturally suppose, either that a bird flies because it is lighter than the air, like a balloon, or that it rows itself along as a boat is rowed through the water. Neither of these suppositions is true. A bird is not lighter than the air, and does not float, for when a bird is shot on the wing it falls to the ground just as quickly as a sparrow. On the contrary, a bird flies by its own weight, and could not fly at all if it were not heavier than the air.

Look at a quill feather, and you will see that, on each side of the central shaft or quill, there is a broad thin portion, which is called the vane. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff, and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the upstroke begun, the feathers, relieved from the lower surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the bird is enabled to lift when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

Advice to Drinking Men.

A drinking man can supply himself easily with the remedies most of us nearly all the medicine he takes, and he has his own physician at his own home, without the necessary expense and publicity of visiting the Washingtonian Home or any other reformatory institution.

His laboratory need contain only a small quantity of cayenne pepper, a pint of concentrated extract of beef and a few grains of bromide of potassium. When the desire for drink recurs, make a tea from the cayenne pepper, as strong as can be taken without any degree of comfort, sweeten it with milk and sugar, and drink. This tea will supply the same place that a glass of liquor would fill, and will leave no injurious effect behind. Repeated daily, or so often as the appetite returns, it will be but a few days before the sufferer will have become disgusted with the taste of rum, and, with the disappearance of this disgust disappears the love of liquor.

The fact is proven every day. The extract of beef is to be made into beef tea, according to the directions on the pot, in quantities as may be needed to, the time being, and remains a strengthening, easily digestible and healthy nutriment. It being made "to stay on the stomach" when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Bird's Wing.

Did you ever look at a bird's wing carefully, and try to find out from it the way in which it is used? People naturally suppose, either that a bird flies because it is lighter than the air, like a balloon, or that it rows itself along as a boat is rowed through the water. Neither of these suppositions is true. A bird is not lighter than the air, and does not float, for when a bird is shot on the wing it falls to the ground just as quickly as a sparrow. On the contrary, a bird flies by its own weight, and could not fly at all if it were not heavier than the air.

Look at a quill feather, and you will see that, on each side of the central shaft or quill, there is a broad thin portion, which is called the vane. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff, and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the upstroke begun, the feathers, relieved from the lower surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the bird is enabled to lift when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

Oh, Why?

Why is it that every man who owns a horse, thinks he has a "stepper," and firmly believes that the animal would go like the wind if he were "let out?"

That nobody ever thinks of sitting in a summer house?

That hunting parties from the city always kill so many more prairie chickens than they bring in?

That so many more watch chains are worn than watches?

That no matter what direction a man starts a pin, the point always ultimates in the end of the fore-finger?

That a woman is always glad to see her poor relations come to visit her, but dislikes their children with them?

That a child's first venture at dogmatism is a reason.)

That no man thinks any other man knows how to make a fire?

That every living man who smokes objects to be a commissioner in cigars?

That bankers never leave any money to loan?

That the oftener the coffee is "ground," the more you have to buy, while the oftener the candle is "cast," the longer it lasts?

That your boy who never goes farther from home than the next corner, is accurately informed when he returns on matters that transpired at the river, two miles away?—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Advice to Drinking Men.

A drinking man can supply himself easily with the remedies most of us nearly all the medicine he takes, and he has his own physician at his own home, without the necessary expense and publicity of visiting the Washingtonian Home or any other reformatory institution.

His laboratory need contain only a small quantity of cayenne pepper, a pint of concentrated extract of beef and a few grains of bromide of potassium. When the desire for drink recurs, make a tea from the cayenne pepper, as strong as can be taken without any degree of comfort, sweeten it with milk and sugar, and drink. This tea will supply the same place that a glass of liquor would fill, and will leave no injurious effect behind. Repeated daily, or so often as the appetite returns, it will be but a few days before the sufferer will have become disgusted with the taste of rum, and, with the disappearance of this disgust disappears the love of liquor.

The fact is proven every day. The extract of beef is to be made into beef tea, according to the directions on the pot, in quantities as may be needed to, the time being, and remains a strengthening, easily digestible and healthy nutriment. It being made "to stay on the stomach" when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

Brigandage in Chili.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of a recent date, says brigandage is apparently on the increase in Chili. In the southern part of the State bands of desperadoes banding themselves together for purposes of robbery and murder. These bands are large and formidable, are thoroughly organized and have apparently intelligent leadership, and can only be resisted and overcome by organized force. The recent of their crimes is something appalling. Murders the most revolting horrify the community, and are committed with apparently no other object in the world than to destroy without to the foul deeds, on the principle that dead men tell no tales. One of these bands consists of forty men, who are under the command of a scoundrel who almost excels in ferocity Neon Saville. They have their headquarters near Lebu, and no passer-by, except in daylight and under peculiarly fortunate circumstances, escapes with his property and life. The police appear to be utterly powerless to control the evil, either from want of strength of organization, or the lack of purpose. The evil has become so serious that it calls loudly for Government interference. The bandits are of the very lowest order, usually half-breeds and demoralized Indians, naturally vicious and ignorant, who were led in crime by their own brutish instincts, and encouraged in it through the laxity of the laws and the inefficiency of the magistrates and police. Now that their Congress is in session, Chile-nos should see to it that this moral excrescence is promptly and effectively removed."

A strange story comes to us from down river. Mr. Frank Billings, an old fisherman, near the upper dock on the river, while running his trotline a few days since, found that he had hung a monster catfish. In order to make sure of his game, he grappled the line around his wrist. The fish, making a desperate effort for liberty, upset the skiff, and the fisherman, being unable to disentangle himself from the line, was dragged under the water and drowned before assistance could reach him. Some neighbors on the bank witnessed the catastrophe, and hastened to the scene, but too late. They recovered the body of the drowned man, and then secured the fish, which weighed 225 pounds. This statement comes to us so well authenticated that we cannot doubt its truth.—*Hart County (Ky.) Democrat.*

THE richest club in New York, if not in the United States, is the Union League, which is said to have a surplus of $200,000 invested in Government bonds.

Independence Among Artisans.

A number of years since a hosiery factory was started in one of our country towns, and the workmen for it imported from England and Wales for a time, while all went on well, but finally the company failed and the works were permanently closed.

When deprived of the factory work, most of these men recognizing that work was better than idleness and bread more satisfying than any amount of grumbling, instead of becoming burdens upon the community in which they had cast their lot, set up, each of them, a hand loom or two in his little house or room, and continued the manufacture of the goods which they had produced at the factory, and by the aid of the goods of stockingers disposed of them to such advantage that now they are all in independent circumstances, and with difficulty supply the demand for their especial productions.

We cite this one of many instances which have come to our knowledge to indicate how far we may be sure by many of those artisans with us who are now out of employment.

To our mind the past years of prosperity, of high wages and excessive demand for workmen were, generally speaking, far more hurtful to the laboring classes than the last seven years of depression and stagnation, for in the recent and present times are sown the seeds of native manufacture, coarse but stout, and that is about all. If finer furniture is wanted it must be sent for to Beyrout. There is a tailor in the place, who carries in his shop a broad thin portion, which is called the nose. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff, and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the upstroke begun, the feathers, relieved from the lower surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the bird is enabled to lift when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

Independence Among Artisans.

A number of years since a hosiery factory was started in one of our country towns, and the workmen for it imported from England and Wales for a time, while all went on well, but finally the company failed and the works were permanently closed.

When deprived of the factory work, most of these men recognizing that work was better than idleness and bread more satisfying than any amount of grumbling, instead of becoming burdens upon the community in which they had cast their lot, set up, each of them, a hand loom or two in his little house or room, and continued the manufacture of the goods which they had produced at the factory, and by the aid of the goods of stockingers disposed of them to such advantage that now they are all in independent circumstances, and with difficulty supply the demand for their especial productions.

We cite this one of many instances which have come to our knowledge to indicate how far we may be sure by many of those artisans with us who are now out of employment.

To our mind the past years of prosperity, of high wages and excessive demand for workmen were, generally speaking, far more hurtful to the laboring classes than the last seven years of depression and stagnation, for in the recent and present times are sown the seeds of native manufacture, coarse but stout, and that is about all. If finer furniture is wanted it must be sent for to Beyrout. There is a tailor in the place, who carries in his shop a broad thin portion, which is called the nose. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff, and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the upstroke begun, the feathers, relieved from the lower surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the bird is enabled to lift when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is the publication of the method of treatment adopted at the Inebriate asylum.

In addition there is the drinking-man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the barroom and lift him upward. He should endeavor, so far as his business circumstances will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course energetically and sincerely no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands have proved the truth of these statements.—*Boston Traveller.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—We give it up. Of all the weeds in this world we supposed the cocklebur, while it was the most offensive, was the most worthless. But it is now recommended as a certain cure for hydrophobia.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Cleaning Cistern Water.—Add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty-barrel cistern of rain-water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing and even for cooking purposes.—*Exchange.*

—The *Country Gentleman* gives the following remedy for chicken cholera: Five grains of powdered prepared chalk, the same quantity of cinnbarb, and three grains of cayenne pepper, mixed, and formed into a pill with cinnilage, may be given, and if necessary repeated in two hours. Give water to drink in which is placed some unslacked lime.

—A German farmer sets a high value on pigs, for the economics of feed mixes and other weeds. He throws all the refuse of his table to the pigs, and they are healthy and fat. He says that the plague of mice so prevalent in Germany is in great measure due to the present system of keeping swine penned up instead of allowing them the range of the fields, as was formerly the custom. He states that a careful observer may often detect pigs in the act of snapping up and devouring a good-sized mouse. Inside which they may have an extraordinary keen scent for the nests, grubbing them up in search of the young mice, which they eagerly devour.

—Rules for the Care of Sheep.—1. Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is more necessary than feeding them. Never let them stand or lie in the mud or snow. 2. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and feed her on bran slightly laxative. 3. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it. 4. Separate all weak, sick or thin sheep in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care. 5. If any sheep is lame, catch it, ease and wash the wound with a healing lotion. If a leg is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells. 6. If a sheep is lame, examine its foot, clean out between the hoofs, if unsound, apply tobacco, with blue vitriol boiled in a little water. 7. Shear all sheep early enough commencing to shear in time to give them a good growth of wool before winter sets in. Keep the sheep comfortable.—*Exchange.*

—What are commonly considered as some of the juices of fruits are sometimes merely sugar syrup and then frozen, like ice cream. It is stated that the best ices are made in this way, leaving the sugar in the form of syrup, having the strength of 30 deg. The fruit juices are then added, with a little water and fine sugar, and this is but a sample of the hundreds that are engaged in the same business.

Thousands in our artisans could thus make themselves and families independent of corporations and capital, and become against the pressure of hard times.

Of course, it is not to be expected that all the artisans thus employed would be found in their manufactories of improved machinery, nor that they could be sold at such a profit as if they were manufactured on a large scale; but the independent workman would be better off under such profits as are necessary to the life of a corporation, with its costly buildings and machinery, as this stupid politician, or mere politician, is so fond of saying, are the only means by which any intelligence of whatever kind of profit can be applied to, in a measure sufficient for his needs and comfort.

While we would advise and encourage to the utmost general independent work of this kind, we recognize the necessity of another element to insure its pecuniary success.

Established in most cities are women's aid societies, whose charitable interference is to find out all the unmarriable articles of women's handwork, and whose salary in this direction have kept distress and despair from many households. These societies supply a want long and keenly felt, willing and skilful hands there were, but they could not keep the wolf from the door without the intervention of this powerful ally.

All over the land, too, in every town and city, associations of mechanics have established stores, "union" stores they are called, for the purchase of provisions and groceries at lower prices, and the sale of them to the members of the associations at but little above cost, thereby securing to this class the benefits of co-operation, and to the laboring man the handiwork of the independent workman.

We know of prosperous firms in England who did not begin by any capital to speak of, but by the conversion of their skill in this way on an investment probably of not more than $10,000. Obtaining samples of their productions from the various artisans so employed, they hurried home but the best, and see that they are properly attended to

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands assessed in the county of Mason for 1875 and 1876 the State Tax Years of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, commencing on the first Monday in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat, on the 3d Monday of October next, at the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., and continue from day to day thereafter, until the sales are completed, unless previously paid to the Treasurer of said County.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

The minimum bid to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax Sales in the Tabor Lists, will be bid and subject to the rights of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right to purchase of the State bids at the office, prior to the sale.

RALPH LEY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Clare, returned to the Auditor General by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of March, 1878, for the taxes of 1877, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, commencing on the first Monday of October next, at the hours and place designated for the Ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously paid to the Treasurer of said County, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat of said County, on the third Monday of October next, at the hours and place designated for the Ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously paid to the Treasurer of said County, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered and subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right to purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH LEY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Ionia, returned to the Auditor General by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of March, 1878, for the taxes of 1877, and previous years, as will be set forth in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at the hours and place designated for the Ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously paid to the Treasurer of said County, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat of said County, on the third Monday of October next, at the hours and place designated for the Ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously paid to the Treasurer of said County, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered and subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right to purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH LEY, Auditor General.

1867

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

lot 1 of	10	70	50	2 35	0	1 00	3 85
lot 3 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
fractional	15	1	25	1 05	0	1 00	2 05
fractional	21	51	75	2 27	0	1 00	3 27

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

s of sec	3	320	15	50	1 00	16	65
n of sec	3	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	3	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
ne of sec	4	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
nw of sec	4	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

fractional	1	11	10	0	1 00	0	1 00
sw of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
nw of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
n of sec	8	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	8	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	8	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
lot 1 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

sw of nw	2	40	1	92	1 00	1	92
se of nw	2	40	1	92	1 00	1	92
sw of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
lot 1 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

1876

Town 30 North of Range 15 West.

s of sec	3	80	1	44	1 00	1	44

1877

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

s of sec	3	320	15	50	1 00	16	50
n of sec	3	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
se of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
ne of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
nw of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 38 North of Range 10 West.

fractional	1	11	10	0	1 00	0	1 00
sw of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
nw of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
n of sec	8	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	8	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	8	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
lot 1 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

sw of nw	2	40	1	92	1 00	1	92
se of nw	2	40	1	92	1 00	1	92
sw of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
lot 1 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 40 North of Range 10 West.

sw of nw	2	40	1	92	1 00	1	92
se of nw	2	40	1	92	1 00	1	92
sw of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
lot 1 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	3	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	4	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 39 North of Range 11 West.

fractional	1	1	58	40	7	71	7 00

Town 40 North of Range 11 West.

fractional	1	2	56	20	6	26	1 00
sw of sec	4	40	4	40	44	84	1 00
nw of sec	4	40	3	05	30	1	00
ne of sec	4	40	3	05	30	1	00
se of sec	4	40	3	05	30	1	00
n of sec	8	80	1	16	11	1	00
sw of sec	8	160	2	32	22	1	00
se of sec	8	160	2	32	22	1	00
lot 1 of	9	39	70	2	07	26	1 00

Town 37 North of Range 12 West.

s of sec	3	320	15	50	1 00	16	50
n of sec	3	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
se of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
ne of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
nw of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 38 North of Range 12 West.

fractional	1	11	10	0	1 00	0	1 00
sw of sec	2	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
nw of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
n of sec	8	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	8	160	7	68	1 00	8	68
se of sec	8	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
lot 1 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	9	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	10	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	11	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 39 North of Range 12 West.

fractional	1	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	2	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	3	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	4	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	5	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	6	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	7	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	8	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	9	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	10	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	11	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	12	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	13	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	14	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	15	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	16	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	17	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	18	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	19	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	20	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	21	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	22	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	23	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	24	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	25	1	58	40	7	71	7 00
fractional	26	1	58	40	7	71	7 00

Town 40 North of Range 12 West.

s of sec	3	320	15	50	1 00	16	50
n of sec	3	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
se of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
ne of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
nw of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Town 41 North of Range 12 West.

s of sec	3	320	15	50	1 00	16	50
n of sec	3	80	3	84	1 00	4	84
sw of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
se of sec	3	160	15	84	1 00	16	84
ne of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
nw of sec	4	160	7	77	1 00	7	77
lot 1 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	5	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	6	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	7	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 1 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 2 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 3 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77
lot 4 of	8	39	50	1 77	0	1 00	2 77

Manitou County Treasurer's Office,
St. James, August 26 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of lands in Manitou County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1877 and previous years, will be held at the Court House, in the village of St. James, in said County, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of November next, at nine o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day thereafter, until the sales are completed, unless previously paid to the Treasurer of said County.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

The minimum bid to the State for taxes of 1877, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered and subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right to purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

MICHAEL F. DOWNEY, Co. Treasurer.

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Charlevoix, list of which State for Taxes of 1877, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, commencing on the first Monday of September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the hours and place designated for the Ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously paid to the Treasurer of said County, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1877, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, and for offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right to purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH LEY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Clare, returned to the Auditor General by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of March, 1878, for the taxes of 1877, and previous years, as will be set forth in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at the hours and place designated for the Ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously paid to the Treasurer of said County, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1877, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered and subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right to purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH LEY, Auditor General.

1877

Town 32 North of Range 1 West.

ne of sec	1	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	1	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	1	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
sw of sec	1	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	2	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	2	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	2	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
sw of sec	2	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	3	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	3	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	3	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
sw of sec	3	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
sw of sec	4	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	5	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	5	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	5	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
sw of sec	5	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	6	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	6	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	6	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
sw of sec	6	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
ne of sec	7	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
nw of sec	7	160	6	66	1 00	7	66
se of sec	7	160	6	66	1 00	7

THE SENTINEL.
WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

IT was reported, on the 10th, that the currency balance in the United States Treasury was $11,380,000, including the $10,-000,000 for the redemption of fractional currency, and $2,845,000 in coin, including about $10,000,000 in standard silver dollars. Of the $40,000,000 of fractional currency issued in 1862, over $1,000,000 were still outstanding, of the three and five cent pieces issued in 1863, probably over $2,000,000 were outstanding. The engravings for fractional currency outstanding was $16,351,000.

THE report, received at St. Paul, on the 11th, that Gen. Miles had been surrounded and captured by a body of Hostiles, indicates turns out to have been unfounded, the facts being exactly the reverse. On the 4th, inst., with twenty-seven men and thirty-five friendly Crow Indians, started to attack what the Bannock hostiles in the pass in the National Park. We fought after a desperate fight, of about two hours' duration, captured thirty-four Bannocks, women and children—and about one hundred horses. Capt. Bennett, a French scout, and one Crow Indian were killed on the side of the troops, and thirteen Bannock Indians were slain. No more than three or four Bannocks escaped capture.

A CIRCULAR was issued from the United States Treasury Department, on the 11th, postponing the execution of all previous orders limiting the exchange of standard silver dollars for United States notes. The reason assigned was that the Secretary had been informed that such exchange was a substantial resumption of specie payments, and that he had no authority to suspend the required Legal Tender for such resumption. The further announcement was made that silver dollars would be paid out for coin obligations and for coupons currently demands upon the Treasury.

A SEVERE storm swept over Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other Eastern States, beginning on the 10th and reaching its climax on the night of the 12th. Many miles of the bridges on the trunk lines were swept away, and several lives were lost. In the vicinity of Meadville, Pa., the storm was particularly severe, and great damage was done. About three miles from that city a train ran into a culvert which had washed out, and six persons were drowned. The Welland Canal was also badly damaged, and vessels cannot pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario for some weeks.

A CIRCULAR was issued, on the 16th, by the United States Treasury, stating that for the present 300 National Banks, "depositaries of the United States," will be assigned by the Treasury, upon their application, with standard silver dollars from the mint, free of expense, in accordance with Section 3587, Rev. Stat., It is expected that the coin furnished will be kept in circulation by being furnished to public disbursing officers, to manufacturing and other establishments, to other banks and bankers in distribution in the manner by them, and generally where it is to be used as currency money.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th, issued the seventh call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865 —$2,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered. The principal and interest will be paid on and after Dec. 16, interest to cease on that day.

ACCORDING to the official tables of the census of the interior, estimated, published on the 16th, the population of Washington is 19,037, Georgetown, 11,751, and of the county, 8,284. Total in the District, 39,072, of which 26,647 are white and 5,425 colored.

AN explosion occurred in few days ago in a nitro-glycerine and dynamite magazine, near Bradford, Pa., owned by R. Fisher, (owner of the magazine), Jr. Burkholder, Andrew P. Hilgunz and Stanley Page were blown into fragments.

A FEW days ago, in Berkley, Tex., George Lynch was shot and left for dead. While he was being interviewed, the assassin murdered Lynch's entire family of seven children, the oldest being girl seventeen years old. At last accounts, Lynch was likely to recover.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

DURING the week ending 11th, cases of yellow fever and seven deaths since the 8th, were reported in the vicinity of Gallipolis, ohio, on the 11th. The disease was brought there by the plague ship Julius Berg, which was removed within two miles of that city. Much excitement prevailed.

AMONG other sad cases reported, on the 11th, was that of the family of Charles Baillie of Vicksburg, Mr. B. had taken his boat to Haines' Bluff, and there buried two children. He had since died, and the body was lying unburied on the floor of a negro cabin; his wife and five children were all sick, and had been taken to Vicksburg.

THE editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin* (Tom Nally) died, in that city, on the 12th, of yellow fever, and like Mulkey, employed on the same paper, was very low with the disease. No other cases were reported. The *Bulletin* had suspended publication, and people were leaving the city. The weather was cool for that latitude.

THE Governor of Mississippi issued a proclamation, on the 13th, designating the 30th of September as a day of prayer throughout the state to tend for His interposition in behalf of the suffering people—"that He will withdraw from our people the terrible affliction, and that, in His infinite goodness and mercy, He will restore them to health and bring peace to the mourning households." The fever had appeared in previously exempt localities in that state, and was still raging with great violence at Vicksburg, Canton, etc.

MR. MULKEY died at Cairo, on the 13th. No other cases had been reported, and the excitement in that city was subsiding. Centralia, Ill., had quarantined against trains from Cairo.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13, was observed in Ohio as a day of prayer in behalf of the stricken South. No new cases nor deaths occurred at or near Gallipolis, on the 12th and 13th.

THERE were ninety deaths reported in Memphis, on the 15th, and it was thought many others had occurred in the suburbs which had not been reported. Of the twenty-four original thoroughfares laboring in that city, only six were still on their feet, all the others being dead or sick. There was an apparent falling off in new cases. Death was taking away many more of the best citizens. Acting-Postmaster Col. L. S. Knowlton was among the victims on the 15th.

A PROMINENT member of the New Orleans City Howard Association, telegraphed, on the 14th, that the resolution of the Association, adopted on the 16th with regard to the sufficiency of the relief, applied only to themselves and their peculiar work, and not to the Peabody Association, who were at work to relieve the destitution in which so widely prevailed because of the epidemic. The latter Association were doing a noble work, and "from that of the Howards and were worthy of every encouragement.

SPECIAL dispatches from Grand Junction, Tenn., and Hickman, Ky., on the 14th, gave a discouraging account of affairs in those two towns. Business had come to a standstill in the former place, and the wound there on the 16th, and nurses were much needed. The Hickmanites had left, and every store in the place was closed. There were only six whites in the place, of whom two were sick. The Grand Manor had said, clearly, that he was satisfied all must die. General despair prevailed in Hickman, and on behalf of the people, a call to utter annihilation and a shelling out from earth." There had been twelve deaths and eight new cases within the previous twenty-four hours.

A BOY who came to Cairo, sick, on the 11th, died, on the 15th, its symptoms before and after fever. Four children of the *Bulletin* office, who were taken sick, on the 13th, were very low with the same symptoms as exhibited in the cases of those who died on the 12th.

AN appeal was issued, on the 13th, by the New York Chamber of Commerce to the people of the entire country, in behalf of the yellow-fever sufferers. The committee say: "Great, noble and generous as are the donations sent to assist in loaded sufferers and compassionate them, and the country, we beg in stater in language as strong as it can command, that they are wholly inadequate to relieve the full burden of our beloved country suffering from the present scourge and plague. * * * We appeal to our people everywhere to aid us no doubting what they have given to provide for the imperative needs of the plague-stricken children of the south."

ONLY SEVENTEEN deaths in Memphis, on the 16th; seventy-three in New Orleans; twenty-three in Vicksburg, six in Grenada, and one at Mound City, constitutes all the report of the *Bulletin* employed who were taken sick on the 15th. The falsehen in other localities of the infected district were of about the average number. There was considerable encouragement felt in many of the cities suffering from the plague because of the fact that the new cases and sudden outbreaks were unusually small for the season of the year.

ON the 16th, a fearful colliery explosion occurred in the Abercarne coal-mine near Newport, Wales, by which the 271 men in the pit only eighty were rescued alive, and some of these afterward died of their burns. The mine was on fire, and it was supposed that all the remaining operatives had perished.

IT was believed, in Vienna, on the 16th, that the growing secrets in Albania would compel Austria to occupy that Province also.

THE Cleopatra Needle was successfully landed upon the Victoria Embankment on the River Thames, in London, on the 12th.

THE bakers of Constantinople have suspended the sale of bread, in consequence of the high price of flour and the recent increase of the currency, on the 13th, the sultan remitted the taxes and appointed a commission to investigate means for reform the paper currency.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 16th says the Russian and Roumanian troops have now arrived at the Danube, and that the Russians have been evacuating Bulgaria and its neighborhood during the preceding two weeks. It was intended that the Roumanian troops should occupy the Dobrudscha, and the Russians proceed to Bessarabia.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A DEMOCRATIC caucus was held in Boston, on the evening of the 10th, to choose delegates to the Massachusetts State Convention. The delegates selected were nearly all in favor of Gen. Butler, who had already occupied a position for Governor, as an Independent Workingman's candidate.

AT their State Convention, on the 10th, the New Hampshire Republicans nominated Asa Neal Head for Governor. The platform indorses specie resumption and the payment of the public debt "according to the spirit and letter of the law."

ON the 10th, H. M. Holden, President of the expended First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., R. H. Allen, Vice-President, and J. S. Mosely, Cashier of the late Stanley Bank of the same city, were arrested upon the charge of receiving deposits when they knew their banks were failing, and were held to bail to answer in the sum of $7,000 each.

THE Massachusetts National Greenback State Convention met in Boston, on the 11th. Gen. B. F. Butler was unanimously nominated for Governor, and the question of placing candidates for other State offices referred to the Greenback district delegates and selection. The platform adopted demands the immediate repeal of the Resumption act; the passage of an act by Congress forbidding the further issue of interest-bearing bonds unless authorized by a direct vote of the people, the sustaining of the Labor bureau; the abolition of the Associated Press monopoly; the removal of the tax upon debits; the shoddy and a portion of the entire section of the remaining public lands for actual settlers, etc., etc.

THE State Convention of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists was held at Worcester, on the 11th. Rev. Dr. Miner was nominated for Governor, George C. Ewing for Lieutenant-Governor, D. R. Darney for Secretary of State, A. H. Wilson for Auditor, D. N. Skellings for Treasurer and O. T. Gray for Attorney-General. The platform adopted is strongly prohibition, and favors woman-suffrage and hard money.

THE New Hampshire Democrats have nominated Frank A. McKean for Governor, on a platform which declares in favor of a "stable currency, the just payment of the public debt, and one currency for the three-cent piece, and soldier, the professor and bondholder"; that such currency should be loaned for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the benefit of the capitalist at the expense of the people.

THE Oregon Legislature effected a permanent organization, on the 10th. The vote for Governor was canvassed, showing Thayer's majority to be sixty-nine.

REV. S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., has been elected President of Vassar Female College.

ACCORDING to a Portland (Me.) dispatch of the 12th, the vote for Governor was substantially as first reported. In the House, the Republicans had sixty-three members, the Democrats twenty-nine and the Greenbackers fifty-seven.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party reached Chicago, on the 13th, from their trip to the Northwest. He visited the Board of Trade, where he met with a hearty welcome and made a few remarks relative to the business prospects of the country at large. He was escorted to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Depot, in the evening, and he and his family and suite left on the night train for Fremont, Ohio.

THE vote for Governor in Maine, at the late election, is given approximately as follows: For Connor (Rep.), 56,000; Smith (Greenback), 27,000; Gordon (Dem.), 29,000. There being no choice by the people, a majority of all the votes cast being required (a fact), the Legislature will have to designate the Governor.

ON the 16th, the Republican State Convention was to meet at New Orleans, La. A quorum failed to put in an appearance, and the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

LOUIE GRIFFIN, the oldest man in the United States, died, at his home in Lodi, Ohio, on the evening of the 9th. He was 140 years old.

FOREIGN.

DR. NOBELING, the man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Germany some months ago, died at Berlin, on the 10th, from paralysis of the lungs, caused by self-inflicted wounds at the time of his arrest.

OVER 600 bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Princess Alice, up to the evening of the 10th.

THE recent Spanish elections have resulted in a largely increased Government majority. The only Provinces where the United Opposition were successful was in the Provinces of Alicante and Barcelona. A campaign to establish a federal Republic has been discovered in Seville.

A SEMLIN telegram of the 11th says Russia has advised Servia to continue the armament of her forces, and promised to continue the payment of subsidies.

ON the 11th, a fearful colliery explosion occurred in the Abercarne coal-mine near Newport, Wales, by which the 271 men in the pit only eighty were rescued alive, and some of these afterward died of their burns. The mine was on fire, and it was supposed that all the remaining operatives had perished.

IT was believed, in Vienna, on the 11th, that the growing secrets in Albania would compel Austria to occupy that Province also.

THE Cleopatra Needle was successfully landed upon the Victoria Embankment on the River Thames, in London, on the 12th.

THE bakers of Constantinople have suspended the sale of bread, in consequence of the high price of flour and the recent increase of the currency, on the 13th, the sultan remitted the taxes and appointed a commission to investigate means for reform the paper currency.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 16th says the Russian and Roumanian troops have now arrived at the Danube, and that the Russians have been evacuating Bulgaria and its neighborhood during the preceding two weeks. It was intended that the Roumanian troops should occupy the Dobrudscha, and the Russians proceed to Bessarabia.

ACCORDING to Belgrade telegrams of the 14th, 500 Russian and Servian officers and upward of 300 Montenegrins have arrived at Belgrade and in that neighborhood during the preceding two weeks. It was intended that these reinforcements should proceed to the Bosnian frontier, according to the Austrians.

ACCORDING to Belgrade telegrams of the 14th, 500 Russian and Servian officers and upward of 300 Montenegrins have arrived at Belgrade and in that neighborhood during the preceding two weeks. It was intended that these reinforcements should proceed to the Bosnian frontier, according to the Austrians.

AT the late session of the M. E. Conference at Three Rivers, Bishop Peck made the following appointments for 1879:

Allegan District—J. Talker, P. E.; Allegan, H. F. Spencer; Bangor, J. S. Van Cleef; L. Matteson; Berrien, J. Kingsley; Buchanan, J. Pierce; Decatur, T. H. Hobbens; Lawton, N. Fassett; Literary, L. Hicks; Otsego, J. Bennett; Plainwell, J. Springstead, A. L. Grindenbug; Tekonsha, L. P. Ferguson; Townships, H. Woodward, J. H. Hopkins and P. C. Welch, Professors in Albion College (one to be appointed); members of Conference

Detroit District—I. Cogshall, P. E.; Allen, S. M. Beaumont; Bronson, J. Chalmer; Burr Oak, J. Robinson; Centreville, C. P. Smith; Farmington, W. Pruett; Coldwater, J. L. Buell; Gaines, M. W. Darling; Centreville, W. L. Gage; Quincy, to be supplied; Girard, W. B. Oxley; Hobart, H. Ball; Hillsdale, A. D. Fitch; Jonesville, C. H. Thorne; Lindenbank to be supplied by George; Scott; Mendon, W. H. Baldwin; Owen, M. J. Bacon; Quincy, C. D. Lake; Reading, H. C. Hawley; Quincy, to be supplied by W. H. Hinds; Saybrook, to be supplied by W. H. Hinds; Saybrook, to be supplied by W. H. Hinds; Saybrook

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, OCT 8, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M. CROSSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
[illegible]
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM HENRY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
BENJ. D. PRITCHARD
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
WHEELOCK LOVEMAN,
of Montcalm.
For Attorney General,
JOHN LOTHROP,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS M. MCDANIEL,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
[illegible]
For Member of Board of Education,
ORVILLE S. ELWOOD,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.
Ninth District—DAVID A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
[illegible]
For Representative in State Legislature,
ORVILLE S. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UHLMAN.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Att'y—EDWARD B. GREEN.
For Cir Court Com.—EDWARD B. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ESTEN K. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 4, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

There is nothing, thinks Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the champion theological summersault and trapeze performer of Brooklyn, like posting one's self for a roughly on subjects upon which one is to be called upon to speak. Especially is it indispensable, in his estimation, for a minister of the gospel to know the ways of sin from A to izzard, to follow Satan boldly into his visible as well as his invisible strongholds; in short, to tackle Old Nick upon his own dunghill. Full of these great truths the impassioned exhorter lately neared the ce spersion of two non clerical friends and the convoy of a policeman (probably as a guarantee to the scoffing world that his intentions were honorable) and thereupon made a night of it among the most disreputable gin-mills and dance houses of New York city. It is to be presumed that the parson "saw the elephant" frank, tusks and tail, for he has since expressed himself to several newspaper reporters as being chock full of holy horror and burning with impatience to preach a sermon to young men which shall spread terror and destruction among the cohorts of the enemy.

Now all this desire to do good to his flock is highly commendable, but it seems seriously questionable whether the old maxim to the effect that the end justifies the means, can safely be subjected to such a strain as Mr. Talmage brings upon it. An old New Yorker like himself can certainly learn enough about such places for preaching purposes without putting the indignity upon his office of being seen in such company. His example is unfortunately likely to have more effect upon young men than his precepts, for they will be very apt to argue that if it is right for a minister to visit such resorts to inform himself about their doings, it certainly cannot be wrong for them to follow in his footsteps for the same purpose. Mr. Talmage underbridged Means well, but his tendencies toward sensationalism and his craving for notoriety sometimes involve him in violations both of good morals and good taste.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee isn't a circumstance to the average city tramp. Given good health and an early start, and the professional beggar will cover more ground in ingenious statement—otherwise lies—in a day than the untutored mind before mentioned could accumulate during an industrious week. There is always a refreshing change in the daily tale of the practitioner of mendicity that greets you in your office one morning with his arm slung up and a patch of unsightly eczema on his cheek. He had a fall from the top of a nine story building, while honorably employed at his legitimate trade—bricklaying. He pictures his seven small children at home in different stages of all known diseases, which his wife and youngest are unable to secure nourishment.

You mildly suggest a suspicion of bad whiskey in his breath and he indignantly points to the bandage on his cheek as being the lurking place of the pungent odor—a medical preparation. So much is his manner and so unanswerable his argument, that you divide with him your small store of pennies. But the next day you feel an incomfortable smallness creeping over you when this same man of reckless statement with both arms free and with smiles upon two unclouded cheeks, stands upon a corner and holds out a pleading hand. To-day he is immovable, as a glance at his bandaged legs shows, and his story includes a motherless home and a startling increase in the number of juvenile dependants. Still again, the next day, he is fresh from the hospital with the same odor of medical (?) preparation clinging to every fold of his ventilated garment. And so this protean individual wanders through life complaining of the "cheap labor" of the Chinese but too well satisfied with customary existence to lift his finger to help it out of Hoyt's trap.

The junk is his bed room and the drinking fountain his bath and laundry. During the summer his wants are easily met, but when he is driven to cover by frost he often drifts into court and is supplied with food and lodging for the winter at government expense. But the edge is taken off our sympathy when we learn that it is an open question whether or not the petty larceny which secured these free luxuries, was not committed for this very end. Truly the heathen Chinee must wake up.

The forty seventh annual exhibition of the American Institute is now open and shows an unusually large proportion of artistic work in all departments.

In the early history of this country the people separated by months of time, from Europe, were dependant upon themselves for many things, and their tastes were comparatively simple. As we became rich, wealth sought an outlet in display, and then came what might be called the barbaric stage of taste. We hung ponderous watchchains to our vests, lighted up our shirt fronts with diamonds in broad day light and our fair sex swept our streets with costly silks and satins such as are not worn in other countries save at evening in the reception room. As for the decoration of our houses the barbaric age showed equal invention. Our drawing rooms blazed with gilding, and what can recollect without a shudder, the hideous mantel and other ornaments, called by courtesy objects of art, and charitably credited with a Parisian origin, which were at once the pride and delight of their possessors. Of late years the American took to travelling, he saw what was good in the old world, and the result is another revolution in popular taste.

RADIX.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the nerves of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheever, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been sold away for by its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wasselow, late deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wasselow-gin, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the Village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at said, o'clock in the afore noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate to wit: last three [illegible] of section thirteen [illegible] in township [illegible] North of range eight [illegible] West, containing 61 84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MCRSAWAY,
2077 Administrator.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of the locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT POUND.—Came to my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove properly, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Located in Charlevoix Building, corner of Bridge and Mitchell streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestionel fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashlineze, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Grey Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Miscellaneous,

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS J. WHEEL & SON.

R.

S.

SUPPLEMENT.

STATEMENT showing the amount of State, National Bank, and United States Notes, &c., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1860 to 1878 inclusive. Prepared at the Treasury Department, July 18, 1878.

TITLE.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1860.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1861.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1862.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1863.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1864.
State-Bank Circulation			$207,102,477 00	$202,005,767 00	$183,792,079 00	$238,677,218 00	$179,157,717 00
National Bank Circulation							21,235,270 00
Demand Notes acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861	$60,000,000 00	$60,000,000 00					
Legal-tender Notes, act of February 25, 1862	150,000,000 00				53,049,000 00	3,951,019 75	780,999 25
Legal-tender Notes, act of July 11, 1862	150,000,000 00	447,300,293 10			96,620,000 00	297,767,114 00	421,178,670 84
Legal-tender Notes, act of March 3, 1863	150,000,000 00						
One and two-year Notes of 1863, act of March 3, 1863, bearing 5 per cent. interest	400,000,000 00	211,000,000 00				89,879,475 00	153,471,450 00
Compound-interest Notes acts of March 3, 1865, and June 30, 1864, bearing 6 per ct. interest	400,000,000 00	266,535,440 00					15,000,000 00
Fractional Currency, act of June 17, 1862	50,000,000 00	49,102,593 27				20,102,450 00	22,894,877 25
Total amount in currency			207,102,477 00	202,005,767 00	333,452,079 00	649,857,262 75	893,718,984 34
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin, July 1 of each year					80 86 6	80 76 6	80 88 7
Value of currency in gold					288,769,560 41	407,798,338 59	322,649,346 94

TITLE (Continued.)	Amount outstanding June 30, 1865.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1866.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1867.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1868.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1869.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1870.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1871.
State-Bank Circulation	$142,919,688 00	$119,006,103 00	$4,484,112 00	$3,163,771 00	$2,558,874 00	$2,232,793 00	$1,908,058 00
National-Bank Circulation	146,177,860 00	281,479,068 00	298,625,379 00	299,702,855 00	299,020,024 00	299,706,084 00	318,361,241 00
Demand Notes	452,902 00	272,102 00	208,432 00	141,723 00	125,739 25	108,256 00	96,505 50
Legal-tender Notes	432,087,566 00	403,619,286 00	371,785,507 00	356,000,000 00	356,000,000 00	356,000,000 00	356,000,000 00
One and two-year Notes of 1863	42,325,710 00	9,454,230 00	1,120,030 00	595,102 00	347,772 00	248,272 00	198,572 00
Compound-interest Notes	193,750,980 00	179,012,140 00	122,894,480 00	28,161,840 00	2,871,440 00	2,152,910 00	798,500 00
Fractional Currency	25,005,828 76	27,070,876 96	28,997,023 52	32,620,051 75	32,114,637 96	33,878,684 48	40,582,874 50
Total Amount in currency	983,318,685 76	891,904,685 96	826,927,153 52	720,412,092 75	693,948,058 61	700,975,899 48	717,875,751 06
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year	$0 70 4	$0 66	$0 71 7	$0 70 1	$0 73.5	$0 87.6	$0 89
Value of currency in gold	692,250,364 77	588,057,092 73	592,980,709 07	505,000,294 52	510,050,551 01	509,021,709 95	638,962,418 44

TITLE (Continued.)	Amount outstanding June 30, 1872.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1873.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1874.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1875.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1876.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1877.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1878.
State-Bank Circulation	$1,700,695 00	$1,291,470 00	$1,089,021 00	$786,844 00	$638,938 00	$521,611 00	$426,504 00
National-Bank Circulation	337,601,705 00	347,267,661 00	351,981,032 00	354,498,008 00	352,998,336 00	317,048,872 00	323,514,284 00
Demand Notes	88,200 25	79,967 50	76,782 50	76,107 50	66,917 50	63,092 50	62,597 50
Legal-tender Notes	357,500,000 00	350,000,000 00	382,000,000 00	375,571,380 00	369,772,984 00	359,764,592 00	346,681,016 00
One and two-year Notes of 1863	187,522 00	142,195 00	127,025 00	116,375 00	104,725 00	96,725 00	90,485 00
Compound-interest Notes	593,520 00	479,400 00	415,740 00	367,300 00	328,760 00	290,620 00	274,020 00
Fractional Currency	40,885,385 27	44,799,395 14	45,881,295 87	42,129,424 19	34,440,565 34	20,403,137 34	18,547,768 77
Total amount in Currency	738,570,053 52	750,062,268 64	781,460,916 37	773,646,738 69	758,370,535 89	698,194,769 84	688,597,375 27
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year	$0 87.5	$0 88.4	$0 91	$0 87.2	$0 89.5	$0 94.7	$0 99.4
Value of currency in gold	646,249,546 58	648,053,886 70	711,156,733 71	674,619,047 42	669,846,099 62	661,189,973 54	684,465,091 02

(NOTE 1.)—In the 24th of February, 1862, the date of reports nearest to the passage of the "Legal-tender act," that were outstanding—

Demand Notes	$57,000,000
Legal-tender Notes	93,000,000
Total	150,000,000

(NOTE 2.)—On the 30th of June, 1865, the date of reports nearest to the passage of the "Fractional currency act," and the act authorizing an additional issue of $150,000,000 Legal-tender Notes, there were outstanding—

Demand Notes	$43,000,000
Legal-tender Notes	96,920,000
Total	140,000,000

(NOTE 3.)—On the 24th of February, 1863, the date of reports nearest to the passage of the act authorizing the issue of the one and two-year Compound-interest Notes, and an additional issue of $400,000,000 Legal-tender Notes, there were outstanding—

Demand Notes	$6,400,100 75
Legal-tender Notes	291,835,000 00
Fractional Currency	16,026,466 00
Total	314,261,566 75

(NOTE 4.)—The amount of State-and national bank circulation is compiled from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency of the corresponding fiscal year; the amount of United States notes is from the official printed reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of and value in coin—the money of commerce—of the circulating paper currency in the United States at the under-mentioned dates.

	Amount face value	Amount coin value of paper purchasing power.	Value per ct.
1862, June 30	$333,452,079 00	$288,769,560 41	$ 86.6
1863, " "	649,857,262 75	407,798,338 59	62.76
1864, " "	893,718,984 34	322,649,346 94	36.1
1865, " "	983,318,685 76	692,250,364 77	70.4
1866, " "	891,904,685 96	588,057,092 73	65.9
1867, " "	826,927,153 52	592,980,709 07	71.7
1868, " "	720,412,092 75	505,000,294 52	70.1
1869, " "	693,948,058 61	510,050,551 01	73.5
1870, " "	700,975,899 48	509,021,709 95	72.6
1871, " "	717,875,751 06	638,962,418 44	89.0
1872, " "	738,570,053 52	646,249,546 58	87.5
1873, " "	750,062,268 64	648,053,886 70	86.4
1874, " "	781,460,916 37	711,156,733 71	91.0
1875, " "	773,646,738 69	674,619,047 42	87.2
1876, " "	758,370,535 89	669,846,099 62	88.3
1877, " "	698,194,769 84	661,189,973 54	94.7
1878, " "	688,597,375 27	684,465,091 02	99.4

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. The State-bank circulation in 1862 was $202,005,767.00. The greatest reduction in 1863 was $202,005,767.00.

2d. The above tables are official and give the whole currency circulation, including Treasury notes, State-bank notes, fractional currency, time notes, demand notes, legal-tender notes, compound interest and National-bank notes.

3d. It will be seen that at two periods, 1865 and 1874, did the purchasing power of the currency exceed its present power, and in 1865 only for a brief period, during an extraordinary disbursement to pay off the army; and then only in the small sum of $7,730,783.15, and in 1874, the year following the great panic, which has been erroneously charged to contraction.

4th. Specie resumption would add the two hundred millions of Government coin to the circulating currency; thus giving, with the private hoardings that would be let loose, a circulating medium exceeding by more than $200,000,000 the currency at any other period in the history of the country.

5th. In the year 1870, which was prosperous, the nominal value of the currency was $700,375,899 48, the coin value of which was $509,021,709 95. The circulation exactly now is $70,597,899 96, the coin value equivalent of which is $69,646,788 76 in 1878—the year of the panic—and in $81,486,916 17 in 1879; then the panic occurred on an increased circulation of $100,000,000, and continued under an increase of more than $80,000,000. In it not then apparent that the panic was not caused by contraction? Is it not equally apparent that its effects would not be offered by an amendable inflation? Is it not better to preserve coin payment, and thus secure a healthy inflation of $2,000,000 per month? This would carry the purchasing value to near $700,000,000, or within $100,000,000 of the value of the highest circulation attained during the war, and greater by nearly $200,000,000 in real value than $1,357 other periods.

6th. The steady and almost uniform depreciation of the currency, as the volume was increased, affords incontestible proof that, beyond the ordinary demands of business, a paper circulation cannot be maintained with advantage to the country, and that its increase beyond such business demands does not add to its purchasing power or real value.

7th. It cannot be doubted that the Government circulating note or greenback affords a satisfactory currency; and it is equally certain that the nearer the value of such note approaches a coin standard, the more satisfactory it is to the people. It should be the equivalent of coin and interchangeable with coin at the will of the holder, and receivable for all public and private dues. The rate demands of the business interests of the country; beyond that it cannot be made to promote the general prosperity.

8th. There has been since 1866 only a very trifling contraction in the currency, taken at its face value. In that year the whole currency circulation was $720,412,092 75. It is now at face value, $688,597,375 27, showing a diminution in nominal value of only $31,814,717 48. The real value of the currency in 1866 was $50,099,294 32, the present real value or power of the currency is $18,131,682 82, thus exceeding the purchasing power in 1866 by the sum of $18,032,387.50; showing that, in the last ten years, the appreciation of currency has compensated for the contraction and $147,041 82 more—its business power being greater in the sum than it was in 1866.

9th. Very nearly the whole apparent difference between the power circulation in 1866 and 1878 is accounted for by the withdrawal of fractional currency, for which substantially silver coin has been substituted, but which is not included in the foregoing table. Add the subsidiary silver circulation to the foregoing currency outstanding and the difference face value between 1866 and 1878 will be less than three millions of dollars, while the purchasing power of the currency at the present time will exceed that of 1866 by more than $100,000,000.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

public in regular store ALTHOUGH, with orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents, 17

LUMBER SAWED

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
[illegible]
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY,
of Manistee.
For State Treasurer,
EDMUND B. PRITCHARD
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER
of Macomb.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. NEAMITH,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES D. GOWER,
For Member of Board of Education,
ORLANDO S. RIDLAND,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.
North District—DAN. A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. SEE.

For Representative in State Legislature,
DAVID P. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPHOUSE.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Circuit Com—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 4, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

There is nothing, thinks Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the champion theological summersault and trapeze performer of Brooklyn, like posting one's self thoroughly on subjects upon which one is to be called upon to speak. Especially is it indispensable, in his estimation, for a minister of the gospel to know the ways of sin from A to Izzard, to follow Satan boldly into his visible as well as his invisible strongholds; in short, to tackle Old Nick upon his own dunghill. Full of these great truths the impassioned exhorter lately secured the co-operation of two non-clerical friends and the convoy of a policeman (probably as a guarantee to the scolding world that his intentions were honorable) and thereupon made a night of it among the most disreputable gin-mills and dance houses of New York city. It is to be presumed that the parson "saw the elephant" (rank, tusks and tail, for he has since expressed himself to several newspaper reporters as being chock full of long horror and burning with inspiration to preach a sermon to young men which shall spread terror and destruction among the cohorts of the enemy.

Now all this desire to do good to his flock is highly commendable, but it seems seriously questionable whether the old maxim to the effect that the end justifies the means, can safely be subjected to such a strain as Mr. Talmage brings upon it. An old New Yorker like himself can certainly learn enough about such places for preaching purposes without putting the indignity upon his office of being seen in such company. His example is unfortunately likely to have more effect upon young men than his precepts, for they will be very apt to argue that if it is right for a minister to visit such resorts to inform himself about their doings, it certainly cannot be wrong for them to follow in his footsteps for the same purpose. Mr. Talmage undoubtedly Means well, but his tendencies toward sensationalism and his craving for notoriety sometimes involve him in violations both of good morals and good taste.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee isn't a circumstance to the average city tramp. Given good health and an early start, and the professional beggar will cover more ground in ingenious statement—other ways lies—in a day than the oriental before mentioned could accumulate during an industrious week. There is always a rewarding chance in the daily talk of the penniless man. He greets you in your office one morning with his arm slung up and a patch of unearthly size on his cheek. He had a fall from the top of a nine story building, while literally employed at his legitimate trade—bricklaying. He pictures his seven small children at home in different stages of all known diseases, which his wife and youngest are unable to secure nourishment.

You mildly suggest a suspicion of bad whiskey in his breath and he indignantly points to the bandage on his cheek as being the lurking place of the pungent odor—a medical preparation. So much is his manner and so unanswerable his argument, that you divide with him your small store of pennies. But the next day you find an uncomfortable small mess creeping over you which this same man of reckless statement with both arms free and with smiles upon two unclouded cheeks, stands upon a corner and holds out a pleading hand. To-day he is immovable, as a glance at his bandaged legs shows, and his story includes a motherless home and a startling increase in the number of juvenile dependants. Still again, the next day, he is fresh from the hospital with the same odor of medical (?) preparation clinging to every fold of his ventilated garments. And so this protean individual wanders through life complaining of the "cheap labor" of the Chinese but too well satisfied with clemosynary existance to lift his finger to an honest honest's toil.

The park is his bed room and the drinking fountain his bath and laundry. During the summer his wants are easily met, but when he is driven to cover by frost he often drifts into court and is supplied with food and lodging for the winter at government expense. But the edge is taken off our sympathy when we learn that it is an open question whether or not the petty larceny which secured them free lunories, was not committed for this very end. Truly the heathen Chinee must wake up

The forty seventh annual exhibition of the American institute is now open and shows an unusually large proportion of artistic work in all departments.

In the early history of this country the people separates by months of time from Europe, were dependent upon themselves for many things, and their tastes were comparatively simple. As we became rich, wealth sought an outlet in display, and then came what might be called the barbaric stage of taste. We hung ponderous watchchains to our vests, lighted up our shirt fronts with diamonds in broad day light and our fair sex swept our streets with costly silks and satins such as are not worn in other countries save at evening in the reception room. As for the decoration of our houses the barbaric age showed equal invention. Our drawing rooms blazed with gilding, and who can recollect without a shudder, the hideous mantes and other ornaments, called by courtesy objects of art, and charitably credited with a Parisian origin, which were at once the pride and delight of their possessors. Of late years the American took to travelling, he saw what was good in the old world, and the result is another revolution in popular taste.

RADIX.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheetham, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wawbe-shaw-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wawbe-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 21st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 19th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased) during the following described real estate, to wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) west, containing 64.56-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWAY,
2077 Administrator.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IS

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10. MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOAT FOUND.—Came in my enclosure last fall one SKIFF BOAT. Owner will prove property, pay charges and take away.

W. F. EMPEY.

South Arm, April 16, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

60,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best markets

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (17:)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with despatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Bound up, stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 1—23	August 1—15—29
September 5—20	September 12—26
October 1—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinaw.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be ever ready to supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HARRIA & BROWNE,
Traverse City, Mich. 17 Real Estate Agents,

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished

Unusual facilities for Making Collections

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10:1yr

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich,

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
11:1yr Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. WEIKEL & SON

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and finishing done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1234 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. B. FAICH,
Benzonia Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12, 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been refurbished, enlarged and arranged with an view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be found Speckled Trout in season. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

AND

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

(Custom Box Stuff.)

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

By No Means a Laughing Matter.—The Yellow-Fever Horror in Memphis.

Memphis people visiting Boston laugh at the papers of the panic which the Yaws raised there two years South. They say things are not nearly so bad.

The above, from a Boston paper, was sent to one of the telegraph operators employed here by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by Mr. Creston, the local agent of the Western Associated Press, to whom he gave it, was handed to us. We would give worlds, had we them to give, to know the names of the Memphians, who, absenting themselves from their home from fear of the fever, mock at the pangs and sufferings of 3,000 sick, laugh over the twelve hundred dead men, women and children who sleep in Elmwood and Calvary Cemeteries, and Potter's field, and deride the needy widows and orphans, and hungry, unemployed laborers, who clamor for the food doled out to them day by day, the charity, not of Memphis people, who enjoy Boston and laugh over the press reports, but, thank God! of millions who never met any Memphians, but who are moved by the plain, simple, unvarnished statements of Mr. Canon, who, to our knowledge, has always been under rather than over the mark. Memphis people visiting Boston may laugh, but we, who are here, are daily, hourly in tears for the manly men and saintly women, many of whom might have fled, but who preferred to share the fate of their humbler fellow-citizens, and have fallen in the cause of humanity. But there must be some mistake about it. Surely there is not one of all the thousands of Memphians who are safe from the pestilence that takes its hundreds per day or more, who would laugh over the reports, even though they were exaggerated, which they are not. Surely there is not one so lost to shame, to the commonest decency, as to laugh while all the world is sorrow over our sorrow, and the open hand of charity ministers to our wants from all parts of the earth. Only some over 3,000 men, women and children in a twenty-seven days, out of a population of 15,000, white and black, and to be expecting over $10,000 for 1,200 horses and forty doctors, and for medicines and food for more than 3,000 sick and 10,000 indigent, is to us a sad reality, enough to move even a stone to tears. But, beside this, there are the tales of individual sorrow, of whole families swept away in a week, leaving not even one of the name; of nurses dying at their posts, of priests and ministers, and good sisters following those they succored so fast as to appal the stoutest heart, and "give us pause" amid the general wreck and ruin. No pen can do these scenes and sights justice; no tongue exaggerate them. Lisping childhood, hoary and venerable old age, the vagrant and the merchant, the man of God and the unbeliever, all are taken, all claimed alike by the awful pestilence. It thins all ranks, and brings sorrow to the mansion, the cottage and the cabin. The cry of the fatherless is heard every hour, claiming the pity, the sympathy and the tears of the most hardened veteran. In this office, as we write, there are but two left of all who a month ago were employed in the editorial, counting and composing rooms, and our pressman is down with the fever. Strangers to the office, as to the business, are standing to our aid as fairs while the only editor left on duty alternates, through sixteen hours a day, between his desk and a case. This is our personal measure of the dreadful epidemic, and surely it is a sad one. It has moved us to tears more a time the past ten days, although we are not used to the melting mood. Our experience is one we will never forget, and it is a common one. The fifth epidemic we have passed through, this surpasses them all in the horrors it has uncovered. Parents have deserted children, and children parents, husbands their wives; and not one wife a husband. Men have dropped dead on the streets, while others have died neglected, only to be discovered by the death-spreading gases from their bodies. Little children, clamoring for the food she could no longer give, have appealed to the dead mother, who gave up her spirit as she gave death to her babe, in agony of the fever. Ministers of the Gospel, carrying messages of peace, hurrying from home to home, have had their weary feet arrested and their work stayed by the pestilence, that walks in the noonday as at night. The priest administering the extreme unction, and the bride of Christ, wiping the death-damp from the forehead of those whose friends and kindols are far away, are almost paralyzed in the sacred act, and die even before we know they are sick. The business of the hour is the sexton of the sick, the burial of the dead and the care of the needy living. The last words of those who are not in sight fare wells to the dead, and the first in the morning, "Who lives and who has died?" All day, and every hour of the day, this question is repeated, and the heart sickens at the report, and the soul grows weary over the repetition. And yet there is no relief nor any release. Worse and worse the epidemic has grown, until to-day it has capped the climax, and the hearts of the brave men who have stood in the breach are disabled with fear, with a dread that annihilation awaits us, and that we are destined to be blotted from the earth. Four sits on every face and dread on every heart. We work, not in the shadow but in the very face of death. We meet him on every hand and at every moment in the names of his victims and in the desolation he has spread around us. Hope we have none. We are appalled. Courage? Determination, despair of any relief, but we are nerved for the call. We pray blessings upon the generous who have helped us in all the States; we pray for the safety of those who have come among us to nurse the sick and minister to the dying, and we ask that the names of the women and the men who have laid down their lives for us shall be handed down forever as among the brightest and the best of earth.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Sir John Lubbock on Ants.

The following is part of a paper on ants recently read by Sir John Lubbock before the British Association:

"Sir John Lubbock said that he had been for some years watching the habits of ants and had kept under observation about thirty species. Though living in captivity they were in good health, and he had in one nest a queen which had lived with him since 1874. He could confirm the statements which had been made with respect to the architectural skill of ants, their attention to their young, their remarkable organization, their possession of domestic animals, and even the institution of slavery. He had also watched several other insects which lived in association with them, of which M. Andre calculated that there were 583 species. In some cases the association was undoubtedly, in others it was because the nests afforded shelter to other insects, and there were also some unwelcome hospitable companions which attached themselves to ants and could not be got rid of.

"The common house ant was to be found sometimes in association with other ants, but the cases were exceptional, and he had never seen any instance. A nearly-allied species, however, the sanguinea, was sometimes found in association with others, generally the fusca. In such cases the nest belonged to the sanguinea. The queen and the young were of that species, and the fuscas were slaves, though free to come and go, as there was no fugitive slave law, and they seemed to be quite reconciled to their position. They assisted in the household duties, and in foraging for provisions. They kept the aphides in coitz, and derived a considerable share of their sustenance from them. In the winter, when they were of no use, they were still tended with great care, until the spring, when they became again useful—an instance of prudence and forethought unexampled in the animal kingdom. There was one species which took no part whatever in the duties of the household, and would even starve in the midst of plenty if the food were not put into their mouths. He had confirmed Huber's remarkable experiments on this point, and had kept some alive and in health for months by allowing them a slave for an hour or two a day to feed and clean them.

"To test their intelligence he suspended some honey about half an inch over the nest, which could only be reached by a paper bridge ten feet long. He then made a small heap of earth the which they could reach it. They soon swarmed over the earth and began to remove it grain by grain. Some of the earth it never occurred to them to heap it up again, though they tried to stretch up to the honey, and then went round by the bridge. He made a similar experiment by placing honey which could only be reached by crossing a stream over which he had placed a bridge, a bit of straw. He slightly moved the bridge, and they tried in vain to stretch over, but never thought of putting the straw back, which they could easily have done. Every one knew that it an ant or bee found a store of honey, edges would soon gather about it; but very little intelligence was employed if the ants and bees only accompanied their friends. The case was different if they could describe the locality and send their friends to it. They did not appear to be able to communicate signals of this kind to their friends. If a fusca's nest was disturbed and one of them found a place of concealment, she was conscious that her friends should come to it. She went up to one of them and took it by the mandible. The second ant rolled herself up in a ball and was carried over her shoulder to the place. The second ant then went to a third and the process was repeated.

"He put an ant which had been without food for some days to honey, and saw that after feeding she was on her way to the nest when she met some friends, whom she fed, and then returned alone to the honey. On her way back she met some other friends, whom she fed, and then five of them went back with her to the honey. In the course they, no doubt, brought others. He believed they were able to distinguish between a large and a small quantity. To test this he put some of the *Lucanus Niger* species into a small store and others into a large one, and, having watched for fifty hours found that the ants with the small quantity brought eighty-two friends to share it, and the ants with the large store brought two hundred and fifty-seven. To try whether they could send their friends to a store, he put an ant (Niger) to some honey, which he placed near her nest. She fed, returned to the nest, and came out with ten friends. He took her up, however, and put her into the honey and her friends then wandered about and then returned to the nest."

There are two kinds of things at which a man should never get angry—what a man cannot help and what he can.

RUSSIA finds nearly all her dreams of absolute power in Eastern Europe Dissolved.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Mamma's Grave.

A boy, not over eleven years old, whose pinched face betrayed hunger, and whose clothing could scarcely be called by the name, dropped into a carpenter shop on Grand River avenue the other day, and after much hesitation explained to the foreman:

"We want to get a grave-board for ma. She died last winter, and the graves are so thick that we can't hardly find here no more. We went up last Sunday, and we come awful near not finding it. We thought we'd git a grave-board, so we wouldn't lose the grave. When we thought we'd lost it Jack he cried, and Bud she cried, and my chin trembled so I could hardly talk."

"Where is your father?" asked the carpenter.

"Oh, he's home, but he never goes up there with us, and we don't tell him about the board. I guess he hates ma, for he wasn't home when she died, and he wouldn't buy no coffin nor notice. Sometimes, when we are sittin' on the door-step talking about her, and Jack and Bud are cryin', and I'm rememberin', how she kissed us all before she died, he says we'd better quit that or we'll get what's bad for us. But we sleep up stairs, and we talk and cry in the dark a spell, and want to. How much will the board be?"

The carpenter selected something fit for the purpose, and asked:

"Who will put it up at the grave?"

"We'll take it up on our cart," replied the boy, "and I guess the graves yard man will help put it up."

"You want the name painted on, don't you?"

"Yes, sir, we want the board white, and then we want you to paint on that that she was our ma, and that she was forty-one years old, and that she died the second of November, and that she's gone to Heaven, and that she was one of the best mothers ever was, and that we are going to be good all our lives and go on where she is when we die. How much will it all cost, sir?"

"How much have you got?"

"Well," said the boy, as he brought out a little calico bag and emptied its contents on the bench, "Bud dragged the fairy for the women next door and earned twenty cents; Jack, he worked in the garden and earned forty cents, and he found five cents in the road; I run errands and nuzzled-us and fixed up a boy's cart and helped carry some apples into a store, and I earned sixty-five cents. All that makes a hundred and thirty cents, sir, and pa don't know we've got it, 'cause we kept it hid in the ground, under a stone."

The carpenter meant to be liberal, but he said:

"A grave-board will cost at least three dollars."

The lad looked from his little store of metals to the carpenter and back, realized how many weary weeks had passed since the first penny was earned and saved, and suddenly wailed out:

"Then we can't never have our boy one, and mother's grave will get lost."

But he left the shop with tears of gladness in his eyes, and when he returned, yesterday, little Bud and Jack were with him, and they had a cart. There was not only a head-board, but a foot-board, and the carpenter and painter and carpenter had done their work with full hearts and done it well.

"Ain't it awful nice—nicer than rich folks have!" whispered the children, as the boards were being placed on the cart. "Won't the grave look nice, though, and won't ma be awful glad!"

Ere this the mother's grave has been found, and when night comes the three motherless ones will cuddle close together and whisper their gratitude that it cannot be lost to them even in the storms and drifts of winter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fall Fashions.

The earliest importations of fall wraps show sleeves as part of cloth for garments for general wear, and mantles for dressy wrap. The new loosely-woven cloths called coatings, containing several colors blended in one, will be made into cut-away coats for early fall weather, and very stylish trimmed with rich passementerie and fringe. Black will be chosen for mantles; black, steel gray and dark blue will be the colors used. The trimmings will be mavenbont passementeries as fluffy as feathers, yet made of silk and sometimes brightened by beads or ornamented with tiny pendant drops, balls and tassels. These will form the headings for plaited laces and for the new fashion fringes of crimped loops weaved in spiral shapes like so many small curls or screws.

Merchants differ about the use of beads. They all think fine jet will be worn again, but more carefully than of late, but they differ about retaining the rainbow and garnet beads. Very handsome inlaid buttons are being imported in colors to match costumes. Very small jet buttons will be sold by the gross for trimming a single dress of black silk or of wool.

Heavy square shawls for early fall use have the smooth center of black, brown or gray, with a broad homrette or other rough-figured border in which appear the gay colors of India cashmeres. Others are all of one color, and are finished with handsomely plaited fringe, and on some the deep fringe is in bright Scotch plaid colors. The reversible shawls, different on each side, are very thick and warm. Striped shawls have richly shaded borders. The traveling shawls, long, fine and soft, are in clan tartans, and are most liked in combinations of green and blue.

Intricately beaded Persian cords and designs are brought out in the new brocaded silks for fall. The colors are very rich and dark for the background, and are brilliantly lighted with pale tints of yellow blue and rose. Cream, which is very dark garnet, is the favorite color for the ground, and in almost every piece shown there are dots, threads, and sometimes leaves of the latest shades of flax; there is also a great deal of bronze shading, of old gold, and of prune color. These fabrics are to make stately dresses for dinner parties and for the house.

For wedding dresses are white velvet brocades on satin grounds of the richest qualities. The velvet flowers are of deep moss pile, and suggest white moss-roses. For evening dresses is white satin brocaded with a small figure in colors, such as pink roses, pale colored ostrich plumes, or pale blue palm leaves.

Silks for lower skirts of broaded costumes have inch-wide satin stripes of self-color, or else of shaded tints to match the grounds of the brocades.

Plaid silks are imported for trimming the Tam's short walking dresses are of dark grave colors, arranged in what merchants call fancy plaids—meaning that they belong to no special clan. These will probably be most popular here, but Parisiennes have a caprice this season for wearing the tartan and Scotch clan tartans that Worth has been making all summer for Exposition dresses. In these tartans every color bar and color follows a design that has been in use for generations, and which is never varied. The tartans that are most used in Parisare the Forty-second, with its combination of blue and green, the Argyll plaid, the gay MacKenzie tartan, with lines of red and yellow amid the blue and green, the Forbes, the Malcolm and the Macleod. In the plaited waists and kilt skirts of short suits these plaids are displayed in most effective ways; sometimes a certain bright part of each plaid is brought out on top of each kilt plait, or in single broad square forms the yoke, the collar or the pocket of the dress. The only trimmings are buttons and pipings. Flat gilt buttons the color of the tartan, Etruscan gold, and engraved like pure gold, are used on plaid dresses. The belts are of the same, rather too wide to be becoming to the figure—and are fastened by square gilt buckles.

The merchants who have returned from Paris are unanimous on one matter at least: they all speak with enthusiasm of the short walking-dress, and of the perfect success it is being in all countries. All that makes a hundred and thirty cents, sir, and pa don't know we've got it, 'cause we kept it hid in the ground, under a stone."

The carpenter meant to be liberal, but he said:

"A grave-board will cost at least three dollars."

The lad looked from his little store of metals to the carpenter and back, realized how many weary weeks had passed since the first penny was earned and saved, and suddenly wailed out:

"Then we can't never have our boy one, and mother's grave will get lost."

But he left the shop with tears of gladness in his eyes, and when he returned, yesterday, little Bud and Jack were with him, and they had a cart. There was not only a head-board, but a foot-board, and the carpenter and painter and carpenter had done their work with full hearts and done it well.

"Ain't it awful nice—nicer than rich folks have!" whispered the children, as the boards were being placed on the cart. "Won't the grave look nice, though, and won't ma be awful glad!"

Ere this the mother's grave has been found, and when night comes the three motherless ones will cuddle close together and whisper their gratitude that it cannot be lost to them even in the storms and drifts of winter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Prairie Duel.

Some five years ago Adam Goldie left his native County of Shannon, Mo., where he is engaged in cattle raising, for Northern Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. His fame as a duelist secured for Indies' short walking dresses are of dark grave colors, arranged in what merchants call fancy plaids—meaning that they belong to no special clan. These will probably be most popular here, but Parisiennes have a caprice this season for wearing the tartan and Scotch clan tartans that Worth has been making all summer for Exposition dresses. In these tartans every color bar and color follows a design that has been in use for generations, and which is never varied. The tartans that are most used in Parisare the Forty-second, with its combination of blue and green, the Argyll plaid, the gay MacKenzie tartan, with lines of red and yellow amid the blue and green, the Forbes, the Malcolm and the Macleod. In the plaited waists and kilt skirts of short suits these plaids are displayed in most effective ways; sometimes a certain bright part of each plaid is brought out on top of each kilt plait, or in single broad square forms the yoke, the collar or the pocket of the dress. The only trimmings are buttons and pipings. Flat gilt buttons the color of the tartan, Etruscan gold, and engraved like pure gold, are used on plaid dresses. The belts are of the same, rather too wide to be becoming to the figure—and are fastened by square gilt buckles.

The merchants who have returned from Paris are unanimous on one matter at least: they all speak with enthusiasm of the short walking-dress, and of the perfect success it is being in all countries. All that makes a hundred and thirty cents, sir, and pa don't know we've got it, 'cause we kept it hid in the ground, under a stone."

The carpenter meant to be liberal, but he said:

"A grave-board will cost at least three dollars."

The lad looked from his little store of metals to the carpenter and back, realized how many weary weeks had passed since the first penny was earned and saved, and suddenly wailed out:

"Then we can't never have our boy one, and mother's grave will get lost."

But he left the shop with tears of gladness in his eyes, and when he returned, yesterday, little Bud and Jack were with him, and they had a cart. There was not only a head-board, but a foot-board, and the carpenter and painter and carpenter had done their work with full hearts and done it well.

"Ain't it awful nice—nicer than rich folks have!" whispered the children, as the boards were being placed on the cart. "Won't the grave look nice, though, and won't ma be awful glad!"

Ere this the mother's grave has been found, and when night comes the three motherless ones will cuddle close together and whisper their gratitude that it cannot be lost to them even in the storms and drifts of winter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fall Fashions.

The earliest importations of fall wraps show sleeves as part of cloth for garments for general wear, and mantles for dressy wrap. The new loosely-woven cloths called coatings, containing several colors blended in one, will be made into cut-away coats for early fall weather, and very stylish trimmed with rich passementerie and fringe. Black will be chosen for mantles; black, steel gray and dark blue will be the colors used. The trimmings will be mavenbont passementeries as fluffy as feathers, yet made of silk and sometimes brightened by beads or ornamented with tiny pendant drops, balls and tassels. These will form the headings for plaited laces and for the new fashion fringes of crimped loops weaved in spiral shapes like so many small curls or screws.

Merchants differ about the use of beads. They all think fine jet will be worn again, but more carefully than of late, but they differ about retaining the rainbow and garnet beads. Very handsome inlaid buttons are being imported in colors to match costumes. Very small jet buttons will be sold by the gross for trimming a single dress of black silk or of wool.

Heavy square shawls for early fall use have the smooth center of black, brown or gray, with a broad homrette or other rough-figured border in which appear the gay colors of India cashmeres. Others are all of one color, and are finished with handsomely plaited fringe, and on some the deep fringe is in bright Scotch plaid colors. The reversible shawls, different on each side, are very thick and warm. Striped shawls have richly shaded borders. The traveling shawls, long, fine and soft, are in clan tartans, and are most liked in combinations of green and blue.

Intricately beaded Persian cords and designs are brought out in the new brocaded silks for fall. The colors are very rich and dark for the background, and are brilliantly lighted with pale tints of yellow blue and rose. Cream, which is very dark garnet, is the favorite color for the ground, and in almost every piece shown there are dots, threads, and sometimes leaves of the latest shades of flax; there is also a great deal of bronze shading, of old gold, and of prune color. These fabrics are to make stately dresses for dinner parties and for the house.

For wedding dresses are white velvet brocades on satin grounds of the richest qualities. The velvet flowers are of deep moss pile, and suggest white moss-roses. For evening dresses is white satin brocaded with a small figure in colors, such as pink roses, pale colored ostrich plumes, or pale blue palm leaves.

Silks for lower skirts of broaded costumes have inch-wide satin stripes of self-color, or else of shaded tints to match the grounds of the brocades.

Plaid silks are imported for trimming the Tam's

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich. July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Manistee lisd off to the State for Taxes of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat on the first Monday of the following month, at the time and place designated for the sale of such Tax Sales, if not previously redeemed at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

The amount due to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years on the Tax Sales in the said list will be collected subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to interest at the rate of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Six months of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the county of Charlevoix subject to unpaid taxes, on the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold to the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as is duly select in Charlevoix the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

1877.

Town 30 North of Range 10 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
ow1 e1 of 2	25	40	1 30	2 73	1 00	5 03

1876.

Town 30 North of Range 15 West.

ne of 8	8	80	5 80	1 14	1 00	8 94

1877.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

n½ of	2	320	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
40.0 on1	3	39	3 80	38	1 00	5 27
n½ of	4	320	15 56	1 55	1 00	18 11
ne¼ of	5	160	13 96	1 55	1 00	18 11
sw¼ of	8	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
1 of 36	6	80	3 89	38	1 00	5 27
w½ of sw¼	11	80	3 89	38	1 00	5 27
se¼ of	11	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
lot 2 of	11	59 75	2 75	27	1 00	4 02
lot 3 of	11	59 70	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
nw of nw	14	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
lot 2 of	14	34 60	1 67	16	1 00	2 83
ne¼ of	15	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
lot 1 of	15	40 28	1 47	14	1 00	2 61
lot 2 of	15	39 80	1 43	14	1 00	2 57
lot 4 of	15	48 50	2 41	24	1 00	3 65
lot 1 of	22	48 50	1 71	17	1 00	2 88
lot 2 of	22	48 50	1 71	17	1 00	2 88
sw¼ of	24	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
se¼ of	24	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	25	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	25	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	26	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	26	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	27	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	27	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	31	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	31	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	33	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	33	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	34	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	34	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	35	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	35	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55

Town 39 North of Range 10 West.

ne¼ of nw¼	2	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
ne¼ of ne¼	3	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
nw¼ of ne¼	3	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
ne¼ of nw¼	4	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
se¼ of nw¼	8	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of ne¼	8	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of	10	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	10	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of nw¼	11	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
nw¼ of nw¼	11	40	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
lot 2 of	11	39 80	1 93	19	1 00	3 12
lot 3 of	11	39 70	1 95	19	1 00	3 14
lot 4 of	11	39 60	1 93	19	1 00	3 12
ne¼ of	14	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	14	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	15	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	15	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	16	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	16	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	17	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	17	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	18	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	18	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	19	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	19	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	20	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	20	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	21	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	21	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	22	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	22	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	23	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	23	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	24	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	24	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	25	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	25	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	26	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	26	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	27	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	27	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	28	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	29	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	30	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	31	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	31	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	32	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	33	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	33	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	34	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	34	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
ne¼ of	35	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55
nw¼ of	35	160	7 78	77	1 00	9 55

Town 31 North of Range 15 West.

lot 1 of		52 47	4 20	42	1 00	5 62
lot 2 of	1	54 40	4 26	43	1 00	5 69
lot 3 of	1	57 40	4 49	45	1 00	5 94
lot 4 of	1	58 58	5 23	52	1 00	6 75
fractional	26	29 20	1 72	17	1 00	2 89
fractional	35	32 50	2 24	22	1 00	3 46
lot 1 of	27	31 40	2 41	24	1 00	3 65
lot 2 of	27	47 10	3 62	36	1 00	4 98
lot 4 of	27	38 10	4 05	40	1 00	5 69
n½ of sw		80	6 11	61	1 00	7 72
se¼ of sw	28	40	3 06	30	1 00	4 36
sw of sw	31	80	12 92	1 29	1 00	14 41

Town 32 North of Range 15 West.

sw¼ of	19	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	30	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of sw¼	30	40	3 23	32	1 00	4 55
se¼ of nw¼	30	40	3 23	32	1 00	4 55
sw¼ of ne¼	30	40	3 23	32	1 00	4 55
ne¼ of nw¼	30	40	3 23	32	1 00	4 55
nw¼ of nw¼	30	40	3 23	32	1 00	4 55
sw¼ of	31	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21

Town 33 North of Range 15 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21

Town 34 North of Range 15 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21

Town 35 North of Range 15 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21

Town 36 North of Range 15 West.

ne¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	1	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	2	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	3	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	4	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	5	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	6	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	7	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	8	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	9	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	10	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	11	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
ne¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21
nw¼ of	12	160	12 92	1 29	1 00	15 21

Town 37 North of Range 15 West.

fractional	1	11 10	1 35	13	1 00	2 48
sw¼ of sec	2	40	4 40	44	1 00	5 84
sw¼ of sec	3	40	4 40	44	1 00	5 84
ne¼ of sec	4	40	4 40	44	1 00	5 84
nw¼ of sec	4	40	4 40	44	1 00	5 84
se¼ of sec	8	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	8	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	9	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	9	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	10	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	10	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	11	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	11	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	12	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	12	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	13	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	13	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	14	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	14	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	15	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	15	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	16	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	16	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	17	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	17	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	18	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	18	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	19	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	19	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	20	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	20	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	21	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	21	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	22	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	22	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	23	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	23	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	24	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	24	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	25	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	25	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	26	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	26	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	27	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	27	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	28	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	28	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	29	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	29	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	30	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	30	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	31	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	31	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	32	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	32	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	33	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	33	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	34	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	34	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
ne¼ of sec	35	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
nw¼ of sec	35	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
se¼ of sec	36	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25
sw¼ of sec	36	40	2 05	20	1 00	3 25

Manistee County Treasurer's Office,
St. James, August 20 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of lands in Manistee County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1877 and previous years, will be held at the Treasurers office in St. James, the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of October next, and will continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the same have been disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL P. O'DONNELL Co. Treasurer.

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich. July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Duckanwon bid off to the State for Taxes of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat on the first Monday of the following month, at the time and place designated for the ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously redeemed at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876 or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State Bids at this Office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales,

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the county of Charlevoix subject to unpaid taxes, on the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold to the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as is duly select in Charlevoix the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Town 32 North of Range 4 West.

	Section.	Acres.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
ne¼ of nw¼	1	79 24	12 69	1 26	1 00	14 95
nw¼ of ne¼	1	40	6 41	64	1 00	7 97
sw¼ of nw¼	1	77 58	12 43	1 24	1 00	14 67
ne¼ of ne¼	2	40	6 41	64	1 00	7 97
nw¼ of nw¼	2	40	6 41	64	1 00	7 97
lot 1 of	2	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 2 of	2	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 3 of	2	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 4 of	2	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 5 of	2	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 6 of	2	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 7 of	2	24 70	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 1 of	3	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 2 of	3	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 3 of	3	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 4 of	3	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 5 of	3	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 6 of	3	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 7 of	3	24 70	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 1 of	4	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 2 of	4	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 3 of	4	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 4 of	4	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 5 of	4	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 6 of	4	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 7 of	4	24 70	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 1 of	5	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 2 of	5	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 3 of	5	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 4 of	5	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 5 of	5	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 6 of	5	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 7 of	5	24 70	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 1 of	6	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 2 of	6	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 3 of	6	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 4 of	6	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 5 of	6	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 6 of	6	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 7 of	6	24 70	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 1 of	7	39 52	6 33	63	1 00	7 87
lot 2 of	7	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 3 of	7	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 4 of	7	24 80	3 97	39	1 00	5 06
lot 5 of	7	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 6 of	7	38 55	6 48	65	1 00	7 93
lot 7 of	7	24 70	3 97	39	1 00	5 06

Town 33 North of Range 4 West.

ne¼ of	24	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	24	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	25	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	25	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	26	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	26	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	27	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	27	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	28	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	28	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	29	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	29	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	30	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	30	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	31	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	31	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	32	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	32	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	33	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	33	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
ne¼ of	34	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24
nw¼ of	34	160	25 68	2 56	1 00	29 24

SALE of STATE TAX LANDS.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, situated in the county of Manistee, bid off to the State for Taxes of 1876, and previous years, and described in statements which will be furnished on the office of the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October, 1878, unless redeemed and purchased by some person prior thereto, at the office of the County Treasurer.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and a copy of each such parcel of said lands, and a copy of such description in the office of the County Treasurer.

The amount due to the State for taxes of 1876, and other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be collected subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as the addition of four per cent of the State bid, at this office, previous to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

Auditor General's Office,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1878.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the county of Manistee as remain delinquent for unpaid Taxes for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, Interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Courthouse the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

1867.

Town 30 North of Range 10 West.

Sections	Acres	Taxes	Interest	Charges	Total
se ¼ of se ¼	5	80	1	40	2	74	1	00	5	94

1876.

Town 30 North of Range 15 West.

se ¼ of se ¼	5	80	1	14	1	00	8	94

1877.

Town 37 North of Range 10 West.

e ½ of	7	320	15	50	1	55	1	00	18	11
ne ¼ of nw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
nw ¼ of nw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
s ½ of nw ¼		80		5	60		56	1	00	7	16
sw ¼ of		160		11	20		1	12	1	00	13	32
ne ¼ of sw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
nw ¼ of sw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
s ½ of sw ¼		80		5	60		56	1	00	7	16
se ¼ of		160		11	20		1	12	1	00	13	32
ne ¼ of se ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
nw ¼ of se ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
s ½ of se ¼		80		5	60		56	1	00	7	16
sw ¼ of		160		11	20		1	12	1	00	13	32
ne ¼ of ne ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
nw ¼ of ne ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
s ½ of ne ¼		80		5	60		56	1	00	7	16
se ¼ of		160		11	20		1	12	1	00	13	32
ne ¼ of nw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
nw ¼ of nw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
s ½ of nw ¼		80		5	60		56	1	00	7	16
sw ¼ of		160		11	20		1	12	1	00	13	32
ne ¼ of sw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
nw ¼ of sw ¼		40		2	80		28	1	00	3	57
s ½ of sw ¼		80		5	60		56	1	00	7	16
se

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

SIMONS, the Italian, who, some months ago, murdered Nicholas McCue, in the streets of Chicago, was arraigned in the Criminal Court of that city, on the 19th, and, to the surprise of all except his counsel, entered the plea of guilty. The punishment for his admitted crime must be either hanging or imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the presiding Judge.

On the 17th, the reunion of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry (better known as "President Hayes' Regiment") occurred at Willoughby, and over 10,000 people were present. President Hayes and family, Gen. Hastings and other distinguished personages were in attendance. A short and pleasant speech by President Hayes (who was presiding officer of the day) in response to the welcoming address by Mayor Ellis, was loudly applauded.

A SCHOOL-DISTRICT election was held in New Haven, Conn., on the 16th, the issue being the re-establishing of devotional exercises in the public schools. The ticket favoring such re-establishment was successful by 2,000 majority. The Catholics voted with the Protestants.

AT Baltimore, on the 17th, the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session in that city, elected John B. Harmon, of California, Grand Sire, and Mr. Glenn, of Georgia, Deputy Grand Sire. The other officers were re-elected. An amendment was adopted changing the title of the supreme body from "Grand Lodge of the United States," to that of "Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows."

On the 21st, the United States Treasury disbursed 30,000 silver dollars. Since the order of Sec'y Sherman, revoking the previous order for the general issue of silver coin for greenbacks, the daily issue had been about $50,000. The Treasury held, on the 21st, $340,913,880 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation; $13,758,400 in bonds to secure public deposits, and $5,378,100 to secure subscriptions to 4-per-cent. loans.

IT was reported from Washington, on the 23d, that the labor agitators there triumphantly claimed to have brought about an order which had been issued giving laborers at the Navy Yard a full day's pay for eight hours work, and a full day and a quarter for ten hours' work. Similar orders had been issued to apply to workmen on Government buildings in that city, and the rate of pay for laborers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been raised from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day. Judge Snell decided that the meetings and processions held by Cohen and his followers were riotous and disorderly. Orders had been issued to the police, and were being enforced, to prevent any further meetings or demonstrations of the kind.

THE Union Dime Savings Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has closed its doors, with liabilities amounting to $150,000. The announcement is made that all depositors will be paid in full.

GEN. SHERIDAN received a dispatch, on the 23d, from Gen. Miles, at Fort Keogh, in Montana Territory, stating that six Sioux Indians had just reached that post direct from the British Provinces, and had presented to the bearers of a message from Sitting Bull, asking upon what terms he and his people would be allowed to surrender to the United States military authorities.

THE Odd-Fellows' Bank at Sacramento, Cal., has made an assignment.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

IT was reported from the infected regions, on the 23d, that the fever was spreading in the country adjacent to the cities suffering from the plague, and considerable uneasiness and alarm were expected in the minds of the people who had previously reason to hope they might escape the contagion. Particularly so in the ocean or inland seaside towns along the railroads leading out of Memphis. The President of the Baptist Relief Committee of Memphis had issued a circular to the Baptist friends throughout the Union, returning thanks for the generous aid extended them, and saying that they had enough of money and supplies, but asking for a continuance of prayers sympathy. The deaths in Memphis during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, on the 22d, numbered sixty-four; in New Orleans, forty; at Brickman, Ky., four; at Canton, Miss., six; at Grand Junction, Tenn., three.

THERE were 134 new cases reported in New Orleans, on the 23d; deaths forty-four. The total cases to that date were 7,072, and deaths, 2,514. The disease was evidently abating.

THE fever was still raging without abatement at Canton, Miss., on the 23d; new cases, twenty-three, and one death. A telegram from Martin, Tenn., says the condition of affairs in that town was deplorable from the absence of any organized system of relief. Several citizens were down with the fever. Ten new cases and four deaths were reported at Hickman, Ky.

THERE were fifteen new cases and five deaths at Holly Springs, Miss., on the 23d, and more physicians and nurses were needed. The disease there was on the increase. Additional help was also called for from several other towns in Louisiana and Mississippi.

THERE were seven deaths in Vicksburg on the 23d. The fever had decreased so much there that physicians and nurses were leaving for other points.

OVER $300,000 had been collected in New York City up to the 23d for the yellow-fever sufferers. The amount in St. Louis was over $70,000 and in Chicago over $80,000, with corresponding amounts in other cities and towns.

THE hope was entertained, in Memphis, on the 24th, that the fever had been stayed; but this hope was dissolved by the reports on the 25th. A great demand for nurses had again sprung up, and the deaths for twenty-four hours, ending at six p. m. numbered sixty-four. Cries of distress continued to come in from the surrounding country. In some instances, in the suburbs, it was discovered, by physicians of the Howard Association, that whole families had been sick for several days, without being cared for by either physicians or nurses. The number of new cases reported on the 25th was 156. The population in the city was estimated at 8,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held at New Haven, on the 17th, and the present State officers were nominated for re-election, headed by Rebert D. Hubbard for Governor. Lieut.-Gov. Loomis declined a renomination and Charles Durand, of Derby, was selected in his stead. The platform adopted condemns all repudiation and demands an honest and just payment of the public debt; that gold and silver are recognized by the Constitution as the standard money of the Union, and constitute the most stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world; that the Resumption act was not passed in haste, and was unwise at the time of its passage, but the Representatives of the State in Congress are reified upon to exercise wise judgment in their action upon the question of resumption at this time.

A STATE Democratic Convention was held in Worchester, Mass., on the 17th. The Convention was largely composed of delegates acting in the interest of Gen. Butler for Governor, and these had taken the precaution to secure all the halls in the city, so that when the trouble came, the dissatisfied ones could find no place for meeting. The State Central Committee, who were opposed to Butler, seeing that his nomination was inevitable, therefore declined an adjournment to Faneuil Hall, Boston, and fixed the time for holding the Convention on the 25th of September. Mr. Butler's friends thereupon organized by the selection of Hon. Richard I. Bradford as Permanent Chairman, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, Benjamin F. Butler; Lieutenant-Governor, John F. Arnold; Secretary of State, Charles M. Strauss; Attorney-General, Caleb Cushing; Auditor, J. Boyle O'Reilly; Treasurer, D. N. Skillings. The platform adopted reiterates the allusion of the Massachusetts Democracy to old-time Democratic principles; condemns the prevailing extravagance in the Administration of State and National affairs; favors the reservation of the public domain for actual settlers; condemns the fraud by which President Hayes was declared elected; declares the Republican party immeasurably corrupt; indorses the platform adopted in 1875; deprecates the placing of restrictions in the way of exercising the right of suffrage, etc., etc.

THERE being no choice for Governor in Maine (the Constitution requiring a clear majority over all opposing candidates), the duty of selecting a Governor will devolve upon the Legislature which meets in January next. The process is for the House of Representatives to select two persons by ballot from those who were voted for at the popular election, and certify their names to the Senate, by which body one of the two is declared Governor.

THE Republicans of the First New Jersey District have nominated Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy under President Grant, for Congress.

THE Democratic members of the Oregon Legislature have elected J. H. Slater, to succeed Mr. Mitchell in the United States Senate. In a recent interview, Mr. Slater said he is not in sympathy with inflation. He advocates the substitution of legal-tenders for National Bank notes, opposes fiat money and demands that currency shall be on a coin basis.

THE Massachusetts Republicans met at Worcester, in State Convention, on the 19th, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, Hon. Thomas Talbot; Lieutenant-Governor, John D. Long; Secretary of State, Henry L. Pierce; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Auditor, the present incumbent; Attorney-General, George Marston. The resolutions congratulate the State and Nation on prosperity, strongly advise this course.

THE Special Congregation of Cardinals has decided that the Pope should not leave the Vatican unless under special overruling circumstances.

MONTENEGRO has invited Servia to join with her in resisting the Albanians. It is said that Gen. Rouzoufl, the Russian Commander, strongly advises this course.

VIENNA dispatches of the 19th report a rising of the Croatian Christians.

THE Provisional Government of Bulgaria has been instructed by the Russians to summon all male inhabitants between the ages of twenty and twenty-two years to form a territorial army of fifty battalions of infantry and twenty squadrons of cavalry.

THE King of Burmah, in India, is dead.

AN uneasy feeling prevailed in London, on the 20th, over the prospective outcome of Lord Beaconsfield's Indian policy. A war with Afghanistan was anticipated, and this, it was believed, would reopen the entire Eastern question.

ACCORDING to a Cracow (Poland) telegram of the 20th, many arrests had been made at Odessa and Kischkow, in consequence of the discovery of a plot to liberate the imprisoned Nihilists.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 23d, the Ameer of Afghanistan had positively refused to grant permission for the British Embassy to Cabul to pass through the Khyber Pass, and that the Embassy had been compelled to return to Peshawun.

THE Russian troops have altogether evacuated their long-occupied position at Sanstefano, and have been succeeded by Turkish troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches of the 21st say that Greek "disasters had passed into Turkey with a view to incite another insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus.

ACCORDING to Bombay (India) dispatches of the 23d, the feeling there over the discontinuance of the Ameer of Afghanistan was exceedingly warlike. A force of 12,000 men had been gathered on the frontier, and the determination was expressed to compel an apology from the Ameer, or occupy the country.

VIENNA dispatches of the 23d report the successful advance of the Austrians against the insurgent position in Northeastern Bosnia. The rebel position near Seniedrolres had been captured, two days before, after a battle lasting six hours. The Austrian loss was 400 killed and wounded. The Insurgent loss was greater. The Towns of Bellina and Livas had also been captured.

A Husband's Hobby.

Mr. Waite is a model husband—that is to say, in a good many respects. He neither drinks, smokes nor chews, stays home at evenings, never gambles and gives his wife all the money that she wants. It is said that all men have some idiosyncrasy or hobby. Mr. Waite has his. It is a deep-rooted mania for attending auctions and for buying articles of every description, a la Toodles, without regard as to whether they will ever be of any practical or imaginary use to him. As long as he gets them at a bargain, he is satisfied. A good joke about this peculiarity of his was related to me the other evening by a friend of his. Mr. Waite went to an auction sale of a dealer in sporting goods. He bought 200 dime bells at twenty cents a pair and carried them home in triumph. He stored them in the cellar, where they remained for six months or so. Mrs. Waite got tired of seeing them occupying so much space, especially as she wanted the cellar for some purpose of her own. So, imagining that her husband had forgotten all about his novel acquisition, she sold the dime-bells for a mere song to an auctioneer. That evening Mr. Waite returned home with a handcart. His face was flushed but triumphant.

"What have you got in that handcart, my dear?" asked Mrs. Waite.

"Dumb-bells, darling."

"What?"

"Dumb-bells. Bought 200 pairs at thirty cents a pair. Paid more for them than for the others I got, but, you know, it will never do to let the price of dumb-bells drop."

Mrs. Waite took one look at the articles. Her worst fears were realized. They were the same old dumb-bells that she had sold in the morning. Mr. Waite had purchased them at an auction at the sale where they had been offered, and had bought them in at one-third advance over the price he had first paid for them.—*Alta Californian.*

SOME one has at last discovered the tendency of the average milkman to water his milk. His instinctive desire that his milk shall be pure impels him to wash it carefully before delivering it to his customers, and some of the water is apt to get left in.—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN old lady, remarkable for her confused ideas of the meaning of words, describes a recent summer evening thus: "It was a beautiful bright night, and the moon made everything as light as a cork."

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE dead body of Mike Howitt was found, the other morning, in the old Chickesaw Club building, in Ishpeming.

LAST March, the Kent County Jail was destroyed by fire. On the 16th, one of the prisoners, John Whitting, confessed that the flames were started in himself, Daniel Wyman and Frank Johnson. They were locked up on the charge of arson.

THE following appointments for the year 1878-79 were announced by Bishop Harris at the recent session of the Detroit M. E. Conference at Ann Arbor:

Detroit District—James B. Faller, P. E.; Detroit Central, W. A. Kinne; Tabernacle, C. T. Allen; Simpson, J. B. Custer; Jefferson avenue, R. R. Pardington; Fifteenth, F. C. Baguley; Fort, W. G. Horrocks; Sycamore, George W. Brown; Trenton, H. K. Brown; Flat Rock, George Willcox; Dexter, C. York; Wayne, Andrew Bentley; Dearborn, D. J. Odell; Plymouth, A. G. Morgan; Northville, A. J. Jacklin; Walled Lake, E. E. Custer; Commerce, A. S. Parr; Farmington, W. Hargrave; Smithfield, C. W. Anstin; Jonesville, John J. B. Atchinson; New Boston, A. E. Hoit; Belleville, E. Berry; Leaville, J. M. Truesdell; Ypsilanti, W. W. Washburn; Dexter, Edmund Pilcher; Manchester, to be supplied; Saline, to be supplied; Bridgewater, to be supplied; Ridge, to be supplied; Ann Arbor, A. Scott; Brooksaw, J. Coates; Lakeland, E. Tompkins; Howell, Samuel Dunsmore, Jr.; Pinckney, to be supplied; Port Sanilac, D. S. McFarren; Forestar, to be supplied; Hackerville, William Allington; Remona, J. Colly; Washington, R. Cleland; Bloomfield, J. M. Edmonds; Birmingham, D. H. Miller; Calumet, G. W. Lewis; Wixom, J. Sweet; Plymouth, Neil Hilton; Lake Central, and Upper Falls, H. Palmer; Rockland and Bonaparte, to be supplied; Redford, Isaac Johnston; Escanaba, W. H. Thompson; Menominee, to be supplied; Menominee Mission, to be supplied; Sand Bay, Sante, S. J. Brown; Southern Indian Mission, to be supplied; Grand Island and Grand Rapids, to be supplied; Shingle, to be supplied; Big Bay de Noc, to be supplied.

Lake Superior District—A. J. Richards, P. E.; Marquette, Joseph Swanson; Ishpeming, Isaac Stanton; Negaunee, J. L. Hamilton; Republic, A. Paull; Michigamme, to be supplied; Ely, Anse and Keweenenon Mission, A. G. Billingham; J. M. Edmonds and Edward Ball; D. H. Miller; Calumet, G. W. Lewis; Wixom, J. Sweet; Plymouth, Neil Hilton; Lake Central, and Upper Falls, H. Palmer; Rockland and Bonaparte, to be supplied; Redford, Isaac Johnston; Escanaba, W. H. Thompson; Menominee, to be supplied; Menominee Mission, to be supplied; Sand Bay, Sante, S. J. Brown; Southern Indian Mission, to be supplied; Grand Island and Grand Rapids, to be supplied; Shingle, to be supplied; Big Bay de Noc, to be supplied.

Lake Superior District—A. J. Richards, P. E.; Marquette, Joseph Swanson; Ishpeming, J. L. Hamilton; Negaunee, A. Paull; Michigamme, to be supplied; Ely, Anse and Keweenenon Mission, A. G. Billingham; Ontonagon and Bergland, to be supplied; Silver Lake, to be supplied.

ELLEN LAIB, of Detroit, while drunk, the other night, stumbled and fell against the corner of the lavatory. She soon after died, from the intelligent Coroner's jury said she died from apoplexy.

B. W. CHERVEN has been appointed assistant to the chemical laboratory of the University, by Samuel L. Douglass, resigned.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Sept. 7, 1878, was $551,915.02; receipts during the week ending Sept. 14 were $14,119.72; payments during the same time were $6,-000.98; balance in Treasury Sept. 14, 1878, $559,447.36; increase for the week, $7,532.70.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading articles: Flour, $4.00@5.25; Butter, @ lb, 30@35c; Cheese, @ lb, 8@9c; Corn, @ bu, 41@44c; Flour, White, Winter, $4.50@5.00; Amber, $4.50@5.75; Rye, $3.15@3.25; Cattle, @ cental, $3.00@3.50; Mixed, @ bu, 32½@37½c; White, 36@39c; Pork, Mess, @ brl, $10.00@10.25; Rye, @ bu, 46@50c; Wheat, White, 90@94@97c; Amber, 91@95c.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. John G. Tappan, the Boston defaulter, who used to be very careful of his personal appearance, now goes about the streets of that city looking very forlorn and old.

—Prof. Collier, chemist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, is engaged in some very important experiments, to show whether or not sugar can be made from common cornstalks.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley, the British commander now in charge of the island of Cyprus, is first cousin of Mrs. Wakeman, the wife of a physician at Redding, Conn., and corresponds regularly with the family.

—Ex-Gov. English, of New Haven, was elected by a troop, the other day, who begged for an old pair of shoes, and after receiving them returned in an hour or two and asked for twenty cents to pay for getting them mended.

—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a contract with Mr. Edison to pay $6,000 a year for thirty-four years on condition that he will give the company all right, title and interest in his telegraphic inventions.

—It is reported that among the stocks turned over to the Eliot Bank of Boston by R. B. Conant, the late cashier, was $1,000 worth of stock in a mining company of California, which has advanced in price within a few weeks from $2 to $100 a share, more than making up all his previous losses.

—The Paris correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the pecunious millionaire, Michael Reese, who died a few days ago, sealed the fence of the German Cemetery containing the graves of his parents and was brought before the Burgomaster, and that the excitement thereby produced caused his death.

On the banks of the "blue Danuate," in Huntington County, stands the quiet little Town of Alexandria. Years ago, in and about the village lived a man, the terror of the country, and his name was "Lewis, the robber." Many a nightmare lost its grip, and many a wagoner on the old Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Pike was bereft by force of his valuables. Last week two gentlemen went out hunting on Short Mountain, a mile or two west of town. They shot a squirrel, which, wounded, ran into the trunk of a large oak. What was their surprise when, grasping into the hollow trunk for their game, to discover an old Dutch oven full of Spanish doubloons, Mexican dollars, English sovereigns and other coins, all dated previous to the year 1820. Several packages of papers were found which crumbled to dust as soon as touched. Their glittering wealth, which they divided among them, amounted to several thousand dollars. It is supposed that all this wealth was deposited in the tree by "Lewis, the robber."—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL evidence caused the arrest of a Farmington man at Boston, on the other day, and he will owe to good luck his escape from conviction. A workman was sent to a house to make some repairs, and immediately after his departure a valuable gold watch and chain were missing. No one but him and the woman of the house had entered the room containing the jewelry, so far as known; he was charged with the theft, and, though he denied it persistently, was arrested. The owner of the property soon learned, however, that the watch had been removed by her little daughter, and every effort was make to repair the wrong to the imprisoned man. He, however, declined all offers of money or of remuneration, and proposes to have the case go into court and receive his acquittal there.—*N. Y. Post.*

NO child can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Relief—the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2 40	@5 10
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 60
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 30	@ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00½	@ 1 00¾
CORN—Western Mixed	47	@ 47
OATS—Mixed Western	30	@ 34
RYE—Western	60	@ 61
BARLEY—Canada	90	@ 92
LARD—Steam	6 26	@ 7 00½
PORK—Mess	9 25	@ 9 75
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	39	@ 43
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4 30	@5 10
Choice	3 85	@ 4 20
Good	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium	3 25	@ 3 40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 60	@ 4 10
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 00	@ 3 50
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	30	@ 36
Good to Choice	25	@ 28
Dairies	18	@ 24
FLOUR—White Winter	$5 25	@ 6 50
Fair to Good do	4 25	@ 5 00
Red Winter	4 00	@ 5 00
Springs	4 00	@ 5 50
Choice Spring	4 50	@ 5 00
Patents do	7 00	@ 10 00
Rye Flour	2 85	@ 3 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	87½	@ 87¾
Corn, No. 2	27½	@ 27¾
Oats, No. 2	19½	@ 19¾
Rye, No. 2	44	@ 45
Barley, No. 2 New	1 00	@ 1 02
BROOM CORN—Green, Hurl	3½	@ 4
Red-Tipped Hurl	3½	@ 4
Fine Green	2½	@ 3
Choice Carpet Brush	6	@ 6½
Inferior to Fair	3	@ 5
PORK—Mess	8 50	@ 8 75
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$2 00	@ 3 50
Mill Culls	12 00	@ 13 00
Clear Dressed Siding	16 00	@ 16 50
Common Siding	11 00	@ 14 00
Common and Fencing	10 00	@ 11 00
Lath	1 50	@ 1 75
Shingles	2 50	@ 3 00
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 87½	@5 25
Medium	3 25	@ 4 50
Common	2 00	@ 3 00
HOGS—Good	5 50	@ 6 37½
SHEEP—Good	3 50	@ 4 75
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 75	@5 00
Medium	4 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Yorkers	4 00	@ 4 20
Philadelphias	4 00	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Best	4 25	@ 4 60
Common	3 00	@ 3 50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE BABY BOYS.

Two little boys I own;
The elder scarcely walks alone;
His sunny hair and laughing brown eyes,
His earnest look of sweet surprise,
His funny ways and joys so dear
I could not tell you all about
If I should try a year.

He creeps so fast to catch his toys,
And then he sets up such a noise!
His horse and dog, and book and bell,
He throws them all about pell-mell,
Oh, Mother Goose! if you could see
This little boy, or half of me.
Your sides would ache, I fear.

In hammock low, among the trees,
Rocked back and forth by passing breeze,
The baby swings and coos to see
The gentle rustle of the trees,
The lights and shade, the leaves that fall,
The sunshine investing over all—
The Indian summer here.

Was overhead, in the blue sky,
The downy clouds float softly by,
A lullaby in the breeze I hear,
And through the air its music rings;
All things peaceful hours keep;
My little one falls fast asleep,
His mother watching near.

Two baby boys—a God of love
Sends as a gift from Heaven above;
And like the shifting scenes bright,
Tinging the drifting clouds with light,
Their every look and motion new,
Breaking through some of grief and mist,
Are make my glorious.

—*Boston Transcript.*

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good night!
Now the weary rest by night,
And the busy lingers idle,
Over work that seems unending,
Tool and muse till morning light.
Good-night!

Go to rest!
Close the eyes with slumber prest;
In the streets the silence growing,
Wakes but to the watchmen blowing.
Night makes only one request—
Go to rest!

Slumber sweet!
Blessed dreams each dreamer greet,
He whom pain has kept from sleeping
In sweet dreams now lies calm creeping
Up to the Father's feet.
Slumber sweet!

Good-night!
Slumber till the morning light,
Slumber till the new to-morrow
Comes and brings its own new sorrow,
We are in the Father's sight.
Good night!

—*Translated from the German for the Spring field (Mass.) Republican.*

MY LOST POCKET-BOOK.

My name is Edney—Philip Clement Edney. That was my father's name before me. Twenty-odd years ago he did a small but comfortable dry-goods business in Utica. But in the panic of '57 he met with severe losses; and he had hardly weathered the financial storm when he was taken down with a disease from which he never recovered.

In his last illness he was deeply concerned for the future of his family. I was the eldest son, and he frequently expressed the hope, to my mother and to me, that in some way we should be able to find Harringford.

Thomas Harringford was a generous-hearted, but rather unprincipled, young man, who had been in my father's employ several years before.

He got into bad company and was guilty of some irregularity, as the modish gentry phrase it, and my father helped himself to my father's cash to the amount of several hundred dollars, before his dishonesty—for I mean his irregularity—was discovered. He was penitent, and confessed everything, but it was impossible for him to make restitution.

He had been a favorite of both my father and mother, and they could not bear to have him sent to the prison. So, on his promising to reform and lead an honest life in future, and repay the father, when he was able, the sums he had stolen, I was *unappropriated*—he was let off.

He went to parts where he was unknown, and only vague rumors concerning him had reached us since. One of those rumors was that he had been seen in Buffalo and Detroit, and that he was doing a prosperous business.

On selling up my father's estate, my mother found that she and her little family were left in straitened circumstances. Then we remembered what he had said about Harringford. I wrote to him letters addressed Buffalo and Detroit, but failed to receive answers. At last we were so much in need that I said:

"Mother, if you can spare the money for me to make the journey, I believe I can find him, and get at least a part payment of what he owes us."

It was a long time before she would listen to this proposal. She could ill afford the expense. Finally, by real wrestling with adversity, and by many a sacrifice, she consented to let me go.

I went first to Buffalo, where I began with the Postoffice and directory, but without being able to find the man I was searching for there. I proceeded to Detroit. No luck there either. I returned to Buffalo, stopping at Cleveland by the way, and finally gave up the search, concluding that Harringford must have gone elsewhere, and that the world was too large a haystack for me to hunt in for such a needle.

But my mother had told me to be sure to visit Niagara before my return; so one afternoon I went down by a late train to the Falls, which I saw by moonlight for the first time.

I was of course too poor to go to a first-class hotel, but put up at one both small and obscure. The next morning was fine. I was in good spirits, in spite of the failure of my undertaking, for I had youth and health. I passed the day at the Falls, but, for economy's sake, I felt that I ought to leave on the night train for Utica. So I prepared to take leave of the great cataract.

"But I am going to drink out of it first, anyway," I said to a young man whose acquaintance I had made that afternoon.

The American shore of the river was not fenced in from the public in those days, as I found it when I was there a year ago. We stood at the very brink, near the edge of the fall. The wild, tumbling rapids shot past us, seemed to pause an instant on the verge, broke into curves of marvelous green water, then crumbled masses of foam, and fell thundering into the abyss.

With that view before me, boy-like, I got down on my hands and knees for my drink. My lips touched the swift water. I had my drink, and was about to rise, when something dropped out of the inner breast-pocket of my coat, and shot away from my reach and sank from sight before I could put out my hand. In my astonishment, I was near making a leap after it, but the sight of the steaming gulf below brought me to my senses.

"Gone!" I exclaimed, flinging my hands in despair. "Did you see it?"

"See what?" said my companion.

"My pocket-book!" I replied, full of consternation. "It dropped from my coat-pocket into the water, and is lost. I came within one of going after it!"

He had seen nothing. I explained how it happened. I had always carried my pocket-book in that way, and never dropped it before. But in stooping far forward to bring my lips to the water, I had emptied my pocket and lost, in an instant, all my money, together with that poor outlawed note of Harringford's, among other more or less valuable papers.

My chance acquaintance expressed his sympathy in well-sounding words, but all at once he appeared to have grown cold toward me. Perhaps he expected I should want to borrow money of him; for money I should certainly need in getting away from the Falls. I still had my hotel-bill to pay and I could not very well travel by rail for nothing.

We had already exchanged cards, and I had ascertained that his name was Eastmore—that he was a reporter, or something of the sort, for a Buffalo daily paper. I thought a young man of his experience ought to be able to give me good advice, if nothing else, and I begged him to tell me what to do.

"Have you any friend in town that you can call on for assistance?" he asked.

"Not one," I said, and added, without thinking how it would take it, "You are the only acquaintance I have here except the Falls."

He laughed and looked embarrassed. "That's bad!" he said. "I would be glad to lend you a little, if I had any to spare, but I haven't. Perhaps the hotel folks will help you, if you can only convince them of the truth of your story."

A horrible suspicion flashed across my mind. I might pass for an impostor.

"The truth of it!" I exclaimed. "Why, I had my pocket-book right here with over a dollar in it. And what motive could I have"— In my bewilderment I could not finish my question.

"Of course you had your pocket-book," he answered, with a smile; "and mind, *I don't say you have any motive* for making a false impression. But the world is full of imposters, who are always inventing excuses for borrowing money or for omitting to pay their bills. Hotel-keepers have to deal with such characters pretty often, and we can't blame them for being a trifle suspicious of men who have lost their pocket-books."

He must have been impressed by the horrified look I gave him, for he immediately went on— "Of course I am as much convinced that you lost your pocket-book in the Falls as you say you did. I had seen it go over the edge of your coat, and I should never saw the money in it—though don't understand me to say that I have any doubt of your veracity either. I am only stating the case as it might look to other people, if you didn't carry such an honest face about with you."

"Thank you for so much!" I said, bitterly; for now I perceived by something in his look and tone which he tried hard to hide, that in his own mind, my story stood sadly in need of confirmation.

I couldn't blame him, however. Impostors are in the majority among smooth-tongued people in want of assistance; and the worst of their sin is that they throw discredit upon honest people who have been really unfortunate. I was destined to find that out by my sorrow.

I felt that the first thing to be done was to make my case known to my landlord, and I went back to the house. I told him, in as cool and business-like way as I could, what had happened, and asked him to trust me for the amount of my bill.

Eastmore went with me, and I hoped he would say something to corroborate my story; but he was very cautious. He stood at my elbow, a little behind, and I suspect there was something in his face which did not help my cause.

The landlord, a short, stocky, red-whiskered Irishman, glanced over his shoulder with the one good eye he had, and seemed to receive intelligence to my disadvantage.

I turned quickly. I don't think Eastmore had made a signal, but he had not concealed his incredulity. I found then that I might better have gone alone to the landlord.

"I don't know anything about your losing your pocket-book," said the Irishman, after hearing me out. "If you have no money, you must get some. My business is to keep a hotel, and I can't furnish guests with board and lodging for the fine stories they may tell."

The words stung me, but I managed to reply calmly:

"I don't ask you to do any such thing. I shall pay you every cent I owe you. But I have lost my money, and can't very well afford to stay here until I receive more."

Then it occurred to me that that was just what he would like to have me do. He could hold my valise for security, and my bill would be increasing, so I added:

"I shall be obliged to leave your house, anyway. If you will let me take my valise, I think I may get passed over the railroad; and I promise to send you the two dollars I owe you as soon as I reach Utica."

I was quite serious.

"What time is it?" he asked. I took out my watch and told him. "That's a good-looking turnip," he said. "Leave that, and you may take your baggage."

The watch had been my father's. I wouldn't have trusted it in his hands on any account.

"No thank you!" I said, and put it back into my pocket.

He saw that I distrusted him, and became abusive.

"You're a swindler!" he cried. "I've heard of you before. How many pocket-books have you lost this week? I've a cat here that could eat them all, and lick her chops for more. Ah!"—he shook his fist at me angrily—"I'm the wrong man for you to try your little confidence game on. If you come into my house again without the money," he shouted after me as I was turning my back on him indignantly, "I'll have you arrested! I'll have you in the lock-up!"

I think I was never so angry in my life; but what is the use of arguing with a wild beast? I held my tongue, and walked out of his miserable hotel without my baggage. I had been poorly accommodated there, and his charge, after all, was exorbitant—almost as much as I should have had to pay in those days at a first-class house.

I should have found no fault with that, and would gladly have sent him the money if he would have let me off; but to feel that I had been imposed upon as well as insulted increased my indignation.

Eastmore followed me out, and spoke some words intended to appear sympathizing; but I had no patience with the cold, suspicious, non-committal character of the fellow, and gave him but a curt reply. So he went his way, and I mine.

I had already resolved what to do. I walked boldly into a first-class hotel, entered my name on the register, and then asked the clerk to be good enough to put my watch in the hotel safe. It was an unusual act. I knew the clerk would wonder why I requested it; but I made no explanation. I then took a room and wrote a letter to my mother, telling her I thought I would be back the next morning, and serve my purpose as well as a telegram. I got my letter into the mail and took "mine ease in mine inn." I determined to enjoy my stay at the Falls while waiting for money to get away.

Before I left, while walking out of the hotel, I met Eastmore walking in. He gave me a curious smile and went by. Somehow, he seemed to be looking over the register for names.

I didn't have anything more to say to him, but sauntered away, with my head up. I looked eagerly, the next morning, for the expected letter from home. It did not come. But I got an interesting bit of news instead.

I took up a fresh breakfast-table newspaper which a gentleman had laid down, and read with feelings which you may perhaps imagine, this item, under the heading of "Spray from the Falls:"

"Don't drink out of the Cataract! That is what Philip Clement Edney attempted to do on Tuesday, in the presence of his employer, and he paid for it with a large and well-stuffed pocket-book, which took that way to the bottom of the river. The pocket-book belonged to American Full Dress, Philip Clement Edney, who bought the finest wardrobe in Buffalo for the Eagle House, when he found that he had fallen heir to a fortune. The fortune has not come to settle his bill. Unfortunately our reporter could not swear to the wallet and its contents; and in the age of dead beats and confidence men, U. S. naturally fell under some suspicion.

"If an impostor—which our reporter did not believe he was—a very young and a very good-looking gentleman, and a well-dressed person to boot—was one only say that it was an experiment drink, and refer the greatest leader to the Cataract of Niagara. Which, by means its being read, we have placed at the beginning, and her repeat at the end. *Don't drink out of the Cataract.*"

HOT and cold streaks shot over me as I read this smart paragraph. I burned to get hold of Eastmore's sagacious nose, and be rude to it. My name—the name which his reporter had given in full—was on the hotel register, and already, no doubt, I was an object of suspicion by the clerk. I arose hastily and left the dining-hall.

I went to cool my heat under the cliff below the Falls, and did not return to the hotel until noon. Again I asked the clerk for letters. There were none for me; but there was something else—a card.

"H. F. Marston" was the name I read on it; and I was informed that Mr. Marston had inquired for me.

"I don't know him," I said. "Who is he?"

By way of reply the clerk struck a bell, called a messenger and sent him off to see if Mr. Marston was in his room, and to tell him that "Mr. Edney" had returned. Then he said to me:

"You are the young man who left a watch with me, I believe. Do you wish for it?"

"I shall wish for it," I said, "when I have money to pay my bill, which I am expecting by every mail."

"Then it wasn't simply for safe keeping that you handed it to me?" he said.

"Not altogether," I replied. "I had no baggage, and to avoid unpleasant explanations, and perhaps still more unpleasant suspicions, I thought I would place that security in your hands."

He smiled as he took the watch from the safe and handed it back to me.

"I don't require the security. I believe you are honest, Mr. Edney. The paragraph in this morning paper has excited interest, and one or two persons have asked about you. Mr. Marston wished particularly to see you. Walk up stairs."

The messenger had in fact just returned for me, and I went with him, wondering all the way what would happen next.

I found a tall, well-dressed, fine-looking gentleman waiting for me in his private parlor.

"Is this Philip Clement Edney?" he said, with a smile, which brought up a host of recollections.

I stared at him, all a-tremble with excitement. I might have passed him twenty times in the hotel without knowing him; but now I was sure of my man at a glance.

"That is my name," I said; "and you"—

He stopped me with another engaging smile.

"I am Henry F. Marston, please remember. If I had another name once, I should be glad to have it forgotten. But I am willing that you should know who I am. When I saw your name in the paper this morning, I knew it must be you. Then I found you were stopping at the same house with me. Your father was very, very kind to me, Philip; and when I learned"—

The tears actually came into his eyes, as he faltered; and at that moment I forgave him all.

"You were a little shaver when I knew you," he went on, with another blushing smile. "I should not have recognized you; but you have your father's name and your mother's eyes. I should know why I have neglected to communicate with them. When I found that you were here, my heart yearned toward you. How are your parents, Philip?"

He had not heard of my father's death. When I told him, and described the straitened circumstances of our family, he appeared greatly astonished and conscience-stricken.

"Why haven't you sent for me?" he asked.

"My father, in his last moments, begged us to let you know our circumstances, and I have gone through three cities in search of you," I replied. "But no Thomas Harringford"——

He stopped me again. "Of course not," he said. "There are so much nam now, and never has been, since I left Utica and began a new life under a new name. I have been much to blame that I have never repaid your father. Do you know the amount of the debt?"

"The face of the note was $740," I answered. "But that, I am sorry to say, went over the Falls in my pocket-book."

"But I have a letter to you from my mother, which I have left in my valise at the Eagle House."

"Go and get it," he said.

"I can't," I said, "for I have no money to pay my bill there."

He at once opened his pocket-book. "Take that and get your valise."

He put a twenty-dollar bank-note into my hand.

In half an hour I had redeemed my baggage, told the landlord of the Eagle House, in plain language, what I thought of his conduct, returned to Harringford's

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10, - - 1878.

For President in 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
OSCAR F. HOUGHTON,
of Alcona.
For Auditor General,
W. JENNISON LATIMER,
of Monroe.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
IAN M. MCARTHUR,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ORSEMUS A. GOWEN,
of Ingham.
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.

North District—DAVID A. BURRELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. PELL.
For Representative in State Legislature,
CHAS. D. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPHOUSE.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Att'y—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The semi annual trade book sale here is always an interesting occasion and is one which grows in importance year by year. Its idea, when first instituted, was to enable publishers and dealers to clear off by auction each spring and fall the surplus or unsalable stock which they might find on hand at the time of its occurrence. Its degrees, however, this use of the trade sale become secondary to another, namely, the ascertaining of the real market value of different works by putting up small lots of each and noting the prices obtained. Doing this year by year and comparing the figures brought by any given book at different times furnishes the publisher the most reliable indications of the growth or decline of its popularity. Nearly all the great publishing houses now avail themselves of this method which has in consequence gained great importance. The fall sale for 1878, just closed, lasted eight days and disposed of a large quantity of books.

It was a noticeable fact that the heavier classes of reading found the greatest favor. Scientific and religious works brought relatively larger figures than either new or standard fiction, Buckle and John Stuart Mill leading Dickens and Thackeray, and Webster's Dictionary being held at stiffer prices than anything else in the catalogue. More than 1,000 of the various editions were sold and but the publishers been willing to drop fifty cents from their usual rates 20,000 copies of the Unabridged could have been easily disposed of.

Seeing these facts in the report of the trade sale reminds me of a flying visit that I made to the office of the Merriams when in Springfield a few months ago. This firm, owning and publishing the remarkable "Unabridged," was started under the style of G. & C. Merriam as far back as 1831 and for a full generation its founders were its only members. Of late years a third brother has been admitted, but no change was made in the name which will soon have completed a half century of existence. The concern published at first only law books; but coming at length into relations with Noah Webster, their attention was turned to educational publishing, and they issued the famous "Webster's Speller," of which they still own the copyright, and of which I suppose some forty or fifty millions of copies must have been printed. Their great work, however, has been the publication of the dictionary, and this I firmly believe has been and still is to them as much a labor of love as of profit. The thoroughness, literality and vigor with which they have handled it from the start are the admiration of the whole book trade, and can hardly fail to have been remarked by the most casual observer. Having been impressed by these qualities one is hardly prepared for the quiet and not rather quaint, old fashioned air of the venerable office, itself located on a side street of a provincial city, where so much important and effective work is planned, and whose influences is so extensive with the language.

During my brief call in the room more of interest than I have space to describe I was shown, among other things, a copy of the first "Revised Edition" of the Dictionary published in 1837, and by comparing this with the latest copy could obtain a good idea as to the changes and growth of our etymology during these thirty years. The way in which Webster's list been made to keep pace with this constant progress, and even to anticipate the latter would make a most interesting letter by itself. The mass of manuscript which I saw just as it came from the most eminent specialists of European and America, and which forms a part only of the copy from which the present edition was electrotyped, gives some idea of the vast amount of labor and research which must have been expended in order that its results, boiled down to the extreme of condensation, should fill nearly 3 000 printed quarto pages. When next you have occasion to look upon a word in Webster's just notice what a stupendous head work and hand work its compilation and arrangement, its type setting and proof reading, its wood engraving, printing and binding have involved.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance from Marquette, Michigan, of the books of the New York Iron Mining Company, which were to have been used in the lawsuit set against Ex-Governor Tilden, was supplemented by a small comedy in this city. Under the supposition that missing books might be found in Mr. Thos. Bertland's possession our Assistant United States District Attorney procured a warrant authorizing a search of that gentleman's trunk, which was expected from the west. Numerous deputies were stationed at the Grand Central Depot, and baggage from the west was examined or carefully criticised. In the meanwhile the sought for trunk slipped through the fingers of the anxious officials without being noticed, and the inconvenient question of "who stole the books" is still an open one.

Amusements here, if we include out door sports under that head, are brisk. Close on the close of the rifle tournament at Creedmoor comes the great cricket contest between a picked eleven from Australia and several of our home clubs which has the special attraction of novelty and which is doing much to popularize this distinctively English game at which the scores show that we are already but little behind our atlantic cousins. Then there is the great walking match between O'Leary and Hughes for 1 000 and the champion belt won in England by the former, and more exciting than all other contests of this nature we have had the telegraphic reports from the long delayed and hotly contested rowing match at Lachine between Courtney and Hanlan in which the representative of the States was finally whipped by the invincible Canadian to the great sorrow of the crowds who had anxiously watched the unlucky boat for days in hopes of a different result.

And by the way, can any one tell what there is about two men's trying to see who can pull his boat up and down the river the quickest, that can so interest and excite a million or so of people, most of whom hardly know the bow of a shell from its stern, and who would hardly give a moment's thought or attention to an international discussion, like, for example, the late Fisheries Commission, involving millions of money and the possibility of grave diplomatic complications? This question is altogether too much for me, but its facts are indisputable.

In the line of city amusements proper, we have more than I can record. At the Fifth Avenue Theater Mary Anderson has just closed her brilliant engagement to make way for the refined and delicate Mme Modjeska who is now captivating critics alike by her subtle powers. The rollicking absurdities and exquisite caricatures of the Florences in "The Mighty Dollar" fill the Grand Opera House with laughter and applause. Thomas has evoked the swain's sighs of his peerless orchestra amid mingled tears and cheers, and now leaves for his new home in the West. Wilhelmj, the greatest of violinists, is taxing the vocabulary of the critics at Steinway Hall. Rose Eytinge at the Broadway, Henry VIII at Booth's with Genevieve Ward as Queen Catherine, and novelties at the Union Square and the minor theatres complete a list of great variety and attractiveness.

RADIX

The Gallant Greenback.

The greenback is extolled as the money of the war, the gallant, glorious greenback that carried us through. Senator Morton did not dilute in this strain, and it is now very familiar. But without considering the necessity of the Legal Tender Act at the time of its passage, and conceding that the greenback currency was most serviceable during the war, it is evident that it was not so for any of the reasons that are urged for its illimitable or irredeemable issue, or for the printing of an indefinite quantity of paper and calling it "fiat" or "absolute" money. The greenback carried us through the war because it was a promise which it was believed would be fulfilled. The greenback did not call itself a dollar, but it pledged the government to pay a dollar when it was successful. Does any "Greenbacker" suppose that if it had been issued as "fiat" or "absolute" money, the result would have been the same? Creditors could not have refused it, of course, for old debts if it had been made a legal tender; but who could have compelled a man to sell the products of a day's labor for a piece of brown paper?

The same principle applies to the demand of the Greenback party that the Government shall make the money, and issue enough of it to secure full wages to labor. How is this to be done? How is this so-called money to be put in circulation? Of course it is not to be given away; for if it be the duty of government to give money to those who ask for it, who will work, who will do the labor of production? But if it is not to be given away, it is said that at least the bonds may be paid with it. How would this help the laboring poor man? In the first place, such a "payment" would be the most flagrant breach of faith upon the part of the government, so that no man in the world would then trust its word for a penny; and in the second place, every enterprise and industry would be paralyzed by the confusion and uncertainty and loss of confidence that would follow this repudiation, and by that paralysis labor would be stopped and starved. The truth is that we cannot break faith in any direction, or even propose to break it, without paying for it, and the organized agitation to persuade the country to agree to break faith prolongs and deepens the prostration of industry.

"If the "fiat" or "absolute" money is not to be given away, but is to be issued in payment of the public debt, it will be paid to the holders of the debt in the first place, and will only gradually come into the hands of the laboring man. Hence would result a condition which has been well stated by Mr. Poor in his "Hand Book of the Times, which is worth careful attention for its historical survey of paper money as well as for many of its financial suggestions. The result of paying paper for the debt would be the decline of every industry, and the consequent decline of demand for labor. The poorer man would then be forced to sell his actual property, so that the paper would gradually pass into the hands of the poor, and the actual property of the country into those of the rich. But as the laborer found that the paper, whether you call it "fiat" or "absolute" money, or whatever else you call it, would only buy a variable value of necessities, measured in gold, which is always the standard, he would himself demand the gold, that he might have some certainty and know the value of his money. It is but another illustration of the fact that government may call anything it chooses money, but it can not make money by a law, nor by any quantity of printing. It cannot force a man to give a day's work for a bad egg. There is nothing new or true in the doctrines of the Greenback party. The French assignats and our old continental currency were "fiat" money. The Continental was the gallant currency of the Revolution. But that did not enable a hundred dollars of it to buy a pair of shoes. The greenback was the currency of the war for the Union. But it was an honored and honorable currency only because it was believed to be the promise of an honorable nation.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Roches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every state in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we is, We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handle at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows.

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 1 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. G. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBER.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 5, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Title furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crocker's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
1161y Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River

MRS. J. SCHAEFER & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.
Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.
Family Bibles, $6 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates
Address, H. H. HASKELL,
Benzonville, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are many myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles
Lath
Cedar Fence Stuff,
Broom Handles
Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS BILLED

TO ORDER

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, - - 1878

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M. CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.

For Secretary of State,
WM JENNEY,
of Macomb.

For State Treasurer,
NEAL D. PRINDEVILLE,
of Allegan.

For Auditor General,
W. HOWARD LATIMER,
of Macomb.

For Attorney General,
OTTO SHOENFELD,
of Wayne.

For Land Commissioner,
JAS M. MCSMITH,
of Kalamazoo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN M. GREGORY.

For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.

North District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. PECK.

For Representative in State Legislature,
CHAS E. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UHLHORN.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros Att'y—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir Court Com—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct 10, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The semi annual trade book sale here is always an interesting occasion and is one which grows in importance year by year. Its idea, when first instituted, was to enable publishers and dealers to clear off by auction each spring and fall the surplus or unsalable stock which they might find on hand at the time of the occurrence. By degrees, however, this use of the trade sale became secondary to another, namely, the ascertaining of the real market value of different works by putting up small lots of each and noting the prices obtained. Doing this year by year and comparing the figures brought by any given book at different times furnishes the publisher the most reliable indications of the growth or decline of its popularity. Nearly all the great publishing houses now avail themselves of this method which has in consequence gained great importance. The fall sale for 1878, just closed, lasted eight days and disposed of a large quantity of books.

It was a noticeable fact that the heavier classes of reading found the greatest favor. Scientific and religious works brought relatively larger figures than either new or standard fiction, Buckle and John Stuart Mill leading Dickens and Thackeray, and Webster's Dictionary being held at stiffer prices than anything else in the catalogue. More than 1,000 of the various editions were sold and had the publishers been willing to drop fifty cents from their usual rates 20,000 copies of the Unabridged could have been easily disposed of.

Basing these facts in the report of the trade sale reminds me of a flying visit I made to the office of the Merriams when in Springfield a few months ago. This firm, owning and publishing the remarkable "Unabridged," was started under the style of G. & C. Merriam as far back as 1831 and for a full generation its founders were its only members. Of late years a third brother has been admitted, but no change was made in the name which will soon have completed a half century of existence. The concern published at first only law books, but coming at length into relations with Noah Webster, their attention was turned to educational publishing, and they issued the famous "Webster's Spelling," of which they still own the copyright, and of which I suppose some forty or fifty millions of copies must have been printed. Their great work, however, has been the publication of the dictionary, and this I firmly believe has been and still is to them not much a labor of love as of profit. The shrewdness, liberality and vigor with which they have handled it from the start are the admiration of the whole book trade, and one hardly fit to have been remarked by the most casual observer. Being soon impressed by these qualities one is hardly prepared for the quaint and the rather quaint, old fashioned air of the venerable office, itself located on a side street of a provincial city, where so much important and effective work is planned, and whose telling case is so extensive with the language.

During my brief call here I saw many of interest than I have space to describe. I was shown, among other things, a copy of the first "Bowdler Edition" of the Dictionary published in 1812, and on comparing this with the latest copy could easily see how as to its changes and growth of our etymology during these thirty years. The way in which Webster's last hour made to keep pace with this constant progress, and even to anticipate the latter would make a most interesting letter by itself. The mass of manuscript which I saw just as it came from the most eminent specialists of Europe and America, and which forms a part only of the copy from which the present edition was electrotyped, gives some idea of the vast amount of labor and research which must have been expended in order that its results, boiled down to the extent of condensation, should fill nearly 3000 printed quarto pages. When next you have occasion to look up a word in Webster's, just notice what a stupendous hard work and hard work its completion and arrangement, its type-setting and proof reading, its wood engraving, printing and binding have involved.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance from Marquette, Michigan, of the books of the New York Iron Mining Company, which were to have been used in the income suit against Ex-Governor Tilden, was supplemented by a small comedy in this city. Under the supposition that missing books might be found in Mr Tilden Barlandt's possession our Assistant United States District Attorney procured a warrant authorizing a search of that gentleman's trunk, which was expected from the west. Numerous deputies were stationed at the Grand Central Depot, and baggage from the west was examined or carefully criticised. In the meanwhile the sought for trunk slipped through the fingers of the anxious officials without being noticed, and the momentous question of "who stole the books" is still an open one.

Amusements here, if we include out door sports under that head, are brisk. Close on the close of the rifle tournament at Creedmoor comes the great cricket contest between a picked eleven from Australia and several of our home clubs which has the special attraction of novelty and which is doing much to popularize this distinctively English game at which the scores show that we are already but little behind our athletic cousins. Then there is the great walking match between O'Leary and Hughes for 1,000 and the champion belt won in England by the former, and more exciting than all other contests of this nature we have had the telegraphic reports from the long delayed and hotly contested rowing match at Lachine between Courtney and Hanlan in which the representative of the States was finally whipped by the invincible Canadian to the great sorrow of the crowds who had anxiously watched the betting towards for days in hopes of a different result.

And by the way, can any one tell what there is about two men trying to see who can pull his boat up and down the river the quickest, that can so interest and excite a million or so of people, most of whom hardly know the bow of a skiff from its stern, and who would hardly give a moment's thought or attention to an international discussion, like, for example, the late Fisheries Commission, involving millions of money and the possibility of grave diplomatic complications? This question is altogether too much for me, but its facts are indisputable.

In the line of city amusements proper, we have more than I can record. At the Fifth Avenue Theater Mary Anderson has just closed her brilliant engagement to make way for the refined and delicate Mme Modjeska who is now expected to entice critics alike by her subtle powers. The rollicking absurdities and exquisite caricatures of the Florences in "The Mighty Dollar" fill the Grand Opera House with laughter and applause, while Sothern has evoked the swain's song of his peerless orchestra amid mingled tears and cheers, and now leaves for his new home in the West, Wilkeley, the greatest of Yankumists, is taxing the vocabulary of the critics at Stalway Hall, Rose Eytinge at the Broadway, Henry VIII at Booth's with Genevieve Ward as Queen Catherine, and novelties at the Union Square and the minor theatres complete a list of great variety and attractiveness.

RADIX

The Gallant Greenback.

The greenback is extolled as the money of the war, the gallant, glorious greenback that carried us through. Senator Morton did not disdain this strain, and it is now very familiar. But without considering the necessity of the Legal Tender Act at the time of its passage, and conceding that the greenback currency was most serviceable during the war, it is evident that it was not so for any of the reasons that are urged for its illimitable or irredeemable issue, or for the printing of an indefinite quantity of paper and calling it "fiat" or "absolute" money. The greenbacks carried us through the war because it was a promise which it was believed would be fulfilled. The greenback did not call itself a dollar, but it pledged the government to pay a dollar when it was successful. Does any "Greenbacker" suppose that if it had been issued as "fiat" or "absolute" money, the result would have been the same? Creditors could not have refused it, of course, for old debts if it had been made a legal tender; but who could have compelled a man to sell the products of a day's labor for a piece of brown paper?

The same principle applies to the demand of the Greenback party that the Government shall make the money, and issue enough of it to secure full wages to labor. How is this to be done? How is this so-called money to be put in circulation? Of course it is not to be given away; for if it be the duty of government to give money to those who ask for it, who will work, who will do the labor at production? But if it is not to be given away, it is said that at least the bonds may be paid with it. How would this help the laboring poor man? In the first place, such a "payment" would be the most flagrant breach of faith upon the part of the Government, so that no man in the world would then trust its word for a penny; and in the second place, every enterprise and industry would be paralyzed by the confusion and uncertainty and loss of confidence that would follow this repudiation, and by that paralysis labor would be stopped and starved. The truth is that we cannot break faith in any direction, or even propose to break it, without paying for it, and the organized agitation to persuade the country to agree to break faith prolongs and deepens the prostration of industry.

"If the "fiat" or "absolute," money is not to be given away, but is to be loaned in payment of the public debt, it will be paid to the holders of the debt in the first place, and will only gradually come into the hands of the laboring man. Hence would result a condition which has been well stated by Mr. Poor in his "Hand Book of the Times, which is worth careful attention for its historical survey of paper money as well as for many of its financial suggestions. The result of paying paper for the debt would be the decline of every industry, and the consequent decline of demand for labor. The poorer man would then be forced to sell his actual property, so that the paper would gradually pass into the hands of the poor, and the actual property of the country into those of the rich. But as the laborer found that the paper, whether you call it "fiat" or "absolute" money, or whatever else you call it, would only buy a variable value of necessities, measured in gold, which is always the standard, he would himself demand the gold, that he might have some certainty and know the value of his money. It is but another illustration of the fact that government may call anything it chooses money, but it can not make money by a law, nor by any quantity of printing. It cannot force a man to give a day's work for a bad egg. There is nothing new or true in the doctrines of the Greenback party. The French assignats and our old continental currency were "fiat" money. The Continental was the gallant currency of the Revolution. But that did not enable a hundred dollars of it to buy a pair of shoes. The greenback was the currency of the war for the Union. But it was an honored and honorable currency only because it was believed to be the promise of an honorable nation.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Full and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro' the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two millions and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share at such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

(in the same time, stopping at intermediate points, in both cases.)

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIDDLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—27	June 19—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 11—28	June 6—20
July 13—30	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBER.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store west boat landing. Lunches served at any hour, ice cream, fruits, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

Call WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1yr.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1761y

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Jordan River House

South Arm, Mich.

With the opening of the trouting season this House will be better than ever prepared to accommodate its patrons. Situated near the mouth of the famous Jordan River.

MRS. J. M. FIELD & SON.

April 16, 1878.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5oly

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$3.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates

Address, H. W. HAIGH,
Bonanza, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been rebuilt, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tage ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which can be seen myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Grass Hay Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Bijah and Novel-Reading.

A motherly-looking woman, about fifty years of age, entered the parlor, and when invited to lighten her burden of woe and anxiety she began:

"Mr. Jos, I have a daughter."

"And I have three," was his encouraging reply.

"This daughter of ours is a dear girl, Mr. Jay. She is our only child, and of course we are concerned about her future."

"Very likely, madam. I used to be concerned for four my daughters would marry blind men."

"Our daughter has a passion for reading, Mr. Jay. She reads about ten novels per week, and often sits up till midnight to read the story-papers. Her father and I have been wondering if she is not reading a little too much. I was going by, you see, and I thought I'd call in and see you about it. Do you think this novel-reading will affect her future? What would you advise?"

"Well, if I had a daughter," he slowly replied, "I think I'd let her read about twenty-four novels per week, I'd let her sit up till midnight, and be shed till noon; I'd hire a servant to comb her hair and cook her canaries; I would let her lay her lard to housework, and I'd practice her till she could pound a piano and drawl her voice in a fashionable way."

"And then?" she queried as in paused.

"Then, when she was old enough to marry, the whole family would turn out and hunt down a husband for her, wish 'em much joy, and——"

"And what?"

"And know that she would make him the most miserable wretch in town, madam. I don't teach your daughter to sweep or cook, because it is unfashionable. Don't teach her to know butter from beanbones, because it will affect her standing in society. Don't teach her to cut and baste and fit and sew, because some one may suspect that her grandmother invented the needle. Bring her up to be nothing and know nothing. Get her three average servant girls to run her house for her, and if her husband doesn't run away or commit suicide within eight months it's because he hasn't brains enough to come in when it hails!"

"Mr. Jay, I shall not take your advice!" she indignantly replied.

"My dear woman, I haven't given you any," he humbly remarked.

"I think we know enough to manage our daughter, sir!"

"I believe you, madam."

"And she shall read all the novels she want to, sir!"

"She shall, madam; I have a dozen to lend you."

The woman rushed out in an indignant manner, leaving a cloud of dust behind, and the old man fought a fly off his bald head and mused:

"Perhaps a wife who can jump out of bed at midnight and run down-stairs and mix a mustard plaster in the dark, or knock an old barrel to pieces and cook dinner for three country relations at twenty minutes' notice, hasn't of no account in this world, but I've got just an hour and a half to argy that point with some human hyena.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Civilization of Ants.

At the recent meeting of the British Association Sir John Lubbock read an interesting paper on the present state of civilization among the ants. In the course of it he confirmed the experiments of Huber as to their being able to recognize their friends, even after a long absence, or rather their acquaintance; for, although he saw that they attacked and killed their enemies, he could not find any trace of warm affection for their friends. He tested this by taking some ants and some and sprinkling them in a bottle covered with muslin. Those in the nest took no notice of them, but when strangers were put in they were indignant and never stopped until they cut through the muslin and attacked them. He marked some ants in a nest with paint and found that their friends removed it, but a stranger going into the nest was restless and not quiet as recently as possible. It would be interesting to know how they recognize their friends. It might be by smell or some sign, or by actual recognition.

In order to try whether they could recognize them when insensible, he first used chloroform, but they generally killed them, and he then made them intoxicated. He did so by putting them into whisky, not whisky into them, for they were too sensible to take it even on week days. He tried an experiment with twenty-five friends and thirty strangers. The sober ants, coming out of the nests, and finding the intoxicated ants lying helpless on their backs in ludicrous attitudes, proceeded to take them up and carry them off. Of the twenty-five they brought twenty into the nest, where, probably, they soon slept off the effects. The other five they dropped into the moat of water which then surrounded the nest. Why they did so he could not tell. Perhaps they fell into the hands of stern teetotalers. As to the thirty strangers, twenty-eight were thrown into the moat and the other two were taken no notice of. He took some pupæ out of a nest, and, on putting them back after some months, found that they were received as friends, while some which were put into a different nest were attacked. It was generally stated that all the eggs in the nest of ants or bees were laid by Queens. That was not strictly so, for some were laid by workers, though the rarer were exceptional. He had some nests in which there were no Queens, and yet there were eggs in them, but the eggs laid by workers always produce males. He had made some experiments to test the sense of ants. He found that they were capable of distinguishing between different colors, and avoided violet. Their sense of smell was also delicate, but he had seen no proof that they were capable of hearing, and he had proved by an experiment, which he described, that they were not capable of communicating with each other by sound. There were thirty species of ants in these countries, and 700 in other countries, and there were many interesting problems to be solved in relation to them.

Sir Walter Elliott asked how ants communicated with each other, and mentioned that on one occasion in India, when making a preparation of a spider, an ant approached and attempted to carry off the specimen. He threw it away, and then five others came, and, having occasion to leave the room, he found on his return that the specimen was gone. The President observed that perhaps in tropical regions the ants were more civilized, and possessed a power of communicating with each other which was not enjoyed by ants elsewhere.

Artemus Ward as a Practical Joker.

Browne and Griswold, "the Fat Contributor," were in newspaper work at the same time in Cleveland, and were very intimate friends. One day there came to the city a dramatic reader, a man of genius note, but of a very timid disposition. These two worthies in some manner discovered that he was a private soldier. Pacific by name, just let out of solitary confinement in the prison at Savona. The first use, it seems, to which he put his freedom was to insert a reprimand from the Colonel, and to hurl a volley of insulting epithets at him and the superior officers. Among the witnesses for the defense in one Orsete Marisni, another jail-bird set at liberty from Savona. He, too, was a private soldier, twenty-five years of age; while a "fiscal" witness, or witness for the prosecution, is Corporal Cazzaniga, employed under the Governor of the prison—the same Corporal, in fact, whom the accused had insulted.

The court had just withdrawn to hold a consultation when Corporal Gazzaniga happened to walk past the witness Marisni. This fellow, armed with an awl which he had contrived to conceal about his person, flung himself on the Corporal and dealt him three wounds in rapid succession. Soldiers, subalterns and officers at once surrounded the infuriated assailant and dragged him to the guard-room, where he was imprisoned. Meanwhile the wounds he had inflicted on the Corporal were found to be serious, particularly one between the tenth and eleventh ribs. The weapon with which they were dealt was searched for on the prisoner, but without success, till it was found sticking under a bench in the guard-room where he was secured.

During all this tumult the accused Paolini had gradually shifted up to the Judge's bench. One of these, a Captain, seeing him so near, and suspecting him of some sinister purpose, told him to mind his clothes and show he had no weapon concealed about him. None was found, and the Captain bade him take off his shoes. The fellow demurred. The Captain insisted, till with much needless delay Paolini slipped off one shoe, and, holding it by the tip, struck the Captain a violent blow in the face with the heel. The officer fell stunned. At this point the excitement and confusion became indescribable. The public, who were only adding to the tumult, were made to withdraw, and the court proceeded at once to try the witness Marisni, who had wounded the Corporal. The Public Prosecutor pleaded for capital punishment. The advocate Erasmo Valle, having undertaken Marisni's defense, asked in vain for a postponement of the trial, urging that the fellow had acted under maniacal impulse, and was in fact irresponsible. The court found for the Public Prosecutor, holding that the act had been premeditated, and condemned Oreste Marisni to be shot in the back.

As for Paolini, the Public Prosecutor, considering the offense for which he had been brought before the tribunal and the blow he had dealt one of the presiding Judges, demanded the sword of a decent fatal stroke, pouring about them to see that Towser did not come suddenly around a corner. They knocked on the front door; no response. At the side door; no answer. They went in. There was not a soul at home. A table spread and a most substantial meal was before them. It was like a dream from the Arabian nights. The dinner was, doubtless, awaiting the return of the family from church. The pedestrians fell to, and their knives and forks soon smoked with the friction of execution. To say that they fared sumptuously would convey no idea of the amount they ate nor the intense satisfaction with which the viands were received.

As they were finishing the feast a knock was heard. Bruce, with unparalleled cheek, went to the door. There stood two older tramps, who asked for something to eat. Bruce, in a rare spirit of mischief, questioned them closely in regard to their travels, and finally asked if they would chop wood for their dinners. They answered yes. He then took them to a wood-pile that he had noticed in the rear of the house, and they went to work. Bruce and Flood, filling their pockets with cookies, made out the side way from the house and went to a neighboring hill, where they had a full view of the wood-pile and the toiling tramps. There they gloated over the picture. To make their measure of enjoyment run over, the owner of the farmhouse with several daughters and two stalwart sons arrived on the scene, the devastation of the dinner was discovered, and the two swearing tramps at the wood-pile seized as the depredators. All was seen by the two on the hill, from the arrival of the family to the lynching preparations of the wood-sellers.—*Indianapolis News.*

Death in the Oil-Can.

A man out on South Hill had reason to believe that his Superintendent of Guinea was in the habit of using kerosene to start the morning fires. He placed his suspicions in the form of a charge, which was indignantly denied, and proof demanded. He wasn't ready with his testimony, and the case was dismissed for lack of evidence. But his suspicions increased, and he ordered a secret investigation, and appointed himself Chairman of the committee, with power to send for persons and papers. He laid his plans with care, and the next morning he followed his maid-servant down stairs at a careful and respectful distance, and hid himself near the kitchen door, where he could not see nor be seen, while he could hear very distinctly whatever was said or done. The rustle of paper and the rattle of dry light wood was succeeded by busy steps toward the closet in the cellar-way. Then he heard the gurgling of a liquid, as though it was bubbling out of a small tin spout. He heard the door shut down and then the scrape of a match.

"I'm," he heard the maid-servant remark. Then another match snapped and a barely audible lizzie succeeded. Grimly smiled the silent man by the outer door.

"I'm," remarked the maid-servant, a little petulantly. Another match snapped and blazed up. Another sound of the scratching of a match on the face of the man deepened into a grin.

"Well, I never did!" came from the kitchen, and there was heard the sound of more hurrying on the light wood. Another match and more silence.

"Well, did you ever?" queried the queen of the range, evidently anxious to obtain testimony corroborative of her own experience, as set forth in her previous statement that she never did. The man sitting outside the door throttled himself with both hands and softly pounded the ground with his heels. Something evidently excited him, and when the next match snapped he caught himself by the legs and bit fiercely into the corner of the door-frame in a frenzied effort to smother a hollow groan.

"The old Scratch is in the oil, I do believe," said a troubled voice in the kitchen, and more hurrying ensued. Another match, another, another. And the man crawled off behind the cistern-box and hugged his knees with convulsive expressions and silent demonstrations of interest, when he heard the angry voice inside the kitchen say:

"Plague on such oil! I'd like to pour it all down Will Darling's back!"

Another match, and then a confused sound of rattling and scraping, and a tearful woman came to the door and hurled an armful of soaked paper and light wood out into the yard and kicked an oil-can after it. The smiliar man crept back up stairs unseen. Breakfast was late that morning, and when the queen of the kitchen was asked the cause wherefore, she said somebody had left the shed door open and all the light-wood was damp. And no man that ever filled an oil-can with non-explosive cistern water ever looked half so innocent as the man who sat at the head of that table choking over a graham muffin.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Rose-Tinted Teeth.

JAPANESE women color their teeth coal-black, and the fashionable ladies of New York have now commenced dying theirs in a delicate rose-colored tint. A reporter of the *Mercury*, having learned that a dentist on Madison avenue was engaged in gratifying this latest freak of New York fashion, interviewed him on the subject, when the following conversation ensued:

"You are engaged in coloring ladies' teeth light red, I understand," said the reporter.

"What has caused this singular idea?" he would not tell you that. I am ashamed of dabbling in this sort of business (and you mustn't mention my name); but my best female friends have called upon me for it, and of course I could not refuse them, though I explained to them the danger. They were not to blame, however, as women's teeth red comes, so far as I know, from China. Only ladies of the highest distinction there indulge in it, and I believe it is the mark of the most aristocratic class. The lower classes of women there dye their teeth bright yellow or dark red. Who imported the fashion here I do not know; but a gentleman formerly engaged in business at Shanghai is selling the dyeing substance here. That substance is extremely expensive, so dear, in fact, that only ladies of wealth are able to purchase it."

"But what is the subject of this dyeing process? It must make the teeth look repulsive." "Not exactly. Ladies who have irregular teeth look more attractive after the dye has been applied. They have to put another substance on their lips to make them look as pale as possible. You know that lip-coloring has been going on among women for many years past. Then comes the enameling of the teeth, which was a precarious and mostly unsuccessful process. Beside, it ruined the teeth invariably, and more being ensuite in the enameling substance, it was quite dangerous to apply."

"There is no danger, then, in the rose-tinting substance?" "To tell you the truth, there must be. What the Chinese make it of we do not know, but we obtain here in this country the ingredient in it. Of course we do not want it to be analyzed, for that would, in all probability, establish the fact that it could be produced for a few cents. It would injure our business, and popularize the application of the substance among fashionable women, while it is now confined to the best classes of society. The other day a gentleman came to me quite excitedly and said to me: 'What business had you to color my wife's teeth so horribly?' 'Well, she wanted it,' I replied. 'But do they look natural?' he asked. 'Her teeth are broken off in consequence and that she has made me quite sick,' rejoined the man. I went home with him to investigate the matter. I took an artificial set of teeth and applied the dyeing substance to it. The teeth were so much poorer in color than before that a great effort to break them out. The substance colored them delicately red, and I then tried to break them off. They had become as brittle as gingerbread. Let me repeat the experiment.

He produced a small vial containing an entirely colorless fluid. Dropping a very little of it on a sponge, he rubbed it half a dozen times over an upper set of teeth. In five minutes the white color of the teeth had changed to a beautiful rose tint. Then he handed the set to the reporter and asked him to break off the teeth. They went off immediately, and without the slightest effort on the part of the reporter. The latter asked to be shown the vial containing the fluid. A very strong but by no means unpleasant odor emanated from it. "The innocuous vial costs me $100," said the dentist.

"What do you charge for an application of this dyeing substance?" asked the reporter. The dentist evasively answering the question. "I charge for such an application in proportion to the price of the substance," he said. "And the price of the substance by which the lips are whitened, what does it cost?" "Oh, that costs little or nothing. Common white beauty wash, or pearl white or rice powder will do for that purpose, if properly applied."

"Are many dentists engaged in this business?" "No, I know of only five, and only one of them, as I can swear, uses not the genuine substance, but an inferior preparation, which must be very poisonous."

"Have you many applications by ladies desirous of having their teeth colored red?"

"A great many. You have noticed my sign? I have put upon it the words 'Red teeth inserted here.' Fashionable ladies, seeing that, come in, and want to know the price of the application. Most of them look sharply when they hear how expensive it is. But enough pay the price demanded, and in consequence the dentists will soon have an increased demand for false teeth."

"How long will the dye produce its effects? Will not the color fade very soon?"

"No, it will not fade at all. If the dye did not affect the teeth most injuriously it would last for years. But in six months the teeth thus colored will be ruined."

Humiliating over the insanities of fashionable inventions, the reporter withdrew.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to enrich the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE PILLS will be sufficient for the purpose.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only bas the right to manufacture and sell SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp it not on, do not buy bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA

and

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 219 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Vegetine

I Would Not Be Without It.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:

For several years I have suffered with the diseases, I called everything, used doctors, and went down to Hot Springs, Ark., and remained there for three months, and only found relief for a short time after I returned home. Was induced to try VEGETINE, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured, and have not been to bed since. Am 61 years old, and have been a hearty man all my life. Have been solicited time and again to try a bottle or two, and I could say it helped me slowly, but it was perfectly well now. I advise any family to have it in the house, especially in spring, for I would not be without it. You will use these lines as you think proper.

Yours truly,

C. MOULING,

No. 9 Fifteenth Street.

VEGETINE. It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its founda-tion; corrective diseases action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and lasting nature to perform its allotted task.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Bronchitis.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Bronchitis for several months, and have tried your Vegetine, and it has entirely cured me. I feel it my duty to recommend it to the public.

SAMUEL HALSEY,

506 W. Fifth Street.

Mr. Halsey is a gentleman of influence and affluence, and well known in Cincinnati.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

An Invaluable Medicine.

This is to certify that you Vegetine WORCESTER, MASS., April 1, 1877.

Bronchitis, and I would recommend it as an invaluable medicine for any one. Yours, etc.

MRS. H. ULLMAN.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

VEGETINE

Without a Rival.

ANNA, ILL., Jan. 19, 1877

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Your Vegetine stands without a rival in this county. As an Alterative it has no equal. I consider it a valuable remedy for *Rheumatic Complaints* especially. My stock of drugs would be incomplete without it.

Very respectfully yours,

E. T. PARKS,

Druggist,

Anna, Ill.

VEGETINE.—No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly-celebrated compound.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREAT

KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Also for Gravel, Diabetes, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Brick Dust Deposits, Mucous Discharges, Pain in the Back, Loins or Bladder, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Dropsical Swellings, Dropsy after Scarlet Fever, Dropsy in the Heart, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Malaria, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Boils, Blotches, Humors, Scurvy, Ulcers, Sores, Impurities of the Blood, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Excessive Flowing, Whites, Uterine Diseases, Change of Life, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Want of Nerve Force, Want of Energy, Want of Will Power, Lassitude, Universal Prostration, Premature Decay, Wasting Weakness, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Impure Blood, Lack of Confidence, Self-Distrust, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Idiocy, Misery, Decay and Death, Youthful Indiscretion, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Blues, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Kidney Complaints, Nervous Complaints, Headache, Pain in the Head, Weak Eyes, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Joints, Drowsiness, Chilliness, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Bad Dreams, Nervous Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wretchedness, Incapacity, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Bashfulness, Nervous Irritability, Seminal Emissions, Sexual Impotency, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Spermatic Debility, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude of the Limbs, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Offensive Breath, Affections of the Throat, Ulcerations of the Throat, Syphilitic Complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, Impediments to Marriage, Nervous Prostration or Debility, and all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs of either Sex, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing, are within the curative powers of this Remedy.

REVOLVERS at Half Price.

$4.50; $10 one for $5; $12 one for $6; $15 one for $7.50; English cast steel and rifle barrel, silver plated and ivory bone. Also Rifles, Shot Guns, &c., at proportionate prices. 44 page Illustrated Catalogue free. Address IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS AND TOOL WORKS, Fitchburg, Mass. Warerooms, 151 Chambers St., New York. Office, 98 Washington St., Boston. Agents Wanted. Circulars free.

Ask Your Dealer for MATCHLESS WOOD TAG! NAVY TOBACCO Finest in the World

Established 1835.

MERCHANT'S

Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Bruises, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Stringhalt, Weingalls, Scratches or Grease, Foul Hot in Sheep, Chapped Hands, Foundered Feet, Fresh Wounds, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Internal Poisons, Quinsy, Sand Cracks, Spavin, Callous Lumps, Sweeny, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Wounds, Caked Breasts, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Scalds, Burns, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Caked Breasts, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sore Nipples, Earache, Toothache, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Stiff Joints, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sprains, Sweeney, Wounds, Galls, Sitfast, Scratches, Grease, Scratches, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Foundered Feet, Poll Evil, Fistula, Mange, Foul Cankers, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Caked Breasts, Quinsy, Sand Cracks, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Foul Cankers, Callous, Lameness, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, Galls, Old Sores, Scalds, Burns, Sitfast, Scratches, Grease, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lame Back

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

We made a Democratic trip to the north road on the 28th, and found the people well pleased with the result. Mr. Ingersoll's large majority in the Jerome township was a surprise to many. Robert Thompson, Jr., is talking of building a large granary, and James Agar is putting up a good barn. Activity denotes thrift and industry.

Sabbath Services.—Rev. and Mrs. Cooper, of this village, are very much cast down in spirits at present. The poor fellow's pocket-book was taken from his pocket while he was taking a lunch on the cars Mr Cooper was taking his line across the desk, when a loose shark gave him an unexpected hug together with a warning brother of P. and March on the other. He went down but came to the surface and grasped a slippery pile, but his extreme weight overcame him and he was gradually sinking. Young Marsh held Cooper up until help came. He gave up and bade everybody good bye. Three times before being rescued. It is reasonably safe to say, present at a time more pleasant.

If you want to buy goods cheap and sell go to See & Washburn's.

DANIEL BENNETT.—A most serious surgery was committed on the person of Daniel Gamble, in Boyne village, on Thursday evening. The doctor arrived late the same night and as all the boys made her last to rest at their desk and went to supper. In their absence some unknown person entered through the window to the water closet, pried open the cover of the Captain's sanctuary, in the vessel, and took an amount of money, supposed to be in the neighborhood of $20. No clue to the thief.

The Ladies' Aid Society have resolved to purchase an organ for the M. E. Church. To this end they will have a "Mung Social" at the residence of Hon. E. H. Green next Wednesday evening. Both misses and unmarried are cordially invited to be present. Meals tickets at half price. The unique spectacle of a lady who will remain silent for the space of *two minutes* will be presented. Let everybody forget finances and the quarrels of the campaign, and give the ladies a helping hand.

The political outlook in Charlevoix county is very encouraging for the Republicans, and especially for the Republican county ticket. The greenback excitement in this county has reached the maximum of its intensity, and is diminishing. Almost daily we are informed of the return of prodigal Republicans to their first love, and an increasing weariness of hearing the visionary and contradictory speeches of the greenback-softhead office-seekers. Many say the sudden "flop" of the chief orator (?) of the "flattists" from the Republican party into the arms of the greenbackers was not made quick enough. In fact they say it is "too thin." The Republican county ticket will be elected by a majority far greater than is hoped for the state ticket. The only way the Greenbackers can gain votes in Charlevoix county now is to hurry up the election.

P. B. WACHTEL & CO., Bankers, Petoskey, Mich., invite the attention of the public generally to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. 25-4t

A telegram Saturday to Byron See, of this place, from Milwaukee, announced that his wife had undergone a successful operation upon her eyes and was doing well. Mrs See has been in Milwaukee for some time under the treatment of a skillful oculist.

THE SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, in company with Hon. E. H. Green, we visited our village school, we found the attendance good, and the school prosperous. Prof. Mayne demonstrates an aptness in his teaching which must prove satisfactory to the District. If the school does its part. Mr. Green is an old teacher and a competent judge, and he was highly pleased with his style of teaching. Miss Ainslie's department is also progressing nicely, and everything seems to be satisfactory. If the present status of the school be any evidence, the patrons may rest assured that their children are in good hands.

Irredeemable fiat paper, not backed by a promise to pay in coin, must inevitably be worthless. No man or government has power or ingenuity to make such paper valuable.

The Elections.

GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS!

Greenbackers Nowhere!

Let every Republican rejoice! The result of Tuesdays elections are of a character greatly to encourage the friends of Republicanism and honest finance. The State of Ohio, which last year gave a Democratic majority of 22,676, is redeemed, and now stand securely in the Republican column, by a majority of 7,000.

The Republicans of Iowa elect the state ticket by over 30,000 majority, which is a gain over last year of over 20,000 when the Republicans had only a majority on the vote for Governor.

The Republicans have gained largely in Indiana and West Virginia.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the election is the insignificant figure cut by the "National" party in Ohio, where they bragged and boasted so much, their vote is reported as not being a vote larger than that of last year—about 27,000 the most of any State. In the other States their vote is scarcely mentioned.

A correspondent writes from Washington that the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. R. is running between Washington and Blairsburg has just given birth to five children, three girls and two boys, and all of them seven days old. They are now sought but persist in their ungrateful lives live. The mother is out of danger now and is about to receive the congratulations of her friends.

It is estimated that from two to three hundred millions of capital are lying idle in this country, and the Greenback party is mainly responsible for this state of affairs.

The sooner the Greenback Communistic party goes out of existence, the sooner needed capital will be unlocked and the hum of the busy wheel of industry be heard all over the land.

Capital cannot be bought out of its hiding places by threatening it, any more than a squirrel can be coaxed out of a hole in a tree by threatening to beat him with clubs, logs and guns.

Capitalists are not going to send good money to receive their pay in irredeemable trash. If capital cannot have greater protection in this country it will assuredly go to some other, where fiat money abounds and has no support.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that Ayers Cherry Pectoral is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It relieves them all, and thousands of persons who are prostrated to Invalid and Lung Affections, Consumptive Resemblance, Chronic Sore Throat, settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Hamburg Cherry, say: "It is such we write us that cannot doubt, were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try this one bottle. Regular size 50 cents. Sold by your Druggist, from W. [illegible]

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 7, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Francis Fisk against Alex. Mc Sauge for abandoning on Homestead Entry No. 4260, dated Nov. 1, 1875, upon the south quarter of section No. 30, town 34 north of Range 5 west in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are today dying from the effects of dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people, is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only obtain simple medicine and skeptics, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Casswell, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

57 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge Street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured and warranted.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Hatters' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 5082, dated April 25, 1874, upon sq of sq section 2, Township 31, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec. 1878 at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

ELECTION NOTICE.—

Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich. August 11, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Duffield, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Manistee—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Manistee, held at the Probate office, in the Village of St. James, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1878. Present, Chas. R. Wright Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Abigail Bondre of Manistee county, deceased. The reading and filing the petition duly verified of Joseph La-Mountagne, praying for reasons therein set forth that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Michael J. O'Donell, of St. James Manitou county Michigan. Therefore it is ordered, that Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the after noon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph LaMontagne, give notice to the persons interested in said hearing, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homesteads which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office on November 14, 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
sq of sw¼	5	33 n	4 w
sw¼ of nw¼	25	33 n	4 w
sq of nw¼	2	32 n	5 w
nw¼ of nw¼	11	32 n	5 w
sw¼ of nw¼	29	32 n	5 w
sq of nw¼	29	32 n	5 w
sq of sw¼	5	31 n	4 w
sq of nw¼	17	31 n	4 w
lot 1 of	31	34 n	4 w
lot 1 of	27	34 n	4 w
lot 1 of	30	31 n	5 w
sq of sq	31	31 n	5 w
sq of nw¼	25	31 n	5 w
sq of sw	25	31 n	6 w

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayas-ke-yah, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Tay-pas-ke-yah, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-bosh-aw-gun deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-bosh-aw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the homestead right of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 91 91-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWAY, 2367 Administrator.

MONEY to LOAN.

On farm loans real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARMSEN & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 26 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 22, 1878. Whole No., 457.

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and stands for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Ask for

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Stoffice Building On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 per Annum, In Advance, OR FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Space	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 yr.
One sq.	$1	$1.50	$2	$3	$4	$5	$7	$10
Cards	1.75	2.75	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00
3 in.	2.75	3.75	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
4 in.	3.75	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	18.00
¼ column	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
½ "	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00
1 column	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	80.00	100.00

Cards in Business Directory $5 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

IS AT

CROUTER'S

Hemp Street, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he is selling all these goods and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LEWIS H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular Term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residing at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 297 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.

R. J. PE MS, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 289 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

A. R. URQUHART, Sec'y.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 1443, O. L. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

DENIS AN BURSE, W. M.

GEO. IWSON, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. and depart the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	30
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 or $1 25
Live, per bushel	50
Beef on foot, per pound	3
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5

"A renegade is worse than ten Turks."

THE proceedings of the Board of Supervisors will be found on the 4th page.

THE Board of Supervisors will convene to meet on the 12th day of November

SPECIAL meeting of Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. this (Tuesday) evening.

WELL, SEE, of this place, left Thursday on to seek his fortune in Manistee.

P. M. LOVELAND and wife arrived home from the East Thursday.

J. MILO EATON, Esq., returned from Chicago Saturday.

THE organ social at Major Greenleaf's last Wednesday evening was success, and netted about $12

THE Odd Fellows have moved into their new hall. The society have a room that is a credit to them.

THAT Frank Wood is an adept in the tonsorial art everyone acknowledges who occupies his chair.

A nice line of gents' under clothing at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

STOCKMAN, the land warrant man, has lots of new goods and more coming. Go and see his line of stoves.

THE Shrievalty of Charlevoix county stands a pretty good chance of being captured, with three good runners in the race after it.

CRONK & DOWMAN will put in a stock of groceries, etc., in their new store as soon as it is completed.

FOR waterproof, cotton or flannels, go to See & Washburn's.

THE mouth of the lower river has filled up somewhat from the effects of the late storm.

MR. carpenter has a splendid stock of millinery and fancy goods which she will sell to suit the times.

CO. CLERK Upright has been laid up for some time with rheumatism. M. J. Stockman officiated as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

THE circulation of the SENTINEL is rapidly on the increase. If you don't believe it come in and examine our books.

Boots and shoes cheaper than ever at See & Washburn.

GEO. OEY—W. S. Baker, of Inwood Township, has sold his farm to John Shapton, of Canada, for $2,500. Mr. Shapton does not take possession until spring.

WHY don't our precinct go over the $200 a mark ballot, and save the 30 per cent now meant in his speeches Andrews and other greenback mutineers carry them.

GOOD WHEAT.—H. Kohler and Fred Priebe, of section 19 and 29 in Evergreen Township, recently brought their white Uto this market. Fox, Rose & Hatters, the purchasers, pronounced it the finest in quality of any marketed.

THE stallion "Freedman Wallace," owned by R. Shapton, of Marion, took the first and second purses, prizes at the Traverse City Fair this fall.

THE work on the Charlevoix harbor piers has been at a stand still for the past week, owing to an unfortunate "hitch" in money matters. Work is resumed, however and progresses finely.

LIGHTNING struck the house of Thos C. Bird, of Eveline, during the severe thunder storm last week. It demolished the stovepipe, tore up the floor, and performed, unlike other tricks Mr Bird got a little of it, but was not injured.

P. B. WACHTEL & CO., Bankers, Petoskey, Mich., invite the attention of the public generally to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. 25 4t

If you want a nice, winter cap you can find it at carpenter & Bartholomew's also hats cheaper than ever.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

I take this occasion to state that I have never authorized anyone to present my name as a candidate for County Treasurer, of Charlevoix county.

F. M. LOVELAND.

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 19, 1878

GOOD YEOMEN.—I. Durrah, of Melrose Township, a year ago, received from the Agricultural Department at Washington, four specks of winter chaff wheat, which, he sowed upon one eighth acre of ground. This fall he threshed from it five bushels of wheat, which weighed 62 pounds to the bushel.

THE State and county tax as equalized by the Board of Supervisors at their last session, is less than that of last year.

C. J. PAILTHORP, of Petoskey, the Democratic nominee for State Representative from this District, will speak of the issues of the day at the school house in this village, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

At the earnest solicitation of many of my friends throughout the county I declare myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Charlevoix county.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, Oct. 11, 1878.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blakely, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

MERCHANTS all busy, and clerks on the jump at all our stores. This denotes the growing importance of Charlevoix, as a trading center. Farmers find it to their advantage to come to Charlevoix with their money.

MRS. Fisher has commenced the erection of a new residence of Mason street. She also expects to put up a tenement house on her lot on State street this fall if weather permits

THE Petoskey *Record* says Jackson Ingalls has gone to Buffalo to get machinery for the grist-mill being put in operation at that place by himself and father.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

WHAT better evidence is there of the thrift and growth of Charlevoix than that every carpenter and builder has plenty of work at good wages

THE Record of Supervisors and the Bridges.

The Board of Supervisors at their August session last week appropriated without making provision for the payment of the bonds issued for the bridges for the next year. This appears to be a case of committing the bridge question to a vote of the people at the spring session, and instructed the Co. Treasurer not to pay any of said bonds until they were ratified by the people.

The action on the part of the Board is objectionable. Just what is to be gained by such procedure is not disclosed by the record, nor by any member of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors at their Annual session in October, 1877, voted a sum of money, to be expended in constructing a bridge across Pine River, in the Township of Charlevoix, in consideration of Charlevoix Township assuming independently an additional share of the burden. Charlevoix performed her part of the compact, and under the provisions of the resolution of the Board, the County Treasurer issued and negotiated the bonds, the bridge already having been built.

Now, although the Attorney General of the State of Michigan pronounced these proceedings in accordance with law, we can throw the legal aspects of the case aside, and yet fail to discover wherein lies the policy or economy of this attempted repudiation by the Board at their last session.

A Charlevoix boy for the result of the vote on the question, its effect will be the last on the many which marched up the hill and then marched down again. If the people vote to sustain the action of the Board in voting the money, it will not strengthen the action. If the opposite action result, it will not undo that action, nor destroy the bonds.

But the last action of the Board will exhibit Charlevoix county in all future transactions where credit is sought. A lower claim shows the fire.

The Legislature of Charlevoix county authorized the building of the bridge, and it was built. Legal or illegal, the bonds must be paid by somebody, and that somebody will be Charlevoix county, even if it be with a taxed bill of costs issued under the seal of a United States Court.

Charlevoix Township stands nobly up and bears double its proportion of the burden; and when in the near future the people of the whole county will be called upon to improve its internal navigation principally for the benefit of the eastern portion of the county, again Charlevoix Township will good nobly up and do her full share. We're sorry that a broader and more generous view is not taken of these questions.

THE extreme length of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and the short time left to set them up, forces us to defer their publication another week.

A large and nice assortment of clothing at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

WHY don't our preacher return and extricate Charlevoix from the slough of wickedness and despond incident to the stovepipe season? The fate of Sodom and—and—Gemina will be ours if this think is not stopped!

OUR statement last week that "Greenback speeches and whiskey would not do it in Charlevoix county," has been misconstrued by some. We meant to convey the idea that the speeches and whiskey went together in the interest of a spot in the greenback county ticket pretty near the top end. If any are in doubt as to the meaning of *this*, there are two more issues before election in which to make it plainer.

Six years ago the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix county illegally appropriated $1,000 for the improvement of the upper river. The work was done, an interest bearing bond issued and paid without a groan from Charlevoix Township! Who received the benefit from this? Why didn't Charlevoix "murmur" and raise the shed generally. Eh?

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt, including interest of $28,490,200, $2,311,250,725. Cash in Treasury, $286,343,220. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,025,008,455. Decrease during September, $3,190,504.

J. B. CALDER, Cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, of Providence, R. I., has proved a defaulter in the sum of about $100,000, and the bank has gone into liquidation in consequence.

THE Boston Base-Ball Club has won the championship for this year. The Cincinnati club is second; Providence, third; Chicago, fourth; Indianapolis, fifth; Milwaukee, sixth.

AT its recent session in Milwaukee, the Board of Foreign Missions elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Mark Hopkins, D. D., President; William E. Dodge, Vice-President; Nathaniel G. Clark and E. E. Aiden, Corresponding Secretaries; Rev. John O. Means, Recording Secretary; Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer; Avery Plummer, Arthur W. Tufts and J. M. Gordon, Auditors; A. C. Thompson, D. D., Alpheus Harding, Ezra Farnsworth, Joseph S. Ropes, Prof. E. C. Smith, C. C. Burns, Eldridge Purves, E. E. Webb and Rev. Isaac K. Worcester, Prudential Committee.

IT was reported from Yankton, D. T., on the 4th, that the Red Cloud Indians (numbering over 6,000), theirs camp on Pass Creek, were very much disaffected, and had abandoned their agency on the Missouri River. They had become tired of waiting for the promised permission of the Commissioner to come to White Clay. They had been joined by many of spotted Tail's renegades, and it was thought the runaway Cheyennes from the South intended to join them. Dr. James Irwin, the agent for the Red Cloud Indians, was on his way to Washington, having received the promise of the Indians that if he would lay their case before the President they would await events without making any further move, until they should learn the result of his mission.

THE War Department in Washington has recently issued a general order calling the attention of officers of the army to a section in the Army Appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, prohibiting the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, except in such cases as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or acts of Congress.

THE United States Treasury held, on the 6th, $360,207,130 in coin and coin bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,578,440 to secure public deposits.

THE pedestrian contest in New York City, between the champion O'Leary and John Hughes, of New Jersey, terminated on the 5th, in an easy victory for the former, who did not find it necessary to come up to his previous record by during the six days' walk. O'Leary made 403 miles and Hughes 311. The latter was said to be used up.

DURING the celebration of the mass at St. Xavier's Catholic church, in New York City, on the morning of the 6th, a man named John Carpenter rushed down the center aisle, bearing aloft a huge butcher knife and plunged it into the back of Mar. Lyon. He was subsequently arrested and said he had mistaken the woman for his wife.

IN answer to the question whether, under the new postal regulations, bank notes and greenbacks can be mailed as third-class matter, the Postoffice Department has ruled that "bank notes and greenbacks, having written signatures, or signatures added by means of *fac simile* stamps, or other mark or sign added to the original print (engraving), if sought to be sent to the mails, would be subject to letter rates of postage, under Section 156 of the Postal laws."

DURING the few days preceding the 6th, a band of Cheyenne Indians left their reservation and moved across the States of Kansas and Nebraska, leaving in their track desolation and ruin. Men, women and children were murdered, stock killed and ranches burned. A force of frontiersmen was hastily gathered and vigorous pursuit made, but up to the 7th the Indians had not been overtaken, and it was believed they had scattered in the direction of the Sioux agencies.

A NASHVILLE (Tenn.) dispatch of the 7th says Deputy United States Revenue Collector Phillips had returned to that city from a raid in Overton, Jackson, Fentress and Putnam Counties. Several illicit distilleries had been destroyed. An fight was had with about fifty armed men near Livingston, on the 3d. Firing continued until the ammunition of the revenue force was exhausted, compelled them to retreat. Four distillers were reported killed and several wounded.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

A. D. LANGSTAFF, President of the Board Association at Memphis, issued a warning, on the 4th, to refugees, cautioning them against their returning to that city until it should be safer for them to do so. The fate of those who had already returned and been almost immediately taken down with the fever was held up as a warning to other absentees. There were twenty-two deaths in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. The deaths in New Orleans during the same time numbered fifty-four; new cases, 293. New cases were reported from several points in Louisiana. A Calvo (Ht.) special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says two deaths occurred, on the 4th, of suspicious fever, and two cases of yellow fever, and several suspicious cases were on hand.

NEWS was received from Memphis, on the 6th, that the fever had appeared at every point on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Road, and as far as Chattanooga, Tenn., and that effort had been to create a stampede at each of the small towns where even one case of the disease developed itself. There were twenty-three deaths in Memphis, and twelve in the suburbs, during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. on the 6th. Nurses were being sent to the smaller towns where needed.

THERE were 205 deaths at Holly Springs, Miss., from yellow fever, up to the 5th. All the citizens in the place but one (the Chairman of the Relief Committee) had had the disease. There was great destitution and much suffering among the people.

FIFTY-NINE deaths occurred in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on the 6th; new cases, 162. Total cases so far, 10,485; deaths, 3,171. The municipal authorities say that there was a general increase of the fever, on the 6th. A telegram was received by collector Smith from the Secretary of War, stating that 40,000 extra rations had been sent forward for the relief of the suffering and needy. This was all that the Secretary could do, and the charitable must be appealed to for further needed help.

A PORT GIBSON (Miss.) dispatch of the 6th says the fever was increasing alarmingly in the country, and a Brownsville (Tenn.) telegram of the same date says the situation there was bad. Similar reports were received from many other localities in Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, etc.

SOME excitement existed in Cairo, Ill., on the 6th, and many families were leaving the city by trains and wagons. Four deaths from black-tongue occurred on that day, and most of the suspicious cases had developed into yellow fever. No new cases were reported on the 6th, and the total number then still did not exceed ten.

THE outlook in the fever districts of the South was still a very gloomy one, on the 7th, a steady increase of the plague being reported from all points. The demand for nurses from the small towns tributary to Memphis exceeded the supply. Forty-eight deaths were reported in Memphis and suburbs, on the 7th, and forty-one in New Orleans. One new case and two deaths were reported in Cairo, Ill.

THE steamer John M. Chambers, with supplies for the suffering towns on the Lower Mississippi, reached Memphis, on the 7th, from St. Louis. The cargo was valued at $20,000—$3,000 of which was in medicines.

THE Yellow-Fever Commission appointed by Surgeon-Gen. Woolworth, consisting of Dr. S. M. Bemis, of New Orleans, Chairman; Dr. Jerome Cochrane, of Mobile, and Prof. E. Howard, of Baltimore, met in New Orleans, on the 7th, for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, spread, effects, treatment and results of the yellow fever, and as to its contagious or infectious nature.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Nebraska, which closed its labors on the 31, nominated Althous Nance for Governor; R. C. Cowan for Lieutenant-Governor; Amos Cobb for Supreme Judge; S. J. Alexander for Secretary of State; E. K Valentine for Congressman for the long term, and Col. Tom Majors for the short term; —— Idedtke for Auditor; G. M. Bartlett for Treasurer; R. Thompson for Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. C. Dilworth for Attorney-General; F. M. Bruner for Commissioner of Public Lands. The Convention resolved, among other things, that the faith of the Nation shall be sacred, and incontracts redeemable in spirit and letter; that the greenback shall not be disbanned; that our money, whether currency or coin, shall be equivalent, convertible, secured and steady.

THE news from the Colorado election, received on the 3d, stated that the Greenback vote in the State would aggregate about 1,200. The Republican majority over the combined Democratic and Greenback vote would be from 2,500 to 2,800. The Legislature was largely Republican.

GEN. BANKS failed to secure a renomination for Congress in his (the Fifth Massachusetts) district, at the recent District Republican Convention. The fifteenth ballot resulted by fifty-one votes for Selwyn Z. Bowman and fifty for Gen. Banks.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S famous war-horse "Winchester," died in Chicago, a few days ago. The horse was given to the General in 1865 by Col. Campbell, and was then three and a half years old. He was ridden by the General during the war, and took his name from the famous ride to Winchester.

GEN. SHERMAN returned to Washington, on the 7th, from his extended Western trip.

THE Connecticut town elections occured on the 7th. The returns received at Hartford, up to the morning of the 8th, were meager, but indicated Republican gains. No Republican town heard from had changed its vote, which fact was probably due to the division of the Democrats by the Greenback diversion. The Greenback vote in Hartford was between 800 and 900, but the Democrats had elected a majority of the town officers.

FOREIGN.

ON the night of the 1st, the City Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, with a paid-up capital of $5,000,000, closed its doors and announced its suspension. The liabilities are stated to be over $20,000,000. It had about sixty branches scattered throughout the United Kingdom.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 1st say the Porte had decided to submit its new treaty with Russia to the European Powers for approval.

THE Russian Imperial Commission to investigate alleged frauds in the Commissariat during the late war have charged 500 officers of various grades, including forty Colonels, with fraud and misappropriation of public moneys.

A ROME (Italy) telegram of the 2d says all negotiations for a reconciliation between the Vatican and Germany had failed, because the deposed Bishops in the latter country had refused obedience to the Falk laws.

ADVICES received in Madrid, on the 3d, from Casablanca, Morocco, report 320 deaths from cholera there, between the 17th and 19th of September, out of a population of 7,000. There were also between sixty and seventy deaths daily, from the same disease, at Tetuan and Mogador.

THE total loss suffered by the Austrians in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was, up to the 1st, 4,000 men.

ACCORDING to a Berlin paper, the late Prof. Petermann, the geographer, committed suicide in consequence of domestic troubles, and the report that he died from apoplexy was only a pleasant fiction concocted to spare the feelings of his furrying family.

SMITH, FLEMING & CO., East India merchants, of London, failed on the 31. Liabilities, $4,000,000.

COURTNEY, the United States champion sculler, was beaten at Lachine, Can., on the 3d, by Hanlan, the Canadian champion, by a half-boat length. The distance was five miles and the time 36 minutes and 22½ seconds.

On the 4th, Potter, Wilson & Co., shipowners and Oriental merchants, of Glasgow, Scotland, failed for $3,000,000.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 4th, the Mirditerial crisis was not settled. The members of both the Hungarian and Austrian Cabinets had consented to retain their portfolios provided that Count Andrassy, the Premier, retired.

INTELLIGENCE was received by the Porte, on the 4th, that Said Ibrahim Pasha, on announcing to the Albanians that he had been instructed to surrender Podgoritza to the Montenegrins, was murdered, and 156 officers and men belonging to his command massacred.

VIENNA and Constantinople dispatches of the 4th say that the Turkish Government had finally definitively rejected the Austro-Turkish Convention. It was also announced that the Porte had refused to adopt the English project for reforms in Asia Minor without essential modifications.

PIRATES have made their appearance in the Persian Gulf, and the British Minister at Constantinople has applied for permission to send a man-of-war to operate against them.

THE State Department at Washington has received official advices of an insurrection in the Danish Island of Santa Cruz, and vessels of war have been sent thither to protect American residents. It was reported, on the 4th, that the mob had destroyed the Town of Frederickstead.

A BOMBAY (India) telegram of the 6th says tribes numbering 150,000 fleeing upon had joined the Ameer in opposition to Great Britain, and that tribes with 50,000 warriors remained neutral.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 6th says it (was being accepted Afghanistan Russia would occupy Turkistan.

THE Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Ministers.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON MOLTKE, Commander in Chief of the German Army, has resigned in consequence of old age and increasing infirmity.

IT was reported from London, on the 7th, that the disarmament had decided to leave the conduct of the war with Afghanistan entirely in the hands of the Indian Government.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 7th, war between Turkey and Austria was a near probability.

Excellent Advice.

Major Axle Cahiff, of Quebec, has been giving some excellent advice to the Lime Kiln Club of Detroit in an eloquent speech reported in the *Free Press*. Among other wise things, he says:

"Dar am some fings I doan' like to see de cull'd man do. I doan' like to see him pull out an ole watch, wid de wheels all busted up an dig sprigs all gone, cherry time he goes to de Lime Hall clock, same ez to make de public believe dat he carries a ticker worf ten thousand dollars. I doan' like to see one of our race walkin' up an' down in front of a barber shop an' talkin' 'bout sight drafts on Noo York, discounts, indorsed checks an' dollar notes as if he could get 'long widout work, when we all know dat his winter shercoat am in de pawnshop. I doan like to see cull'd folks gittin' together to pass a vote dat de times am de wust eber seen, an' dat de winter will be de awfullest ebber known, kase de man who blows de most about de times am one of de very chaps who keep 'em so. I doan' like to see an honest, law-abiding an' industrious cull'd man respectin' ez if he war much obleeged to de hull world that he was 'lowed de use of de sidewalk, but yit I doan' like de chap who scrapes a few clothes together, borrys a few mo', picks up a ten cent cane, an' goes struttin up an' down de streets ez if he war about to hire de biggest hall in town an' pay a month's rent in advance. He may deceive some of de ole apple women, but de rest of de public will wonder if he sleeps in a barn or turns his wid de reg'lar stashun house lodgers. I hab yon all good by, an I trust dat your motto in de fucher will continue to be: 'Keep de head up, de heart right an' don be afeered of honest work.' Wid dat hope I'm each an' every one may live to see the foolishness of the cull'd race invin' stan'-up collars, alligator bites an' drugs to remove freckles. I maintain my considerate equivalent."

THE boy who has crept forty rods on his hands and knees, over rocks and ruts and through thistles, to discover that "those melons" were picked and taken in at sundown, cannot be blamed if he suddenly loses a large area of faith in human nature.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A YOUNG lady hesitating for a word in describing the character of a rejected suitor said, "He is not a myrmidon, not exactly domineering, but—" "Dogmatic," suggested her friend. "No, he has not dignity enough for that; I think pugnatic would convey my meaning admirably."

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP has been before the public for years, and as pronounced by thousands superior to all other medicines for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

AARON HARRIS' barn, in Ottawa County, was struck by lightning, a few nights ago, and totally destroyed, with all its contents. Loss, $2,000.

A LITTER before daylight, the other morning, J. Hall's barn, near Flint, was set on fire, and totally destroyed. The loss was about $2,500.

AT Monroe, the other day, Joseph Eschen was almost instantaneously killed by falling down stairs. He was seventy years old.

A STOREHOUSE and barn belonging to H. Barnes, near East Saginaw, were burned the other night. Loss, $9,500.

MR. BRUNKS's barn, near Holland, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Loss, $1,500. The damage was caused by fires in the woods.

THE other day, while Gibaud and Fontaine, two Frenchmen, were chopping down a tree on the latter's farm, near Marquette, a dead limb fell from the tree, hitting Gibaud on the head and instantly killing him.

THE two-year-old daughter of Wm. H. Pilkood was run over by a Grand Rapids car-seat, the other afternoon, and fatally injured.

JAMES E. SCRIPPS, the editor of the Detroit *Evening News*, has sued Capt. Nicholson for libel, laying his damages at $10,000, and the latter has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer. Scripps bases his suit upon that portion of Nicholson's recent affidavit wherein he stated in substance that Scripps was in the habit of blackmailing candidates for office.

WHILE intoxicated, at Grand Rapids, lately, James L. Wheeler fell down stairs and was fatally injured.

EARLY on the morning of the 29th ult., at Flint, freight train No. 20, bound west on the Michigan Central Railroad, was thrown from the track at the depot, wrecking eight cars. Three cars are totally wrecked. Mitchell, a brakeman, and Brooks, the fireman, were injured, the former seriously, and the latter but slightly. The cause was either a throttle-valve which would not work or an engineer neglecting his duty, with the chances in favor of the former.

A FEW days ago, the large barn of John Brookens, near Flint, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $3,500.

THE body of Hermann Simms was found, the other day, hanging to the limb of a tree in the outskirts of Bay City. The body was badly decomposed that one leg fell off as the finders were taking it down. It was a mystery whether the hanging was the work of a Vigilant Committee or whether it was a case of suicide.

THEY have had snow at Little Traverse.

J. J. OLIVER, an East Saginaw policeman, is charged by the Mayor with assaulting and beating him.

DAVID FORAN, a wealthy farmer, living six miles east of Rockford, in Kent County, committed suicide, a few nights ago, by shooting himself through the head. He had met with losses and was despondent.

RECENTLY Thomas Mason, an employe in T. Nestrick's lumber camp in Saginaw County, drank a pint of strychnine whisky in a spree of intoxication. He died almost instantly thereafter.

Up to the 1st of October, 490,716,928 feet of lumber had been shipped from Saginaw River during the shipping season of 1878.

ARTHUR HARRISON, a Chicago man, visiting at Flint, was fatally injured, the other day, while hunting in the woods near that city, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

WILLIAM C. MCCOMBS, lessee of the Pere Marquette Railroad, left that place, a few days ago, leaving behind him creditors claiming from $30,000 to $40,000.

A BLACK BEAR, weighing 400 pounds, was shot in Flint a few days since. It was from the North Woods.

GEORGE H. MCGREGOR, a carpenter, fell from the second story of a house in Richfield, near Flint, the other day, fracturing his skull. He died in an hour.

ADAM REINSTEIN was arrested at Grand Rapids, a few nights ago, upon the charge of robbing Morgan Lyon, a Vergennes farmer, of money and bank paper valued at $1,000.

BATTLE CREEK, with a population of 7,000, must raise $7,000 for schools this year.

THE Presbyterians of Michigan propose to build a monument over the grave of Father Calvin Clark.

DURING the fiscal year which closed Sept. 30, the bonded debt of the State was reduced $432,000. The present condition of the debt is as follows:

INTEREST-CARING BONDS.	
Built Canal bonds, 6s, due July 1, '79	$46,000 00
Twenty-three loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1883	551,000 00
One become loan bonds 7s, due May 1, 1880	20,000 00
Total	$2,096,000 00
NON-INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Renewal loan bonds past	$40,000 00
Adjusted bonds, due Jan. 1, 1900	2,000 00
$21 00 cart paid five mill-tax loan bonds, redeemable at $2,500 per $1,000	12,119 95
Total bonded debt	$2,150,119 97
Balance of the unpaid amount of all coupons, stubs and combinations, is found in inexhaustible quantities near Marquette.	

PATRICK REYNOLDS, of Jackson, dropped dead a few days ago. His death is supposed to have been the consequence of his intemperate habits.

THE dwelling of Mr. C. M. Smith, at Grand Rapids, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,500.

FOUR prisoners escaped from the county criminal charges, George Clark, Dennis Chapman, John Sickmor and Scott Hayes, secured from the Genesee County jail just before daylight, the other day, by raising flagstones with a crowbar, furnished them from outside, let time them into the privy vault, through which they escaped.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current values for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@2.25; Butter, ₱ lb, 8@17c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 5@9c; Corn, ₱ bu, 40@41c; Flour, White Winter, $4.50@5.00; Amber, $4.50@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.15; Cattle, ₱ central, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $3.50@4.00; Sheep, $3.30@4.25; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 26@28c; White, 30@32c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl, $10.00@10.25; Rye, ₱ bu, 90@95c; Wheat, White, 93@95c; Amber, 101@103c.

A Durable Garment.

An agricultural society of Herefordshire, Eng., declined to admit to its exhibition a pair of jet sheep with white faces and black wool, and gave as the reason for rejection the assertion that "the introduction of black sheep would reduce the value of wool." It is certain that black wool is considered less valuable than pure white, and the animal that bears it, is usually deemed the disreputable one of the flock—what in society is denominated "a black sheep." To demonstrate that the popular estimation is wrong, and that black wool is fully as serviceable as white is fast, better for certain purposes—the editor of the *Chambers' Journal* gives the following testimony in support of a durable garment:

"About twenty years ago, we took a fancy to have an 'Inverness Cape,' a kind of cloak with loose sleeves for the arms, descending from the fleeces of two black-woolled sheep, which browsed daily amidst a flock under our window. We were determined to have seen the manufacture of the wool in its purely natural state would turn out. Accordingly, the fleeces were shorn, washed, carded, spun, and woven by a handloom weaver in our neighborhood, and finally made by a tailor into the required garment. Since that time we have worn it every winter, and as it wrap it always accompanies us on our travels. Shrunked it is, we defy the roughest weather. The cloth is brown, and as bright as the day it was first worn. It cannot change, as might be the case with wool dyed brown. The color is inherent in the substance of the wool; and fifty years hence, if kept so long, it would still be undaled. After making a present of the cloak, there was cloth left sufficient for a lady's jacket, and it has worn equally well. In the caprices of fashion, gentlemen are fond of dressing in rough tweeds, the coarser seemingly the better. We have described a tweed, to call it so, which could undergo any amount of exposure to the atmosphere, and never alter in its original color, even although worn to be threadbare.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition.

Among the notable exhibits at the Exposition now in full tide of successful progress, is the herds of A. & F. Coats, the celebrated Thread Manufacturers, who have made their name a household word for the last three generations. Their sires of great strength, fine strength, durability and finish, cannot be surpassed. It is a pleasure to look upon such specimens of excellence, durability and strength. The award at the Centennial—well, this is enough. "Commended for superior strength and excellent quality of speed cotton." This award was given by the Judges of the United States Centennial Commission, A. T. Goshorn, Director-General.

The New York Agents, Messrs. Anchinloss Bros., have also received a suitable telegram announcing the fact that Messrs. J. & P. Coats have been awarded the medal for their exhibition.

The factories of the firm are established in Pawtucket, in this country, where they employ sixteen or seventeen hundred hands, and in Paisley, Scotland, where Sir Peter Coats, the head of the firm and family resides, and is widely known for his generous philanthropy, which Queen Victoria acknowledged by conferring on him a few years ago. On a short time ago he was as honored guest in Chicago, and by his numerous charities won many friends. It has always been the effort of this firm to secure success by deserving it, and it has been in this way that they have secured such an enviable reputation for the articles they manufacture. The best goods can be made only out of the best material, and, knowing this, the Messrs. Coats use the best Sea Island cotton for their thread. This and the great care used in its manufacture, is what renders "Coats' Spool Cotton" the favorite with the matrons of this country, and enables them to retain their trade against all opposition.

"HOW LONG are you going to stay here?" "Why, my little dear?" "Cause I'm hungry, and mamma says we shall have dinner as soon as that dreadful nuisance goes away."

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.20	@$6.50
Sheep	3.50	@ 5.25
Hogs	4.00	@ 4.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.30	@ 4.80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04½	@ 1.04½
CORN—Western Mixed	.47½	@ .49
OATS—Western Mixed	.34	@ .34
RYE—Western	.55½	@ .56
PORK—Mess	9.65	@ 9.70
LARD—Steam	6.65	@ 6.66
WHISKY	.96	@ 1.04
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.37	@ .45
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$4.85	@ $5.05
Choice	4.35	@ 4.60
Good	3.90	@ 4.20
Medium	3.25	@ 3.60
Stockers	2.00	@ 3.00
COWS—Common to Choice	2.75	@ 4.25
BUTTER—Creamery	.25	@ .30
Good to Choice	.18½	@ .24
EGGS—Fresh	.18½	@ .19
FLOUR—Winter Extras	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice	4.00	@ 4.50
Red Winters	4.00	@ 4.50
Spring	4.00	@ 4.60
Choice do	4.50	@ 4.90
Rye	3.00	@ 3.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	.88½	@ .88½
No. 3 do	.78½	@ .78½
Oats, No. 2	.19½	@ .19½
Rye, No. 2	.40	@ .40
Barley, No. 2	1.05½	@ 1.06
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03½	@ .03½
Self-Working Hurl	.02½	@ .02½
Hurl Clippings	.02½	@ .02½
Green Carpet Brush	.01½	@ .04½
Red	.01	@ .01
PORK—Mess	9.05	@ 9.10
LARD	6.50	@ 6.50
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	39.00	@ 40.00
3d Clear	29.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	35.00	@ 36.00
Common Siding	15.00	@ 16.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.50
Lath	1.60	@ 1.75
A Shingles	2.80	@ 2.90
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $5.12½
Medium	4.00	@ 4.25
Good	3.00	@ 3.50
Common	2.25	@ 2.50
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.12½
Medium	3.62	@ 3.75
Yorkers	3.80	@ 3.90
Philadelphias	4.00	@ 4.20
HOGS—Best	4.00	@ 4.10
Common	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	2.25	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

Golden threshold, leading outward to a world so strange and wide,
And a little figure standing with a timid baby-pride,
Looking through the sunlit Present, to a Future all untried!

Little hands, what will they gather? Little feet, where will they go?
Are there lilies among the blossoms? Are there snares that do not show?
Oh, fair most, that holds its Future! God's sweet blessing curtained low!

Close about the shining threshold cluster loves of purer years,
Knowing well their strength is weakness; smiling sad and sudden tears
As they watch the young life budding—here the bud, and there the fears.

Baby-faith, reach down and *help us*, since we cannot reach to you
Touch us with the light of Heaven that is nearer to you view,
Seeing how small we are, how strong and how blind!

—*Lizzie Harrison, in N. Y. Observer.*

THE LIGHTNING-ROD MAN.

A melancholy farmer lost,
With his old gun crammed full of shot,
Was standing by the mission bell.

There rocked in the sultry night-breeze,
Tasted no food or even drink,
Yet 27,752 times he cried "Rats!"

Among the rats, whose ears were nice
Enough to kill ten cents a piece,
Seventy-four small boys studied dictate.

The unarmed farmer, nigh unsane,
Then withheld not his wrath,
The boys peeled low—and none were slain.

Just at this awful time there trod
Up to the farmer with a nod
An agent for a lightning rod.

"Good morning, sir!" he sweetly spake,
"My lightning rod you'll better take;
They are the best; just let me make—"

"I say, now none," the farmer said,
And calmly began straightway his head,
He said the second—and quite dead.

The ladies fattened at this feat;
He picked one up, and smiling sweet,
Presented it, he or was best.

"Now, farmer," said he, oh so sleek,
"Just let a rod then you to-day weak
Your vengeance on the other cheek!"

—Oil City Derrick.

A GAMBLER'S STORY.

How He Brought Himself and Family to Ruin and Woe.

Gambling, as it exists in St. Louis, has many phases and many hearings. It involves the men who keep the houses, the men who bunco up an unsuspecting victim, the officials who protect it and allow it to prosper. Those who suffer are the players and the ones dependent on them. The proprietors reap the first profit; the officials—well, this is rather a delicate matter. It is intended that nothing unreasonable, malicious or evil shall appear in the Police annual report of the United States Centennial Commission, A. T. Goshorn, Director-General.

The New York Agents, Messrs. Anchinloss Bros., have also received a suitable telegram announcing the fact that Messrs. J. & P. Coats have been awarded the medal for their exhibition.

The factories of the firm are established in Pawtucket, in this country, where they employ sixteen or seventeen hundred hands, and in Paisley, Scotland, where Sir Peter Coats, the head of the firm and family resides, and is widely known for his generous philanthropy, which Queen Victoria acknowledged by conferring on him a few years ago. On a short time ago he was as honored guest in Chicago, and by his numerous charities won many friends. It has always been the effort of this firm to secure success by deserving it, and it has been in this way that they have secured such an enviable reputation for the articles they manufacture. The best goods can be made only out of the best material, and, knowing this, the Messrs. Coats use the best Sea Island cotton for their thread. This and the great care used in its manufacture, is what renders "Coats' Spool Cotton" the favorite with the matrons of this country, and enables them to retain their trade against all opposition.

"HOW LONG are you going to stay here?" "Why, my little dear?" "Cause I'm hungry, and mamma says we shall have dinner as soon as that dreadful nuisance goes away."

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3.20	@$6.50
Sheep	3.50	@ 5.25
Hogs	4.00	@ 4.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.30	@ 4.80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04½	@ 1.04½
CORN—Western Mixed	.47½	@ .49
OATS—Western Mixed	.34	@ .34
RYE—Western	.55½	@ .56
PORK—Mess	9.65	@ 9.70
LARD—Steam	6.65	@ 6.66
WHISKY	.96	@ 1.04
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.37	@ .45
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$4.85	@ $5.05
Choice	4.35	@ 4.60
Good	3.90	@ 4.20
Medium	3.25	@ 3.60
Stockers	2.00	@ 3.00
COWS—Common to Choice	2.75	@ 4.25
BUTTER—Creamery	.25	@ .30
Good to Choice	.18½	@ .24
EGGS—Fresh	.18½	@ .19
FLOUR—Winter Extras	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice	4.00	@ 4.50
Red Winters	4.00	@ 4.50
Spring	4.00	@ 4.60
Choice do	4.50	@ 4.90
Rye	3.00	@ 3.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	.88½	@ .88½
No. 3 do	.78½	@ .78½
Oats, No. 2	.19½	@ .19½
Rye, No. 2	.40	@ .40
Barley, No. 2	1.05½	@ 1.06
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03½	@ .03½
Self-Working Hurl	.02½	@ .02½
Hurl Clippings	.02½	@ .02½
Green Carpet Brush	.01½	@ .04½
Red	.01	@ .01
PORK—Mess	9.05	@ 9.10
LARD	6.50	@ 6.50
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	39.00	@ 40.00
3d Clear	29.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	35.00	@ 36.00
Common Siding	15.00	@ 16.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.50
Lath	1.60	@ 1.75
A Shingles	2.80	@ 2.90
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $5.12½
Medium	4.00	@ 4.25
Good	3.00	@ 3.50
Common	2.25	@ 2.50
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.12½
Medium	3.62	@ 3.75
Yorkers	3.80	@ 3.90
Philadelphias	4.00	@ 4.20
HOGS—Best	4.00	@ 4.10
Common	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	2.25	@ 4.00

"I went to work that day with a strong resolution to attend to my duties better; but before night I had met one or two friends and I sold them of my goost luck. They said we must have a spree that night; we did, and after we had got pretty full I loaned $100 to one of the boys to play at faro with, and I went home. It was not a month till my money was all gone and I was hard up as ever. I had lived pretty fast and drank a good deal. I took five dollars and went to try my luck at faro one night. I won $300, and believed I was going to be lucky, as before. But the thing changed. I lost my $300 and my original five dollars, and was glad to get home a sent. went home as miserable a man as ever you saw.

"From that time I began to have all kinds of bad luck, but was continually trying to make a raise at gambling. I went to extremes to get money—used what credit I could get, and borrowed often left my dear wife and little boy without what they really needed. Finally I was driven to such a strait that I pawned my clothes and every thing else that I could get my hands on. I drank a good deal, and one morning I was told that my services were no longer needed. It came like the crack of doom, and I did not know what on earth to do. I went down and got a place in a second-class house, where I did not stay long. From worse to worse it went all the time. I had got a terrible mania for gambling, and I neglected everything for it. Nobody knows how I felt and the misery that was at my house. I went to one of the gambling houses in town and stayed there most all the time, depending on the chances for a living. It was a terrible expense. Half the time I was without a cent of money. One day, I remember, I went and pawned my only coat for two dollars, and sent half of it to my wife with which to get some dinner. I went all day without any cost, and at night made a little raise and went and took it out. I got to be a kind of a hanger-on, and the men who had made hundreds off me had no further use for me. Oh, it was frightful—worse than delirium—almost madness. Tears are nothing—I had no tears; my wife's tears were also dried up. I could have torn myself into a thousand pieces many a time.

"One cruel morning last May I went out on the street and solemnly resolved, by the help of God, I would throw down forever my gambling forever. I was without money and without friends. I sent my poor wife to the country, not, however, till she had pawned some of her jewelry that I had given her when we were married, in order to raise ten dollars. I kept two dollars and gave her the balance. I did not know where the money was to come from. Well, I have struggled along for over a month, and am still alive. I am going to-morrow after mail, and as I am still a young man, I have hopes of making some amends. I tell you there is nothing in gambling. It is the worst fraud in the world. If I can do anything to stop it, I will do it gladly in order to save others.

"I have not told you half my experience; I have lightly skimmed over it. I could not tell you what I have seen and felt. There are plenty of them here in town who can tell you a worse story than this. One thing more I will say, the pretended efforts of the police officials to stop gambling are nothing but a sham. I know how it is and have seen it. The gamblers have it all their own way."

Thus ended the story. The young man who told it lives here in the city, and is well known both to the gamblers and the employees of a prominent dry-goods house.—*St. Louis Post.*

IT is said that a farmer living near Boise City, Idaho, is doing a brisk business in rabbits. He traps about 400 jack rabbits a day, which are fed to the fogs and make very good pork. The manner of catching the rabbits is as follows: He has three miles of brush fence along which are placed the traps. The rabbits jump over the brush fence and right on the board covering the hole or trap, which board works on a pivot, and after depositing the rabbit in the pit beneath resets itself, ready for another victim. Seven men are employed to do nothing else but run the traps and feed the rabbits to several hundred hogs. The ears are saved, as there is a bounty of two cents per pair—enough to pay all the expenses of running the traps. There seems to be no injurious effects attending the feeding of rabbits to the hogs' stomachs.—*California Paper.*

THE Burlington *Hawk-Eye* wants to know why cows always laugh when she meets a milkman. It is difficult to tell. We may only say that, the milkman being an entire stranger, she is decently impolite.—*Buffalo Express.*

—A Canadian clergyman lately sued a young man whom he had married for his wedding fee, which he refused to pay. The jury found for the defendant on the ground that the youth had received no appreciable value.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Raleigh, N. C., blacksmith attempted to inflict death on old smell. His body has been found in isolated fragments.

—A man was recently literally cooked in a steam bath in San Francisco, into which he went without the knowledge of the attendants. He turned the steam on ignorantly and was first suffocated and then boiled.

—A German named Goedes died at San Jose, Cal., the other day, of glanders. He had been at work taking care of glandered horses, and is supposed to have been inoculated through a wound in the side of his face. He was a horrible sight before death.

—A young Frenchwoman, in a

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, - - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, CHAS. M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor, ALONZO SESSIONS, of Ionia.
For Secretary of State, WM. JENNEY, of Macomb.
For State Treasurer, BENJ. D. PRITCHARD, of Allegan.
For Auditor General, W. IRW. SO LATIMER, of Mecosta.
For Attorney General, OTTO KIRCHNER, of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner, JAS. M. SHAFMIT, of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, CORNELIUS A. GOWEN,
For Member of Board of Education, GEORGE E. EDWARDS, of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.
Ninth District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator, GEO. S. BELL.
For Representative in State Legislature, ORVIS D. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT H. DITMOUT.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Att'y—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 17, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

A great deal has been said and written about the overcrowding of the public school buildings in this city, in some of which as many as 400 more than the proper number are daily received. This practice, besides necessarily affecting day to the cause of a serious calamity if not stopped. It came near doing so within the last ten days. In one of the up town schools, containing nearly 2,500 pupils, a little girl was taken with convulsions, and just before losing consciousness she called out the name of her teacher, a Miss Fay. The name was mistaken by some of the other scholars in the room for a cry of "Fire!" which they at once took up and began to run out into the hall. Their cries soon penetrated adjoining rooms, and the panic spread like wildfire. Luckily, the first children who got out of the building and ran up the street still shouting "Fire!" were noticed by the police at a neighboring station, and twenty blue coats hurried to the building and stopped the egress of the frightened flock. On the staircases and on the corridors above the craziest confusion prevailed, and in the class rooms the children clambered over desks and over one another in their efforts to get out. The older teachers were doing all in their power to allay the fears of their pupils, but to no purpose. Police Captain Ward inflated his lungs and ordered the children to their rooms. At first they were reluctant to obey. The most serious objections was made by the older pupils, who implored him to let them out of the building. The Captain was inflexible, however, and backed by his twenty officers was finally obeyed.

In the meantime, however, the rumor that the grammar school was on fire reached the homes of the children, and frantic mothers left their different occupations and hurried over. Before many minutes had passed the street from Eighth to Ninth Avenue was crowded with excited women. Captain Ward appeared on the steps of the building and assured them that everyone was safe. But they would not believe him, and each insisted on entering and satisfying herself by ocular demonstration of the safety of her offspring. This the Captain refused to permit, knowing that it would only revive the confusion and disturb the exercises of the school. Most of the women then went home, but many remained who would not be convinced that the children were safe and sound. At twelve o'clock school was dismissed for recess, and the little ones as they emerged were picked up by their parents and hugged as though the latter had never before realized how dear to them the little ones were.

The injuries resulting from this panic were miraculously few, which is partially accounted for by the fact that the trouble originated on the ground floor, and did not reach the top stories. Had the accident occurred in an upper room, or had the flames actually invaded the building, the thronging of the overcrowded inmates must have resulted in terrible disaster.

One of the Inman steamers, the "City of Chester," which recently arrived in this port was found on unloading to contain in its hold a young Scotchman who had secreted himself as the vessel was about leaving Liverpool, to steal a passage to this country, intending to make his appearance when it should be too late to put him ashore. In his ignorance, however, he took up his quarters in a part of the boat from which, after the cargo was stowed and the hatches fastened, there was no possible escape. In this frightful imprisonment, therefore, the poor fellow remained for the whole eleven days of the voyage without food or water, and when found was barely alive. Thanks to prompt attention and assiduous nursing he is in a fair way to recover. Besides this man the "City of Chester" brought over two other stowaways, who had crawled into one of the lifeboats, and from Monday until Friday lived only upon water, which they sucked by a paper tube from the reserve breakers. On Friday hunger compelled them to crawl out, and they were set at work scrubbing and sweeping.

Harper's Weekly in the last issue has a cleverly drawn cartoon representing Peter Cooper crowning Butler with the air-cushion the former always carries with him to bridge over any hardness of seat he may come across in his business or social haunts. But however brilliant the conception, it is nevertheless a shock to New Yorkers to see Mr. Cooper caricatured. They owe him too much for the good works of days gone by to enjoy seeing him ridiculed. Nast and Keppler are surely tempted to try their skill upon him, for since they have lost Greeley there is no head which a form representing the old [illegible]

The mystery surrounding the death of Annie Degnan, whose body was found in a barrel upon Staten Island recently, is fast being sifted. Reinhart, who has from the first been strongly suspected, narrowly escaped lynching on Wednesday, at the adjourned meeting of the inquest; the fact showing how confident is the feeling that he is the guilty man. There seems to be no loophole for his escape from conviction. He made definite promises to produce the true Annie Degnan, but has failed to keep them. There is something horrible in the idea of a mysterious murder, and it seems to me that the public generally is much more gratified over the discovery of the murderer than at the thought of the scaffold ready for him. A murder which remains a mystery tends to weaken confidence in the strength of our authorities, while the knowledge that the facts will surely be ferreted out, is, as I said, a greater satisfaction than to feel that a man will hang for it.

There are many ills which the greatest wealth cannot avert, and some which it seems especially to invite. Among the latter, such unsparing publicity in regard to the most private details of family life as the Vanderbilt will trial continues daily to involve cannot be considered the lightest by right-minded people. This wearisome, extravagant and disgusting litigation, like Tennyson's Brook "goes on forever." Tedious repetition of humiliating facts about this unhappy family form its staple, and the end is nowhere in sight. The present endeavors of the contestants seem to be concentrated on showing a conspiracy on the part of Wm. H. Vanderbilt with some spiritual mediums to made the Commodore believe that his dead wife had sent him a message from the spirit world, requesting him to make a will in favor of Wm. H. as against the other children. To such lengths are the slighted heirs driven by their love of money.

Stimulated by the shining example of Hughes and O'Leary last week, a lot of amateur pedestrians, twenty-nine in number, started one day this week to walk fifty miles for prizes over the same course. The performance of the professionals looks so easy that many of these doughty amateurs thought they themselves could walk 500 miles also, if necessary, to say nothing of the paltry 50 before them. But the young men found that appearances are sometimes deceptive and most of them dropped out exhausted before twenty miles had been made. Only three kept on and made the full distance.

There was an astonished detective in Westchester yesterday. There had been a dispute about a powder mill, and a man was sent to watch the place for the mill owners. While running his practiced eye over the premises to ascertain the probable worth of the establishment the whole building rose into the air before his startled nose, and disappeared with a bang. No more powder mills for that detective, I'll you please, he says.

RADIX.

About two hundred millions of coin will be added to the circulating medium whenever specie payments are fully resumed.

A Gallean woman has dug up a golden crown and other articles, supposed to have been buried ever since the days of Cyrus, 500 years before the Christian era. The weight of the treasure makes it of the intrinsic value of about $50,000, and no fat about it either.

Colorado is settled by as honest and intelligent people as any part of the west. They know the difference between solid bullion and pasteboard to make dollars of. They have given a handsome majority for the Honest Money party. Three thousand majority in Colorado, on a total vote of about 30,000, is as large in proportion as a majority of 33,000 in Michigan.

It is not true that inflation brings better wages to the laboring men. Larger wages are not necessarily better wages. In 1861 the average pay of skilled labor in this country was $2 a week. In 1864, when the currency was inflated the most, the average was $14.50 a week but that represented only $6.51 in gold, and had not as much purchasing power as the $2 had in 1861. Good money, not cheap money, should be the workingman's motto.

[illegible] low rates of interest as if they should not be higher than the average gain of property or wealth. But would you lease a flock of sheep or stock for a farm at any such rate? Would you lease ten acres to be sowed to wheat for three per cent. of the crop? Why do men borrow money? Do they borrow it for business use where they do not expect to make more than three or five or seven per cent. profit? Not at all. They hire money for a specific use, and the worth of money for profitable uses is what governs the average rate of interest.

When our National bank system was established, the old State banks subsided, and from that day to this no human being ever lost a dollar by taking the currency issued by any National bank. The note of any bank is good in Maine or Louisiana, and so long as the holder knows he holds a genuine note, he does not care what bank issued it, or where it is located. Wild cat banking disappeared under this law and the evils of worthless currency were known no more. Nor is there any monopoly in this excellence. Banking is now free to all men, without regard to race or color—All that is required is that a corporation should be formed and a certain amount of capital furnished.

The point so clearly shown by Secretary Schurz in his recent speech at Cincinnati, that there was no contraction of the currency, but positive inflation, for the five years preceding the panic of 1873, can not be too often presented. There was some contraction of the currency between the years 1865 and 1868. But no panic was the result. Contraction was stopped in 1868, and in 1869 the amount of paper currency outstanding was $693,947,056.61. In 1870 it was $700,375,899 48; in 1871 it was $717,375,751.06; in 1872 it was $738,-570, 993.62; in 1873 it was $750,062,-369.94—that is, the volume had increased over $45,000,000. And yet, on the top of the ascending series, came the panic, with all its terrible consequence. Thus, it appears that years of prosperity followed contraction, and general stagnation followed expansion. Ever after the panic began $31,000,000 was added to the currency without in the least checking its evils.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental professeure. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propipose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes. AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or best will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER

THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

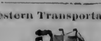
MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,*

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.



The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	Augu 8—22
September 12—27	September 5—19
October 11—25	October 3—17—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. R. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited. 1

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. BAESSER.

CASWELL & BAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10. MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE. WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$2.50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1250 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $5 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates.

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ingpublic. Tage ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD and SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cooperage Stuff;

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Fremont is sixty-five.

Herbert Spencer is writing his autobiography.

Twenty-one American publishers are represented at the Paris Exposition by their printed books.

Mr. Spofford, who presided over the Butler Convention, in Worcester, is the husband of Harriet Prescott Spofford, the writer.

John G. Whittier says that Ralph Waldo Emerson is the one American who is sure of being remembered a thousand years.

Mrs. Livermore had the rare honor on her return from Europe of being received in any home in Melrose by the local authorities and the people in general.

Mrs. Anna Maria Rowley, the oldest daughter and last surviving child of the famous commentator, Dr. Adam Clarke, has just died, at the age of eighty-five.

Mrs. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado (nee Helen Hunt), who wrote poems under the signature of "H. H.," is also fair, forty and stout, and has been remarried. She was a New England girl.

The following curious document was produced in a New York Court, a few days ago, in an abandonment case:

This is to certify that I, Frank Koehler, give up all claims on Kate Koehler on condition I pay her thirty dollars and agree to support my husband and she can dance again all she likes.
Witness, [illegible] FRANK KOEHLER.
KATE KOEHLER.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Vermont, has received the personal thanks of King Alfonso of Spain for her sonnet on the late Queen Mercedes, which appeared in *Scribner's Monthly*, and was translated into Spanish by order of the Spanish Minister at Washington.

William E. Walcott, for four years editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has left his situation and will study for the ministry. And a Texas editor has been arrested for misappropriating a stolen horse with a horse at one end. Brethren, this seems to be a bad year for editors.—*Norristown Herald.*

Edwin French, the aged and respected editor of Ohio, whose body was stolen from the grave ten hours after burial by a medical college of Cleveland, "was," it is grimly added, "a friend of the college, and had given a $150." That sum just about paid for the cost of digging him up, but it was a melancholy joke to play on him.—*Boston Graphic.*

Senator Giles, of Virginia, and Judge Duval, of Maryland, boarded in Washington during Washington's administration, at the house of Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were talkative and were not young. Some years after, they met at the capitol, and, while chatting over old Senator Giles was able to whisper, and the parting blow he gives his beaux is no damage to them or consolation to him. A man plowing grassward with two old pings of horses is about as miserable.

Waking Up the Baby.

Just at dusk, the other dismal day, three children, the eldest of whom did not seem over ten years old, were huddled together on the rickety steps of an old house on Bourbion street. A pedestrian passed over their heads to read the number on the door, and the children looked so frightened that he asked:

"Children, where are your father and mother?"

"Father's been gone away off for ever so long, and mother goes out to wash and hasn't got home yet," answered the eldest, a girl.

"And you are all alone?"

"Yes, sir, but baby is on the bed. He's been asleep an awful long time, and we can't wake him up. If we could we'd play hide and seek and let him hid us."

"Is the baby sick?" inquired the man.

"We don't know, sir, but we can't wake him up; I touched him and touched him, and Charley he tickled his feet, but little Sandy never moved once. I guess he is awful sleepy. Don't you think you could wake him up?"

"I'll try," replied the man, as he went in, and when the girl had lighted the lamp he followed her into a bedroom in which there was neither carpet nor furniture. Pushed back against the broken wall was a poor old straw tick and a single quilt. He beat over to look at the child, and the first glance showed him that little Sandy was dead. On the window-sill were some pieces of bread and a cup of milk, which the children intended to feed him. The dead child's hand clasped a rag doll, made of an old calico apron, and its thin, little feet and pale face were evidences that it had known sickness and hunger throughout its brief life. While the children waited for him to open his eyes and romp with them and drive the gloom out of the house, the angels had whispered to him and his eyes had unclosed to behold the splendors of Heaven.

"Won't he wake up?" asked one of the children, standing back in the shadow.

"Children, you must not come in here until your mother comes!" he said, as he left the room.

"Won't he be afraid to wake up in the dark?" I y asked.

"He will sleep a long time yet!" he whispered, not daring to tell them the truth, and as he went out they put the light in on the bedroom floor, that little Sandy might not find the darkness around him when his sleep had ended.

Poor things! They knew not and they could not see the crown of glory on the dead child's brow—a crown whose light all the shadows of earth can never darken in the least.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Woman's Life in Germany.

The German mother entrusts her children almost entirely to the nurse's arms. They spend the greater part of the time in the open air, the great place of resort here being the "Promenade," where from early morning until evening may be seen little children, ranging in age from those in swaddling clothes" to those of six and seven years. They are encouraged and made to walk much earlier than American children, and it is, perhaps, owing to this that so many have crooked limbs; for in the short space of time I have been in this country I have seen more bow-legged men and crooked women than I ever saw in America. The several children in charge are oftentimes more interested in the soldiers passing by than in the little ones entrusted to their care. At an early age they are pieced in a "kindergarten" school, and later, if the child should be of the gentler sex, and of well-to-do parents, she is sent to a young ladies' seminary. Here she is instructed notonly in her own language but also in French, English and perhaps Italian; music, drawing and painting are not forgotten; great pains are taken to instruct her in English and German literature, while mathematics and the sciences are neglected or soon dropped. Sewing is taught for fifteen and eighteen she is expected to be confirmed, and of course must, in some measure, prepare herself by studying the catechism, and purchasing a new white dress for the occasion. At this time they also receive presents from parents and friends. The finer gift being generally a watch; this perhaps is an incentive to encourage them to be confirmed at an earlier period than they otherwise would have been; as oftentimes they never attend religious worship except on special occasions. During the season of confirmation it is customary to see young girls, bare headed, arrayed in their white dresses, promenading the streets.

As time passes on the young lady leaves school and enters into society with her mother. It would be deemed improper for a young lady, or even two, to attend any entertainment or visit any place of amusement without being accompanied by a parent or an elderly person; and for traveling alone, that is entirely out of the question. I hardly think they admire the independence of the American girls, especially those who venture to travel the wide Atlantic without a care-taker. If a gentleman should think of choosing a German girl as a companion through life he does not mention the subject to her, but must go to paterfamilias or some married friend, and make them the mediators. If all is satisfactory, he makes her a present of a plain gold ring, and places some of the same kind on his own finger. When all is arranged they proceed to the Mayor's office and inform him of the engagement, when it is registered and announced in the city papers. Printed notices are also sent to friends, and the happy couple appear arm in arm on the street. After the engagement he can see the young lady alone and take her occasionally to the theater or other place of amusement, but before this joyful event he must invite also the mother or the aforesaid married friend. After marriage such lives in a genteel manner independent of the other. The wife manages to have a "coffee clatch" about every week, to which she invites all her lady friends; they bring their needlework, and, sitting around the tea-table from four until half-past seven p. m., indulge in a social cup of coffee and in pleasant conversation. During this period the husband does not venture to put his head inside the door. He takes tea at a late hour, and then adjourns to his favorite resort in town, where he is detained by the fascination of billiards and beer until the "wee small horns" warn him to return. He is really wedded to his billiards and beer, and when at last the other lady comes to court one of them to the final resting-place, early in the morning may be seen a procession of empty carriages headed by a few servant girls carrying baskets of white and green, and followed by the gentleman friends and relatives, who always walk to the cemetery and ride back; the ladies never attend a funeral.

So far I have endeavored to give a short sketch of "Life in Frankfort," which, as everywhere else, is only a "vapor full of woes," and a few steps carry us all hastily from the cradle to the grave."—*Frankfort on the Main Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—The earlier grass-lands are top-dressed, in the autumn, the better for the next year's grass. There is no better place for fine manure than grass-land, especially where, in the rotation, the meadow is regularly brought into tillage crops.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Peel and bake ripe pears, with but little water. When cold, cover the top and sides with a custard flavored with vanilla, and serve with cream and sugar. This makes a delicate and healthful dessert, and but little time is consumed in its preparation.

Prepare for Winter.

Winter is coming on apace, and those of us who neglect to make our preparations for it, will probably have cause to regret it. We always pay and pay well for any negligence. Sometimes we do not realize that negligence costs us anything, but it does. Every moment has its duties for us to perform, and as time and the wall for no man, if we neglect the duties of a single moment we get behind in our work, violate well-established law, and violated law will avenge itself.

This is an especially proper time to look to the condition of our barns, sheds and other buildings. The business of the summer has prevented this, perhaps, and yet the buildings may need more or less repairs to protect the stock and implements from the inclemency. One severely cold or stormy night may cost more than all the time which may now be required. If animals are allowed to get chilled, it means so much loss of feed, to say the least, and perhaps it means the permanent loss of health to the animal. Economy demands that cows, sheep and swine should have warm beds, and when we have barns and sheds, which only need a few nails and boards to make them comfortable, they should have good shelter. To say that an animal well housed requires less food is simply saying what every reader of this paper knows, and yet this knowledge is not always acted upon. We do not of course mean that no animal shall be kept save only sheltered as to make it tender. We have been known to speak of this danger in former issues; but we mean that proper judgment should be exercised, and the shelter and open air exercise should be provided as such judgment may suggest. We have known a horse to contract the habit of a stable all winter. It would have taken three minutes of time and a half dozen nails to have replaced it. In place of this small outlay, however, the animal consumed many times that value in hay and grain in the endeavor to supply the material to keep up the animal heat, and failed in that in the end. Not only, therefore, was there a loss in the food, but there was loss in flesh, and it was a case where the loss in milk. The proper preparation for winter by way of repairing the barns and sheds is, therefore, the part of wisdom.

It is possible, however, that we may not have the necessary stabling and sheds for the proper accommodation of the stock on hand, and if so it would be convenient if not impossible to erect permanent ones. Still, it is necessary that something of the kind be provided, and unless it can be, we would consult our own interests by getting rid of so much of the stock as we find ourselves unable to provide for in this particular. It is not very difficult, however, very fortunately, to provide shelter on an average farm. If we cannot build a nice barn or erect permanent sheds, we can do the next best thing and construct sheds very cheaply by using the material which we have at hand. We can obtain timber enough often from our own farms, and, if not, from some other, to supply us with all the posts we may need at scarcely any cost; also, for what we may need for the boundaries of the roof, the rafters. It would not be necessary to go to the woods for the timber so used need be fit for nothing else, except, perhaps, firewood, and often may be for that. The posts and rafters once in position, so placed as to make an incline for the better turning of water, make the roof of straw, grass, etc. So far as covering is concerned, such a roof will furnish about as much protection as any roof. Then for sides a double wall can be made, the center of which can be filled with straw, and you have a very good and comfortable shelter for your stock. Prof. Welch, in speaking on this very subject in the *Times*, says: "Straw is an excellent material for keeping out cold, but it is composed of long, sealed tubes filled with air. It also affords excellent ventilation. A good, tight and quite durable roof may be made of thatch. It is a little remarkable that more attention is not given to making thatch roofs in this country. In most European countries the roofs of cottages as well as of stock-houses are covered with thatch. Native farmers would do well to take lessons from foreign settlers in construction of thatch. The Hollanders especially excel in making thatch roofs. They also make straw fences for poultry-yards that may be rolled up and put down wherever they are wanted. Garden fences and protections for incloures designed for flowers are made of the same material. They also make straw mats for placing in the bottom of wagons and sleighs, in the halls and on the stoops of houses. The Hollanders are very careful of their cattle and other farm stock, and with only such material as scallings, bushes, straw and coarse hay will make excellent provision for them. The Mennonites are also said to be experts in the use of the same material."—*Western Rural.*

Large vs. Small Farms.

An Illinois correspondent states that one man in his county owns and farms 700 acres of land, and "makes more money than any other seven men who together own an equal area." The latter part of this statement was denied by another correspondent in a succeeding issue of the same paper, the writer taking the position that seven men working for their own individual interests could farm better and make more money on 700 acres than one man could by employing laborer that had no interest in the business.

Now this is a questionable statement, whether the preceding one is or not. One thing is certain, that the man who owns the large farm will have the most profit. In these days of improved machinery, when all the varied labor of the farm is done largely by horse and steam power, the advantage is all with the large farmer who raise grain, as it has always been with the stock farmer. The small farmer can't afford to fit himself out with a complete assortment of the labor-saving machinery. It requires an investment of too much money. The owner of a hundred acres, who buys a mower and reaper, hay rake, horse fork, sulky plow etc.—items what the average farmer regards as indispensable—finds it a severe tax upon his purse. He may have just enough land to cultivate to pay interest on his investment, and not enough to cut, for instance, to justify the purchase of a machine, rake, etc.—but in all this there is no profit.

Improved machinery has reduced grain farming on a large scale, not only possible, but profitable. Twenty-five years ago, when men planted and cultivated everything by the hardest manual labor, the grain farmer found eighty or a hundred acres to be all he could well attend to. But the advent of machinery has changed the conditions. Now, one man, with a team that then stood idle, can accomplish as much in a day as five men could then. We can name thousands of men who count their land by square miles instead of acres, and who have amply demonstrated that grain-farming on a large scale is a most profitable business. Of course, much depends upon the executive ability of the farmer. It requires more of system to run a large farm successfully than it does to manage a factory or store or bank, though of a different kind.

Only one thing appears to be lacking now to make farming on a large scale not only the most profitable, but absolutely necessary, and that is the lack of the steam plow of general adaptation. When this comes, and ten acres can be plowed and prepared for the seed at the same expense one acre is now, the cost of production will have been reduced to such a point, that it will be impossible for the man who uses the common plow to compete with it. What would be profit in the one case would be loss in the other, for with a decrease in the cost of production will come a corresponding decrease in the price of the product. This is exemplified in nearly all the departments of productive industry, where machine labor has almost entirely supersceded hand labor, and we have no reason to suppose that agriculture will prove an exception to the rule.—*Practical Farmer.*

A Burmese Monkey.

The monkey is not generally popular as a domestic animal, yet I do not fear to assert of the representative of the species which I now have that he is capable of winning the heart of the most unsentimental monkey-hater. Of a mischievous disposition that he cannot be safely transported in India from his warm Southern forests, the little Gibbon monkey may be seen in perfectly happy freedom in the south of Burmah, and when taken young and trained as a home pet, no more engaging animal is to be found. He is not, indeed, free from the mischievous propensities of his kind (and some Gibbons are very mischievous), but they are certainly less obtrusive and are counterbalanced by many attractions. The tiny body is entirely covered with a thick coat of the softest wool, either black or creamy white, out of a fringe of which the beadeleyes peer wistfully; unlike his more plebeian relations, he has no vestige of a tail, and his arms are of immense length in proportion to his body. The grace of his movements, and the suppleness and power of his limbs are absolutely incomplete, carrying him at a giddy pace, with perfect fearlessness and consummate ease, from branch to branch of the loftiest trees, or along the eaves of houses. And when with this beauty and grace are combined the most shy and retiring disposition, the most clinging and affectionate heart, the winning ways and plaintive noises almost of a child, he must have an incurable aversion to monkeys who is not won to affection for the Gibbon. Seen, as I have seen him, set to play with a common-tailed monkey, he is for all the world like a child of an aristocratic family, who, having been reared away from all contact with the world, has been put down by the side of some rude village schoolboy, whose familiarity is as hateful to him as his coarse jests are repulsive and unintelligible.—*Figaro's Magazine.*

A CENTENARIAN recently called on Mr. John R. Senior, Treasurer of the Bedford Street Mission, Philadelphia, and handed him an envelope containing a contribution to the Mission. He would not give his name, and the Treasurer, too polite to open it in the stranger's presence, waited until he had gone. On opening the envelope, Mr. Senior found five $100 bills and one $500 bill, making $1,000. Thinking there might be some mistake, Mr. Senior ran after the man, and, overtaking him, said: "Why, there's $1,000 in that envelope." "All right, sir; all right. That is what I gave," answered the man. Mr. Senior again asked for his name, that credit might be given, but received the answer: "I have no desire to parade my charity before the world," and the plain-looking man quickly walked off.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—To clean copper vessels, use a coarse cloth; have a pail of very hot water; soap the cloth a little; sprinkle on plenty of pulverized borax, and rub the boiler well; rinse off with hot water and dry with a soft cloth. The boiler can be brightened in this way as quickly as with acid.

—Ventilation of the hen-houses is an important thing to be observed by fowl growers, at all seasons of the year, and especially in the months when the birds are limited to indoor confinement. Foul air in the houses will generate disease rapidly. Roup is thus caused, and sickness will surely crop out among the flock if they do not get fresh air, and plenty of it, at any time of the year.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Fine game birds are always heavy for their size; the flesh of the breast is firm and plump, and the skin clear; and if a few feathers be plucked from the breast when the bird is cold, the freshly-killed birds will be fat and fresh-colored; if it is dark and discolored, the game has been hung a long time. The well-cooked and well-served pheasants and woodcock are tender to the touch; the tips of the long wing-feathers of partridges are pointed, the young birds and round in old ones. Quail, snipe and small birds should have full, tender breasts.

—Those who want to know how many times a week to water their window plants can never get an answer. Plants will need more water in a warm room than in a cool one, in a dry atmosphere than one that is moist, when a plant is growing vigorously than when it is at rest, when it is in good health than when it is somewhat sick, and in light, shady earth rather than in stiff or heavy ground. Nothing at all but a little experience will help one, but if there is a true love for the helpless thing it is astonishing how soon the knowledge comes to one. There is no such one but soon becomes a good "plant man."—*The Fruit-Grower.*

—Although there are many widely different breeds of fowls adapted more or less to certain purposes than another, there are some general rules for their management which are applicable everywhere; and many flagrant errors are made by most farmers. One serious error is, the custom of keeping hens until they become too old to be profitable, because they were choice birds and good layers when young. A hen of any breed will lay only half as many eggs the second year as the first, and the succeeding years she is a boarder kept by a farmer after they are two years old are kept at a loss, as far as paying anything profit is concerned, if she is allowed to run without killing off the old ones and replacing them by pullets, disease is sure to attack them. They become fat, lazy and worthless, and they become aged. If the practice of keeping only pullets is once followed, I am sure that no farmer would ever abandon it.—*The Farmer's Friend.*

—The *Christian Union* tells how a fish-chowder should be made, as follows: Put pork in the pot in which the chowder is to be made a few thin slices of nice, sweet, salt pork. Let them fry on the bottom of the pot till brown, then put on a layer of fish (cod or haddock is the best), then a layer of sliced potatoes and onions, another of fish followed by one of potatoes until there is as much as will be required. Use the onions in such proportions as will best suit the taste of all. Sprinkle over salt and pepper, or boil a few pepper; but remember that the salt pork will be almost enough salt for seasoning the soup. When all ready, pour water enough to cover the whole, and let it boil twenty minutes. Just before taking up wet a tablespoonful of flour in some milk—or more, according to the quantity of fish—and pour in to thicken the chowder a little. Put plain bread, or slices of bread, or crackers, round the bottom and sides of the tureen, then dish and serve hot. Clam chowder may be made from this receipt.

Thurlow Weed and the First Steamboat.

As I sailed up the river I recalled an interesting anecdote connected with the early steam navigation of the Hudson. A few summers ago while passing Catskill, the birthplace of Thurlow Weed, on one of the Albany day boats, Mr. Weed, who was like myself a passenger, was reminded of an incident of his boyhood, connected with the first trips of the Clermont, which he related to the little circle gathered around him: "Sixty years ago this very day," said Mr. Weed, "the first steamboat passed up the Hudson from New York to Albany." The news spread like wildfire, although there was then of course no telegraph, and the banks were almost literally lined with people, to whom the first steamboat was a much greater wonder than the Great Eastern to the present generation." To be on the bank, however, was not enough for Mr. Weed; so stripping off his clothes and placing them on a rude raft improvised for the occasion, he swam out into the stream—pushing the raft before him—and from an island (now a part of the main land) he watched in actual fear and trembling the singular and to him weird spectacle.

"A peaceful bark o'er the waters sped,
As this monster from three seas;
From his perilous post the helmsman fled,
And the lasting Captain bade with dread
From her demon-wake to sleep.

"From the fishermen's cabin the inmates hust,
And tales marvel to their ewire to say,
That the ghost of the Dutchman had risen from dust
To smoke their great pipes with a terrible gust,
And hasten from Ostiskan away."

—*W. L. Stone, in Saratogian.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single bottle has been sufficient for a cure, and while families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamps on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN C. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamps are not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 310 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Vegetine
I Will Try Vegetine.
HE DID
AND WAS CURED.

BELVIDERE, ILL. Feb. 16, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago I was taken with a lame back; it was because a large liver, or breakbeone that I examined the doctor, but I got no relief, and suffered from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night. I had a discharge of matter from my kidneys which was very offensive. I was induced to try Vegetine, and before I had taken one bottle, it did me good. I can truly say I was then encouraged. At this time I was reading over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for the cure of Kidney Complaints, certain Diseases, Humors, etc. I said to my daughter Ella, "I will try Vegetine." I got two bottles and took them. I soon got a bottle more, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was entirely cured. I could sleep well all night. I could eat and digest my food. I could now sleep with ease. I recommend Vegetine to all others with great confidence. Vegetine has done for me more than all the doctors and medicine I have taken. Yours truly, ANTHONY BUSH.

Mr. Anthony is one of the pioneers of Swanson, Ill., and settled here in 1854. He is a leading gentleman, of the firm of P. Anthony & Son. Mr. Anthony is extensively known especially among the townships. He is well known to Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

VEGETINE
CURED HER.

INGERSOLL, MAN., June 11.
DR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest medicines that ever was prepared. Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever lived or died. I thought in things my real soul Vegetine for the relief I have got. The Abscesses has broken out to such an extent, that my feet bones and fingers. For the last three years I have been unable to do my own work. I have used four bottles of the Vegetine, and I am happy to say I am able to do my own work. I always keep a bottle of it in the house. Yours truly, MARGERT WELLS.

VEGETINE. The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt in the great numbers who have taken it, and received unmistakable relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE
Is Better Than Any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON KY., Dec 1877.
I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine and can it better than any medicine I have used in my family. Have used one bottle of Vegetine accomplishes more good than all other medicines I have taken. Yours truly,
THOS. LYNE, Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE
Recommended by
M. D.'s.

H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.
A. D. DE FIRST, M. D.,
Haskelen, Ind.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A specific remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. Read the testimonials. Keep it always on hand. Price $1.25. If your druggist don't have it, he will order of the proprietors.

PIANOS $125 to $400—Factory prices—Highest honors—Highest honors—Mathushek Piano Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial. 48 page catalogue free. MATHUSHEK PIANO CO., 21 E. 16th St., New York.

Broken Stuff.
How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive cleaning, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other columns.

It Saved the People of Savannah, Ga. who Used it During the Terrible Epidemic of 1876.
Messrs. J. B. Zeilin & Co.:
GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, acquiesce on the Georgia Central Railroad, in gratefull obligation for the benefits we received from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator during the yellow fever epidemic in Savannah, Georgia, in the summer and fall of 1876, desire to make the following statement: That during the gloomest seldomly, we used the medicine known as Simmons Liver Regulator, manufactured by J. B. Zeilin & Co., and though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences of the epidemic, we escaped with the loss of only one of Savannah's all different hours of the night, and also to remark, that entire families in the city during the prevalence of this most fatal epidemic, who had the single exception of one, who was taken sick, but speedily recovered, we contribute in our mind good health, a sense of the experience we are assured for in other way but by the effect, under Providence, of Simmons Liver Regulator, which we recommend Liver Regulator which we were exposed to this pestilence. Yours truly,
C. B. PATTERSON, Jas. L. MALLETTE,
JOHN R. COLLINS, MELTON F. COOPER.

Pompeii!
EXCAVATIONS at Pompeii prove the city to have been one of the most fashionable and beautiful of Roman summer resorts, but for the eruption it might have remained so to this day. As that buried city with thousands of people who have beauty of form and feature. They might always be admired had for the eruption, that makes the fame probable, and betrays the presence of scrofula, virulent blood poisons, or general debility. There is but one remedy that positively cures these affections, and that remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best-known tonic, alterative, and restorant. It speedily drives pimples, blotches, boils, tetter, and all diseases arising from impoverished or impure blood. It also cures dyspepsia, and regulates the liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

WILBOR'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS. A SAFE, SURE, AND SCIENTIFIC CURE.—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned Anodyne proves conclusively that no remedy has superseded the use of the cradle Tooth No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its searching influence, and no nerve so hypersensitive as to refuse to be soothed by it. Delicate persons, who dread the use of Chloroform, Ether, or Laudanum, will find Wilbor's Tooth-Ache Drops a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents per bottle. Prepared only by J. F. WILBOR, Druggist, Boston, Mass.

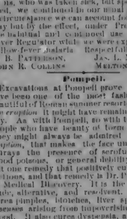
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Golden Cake.
Two cupfuls of sugar, butter size of an egg, well mixed; the yelks of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one cupful of milk, three cupfuls flour, with one teaspoonful DESBEE'S PEARLINE sifted through it; flavor, add the eggs last. Bake in small pans.

When brand-new pianos can be bought for $125, we ought to become a musical and musical people. Read the ad. of the Mendelssohn Piano Co., 21 E. 16th St., New York, are supplying pianos from the factory at these prices. Don't fail to write for Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pp., mailed free.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin. O.

PROVERBS.
"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and genuine Hop Bitters keep them so."
"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."
"It is impossible to remain long sick or ail of health, where Hop Bitters are used."
"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much? Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs."
"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."
"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."
"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and awaken the torpid with Hop Bitters."
"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."
"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."
TRY NOT ONE SORT, BUT THE RIGHT.
For Sale by All Druggists.
Hop Bitters Mf'g Co., Rochester, N. Y.



CANCER
INSTITUTE
Established in 1877 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula and Skin Diseases.
Without the use of knife or loss of blood or pain. For Advertising, circulars and references address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Bones, Hoofs & Horns,
Beef and Dark Cuttings,
Delivered at my yards, in Fulton Street, Chicago, Address J. HASLAM, Chicago, Ill. Box 3504.

Agents WANTED The best selling book in the world. Every Household in America wants one. Agents are coining money. Address Globe Bible Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit cured painlessly and privately by using ANTIDOTE. Many prominent people. Send for circular. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Fairfield, Ind.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Steady employment. Pay guaranteed. Address Manufacturing Dept. CLEVELAND NURSERIES CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$100 to $200 per month to agents canvassing for Taylor's Copying Press. Rochester, N. Y.

Established 1853.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scratches or Grease, Chapped Hands, Fresh Wounds, External Poisons, Cuts and Cracks, Galls of all kinds, Boils, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Colicus, Lameness, Hoof Ointment, Quittor, Scratches, Foul Ulcers, Fistu, Abcess of the Udder, Swelled Legs, Thrush.
Sprains and Bruises, Stringhalt, Wind-galls, Foot Rot in Sheep, Pounced Feet, Roup in Poultry, Cracked Heels, Epizootic, Loss Back, Broncholds or Piles, Toothache, Rheumatism, Sparrow, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Cakes Breasts, Sore Nipples, Colt, Old Sores, Cuts, Wiltless, Cramps, Colds, Weakness of the Joints Concretion of Muscles.
Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large ones $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN MORRIS, Sec'y.

Business College.
KALAMAZOO, Mich. Board, $3. W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.

ELOCUTIONIST'S JOURNAL. It gives choicest standard and new pieces for prelude, musical and social parties and Speakers. 10 cents at any newsdealer or by mail.
HALE, DANBY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

TAXIDERMIST'S Manual.—A complete guide to collecting, preparing, preserving and mounting animals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc. Directions for making Hunters' Trophies, Parlor Ornaments, Window Gardens, Rustic Frames, Hanging Baskets, Shell Work, Fancy Boxes, Etc. Illustrated. Price 25 cents. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

A Table Book and Introductory Arithmetic, BY LYDIA SAXE.
This little book is the best in use for beginners in the study of arithmetic. It teaches Roman Notation, Addition, and Subtraction, prepared questions and examples. It leaves no point unlearned which is necessary for the scholar's complete mastery of this department of knowledge. It, in fact, explains the subject, and no teacher who has once used it will ever think of changing to any other. Price 25 cents. Liberal terms for introduction. Address the author, LYDIA SAXE, Box 1,000, Rockford, Ill. Or, Publishers, 28 Broad street, Rockford, Ill. Add 15 cents for postage in mailing the book.

ADVERTISERS
DESIRING TO REACH
The READERS of THIS STATE
CAN DO SO IN THE
Cheapest and Best Manner
BY ADDRESSING
E. E. PRATT,
70 Jackson Street, Chicago.

Chicago School of Art
—AND—
Drawing and Painting Academy.
Oil, Water Colors, India Ink, Painting, Pastel, Crayon Sketching, Object, and Antique Drawing, Modeling Sculpture, Mechanical and Architectural Designing.

Oil and Water-Color Painting a Specialty.
A few pupils can be accommodated at residence of Principal. Apartments for the new year. Semester classes now open. Special terms to Teachers.
PROF. M. H. HOLMES,
Manager and Instructor,
1099 Indiana Ave., near 24th St., Chicago.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY
—THE—
World's Model Magazine
A grand combination of the entertaining, the useful and the beautiful, and the cheapest of them all. Only $3 a year, or with Premium, $3.50. Specimen copy, 25 cts. Back numbers can always be supplied. Specimen of premium, Parks of Ages, and The Lion's Bride, 12x18 inches, mounted on canvas, transportation 50c, extra. Send postal card for full particulars. Address, enclose STAMPS! Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 & 131 E. 14th St., N. Y.

10,000 Agents Wanted. From $5 to $10 per day to bring made sure by my new and best vine ever sold. Send for particulars.
REV. N. T. RICE, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Price 25 cts. Sent prepaid for receipt of price. Sold by druggists. Send for circular. Sketch & Co., Southampton, Mass.

$350 A MONTH.—Agents Wanted—50 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address, JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$5.00 for 50c., and no Humbug. Send one cent stamp for particulars. Address, Parker & Co., Milton, Pa.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Diseases. Pleasants cured. Lowest prices ever offered. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Fairfield, Ind.

particulars of Smithsonian. Agents' Directory, copy to Excelsior, free. L. Lou Smith, Pinckney, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

WAR. 2-ton Hay Scales, $40; 4-ton, $60. Circulars free. Chicago Scale Co., 175 W. Jackson St., Chicago.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address THUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

$75 A year and expenses paid agents, or commission. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

IT pays agents to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Sample outfit free. H. HUBER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

25 Superfine Unique Cards, with name, 10c. 25 Samples Se. Agents Outfit, 10c. Stinson & Co., Troy N. Y.

25 Ashes of Roses Cards, in fine case, 10 cts. 25 Agents' outfit, 10c. Frosted Cards, Transfer Pictures, Chromo and Motto Cards, Agents' outfit, 10c. 100 styles, Hunt & Co., Hudson N Y

50 Snowflake, Chromo, etc. Cards, name in gold and jet, 10c. E. GRAVES, Northford, Conn.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Elegant Cabinet Case Sewing Machine. All the latest improvements and in perfect order. Manufacturer's price, $100. Sold for $125 cash. E. E. PRATT, 70 Jackson St., Chicago.

A Remarkably Good and Cheap Book for SINGING SCHOOLS.
Johnson's Method FOR Singing Classes.
Price, $6.00 per Dozen.
MR. A. N. JOHNSON has become celebrated for his classes and teaching. His method of instruction is simple and easy to understand, and is made so clearly that any person of ordinary capacity can learn to sing by the use of it. It is also the most pleasant and easy as few others can.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes
Is Simply and Entirely an Easy and Interesting Method of TEACHING the SUBJECT.
The Explanations are divided into 41 chapters, with examples and questions, and constant reference as made to 72 tunes which are arranged as practice lessons and about as near as the order of the Rudiments. The 18 Anthems, and the 22 Glees, which are all that are required with the Rudiments, will last any family for a whole winter.
You can well surely be pleased with it, and they will find it a very easy book to teach from.
SEND 60 cts. for SPECIMEN COPY.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Capital, $250,000. 50,000 Shares, par value $5 each. Full paid and non-assessable. Stock for sale at 50 cents per share. Send for prospectus.
WHITE PINE CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Spring Valley Silver Mining Co.,
Of Utah.
Capital, $500,000. Shares, $5 each. Full paid and non-assessable. Stock for sale at 50 cents per share.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

WHATEVER these political cranks may have tended to create prejudice, or whatever in the political past may have been unfortunate, in connection with the name of the Republican nominee for state Representative in this District, there are certain self-evident truths which weigh heavily in his favor, and should give him a rousing majority at the votes of Charlevoix county. Mr. Wood is many ways is closely identified with the interests of Charlevoix county, and is more thoroughly acquainted with its wants than any candidate before the people. The interest centering in Mr. Wood will acknowledge his ability, and his untiring and undivided attention to public duties. No one doubts that if elected, he will be true to Charlevoix county in any complications which may possibly arise.

STRAY AND THEM.—It is well known in Charlevoix, and is susceptible of the plainest proof, that the Greenback candidate for Clerk and Register was up to and including the day of the late Republican county convention, a Republican, and a candidate for office at the hands of that party. From this we must infer his heart remained true to and for the weal and sorrows of the laboring and agricultural classes. From that hour his soul overflowed with indignation at the thought of the retirement of the Republican party, and his subsequent the United Toothbrushes. From that hour he resolved to devote his time services to the great and glorious National Greenback party. His transition from the Republican party, with which he had associated twenty-one years, to the Greenback party, was the work of a day, and that day was the occasion of the Republican county convention. No comment is necessary.

A choice stock of dry goods just received at carpenter & Bartholomew's.

—The steamer Gazelle is as deservedly popular as ever, and is doing a good business.

—The steamer Nellie Booth is laid up.

—The tug *Crusader*, owned by Thompson Smith, of Cheboygan, was burned to the waters edge, of Cheboygan, one day last week.

Men's hats, very cheap at See & Washburn's.

THE GREENBACKERS IN THE WEST.—The desire to pay and no pitch hot! We recently volunteered the editorial opinion that the nomination of P. M. Loveland for County Treasurer was without his knowledge or consent. On Thursday he returned from the East and says he is not a Greenbacker, never was, and has authorized no person to use his name in connection with any office. This reckless act on the part of Mr. Loveland disappoints the Greenback county ticket. It takes the cream all out of it, and the rest of the candidates on the ticket are scratching their heads in chagrin. Loveland was the only name upon the ticket that stood a shadow of a chance of getting even the full Greenback vote. As the ticket remains, we are of the opinion that any person who votes it evidently owes Charlevoix county a grudge that nothing but such an act of recklessness could satisfy. There is not a redeeming feature in it, and it will be the death of the impotent on the 5th of November. Don't you forget it.

If you want anything in the grocery line go to See & Washburn's.

Quite a good many intelligent old time Republicans of this city and vicinity, who embraced the Greenback fallacy last spring, having become reasoned after mature reflection that it is not what they had supposed it to be, have stumped the "Greenback" party, and returned to their first love. Many other thinking men are carefully investigating the money question, and will leave the "Greenback" ranks in due time.—*Big Rapids Pioneer Magnet.*

Hon. H. M. Look, of Pontiac, the accomplished lawyer, poet, author and orator, has at last seen fit to row, through the use of intoxicating drinks, as to be sent to the Detroit House of Correction. Justice Beach, of Pontiac, sentenced him last week to 65 days in that institution for being drunk and disorderly.

The State Capitol is completed and accepted. It will be furnished and ready for occupancy sometime in the month of November.

Correspondence.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Oct. 19, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:

THE past political season has been a trouble to a great many of our Republican friends, owing to the question of duty or non-duty attaching in regard to the qualifications for Representative in the Legislature. All the agreed that the Republican candidate gained his nomination through the usual mode of manipulating the conventions and other tricks known to the trade. This question which any honest Republican ought to settle without a moment's hesitation. If you do not wish to be a partner to such tricks, you can at the polls rebuke the trickster. An honest Republicans, wishing to maintain the honor and good name of the party are bound to do it. If we allow a man to force himself upon us by tricks we well deserve the name of blind partisans. Such things and such men are injuring the good name of the party. Several of our old party leaders of this town have made strong efforts to secure their party nomination for office, and being disappointed, have gone over to the party of purity. (?) Others should be given to understand that they, too, can seek pure counsel where they naturally belong. Townships complain that they were cheated out of their representation in county conventions, and counties were cheated of the representative conventions, as in the case of Antrim county, where it took three delegates to disappointed their constituents. But, says one, we must stand by the regular nominees. I say the same; but a nomination obtained through trickery is not regular, and every true Republican should feel it his duty to disapproval upon it. Others may do as they please, but as for me no party lash was ever long enough to lash me into the traces to work for such political shysters; but extend a lash or spur I am free to work for the good of man in Nation, State and county, and that none demands that we call the party of every corrupt man or influence.

YOURS,
ROBERT MILLER.

A new postal accommodation went into effect on the first of October, by which third class matter, such as merchandise, etc., may be registered by the payment of ten cents Register fee. In addition to the one cent per ounce.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in a majority of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons whose predisposition to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Hoxsie's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint, consequently try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. CROUTER.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence by reason of impurity and sluggishness in the blood. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. CROUTER, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874 upon e½ of sw¼ section 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry A. Fisk against Alvin M. Snow for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6561, dated Nov. 2, 1874 upon the south ½ of southeast ¼, sec. 26, Town 34 N., R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 5, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry A. Fisk against Alvin M. Snow for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6561, dated Nov. 2, 1874 upon the south ½ of southeast ¼, sec. 26, Town 34 N., R 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crocker's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

18 tyr

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousands acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm Antrim Lake and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1161y Charlevoix Mich.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IS

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Proper Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge Street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or ready boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholsterng a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Brother's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874 upon e½ of se¼ section 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.
Notice is hereby given that the following described Prison Swamp Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

E. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
Primary School Lands.			
No. Cert.			
9990	16	34 N.	7 W.
Swamp Lands.			
7388	25	34 N.	8 W.
Agricultural College Land.			
537	20	32 N.	4 E.
619	20	34 N.	4 W.
620	20	34 N.	5 W.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayaswkwash, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Tayaswkwash, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Dewitt C. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Hyde Lumber Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by D. C. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

D. C. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix—ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-che-shaw-gun deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-che-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased, in the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 64 86-100 acres.
ALEXANDER R. MUCKAWABAY,
2017 Administrator.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, four to five years. Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARMON & BROWN,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 27 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Oct. 29, 1878. Whole No., 458

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and kept for half where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always the same, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone* until run, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from a later, ripening and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Ceo-it.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publisher.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable charges.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	4w.	6 mths.	9 mths.	1 year.
[illegible]							

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Local advertisements at State rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. MILLER, Sheriff Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Mich.

B. [illegible], County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. [illegible], County Surveyor, Deputy Judge, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. SAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

D. C. LEWIS, Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Justice of Peace of the City of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County, Mich. Conveyancing, Collecting and Real Estate Agency. Charlevoix, Mich.

A. B. CROCKER, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Notary Public and Agent for Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Horseshoeing a Specialty.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at County residence at Cooper's

Joseph F. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Bavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY.
Elk Rapids, Mich.

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 341, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at their hall in Charlevoix. Visiting brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.
R. A. SHARAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 341, F. & A. M. also Commandery No. [illegible] meet on the Friday evening on or before the full moon in each month. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.
A. B. CROCKER, W. M.
GEO. ERVINE, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffices.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m., departs on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., departs at 1:30 P. M.
SOUTH ARM—Mail arrives on Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 p. m., departs on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Dress Trimmings.

Prices Always Reasonable.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying Prices.	
Wheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Corn, per bushel	[illegible]
Barley, per bushel	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bushel	[illegible]
Buckwheat, per bushel	[illegible]
Pease, per bushel	[illegible]
Eggs, per dozen	[illegible]
Butter, per pound	[illegible]
Chickens, per pair	[illegible]
Beans, per bushel	[illegible]
Rye, per bushel	[illegible]
Beef hides, per pound	[illegible]
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	[illegible]

HON. JOHN NICHOLS made a trip to Grand Haven last week.

REV. H. B. WHITMAN returned home Friday. He has been visiting a sick brother

C. J. PAILTHORP, the Democratic candidate for State Representative spoke in this village Wednesday evening last.

THE steamer Nellie Booth has gone to Detroit to lay up for the winter.

MRS. L. D. Bartholomew returned home Saturday after a protracted visit outside.

ANOTHER Greenback to Bengelsine will bow voter in twenty-one years. Belongs to John Corwin.

HORSE blankets at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

REV. JOHN BOLPATH is announced to preach in this village next Sunday, morning and evening.

THE *Record* has another column of rubbish about the everlasting and eternal weight of glory in store for Petoskey.

SEAMAN and Andrews are out on the stump together. Look out for verdigris.

FOX went to Petoskey on the Van Raalte Friday.

J. M. EATON went to Reed City last week.

A stock of groceries arrived for Crone & Durham's new store Friday.

HAPPY GEORGE KEYES, of Round Valley was in town last week

THE band is getting ready for the winter's work.

MR. W. H. FOX and family have removed to the Hood House property and will occupy it as soon as [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small Book of Hour Gold Leaf Book Printing Books will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. H. CROCKER, Charlevoix.

AT Advance, some time ago, R. J. Seaman challenged N. G. Smith of Advance, to a joint discussion, the place to be Charlevoix, and the time the first evening. Smith was on hand, but where, O, where was Seaman?

THE largest and best assortment of clothes ever brought to Charlevoix at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

At the earnest solicitation of many of my friends throughout the county, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Charlevoix county.
A. J. MILLER.
Charlevoix, Oct. 11, 1878.

P. B. WACHTEL & CO., Banks-ville, Petoskey, Mich., have the pleasure of calling the public's attention to the banking facilities offered for Northern Michigan Peoples and dealers. Straight and sold. 29-4t

HIRAM MILLER has on this Township lot two cars loads of fine Spitzenburg apples for sale by the bushel. Thanks.

E. W. BOND, the Petoskey crack lawyer, was in town Tuesday evening last. He lately challenged Humphrey, of Cheboygan, to a joint discussion, illustrated by canvas and execution and was "put" lastly by the humphrey orator.

Go to Carpenter & Bartholomew's for dry goods and groceries.

MONEY to loan on good real estate security. Inquire of A. H. CROCKER, Charlevoix.

AT Advance, some time ago, R. J. Seaman challenged N. G. Smith of Advance, to a joint discussion, the place to be Charlevoix, and the time the first evening. Smith was on hand, but where, O, where was Seaman?

THE largest and best assortment of clothes ever brought to Charlevoix at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

I take this occasion to state that I have never authorized anyone to present my name as a candidate for any office, and am not a candidate for County Treasurer, of Charlevoix county.
P. M. LOVELAND.
Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 19, 1878

Now, granting for argument's sake, that the Greenback party can change rule reforms, what can be accomplished in this direction by voting for incompetent, unworthy or undeserving men for county offices? Let every voter do his duty in this direction on Tuesday next.

MILLINERY.—Don't forget to read the new advertisement of Mrs. R. E. Carpenter elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Carpenter has an establishment that does credit to Charlevoix. She has had larger experience in her business, and her excellent taste has become great. Call and examine her stock.

Wanted!

Every body to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can suit the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they want in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the Corner of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible
H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Correspondence.

From the Lake Shore.

[illegible]

Mr. Wachtel & Co. are Mosey-backs [illegible] of the [illegible] Petoskey, and Hudson is [illegible] Mr. Wachtel is [illegible] representative at Lansing [illegible] Republican party elevates him. He is a good [illegible] and will make a good [illegible] Representative. Myself and [illegible] of this representation at Lansing [illegible] and the Senatorial district [illegible] Republican [illegible] Mr. Wachtel [illegible] Republican [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democratic

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Wm. Spencer has purchased the Bay View House, and will take possession on the 1st of next month.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Antrim county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Grand Traverse county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Kalkaska county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Otsego county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Cheboygan county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Emmet county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Charlevoix county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Manistee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Benzie county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Leelanau county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Wexford county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Missaukee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Roscommon county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Crawford county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Oscoda county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Alcona county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Iosco county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Alpena county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Montmorency county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Presque Isle county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Cheboygan county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Mackinac county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Chippewa county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Luce county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Schoolcraft county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Alger county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Delta county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Menominee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Marquette county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Dickinson county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Gogebic county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Ontonagon county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Houghton county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Keweenaw county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Baraga county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Iron county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Ingham county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Eaton county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Clinton county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Shiawassee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Genesee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Lapeer county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in St. Clair county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Macomb county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Oakland county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Livingston county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Washtenaw county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Wayne county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Monroe county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Lenawee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Hillsdale county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Jackson county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Calhoun county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Kalamazoo county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Berrien county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Cass county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in St. Joseph county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Branch county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Hillsdale county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Lenawee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Monroe county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Wayne county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Oakland county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Macomb county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in St. Clair county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Lapeer county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Genesee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Shiawassee county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Clinton county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Eaton county, and elected their entire county ticket.

—The Democrats have carried every township in Ingham

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A few days ago messengers from Sitting Bull reached Fort Keogh asking for terms for the surrender of that Chieftain and his followers. On the 24th, Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to Gen. Miles that the only terms he could offer were those of unconditional surrender.

About 600 Mormons arrived at New York on the 26th. They are mostly Danes, and started at once for the West.

Two hat-manufacturing firms of New York City entered into an agreement, on the 26th, with the Hatters' Association, to have nothing further to do with convict labor, and that, in the event of any breach in the agreement on the part of the firms, they would pay the Association $10,000 for each infringement. The various shops on a strike in New Jersey were notified at once of this compact.

Sec'y Sherman received an anonymous communication from Boston, on the 27th, inclosing $1,500, to be placed to the credit of the "conscience fund," in the United States Treasury.

On the 26th, the ironclad steamer-coach running between Deadwood and Cheyenne was attacked by road agents and robbed of seven $10,000. The only passenger was killed, and two of the messengers badly wounded.

On the 26th, Thomas Harland, Tilden's attorney in the income-tax case, was arrested on his arrival at Detroit, upon the charge of being privy to the recent larceny of certain account-books which were being examined before the United States Commissioner, at Marquette, Mich. On the following day he was arraigned before a United States Commissioner at Detroit, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for future examination.

The Chinese Embassy was formally received by President Hayes, on the 26th ult. The ceremony was private.

Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, said, on the 26th ult., that the purpose of his Government in sending 5,000 troops to the border was to suppress rafting and all the United States troops in putting down lawlessness.

The United States Treasury held, on the 26th ult., $540,264,000 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $15,850,400 to secure public deposits.

Dr. Collier, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, has recently been experimenting, on a large scale, in the manufacture of crystallized sugar from cornstalks and sorghum. From 11,237 pounds of the former he secured 2,773 pounds of juice, and from 13,968 pounds of the latter, 4,093 pounds of juice. Cornstalk-juice to the amount of 2,551 pounds yielded 382 pounds of sirup, and 4,355 pounds of sorghum-juice yielded 660 pounds of sirup. This sirup contained 75 per cent. of its weight in sugar. The mill used in these experiments was on the different one, and the sorghum was in small stalks. With a better mill, Dr. Collier thinks farmers may get very much better results 50 per cent. greater than the above. In the cane he says he found crystallized sugar.

About eight o'clock, on the morning of the 26th, the steamer Maryland, running between Norwalk, Conn., and New York, left her dock at the former city. When about one mile out her boiler exploded, tearing a hole in her port side about twenty feet square. She had 200 passengers on board, of whom ten were killed and about twenty more or less injured.

During September, there were thirty failures in New York City, with liabilities aggregating $4,367,573, and assets, $2,010,417.

The Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, Conn., suspended, on the 30th ult. Its deposit account is $485,978.

O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, and John Hughes, of Newark, N. J., started on a six days' walking contest in New York City, on the night of the 28th ult., for $500 and the champion belt.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

The death of Dr. Kilroe, the inventor of the fever cot, who went to New Orleans to introduce and test his system of cold-water treatment of fever patients, was announced on the 24th. Revaluations in this remedy, which failed in his case, although it is said to have resulted successfully with other patients.

William Rockwood, President of the Howard Association of Fayette, died, in that city, on the 26th. His death-bed scene was one to have very touching. He died on the field of honor and duty, and many of the public buildings and private dwellings were draped in mourning because of his loss, which loss was sadly felt by all.

Secy-or-War McCrary stated, on the 26th, that he was advised that the Howard Association had on hand, unexpended, a balance probably sufficient for their wants at New Orleans and Memphis. He thought the Association perfectly reliable, and had ordered no investigation. At all afflicted points save New Orleans and Memphis suffering and want were great, and, he thought, increasing, and even in those cities more help might be required in the near future. The people could scarcely go amiss in sending further aid.

A dispatch from Vicksburg, on the 27th, says the death-rate at Greenville, Miss., had been horrible in the extreme. Out of a population of 400 people, 219 had died up to the 26th, and there were only fifteen persons in the place who had escaped the fever so far. Mr. Perry's family of eleven persons, and three nurses who were in attendance upon them, all died within a few days of each other. The deaths occurred so rapidly in that town that it was impossible to bury the bodies properly, and they had to be covered with earth in shallow holes. To prevent the citizens of the place from seeking safety in flight the people in the country blockaded the roads and destroyed the bridges over the streams, but this had not prevented the spread of the fever through many portions of the country.

A dispatch from Henderson Landing was received at Vicksburg, on the 26th ult., appealing for physicians, nurses and ice. The people were helpless. Two deaths had occurred that morning, and not less than fifteen persons were then down with the fever.

The New York Committee on the Collection of Clothing for the Yellow-Fever Sufferers issued a strong appeal, on the 26th ult., for clothing. The members speak in great earnestness of the sufferings which the survivors throughout the infected districts must endure as soon as frosts appear.

A number of refugees, who had prematurely returned to Vicksburg, were down with the fever on the 22th ult. Some of them were attacked as soon as they reached their homes in that city. A special to the Chicago *Tribune* states emphatically that it is wrong for planters so to return to any of the fever-infected towns until after several killing frosts. The *Tribune* suggests that those families or persons from the South who are sojourning in Northern towns, and are in need of pecuniary help, should receive aid from the fund raised for the South, thus enabling them to stay away from their homes until all danger is over.

Several contributions were received, on the 30th ult., to assist in loading a steamer at St. Louis with supplies for the yellow-fever sufferers at the settlements along the Mississippi River.

The fever was still spreading, in many of the smaller towns in Louisiana and Mississippi, on the 30th ult. The reports from New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg were somewhat encouraging, although the disease was finding new victims in the persons of returning refugees. A Memphis telegram says the fever there had assumed a milder form, and yielded quite readily to treatment. There were many indications of a revival of business in Vicksburg. The excitement in Cairo, Ill., had subsided, and absentees were returning to the city. The public schools in that place opened on the 30th ult.

FOREIGN.

John M. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the United States Hospital Marine Service, issued a circular, on the 30th ult., in which he details the preliminary efforts to secure Commission to investigate the yellow-fever question—as to the origin, etc., of the disease. He states that Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the noble lady of New York, having offered to contribute sufficient means to meet the expenses of the proposed Commission, he had appointed Prof. S. M. Bemis, M. D., of New Orleans, Jerome Cochran, M. D., of Mobile, and a third member, whose acceptance had not yet been received, to act as such Commission. Should contributions be sufficient, or Congress so direct, two or three scientific experts will subsequently be attached to the Commission. George W. Riggs, of Riggs & Co., bankers, Washington City, had consented to act as Treasurer to receive and disburse the additional funds which may be contributed for the expenses of the Commission.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th, at which a resolution was adopted in favor of a currency convertible on demand into coin, and pledging the efforts of the committee to promote the election of those candidates only who stand on such a financial platform. President Hayes, who was in the city, was present at the meeting for a short time, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention met, on the 23d, and adopted a hard-money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions upon the circulation of silver. The following nominations were made: Governor, L. R. Bradley (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Adams; Member of Congress, W. E. P. Deal.

The Republicans of Connecticut held their State Convention, at Hartford, on the 24th, and nominated Charles R. Andrews for Governor, David Galler for Lieutenant-Governor, David Torrence for Secretary of State, Tallman Baker for State Treasurer, and Chauncey Howard for Comptroller. The platform adopted declares the Government bonds and legal-tender notes to be sacred debts, to be paid to the last dollar in the standard money of the world; demands that all currency shall be kept at par with the gold standard of the world, and expresses faith in the integrity and patriotism of President Hayes.

The President arrived at Washington from his Western trip, on the 28th, and was soon thereafter in separate conference with members of his Cabinet. He is said to have expressed himself as being much pleased with his reception, both public and private, at the different points along his recent journey to and from the Northwest.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 25th, pursuant to the adjournment ordered by the State Executive Committee at Worcester. J. G. Abbott was nominated for Governor by acclamation, W. H. Plunkett for Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Dewing for Secretary of State, D. N. Skilling for State Treasurer and Receiver, J. E. Fitzgerald for Auditor, and Richard Olney for Attorney-General. After denouncing the Republican party for its alleged disregard of the admitted rights of States and of the people, etc., the resolutions adopted declare that the Democratic party has ever been the trusted friend of the laboring classes, and demand the enactment and execution of such laws as shall protect the rights of labor as well as those of capital; that the total amount of currency authorized should be fixed by law and redeemable at any moment in coin, should be receivable for public dues as its face value, and that all coin of the same denomination shall be nearly as possible of equal value.

The New York Republicans met in State Convention at Saratoga, on the 26th, and organized by the selection of Hon. Roscoe Conkling as Permanent Chairman. Hon. George F. Danforth was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform adopted demands that the creditors in respect to the payment of the National debt be accurately observed; favors specie resumption and making greenbacks of equal value with coin, declares that all parties are bound to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission; warns the people to be vigilant in opposing Southern claims: insists upon free and uninterrupted elections in the South; favors rational Civil-Service reform; arraigns the dominant forces of the Democratic party as constant disturbers of the public tranquillity and the *Public* peace, etc., etc.

The New York Democracy met in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th, and, after some contention over the question of delegates from New York and Kings County, Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were appointed, and an adjournment was had to the next day. After reassembling, on the 26th, Erastus Brooks was chosen Permanent Chairman. G. B. Bradley was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, on a platform reaffirming the principles set forth in the platforms of 1874 and 1877, that gold and silver coin, and a paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder, should be the only currency of the country, and that steady steps be taken toward specie payments and the ultimate payment of the public debt; declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue; no Government partnership with protected monopolies, etc., etc.

The New Hampshire State Prohibition Convention is to be held at Nashua, on the 25th of October.

The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, on the 26th, and adopted a soft-money platform, and nominated John D. Howe (also on the Greenback ticket) for Supreme Judge; Alexander C. Bear for Congress, short term; A. W. Davis (on Greenback ticket) for Congress, long term; J. R. Webster for Governor; F. J. Mead for Lieutenant-Governor; John Farmer, Jr., for Secretary of State; E. H. Benton for Auditor; F. H. Cummings for Treasurer; S. H. Calhoun (on Greenback ticket) for Attorney-General.

The released Fenian prisoners, Edward O'Meagher Condon and Patrick Melody, reached New York, on the 26th, on the Mosel.e. They were warmly welcomed by their compatriots and countrymen.

FOREIGN.

A Naples (Italy) dispatch of the 24th says Mount Vesuvius was becoming violent. The base of the cone was covered with lava, and lava was streaming down the sides of the mountain.

The Russian headquarters have been established at Adrianopole.

The Austrians, on the 24th, occupied Rogatica, in Bosnia, without opposition.

A Bucharest telegram of the 24th announces the formation of insurgent bands in the Dobrudscha, to resist Roumanian occupation.

Vienna dispatches of the 25th say information had been received there of the occupation of Zwornik by the insurgents, and thus virtually completing the pacification of Bosnia. Zwornik is the Bosnian Capital.

A recent earthquake at Montefalco, in the Province of Umbria, in Italy, caused the destruction of 148 dwellings.

Eight hundred Turkish troops recently attacked an insurgent force at Ajdilla, in Thessaly, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Three cases of blasting-powder exploded at the mouth of the St. Gothard Tunnel, on the 26th, and ten men were instantly killed and several others badly injured.

London telegrams of the 26th announce the departure of Lord Loftus for St. Petersburg, with instructions to demand an explanation of Russia's connection with Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul.

According to a Belgrade telegram of the 26th, 21,000 Bosnians, mostly armed, had crossed the Servian frontier, near Loznitza.

A Ragusa dispatch, received in London on the 26th, says 18,000 Albanians were marching toward Montenegro to oppose the cession of territory to Montenegro, as promised by the Porte.

Dr. August Heinrich Petermann, of the famous German geographer, died at Gotha, on the 27th, from an apoplectic attack suffered on the preceding day.

Russia has selected Sophia, instead of Tirnova, the ancient Capital, as the Capital of the newly-constructed Bulgarian Provinces.

According to telegraphic dispatches from India, received in London on the 26th, little hope remained that the difficulty with Afghanistan could be amicably arranged.

After five days' bombardment, Klobuk, the last refuge of the Herzegovinian insurgents, surrendered to the Austrians, on the 28th.

A mass meeting of Hungarian Radicals was held at Pesth, on the 28th ult., at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Austrian Army.

According to Constantinople telegrams of the 30th ult., a special envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan had reached that city, bearing a message to the Sultan, asking his intervention to prevent a declaration of war by Great Britain. He had also advised a closer alliance with Russia.

A crisis prevailed in the Hungarian Cabinet, on the 30th ult., caused by the opposition to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The Finance Minister had resigned.

On the 30th ult., several regiments of troops were preparing to embark from Portsmouth, Eng., for India.

This is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Exchange.*

An editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made justly indignant by the misconstruction his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—At Bonilville, N. Y., the other day, in a game of base-ball, James Barry, of Utica, was struck in the stomach by a foul ball, and died in a few minutes.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The following is the apportionment of the State tax, just made in accordance with law, to the several counties for collection the present year:

Alcona	$2,839	Lenawee	$37,642
Allegan	30,093	Livingston	24,009
Alpena	3,002	Mackinac	1,078
Antrim	7,203	Macomb	19,008
Baraga	1,079	Manistee	2,650
Barry	21,627	Manitou	134
Bay	9,467	Marquette	5,262
Berrien	761	Mason	2,076
Benzie	23,409	Mecosta	8,920
Branch	25,502	Menominee	2,022
Calhoun	83,198	Midland	2,022
Cass	24,422	Missaukee	1,501
Charlevoix	666	Monroe	56,579
Cheboygan	1,431	Montcalm	6,066
Chippewa	1,078	Montmorency	35
Clare	1,846	Muskegon	5,382
Clinton	12,907	Newaygo	2,705
Crawford		Oakland	88,119
Delta	1,076	Oceana	9,370
Eaton	19,960	Ontonagon	1,078
Emmett	494	Otsego	347
Genesee	30,041	Ottawa	2,696
Gladwin	1,076	Oscoda	
Grand Traverse	2,902	Osceola	976
Gratiot	3,370	Saginaw	49,434
Hillsdale	27,601	St. Clair	41,111
Houghton	1,862	St. Joseph	11,369
Huron	5,410	Sanilac	10,209
Ingham	41,028	Schoolcraft	4,111
Ionia	20,167	Shiawassee	23,158
Iosco	1,347	Tuscola	15,750
Isabella	2,157	Van Buren	17,279
Isle Royal	191	Washtenaw	37,849
Jackson	41,961	Wayne	142,745
Kalamazoo	33,034	Van Buren	28,009
Kalkaska	1,078	Cheboygan	41,673
Kent	56,864	Wexford	1,078
Keweenaw	1,078	Total	$1,135,257
Lake	1,941		
Lapeer	12,249		
Leelanaw	503		

Attached to Kalkaska.
Attached to Alcona.
Attached to Alpena.

During the recent storm, John and Thomas Turner, farmers, near Flint, were struck by lightning. Thomas was killed and John fatally injured. John Christian, of Muskegon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A dwelling on the farm of Charles Dunkee, in Pine Lake, was blown to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Fluley were seriously injured, and a child instantly killed.

Solomon Tarn has three living children. One of her daughters, living at Battle Creek, is upward of eighty years old, and looks older than her mother.

Pine Lake, who has just been making a tour of the Indian regions, reports that there are now in this State no less than 10,000 Indians, more than half the number being in the Lower Peninsula.

The Board of Building Commissioners have accepted from the contractors, N. Osborn & Co., the Capitol building commenced by them in 1872.

Mrs. Stephen Butler, living near Wayne, committed suicide a few nights ago, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Cause, domestic troubles.

At Grand Rapids, the other day, Charles Burnham, while inspecting a buff at the Union Fair, was caught by the horns of the animal while in the stable and injured so severely that he cannot survive.

Charles Granger has been arrested in Gilead, Branch County, for snaring ducks on a lake there, contrary to the game laws. He and his brother have been engaged in this business for several years, and during the time have snared thousands of ducks, shipping them to New York, where they claim to get $2.50 a pair after. From New York they are sent to England.

Charles W. Clisbee has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Second Judicial Circuit caused by the resignation of Judge Cooley.

The Commissioner will offer for sale at public auction, at the State Land Office, in Lansing, on Nov. 14 inst., a quantity of State lands aggregating 28,800 acres. These lands are nearly all abandoned homesteads. Many of the lots are now quite valuable. The minimum price is $1.25 per acre. The sale of part-paid lands which have been forfeited for non-payment of interest will take place at the same time.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury, Sept. 14, 1878, was $562,447.33; receipts during the week ending Sept. 21 were $17,541.39; payments during the same time were $9,135.56; balance in Treasury Sept. 21, 1878, $570,853.43; increase for the week, $8,409.11.

A large barn in Walker Township, in Kent County, was struck by lightning, a few days ago, and destroyed, together with its contents. Loss, $2,500.

Col. Jerry Atkinson, a Detroit Democratic politician, has been sued by Capt. Nicholson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Wayne County, to recover for alleged libelous statements furnished the *Evening News* of that city. The *News* has also been sued because it stated in substance that Capt. Nicholson obtained his nomination by fraud.

At Jackson, the other night, a little daughter of Frank Matheson died from the effects of laudanum, given under the impression that it was paregoric.

The jewelry store of Osgood & Chapin, at Battle Creek, was damaged by fire and water, a few days ago, to the extent of $3,000.

German Hall, at Houghton, was burned a few nights since. Loss not stated. James R. O'Brien was badly injured by a falling chimney.

H. Hyndorf & Co.'s sawmill at Grand Haven, and the Grand Haven Stave Company's works burned the other afternoon. Loss, $18,000.

The dwelling-house of Walter Richardson, of Forest, near Flint, was burned, the other day. The fire started from a defective stovepipe. Loss, $2,000.

There are 2,500 pupils in the East Saginaw schools.

The latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.25; Butter, ₩ lb, 8@16c; Cheese, ₩ lb, 8½@9c; Corn, ₩ bu, 60@65c; Flour, White Winter, $4.50@5.00; Amber, $4.50@4.75; Rye, $3.15@3.25; Cattle, ₩ cental, $2.00@3.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.25; Sheep, $3.25@4.25; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 25@28c; White, 28@30c; Pork, Mess, ₩ bbl, $10.00@10.25; Rye, ₩ bu, 48@50c; Wheat, White, 97@99c; Amber, 93@94c.

An Interesting Legal Decision.

Two advertisements of Master's sale were published in the Dover, N. J., *Index*. On the day of the sale the defendants protested against it, declaring that the sale was not legal, the notice thereof having been published in a newspaper using a "patent outside." The Master ordered the sale to take place. The defendants filed a petition in chancery to set aside the sale, alleging the reasons given above. The petition raised the issue as to whether a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed in the State in which legal notices might be legally advertised. The following is a true copy of the decision of Chancellor Runyon and Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, and very clearly settles the question relative to the legality of such advertising:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

Julius Hairbottle, *Petitioner*, and

The National Union Bank, of Dover, N. J., *Defendant*.

On Petition to set aside Sale.

Upon petition filed in this Court, by the above stated petitioner to set aside a sale made in pursuance of the commands and directions contained in a certain writ of *fieri facias* for sale of mortgaged premises, lately issued out of this Court, in a certain cause wherein the National Union Bank of Dover, New Jersey, was complainant, and Julius Hairbottle and others were defendants, because the advertisement of said sale was ineffective and not in compliance with the statute in such cases made and provided, for certain reasons in said petition set forth, and upon the Court having examined the said petition and the facts therein stated to be true, and upon the affidavits of the petitioners, and being fully advised in the premises, it is considered by the Court that the advertisement of said sale was legal and sufficient, and was held and made and is valid in compliance with the statutory requirement. It is, therefore, on this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, ordered and directed by his Honor, Theodore Runyon, Chancellor of New Jersey, that the prayer of said petition be denied and the said petition be dismissed.

Theodore Runyon, Chancellor.

A. V. Van Fleet, Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy:

H. J. Luther, Clerk.

A Woman With New Shoes.

When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she is always slightly or different from a man. She never shoves her toes into them and yanks and hauls like a boy. She puts the face and all out of breath and then goes stamping around, but pulls them on part way carefully, twitches them off and looks at the heel, and when she has got the right one, pulls them on again, looks at them dreamily, says they are just splendid, takes another look, stops suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims "Mercy, how loose they are!" pulls them on again square in front, works her foot around so they won't hurt her quite so much, takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so that she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction and nearly dislocates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, back of, steps up again, takes thirty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big and never will do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it, and then pays no attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It's a very simple matter, indeed.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

There are some scenes almost too pure and refined to be viewed by the thoughtless world. One of them is a two-hundred-pound woman with a mole on her chin "talking baby" to an ounce-and-a-half canary bird in a brass cage.—*Rockland Courier.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$2.50	@ $6.25
	Sheep	2.50	@ 4.60
	Lambs	4.25	@ 6.50
FLOUR—Good to Choice		4.80	@ 4.95
WHEAT—No. 2, Red (New)		1.01½	@ 1.01½
CORN—Western Mixed		47	@ 52
OATS—Western Mixed		29	@ 32
BEEF—Extra Mess		5.50	@ 6.00
PORK—Mess		9.87½	@ 9.87½
LARD—Steam		6.05	@ 6.20
CHEESE		8½	@ 9½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		29	@ 43

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Extra		$4.85	@ $5.25
	Good	4.25	@ 4.60
	Medium	3.50	@ 4.00
	Butchers' Stock	2.50	@ 3.25
	Canners	2.25	@ 2.40
	Bulls	2.00	@ 3.00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice		3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2.50	@ 4.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery		30	@ 35
	Good to Choice	25	@ 28
EGGS—Packed		16	@ 17
FLOUR—White Winter		4.25	@ 5.00
	Fair to Good do	4.25	@ 5.00
	Red Winter	3.75	@ 4.50
	Springs	4.00	@ 5.50
	Roller do	5.00	@ 6.00
	Patent do	7.00	@ 10.00
	Rye Flour	3.50	@ 4.00
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2, Spring		.97½	@ .97¾
	Corn, No. 2	.45	@ .45
	Oats, No. 2	.25½	@ .26
	Rye, No. 2	.39½	@ .39½
	Barley, No. 2	.46	@ .48
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		1.05½	@ 1.10
	Red-Tipped Hurl	.80½	@ .85½
	Carpet, Brush	.80½	@ .85½
	Inferior	.50½	@ .55½
PORK—Mess		9.75	@ 9.80
LARD		6.00	@ 6.02½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		50.00	@ 55.00
	3d Clear	45.00	@ 50.00
	Clear Dressed Siding	40.00	@ 45.00
	Common Siding	30.00	@ 35.00
	Common and Fencing	14.00	@ 14.50
	Lath	11.00	@ 11.00
	A Shingles	1.90	@ 1.95
	B do	1.70	@ 2.40

DAYTHORPE.

CATTLE—Best		$4.70	@ $5.12½
	Medium	3.87½	@ 4.50
HOGS—Good		3.90	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Good		3.50	@ 3.75

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best		$4.80	@ $5.12
	Medium	4.30	@ 4.75
HOGS—Yorkers		3.80	@ 3.90
	Philadelphians	4.00	@ 4.07
SHEEP—Best		4.00	@ 4.25
	Common	3.00	@ 4.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AT LAST.

Upon the earth a pilgrim wandered slowly
In search of treasures hid from mortal sight,
Yet grateful made those where love threw wide lowly,
Whose faith was infinite.

He had his visions, full of life and sweetness,
That opened like a flower in his soul,
And basic him hope for splendor and completeness
now
When he attained the goal.

He stretched his hand to pluck a dainty blossom
That oughts a wealth of impiness in part,
But when he pressed it closely to his bosom
The thorn pierced through his heart.

Still young and hopeful, fen though fate was
cruel,
He firmly walked across the desert sand,
Joy sparkling in his eyes at one bright jewel
That glittered in his hand.

Lo! at his touch, the gem, erewhile unfolding
A wealth of life and color, gloomed away
In swift recluse, and left the pilgrim holding
A worthless bit of clay.

"Since Love and Joy," he said (poor, patient
pilgrim!)
"Is me the blessedness of bliss deny,
I can but wait, and so shall reach the capital
Where Peace dwells, by and by."

He journeyed on until the day declining
Brought him at last the pearly gates anear;
And on his face was seen the glory shining
From a celestial sphere.

The goal is reached! The door of Heaven unclosed;
Earth's fetters broken and
And soon the housesick, lonely one resumes
Its the embrace of Death.

From all the disappointments and denials
That were his bitter portion in the past,
From all life's cares, anxieties and trials,
He has found Rest at last!

Weep not that mortal has become immortal;
Grieve not that death ended in the mystical ones;
Mourn sheneh ony through sinful, gloomy period;
Death is the gate of Life!

—*Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Observer.*

JOHN, JUN.

John Basil Ximines, Great merchant, of Mincing Lane, London, was in trouble. Not financial trouble, for the old house stood on a firm foundation; and no one knew it better than Sam Postlethwaite, confidential bookkeeper of the firm, and the trusted friend of Old Ximines himself. Therefore, when he saw John Basil in so anxious a mood, he resolved to know and to relieve his annoyance.

"Master," he said, "you're in trouble. What is it?"

"John, Jun.," was the prompt reply. "It has taken the bottom out of everything, and it comes to the office grumbles and blunders till we are glad to see him leave things. You know it's so, Sam."

"John, Jun., wants an object to work for, sir. If he thought the firm was in trouble now, he would be full of energy and interest. No doubt of it, sir."

"He has lost interest in everything; hunting, yachting, shooting, travel, everything is a bore."

"Any lady in the case?"

"There is a governess at Sir Thomas Dakes' I don't like—a tall girl with red hair, and a wonderful figure and color."

"Why don't you like her?"

"She is poor, beside. John is to marry Leanora Zelton."

"Then I'm glad nothing else from this quarter. Miss Zelton is a good match. He let Leanora's governess read it, for John knew that she would talk about it, and he was quite aware that women admire men who carry great trusts, and are of importance in the world. And the governess, in return for the compliment, was very kind that last afternoon to the lovers, so that they found plenty of opportunities to be together those few sweet moments allotted that mean so much. In fact, they parted as plighted lovers, and John went back to London with a new sense of his own importance, and a very happy man.

Sam looked at him queerly. "The country has done you a deal of good, Mr. John," he said.

"Yes, Sam; I think I shall run down every Saturday. I found the gardens quite out of order. I can come back Monday."

"Yes, you can," answered Sam, doubtfully.

The justice of Sam's "can" was soon proved. John went to the country very punctually Saturday mornings, but Sam had generally to write an urgent letter Monday or Tuesday to get him back to business again, and at the end of the summer he thought it well to notice this.

"I should think, Mr. John, the gardens are in order now, and I don't see that you can be spared every week now. Business is very brisk again."

"Sam, I'll work till midnight if you wish, but I must go to the country Saturday."

"Then, Mr. John, it is not flowers that is taking you."

"Well, Sam, it is not. It is the loveliest little lady in the world—Leanora Zelton."

"Mr. John! What ever will your father say? And Old Zelton! You know how ugly he was about that cargo of currants."

Next Saturday John went to the country, but he did not see Leonora. Her father had discovered her engagement, and had threatened to send her to a German convent. The governess was full of grief, and could not conceive how Mr. Zelton had found all out. John remembered Sam—but that was impossible: Sam and Old Zelton hardly spoke civilly to each other; besides, Sam had not the remotest sympathy with Leanora and him. It could not be Sam. But he went back sorrowfully to London, and told Sam that Leanora was to be sent away from him.

"I should not stand it, Mr. John," said the old clerk; "I should ask her to marry me, and take her away myself."

"But you say the business can't afford me more than £900 a year, Sam?"

"And if you love each other, and can't live on £800 a year, you don't deserve to live at all. Take a little house in a quiet neighborhood, and ask her to come and share it with you."

John's advice just pleased the eager lover. He was for taking it at once, and Sam did not oppose him, though John might have wondered if he had seen the face that followed his footsteps. "The lesson is pretty nearly learned," he muttered. "It takes an old bachelor like me to bring up a young man properly," and the good fellow dipped his pen in his ink with a self-satisfied chuckle.

John returned in high spirits. Leanora was an augel, she was willing to be his wife, no matter how humbly they must begin. She was coming to London next day on a visit to her aunt, and would meet him in St. Pancras Church next Saturday morning. He would have a special license by that time, and Sam could be witness.

Sam said of course he could. But Sam had no idea of doing such a thing. He put on his hat soon after and went to Alexander Zelton's office. The two men did not meet like those who have a chronic quarrel about consignments, but like old friends. They clasped hands, and went together into an inner room, from which soon came sounds of pleasant good-fellowship. Then Sam telegraphed to John Basil Ximines, in Mincing Lane: "*Send for John, Jun., immediately.*"

After this piece of business, Sam was very busy all day, and kept John by his side. They were eating a late dinner together, when a telegram was brought to Sam, which he quietly passed over to John: "*Very important. Mr. John Ximines, Jun., wanted in Zante at once.*"

"What am I to do about Leanora, Sam? What am I to do?"

"Write to her, and go to Zante at once; there is nothing else to be done." Sam's face was so impassive John ser resistance was useless; and indeed Sam was so urgent that he found himself by midnight on the way to Greece.

"Very important" his journey might be to the house of Ximines, but very miserable for himself. John felt it. Indeed, he was so evidently wretched that his father hurried back to London with his son as soon as possible. But when they arrived John found that the Zelotons were in France, and would not return till Christmas. There was nothing to do but wait and hope, and he was encouraged by the fact that the houses of Zelton and Ximines had lately had very large transactions together.

Sam drew attention first in this circumstance, and advised John, Jun., to make a confidant of his father, who could then ask Old Greek to make inquiries for the hand of his daughter. This was three days before Christmas, and the letter was sent upon the 23d of December. Before the Ximineses could receive any answer to it, a letter from Zelton, sire dated on the 23d, came to John Basil, saying: "Our lands join, our business is intimately connected; why should not our families be happy together? Come and spend Christmas at Zelton Hall."

The invasion, therefore, was as mutual as if it had been so arranged, and Sam talked a great deal about this wonderful unanimity of feeling. But John, Jun., was too happy to have any suspicions, and this happy Christmas visit was only the prelude to that grand wedding which took place three months afterward in St. George's famous Church, and when the handsome Anglo-Greek bride and bridegroom were the theme of every tongue.

"A very suitable wedding, indeed," said the magnates of Mincing Lane—"unites two fine estates and two old firms."

"A very handsome, loving couple," said John Basil to Sam; "and it is your doing, old friend."

"Yes," said Sam, cheerily, "it is my doing. I have made a good merchant and a good match."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Disraeli's Devoted Wife.

Disraeli's name is on every tongue just now, but how many know of the rare devotion of his wife, who, though fifteen years his senior, loved him with the tenderest affection equalled, cheered, consoled and encouraged him in defeat, and partook of his joy and exultation in success? It was his habit to prepare his speeches with great care, to study them closely, and, just before leaving home for the House of Commons, to read them through for the last time. After this final reading, during which he became utterly absorbed with his topic, he never wished to be spoken to, feeling that any interruption would disturb and disarrange the current of his thoughts. When the hour for starting came, he would go silently to his carriage, his wife taking a seat by his side, but neither uttering a syllable. Arrived at the House, she, who never missed hearing him speak, would go to the gallery set apart for the wives of members, while he would make his way to his place and there remain unobserved until the time for his speech arrived. That over, he went directly to the gallery to receive his wife's congratulation and applause, dearer to him than that of the hundreds of adherents who hung upon his words. On one occasion, just as the pair were leaving home, when the footman closed the door of the brougham, the lady's finger was caught and held. The pain was excruciating, but no token of suffering escaped her. In silent agony she rode to the House, went to her accustomed seat in the gallery and listened to her husband's speech, and it was not until he came to her, after it was over, that he knew of the accident. We may smile at this over-strained heroism, but we must respect the woman who preferred to suffer rather than risk her husband's success.—*Cor. Boston Transcript.*

Missing men—bad marksmen.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Gen. Longstreet has been appointed an Internal Revenue Agent. He is said to be in desolate circumstances.

—Anna Davis, a plucky little girl of Northboro, Mass., has started for Bangkok, Siam, by way of San Francisco and Hong Kong, to meet and marry her lover, a printer.

—Tennyson is an incessant smoker. He uses a clay pipe of the old fashion, with a stem a yard long, and smokes common Virginia pigtail tobacco. He never uses a pipe the second time.

—The Mayor of Newport has two daughters who are very expert swimmers, and the Chicago *Tribune* is of the solemn opinion that they could appropriately be styled the mayor-maids of the sea.

—An old lady in Middlebury, Wis., recently crossed over a bridge marked "dangerous" without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side she instantly remarked: "Then I'm glad I'm safe!"

—When they offer a prize on the homeliest woman in America I'm going up to the head of the class like a fourhoss team! Whur's the jedges?"

—"Madam," said the man who had previously addressed her, "you are entitled to the prize. I believe you are the homeliest human being I ever saw. I don't think you'd look any the worse if you had one eye out and was baldheaded."

—"Hand over the chink," she said, holding out her hand.

He placed a two-dollar bill on her palm, and said:

"

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

A FEW days ago messengers from Stirling Bull reached Fort Keogh asking for terms for the surrender of that Obdelatin and his followers. On the 24th, Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to Gen. Miles that the only terms he could offer were those of unconditional surrender.

ABOUT 600 Mormons arrived at New York on the 30th. They are mostly Danes, and started at once for the West.

TWO HAT-MANUFACTURING firms of New York City entered into an agreement, on the 26th, with the Hatters' Association, to have nothing further to do with convict-labor, and that in the event of any breach in the agreement on the part of the firms, they would pay the Association $10,000 for each infringement. The various shops on a strike in New Jersey were notified at once of this compact.

SHE'S SHERMAN received an anonymous communication from Boston, on the 27th, inclosing $1,500, to be placed to the credit of the "conscience fund," in the United States Treasury.

ON the 26th, the Ironclad treasure-coach running between Deadwood and Cheyenne was attacked by road agents and robbed of about $40,000. The only passenger was killed, and two of the messengers badly wounded.

ON the 26th, Thomas Harland, Tilden's attorney in the income-tax case, was arrested on his arrival at Detroit, upon the charge of being privy to the recent larceny of certain account books which were being examined before a United States Commissioner, at Marquette, Mich. On the following day he was arraigned before a United States Commissioner at Detroit, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for future examination.

THE Chinese Embassy was formally received by President Hayes, on the 28th ult. The ceremony was private.

SENOR ZAMACONA, the Mexican Minister at Washington, said, on the 28th ult., that the purpose of his Government in sending 5,000 troops to the border was to suppress raffling and aid the United States troops in putting down lawlessness.

THE United States Treasury held, on the 28th ult., $340,594,000 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,850,400 to secure public deposits.

DR. COLLIER, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, has recently been experimenting, on a large scale in the manufacture of crystallized sugar from cornstalks and sorghum. From 11,267 pounds of the former he secured 3,773 pounds of juice, and from 13,668 pounds of the latter, 4,960 pounds of juice. Cornstalk-juice to the amount of 2,571 pounds yielded 383 pounds of syrup, and 4,355 pounds of sorghum-juice yielded 660 pounds of syrup. This syrup contained 25 per cent. of cane-sugar in sugar. The mill used in these experiments was also a different one, and the sorghum was in small stalks. With a better mill, Dr. Collier thinks farmers may rely upon results 50 per cent. greater than the above. In these cases he got a good crystallized sugar.

ABOUT eight o'clock, on the morning of the 28th, the steamer Adelphi, running between Norwalk, Conn., and New York, left her dock at the former city. When about one mile out her boiler exploded, tearing a hole in her port side about twenty feet square. She had 300 passengers on board, of whom ten were killed and about twenty more or less injured.

DURING September, there were thirty failures in New York City, with liabilities aggregating $4,307,072, and assets, $2,701,417.

THE Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, Conn., suspended, on the 30th ult. Its deposit account is $486,975.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, and John Hughes, of Newark, N. J., started on a six days' walking contest in New York City, on the night of the 29th ult., for $500 and the champion belt.

YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

THE death of Dr. Kibbee, the inventor of the fever cot, who went to New Orleans to introduce and test his system of cold-water treatment of fever patients, was announced on the 24th. He submitted to his own remedy, which failed to his case, although it is said to have resulted successfully with other patients.

WILLIAM ROCKWOOD, President of the Howard Association of Vicksburg, died, in that city, on the 26th. His death-bed scene is said to have been very touching. He died on the field of honor and duty, and many of the public buildings and private dwellings were draped in mourning because of his loss, which was sadly felt by all.

SEC'Y-OF-WAR MCCRARY stated, on the 26th, that he was advised that the Howard Association had on hand, unexpended, a balance probably sufficient for their wants at New Orleans and Memphis. He thought the Association perfectly reliable, and had ordered no restriction. Atall efficient points save New Orleans and Memphis suffering and want were great, and, he thought, increasing, and even in those cities more help might be required in the near future. The people of Louisiana could scarcely go amiss in sending further aid.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, on the 27th, says the death-rate at Greenville, Miss., had been horrible in the extreme. Out of a population of 400 people, 219 had died up to the 26th, and there were only fifteen persons in the place who had escaped the fever so far. Mr. Perry's family of eleven persons, and three nurses who were in attendance upon them, all died within a few days of each other. The deaths occurred so rapidly in that town that it was impossible to bury the bodies properly, and they had to be covered with earth in shallow holes. To prevent the citizens of the place from seeking safety in flight the people in the country blockaded the roads and destroyed the bridges over the streams, but this had not prevented the spread of the fever through many portions of the country.

A DISPATCH from Henderson Landing, was received at Vicksburg, on the 28th ult., appealing for physicians, nurses and ice. The people were helpless. Two deaths had occurred that morning, and not less than fifteen persons were then down with the fever.

THE New York Committee on the Collection of Clothing for the Yellow-Fever Sufferers issued a strong appeal, on the 28th ult., for clothing. The members speak in great earnestness of the sufferings which the survivors throughout the infected districts must endure as soon as frosts appear.

A NUMBER of refugees, who had prematurely returned to Vicksburg, were driven with the fever on the 29th ult. Some of them were attacked as soon as they reached their homes in that city. A special to the Chicago *Tribune* states emphatically that it is wrong for Associations to return to any of the fever-infected towns until after several killing frosts. The *Tribune* suggests that those families or persons from the South who are sojourning in Northern towns, and are in need of pecuniary help, should receive all from the fund raised for the South, thus enabling them to stay away from their homes until all danger is over.

SEVERAL contributions were received, on the 30th ult., to assist in loading a steamer at St. Louis with supplies for the yellow-fever sufferers at the settlements along the Mississippi River.

THE fever was still spreading, in many of the smaller towns in Louisiana and Mississippi, on the 30th ult. The reports from New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg were somewhat encouraging, although the disease was finding new victims in the persons of returning refugees. A Memphis telegram says the fever there had assumed a milder form, and yielded quite readily to treatment. There were many indications of a revival of business in Vicksburg. The excitement in Cairo, Ill., had subsided, and absentees were returning to the city. The public schools in that place opened on the 30th ult.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Surgeon-General of the United States Hospital Marine Service, issued a circular, on the 30th ult., in which he details the preliminary efforts to secure a Commission to investigate the yellow-fever question—as to the origin, etc., of the disease. He states that Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a noble lady of New York, having offered to contribute sufficient means to meet the expenses of the proposed Commission, he had appointed Prof. S. M. Bemis, M. D., of New Orleans, Jerome Cochran, M. D., of Mobile, and a third member, whose acceptance had not yet been received, to act as such Commission. Should contributions be sufficient, or Congress so direct, two or three scientific experts will subsequently be attached to the Commission. George W. Riggs, of Riggs & Co., bankers, Washington City, had consented to act as Treasurer to receive and disburse the additional funds which may be contributed for the expenses of the Commission.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th, at which the resolution was adopted in favor of a currency convertible on demand into coin, and pledging the efforts of the committee to promote the election of those candidates only who stand on such a financial platform. President Hayes, who was in the city, was present at the meeting for a short time, and was received with great enthusiasm.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention met, on the 25th, and adopted a hard-money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions upon the circulation of silver. The following nominations were made: Governor, L. R. Bradley (present incumbent); Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Adams; Member of Congress, W. E. E. Beal.

THE Republicans of Connecticut held their State Convention, at Hartford, on the 24th, and nominated Charles R. Andrews for Governor, David Gallet for Lieutenant-Governor, David Torrence for Secretary of State, William Baker for State Treasurer, and Chauncey Howard for Comptroller. The platform adopted declares the Government bonds and legal-tender notes to be sacred debts, to be paid to the last dollar in the standard money of the world; demands that all currency shall be kept at par with the gold standard of the world, and expresses faith in the integrity and patriotism of President Hayes.

THE President arrived at Washington from his Western trip, on the 25th, and was soon thereafter in separate conference with members of his Cabinet. He is said to have expressed himself as being much pleased with his reception, both public and private, at the different points along his recent journey to and from the Northwest.

THE Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 25th, pursuant to the adjournment ordered by the State Executive Committee at Worcester. J. G. Abbott was nominated for Governor by acclamation, W. H. Plunkett for Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Dewing for Secretary of State, D. N. Skilling for State Treasurer and Receiver, J. E. Hurgerall for Auditor, and Richard Olney for Attorney-General. After denouncing the Republican party for its alleged disregard of the admitted rights of States and of the people, etc., the resolutions adopted declare that the Democratic party has ever been the truest friend of the laboring classes, and demand the enactment and execution of such laws as shall protect the rights of labor as well as those of capital; that the total amount of currency authorized should be fixed by law and redeemable at any moment in coin, should be receivable for public dues at its face value, and that all coin of the same denomination shall be nearly as possible of equal value.

THE New York Republicans met in State Convention at Saratoga, on the 26th, and organized by the selection of Hon. Horace Coukling as Permanent Chairman. Hon. George E. Danforth was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform adopted demands that the pledges in respect to the payment of the National debt be sacredly observed; favors strict economies and making greenbacks of equal value with coin; declares that all parties are bound to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission; warns the people to be vigilant in opposing Southern claims; insists upon free and unhindered Civil-Service reform; arraigns the dominant forces of the Democratic party as constant disturbers of the public tranquility and the public peace, etc., etc.

THE New York Democracy met in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th, and, after some contention over the question of delegates from New York and Kings County, Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were appointed, and an adjournment was had to the next day. After reassembling, on the 26th, Erastus Brooks was chosen Permanent Chairman. G. R. Bradley was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, on a platform reaffirming the principles set forth in the platforms of 1874 and 1875, that gold and silver coin, and a paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder, should be the only currency of the country, and that steady steps be taken toward specie payments and the honest payment of the public debt; declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue; no Government partnership with protective monopolies, etc., etc.

THE New Hampshire State Prohibition Convention is to be held at Nashua, on the 15th of October.

THE Democratic State Convention of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, on the 26th, and adopted a platform of principles, and nominated John D. Howe (also on the Greenback ticket) for Governor; Alexander C. Beer for Congress, the usual terms; J. W. Davis (on Greenback ticket) for Secretary of State; B. H. Webster for Governor; F. J. Meall for Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin Parmenter for Secretary of State; E. H. Benton for Auditor; E. H. Cummings for Treasurer; S. H. Calhoun (on Greenback ticket) for Attorney-General.

THE released Fenian prisoners, Edward O'Meagher Condon and Patrick Melody, reached New York, on the 26th, on the Moselle. They were warmly welcomed by their compatriots and countrymen.

FOREIGN.

A NAPLES (Italy) dispatch of the 24th says Mount Vesuvius was becoming violent. The base of the cone was covered with lava, and lava was streaming down the sides of the mountain.

THE Russian headquarters have been established at Adrianople.

THE Austrians, on the 24th, occupied Rogatica, in Bosnia, without opposition.

A BUCHAREST telegram of the 24th announces the formation of insurgent bands in the Dobrudscha, to realist Roumanian occupation.

VIENNA dispatches of the 25th say information had been received there of the occupation of Zwornik by the Austrian troops, thus virtually completing the pacification of Bosnia. Zwornik is the Bosnian Capital.

A RECENT earthquake at Montefalco, in the Province of Umbria, in Italy, caused the destruction of 146 dwellings.

EIGHT HUNDRED Turkish troops recently attacked an insurgent force at Aphila, in Thessaly, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THREE cases of blasting-powder exploded at the mouth of the St. Gothard Tunnel, on the 25th, and ten men were instantly killed and several others badly injured.

LONDON telegrams of the 26th announce the departure of Lord Loftus for St. Petersburg, with instructions to demand an explanation of Russia's connection with Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Czar's agents from Cabul.

ACCORDING to a Belgrade telegram of the 26th, 21,000 Bosnians, mostly armed, had crossed the Servian frontier, near Loznitza.

A RAGUSA dispatch, received in London on the 26th, says 18,000 Albanians were marching toward Montenegro to oppose the cession of territory to Montenegro, as promised by the Porte.

DR. AUGUST HEINRICH PETERMANN, the famous German geographer, died at Gotha, on the 27th, from an apoplectic attack suffered on the preceding day.

RUSSIA has selected Sophia, instead of Tirnova, the ancient Capital, as the Capital of the newly constructed Bulgarian Provinces.

ACCORDING to telegraphic dispatches from India, received in London on the 27th, little hope remained that the difficulty with Afghanistan could be amicably arranged.

THE Democratic State Convention of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, on the 26th, and adopted a platform of principles, and nominated John D. Howe (also on the Greenback ticket) for Governor; Alexander C. Beer for Congress, the usual terms; J. W. Davis (on Greenback ticket) for Secretary of State; B. H. Webster for Governor; F. J. Meall for Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin Parmenter for Secretary of State; E. H. Benton for Auditor; E. H. Cummings for Treasurer; S. H. Calhoun (on Greenback ticket) for Attorney-General.

A MASS MEETING of Hungarian Radicals was held at Pesth, on the 26th ult., at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Austrian Army.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 30th ult., a special envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan had reached that city, bearing a message to the Sultan, asking his intervention to prevent a declaration of war by Great Britain. He had also advised a closer alliance with Russia.

A CRISIS prevailed in the Hungarian Cabinet, on the 30th ult., caused by the opposition to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The Finance Minister had resigned.

ON the 30th ult., several regiments of troops were preparing to embark from Portsmouth, Eng., for India.

THIS is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Exchange.*

AN editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made jointly indignant by the misconstruction his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

IN Bonifacio, Corsica, the other day, in a game of base-ball, James Barry, of Utica, was struck in the stomach by a foul ball, and died in a few minutes.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following is the apportionment of the State tax, just made in accordance with law, to the several counties for collection the present year:

Alcona	$2,826	88	
Allegan	26,000	45	
Alpena	2,092	22	
Antrim	1,203	35	
Baraga	1,705	53	
Barry	13,847	64	
Bay	9,827	31	
Berrien	741	48	
Branch	22,481	16	
Calhoun	25,805	51	
Cass	20,136	93	
Charlevoix	2,252	17	
Cheboygan	1,937	77	
Chippewa	1,976	53	
Clare	1,548	14	
Clinton	12,807	38	
Crawford			
Delta	1,079	52	
Eaton	19,500	71	
Emmet	4,484	16	
Genesee	39,041	02	
Gladwin	1,076	82	
Grand Traverse	2,022	23	
Gratiot	5,310	83	
Hillsdale	27,091	22	
Houghton	1,402	26	
Huron	3,413	36	
Ingham	16,728	58	
Ionia	20,370	87	
Iosco	1,248	14	
Isabella	2,157	03	
Isle Royal	134	61	
Jackson	41,360	97	
Kalamazoo	32,604	76	
Kalkaska	1,022	21	
Kent	66,854	49	
Keweenaw	1,076	52	
Lake	1,238	51	
Lapeer	12,267	86	
Leelanaw			
Lenawee	$37,643	07	
Livingston	24,049	72	
Mackinac	2,504	13	
Macomb	19,008	93	
Manistee	1,856	28	
Manitou	194	85	
Marquette	3,362	58	
Mason	2,836	39	
Mecosta	2,689	24	
Menominee	2,022	37	
Midland	2,267	91	
Missaukee	1,381	85	
Monroe	45,575	12	
Montcalm	5,066	65	
Muskegon	5,332	58	
Newaygo	2,905	52	
Oakland	38,149	31	
Oceana	3,370	98	
Ogemaw	1,078	57	
Ontonagon	545	79	
Osceola	2,696	29	
Oscoda			
Otsego	976	29	
Ottawa	42,454	03	
Presque Isle	1,011	11	
Saginaw	11,203	93	
St. Clair	29,303	56	
St. Joseph	21,111	46	
Sanilac	1,078	52	
Schoolcraft	1,078	52	
Shiawassee	15,791	66	
Tuscola	5,259	48	
Van Buren	22,222	51	
Washtenaw	40,646	10	
Wayne	142,786	07	
Wexford	1,888	14	
Total	$1,185,257	61	

* Attached to Kalkaska.
† Attached to Alpena.
‡ Attached to Alcona.

BURNING the recent storm, John and Thomas Turner, farmers, near Ypsilanti, were struck by lightning. Thomas was killed and John fatally injured. John Christian, of Muskegon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A dwelling on the farm of Charles Darkee, in Pine Lake, was blown to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Finley were seriously injured, and a child instantly killed.

SCHOOLMISTRESS TRUTH has three living children. One of her daughters, living at Battle Creek, is upward of eighty years old, and looks older than her mother.

COL. LEE, who has just been making a tour of the Indiana regions, reports that there are now in this State no less than 10,000 Indians, more than half the number being in the Lower Peninsula.

THE Board of Building Commissioners have accepted from the contractors, N. Osborn & Co., the Capitol building commenced by them in 1872.

MRS. STEPHEN BUTLER, living near Wayne, committed suicide a few nights ago, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Cause, domestic troubles.

AT Grand Rapids, the other day, Charles Burnham, while inspecting a bull at the Union Fair, was caught by the horns of the animal while in the stable and injured so severely that he cannot survive.

CHARLES GRANNIS has been arrested in Gilead, Branch County, for snaring ducks on a lake there, contrary to the game laws. He and his brother have been engaged in this business for several years, and during the time have snared thousands of ducks, shipping them to New York, where they claim to get $2.50 a pair afire. From New York they are sent to England.

CHESLEY W. CLISBEE has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh Judicial Circuit caused by the resignation of Judge Coolidge.

THE Commissioner will offer for sale at public auction, at the State Land Office, in Lansing, on Nov. 14 next, a quantity of State lands aggregating 38,580 acres. These lands are nearly all situated in the Saginaw district. Many of the lots are now quite valuable. The minimum price is $1.25 per acre. The sale of certain lands which have been forfeited for non-payment of interest will take place at the same time.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1878, was $563,447.32; receipts during the week ending Sept. 21 were $17,541.66; payments during the same time were $9,135.78; balance in Treasury Sept. 21, 1878, $570,850.43; increase for the week, $8,405.11.

A LARGE barn in Walker Township, in Kent County, was struck by lightning, a few days ago, and destroyed, together with its contents. Loss, $2,500.

COL. JOHN ATKINSON, a Detroit Democratic politician, has been sued by Clerk Nicholson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Wayne County, to recover for alleged libelous statements furnished the *Evening News* of that city. The *News* has also been sued because a letter in substance that Capt. Nicholson obtained his nomination by bribery.

THREE men left Eagle Harbor, a few days ago, in a small sail-boat, bound for Grand Canals, about five miles distant. There was a strong wind at the time. On the evening of the same day they were found in the lower part of their way, and the rudder lost. Nothing has been heard of them since, and they are believed to have been lost.

AT Jackson, the other night, a little daughter of Frank Matteson died from the effects of the Amœr of Afghanistan. And reached that city, bearing a message to the Sultan, asking his intervention to prevent a declaration of war by Great Britain. He had also advised a closer alliance with Russia.

A CRISIS prevailed in the Hungarian Cabinet, on the 30th ult., caused by the opposition to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The Finance Minister had resigned.

ON the 30th ult., several regiments of troops were preparing to embark from Portsmouth, Eng., for India.

THIS is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Exchange.*

AN editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made jointly indignant by the misconstruction his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

IN Bonifacio, Corsica, the other day, in a game of base-ball, James Barry, of Utica, was struck in the stomach by a foul ball, and died in a few minutes.

An Interesting Legal Decision.

TWO advertisements of Master's sale were published in the Dover, N. J., *Index*. On the day of the sale the defendants protested against it, declaring that the sale was not legal, the notice thereof having been published in a newspaper using a "patent outside." The Master ordered the sale to take place. The defendants filed a petition in chancery to set aside the sale, alleging the reasons given above. The petition raised the issue as to whether a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed in the State in which legal notices might be legally advertised. The following is a true copy of the decision of Chancellor Runyon and Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, and very clearly settles the question relative to the legality of such advertising:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

JULIUS HAMMERLE, *Petitioner*, and

THE NATIONAL UNION BANK of Dover, N. J., *Impleaded*.

On petition to set aside Sale.

The petition filed in this Court by the above stated petitioner to set aside a sale made in pursuance of proceedings and decree contained in a certain writing of *Levavi facias de bonis*, etc., issued out of this Court, in a certain cause wherein the above named The National Union Bank of New Jersey was complainant, and Samuel Goss and others were defendants, coming on for argument on said petition and the same having been argued by counsel of the petitioner and by counsel of the said National Union Bank of Dover, N. J., impleaded in said Court thereupon, and the said petition and the facts therein stipulated to be true, and the exhibits of the petitioners, and being fully advised in the premises, it is considered by the Court that the advertisement of said sale was legal and sufficient, and was both constitutional and literal in compliance with the statutory requirement. It is, therefore, on this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, ordered and directed by his Honor, Theodore Runyon, Chancellor of New Jersey, that the prayer of said petition be denied and the said petition be dismissed.

Respectfully advised.

THEODORE RUNYON, Chancellor.
A true copy.
A. V. VAN FLEET, Vice-Chancellor.
H. J. LITTLE, Clerk.

A Woman With New Shoes.

WHEN a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she performs altogether different from a man. She never sits down, but she runs and yanks and hauls until she is red in the face and all out of breath and then goes dancing around, but pulls them on part way carefully, stretches them out again to take a last look and see if she has got the right one, pulls them on again, takes them off hurriedly, says they are just right, then takes another look, stops suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims "Mercy, how loose they are," looks at them again square in front, works her foot around in them, says they are quite so much, takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room and across, remarks to her self that she won't have them at any price, flits down the mirror so that she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction and nearly dislocates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, backs off, steps up again, takes thirty or forty backward looks, says they make her feet look awful big and never will do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it, and then pays no attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It's a very simple matter, indeed.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

THERE are some scenes almost too pure and sacred to be viewed by the thoughtless world. One of them is a two-hundred-pound woman with a mole on her chin "talking baby" to an ounce-and-a-half canary bird in a brass cage.—*Rockland Courier.*

CONSUL, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7.50	@ $8.10
Sheep	4.50	@ 5.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring (New)	1.04½	@ 1.04¾
CORN—Western Mixed	47½	@ 47¾
OATS—Western Mixed	28½	@ 28¾
RYE—Western	55	@ 55¾
PORK—Mess	8.85	@ 8.90
LARD—Steam	6.00	@ 6.05
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	46	@ 48
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.85	@ $5.25
Good	4.25	@ 4.50
Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
Stockers	3.25	@ 3.40
Cows—Extra to Choice	3.25	@ 3.50
BUTTER—Extra Creamery	25	@ 25
Choice to Good	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	15	@ 15
FLOUR—Spring Wheat	4.00	@ 5.00
Fair to Good do	4.25	@ 5.50
Red Winter	4.00	@ 5.00
Springs	4.50	@ 5.50
Choice do	5.00	@ 5.50
Patent do	6.00	@ 6.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	1.07	@ 1.07
Wheat No. 3 Spring	98	@ 98
Corn, No. 2	37½	@ 37¾
Oats, No. 2	24½	@ 25
Rye, No. 2	47½	@ 47¾
Barley, No. 2 (New)	49	@ 49¾
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	3½	@ 3¾
Red-Tipped Hurl	3½	@ 3¾
Carpet Brush	3½	@ 3¾
Inferior	2½	@ 2¾
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.05
LARD	6.00	@ 6.05
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	6.00	@ 6.50
3d Clear	5.00	@ 5.50
Clear Dressed Siding	4.50	@ 5.00
Common Siding	3.00	@ 3.50
Common and Fencing	2.50	@ 2.75
Joists	10.50	@ 11.00
Scantling	9.00	@ 9.50
Shingles	3.25	@ 3.40
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $5.12½
Medium	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	5.00	@ 5.05
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
Medium	2.50	@ 3.00
CATTLE—Best	$4.85	@ $5.12
Medium	3.87	@ 4.35
HOGS—Yorkers	5.40	@ 5.60
Philadelphias	5.60	@ 5.70
SHEEP—Best	4.25	@ 4.50
Common	3.40	@ 4.00

WHEAT—Spring, 98c@$1.01; Amber, $1.50@1.75; Rye, $3.75@3.95; Cattle, $ cental, $3.00@3.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.25; Sheep, $3.00@3.00; Oats, Mixed, $ bu, 22½@23c; White, 26@27c; Pork, Mess, $ bbl, $10.00@10.25; Rye, $ bu, 46@50c; Wheat, White, 97@99c; Amber, 93½@96c.

An Interesting Legal Decision.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AT LAST.

Upon the earth a pilgrim wandered slowly
In search of treasures hid from mortal sight,
Yet granted unto those whose lives were lowly,
Whose faith was infinite.

He had his visions, full of life and sweetness,
That opened like a flower in his soul,
And bade him hope for grander and completer now
When he attained the goal.

He stretched his hand to pluck a dainty blossom
That might a wealth of happiness impart,
But when he pressed it closely to his bosom
The thorn pierced through his heart.

Still young and hopeful, e'en though fate was cruel,
He firmly walked across the desert sand,
Nor sparkling in his eyes at one bright jewel
That glittered in his hand.

Lo! at his touch, the gem, erewhile unfolding
A wealth of life and color, gleamed away,
In swift eclipse, and left the pilgrim holding
A worthless lot of clay.

"Since Love and Joy," he said (poor, patient mortal!)
"To me the blessed boon of death have lent,
I can but wait, and hope to reach the portal
Where Peace dwells, by and by."

He journeyed on until the day's declining
Brought him at last the pearly gates ajar;
And on his face was seen the glory shining
From a celestial sphere.

The goal is reached! The door of Heaven unfolds!
Earth's fetters loosen at each struggling breath!
And soon the pilgrim's longing vision crowns
In the embrace of Death.

From all the disappointments and denials
That were his bitter portion in the past,
From all life's cares, anxieties and trials,
He lies forever free.

Weep not that mortal has become immortal;
Grieve not that ended is the unequal strife!
Man sighs for only through night's gloomy portal
Death is the gate of Life.

—*Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Observer.*

JOHN, JUN.

John Basil Ximines, Greek merchant, of Mincing Lane, London, was in trouble. Not financial trouble, for the old house stood on a firm foundation; and no one knew this better than Sam Postlethwaite, confidential bookkeeper of the firm, and the trusted friend of the Greek merchant. Therefore, when he saw John Basil in so anxious a mood, he resolved to know and to share his annoyance.

"Master," he said, "you're in trouble. What is it?"

"John, Jun.," was the curt reply. "He takes no interest in the business, and if he comes to the office, grumbles and blunders till we are glad to see him leave things. You know it is so, Sam."

"John, Jun., wants an object to work for, sir. If he thought the firm was in trouble now, he would be full of energy and interest. No doubt of it, sir."

"He has lost interest in everything; hunting, yachting, shooting, travel, everything is a bore."

"Any lady in the case?"

"There is a governess at Sir Thomas Oakes' I don't like—a tall girl with red hair, and a wonderful figure and color."

"Why don't you like her?"

"She is poor; besides, John is to marry Leonora Zeiton. I bought the house with a view to that. The two united will make the finest in Middlesex. You can put them together in ring-fence."

"John, Jun., wants a deal more attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It's a very simple matter, indeed.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

THERE are some scenes almost too pure and sacred to be viewed by the thoughtless world. One of them is a two-hundred-pound woman with a mole on her chin "talking baby" to an ounce-and-a-half canary bird in a brass cage.—*Rockland Courier.*

CONSUL, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1878.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7.50	@ $8.10
Sheep	4.50	@ 5.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring (New)	1.04¼	@ 1.04¾
CORN—Western Mixed	47½	@ 47¾
OATS—Western Mixed	28½	@ 28¾
RYE—Western	55½	@ 55¾
PORK—Mess	8.85	@ 8.90
LARD—Steam	6.00	@ 6.05
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	46	@ 48
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.85	@ $5.25
Good	4.25	@ 4.50
Medium	3.75	@ 4.00
Stockers	3.25	@ 3.40
Cows—Extra to Choice	3.25	@ 3.50
BUTTER—Extra Creamery	25	@ 25
Choice to Good	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	15	@ 15
FLOUR—Spring Wheat	4.00	@ 5.00
Fair to Good do	4.25	@ 5.50
Red Winter	4.00	@ 5.00
Springs	4.50	@ 5.50
Choice do	5.00	@ 5.50
Patent do	6.00	@ 6.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring	1.07	@ 1.07
Wheat No. 3 Spring	98	@ 98
Corn, No. 2	37½	@ 37¾
Oats, No. 2	24½	@ 25
Rye, No. 2	47½	@ 47¾
Barley, No. 2 (New)	49	@ 49¾
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	3½	@ 3¾
Red-Tipped Hurl	3½	@ 3¾
Carpet Brush	3½	@ 3¾
Inferior	2½	@ 2¾
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.05
LARD	6.00	@ 6.05
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	6.00	@ 6.50
3d Clear	5.00	@ 5.50
Clear Dressed Siding	4.50	@ 5.00
Common Siding	3.00	@ 3.50
Common and Fencing	2.50	@ 2.75
Joists	10.50	@ 11.00
Scantling	9.00	@ 9.50
Shingles	3.25	@ 3.40
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ $5.12½
Medium	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS—Good	5.00	@ 5.05
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
Medium	2.50	@ 3.00
CATTLE—Best	$4.85	@ $5.12
Medium	3.87	@ 4.35
HOGS—Yorkers	5.40	@ 5.60
Philadelphias	5.60	@ 5.70
SHEEP—Best	4.25	@ 4.50
Common	3.40	@ 4.00

WHEAT—Spring, 98c@$1.01; Amber, $1.50@1.75; Rye, $3.75@3.95; Cattle, $ cental, $3.00@3.00; Hogs, $3.75@4.25; Sheep, $3.00@3.00; Oats, Mixed, $ bu, 22½@23c; White, 26@27c; Pork, Mess, $ bbl, $10.00@10.25; Rye, $ bu, 46@50c; Wheat, White, 97@99c; Amber, 93½@96c.

Sam's advice just pleased the eager lover. He was for taking it at once, and Sam did not oppose him, though John might have wondered if he had seen the face that followed his footsteps. "The lesson is pretty nearly learned," he muttered. "It takes an old bachelor like me to bring up a young man properly," and the good fellow dipped his pen in his ink with a self-satisfied chuckle.

John returned in high spirits. Leanora was an angel, she was willing to be his wife, no matter how humbly they must begin. She was coming to London next day on a visit to her aunt, and would meet him in St. Pancras Church next Saturday morning. He would have a special license by that time, and Sam could be witness.

Sam said of course he could. But Sam had no idea of doing such a thing. He put on his best suit after and went to Alexander Zeiton's office. The two men did not meet like those who have a chronic quarrel about consignments, but like old friends. They clasped hands, and went together into an inner room, from which soon came sounds of pleasant, good-fellowship. Then Sam telegraphed to John Basil Ximines, in Zante, thus: "*Send for John, Jun., immediately.*"

After this piece of business, Sam was very busy all day, and kept John by his side. They were eating a late dinner together, when a telegram was brought to Sam, which he quietly passed over to John: "*Very important. Mr. John Ximines, Jun., wanted in Zante at once

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29, - - 1878

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS M CROSWELL,
of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS,
of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM JENNEY,
of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
HIRAM D PITCHARD
of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W IRVING LATIMER,
of Monroe.
For Attorney General,
OTTO BREMNER,
of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS M. SHAMHILL,
of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. WALKER,
For Member of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. HOWARD,
of Berrien.

Congressional Nomination.

North District—JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
LOSS W. BELL.
For Representative in State Legislature,
ORVIS B. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPHAM.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir Court Com—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. DARRAGH
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

OCTOBER 14, 1878.

The Board of of Supervisors of Charlevoix County met at the court house on Monday, Oct. 14, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. The roll was called; no quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Board adjourned until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll was called with the following result:

Bear Lake—C. J Wooden,
Boyne Valley—E. K. Robinson,
Charlevoix—L. H. Green,
Evangeline—S. H. Hicks,
Eveline—Asa Smith,
Hayes—Joel Weaver,
Hudson—J. A. Ackerman,
Marion—John Ward, J.
Melrose—J E Darrah,
Norwood—O. D. Wood,
South Arm—J. A Keat
Spring Vale—W. C. Niles,

E. H. Green was elected permanent chairman for the ensuing year.

Motion by M. Niles that the chair appoint a committee of three to settle with Treasurer for ensuing year, to be appointed with reference to Townships Yeas and nays called for.

Yeas—Niles, Darrah, Wooden.

Nays—Robinson, Green, Hicks, Smith, Weaver, Ackerson, Ward, Wood, Keat.

Motion by Robinson that the Board equalize the rolls in committee of the whole when a full Board is present.

On motion of Mr Smith the Board adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION—15th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment; quorum present.

The chair announced the following standing committees:

To Settle with Treasurer—Wood, Ward and Wooden.

Claims and Accounts—Niles, Weaver and Hicks.

To Settle with Supt's of Poor—Keat, Ackerson and Robinson.

Ways and Means—Bailey, Smith and Wood.

Apportionment—Ward, Darrah, and Niles.

Ferry License—Robinson, Wooden and Keat.

County Buildings and Grounds—Weaver, Hicks and Ackerson.

Refunded and Delinquent Taxes—Smith, Bilbey and Darrah.

Taxes—Hicks, Keat and Bailey.

Drains—Ackerson, Smith and Niles.

Roads and Bridges—Darrah, Weaver and Ward.

Insurance—Wooden, Robinson, Wood.

A petition was presented by Mr. Keat from Cole & Co., for a ferry license across the head of South Arm, which was referred to the Committee on Ferry License.

On motion of Mr. Darrah the Board took a recess until 2 p. m.

After o'clock p. m. the Board called to order by the Chairman; quorum present.

The Committee to examine the books and accounts of the County Treasurer reported that they had fully examined all the books and papers connected with the Treasurer's office, and found the same to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition and all correct. They reported that the whole amount on hand was $967.23, as follows:

Library fund,	$10 00
Institute fund,	2 50
Circuit Court fund,	20 05
Ex-rates of sale,	10 60
Office and Interest,	87 75
Contingent,	769 83
Total,	$967 23

They reported the County indebted to the several Townships as follows:

Charlevoix,	$ 89 78
Boyne Valley,	221 76
Wilson,	171 45
Sumpter,	150 77
Hudson,	60 81
Hayes,	126 64
Total,	$1,370 36

Also that the State is indebted to the county about $2,000, leaving a balance in favor of the county of almost $700

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr Smith the county orders paid by the Treasurer during the past year were ordered to be destroyed.

On motion of Mr. Ward the Treasurer was instructed to transfer to the contingent fund the circuit court fund amounting to $20 00; expenses of sale, amounting to $96 00; office and interest fund, amounting to $87 75.

On motion of Mr. Ward, Wm Black was appointed Superintendent of the Poor for the ensuing three years.

Mr. Keat offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That the distinction between Township and county poor be abolished.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table until 9 o'clock to morrow morning when it should be made a special order.

On motion the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; quorum present

The Board went into committee of the whole on Equalization.

Mr. Keat was called to the chair.

After the deliberation the committee arose and through its chairman made the following report;

That the valuation of real estate of the Township of Hayes be reduced ten per cent. and that the rolls of the other Townships have been equalized without adding to or deducting from the valuation of the real estate made by the Supervisors thereon, and have determined the valuation of the taxable property of the several Townships to remain as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.
Bear Lake,	$20,418	$2,670	$23,088
Boyne Valley,	47,562	4,462	52,024
Charlevoix,	39,240	11,961	51,201
Evangeline,	32,125	3,289	35,414
Eveline,	35,771	3,157	38,928
Hayes,	26,953	7,677	34,630
Hudson,	28,572	872	29,444
Marion,	35,795	3,273	39,068
Melrose,	35,191	415	35,606
Norwood,	34,143	3,635	37,778
South Arm,	47,864	4,840	52,704
Springvale,	34,775	1,270	36,045
Wilson,	26,444	1,925	28,369
Total,	$444,540	$51,753	$496,292

On motion the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Weaver was excused from futher attendance on the Board until to morrow.

On motion the Board adjourned until 8 o'clock to morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.—16th.

Roll called. All present except Mr. Wood.

The report of the Committee to settle with county Superintendents of the poor was presented and accepted.

The committee on Ferry License reported the following resolution:

Resolved That a license be granted to Cole & Co. for the period of five years, for an exclusive ferry privilege over the head of South Arm of Pine Lake, and including two miles of such lake, the center of which shall be their dock and that such license be issued upon their filing a bond, to be approved by the Chairman of this Board, with the county Clerk, such bond to be given to the people of this State in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, and to comply with the following conditions, viz: that they maintain suitable boats to transport teams across said ferry; that the same be worked from the hours of six in the morning until sunset; that the following be the maximum rates of ferriage: Single team, one wagon, 25c; Double team, one wagon, 35c; each additional animal, 10c; one person allowed with each team; each additional person 5c; foot passengers, 5c. And further, that voters be taken across upon days of election for such recompence as shall be allowed by the Township Board.

Report adopted.

The report of Committee on Insurance was received, and, on motion was recommitted with instructions to report the value of the county property to be insured.

On motion of Mr Ward, the rules as laid down in Tibbitt's Supervisors' Manual were adopted for the guidance of this Board

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Keat.

Resolved, That the Senator and Representative from this District be requested to procure the passage of an act of the Legislature to allow the people of Charlevoix county to vote a tax, not to exceed $3,000, for the purpose of permanently improving the cut between Round and Pine Lakes, the election to be held at such time as the Board of Supervisors shall direct. Provided that it shall be within three years. Be it further resolved that the Clerk of this Board furnish the Senate and Representative with a copy of this resolution.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of nine o'clock having arrived, the resolution of Mr. Keat to abolish the distinction between Town and county poor was taken up.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Keat that after any Township has expended fifty dollars in support of the poor, that the Superintendents of the poor take charge of the same.

Yeas and nays called for.

Yeas—Robinson, Smith, Ackerson, Keat, Niles, Bailey—6.

Nays—Wooden, Green, Hicks, Weaver, Ward, Darrah—6.

There not being a majority of Supervisors elect in favor of the motion, it was declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Keat that whenever any town shall be obliged to pay over $100, and shall have paid the same in one year, that the poor shall then be turned over to the County Superintendents of the poor and become a county charge.

Yeas—Keat and Niles—2.

Nays—10.

The motion was declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Keat that the Superintendents of the poor be instructed to inquire into the matter of Benjamin Rogers, a pauper, and take such action as they deem necessary.

Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; quorum present; minutes read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Keat that the sum of $1,500 be raised as a poor fund, to be divided as follows: Building fund $600; support of poor, $1,000. Lost.

The Committee on Rejected Taxes reported as follows;

HUDSON.

To be spread at large on the roll,	$6 33
SPRINGVALE.	
To be reassessed on same land,	$25 00
" spread at large on roll,	1 60
Total,	$26 60
MELROSE.	
To be charged back and spread on roll,	$5 25
BEAR LAKE.	
To be spread at large on roll,	$5 57
EVANGELINE.	
To be reassessed,	$10 19
" spread at large on roll,	3 06
Total,	$13 25
SOUTH ARM.	
Spread at large on roll,	$1 47
Reassessed,	2 78
	$7 35
EVELINE.	
To be reassessed,	$14 14
HAYES.	
Reassessed,	$20 56
Spread at large on roll,	20 11
	$40 70
CHARLEVOIX.	
Spread at large on roll,	$14 67
BOYNE VALLEY.	
Spread at large on roll,	$6 52
NORWOOD.	
Reassessed,	$3 88
Spread at large on roll,	38 66
	$42 54

[Continued on eighth page.]

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Goodyear, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market, Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woolen ware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with birch and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan to which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT,

Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Particular attention given to Turning. Hand Rails, Balusters, Newels, Etc.

Our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed, and we are prepared to fill orders for any amount of work in the shortest possible time, and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, on the following route, and leave as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 3 o'clock p. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same line, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

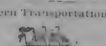
CAPT. C. H. KIRTLAND,

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.



The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Mackinac and Way Points.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—14	June 1—7
July 5—26	July 14—21
August 16—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Antrim, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Via Boats for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream lemonade, sherbets and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. W. CASWELL. C. S. BARSTOW.

CASWELL & BARSTOW,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARIN BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. —1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Social and Business Forms—$2 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1220 pages—$8.

Family Bibles, $4 to $15.

Libraries—Publisher Private at lowest rates

Address, H. E. BALCH,
Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tuge ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH.

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

Memphis—Scenes in that Desolate City.

THE Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows, under date of Sept. 22:

Whether one sits in his home or wanders about the deserted streets, he sees death in every direction, from which there is no escape. The epidemic of 1873 was thought to be a visitation of unparalleled magnitude, but those who bore the brunt of that struggle speak of it as a holiday in comparison with the epidemic of 1878. There is only grief apparent everywhere to-day, for those who fled the cities less than a month ago, as also those who remain, all have lost relatives and friends prominent or else.

The hours ra of the plague have invaded the cottages of the poor and the palaces of the rich in equal proportion. The poor have not been called to bear the burden alone. Rich men neared contact with the pestilence by flight, but they left an heritage of infamy more to be dreaded than the narrow hole in the ground which contains all that was left of the victims of disease. One of the daily papers struck a popular chord the other day when it denounced as a curse to Memphis greater than the plague itself those fugitives who have not contributed one dollar in money or one word of sympathy to aid and encourage the men fighting the greatest epidemic in the history of the city. And it is true. One man, whom I hear of daily, is absent at an Eastern watering-place, and from the rents of scores of buildings on Main street contributed an insignificant sum. This, with the promise that when the Howard Fund reached a certain limited amount, he would replenish the exchequer with a further donation.

EXCLUSIVE SCENES.

Latterly the mortality has been proportionately greater among the white population than with their Caucasian brethren, and in these cases the reporters were almost debarred admittance. The epidemic when at its height was duplicated, during the past week, physician while on his rounds, had his attention attracted to the various lines of business of life within this former celebrated carnivansery, and visiting the premises, found it peopled with nearly a hundred African patients in all stages of disease. Age, sex and condition were commingled, from the mere infant in the last stages of dissolution, others manifesting the initiatory symptoms of the disease, and others beyond recovery, without medical attendance or attention, and in a fair way to resolve the established fact into a charnel house. He, of course, reported the condition of affairs at once, and in answer to the call for nurses for the sick, which, it permitted to continue, would have resulted in a resumption of the plague with all its horrors.

A gentleman of means was called to visit a family of colored sufferers residing on the outskirts of the city. The family was composed of the parents and several children, ranging in age from majority to infancy. They were the parents of negroes, with whom the physicians their disease with which all of them were known. He did what he could for these unfortunate family, who were penned up in a narrow, close, unventilated apartment, and while making his investigations, observed that one of the daughters, about twenty years of age, had been laid out for several hours. She was last being resolved into a mass of corruption, infecting a miasma insufferable, and filling the entire neighborhood with the seeds of disease. She was the only person present who was free from the prevailing complaint, and was obliged to canvass the neighborhood through a shrinking dream for help to effect a removal of the corpse. After a prolonged and almost fruitless effort, he procured the services of a neighbor, with whose assistance the body was rolled up in a sheet, taken to an outhouse and left until the storm ceased, when a rough grave was prepared and the body interred without a priestly benediction.

LACK OF BURIAL FACILITIES.

The difficulty experienced in procuring proper burial has in numerous instances left the dead unburied. Undertakers refuse to bury, and funerals are kept waiting for graves to be opened. The coffin is removed from the hearse in many instances to enable that mercenary vehicle to fill another appointment, and the services, often without a clergyman to perform the sad rites of the burial service, are obliged to wait until the last resting-place of a departed parent, son, daughter, brother, or sister is prepared. The same rule applies in regard to the services of an undertaker. His engagements are, so in advance of his ability to execute them that it is by no means unusual for a body to be kept forty-eight hours before being coffined. Last Thursday a man named McGregor, who possessed some local fame as a Scottish and necromancer, died suddenly, and notwithstanding the efforts made in that behalf, he remained unburied until yesterday, decomposition meanwhile having taken place, and creating a panic if not new cases in the vicinity of his residence. As heretofore stated, the paupers are buried in the municipal authorities, and no time, by reason of the exigencies of the case, is wasted in getting them out of sight.

Many a mournful drama from real life is enacted among the worthy poor, and if ever a history of the epidemic is written it will be fruitful with touching reminiscences of the dark days that now hang about the City on the Bluff. One case under my observation yesterday, which is a fair type of the kind, and its recital to a party of gentlemen at the dinnertable of the Peabody brought tears to the eyes of more than one, is as follows: In a very worthy widow lady, who had been surrounded by comfort, if not luxury, in better days, had her family reduced by the disease to a little daughter, whose turn came when least expected, and, realized fatality, left the poor mother alone in the world, the sole survivor of what had until recently been a happy family. Her means were exhausted, and the thought of her daughter's being buried as a pauper was too much for her maternal heart to bear. When the child was dead, the grief-stricken parent detailed the condition of her affairs to a reverend gentleman, who has been one of the foremost in his labors for the afflicted, and asked if something could be done to secure her this additional pang. She responded to the demands of her Father in Heaven, she said, in giving her last child to Him, but if she was to be laid away by strangers' hands, and fill an unknown pauper's grave, her mother's heart would be broken. The good pastor, appreciating the depth of feeling which prompted this last request, appropriated money for the child's burial, and Friday afternoon the innocent was laid away in the shade of a tree at Elmwood.

Killed by a Serpent.

A terrible calamity befel Dr. Paulhamus and his lovely and accomplished daughter Eleanor, Lancaster county, in Williamsburg, Pa. It seems that a couple of weeks ago two tramps captured a pair of enormous reptiles, which the doctor pronounced to be of that deadly species known as "blowing viper." The doctor having a desire to contribute something that would commend itself from this district, purchased the reptiles, intending to forward them to the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia. Biding their transportation, the snakes were placed in a large glass jar, the top being carefully secured by a covering of wire gauze. The jar was then placed on an elevated bracket in a remote corner of the doctor's office. Last evening the doctor and his daughter were returning from a visit to the country, and, the doctor having occasion to make up a prescription, they both entered his office, the doctor lighting a lamp. And now comes the terrible denouement. A large owl swept in through the transom above the door, and flew with the speed of an arrow against the lamp, knocking it over, and scattering the oil and broken glass in every direction. The bird seemed frantic, flying and dashing in every direction, while a general crashing of bottles and glasses was heard on every side. Meantime the doctor had lit another match, but just in time to receive his daughter. who sprang, with a wild cry, to his arms. In the darkness he gathered his darling to his arms, and in a moment realized the situation. The owl had dislodged the jar from the bracket, and the vipers were at large. Speedily the ground gave way, calling loudly for help, which, the hour being late, was slow to put in ar appearance. They seemed slow, but scarcely five minutes elapsed until full a dozen ladies and brave men were on the spot. No living head can indite the horrors of the next few minutes. Miss Eleanor, who had been insensible since she sprang to her father's arms, was now being carried for by the ladies, when one simultaneous shriek almost froze the blood and paralyzed each nerve—yet not all! It was Thomas Latz's hand that seized the glittering reptile by the neck and choked its fearful fangs apart. It had bitten the lady halfway between the ankle and the knee. She was now carried immediately to her home, where every known antidote for poison was administered by her frantic father, but all to no avail. She died at 6:30 o'clock this morning. After taking the poor unfortunate young lady home, one of the men, knowing there had been two snakes, returned to the office and soon dispatched the other. An examination showed its two large fangs missing. This led to the conjecture that possibly the doctor had been bitten. A hasty return and close examination resulted in finding the fangs in the thick leathers of the doctor's boots, who, being so alarmed for his daughter, had not the slightest knowledge of being struck. The corpse of the young lady has swollen to enormous dimensions, while her complexion is in harmony with the spots and general coloring of the snake. The larger of the snakes had had taken place. The old lady heard him with dismay. She went home, made her will, arranged her business, gave directions for the burial of the two that bit the young lady.—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

Safety of Railroad Traveling.

Some time ago we referred to the reports of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, on the marvelous immunity from accident railway passengers had enjoyed in that State for the twenty years or more covered by the reports.

A similar fact showing the safety of railway travel is brought out in the report made to the Connecticut Legislature by the Railroad Commissioners of that State. There were carried in 1877 in that State 4,251,015 passengers, who traveled an average distance each of fifty miles, or 212,600,000 who traveled one mile. Out of the immense number there was but one killed. That one was found near a bridge, and is supposed to have walked off from the train. So even for this one death the railroad company was not directly responsible.

Contrast this immunity with what might have been reasonably expected to happen in the old days of stagecoaches. The Hartford *Courant*, which appears to have given a great deal of time and study to the investigation, says it would have required 125,000 coaches, 6,000,000 horses and 425,000 drivers to convey these passengers, and at an average rate of eight miles an hour it would have taken thirteen days for the coaches to pass a given point. Who that remembers anything about the dangers of travel in the old times can believe that but a single accident would have happened?

Old sailors in a fierce storm thank the Lord they are in a staunch vessel instead of on the land. But, as compared with a vessel, a railroad train is the ark of safety. Even in the wonderfully fast train that runs between Philadelphia and New York, whose speed is at times at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour, has run now for more than two months with entire freedom from accident. The casualties that occur on any road are very few in number, and the number of persons killed or injured in comparison with those who travel is very small. If all who travel should take out a policy in an accident insurance company, the stock of that company would soon be worth a very high premium.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—On Tuesday Mr. James L. Dubois, who has built nearly half of Marlborough Village, N. Y., paid a visit to his brother Isaac on the Lattintown road. Returning home toward nightfall, he came by the way of Graves' dye-works, and as he was passing the upper pond a large spotted snake sprang up from behind a clump of bushes and bit him under the right eye. Mr. Dubois grasped the reptile by the neck and hurled it from him, but as he grasped it the snake fastened its fangs in Mr. Dubois under the ear. On his reaching home remedies were applied, and by midnight the swelling on his face and neck had been reduced. Yesterday he was still suffering severely, but no fatal results are anticipated.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Courier.*

Use Simple Words.

A certain class of people, generally not distinguished for their knowledge, either natural or acquired, have a habit of applying the loftiest sounding names they can think of to every-day objects.

Many good honest people are puzzled when they hear their agricultural neighbor speak of "bovines" and "equines," and when they read in their farm paper about "porcine profits," they never dream how much hog is involved in the profits aforesaid.

The other day a high-toned farmer friend of ours was conversing with another friend, also in the soil-tilling business, and, in the course of conversation, he spoke of his "apiary." Friend No. 2 listened attentively, but asked no questions. After the departure of No. 1, No. 2 said to us, cautiously:

"Do you suppose that's what ails his finger? He had it wrapped up. I wouldn't ask him, but I thought maybe it was a new-fangled word for a whitlow."

To-day in one of our daily newspapers, we have read advertisements, to the number of half a dozen, headed respectively:

"Salesman wanted."

"Saleslady wanted."

Now, why on earth should this distinction be made? Why not advertise for a *saleswoman?* or else treat the men equally as well, and give them as high-sounding a title, and advertise in this way:

"Salesgentleman wanted."

We notice this disposition at inequality of titles among pedestrians and clergyman. It prevails to a great extent. Public speakers almost invariably appeal to the young men and the young *ladies.* They call upon the men and the *ladies* to join them in their work.

Is lady a better and nobler word than woman?

Is it a higher compliment to call a singer an *artiste* than it is to call her a singer? Is the word seamstress any more expressive than the good old-fashioned Bible word, preacher?

Quinces are commonplace prune to mystify their patients with large words. An old lady went to a noted physician to see what could be done for a very troublesome lumbon on her foot.

The medical man examined it, prescribed for it, and remarked that "inflammation of the synovial bag" had taken place. The old lady heard him with dismay. She went home, made her will, arranged her business, gave directions for the burial of the two that bit the young lady.—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

Safety of Railroad Traveling.

Some time ago we referred to the reports of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, on the marvelous immunity from accident railway passengers had enjoyed in that State for the twenty years or more covered by the reports.

A similar fact showing the safety of railway travel is brought out in the report made to the Connecticut Legislature by the Railroad Commissioners of that State. There were carried in 1877 in that State 4,251,015 passengers, who traveled an average distance each of fifty miles, or 212,600,000 who traveled one mile. Out of the immense number there was but one killed. That one was found near a bridge, and is supposed to have walked off from the train. So even for this one death the railroad company was not directly responsible.

Contrast this immunity with what might have been reasonably expected to happen in the old days of stagecoaches. The Hartford *Courant*, which appears to have given a great deal of time and study to the investigation, says it would have required 125,000 coaches, 6,000,000 horses and 425,000 drivers to convey these passengers, and at an average rate of eight miles an hour it would have taken thirteen days for the coaches to pass a given point. Who that remembers anything about the dangers of travel in the old times can believe that but a single accident would have happened?

Old sailors in a fierce storm thank the Lord they are in a staunch vessel instead of on the land. But, as compared with a vessel, a railroad train is the ark of safety. Even in the wonderfully fast train that runs between Philadelphia and New York, whose speed is at times at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour, has run now for more than two months with entire freedom from accident. The casualties that occur on any road are very few in number, and the number of persons killed or injured in comparison with those who travel is very small. If all who travel should take out a policy in an accident insurance company, the stock of that company would soon be worth a very high premium.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—On Tuesday Mr. James L. Dubois, who has built nearly half of Marlborough Village, N. Y., paid a visit to his brother Isaac on the Lattintown road. Returning home toward nightfall, he came by the way of Graves' dye-works, and as he was passing the upper pond a large spotted snake sprang up from behind a clump of bushes and bit him under the right eye. Mr. Dubois grasped the reptile by the neck and hurled it from him, but as he grasped it the snake fastened its fangs in Mr. Dubois under the ear. On his reaching home remedies were applied, and by midnight the swelling on his face and neck had been reduced. Yesterday he was still suffering severely, but no fatal results are anticipated.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Courier.*

On Friday the torch was applied to the premises. When the fire began to spread, a terrible sight met the eyes of those present. It was a sight that caused the beholders to flee as trees for safety. Hissing rattlesnakes and squealing rats poured out of the building from all directions. As the hot flames sprang toward the roof the crackling of the dry boards mingled with the rattle of scores of maddened serpents and unearthly yelled rodents. The very roof seemed to be alive with venomous reptiles, and the bright green and white of their cuticle covering shone with a glare as the flames lit upon them. One of the men, who was a close eye-witness of the scene, says: "One large snake, about seven feet long, opened its mouth, and out came at least two score of little reptiles, whose little tails shook in the air as if they, too, were frenzied at the destruction the flames made of their home. Several snakes charged madly upon the flames only to fall back burned to death; while the rats that could get away took to the woods. In one place a projecting log was made the object for attack by three large reptiles. As the trio charged madly upon it, a great sheet of fire, whose forked tongues were extinguished only when those of the snakes, rolled around and seized the reptiles, causing them to cease rattling, as each one dropped over dead. About the ground lay many dead serpents and roasted rats, while some were writhing and squealing in the fearful agony."—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

Walking for Opportunities.

It is one of the commonest mistakes of life and also one of the most radical sources of evil, to wait for opportunities. Many persons, while admitting the paucity of their lives, and regretting that they contribute so little to the general stock of happiness, or to their own improvement, attribute it to their lack of opportunity. They are looking for some magical event, or some grand opening, through which they hope to develop what may be in them, and thus make potent a character which now, from lack of motive, is barren and unfruitful.

The waste of life caused by such misfortune is unthinkable. Probably the real materials out of which our characters are forming are the hourly occurrences of every-day life. Every claim of duty, every temptation of the minute, the daily vexations or troubles we are called upon to endure, the motions for the cultivation of kindness in the casual interview, the contact with sin or sorrow in ordinary dress—all these, and many others as small and as insignificant, are the opportunities of life. These we are continually embracing or neglecting, and out of them we are forming a character that is fast consolidating into the shape we gave it, for good or for evil. Those who are waiting for important events or great issues and memorable crises, overlook this great fact and drift aimlessly along the current that seems to them to require no effort to propel it, and which is bearing down with fearful and fatal swiftness all those who do not energetically breast its waves and resist its powers.

The best proofs of a noble character lie not so much in the manner of doing great things as in acting great kindness in the way of receiving the common events of every-day life; of discharging its varied duties, bearing its crosses and resisting its temptations. There are not a few who look upon the great occasions of life with a feeling akin to longing—who fancy that they could suffer martyrdom with resoluteness, or severe affliction with the calmness and resignation of a saint; while many yet render themselves and others wretched by their discontent and chafing over trifles, or selfishly refuse to sacrifice immaterial interests, while longing in imagination for opportunities to sacrifice all. The truest heroism is that which is unseen, unknown and the greatest victor is he who makes a silent conquest of himself.

Public mistrust, of every class, has a certain *odor* and popularity connected with it, that will often bear men up to endure with courage and fortitude its trials; but those who suffer alone, without sympathy, for truth or principle; those who, unnoticed by men, maintain their post, and in obscurity, and amid discouragement, patiently fulfill their trust; these are the unconscious heroes of the age, and the suffering they nobly bear is the truest martyrdom.

In the lives of all there are doubtless great crises, grand opportunities, marked epochs. But to who waits for them; will be ill-prepared to meet them and grasp them when they come. The strength to pass through them nobly and worthily must be gathered and trained little by little, in the patient and resolute struggle of every-day life. He who fails here, will surely fail in greater things. If we neg ect our minor opportunities we shall lack the power to embrace the more important ones. Chances are lying open to us every moment of our lives. We need not wait for them; they are waiting for us to profit by them. If we will watch through a single day, we shall doubtless discover scores of opportunities of both doing and receiving good, which we have perhaps hitherto passed by in indifference; and by diligent assiduity in seeking for and embracing these, we shall be prepared to encounter the fiercer storms of life that may await us, or to take advantage of the future that may open for our good.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A WESTERN ¶r is said to be worth over $5,000,000.—*N. Y. Express.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A woman of Brookfield, Mass., aged eighty, the other day, descended the well on her place, and cleaned out the debris.

—A son of Mr. Richard Henry Dana, second, has just finished a trip on a velocipede from Boston to Brattleboro, Vt., a distance of almost one hundred miles.

—A negro child at Montgomery, Ala., having been bitten by a dog, his mother proceeded at once to fill the wounds with the hair of the animal. It took the surgeon some time to clean them so as to apply the proper remedies.

—An old lady of eighty-one has been discovered in South Worcester, N. Y., who, although in good health and the full possession of all her faculties, never saw a railroad car or a steamboat, and never entered a store but once.

—Mrs. Lewis Carlaugh, of Union Township, Adams County, Pa., had her right hand scorched to the elbow by powders exploding while trying to prevent the spread of mortification caused by the sting of a catfish, which she was in the act of cleaning. For a week no more her life was in imminent peril.

—At Pittsfield, Mass., a railroad man, having paid his fine and costs for drunkenness, pleaded with the court to have his name kept out of the papers, and that so earnestly that when the Justice called the case next day he had forgotten the name he had given, and was compelled to ask the clerk who he was.

—At San Angel, Mex., last month, six ladies and three gentlemen assembled to open a box said to contain Longfellow's poem "Excelsior." They took off one cover and found another inside; this they removed and it disclosed a zinc plate; they started to rip that off, and then there came a box of thinderscound and only one person was left alive in the room. The box had contained nitro-glycerine.

—An exception has been discovered to the rule laid down by Josh Billings and other philosophers that "all good things die young." The Amelia (Va.) *Reveille* says: During the night of the day on which the flood occurred there were many drunken men on Main street. One of those, in drunken recklessness, took a handful of coin from his pocket and threw it on the ground. An Indian standing by gathered up the pieces and offered them to him, but the white man refused the money, and said: "You keep it, Jim, and treat the Indians with it." "All right," replied the Indian, "me keep 'im; give 'im you back when you sober." The Indian did keep the money and gave him back his money.

—A most extraordinary instance of pluck and endurance, combined with a tremendous appetite, is that of a man death by suffocation or starvation, recently transpired at Grizzly Flat, near Lewis Hill, in Placer County, Cal. An old man, known as "Grizzly" Brown, while at work in his mine, was overwhelmed and buried by a fall in one of the mine. He was lightly shut in seventy-five yards from daylight, with scarcely a hope that he would be missed and search made for him for quite a while a distance from any human habitation, with not a mouthful of food and only half a bottle of whisky for drink, and no person or thing from which to look for assistance save his pick and shovel, which, fortunately as it proved for him, was buried with him. He began the almost hopeless task of digging himself out. Fortunately, the earth proved soft and easy to work in, and, finally, after having been entombed for three days, with nothing to sustain life but the friendly bottle of whisky, he opened the surface nearly exhausted from his long fast, but with strength enough remaining to reach a place where he could get food and nourishment.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

Public mistrust, of every class, has a certain *odor* and popularity connected with it, that will often bear men up to endure with courage and fortitude its trials; but those who suffer alone, without sympathy, for truth or principle; those who, unnoticed by men, maintain their post, and in obscurity, and amid discouragement, patiently fulfill their trust; these are the unconscious heroes of the age, and the suffering they nobly bear is the truest martyrdom.

In the lives of all there are doubtless great crises, grand opportunities, marked epochs. But to who waits for them; will be ill-prepared to meet them and grasp them when they come. The strength to pass through them nobly and worthily must be gathered and trained little by little, in the patient and resolute struggle of every-day life. He who fails here, will surely fail in greater things. If we neg ect our minor opportunities we shall lack the power to embrace the more important ones. Chances are lying open to us every moment of our lives. We need not wait for them; they are waiting for us to profit by them. If we will watch through a single day, we shall doubtless discover scores of opportunities of both doing and receiving good, which we have perhaps hitherto passed by in indifference; and by diligent assiduity in seeking for and embracing these, we shall be prepared to encounter the fiercer storms of life that may await us, or to take advantage of the future that may open for our good.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A WESTERN ¶r is said to be worth over $5,000,000.—*N. Y. Express.*

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

—Mr. Clarkson, the venerable editor of the Agricultural Department of the *Iowa State Register*, furnishes that paper the following hits of agricultural wisdom:

If a farmer has a little farm, well tilled and well stocked, and is out of debt, no matter how it may storm financially, or rain literally, he can like Noah, sail on serenely.

Green corn and new oats are good for pigs, provided they are fed with judgment. At first, use but little corn and plenty of judgment; afterward, use more corn and less judgment.

We make this bold declaration: The crops on our farms could be doubled, and double the money could be made from our stock, if a wiser system of breeding, feeding and caring for stock were adopted.

Farming is a science and an art which has to be learned. A large majority of the farmers in the United States have had an agricultural teachers but their fathers, who taught them many errors. And they generally stick to the errors of their fathers with great stubbornness.

After your crop has been raised, it will be wisdom to raise any mortgage which may be resting upon the farm. This value is simply bond from your mind and raise your courage and spirits beyond measure. Do not carry this load one hour longer. If you must do something of the kind, just carry your cattle and horses. This will do them good, and benefit you also.

Prof. Budd gives this advice as to currants: "For the benefit of those who wish to extend their currant plantations, we will add that early fall is the proper time to put out currant cuttings. A soon as leaves begin to drop, cut the canes into sections about six inches in length and stick them in where wanted, at an angle of 45 deg., with the top bud about even with the ground surface. They will form roots before cold weather sets in and make strong plants the next season. Cuttings of the gooseberry will succeed famously treated in the same manner."

Grasses should be mixed for pastures. In this respect truly, "variety is the spice of life." Many men sow a few quarts of blue grass, or clover, or timothy, and think they have prepared a pasture. This is a considerable variety and plenty of seeds should be sown if we would imitate Naturo or supply the natural appetites of domestic animals. It is not good for man to live on bread alone, nor cows on timothy alone. Beside some grasses are rich and juicy some strengthening and some in others. But the cow, horse, sheep or hog, not only need but desire variety in food. The main reason why old pastures are superior to new ones is the great variety of grasses which have naturally accumulated in the process of years.

Increasing Fertility.

A well-known English agricultural writer, more than a decade ago, wrote that the fertility of the soil can be increased by the operation of new processes, and of new implements, by the importation and manufacture of new manures, by the cultivation of new plants and by the maintenance of a large stock of improved animals. It is the keystone to successful agriculture everywhere. The farmer who buys the best implements for working the soil, always having in view simplicity of construction and consequent economy in cost; who increases the fertility of his soil by green fallows; who makes grass the basis for a rotation; who breeds his animals up and gives them the sustaining power toward improvement by liberal feeding from birth upward; who conducts his operations from a business standpoint—this one is the successful husbandman. Work does not drive him, he drives his work. It is nonsense to talk about a soil growing poor in the course of five or ten years' cropping unless the individual has shamefully mismanaged it. In fact, so far as the virgin soils of the West and South are concerned, deterioration is the result of mismanagement, or of cropping to special crops year after year, than to anything else. The man who plows and sows when wet or alters its mechanical structure that sometimes it will take years to bring it back to its normal state. Often in fact, it can never be done. Sandy lands do not bake or run together, and from this and no other reason is it that these are also happily adapted to permeation. Yet these soils are far less rich than the more tenacious clays or strong loams. These latter if plowed when in a friable condition, will remain intact, or nearly so mechanically. It is simply nonsense to talk about the degeneration of the soil. The earth is a great reservoir of fertility. Culture, the garden of the earth, has been cultivated for thousands of years. The cereal yield of England, through improved cultivation, has been advanced within the last forty years two hundred per cent. In the United States improved systems of cultivation, careful rotation and the application of manure, a great advance has been made in the average yield of crops. The same may be said of the South within the last five years. Also in the West, many farmers may be found who have kept the fertility of their farms intact from decade to decade. Yet, as a rule, the lands of the West are constantly decreasing in their average yield. This is natural enough to all new countries. The processes are crude and the money crops few. It is, however, a wise policy, as soon as possible, to so diversify the crops that a proper rotation may be secured. This, with plenty of grass and live stock to eat it, will not only keep up the fertility of the soil, but make it better and better year by year, rather than worse.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Sagacity of the Deer.

A Nimrod, who has been in the habit of hunting deers in the Adirondack Mountains, is of the opinion that the deer is often more than a match for a dog, in sagacity. The deer seems to be well aware that the dog is guided by the faculty of scent, in tracking him; and all the deer's efforts are directed to baffling and thwarting this keen and wonderful sense with which the dog is gifted. With this purpose, the deer will often make enormous leaps, or run around in a circle so as to confuse and puzzle his pursuer. He will mount a stone wall, aware that the dog cannot scent him so well on the rock as on the grass. If he can find a pond or stream of water, the deer will plunge in and swim a long distance, so that the dog may lose his trail. It is a joyful sound to the poor hunted deer when the dog send up that sad, dismal howl which they send up when they have all scent of the deer and despair of finding it. He is then a happy deer. He hides quietly in some covert among the bushes, and he takes care to place himself where the wind will carry all odors of his body away from the direction where he supposes the dog to be.

"How SLEEP the brave?" inquires the Chicago *Tribune*. Nicely, thank you, except when it is oppressively warm; then we lie awake half the night.—*Rockland (N. Y.) Courier.*

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL,

which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

Fat Man Rade Happy—Loses 61 lbs.

PASTVILLE, Ala., July 22d, 1878

BENSON MEDICINE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—About three months ago I commenced using your "Anti-Fat," at which time my weight was 229 pounds. By following you discretions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 168 pounds. This is a very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to my commencing the use of your medicine, I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my sorrow, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of my coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee-sack on a bean-pole, and when I put the pants on—well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your other business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind, and let me know what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business. Yours truly, GEORGE BOYD.

WILBOR'S TONIC is not a panacea—it is not a cure for everything, but is a solution for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to the crown of its virtues. Impurities, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, &c. Price 50c. Prepared only by Dr. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN RIDDOK, Secty.

The Hershey School of Musical Art,

At Hershey Music Hall, Chicago.

For Abstract, Illustrated Catalogue, Address as above, Department of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL Music, Elocution, Oratory, Modern Languages, Fine Arts, Literature, Delsarte, Physical Culture, Dramatic Action, etc. FREE TO ALL PUPILS.

Wives and Mothers

Make Teeth of Your Daughters and Sons Beautiful. It take the PEARL OF THE EAST to whiten and preserve the enamel to a beautiful tint. It disinfects. It cures Inflammation of the Gums. It stiffens the gums. It prevents the entering of a painful tooth-ache. It purifies the breath. It builds up the nervous system. It is a luxury to use it. It and wholesome. It is the cheapest article in use. It will last a family for a year. It is sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Examine it. Ask your Druggist for it. Take no other. Sold by Druggists. $2 a bottle. Pamphlets on Alcohol, its Effects on the Human body, and Intemperance as a Disease, sent free. Address Prof. Peter Hayden, "Pearl of the East" Perfumer and Manufacturer, 26 Bond St., N. Y.

ADVERTISERS

DESIRING TO REACH

The READERS of THIS STATE

CAN DO SO IN THE

Cheapest and Best Manner

BY ADDRESSING

E. E. PRATT,

70 Jackson Street, Chicago.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY

THE

World's Model Magazine

A grand combination of the entertaining, the useful and the beautiful, adapting the choicest literature of the time to which NO EXPENSE, WORK, OR ARTISTIC SKILL is spared to render it the most attractive of publications. Every number contains a fine steel engraving, worth the price of the magazine, and with an unequaled premium, two superb oil paintings, "Uncle Sam's Birthday" and "The Lion's Bride," each 22x28 inches, mounted on canvas; transportation 50c., extra. Send postal card for full particulars. Address

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,

17 East 14th Street, New York.

CHEAP FARMS & FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

2,000,000 acres taken in four months by 25,000 people. Good climate, rich soil, and working cities, and good society. Address: R. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S

Every Instrument CELEBRATED

BAND

INSTRUMENTS.

Used and recommended by 8,000 Bands and the most prominent Music Teachers in the country.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

New Warerooms, 205-207 Wabash Ave.

PISTOLS

Book Agents WRITE for circulars and terms of LIFE OF GEN. W. H. HARRISON, the People's Candidate. Great Military Book of the Day. Over 600 pages, fine steel portraits and battle-fields. Immense demand. Low price. Rapid sales. Extra inducements offered. Write for circulars. NOW IS YOUR TIME. Address HALE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED FOR FOUNDATIONS OF SUCCESS and LAWS OF BUSINESS.

The most successful and important book "How to do Business" published. A family necessity, worth ten times its price. Extra inducements offered. Write for full descriptive circular at once. Address J. B. CHADBURN & CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Established 1833.

MERCHANT'S

Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Scratches or Grease, Chapped Hands, Cuts, Wounds, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Caked Teats, Callous, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Chronic Sore Throat, Foul Ulcers, Fever Sores, Abscess of the Udder, Swelled Legs, Thrush

Spraius and Bruises, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foul Red in Sheep, Foundered Feet, Scap in Poultry, Cracked Heels, Epizootic, Lame Back, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Toothache, Rheumatism, Sparvins, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Caked Breast, Sore Nipples, Curb, Old Sores, Cocks, Wallows, Cramp, Colic, Weakness of the Joints Contraction of Muscles, &c.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN RIDDOK, Secty.

AGENTS WANTED

Cram's Reversible Maps of United States and World; Hand Maps, Atlases, Pictorial Charts, Globes, Subscription, Reference, Bibles, Books, etc. Prices low. Prints large. Circulars free. CRAM, 65 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

REVOLVERS at Half Prices.

Finest English bored and rifled 44-cal. 6-shot Revolver, $4.50; 38-cal. do., $3.50; 32-cal. do., $3.00; 22-cal. do., $2.50. Sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. for examination. Also guns, rifles, pistols, etc., at proportionate prices. AGENTS WANTED. Catalogue free. Address, with stamp, WM. READ & SONS, 109 Nassau-st., New York. Mention this paper. Wanted A&T. Option $100 a day. Outfit & Last st., Chicago.

YOU ARE NOW READING A CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN

Be sure to send for our latest illustrated catalogue and price list, before purchasing. Send free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

HAIR

Wholesale and retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D., anywhere in the U. S. for examination. Address Miss ADA ALLEN, No. 2 Astor House, New York. Wigs made to order and warranted. Mme. Allen's Hair Dressing.

GERMAN Horse and Cattle Powder

Horse Stock, Hogs and Poultry a specialty. Sold by druggists and stock-agents. 25 cents, 25 cents, 25 cents. Send for circulars. Prepared only by DR. A. M. THOMPSON, Sole Proprietor, Sidney, Ohio.

HORRIBLE! CATARRH

Sufferers, was ever truth worse by a statement of facts, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address, with stamp, NEW YORK, P. O. Box 1,500.

WANTED Agents—Everywhere, to sell the Celebrated Common Sense Clothes Wringer. Sells to every family. Don't fail to write for it. ROGERS & CO., Cleveland, O.

10,000 Agents Wanted. From $2 to $10 per day to sell the best selling Subscription Book ever published. Address REV. A. T. BUCK, Milton, Northumberland co., Pa.

$5.00 for 50c. and no jumbug. Send 50c. and receive 100 Gold Edge Scrap Pictures. Agents' Outfit, 10c. ROSE & CO., Milton, Northumberland co., Pa.

Parties in want of Reliable Agents' Instruments buy Ag'ts Reliable Guide. Sent free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per Day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

WAR. 3-ton Flag Poles, $10. 4-ton, $60. Circulars free. Chicago Steam Engine Co., Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

BIG Wages Summer and Winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 329 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

50 Snowflake, Chromo, etc. Cards, no two alike, and 20c. for 25 Gold and Jet, 10c. U. S. Card Co., Northford, Conn.

25 Styles of Horse Cards, in fine col

Election of Supervisors.

(Continued from fourth page.)

The committee on claims reported the following claims

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THERE was great excitement on the New York Stock Board, on the 15th, in consequence of the failure of the firm of Hart & Co., Wall-street brokers, for $231,000. The partners were subsequently arrested and held to bail in the sum of $80,000 each, to answer to a charge of fraud preferred by William Belden & Co.

THE Concord (N. H.) Savings Bank suspended, on the 18th.

DURING the recent races on the course of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, the horse Hopeful made the unprecedented time of a mile in 2:19½, to wagon. The owner of Hopeful has issued a challenge to all the world for a trial of speed with his horse.

THE October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop to be 90. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per cent. With the increased acreage planted the present crop promised to produce more than 5,000,000 bales.

DURING the celebration of a wedding in a colored church, at Lynchburg, Va., on the evening of the 16th, the building being densely crowded, an alarm was given that the structure was falling. A terrible panic ensued, and the unreasoning crowd made a wild rush for the doors and windows. The bride, groom and eight of their immediate attendants were crushed and trampled to death, and from fifty to sixty women and children more or less seriously injured.

THE New York Mine books, recently seized at Marquette while they were being used as evidence in the case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, were returned to the office from which they were taken, on the 16th, in obedience to an order of the United States District Court.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety existed at Lincoln, Neb., on the 17th, concerning the safety of two surveying parties of forty men, who were surveying Government lands on the Niobrara River, in the immediate track of the Cheyennes on their recent raid. No word had been received from them for nearly two weeks. A detachment of cavalry from Camp Robbison had been ordered to search after them.

THE returns for October to the Department of Agriculture place the average condition of the corn crop at 96 per cent., an increase of 4 per cent. over the September average. The total yield will not vary largely from 1,300,000,000. The yield of wheat will exceed that of last year, a total of over 400,000,000 being indicated. The rate of yield will probably be somewhat larger than the fine crop of 1877.

THERE were held in the United States Treasury at Washington, on the 19th, $248,689,850 in Government bonds to secure bank circulation, $10,780,400 to secure public deposits, and $4,023,000 to secure subscriptions to the 4-per-cent. bonds.

ACCORDING to a Washington special of the 19th, the new plan of registering distillers spirit matter, which had been in operation three weeks, had proved to be a great success, and reports from all directions showed that its advantages were appreciated by the public.

SEC'Y SHERMAN stated, on the 19th, that 100,000 ounces of silver would be the amount purchased weekly by the Treasury Department.

IT was feared, at Washington, on the 20th, that the Arctic vessel Florence had been lost off the Atlantic Coast, with all on board, during recent gales. The vessel sailed from New London, Conn., eighteen months ago, for the Arctic Regions, under the direction of Capt. Howgate, and was to have been followed by another vessel, with additional supplies and men, but the appropriations asked for not being granted she returned and was at New foundland on the 20th ult., and should have reached New London in ten days thereafter. She had a crew of three officers and ten seamen.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE only surviving son of Jefferson Davis, Sr., was among the victims of the fever, on the 16th. He was twenty-one years of age. There were eight deaths within and fifteen outside the city limits of Memphis. The deaths in New Orleans numbered twenty-six; Cairo, two, and three new cases; Chattanooga, four, and fourteen new cases. There was no material abatement in the disease in the smaller towns. The situation at Brownsville, Tenn., was very discouraging. There had been over 500 cases and 150 deaths to date, and 130 cases were then under treatment. The deaths within the preceding forty-eight hours numbered ten.

A VICKSBURG telegram of the 17th gives news of the death of Lieut. Benner, of the relief boat Chambers. He died on the morning of the 17th. The announcement of his death cast a pall of sadness over the entire city, and caused a deep feeling of sorrow at Washington and elsewhere throughout the country. He voluntarily accompanied the steamer on its mission of mercy into the infested district, and had expressed the belief that, by his long service in the South during the war, he had become acclimated. He caught the disease by having given up his stateroom to a lady from the infected district, who was at the time nearly suffering from the disease, though she may have been unaware of the fact. Lieut. Benner served throughout the war in the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. In 1867 he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry (regulars), and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1875. It was reported from Washington, on the 17th, that Gov. Shepherd had, with the approval of the Secretary of War, telegraphed to Lieut. Hall to return with the steamer to St. Louis and there put it in quarantine.

FROST made its appearance in many sections of the South on the night of the 15th and 16th, and ice formed in some localities. There were seven deaths in Memphis, on the 19th, and four on the 20th, six of whom were whites and five colored; six deaths were reported outside the city limits, on the 20th. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon, on the 20th, there were forty-four cases and twenty-seven deaths in New Orleans. It was thought, on the 20th, in localities where frost had appeared, that a change for the better would take place in a few days, by a diminution in the number of new cases.

A TELEGRAM from New York, on the 20th, gives the number of deaths of ministers in the South, by yellow fever, down to that date at fifty-six. Of these twenty-four were Catholics, thirty-one Protestants and one Jewish Rabbi.

IT was reported, on the 20th, that Minister Noyes, at Paris, had forwarded $3,000, and the Emperor William, of Germany, had contributed 3,000 reichmarks (about $700), for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in this country.

WARM weather again prevailed at the South, on the 21st, and fears were entertained that returning refugees in the cities would add new victims to the scourge. There were eighteen deaths in the city and suburbs of Memphis, and twenty-three new cases. At New Orleans the new cases numbered thirty-one; deaths, fifty-four; total cases to date, 12,312; deaths, 3,733. There were two deaths at Cairo, but no new cases. Two more deaths had occurred at Gallipolis, Ohio, and there were six cases convalescent. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad resumed operations on the 21st. Notification was made at Memphis that no more rations to able-bodied citizens would be issued after the 25th. The fever was still prevailing with fatal effect in most of the interior infected towns.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Vermont Legislature.

IN the New York *Herald* of the 15th, Manton Marble publishes a sweeping denial of the charges connecting him with the cipher dispatches sent to and from the South during the Returning-Board excitement in 1876. He affirms that he never, directly or indirectly, sought, or assented to any scheme, to purchase or secure for Tilden the State Canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida.

THE Prohibitory State Convention of New Hampshire, at Nashua, on the 16th, nominated Asa S. Kendall for Governor.

PRESIDENT HAYES was present at the State Fair at Winchester, Va., on the 16th. He was welcomed in a speech by Gov. Holliday, who introduced him to the assembled people. The President responded in a speech in which he alluded to his first personal knowledge of the country there as having been obtained during the rough school of the great Civil War, and to the auspicious circumstances under which he this time visited its people.

ON the 16th, the California Constitutional Convention adopted a resolution memorializing the President and Senate of the United States to so modify the Burlingame Treaty as to prohibit Chinese immigration.

OFFICIAL returns from the late election in Ohio give the following totals for Secretary of State: Nixon (Rep.), 274,120; Paige (Dem.), 270,932; Say (Nat.), 38,932; Robinson (Prohibition), 5,674; Barnes' plurality, 3,154. The Congressmen elected are: Republican—First District, Butterworth, 720 majority; Second, Young, 947; Fourth, Keifer, 5,000; Twelfth, Neal, 2,673; Sixteenth, McKinley, 1,284; Seventeenth, Monroe, 2,828; Eighteenth, Updegraff, 2,079; Nineteenth, Garfield, 9,693; Twentieth, Townsend, 5,810. Democrats—Third District, McMahon, 1,067; Fifth, Lefevre, 1,828; Sixth, Hill, 4,038; Seventh, Hurd, 1,593; Eighth, Finley, 1,455; Tenth, Converse, 985; Tenth, Ewing, 304; Eleventh, Dickey, 1,358; Thirteenth, Warner, 121; Fourteenth, Atherton, 2,387; Fifteenth, Geddes, 4,458.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN published a card in the New York newspapers, on the 17th, in which he denied emphatically that he either sent, received or authorized any of the cipher telegrams, lately published, and relating to the Presidential count in the disputed States. He says the Returning Boards were known to be corrupt before their acts proved it, and that his election was contested by the self-convicted participants in the fraud. His consolation and triumph were unbought, and he was unransomed.

CLARKSON N. POTTER has declined a renomination in the Twelfth New York Congressional District.

ALLUDING to recent alleged political persecution and outrages in South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, a Washington special of the 20th says the President desired it to be understood that he would protect the colored race in the enjoyment of their rights to the utmost of his power. No effort would be spared to execute the laws and vigorous measures would be taken to bring violators of law to justice.

ADMIRAL PAULDING, Senior Flag Officer on the retired list of the Navy, son of the captor of Maj. Andre, during the Revolutionary War, and the last surviving officer of the battle of Lake Champlain, died at Huntington, L. I., on the 20th.

HENRY HAVEMEYER, of New York, denies all knowledge of the cipher dispatches relating to the last Presidential election. He says: "I never sent any of those dispatches, and never authorized anyone to send them, or any of them, for me. I never knew, and do not know, the meaning of the cipher or any of the ciphers, in which they, or any of them are written and could not read them if I would. During a short period immediately after the late Presidential election a large number of telegrams were sent to my address for other persons, and called for by messengers. The practice was commenced without my consent, and after a few days discontinued by my requirement, because their frequency rendered them a great annoyance. I never knew the contents of those telegrams."

RT. REV. SYLVESTER H. ROSECRANS, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, died in that city, on the night of the 21st, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* of the 19th, alleges that a Republican meeting at Lautonville, in that State, had been captured by a force of about 800 "Red Shirts," who proceeded to run the meeting on a division time schedule, making several Democratic speeches. The meeting was, it is said, originally composed of about 2,000 men, women and children—mostly colored.

FOREIGN.

THE Turkish Government has warned the Constantinople press not to express anti-Russian sentiments, as Turkey was on the most friendly terms with Russia.

A PANIC in the Glasgow iron trade prevailed, on the 15th, in consequence of the reported failure of several leading firms.

BERLIN dispatches of the 16th announce that the Emperor William will resume the reins of Government on the 1st of December.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of the 16th, the Ameer of Afchanistan had sent emissaries to the various Mohammedan tribes of Central Asia, to excite a religious war against Great Britain.

THE Commander of the Austrian forces in Northern Bosnia has telegraphed his Government that he has subdued the District of Kardina at the cost of 500 killed and a large number wounded.

IN consequence of over-production of the cotton goods and a consequent glut in the market, several of the largest mills in Lancashire, Eng., have suspended operations.

THE Rothschilds have agreed to loan Egypt £30,000,000 to clear off her floating debt.

A CRISIS existed in the Italian Cabinet, on the 17th, attributed to the dissatisfaction of the Moderates with the home policy of the Premier.

THE Archbishop of Salonica, the anti-Russian candidate, has been elected Greek Patriarch for Turkey.

ACCORDING to a Simla (India) telegram of the 17th, the Afghans were concentrating in large numbers in the Khyber Pass. The British were rapidly forwarding reinforcements to Peshawur and Kohat to oppose a possible irruption of Afghans into India.

THE Sultan of Turkey informed the British Ministry, on the 17th, that he had written to the Ameer of Afghanistan, advising him as a good Musulman to make terms with England.

IT was recently reported from Paris that the awards to American exhibitors at the French Exposition numbered 750, comprising ten grand prizes, thirty diplomas of honor, 134 gold, 300 silver and 230 bronzed medals, and 156 honorable mentions. The aggregate is larger than the whole number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, or at the Vienna Exposition of 1875, and is a larger proportion awarded to exhibitors than to any other Nation represented at the present Exposition.

IN a letter recently received at New York, from the City of Mexico, it is stated that on the 20thult., at Azala, a mob, incited by priests, killed twenty Protestants and wounded a number of others. In Puebla, the mob threatened to break up the Protestant Mission. President Diaz had promised the Rev. Dr. Butler to do all in his power to protect all religious denominations.

THE report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the lately-suspended City of Glasgow Bank, published on the 19th, shows that the institution has been recklessly managed, being loaded down with bad debts and worthless securities. The losses aggregate £5,190,982, to meet which will require an assessment of £500 per share.

AUSTRIA has given notice that full amnesty has been granted to the Bosnian refugees in Servia.

THE Mohammedans in the Dobrudscha have organized a military force to resist the Roumanian occupation of their territory.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 20th, the Sultan had on that day declared to Minister Layard that he would on no account form an alliance with Russia.

A FRESH rising of the Turkish Cretans was announced on the 20th.

ON the 19th, the German Reichstag finally passed the Anti-Socialist bill by a vote of 221 to 149. The Parliament was then prorogued.

LORD DUFFERIN, the retiring Governor-General of Canada, left for England on the 19th.

On the 19th, the whole management of the City of Glasgow Bank—the Secretary, the Managing Director and the Board of Directors—were arrested and separately confined in the City Prison, upon the charge of fraud. They each declared they would have voluntarily surrendered had they known they were wanted.

AT Pontypool, Eng., on the 20th, a railroad accident occurred, which resulted in the death of twelve persons and serious injury to twenty others.

A SIMLA (India) dispatch of the 21st gives the following as the substance of the reply of the Ameer of Afghanistan to a recent note of the Viceroy of India remonstrating against his unfriendly attitude toward Great Britain: "You may do your worst. The issue is in God's hands."

THE following failures in Glasgow and other parts of the United Kingdom were reported, on the 21st: Lascar & Watson, shipping agents; James Morton & Co.; Alexander Bell & Son, in the Spanish trade; Cooper, Scott & Co., in the African trade. Aggregate liabilities about $50,000,000.

THE distribution of the Exposition prizes took place, at Paris, on the 21st, President MacMahon conducting the ceremony. Several American gentlemen received decorations of the Legion of Honor.

THE Sultan has authorized Baker Pasha to employ 40,000 men upon the defensive lines of Constantinople.

SEVERAL Orangemen of Canada have entered action for damages against the Mayor of Montreal for false arrest, on the 19th of last July. David Grant, County Master, claims $10,000, and the others $5,000.

TWO AND A HALF MILLION POUNDS sent by the National Bank of Genoa, Italy, to Arcona, have been stolen en route. Three of the employees have been arrested for the theft.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

FRED ECKERMAN, who, three years ago, stabbed Carrie Gates, because she wouldn't marry him, was recently arrested and locked up in the Grand Rapids Jail, to await an examination, upon the charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

CHAS. C. COMSTOCK, National candidate for Congress, has sued the publisher of the Grand Rapids *Times*, and the publisher of the *Post* for defamation of character, laying his damages at $10,000 in each case.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE Grand Rapids boys have organized "a temperance command."

THE first white child born in Kalkaska County was Mrs. Rose Homer, of Chesaning, and she is now only twenty-two years of age.

A NEGRO at Bay City maintains that his name is Isaiah The Prophet. He says it is all the name he ever has been known by.

A WEEK-KNOWN intellectual temperance lecturer carries with her a miniature distillery, and illustrates her lectures by distilling alcohol from cider.

THE officers want John Strassburgh, who has been manager of the bath department of the Advent Sanitarium, at Battle Creek. He is charged with having embezzled a considerable sum of money.

FIFTEEN per cent. of the force employed in the Michigan Central Railroad shops, at Jackson, were discharged on the 5th.

ADRIAN LANDERS was run over by a train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, near Kalamazoo, on the 16th, and instantly killed. He was driving a load of lumber and the team backed on the track.

CHEBOYGAN have been levied, by attachment, on all the right of Niles' water-works lying in certain streets of the city.

NINETY-SIX Michigan physicians report to the State Board of Health that they knew of 1,313 opium-eaters.

MICHIGAN lumbermen are finding out that there are great stores of lumber in the upper peninsula, and the timber thieves are also finding it out.

THE other night, at Detroit, Mattie Farrell came home drunk and was welcomed by her son, forty years old, who was also drunk. A quarrel ensued which lasted far into the night. Next morning he announced to neighbors that his mother was dead, and, the police arriving, he was arrested as her murderer. Their miserable abode was literally drenched with the old woman's blood, flowing from numerous wounds in her body. The only other tenant of the house was his four-year-old daughter, and she clearly and intelligently related that her father and grandmother quarreled, her father finally throwing down the old woman and kicking her in the head, and afterward stamping his foot on her neck, the little one illustrating the action by herself bringing down her own tiny heel.

THE wife of Dr. Zeuhn, a Monroe physician, was recently found dead in her apartments, having taken chloral with suicidal intent.

AN East-Saginaw man lost a pocket-book containing $300, the other day. It was found and returned by some honest fellow.

MR. M. H. JOY, of Battle Creek, refused to get a meal of victuals for a tramp, and a few moments afterward his house was fired.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Oct. 5, 1878, was $234,552.30; receipts during the week ending Oct. 12 were $18,560.42; payments during the same time were $16,922.01; balance in Treasury Oct. 12, 1878, $235,095.71; increase for the week, $1,641.41.

SEVERAL days ago, a twelve-year-old boy named Plomondon fell on the street, and was run over by a loaded coal-cart, suffering fatal injuries.

RASSON Sweetzell, living near Mapleville, in Barry County, was gored to death by a bull, the other day.

ONE man has taken a contract to put 3,000,000 feet of logs into the Tittabawassee River this fall and winter.

GENESEE asbestos has been found near Ishpeming.

GRAND RAPIDS is to have evening schools this winter.

NEGALUNEE and Escanaba are to "go halves" in the expense of having an Episcopal minister to preach alternately at those places.

A SAGINAW man named Jones would talk back to the Judge, the other day, while on the witness-stand, and that official sent him to Jail for contempt.

A FEW nights ago, Miss Anna Brown left Detroit with her father to drive home, six miles from that city, on the Grand River Road, in a light wagon drawn by one horse. They had driven about a mile beyond the toll-gate, the father holding the reins, when two men suddenly jumped to the head of the horse and stopped him, after which one of them stepped back and informed Mr. Brown that if he had any money or other valuables he would do well to produce them. Mr. Brown explained that he was a poor man and had no money, and began to let him proceed unharmed. By this time the second highwayman had left the head of the horse and joined his companion, and both were badgering Mr. Brown, telling him that it was useless to affect great physical weakness and poverty, for he had "shell out." Meanwhile the girl had gained possession of the whip and at that point she suddenly seized the reins and, with the heavy butt-end of the whip, knocked one of the robbers down, while she dealt the other a severe blow. Then, giving the whip to the horse, she succeeded in driving herself and father out of reach of the robbers and beyond danger, although one of the highwaymen discharged a pistol at the flying couple.

JASON CADWELL, of Pine Lake, recently committed suicide. He first filled his mouth with Paris green, and then walked into a well and drowned himself.

HENRY STEWART refused to pay for drinks in John Rose's saloon, at Detroit, the other night, and John Rouneel him. Henry's skull was fractured.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Bailey, State, per central, $1.75@2.70; Butter, ℔ lb, 8@18c; Cheese, ℔ lb, 8@10½c; Corn, ℔ bu, 60@63½c; Flour, White Winter, $4.50@4.90; Amber, $4.50@4.75; Rye, $3.00@3.25; Cattle, ℔ central, $3.10@4.75; Hogs, $3.50@4.00; Sheep, $3.50@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ℔ bu, 29@32c; White, 34@36c; Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl, $9.25@9.50; Hay, ℔ ton, 6@8c; Wheat, White, 86@89c; Amber, 81@83c.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A few nights ago, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., as four of the miners were endeavoring to dispense an accumulation of gas in the shaft of a coal mine, one of them brought out a naked lamp. An explosion instantly followed, resulting in the death of the entire party.

—At Franklin, Tenn., the other day, John Prewitt shot his own son with a shot-gun, while engaged in a family quarrel. The son begged his father not to murder him, but he mercilessly shot out his eyes and then went running through the woods swearing to kill his two other sons who were in the altercation.

—At Woodbridge Center, Conn., the other day, Mrs. Kane's dress caught fire from the kitchen-stove. Losing her presence of mind, she rushed to the barn and attempted to extinguish the flames by rolling over like a log. Of course the barn was set on fire and the poor, crazed creature, horribly burned, got up, ran and jumped into the water and drowned.

—There is a tinge of romance about the marriages of the Hon. Orsan Brooks, of Denver, Col., to Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, of Los Angeles, Cal., which took place recently. The groom is seventy years of age and the bride fifty-three. Forty-five years ago the Judge was the accepted suitor of the lady he has now wed. The relentless purpose of fate separated them for years, and the lady and gentleman have both since married twice and lost, ie his wives by death, she her husband, something like a year ago their paths crossed again, and the Judge has now married his first choice.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Recently a young married couple in New Orleans determined to visit the "old folks," who live in one of the coast parishes, and surprise them by displaying a new grandchild. Accordingly they started for the ancestral home, but when the young man and his fair wife neared the paternal mansion and their advent was announced, the old man, afraid of the yellow-fever, peremptorily refused to see his son or daughter or his child, and furthermore ordered them off his premises; and, despite all remonstrances, they were obliged to depart, greatly chagrined.

—At South Canaan, Conn., a few days since, William Blodgett, an insurance person, procured a shovel, and proceeded to the cemetery a short distance to the south of the village with the design of "resurrecting" his brother Milan, who was buried there five years ago. He dug up the body and opened it, revealing the sickening sight of the horrible grinning skeleton. He then covered it up and departed, and procured a pitcher of milk, for the application of which the "resurrection" was to be accomplished, and remained all night, bathing the skull and other bones with the fluid. He was found in the morning still occupied and talking incoherently to his ghastly patient.

—In Baldwin Co., Ga., recently, a party of colored boys met together and held a mock court, all duly organized, with judge, jury, lawyer, witnesses, etc. One of their number was tried for some offense, witnesses examined, speeches from their lawyers, charge of the jury delivered, and a verdict rendered by the jury of guilty. The sentence of death was pronounced by the judge, a rope was immediately placed around the neck of the criminal and thrown over some place to secure the other end, and jumped into the water and drowned.

—Maj. Gladwin soon heard of her and her unusual skill, and sent for her to come into the fort as he had an ulcerated tooth to make up into moccasins.

When she came he found her rightly named Mee-mi, which signifies wild-pigeon, as she was peculiarly delicate and timid for a squaw.

Making known to her, by the interpreter, his want of moccasins, he gave her the elk skin from which, in a few days, she produced a quaint and beautiful pair. So delighted was he with her work that he kept her fingers busy all the spring in one device and another, meantime showing her such courtesies, making her so many presents, and paying her such liberal prices as to quite win her confidence. To genuine Mee-mi there was nobody like the fair officer, so brave and refined, and yet so smiling and generous. He was so different from her father and other warriors, who, with their courage and kingly stature, combined rude manners and often rough words. As events proved, the innocent girl's gratitude and regard for him prompted her to a noble deed in his behalf.

In the summer, while the corn was growing in the Indians' fields and the game was increasing and fattening in the woods, a motley crowd of men, women and children from the neighboring tribes, Ottawa chiefly, gathered in the vicinity of the fort for the purpose of bartering away to the soldiers the trifles which they had manufactured in their wigwams during the winter and spring. They were attended by the celebrated Pontiac, a great Chieftain, sometimes styled an Emperor, and all their manners and associations seemed friendly in the utmost degree. Some days of pleasant trading passed, and at length their relations were so agreeable that Pontiac proposed to the Commandant of the fort a council for the purpose of "brightening the chain of peace."

Maj. Gladwin readily assented without a suspicion of harm, and it was arranged that the council should be smoked the next morning inside the fort. To show his peaceful intentions and confidence in the whites, Pontiac stipulated to bring with him 200 unarmed warriors, thus making a most imposing display.

During the day the fort was put in order for the council in the morning. In the afternoon timid Mee-mi made her appearance with some imminently fine needle-work for the Major; but she was strangely reserved considering how familiar she had become of late.

After a long and vain attempt to learn the cause of her changed manners, he dismissed her with a fine elk-skin which he wished her to manufacture into spectacles and purses for certain of his friends.

As the gates were being shut at night, the officer of the guard found Mee-mi still inside the walls and weeping as if in great sorrow. At being ordered out her distress was sharply increased, and she refused to go. Thereupon the officer led her away to the Commandant's quarters and requested the favor to him. Now the girl showed still greater emotion, but gave as her reason for remaining within the fort that she did not like to carry away the skins which she had so set so high a value upon it. But this answer was so poor and unsatisfactory that it only made him suspicious of something of serious importance.

He therefore urged her to tell what was in her mind.

Finally she replied with sobs that if she told what she knew Pontiac would kill her.

At this the Commandant redoubled his efforts to incline her to confide her trouble to him, promising to stand between her and all harm, even from Pontiac.

It is no wonder, however, that a timid girl should hesitate to do anything to incur the vengeance of so mighty a Chief as Pontiac.

At length Maj. Gladwin prevailed, and she stated that a plot was formed to murder him and the other officers at the council, in the morning, and then slaughter the garrison and take possession of the fort. "Even now," said she, in her rolling Indian language, "they are cutting off their gun barrels so long they can hide them beneath their blankets. And, see, the great Chief draws the peace belt of wampum during his speech, the warriors will take the scalps of my good officer and all his men. . . . And then the poor girl's grief burst forth anew, and, sitting down on the floor of the quarters, she began to swing back and forth and utter that doleful note always expressive of a squaw's great sorrow—"Wahonowin! Wahono wina!" When she became calm again, and the interpreter was enabled to learn the whole plot, it appeared that the savages were actually intending to come to the council fully armed, every weapon concealed under their blankets; and, at a concerted signal from Pontiac, they would begin a massacre which would only stop when the last of the garrison was dead. A thousand warriors were to wait outside the gates ready to enter when those within should open to them at the beginning of the fray.

Such a Judas was Pontiac, and how worse than a demon's kiss was to be that signal of the peace belt which would begin the carnage!

But "forewarned is forearmed," and Maj. Gladwin proved equal to the occasion.

The night was spent in stern preparation for the morning's event. The soldiers were informed of the plot, and every man enjoined to put his musket in perfect order, load it carefully and pick the flint, and fill his cartridge-box with ammunition. Several cannon were posted so as to command the Council House, and when supplied with ammunition were covered with sailcloth to hide them from view. Certain weak places in the stockade were quickly repaired.

And, in short, everything possible was done in order to give a fitting reception to Pontiac and his bloodthirsty band.

Promptly at ten o'clock the Indians appeared at the gate ready for their treacherous work. The stipulated 200 warriors were counted off and marched in, apparently unarmed, although it must be confessed that for a warm July morning their extreme care in holding their heavy blankets snugly about them seemed rather ridiculous.

When they had all entered, the gates were not only snugly closed, but certain ingenious fastenings applied which no Indian could readily loosen or break.

Thus it appeared as if whatever slaughter of the troops they might undertake the 200 must have to cut, unaided by the savages the other side of the walls.

Within, Pontine noticed the garrison under arms and posted in battle order around the Council House, and upon asking the reason was told that it was designed as a mark of honor to him and the distinguished Chiefs attending him. Whether the wily old sachem mistrusted the real cause his stolical face gave no token.

The Council House was simply a large room supported on posts, without side-walls, so that when the Indians had stationed themselves according to their ideas of rank they were in plain view of the proceedings and preparations that Maj. Gladwin had effected.

After a few of the highest Chiefs and some of the officers had puffed the pipe of peace, Pontiac began his speech in the course of which the grand catastrophe was to occur.

To say that every white man in the fort was suppressing a furnace of excitement would not convey the intensity of the hour.

Around the speaker's waist was the wampum belt designed to introduce the carnage, while under many a warrior's blanket the ill-concealed shapes and corners of weapons were discernible.

But Pontiac and his band could not have felt at ease in the circumstances. The cannon, having been uncovered and the gunners stood by with burning fuses; every soldier was in position to discharge his musket at a second's warning; while the savages, encumbered with blankets and crowded together, were placed at a serious disadvantage.

The speech proceeded, and at the point where the wampum was to be passed to Maj. Gladwin as the signal for the fight, each officer drew his sword, each soldier raised his gun to his shoulder to fire, and each gunner at the cannon stepped forward for his fearful duty.

But these movements showed the Indians that they were detected.

Pontiac stammered and trembled, every Chief flinched and many exclaimed, and for once these stoics of the forest were unnerved.

And, in short, everything possible was done in order to give a fitting reception to Pontiac and his bloodthirsty band.

Promptly at ten o'clock the Indians appeared at the gate ready for their treacherous work. The stipulated 200 warriors were counted off and marched in, apparently unarmed, although it must be confessed that for a warm July morning their extreme care in holding their heavy blankets snugly about them seemed rather ridiculous.

When they had all entered, the gates were not only snugly closed, but certain ingenious fastenings applied which no Indian could readily loosen or break.

Thus it appeared as if whatever slaughter of the troops they might undertake the 200 must have to cut, unaided by the savages the other side of the walls.

Within, Pontine noticed the garrison under arms and posted in battle order around the Council House, and upon asking the reason was told that it was designed as a mark of honor to him and the distinguished Chiefs attending him. Whether the wily old sachem mistrusted the real cause his stolical face gave no token.

The Council House was simply a large room supported on posts, without side-walls, so that when the Indians had stationed themselves according to their ideas of rank they were in plain view of the proceedings and preparations that Maj. Gladwin had effected.

After a few of the highest Chiefs and some of the officers had puffed the pipe of peace, Pontiac began his speech in the course of which the grand catastrophe was to occur.

To say that every white man in the fort was suppressing a furnace of excitement would not convey the intensity of the hour.

Around the speaker's waist was the wampum belt designed to introduce the carnage, while under many a warrior's blanket the ill-concealed shapes and corners of weapons were discernible.

But Pontiac and his band could not have felt at ease in the circumstances. The cannon, having been uncovered and the gunners stood by with burning fuses; every soldier was in position to discharge his musket at a second's warning; while the savages, encumbered with blankets and crowded together, were placed at a serious disadvantage.

The speech proceeded, and at the point where the wampum was to be passed to Maj. Gladwin as the signal for the fight, each officer drew his sword, each soldier raised his gun to his shoulder to fire, and each gunner at the cannon stepped forward for his fearful duty.

But these movements showed the Indians that they were detected.

Pontiac stammered and trembled, every Chief flinched and many exclaimed, and for once these stoics of the forest were unnerved.

But here Pontiac's consummate subtlety came to his help. He neatly avoided the concerted sign, and, closing his speech with words of the warmest regard for the whites, gave way for Maj. Gladwin's reply.

And now the polite and kind-souled Commandant showed himself master of the situation.

He directly and loudly charged Pontiac with his treachery and taunted him with the crime and failure of the diabolical plot.

And when the old Chief denied, and pretended there was no plot, and that his warriors were actually unarmed, as he had promised, Gladwin drew his sword, and, gallantly marching down the line of savages, pulled aside many of their blankets and revealed the shortened guns, tomahawks and scalping-knives.

At this the red-skins' confusion knew no bounds. But words are inadequate to describe the scene; the reader must picture it for himself.

Just here appears the superiority in noble and humane qualities of civilized man over the barbarian, for instead of taking away their arms and imprisoning the whole band, or ripping the weak guns upon them, Maj. Gladwin mercifully ordered them from the fort, though it must be acknowledged that he did it with a vehemence of words and vigor of action that could not have been very flattering to the pride of a pompous Indian Emperor like Pontiac.—*Irving L. Benson, in Christian Union.*

—INFANTS are becoming too witty and smart in this marvelous generation! A fond and anxious mother, of Montclair, N. J., said to her little boy of three, at dinner, yesterday: "Now, Hennie, be careful and don't swallow the bits of carrot in your soup, for you are sick, and carrot is indigestible." "Ah!" said the precocious baby, looking up with a twinkling eye, "you don't think 'atin' carrots like for the stomach, do you?" And his little sister of four exclaimed, with emotion, "There, Hanky! I guess you'll jewel-ler nough, after that!"—*Graphic.*

—A Fulton (N. Y.) man laid his finger on the table in front of a buzzsaw to feel the momentum of air. The saw was going so fast that the teeth were not to be seen. His finger was taken off. While he was looking at it the foreman came up with the question: "How did you do it?" "Why, I put my finger down so," answered he, placing the other forefinger, as he thought, well away from the teeth. To his horror, the saw took that one, too, clean off at the second joint.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Gen. Grant has abandoned his contemplated trip to India.

—The ultramontane newspapers of Canada speak disrespectfully of the new Governor-General and his wife, as "Mr. and Mrs. Lorne."

—A Vermont correspondent of the Boston *Journal* claims for Capt. Samuel Morey, of that State, the honor of inventing a steamboat before Fulton.

—Richard Grant White has resigned the position he has held in the Custom-House for seventeen years. It was a place with no work and a full salary.

—Mr. Partello, a Washington rifleman, shooting at ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, made a score of 224 out of a possible 225. That is near enough.

—"Prof." John H. Zice has won his suit against the St. Louis druggist for infringement of his patent weather prophecies and has recovered $1,980 damages.

—Lydia Squire, the last lineal descendant of the famous Indian King Philip, is still living, at New Bedford, Mass., and, although eighty-three years of age, is still bright and vigorous.

—Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, in a recent conversation, said that he once before started in life with $10,000 less than nothing, and he believed that the firm of Bishop & Co. can again make its way.

—The great-grandfather and great-uncle of President Hayes, both named Israel Smith, were deacons in the Congregational Church at Sidney Plains, N. Y., and are buried in the old cemetery at that place.

—In Central African geography names beginning with M before a consonant are to be pronounced as if they began with U, as Mtesa, pronounced *Umtesa*, etc. This knowledge may prevent some fractures of unaccustomed jaws.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Mr. Florence, the actor, has a scrap-book to which he is very much attached. He says: "This book saved my life once. There was a railway accident out in Ohio. I might have been killed if I had gone on that train. I didn't go. I stayed at home reading this scrap-book."

—The health of Mrs. Gen. Sherman has recently been in a severe shock from her recent illness that she is too feeble to undergo the duties incident to society this winter, and for the purpose of recruiting her strength and education of her two youngest children under her personal supervision, she will spend the severe season in Baltimore.—*Chicago Times.*

—S. Angler Chace said to a friend who called on him in the Massachusetts State Prison, recently, that he had not expected the Stickney exposure, and added: "I was strongly urged on my trial to make a full statement, but I remembered a saying of Daniel Webster's, which was that 'he never shoveled off his walks until it had done snowing.' Gentlemen, it has not done snowing."

All the World Represented at Paris.

You may gain an idea of the crowds in attendance on the Exhibition when I send you the report of strangers arriving during the past week. In all there were 18,000. England sent 4,000; Belgium, 3,000. You will be surprised to hear, considering the relations between the two countries, that there are 1,000 Germans. Italy, this being the holiday season for the Italians, sent 1,512. The United States were fifth on the list, sending 278—more than Spain, which contributed 1,057, or Switzerland, with her 1,037, or Austria, who sent 733, or Holland, of which Nation there were 646. Russia contributes largely to the cosmopolitan world of Paris, but the war has made Russia poor, and she sends only 342. As an illustration of the minuteness with which such things are noted in this much-governed country, I will give you the remainder of the list:—Luxemburg, 242; Poland, 224; Sweden and Norway, 183; Denmark, 162; Portugal, 158; Roumania (now ranking as a Nation), 151; Algeria, 130; Brazil, 102; the French Colonies, 95; Greece, 81; Turkey, 63; Egypt, 52; the Indies, 51; Canada, 29; Mexico, 27; Peru, 26; Japan, 13; Venezuela, 11; China, 10; Colombia, 9; Chili, 6; Morocco, 6; Australia, 4; Paraguay, 3; Costa Rica, 2; Persia, 2; San Salvador, 2; Tunis, 2; Bolivia, 1; Ecuador, 1; Honduras, 1; Nicaragua, 1; Uruguay, 1; Wonderful and various is this cosmopolitan crowd in Paris. The bonne-varis are a dress parade of the Nationalities. Here are forty-three Nations sending tribute to Paris, for each one of this more than 18,000 is a bearer of tribute. When people ask, "Does the Exhibition pay?" the answer is found in this recapitulation. How much money does each one of these tribute bearers bring? They come for silks and wine, for bronzes and paintings, for the hundred thousand articles that Paris supplies. I wonder, for instance, how much our 1,077 Americans bring? There are lazzaros to visit, theaters to see, cafes, balls, millinery. I suppose it is safe to say that this 1,077 will leave two or three millions of francs in Paris. When you take this as the contribution of one Nation, the weekly contributionone, when you consider that all Nations are swelling the stream, you may have some idea of the money Paris will earn through the Exposition. The mere show, as it appears in a ledger account, will be a loss. France will have to pay several millions of francs out of the Treasury to meet the expenses; the other Nations will have their own expenses, for which there can be only an indirect return. But when all is over France will be richer by millions and millions in mere money because of this Exposition, and richer in what money cannot buy—a reawakened self-esteem and the respect of mankind.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Electricity in Thunder-Clouds.

The great development of electricity in thunder-storms has been a subject of much speculation. Its explanation, however, is still an unsettled question. Some views on this subject are presented in this paper.

We have no evidence that the production of fogs or clouds—the change from invisible to visible vapor, or from combined to uncombined moisture—produces any electricity. All experiments to establish such a supposition have had a negative result.

Those particles of vapor we may suppose to be small spherules, each with its normal portion of electricity that surrounds or occupies the surface of the sphere. When two of these particles unite and form one

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHAS. M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SESSIONS, of Ionia.
For Secretary of State,
WM. JENNEY, of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
JOHN D. PRITCHARD of Michigan.
For Auditor General,
W. IRVING LATIMER, of Macomb.
For Attorney General,
OTTO KIRCHNER, of Wayne.
For Land Commissioner,
JAS. M. SHAMITH, of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GRAVER,
For Members of Board of Education,
GEORGE S. EDWARDS, of Herkimer.

Congressional Nomination.
Ninth District. JAY A. HUBBELL.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. PEIL.

For Representative in State Legislature,
CHAS. E. WOOD.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—RICHARD COOPER.
For Clerk and Register—ADELBERT R. UPHURY.
For Treasurer—BYRON SEE.
For Pros. Atty—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Cir. Court Com.—EDWARD H. GREEN.
For Surveyor—ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroners—JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM BLACK.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

(Concluded)

Mr. Niles offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, At the annual session of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Charlevoix in the year 1877, said Board, by a majority vote did vote a tax of three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500) upon the taxable property of said county, for the purpose of erecting an iron bridge across Pine River, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county; and

Whereas The legality of said tax is seriously questioned by many of the taxpayers throughout said county. Therefore in order to legalize said tax, and satisfy the tax payers of said county, we, the undersigned, respectfully offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That said tax or appropriation be submitted to a vote of the people at the earliest posible moment.

W. C. NILES.
J. E. DARRAH.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the above resolution was made a special order for ten o'clock. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Supervisor of Boyne Valley, was authorized to reassess the following omitted lands in said Township, for the years 1876 and 1877.

nwf of nef of section 9.

On motion of Mr. Ward the Supervisor of Charlevoix was authorized to reassess the following omitted lands in said Township for year 1877.

Lot 5, block 2 village of Charlevoix,
lot 11, block 7, " "
lot 2 section 24, town 34 north of range 8 w.
ne4 of nef sec. 21 town 34 N, R. 8 west.

On motion of Mr. Niles the Supervisor of Melrose was authorized to reassess the following omitted lands of said Township for years 1876 and 1877:

se4 of section 12; sw4 of sw4 of section 14, nw4 of ne4 of section 26, s4 of se4 of sec. 34.

On motion of Mr Ward the Supervisor of Evangeline was authorized to reassess the following omitted land of said Township for the years 1876 and 1877:

N of of section 16, Town 33 North, R. 6 west.
n4 of nw4 " " "
ne4 of " " "
s4 of ne4 " " "
se4 of se4 " " "

For the year 1877 only:
s4 of nw4 of section 16, Town 33 N, R. 6 west
e4 of se4 " 26, " " "

On motion of Mr. Niles, each Township was authorized to raise $500 as a special highway tax at their spring election of 1878.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At ten o'clock moved by Mr. Kent that Mr. Niles' resolution to submit the bridge tax to the electors of the county, be taken up for discussion. Carried.

Mr. Smith offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Resolved, that the words "earliest possible moment" be stricken out, and "the annual spring election of 1879." be inserted therefor. Amendment carried.

The original motion as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith the motion of Mr. Ward to raise eight mills on the dollar as a county tax be taken from the table for discussion. Carried.

The motion was then adopted.

Moved by Mr. Darrah that thirteen water proof cases for the assessment rolls be purchased for the use of the supervisors and treasurers of the several Townships. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, Willard A. Smith was employed to do the official printing for the county for the ensuing year for the sum of seventy-five dollars.

On motion of Mr. Wooden, the Board authorized the several Townships to raise by tax for the year 1878, the Township and School purposes the following sums:

BEAR LAKE.		
Town,		$ 354 42
School,		1,575 60
BOYNE VALLEY.		
Town,		$1,100 75
School,		1,904 00
CHARLEVOIX.		
Town		$ 625 00
School,		900 00
EVANGELINE		
Town,		$ 500 00
School,		846 76
EVELINE.		
Town,		$ 800 00
School,		330 00
HAYES.		
Town,		$ 270 00
School,		450 00
HUDSON.		
Town,		$ 624 00
School,		624 00
MARION.		
Town,		$ 600 00
School,		816 15
MELROSE.		
Town,		$ 720 00
School,		760 70
NORWOOD.		
Town,		$ 400 00
School,		484 60
SOUTH ARM.		
Town,		$ 580 00
School,		747 60
SPRINGVALE.		
Town,		$1,025 00
School,		1,777 80
WILSON.		
Town,		$ 850 00
School,		1,060 80

The Committee on Apportionment made the following report of State and county tax.

	Valuation.	State.	County.
Bear Lake,	$29,562 00	$29 39	$180 50
Boyne Valley,	45,947 00	57 23	287 58
Charlevoix,	50,090 00	62 50	400 00
Evangeline,	36,512 00	44 39	234 16
Eveline,	38,526 00	48 56	311 47
Hayes,	34,600 00	43 29	277 04
Hudson,	29,434 00	36 71	229 04
Marion,	39,670 00	48 84	312 56
Melrose,	35,900 00	44 51	282 85
Norwood,	37,778 00	47 39	302 22
South Arm,	52,554 00	65 66	420 27
Springvale,	36,065 00	45 01	288 04
Wilson,	34,905 00	47 84	306 15
Total,	$486,292 00	$609 57	$3,976 34

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Niles:

Resolved, That no part of the eight mill tax voted shall be considered or spread upon the rolls as a bridge tax.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ackerson that the special highway tax voted to be entered in a separate column from the township taxes. Carried.

Moved that the Supervisor of the Township of South Arm be authorized to reassess the following omitted lands of said township on his roll for the year 1877. N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of section 27. Carried.

On motion the chairman and clerk were instructed to draw an order on the Treasurer for the bill of Dygert, Buff & Rice, which had been mislaid.

The following bills of the members were allowed:

	claimed.	allo.
E. H. Green,	$10 50	$10 50
J. R. Ackerson,	16 50	16 50
W. C. Niles,	18 25	16 14
Stephen L. Hicks,	15 68	13 68
J. Weaver,	13 92	13 92
James A. Keat,	13 92	13 92
E. E. Robinson,	15 74	15 17
O. D. Wood,	13 44	13 44
John Ward,	12 00	12 00
George W. Bailey,	16 50	16 50
C. J. Wooden,	15 70	15 70
Ava Smith,	18 86	18 86
J. E. Darrah	15 30	15 30

Mr. Weaver moved that two mills on the dollar be spread upon the rolls for a bridge tax.

Mr. Ward moved to amend as follows: That one and seven-eighths mills be taken from the eight mills voted for county tax, and be spread upon the rolls as a bridge tax.

Amendment accepted.

Mr. Smith offered the following substitute for the above motion: That if a majority of the voters decide to pay the bonds, then the committee on ways and means shall instruct the County Treasurer to pay the bonds out of any money he may have. After some discussion the substitute was withdrawn.

The question being on the adoption of Mr. Weaver's motion, as amended by Mr. Ward, the ayes and nays were demanded.

Ayes—Green, Weaver, Ward—3.

Nays—Wooden, Robinson, Hicks, Smith, Ackerson, Darrah, Wood, Kent, Niles, Bailey—10.

Motion declared lost.

Mr. Ward moved that when the Board adjourn it be until November 12th, 1878, at three o'clock p. m. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.

A. R. UPHURY, Clerk.
E. H. GREEN, Chairman.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

REMEMBER

—THE—

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in seven cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROUTER.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaces, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In time like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Towelling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Roches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LANDS.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beach and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro' the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from ALMOST every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all opperations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing.
Hats, Caps
And Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propouse to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 17th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points, on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between *CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW*,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—	September 5—19
October 11—27	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY.

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 1—19	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR.

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 26, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 3, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. T. CARSWELL. C. S. BARNES.

CARSWELL & BARNES,

Commission Merchants,

Purchase and Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-ly

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$5.

Family Bibles, $2 to $15.

Libraries—Subscribe Private at lowest rates.

Address, R. B. BAILEY, Hayward's, Mich.

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging.

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tags ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which are swarms of Speckled Trouts. Baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff.

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

How a Life Was Saved—The Reward of Perseverance.

There was a terrible accident at South Norwalk, Conn., twenty-five years ago. The draw over the railroad bridge had been by some carelessness left open, and the engineer, mistaking the signal, dashed on, and down thundered and crashed the train. The loss of life was terrible, and very many were crushed and badly wounded. Even now, after so many years, it is spoken of as one of the great horrors.

People living near by, and others who were attracted to the scene of the accident, worked nobly, and rendered all the assistance they could. Men came in boats, and tenderly lifted the dead and dying bodies from the water, carried them up on the bank, and laid them gently down to be further cared for. Among those attracted to the scene was a middle-aged man, who was a stage-driver, whose route was between New Canaan and South Norwalk. He saw them bringing up on the bank the bodies of those taken from the water, and one body particularly attracted him. It was the body of a fair young girl, and a strange feeling seemed to tell him that she was not dead. He felt of her hand. It was cold and clammy. Placing his ear over her heart he could detect no beating. Yet something within him said she was not dead. A physician, after making an examination, pronounced life extinct, and urged the driver to assist the others in caring for the wounded.

He turned to go, and again that irresistible feeling impelled him to try to save the girl's life. Securing the assistance of two woman, he began a vigorous rubbing of the body. He labored on until the water fairly poured from him. The lazy curiosity-seekers gathered around and said it was a foolish task, she was past helping. Nevertheless, on he worked. No change was observed for half an hour, and his heart began to sink. For the last time he began a desperate renewal of his exertions since, for the women had stopped, and, as he drew himself up to go away, the girl, with a low moan, opened and closed her eyes. With a rush, the blood dashed to his heart, and he almost fainted, and with open-mouthed astonishment the throngs again gathered around. After a little while she was restored to consciousness, and her life had been saved.

After she had learned the facts she went to her deliverer, and, with tears of joy, thanked him.

She was the only daughter of very wealthy parents, and deep was their gratitude. When the girl took him to her home, her mother kissed him, embraced him and cried for joy.

Her father gave him a handsome gold watch and chain and clothing; everything that wealth could bestow on him was done. He was urged to pass the remainder of his life with them; but he declined this, and went back to his own home thankful for their kindness.

This was twenty-five years ago. Regularly every year since then, he has received a present in money sufficient to keep him in luxury for the next twelve months, beside presents without end from these grateful hearts.

Brief Biography of Methuselah.

What a tremendous boyhood old Methuselah had! He died at the rather advanced age of 969 years, about 900 years more than man's span of life. At that rate, when he was 200 years old he about equaled an ordinary lad of sixteen. He was thirty or forty before his parents bought him a rattle to play with, and he didn't have the measles and other infantile diseases until he was over 100. He was in no sort of hurry about these things, as he had so far to go. We imagine that he was rather a delicate child to begin with, as most people were who live to a great age. We can imagine his mother's anxiety with regard to his delicate constitution, telling Mrs. Brown across the way, on his nineteth birthday, that she was afraid she "never would be able to raise that child." Generations of men lived and passed away while he was going around in petticoats, and he almost a centenarian before he got into his first boots. His father used to lick him when he was 150, for robbing a neighbor's watermelon patch.

Young Methuselah was probably in the vicinity of a hundred years old when he was first sent to school. We can imagine him sitting on the low bench, learning his a-b-abs, among the great-great-grandchildren of people who began life when he did. He was mischievous, of course—all boys are, no matter what their age (we experience a mild frskiness ourself occasionally), and had to be punished forit.

"William Henry Methuselah, stand up!" says the teacher, catching him in the very act of placing a bent pin in a seat where a schoolmate was about to sit down. "What do you mean by such conduct as this?"

Young Methuselah begins to sniffle and wipe his eyes with the corner of his jacket.

"One would think," continues the teacher, sternly, "that you wasn't over seventy-five or eighty years old by the way you behave. Instead of that you have already celebrated your first centennial—almost a young man, in fact. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Then Methuselah is condemned, as an expiation, to "sit among the girls" until recess. And if you think that isn't an agreeable form of punishment you will have to ask some one older than Methuselah.

Whenever a circus came to town, with "children half price" on its bills, young Methuselah must have experienced difficulty in making the ticket-seller understand that he was entitled to go in on a half price ticket, particularly after he got along toward his two-hundredth year. But he probably did it. Boys are enterprising and persistent where a circus is concerned. And we will bet that Methuselah, in his youthful days, could accumulate as much old iron as the next boy, and lay it by for the coming show.

When this youngster got into his teens—say from 200 to 300 years old—he probably did as other young gentlemen of tender age do, went around with the girls. It must have been a little embarrassing to him, after beaning a young lady about a spell—taking her to concerts, parties, balls, etc.—to discover that she was a great-great-great-great-granddaughter of some old friend of his father's, but these things were inevitable under the peculiar and exceptional character of the circumstances. They could hardly be otherwise. There is no record to show that any woman lived in his time to an age that would begin to compare with his. And if there had, the world would never have known it. At least, not from her. She wouldn't have acknowledged to anything over forty had she lived twice the age of Methuselah.

Employing the proportion of twenty-one to seventy to Methuselah's years, we find that he was a minor until he was 270 years old. If the laws regarding minors were enforced in his day, young Methuselah must have been run out of billiard rooms and shut out from bars for over two centuries. And what a sensation must have been created when he stepped up to deposit his first vote. Of course he voted for all the Presidents, from Washington (whom he remembers shaking hands with) down. All old men did that. And when he got to be along in years, say 900 or such a matter, he could sit and tell the boys about the hard winter of '32, and the panic of '37, and the flood of '39, and the hard cider campaign of '40, and all that sort of thing. This is all we have to write at present of Methuselah, the original "oldest inhabitant."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Boys Led Astray.

Two young lads of about sixteen, in same farm neighborhood of Indiana, had fired their imaginations, last spring, by reading sea-stories, until they resolved that they would no longer waste their lives in plowing and foddering stock, but would launch out on the briny deep in search of Indian wars and pirates, to rescue shipwrecked ladies, to be embraced by Admirals and promoted to Captaincies on their first voyage, after the usual course of affairs with sailors—in dime novels. They begged their way from Indiana to New York. There, on the Courtlandt street ferry-boat, they had their first glimpse of the bay, which they supposed to be the ocean.

They stared at each other in dismay. "It's an awful wash of water, Jim!" said one.

"Let's go home," said the other, after a pause.

They were arrested as vagrants, but when their story was known some charitable gentleman sent them back to their plowing. Their uncomfortable experiences had quite extinguished all desire for sea-life.

We can hardly open a daily paper without finding cases in which the utterly demoralizing boys' newspapers, sold at every news-stand, or the equally pernicious dime novels, have led boys into crime and misery.

In New York, last week, two boys of about eleven, who belonged to Christian families of high social position, were found to be out of their beds at two o'clock in the morning. A terrified search was made, and the father of one of them met the boys swaggering up the street. When he spoke to them, his son replied by firing a pistol at his head. The ball missed its aim, but the boy was arrested.

"Where were you going?" he was asked, at the station.

"Out in search of adventure," he said.

"What could induce you to shoot at your father?"

"Oh, I'm tired of the old man's tyranny! Besides, every man goes armed now, and defends himself when insulted."

This lad had been carefully guarded against other evil influences but that of this pernicious literature, which had literally maddened him.

The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Eastern House of Refuge declares that the majority of its inmates are brought there by the influence of these publications. Openly obscene books, he says, reach very few children; but respectable parents permit their boys to buy these flash papers—even buy them for them. Next come the lodging for the variety-shows, and once admitted to those hot-beds of vulgarity and vice, the headlong descent into crime soon follows.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The Rev. J. W. Olmstead, D. D., so long and so favorably known in Boston as editor and proprietor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, now the *Watchman*, has just connected himself with and taken charge of a new paper published in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the name of the *Watch Tower*, in the interest of the freedmen of the South.

MOTTO for a health-lift: "Pull your tissues."

Real Merit Will Win.

History furnishes no example of anything but merit winning in the end. Bubbles float gaily and lightly upon the air, and sparkle very beautifully in the sunlight, but they float but for a moment, and then burst and are forgotten. Society has its bubbles, business circles have their bubbles, the church has its bubbles, life is full of bubbles, but their fate is the fate of the bubble in the air. Occasionally a Fisk bursts upon the community, dazzles for a day, and then dies and is forgotten—leaving the record of a life that no sensible man or boy would wish to imitate. There is no real merit in such a life—nothing that the world wishes to die to or remember.

The only life that is a success is the one made up of actions which are the fruit of pure motives and the highest sense of duty to ourselves, our fellows and our Creator. Such motives and such deeds make character that will stand all the storms of temptation and evil that may ever beat upon life's pathway, and will win the approbation of every soul whose good opinion is worth anything. There is no meteoric glitter about such a life—it is the constant, modest twinkling of the star. It develops as the grain in the field develops, and not as the mushroom grows. It quietly bears its magnificent harvest of good, and is often so modest as scarcely to be noticed, until it has been clouded in death. The very best lives that have ever left their impress upon the world have been so modest that they were scarcely noticed until they had set, and then the brilliant effect was as glorious and attractive as a picture painted by a setting sun. The work of life is to do good, and no good was ever done that was lost; it is always as lasting as eternity. If men would be successful they must *be* something, and not appear to be something.

Sensible men feel as a friend of ours expressed himself a few days since. He is the father of a beautiful and accomplished daughter, who was betrothed to a young man of character and some supposed wealth. Before the wedding-day arrived, however, the young man, without fault of his, was overtaken by misfortune, and was forced into bankruptcy and left without means. He went immediately to the father of the young lady, explained the situation to him and offered to release the young lady from her engagement. "So far I am concerned," said the father, "you can go right along. I did not give you my daughter because I thought you had money," and some time after he gave the reason why he no longer waste their lives in plowing and foddering stock, but would launch out on the briny deep in search of Indian wars and pirates, to rescue shipwrecked ladies, to be embraced by Admirals and promoted to Captaincies on their first voyage, after the usual course of affairs with sailors—in dime novels. They begged their way from Indiana to New York. There, on the Courtlandt street ferry-boat, they had their first glimpse of the bay, which they supposed to be the ocean.

They stared at each other in dismay. "It's an awful wash of water, Jim!" said one.

"Let's go home," said the other, after a pause.

They were arrested as vagrants, but when their story was known some charitable gentleman sent them back to their plowing. Their uncomfortable experiences had quite extinguished all desire for sea-life.

We can hardly open a daily paper without finding cases in which the utterly demoralizing boys' newspapers, sold at every news-stand, or the equally pernicious dime novels, have led boys into crime and misery.

In New York, last week, two boys of about eleven, who belonged to Christian families of high social position, were found to be out of their beds at two o'clock in the morning. A terrified search was made, and the father of one of them met the boys swaggering up the street. When he spoke to them, his son replied by firing a pistol at his head. The ball missed its aim, but the boy was arrested.

"Where were you going?" he was asked, at the station.

"Out in search of adventure," he said.

"What could induce you to shoot at your father?"

"Oh, I'm tired of the old man's tyranny! Besides, every man goes armed now, and defends himself when insulted."

This lad had been carefully guarded against other evil influences but that of this pernicious literature, which had literally maddened him.

The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Eastern House of Refuge declares that the majority of its inmates are brought there by the influence of these publications. Openly obscene books, he says, reach very few children; but respectable parents permit their boys to buy these flash papers—even buy them for them. Next come the lodging for the variety-shows, and once admitted to those hot-beds of vulgarity and vice, the headlong descent into crime soon follows.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The Rev. J. W. Olmstead, D. D., so long and so favorably known in Boston as editor and proprietor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, now the *Watchman*, has just connected himself with and taken charge of a new paper published in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the name of the *Watch Tower*, in the interest of the freedmen of the South.

MOTTO for a health-lift: "Pull your tissues."

Enemies of Ocean Cables.

THE amount of submarine life that comes up on a cable which is taken up for repairs after long immersion for a year or two is surprising. Three years ago the writer was with a repairing expedition on the Para to Cayenne section of the Western and Brazilian Company's cables. We were chiefly at work off the island of Marajo, in the estuary of the Amazon. The cable had only been submerged about a month; yet it came on board the ship at places literally covered with barnacles; at others overgrown with submarine vegetation, crabs and curious shells, often of singular delicacy and to the cable sometimes in thick grapes of red and yellow algæ, slender, transparent, feathery grasses, red, slimy fucoids and tufts of amethyst moss. We found branching coralline plants upward of a foot in height growing to the cable, the soft skeleton being covered with a fleshy skin, usually of a deep orange color. Sometimes a sponge was found attached to the roots of these corals, and delicate calcareous structures of varied form incrusted the stems of all these plants, and served to ornament as well as to strengthen them. Parasitic life of many kinds, and under these soft, tepid waters as it is on the neighboring tropical shores. Many star-fishes, zoophytes and curious crabs and crustaceans were likewise fished up on the cable. The crabs were often themselves completely overgrown with the indigenous vegetation of the bottom, and so were scarcely distinguishable from it. Others, although not so covered, were found to have the same tints as the vegetation they inhabited, and even in structure somewhat resembled the latter. Others, again, were perfectly or partially transparent; and one most beautiful hyaline crab, new to science, united in its person several of the prevailing colors of the bottom. Its slender limbs, like jointed filaments of glass, were stained here and there of a deep topaz brown. Its snout, pointed like a needle, was of a deep scarlet; its triangular body was of a deep yellow; its eyes were green; and its tiny limbs of an amethyst blue.

Within a day after this cable had been laid a mysterious fault had occurred, and this we were in pursuit of. To our surprise, we found it to have been caused by the bites of some voracious fish. About thirty miles north of the Para mouth of the Amazon we found the cable bitten in many places, and in some so severely that the iron guard wires had been forcibly crushed aside, the cable penetrated to the conductor, and pieces of the animal's teeth left sticking in the core. Instances of cables having been damaged by the sawfish were known before, both by us and doubtless by our readers. The saw-fish grubbing with its snout in the mud is supposed by Frank Buckland to encounter the cable; and becoming enraged at it, to deal it a sharp downward stroke with its saw, thereby piercing the cable from above, and in certain cases leaving its broken teeth jammed between the wires. But the bites we cut out were evidently due to another fish, for they showed signs of having been made by a direct bite between a pair of powerful jaws. Pieces of teeth were found both on the upper and under side of a bitten place, showing that both jaws had been at work. Of what the fish really is which tries its teeth on such expensive prey, nothing is certainly known.

Fish are not the only large animals which have tried to make a meal or a plaything out of a cable. Underground cables have been found eaten by ruts and mice. In Bristol, a year or two ago, a company of rats made their way into the street pipes, and devoured the gutta-percha covering of the street cables. Not long since, at Dawlish, a mouse built her nest and reared her progeny in one of the street pipes, and apparently supported both herself and her household on the gutta-percha of the wires. No doubt, as the current passed at times while she was gnawing, the little creature felt a tickling sensation of the palate, which fairly puzzled its tiny understanding, and possibly disturbed its innocent feast.

A curious submarine accident occurred a few years ago to the Persian Gulf cable. The cable suddenly broke down fastly. The position of the fault was localized by some shore tests, and a ship dispatched to raise the cable and repair it. It was duly grappled; and, after a great deal of labor, caused by the extraordinary weight of the cable in hauling up, they succeeded in raising it to the surface, when they found, much to their amusement as well as annoyance, that they had "caught a whale." The body of a dead whale was found entangled in the coils of the cable, where the animal had netted and strangled itself.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Half the Fine Went to Him.

A Belgian bridegroom, being about to start for Paris on his honeymoon tour, was informed by his bride that she thought of concealing several thousand francs' worth of lace about her, hoping by its sale to pay the cost of their journey. The bridegroom was not smitten with this frugal project, and pointed out that there were Custom-House officers and a female searcher at Erequelles, who were themselves notorious for their remunerative fancy for examining passengers' pockets. This he said, being a timid man, and his bride, to humor him, promised to give up her plan; but of course she secreted the lace all the same without telling him about it. Now, as the train approached the French frontier the husband reflected that if his wife were not searched his fears would be crooked at as having been groundless, and he would start on his married career with prestige impaired. This was not desirable. The rather was it desirable that he should, from the very outset, assert his infallibility. So, when the train stopped at Erequelles, and the passengers alighted, the bridegroom left the bride's arm for a moment, and, sidling up to a douanier, whispered: "I think if you search that lady yonder you may find some lace." The douanier winked; the happy bride was accosted with an invitation to walk into the female searcher's room; she turned pale, protested, but was led away, and five minutes later dismal sounds of hysterics were heard. Then the douanier reappeared and said to the horrified husband: "Thank you, sir; it's a good capture. The lady will be taken to prison, and half the fine will go to you."

—A few days ago Mrs. George Hoffman, of Vesper, N. Y., sent her fourteen-year-old son to buy some mustard. She met the boy on the road home. She examined the poison he had obtained and told him to go home, and if his father had not eaten his supper to put a quantity of the drug in his tea. If tea was over, the boy was charged to put the poison in his father's breakfast tea. The boy found that his father had been to tea. Next morning he steeped some of the arsenic in his father's tea. Shortly after drinking it the old man was taken sick. He sent for his wife. She would not go to him. The boy who had given the poison then came for his mother. He told her his father was dead. She started home. On the way she said to her son, taking him by the neck: "If you ever say a word about this I'll kill you the first chance I get." The boy did tell what had been done, however, and he and his mother are in Jail.

—A twelve-year-old boy recently stole a horse in Clover Valley, Cal., rode bareback ten miles and completed his outfit by stealing a saddle, bridle, blanket and revolver from a miner's cabin. He had made up his mind to become a robber, but was arrested while lying in wait for a stage coach.

Fish as Brain Food.

THERE are many men of many minds and many fish of many kinds, therefore there must be a fish adapted to each particular mind.

For instance: For the schoolmaster we should prescribe whale, and for his pupils blubber.

For the cribb—Carp.

For the soldier—Sword-fish and pike.

For the office-seeker—Plaice.

For a shoemaker—Sole.

For a carpenter—Saw-fish.

For a smoker—Pipe-fish and whiff.

For the idiots who cross the ocean in a small boat—Dorce.

For a blacksmith—Bellows-fish.

For lean persons—Chub.

For a sculptor—Sculpin, of course.

For a Lamburger cheese manufacturer—Smelt.

For the boss singer of a minstrel troupe—Black bass.

For a sea Captain—Skipper.

For a brickmaker—Salmon.

For persons who patronize lotteries—Gudgeons.

For dwarfs—Minnows.

For old tapers—Suckers.

Then there is the ember fish for archers, the drum-fish for drummers, the pilot-fish for pilots, the skate for those who can't get over it, and the devil-fish for the editor with a long mane. If a diet of either of these fishes does not increase the quantity of "gray matter," a hole might be drilled in the skull and a fish stuffed in the "whiting" inserted.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Mighty Hunter.

It has not fallen to the lot of many men to slay nearly 500 tigers—to say nothing of smaller game—in a lifetime, even when one's whole energies have been devoted to such pursuits. M. d'Haranecourt, a Frenchman, who has been pursuing the avocation of a "hunter" in all parts of the world, claims to be the "greatest tiger-killer in the world," and having achieved this reputation, he is now, it appears, reclining on his laurels in the dignified position of Tiger Slayer in General of the Government of the Straits Settlements. He has been engaged, so it is reported, to destroy these animals at £10 per head. An English officer in India, Burton, Probyn, Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, must run the slayer of tigers pretty closely in his claim to the title of champion tiger killer. During the last few years Maj. Probyn has shot no less than 400 tigers in the District of Khandeish alone, and in the immediate neighborhood of these animals which he has secured for the inhabitants of the district has even overcome the suspicion with which the native will receive any kind of English-man who kills a tiger. The destruction of these felines is looked upon by certain classes as an act of sacrilege, certain to be visited with fearful punishments on the village conniving at the act. Maj. Probyn, however, having partially rid the district of the presence of these unwelcome visitors, has earned the gratitude of the inhabitants, and recently, when there was a talk of his leaving the neighborhood, they memorialized the Governor of Bombay not to remove him. Doubtless there are other districts in India in which his presence would be welcome to the people—if unwelcome to the tigers.—*Colonies of India.*

Harvesting Potatoes.

"Well," says many a reader, "don't anyone know how to dig potatoes?" If they do, but few will in practice it. Many dig them with a sharp hoe, and cut and slash them generally. A potato cut by digging should never be sent to market, for be eaten after it has lain a week. It is sensitive of a wound. Potatoes should be dug when the ground is dry, on pleasant days, and exposed to the sun and light as little as possible. Exposed for a week by laying on a barn floor or in a pile outdoors, they are not worth much price. They grow in the dark, and to keep them right they must be kept in the dark. When put in a cellar that is not very dark they should be covered to keep out the light.

Potatoes should not only be dug carefully, but handled tenderly. The invention of the steel scoop was unfortunate for potatoes. If handled with a scoop, it should be a wooden one. They must not be thrown or poured so as to bruise them. Pouring from a basket into a barrel is injurious, without it is done with care. And the practice frequently resorted to of conducting potatoes from the wagon by a shute into the bins in the cellar should not be tolerated by any careful man.

Digging should be done with a plow, or, if by hand, with a potato-digger, or a broad-tined fork. The Irishman usually takes a sharp-pointed, long-handled shovel, and, if trained, he does it delightfully.—*Iowa State Register.*

LAST year in Massachusetts 12,736 couples were joined in the bond of wedlock. Of those there were 9,915 bachelors who chose maidens to be their wives, and 608 who chose widows; while 1,396 widowers married maidens and 818 married widows. From this it appears that 788 more widowers than widows were married again, and that the favorite married widowers, when only 608 bachelors married widows.

THE proper way to take vacation is as we go along. A day of recreation or a couple of hours or so every day devoted to rest and entire forgetfulness of business cares, will sandwich labor so pleasantly and healthfully that strength will be preserved and life invigorated to a remarkable degree.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, proper, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp attached to each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original "DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label of each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 819 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

VEGETINE

—FOR—

Chills, Shakes,

FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO, N. C. 1878

DR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done for me. I have written my thanks by letter, but I feel that I cannot express them in words. I was taken down with the last attack of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, and was confined to my bed for three months. I procured a bottle of your Vegetine, followed further, and by it I was restored to perfect health. I have since recommended it to my friends, and they have found it a perfect remedy for Fever and Ague.

MRS. L. F. PERKINS.
MISS. M. W. SMITH.
JOSEPHUS SLATE.

VEGETINE is the great health-restorer, composed entirely of Roots and Herbs. It is very potent and so safe, every child takes it.

VEGETINE

FOR

NERVOUS HEADACHE

And Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache and also for Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it as I will what it has done for me.

Yours truly, J. A. GRIFFIN,
Firm of Griffin & Price.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE

DRUGGISTS' TESTIMONY.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, as we have never handled a blood purifier which could reach the case, but it never failed to effect a cure to our knowledge. It certainly is the very best blood purifier in existence.

Respectfully,
K. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists,
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

It is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A specific remedy for Dropsy and all forms of Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, Pain in the Back, etc. Also prepared expressly for all Urinary diseases. If not found at your druggists, send for pamphlet. Sold by W. H. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist does not have it, he will order it for you.

AWNINGS. TENTS.

Waterproof Covers, Window Shades, etc. MURRAY & HAKES, 160 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago. *Send for Illust'd Price List.*

LATEST NOVELTY 21 T. Agents outfit Address W.T. GID[illegible], 317 Main St., Cincinnati.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Home production for home consumption is the key-note of success in a State, a town, or in a family.—*Exchange.*

—It is folly to think that after a man has exhausted everything else, he can fall back on farming. He vainly imagines that any good, common, intelligent man can make a good and successful farmer without any particular previous study or experience.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap, and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have a new and important agent introduced, viz., the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fiber.—*Chautauqua Farmer.*

—The Mexicans have a method of subduing fractious horses and such as are inclined to run away which might be introduced here with profit. A hood or winker is so arranged that the driver or rider can in an instant draw it directly over the eyes of the animal, effectually blindfolding him. When this is done the horse instantly becomes quiet, and a repetition of the blindfolding two or three times gradually results in his becoming quiet and docile. Such an arrangement would be a valuable appendage to the headgear of such horses as are disposed to runaway.—*Exchange.*

—Pickles made after the following recipe are said to be excellent: Put cucumbers, peppers, etc., in vinegar; a lump of alum, size of an egg, to three gallons; thus leave them two or three weeks, if necessary; then pour off vinegar, and let it come to a boil. Having placed your pickles in stone jars (not glazed) or firkins, with layers of green Savoy cabbage leaves between, leave a week; then repeat, pouring off the vinegar, and boil it, and again another week repeat the boiling. Tie up in thin muslin bags green ginger, horseradish, English mustard-seed, whole pepper, cloves and allspice, and a little garlic; add cassia buds.

Autumn Care of Stock.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* makes the following suggestions:

The critical seasons of thrift of our cattle and farm stock are the times of changing from pasture to hay and from hay to grass—fall or spring. It becomes all thrifty farmers therefore to bridge over these seasons to the best possible advantage; and in no way can it be better done than by good feeding just previous to and during the transition stages. Many farmers who practice this principle regard as great profit from their cows in the fall as at any other season, and get, if we except the first greatest rush and flow, a full average of milk. In the fall there are pumpkins, which are one of the best milk and flesh producers and sustainers when judiciously fed in conjunction with other feed, as cornstalks and other matter abundant at this season, which it is impracticable to husband in winter. Much of this costs very much less to produce than the hay, grain, or other feed stored away for winter feed, and is better for present feeding than these, and will produce more and better milk, while the condition of the stock is improved and the system better sustained if full fed.

Extra fall feeding should be begun when grass begins to grow short; to be increased as the grass diminishes in quantity and quality. Where this system of feeding is practiced, cows will keep up for several weeks their flow of milk (till January or later), giving a handsome profit in milk and butter. The farmer whose cows not avail himself of the advantage of extra fall feeding, finds his cows begin to diminish with the decrease of pasture, and shrink largely with the first cuttings from gradually shrinking till they dry off in December or earlier. A good hard frost generally uses up grass and forage, so that there is very little nutriment left in it; and although cattle may apparently lift themselves (plump and full), nevertheless they actually shrink in flesh, for enough nutriment to sustain the system cannot be obtained. It is unwise for any farmer to cause his stock to depend almost entirely upon such grazing, giving them perhaps an occasional feed of some poorer quality of roots. Regularity in extra feeding should be the rule.

Many farmers have large quantities of apples, which they are at a loss what to do with, or perhaps they have roots, cabbages, etc., all which can be safely fed to milch-cows and other stock, if their allowance of salt is increased. Let no farmer think that because this can be done advantageously, that it may be indiscriminately or injudiciously done. An excess or full quantity given at once to begin on, will set the same on the animal as on the human system. The way to do is to begin with a small quantity, and gradually increase from day to day till you have fed the animals all they will eat. An illustration of ill effects of over-eating apples by cows unaccustomed to them lately occurred with an acquaintance, where the cows broke into an orchard and ate all the apples they chose. They shrank and falled in their milk. Let a child eat as many apples as it can force down, not being accustomed to them, and see what would be the result. Had these same cows been fed apples, and gradually accustomed to them, such result would not have occurred, even had they eaten all they could. Of course, excesses are to be avoided when possible, but what is here meant is that comparative results are very different.

In the fall, then, the prudent farmer will improve his time and all his advantages; but he should not wait, but begin with summer and spring. He should plan his work beforehand; pumpkins and roots must be started in spring or at their appropriate season. The man with a single cow often understands and practices something of this, and thereby obtains correspondingly profitable returns. What this man does with his one cow, the other man with his herd may do proportionally in a similar manner. Not only is their profit in thus feeding cows, but similar profit is gained by feeding all other farm-stock correspondingly well. Good stock in the fall is a first requisite, the keeping it good is the second; the regular attendance is the main thing. Any irregularity is injurious. It is safe to crop out and tell the tale. If our stock pass the transition of spring and fall safely, they will run smoothly and be approhended during the other seasons; therefore it is wise to see to it and provide for these critical seasons.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and ridiculous medicine doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug curealls, that do harm always, and use only Nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The great remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

Hayes's Title.

However various may be the opinions concerning the validity of Hayes's title to the Presidency, there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz.: the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people:

NEW ORLEANS, June 10th, 1878.

Dear Sir—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets seem to be particularly adapted to the wants of the people in this warm climate, where bilious affections are particularly prevalent. I regard them as the best cathartic I have ever tried.

Yours truly, ISAAC HENDERSON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14th, 1878.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured me a boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude.

Yours truly, KENNY WHITING.

DR. WHEELOCK'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—Which a family medicine has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. For sale by druggists generally. Thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the miasmatic shores of the lakes and valleys, to the raging fevers of the north-west. Try it. It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.

THIRTY of the best organ makers of the world are competitors at the Paris Exposition. A cable dispatch announces that Mason & Hamlin's two highest awards have been awarded to the American makers. Mason & Hamlin.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin'ti, O.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailments is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Stillingia or Queensdelight, are harmless, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and awaken the liver and kidneys with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

TRY HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Graefenberg "Marshalls"

CATHOLICON

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS AMONG THE MOST CULTIVATED AND REFINED HAS RESULTED IN STAMPING THIS REMARKABLE PREPARATION AS THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESSING DISEASES OF WOMEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

REED'S

TEMPLE OF MUSIC

ESTABLISHED 1832.

191 State Street, Chicago. Reliable Pianos and Organs sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

The Antidote To Alcohol Found at Last!

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for Intemperance. It gives all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any excess of intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will relieve the most universal and prostrating depression. Cures every kind of Fever, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and all irregular Fever, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and all irregular Fever, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and all irregular

O. H. BARDIN L...

...

...

Gen. Sheridan's Annual Report.

Gen. Sheridan's report to Gen. Sherman relative to the military operations in the Division of the Missouri during the past year, has been made public. The more important and interesting portions are as follows:

There has been no change in the organization of the Division during the past year. It consists of the following departments, viz.: The Department of Dakota, embracing within its limits the State of Minnesota and Territories of Montana and Dakota, with twenty-five permanent posts and three encampments of observation, commanded by Brevet-Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon. In the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, the Department of the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah and a portion of Idaho, with twenty-one permanent posts and two camps of observation, commanded by Brig.-Gen. George Crook; the Department of the Missouri, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and the posts of Fort Bliss and Fort Elliott, in Texas, with twenty-four permanent posts, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Pope; the Department of Texas, embracing the State of Texas, with thirteen permanent forts and numerous camps of observation, commanded Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

To garrison these eighty-two permanent posts and camps of observation, the Inspector-General completes four companies of artillery, averaging fifty-three men each, eight regiments of cavalry, averaging 765 men each, and eighteen regiments of infantry, averaging 459 men each, which, as will be seen by the reports of Gens. Ord and Gibbon, give in only one man to 120 square miles in the Department of Texas, and one to every seventy-five square miles in the Department of Dakota, and about the same ratio in the Departments of the Platte and the Missouri. When it is borne in mind that the immense section of country that has to be constantly under surveillance against Indians and roaming parties from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, the work that has to be performed by that portion of our army located within the Military Division will be fully appreciated by all military men, and by those who have ever strolled upon our frontier.

The Indian situation at the present time is, I am sorry to say, unsatisfactory. In the Dakota Department, owing to want of sufficient appropriation or from wretched mismanagement, has failed to feed the Sioux on the Western country constant anxiety during the last year, and in some places loss of life and loss of property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties. There has been an insufficiency of food at the agencies, and, as the cause is gone, hunger has made the Indians in some cases desperate, and almost any two of men will fight rather than starve. It seems to me, with the immense sums that the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to the sufficient, if practically applied to the objects purposes specified, and if the supplies are regularly delivered, but the reports of the Department Commanders forwarded herewith would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux, who, although threatening in their conduct, have been the best supplied, and have been induced until their present insolence constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace.

The General at length reviews the situation of the Indians ten years ago, and the causes which have led to their present unhappy condition. At that time their wants were satisfied.

But, alas for the poor savage, along came the nineteenth century progress, or whatever it may be called, to disturb their happy condition. The white men crowded into the grounds of the Indians and made encroachments on their rights which no Government could stop. Armies of adventurers in the first sent to protect the Indians, but such attempts were powerless. The Government made treaties, gave presents, made promises, none of which were honestly fulfilled, and these restless savages within the limits of their reservations.

The General glances at "the benefits which have accrued to progress and civilization by the misfortunes of the poor red man in the last ten years," viz., the construction of various railways, the development of the mineral wealth in Central Colorado and the San Juan country in Southern Colorado; also that of the mines in Utah, Montana, the Black Hills, New Mexico and other points, which development has thrown into circulation, by the process of labor and the purchase of machinery, supplies and transportation, millions upon millions of dollars, to say nothing of the millions taken out of the earth by manual labor and the aid of machinery.

Then, again, let us take a view of the cattle interests. Ten years ago our grazing grounds were in Texas, now they are from the southern boundary of Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico, and I may safely say that parts of Wyoming and Montana furnish a range affording as good, if not better, grazing than in Texas, and these lands are covered by interests of better class. The number of cattle now north of Texas and west of the Missouri River is perhaps fully or nearly equal to that in Texas, and only ten years ago there was scarcely a head.

Let us now look at the agricultural developments. Northern Texas has been filled with hundreds of herds of cattle from the South and North. Kansas has had an extraordinary influx unparalleled—the emigration being almost by the hundred thousand per year. Nebraska has also come in for a large share of emigration, while Colorado, Utah and Wyoming are not far behind in acquiring population. Central and Northern Texas, Middle and Western Kansas, and Nebraska and Utah, are all treading with agricultural prosperity. This population, numbering probably 2,000,000 men engaged in mining, grazing and agricultural pursuits, pay taxes, builds farm-houses and constructs fences, plows up the ground, erects school-houses and founds villages, towns, etc., and the millions obtained by the sweat of their brow all to south more to the trade, commerce and prosperity of the world; and all this comes from the development of a country which only ten years ago was the land of the Indian, the buffalo and the elk.

The report closes with a brief summary of the present condition of affairs on the Mexican border, with recommendations for the better protection of life and property in Texas.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the operations of the Pension Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, and making sundry recommendations for the benefit of the soldiers. Washington dispatch gives the following synopsis:

The number of new claims of all classes filed during the year was 87,360. Of these, 18,812 were original claims for invalid pensions, since which time the number of the same class filed in either of the four years from 1871 to 1874; 18,340 were for the War of 1812 service, under the act of March 9, 1878. About one-eighth of these claims were in behalf of widows, the remainder were widows' claims; 48,764 claims were settled, at an average cost to the Government of $10.15 per case. The average cost in 1877 was $12.81, and in 1876 $17.11.

The saving through the increased efficiency of the office, including the reduction in the salary appropriation of $68,500 in 1877 over 1876, was $185,000, and for 1878 over 1876, including the reduction in the salary fund of $67,500, was $340,172. The number of cases settled in 1877 was 22¼ per cent. greater than in 1876, and in 1878, 50 per cent. greater than in 1876. At the beginning of the year the number of agencies for paying pensions was, by order of the President, reduced from fifty-eight to eighteen, saving in salaries for the year $142,000. The aggregate saving to the bureau for the year in reduced payment to agents, and in all exceptions and reduction in the number of agencies, was $482,172; adding $180,000 for 1877, the aggregate saving for the two years in these items alone has been $662,332.

On the 30th of June, 1878, there were 223,098 pensioners on the rolls, a reduction of 2,045 during the year. It is expected that the number of pensioners will considerably increase during the current year, on account of the late increases. Exclusive of the fees of Examining Surgeons, and the fees and salaries of Pension Agents, the amount paid for pensions during the year was $36,570,792. Of this amount, $240,991 was retained from the pensioners and paid to Claim Agents for their fees.

Starting a Boy.

A lonesome-looking boy was yesterday hanging around a wood-yard in the northern part of the city, when the proprietor of the yard, having both charity and philanthropy for him with which it is their eyes, asked the lad why he didn't peddle apples or do something to earn a few shillings. The boy replied that he had no capital, and the wood-yard man took out a nickel and said:

"Now, my boy, I'm going to start you in life. Take this nickel and go and make a purchase of something or other. I'll buy it of you for ten cents, no matter what it is. Come, now, let's see what sort of a business head you have on you."

The boy took the nickel and went off, but in ten minutes was back with a gallon-jug, which he had purchased with the nickel.

"Well, you are a keener," replied the man. "I never saw one of those sold for less than fifteen cents to anyone. I want such a jug, and here's its price. Go now and lay out your fifteen cents in apples and I'll buy half your stock."

The boy did not return. Perhaps he fell into a sewer somewhere; but you can't make the wood-yard man believe so. When he lifted the jug from under the table, where the boy had carefully placed it, he found a whole in the bottom large enough to let in a black-and-tan terrier.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CLERK in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England recently absconded with a package of bank notes amounting to $75,000. This is probably the foundation of the story about the murder and robbery in the Bank of England which was published here a short time ago.

Resolutions Adopted by the Prophetic Conference.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Prophetic Conference held its last session to-day. Mr. Reynolds, of Peoria, presiding. The Rev. C. H. Cravin read a paper on "The Relation of the Pre-Millennial Advent of Christ to the Catholic Doctrine of the Work of the Holy Spirit." The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of the Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., followed with a paper on "The Judgment," and the Rev. N. West, D.D., of Cincinnati, addressed the Conference on "The History of Doctrine."

The Committee on Resolutions appointed at the morning session presented the following:

Before closing this Conference, composed of brethren from so many different branches of the one redeemed Church of our Lord, we desire disclaiming whatever doctrines have been or may be held in connection with the belief of the pre-millennial of our Lord which, together with the faith now delivered to the saints and received by the Church Universal among the ages, and to bear our united testimony to that which we believe to be the truth of the Gospel in particulars which follow, viz.:

1. We affirm our belief in the supreme and absolute authority of the written Word of God on questions of doctrine and duty.

2. The prophetic words of the Old Testament concerning the first coming of our Lord Jesus Christ were literally fulfilled in Him in His humanity, Sufferings, death and resurrection; the prophetic words of both the Old and New Testaments concerning His second coming will be literally fulfilled in His bodily coming to the earth in like manner as He went into heaven. We do not however, and can give no definite time for that coming, but we believe that the blessed hope of the believing Church is that the same Jesus who ascended into heaven will so come in like manner as He went into heaven.

3. The second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is every where represented in the Scriptures as personal and visible, and not by the spread of the gospel day and hour thereof is unknown to angels, known only to God.

4. The Scriptures teach clearly that the whole world will be converted to the faith of the Lord, be a reign of universal righteousness and peace before the return of our blessed Lord; but that only at and by His coming in power and glory will the prophecies concerning the universal reign of evil and the development of Anti-Christ, the times of the Gentiles and the restoration of Israel, the resurrection of the dead in Christ and the translation of the living saints, be literally fulfilled and the period of millennial blessedness introduced.

5. The duty of the Church during the absence of our Bridegroom is to watch and pray, to labor and wait, to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and thus hasten the coming of the day of God, and, in His latest message, "I come quickly." To which the Church responds, "Even so, come Lord Jesus."

The report was unanimously adopted. Then the whole Conference rising to vote.

The following, offered by the Rev. H. Brookes, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the doctrine of our Lord's pre-millennial advent, instead of paralyzing Evangelistic and missionary efforts, is one of the mightiest incentives to earnestness in preaching the Gospel to every creature.—All Heralds.

Addresses were then made by Maj D. W. Whittle, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. They all commented on the glorious work and success of the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Baxley, of Hull, Eng., made the closing address, which was powerful and eloquent.

Dr. Baxley will hail the power of Jesus' name," the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Lord, and the Conference adjourned finally.

Thanksgiving Day.

President Hayes has issued the following proclamation:

The appearance at this season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and grateful acknowledgment of their constant dependence upon Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, calls for a fresh record of the many abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of the staples of trade and manufactures, have enriched the country, the resources thus furnished to our energetic industry and expanding commerce hastening the day when discords and distresses, through the length and breadth of the land, will make the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence, and energy and assured prosperity.

Peace with all Nations has remained unbroken; domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice, which the wisdom and justice of our forefathers established remain the glory and defense of their children.

The general prevalence of the blessings of health throughout our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of the pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction, even the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities with an universal sympathy and succor which have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people which they cheerfully share another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of National Prayer and Thanksgiving, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing from secular cares and employments, the people meet together on that day in their respective dwellings. The love reunited that we had no capital, and the wood-yard man took out a nickel and said:

"Now, my boy, I'm going to start you in life. Take this nickel and go and make a purchase of something or other. I'll buy it of you for ten cents, no matter what it is. Come, now, let's see what sort of a business head you have on you."

The boy took the nickel and went off, but in ten minutes was back with a gallon-jug, which he had purchased with the nickel.

"Well, you are a keener," replied the man. "I never saw one of those sold for less than fifteen cents to anyone. I want such a jug, and here's its price. Go now and lay out your fifteen cents in apples and I'll buy half your stock."

The boy did not return. Perhaps he fell into a sewer somewhere; but you can't make the wood-yard man believe so. When he lifted the jug from under the table, where the boy had carefully placed it, he found a whole in the bottom large enough to let in a black-and-tan terrier.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CLERK in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England recently absconded with a package of bank notes amounting to $75,000. This is probably the foundation of the story about the murder and robbery in the Bank of England which was published here a short time ago.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A farmer of Reno County, Kan., coming across a rattlesnake, tied his reins in a bunch and killed it therewith. Subsequently he untied the knot with his teeth, and the poison thus got into his system and drove him mad.

—A family of emigrants on the way to Texas camped over night in Sedalia, Mo. In the morning the man packed all the things in the wagon to continue the journey, except his aged mother-in-law, whom he left at the side of the road. However, a mass-meeting compelled him to take her along.

—An unknown man applied for a piece of bread at a house in East Fifty-second street, in New York City, the other night, and was refused. He said he was starving, and staggered away with feeble steps. He fell in front of No. 328, in the same street, and when approached he was found to be dead.

—In 1862, a young man of Bastrop, Tex., enlisted in the Union Army, leaving behind him his sweetheart, a beautiful girl of sixteen. No letters came from him after Chancellorville, but two weeks ago he returned after many adventures in foreign lands, claimed the hand of the lady, who had remained faithful to his memory, and was quietly married in a week.

—Joseph Langendorf, of Chicago, met with a very singular accident, the other day, as he stood in the doorway of his store, on Clark street. Above him, at the second story windows, was a glazier repairing a broken window. Suddenly a light of glass descended, cutting off Mr. Langendorf's nose in transit. The severed member was promptly sewed on again, and serious results were not expected to ensue.

—Mike Foley was a Montana desperado, and when he said he would kill Mrs. Frederick, she believed it. One day he approached the cabin, and she sent for her husband. Frederick hurried to the house in time to prevent injury to his wife, but received a bullet in his own breast from Foley's pistol. However, he knocked the villain down with a stick. Up to this time Frederick had not spoken a word, but he advanced to the table and, placing both hands on its said: "I am shot, and cannot live two minutes. Run for your life or Foley will kill you." She refused, saying: "I cannot leave you." He again said: "It is useless, you can do nothing for me; save yourself." Observing Foley getting up, she rushed out of the front door and ran to the brush on the creek, where she hid, and finally escaped. Frederick died.

—None of us can know how we would act in a supreme moment of peril and agony. Edgar Poe or Victor Hugo could not have imagined a form of death more completely calculated to test the victim's fortitude than the terrible scene which terminated the life of one Conlan, at Norwich, last Friday night. Conlan, who was a pisciculturalist in that city, was walking on the railway track at Norwich Falls, at a point where there is a double switch, and accidentally had one foot caught in a "frog," in such a way that he was unable to extricate it. The Boston express-train was coming at full speed, and Conlan, finding himself unable to escape his doom, half turned, in his agonized position, and faced the engine (literally an engine of death) in a defiant way, and almost smiled as it struck him. His body was frightfully mangled—almost literally torn to pieces under the remorseless wheels—and when picked up it presented a horrifying sight. A part of his clothing, in which was his revolver, was torn from him by the engine and carried to Willimantic, before it was discovered.—*Hartford Times.*

"THAT boy will make his mark in the world some day," said the parent of his dullest child." So he did. He never learned to write.—*Edenburg Herald.*

SURPRISE is one of the principal elements of wit. This is why it always takes a man by surprise when he sits down on a pin.—*Hawk-Eye.*

THANKSGIVING approaches and the wise turkey will at once commence taking anti-fat.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It altered all that burning thirst, took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and restored him to health. I have also a man for more than two years, and has no desire to relapse. I have known of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

Are Fat People Healthy?

Why are fat people always complaining? asks somebody who entertains the very singular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are diseased. Fat is an abnormal condition of the system, in which the saccharine and albuminous elements of the food are assimilated, to the partial exclusion of the nervine-feeding and brain-producing elements. In proof of this, it is only necessary to assert the well-known fact that excessively fat people are never strong, and seldom distinguished for mental powers or activity. Besides, they are the easy prey of acute and epidemic diseases, and they are the frequent victims of sunstroke, heart disease, and apoplexy. Allsop's Anti-Fat is the only known remedy for this disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remove the most confirmed case of obesity, or corpulency.

It is demonstrated that America makes the best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the world. At all world's exhibitions in recent years Mason & Hamlin have obtained highest honors, having received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

The Tremont House.

Chicago, has reduced its rates to $2.00 per day for all rooms above parlor floor, without table. Appointments unexceptionable. Table d'Hote unsurpassed.

VEGETINE.

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I do not believe in patent medicine, nor would I let me a friendship but I consider it no more than my duty to speak well of Vegetine, believing it to be an honest medicine, and deserving a better position of it. My entire misfortune was produced from a severe fall upon the sidewalk over-crossing which left me nervous prostrated for a long time. Having exhausted the skill of the best physicians without relief, I was induced to try Vegetine, and thought I would give it a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, before I had taken one bottle I found that I was getting better, and by the use of three bottles my difficulty. It rest and natural brain power returned, and I found myself able to attend to business once more. I have since used it in my family for my sometime result in a disease of that kind, and I am pleased to say that it has never failed in a single instance. I am now using it for a severe cough, which I have had for some time, and I have no doubt but what it will relieve me. I have also used it for my children, and have found it to be a most excellent remedy for children's complaints, and can recommend it to all who may be afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Yours truly,

H. H. STEVENS.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

MR. H. H. STEVENS, CINCINNATI, O., April 18, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of your Vegetine, and was induced to try Vegetine. I have taken two bottles, and am now using the third, and must say it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can also recommend it to all suffering from Kidney Complaint.

Yours respectfully, J. S. MCMILLEN,
Firm Brookmeyer, McMillen, Gale & Co., Plant Merchants, No. 30 North Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painfully suffering.

VEGETINE.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS
And General Debility.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

MR. H. H. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of Vegetine for Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility, and am happy to say that it has proved a remedy worthy in its effects; therefore I take pleasure in recommending it to all.

Yours truly, [illegible]

Walnut Hills, 41 Court Street.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

VEGETINE.

Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

H. H. STEVENS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dear Sir:—I have received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine, and can safely recommend it to *Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint*, and a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for *Liver and Kidney Complaint*.

MRS. A. C. ULRICH, 203 Hazzeltine Street.

VEGETINE is the great health-restorer—compound exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs. It is very pleasant to take, every child likes it.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of inter or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case where it will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and certified out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses, for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in different as" long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamps each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle, as my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 819 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY and MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable, and prepared expressly for the above diseases. Try it and be convinced. Send to W. H. Comfort & Co., Rochester, N. Y., for illustrated pamphlet.

Smooth Faces and Bald Heads!
THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY.
Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush.
Will force a luxuriant growth of hair, whiskers or moustache upon the smoothest face or baldest head in from 30 to 60 days. Will positively prevent baldness. Will restore gray hair to its original color. Will cure all diseases of the hair and scalp. Will remove dandruff in a few days. Will please you. Will not injure the most delicate skin. Will last a lifetime. Will be sent by mail, postage paid, for only $1.25. Circulars free. Agents wanted. Address DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC COMB CO., 810 Broadway, New York. Or, H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Diseases.

Thousands cured. Lowest prices. Do not fail to write DR. J. E. MARSH, Quincy, Illinois.

GOLD AND SILVER RULE THE WORLD!

The Largest Fortunes Ever Accumulated were Made in Mining.

The SPRING VALLEY Silver M. Co.

Are selling stock at $2.00 per share, for $10,000 shares. You will not lose any money at that price. There are good chances of making money by dividends and the rise of stock, as there was in the following list:

	July 27.	Aug. 27.	Sept. 27.
Utah Mine, per share	$ 2.00	$25.00	$50.00
Crown Point,	2.00	40.00	225.00
Union Consol.,	2.00	40.00	150.00
Mexican,	1.50	25.50	80.00
North Piedmont,	.62	4.50	10.75

The Daily Mine Bulletin, August, 1877, says: "Utah, and the month of September $2,000,000."

The stock of the A. & I. Co. is in Ft. H. and branches in Colorado and the mining regions, run from $3 to $4 per lb. for silver.

The Mining Journal, on the San Francisco Stock, for August, 1877, says: "Bullion, $2,000 each, and no big fluctuations."

Mining is the Most Profitable and Safest Business in the Country.

TRY IT.

Send your orders, with same money, and we will do what we can. Circulars free. Address

A. P. W. SKINNER,
Room 10, 184 Clark St., Chicago.

Refer to first nat'l banks, Chicago.

ART SCHOOLS

OF THE

Chicago Academy of Design.

By a recent reorganization the Chicago Academy of Design has been put to better condition than at any time since its first.

THE ART SCHOOLS

Are in complete order, and persons who wish to pursue any branch of Drawing or Painting, Portraiture on Canvas, Oils or Water-color, leaving from Cast, Landscape Painting, Figure, still Life or Decorative Painting, Modeling, Designing or Perspective, will find here the best instruction under the fullest advantages. The Academy has for Water and Oil, EMILE PICARD, late Professor of Drawing in Yale College; W. R. B. PRENTICE, late Professor of Drawing in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and other able artists, as instructors, and Miss MARY E. FRANCE, also acts as assistant in instruction.

The Academy has fine and commodious Studios, open to pupils from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, with the use of all the Casts, Models, Draperies, Accessories and apparatus necessary, under constant and competent instruction.

The Academy has also a Normal Class for the training of Teachers, and pupils will be admitted at the Normal Class, where the principles of Art Instruction will be learned for guided work.

Trustees, H. H. Kimball, Pres., Wm. T. Baker; Treasurer, Murry Nelson.

Address, for Circulars, etc., WM. T. BAKER, Secretary, W. R. B. PRENTICE, Acting Chicago Academy of Design, 170 State street, Chicago.

HUNTER'S and TRAPPER'S GUIDE

Just published, a practical book, containing full directions, making and using traps, snares and nets; baits and killing, preserving, stretching, dressing, tanning and dyeing furs and furs; fishing, etc. With fifty engravings of nets, traps, implements, etc. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 30c., or book-store price 25 cents.

Trustees, H. H. Kimball, Pres., Wm. T. Baker; Treasurer, Murry Nelson.

Address, for Circulars, etc., WM. T. BAKER, Secretary, W. R. B. PRENTICE, Acting Chicago Academy of Design, 170 State street, Chicago.

HUNTER'S and TRAPPER'S GUIDE

Just published, a practical book, containing full directions, making and using traps, snares and nets; baits and killing, preserving, stretching, dressing, tanning and dyeing furs and furs; fishing, etc. With fifty engravings of nets, traps, implements, etc. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 30c., or book-store price 25 cents.

H. H. GROSVENOR, Publisher, 103 Nassau St., N. Y.

ADVERTISERS

DESIRING TO REACH

THE READERS OF THIS STATE

CAN DO SO IF THE

Cheapest and Best Manner

IS ADDRESSED

E. D. PRATT, 79 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Orders received for any Newspaper in the United States. Send for Catalogue.

PENSION CLAIMANTS

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., of Detroit, Mich., claim that they are successful, otherwise no fee is charged.

CLASS WARE.

Dealers May Save Freight by ordering in car loads. Send for Price List. Factory at Ravenna, Ky. Office 84 STAR BLOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

50 CENTS

Beautiful New Chromo Cards, in CRYSTAL PENCASE, Agents Wanted. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

DEAFNESS

Its cause and cure. Sent free. Address with stamp, Dr. J. ASHTON, Cincinnati, O.

$5 to $20

per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$66 A WEEK

in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

$250 A MONTH

—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$5 to $20

per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

WAR

$-ton flay Scales, $40. 4-ton, $60. Circulars free. Chicago scale co., Chicago, Ill.

$66 A WEEK

in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

GOLD

watch free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

LIFE-SIZE

crayon portrait and frame sent with every new subscription to the Weekly Graphic, Address, Alfred L. Ely Publication Office, 39 Park Row, New York.

CARDS. 25 Swiss Motto and Ocean Shells, 15c. 50 in 2 styles, 25c. 25 Seed, Ivy, 15c. 40 for 25c. 100 Gilt Edge, Chromo, Motto, Floral, Lace, Imported, Hidden Name, etc., 15c. 13 packs, $1. Agents outfit, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

$500 A MONTH

Can be made by any one with Stencil and Key Check Outfit. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

500 LOTS

IN THE TOWN OF MEDINA, South Florida, on credit, $10 down, $5 per month. No interest, no fees, extra. Deed, abstract and acknowledgment sent to purchaser when lot is paid for. Send for map and circular describing the town, lying from Improved and healthy. Address, with stamp, for full particulars, MEDINA LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

FARMING LANDS IN IOWA

RAILROAD

200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago. All in the fertile belt, on terms to suit all classes. Special rates to land seekers. Pamphlet, maps, 15 counties. Low freights. Land exploring tickets and sold back. Free to buyers. Write for circular. Address, for pamphlet, etc., LAND COMMISSIONER C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill. Or, to IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Or, to 82 Randolph Street, Chicago.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Unanimously awarded highest honors at ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz., at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; and $1000 prize medal, Paris, 1878, the highest honor ever awarded to any organ. Illustrated catalogues free. Prices lowered. Highest honors at any exhibition. Sold for cash or install-ments. Rented, with rent applied if purchased. Styles and prices sent free. MASON & HAMLIN OR-GAN CO., Boston, 154 Tremont St.; New York, 46 East 14th St.; Chicago, 149 Wabash Ave.

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,

Cor. Eighth and Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

TEXAS.

For full and complete information, write to the State and Counties, with price, location, etc., send for Southern and western Land Journal, Galveston, Texas. Free.

VEGETABLE

Plants and Seeds by mail. Catalogue free. Address, with stamp, HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PIANOS

$125 to $500—Factory prices—Square and Upright, warranted 5 years. Second-hand Pianos $75 to $200. Illustrated Catalogue free. Warerooms, 112 Fifth Ave., New York. HEINE & CO., Manufacturers

THE SENTINEL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, - - 1878.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Oct. 31, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

A curious little conflict in mid air was occasioned the other day by the efforts of workmen employed upon the Western Union Building to take down the big red globe known as the "time ball," whose fall from top to bottom of the flagstaff of this towering structure daily informs inquiring New York of the moment of noon. The old time ball having become in some respect defective, was therefore set upon as above intimated. No sooner, however, had the hands of the brave workmen touched the ball than they were attacked by a cloud of hornets who had previously this dizzy dwelling place, and who, after having gone to the expense of furnishing and fitting up the hollow globe in the latest style known to their kind, by no means relished these summary ejectment proceedings. The battle was an unequal one, the hornets easily getting the best of it until the odds occurred to the besiegers of going below and swiftly raising and lowering the ball. This movement proved successful. The astonished insects tried for a while to follow the erratic movements of their agile domicile, but soon gave up in disgust and flew off in search of some more stable residence.

I feel like apologizing for again referring to that eternal Vanderbilt will trial, but one bit of the testimony of this week is rather interesting. It seems to be clearly proven that the old gentleman was a confirmed spiritualist, and spent a good deal of time and money on ghostly communications; and it is testified that on one occasion he sought and obtained through a medium an interview with the late lamented Jim Fisk. He inquired the future price of certain stocks, and promptly received an answer, purporting to come from the "Prince of Erie." He appeared highly dissatisfied, however, with the prophecy from the spirit world, and expressed his determination to trust to his own judgment instead. After this the Commodore asked Fisk whether he liked his new abode, and delicately inquired after the climate; to which Jim gave a somewhat testy reply, to the effect that he didn't quite like his quarters, and that the Commodore would soon have an opportunity to "know how it was himself."

To the long and somewhat monotonous list of defalcations and embezzlements to which this city is the most fruitful contributor, we now add the case of George W. Hoxie, for the last five years Assistant U. S. District Attorney in Brooklyn. As usual, the revelation of the man's misconduct was entirely unexpected, and the culprit well-known and highly respected. From a letter which he sent to the press on the eve of his disappearance it seems that Mr. Hoxie was led into Wall street speculations some years since, and being unfortunate therein, began using money which came into his official hands, and has ever since pursued the same system of peculation. At last, finding longer concealment impossible, he writes a letter of confession and absconds.

What sameness there is in all these stories of weakness and crime, and what a mystery it is to those of those of us who have never been subjected to similar temptations, that men of intelligence, of ability, of refinement, of high family and social standing, can enter, or having entered, deliberately pursue a path that is thickly strewn with the moral corpses of their predecessors, and the ruinous end of which lies plainly and unmistakably before them?

Carver, the rifleman, turns up an eloquent nose at the Creedmoor style of shooting. He says that he yet to meet the deer or Indian who would feel it an honour to be asked to stand at ease and wait for an enemy to drop upon his back, cross his legs, push the butt of his rifle against his right cheek, clasping the stock with his left hand thrown behind his head, rest the muzzle over his knees, adjust his wind gauge and elevation before pulling the trigger. Carver is of the opinion that any well regulated Indian would have a dozen scalps in his belt during the time occupied by the Creedmoor rifleman's preparation, while while the deer would probably cast a pitying look back as he leisurely imbued one of his ears with a kind leg and stroll smilingly away. But the distinguished rifleman forgets that the average Creedmoor sportsman is not fitting for work on the plains. The range was established for target shooting, and when Jackson, or Jewell, or Patton hits the bull's eye he accomplishes precisely what he attempted to do, whether he attains a position looking like an inclined "X" or not. Neither should a rifle lose sight of the fact that there is no sport freer from objections than rifle shooting. No one with nerves unstrung by dissipation can hope to compete. The hand must be steady and the eye and judgment clear, for without these requirements no man can hope to enter the lists as a successful rifleman.

Every now and again somebody turns up here with a story about a fortune which he or she is about to come into as the "long lost" child, relative or descendant of some old Croesus who has been dead for many yrs. The public are duly regaled with a glowing account of the claimant's claims and prospects, and then the whole matter drops out of sight, the claimant usually being a lunatic or an imposter. We are just now going through one of these periodical attacks. The hero in this case is a bluff and weatherbeaten old sailor named Morgan, who has come all the way down from Maine to look after a little trifle of $1,500,000 which he says clearly belongs to him as heir of some old chap who lived in New York far back of the memory of this generation, and which he will doubtless get—when the sky falls.

It may or may not be a source of satisfaction to your readers to learn that the much mooted question as to whether there is or is not a place of eternal punishment has been settled at last. The synod of the reformed Episcopal Church, recently adjourned, emphatically declared that there is a hell. There was but little discussion of the point. One or two soft hearted brethren ventured to suggest that perhaps it might be as well to allow a little latitude to believers, and to permit them to think either way according to their several persons and consciences, but these were incontinently "stepped on" by the sugnat body, and the dogma was recorded in its most uncompromising form.

And, by the way, speaking of theological matters, Mr. Beecher has just got back from his long vacation and lecturing tour in the West, heavier in body and in pocket, and brim full of health and eloquence. Brother Talmage, since his detective work amid the slums of New York, has so risen in the estimation of his flock, that his salary has been raised from $7,000 to 12,000 per year. So Talmage is happy, and is even more vigorous than before in his denunciations of vice and worldliness generally.

RADIX.

No feature of the late election news will give to the friends of honest government and civil order more sincere gratification than the verdict of the Bay State on General Butler's candidacy for Governor. His raid on the magistracy of that great commonwealth was so carefully planned, so audacious in execution, and so dangerous in its methods and its tendencies that its defeat promised at first to be a matter both of great difficulty and of great importance. But the candidate who in this fight embodied in himself so peculiarly and thoroughly Kearneyism, Nationalism, and demagogism, with all that the names imply, was decisively rejected by Massachusetts, notwithstanding the adroitness of his tactics and the vigor of his appeals.

The possibilities of what would have followed Butler's election give to this result a far greater importance than attaches to the mere question of who should sit in the executive chamber at Boston. Had he carried Massachusetts, the cause of the American *assignat* and a dishonored credit, with which he saw fit to identify his large abilities have received a formidable impetus, and under his shrewd and bold leadership have constituted a most important factor in the Presidential contest of 1880. But that dream of dangerous ambition is gone. Its illusions may hang about the dreamer; they will not disturb the American people.

Massachusetts rejected the proposals of the widow Butler. It was not leap year.

Kearney may return to the Pacific coast.

The "Nationals" appear to have put forth too much exertion last spring.

The Solid South is less formidable than it was. Still, it will bear watching

The "National" party seems to be most formidable in the South. If we must have the boil, that is precisely the spot where it can be most conveniently accommodated.

The General Outlook.

If under the banner of resumption, the Republican party, beginning its campaign in the midst of hard times, and with its discipline everywhere relaxed, and its ranks more or less disorganized, has closed its ranks, restored its discipline, and carried every one of the Northern States except Indiana, what party can hope to stand before it after resumption is accomplished and good times are restored? It may now be set down as almost a certainty that the President elected in 1880 will be Republican, and that he will be backed by a Republican Congress. The solid South is already offset by a nearly unbroken Republican North and West.

In 1862-3, in the midst of the War for the Union, the Republican party experienced great reverses—reverses that would have overwhelmed it if there had been any Southern vote to aid the Democratic party. But the dark period passed away, and was succeeded by a glorious period of splendid triumphs. As the Republican contest for the preservation of the Union against secession was marked by a period of depression and reverses, so now, in the struggle for the preservation of the national faith and honor, the party has had a dark period of reverses, and is now emerging into the dawn of a better and brighter day. The contest has been long, the fight severe, and the issue has sometimes appeared doubtful; "but ever the right comes uppermost, and ever the wrong goes down" before those who struggle in an honest cause, amid an intelligent and patriotic people, with a courage and earnestness worthy of their high faith.

It is but the bare truth to say that, if the American people had deliberately voted in favor of partial repudiation, violation of the national faith toward its creditors, and for the wild theories of inflation and flat currency, the principle of self government through the popular vote would have received, at least for a time, a telling blow. In this contest the stability and success of a republican form of government has been almost as conspicuously on trial before the nations of the earth as it was during the throes of tremendous civil war. Indeed, there have not been wanting foreign observers who wagged their heads with a great assumption of superior wisdom, and predicted that, though a republic, under the stress of passionate patriotism, could defend its life with tremendous power against the attacks of armed rebellion, it could not bear the cold slow, unexciting strain required to pay its debts and preserve its financial honor. The United States is showing these critics their error.— *Post & Tribune.*

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and sweetness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Chamberlain, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Traverse City, Mich. October 8, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sec section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Antrim county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. BRADSHAW, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashimeres, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of.

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Towelling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woolenware, Ufware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMINGLND.

700000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

60,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

DR. DEWITT A. BURNETT, Permanently located at Petoskey will visit Charlevoix one week in each month for the purpose of treating all chronic diseases and will perform all operations pertaining to the dental profession. (1yr.)

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for Cash or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

Theatre with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix June 15th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while order for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

PRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at 6:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

For Pine lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points on both routes.

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KNIFFAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrive every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago,	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 13—27
July 5—19	July 11—25
August 2—16—30	August 8—22
September 13—27	September 5—19
October 11—26	October 3—17—31

Bound up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—28	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norlsport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

7-tf WILL GEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LI SCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASWELL. C. S. RAESSER.

CASWELL & RAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood. Bark. Cedar Posts. Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.

ROOM NO. 10, MARINE BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manuel of Socials and Business Forms—$5 50.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1230 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $3 to $35.

Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates!

Address, H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper-Hanging,

26] CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tea ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Barges moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Cheese Box Stuff;

Broom Handles

Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FOREIGN.

THE Secretary of State made public, on the 29th, his recent correspondence with the Government of Great Britain in respect to the payment of the $5,500,000 Rebel award, due on the 23d of November next. The Secretary forcibly proposes the surrender of the litigation that the Provincial Newfoundland had been permitted to pass laws which practically annul the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and declares that the award will not be paid until the obnoxious legislation be repealed.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON, of the General Land Office, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, shows that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, 9,570,158 acres of public lands were disposed of, and 8,911,011 acres were surveyed, in addition to 721,048,748 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is something over 1,030,000,000 acres. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 4,447,844; timber-culture entries, 1,870,434; desert-land entries, 310,553; cash entries, 377,595; grants to railroads, 606,340; swamp lands patented, 2,262,226; other grants to States, 314,982. The cash receipts amounted to $2,622,836, being $569,567 more than the receipts for the preceding year.

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Washington, on the 30th, from military officers on the Rio Grande, affairs on the border were more peaceable. It was asserted that there was a larger number of returning into Mexico by Indians than by Mexicans into Texas.

PRESIDENT HAYES has officially promulgated, through the State Department, the convention which has been ratified between the United States and all the Nations of Europe, except Great Britain, together with most of the South American Republics, providing for the establishment and maintenance at Paris of an international bureau of Weights and Measures.

THE monthly statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, shows the excess of exports over imports of merchandise to have been as follows: Month ending Sept. 30, 1877, $15,589,393; month ending Oct. 31, 1878, $9,525,582; nine months ending Sept. 30, 1877, $51,460,334; same time, 1878, $90,000,847. The excess of imports over exports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) were as follows: Month ending Sept. 30, 1877, $795,771; do., 1878, $893,763. The excess of exports over imports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1877, was $31,705,780; the excess of imports over exports of the same commodities during the same time in 1878 amounted to $221,960.

ACCORDING to the report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, the net revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, from sale of postage stamps, was $16,889,115, against $15,886,860 the previous year. The amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold was $27,975,593, against $26,377,579 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation $10,446,170, against $10,356,023 the previous year.

ABOUT 150 Mormons arrived at New York from Europe, on the 29th ult., en route for Utah.

ON the 31st ult., the German-American National Bank of Washington, D. C., the German-American Savings Bank of the same place, and the National Exchange Bank of Staunton, Va., suspended payment.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the President, setting apart Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer.

THE Prophetic Conference, called in the interest of those of all religious denominations who believe in the pre-millennial coming of Christ, assembled at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in New York, on the 30th ult. William Reynolds, of Peoria, presided. Papers were read relating to the future advent of the Savior by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Prof. Kellogg, of Allegheny, Pa., and from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., who was unable to be present in person because of illness. In the evening the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. There was a large increase of delegates on the 31st. Several papers were read, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, addressed a vast congregation, expressing his firm conviction that the pre-millennial coming of Christ was the clear and unmistakable teaching of the Word of God.

MRS. NOONAN, wife of Sergt. Noonan, of the 7th Cavalry, who died at Fort Lincoln, on the 31st ult., proves to have been a lady who had been playing wife and laundress in the regiment for over nine years. He was a Mexican.

A MORMON, named Miles, who lately married three women in Salt Lake, has been held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer any indictment that may be found by the Grand Jury for bigamy.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $28,916,961), $2,269,417,556. Cash in Treasury, $275,247,473. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,024,200,083. Decrease during October, $1,778,462.

THE closing day's session of the Provincial Conference was held on the 1st. The resolutions adopted declare that the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is everywhere recommended in the Scriptures as imminent, and may occur at any moment, the precise day and hour thereof being known only to God, and that the duty of the Church is to watch and pray, to work and wait, and to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

A STORY comes from Thompson, Pa., of a horrible outrage which was recently perpetrated in that village by two tramps, who entered the schoolhouse after the children had been dismissed and grossly abused the teacher, a young lady named Alice Kennett and then, to prevent her telling the story, cut out her tongue. She managed to reach the blackboard and write thereon a statement of the terrible affair and descriptions of the villains, and then, while alone in the building, died from the effects of the injuries inflicted upon her.

THE American Missionary Association held its Annual Convention, recently, at Taunton, Mass. Six hundred delegates were present. The annual report shows receipts for the year to have been $456,601; expenses, $488,079, balance, $7,523. The current receipts did not equal those of the preceding year by $19,000. The debt, which two years ago amounted to $93,000, has been reduced by gifts and pledges to $66,208. The work among the Chinese and Freedmen is said to have been productive of much good.

A FEW days ago, a party of masked men stopped the stage running between Cheyenne and Deadwood, and took therefrom Mansfield and McLaughlin, a couple of road agents who were being transported to the latter place for trial upon the charges of robbery and murder, carried them to a grove of cottonwood trees by the roadside and hanged them by the neck until they were dead.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE relief-boat Chambers returned to St. Louis, on the 29th. The officers and crew were all well. Lieut. Hall, Commander of the boat since the death of Lieut. Benner, says the suffering of the people in the little towns on the river bank, and a few miles back, was very great, and demanded immediate attention. In some places the people were almost starving, food being scarce and the chaos there very exact.

A MERIDIAN (Miss.) dispatch of the 30th ult. says there had as yet been no abatement of the yellow fever there, and funds were badly needed for the relief of the sick and destitute. The Meridian Aid Association appealed for assistance.

CAPT. RICHARD BLAZER died of the fever at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the evening of the 29th ult. He had exposed himself in attack by attending his brother's family who were suffering from the disease.

NEARLY all the absentees from Cairo, Ill., had returned in fair style, on the 31st ult., and business was resuming its wonted activity. The news from the infected districts in the South was to the effect that the epidemic was rapidly dying out, because of the cooler weather.

EIGHTY yellow-fever deaths were reported in Memphis during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on the evening of the 31st, and five the day before. One of the victims was a returned refugee who had been home only one week, and was sick only three days. Considerable greenbacks was felt by other refugees in the city.

THE deaths in New Orleans, on the 30th, numbered nine; cases reported, forty-seven; total cases to date, 13,212; deaths, 3,954. It was not yet deemed safe for strangers to return to the city.

ONE death in Vicksburg and two in the country adjoining occurred on the 30th. There were also several cases in the city. It was announced that the fever as an epidemic was practically at an end, and business was being rapidly resumed.

THERE were five new cases reported in Jackson, Miss., on the 30th. The Mobile (Ala.) Board of Health considered it safe for refugees to return to that city. Two new cases were reported at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 30th. Refugees were rapidly returning.

THE total number of deaths from yellow fever up to the 31st during the present epidemic, was set down at 12,617. Of these 3,017 occurred at New Orleans, 3,108 at Memphis; 328 at Vicksburg; 337 at Grenada; 314 at Holly Springs; 32 at Calvo; 31 at St. Louis; 32 near Gallipolis, Ohio, and 16 at Cincinnati.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Board of Investigation into the Fitz-John Porter case adjourned, on the 30th ult., to meet at West Point, on the 15th of December.

THE Philadelphia *Press* of the 31st ult. contains a sworn statement of James E. Anderson, of Louisburg, declaring that E. L. Weber was bribed to testify before the Potter Committee, and that the sum paid for such testimony was $10,000.

HALBERT E. PAINE, of Wisconsin, has been appointed United States Commissioner of Patents, vice Ellis Spear, resigned.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 31st ult. says Mr. Gibson declares that statements made by James E. Anderson in his recent affidavit affecting him (Gibson) are false; he never heard of the village of which Anderson speaks. Maddox and Sypher also pronounce the statement made by Anderson relating to them to be false.

FOREIGN.

IT was reported from Constantinople, on the 29th, that Russian troops to the number of 60,000 had entered Roumelia by way of Bourgas.

THE Begum of Bhopal has placed her army at the disposal of the British.

THE Coroner's investigation of the recent railway disaster at Pontypridd, Eng., has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the signal man.

ON the 30th ult., a resolution was offered in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet proposing the impeachment of the Ministry. Debate thereon was postponed one week.

THE closing-day's session of the Prophetic Conference was held on the 1st. The resolutions adopted declare that the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is everywhere recommended in the Scriptures as imminent, and may occur at any moment, the precise day and hour thereof being known only to God, and that the duty of the Church is to watch and pray, to work and wait, and to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

A STORY comes from Thompson, Pa., of a horrible outrage which was recently perpetrated in that village by two tramps, who entered the schoolhouse after the children had been dismissed and grossly abused the teacher, a young lady named Alice Kennett and then, to prevent her telling the story, cut

(Abs.) Board of Health considered it safe for refugees to return to that city. Two new cases were reported at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 30. Refugees were rapidly returning.

THE total number of deaths from yellow fever up to the 31st during the present epi-

timber merchants, of London and Scotland, have failed. Liabilities very heavy.

LONDON telegrams of the 30th ult. say that at a Cabinet council held on the preceding day, it was decided to require from all the signatories of the Berlin Treaty a strict and literal observance of all the conditions of that instrument.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 30th ult., the difficulties between Turkey and Greece were likely to speedily eventuate in war. The Porte was willing to make a slight rectification of the frontier, but Greece would accept of no other boundary than that indicated by the Berlin Treaty. Meantime both countries were preparing for ultimate hostilities.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 31st ult. the Russian Army in Turkey would be reduced to 200,000 men.

ON the 31st ult., the British revenue cutter Fanny was run into and sunk off Tuskar by the steamer Helvetia. Seventeen of the Fanny's crew perished.

A MAJORITY of the Reichsrath Committee, in reply to a speech by the Emperor, on the 31st, adopted an address, in which Count Andrassy is censured for not consulting the Reichsrath on his Eastern policy.

A PORTION of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical College of Maynooth, Ireland, was destroyed by fire, on the 31st ult. Loss about £80,000, many of the students losing all their personal effects, and some of them narrowly escaping with their lives.

IT was reported from Pesth, Hungary, on the 30th, that the British note protesting against the Russian occupation of Turkey was presented at St. Petersburg, on the 24th ult. The note expresses the hope that Russia would soon be able to resume the withdrawal of her troops, and that they would not pass the line which they had then reached, as such a step would compel England to take precautions.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram of the 5th, England's ultimatum requires that the Ameer's reply shall reach Peshawur by Nov. 20, or otherwise the British forces will immediately invade Afghanistan.

THE London International Pedestrian Tournament, in which twenty-three competitors participated, terminated on the night of the 24. Corkey made 521 miles within the six days and was declared the winner. At the start the betting was five to one against Corkey.

ST. PETERSBURG newspapers report many suicides and attempted suicides in the Russian Army in Bulgaria.

Regulations for the Registration of Third-Class Mail Matter.

POSTMASTER Palmer, of Chicago, has recently issued a circular giving information of general interest regarding the postage and registration of third-class mail matter. The regulations are as follows:

No package of such matter can be received until a proper examination can show it to be entitled to transmission as such matter. Special care must be exercised to prevent the registration and admission into the mails of matter improperly written or printed, or the number and names of the articles inclosed. No additional written matter, except the address, is permitted by law.

A request to return matter to the sender will not be granted, but to *print* upon the package, or a *written* label pasted upon the package of first-class matter) rates. Unclaimed registered packages of third-class matter will be treated the same as unclaimed registered letters.

Third-class matter is divided into two divisions, as follows: The first division includes printed matter, regular publications, periodicals, newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, handbills, posters, sheet music (printed), prospectuses, maps, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation at nominal rates. The second division includes printed cards and blanks, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs, engravings, photographs, and stereoscopic views, book manuscripts, unsealed circulars, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and mineralogical specimens, plants, graphic paper, letter-envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cardboard, and other fancy ornamental paper, cardboard, or other flexible material, and all other mailable matter of the third class, not hereinenumerated.

THE rate of postage for articles of the first division is *one cent for every two ounces*, or fractional part thereof. The rate of postage for articles in the second division is one cent for each ounce, or fractional part thereof. The fee for registration is ten cents for each package; the weight of each package not to exceed four pounds.

TO EXTERMINATE FLEAS.—Take half

a pound of Persian insect powder, half pound powdered borax, one ounce oil cedar, quarter ounce oil of pennyroyal, properly put up by a druggist; close the room tight, sprinkle this powder on carpet, furniture and beds, and keep closed over day or night; then open all windows and air thoroughly, and in twenty-four hours there will be no fleas, flies or mosquitoes left; the rooms can then be swept and dusted. This applies nearly as well to roaches and waterbugs.—*N. Y. Times.*

IN Ireland this year there were 5,205,-705 acres cultivated, a decrease of 62,-196 acres as compared with 1877. The chief decrease was in oats, potatoes and flax.

Soon comes the time of driving snow;
When ice abides o'er the surface
Of pond and lake—the time, you know,
To wrestle with the furnace.
—*Boston Transcript.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

B. M. STOWE, an extensive dealer in hats at Grand Rapids, has lately gone into insolvency.

AT Detroit, a few nights ago, two roughs named William Ryan and E. W. Fonner, made a brutal and unprovoked assault upon F. Illarry, and fractured his skull. The brutes were locked up to await the result of Mr. Barry's injuries, which were believed to be fatal.

THE following is a list of Postmasters in Michigan whose terms of office expire before the 4th of March next, and whose successors will have to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate during the approaching session of Congress:

PLACE AND P. M.	*Salary.*	*Expires*
Big Rapids, C. D. Crandall	$2,000	Feb. 22, 1879
Greenville, H. R. Fargo	2,000	Jan. 22, 1879
Hastings, G. M. Nevins	1,000	Feb. 16, 1879
Hillsdale, E. Van Valkenburg	2,000	Jan. 2, 1879
Holland, William Verbeek	1,200	Dec. 18, 1878
Ishpeming, Julius Hoppe	2,100	Dec. 18, 1878
Jackson, W. L. Seaton	3,200	Feb. 25, 1879
Lansing, S. D. Bingham	2,800	Feb. 25, 1879
Lapeer, S. S. Vincent	1,700	Feb. 24, 1879
Menominee, R. W. Abbott	1,100	Dec. 18, 1878
Monroe, W. Soule	2,000	Dec. 18, 1878
Mt. Clemens, J. H. Snook	1,200	Feb. 1, 1879
Muskegon, Luther Whitney	2,600	Feb. 24, 1879
Saginaw, J. A. Hudson	2,700	Dec. 29, 1878
Wyandotte, Daniel J. Hedges	1,100	Dec. 18, 1878

THE Saginaw *Courier* says that shingles move off faster than they accumulate.

THE body of Mrs. Trainor, an old lady, residing at Ruth, was found in the well in that place, a few days ago. She had evidently committed suicide.

BAY CITY'S total equalized valuation in 1878 was $8,950,000; the tax levy $130,000.

A MAN named Phillips, living in Millington, Tuscola County, whipped his thirteen-year-old daughter in a inhuman manner to compel her to marry a man against her wishes, and thus succeeded in forcing her through the ceremony. She succeeded in escaping, however, immediately after the ceremony, and the fact became known. Officers at once set out to arrest the brutal father, but, fearing trouble, he and the young man who was to marry to the marriage fled.

RESOURCES of the Order of Catholic Knights of America are to be established in Michigan.

THE Jackson papers are reviving the stories of hidden treasures of oil and coal at Event Junction.

A FORTIETH-YEAR-OLD East Saginawian turned highwayman and robbed another boy of $45 the last week, but been intrusted to his care for a few moments.

WM. H. LANGDRIDGE, of Detroit, has been held for trial without bail, upon the charge of murdering Mrs. Martha Farrell, his mother, some weeks ago.

SOME Detroit scoundrel recently poisoned a score of carriage horses belonging to C. H. Buhl, of that city. Loss, $1,000.

SAM ZAUNER, a Jackson convict, attempted suicide the other day by cutting his throat with a tablespoon. The ironclad tables were severed; but it is believed that he will recover. He learned that his wife had obtained a divorce, and thought it was not worth while to live longer.

MR. HENRY LA HARPE, of Lisbon, Muskegon County, while traveling through some woods six miles north of Sparta Center, Kent County, a few days ago, came upon a large, fat black bear. At first the bear ran away, on seeing Mr. La Barre and a big dog that accompanied him. The animal soon came back, Brutus almost a tree, and Mr. La Barre cut it under the ear, killing the bear to the ground, the dog seized him by the throat and held him until he choked him to death.

OVERTON'S saw and shingle mill, located at Reese, twelve miles east of East Saginaw, was burned the other day. Loss, $12,000.

H. A. WILLIAMS, son of Dr. Williams, of Muskegon, recently committed suicide, at the age of twenty-one years. Disease and disappointment in love prompted the act.

MR. HENRY LA HARPE, of Lisbon, Muskegon County, while traveling through some woods six miles north of Sparta Center, Kent County, a few days ago, came upon a large, fat black bear. At first the bear ran away, on seeing Mr. La Barre and a big dog that accompanied him. The animal soon came back, Brutus almost a tree, and Mr. La Barre cut it under the ear, killing the bear to the ground, the dog seized him by the throat and held him until he choked him to death.

OVERTON'S saw and shingle mill, located at Reese, twelve miles east of East Saginaw, was burned the other day. Loss, $12,000.

H. A. WILLIAMS, son of Dr. Williams, of Muskegon, recently committed suicide, at the age of twenty-one years. Disease and disappointment in love prompted the act.

THE Cadillac *News* man has discovered a bench-tree, near the Manistee River, which contains quite a number of names and dates carved in the year 1843, when the population of that section was composed principally of bears and deer.

THE Grey sewing machines by electricity at Kalamazoo.

THE house of Mrs. Schultz, of North Lansing, was entered by burglars, a few nights since, and robbed of $168 in currency and a set of double harness.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Oct. 19, 1878, was $871,878.30; receipts during the week ending Oct. 26 were $32,500.39; payments during the same time were $105,-404.24; balance in Treasury Oct. 26, 1878, $801,284.65; decrease for the week, $69,993.65.

THE body of Richard Jones was found floating in the river at Bay City, the other morning. He disappeared about two weeks before. It was a case of suicide.

JOHN CAUFFMAN, a Kewaunee farmer, came to Muskegon, the other night, with a load of produce, and stopped at the Pacific House. While at the barn he went into the hayloft, and fell through the hatchway, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after.

THE *Northwestern Mining Journal* says that copper mining in the Lake Superior district does not pay more than the cost of producing.

AT Detroit, a few days ago, while Edward Ryan was crossing the river in a small boat, he was run down by the steamer Great Western and drowned.

REUB. CROWN, an old resident of Jackson County, recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

THE low price of copper, the Portage Lake papers say, renders mining unprofitable. Only six mines are to be employed during the coming winter at the Minnong. The Island Mine has shut down entirely, being unproductive.

MICHIGAN winter wheat is growing rapidly and it is now unusually well sized.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.15@1.25; Butter, ₰ lb, 8@16c; Cheese, ₰ lb, new 11@c; Corn, ₰ bu, 36@42c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.00; Amber, $4.25@4.50; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, ₰ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.75@3.50; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₰ bu, 20@22c; White, 24@26c; Pork, Mess, ₰ brl, $9.25@9.50; Rye, ₰ bu, 42@43c; Wheat, White, 99@94c; Amber, $1@00c.

The $3,000,000-Bank Robbery in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Between six and nine o'clock this morning masked burglars entered the Manhattan Savings Bank building, corner Broadway and Bleecker street, and, after handcuffing the janitor, made away with sixty thousand dollars, leaving the condolutions of the safe-makers who had delivered the goods behind the bank. They rifled the safe of presumably a large amount of money, as twenty-three boxes known to have contained bills were found on the floor quite empty.

At 9:30 o'clock, Wendel Reshman, who keeps a barber shop in the basement, was startled by the appearance at the basement stairs of the janitor, Louis Wyckoff, white with fright and excitement, with his hands handcuffed tightly and the key of the bank clutched between them. He was quite unable to speak for a few minutes, but finally cried: Come and see!" The barber accompanied him into the bank, and saw the doors of the great vault wide open and the floor littered with the boxes, all emptied of their contents. Burglar-Detective Jacob Perry then arrived. The burglars notified the police, who soon appeared.

The janitor's statement was to the effect that at 8:40, while he was dressing, seven masked men suddenly entered his private room and handcuffed him and his wife, and demanded the keys of the bank. Mrs. Wyckoff, unbidden, also fell, who was present, screamed, when the burglars drew pistols and threatened to kill her unless she was made quiet. They then carried him into an adjoining room and bound him to the floor up the keys of the steel doors. With these they went down the stairs by way of testing three on guard in his room. Three hours passed, until Wetted heard a clock strike nine, just then one of the men came down the stairs returned, and after a whispered consultation, they left the bank. Soon he regained his courage he went to the barber shop and told his story. Superintendent Walling that he had given the combination of the unlocking of the doors, of the vault to the robbers. He gave it until eleven o'clock to-day, but he failed to see that he got anything by the combination. His wife corroborated his story of the attack, but said there were only five men in the party. Mr. Lent, a Broadway merchant, passed the bank soon after seven A. M., and saw a young man dusting the shelves and desks inside. It is supposed this was one of the burglars, endeavoring to make things look as natural as possible. Officers Van Norton and Tully said they looked through the bank about seven minutes and seven o'clock, and all was quiet. The vault had not been open then. Inside the main doors of the safe vault the burglars found the spare vault which was also open, and the safe boxes filled with jewelry, silverware and valuable papers. These they emptied. The overlooked safe was also sacked, containing $50,000 in valuables, the property of Edward Merrill, President of the bank. The open space, six feet between the main door of the vault and the safe, was where the gang gave the burglars ample space to work in. Over one compartment containing $11,000 in small bills, was found the bottom of the cotton drawer, but got nothing of value therefrom. The robbery must have become public property before to-day, as they were trying to leave when they were evidently disturbed. A dozen drills, a sledge-hammer, three crowbars, and various other tools were found scattered around. The officers of the bank admit that the burglars possessed the combination to the vault. It is thought that they got away in a hack, which was seen by the police and make ready for business. The officers of the bank are Edward Merrill, President, and Thomas Cock, Jr., Secretary. The following is the bank officers' list:

"The Manhattan Savings Institution was, on the morning of the 28th inst., found to be robbed of securities to the amount of $2,757,-700, of which $2,468,700 were registered in the name of the bank, and $289,000 in coupon bills, and $188,000 are made payable to it, and $370,000 are in coupon bonds, and $71,000 in cash. For the purpose of preventing loss to depositors, it is deemed advisable that no payment be made without sixty days' notice, as provided by the by-laws of the institution."

A New York special of the 28th says: "It is asserted, despite the officials' reticence, that at least sixty safe-breakers in this city intrust the safe combinations to their pardners."

Although the bank and other clubs of the city (30 of the 17,380 depositors have notified the bank of a desire to withdraw their accounts.

"As to losses, the bank officers say the depositors, with one exception, had no realized the situation. Inter-stage, and their papers and securities were left undisturbed. One man claims a loss of $7,000 in notes. The burglars, however, got only $11,000 in cash, and $87,500 in securities that can be realized upon when the thieves have been detected."

AMONG the things the applicant knew about and not about was the luminous soil to be depleted by sand or clay. Thus the fields seem to send up the prayer for neither poverty nor riches. But there is safer ground than such analogy. It is not probable that the Creator of the world would make that the worst condition in which the larger part of His children must pass life.

If we discover a condition which must absorb the millions, and if we find two other conditions, that of perpetual want of the stunted dozens, that of great wealth of the stunted dozens, that of comfortable competence, which are being constantly emptied into the middle class of liberty and industry and intelligence, it may be inferred, that God has not made most pitiable that estate in which the most millions are to be grouped. The "middle condition" reeks with heroic struggle. While at the barn he went into the hayloft, and fell through the hatchway, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after.

THE *Northwestern Mining Journal* says that copper mining in the Lake Superior district does not pay more than the cost of producing.

AT Detroit, a few days ago, while Edward Ryan was crossing the river in a small boat, he was run down by the steamer Great Western and drowned.

REUB. CROWN, an old resident of Jackson County, recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

THE low price of copper, the Portage Lake papers say, renders mining unprofitable. Only six mines are to be employed during the coming winter at the Minnong. The Island Mine has shut down entirely, being unproductive.

MICHIGAN winter wheat is growing rapidly and it is now unusually well sized.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.15@1.25; Butter, ₰ lb, 8@16c; Cheese, ₰ lb, new 11@c; Corn, ₰ bu, 36@42c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.00; Amber, $4.25@4.50; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, ₰ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.75@3.50; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₰ bu, 20@22c; White, 24@26c; Pork, Mess, ₰ brl, $9.25@9.50; Rye, ₰ bu, 42@43c; Wheat, White, 99@94c; Amber, $1@00c.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

"NOW I LAY ME."

Bed-time for the twittering birdies,
Mother Wren has hushed to rest;
Bed-time for my little birdies,
Nestled closely to my breast.
Now beside me, lowly kneeling,
Hear the lisping tongue repeat—
Dear old prayer of border nursery—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

With that trusting grace, and tender,
Ere the petition make?
"Pray the Lord to take my spirit,
If I die before I wake."
And so thought of dread comes over me,
As I kiss her sweet "good night."
We're so careless of our darlings
Till we lay them out of sight!

Once again 'tis bimbin's bed-time;
Little neighbors in the tree
Mingle their lullabies to slumber,
With no thought of lonely me.
All my mother arms encompass,
Draped in sadness all the room,
And no whispered "Now I lay me"
Breaks upon the twilight gloom.

Smooth and white the little pillow,
Undisturbed the pretty bed!
On the table be her playthings,
Mute reminders of her dead.
For no more my little treasure
My sad eyes shall fondly keep;
In the Heavenly Father's bosom
I have laid her down to sleep.

Over-tenderly the morning mother,
Mantuming and sick at heart,
Full of joy shall be the waking,
When the Resurrection part
Three well find our garmered treasures,
Frozen all into earth-cares free,
Where no sad good-by shall pain us
Through a long eternity.
—*Emma Elton, in Cincinnati Times, Evening Edition.*

WAITING.

Learn to wait—life's hardest lesson,
Counsel, perchance, through blinding tears;
While the heartbeats coldly echo
To the tread of passing years.

Learn to wait hope's slow fruition;
Faint not though the way seem long;
There is joy in each condition,
Hearts, though suffering, may grow strong.

Constant sunshine, however welcome,
Never would ripen fruit or flower;
Giant oaks owe half their greatness
To the scathing tempest's power.

Thus a soul, untouched by sorrow,
Aims but little, lacks depth, color;
Joy seeks not a brighter morrow,
Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness
Spring not from life's sunny side,
Heroes must be more than gifted,
Floating on a wayless tide.
—*Dexter's Magazine.*

NEITHER POVERTY NOR RICHES.

Give me neither poverty nor riches * * * * lest I be fulland deny Thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and thus profane the name of my God.—*Prov. xxx:8, 9.*

While I am not a believer in "class" has long existed in the world; has been so large in numbers and so great in influence, and for the most part so happy, that there must be in it certain philosophy of that condition. Such a constant and immense form of human life cannot be the result of chance, but must be rather a part of the method of Him who placed man upon this planet. The prayer of Agur reveals the existence of a second estate as far back as history runs. The constant presence of this class, its quality in all times, and at last its immense numbers, make it worthy of our study.

The moderate prosperity man should *a priori* be the most fortunate, because all through Nature the law of the *golden mediocrity* holds. Nature dislikes excesses. It is fond of averages. A shrub below the forest gets too little light; a tree above the forest is blown down. The fierce, therefore, stand and securities were left undisturbed. One man claims a loss of $7,000 in notes. The burglars, however, got only $11,000 in cash, and $87,500 in securities that can be realized upon when the thieves have been detected."

AMONG the things the applicant knew about and not about was the luminous soil to be depleted by sand or clay. Thus the fields seem to send up the prayer for neither poverty nor riches. But there is safer ground than such analogy. It is not probable that the Creator of the world would make that the worst condition in which the larger part of His children must pass life.

If we discover a condition which must absorb the millions, and if we find two other conditions, that of perpetual want of the stunted dozens, that of great wealth of the stunted dozens, that of comfortable competence, which are being constantly emptied into the middle class of liberty and industry and intelligence, it may be inferred, that God has not made most pitiable that estate in which the most millions are to be grouped. The "middle condition" reeks with heroic struggle. While at the barn he went into the hayloft, and fell through the hatchway, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after.

THE *Northwestern Mining Journal* says that copper mining in the Lake Superior district does not pay more than the cost of producing.

AT Detroit, a few days ago, while Edward Ryan was crossing the river in a small boat, he was run down by the steamer Great Western and drowned.

REUB. CROWN, an old resident of Jackson County, recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

THE low price of copper, the Portage Lake papers say, renders mining unprofitable. Only six mines are to be employed during the coming winter at the Minnong. The Island Mine has shut down entirely, being unproductive.

MICHIGAN winter wheat is growing rapidly and it is now unusually well sized.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.15@1.25; Butter, ₰ lb, 8@16c; Cheese, ₰ lb, new 11@c; Corn, ₰ bu, 36@42c; Flour, White Winter, $4.75@5.00; Amber, $4.25@4.50; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, ₰ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.75@3.50; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₰ bu, 20@22c; White, 24@26c; Pork, Mess, ₰ brl, $9.25@9.50; Rye, ₰ bu, 42@43c; Wheat, White, 99@94c; Amber, $1@00c.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. Sankey will join Mr. Moody in revival work at Baltimore next spring.

—In the list of members of the Woman's Rights Congress in Paris, Julia Ward Howe appears among the W's as "Messes Warlow."

—Mr. B. P. White, of Calais, Me., one of the members of the Maine House of Representatives, I daresay for his great strength. He recently lifted a weight of 748 pounds.

—The wife of Gen. Sherman is quoted as saying that her husband first aroused her admiration at the early age of ten years "because he caught rabbits better than any of the other boys."

—It is stated that the doctor who examined Montagne's lungs a few hours before he bled to death, and pronounced them sound, sent in his bill after the actor's death for $1500.

—Blood was the name of the juror who hung the panel in the Billings murder case recently tried at Ballston, N. Y. Eleven men voted Billings innocent, but Blood hung out for guilty.

—Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, contradicts the report that he was a reformer to Ohio at the expiration of his term. He says that he is a lawyer in Mississippi, and intends to pass the rest of his days in that State.

—Sir David Wilkie's spelling was not perfect. In his letters the reader finds "shadilow," "midowness," "excellence," "excell," "Morillo" (for Murillo), "cecond," "two low," "palatse" (for palettes), etc. Some of his brother artists may reap comfort from the fact.

—While he is Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada the Marquis of Lorne will enjoy the honor of a higher rank than that of his own wife —a privilege not granted at home. Thus, in the procession at the grand opening of Albert Hall, in London, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Louise came next after the Queen, while the Marquis of Lorne came far behind, almost lost in a crowd of royal attendants.

—A nice point will have to be weighed at the next trial of the Rev. Mr. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard. Has the discovery of the arsenic in the stomach of the victim the theory of the State has been that when Hayden, as he testified, boughban ounce of arsenic with which to kill rats, he really intended it for Mary. Hayden testified that he had not used a particle of the poison and had put it away in his barn, where it has been found since. If there still remains an ounce or almost an ounce the defense will contend that none of it was used to poison Mary. On the other hand the prosecution will assert that as arsenic is sold very cheap the druggist was careless about giving exact weight and threw in considerably more than an ounce. On this delicate point the man's life may depend.

Perihelion and Pestilence.

If there is anything in "astrological criology," we are approaching one of the most postilential periods of earth's history. Since the commencement of the Christian era, the perihelia of the planets, or nearness of the solar system —Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune—have not been coincident. But, this is about to occur, and, in the language of Dr. Knapp, who has traced the history of the greatest epidemics that ever afflicted the human race, to the perihelia of planets, there will soon be "lively times for the doctors." The theory is that when one or more of the large planets is nearest to the sun, the temperature and condition of our atmosphere are so disturbed as to cause injurious vicissitudes, terrific rains, prolonged droughts, etc., resulting in the destruction of crops, and pestilences among human beings and domestic animals.

Dr. Knapp has collected a mass of statistical data, all going to show that perihelion data have always been marked by unusual mortality, and that the greatest pestilences have invariably corresponded with the planets in perihelion at the same time. The revolution of Jupiter round the sun is accomplished in a little less that twelve years, of Saturn in a little less than thirty years, of Uranus in about eighty-four years and of Neptune in about 164 years. If it be true, therefore, that the perihelia of these planets occasion atmospheric conditions unfavorable to life, pestilential periods should occur once in a dozen years, and aggravated and still more wide-spread epidemics at longer intervals. In tracing the history of epidemics for more than two thousand years, Dr. Knapp finds the facts in all cases to validate the theory. Thus in the sixth and again in the sixteenth centuries, three of these planets were coincident in perihelion and those were the most pestilential times of the Christian era.

But soon we are to have, for the first time in 2,000 years, all four of these planets against us. They will be at their nearest approach to the sun in or soon after 1880, so that for a few years, say from 1880 to 1885, the vitality of every living thing will be put to a severe and trying ordeal. Some persons think they see, in the signs of the times, evidences of the great disasters in the immediate future. The excessive heat, the unexampled cold, the prevalence of flood and disasters at sea, the general failure of the potato crop, the widespread chill fever among human beings, and the equal prevalence of the epizootic among animals, are mentioned as among the premonitions of the rapidly approaching perihelion.

Well, "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." Accidents excepted, we know very well that the persons of more vigorous constitutions and more hyglenic habits will have the better chance to survive whatever adverse influences the extraordinary perihelia will occasion. It is well known to physicians that, in all pestilences, plague, typhus, small-pox, cholera, murrain, etc., the intemperate, the dissipated and those whose sanitary conditions were bad, furnished the victims.

We do not write to alarm anyone, nor to make a sensation. We state the facts which all history attests. Readers can judge for themselves what importance to attach to the subject. That the conjoint perihelion of all the large planets of the solar system, one of which, Jupiter, is a thousand times as large as the earth, must disturb our atmosphere and temperature very considerable, is probable; that this disturbance must be injurious to health and life, is certain, and that these periods have heretofore been pestilential, is a matter of record. How much we shall suffer during the next dozen or fifteen years, depends very much upon how nearly we live a life in accordance with the laws of life.—*Science of Health.*

Trianon Short Suits.

The short Trianon suits for the street have panier draperies behind, and other new fancies, such as Marie Stuart sleeves, made very full, and instead of flounces on lower skirts, Watteau polonaise with Clarissa Harlowe scarfs, and newest of all are the coat polonaises that have also an overskirt accompanying them. Thus a black costume will have a velvet basque with Marie Stuart sleeves of satin, in which are velvet slashings from the elbow up to the armhole. The front of the skirt will be all velvet and beads, while the silk back breadths will be covered with pleated flounces alternately of silk and of satin, and a panier drapery at the top will be scarfs of vel

The ELECTIONS!

Full Returns From Everywhere!

BETTER and BETTER

A Solid North as Well as a Solid South!

The Republicans Carry Every Northern State in which an Election is Held!

The Republican party gained a victory in the late election of the 5th, of which surpass even the most sanguine expectations of its adherents. It has carried every Northern State in which an election was held, redeeming New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It has elected Republican State Legislatures in every Northern State where legislative elections were held, ensuring Republican Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut (a gain), New York, Pensylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. It has not lost a single congressional district in the north, so far as at present known, while it has gained over a dozen districts. Such a triumph of Republican principles, and also of honest finance, is a glorious reward for the courage and fidelity to principle which the grand old party has exhibited throughout the campaign, in every Northern State from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

New York shows a republican majority of fifteen thousand on the popular vote, Pennsylvania is Republican by fully twenty-five thousand majority, Illinois by at least ten thousand, and Wisconsin by ten to fifteen thousand. All the other States of the North show similar Republican gains and majorities.

Not only have the Democrats been vanquished, but a party even more dangerous —if it should ever gain power— has been buried out of sight. The "National" party—the party of inflation and alternate repudiation—has so far as known, failed not only to carry any State bnut to elect a single Congressman. It has not merely been defeated, but routed and slaughtered. Its head and front, who sought by its aid to capture Massachusetts, is buried under an adverse majority of 30,000.

After the victory over Butler in Massachusetts, the redemption of Conuecticut. New Jersey and New York is the most gratifying feature of the election. In Connecticut we gain the State government and Legislature, insuring a Republican United States Senator in place of Barnum, and also gain two congressmen. Should the next presidential election go to the House of Representatives, Connecticut will be found in the column of Republican States. General Joseph R. Hawley goes back to Congress with added honors and wider experience, and will make one of its most useful of members. New York gives a Republican plurality in the popular vote, for the first time since 1872. It sends an overwhelming Republican delegation to Congress, with a gain of two or three districts. Its legislature is largely Republican, and will elect a Republican United States Senator. These victories afford good ground for exultation.

Michigan.

The return from this State show even a larger vote for honest money principles then was anticipated, and lawyer than the first reports indicated. Gov. Croswell's plurality is 40,000. The Congressional districts give Republican pluralities of from 900 to 4,500, and the legislature is about three fonrths Republican in the Senate, and nearly the same in the House. The aggregate National vote is apparently about the same as the Democratic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Willit's plurality in the Second will be over 3,000; McGowan's in the third Third is 1,430; Borrows' in the fourth approaches 4,000; Stone's in the Fifth 500; Brower's in the Sixth 2,000; Conger's in the seventh 2,400; Horr's in the eighth 2,000.

THE NORTH DISTRICT

The returns show Mr. Hubbell elected by between 5,000 and 6,000 plurality. His plurality in the Northern Peninsula will exceed 2,000.

SENATORIAL

Mr. Bell is elected by about 3,000 majority.

REPRESENTATIVE

The returns so far print with certainty to the election of Faithorp (Dem.) as Representative by a plurality of between 50 and 100.

Saleratus is cheaper

We have met the enemy, and they are ours—horse, foot and dragoons.

For the first time in twenty years the the Republicans carried Milwaukee County Wis on the Fifth In 1873 the Democrats had a majority of 7,000 in that county.

In fifty six days more, specie payments will be an accomplished fact, greenbacks will be at par, and the howl of the inflationists will have lost all significance.

The balance of trade continues to be largely in favor of the United States Offical returns show that the balance in our favor for the month of September was over $20,500,000, an increasd of about $5,000,000 over that for the same month in 1877.

There are strong signs that the treaty of Berlin, made by the European powers at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, is but a flimsy piece of patch-work and is likely to lead to further and worse complications, and serve as the occasion or pretext for future wars, instead of guaranteeing peace. Disagreements concerning it are multiplying and it really seems as though some of them were to eventuate in fighting.

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds rettled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROTTER.

REMEMBER
THE
SENTINEL
JOB
Printing
OFFICE,
And address your orders to
W. A SMITH,
Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Cronier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich,
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmetland Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Many of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intervale and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and planted on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1101y

STATE OF Michigan In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix In Chancery.

Lina Bush, Complainant, vs. Jesse Bush, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jesse Bush, the defendant, is not a resident of this State, but a resident of New York, and that the cause for her separation and that the same could not be given by reason of her non-residence I on motion of Clay E. Crosby, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered in this cause for her separation and that the same could not be given by reason of her non-residence I on motion of Clay E. Crosby, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that two months from the date of this order be allowed said bill of complaint filed herein and that within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and so published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, moreover, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for the appearance.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. B. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jas. Taypawwaya of Charlevoix Co. deceased, on reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Taypawwaya praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that Saturday the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there are, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sperling, under the firm name of The Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 25th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. V. MONROE.
A. J. SPERLING.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

54 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing
Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE
McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy
HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Sec.	T	Range.
9008	n½ of	16	34 N. 7 W.

Swamp Land.

7388	nw¼ of sw¼	25	34 N. 6 W.
"	ne¼ of sw¼	28	" "

Agricultural College Land.

537	s½ of se¼	30	32 N. 4 W.
"	ne¼ of se¼	30	" "
619	sw¼ of nw¼	29	" "
620	nw¼ of sw¼	29	" "

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 1, 1878
Complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874, upon 6[illegible] of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at nine o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the E½ of sec. section 16, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ARTHUR C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin N. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6372, dated Nov. 2, 1874, upon the south ½ of south-east ¼, sec. 36, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homestead, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office November 14 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
ne¼ of sw¼	8	32 n.	4 w
nw¼ of nw¼	25	32 n.	4 w
s½ of sw¼	2	32 n.	5 w
s½ of sw¼	11	32 n.	5 w
sw¼ of se¼	23	32 n.	5 w
se¼ of se¼	29	32 n.	5 w
s½ of se¼	5	33 n.	4 w
ne¼ of nw¼	19	33 n.	4 w
e½ of sw¼	32	34 n.	4 w
s½ of sw¼	27	34 n.	5 w
lot 1 of	30	34 n.	5 w
lot 1 of	34	34 n.	5 w
ne¼ of se¼	25	34 n.	6 w

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 30 day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayaw-ketyah, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ilona Tay-paw-keyah, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the 24 day of November, 1878, at the o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there are, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE OF Michigan, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gun Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Waw-be-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the after noon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: lot three (3) of section thirty-six (36) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 64-84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWDY,
Administrator.

2077

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 2d 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for service.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 36. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 19, 1878. Whole No., 461

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself when introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$1.00	$1.25	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
2 sqrs	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.00	5.00	9.00	12.00
4 "	2.25	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	16.00
4 columns	3.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
1 "	5.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	50.00
1 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00	45.00	70.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Local advertisements at 5 cts. per line.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Mich.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate, and Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich. Accounts and collections promptly attended to. Office in Court House.

A. R. URQUHART, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crozier's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar. Where he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they call in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of
STOVEs
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 A. M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mails leave at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DAVID J. PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crone & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel, new	60
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	16
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	40
Beef hides, per pound	5 to 6
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	3 to 6

BAUTIFUL autumn weather.

Dr. Goodale of Traverse city, is dead

A. Buttars arrived from Chicago Thursday.

THE new organ for the M. E. Church has arrived.

PARENT of shingles and lath at the Charlevoix mill.

Lots of new goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

R. J. Seaman and family left Charlevoix Wednesday.

O. D. Wood has put in a $2,000 stock of goods at Norwood.

Dr. Willard, of South Arm, made us a call on Friday.

THE circulation of the SENTINEL is steadily on the increase.

THE forests and shade trees are dressed in the "sere and yellow" at autumn.

THE saw mill at Boyne is nearly ready to commence business.

H. L. Miller formerly of this place, is in Colorado, in the mines.

NEW goods at Stockman's hardware store, and lots of them.

Nice syrups, and N. O molasses, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CHARLEVOIX will have a U. S. Signal Station next Spring.

Bring down three bushels of potatoes and get the SENTINEL for one year.

See the card of D. J. Parish, in another column. Mr. Parish is a good workman.

THE Good Templars Lodge in this village is in a flourishing condition. A. Buttars is W. C. T.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a supply of brick constantly on hand.

We propose to make the SENTINEL the leading paper of this section. We can do it, and we *will* do it.

Carpenter & Bartholomew still keep those choice teas.

PASTOR, of Advance, is starting up his blacksmith shop under the management of an experienced workman. The public will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Porter is having a big run of custom at his grist-mill, and is building a large stable to accommodate his customers.

We propose to make the SENTINEL office one of the most complete job establishments north of Traverse City, and to this end have ordered a quantity of new type and material of the latest and most beautiful styles. Delay your orders for job work for a few days, and you will not regret it.

THE Greenbackers elected their Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney in Antrim county.

THE Petoskey end of Charlevoix County has evidently been around the *Record* office

Spring beds and matrasses at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HANNAH LAY & Co. of Traverse City, will put in 7,000,000 feet of Pine the coming winter.

Who that saw the beauty of last Friday evening's sunset can say that the God of Nature is not an Artist?

THE last crib (under the last appropriation,) was sunk at the mouth of the harbor, on Friday.

FARMERS from Antrim County come to Charlevoix to trade, and say they can buy goods cheaper here than any other place "on the bay." And it is so

THE voters of Evangeline Township, on election day voted unanemously, instructing their supervisor to vote for the payment of the bridge bonds.

A bit of a fracas on the bridge one day last week cost the "knocker" $7.50 Justice miller was the recipient—not of the knocking, but of the fine.

Steel traps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL office will soon receive an assortment of job type of improved styles, when we expect to turn out some fine looking work. Send in your orders.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

THE head of South Arm is taking a start in the way of building up, and will soon make other Pine Villages "hump" if they don't look to their laurels.

THE Ladies' Aid Society held an Oyster Social at the residence of A. Buttars this (Tuesday) evening. Supper from seven till nine.

THE *Record*? Why of course. With four papers in Emmet County, some of them must be one horse concerns. But there is nothing like brag and bluster. That's half.

BOYNE FALLS.—Rev. Mr. Redpathere county organized a Presbyterian Church at Boyne Falls. Last Sabbath they received eight new members by letter and confession of faith. The society now numbers fifteen members. They are agitating the question of building a Church edifice.

PERSONAL.—Orson Campbell, Sr., of Beaver Island, is in town visiting his sister, Mrs. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. M. See, of this place, who arrived from the East this fall. Mr. Campbell had not seen his sister in over twenty years until the occasion of his present visit.

—"Tip" Miller is over here from the Beavers, feeling mighty big. He was elected sheriff over there at the late election.

ARISTOCRATIC PAUPERISM. — With a few more cases of pauperism like that of John Limburger, Charlevoix county would need to expand the dimensions of her exchequer, and make wholesale contracts for transportation. For board, medical attendance and transportation that gentleman has cost the county within a year, $287.00, and now the Board of Supervisors have left it discretionary with the Superintendents of the Poor to expend $200 more in sending him home to Sweden—probably by first class cabin passage, wines and fruit included. This will foot up $567.10 for Mr. Limburger. How is that for high? Who wouldn't have a sore leg?

GRAIN.—The large amount of wheat purchased and shipped by our merchants this fall, is evidence enough that Charlevoix must soon have a flouring-mill. We already have two grist-mills closely contiguous to Charlevoix, but the business of those mills would in no wise be diminished by another, which could flour this large amount of surplus grain that now goes to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

CROSE & DORMAN are getting their new building to fine shape. The painter and graining are at work beautifying the interior. They will get their goods in next week, when they will appear with an advertisement in this paper

THE entire crowd at Pos, Buse & Buttars' are on the jump from morning to till night opening boxes, and shelving new goods. They have, as usual, remanded the wants of this community, and they offer extraordinary inducements to the trading public.

THERE is no better way of plastering the contrast between the Charlevoix of nine years ago and that of to-day than by gazing southward from the bridge for a moment, over our beautiful village and its thrifty places of business, and then, turning upon your heel and gazing upon the "old store," which stands untenanted, solitary and alone. Less than a decade ago this was the only mercantile establishment in Charlevoix. Ten years years hence a greater contrast can be pictured.

IF is our say now. Whenever the editor of the Petoskey *Record* finds an opportunity to throw a slur on a sheet at Charlevoix, he considers it a part of his journalistic duty so to do. His last week's issue contains a statement concerning Charlevoix which misrepresents the facts in some particulars, and is totally false in others. Now, Mr. *Record*, turn the channel of your excessive smartness homeward, and use it in the interest of your ephemeral city. Don't waste so much precious wind in trying to belittle your betters.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleazby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

HON P. R. L. Pierce, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, died in that city on Tuesday last. His death is a serious loss to Grand Rapids and to Michigan.

NEW BUILDING.—The large building commenced some time ago by O. D Mason, on the south side of the harbor, is enclosed. It is a very strong and substantial building, and was originally designed for a planing-mill and machine shop. Mr. Mason now has under serious consideration the project of making a flouring mill of it. The building is admirably adapted to this purpose, and is favourably located. We hope he will carry these plans into execution.

THE HARBOR.—The engineer department have asked for $30,000 for Charlevoix harbor for next season's expenditure. Even if cut down to the same figures as last year, with what has been left from last year's appropriation, we shall have $15,000. Col. Mansfield proposes to expend the most of this amount in dredging, which, with the completed piers, will give us a fine harbor of probably a uniform depth of twelve feet. The importance of Charlevoix as a port, and the Pine lake region as a trading section, will take agiant stride forward.

MARINE.—The scow Forest is in port.

—The Fountain City was here Thursday morning, bound down. She will make one more round trip this fall.

—The steamer Gazelle is still running and will continue to as long as there is any business.

—The steamer Clara Belle was here Saturday with about twenty tons of freight for Charlevoix.

—Capt. Dan Way has traded back the small schooner Flora, for a half interest in the schooner W. A. Smith.

—A. Fox & Co. talk of putting a new "fan-tail" on the tug Com. Nutt, and otherwise improving her this winter.

—Mr. Bartholomew is having a large shed built over the steamer Nellie Brothe, and work will be prosecuted on her nearly all winter. She will be enclosed.

Of the 285 members elected in the House of Representatives there are 149 Democrats, 132 Republicans, Greenbackers. The Democratic majority is reduced to the nucleus of a small number of 9 over all.

The ELECTIONS!

Full Returns From Everywhere!

BETTER and BETTER

A Solid North as Well as a Solid South!

The Republicans Carry Every Northern State in which an Election is Held!

The Republican party gained a victory in the late election of the 5th, of which surpass even the most sanguine expectations of its adherents. It has carried every Northern State in which an election was held, redeeming New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It has elected Republican State Legislatures in every Northern State where legislative elections were held, ensuring Republican Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut (a gain), New York, Pensylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. It has not lost a single congressional district in the north, so far as at present known, while it has gained over a dozen districts. Such a triumph of Republican principle, and use of honest finance, as a glorious reward for the courage and fidelity to principle which the grand old party has exhibited throughout the campaign, in every Northern State from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

New York shows a republican majority of fifteen thousand on the popular vote, Pennsylvania is Republican by fully twenty-five thousand majority, Illinois by at least ten thousand, and Wisconsin by ten to fifteen thousand. All the other States of the North show similar Republican gains and majorities.

Not only have the Democrats been vanquished, but a party even more dangerous—if it should ever gain power—has been buried out of sight. The "National" party—the party of inflation and alternate repudiation—has so far as known, failed not only to carry any State but to elect a single Congressman. It has not merely been defeated, but routed and slaughtered. Its head and front, who sought by its aid to capture Massachusetts, is buried under an adverse majority of 30,000.

After the victory over Butler in Massachusetts, the redemption of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York is the most gratifying feature of the election. In Connecticut we gain the State government and Legislature, insuring a Republican United States Senator in place of Barnum, and also gain two congressmen. Should the next presidential election go to the House of Representatives, Connecticut will be found in the column of Republican States. General Joseph R Hawley goes back to Congress with added honors and wider experience, and will make one of its most useful of members. New York gives a Republican plurality in the popular vote, for the first time since 1872. It sends an overwhelming Republican delegation to Congress, with a gain of two or three districts. Its legislature is largely Republican, and will elect a Republican United States Senator. These victories afford good ground for exultation.

Michigan,

The return from this State show even a larger vote for honest money principles then was anticipated, and larger than the first reports indicated. Gov. Croswell's plurality is 40,000. The Congressional districts give Republican pluralities of from 900 to 4,500, and the legislature is about three fourths Republican in the Senate, and nearly the same in the House. The aggregate National vote is apparently about the same as the Democratic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Willits's plurality in the Second will be over 3,000; McGowan's in the third Third is 1,430; Burrows' in the fourth approaches 4,000; Stone's in the Fifth 900; Brown's in the Sixth 2,000; Conger's in the seventh 2,460; Horr's in the eighth 2,000.

The Detroit Free Press says Mr. Bell's majority will be between 7,000 and 8,000. His plurality in the Detroit District is will exceed 1,200.

SECRETARIAL.

Mr. Bell is elected by about 1,000 majority.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The returns so far point with certainty to the election of Dallinger (Rep.) as Representative by a plurality of between 500 and 1,000.

Salvation Oil.

We have not one enemy, and that one stranger, and all druggists.

For the first time in twenty years the Republicans elected Milwaukee County Ticket. In 1873 the Democrats had a majority of 7,000 in that county.

In fifty six days more, specie payments will be an accomplished fact, greenbacks will be at par, and the bond of the infidels will have lost all significance.

The balance of trade continues to be largely in favor of the United States. Official returns show that the balance in our favor for the month of September was over $23,500,000, an overcard of about $5,000,000 over that for the same month in 1877.

There are strong signs that the treaty of Berlin, made by the European powers at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, is but a flimsy piece of patchwork and is likely to lead to further and worse complications, and serve as the occasion or pretext for future wars, instead of guaranteeing peace. Disagreements concerning it are multiplying and it really seems at though some of them were to culminate in fighting.

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the finest styles of Millinery and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Consumption and Lung Affections, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Roschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crofter.

REMEMBER
THE
SENTINEL
JOB
Printing
OFFICE,
And address your orders to
W. A SMITH.
Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Well timed and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for any Company at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Fair thousand acres of the choicest Pine and Hardwood lands in Emmet County, on reasonable terms and on very low rates of interest. Also choice lots and acreages near the Soule Art and Industrial Home. Lots in village of Charlevoix for residence and business purposes for sale cheap.

The time and terms of payment to suit purchasers.

E. H. GREEN
Real Estate Agent,
Office Charlevoix, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Peter Bechtel, Complainant, vs. Daniel Bechtel, Defendant.

Upon the application of Complainant above named, that a writ of subpoena issue against the defendant above named, requiring him to appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause, and that in default thereof the said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant, and that the said writ be served by publication, and it appearing from affidavit on file that the residence of said defendant is unknown, and that he cannot after diligence be found within this State, and that a subpoena in this cause was issued on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1878, and returned non est inventus.

Now on motion of Wm. H. Brown, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance he cause his answer to said bill of complaint to be taken within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by him; and that within twenty days after the entry of this order the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for six successive weeks, or that he cause a copy of this order to be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance hereto.

Dated this 20th day of Oct. 1878.

HELEN BATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. E. Crozier, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos. Tuyjewski of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tuyjewski praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of the Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 25th day of Sept. 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm will be settled.

O. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.
Boyne, Sept. 26, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wandschneider, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wandschneider, on the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgages existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13), in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 69 16-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWAY,
2017 Administrator.

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 2d 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MONEY to LOAN.

On farm less real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has received a large stock of Drugs, Latest Medicines, Paint, Artistes and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of the locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,
Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all Kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 1, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock A. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Sec.	T	Range.
2201	31 of 16	34 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.		
1708	lots 1 of sec 25	34 N	6 W.
"	sw 1/4 of sec 29	"	"
	Agricultural College Land.		
537	se 1/4 of sec 30	32 N.	4 W.
618	ne 1/4 of sec 30	"	"
619	nw 1/4 of sec 30	"	"
620	sw 1/4 of sec 30	"	"

NOTICE E. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Brown against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No 6305, dated April 25, 1874, upon sw 1/4 of sec section 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENS, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

CORPORATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 31 day of October, A. D., 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tuyjewski, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Theresa Tuyjewski praying that the final account of the administrator of said estate may be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate may be required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is thereupon ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct 9 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Gleim against John Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 6312, dated Dec. 2 1874 upon the ne 1/4 of sec 30, Township 32 N. Range 5 W. in Charlevoix county, Mich. with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Dec. 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENS, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry B. Dick against Alvin W. Sconcehaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgages existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to Wit: Lot three (3) of section thirteen (13), in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 69 16-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWAY,
2017 Administrator.

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 2d 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MONEY to LOAN,

On farm less real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 30. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 19, 1878. Whole No., 461

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself when introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat flour.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,
Published every Tuesday by
WILLARD A. SMITH
—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1w.	2w.	3w.	5	6 months.
One sq.,	$	$	$	$	$
Two sq's					
3 "					
4 "					
Column					
"					
"					

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.
Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan

E. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. E. CROZIER, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crozier's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they want on the most reasonable terms compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs
Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

Leave Petoskey at 8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 11 a. m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 4 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reported weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$
Oats, per bushel	
Corn, per bushel	
Barley, per bushel	
Potatoes, per bushel	
Hay, per ton	
Peas, per bushel	
Eggs, per dozen	
Butter, per pound	
Chickens, dressed, per pound	
Beans, per bushel	$1 00 @ $1 75
Rye, per bushel	
Beef hides, per pound	
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	3 @ 6

Beautiful autumn weather.

Dr. Geodiae of Traverse city, is dead

A. Buttars arrived from Chicago Thursday.

The new organ for the M. E. Church has arrived

PLENTY of shingles and lath at the Charlevoix mill.

Lots of new goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

R. J. Seaman and family left Charlevoix Wednesday.

O. D. Woon has put in a $2,000 stock of goods at Norwood.

Dr. Willard, of South Arm, made us a call on Friday.

The circulation of the SENTINEL is steadily on the increase.

The forests and shade trees are dressed in the "sere and yellow" of autumn.

The saw-mill at Boyne is nearly ready to commence business.

H. L. Miller formerly of this place, is in Colorado, in the mines

New onions at Stockman's hardware Store, and lots of them

Nice syrups, and N. O. molasses, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CHARLEVOIX will have a U. S. Signal Station next Spring.

Bring down three bushels of potatoes and get the SENTINEL for one year.

See the card of D. J. Parish in another column. Mr. Parish is a good workman.

The Good Templars Lodge in the village is in a flourishing condition. A. Buttars is W. C. T.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a supply of brick constantly on hand.

We propose to make the SENTINEL the leading paper of this section. We can do it, and we *will* do it.

Carpenter & Bartholomew still keep those choice teas.

PORTER, of Advance, is starting up his blacksmith shop under the management of an experienced workman. The public will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Porter is having a big run of custom at his present mill, and is building a large stable to accommodate his customers.

We propose to make the SENTINEL office one of the most complete Job establishments north of Traverse City, and to this end have ordered a quantity of new type and materiel of the latest and most beautiful styles. Delay your orders for job work for a few days, and you will not regret it.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. and depart the same days at 12 m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 A. M., depart 1 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrives at 1 p. m. the same days.

W. A SMITH P. M.

The Greenbackers elected their Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney in Antrim county.

The Petoskey end of Charlevoix County has evidently been around the *Record* office

Spring beds and mattresses at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HANNAH LAY & Co. of Traverse City, will put in 7,000,000 feet of Pine the coming winter

Who that saw the beauty of last Friday evening's sunset can say that the God of Nature is not an Artist?

THE last crib (under the last appropriation) was sunk at the mouth of the harbor, on Friday.

FARMERS from Antrim County come to Charlevoix to trade, and say they can buy goods cheaper here than any other place "on the bay." And it is so

THE voters of Evangeline Township, on election day voted unanimously, instructing their supervisor to vote for the payment of the bridge bonds.

A bit of a fracas on the bridge one day last week cost the "knocker" $7.50 Justice millet was the recipient—not of the knocking, but of the fine.

Steel traps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL office will soon receive an assortment of job type of improved styles, when we expect to turn out more fine looking work. Send in your orders.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr

THE head of South Arm is taking a start in the way of building up, and will soon make other Pine Villages "hump" if they don't look to their laurels.

THE Ladies' Aid Society held an Oyster Social at the residence of A Buttars this (Tuesday) evening. Supper from seven till nine.

THE *Record?* Why of course. With four papers in Emmet County, some of them must be one horse concerns. But there is nothing like brag and bluster. That's half.

BOYNE FALLS.—Rev. Mr. Redpathcounty organized a Presbyterian Church at Boyne Falls Last Sabbath they received eight new members by letter and confession of faith. The society now numbers fifteen members. They are agitating the question of building a Church edifice.

PERSONAL.—Orson Campbell, Sr., of Beaver Island, is in town visiting his sister, Mrs. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. M. See, of this place, who arrived from the East this fall. Mr. Campbell had not seen his sister in over twenty years until the occasion of his present visit.

—"Tip" Miller is over here from the Beavers, feeling mighty big. He was elected sheriff over there at the late election.

ARISTOCRATIC PAUPERISM.—With a few more cases of pauperism like that of John Lumburger, Charlevoix county would need to expand the dimensions of her exchequer, and make wholesale contracts for transportation. For board, medical attendance and transportation that gentleman has cost the county within a year, $297.00, and now the Board of Supervisors have left it discretionary with the Superintendents of the Poor to expend $280 more in sending him home to Sweden—probably by first-class cabin passage, wines and fruit included. This will foot up $567.10 for Mr. Limburger. How is that for high? Who wouldn't have a sore leg?

GRAIN.—The large amount of wheat purchased and shipped by our merchants this fall, is evidence enough that Charlevoix must soon have a flouring-mill. We already have two steam mills closely contiguous to Charlevoix, but the business of these mills would in no wise be diminished by another, which could flour this large amount of surplus grain that now goes to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

Crozier & Herman are getting their new building in fine shape. The painting and graining are at work beautifying its interior. They will put their goods in next week, when they will appear with an advertisement in this paper.

THE entire crowd at Fox, Rose & Butters' site on the jump from morning on till night opening boxes and shelving new goods. They have, as usual, consulted the wants of this community, and they offer extraordinary inducements to the trading public.

THERE is no better way of picturing the contrast between the Charlevoix of nine years ago and that of to-day than by gazing southward from the bridge for a moment, over our beautiful village and its thrifty places of business, and then, turning upon your heel and gazing upon the "old store," which stands untenanted, solitary and alone. Less than a decade ago this was the only mercantile establishment in Charlevoix. Ten years years hence a greater contrast can be portrayed.

IT is our say now. Whenever the editor of the Petoskey *Record* finds an opportunity to throw a slur or a sneer at Charlevoix, he considers it a part of his journalistic duty so to do. His last week's issue contains a statement concerning Charlevoix which misrepresents the facts in some particulars, and is totally false in others. Now, Mr. *Record*, turn the channel of your excessive smartness homeward, and use it in the interest of your ephemeral city. Don't waste so much precious wind in trying to belittle your betters.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenzley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich 16 1yr

HON P. R. L. Beecr, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, died in that city on Tuesday last. His death is a serious loss to Grand Rapids and to Michigan.

NEW BUILDING.—The large building commenced some time ago by O. D Mason, on the south side of the harbor, is enclosed. It is a very strong and substantial building, and was originally designed for a planing-mill and machine shop. Mr. Mason now has under serious consideration the project of making a flouring mill of it. The building is admirably adapted to this purpose, and is favourably located. We hope he will carry these plans into execution.

THE HARBOR.—The engineer department have asked for $80,000 for Charlevoix harbor for next season's expenditure. Even if cut down to the same figure as last year, with what has been left from last year's appropriation, we shall have $15,000. Col. Mansfield proposes to expend the most of this amount in dredging, which, with the completed piers, will give us a fine harbor of probably a uniform depth of twelve feet. The importance of Charlevoix as a port, and the Pine lake region as a trading section, will take against stride forward.

MARINE.—The scow Forest is in port.

—The Fountain City was here Thursday morning bound down. She will make one more round trip this fall.

—The steamer Gazelle is still running, and will continue to as long as there is any business.

—The steamer Clara Belle was here Saturday with about twenty tons of freight for Charlevoix.

—Capt. Dan Way has traded back the small schooner Flora, for a half interest in the schooner W. A. Smith.

—A. Fox & Co. talk of putting a new "fan-tail" on the tug Com. Nott, and otherwise improving her this winter.

—Mr. Bartholomew is having a large shed built over the steamer Nellie Brothe, and work will be prosecuted on her nearly all winter. She will be enclosed.

Of the 283 members elected to the House of Representatives there are 149 Democrats, 132 Republicans, Greenbackers. The Democratic ty is reduced to the uncomfortable small number of 9 over all.

The ELECTIONS!

Full Returns From Everywhere!

BETTER and BETTER

A Solid North as Well as a Solid South!

The Republicans Carry Every Northern State in which an Election is Held!

The Republican party gained a victory in the late election of the 5th, of which surpass even the most sanguine expectations of its adherents. It has carried every Northern State in which an election was held, redeeming New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It has elected Republican State Legislatures in every Northern State where legislative elections were held, ensuring Republican Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut (a gain), New York, Pensylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. It has not lost a single congressional district in the north, so far as at present known, while it has gained over a dozen districts. Such a triumph of Republican principles, and also of honest finance, is a glorious reward for the courage and fidelity to principle which the grand old party has exhibited throughout the campaign, in every Northern State from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

New York shows a republican majority of fifteen thousand on the popular vote, Pennsylvania is Republican by fully twenty-five thousand majority, Illinois by at least ten thousand, and Wisconsin by ten to fifteen thousand. All the other States of the North show similar Republican gains and majorities.

Not only have the Democrats been vanquished, but a party even more dangerous—if it should ever gain power—has been buried out of sight. The "National" party—the party of inflation and alternate repudiation—has so far as known, failed not only to carry any State buut to elect a single Congressman. It has not merely been defeated, but routed and slaughtered. Its head and front, who sought by its aid to capture Massachusetts, is buried under an adverse majority of 30,000.

After the victory over Butler in Massachusetts, the redemption of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York is the most gratifying feature of the election. In Connecticut we gain the State government and Legislature, insuring a Republican United States Senator in place of Ingersoll, and also gain two congressmen. Should the next presidential election go to the House of Representatives, Connecticut will be found in the column of Republican States. General Joseph R. Hawley goes back to Congress with added honors and wider experience, and will make one of its most useful of members. New York gives a Republican pluraility in the popular vote, for the first time since 1872. It sends an overwhelming Republican delegation to Congress, with a gain of two or three districts. Its legislature is largely Republican, and will elect a Republican United States Senator. These victories afford good ground for exultation.

Michigan,

The return from this State show even a larger vote for honest money principles then was anticipated, and larger than the first reports indicated. Gov. Croswell's plurality is 40,000. The Congressional districts give Republican pluralities of from 900 to 4,500, and the legislature is about three-fourths Republican in the Senate, and nearly the same in the House. The aggregate National vote is apparently about the same as the Democratic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Willis's plurality in the Second will be over 3,000; McGowan's in the third Third is 1,480; Burrows' in the fourth approaches 4,000; Stone's in the Fifth 900; Brewer's in the Sixth 2,000; Conger's in the seventh 2,400; Horr's in the eighth 2,000.

THE STATE OFFICE.

The returns show Mr. Bell's election by between 5400 and 6000 plurality. His plurality in the Northern Peninsula will exceed 2,000.

PENNYROYAL.

Mr. Bell is elected by about 3,000 majority.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The returns so far point with certainty to the election of Pailthorp (Dem.) as Representative by a plurality of between 50 and 100.

Saltzman is elected.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours—horse, foot and dragoons.

For the first time in twenty years the the Republicans carried Milwaukee County, Wis. on the Fifth. In 1873 the Democrats had a majority of 7,500 in that county.

In fifty six days more, specie payments will be an accomplished fact, greenbacks will be at par, and the howl of the inflationists will have lost all significance.

The balance of trade continues to be largely in favor of the United States. Offical returns shew that the balance in our favor for the month of September was over $20,500,000, an increasd of about $3,000,000 over that for the same month in 1877.

There are strong signs that the treaty of Berlin, made by the European powers at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, is but a flimsy piece of patch-work and is likely to lead to further and worse complications, and serve as the occasion or pretext for future wars, instead of guaranteeing peace. Disagreements concerning it are multiplying and it really seems as though some of them were to eventuate in fighting.

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Tumor and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c, who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. CROTZER.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for sound Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crotzer's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1yr.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich,

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farm as, situated in Southern Michigan counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1107

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

54 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock

Groceries,

Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—Opposite Fox, Hose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of taxes thereon, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PAIRTHORP,
Commissioner,

Primary School Land.

No. Cert.	Sec.	T	Range.
2990	nj of se 16	34 N.	7 W.

Swamp Land.

7388	nw¼ of sw¼ 25	34 N.	6 W.
"	sw¼ of nw¼ 25	"	"

Agricultural College Land.

457	nj of sej 30	32 N.	4 W.
"	sej of swj 30	"	"
619	swj of nwj 26	"	"
620	swj of nwj 20	"	"

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 5, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preuss against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 25, 1874 upon ej of sej section 7, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF Michigan In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Bates, Complainant, vs Jenetta Bailey, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit and Jenetta Bates, Defendant, that above entitled cause is pending in this Court in a cause of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in the cause for her appearance, and that the said commandment cannot be served by reason of her not having a usual place of abode in this county, and on motion of Guy E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said complainant cause a copy of this order and of Complaint, filed a said cause within three months from the date of this order, and the said bill of complaint to be taken as confessed by the said defendant, unless she shall be published within twenty days from the date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; and a copy hereof be sent by mail not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1878.
REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. R. Dwight, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jos Tayspaw, late of Charlevoix Co., deceased; on reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayspawkeyah praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 25th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

H. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept. 30, 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Wau-be-shaw-gun, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Augustus Wau-be-shaw-gun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlevoix, on the 31st day of August A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the County of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 26th day of October A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased during the following described real estate, to Wit: lot three (3) of section thirteen (13) in township thirty-four North of range eight (8) West, containing 68.84-100 acres.

ALEXANDER L. MICKSAWAY,
Administrator.

2067

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 30 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

ELECTION NOTICE.—
Sheriff's Office, Charlevoix, Mich.
August 10, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of Edward Bowen, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1878; also a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of this State, to which Charlevoix county is belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, to which Charlevoix county belongs; also a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District to which Charlevoix county belongs. Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, Clerk and Register, County treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

ALEX. J. McLEOD, Sheriff.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glass against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6112, dated Dec. 31, 1874, upon the E½ of sej section 19, Township 32 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6212, dated Nov. 2 1874, upon the south half and north-east ¼ sec 36, Town 31 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., for to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore licensed as Homestead, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office November 11th 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PAIRTHORP, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
sej of swj	24	32 n.	4 w
swj of swj	26	32 n.	4 w
ej of swj	2	32 n.	5 w
nj of nwj	11	32 n.	5 w
swj of nej	29	32 n.	5 w
ej of nwj	5	33 n.	4 w
ej of swj	5	33 n.	4 w
ej of swj	19	33 n.	4 w
ej of swj	22	34 n.	4 w
ej of swj	27	34 n.	5 w
swj of swj	30	34 n.	5 w
ej of nej	34	34 n.	5 w
swj of swj	35	34 n.	5 w
nej of sej	25	34 n.	6 w

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayspaw-kegah, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ina Tayspaw-ke-gah, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

48

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 30. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 19, 1878. Whole No., 461

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself when introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building

On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription

$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

75c FOR SIX MONTHS.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 m'nths.	1 year.
One sq., (8 ins)	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00
2 sqrs	2.25	3.25	4.00	6.00	10.00
3 "	3.25	4.25	5.00	8.00	12.00
4 "	4.25	5.00	6.50	10.00	14.00
4 columns	5.75	8.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
4 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	25.00
1 "	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	15.00

Cards in Business Directory, $1 per line per year.

Legal advertisements at Statute rates.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. KOPPAL, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. DWIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Boston Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

48

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that the best place to buy

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

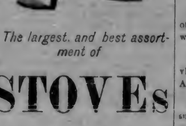
IS AT

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sign of the Golden Mortar. Why? Because he sells strictly pure goods, and can supply the people of Charlevoix and surrounding country with anything they wish in his line. Prescriptions compounded night or day, also

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A daily stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, pay freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Charlevoix Postoffice,

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 11 A. M.; depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrive at 4 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crouter & Barman will receive prompt attention. (729)

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Corn, per bushel	25
Corn, per bu hel	25
Barley, per bushel	70
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	60
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Butter, per pound	16
Chickens dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	2.00 to 2.15
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	3 to 5

BEAUTIFUL autumn weather.

Dr. Goodale of Traverse city, is dead

A. Buttars arrived from College Thursday.

THE new organ for the M. E. Church has arrived

PLENTY of shingles and lath at the Charlevoix mill.

Lots of new goods at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

R. J. Seaman and family left Charlevoix Wednesday.

O. D. Woon has put in a $2,000 stock of goods at Norwood.

Dr. Willard, of South Arm, made us a call on Friday.

THE circulation of the SENTINEL is steadily on the increase.

THE forests and shade trees are dressed in the "scre and yellow" of autumn.

THE saw-mill at Boyne is nearly ready to commence business.

H. L. Miller formerly of this place, is in Colorado, in the mines.

New goods at Stockman's hardware Store, and lots of them.

Nice syrups, and N. O molasses, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CHARLEVOIX will have a U. S. Signal Station next Spring.

Bring down three bushels of potatoes and get the SENTINEL for one year.

See the card of D. J. Parish in another column. Mr. Parish is a good workman.

THE Good Templars Lodge in this village is in a flourishing condition. A. Buttars is W. C. T.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a supply of brick constantly on hand.

We propose to make the SENTINEL the leading paper of this section. We can do it, and we still do it.

Carpenter & Bartholomew still keep those chicks less.

PORTER, of Advance, is starting up his blacksmith shop under the management of an experienced workman. The public will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Porter is having a big run of custom at his grist-mill, and is building a large stable to accommodate his customers.

We propose to make the SENTINEL office one of the most complete job establishments north of Traverse City, and to this end have ordered a quantity of new type and material of the latest and most beautiful styles. Drive your orders for job work for a few days, and you will not regret it.

THE Greenbackers elected their Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney in Antrim county.

THE Petoskey end of Charlevoix County has evidently been stomed the *Record* office.

Spring beds and matrasses at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

HANNAH LAY & Co of Traverse City, will put in 7,000,000 feet of Pine the coming winter.

WHO that saw the beauty of last Friday evening's sunset can say that the God of Nature is not an Artist?

THE last crib (under the last appropriation) was sunk at the mouth of the harbor, on Friday.

FARMERS from Antrim County come to Charlevoix to trade, and say they can buy goods cheaper here than any other place "on the bay." And it is so

THE voters of Evangeline Township, on election day voted unanemously, instructing their supervisor to vote for the payment of the bridge bonds.

A bit of a fracas on the bridge one day last week cost the "knocker" $7.50 Justice mills was the recipent—out of the knocking, but of the fine.

Steel traps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL office will soon receive an assortment of job-type of improved styles, when we expect to turn out some fine looking work. Send in your orders.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr.

THE head of South Arm is taking a start in the way of building up, and will soon make other Pine Villages "hump" if they don't look to their laurels.

THE Ladies' Aid Society hold an Oyster Social at the residence of A. Buttars this (Tuesday) evening. Supper from seven till nine.

The Record Why of course. With four papers in Emmet County, some of them it will be one horse concern. But there is nothing like brag and bluster. That's half.

BOYNE FALLS.—Rev. Mr. Redpathre cently organized a Presbyterian Church at Boyne Falls. Last Sabbath they received eight new members by letter and confession of faith. The society now numbers fifteen members. They are agitating the question of building a Church edifice.

PERSONAL.—Orson Campbell, Sr., of Beaver Island, is in town visiting his sister, Mrs. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. M. See, of this place, who arrived from the East this fall. Mr. Campbell had not seen his sister in over twenty years until the occasion of his present visit.

—"Tip" Miller is over here from the Beavers, feeling mighty big. He was elected sheriff over there at the late election.

ARISTOCRATIC PAUPERISM.—With a few more cases of pauperism like that of John Limburger, Charlevoix county would need to expand the dimensions of her exchequer, and make wholesale contracts for transportation. For board, medical attendance and transportation that gentleman has cost the county within a year, $287.00, and now the Board of Supervisors have left it discretionary with the Superintendents of the Poor to expend $200 more in sending him home to Sweden—probably by first-class cabin passage, wines and fruit included. This will foot up $567.10 for Mr. Limburger. How is that for high? Who wouldn't have a sore leg?

GRAIN.—The large amount of wheat purchased and shipped by our merchants this fall, is evidence enough that Charlevoix must soon have a flouring mill. We already have two grist-mills closely contiguous to Charlevoix, but the business of these mills would in no wise be diminished by another, which could flour this large amount of surplus grain that now goes to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

Crane & Dorman are getting their new building to the slope. The painter and graines are at work beautifying the interior. They will put their goods in next week, when they will appear with an advertisement in this paper.

THE entire crowd at Fox, Hose & Buttars' are on the jump from morning until night opening boxes, and shelving new goods. They have, as usual, examined the wants of this community and they offer extraordinary inducements to the trading public.

THERE is no better way of picturing the contrast between the Charlevoix of nine years ago and that of to-day than by gazing southward from the bridge for a moment, over our beautiful village and bay to the picturesque and blufferby places of loneliness, and then, turning upon your heel and gazing upon the "old store," which stands unteranted, solitary and alone. Less than a decade ago this was the only mercantile establishment in Charlevoix. Ten years years hence a greater contrast can be pictured.

BY is our say now. Whenever the editor of the Petoskey *Record* finds an opportunity to throw a slur or a sneer at Charlevoix, he considers it a part of his journalistic duty so to do. His last week's issue contains a statement concerning Charlevoix which misrepresents the facts in some particulars, and is totally false in others. Now, Mr. *Record*, turn the channel of your excessive smartness homeward, and use it in the interest of your ephemeral city. Don't waste so much precious wind in trying to belittle your betters.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleazby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

HON. P. H. P. Pierce, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, died in that city on Tuesday last. His death is a serious loss to Grand Rapids and to Michigan.

NEW BUILDING.—The large building commenced some time ago by O. D Mason, on the south side of the harbor, is enclosed. It is a very strong and substantial building, and was originally designed for a planing-mill and machine shop. Mr. Mason now has under serious consideration the project of making a flouring mill of it. The building is admirably adapted to this purpose, and is favourably located. We hope he will carry these plans into execution.

THE HARBOR.—The engineer department have asked for $30,000 for Charlevoix harbor for next season's expenditure. Even if cut down to the same figures as last year, with what has been left from last year's appropriation, we shall have $15,000. Col. Mansfield proposes to expend the most of this amount in dredging, which, with the completed piers, will give us a fine harbor of probably a uniform depth of twelve feet. The importance of Charlevoix as a port, and the Pine lake region as a trading section, will take agiant stride forward.

MARINE.—The scow Forest is in port.

—The Fountain City was here Thursday morning, bound down. She will make one more round trip this fall.

—The steamer Gazelle is still running and will continue to as long as there is any business.

—The steamer Clara Belle was here Saturday with about twenty tons of freight for Charlevoix.

—Capt. Dan Way has traded back the small schooner Flora, for a half interest in the schooner W. A. Smith.

—A. Fox & Co. talk of putting a new "fan-tail" on the tug Com. Nutt, and otherwise improving her this winter.

—Mr. Bartholomew is having a large shed built over the steamer Nellie Bloede, that will be prosecuted on her nearly all winter. She will be enclosed.

Of the 289 members elected in the House of Representatives there are 149 Democrats, 132 Republicans, and 8 Greenbackers. The Democratic majority is reduced to the uncomfortably small number of 9 over all.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—At Pulaski, N. Y., on a recent Saturday night, the floor of a stable fell and left five fine cows hanging by the neck. When found on Sunday morning they were all dead.

—The intelligent Mr. James Wilson, of Bruce, Ontario, went to shoot crows and placed his left hand over the muzzle of his gun so as "to keep the crows from smelling the powder" till the last moment. He has more sense now, but less hands.

—At Boylestown, Pa., a few days ago, as four men were about going down into an iron mine to work, a piston-wheel by which the cage was lowered broke and precipitated four persons to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 350 feet. Three were almost instantly killed and one fatally injured.

—Judge Pierce, while angling at Swan Lake, Daviess County, Ind., the other day, got out of live bait. He saw a large water-snake about 100 yards away spring from a log, seize a minnow and crawl back on the log. The Judge immediately picked up the rifle and put a ball through the snake's head, got the minnow and caught a four pound pike with it. The Judge tells this story himself.

—Probably no men ever stood closer against each other than did the four miners who, one day in the shaft of a Nevada mine, heard the hoisting-car break from its fastenings far above their heads. They knew that there would be just a foot of space between the falling car and the wall; but they were not sure about their own thickness, and there was no time for calculation. They made themselves as flat as possible, and escaped injury, although the shirt of one was torn off.

—A resident of Jamalca, L. I., did a shrewd thing, the other day. While out gunning he shot a quail, in violation of the Game law, and some of his neighbors, who saw the act performed, prepared to lodge information against him. He anticipated them, however, by going to a Magistrate and entering a complaint against himself, was fined ten dollars, which he paid, and then claimed half the fine, which is by law given to informers, received the five dollars and went his way rejoicing.

—A noise in Mr. Lake's house in San Jose, Cal., led him and his dog to believe that a burglar was at work, and they started in different directions to investigate. It was in the night, and, when the man and the beast came together in a hallway, each took the other for the intruder. The dog sprang from under a table, intending to seize Mr. Lake, who, believing that he was attacked by a robber, hastily fired several shots. A light was brought, and the wounded dog, recognizing his master, crawled to his feet and died.

—One day last week, while Mr. Boone and Mr. Kim Thomas were out in the woods near Plattsburg, Mo., engaged in chopping, Mr. Boone saw a large black snake run into a hollow log. He told Mr. Thomas about it, and the latter went to the end of the log to take a peep at the serpent. Just about this time the reptile dashed out, and, before Mr. Thomas could move, was securely coiled around his neck, with his head in front of his, licking out its tongue directly against his. Although nearly choked, he seized it near the head, and, with the aid of Mr. Boone, who had gathered enough courage to take hold of the tail, the business of unwinding was successfully performed. The snake was about six feet long.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Fifteen years ago this month Horace R. Strong was shot in the right hip while serving in the Union army. The wound was not long in healing and the ball did not cause him much pain or trouble, but the missile was never recovered. In fact, no effort to recover it was made. Last Sunday Mr. Strong was walking on Prospect street, when he felt a sharp pain in his hip, and upon going home discovered a large red spot just above his knee, to which sharp shocks of pain were sent from his hip. Feeling of the red spot, he discovered a hard lump under the skin and wondered at it. All day Monday and Tuesday the spot increased in size, until Strong decided to lance the sore. Doing so with an ordinary pocket-knife, he was surprised when the blade of the knife had struck a hard substance, and, with a cracking noise like the opening of a pea-pod, the leaden bullet which was sent into his hip fifteen years ago forced itself through the incision and fell upon the floor. The wound has entirely healed and Mr. Strong is keeping the bullet to show to his grandchildren.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Respect for Age in France.

There is something very touching in the respectful affection and care with which old age was (and is still) treated in France. Not only the parents, but the grandmother's *sabots* is the point of reunion of the whole family, vying with each other who should best please and amuse the old lady. They never failed, whatever their evening occupation or amusement, to come in first and delight *Jeune Maman* and *Mr Tante* by their pretty toilets, and be rewarded by the somewhat exaggerated admiration they elicited. But the old lady really thought her granddaughters marvels of beauty and grace. A very wicked feature in French old age is its *bienveillance* to the young, an impossible word to translate, for it is neither good nature, kindness, nor indulgence—rather an habitual state of mind disposed to admire and approve. This tone of feeling, natural for children in their young to the old are almost universally dutiful and affectionate. Well do I remember how pretty I used to think the slight inclination and kiss of the hand held out to them, which professed the morning embrace to *Bonne Maman*. Our own royal family is the only one in England where I have seen this graceful custom prevail. If young women and girls knew how much charm and coquetterie there is in this manner in their elders; how much younger they seem, how their grace and softness gains by contrast with old age, they would not in their own interests indulge in the tiresome, out-of-the-way-old-Dan-Tucker style which obtains so much in our society at present. Even the young men were full of little attentions to their aged relatives. They really loved them almost as parents. When the "Prince Consort's Life" first appeared we all wondered at the deep grief he expressed for the death of his grandmother, a relationship scarcely taken so seriously with us. *Adorable et adoree* was the phrase used to me only a few months ago by a young Frenchman of that most modern of about the venerable mother of his parents. It must be said that the grandchildren were often brought up in her house, and that she, being much younger than the same relation in England, became almost a friend and confidant to these young men, who found it better that experience in the past and sympathy in the present which made her society as charming to them as it was to those of her own age. Not having in these days the resource of clubs, the young men came in with the news of the day to pass the time till the hour for the balls, thus bringing into these *salons* an infusion of youth, which obviated dullness.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A Man From Alaska.

A *Journal* reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. John M. Morton, who has recently returned to the city after a lengthened absence in Alaska, where he has been occupied in his official duties under the United States Government.

Mr. Morton has spent eight years in the Territory of Alaska, and has had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with that almost unknown region than most men who have sought to learn its resources and future possibilities. He has been officially connected with the Islands of St. Paul and St. George—two of the Aleutian group —and his duties, in conjunction with three assistants, were to act in behalf of the Government in enforcing the terms of the lease under which these islands are held for twenty years by the Alaska Commercial Company. In regard to these islands, the inhabitants are and their principal occupation, Mr. Morton says:

The population of the Island of St. Paul is about 240 natives, and that of St. George 100. There are not more than 1,300 people upon the Aleutian group, and those who live upon the two islands named are unquestionably much better off and in a higher condition of civilization than any of their neighbors. There has been a marked improvement in their condition during the last seven years. When the contract of the United States Government came into existence, these people lived in mud tents, partly dug out, and so low that they were obliged to crawl in and out, while these miserable dwellings had no ventilation whatever. Under the conditions of the lease, the company is compelled to do certain things for the inhabitants of the island; but they have done more than was required of them. All the men are employed in the seal fishering, which occupy less than two months in the year. They drive the seals in shore, kill and skin them, and salt and otherwise prepare the skins for shipment to San Francisco. For this work, which rarely lasts more than about six weeks, each man receives $400 or $500, and all the rest of the year they have nothing in the world to do. The company are also compelled to furnish the people with fuel, salt fish for the winter and sufficient salt in barrels with which they may preserve the flesh of the seal for winter consumption, this being their principal article of diet. All the money the people have to spend is in the purchase of bread and such other things as they may desire to get from the company's store.

They need not spend much for dress, as they can obtain plenty of sealskin clothing; but as a matter of fact some of them do buy very fine clothes, and dress in quite stylish fashions. It rests with the people themselves whether they will save money or waste it on finery and trinkets. The company's store keep a good assortment, and they have plenty of opportunity to spend money there if they are so inclined. But many of them are getting quite rich. Some of them I know have as much as $3,000 in the savings bank at San Francisco; and there are no class of laborers getting more money with less work than those natives engaged in the seal fishery. The company provides a school eight months in the year, and has built each family a comfortable frame house, thus bettering their condition to a very great extent. Last year a church was erected at a cost of $16,000, for which the people contributed out of their earnings and have paid off the whole amount. They are devout members of the Greek Church, and attend to their religious duties with great regularity.

One stipulation of the lease is that not more than 100,000 seals shall be killed in any year, and as the lease extends over twenty years, and the company expects to renew it at the end of that term, it is as much to their interest as that of the Government to observe this condition. This present year the full number has been killed, but in 1876 and 1877 only 75,000 seals were caught each year, the reason being that the price of seal skins had become somewhat reduced. This year both the demand and the price improved. There is no danger of killing off the seals under the system at present adopted, as care is taken not to catch only the young males from two to four years of age. They never kill a female seal, nor yet an old male, and as there are several million seals around these two islands —more than all other parts of the world combined—the reproduction is more than enough to perpetuate the stock.

The company pays to the Government yearly about $820,000, and this amount may be said to represent about all that Alaska contributes to the United States. The rest of the country, which is of vast extent, covering 600,000 square miles, is practically unproductive, but in time the spruce, pine and yellow cedar timber upon the mainland will become valuable, and it is probable that extensive mineral resources will be developed; their existence in some localities is already known. The temperature on the islands where I reside is not of such extreme cold as in other parts of Alaska. Last winter was the coldest I have known, and the thermometer was never more than 22 deg. below zero. Strong winds and frequent storms prevail, however, ten months out of the twelve, and this makes the weather much colder than would otherwise be the case. The two months of summer, June and July, are usually wet, but that is the only time in the year when there are no wind-storms. There is but little moving about in the long winter, and the half-dozen white people on the islands rely upon a good library and such indoor amusements as they can follow to occupy their time.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Structure of a Horse.

His nature is eminently courageous, without ferocity, generous, docile, intelligent and, if allowed to be so, almost as affectionate as the dog. In his structure the ruling characteristic may be said in one word to consist in solidity—all the leading bones in his frame are set obliquely, or nearly so, and not at right angles. His head is set on with a subtle curve of the last few vertebrae, or backbone; which end, in their turn, with another curve, forming the tail. His shoulder-blade, being more than those of other quadrupeds, the scapula, or shoulder-blade, being oblique to the humerus, which in turn is oblique to the radius or upper part of the foreleg. So, again in the hindquarters, the haunch is set obliquely to the thigh, the thigh to the hind leg, or the upper bone of the hind leg, which at the hock makes another angle. The fore and hind-quarters form so large a portion of the entire length that a horse, although a lengthy animal from the front of his chest to the back of the haunch, is among us, by very short in the actual back or saddle-place. Then his hocks are full and large, and his pastern joints are rather long, and again are set at an angle, succeeded by a slightly different angle in the firm but expanding hoof, thus completing the bow-like arrangement which preserves the limbs from jar, and insures elasticity in every part of an animal destined to carry weight and to undergo rapid and continued exertion —a combination not existing in any other quadruped to anything like the same degree, and fitting him precisely for the purposes for which he was given to man. At present we have said nothing about his head, every part of which is equally characteristic. His well-shaped, delicate ears, are capable of being moved separately in every direction, and every movement is full of meaning and in sympathy with the eye. The eye is prominent, full and large, and placed laterally, so that he can see behind him without turning his head, his keels being his principal weapon of defence; his nostrils are large, open and flexible, and his lips fleshy, though thin and exquisitely mobile and sensitive. The large, open mouth is essential to him, as a horse breathes solely and entirely through it, being physically incapable of breathing through his mouth, as a valve in the throat actually precludes him from so doing; hence the death of a horse without a bridle in it, is open for purposes of eating or biting, but never from excitement or exhaustion, like that of most other quadrupeds, except the other species. The lips are, perhaps, even more characteristic; they are his hands as well as part of his mouth, and the horse and others of his family alone use them in this way. The ox, the sheep, the goat, the deer, the giraffe above all, and, in fact, we believe all graminivorous animals except the horse, either bite their food directly with the teeth, or grass and gather it with the tongue, which is prehensile, and gifted with more or less power of prolongation; but the horse's tongue has no such function, and, therefore, no such powers, as these services are all performed in his case by the lips; and no horseman who has let a favorite horse pick up small articles of food from the palm of his hand, can have failed to be struck with the extreme mobility, and also the sensibility and delicacy of touch, with which the lips are endowed. —*The Magazine of Art.*

THE Comtesse de Bassanville, editor of the *Almanach du Savoir Vivre*, tells ladies how to avoid "crows'-feet" around the eyes. The recipe is simple —to close the eyes for at least ten minutes every five or six hours, and thus rest the muscles of the face.

Children's Fashions.

Plaid stockings will be much worn by children this winter; the real Scotch stockings from the plaids in diamond-shape designs.

Children's furs this year consist of white round boas and muffs, generally of chinchilla, which is the most fashionable; dark squirrel is also used.

Dark brown cashmere will be much used for coats for little children of two and three years old: these are made with a deep cape, edged with folds of satin stitched on.

Girls of seven or nine years of age wear dresses made with the skirt published with a plaiting and a bias band, and a plaited waist belted in and published with a triple collar.

Knitted goods are very pretty this year. The woolen sacques for little children from one to four years old come in dark colors, with the borders shaded; dark taffy-brown, with border shaded from light ecru to sienna brown, is very pretty, as is also ruby red shaded to brown.

Misses wear plaid suits made with the scarf, which crosses in front and is draped on the right shoulder, the ends hanging loose over the back. The dress and scarf are made in the bias of the plaid. For house dresses plain material, such as cashmere and merino, is made with plaited waist cut with open square, and a chemisette or rows of lace worn inside.

Some of the prettiest little coats seen this year for little boys or girls are of brown velvet cloth, with soft fleecy lining; these have a wide plastron piece of brown velvet down the front, which at the waist forms a loop shaped like a muff. The pockets, cuffs and collar are of brown velvet. Light mousse cloth is made in the same way.

When girls until they are six years old can wear most of the pretty little suits which are made with kilted shirts or in blouse shapes for boys. In the tartan goods now used the shirts are made like little Highlander kilts, and little, double-breasted jackets, with two rows of fancy-shaped buttons in dark polished horn. On the front part of the dress two full rosettes are set near the edge.

Dressy little coats of white matelasse are made with couchmen's capes; the edges of the capes and the edges of the coat are finished with a ruffle of Alencon lace, set under a scalle cord of silver. Knots of satin ribbon are put on the pockets and up the back. With these coats little bonnets are worn to match, with soft red Gia Stuart fronts; a little bunch of roseleads and some forget-me-nots are set in fancy fantastic fashion.

There are numberless styles of hats worn, this year, by little children, as in the girls' and boys wear the same style until a certain age. The "sapi," the French soldier's fatigue hat, is worn a great deal, and a wide-brimmed, soft-crowned hat, which is set on the back of the head. This is finished with a large, soft pompon set in the middle of the crown. Little boys wear "middy" caps made of cloth, with the peak edged with a twist of gold cord.

"Pierrot" hats for little girls have high, pointed crowns—the crown in a light shade of felt, and the brims, which turn down, of a darker shade; they are trimmed with maroon ribbon bands and long ends. Fleshy hats, with high crowns and slightly-rolled brims are sometimes varied by having the brim of one color and the crown of a flat silver ornament, which holds a tall wing or aigrette in place. Older girls wear "toques" or turbans of velvet, with soft crowns.

For evening dresses or dancing-school dresses several pretty styles have been published. There is a princesse shape of pink or blue striped silk made up with satin; one of pink edged with fine plaitings of satin, the front of the dress laid away to show a long vest front of pink satin in fine shirrings, and over this the lace in fine duchesse blonde, and a soft shirred gray silk princesse with plaitings and ruches lined with cardinal satin, having a closely-shirred vest of satin.

Many new and fanciful designs are added this year to ordinary styles for boys' wear. From two and a half years up there are kilted dresses of dark blue Middlesex flannel, with rescue and collar in the Continental style, of light, fawn-colored gray; these are called the "Washington." Another style, in the same flannel, has a long, plaited blouse with sailor-collar and belt of gray; this is the "Lafayette." Both of these styles can be worn by little girls.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Beet Sugar.

THE following paper, by George May Powell, on beet sugar, was read at a recent meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Institute, New York City:

"Divide and Conquer" is a favorite maxim in industry and in political contests. The beet sugar industry has been unknown about with misleading statements of ponderous grand totals of expense necessary to carry it on. The heavy capitals of the Old World were known to be competent to cope with these conditions. Our own people, however, have shrunk from incurring the heavy total expense of the whole industry at every point where its establishment is found it not complete, would be desirable. From $50,000 to $250,000 have been supposed to be required to begin even at any locality where people might wish to establish beet-sugar making. It is not however necessary that sufficient capital should be massed together to cover the expense or both the agricultural and the manufacturing departments of the industry. It is susceptible of a division which will suit the circumstances of our country at an early day, much more practicable than would be possible without such division. As beet sugar is chemically identical with cane sugar, the refineries at all our great commercial centers for the latter, are equally good for the former. Refineries are the major part of the manufactures element involved. Their cost is already to a great extent provided for as above suggested. Statements recently printed in the newspapers that the simple machineries needed to make apple-cider, and to boil down maple-sap, are sufficient to make crude sugar from fresh beets, to send to refineries, may be received with some question. We are specifically advised, by experienced beet-sugar makers, that these operations are too imperfect to be profitable. As far as we knew, the record also shows that over a quarter of a century of experimenting in making sugar from corn-stalks, has failed to produce an article which the polariscope will not prove to be unpalatable sugar. We mention these points to prevent our being so much divided on the great and, secondly, profitable sugar industry of conquering it. The cost of all that is needed to make unrefined sugar from fresh beets and dried beets have been very fully published in this and in Europe; but more of this in future papers.

Drying-kilns are the most hopeful means to keep a bright low cost at hand quantity of small fruits in this climate; but the climate is not suitable for such berries if the farmer's tools be rusty.

No farmer should be satisfied of his plain clothes, either on the farm or at the market places. Jean pants or brogan shoes are no evidence of his superiority, no more than fine broadcloth and jewelry are evidence of nobility.

In these adverse times farmers should recollect that ships, freighted for distant shores, do not turn about at the first adverse wind, but beat onward straight or oblique to the point laid down in the sailing orders. Grand example for equivocating men.

Alcohol applied immediately will give instant relief to burns and scalds, and generally prevent blistering. If it is a part of the body that cannot be immersed in the alcohol, apply it with a piece of cotton wet with it. Keep it saturated with it. Avoid the fire when using it, as it is inflammable.

Every indication and condition of the period point to the necessity of concentrating the energies and means of the average farmer on a smaller area of land, and giving to that the best thorough culture and all the manure possible. The profit of farming—if a profit is to be had—must come from crops of a larger yield and improved quality.

Apples are the best articles of which to make vinegar. If cider cannot be cheaply obtained, take apples and mash them, or cook them, and set away until fermentation ceases to be exhausted. Then strain off, through a close strainer, the liquid. Fill cask, demijohn or jug full, and leave the stopper out until acetous fermentation discharges the scum. Then cork tightly, keeping it where it will not freeze. The vessel of vinegar can be replenished as it is used out. Apple peelings, if carefully set away to ferment, and the clear juice put into the vinegar, will always keep a plenty on hand.

Farming for Profit.

WHILE many farmers have been used to consider that stock growing and feeding and the raising of grain on the same farm must be but unsuccessfully carried out as to make the farm essentially a stock or a grain farm, the better class of our farmers well know that the fertility of a farm cannot be kept up successfully unless it is stocked with animals fully sufficient at least to consume all the coarser products of the land. While it is true that new land may produce grain exclusively for some years, without apparent serious diminution of its fertility, it is a fact nevertheless, that when the lack of fertility does become apparent to the eye and the pocket of the owner, the cost of restoring the fertility of the land will be in due proportion to the exhaustion. This is indeed true in anycase. Hence it is evident that, inasmuch as the cost of artificial fertilization by commercial manures may cost more than the product, acre by acre, which land has been depleted at a cost greater than that at which it may be restored. Hence, again, it is evident, and a proposition well understood by intelligent farmers, that mixed farming is the most profitable in the end.

In all new countries the settler must perforce depend upon such crops as will bring cash returns soonest. Upon all soils adapted to its cultivation this is wheat, but he who continues its cultivation at the expense of other crops soon finds himself losing ground, and at last he finds he must climb the upgrade toward mixed farming, or else not for what he can get and commence anew. Those who wisely stock their farms early and thenceforward carry as large a proportion of meadow and pasture and such other crops as feed and fatten stock cheaply, become not only the best farmers but the richest in any country adapted to general farming.

In many sections of the East, farmers, years ago, upon the advent of cheap meat by railway from the West, made up their minds that the fattening of stock would no longer be profitable, and turned their attention especially to the production of grain and such crops as were not supposed to be capable of long transportation. They soon found that these crops must have manure. Now manure cannot be made on the farm without stock, and recourse was had to commercial fertilizers. But this class of fertilizers, however admirable in themselves, are not a pabulum sufficient. Hence they are returning to the good old mode, and the one that has brought English agriculture to its present state of high art. Not that we would ignore commercial fertilizers. They are good in their place, but will not supersede manures which act both mechanically and chemically.

Eastern farmers, finding that they must have home-made manures, begin to buy Western steers for fattening. They also bought Western cheap grains to supplement their own decreased yield. This will always continue since grain is cheaply raised West, and the superior system of feeding East secures not only profit on what they buy but upon the outcome of what they have to sell, since their nearness to the seaboard enables them to take advantage of a rising market. This lesson may be and is being taken advantage of by Western feeders. They are raising year by year a greater area of blue grass and other grasses adapted to early spring, late fall and winter pasturage, and which, when combined with the great corn crops of the prairie region of the West, enables them to produce cattle, hogs and sheep at a minimum cost, at the same time giving them increased fertility to the land from the manure naturally made.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Ice a Luxury Farmers Should Have.

After harvest, when there is leisure, make an artificial pond—a large, deep pond in which fish can be kept and pure ice obtained for the ice-house in winter. One or more such ponds should be made on every farm. There are but few farms that will not admit of just such ponds. They should be surrounded by a fence so as to keep the cattle out, admitting them to the water at but one place. Those who have the interest to look after their stock in view will see that they are provided, at this season of the year, with an abundance of clear, cold water. The writer was once conversing with a well-to-do farmer on the subject of ice, telling him how easy it was to have a supply that would render the ice season much more endurable. "It is easy for you," he replied, "for you have a large stream of water convenient; but I have nothing, within four miles, larger than the little run down yonder," pointing to a small brook that ran from one corner of his place to the other. "That is sufficient," we answered, and pointed out to him three or four places where he could dig out small ponds without encroaching on his land one particle. He went right to work with plow and scraper, and in two days had three large ponds made, which not only furnished plenty of ice for winter, but bathing-places and "fishing-holes" for the boys, and good watering-places for stock during the summer. This was more than ten years ago, and the ponds still do duty, with an occasional dredging out to keep them deep. They afford a good supply during the driest season. A pile of ice eight feet square and the same height is enough for family use. For such a pile, build the frame-work of scantling, the same height, and there must be a foot of sawdust all around the ice—sides, bottom and top. The house can be made on the simplest plan, using two frames of four-inch stuff for bottom and top, nailing the boards on these upright posts. Only a single wall is needed. —*New England Farmer.*

"Lice! Big Lice!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would but stop and think a moment only, women and children that have been raised from bed of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say: "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

The National Scourge.

It is estimated that the annual damages caused by the ravages of insects and worms exceed $150,000,000 in the United States alone. Truly an enormous loss! Yet it stinks into insignificance when compared with the losses of annihilation of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used by thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and scientific advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are healthy free from this disease.

A THOROUGHLY good Cabinet or Parlor Organ is worth two poor ones. Mason & Hamlin make the best. The prices are a little higher than those of poorest organs, but it is much cheaper in the end to obtain the best.

The Tremont House,

Chicago, has reduced its rates to $3.00 per day for all rooms above parlor floor, without baths. Appointments unexceptionable. Table d'Hôte unsurpassed.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER CURES MR. H. R. STEVENS, Salisbury, Ky. "I have much pleasure in stating that your Vegetine deserves to be ranked as a valuable blood purifier, alterative and tonic. I have used it with perfect success. My wife suffered for a number of years with Dyspepsia, and by using the first two bottles of Vegetine, has gained in flesh and strength, and is now feeling in perfect health. The above results were surprising to me, as I had no faith in patent medicines before using Vegetine. Respectfully, C. F. TRUE. I know the above to be true. HENRY WHITEMIRE, Druggist and Apothecary, 138 Monmouth st. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases one bottle has been sufficient for a cure, and while families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have the DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamps on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the labels on each bottle. If my private stamps are not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vendor of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, the Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 219 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup

is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Bone, Muscle and Brain. It is a substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

During the past two years I have given Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a very thorough examination in my practice. I have found it especially useful in those cases of debility following exhaustion and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I can unhesitatingly use it in all affections of the throat and lungs. In all cases commended hopeless it has given relief, and in all others are fast recovering. Among those are consumptives in the last stages of disease. Some diseases have resisted more than this. Some diseases disappear, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know nothing equal to it. WM. S. HOWE, M. D. Pittsfield, Me.

HUNT'S REMEDY Is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has been before the public for years, and has cured more cases of Kidney and Urinary Diseases than any other remedy. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Send for pamphlet. WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Blotches, Sores and Ulcers. FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE is guaranteed to cure all kinds of Humors, from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofula. Five bottles guaranteed to cure the worst case. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address FOWLE & SON, Buffalo, N. Y.

D. I. C. Is an absolute and irresistible cure for DRUNKENNESS, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigarettes. Destroys all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, saving the victim from a drunkard's or opium fiend's grave. Has cured thousands of cases which will produce in one person as attack of acute disease or a slight nervous prostration, will surely produce a relapse. Is a powerful tonic and invigorator. Restores the sallow complexion of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact nature of the disease is understood. The consumption is caused by the action of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used by thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and scientific advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are healthy free from this disease.

PENSIONS ARREARS over soldier disabled in line of duty, accident or otherwise; 3 Attys. 15 adjudg. ag'cs. Write GEO. E. LEMON & CO., Washington, D. C.

Agents WANTED The best-selling articles for all classes of workers. Sample free. Address Jessie Brooks Ware, Detroit, Mich. Charts, Tidiographs, Chromos, Mottoes, Chromo Cards, Floss Loom Rugs, Chromo Cards, Address Geo. F. Cram, 67 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

CLASSWARE. Dealers May Save Money by sending for a list of the barrel of table ware, $14.00, 112 pieces (sells at retail for $30.00). Address STAR GLASS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENSION CLAIMANTS WILL H. STEVENS & CO., of Detroit, Mich., charge a fee of $25 if successful otherwise no fee is charged.

The Antidote To Alcohol Found at Last! THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It stops all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful in a wineglass of water will relieve all moral depression. It is the surest, best, safest, and cheapest remedy in the world for the cure of all thoughts, Price, $1 per bottle. Pamphlet on application. Its Effects, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond St., New York.

CHICAGO Conservatory of Music. Established in 1865. Unsurpassed in Chicago. Its branches taught. 209 State st. Send for Circular.

A GOLD MEDAL has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to CLARK'S O. N. T. Best SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In this country, CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As a NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at Paris for SPOOL Cotton, they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six Cord Spool Cotton. George A. Clark & Brother SOLE AGENTS. 400 Broadway, New York.

Music Teachers Will Do Well to Use For Piano Scholars: Mason's Pianoforte Technics ($2.00), a book of startling merit, with about 200 Technical Exercises, which may be played through by Wm. MASON, assisted by W. S. B. MATHEWS. How per cent the best Work of Record's ever made. For Organ Scholars: Clarke's Harmonic School for the ORGAN, ($2.00.) The newest and the very best Organ School. Teaches composition as well as playing. By Wm. H. CLARKE. Both Suitable for the Musical Record. $2.00 per year. For Thorough Bass Scholars: Johnson's New Method for Thorough Bass, ($1.) The Shortest and best method ever published. Examine these books, three last-named, $2.50 each. Ask for the Vol. Music.

212 pages of Music per year in the Musical Record! For Singing Classes: ASAHEL ABNEY'S Singing School Book by L. O. EMERSON, $7.50 per dozen, and JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Classes, $6 per dozen, are splendid books, different in style and contents, but accomplishing the same excellent result in diverse ways. Examine both! Ask or News Stands for Musical Record! 25 cents Both mailed post free, for Initial Price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Ask Your Dealer for MATCHLESS WOOD TAG! NAVY TOBACCO Finest In The World

PUBLIC NOTICE. I, JOHN HANNAH, being a blacksmith by trade, feel often felt the want of some convenient utensils I could notice from at the forge, so that I could work it as a matter of advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which relieved the feel produced sickness. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro-Silicon on the human system.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were lame or shut up in my hand in such a manner by the contraction of the cords, that they were very inconvenient to me in my daily avocations. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought I would have them cut off to get them out of the way. I have used everything that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was worrying with Electro-Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day, wishing to use my hammer, I grasped mine with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked fingers straighten out, and had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I showed my hands to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result.

I told a neighbor living about a mile from my shop what had a came here, caused by the words being communicated by them all over. I sent him a bottle of Electro-Silicon Liniment, and told him to use it thoroughly. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw aside his cane and walk as well as ever. It had acted just as it did in my case—by casting a perfect cure. I gave it to several of my neighbors and friends for miles around, who were suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Felons, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Earache, Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the Back, Chest, Limbs and Joints, Stiff Neck, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Spasms, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Rheumatism in the Joints, Contraction of Muscles, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Weak Back, Kidneys, Hips, Loins, Chest, Limbs and Joints, Stiff Neck, Scalds, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Pains and Aches of all kinds, Cramps, Spasms, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Sores, Wounds, Piles, Fistula, Files, Ringworm, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Toothache, Earache, Headache, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Toothache, Earache, Headache, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Toothache, Earache, Headache

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILL, WEDD & SMITH.

DAY, NOV. 9, 1878.

For President

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1878.

[illegible] tool [illegible] [illegible] up [illegible] the heavens have looked for [illegible] a day, was first discovered by the [illegible] of St. Mark's Church, on Thirty [illegible] Saturday. Upon opening, the [illegible] gate, it became evident that the [illegible] had been [illegible] During the [illegible] A dark lantern and a shovel [illegible] a heap of recently upturned earth, directly over the vault in which the body of the late A. T. Stewart was deposited, and a hasty examination of the premises revealed the astounding fact that the body of the late million[illegible] had been removed.

The startling intelligence was at [illegible] to police headquarters, and [illegible] Superintendent Walling [illegible] Acting Inspector Dilks, Captain Hilton, (the present [illegible] of the lower A. T. Stewart & Co. [illegible] store) and the sexton of the Church [illegible] and a large force of police [illegible] the scene. A careful [illegible] about every foot of [illegible] was then made, and through it the [illegible] have crept to effect their nefarious work. The vault occupies a commanding position, being in the centre of the Churchyard which fronts on Second avenue. Three large [illegible] trees [illegible] their huge branches over the tomb, and their dark shadows afford a [illegible] of protection to these men who must have been [illegible] in their [illegible]. The vault is constructed of brick, and is arched at the top. The floor is twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and a granite stone staircase leads to the bottom of the vault, which is [illegible] eight by ten feet. When Mr. Stewart's body was placed there on the 15th of April, 1876, it had three receptacles first, a coffin of oak, covered with velvet cloth, then a leaden case, hermetically sealed, and a heavy cedar box.

The thieves, after unscrewing the lid of the outer box, cut open the leaden case which enclosed the casket, with a knife, showing that the work was not done by professionals who would have brought the ever present "dummy" into play.

The haste was once [illegible] though, the removal of the body was only the work of a moment at first, though it seems almost incredible that such an act could be successful and secretly accomplished. It is undisclosed exposed a piece as St. Marks Church yard, but the explanatory circumstance is that the lead covering the policeman on second avenue, extends half a mile above and below the scene of the robbery, giving ample time for the thieves to hit the body of Mr. Stewart from the place it in some suitable receptacle, carry it across the Church yard, and lift it over the high iron fence into a wagon.

In looking about for a motive for this outrage, that which stands out in greatest prominence is—reward for the recovery of the body. Judge Hilton declares that no reward whatever will be offered, and how the wretched matter will end is just finding out until some new light is thrown on the subject. There has been a prevailing idea that a great quantity of gold and valuables was buried with the body, and since the discovery of the loss it has come out that about a month ago the sexton discovered that the marble slab at the head of the vault had been tampered with, and to deceive any person intending to rob the grave, this slab was moved about twenty five feet from the true entrance.

This shocking occurrence has excited universal and deep indignation not only against the criminals, but against the police authorities. The latter cannot ignore the popular feeling, and this circumstance, together with the prominence of the outraged family, has induced them to great activity. Every available detective is employed on the case and the chief of police headquarters is one of much excitement. The nature of the object stolen renders its success [illegible]

[illegible] them if caught, for its [illegible] of [illegible] is of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Wells [illegible] Mr. Stewart's partner, exclaim [illegible] learning of the robbery, "It is [illegible] that in a city in which even the dead are not permitted to rest in a grave are to get away from. There doesn't seem to be any protection."

It was the intention of the family to remove Mr. Stewart's remains to a final resting place in the magnificent mausoleum now building at Garden City, Long Island, and the [illegible] to be erected, this despicable [illegible] to each of them.

With the usual noisy demonstrations about the polling places and the flashing of calcium lights around the offices in "New Jupiter Synagogue" political parties have met, fought and disbanded with no one killed, if I except one poor fellow who being famous in the cellar of his home upon hearing of Tammany's defeat. He had been prepared a position in case of its success, and he could not stand up under his disappointment.

Yes, Tammany Hall which ever since Tweed's time has stood, among the intelligent honest men of all parties as a synonym to political trickery and corruption, has at last been overthrown, vanquished, "busted." As Sachem Kelly announced to a sorrowing crowd of operators on election night, he was "routed all along the line." During this contest party lines were for a time forgotten in the general determination to get rid from under the heel of Tammany. Tammany, in turn, nerved to desperate endeavors by this unwonted opposition, centered its energies on the one task of electing its Mayor, Augustus Schell, careless of what should be done of the rest of its ticket. But it went down. New York had made up its mind. Edward Cooper received [illegible] twenty thousand majority, and John Kelley has gone to meet Ben Butler. This result is very gratifying, if for no other reason than that it shows that this city is neither disfranchised nor sunk in apathy. But, on the other hand, it will not do to crow too loudly before we get out of the woods. Too many schools exists and powerful, and these have been such things known as its going bold of opposition candidates after the election of the latter, and quietly leading them into the Wigwam. We must wait and see whether it will succeed in capturing Mr. Cooper.

RADIX.

The Revival of Prosperity.

The thunder of the elections is dying away to its last rolling echoes; the stormy excitement, and the passion of partisan prejudice, have cleared off; the public has already locked itself and shivered what immediate damage and good have been done, and it is now time to take a clear, sensible, comprehensive business view of the situation and its promises for the future.

In the first place, the results of the elections have settled it beyond controversy that this nation will certainly resume specie payments on the first day of January next. Whether you like it or not cannot now alter this inevitable conclusion. It is wise, manly, and necessary to cease railing against unalterable fate, and look the coming fact squarely in the face, like intelligent and honorable men, and resolve to make the best and the most of it. It is wise and patriotic to lay aside a partizanship and opposition which are no longer of any avail, and, therefore, childish, and resolve that the policy which the country has finally and firmly adopted shall be made, so far as any help of yours can make it a grand success. On the first day of next January we shall begin a new year, and a new era, by resuming specie payments. In so doing, we shall resume something greater and higher than mere gold and silver—then United States will resume their high and honorable place among the nations of the earth as one of the great powers whose slightest word or promise is just as good as gold and will soon be considered as valuable as gold wherever a ship carries our flag, or a traveler carries our currency. It rests with the people to decide whether we shall stop, on that day, resume something highest and noblest of all—our common brotherhood and pride of patriotism, which will sustain, perfect and enlarge the American financial policy, then and thereafter to go into effect, with a universal and patriotic support and encouragement. Along with our resumption of the [illegible]

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Lincoln, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W. A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact. That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER

&

Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the county of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. H. BUCHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

And Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Two store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER

THE FAST RUNNING

GAZELLE,

Will run during the season of 1878, as follows:

Leaving Charlevoix

Every morning at seven o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

For South Arm,

Leaving South Arm on return, at 8 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

For Pine Lake,

On the same time, stopping at intermediate points on both routes

M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co,

The large Passenger Steamer

MENOMINEE,

CAPT. C. E. KIRTLAND.

Will make regular weekly trips between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,

Touching at all intermediate points. Arrive at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.

The splendid upper cabin steamer

FOUNTAIN CITY

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—21	June 15—29
July 5—19	July 13—27
August 2—16—30	August 9—23
September 13—27	September 6—20
October 11—25	October 4—18—31

Round up stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Detroit, Ignace, Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Round down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller

EMPIRE STATE;

CAPT. B. PENNY,

Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 11—25	June 6—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 6—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper

Than by any other Line.

THE STEAMER

Clara Belle,

CAPT. OSCAR WILBER,

Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between

Traverse City and Charlevoix,

Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.

Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.

Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Harbor.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a great market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;

Adjoining Stockman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream, lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.

WILL SEE.

Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.

S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

CALL AT THE

SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CASWELL. G. E. BASSETT

CASWELL & BASSETT

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of

Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.,

ROOM NO. 10, MASONIC BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER,

ALLO.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Cleaning neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 2-15

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Hill's Manual of Inland Business Forms—$5.00.

Gunn's New Family Physician—1200 pages—$6.

Family Bibles, $3 to $15.

Libraries—Public or Private at low rates.

Address, H. B. HALEH, Benzonia, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,

House Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.

261 CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Stage Line

Runs between Traverse City and Mt. Bayou; Thursdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has seen re built, enlarged and arranged with a view to accommodate those travel ingpublic. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which steam may be at all times. Trout or baggage moved free of charge.

JNO. NICHOLLS

CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF

HARD

and

SOFT

LUMBER

ALSO

Shingles

Lath

Coarse Box Stuff,

Broom Handles

Etc. &

LUMBER SAWED

BILLS FILLED

TO ORDER

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS were held in many of the States, on the 5th, with the following results, as far as heard from on the morning of the 12th:

Arkansas—Very few returns received, but all Democratic candidates believed to be elected. The vote was light and the election quiet.

Alabama—It is believed that all the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected except in the Eighth District, where Low (Ind.) is returned.

Connecticut—Legislature Republican. No election of Governor by the people. The Republicans elect three Congressmen—a gain of two.

Dakota Territory—Bennett (Rep.) elected Delegate to Congress by about 1,500 majority.

Delaware—John W. Hall, Dem., was elected Governor, and Edward Martin, Dem., elected to Congress. Republicans run no ticket for either of these offices, the only opposition being the Nationals.

Florida—The Democrats carry the First Congressional District, and the Republicans probably the Second, being the same, politically, as the present Congress.

Georgia—The contest for Congressmen was between regular and independent Democratic candidates. Stephens is re-elected in the Eighth; Persons (elected in the First District) is a Democrat. In the Second and Ninth Districts the independent candidates are elected.

Illinois—Republican State ticket elected. Legislature Republican on joint ballot. Chicago and Cook County elect the entire Republican county ticket, and the Republican candidates for Congress—Aldrich, Davis and Barber—in the First, Second and Third Districts—are also elected—being a gain of one Congressman in the Second. J. R. Thomas (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the Eighteenth District, being another Republican gain, and Stevenson (Dem. and Greenback) is elected in the Thirteenth District, being a Democratic gain. Albert P. Forsyth (National Greenback) is elected in the Fifteenth District, formerly Democratic.

Kansas—State, Legislature and Congressmen Republican.

Kentucky—Democratic candidates for Congress generally elected, except in the First District, where Turner (Ind. Dem.) is elected over the regular nominee, and in the Ninth, where Dills (Rep.) is elected—a gain of one.

Louisiana—Democratic by a large majority. Entire Congressional delegation Democratic—a gain of one.

Maryland—The Republicans gain one Congressman—the delegation consisting of five Democrats and one Republican.

Massachusetts—Talbot (Rep.) has a majority of about 26,000 over Butler (National) for Governor. Abbott polled but comparatively a small vote, the contest being between Talbot and Butler. The latter carried the City of Boston by about 4,000 majority. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, except in the Second District, where Low (Ind.) is returned.

Mississippi—Meager returns; opposition to the Democratic ticket very slight.

Michigan—Croswell (Rep.), for Governor, has a plurality of about 40,000. The opposition vote was divided rather evenly between the Democrats and Nationals. Entire Congressional delegation Republican—a gain of one in the First District. Legislature largely Republican.

Missouri—Democratic State ticket elected by a large majority. All the Congressmen Democratic except in the Ninth District, in which Ford (National Greenback) is elected—a Democratic gain of four.

Nevada—Republican State ticket elected by over 10,000 majority. Legislature Republican. First and Third Congressional Districts Republican; Second Democratic—being a gain of one for the Democrats.

Nebraska—Republican State and Congressional tickets elected by over 10,000 majority. Legislature Republican.

Nevada—Daniel (Rep.) is elected Congressman by 500 or 600 majority.

North Carolina—Republicans claim a gain of two Congressmen, in the First and Third Districts, the delegation being composed of five Democrats and three Republicans.

New Hampshire—Legislature Republican. The Republicans elect the three Congressmen—a gain of one. Head (Rep.) elected Governor by a majority of 488 over all opposition. The vote stood: Head, 38,685; McKean (Dem.), 31,685; Brown (Greenback), 6,395; Prohibition and scattering, 129.

New Jersey—Republicans probably elect five of the seven Congressmen—a gain of two.

New York—Legislature largely Republican. The Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals elected. The Republicans claim seventeen of the thirty-three Congressmen—a gain of eight. In the City of New York the Anti-Tammany and Republican ticket, headed by Cooper for Mayor, was elected by a majority of over 10,000.

Pennsylvania—Republican by over 30,000 on State ticket. Legislature largely Republican. Congressional delegation, thirteen Republicans—a gain of one; eight Democrats, and one Greenback.

Rhode Island—The two Congressional Districts Republican by about the average majorities.

South Carolina—Largely Democratic. Congressional delegation all Democratic—a gain of three.

Tennessee—Election quiet and a light vote cast. Marks, Dem., for Governor, has a large majority. The Congressional delegation will be composed of nine Democrats and one Republican—a Democratic gain of one.

Texas—State ticket elected by about the usual Democratic majority; not more than a two-thirds vote polled. No change in Congressional delegation.

Virginia—Congressional delegation will probably stand eight Democrats or Conservatives to one Republican—same as in the present Congress.

Vermont—The special election in the Third Congressional District resulted in the election of Bradley Barlow (Greenbacker).

Wisconsin—Congressmen, five Republicans and three Democrats—same as in Forty-fifth Congress. Legislature largely Republican.

Wyoming Territory—Downey (Rep.) elected Delegate to Congress by about 900 majority.

DOMESTIC.

AT a fire in a St. Louis tenement house, on the 6th, Christ Mueller and Mrs. Kettering were fatally burned.

FROM the second annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, it appears that the cost of inland mail transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30 was $16,634,921. Cost of railway mail transportation, $6,566,593. Estimate for the next year for inland mail transportation, $20,700,000.

THE discovery was made, in New York City, on the 5th, that the remains of the late A. T. Stewart had been, the night before, stolen from the family vault in St. Mark's Churchyard. The casket was found broken open and the body was missing. The robbers were notified. It was thought the body had been stolen in the hope that a reward would be offered for its recovery.

THE Treasury Department purchased 950,000 ounces of silver, on the 7th.

AT a meeting of the Cabinet, in Washington, on the 5th, Secty McCrary submitted reports showing that peace and quiet prevailed on the Rio Grande, with a fair prospect of continuance.

A JEWELRY store on Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, New York, was robbed, on the evening of the 7th, a large number of persons witnessing the robbery. Two men entered two men entered the store, one of whom closed the door and the other stood guard over the merchant and his clerks with drawn revolvers. Two confederates stood outside and ordered the crowd away, while another broke the window-cases and gathered up a bag full of watches and chains. The thieves got away with their plunder.

THERE were in the United States Treasury, on the 9th, $348,506,700 in Government bonds to secure bank circulation, and $15,980,460 to secure public deposits. It was stated, unofficially that after the first of January next, as an aid to the resumption of specie payments, it was very likely the Treasury Department will send to parties desiring it the standard silver dollar in quantities of $1,000 and upward, free of transportation, in exchange for like sums of greenbacks deposited with depository banks.

THE Village of Cape May, a noted summer watering-place on the Atlantic coast, was almost destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th. The fire originated in the attic of the Ocean House, and, fed by high winds, spread thence to the principal hotels and cottages adjacent thereto, nearly all of which were totally destroyed. About forty acres were burned over, and the aggregate loss is stated to be $700,000. The fire was incendiary in its origin.

A DISPATCH from Pembina, D. T., on the 8th, says that Sheriff W. H. Jayson, of Dallas, Tex., who was in pursuit of William Collins, of the famous band of train-robbers, found him in the former place and attempted to arrest him. Collins resisted, and the men exchanged fire with fatal effect—both dropping dead in two minutes.

IN another letter to Minister Welsh, on the subject of the Halifax award, Secty Evarts takes direct issue with the finding of the Commission, both as to the amount of the award and the manner in which it was rendered, holding that the sum of $5,500,000 is an outrageous and utterly indefensible price to place upon the benefits of twelve years of sealing in Canadian waters, and that, if paid at all by the United States, it must be regarded as covering the value of such benefits in perpetuity, and not for any term of years, and that the adoption of this or any other award by the Commission, by a bare majority, is not in accordance with the terms of the treaty providing for the Commission, and that the award is not, therefore, binding upon the Government.

THREE brothers, named James, David and John Tabor, owned and operated a farm near Chenango, N. Y. James and David disagreed as to how it should be run. A few days ago, David killed James with a pitchfork and then went into an adjoining wood and blew out his brains with a shot-gun.

GEORGE FESSLER, the defaulting Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, on the 11th, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $60,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NOT many minutes after being informed of his election, on the evening of the 5th, Alexander Smith, Republican Congressmaker from the Twelfth (N. Y.) District, died from acute gastritis, occasioned by overwork and exposure during his canvass.

ON the 7th, Capt. Condon, the released Fenian, called upon the President and warmly thanked him for securing his release from prison.

ON the 8th, Mrs. A. T. Stewart offered a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the stolen body of her late husband and the conviction of the thieves. A proportionate sum would be paid for the recovery of the body.

ACCORDING to a NEW YORK telegram of the 8th, the liabilities of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, are $1,700,110. Actual available assets, $960,800.

THE NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser* of the 8th contains a table of the next National House of Representatives, in which the Democrats are given 144 Congressmen; the Republicans, 132, and Greenbackers, 13, with California yet to elect.

GOV. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, met with a serious accident, on the 7th, while hunting, the Governor's mule became frightened, and, the bridle breaking, he leaped from the saddle. By the fall, the Governor's right leg was broken in two places, the bone protruding, and his ankle was badly hurt.

THE Republican majorities in Iowa at the October election, on the State ticket, are given officially, as follows: For Secretary of State, 10,987; Auditor, 14,844; Treasurer, 10,728; Register of Land Office, 9,945; Attorney-General, 15,196; Supreme Judge, 8,744; Supreme Clerk, 11,845; Reporter of Supreme Court, 10,036.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, formerly President of the German-American Savings Bank, of Chicago, has been held to bail in the sum of $25,000 to answer to the charge of embezzling $90,000 of the funds of that institution.

NORMAN B. JUDD, formerly United States Minister to Berlin and a Member of the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, died in Chicago, on the morning of the 11th, aged sixty-three years.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

THE Board of Health of New Orleans, on the 7th, adopted a resolution declaring it safe for absentees from that city to return. Two deaths on that day; no new cases.

ONE new case in Vicksburg, on the 7th. No deaths.

NO DEATHS in Memphis, on the 7th. Three new cases of fever were reported.

A NUMBER of new cases of yellow fever were reported at Hickman, Ky., on the 7th. Weather very sultry.

CLEAR and pleasant weather prevailed at New Orleans, on the 10th. One yellow fever death had occurred within twenty-four hours. One death at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th; two new cases on the 10th, one a returned refugee. No new cases or deaths at Chattanooga, Tenn., or Vicksburg, Miss., on the 9th.

THERE were no deaths and no new cases in New Orleans or Vicksburg during the twenty-four hours, ending at six p. m., on the 11th. Five cases were reported at Jackson, Miss., since the night of the 9th, two of which would probably prove fatal.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY, at Memphis, was thronged with people, on the 10th, looking at the hundreds of new-made graves, and mourning for the loved and lost. In many instances persons were unable to find the graves of deported friends. Most of the visitors had recently returned to the city. Many of the graves were unmarked, and it was not easy for friends to find where rested the remains of their lost loved ones. It was a sad sight to witness the bowed forms hovering over the graves all through the cemetery.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG dispatches of the 8th say that it had been officially denied there that the Russian officers were participating in or encouraging the insurrection in Bulgaria.

THOMAS AHERN, the last of the English Fenian prisoners, has been released from custody.

THE negotiations between Russia and the Vatican have been suspended, the latter having complained that the attitude of Russia is such as to promise a satisfactory result.

IN San Salvador, on the evening of Oct. 6, a disastrous earthquake occurred. The Towns of Jucuapa, Sneva, Guadalompa, Santiago de Maria and Chanmeco were entirely destroyed, and many persons lost their lives.

A BERLIN telegram of the 6th says Russia had repeated, confidentially, her previous assurance that she was resolved to faithfully carry out the provisions of the Berlin Treaty.

A TREMENDOUS snow-storm recently occurred in Austria. In Vienna the trees were broken down by the weight of snow, and communication was interrupted for 100 miles, were prostrated. On the 6th, the snow was several feet deep in that city.

THE Hungarian Diet had rejected the motion for the impeachment of the Ministry by a vote of 170 to 95.

JOHN GRAY & CO., iron founders, in Scotland, have failed for a large amount. W. Wilson & Co., printers, of Alexandria, Eng., have also failed. Liabilities, $400,000.

IT was announced in London, on the 6th, that Russian pirates were operating in the vicinity of Nova Zembla.

A LISBON dispatch announces that Portugal, France and England had formed an alliance to punish the King of Dahomey.

ON the 7th, an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Bruno, formerly Spanish Minister of War. The Madrid authorities arrested the would-be assassin, who proved to be an ex-soldier.

BARON PICLET, the discoverer of the liquefaction of oxygen, is reported hopelessly ill in Geneva, Switzerland.

THE Russian occupation of Roumania has ceased.

THE Benhar Coal Company, of Edinborgh, Scotland, suspended on the 9th. The liabilities aggregate £730,000.

OVER one-half of the cotton mills in the District of Ashton and Lyon have suspended work in consequence of trade depression.

THE Paris Exposition was formally closed on the afternoon of the 10th. The total receipts since the opening have been 12,603,746 francs.

AUSTRIA has granted general amnesty to the Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram of the 10th, the difficulty with Afghanistan was by a fair way to be adjusted. It was believed and announced that Russia was exercising a pressure upon the Ameer with this end in view. It was also announced that the Ameer had withdrawn from Candahar, and that Russia would occupy that place and Herat.

THE Russians have reoccupied the territory adjacent to the Gulf of Saros.

A WINNIPEG (Manitoba) dispatch to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* of the 10th says a war had broken out between the Sioux and Blackfeet and Assiniboine Indians. Several of the latter had been killed, and serious trouble was feared.

PARIS dispatches of the 7th say that negotiations were pending for a conference of the Powers to revise the Treaty of Berlin.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 7th, the Bulgarian insurgents had burned fourteen villages in the District of Demotica.

KNIGHT & SON, Liverpool merchants, have failed for $500,000. Robert Forrester, a large Glasgow colliery proprietor, has also failed, owing $2,500,000.

ABOUT $450,000 have been subscribed in London for the relief of the shareholders of the suspended City of Glasgow Bank.

THE health of the Czar has become exceedingly precarious, and fears of his speedy demise are generally entertained at the Russian capital.

THE Cabinet lately constructed in Greece has again fallen apart in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Chambers. On the 8th, another Cabinet was formed.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 8th, it had transpired that the Russian Army was constructing two lines of defense about Adrianople.

IT was reported, in London, on the 8th, that Sebouialoff, Russian Minister, had been recalled and appointed Gortschakoff's successor.

TELEGRAMS from Northern and Eastern Europe report an extensive snow-fall on the 7th and 8th.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 11th, Midhat Pasha had been appointed Governor-General of Syria.

THE Porte has granted local government and a Constitution to Eastern Roumelia.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Minister Bayard Taylor has submitted to an operation for dropsy, and it is found that his kidneys and liver are seriously affected. The operation was successful and his condition is favorable.

—"If Dr. Schliemann," says a foreign critic, "discovered a tomb in the bed of the Busento near Cosenza, with all its treasures, he would have much many reason to conclude it was the tomb of Alaric than he has now to imagine he has found the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ."

—Gen. Grant witnessed the attempted assassination of King Alphonso. He was standing, when the shot was fired, at a window of the Hotel de Paris in Madrid, overlooking the Puerta del Sol, where he was watching the progress of the royal cavalcade which had just passed before him. He clearly saw the flash of the assassin's pistol.

—Jefferson Davis has been singularly afflicted in the death of his son, Joseph H. Davis fell from the grounds of the Executive Mansion in Richmond during the war and was killed; William Davis died of diphtheria in Memphis in 1873, and Jefferson, the only surviving son, has, as already announced, recently died in Memphis of the yellow fever.

—The only private mortuary chapel in the United States is in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. It belongs to the wealthy Warren family. It is built of stone, with a vault underneath, and has handsome appurtenances of Episcopal worship. It is an imperishable and a stained window of great value. The only services held there are at the burials of members of the family.

—A nephew of Robert Ingersoll was cruelly hazed at Cornell University. He was bound hand and foot, gagged, and then taken to a stone wall. Here cheerfully submitted to downward, and was given to understand that unless he would do as he was bidden he would be dropped to the ground. His manhood was shaved off, his face colored and his clothes ruined with paint.

—Mr. Henry Bergh has been much impressed by the efforts of a Georgia lady to found a Society for the Protection of Animals. He writes to the President of a branch society in Savannah: "Suppose this world were composed of such public-spirited and benevolent ladies, instead of the fashionable creatures who look for the ball-rooms of noted watering resorts, what a blessed abode this planet of ours would be!"

The Cares of Wealth.

A comical incident of the recent savages-bank run in Poughkeepsie, as related by the *Eagle*, illustrates woman's ways. Two sisters, living with a lady in that city, took alarm and went to their mistress for counsel. She advised them by all means to leave the deposit in the bank. But they didn't; they took it out. And having it in their possession, they were troubled to know where to keep it. So they went it to the lady to keep till the next morning. It was decided that it should be buried in the earth in a flower-pot standing at the window, and there it was deposited. Having so much money near her, the lady did not sleep well, and she disinterred the precious trust and put it under her pillow. With the early dawn the owners of the money appeared at the lady's room. The door being unlocked, they entered and went directly to the flower-pot. "Oh, my God! my God! I am ruined entirely. The money's gone! They have dug it up." A gentle voice from the bed was heard: "Here, take your money. I lay awake till morning taking care of it, and just as I got asleep you came waking me, and all because you were two fools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE great demand of the times appears to be a girl who can saw wood, clean house, cook for a family of seven, take care of the baby, wash and iron, "answer the door," fight flies, work fifteen hours a day, never get cross, never waste, spoil or lose anything, never go out, never want anything, have no company and be happy, smiling, well-dressed and contented for $1.75 a week.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

MOTHERS, do not let your darlings suffer with the Whooping Cough, If you have a remedy so near at hand. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and the little sufferers will soon find relief. Price, 25 cents.

Five Days With Brigands.

Signor Egidio Sarconi, Deputy Vice-Chancellor in the Ministry of Grace and Justice, set out from Rome about the middle of August last, to enjoy his month's holiday at Corbeo Perticara, a hamlet in the Basilicata, and about half a day's journey south of Potenza, the chief town of the Province. His family had preceded him there, and in his eagerness to join it with the least delay possible he stayed no longer in Potenza than to hire a vehicle, accepting in fact the first that offered itself.

On he went, anticipating the joyous reception in store for him, and—high legs a functionary as he was—thinking nothing of the law and as little of its breakers, when suddenly, some six miles from Potenza, he was aroused from his reverie by two great voices bidding the driver pull up. Presently two stalwart faces appeared at the window; two rifles were leveled at him; and he was told to alight immediately. Unarmed himself, with no assistance near him for miles around, and the driver most likely an accomplice of his assailants, there was nothing for it but to comply.

Forth the brigands loomed him by hand and foot, carried him up the hill that ascended from the roadside, and on reaching a dense forest of beech threw him down on the ground. They relieved him of all his valuables, including some 100 lire he had about him, and then they told him that unless 5,000 scudi were paid to their chief he would be put to death. Vainly did he plead poverty and protest that his family did not possess that sum. His captors were inexorable, and with many a brutal threat forced him to write to his relatives for the sum required. By this time it was half-past, and with his hands and feet bound so tightly that the cords cut his flesh, he had to content himself for length on the bare, damp earth, while the brigands slept beside him.

On the same spot, and very nearly in the same position, he spent the whole night and part of the next day with scarce a morsel of food or a drop to drink, till he received orders to march. His feet were just so far left free as to enable him to walk with difficulty over the heights and hollows of their devious path; and, were he to flag, the aching limbs forced from him an involuntary cry of pain, his captors would push him before them with the muzzles of their rifles, and keep him in perpetual fear of being shot by accident. Four days and four nights of this bodily anguish did he undergo, and till on the fifth day a chance of escape presented itself. The brigands, who were now right and to the left of him, had their eyes fixed on their evidently-approaching victim. Their attention was entirely engrossed by the newcomer, and he, seeing his opportunity, sprang down the hill over which their journey lay. They had not gone far when, being always a little ahead of his captors, he got a glimpse through the trees of five carabineers who were patrolling the neighborhood. The moment he saw the uniform and the red stripe of their trousers he cared not a straw for them, though they were a full rifle-shot away. By this time the brigands had also seen the carabineers, and without further heed for their captive, they took to their heels in the opposite direction. Signor Sarconi was at once unbound and conveyed under an escort of two carabineers to his overjoyed family at Corleto Perticara, while the latter, they gave chase to the fugitives. These gentlemen, however, are still at large, and their victim, in spite of all the conjugal and filial care lavished on him, has not yet recovered from the privations and actual wounds inflicted on him during his five days' captivity.—*Rome Cor. London News.*

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK,	Nov. 12, 1878.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$7.25 @ $10.00
Hogs		2.50 @ 3.25
FLOUR—Good to Choice		4.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		.99 @ .99
CORN—Western Mixed		.49 @ .49
OATS—Western Mixed		.27 @ .29½
RYE—Western		.60 @ .60
PORK—Mess		7.75 @ 8.25
LARD—Steam		6.12½@ 6.30
CHEESE		.06 @ .09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		.40 @ .43
	CHICAGO	
BEEVES—Extra		$4.60 @ $4.90
Choice		4.40 @ 4.50
Good		4.00 @ 4.30
Medium		3.60 @ 3.90
HOGS—Live Weight to Choice		2.90 @ 3.30
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2.60 @ 3.50
BUTTER—Factory Creamery		.30 @ .34
Good to Choice		.25 @ .29
EGGS—Fresh		.26 @ .27
FLOUR—White Winter Extra		4.50 @ 5.00
Fair to Good do		4.25 @ 4.40
Red Winter		4.25 @ 4.35
Springs		4.00 @ 4.60
Choice do		4.50 @ 4.60
Patent do		5.00 @ 7.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2, Spring		.90½@ .90½
Corn, No. 2		.31½@ .31½
Oats, No. 2		.20 @ .20½
Rye, No. 2		.44½@ .45
Barley, No. 2		.44 @ .45
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		.03 @ .04
Red-Tipped Hurl		.03 @ .04
Dwarf Brush		.03 @ .04
Inferior		.02½@ .02½
PORK—Mess		8.00 @ 8.25
LARD		5.72½@ 5.75
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		$3.00 @ $3.50
3d Clear		2.50 @ 2.90
Clear Dressed Siding		16.00 @ 18.00
Common Siding		14.00 @ 15.00
Commercial Fencing		10.50 @ 11.50
Lath		1.50 @ 1.75
A Shingle		2.25 @ 2.40
	BALTIMORE	
CATTLE—Best		$4.75 @ $4.75
Medium		4.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—Live		4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP—Good		3.50 @ 4.00
	EAST LIBERTY	
CATTLE—Best		$4.40 @ $4.75
Medium		3.85 @ 4.30
HOGS—Yorkers		3.60 @ 3.80
Philadelphias		3.80 @ 3.15
SHEEP—Best		3.90 @ 4.25
Common		2.50 @ 3.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

FALLING LEAVES.

No more these spreading shades
Kissed with the tremulous sunshine on the grass
Invite to stretch my limbs, while white clouds pass
Above in fleecy braids.

Good-bye, good-bye, dear leaves!
For you stern autumn blows his trumpet-call,
Each tree that bears it, ere your glories fall,
In stole silence grieves.

But why entreat your stay,
Till winds and rains and chill November air
Have clogged your sap and left you fluttering there,
To wither day by day?

I know the time has come
When you must yield to a remorseless force,
Farewell, glad graduates of a summer's course,
Bound for your winter home—

In gold and crimson gray,
Whirling like children in a dancing group,
Or racing with the wind, a hurrying troop,
Hurter, whither who can say?

Descend on some privy roof
Or pavement, where the crowd shall tread you down
And you with the rubbish of the town
Or in some safe abode

Far from the city's din,
In woodland hollows, mixed with sheltering grass;
Or pools where soon the ice as with a glass
Shall frame your colors in;

Or floating down some stream,
To seek your fortune in an unknown land
Or blown about brown fields tumultuously,
Lose shadows in a dream.

Perhaps you lovely maid
May choose some bright survivors, as they fall
And range them in a vase or for chamber-wall
Perhaps you rustic's spade

May mix them with the earth
To fertilize his garden-beds and grow
The spring a splendor they shall bloom and live
In resurrection-birth.

Lake you, dear leaves, we come
And go, and know no whither we may speed.
We only trust that every path may lead
To an eternal home!

—*C. P. Cranch, in N. Y. Independent.*

THE FORCE OF A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Hampton street was not the most inviting place in which to take up one's abode. Dingy-looking women stood about the dirty doorways and dilapidated windows, wasting their time in idle gossip; while still more untidy-looking children played about. In every way the air and aspect of the place showed that the essential element of health and comfort, cleanliness, was wanting. Power claiming the privilege of perpetual fear of being shot by accident. Four days and four nights of this bodily anguish did he undergo, and till on the fifth day a chance of escape presidentially appeared. The brigands, who were now right and to the left of him, had their eyes fixed on their evidently approaching victim. Their attention was entirely engrossed by the newcomer, and he, seeing his opportunity, sprang down the hill over which their journey lay. They had not gone far when, being always a little ahead of his captors, got a glimpse through the trees of five carabineers who were patrolling the neighborhood. The moment he saw the uniform and the red stripe of their trousers he cared not a straw for them, though they were a full rifle-shot away. By this time the brigands had also seen the carabineers, and without further heed for their captive, they took to their heels in the opposite direction. Signor Sarconi was at once unbound and conveyed under an escort of two carabineers to his overjoyed family at Corleto Perticara, while the latter, they gave chase to the fugitives. These gentlemen, however, are still at large, and their victim, in spite of all the conjugal and filial care lavished on him, has not yet recovered from the privations and actual wounds inflicted on him during his five days' captivity.—*Rome Cor. London News.*

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK,	Nov. 12, 1878.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle		$7.25 @ $10.00
Hogs		2.50 @ 3.25
FLOUR—Good to Choice		4.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago		.99 @ .99
CORN—Western Mixed		.49 @ .49
OATS—Western Mixed		.27 @ .29½
RYE—Western		.60 @ .60
PORK—Mess		7.75 @ 8.25
LARD—Steam		6.12½@ 6.30
CHEESE		.06 @ .09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece		.40 @ .43
	CHICAGO	
BEEVES—Extra		$4.60 @ $4.90
Choice		4.40 @ 4.50
Good		4.00 @ 4.30
Medium		3.60 @ 3.90
HOGS—Live Weight to Choice		2.90 @ 3.30
SHEEP—Common to Choice		2.60 @ 3.50
BUTTER—Factory Creamery		.30 @ .34
Good to Choice		.25 @ .29
EGGS—Fresh		.26 @ .27
FLOUR—White Winter Extra		4.50 @ 5.00
Fair to Good do		4.25 @ 4.40
Red Winter		4.25 @ 4.35
Springs		4.00 @ 4.60
Choice do		4.50 @ 4.60
Patent do		5.00 @ 7.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2, Spring		.90½@ .90½
Corn, No. 2		.31½@ .31½
Oats, No. 2		.20 @ .20½
Rye, No. 2		.44½@ .45
Barley, No. 2		.44 @ .45
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl		.03 @ .04
Red-Tipped Hurl		.03 @ .04
Dwarf Brush		.03 @ .04
Inferior		.02½@ .02½
PORK—Mess		8.00 @ 8.25
LARD		5.72½@ 5.75
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear		$3.00 @ $3.50
3d Clear		2.50 @ 2.90
Clear Dressed Siding		16.00 @ 18.00
Common Siding		14.00 @ 15.00
Commercial Fencing		10.50 @ 11.50
Lath		1.50 @ 1.75
A Shingle		2.25 @ 2.40
	BALTIMORE	
CATTLE—Best		$4.75 @ $4.75
Medium		4.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—Live		4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP—Good		3.50 @ 4.00
	EAST LIBERTY	
CATTLE—Best		$4.40 @ $4.75
Medium		3.85 @ 4.30
HOGS—Yorkers		3.60 @ 3.80
Philadelphias		3.80 @ 3.15
SHEEP—Best		3.90 @ 4.25
Common		2.50 @ 3.00

Hampton street was not the most inviting place in which to take up one's abode. Dingy-looking women stood about the dirty doorways and dilapidated windows, wasting their time in idle gossip; while still more untidy-looking children played about. In every way the air and aspect of the place showed that the essential element of health and comfort, cleanliness, was wanting.

This was the impression that Hampton street gave to John Trimmer and his wife as they passed slowly down it, eagerly looking for the right and to the left; but no bright spot met their eyes; all appeared equally uninviting.

"And yet it must be, John," wistfully observed the wife, as they paused before the only tenantless house in the street, "for there is no other within reach of our means, and you must live near the factory."

"But it is such a place to bring you and the children to!"

"It is not very pleasant;" but acting the part of a true wife, in trying to make the best of things, she added cheerfully, "but with soap and water will work wonders, even in this neighborhood."

So it was settled; and a few days after, Rachel and John Trimmer, with their little family, came to live in Hampton street.

It was very different to what they had been accustomed; the house was about the same size, but the pretty white-washed walls, which they had vacated on account of John's change of employment was situated in a far more agreeable locality.

But Mrs. Trimmer was not the woman to make vain lamentations. With her invaluable remedy—"try to make the best of things"—she set herself the task of transforming a very unsightly habitation into a neat and comfortable little dwelling, and by degrees a wonderful change took place in the appearance of the house.

The clean doorway, white step, and polished window distinguished Number Thirteen from the rest of the street, and was as much an index to the character of the inmates as a patched and clean dress, in contrast to rags and dirt, denotes the disposition of the wearer.

But the occupants of the neighboring houses did not look with eyes of approval on the new tenants, and many unkindly remarks were passed on them.

"Stuck-up!" said one; "ungrateful, I say. Mrs. Trimmer was considered, because she evinced no desire to spend half her mornings in gossiping, instead of setting her house in order. And her children, in their neat frocks and pinafores, were derisively termed, "the little ladies," as they passed on their way to home or to school.

Where a kindly disposition exists circumstances are always happening to alter such a state of affairs; and eventually, the dwellers in Hampton street began to regard the inhabitants of Number Thirteen with more favor.

One summer evening Rachel and her little girls were hastening home from a visit to her sister; and, as was usual on such occasions, they were bearing along with them a small but choice bouquet of roses—the finest that could be procured from Aunt Betsy's little garden.

Those flowers were very precious to the Trimmers, and the value of each was enhanced, as the locality in which they now dwelt prevented them from cultivating their own. Nevertheless, on entering Hampton street, when, on passing a group of gossips, a baby in arms bent forward and tried to grasp one of the fragrant treasures, and the mother of the child instinctively drew away the tiny hand, Rachel did not hesitate for a moment, but, with a kind smile, placed one of the finest roses in the outstretched fingers.

Even small as was this act of kindness, it made a favorable impression; and from that time the mother of the flower-loving baby ceased to raise her voice in the general outcry against Mrs. Trimmer, and she took an opportunity of saying:

"Perhaps our men would be happier husbands, and our little ones happier children, if a few more of us copied the ways of Number Thirteen."

And from that date the speaker, Mrs. Riley, was seldom seen chatting outside her cottage door, when her fine would have been employed by making all neat within, for the flower, with its delicate perfume and beauty, conveyed a message of love to that mother's heart, and raised her mind to better things; and as she thought of her own little child, whom she would like to expand into something as fair as the rose itself, she resolved to have things different in her own home, and, before long, another tidy-looking house improved the appearance of Hampton street.

Good examples are sometimes as influential as bad; but for some time no one seemed inclined to follow in Mrs. Riley's steps. Friends and acquaintances rather regarded her with disfavor, and said she was growing as unsociable and unsightly as some one else in the street.

But, beginning to experience the delights of cleanliness and order, she would not relapse into her ways again. Beside, she found a very pleasant and valuable companion in Mrs. Trimmer; for the incident of the flower had opened an acquaintance between them, and Rachel's influence was leading Mrs. Riley to think of even more important things in life than having a clean and tidy house.

When the church bells rang on a Sunday morning the new tenants were not the only ones in Hampton street now, as formerly, to obey the summons; but Mrs. Riley's husband and elder children wended their steps in that direction, while the mother stayed at home to cook the dinner and mind the baby.

But in the evening, this latter duty being deputed to the eldest girl, Mrs. Riley herself, with her good man beside her, took her seat in the pinaza and listened to the "glad tidings" that were sent to her "and to all people."

So the Sundays, which used to be the most dreary days of the week, were now very differently in those gone by. were now very differently in those gone by. Instead of being the dullest day of rest, and as Mrs. Riley told the neighbors, brought strength for the toil of the week.

But some received her well-meant words with derision, while others turned a deaf ear to her admonitions altogether; indeed, all followed their own ways, till another little kindness touched the heart of the dwellers in Hampton street.

In Number Eighteen lived a Mrs. Duncan, who earned a living by charring and washing. On account of her large family, she was constantly out at work hard all the week; yet she would have done pretty well had she been fortunate with her lodgers, but these often failed in their payments; and this, with the dearness of provisions, left Mrs. Duncan to have a hard time of it.

"There's no hopes of getting my Mary to service while this state of things lasts," she said, despondingly to a neighbor, on her return from work one evening.

"I thought you were looking out a place for her."

"So I was, and one of my ladies told me of a very good one to-day; but it is of no use going after it, for no one would take her without a proper stock of clothes."

"Couldn't you get a few things together?"

"Not now; if I had all that's due to me I might; but I can't press poor Mrs. Adams, as she is one she owes no nine shillings, and I know she'll pay me when she can: but my Mary will lose a good situation through it."

At this moment Mrs. Riley passed, and not wishing to appear unsociable, she stopped to inquire how Mrs. Duncan was getting on.

"Not as well as I like, thank you;" and then the poor widow again narrated her difficulties.

Calling on Mrs. Trimmer the next afternoon to ask her advice about making an old dress of her own into a new one for her little Hannah, Mrs. Riley mentioned the poor widow's trouble.

The narrator found a ready sympathizer in Rachel, who, in the kindness of her heart, said:

"It takes a good bit to set a girl up for service," and Mrs. Riley, to whom every penny was of consequence, shook her head thoughtfully as she spoke.

"Yes, I know it does; but a small stock would be better than none. A few things might do at first, and the girl could add what was necessary as she got her wages."

"But even so, it would be more than one person could afford to give."

"Yes, I'm afraid so," and as Mrs. Trimmer remembered her husband's narrow income and their many immediate wants, she felt it would not be just to themselves and their children to find the whole of the sum required for Mary's outfit, much as I would please them to do so, for John Trimmer was as kind as his wife.

But the idea of the girl losing a comfortable situation troubled the good woman very much; and after some cogitation—though she knew nothing personally of the Duncans, except that they were reported to be striving and honest—she devised a plan that could be accomplished by a little neighborly aid; and stepping in to Mrs. Riley's, she communicated her thoughts to

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

The Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix county met at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, on the afternoon of Nov. 12, 1878, pursuant to adjournment, R. R. Green in the chair.

Roll called, full Board present.

Moved by Mr Bailey that the Board adjourn until to morrow morning.

Carried.

MORNING SESSION—13th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called. Full Board present.

County Supt of the Poor F. P. Myers made a statement in reference to John Limburger, a pauper, recommending that he be sent home to Sweden, and that the county give him $200 for that purpose.

Mr. Bailey offered a resolution to adopt the recommendation, which was amended by Mr Kent that the Superintendents of the Poor take such action as they in their discretion deem necessary.

Amendment carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr Ward that the County Treasurer be instructed to collect the note held by this County against Jackson Ingalls. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Clerk be instructed to serve a written notice on the County Treasurer to reference to said note. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that if the Co. Treasurer be unable to collect and note that it be placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney for collection.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Kent the Clerk was instructed to get the safe repaired.

The Committee on Claims reported as follows:

	claimed.	allwd.
F. R. Boynton, canvasser,	$ 4 00	$ 4 00
Philo Drench, "	4 05	4 05
Dygert Bell & Hine, record book,	6 25	6 25
J. M. Clark, Justice fees,	41	41
A. R. Upright, freight, postage,	11 50	11 50
Dilling Bros., probate blanks,	6 10	6 10
George Gluss, constable's fees,	4 80	4 80
F. P. Myers, Supt. Poor,	10 88	8 88

Accepted.

Moved by Mr. Kent that when this Board adjourn it adjourn to January 24, 1879, at one o'clock p. m. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robinson that the Superintendents of the Poor be authorized to contract for the erection of a house on the County Poor Farm, at a cost not to exceed $400, to be let to the lowest bidder giving sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same, to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1879, and that the Chairman and Clerk be authorized to draw an order for the same from the contingent fund, when accepted. Ayes and nays:

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Keat, Robinson—6.

Nays—Green, Niles, Smith, Wood, Ward, Weaver, Wooden—7.

Motion declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Hicks that the Supervisor of Evangeline be allowed to spread an additional school tax in his town of $55.85. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the Clerk have the use of the court yard another spring. Carried.

The following bills were audited:

C. J. Wooden, exam'r and Supt.,	$7 50	$7 50
E. K. Robinson,	7 14	7 14
E. H. Green,	3 00	3 00
S. L. Hicks,	6 18	6 18
Asa Smith,	5 58	5 58
J. H. Ackerson,	8 68	8 68
John Ward,	5 10	5 10
J. E. Darrah,	7 80	7 80
J. A. Keat,	6 42	6 42
W. V. Niles,	8 10	8 10
Geo. W. Bailey,	7 50	7 50
Jos Weaver,	5 22	5 22
O. D. Wood, Supervisor,	5 94	5 94

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Darrah:

Resolved, that this Board submit to a vote of the people at the next spring election, the question of the removal of the county seat of this county to the south east quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five, in Town thirty-three North, of Range six West, at the head of Pine Lake.

Ayes and nays called.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah Hicks, Niles, Robinson, Wooden—7.

Nays—Green, Keat, Smith, Weaver, Wood, Ward—6.

Declared lost.

Mr. Niles offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The present location of the county seat is a great disadvantage to a large portion of the settlers of Charlevoix county; therefore

Resolved, That the county seat should and ought to be moved to near the center of the county; Provided, that a suitable location can be obtained of not less than three acres, and be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate and submit terms and propositions to this Board at its January meeting.

Ayes and nays called.

Ayes — Ackerman, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Keat, Robinson, Wooden, Weed—9.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver. —4.

Carried.

Messrs. Robinson, Niles and Darrah were appointed as such committee.

Board adjourned.

E. H. GREEN, Chairman.

A. R. UPRIGHT, Clerk.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

Notes and Nudges.

BY JIMCRAY.

—Toad stools the young.

—Well, I got to the front finally.—*Common Sense.*

—Shoot as I was told 'em, by shiminy!—*Hays.*

—Somebody carry me out on a chip.—*Sam Cary*

—That's a blamed sight worse than 8 to 7.—*Hewitt.*

—Don't show *fat* as much as they did. Scarcely.

—Bring on your Thanksgiving. Let's have two of 'em.

—To B. F. B. "Does your mother know you're *out?*"

—Greenback platforms make good Republican bonfires.

—Now Brick Pomeroy will take some "Hot Drops" in "this'n."

—My cake is all dough. Didn't put in enough Saleratus.—*North.*

Well, fellow Democrats, lightning struck your Barnes thundering hard.

—Here, Ben. Butler, that's my hole. —*A Mouse.*—But Ben got there first.

—Makes no difference, you imps of perdition, the Chinese must go.! *D. K.*

—O Michigan, my Michigan. 'Tis well 'tis Croswell—by a large majority.

—Yes, "the woods were full of 'em." We know it, for we saw them climbing trees.

—Butler had an absolute paper majority in Massachusetts, but it depreciated awful fast.

—"What we want is votes equal to the demands of trade." That's what they want now.

—And this is what the greenback dollar says now: "I know that my redeemer liveth."

—We took the hair this time; in 1880 we'll take the hide. No amendment to this allowed.

—Do you still love the poor laboring man, Moses? Well, make it ten per cent. and a $100 attorney fee.

—Not one word from Peter Cooper, Peter, the Republican cock has crowed more than thrice already.

—You fellows made bigger fools of yourselves than I ever did of myself, and that's useless.—*G. F. Train.*

—If you want to make something out of nothing just go to work and make something out of the N. G. party.

—Moses took out his pencil and wrote "This is 40,000 Greenback majority." But the people wouldn't take it.

—Now let's holler "fred" like blazes, that is, let's don't go outside of certain limits, though.—*Democratic Party.*

—Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith, if Saleratus sells for ten cents a pound, how long will it take, to make up that $40,000 assessment?

—Michigan will elect a Greenback Governor by 40,000 majority, and most of the Greenback Republican for Congress.—*M. W. Field, October*, 1878.

—The N. G.'s had enough ballots printed to elect every candidate, but they couldn't use half of them. They can't deny now that there is such a thing as over production."

—See, how many Greenback Clubs has Brick Pomeroy organized? O yes, 6,000 When Brick was a boy he used to pile up little blocks as high as he could reach—and every time to did it some other boy would come along and knock them all down.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARNHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken on good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1yr

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich.

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices ALWAYS Reasonable.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous,

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

—

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Bingo, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix; and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite FOX, Rose Butters store.

JAS E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

No. Cert.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
	Primary School Land.			
9990	ne¼ of	16	34 N.	7 W.
	Swamp Land.			
7388	" nw¼ of ne¼	35	34 N	6 W.
	" sw¼ of ne¼	25	"	"
	Agricultural College Land.			
537	" ne¼ of neg.	30	32 N.	4 W.
"	" nw¼ of neg	30	"	"
619	" swg of nwg	26	"	"
620	" swg of nwg	26	"	"

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. B. Preston against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6067, dated April 23, 1874, upon e½ of sec. 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRONG, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5263, dated Nov. 7, 1874, upon the south ½ of south east 1, sec. 35, Town 34 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRONG, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, heretofore listed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office Nov. ember 14, 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com'r.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
ne¼ of sw¼	8	33 N.	4 W.
nw¼ of ne¼	23	32 N.	4 W.
sj of sw¼	2	32 N.	5 W.
sj of nw¼	17	32 N.	5 W.
sw¼ of neg	20	32 N.	5 W.
neg of swg	20	32 N.	5 W.
sj of nw¼	31	33 N.	4 W.
sj of swj	19	33 N.	4 W.
sj of swj	22	34 N.	4 W.
sj of swj	35	34 N.	5 W.
not h of	30	34 N.	5 W.
sj of nwj	34	34 N.	5 W.
swj of swj	35	34 N.	5 W.
neg of sej	25	34 N.	6 W.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of November, A. D., 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Ogawkeyonequot, minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louis Michawbish, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 14 th day of December, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Manitou, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing at Boyne, Charlevoix county, between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Boyne Lumber Co., was on the 27th day of Sept., 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the firm remain for settlement.

O. V. MONROE.
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept 30, 1878.

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in the cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 28th day of Oct 1878

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. R. UPRIGHT, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joe Taypawkyah of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Joe Taypawkyah praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph LaMontagne, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Manitou, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 31. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov. 26, 1878. Whole No., 462

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, prides itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having IT ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring. Ask your grocer for

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday, by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
One Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, In Advance.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS

FOR PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One sq.	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 10 00	$ 15 00	$ 25 00
2 sqrs	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
3 "	4 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
4 "	5 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	45 00	70 00
1 col'm'n	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	90 00	120 00	200 00	300 00
½ "	12 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	70 00	120 00	175 00
1 "	7 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	70 00	100 00

Cards in Business Directory $5 per year.

Local Advertisements 5 cts per line.

Business Directory.

WILL. H. SMITH, Notary Public, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Shoe & Boot Maker, Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON G. ELLIS, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

C. DEFEVRE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. CAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Every body to buy of the first place to-day

Drugs and Medicines
DYE STUFFS,
Stationery & Confectionery
IS AT
CROUTER'S

Drug Store, sole agent for Dr. Monroe, West Bounce Is sole agent for Dr. Monroe's and can supply the proper [illegible]

Every body likes [illegible]

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a.m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 247 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Record Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

H. J. STARKS, Sec'y. L. W. CHAPPELL, N. G.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 295 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. R. UPRIGHT, Sec'y. W. A. SMITH, W. M.

L. O. L.

Pine Hill Lodge No. 111 L. O. L. meets at Crystal Lake, Mich. on the Monday following the full of the moon. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

RICHARD BURNS, W. M.

ALEX. LAWSON, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

OUTGOING MAILS—arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 M., depart at the same days at 1 p.m.

SOUTH ARM mails—arrive at 5 p. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 12 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DAVID J. PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left with store of Crouter & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (729)

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Oats, per bush.	20
Corn, per bush.	30
Barley, per bush.	50
Potatoes, per bush.	20
Flour, per barrel	3 00
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beef, per pound	3 to 5
Hay, per ton	$5 00 to $7 00
Pork, per pound	5 to 6
Lard, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

ANOTHER new set ready for winter.

THE ground is covered with snow.

MRS FISHER'S new residence is nearly completed.

Winter caps at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE Methodists are building a Church at Little Traverse.

E. W. PETTIS, the ever popular farming mill man, is in town.

J. W. BARNES has been appointed deputy postmaster at Boyne Falls.

THANKSGIVING next Thursday. Sharpen up your carving-knife.

Representative-elect Baltzhoup, of Petoskey, gave us a call Tuesday.

BILL COLLINS was out on the State Road "buying stock" last Thursday.

THE Charlevoix postoffice will be closed on Thanksgiving day from two until five o'clock p. m

RELIGIOUS services will be held at the M. E. church in this village at 10:30 Thanksgiving morning

IT people were charged anything for going to Church, everybody would be crazy for free passes.

WILL some Charlevoix philosopher answer us this: Why is it that a person lighting a match in the dark always scratches the wrong end first? Ed.

THE Odd Fellows of Springvale Township, in this county, are building a hall over a school house in the center of the township.

GET your skates ready, Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good assortment.

SINGING SCHOOL.—Andrew Lessing, an experienced singing teacher, will meet all those who are interested in a singing class, at the school house on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th. We hope the young people especially will interest themselves in this matter.

Masonic.

To the Brethren of Charlevoix Lodge No. 262 F. & A. M.

The Regular Communication next preceding the Annual Festival of St. John the Evangelist, occurs on next Tuesday evening, Dec 24. The importance of a general attendance will suggest itself to every member.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

FRED A SEE, an employe of the Sentinel office, has been for some time seriously sick with fever, and has not yet recovered sufficiently to be out.

PERSONAL.—A party consisting of Sheriff McLeod, J. H. Speidel, W. H. Coster, and Henry St. John, left yesterday for Milwaukee via Boyne Falls.

MONEY to loan, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-4yr

Something new in oven poppers, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE SENTINEL office is printing the programme of the Antrim County Teachers Association, which is to be held at the Nicloy school house, in South Arm Township on the 25th of December.

ANN BROKEN.—Mrs. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. M. See, of this village, had her arm broken at the wrist, on Friday, by falling upon a slippery plank at the back door of Mr. See's residence. She is doing well.

We regret to learn that since the return of Mrs Byron See from Milwaukee, her eyes have not improved as she had reason to expect, and that it will be necessary for her to go to Milwaukee for another course of treatment.

A fine assortment of jeans, cassimeres, beavers and flannels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Mr. E. P. Bates the harbor contractor's agent, who has had charge of the pier work on Charlevoix harbor during the past season, left Thursday for Grand Haven.

NEW GOODS.—We wish to inform the people of Charlevoix that we have got the finest stock of dry goods ever brought to this place. Also a nice stock of winter shawls, hats and caps, lumberman's shirts, blankets, horse blankets, indian jackets, also a large stock of clothing, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention. Call and examine.

FOX ROSE & BUTTERS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.—To "An admirer:" You are wrong. We never said editorially that we had reason to believe that Doc Wood clandestinely borrowed our umbrella. An opinion expressed at the time you speak of that the Treaty of Berlin was unsatisfactory and unfruitful was undoubtedly construed by you into that meaning.

To "Syntax" No. The "B. F. B." of the Bay State, is not in phrenological developments and manly virtues the counterpart of our own Benjamin. We never said so.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleezly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

THAT SOCIAL.—The Ladies Aid Society Social held at the residence of A. Hunters on Tuesday evening, was successful in all respects. It was a "house warming," as well, Mr. Bintars having just moved into his new quarters. The walls were made to shake and the chandeliers to jingle with the merry turmoil of the young folks in every one of the many commodious rooms. That excellent Haines piano was brought into use, and made to do its part in the general joyousness. Oysters disappeared in marvelous quantities, and organ money rolled in just as marvelously. The society have $23 net profit as a result of this occasion, and the participants have pleasant recollections of the affair.

The Chicago Times says Grant is probably the only person whose candidacy would defeat the Republicans in 1880; and it is lucky for us this warning comes in a timely,

MARINE.—A Chicago paper states that the schooner D. R. Owen still lies in the channel at Manistee where she sunk some time ago. She must be removed from the channel, as the danger of entering the harbor is increased. The contractors, a number of days before the accident had sunk a crib under water, and were waiting for fine weather to put on the superstructure. The crib extended into the lake some fifty feet beyond the pier light, unknown to the master of the Owen, and in entering the harbor during a gale struck this sunken crib and wrecked his vessel.

—The steamer Gazelle will lay up this week.

—The propellers Empire State and Fountain City both passed here Sunday on their way up, the former sending to Northport and the latter to Beaver Harbor.

—Navigation will be virtually closed before another issue of our paper reaches its readers.

—The Clara Belle was to have left Traverse City for Charlevoix this (Tuesday) afternoon, on her last trip.

—The Menominee will be put upon the route between Chicago and Mackinac again in the spring.

ARSON BURGLARY.—The fourth in the series of burglaries during the past summer and fall in Charlevoix, occurred on Tuesday night of last week at the Postoffice. About half past ten on that evening, W. C. Newman was passing the postoffice, when his attention was attracted by a noise in or about the building, which caused him to stop. He immediately heard a sound as of a window being raised or lowered, and soon the head and then the body of a person protruded itself from behind the building. The burglar discovering he was seen, immediately disappeared before Mr. Newman could collect his thoughts. He proceeded at once to the establishment of Sheriff McLeod, and informed Angus Cameron, who was there, of what he had seen, and the latter gentleman at once kindly notified the Postmaster, who repaired at once to the store. He found about $5.00 of telegraph funds gone and an amount of small change from the money drawer of the postoffice.

The telegraph funds were kept in a place where no person not well acquainted with the premises could have found them; in, fact every *feature* of the operation indicates unmistakably, that the burglar was a resident of Charlevoix. Sheriff McLeod examined the premises immediately, and closely inspected the fresh tracks about the window.

About midsummer of the present year, the establishments of M J. Stockman and Dr. Lewis were entered and the money drawers cleaned out—Mr. Stockman losing about $10.00, and Dr. Lepis a smaller sum. Later in the season the disk of the Steamer Gazelle was broken open in the absence of the crew and a sum of money taken. Now comes a fresh offence of the same nature, as if the burglar emboldened by his successes, had determined to make a business of his bold crime. The business men of Charlevoix, however, have had enough of this kind of business, and a funeral or an arrest will be heard of in these parts nearly simultaneous with the next burglary.

CROSE & DORMAN.—The gentlemen constituting this firm came to Charlevoix in September last, since which time they have erected the fine large building on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, and to day they occupy it. The building is the finest on the street, is substantially built and neatly furnished in all of its apartments as far as completed. They have in their store now a line of fresh groceries and canned goods. In the spring they will complete some parts of the building now unnessary to be used, and a first class bakery will be added to their business. Mr. Dorman is a practical baker, and will make his business a success. We bespeak for Crose & Dorman a liberal patronage.

Boot paces at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

The Board of supervisors of Charlevoix county met at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, on the afternoon of Nov. 12, 1878, pursuant to adjournment. E H Green in the chair.

Roll called, full Board present.

Moved by Mr Bailey that the Board adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Carried.

MORNING SESSION—13th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present.

County Supt of the Poor F. P Myers made a statement in reference to John Lithberger, a pauper, recommending that he be sent home to Sweden, and that the county give him $200 for that purpose.

Mr Bailey offered a resolution to adopt the recommendation, which was amended by Mr Keat that the Superintendents of the Poor take such action as they in their discretion deem necessary.

Amendment carried unanimously

Moved by Mr. Ward that the County Treasurer be instructed to collect the taxes, held by this County against Jackson Ingalls. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Clerk be instructed to serve a written notice on the County Treasurer in reference to said notes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that if the County Treasurer be unable to collect said note that it be placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney for collection.

Carried

On motion of Mr Keat the Clerk was instructed to get the safe repaired.

The Committee on Claims reported as follows

		claimed.	allowed.
F. R. Brayton, canvasser,		$ 4 00	$ 3 00
Hiram Trowbridge,	"	1 00	1 00
Rogers & Bro, record book,		6 50	6 50
J. M. Clark, Justice fees,		11	11
A. R. Upham, freight, postage,		11 50	11 50
Bishop Bros., probate blanks,		6 10	6 10
George Gidley, constables fees,		4 00	4 00
F. P. Myers, Supt. Poor,		10 85	8 85

Accepted.

Moved by Mr. Keat that when this Board adjourn it adjourn to January 20, 1879, at one o'clock p. m. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robinson that the Superintendents of the Poor be authorized to contract for the erection of a house on the County Poor Farm, at a cost not to exceed $400, to be let to the lowest bidder giving sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same, to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1879, and that the Chairman and Clerk be authorized to draw an order for the same from the contingent fund, when accepted. Ayes and nays;

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Keat, Robinson—6.

Nays—Green, Niles, Smith, Wood, Ward, Wester, Woolen—7.

Motion declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Hicks that the Supervisor of Evangeline be allowed to spread an additional school tax in his town of $55.85. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the Clerk have the use of the court yard another spring. Carried.

The following bills were audited:

4	J. Wooden, com'r and supr.	$7 50	$7 50
5	E. K. Robinson,	" 7 14	7 14
6	H. Green,	" 3 00	3 00
8	L. H. Ley,	" 6 15	6 15
	Asa Smith,	" 5 55	5 55
	J. H. Ackerson,	" 8 85	8 85
	John Ward,	" 5 10	5 10
	J. L. Isaiah,	" 7 80	7 80
	J. A. Keat,	" 6 42	6 42
	W. A. Niles,	" 8 10	8 10
	Geo. W. Bailey,	" 7 50	7 50
	Jos Weaver,	" 5 52	5 52
	O. B. Wood, Supervisor,	" 5 94	5 94

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Darrah

Resolved, that this Board submit to a vote of the people at the next spring election, the question of the removal of the county seat of this county to the south east quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five, in Town thirty-three North, of Range six West, at the head of Pine Lake.

Ayes and nays called.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah Hicks, Niles, Robinson, Woolen—7.

Nays—Green, Keat, Smith, Weaver, Wood, Ward—6.

Declared lost.

Mr. Niles offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The present location of the county seat is a great disadvantage to a large portion of the settlers of Charlevoix county; therefore

Resolved, That the county seat should and ought to be moved to near the center of the county; Provided, that a suitable location can be obtained of not less than three acres; and be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate and submit terms and propositions to this Board at its January meeting.

Ayes and nays called.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Robinson, Woolen, Wood—8.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver. —4.

Carried

Messrs. Robinson, Niles and Darrah were appointed as such committee.

Board adjourned.

E. H. GREEN, Chairman.

A. R. UPHAM, Clerk.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

Notes and Nudges,

BY JIMCRAX.

—Toad stools the young.

—Well, I got to the front finally. *Common Sense.*

—Almost as I was told: "on, ey shinny." *Hare*

—Somebody carry me out on achip.—*Sam Cary*

—Greenback platforms make good Republican bonfires.

—Now Brick Pomeroy will take some "Hot Drops" in this p."

—My cake is all dough. Didn't put in enough Saleratus.—*Ed.*

—Well, fellow Democrats, lightning struck your Barnes thundering hard.

—Here, Ben. Butler, that's my hole.—*A Mouse.*—But Ben got there first.

—Makes no difference, you imps of perdition, the Chinese must go.! *D. K*

—O Michigan, my Michigan. 'Tis well; 'tis Crowell—by a large majority.

—Yes, "the words were full of sap." We know it, for we saw them climbing trees.

—Butler had an absolute paper majority in Massachusetts, but it depreciated awful fast.

—"What we want is votes equal to the demands of trade." That's what they want now.

—And this is what the greenback dollar says now: "I know that my redeemer liveth."

—We took the hair this time, in 1880 we'll take the hide. No amendment to this allowed.

—Do you still love the poor laboring man, Moses? Well, make it ten per cent and a $100 attorney fee.

—Not one word from Peter Cooper. Peter, the Republican cock has crowed more than thrice already.

—You fellows made bigger fools of yourselves than I ever did of myself, and that's useless.—*G. F Train.*

—If you want to make something out of nothing just go to work and make something out of the N. G. party.

—Moses took out his pencil and wrote "This is 40,000 Greenback majority." But the people wouldn't take it.

—Now let's holler "frod" like blazes, that is, let's don't go outside of certain limits, though.—*Democratic Party.*

—Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith, if Saleratus sells for ten cents a pound, how long will it take, to make up that $40,000 assessment?

—Michigan will elect a Greenback Governor by 40,000 majority, and most of the Greenback candidates for Congress.—*M W. Field, October*, 1878.

—The N. G.'s had enough ballots printed to elect every candidate, but they couldn't use half of them. They can't deny now that there is such a thing as over production."

—"Wendell Phillips supports Butler." Mr. Phillips, he never before needed supporting as much as he needs it now. Let his head rest on your shoulder till the ambulance comes.

—See, how many Greenback Clubs has Brick Pomeroy organized? O yes, 9,000. When Brick was a boy he used to pile up little blocks as high as he could reach—and every time he did it some other boy would come along and knock them all down.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

DAMON & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstract of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crozier's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

16 1yr.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
110ly Charlevoix Mich.

MRS. R. E.

—Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

And address your orders to

W A SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

—

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved to his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

If you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE ST.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Oct. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 14th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

No. of ser.	Sec.	T	Range.
Primary School Land.			
4000	16	34 N.	4 W.
Swamp Land.			
7388	22	34 N.	6 W.
"	23	"	"
Agricultural College Land.			
597	26	32 N.	4 W.
618	26	"	"
620	26	"	"

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874, upon s½ of sec section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRYCKER, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874, upon s½ of sec section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STRYCKER, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situated in Charlevoix county, forfeited to the State of Michigan, for non-payment of taxes, and which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office November 11th 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the forfeiture of 1857, viz:

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
n½ of ne¼	3	32 n	4 w
ne¼ of nw¼	25	32 n	4 w
s½ of ne¼	27	32 n	4 w
n½ of sw¼	11	32 n	5 w
ne¼ of se¼	25	32 n	5 w
sw¼ of se¼	20	32 n	4 w
e½ of ne¼	5	33 n	4 w
s½ of nw¼	12	33 n	4 w
s½ of se¼	25	34 n	4 w
lot 1 on	30	34 n	4 w
lot 2 on	30	34 n	4 w
s½ of ne¼	34	33 n	5 w
ne¼ of se¼	34	33 n	5 w
nw¼ of se¼	29	34 n	6 w

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 14 day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jas Tayperkan of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayperkan praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph LaMontagne, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Hooper, Chamberlain & Co., between O. V. Monroe and A. J. Sterling, under the firm name of The Hooper Lumber Co., was on the 23d day of Sept. 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. V. Monroe, who will pay all accounts of the firm and receive all debts for settlement.

O. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept 30, 1878.

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix. In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jessica Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessica Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Lay E. Cull, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and in pursuance thereto once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least forty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 28th day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. B. UPHAM, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jas Tayperkan of Charlevoix Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayperkan praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Joseph LaMontagne, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 31 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Nov, 26, 1878. Whole No., 462

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT EXCLUSIVELY grown chiefly to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that there needs only RINSING on having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speak for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as for poorer grades made from spring wheat flour.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

The Sentinel,

Published every Tuesday by

WILLARD A. SMITH

—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—

OFFICE Postoffice Building
On Bridge Street

Terms of Subscription
$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.
Six Months.

JOB PRINTING executed in good style and at reasonable terms.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
Inch.	$ 1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 ins	1 75	2 75	3 50	5 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
3 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	9 00	11 00	16 00	28 00
4 "	3 25	4 50	5 50	9 00	11 00	13 00	20 00	36 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	16 00	25 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	120 00
½ "	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	200 00

Cards in Business Directory $1 per line per year.

Local advertisements 15 cts per line.

Business Directory.

WILL D. A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. McLEOD Sheriff of Charlevoix Co. Charlevoix, Mich.

BYRON FE, County Treasurer Charlevoix County, Mich.

S. D. DUFFY, Attorney at Law Conveyancer, Abstracts &c. Charlevoix, Mich.

E. K. ROBINSON Circuit Court Commissioner, Register in Chancery, Notary Public, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. LEY, Attorney at Law, Real Estate Agent, Boyne City, Mich.

D. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. A regular term of Probate will be held in the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. B. UPHAM, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix Mich. Prosecuting Attorney, Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith, Charlevoix, Mich. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crozier's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. S. PALTHORP,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

PETOSKEY, MICH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Pentad Lake Lodge No. 351 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

Geo. W. Crozier, N. G.

R. J. Brabaw, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 227 F. & A. M. Regular Communication on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

A. B. Upham, Sec'y. W. A. Smith, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

Pauline Rebekah No. 111, I. O. O. F. meets at Odd Fellows Hall on the Monday evening following the full of the moon in each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren and sisters receive a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Alexander Jones, N. G.

Mrs. Lewis, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M. depart at 1 P. M.

NORTH—Mail arrives daily at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH AUSTRIA mail arrives at 7 p. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrives at 12 p. m. on Thursdays.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Wanted!

Everybody to keep a call at the Sentinel office to-day.

Drugs and Medicines

DYE STUFFS,

Stationery & Confectionery

18 At

CROUTER'S

Drug Store, where the old Jen Worth Wines and Liquors are kept for medicinal purposes.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH EDITOR

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Having prices corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Corn, per bushel	25
Oats, per bushel	20
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Chickens, per pound	6
Eggs, per dozen	20
Butter, per pound	20
Lard, per pound	6
Hay, per ton	$ 5 00
Shingles, per thousand	2 50

And now, get ready for winter.

The ground is covered with snow.

Mrs. Fisher's new residence is nearly completed.

Winter caps at Carpenter & Barthol omew's.

The Methodists are building a Church at Little Traverse.

E. W. Fuller has the most popular fan in the city mail, it is neat.

J. W. Barnes has been appointed deputy postmaster at Boyne Falls.

Thanksgiving next Thursday. Sharpen up your carving-knife.

Representative elect Pattinson, of Petoskey, gave us a call Tuesday.

The Charlevoix postoffice will be closed on Thanksgiving day from two until five o'clock p. m.

Religious services will be held at the M. E. church in this village at 10:30 Thanksgiving morning.

If people were charged anything for going to Church, everybody would be crazy for free passes."

Wise some Charlevoix philosopher answers this: Why is it that a person thrusting a match in the dark always scratches the wrong end first? Say.

The Odd Fellows of Springvale Township, in this county, are building a hall over a school house in the center of the township.

Get your skates ready. Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good assortment.

Session School.—Andrew Lansing, an experienced singing teacher, will meet all those who are interested in a singing class, at the school house on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th. We hope the young people especially will interest themselves in this matter.

Masonic.

To the Members of Charlevoix Lodge No. 227 F. & A. M.

The Regular Communication next preceding the Annual Festival of St. John the Evangelist, occurs on next Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d. The importance of a general attendance will suggest itself to every member.

W. A. SMITH, W. M

Fred A See, an employe of the Sentinel office, has been for some time seriously sick with fever, and has not yet recovered sufficiently to be out.

Personal.—A party consisting of Sheriff McLeod, J. H Speidel, W. H Custer, and Henry St. John, left yesterday for Milwaukee via Boyne Falls.

Money to Loan, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upham, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

Something new in coon poppers, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Sentinel office is printing the programme of the Antrim County Teachers Association, which is to be held at the Nichey school house, in Sand Arm Township on the 25th of December.

Arm Broken.—Mr. Preston, the mother of Mrs. S. M. See, of this village, had her arm broken at the wrist, on Friday, by falling upon a slippery plank at the back door of Mr See's residence. She is doing well.

We regret to learn that since the return of Mrs Byron See from Milwaukee, her eyes have not improved as she had reason to expect, and that it will be necessary for her to go to Milwaukee for another course of treatment.

A fine assortment of jeans, cassimeres, flannels and flannels at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Mr. E. P. Bates the harbor contractor's agent, who has had charge of the pier work on Charlevoix harbor during the past season, left Thursday for Grand Haven.

New Goods.—We wish to inform the people of Charlevoix that we have got the finest stock of dry goods ever brought to this place. Also a nice stock of winter shawls, hats and caps, lumberman's shirts, blankets, horse blankets' ladies jackets, also a large stock of clothing, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention. Call and examine.

Fox Rose & Buttars.

Answers to Correspondence.—To "An admirer": You are wrong. We never said editorially that we had reason to believe that Doc Wood clandestinely borrowed our umbrella. An opinion expressed at the time you speak of that the Treaty of Berlin was asleep and unfruitful was undoubtedly construed by you into that meaning.

—To "Sunday" No. The "H. P. B." of the Bay State, is not in pitroleoging developments and manly virtues the counterpart of our own Benjamin. We never said so.

Money to Loan on good real estate security, by A. A. Bradley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16 1yr

That Social.—The Ladies Aid Society Social held at the residence of A. Buttars on Tuesday evening, was successful in all respects. It was a "house warming," as well, Mr. Buttars having just moved into his new quarters. The walls were made to shake and the chandeliers to jingle with the merry turmoil of the young folks in every one of the many commodious rooms. That excellent Haines piano was brought into use, and made to do its part in the general joyousness. Oysters disappeared in marvelous quantities, and organ music rivaled in just as marvelously. The society have $25 net profit as a result of this occasion, and the participants have pleasant recollections of the affair.

The Chicago Times says Grant is probably the only person whose candidacy would defeat the Republicans in 1880; and it is lucky for us this warning comes thus timely.

Marine.—A Chicago paper states that the schooner D R Owen still lies in the channel at Manistee where she sunk some time ago. She must be removed from the channel, as the danger of entering the harbor is increased. The contractors a number of days before the accident had sunk a crib under water, and were waiting for fine weather to put on the superstructure. The crib extended into the lake some fifty feet beyond the pier light, unknown to the master of the Owen, and in entering the harbor during a gale struck this sunken crib and wrecked his vessel.

—The steamer Gazelle will lay up this week.

The propellers Empire State at Fountain City both passed here Sunday on their way up, the former wooding at Northport and the latter at Beaver Harbor.

—Navigation will be virtually closed before another issue of our paper reaches its readers.

The Charlevoix was to have left Traverse City for Charlevoix this (Tuesday) afternoon, on her last trip.

—The Menominee will be put upon the route between Chicago and Mackinac again in the spring.

Another Burglary.—The fourth in the series of burglaries during the past summer and fall in Charlevoix, occurred on Tuesday night of last week at the Postoffice. About half past ten on that evening, W. C. Newman was passing the postoffice, when his attention was attracted by a noise in or about the building, which caused him to stop. He immediately heard a sound as of a window being raised or lowered, and soon the head and then the body of a person protruded itself from behind the building. The burglar discovering he was seen, immediately disappeared before Mr. Newman could collect his thoughts. He proceeded at once to the establishment of sheriff McLeod, and informed him of what he had seen, and the latter gentleman at once kindly notified the Postmaster, who repaired at once to the spot. He found about $5.00 of telegraph funds gone and an amount of small change from the money drawer of the postoffice.

The telegraph funds were kept in a place where no person not well acquainted with the premises could have found them: in fact every *feature* of the operation indicates unmistakably, that the burglar was a resident of Charlevoix. Sheriff McLeod examined the premises immediately, and closely inspected the fresh tracks about the window.

About midsummer of the present year, the establishments of M. J. Stockman and Dr. Lewis were entered and the money drawers cleaned out—Mr. Stockman losing about $10.00, and Dr. Lapis a smaller sum. Later in the season the desk of the Steamer Gazelle was broken open in the absence of the crew and some sum of money taken. Now comes a fresh offence of the same nature, as if the burglar emboldened by his successes, had determined to make a business of his bold crime. The business men of Charlevoix, however, have had enough of this kind of business, and a funeral or an arrest will be heard of in these parts nearly simultaneous with the next burglary.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, until further notice, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—8 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 4 p. m.

Leave Charlevoix 12:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freight or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Crone & Dorman.—The gentlemen constituting this firm came to Charlevoix in September last, since which time they have erected the fine large building on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, and to day they occupy it. The building is the finest on the street, is substantially built and neatly furnished in all of its apartments as far as completed. They have in their store now a line of fresh groceries and canned goods. In the spring they will complete some parts of the building now unnecessary to be used, and a first class bakery will be added to their business. Mr. Dorman is a practical baker, and will make his business a success. We bespeak for Crone & Dorman a liberal patronage.

Boot pacs at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

According to the latest returns received up to the morning of Nov. 15, the Congress of the United States, after the 4th of March next, will be composed as follows:

SENATE.

(Republicans (in Roman), 33; Democrats (in SMALL CAPS), 42; Independent (in *Italics*), 1; total, 76.)

ALABAMA.
GEO. S. HOUSTON.
1883 A Democrat.
1885 JOHN T. MORGAN.

ARKANSAS.
1883 A Democrat.
1885 A. H. GARLAND.

CALIFORNIA.
1885 A Democrat.
1885 NEWTON BOOTH.

COLORADO.
1885 A Republican.
1885 HENRY M. TELLER.

CONNECTICUT.
1885 A Republican.
1885 WM. W. EATON.

DELAWARE.
1881 THOS. F. BAYARD.
1881 EDWARD L. BAYARD.

FLORIDA.
1885 A Democrat.
1885 CHARLES W. JONES.

GEORGIA.
1885 A Democrat.
1883 BENJ. H. HILL.

ILLINOIS.
1885 A Republican.
1885 DAVID DAVIS.

INDIANA.
1885 A Democrat.
1885 DANIEL D. PRATT.

IOWA.
1883 JAS. C. MCKINNEY.
1883 S. J. KIRKWOOD.

KANSAS.
1885 A Republican.
1885 PRESTON B. PLUMB.

KENTUCKY.
1885 A Democrat.
1885 JAMES B. BECK.

LOUISIANA.
1885 A Democrat.
1885 JAMES ROBERT.

MAINE.
1883 Hannibal Hamlin.
1883 JAMES G. BLAINE.

MARYLAND.
1885 JOHN R. LEWIS.
1881 W. PINK'Y WHYTE.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1881 HENRY L. DAWES.
1883 GEORGE F. HOAR.

MICHIGAN.
1883 ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY.
1883 THOS. W. FERRY.

MINNESOTA.
1883 S. J. R. MCMILLAN.
1883 WILLIAM WINDOM.

MISSISSIPPI.
1883 THOS. J. WALKER.
1881 J. Q. C. LAMAR.

MISSOURI.
1885 A Republican.
1885 LEWIS V. BOGY.

NEBRASKA.
1881 A. S. PADDOCK.
1883 ALVIN SAUNDERS.

NEVADA.
1885 A Republican.
1885 WILLIAM SHARON.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1885 A Republican.
1885 EDWARD H. ROLLINS.

NEW JERSEY.
1881 F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
1883 J. H. M'PHERSON.

NEW YORK.
1885 A Republican.
1881 FRANCIS KERNAN.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1883 A Democrat.
1883 MATT. W. RANSOM.

OHIO.
1885 H. B. PENDLETON.
1881 A. G. THURMAN.

OREGON.
1883 A Republican.
1885 LA FAYETTE GROVER.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1885 A Republican.
1881 WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

RHODE ISLAND.
1883 A Republican.
1883 HENRY B. ANTHONY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1885 A Democrat.
1885 JAMES C. HAYNE.
1883 ISAAC D. JENKINS.

TENNESSEE.
1881 JAMES E. BAILEY.
1883 ISHAM G. HARRIS.

TEXAS.
1883 SAMUEL B. MAXEY.
1883 RICHARD COKE.

VERMONT.
1885 JUSTIN S. MORRILL.
1881 GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

VIRGINIA.
1883 JOHN W. JOHNSTON.
1881 WM. MAHONE.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1883 PAUL J. KENNEDY.
1883 JOHN E. KENNA.

WISCONSIN.
1885 A Republican.
1885 MATTHEW H. CARPENTER.

HOUSE.

(Democrats (SMALL CAPS), 146; Republicans (in Roman), 126; National Greenbackers or *Antis* [A. -reelected (*); Independent Democrats (†); Independent Republicans (‡); to be elected, 4; total, 276. South, in the Twelfth New York District, died since the election.)

ALABAMA.
1. THOS. HERNDON.
2. *W. F. SLEMONS.
3. WM. M. LOWE.
4. *CHAS. M. SHELLEY.
5. THOS. WILLIAMS.
6. BENJ. S. ENOCHS.
7. WM. H. FORNEY.
8. JAMES L. PUGH.

ARKANSAS.
1. POINDEXTER DUNN.
2. *W. F. SLEMONS.
3. *JAS. K. JONES.
4. *THOS. M. GUNTER.

CALIFORNIA.
(Districts in Italics.)
James A. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.
1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. *JAMES PARKER.
3. Richard D. Hubbard.
4. Edwin L. Martin.

DELAWARE.
1. *H. M. DAVIDSON.
2. *Horatio Disbee, Jr.

GEORGIA.
1. JOHN C. NICHOLS.
2. W. H. FELTON.
3. *HENRY R. HARRIS.
4. *ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
5. NAT. J. HAMMOND.
6. *JAMES H. BLOUNT.
7. *JOHN D. STEWART.
8. *ALEX. S. ERWIN.
9. THOMAS SPEER.

ILLINOIS.
1. Wm. Aldrich.
2. George R. Davis.
3. Hiram Barber, Jr.
4. John C. Sherwin.
5. R. M. A. Hawk.
6. Thos. J. Henderson.
7. Philip C. Hayes.
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.
9. *Thos. R. Reed.
10. *Benj. F. Marsh.
11. *Joseph J. Martin.
12. *W. M. Springer.
13. *Owen T. Reed.
14. *Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *Albert P. Forsyth.
16. *W. A. J. Sparks.
17. *John R. Thomas.
18. *R. W. Townsend.
19. *Silas Z. Landes.
20. *Wm. Hartzell.
21. *Henry S. Neal.
22. *John J. Hitchell.
23. Gibson Atherton.
24. George W. Gunter.
25. *Wm. McKinley, Jr.
26. *James Monroe.
27. *John T. Updegraff.
28. *James A. Garfield.
29. *Amos Townsend.

INDIANA.
1. *Benj. Buttersworth.
2. Thomas N. Ind.
3. Benj. I. Hanna.
4. *J. Warren Keifer.
5. Benjamin Jefferis.
6. William D. Hill.
7. Frank Hurd.
8. *E. E. Finley.
9. Geo. L. Converse.
10. *Thomas Ewing.

IOWA.
1. H. E. Bingham.
2. *Charles C. Nott.
3. *S. J. Randall.
4. *William D. Kelley.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.
6. *William Ward.
7. William Godshalk.
8. *Henry Clinton.
9. *A. Herr Smith.
10. Reuben E. Rheinman.
11. Charles Albright.
12. Hiram L. Washburn.
13. John W. Ryan.
14. *John W. Killinger.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Nelson W. Aldrich.
2. *Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *J. S. Richardson.
2. *M. P. O'Connor.
3. D. Wyatt Aiken.
4. *A. S. Wallace.
5. *A. C. Haskell.
6. *John S. Richardson.
7. *D. Wyatt Aiken.

TENNESSEE.
1. Robert L. Taylor.
2. L. C. Houk.
3. Hiram Casey.
4. Horton McMillan.
5. John M. Bright.
6. *Charles H. Joyce.
7. James M. Tyler.
8. *Hadley Nelson.

TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.
2. *O. B. Colquitt.
3. Olin Wellborn.
4. R. L. T. Beale.
5. *John Goode, Jr.
6. *Jos. D. Sayers.
7. Wm. H. Crain.
8. Joseph Jorgensen.
9. *Gustavus A. Cabell.
10. *Roger Q. Mills.
11. *John Hancock.
12. *Sam. B. Maxey.
13. *O. M. Roberts.
14. *John H. Reagan.
15. *Jno. H. Brown.
16. *Thos. J. Chambers.
17. *John T. Harris.
18. *Leroy Templeton.
19. *Ezekiel Hudson.
20. *Thad. G. Frost.

VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.
2. *Benj. F. Martin.

WISCONSIN.
1. Chas. G. Williams.
2. *Myron H. Orton.
3. *Jason B. Hazleton.
4. P. V. Deuster.
5. *Edward S. Bragg.
6. *Harrison Reed.
7. *Jas. H. Rumpf.
8. *Thad. C. Pound.

The National Commercial Convention.

The following are the resolutions in full adopted by the National and International Convention recently held in Chicago:

Resolved, 1. That the continued prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the country cannot be secured without such a development of our commerce with other countries as will afford a steady and growing market for our surplus products, and to insure this it is the duty of Congress to promote, by all wise and Constitutional means, the opening and improvement of such lines of transportation by land and water as are of general and National importance.

2. That the high rates upon freight and passenger traffic charged by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads under this only highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific a monopoly as burdensome as it is extensive, and we call upon Congress to take measures at the coming session to compel these corporations, which owe their existence to the liberality of the Nation, to forthwith cheapen transportation.

3. That the interests of the Government and the people alike demand the early completion of competing lines of railroad to the Pacific, and we therefore earnestly invite Congress to grant material aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

4. That we look with the countries lying south of us which is desired by them and will be the most profitable to us, cannot be entered upon or conducted successfully without the mail facilities which it is the province of the Government to furnish, and we therefore recommend the immediate provision by Congress of ocean mail service between the chief ports of the United States and the important commercial points on the coast of South America, in American built and owned steamships of not less than 2,500 tons burden.

5. That a suitable and cheap water line, permanently navigable by schooners of 1,000 tons burden, should be opened up between the waters of Virginia and North Carolina, as a means of enabling the greater part of the domestic shipping of the Atlantic coast to avoid the dangers of Cape Hatteras, and we commend this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress.

6. That a delegate in our name and State represented in this Convention be appointed and charged with the duty of visiting Washington City, and presenting the resolutions of this Convention to the President and Congress of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted that the Chairman of the Convention (George W. Morris, of Kentucky,) be added to the committee to go to Washington to present the resolutions.

A Faithful Friend.

I HAVE lately seen an old horse at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, on the history of which I can thoroughly rely, and it is so remarkable that I think it worth publication. I have seen the horse myself, and as far as personal observation goes, I can thoroughly indorse the story. The horse is aged twenty-two, of the old short-legged coaching stamp, and has been in the possession of the present owner upward of sixteen years, during which period he has only had three days' rest, not excluding even Sundays. His work has been to run a heavy mail-cart from Bourn to Swayfield, a distance of fourteen miles, including the return journey, every day, and one day a week two miles extra. The horse leaves Bourn between six and seven in the morning, and reaches Bourn about seven in the evening. During his recreation at Swayfield, the horse is kept in further exercise by working at the plow and other work upon a farm. He is without blemish and in capital condition. His work for the last sixteen years has been so uniform that the horse knows the particular places he has to stop at on given days of the week; for instance, in operations stops at the barber's shop on Tuesdays and Fridays, and six days a week he stops at a draper's shop for parcels, and on Sundays he won't stop at either place. His owner is so fond of him that, with a sort of feeling of Tom Moody, he hopes that he and his horse may be buried together.—*Cor. London Field.*

—Castor oil, beside being an excellent dressing for leather, renders it vermin-proof. It should be mixed, say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepared.

FORTY-SEVEN persons own two-thirds of the land of Nueces County, Tex. William Kennedy owns 186,986 acres, valued for taxation at $84,043, and Richard King owns 188,435, assessed at $130,127.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A Texas mother was frightened to death by two dogs fighting over her twin babies.

—Representative Alexander H. Stephens once made a large fortune as a lawyer and farmer, and lost it in the effort to maintain a newspaper.

—The latest New England mob disgraced Harwinton, Conn., by trying to lynch a German offender. He escaped, and the mob vented its wrath on his horse, which they sheared, tarred and feathered.

—A Portland, Conn., young woman was nearly choked to death recently, while trying to swallow a chicken's breast whole. It lodged in her gullet, and the efforts of two doctors were necessary in relieving her.

"Shoot! shoot!" was the response of W. A. Stogner, of Polk County, Tex., to his seventeen-year-old son when the latter seized a gun and ordered the old man to cease castigating his daughter. The boy "shot," and the old man was killed.

—At DesMoines, a kitten had caught and was playing with a mouse when the frightened captive sprang into pussy's open mouth and ran down her throat. The kitten went into spasms, which did not subside till the mouse had been suffocated.

—A well-known Newport, R. I., man, who is wealthy but close, recently counted the shingles in about twenty bundles, with which he was to have his house covered, and because one bundle was short two shingles he took it back to the lumber-yard and demanded that the deficiency be made up.—*Exchange.*

—A St. Louis young man's chance of marrying an heiress, to whom he was engaged, was spoiled by the use of his diary as evidence in a law-suit. The record showed he frequently called on other girls, that he had been rejected by two of them since his betrothal to her, and that he had borrowed money, to be repaid when he got hold of her purse.

—A well-known aeronaut made an ascension in hot-air balloon, at Watkins, N. Y., the other day. When about 200 feet from the ground the air-ship veered off toward Seneca Lake, and when about two miles away from Watkins, came down in the water. The balloon-ist was rescued by a party who went to his assistance after he had been in the water some twenty minutes.

—A few days since at Springfield, Ohio, a woman died from some mysterious disease located in the head. The symptoms had never been manifested, but no treatment seemed to have permanent effect. After death there was an examination made, resulting in the unanimous decision that death was caused, primarily, by the use, for a long period, of chemical compounds for dyeing the hair. There is said to have been a coating formed over the brain, causing something like paralysis of that organ.

"A Night With Edison."

The following is from an article in *Scribner* for November, entitled "A Night with Edison":

It is at night that the great inventor is to be seen in his most characteristic aspect. He has the habits, acquired through the necessity of gaining solitude, of doing then his most important work. It is not till midnight merely that it continues; it goes on far into the small hours of the morning. Then more than ever does the business in progress, the discussion entered upon, the speculations, the news reported, take on the inspiring character that gives the ordinary matters of life a cast of puerility. It is a question of planets, of splendid forces, of essential essences. One seems to be at a point where a hand is placed upon a lever connecting with the very heart of things. The writer has had the privilege of spending one of these nights at Menlo Park and cannot fail to look upon it as a unique and memorable occasion. The combination which it certain to come of the three instruments—the phone, to transmit the message, the phonograph, to receive it, the aerophone to proclaim it aloud at any distant time or place—is discussed. We talk about the microphone, which is to sound what the microscope is to sight; about the combination proposed by Dr. Phipson of the phonograph and electroscope, by which a phonographic image is to move and seem to speak. The long building on the hill is a singular spot of energy in the lonesome country murk in repose. The electric and tree-toads are chirping in the thick darkness outside. Within, the lamps burn steadily, raising the temperature, and the machinery plods on with a patient rumble.

An apparatus in progress, of immense importance—a device for resolving sound into its constituent elements, as light is analyzed by a prism—is brought out. A gentleman of new York has already found a philological use for the phonograph in proposing to preserve with it Indian dialects, like those of the Senecas and Tuscaroras, which are ready to disappear with this generation. But this sound-prism, to call it so, if it can be perfected, opens a way for philology to reduce to a few simple formulas speech of every variety, and would render a scheme of universal language by no means chimerical. We sit down and watch the action of a carbon thermo-pile thermometer called the tremometer, which detects one-twenty-fourthousandth of a degree of rarefaction, and is capable of yet greater delicacy. The sensitiveness of the carbon, on which it is based, was discovered by accident while experimenting with it for the telephone. Thus human progress avails itself of a new discovery like a ladder. It mounts and draws up its ladder after it and mounts again.

We go to where the preparation of those carbon buttons is in progress. The material is taken from lamp-chimneys in which the wicks are trained to smoke as much as possible, and is afterward solidified by a powerful pressure. The inventor, bending solicitously among a dozen lurid lamps, ranged upon a brick fire-place overhung by a canopy, with the dark wreaths twisting about his head, has for the moment a wizard-like air. One might imagine him engaged in conjurations, summoning occult powers to his aid. But for the most part his air is as far from wizard-like as possible. As the night goes on, his hair is more than ever tumbled over his eyes, and his appearance more nonchalant. It is much after midnight now. The machinery below has ceased to rumble, and the tired hands have gone to their homes. A hasty lunch has been sent up. We are at the spectroscope. Suddenly a telegraph instrument begins to click. The inventor strikes a professional attitude, a herring in one hand and a biscuit in the other, and, with a voice a little muffled with a mouthful of bone, translates aloud slowly the sounds intelligible to him alone: "London, July —. News of death of Lord —[no, that was a bad one, according to adjusting—his affairs—and—will—continue—in business."

A late moon has risen, and we pass out upon the balcony, to which a space is fixed, and gaze—most inspiring exercise of all—at its white ver-miculated surface and the full starry heavens. It is after two in the morning. The others show fatigue, but the host is more animated than ever. It is at this time, in a reversal of conditions arising from the long night vigils, that some of his best inspirations come to him.

Bijah and the Friendless Old Man.

He seemed, at first glance, to be a poor old man—one of those you read of, now and then, as having dropped down the world and patiently waiting for the summons from the other shore. His clothes did not seem to see the feathers in his hair, the straw in his whiskers, and the dirt on his face and hands, one could not resist the conclusion that he was waiting. Sorrow seemed to weigh and be known as the boss vagrant of Detroit. He had heard of Bijah. He had heard how the old janitor opened his purse to the poor and unfortunate, and he walked up and down in front of the station, and took great pains to shiver and look cold, as he was suffering for the want of raiment. When he had played that line he halted and mournfully said:

"I'm only a poor old man,
And nobody cares for me;
I wish I could die and go to the sky,
For nobody loves me."

Here Bijah came to the door and invited him in, and he ceased his song to wipe his red eyes and reply:

"May the angels bless you for your kindness to one who has not long to stay on earth."

When he had been seated in the receiving room Bijah looked him over and kindly asked:

"Old man, are you sorrowful?"

"Very—very sorrowful, and I've got a lame back, besides," was the reply.

"And nobody seems to care for you, eh?"

"No, nobody. I'm a poor old man, without a friend on earth."

"I will be your friend," observed Bijah, after looking him over again.

"Will you? Thank Heaven! Oh! how my heart swells up!"

"Yes; I will be your friend. I will cut off your whiskers and hair, and furnish you with water and soap, and in an hour from this you'll feel like a twenty-year-old colt turned loose under a swarm of bees!"

"You'll cut off my whiskers?" shrieked the old man.

"Yes, I will."

"And wash me with common barsoap?"

"The same—the very same."

"No, you won't—I'll die first!" shouted the old man as he made for the door.

Bijah intercepted him, placed him in a chair, and by means of certain words and gestures prevailed upon him to remain there while he hunted up the shears. Th e old man begged and entreated but two clips of the shears removed whiskers and straw from his chin.

"Kill me if you wish, but don't cut my hair," begged the victim, as the shears passed its ears.

"This is only the beginning of the end," was the solemn answer, and a handful of feathers, hair, burrs, straws and autumn leaves slid down his back to the floor. In five minutes he hadn't enough hair on his head to build one end of a canary's nest, and instead of looking to be seventy years of age and ready to become an angel, he seemed a fat, healthy vagrant of about forty-five and ready for a free lunch.

"It doesn't make any difference whether you spit soap with a big 'S' or with a little one," said Bijah, as he put up the shears; "it's the medicine to help your case."

"Oh! great guns! great guns!" groaned the vag—"I do not care how soon I die!"

He was conducted to the bath-room, locked in for half an hour, and when Bijah looked in he fell back in amazement and cried out:

"Are you the same man?"

"The same, and now let me go out and be run over and killed!" grunted the old chap.

He was clean. He looked white. He had used up half a bar of soap and a barrel of water, and he couldn't play the old man business again for a year. Bijah had intended to present him with an old hat and four paper collars, but he suddenly rushed out doors, leaped into the rear of a farmer's wagon, and never ceased shaking his fist at the station house till he was out of sight.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Pierre Soule, grandson of the famous Louisiana Senator, died recently in New Orleans at the age of nineteen years. The family name is now extinguished.

—The wife of Jefferson Davis has been very dangerously ill. She was convalescing when the news of the death of her only remaining son by yellow fever caused a relapse which almost resulted in her death.

—Mr. W. H. Ruleson, of San Francisco, who was accidentally killed in that city a few days ago, was the author of "The Dance of Death," a book which attracted considerable attention both in this country and in England a year ago.

—The Rev. Allen McLean, who is temporarily supplying the Congregational pulpit at Litchfield, Conn., was married awhile ago, and because he did not invite some of his parishioners to the wedding they were displeased. He turned the tables on them by saying he thought a minister had as much right to choose his associates as a business man, and he wished it understood that he did not beg the privilege of preaching at Litchfield, when there were so many thousands elsewhere hungering for the gospel.

—Of Monseigneur Ashan, a distinguished Roman Catholic prelate now at one time Papal Nuncio at Brussels, who recently died, the following anecdote is related: "On his way to Rome, after he had fulfilled his mission to Brussels, his carriage was stopped by brigands. After they had pretty thoroughly rifled the persons of the prelate and his attendants, the chief asked him if he had anything more. 'Joseph,' said the Bishop, turning to his servant, 'did you give him the money that you had hidden?' alluding to $40,000 in gold which had been concealed in the bottom of a trunk amid a lot of soiled linen. The worthy man considered it a crime to lie even to a brigand."

—A correspondent of the Albany *Journal* relates the following incident of one of Henry Clay's visits to that State. Mr. Clay went to Kinderhook to visit Mr. Van Buren. The latter was filled with people from the surrounding country, and at a reception they were presented to Mr. Clay by Mr. Van Schaick, a prominent lawyer of the county. Among those who came to be introduced was a Miss Gray was a very beautiful young lady. It happened that just at the moment of presentation Mr. Van Schaick's memory. His hesitation embarrassed the lady. Mr. Clay, perceiving this, came instantly to her rescue by saying in his chivalrous way: "Miss Gray, there is no sort of consequence, for, judging by the young lady's looks, she will very soon change it."

Borrowed Splendor.

A Paris correspondent, writing of the parvenues that infest the gay metropolis, says: They have also done much injury, because many families imitate their luxuries without having the means to do so. There are many houses in Paris where the evening entertainments are very brilliant; but this is a borrowed splendor. The pictures which attract your eye are hired of the picture dealer, the gilt chairs and settees of the furniture dealer, the diamonds and pearls which the lady of the house wears are borrowed from the jewelers, and hardly has the last guest left the house when these costly articles must be returned to the owners. Even the fruits, the gigantic epergne and pears, which stand on the table in silver vases, are, like the vases, hired for the occasion. Not infrequently a magnificent carp is placed upon a dish, and after having excited the admiration of the guests for a few minutes it is removed. The guests are then served with little pieces of diminutive carp; but the magnificent fish, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," has vanished into thin air. It was also hired, and after playing its short part, it has returned to the dealer in delicacies. A fish cannot, of course, delight the eyes very long without offending the olfactories, but there are always in Paris fruits of a rare beauty, which during the winter season appear on the tables of numerous houses, and it may happen that a guest who has seen a pear on a table in the Rue du Richelieu during the month of January will greet the same as an old acquaintance in February on a table in some other quarter of the city. It is the old story of trying to throw dust in the eyes of the world in order to attract influential guests to the house, to marry the daughters, and to provide the sons with Government positions. This does not always work, but there are some who succeed, and the prize is well worth the struggle. But those who are unsuccessful end by ruining themselves, and when it is too late they see that Fortune runs after her favorites, but is seldom attained by those who pursue her.

WHEN banks become unsteady even the depositor is likely to lose his balance.—*Chicago Times.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it failto cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and while families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, present, and in every case where a certain cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will all necessitate any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

Sold by SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S print stamped upon each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN F. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If any private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 619 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

VEGETINE.

I advise All who are suffering as I have suffered to give VEGETINE a trial.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Sept. 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir:—I have suffered with Scrofulous Humor for many years. Physicians could give me no relief. Everything in the shape of sarsaparilla, blood elixirs, etc., did me no good. I was completely run down, and my friends thought I was in the last stages of decline. I was advised by Dr. Richardson, of this city, to try VEGETINE. I did so, and am happy to say that I am entirely cured. After taking the second bottle I felt a change for the better, and the sores began to heal up. I was thus encouraged to continue the use of VEGETINE, and am now in the enjoyment of health that I never had. I have not been sick a day since I commenced taking VEGETINE, and I have gained in flesh from 135 to 160 pounds. I have given VEGETINE a fair trial, and know what I say when I recommend it to be all that it is represented. I am a poor man, and have not the means to advertise my case, but will cheerfully answer all inquiries concerning it. Yours truly,
WM. STINKHORN, Stables, Agent, Somerville, Mass.

"VEGETINE" MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
BOSTON, MASS.

"VEGETINE" MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
SOMERVILLE, June 10, 1875.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir:—I write to say that seven bottles of your VEGETINE have completely cured me from a very severe case of Scrofula. I was troubled with it for years, after taking numerous remedies without any avail. I am now free from all sores, and can say that I owe my life to you. I think the VEGETINE is a splendid and reliable medicine without it. I remain, respectfully yours,
MRS. A. PAYNER.

VEGETINE is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and Cancerous Humors, and is working wonderful cures, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Druggists Recommend It.

VINCENNES, IND., 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:
Sir:—We have sold Vegetine for several years, and it has given better general satisfaction than any medicine we ever spoken well of it.
Respectfully, MOORE & HARRIS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Main St., Vincennes.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A specific remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Dropsical Swellings, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Prepared expressly for Kidney Complaints. Send to H. R. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist does not have it, he will order it for you.

A CHANCE GIVEN
Agents Good EMPLOYMENT
EVERYWHERE

By over 200 responsible advertisers in this month's issue of the Agents' Herald. Sample copies free, with sample card & full particulars of the Agents' Directory. Address (*Name Free.*) Agents' Pub. House, Phila., Pa.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The quickest way to expel foul air from a well is to heat a bar of iron red-hot, and lower it down into the water; the sudden formation of steam is effectual.

—Pumpkin Pies.—Boil and strain (through colander) your pumpkin; then, to two quarts of pumpkin, two quarts of milk, four eggs, five teaspoonfuls vanilla, three of cinnamon, one of ginger, half teaspoonful ginger, half teaspoonful of mace, half a nutmeg (the spices must all be fine), add sugar and salt to taste. Bake with only under-crust.

—The credit system is a curse to everybody, and to no class is it a greater curse than to farmers. Working year after year to pay "dead horse" is the dreariest of work—it is working without hope. When a farmer looks upon his growing crops with a knowledge that they belong to his creditors and not to him—that he has already, even before the harvest has ripened, spent them, it must have the effect to make him a poorer farmer and a less efficient man generally.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Here is a fact for some of our housekeepers. One of the difficulties in regard to the purchase of liquid or syrup is quantity, that it so changes being due to photographic action. The same agent that alters the molecular arrangement of bodies of silver on the excited collodion plate, causes the syrup honey to assume a crystallic form. It is to this action of light that scientists attribute the working of bees by night, and why they are so careful to observe the glass windows that are sometimes placed in their hives. Is this instinct or reason?—*Western Rural.*

—Cure for Wounds.—As soon as the wound is inflicted get a little stick—a knife or file handle will do—and commence to tap gently on the wound. Do not stop for the hurt, but continue until it bleeds freely and becomes perfectly numb. After this point is reached you are safe—all that is necessary is to protect it from the dirt. Do not stop most of the bleeding and the numbness, and do not, on any account, close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little sample cream on a clean rag is necessary. We have used and seen this used on all kinds of simple punctures for thirty years, and never found a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed or under treatment as above. Among other cases, a coal-trake tooth going entirely into the thigh of a pig, several instances of fit-shank through the hands, and numberless cases of rusty nails, awls, etc., but we never knew a failure of this treatment.—*Scientific American.*

—Easy Boots.—Take an old pair of boots that you have done wearing, and stop up all the cracks in the uppers and lace or button holes, etc., by means of paper upon which a sufficient quantity of wax has been spread. When this has been thoroughly accomplished, oil the insides of the boots thoroughly, being sure that every part has been properly oiled. This done, mix a sufficient quantity of plaster of Paris or Portland cement, and put it inside of the same. After they have been allowed to stand for a couple of days, when the cement will be thoroughly set, take a sharp knife and cut away the leather. The casts will be complete models of the interior of the boots. Take them to a proper last-maker and order him to make you a pair of lasts to match. All you have then to do is, to give the last to your bootmaker and order him to make one or more pair, as you require. The result will be that you will find you have new boots of equal comfort to the old, the tread and fitting of the same being identical with those from which the model was taken. This is, undoubtedly, the best-known way for a wearer to secure a well-fitting boot.—*Western Shoe and Leather Review.*

Waste of Farm Machinery.

How many of our readers or their immediate neighbors have a plow, harrow, valuable wheat or corn-drill, wheel-rake, mowing or reaping-machine, or other valuable farm implements and machinery lying out of doors unprotected from the weather? Hundreds we will venture to say. Have any of those careless farmers ever endeavored to cipher out the actual loss such inexcusable negligence entails upon them? A mowing-machine or drills, thrashing-machine or any other piece of complicated machinery, suffers more by exposure to weather in one season than the wear and tear of putting in or harvesting half a dozen crops. The implements and machines on many farms in the western country owe 50 to 75 per cent. of their decay and breakage to the effects of weather, while 25 to 50 per cent. of their usefulness only go to benefit the owner, who has paid a high price, and probably bought them on credit bearing a heavy rate of interest.

Is it all strange that such unthrift should keep those "happy-go-lucky" farmers always in straitened circumstances? They need a guardian to save them from inevitable ruin.

It is not a reasonable excuse to allege that they have no proper place to house machinery and farm implements. Every farmer should provide a storehouse large enough to hold all of his farming tools, carts and wagons, before he expends money to them. He had far better hire the use of a drill, mowing and reaping-machines, and a thrashing-machine than to buy such costly articles without a proper building to keep them in during the ten or eleven months they are not in use.

At the season of the year every farm implement should be cleaned, oiled and carefully laid away in a dry building, where it should remain until the season arrives to use it again. Hundreds of dollars are wantonly wasted by the too prevalent practice of having exposed to the weather, plows, harrows, cultivators and other more costly machines.

A shed covered with straw or cornfodder, for storing tools under, is better than to have them lying round the fields and in fence-corners, but all such buildings leak more or less in wet weather, affording but poor protection to the tools stowed away under them.

An observant writer on this subject attributes two-thirds of the mortgages on Western farms to the loss on farm implements and machines which were bought when they could be very well done without, and, no care being bestowed upon them, they soon become utterly worthless, frequently before they are paid for. To sum the matter up in a few words: If, at first, too much debt contracted in purchasing farm machinery that could be very well dispensed with, and too little care is taken of it.

A system of wise economy is as profitable to the farmer as good crops, while carelessness keeps multitudes poor and their farms and buildings in an unclean and unsightly condition.—*Kansas Farmer.*

An Anger Which Bores Square Holes.

To send a verdant youngster in search of a drill wherewith to make a square hole, is one of those time-honored workshop jokes, the freshness and originality of which is perennial with succeeding generations of perpetrators. But the laugh is now over, or at least it is on the side of the victim, for, incredible as it may appear, this apparent impossibility has been accomplished, and in a way so simple and so easy that any one may prove the fact for himself. As may be supposed, the invention has excited more genuine astonishment among the mechanics gathered at the Exposition than any of the other wonders here displayed. There is a constant crowd surrounding the inventor, watching him bore hole after hole square, and puzzling over the very simplicity of the weekingly simple solution of the problem. If I had not seen the thing done, I should have refused, as many another has done before now, to put my credulity to the test, and even after the rationale is discovered it requires quite a mental effort to clear.—*Paris Letter, in Scientific News.*

—A party of hunters recently went out in search of game and left a dog of Luther Clark's tied at the camp. During the night a panther the animal broke loose with the chain attached to his neck. The chain caught in some rocks in a canyon, several miles from the camp, and held the dog a prisoner. When the party were about to return to the camp one of the deer hounds ran up, and catching Mr. Clark's clothing in his teeth, tried to pull him in a different direction from the deer trail. First it was supposed the dogs had brought down a deer, and the party followed the sagacious animal to find the dog that had been left behind made a prisoner. All were proud of having so intelligent an animal in their company. Had it not been for this fortunate circumstance the dog would have been starved to death.—*Eureka (Nev.) Leader.*

In 1850, the total property valuation of the United States, according to the census report of first year, was $7,135,780,228; in 1860, it was $16,159,616,068; in 1870, it was $30,068,518,507. That is to say, the aggregate wealth of the country increased about 125 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and about 86 per cent. from 1860 to 1870.

A PRESS GANG—Young ladies after ferns.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express, on Hop Bitters.

A Sudden Death.

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation—one moment at our side in the midst of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless of our tears. Every accident or person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and in use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

In each one of several makers had taken the highest medal at one of the great world's expositions there would be room to question which was best; but Mason & Hamlin have taken the highest honors at every such competition for twelve years.

Music Teachers Will Do Well to Use

For Piano Scholars, **Mason's Pianoforte Technics** ($2.50), a book of sterling worth, also above 500 Musical Exercises, which may be expanded to nearly 1,000 (1,000). Admirably prepared by WM. MASON, assisted by W. S. B. MATHEWS.

Have you read the last Musical Record? It costs each.

For Organ Scholars, **Clarke's Harmonic School for the ORGAN** ($5.00). The newest and the very best Organ School. Teachers competitive as well as popular. By Wm. H. Clarke.

Subscribe for the Musical Record. $2.00 per year.

For Hastings Sole Scholars, **Johnson's New Method for Thorough Bass.** ($10.) The simplest and best method. Hastings's Church Music in Theory, Taste, Technique, etc. ASK for the NEW METHOD.

$12 Organ or Music per year in the Musical Record.

For Hastings Sole Scholars, **Johnson's Method for Singing Classes.** By Geo. F. Johnson, assisted by Wm. Mason. Unrivalled for juvenile and general classes. Full of good songs. Introductory price, 50 cents, or specimen copy free. Address the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

Any book mailed for introduction.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

THE SENTINEL.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIN LETTER.

New York, Nov 20, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL

It was a sunny year time Owen Murray, one of our Excise Commissioners quietly pocketed some $30,000 of money paid over for licenses by liquor sellers and left for parts unknown. It is needless to say that neither man nor money was ever found, and the occurrence would have been forgotten by this time but for a suit just begun by about 1,000 of the victimized saloonists to get back what they can of their money. Cochran the City, which, however, declines to hold itself responsible for their loss. So much for the Excise Department. Now comes forward the Dock Department and to show that it is not out of the fashion, comes with pride to the public mind and bookkeeper who is just discovered to be an embezzler of $15,000. As this person, however, was not wise enough to take ten times that amount and get away a safe distance from which to negotiate with the officers for a return per cent of the money or a portion of his own immunity from prosecution, he is to be severely dealt with.

The discovery of this embezzlement, smuggling as it were, is however quite a relief to us, for we hadn't had a real square defalcation before in several months. To be sure there was the Manufacturers Bank and several graves to tolerate, but we all feel the millennium has not come at hand, but New York has, through long habit, become so addicted to defalcation that nothing else can serve as a full substitute, and she becomes very uneasy if she can't have one about once in so often.

Speaking of the Manhattan and Elevated affairs, reminds me to say that in the former of these matters, which it will be remembered, was the carrying off $8,000,000 from a bank in order to obtain very little seems to be doing, the [illegible] of the two judges throwing a remarkable apathy on the subject. In both these cases, as indeed in all similar ones, the newspapers seem to be straining every nerve to aid the criminals. They pry around the various scenes of action, worm out every secret, lay bold of every obtainable scrap of information to the pleas and movements of the police, and then publish promptly every particular so that the friends involved may be fully warned of every step that is being taken inward their arrest, and accordingly.

In the Stewart matter success is pretty certain to crown the efforts of Judge Hilton and the police, in spite of the papers the announcement being authoritatively made that of grave-robbers have been "spotted" and the whereabouts of the body discovered. If this be true the arrest will doubtless be made before the readers your read this. One curious thing connected with this affair is the widespread, morbid interest which it has excited, as evinced by the enormous volume of letters which have poured in on Judge Hilton and Mr. Stewart ever since the robbery was made known. A great number of these communications coming from widely scattered points, all purport to be confessions of the crime and state that the writers either have the body or know just where it is. A still larger number are from clairvoyants, dreamers and spiritual mediums, each of which is sure that he or she has had a special vision revealing the position of the object of search. One of these says the body is buried in one corner of the graveyard in which the tomb is located; another says it is in a sub-cellar on Eleventh avenue; another says the hiding place is over on Long Island, and still another, that the remains were placed in a box and sunk in the North River. A still different class of epistles are from anonymous writers who swear at the $25,000 reward offered and say that if it is not raised to some higher figure (usually from $100,000 to $1,000,000) the body will never be found. One letter from down South some place, warns Judge Hilton that a plan is on foot to kidnap him and extort ten millions or do worse to him. Assuming that this last is a great country in which we live.

In view of the well regarded fact that a sucking and rapid build always means an epidemic of similar outrages, it would be well for those everywhere who have charge of cemeteries to exercise special vigilance for the next few months. Already dispatches from the West that the necessary desecrations are beginning to have its effect.

But I turn from the catalogue of misdeeds to less depressing subjects. Amid all the excitement and labour in regard to the search for the body of the dead, the great commercial republic known as A. T. Stewart & Co. continues its undisturbed workings. The firm are just now receiving on paper their usual large consignment, namely, the abandonment of their downtown building on City Hall Square where for years their wholesale trade has been transacted, and the consolidation of them where business in the immense structure at Fourteenth and Fourth streets, still known as Stewart's, formerly occupied.

The upward tendency of our most important business houses is simply irresistible. Take last quarter for instance, which within the memory of Pugsonds of New Yorkers was quite out of town, and which at one time during the great financial crash became a very fashionable residence locality. Years ago the business waves began to encroach upon it, and how every year of its residence character has changed, the list of the five old brown stone mansions going down to Fifth avenue ago to make way for the Methodist Book Concern's elegant building on the south side of the Square. Some of the Knickerbockers remain, the season of their beautiful sisters. The Delmonicos are a good deal like those Farrington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom.

This state palace of the World Company I have no doubt many of your readers have wondered at and smilingly visited. Located just where the tides of Metropolitan life join pour their confluent streams from lower Broadway and fourteenth street into Union square, it is an object as prominent as it is ornamental. Within, the warerooms are simply magnificent. No city here of the workshop confusion which attends the production of the elaborate ware at the great factory up at Meriden, where over a thousand operatives are kept busy fashioning its myriad beautiful forms. Everything is quiet and sumptuous, in keeping with the rich goods which are the base ware of these cases, set off by velvet and plate glass, and which are acknowledged to be the finest made in the world. The finished metal invested by the Company is all used as the base of all their goods and which is constantly but unnecessarily sought to be imitated by other makers, both European and American, makes their the practical equivalent of solid silver, and was consequence their manufactures from more than one half the total silverware productions of the country. RAMX.

The President and the Party.

The interview with the President which appeared lately in Washington newspapers, and was telegraphed to every over the country, is regarded as very significant as indicating the disinclination that has been known as "the Southern policy," and a confession of its failure. It is manifest that a change in the temperament of the administration has taken place, and that the future relations existing between the President and his party will be different from those of the past; and that hereafter the differences in the Republican ranks will be entirely healed, and the President will enjoy the unmixed confidence of the leaders of his party from this time on.

A friend of ex-Secretary Chandler says that he asked him what he came to Washington for, and the ex-Secretary replied, "I came to go on the President's necktone, and, if he has any mind in him, now is the time he'll show it." This no doubt expresses the meaning of the conference of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hayes which lasted the whole of Monday evening.

Another friend of Secretary Chandler expressed the same thing in a different way. He is a man in high position, and would be admitted in social circles as soon as any one. He says: "Yes, it is true that Mr. Chandler came here to appeal, if necessary, to the President that he should line up to the party with his views than he expected. And will remember now that I predict that there will in the future be perfect harmony between the President and the stalwart men of the party. You need not be surprised to see Senator Conkling at the White House when he comes to Washington. The President is dealing with nothing."

Immediately following the visit of two prominent Republicans to the White House appears an editorial utterance in the only Republican newspaper in Washington in which the President is represented to have endorsed the full acts of his cabinet to conciliate the South, and to have expressed his intention to change the men of a year ago, the people of that section. The President is represented as saying: "As one said every time the attempt to enforce the party was in a measure successful, so that it was carried out exactly, a succession of obstructionists sprung into the arena of life, which it was impossible. Of the personal and political enemies I have made in the effort, also of the consequent interruption of various schemes that had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters, I have nothing to say at present now. But it appears that the leaders always in these positions did not exert the influence to do [illegible] were unable to do so. In fact I have [illegible] to admit that the experiment of 1876 was a failure. The first one [illegible] since it was attempted, for it proved that fair dealing with the colleagues for every voter in the South, and is impossible under the existing constitution of things."

In regard to the assertion that the letters the President is represented to be speaking with reference. The interview was sent that personal [illegible] have been ordered, not only against those who have already been arrested, but against others. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of the leaders, and existing evils to be removed to the [illegible] of the people. The interests of American citizens has been grossly violated, and it must and shall be protected.

The President can be depended upon so far as election frauds and political intimidation in the Southern states are concerned, to act in such a way as will meet the approval of every honest Republican in the country.

Immediately following the visit of two prominent Republicans to the White House appears an editorial utterance in the only Republican newspaper in Washington in which the President is represented to have endorsed the full acts of his cabinet to conciliate the South, and to have expressed his intention to change the men of a year ago, the people of that section. The President is represented as saying: "As one said every time the attempt to enforce the party was in a measure successful, so that it was carried out exactly, a succession of obstructionists sprung into the arena of life, which it was impossible. Of the personal and political enemies I have made in the effort, also of the consequent interruption of various schemes that had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters, I have nothing to say at present now. But it appears that the leaders always in these positions did not exert the influence to do [illegible] were unable to do so. In fact I have [illegible] to admit that the experiment of 1876 was a failure. The first one [illegible] since it was attempted, for it proved that fair dealing with the colleagues for every voter in the South, and is impossible under the existing constitution of things."

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to lay dying from one of the dangerous diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels. The symptoms of these diseases upon the nervous system and intellect are so much like those of intemperance that many a person starving, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence for enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cornell, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results to every one. You can buy a sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are get thousands of persons who state gratefully and to Tilt and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Coughs settled on the Bronch, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 60,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. It only costs 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Cornell.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. F.R.&B. 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicinity.

We desire to call your attention to our announcement that we offer this year as full as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store as complete assortments pertaining to our trade, SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the attractive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in plain, latest and most desirable styles and others to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Trimming Cords, and numerous other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In this like things, which everybody is to visit our goods very cheap, we would say, come to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices are low, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and children's wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruffles, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Provisions, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with pleasure or pleasure.

FOX ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER
&
Bartholomew.
1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT
BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
ALL CLOSE BUYERS
TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
FARM PRODUCE.
SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.
700,000 ACRES
—OF—
Splendid Michigan Lands
FOR SALE
—BY THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County
These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and ironwood, and are accessible to best market
WATER AND RAIL
And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Pere Marquette section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.
The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.
The state of Michigan in which these lands are found is
Not a Wilderness, by any Means
It contains a population of two millions and over three-quarters souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every state in the Union.
Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.
The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.
Send for our Illustrated pamphlet.
Address W. O. BRISTOL,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!
Did you ever know that at sell Goods
Very Cheap,
If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
And Crockery,
Also a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Bought for Cash at
BOTTOM PRICES,
Which we propose to sell very low for Cash or on exchange.
Remember the Place,
The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the corner of Bridge street.
See & Washburn.
Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY,
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.
Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.
Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.
Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.
Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SPRING and SUMMER
THE FAST STEAMER
GAZELLE,
Will run during the season of 1878, or until further notice, as follows:
Leaving Charlevoix
Every morning at 5:30 o'clock, and every afternoon at 2 o'clock
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
For South Arm,
Leaving South Arm to return, at 9 o'clock a.m., and 4 o'clock p. m.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
For Pine Lake,
On the same time, stopping at intermediate points on both routes.
M. J. STOCKMAN, Master.

Goodrich Transportation Co.
The large Passenger Steamer
MENOMINEE,
Capt. C. E. Kirtland.
Will make regular weekly trips between
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND MACKINAW,
Touching at all intermediate points. Arrives at Charlevoix bound down every Friday afternoon; bound up arrives every Sunday morning.

Western Transportation Co.
The splendid upper cabin steamer
FOUNTAIN CITY
CAPT. JAMES GIBSON,
Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 7—17	June 11—
July 7—19	July 11—
August 7—16—27	August 8—22
September 13—27	September —13
October 11—29	October 2—17—31

Bounding stopping at Cheboygan, Duncan City, Mackinaw, Point St. Ignace, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

Bound down stopping at Frankfort, Charlevoix, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City.

The popular propeller
EMPIRE STATE;
CAPT. H. PENNY.
Will leave CHARLEVOIX as follows:

For Milwaukee and Chicago.	For Detroit and Buffalo.
June 14—	June 1—20
July 12—26	July 4—18
August 9—23	August 1—15—29
September 5—20	September 12—26
October 4—18	October 10—24

Freight and Passage Cheaper
Than by any other Line.
THE STEAMER
Clara Belle,
CAPT. OSCAR WILBUR,
Will run during the season of 1878 as follows, between
Traverse City and Charlevoix,
Leaving Traverse City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Norrisport, and Norwood, arriving at Charlevoix at 5 o'clock same evening.
Leaving Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at above points, and arriving at Traverse City same evening.
Connecting at Charlevoix with steamer Van Raalte for Petoskey and Mackinac.
HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Meat Market.
The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.
WM. COLLINS.
Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

RESTAURANT;
Adjoining Stackman's hardware store near boat landing. Lunches served at any hour. Ice cream; lemonade, cigars and confectionery always on hand.
7-tf WILL SEE.
Charlevoix, June 8, 1878.

LISCOMB HOUSE
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Located in Chamberlain Building, corner of Bridge and Clinton streets. A share of patronage solicited.
S. S. LISCOMB, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. CARWELL, G. S. BARKER.
CARWELL & BARKER,
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, &c.
ROOM NO 14, MASON BLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. SCHAEFER.
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
Cleaning neatly and promptly done and repairing, cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-1y

BOOKS. BOOKS.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms—$5.50
Gems of New Family Physician—1000 pages—$5.
Family Bibles, $3.50 to $15.
Libraries—Public or Private at lowest rates
Address, H. B. HALL,
Boyne City, Mich

J. A. BARTRAM,
House Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging.
26tf CHARLEVOIX, MICH

Old Stage Line
DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.
Dec. 12 1875. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.
Charlevoix, Michigan
RICHARD COOPER, Prop,
Has been rebuilt, refurnished and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply to and from the
Jordan and Boyne Rivers,
in which connection with all of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.
JNO. NICHOLLS
CHARLEVOIX MICH

MANUFACTURER OF
HARD
and
SOFT
LUMBER
ALSO
Shingles
Lath
Cheese Box Stuff
Broom Handles
Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
BILLS FILLED
TO ORDER

CALL AT THE
SENTINEL OFFICE.
For JOB WORK of Every Kind
PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THREE brothers, named James, David and John Tabor, owned and operated a farm near Cheuango, N. Y. James and David disagreed as to how it should be run. A few days ago, David killed James in a fit of jealousy and then went into an adjoining wood and blew out his brains with a shot-gun.

GEORGE FESSLER, the defaulting Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, on the 11th, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $60,000.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 12th says Secty Sherman, referring to the reported withdrawal of one and two-dollar United States notes, had stated that the story was started a year ago, and caused an unnatural demand for small bills. The story was unfounded, and no order had been issued to the Printing Bureau to limit the issue of ones and twos. They were issued to everybody who demanded them, and will be kept out of circulation made for their withdrawal. After the first of January next, no bills of less denomination than five dollars can be issued by National Banks, and if the one and two-dollar United States notes were withdrawn it would make place for more silver, but, the Secretary thinks, the public at large ought to have opportion to take gold, silver or paper of any denomination, coined or printed, and that this is the best way to secure the largest circulation.

IT was stated, in Washington, on the 12th, that Lord Salisbury, in his reply to Secty Evarts, was in earnest in his position that the Canadian Fishery Award was made in accordance with the Treaty of Washington as Evarts was in maintaining the opposite view. The correspondence was not likely to be concluded before the award would become due, on the 23d, and it would probably be paid under protest.

A MEETING of the New York Clearing House, in which fifty city banks participated, was held in that city, on the 12th, to take action on the coin question in view of the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next. The following line of action was decided on, to take effect Jan. 1, 1879. Gold coin to be treated as full money and not to be received on special deposit; special exchange of gold checks at the Clearing House to be abolished; balances to be paid in gold or legal tenders; silver dollars received on deposit only when payment can be made in kind; silver certificates not available for the payment of balances, and dollars as well as subsidiary coins in small amounts, say under $10; special gold accounts to be discontinued.

SEC'Y SHERMAN, on the 13th, issued a circular to the effect that any person subscribing hereafter for 4-per-ct. bonds might pay for them with any of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the 1st of July, 1870, in the same way as if they were called at the date of subscription in regular course; but the subscription must be accompanied with a full description of such bonds, which bonds must be forwarded to the Department within thirty days thereafter, to be applied to the called bonds. Of such bonds there was outstanding, on the 13th, the amount of $29,085,750.

A TWO days' session of the National and International Commercial Convention was held recently in Chicago. A large number of illustrations from all sections of the Union were present as delegates. The Hon. George W. Morris, of Kentucky, was chosen Permanent Chairman. A series of resolutions was adopted, after lengthy discussion, declaring in favor of a grant by Congress of material aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and an extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific; immediate promotion by Congress for ocean mail service between the Pacific ports of the United States and all important commercial points on the coast of South America; that a suitable and navigable cheap water line should be opened up between the waters of Virginia and North Carolina; that a committee be appointed to visit Washington and present the resolutions to Congress.

JUDGE MCALLISTER, formerly Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, recently decided, at Chicago, that an indebtedness based upon "option" deals and evidenced by notes of hand cannot be collected, even though the notes be negotiable and held by innocent third parties. The taint attaching to the original transaction remains upon the paper forever. It is by law made worthless and void.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 14th, that the United States Government had, through a banking-house in New York, completed the purchase of sterling exchange to the amount of about $1,100,000, to meet the $2,500,000 required by the Halifax award to be paid to the British Government at London, on the 23d, and that agents of the United States Treasury Department would make the transfer at London on that date.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the American Consuls abroad collected fees aggregating $625,914.41. This is an excess of $110,240.39 over the salaries paid, making the Consular Service self-supporting.

IN New York, on the 14th, the United States Board of Trade adopted resolutions recommending to Congress the most liberal legislation upon the subject of the Postal Service consistent with the rapid transmission and quick delivery of the proper mails matter, and heartily approving the steps agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York bankers for the National resumption of specie payments. Chauncy I. Filley, of St. Louis, was re-elected President of the Board, and E. B. Covington, of Cincinnati, Vice-President.

A NUMBER of the clerks on the contingent rolls of the Patent Office, in Washington, were discharged, on the 14th, for lack of funds. Half of them were women.

TWO PROMINENT parties were arrested at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th, upon the charge of wholesale body-snatching. In the wagon driven by the accused four recently-interred dead bodies were found.

A CAR on the New Brunswick Railroad jumped the track at Florenceville, N. B., on the night of the 14th, and slid down a high embankment. Arrived at the bottom, it caught fire and was totally destroyed. One man was killed, one boy burned to death and about fifteen persons more or less seriously injured.

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 15th says one of the chief operators concerned in the Manhattan Savings Bank robbery was in custody, and that other arrests would soon be made.

ACCORDING to the official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics, the number of foreigners arriving at the Port of New York during October last was 13,968, against 9,823 during the same month last year. During the nine months ending Sept. 30 last, there were 64,969 arrivals. During the same time last year, the number was 69,922.

THE New Haven (Conn.) Board of Education have decided—7 to 1—to keep the old uniform plan of religious exercises in the public schools of that city. One of the two Catholic members voted with the majority.

IT was reported from Charlestown, W. Va., on the 15th, that 900 indictments had been found against illicit distillers and other violators of the Revenue laws in that section.

UP to the night of the 17th, the reports concerning the finding of the late A. T. Stewart's body were numerous and contradictory. At that time a special dispatch stated that the body was in Judge Hilton's possession, and the thieves under arrest. The Associated Press report was to substance that the authorities had obtained no clue to its whereabouts.

MICHAEL ROSSITER, a New York bunkard, threw a lighted lamp at his wife, on the evening of the 17th. The lamp broke, the oil exploded and the poor woman was burned to death.

A LOCOMOTIVE boiler exploded at the Philadelphia & Reading Depot, in Mahoney City, Pa., on the afternoon of the 16th, instantly killing an engineer, a conductor and a boy, and fatally injuring another boy. Eight or ten other persons were badly injured.

MISS MAY MARSHALL, a feminie politician, recently walked, at Buffalo, N. Y., 300 miles in sixty hours. Her fastest mile was made in eight minutes. She was walking against time, and had twelve minutes to spare.

A CUTTING-DOWN in passenger rates by Eastern-bound roads resulted in such a reduction in fares that tickets were selling in Chicago, on the 17th, at one cent a mile, a few days ago, at the ungreedily low rates of one dollar for Philadelphia and New York; Pittsburgh, $2.75, and at merely nominal rates for some common points in Ohio.

ON the night of the 18th, a severe earthquake shock was felt in the Cities of Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. In both cities the oscillating movement of the earth was plainly felt. No damage was done.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AN interchange of opinion took place among the members of the Cabinet, in Washington, the 12th, concerning the alleged violations of the Election laws, especially in Louisiana, during the recent elections, the United States Attorney for that State having furnished a list of cases showing personal influence, intimidation, etc. The sentiment of the Cabinet was that all such alleged violations should be inquired into, with a view to the punishment of the offenders.

AT the recent election in New Hampshire the vote for Governor was as follows: Head (Rep.), 38,085; McKean (Dem.), 31,083; Brown (Greenback), 6,385; Prohibition and scattering, 120. Head over all, 488.

ON the 12th, Judge Witherspoon, of the Canvassing Board of Madison County, Fla., was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, and held in $3,000 bail, on a charge of receiving and destroying one of the precinct returns which gave Bisbee (Rep. for Congressman) fifty-seven majority. A colored inspector in the same county had been committed to Jail charged with not doing his duty. The Canvassing Board of Alachua County were also arrested, on the same day, by a Deputy United States Marshal. It is said they had thrown out three precincts, one because the name of a voter was wrong on one of the tickets, and two, because the duplicate precinct returns did not agree. Should this action of the Board be sustained, Bisbee's majority in that county would be reduced from 550 to 97, and he would be defeated.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) dispatch of the 12th says three managers of elections at one of the polls there had been arrested under warrants from the United States Commissioner, for obstructing a Deputy Marshal in the recent election, and refusing to patiently count the ballots. They gave bail. Eighteen citizens of Orangeburg had also been arrested and put under bail for obstructing United States Marshals in the discharge of their duties at the election.

THE workingmen of Boston have nominated a full ticket for municipal offices, headed by Davis J. King, hatter, for Mayor. Mayor Prince has been renominated by the Butler faction for the Mayoralty.

TWO MORE persons were arrested at Charleston, S. C., on the 13th, who are charged with offenses against United States laws at the recent election. William L. Daggett, a prominent Democrat, who was charged specially with ballot-box stuffing, in a letter of ex-Congressman Macke,, published in Northern newspapers, had begun proceedings against Mackey for libel.

COL. THOMAS B. KEOGH, of North Carolina, who was in Washington on the 13th, stated that the Republicans would not have a single Representative in Congress from his State, as Martin and O'Hara would be counted out by the local Returning Boards, and Russell, elected as a Greenback Republican, did not intend to act or vote with the Republicans.

THE returns from the Pennsylvania election show that Hoyt, Rep., for Governor, received 319,567 votes; Bill, Dem., 297,999. Mason, Nat., 81,578; Lane, Prohibition, 3,033. Total vote, 702,088. Hoyt's plurality, 21,567.

A NEW YORK telegram of the 14th says the Greenback labor organization that their party had cast this year 877,000 votes, as against 187,000 last year and 83,000 in 1876.

PROF. EDISON was reported to be suffering from ill-health, on the 14th. He had given up his experiments with the electric light and his efforts to discover some means of deadening the sound connected with the operation of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway in New York City, because of the unfavorable condition of his health.

ON the 14th, returns from all the counties in Minnesota were published, showing a Republican majority of 17,384.

THE Hewitt Congressional Labor Committee met at Scranton, Pa., on the 14th. Five witnesses were examined, who traversed the entire range of grievances which the mining and laboring classes are suffering under. Hickey, a prominent Labor Reformer, attributed the hard times to several causes—among them, freight discrimination, coal combination and over-population; he would have Congress take up the matter of railroads; they should be compelled to reinstate their mining business. After more testimony of a similar character, the committee adjourned *sine die*.

RETURNS (mostly official), published in the New York *Tribune* of the 17th, give the vote in that State at the recent election as follows: Republican, 351,544; Democratic, 352,060; Greenback, 71,020; Prohibition, 5,833. Democratic vote this year, 27,653 larger than that of last year.

A DISPATCH from Wilmington, N. C., on the 17th, says it seemed settled, beyond doubt, that Gen. Henry Rowe was elected to Congress from the First District, in that State, by forty to fifty majority.

ON the 16th, the Supreme Court of Florida granted an alternative mandamus against the Castleberry Board of Alachua County, returnable on the 30th, in response to a petition asking that the Board be compelled to make a canvass of all the returns of the county, three precincts having been thrown out. Bisbee claimed that if the votes of Alachua County were all counted, he would have 300 majority, without the vote of Precinct No. 4 in Madison County, which had not been returned by the Inspectors.

A RECENT official proclamation in South Carolina announces that Wade Hampton, being incapacitated by recent injuries from discharging the duties of Executive, had transferred the office of Governor to Lieut.-Gov. Simpson, who is now styled Acting-Governor.

YELLOW-FEVER NEWS.

A JACKSON (Miss.) dispatch of the 14th says of the new cases and no deaths from yellow fever had occurred there within forty-eight hours. The Howard Association announced that they had ample means to meet all claims upon them, and that no more contributions for that locality were needed.

THE members of the National Yellow-Fever Commission left Memphis, on the night of the 15th, for Richmond, Va. In their forthcoming report, they will advocate a system of National quarantine, under the direction of the United States Government. The Commissioners are convinced, from their investigations, that the fever of the Valley of Mexico was caused by importation, and was carried from there to every other point. Under favorable circumstances the disease might prevail in any part of the United States. From the experiences of the past, the Commission are of the opinion that the only reasonable means to keep yellow fever from this country is a strict National quarantine.

THERE were seven deaths from yellow fever reported in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m., on the 15th. Most of them were cases of relapse, some either one or two months' recovery. Five of them were children. Total deaths to date, 4,033.

THERE were two new cases at Vicksburg, on the 15th, and three at Delta, La.

THE total number of deaths from yellow fever at the South, up to the 15th, was reported at nearly 14,000.

IN an order, issued on the 17th, the Health Officer of Memphis announced that it was then considered safe for absentees to return to that city, provided their houses had been thoroughly ventilated and fumigated.

THERE were two yellow-fever deaths at New Orleans, on the 18th. A child died of the fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the night of the 15th, and the mother was sick with the same disease; they were recently returned refugees, having fled to Alabama at the outbreak of the plague.

THERE were ten yellow-fever deaths in New Orleans during the forty-eight hours ending at six p. m., on the 18th. No new cases reported, on the 18th.

ACCORDING to the recent prevalence of the epidemic at Memphis, the depredations of the keeper, eight compositors and ten men from the press-room, while sixteen members of the families of the workmen died. The *Avalanche* lost its business manager, two editors, five compositors, two pressmen, a porter and two carriers, and the *Ledger* four compositors.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Rome telegram of the 12th, the Pope had appointed Father McCabe, the late Cardinal Cullen's Vicar-General, to succeed the deceased as Archbishop of Dublin.

THE difficulty between Spain and Morocco has been settled, the latter Government indemnifying the families of the assassinated Spaniards and saluting the Spanish flag.

MONCASI, the man who recently attempted to kill the King of Spain, has been sentenced to death.

THE announcement was made from Berlin, on the 12th, that Germany would occupy the entire Samoan Archipelago.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 12th, information had been received that a Russian General had marched from the Caspian Sea, and was in Afghanistan, with an army numbering 8,000, on the road to Herat. A Simla telegram of the same date states that it had been ascertained that the Afghan priests were preaching a holy war against the British infidels.

A PERA dispatch of the 12th says the Porte has accepted the principle of the rectification of the Greek frontier.

THE withdrawal of the Russian Missions from Cabul is not an accomplished fact, according to a London telegram of the 13th.

A SERIOUS and wide-spread insurrection against the Turks has broken out in the Nejd District, in Arabia.

SNOW-STORMS of exceptional severity were prevailing in the north of England and throughout Scotland, on the 13th.

IN reply to a request from the Vatican for their views on the pending negotiations with Germany, the exiled German Bishops have addressed a memorial to the Pope, asking that some just and equitable arrangement be reached.

ACCORDING to a Philippopolitelegram of the 14th, the International Commission had adopted, with some slight modifications, the programme of reform in Eastern Roumelia proposed by the Turkish Government.

TAINE, the distinguished French author, has been elected Member of the Academy.

THE Tiber, at Rome, has overflowed its banks, and the lower portions of the Eternal City are under water.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 14th says the Vatican had determined to cut loose from the Ultramontane party in the German Reichstag.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 15th, there had been prohibited, since the promulgation of the Anti-Socialist law, 102 societies, 36 newspapers and 88 books.

SWITZERLAND has renounced the Convention of 1865 constituting the Latin Union.

THE Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, with the Marchioness, a daughter of the Duke of Orleans, left Liverpool for Halifax, on the 14th.

AT Preston, Eng., 350,000 spindles, 1,500 looms and 1,200 workmen are idle, and most of the cotton-mills are running but from two to four days a week.

THE Glasgow High Court of Judiciary has refused to admit to bail any more of the Directors of the suspended City of Glasgow Bank.

A MAN named Johnson, charged with forgery on a Missouri bank, has been arrested in Scotland and sent to London for extradition.

BOMBAY dispatches of the 15th say the Indian Government had given the Commander of the British troops at Simla emergent orders to supervise all press telegrams.

THE following failures were announced on the 16th: John Lomas & Co., manufacturers of chemicals, at Jarrow-on-the Tyne, for $500,000; Young, Linton & Co., ship-owners, London, for $500,000; James Burrest & Co., Blackburn, cotton spinners, for $150,000; Wilhelm, Preston & Co., Hamburg, crockery and glass, for a very large amount, and five Glasgow brokers who defaulted on settlement.

ON the 17th, Sir King Humbert was entering Naples in state, an attempt was made by Giovanni Passanante to assassinate him with a poniard. The King escaped with slight wounds, but the would-be assassin was immediately seized and hurried off to prison. He said he was poor, belonged to no society and hated Kings.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 17th, the Russian Government had demanded, as a condition precedent to the evacuation of Roumania, the right to occupy and fortify certain strategical points in the Dobrudscha, and to maintain a military road through Roumania.

THE Town Hall of Norwich, Eng., was inundated, on the 18th, by a freshet, the result of a fortnight's continuous rain. Two of the most densely-populated portions of the town were covered feet under water, the warehouses and stores on the river bank submerged and 3,000 dwellings rendered uninhabitable. Several persons were drowned.

A PESTH telegram of the 18th announces the overflow of the banks of the River Save, in Bosnia, involving the loss of many lives and immense destruction of military stores.

THE Russian Army in the new Asiatic Province of Russia has been again placed on a war footing.

RECENT advices from South America state that an earthquake in New Grenada, in October last, did considerable damage to property, and several lives are reported lost. The destruction in the southern portion of the Republic of San Salvador was complete, and the loss of life and property was very great. The Volcanoes of Isalco and Santa Anna were in a state of tremendous activity, and the inhabitants in the neighborhood were terribly alarmed, and many had fled to places of safety.

—Some two years ago the Rev. E. T. Baird, publishing agent of the Publication Board of the Presbyterian Church in the South, was tried before the Presbytery for embezzlement, and deposed from the ministry. But at a rehearing of the case, the examiners of the Publication Society's books testified to having fallen into error in the examinations, and that instead of a deficiency of more than $8,000, there was only a debit balance against Dr. Baird of $188. They also find that Dr. Baird had been irregular in his business methods, but not a defaulter, and they judge him not to merit deposition from the ministry. The Louisville *Christian Observer* says that "when a balance-sheet is struck it may be found not only that he is not in debt to the Publication Committee, but that it is in his debt."

THE man who can fathom the purpose which makes a rat chew up a lot of important papers, which can in no way appease his appetite or add to his comfort, will perhaps enable a long-suffering public to provide some remedy.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

FEW are aware of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. Price, 25 cents.

AMERICAN DISPLAY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Wonders of the Mechanical Department.

[From the London Times, Aug. 23.]

* * * Perhaps, however, the most important display in this department, all things considered, is that of the Waltham Watch Company, their first in the European exhibitions. The readers of the *Times* reports of the Philadelphia Exhibition will not need to be informed of the admirable machinery by which the works of the Waltham watches are produced, or their singular exactitude, which enables any part of a watch to be replaced by the corresponding piece of any other watch of the same grade. In this mechanical production of machines, America has long led the world, and the mechanism by which the English army rifle is still produced is with industrial institutions a contribution from the American authorities. But in the Waltham works science has been brought to the aid of native ingenuity to such a degree that even since the Philadelphia Exhibition the fabrication of watches has gone through a large are of another revolution. What was begun by applying such machines that their work was beyond competition, or anything like equal terms from any hand-work is continued by the construction of the most essential parts of a watch on a new principle, which permits an approach to exactness unattainable by the old mechanism, however practiced. Every one knows that the great difficulty in making chronometers for the use of navigators, and several lives are reported lost. The destruction in the southern portion of the Republic of San Salvador was complete, and the loss of life and property was very great. The Volcanoes of Isalco and Santa Anna were in a state of tremendous activity, and the inhabitants in the neighborhood were terribly alarmed, and many had fled to places of safety.

—Bernard Donohue, of Yonkers, N. Y., who gambled and made $250,000 by lucky ventures in Sierra Nevada silver stocks, once worked in a buckle shop at Waterbury, Conn.

WHEN a grasshopper eats it is only a simple hopper-ration.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6.75 @ $8.50
Sheep	5.00 @ 6.25
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6.00 @ 8.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07 @ 1.07½
CORN—Western Mixed	50½@ 51
OATS—Western Mixed	28 @ 32
RYE—Western	53 @ 53
PORK—Mess	9.75 @ 10.00
LARD—Steam	6.75 @ 6.75
BUTTER	17 @ 24
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	32 @ 39
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Fair	$4.00 @ $4.80
Choice	4.10 @ 4.60
Steers	3.00 @ 4.50
Good to Choice	3.00 @ 3.35
HOGS—Good to Choice	2.90 @ 3.10
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.35 @ 3.75
BUTTER—Fair to Dairy	14 @ 20
Good to Choice	18 @ 20
EGGS	22 @ 23
FLOUR—White Winters	4.60 @ 5.00
Fair to Good do	4.00 @ 4.50
Red Winters	4.25 @ 4.75
Springs	4.00 @ 4.50
Choice do	4.25 @ 4.75
Patent do	6.00 @ 6.50
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring	.92 @ .92½
Corn, No. 2	.37 @ .37½
Oats, No. 2	.21 @ .21½
Rye, No. 2	.40 @ .40½
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.04½@ .05
Self-Working Hurl	.03 @ .04½
Fine Grass	.02 @ .03½
Carpet Brush	.03½ @ .04
Inferior	.02 @ .02½
PORK—Mess	9.75 @ 9.80
LARD	6.75 @ 6.80
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	52.00 @ 58.00
3d Clear	39.00 @ 40.00
Fencing and Siding	15.00 @ 16.50
Common Siding	14.00 @ 15.00
Common and Fencing	10.00 @ 11.50
Lath	1.75 @ 1.75
A Shingles	2.80 @ 2.80
BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.50 @ $4.75
Medium	3.75 @ 4.25
Good	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Good	3.25 @ 4.25
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.20 @ $4.60
Medium	4.00 @ 4.10
HOGS—Yorkers	3.10 @ 3.15
Philadelphias	3.15 @ 3.15
SHEEP—Best	4.10 @ 4.10
Common	3.00 @ 3.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

WILLIE.

His eyes were brown, his cheeks were bright,
His hair hung back most from his curls;
I used to think his teeth were pearls.
I watched him with such deep delight,
My little sweetheart, Willie.

Across the school-room's din and noise
He sent me friendly smiles and looks;
He loved to carry home my books
And guard me from the rudest boys,
My kind, brave-hearted Willie.

He gave me once—I have it yet
Pressed in my dictionary leaves,
The dot, not perfume round it cleaves—
An earth-kept violet,
My thoughtful, gentle Willie.

One morn I crossed the shaded lane
Where Willie used to wait for me;
He was not there, and wonderingly
I waited long, but long in vain,
For my dear playmate, Willie.

That day, how dull the lessons were!
I watched the clock's slow, unwound heel,
While o'er its empty desk and seat
The smiling sunlight shimmered;
I missed my boy, my Willie.

And so the long, long week went by
Till some one came again to shed a word,
The saddest ever said or heard;
I could not sob, I could not cry,
My heart seemed dead with Willie.

I saw him once again. The place
Was the last I wanted. He lay at rest
With white flowers smiling on his breast.
I stooped and kissed his sweet, dead face,
And said a long good-bye to Willie.

Ah me! Ah me! How many years
Have come and gone! My own boys fret
And fill my heart; yet ever yet
My eyes have room for tender tears
For Willie as I think of Willie.
—*Mary Alice De Vere, in Youth's Companion.*

A SCALE-Y STORY.

"A Maiden" loved a maiden so,
His warlike heart was soft as "Do."

"You are of light, my only "Re."

"Ah! if but kinder you would be,
And sometimes sweetly smile on "Me."

"You are my life, my guiding star,
I love thee near, I love thee "Fa."

"My passion I cannot conceal,
You are the idol of my "Sol."

The maiden said, "Fie! ask pardon,
How can you go on so with "La."

The Major rose from bended knee,
And went her father for to "Si."

The father thought no match was finer,
This "Dal-e" and his daughter's been "a minor."

They married soon, and after that
Dwelt in ten rooms all on "one flat."

So happy ends the little tale,
For they live on the grandest scale.
—*Tee Hemans.*

A TALE OF TWO THANKSGIVINGS.

It was Thanksgiving-Eve. The dusk was falling fast, and something else beside the dusk, namely, a fine cold sleet, which came driving in the face in a slippery crust, and smote the face of each wayfarer with little stinging slaps, as who should say, "Forget not these, with Winter's compliments; he is just behind, and sends his card on thus by me." Thanksgiving-Eves not infrequently are of this unfortunate pattern. It may be Nature's happy device for enhancing, by contrast, the cheer and comfort of the season, making the fireside seem brighter, the dinner more tempting and savory. But how about those who have no firesides or dinners?

Jenny Forde belonged only in part to this destitute class. She had a fireside, so far as a stove with an open grate about eight inches across deserves to rank under that cozy name. Jenny was proud of her stove. She was quite sure that no one not an expert would suspect its useful qualities, or detect the handy little oven hidden away behind among the ornamental twirl and scrolls, or the place for gridirons and pudding-dishes beneath the iron cage on top. To-night she had popped on an extra lump of coal, in honor of the season, and the little room fairly glowed with warmth and that redolence of scorched blacking which is the property of little stoves all the world over. The shade was pulled down over the window, the lamp set unlit upon the table, and Jenny, in her Connecticut rocking-chair, was seated for the unwonted luxury of an idle half-hour. Later she must sow. This lazy interval was her holiday treat, the only one either her means, poor girl. There was no one to tempt to the extravagance of a Thanksgiving feast or to share it, and to spend time and money in feasting herself alone was an idea which would never have entered into her frugal and modest mind.

Yet it was not an unhappy face which the tire-glow caressed as the big rocker swung to and fro, each movement marked by a soft thud, thud, on the carpeted door. Jenny's characteristic was a round softness of form and feature, which would make her look girlish to the end of her life. Her shrewd blue eyes beamed with a kindly gleam; her mouth, though its corners showed creeping lines, trembled easily into a smile. There was a pleasant attraction in the plump little figure, always so trimly clad and neat, in the childlike fingers with their deep needle-pricks. Every body felt it, from babies who cried to come to her to the ladies who supplied her with sewing. Jenny was a favorite, and this evening—nay, this hour—was to bring proof of the fact.

For, as she sat, there came a knock at the door—a loud, important knock—and a tall form entered, impressive in capes and buttons, whom Jenny recognized as the respondent conchman of Mrs. Meredith, a gentle little widow and one of her best patrons.

"Person here named Forde—Miss Forde?" inquired the dazzling vision.

"Yes; that is me," said Jenny.

"Then he;e's for you. Compliments of Mrs. Meredith, and she hopes you'll have a pleasant Thanksgiving."

"Oh, thank you, sir; and please thank Mrs. Meredith."

With a nod he of the capes and buttons departed, leaving Jenny face to face with a big basket which he had set upon her table. From under its cover an unpiistakable drumstick protruded.

"I do wonder if it can be a turkey," thought Jenny, as she lifted the cover.

Sure enough, it was a turkey, pillowed on celery stalks and sweet-potatoes, and mounting guard, so to speak, over a mound of jellied cranberry. And what besides? A golden brown circlet, with edge of flaky white. Who can mistake a pumpkin pie? Oh, kind Mrs. Meredith!

The room seemed to have suddenly grown brighter and warmer, as Jenny, after putting away these treasures, returned to her chair and the fire. How pleasant it is to be remembered! What a happy little woman—yes, for all that had come and gone—what a happy little woman she was! So deep were her pleasant thoughts that she scarcely heard the second knock which fell on the door—a low, timid one, as from the hand of a child.

"Come in," she said, dreamily. The door opened a little way, a cold wind swept in from the threshold, and a child entered.

"Well, why don't you come in?" she called out. No one answering, she jumped up and set the door.

A little thinly-dressed girl stood in the hall. She was strangling a sob in her throat, and at the sight of Jenny seemed half inclined to run away.

"Oh, please, Miss Forde," she faltered, "would you lend mother a lump of coal? She's got one of her bad headaches—and the fire's went out—and it's so cold—and Alice and me don't know what to do." Another sob rounded the sentence like a period.

Hard-hearted as it sounds, Jenny's first impulse was to refuse. She did not know these neighbors of hers, and, "Once begin, you never know when it will stop," crossed her mind. Another look at the sweet wan face of the child changed her determination.

"Yes," she said; "come in, and I'll lend you a bit. Have you brought something to carry it in?"

"Oh, please, I'll take it in my hand." Such a mite of a hand!

"That won't do at all," cried Jenny. "My coal is all line; there are no large pieces. Here, I'll take my scuttle and throw some on your fire. You're Mrs. Denis' girl, I think?"

"Yes 'm."

So down stairs they went, and the little guide opened the door of a bare room, and revealed Mrs. Denis lying on a bed, covered with a tumbled heap of clothes, and a still smaller child sitting, with tear-glazed cheeks, beside the almost extinguished fire. The room felt alarmingly chill, and when Jenny spoke there was no reply, and the figure on the bed looked so white and motionless that her heart gave a loud thump for fear.

Hastily mending the fire, she ran up stairs, filled a saucepan with hot water of which she had been boiling potatoes, and hurrying back, began to bathe the head of the sick woman. To her great relief, Mrs. Denis presently opened her eyes, and feebly murmured. "Oh, that feels good."

"I'm glad it does. Here, I'll dip the cloth in the hot water again for you."

"Is it you, Miss Forde? It's mighty kind you are."

"Oh, it's nothing," in a business-like way. "Don't talk. Keep quite still, and your head'll be better soon."

"It begins to be better already," whispered Mrs. Denis, after a few minutes' stillness. "My headaches always go off quick at the end. But you are standing all this while. Nanny, bring a chair, Nanny."

"It don't hurt me a bit to stand," declared Jenny; "I'm used to it. Sometimes, when I'm cutting out work, I keep on my feet for half a day at a time, and never mind it."

"Ah, it must be good to have plenty of work!" sighed Mrs. Denis. "I've seen the people going up stairs with their bundles, and I'd have envied you, perhaps, only it was something to be glad for that there was some one had all she could do, even if I hadn't."

The patient sweetness of this speech touched Jenny. She could not speak quite steadily as she asked, "Have you no work at all?"

"Next to none. I did a petticoat for Mrs. Mallory—that's in the basement, you know—and I tried some of those sling overalls from Riggs. But it's a hard man he is, and only fourteen cents a pair; and what's that for a day's work? I'd take anything, though, almost, that I could get, for I want it sure for the children's sake."

"Now you must not talk—you really mustn't," said Jenny, alarmed at the flush which had risen in the pale cheeks. "Do try and go to sleep. I'll look to the children's supper. Don't worry yourself about anything, and tomorrow, when you're better, we'll talk about work, and see what can be done."

All her warm little heart was alive now.

"What a selfish thing I am!" she meditated, when, after making the children comfortable for the night, she went back to her own fire and work. "I almost refused that poor baby the coal. Jenny Forde, I'm afraid you're no better than a Pharisee. You've got into a habit of passing by on the other side—looking out for number one, and letting other people take care of themselves. You may call it minding your own business as loud as you like; I say you're a pig." And her philanthropy broadening under this self-rebuke, a bright thought just then came to her.

"Why not?" she said. "Mrs. Meredith's turkey is big enough, I'm sure. It's a burning shame that I should have so much, and they nothing. I'll ask 'em all up to dinner, and give them one nice Thanksgiving, as sure as my name is Jenny Forde."

It was like a fairy dream to the Denis children when next day Jenny came down stairs with her invitation. And what a dinner it turned out to be! What a traditionally delicious turkey! what lovely cranberry! what a pie! Ah! no one can thoroughly enjoy such a meal save those to whom dinners do not come every day. It is impossible.

During the long evening Jenny scanned the history of her new friends. It was the common story of widowhood and poverty, with one brighter feature—a sailor brother, who had been "so kind." Poor Jim! If I only could know where he is to-day!" sighed Mrs. Denis. "It's fifteen months since he sailed, and never a word all that time, Miss Forde. He left all his back wages for us—the blessed by that he is. It's his heart's bloodhe'd give me and the children if he could. And he's well off now, he'd be at this moment if it wasn't for that sorrow of a savings bank, which went and broke with all in it. He doesn't suspect the straits we're in, and it's I am glad, for he'd fret sorely, Jim would. His ship is a China trader, which means so much to little Alice's health, you see, and he's half promised the First Mate's place if he goes again. His employers think the world of him. And why not? for there's no one like Jim."

"How good turkey is!" said Nanny, who was helping the time-honored wishbone before the fire. "It's quite done, Miss Forde, I think. May I wish it now?"

"Yes. Take hold of one end, and I'll take the other. Now we must each wish. I wish your Uncle Jim would come home quick, and safe and sound."

"Why, that my wish, too!" exclaimed little Nanny, as the bone cracked and flew asunder.

But neither wish was granted. Week followed week, month succeeded month, but no Uncle Jim appeared, and hope with it by heart from. And still the friendship begun that Thanksgiving between the "fourth floor front" and the "third pair back" throve and flourished. Jenny's sewing came to do anything by halves. By her aid Mrs. Denis procured work enough to keep the wolf from the door, and innumerable were the kind offices which her helpfulness enabled her to do for the widow and her little ones. The children took her into their heart of hearts. "Aunt Jenny" was their every-hour word, and they loved her next to their mother. And strange to say, with all this added woe and new interest, Jenny's own days seemed brighter and easier than usual. "Everything turned out well" for her that year. Little bits of good fortune came her way. Her lightness of heart and satisfaction possessed her. "He that waters shall be watered." Jenny did not know it, but the truth was a real now as when in days of old angels came down in visible shape and ministered to the necessities of men.

So passed snow-time, the spring; and summer spread her mantle early over the land, and all went happily with the little hive of workers. But one afternoon in August, a sad thing happened. Jenny slipped on a bit of banana skin—one of the many bits which dot summer pavements so perfectly—and sprained her shoulder and broke her right arm. Luckily she was near home, and was carried there at once.

The accident was disposed of in three lines in next day's paper, but not so easily by the party most concerned. A long illness was followed by a weary convalescence. Sewing was out of the question; Jenny's friendly patrons were out of town; there was no one to offer help; and what with weakness and discouragement, rent falling behind, and a doctor's bill looming portentously ahead, our poor little woman felt her courage sink as never before in her life.

What could she have done without the Denises now? This was a question she asked herself a dozen times a day. Morning after morning Mrs. Denis brought her bright kind face to Jenny's bedside, made her tea, brushed her hair, straightened the room, and cheered her with the hopeful words which mean so much to the despairing invalid. Hour after hour Nanny sat, patient as an old woman, beside "Aunt Jenny," watching her eye, and ready to fly at a moment's notice to any call needed. Even little Alice would climb the stairs with a glass of "real cold" water, a flower, a kiss to make her well, or a new rhyme culled from her picture-book, which she was sure would "smooth" the dear neighbor. These visits were the sole cheer of those dark days. The little seed sown in kindness and indeed brought forth fruit a hundredfold.

"Sure and it's a pleasure you wouldn't deny me," Mrs. Denis would protest in answer to Jenny's tearful thanks. "It's always been you and you before, and I never thought I'd have the chance to so much as turn my hand over for you. It's clear pleasure, it is."

The "clear pleasure" lasted into October; then matters began to mend. Jenny could help herself a little at last. Her employers came back, and various little kindnesses followed their return. But the once nimble fingers were stiff and weak, and Thanksgiving found her still unable to sew for more than a few minutes at a time. Mrs. Meredith was in Europe; no one happened to think of the little seamstress, and altogether things were in sorry contrast to the bright holiday of last year.

Again Jenny sat in her rocking-chair on Thanksgiving-Eve, idle now from necessity, not of choice. She looked sad, but brightened when Mrs. Denis' step sounded on the stair. It was a quick, glad step, and Mrs. Denis burst in with the joyful face of a bearer of good tidings.

"Oh, Jenny!" she panted, "never was anything like it! It's a turkey has come to me myself this time! Mrs. Read sent it, for the darling she is!—an elegant turkey, and an elegant heap of potatoes as well. We'll have our thanksgiving after all; and if you're agreed, we'll eat it up here, for my room's but a cold one, and I daren't risk you to come down."

"How nice! how pleasant! But how very kind of you!" said Jenny, half crying.

"Kind! Why, yourself did it, you know. It's you last year, and me this, that's all."

It was impossible to resist such openhearted gladness, and the feast proved even merrier than that memorable one of a year ago. Jenny

THE REPRESENTATIVE CANVAS The official canvas of the votes cast for Representative in this district gives Pailthorp (Dem.) a plurality of 76 over Wood, "on the face of the returns"

But it seems that Mr. Pailthorp is not to be allowed to take his seat at Lansing without defending his title at the bar of the House of Representatives

Alleged irregularities in the vote of certain Townships in Maddon county is the reason for contesting the seat.

We have authority for stating that Mr. Wood has availed himself of eminent counsel, and proposes to contest the seat with every means at his command

Our reporter interviewed Mr. Pailthorp on Saturday, and drew from that gentleman the statement that he should exhaust every resource in his power to defend his right to the position to which he has been elected. In short, he proposed to "take his seat unless balkered out of it."

What the outcome will be of this affair, we cannot predict. If the points of illegality are well taken, Mr. Wood has the advantage of belonging to the party of the majority in the House which is more likely to seat its claimants than that of the minority, while on the other hand, Mr. Pailthorp can bring to his aid friends of influence, who will seat him if such a thing is possible.

County Treasurer's Report.

CASH ACCOUNT

Dr.

1877.		
To amount on hand Dec. 8, '77,		$1,018 90
Library fund,		10 00
Primary school fund,		174 90
2-10 mill tax fund,		10 00
Liquor tax,		20 00
Poor commissioners,		80 00
Institute fund,		50 00
Charlevoix township,		526 04
Norwood, "		75 75
South Arm, "		121 00
Marion, "		59 47
Evangeline, "		259 18
Evans, "		162 88
Dog-license receipts,		1,511 60
Redemption certificates,		297 62
Sale of village bonds,		3,500 00
Tax sales,		500 76
From all other sources,		188 24
		$9,391 85

Cr.

By county orders paid,	$2,26 60	
poor orders paid,	1,146 84	
Bridge commissioner,	3,451 75	
expense selling bonds,	28 00	
Treasurers making returns	90 25	
paid town Charlevoix,	123 81	
" Norwood,	71 00	
" Boyne Valley,	86 01	
" South Arm,	124 00	
" Wilson,	67 31	
" Evangeline,	19 06	
" Marion,	47 25	
" Evans,	82 00	
" Hayes,	401 87	
" Springvale,	28 00	
		$8,957 93

Balance on land Oct. 8, '78, $957 23

LIBRARY FUND.

1875, May 17,	Cash from fines,	$1 00
1876, Feb 9,	"	90
Sept. 26,	"	5 60
Dec. 5,	"	4 00
1877, Feb. 6,	"	9 00
June 22,	"	9 00
Sept. 4,	"	60
Dec. 3,	"	5 00
1878, May 22,	"	15 00
	"	15 00
		$84 00

Cr.

1878.	
To Charlevoix township,	$6 00
Evangeline,	3 70
Evelyn,	4 80
Wilson,	3 31
Marion,	3 75
Norwood,	4 10
Boyne Valley,	2 61
Hayes,	4 21
South Arm,	8 54
	$41 00

Balance on hand, $9 94

[The remainder of the report will appear in our next issue.]

The New Orleans *Times* wouldn't wonder at a Grant revival if the Democrats are not very careful in their legislation between now and 1880

—Early in the summer thousands of the irredeemable or fiat currency men, it is said, subscribed for the New York *Advocate*, which they were promised for 25 cents a year. They were notified by reputable newspapers the no such weekly paper could be afforded for that price, and warned to beware of fraud. But they thought they knew better, and put in their quarters. After a while it ceased to come, and some of them blamed the Postoffice, or charged it to the republicans. But the postmaster at Jackson has inquired of the superintendent of the mailing department at the New York Postoffice, and in reply is informed that the *Advocate* has not been mailed since the 19th of October. But the "fiat" subscribers have one resource left. They can write on a piece of paper, 'This is the *Advocate*," and real that till their subscription expires. It will be just as valuable so far as sound financial information is concerned.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and his renewed endorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory.

Specie resumption has virtually taken place already in New York. The bold stand which our country took in the last election against fiat currency has virtually settled the resumption question, and henceforth it is a settled fact that a paper dollar is worth no more nor less than a gold dollar. Wall St. bankers are refusing to give special certificates on gold and no premium is offered. Our green-back dollar to-day is worth one hundred cents.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS Cash

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Ballop, against Charles Dean, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6946, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HASKILL & BOURNE,
Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents. 17

REMEMBER

THE

SENTINEL

JOB

Printing

OF FICE,

And address your orders to

W. A. SMITH,

Charlevoix, Mich

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wild and Improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouse's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at various rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and stocked on good terms.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101v Charlevoix Mich.

MRS. R. E. —Carpenter,— Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Outstocking in all lines at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while order for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list, sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and

Repairing

Done on short notice.

New Store!

State Street Ahead!

A. McCabe & Co,

Have received a full stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

Which they are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest

Ryan don't Believe It.

COME AND SEE

McCABE BUILDING—STATE St.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Rutters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, Dec. 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School, Swamp, and Agricultural College Land, situate in Charlevoix county, subject to non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office Nov. 16th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously reverted according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

Primary School Land.

No. Part.	Sec.	T.	Range.
9900	ne¼ of	16	34 N. 7 W.
	Swamp Land.		
7388	nw¼ of sec	25	34 N. 6 W.
"	sw¼ of sec	25	" "
	Agricultural College Land.		
537	ne¼ of sec	30	32 N. 4 W.
619	nw¼ of sec	20	" "
620	sw¼ of sec	20	" "

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. B. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6082, dated April 25, 1874, upon ne¼ of sec 9, Township 32 North, Range 4 W., with a view to cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 8, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas H. Olson against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6435, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH E. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 8, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin M. Stone for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6474, dated Nov. 7, 1874, upon the south ½ of section 21, sec 30, Town 34 N., R. 4 W., in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Michigan State Land Office,
Lansing, October 1st 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described school lands, situated in Charlevoix county, have been reverted to the State, will be exposed for sale at public auction at this office on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., unless previously reverted according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Com. Land Office.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
ne¼ of ne¼	25	32 n	4 w
s½ of ne¼	2	32 n	5 w
ne¼ of ne¼	2	32 n	5 w
se¼ of ne¼	29	32 n	5 w
se¼ of se¼	29	32 n	5 w
ne¼ of ne¼	5	31 n	4 w
s½ of ne¼	19	31 n	4 w
n½ of se¼	27	34 n	5 w
se¼ of se¼	27	34 n	5 w
ne¼ of ne¼	30	34 n	5 w
s½ of ne¼	34	34 n	5 w
n½ of se¼	10	34 n	5 w
ne¼ of se¼	23	34 n	5 w

PRIVATE CHOP.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Dyason deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louis Shoemaker, praying for leave to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1878, at the o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interesting in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in Charlevoix, and show cause why a license to sell the real estate of said deceased should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and that hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Joseph Jewell and Charles Jewell, both of Boyne Valley, Charlevoix county, Michigan, under the firm name of the Boyne Lumber Co., was dissolved on the 15th day of May, 1878, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by C. V. Monroe, with whom all accounts of the late firm can be settled.

C. V. MONROE,
A. J. STERLING.

Boyne, Sept 26, 1878.

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jesseta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jesseta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her last place of residence, and on motion of Clay B. Hall, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and for such publication once each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated the 25th day of Oct. 1878.

RUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. D. LEMONT, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jos Taypawkwah of Charlevoix, Co. deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Taypawkwah praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why a license to sell the real estate of said deceased should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 33 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 10, 1878. Whole No., 464

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT [illegible] DESIRABLE in its component [illegible] adapted to the [illegible]

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that [illegible] on having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the [illegible] else, and speaks for itself when [illegible] Charlevoix will have both kinds [illegible]

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, [illegible]

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Rates for a [illegible] column and [illegible] in quality of [illegible]

Local notices [illegible] per line for [illegible] each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business [illegible] per year, [illegible] per year.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

A. J. McELROY, Sheriff of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Boyne City, Mich.

S. [illegible], Attorney at Law [illegible] Cadillac, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Valley, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Real Estate Agent, and Solicitor in Chancery, Charlevoix, Mich. Office opposite Crouse's Drug Store.

A. B. [illegible], Charlevoix, Mich., Dealer in [illegible] Manufacturing Company, Charlevoix Co.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Conveyancing, Collecting and Real Estate Agency, Charlevoix Co.

HENRY HILLER, Custom Blacksmith and Horse-shoer, Bridge street, Charlevoix. All work warranted. Particular attention given to horse-shoeing.

DR. C. A. PERRIS,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

C. J. PAILTHORP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PETOSKEY, MICH.

MONEY to LOAN.

[illegible] on first-class real estate security in [illegible] Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HASKILL & BOURNE,
Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents, 17

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Boyne Valley Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. O. F. meets every [illegible] in each month at their Hall in Advance [illegible]

[illegible] Geo. W. [illegible] N. G.

[illegible] Secretary.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. [illegible] F. & A. M. meets on the [illegible] on or before the full moon in each month.

[illegible] Jerome Hyne, W. M.

[illegible] Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. G. T. meets every [illegible] evening in each week in the Temperance Hall, over the store of [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary.

Charlevoix Post Office.

OFFICE HOURS.—Mail closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m., depart on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M., depart on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., on Sunday at 4 p. m.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

Local Notes.

Charlevoix Market Report.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Secretary Sherman's Report.

A summary of the report of Secretary Sherman is here given:

THE REVENUES.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were $257,763,878.70. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,220.80, leaving a surplus revenue of $20,799,657.90, which was applied to the redemption of United States notes, the redemption of fractional currency, the increase of the sinking fund and the augmentation of the cash balance in the Treasury. The deficiency in the sinking fund for the year was $14,628,440.00. The net decrease of receipts for the year was $11,420,107.92, and the net decrease in expenditures $1,890,682.12, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The actual receipts for the first quarter of this year were $73,-990,723.48, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, $191,100,276.82. The actual expenditures for the first quarter were $73,-344,578.27, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters $196,795,420.73, or a total of receipts for the year, of $264,500,000, and of expenditures $340,100,000, leaving a balance of $24,400,000, applicable to the sinking fund, which is estimated for the year at $30,164,-607.97. The estimates for the fiscal year 1880 are, receipts $264,500,000, expenditures, leaving sinking fund, $273,197,995.04, showing an estimated deficit of $10,697,995.04, excluding the sinking fund there will be an estimated surplus of $28,166,087.93. These estimates are based on the Congressional appropriations of the present year.

The estimate of revenue, based upon existing law, the Secretary says, is $9,000,124 more than the actual revenue of the past year. This increase can only be realized by rigid and impartial enforcement of the revenue laws. This is not only a legal duty of revenue officers, but is the right of every honest tax payer. The enforcement of the tax on spirits and tobacco has, in some cases, been resisted by formidable combinations too powerful for the Department, with forces at its command, to overcome. The customs duties, in many cases, have been evaded by smuggling, fraud, undervaluation, and false claims for drawback and drainage allowance. Some of these frauds are incident to the execution of any tax law, and some of them, the experience by modification of the laws, as Mr Sherman suggests.

SPECIE REDEMPTION.

In regard to the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary says he has substantially carried in to execution those provisions of the act of 1875 by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, the increase of gold in the Treasury, and by free banking. There remains only the completion of the resumption act by the sale of bonds on the 1st day of January, 1879, and the maintenance thereafter of specie redemption. The objects of the Secretary has been to accumulate a coin reserve of $138,000,000 and that being the smallest reserve upon which resumption could safely be commenced, and the amount of coin held in the Treasury, on the 29th inst. of $133,000,000, was sufficient to pay all our liabilities, was $141,888,180, and was accumulated for the purpose of resumption only. This coin would be distributed somewhere, on the 1st of January next by the increase in the amount of national currency for circulation in excess of the coin reserve. Should the banks, from any cause, refuse to redeem in coin their own notes, the Secretary recommends that the Department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit of the United States of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum and convertible at any time within one year after they leave the Department, bonds authorized by the refunding act, and to be used only in exchange for United States notes sent to the Treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by sufficient regulations, would enable any person desiring, without cost or risk, to convert his notes into an interest bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of the 3 per cent. bonds.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On the 1st of October, the number of National Banks in existence was 2,053. The amount of their circulating notes outstanding, including those in liquidation, was $323,147,710; the capital invested was $460,147,400; the surplus fund on profits was $107,863,012; the loans and discounts were $609,021,342

COINAGE.

The value of the gold coinage executed during the last fiscal year $93,708,980 00
Of trade dollars 11,078,010 00
Of standard silver dollars 8,673,560 00
Of fractional silver coin 8,380,215 50
And of minor coin 30,004 00

A total coinage of $81,120,490 50

In addition to the coinage, fine and unparted bars were prepared for deposit in the Mint to the value of $12,501,926 23 in gold, and $11,854,368 87 in silver.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the country was $430,780,245 30, reduced by the bullion of the Mint at $250,265,320, and of silver coin and bullion at $95,080,587 - a total of $358,443,917.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU.

At the close of the last fiscal year there was an unexpended balance of $622,836.17 of the appropriation for labor and other expenses of this bureau. Of this amount, in accordance with the act approved June 20, 1878, the sum of $127,750.00 will be expended in the purchase of a site for and the erection of a fire-proof building for the bureau, the work on which is now progressing satisfactorily, and will probably be completed during the fall of 1879. It is assumed, from action of Congress at its last session, that it holds that the engraving and printing of the public securities can be more cheaply, perfectly and safely done in this bureau than in jet other establishments, and the Secretary has therefore, directed that all work of this description as to certain proprietary stamps, shall be done therein. The cost of the work is less than one half the price previously paid.

STAMPS.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of some legislation as to the adjustment of claims which may arise where the portfolio of the Department. While the Department is always careful to provide a safe investment, and to secure the uniformity and correctness of current issues, it is not assured to the exemption of old and disputed claims of a different character. For the proper investigation of such claims the methods adopted in all our courts for ascertaining by truth or misbehaving are best. For the purpose a tribunal, which will require the best evidence of which the nature of case will permit, the production of original papers rather than pretended copies, the presence of the parties before the officers taking testimony, the cross-examination of witnesses by the opposite party, and the argument of the case before a competent officer, provides that after Jan. 1, and while United States notes are redeemed at the Treasury, that they be received the same as coin by the officers of the Department at all payments in all parts of the United States.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The Secretary discusses at considerable length the silver dollar, and says it was not to supersede the gold dollar, but did Congress propose to adopt the single standard of silver, but only to create a bimetallic standard of silver and gold, of equal value and equal purchasing power. Congress, therefore, limited the amount of dollars to be coined to not less than two millions nor more than four millions per month, but did not limit the aggregate amount for the period of time during which the coinage should continue. The market value of the silver in the dollar, at the date of the passage of the act, was 89¼ cents to gold coin. Now it is about 81 cents in gold coin. If it was intended by Congress to adopt the silver instead of the gold standard the amount coined would be totally inadequate for its purposes. Experience, not only in the country, but in European countries, has established that a certain amount of silver coin may be maintained in circulation on a par with gold, though of less intrinsic bullion value. It was, no doubt, the intention of Congress to provide a coin in which the world assumes a multiple of the purposes of barter, the ready handling from circulation the more valuable gold coin of the country. To accomplish this end a sufficient amount, but no more than is required in amount, or not its bullion value be equal to that of the gold dollar. It can, therefore, be limited in domestic purposes. It cannot be exported except at a loss, and cannot be profitably coined in excess of demands for domestic purposes. It will necessarily fall to the market value, and, by a well-known principle of finance, will be either hoarded or exported. When two currencies are in circulation, the cheaper will be the cheaper alone will circulate. If, however, the legal value of the silver dollar is limited to an amount demanded for circulation, there will be no depreciation, and the silver dollar will keep itself at par with gold, as fractional silver coin issued under the act approved Feb. 21, 1853, was kept at par with gold.

The Secretary concludes that it would be the best policy for the present to limit the aggregate issue of the silver dollar to the amount now in circulation to one, to such sums as can clearly be maintained at par with gold, and the price of silver in the market shall assume a decided ratio to gold, when the limit should be enlarged, and one made to conform to it, and take that to be a guarantee to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount outstanding shall exceed $50,000,000. He states that he is opposed to the redeem all United States notes in sums of not less than $50, either in gold or silver coin, as desired by the holder, but leaving the legal option of the Government to pay or refund United States notes for all other denominations on the Treasurer, except when demanded on coin for silver.

FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

During the present year, prior to Nov. 23, $100,-750,000 of 6 per cent. bonds had been sold at 4 per cent. bonds of an equal amount refunded, or will be redeemed as the calls mature. From the best advice, only $250,000,000 of United States bonds are held abroad, it might be fairly anticipated that the sale of the 4 per cents. would largely increase. In order to avoid the payment of double interest on the two kinds of bonds, as well as the temporary contraction of the currency, the Secretary recommends that the notice of redemption for called bonds be, at his discretion, given for less than ten days, nor more than three months. In order that the freest opportunity may be given to invest in the public securities, the Secretary recommends that the Department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit of the United States of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum and convertible at any time within one year after they leave the Department, bonds authorized by the refunding act, and to be used only in exchange for United States notes sent to the Treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by sufficient regulations, would enable any person desiring, without cost or risk, to convert his notes into an interest bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of the 3 per cent. bonds.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On the 1st of October, the number of National Banks in existence was 2,053. The amount of their circulating notes outstanding, including those in liquidation, was $323,147,710; the capital invested was $460,147,400; the surplus fund on profits was $107,863,012; the loans and discounts were $609,021,342

Operations of the United States Light-house Board.

The annual report of the United States Light-house Board, for the year ending on the 30th of June, states that the numerous establishments, maintained for the protection of the principal harbors of commerce, 1,336 lights (including 436 on the western rivers), 471 day beacons, 55 fog signals, operated by steam or first-class engines, and 3,067 buoys. The board, having in view the necessity of keeping the estimates down to the lowest figures, has recommended no new works which can be safely and judiciously deferred to a future period. Those that are asked for are deemed to be needful to the public interest. Other estimates are made an appropriation for the commencement of a lighthouse at Spanish Key, Florida Reefs. As all this lighthouse will be commenced at an early day, an additional appropriation is required to carry on the work this year. The building of this structure will complete, for the dangerous reefs of Florida, a system of lights that was recommended in the early days of the lighthouse board. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked to begin the work of a ship canal through the sandspit at the mouth of Mississippi River. A small appropriation is asked for the improvement of Galveston harbor, Texas, and the completion of the breakwater at Port Isabel. This work should be completed at an early day. An appropriation of $3,000 is asked for the purpose of making an addition to the buildings in which the Light-house Board meets, and which are erected under the auspices of the Light-house Board. The present number of employes cannot be increased, as the duties of the Board are already performed in the most economical manner possible. Besides, the efforts to secure economy in supplanting the old lens of the present system by one of more modern and improved construction, which can be manufactured at much less cost, and which will require a smaller number of renovations, and the consequent reduction of the number of keepers, will necessitate the enforcement of the law on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, which requires that the service thereafter shall be performed by steam or hot steamless, and that the number of keepers employed in the service shall be reduced to single one to give the warning at the proper time when danger is apprehended, and to keep the lights all in regular for years. An increased appropriation is also asked for the purpose of enabling the Board to keep pace with the progress of the times and to meet the increased demands upon its limited ability in the direction of the improvement of the coast and of our Indian policy cannot be promoted wholly unconnected among the Indians the talk in the said economy of the Government. Any change in the policy of the Indian bureau, by enforcing the policy of building up the Indian, and the change should be agreed to by the Indian, the change must necessarily be in that direction. Such a change should be effected by the consent of the Indians, and should be accompanied by the assertion that the Government has the right to enforce its decisions. Publicity in send out hunting parties has been given to the fact that the Indians would have been exposed to want.

An additional force will be required on the several reservations has been ordered and is in progress. The facilities of transportation are extended as much as possible, and proper discipline secured. The total at the close of the year was 6,000 light-houses, 830 day-lights, 22 light-ships, 2 screw fog-signals, 471 day beacons and 3,062 buoys.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

During the year 18,229 sick and disabled seamen were cared for during the year ended June 30, 1878—the number exceeding by 1,416 the largest number relieved in any previous year. As in the preceding year, there was again a small surplus of receipts over expenditures, or rather by the agreement of the Register of the Treasury, the receipts covered into the Treasury being $393,678 97
And the expenditures 393,292 80

Leaving unexpended $1,385 77

The Secretary concludes by commending the conduct of the officers of its Department.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, refers to his recommendation of last year to repeal to the bullion, and says:

The consolidation of a number of agencies has been effected, and the number of Indian tribes within the Indians, which will at the same time make more efficient the supervision over them, reduce the expenses of the Government, and lessen the opportunities for fraud and speculation. As far as the appropriations made by Congress would permit, additional buildings have been erected for Indians have been furnished to the Indian tribes to enable them to raise their own subsistence, and to encourage industrious habits. An in-thus policy has called attention to the question of the support of all of them favorable reports as to the working of the system have been received.

Instructions have been given to discriminate in the distribution of supplies as to Indians who are not actual necessities against individual Indians who refuse to work, and against those who are exercising influence. Permission to send out hunting parties has been given to the Indians, and the Indians would have been exposed to want.

An additional force will be required on the several reservations has been ordered and is in progress. The facilities of transportation are extended as much as possible, and proper discipline secured. The total at the close of the year was 6,000 light-houses, 830 day-lights, 22 light-ships, 2 screw fog-signals, 471 day beacons and 3,062 buoys.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

During the year 18,229 sick and disabled seamen were cared for during the year ended June 30, 1878—the number exceeding by 1,416 the largest number relieved in any previous year. As in the preceding year, there was again a small surplus of receipts over expenditures, or rather by the agreement of the Register of the Treasury, the receipts covered into the Treasury being $393,678 97
And the expenditures 393,292 80

Leaving unexpended $1,385 77

The Secretary concludes by commending the conduct of the officers of its Department.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the Secretary of War is a lengthy document, filled chiefly with details of the business of the latter years of the Rebellion. The Secretary says:

The appropriations for the support of the Army, the enlisted men in the Military Service Academy at West Point, for the fiscal year ending the fiscal year was $16,076, including $38 less than the estimate submitted by the Secretary of War. The appropriation for the improvement, the Secretary says the crime of the Indians is the result of the system of issuing rations of ordinary supplies. The Secretary also says that the policy of the Government toward

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, PROPRIETOR & EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1877

For President in 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 6, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The old ship she is loaded now
Ready for sea to sail;
Her cargo is of good cotton,
And provisions by the bale.

The old ship she is loaded now
Ready for sea to sail;
Her cargo is of good cotton,
And provisions by the bale.

If any proof be required of the correctness of [illegible] the above lines, it can be found in the [illegible] of the past month. Here, from our [illegible] which is one of the ports of [illegible] there have been cleared for [illegible] during the month of November, 1878, [illegible] bales of cotton, and [illegible] bales of provisions. Of the latter [illegible] were of flour, and [illegible] of pork. Of the former [illegible] were shipped to Liverpool, [illegible] to Havre, [illegible] to Bremen, [illegible] to Barcelona, [illegible] to Genoa, [illegible] to Rotterdam, [illegible] to Antwerp, [illegible] to Hamburg, [illegible] to Marseilles, [illegible] to Ghent, [illegible] to Trieste, [illegible] to Amsterdam, [illegible] to Ostend, [illegible] to Dunkirk, [illegible] to Rouen, [illegible] to Leghorn, [illegible] to Cette, [illegible] to Naples, [illegible] to Venice, [illegible] to Civita Vecchia, [illegible] to Ancona, [illegible] to Fiume, [illegible] to Cadiz, [illegible] to Malaga, [illegible] to Alicante, [illegible] to Barcelona, [illegible] to Palermo, [illegible] to Messina, [illegible] to Catania, [illegible] to Trapani, [illegible] to Marsala, [illegible] to Girgenti, [illegible] to Syracuse, [illegible] to Gibraltar, [illegible] to Malta, [illegible] to Smyrna, [illegible] to Constantinople, [illegible] to Odessa, [illegible] to Galatz, [illegible] to Ibraila, [illegible] to Sulina, [illegible] to Kustendje, [illegible] to Varna, [illegible] to Batoum, [illegible] to Alexandria, [illegible] to Port Said, [illegible] to Suez, [illegible] to Beyrout, [illegible] to Jaffa, [illegible] to Tripoli, [illegible] to Tunis, [illegible] to Sfax, [illegible] to Bona, [illegible] to Algiers, [illegible] to Oran, [illegible] to Mostaganem, [illegible] to Tangier, [illegible] to Mogador, [illegible] to Casablanca, [illegible] to Rabat, [illegible] to Tetuan, [illegible] to Melilla, [illegible] to Tarifa, [illegible] to Algeciras, [illegible] to Huelva, [illegible] to Seville, [illegible] to Cartagena, [illegible] to Valencia, [illegible] to Tarragona, [illegible] to Palma, [illegible] to Mahon, [illegible] to Ajaccio, [illegible] to Bastia, [illegible] to Nice, [illegible] to Genoa, [illegible] to Leghorn, [illegible] to Civita Vecchia, [illegible] to Naples, [illegible] to Messina, [illegible] to Palermo, [illegible] to Trapani, [illegible] to Marsala, [illegible] to Girgenti, [illegible] to Syracuse

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SUTTER, EDITOR AND PROP'R.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1878

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

title indicates a Universal Union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage-rates, the mail matter between all civilized Nations.

Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the treaties and laws of this country and the provisions of the Postal Convention. In regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to the citizens by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to reconcile some terms of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so as to do justice to all parties involved.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The business of the Supreme Court and of the circuit courts of the circuits has increased to such an extent in the past years that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The causes and condition of these docket are presented anew in the report of the Attorney-General, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged by Congress at an early day. The creation of additional Circuit Judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense at the present rate of salaries of not more than $70,000 a year.

THE INDIANS.

The annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the consent of the Indians, generally, has been orderly, and their relations with them peaceful and powerful, no local disturbances have occurred, which were deplorable in their character, but repressed, happily, conducted to comparatively small number of Indians. The disaffection among the Bannacks, which led to the murder of the tribe and death to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation and the indifference to treachery owing to the inadequacy of the appropriation for their support. So, also, the wants of the Indians, as a tribe, when the Indians were persuaded from supplying the difficulty by hunting. Only an authentic pursuit by the troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to submission, and the more part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. To this connection, I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive to be used, with proper accountability, at discretion, in subduing outbreaks of the Indian tribes.

The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyenne, who suddenly left their reservation in the Indian Territory, and marched rapidly through the Central Kansas and Nebraska in the direction of their old hunting-grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that this disorderly band was so fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the 1,241 other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by acts of a few reckless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the Indian authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that when some of them had taken to the war-path, they refused to murder helpless women and children, and spared the lives of those who fell into their hands.

But, while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and while provision should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem. It now be very difficult, and require much guile of effort, to check the unruly spirit of the savage Indian in the fascinations of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered to present the most untractable material. It may be possible to raise them fully up to the level of the white man in the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and that the soil under our feet, on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty, and help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty to be also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen and feel an interest in property, will thereby forth cease to be a warlike and plundering element. It is also a well-ascertained fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know, from the reports, that more families and more children are now going to schools, that there is a steadily increasing desire among Indians belonging to organized tribes, to have their children educated. Much attention in the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, touching the experiment, recently inaugurated, in basing fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and mechanic work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as instructors, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of these children might have had thousands of applications from parents who were anxious to secure to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization amongst the Indians."

The question, whether a change in the control of the Indian Service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that in the future no important question, therefore expressed slavery may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

NOT ANNUAL, BUT PERMANENT.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for annual civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuance of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony for the many conflicting claims, the simple action of their labors, but provision was made for the disbursement of the fund in connection with the report, in a system of the work and to demand its prompt and judicial hearing of claims which have been presented. As the library is National in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase from year to year, and in future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the Government will continue to make appropriations to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY FUND.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for an appropriation to pay a claim and make available for the public benefit the articles of a privilege the future application of the Government. I heartily recommend to favorable consideration.

WASHINGTON RIVER FRONT.

The situation of the water front is most limited in favor front of the City of Washington. It is a most serious embarrassment to the growth of the city and denies of the National capital both conveyance and transportation for the large supplies of fuel and other articles which are necessary for its people. The subject is respectfully submitted to the consideration of Congress, especially as the improvement will improve the navigation of the river by confining and concentrating scouring its channel, and is also of importance, when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the further improvement of the park west and south of the Washington Monument. The report of the Board of Survey heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the flats of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully recommended to consideration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and by the District for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the regular repair of the streets, repairs of the sewers of the city which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all of these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and efficiency, will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the matter of the grant for the support of the public schools, and ask that the appropriation may thereafter be equal to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States, may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The United States Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present condition of the slopes and approaching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the Government of the District, under the present form of government, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the general features already exhibited are satisfactory that the friends of the measure have no reason to regret that Congress the wisdom of its readjustment without essential change, and with every confidence in its ultimate success and deserts may be more fully developed.

R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, December 2, 1878.

The United States Treasurer's Report.

The annual report of United States Treasurer Hillhouse to the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the total resources in the Treasury of the United on Sept. 30, 1878, $1,864,624,472.38, in 1877, $2,141,141,125, in 1876, $1,724,964,14

He says the coin resources have steadily increased since 1861, $457,000,000 on the above date in 1878, to $122,580,172.21 in 1877, and to $206,887,374.60 in 1878, that there has been little change in the currency assets, except that they were larger in amount than on the above date in 1877, on account of the failure of the appropriation for the Mint and Assay Establishment to the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, which made necessary the withholding of certain to meet branch of the service until the succeeding session of the Forty-fifth Congress, which convened in special session on October, 1877. The total amount of unavailable assets carried in the balance of the account stood in the Treasurer's office was $2,042,911 less in 1878 than in 1877.

Under the operation of the Resumption act of 1875, providing for the redemption of fractional notes equal to 50 per cent of National Bank notes issued, the aggregate amount retired from 1876 to 1878 was $36,318,981. At the time of the passage of the act, May, 1878, forbidding the reissue or reinvestment of legal-tender notes, action under the former act ceased, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding at the time $346,681,016, at which volume they remain. The amount of gold coin surrendered in exchange notes in circular on June 30, 1877, was $39,232,760 and was $81,011,125, respectively. The retirement of United States certificates during the fiscal year of 1878 was $44,1883,310.

The act of Congress of Feb 28, 1878, required the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver. The first coinage under this act were ordered at the office from the mint in March, 1878, and the order expanded with the public to gold coin. The amount so executed and issued from the mint and other offices was $17,1882,957. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined under the above act to date is $19,289,501 of which amount there is in the mint and other $13,1880,877, and in circulation, $5,408,623. The largest payments in silver coin have been made at New York and San Francisco, but the coins issued at those points immediately find their way back to the Treasury vaults, either as receipts from customs, or as deposits on account of silver certificates, or in payment of subscriptions to the 4-percent loan. Treasurer Hillhouse states that on the 31 last there were $14,1880,877 of these coins on hand, and $4,1822,023 outstanding. The aggregate amount sent to the depositary and other banks is $9,1818,953.

The third section of the act above mentioned authorized the issue of silver certificates, which were, upon the passage of the act, redeemable in coin at this office, and at the office of the Assistant Treasurers in New York and San Francisco, in denominations of from $10 to $1,000. The total amount issued to date is $8,570,780 at Washington, $401,800 at New York, $210,000 and at San Francisco $7,768,980. There is, however, in circulation only $1,021,880, the remainder having been paid into the Treasury through the Custom Houses, and not reissued. The certificates issued at San Francisco cannot their way at once to the New York Custom House.

The suspension of coinage of silver coin for fractional currency has been in progress during the year, though with the exception of the March the amount of fractional currency redeemed was less than in 1877. $1,041,011.16. On the contrary, however, $1,118,855.11 during the present year was redeemed in United States notes. The total amount of fractional currency redeemed under the operation of the act of resumption approved April 17, 1875, to the 30 1878, was $23,787,264. Since April 18, 1878 there has been issued of fractional silver coin $20,728,101, and of the coinage for the same period $20,728,101, leaving there is still a deficit, which is supplied from the stock on hand in the office and at the various which together with that in other offices, amount at this time to $6,1882,000. The amount paid out since June 30 1877, to date, is $9,542,000. In payment of fractional silver paid out at the several offices of the Treasury from April 18, 1878, to this 31, 1878, amounted to $8,728,100.

The outstanding circulation of the National Banks at the close of the fiscal year was $321,514,264. The cost of redemption, which comes direct upon this amount, was considerably less than one-tenth of per cent, or less than $30 per annum for a bank of average circulation. Of $211,784,137.50, in bank notes received for redemption $80,677,161 or 38.26 percent, was received from the City of Boston and Philadelphia, or 31.18 per cent. from the City of New York, nearly 70 per cent of the entire redemptions for the year received from these two cities.

There was $7,214,000 of National Bank notes therefore, assorted and cancelled by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers during the fiscal year, which was $1,1880,000 less than the previous year. The total cost of collecting National Revenue in the United States during the year ending June 30 1878, was $1,076,911, being less than 3½ per cent. of the total amount collected. The Commissioner claims that the reasons for the present low rate of collection are to be found in the abolition of a number of unnecessary offices.

The report contains a statement showing the receipts from the several objects of taxation for the first four months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the last fiscal year. This shows a decrease of $386,133 on spirits, an increase of $272,240 on tobacco, an increase of $226,240 on fermented liquors, a decrease of $24,821 on banks and bankers, an increase of $14,736 on adhesive stamps, a decrease of $16,144 in the amount of penalties, and a decrease of $10,041 in the amount received for taxes on articles and exemptions formerly taxed but now exempt. The net increase of revenue has, therefore, been $346,427.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report states that the heavy falling off in the receipts from internal revenue, as compared with marks it for closing months of the past fiscal year has ceased, and that the receipts for the current fiscal year have thus far shown an increase. He is also pleased to state that a majority of the States the internal-revenue laws have been enforced with less than ordinary difficulty or opposition. There has been a commendable spirit exhibited on the part of the people generally to observe the law and to withhold from the use and to believed that the tax on distilled spirits will be paid with less friction than for many years. The Commissioner calls attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to the compromise of criminal cases, and recommends that the power of the solicitor should not be granted. And it is further proposed, that said power be given to the person interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO BATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, the defendant in the above entitled cause is not in this County, is a resident of a State, that complainant has been duly sworn in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence and on motion of Guy H. Cobb Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks, and in addition thereto, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1878.

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy.

A. E. Cramour, Register.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Baton, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Philo Pond deceased On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Merritt J. Shoemaker, Administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 14th day of December, being at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the said Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO BATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Bishop, against Charles Pettigrew for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6146, dated October 12, 1876, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 19, Township 30, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin B. Sage for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6073, dated Nov. 3, 1874, upon the south ½ of southeast ¼ sec. 36, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SAGE, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Green against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6012, dated June 3, 1874, upon the W½ of E½ and section 36, Town 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER C. PRATT, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Oct. 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry D. Fisk against Alvin B. Sage for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6073, dated Nov. 3 1874, upon the south ½ of southeast ¼ sec. 36, Town 34 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SAGE, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also red other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great fruit growing section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

For map of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two thousand and fifty thousand souls; and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. C. McGHART, Commissioner.

Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that

Very Cheap,

Trust we will tell you how we have on hand a

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

and

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Bought for

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we are prepared to sell very low for Cash or in exchange

Remember the Place,

See & Wealthorn,

Charlevoix June 1st, 1878.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Sash of all descriptions. Brackets, etc., etc.

Our stock is kept dry and all orders selected to meet the wants of the public in receiving and shipping. All orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list will be sent on application.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Traverse City, Mich.

JNO. MICHELS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Car-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

Lands for Sale

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CAMPBELL & BARNETT,

Commission Merchants,

Traverse City, - Mich.

J. HARPER,

CHARLEVOIX - MICH.

Dealer in

Meat Market.

Choice Cuts of Meat always on hand.

Cash paid for Hides.

Chicago Line

WM. COLLINS.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

C. POWERS

Charlevoix, Mich.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop'r.

Manufacturer of and dealer in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, and all kinds of Scroll Work.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

MONEY to LOAN.

Collections and remittances made in any part of the United States. Time, four to five years. Interest, ten percent. Call at my office in Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents, 17

CALL AT THE

SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

THE last session of the Forty-Fifth Congress was begun at noon, on the 2d....A committee was appointed in the Senate, to notify the President.... Bills and resolutions were laid on the table, pending the appointment of committees. To provide for retiring the trade-dollar, and for its coinage into standard silver dollars; to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States; to streamline the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the trade-dollar a full legal tender, and of providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars; instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether at the recent elections, the Canadian-born railroad employes were violated in any State, and what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their Constitutional rights, etc., for a Joint Committee to inquire into the cause and spread of the yellow fever, and as to what legislation is necessary to prevent its introduction into the country....The President's Message was received and read....All but seventeen Senators were present.

IN the House, 229 members answered to the roll-call....A committee was appointed to notify the President, and a recess was taken....After reassembling, the President's message was read Mr. Wood (of New York) made a motion that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a speech, in which he took issue with the President's message. The motion was replied to by Messrs. Garfield and Hale. After further remarks by Messrs. Cox and Townsend, Mr. Wood's motion to refer and print the message was agreed to. The Military Academy and Fortifications Appropriation bills were reported, and notice was given of early action on them.

DOMESTIC.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has addressed a circular to all Pension Agents and others interested, calling upon them to take care that the address of pensioners written in vouchers shall be full, clear, proper and usual address, to the end that the extortionate practices upon pensioners by agents who offer to secure them the money, or identify them at banks where they can draw the money, for a fee taken from their stipend, may be abated.

FIVE lottery-ticket dealers were arrested in New York, on the 26th, on complaint of the public-school authorities, for sending lottery circulars through the mails to scholars in the public schools. They were held to bail in $1,000 each to answer.

MAPLESON, the Manager of the English Opera in New York, has been arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for employing twenty-six little girls in ballet.

A YOUNG man named Frank Turner, aged twenty years, called recently at the house of Samuel Judd, about six miles from Williamstown, Ky., and invited Judd to drink from a bottle, but the latter declined, whereupon he was ordered upon his knees, at the muzzle of a revolver, and while in that position, Turner deliberately cut Judd's throat with a knife, killing him instantly.

THE factory of the Wyoming Thread Company at Fall River, Mass., was burned on the morning of the 29th ult. Loss, $100,000.

THERE were fifty-six failures in New York City during November, being one more than in October. The liabilities amounted to $1,579,994, and the assets to $440,962, the liabilities being $1,750,000 less than in October. In November of last year there were seventy-seven failures, with liabilities amounting to $2,110,000.

ACCORDING to the annual report of Census Superintendent Walker, since the Census of 1860 the increased population of the Northwestern States is enormous, while the South and East remain unchanged.

ON the morning of the 1st, a collision occurred between the steamers Morgan and Cotton Valley, at Bringier's Point, opposite Donaldsonville, La., on the Mississippi River. The latter boat was sunk, and twenty lives were lost, four of them being passengers, and the remainder roustabouts, mostly colored.

A VERY severe snow and sleet storm prevailed along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad west of Otterville, and extending into Kansas, on the night of the 30th ult.

THE Town of Jackson, Ky., has a civil war of its own. During the week preceding the 30th ult., the town was the scene of a regular battle between two contending factions. Eleven persons had been killed, among them the County Judge. The women, children and non-fighting men had fled to the neighboring towns for safety.

FURTHER Indian raids are reported on the Niobrara River, in Nebraska. Several head of horses, etc., were captured by the raiders.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 2d, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $30,102,094), $2,232,780,905. Cash in Treasury, $276,878,814. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $1,955,902,091. Increase during November, $3,314,242.

ACCORDING to a New York dispatch of the 3d, J. H. Keene, the San Francisco operator, had bought at Chicago 4,000,000 bushels of December wheat, at prices ranging from 80 to 83 cents, which he would store in elevators until he found a suitable market to unload upon.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT the municipal election in Providence, R. I., on the 26th, Thomas A. Doyle (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor, by a majority of 1,000 over four other candidates.

JUDGE WHITAKER, of the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, on the 26th, charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the last election. He said the jury was composed of members of all political parties, and they could, as good citizens, make a diligent and impartial inquiry into the frauds, and he pledged the support of the court and its officers to assist them.

MESSRS. HILL, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and A. B. Mullett, contractor, were arrested, in Washington, on the 27th, on an indictment found in the United States District Court, in Chicago, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the Government. They gave bail of $5,000 each for their appearance, to answer, Dec. 16.

IT was stated in New York, on the 28th, that no trace had yet been discovered at the robbers of the Stewart tomb. A well-known police official said both the members of the police force and the detectives were growing weary of the fruitless search.

ROBERT HELLER, the well-known magician, died, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, after a very brief illness.

A CHINAMAN was recently naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, New York City.

THE Alabama Legislature, in Joint Convention, on the 27th, elected Gov. George S. Houston United States Senator. There were only two votes in the negative.

A MEETING of the Joint Commission on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department was held in Washington, on the 29th ult. No testimony was taken, but a resolution was adopted inviting the Secretaries of War and of the Interior and Gens. Sherman and Meigs and Commissioner Hayt to testify.

WM. A. POTTER, ex-Chief Supervising Architect, was arrested in Washington, on the 29th ult., and held in $5,000 bail, on a charge similar to that against Messrs. Hill and Mullet, arrested the day before.

THE total vote for Governor in Kansas at the late election was as follows: St. John (Rep.), 74,030; Goodin (Dem.), 37,330; Mitchell (Greenback), 27,057. The vote on the remainder of the State ticket aggregates about the same.

IT is stated by clerks in the Superior Court of New York City that certainly twelve or fifteen Chinamen have been made citizens in that city within the last twelve years. Three who were naturalized last year could read and write, and said they believed in the Christian God.

THE National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in session at Richmond, Va., adjourned, on the 30th ult., after electing the following the Internal Revenue tax upon tobacco as unequal and unjust, and providing for a memorial to Congress praying its repeal.

COM. WILLIAM F. SPICER died at the Boston Navy-Yard on the 1st, and was buried at Winchester, Mass., on the following day.

AT New Orleans, on the evening of the 30, Rt. Rev. J. F. S. Wilmer, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and almost immediately expired.

FOREIGN.

AT Pesth, Hungary, on the night of the 26th, while Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, was entertaining Count Andrassy, the Austrian Prime Minister, a bomb loaded with dynamite was exploded in an alley adjoining the Ministerial palace. No one was killed, but the palace was badly shattered.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Roumania, has issued a proclamation declaring the annexation of the Dobrudscha, and proclaiming liberty and equality for Mohammedans and Christians.

ACCORDING to a semi-official announcement in the Vienna *Political Correspondent*, on the 28th, Russia had decided to actively support the American in the event that England occupied any points in Afghanistan from which Russian supremacy in Asia might be substantially threatened.

HENRY TAYLOR & SONS, grain and flour merchants of London and Glasgow, have failed for $6,500,000.

NEWS was received in London, on the 27th, that another revolt had broken out in Kurdistan, and that a large military force had been sent to repress the revolt.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 27th, trouble was impending between Turkey and Persia concerning the occupation, by the former Power, of the Province of Khotoud. Persia had threatened hostilities unless the Turkish troops were removed and the province surrendered.

AT London, on the 28th, Lady Annie Louisa Gooch, who had been arrested on a charge of attempting to pass off a spurious child as the heir of her husband, was committed for trial.

A PESHAWUR telegram of the 29th ult. says that Gen. Browne's communication in the rear of Fort Ali Masjid had been cut by the Afghans, and that a serious attempt to force the pass between that fort and Dumrood had disastrously failed.

JAMES RAMSAY, a Dundee (Scotland) merchant, failed, on the 29th ult., for $400,000.

THE Porte has directed the withdrawal of the Legation from Washington, and suppressed many of the minor Consulates.

SINCE the conclusion of the war with Russia, Turkey has received twenty-nine vessel loads of rifles and cannon, mostly from the United States, so that her army is better armed than ever before.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, in their progress through Canada, reached Montreal on the 29th ult. They were most enthusiastically received. The city was gorgeously decorated and the popular demonstrations unprecedented. An address was presented by the municipality, to which the Marquis made appropriate reply. In the evening the city was splendidly illuminated.

LONDON dispatches of the 1st say that information had been received that Gen. Roberts' column in the Khyber Pass had been surrounded and was in imminent danger of annihilation. There had been several heavy engagements, in which the Afghans were the winners. The grave of Pelwar were awarming with skilled artillerymen. It was believed that the further advance of the Quettah column would be delayed until spring.

THE Spanish Council of Ministers have decided to expel all foreigners belonging to the International Society.

THE Russian Council of State are considering a project to tax American cotton imports.

ACCORDING to a Geneva letter of the 24, the Swiss Government had decided to receive no more Papal Nuncios.

FOR his conduct during the war with Russia, Suleiman Pasha has been degraded and sentenced to imprisonment in a Turkish fortress.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

GILBERT SHERMAN, an old resident of East Saginaw, recently eloped with his step-daughter, a girl fifteen years old, leaving a wife and three children destitute.

THE United States Lake Survey Engineers have built a signal tower 120 feet high, on the line between Dundee and Summerfield Townships, Monroe County.

REPORTS from Southwestern Michigan say that prairie chickens are unusually plentiful this year.

A PECULIAR case of mental hallucination has just appeared at Battle Creek in the person of George Addison, a young man about eighteen or twenty years old. He is a cigar-maker by trade, and has been in the habit of smoking from ten to thirty "green" cigars daily. He has not drank liquor sufficient to produce delirium, and yet he is a raving lunatic, and suffers all the horrible phantasmagoria that pertain to the fully-developed tremens.

A MAN who lored a Bay City girl gave her money with which to buy the wedding garments. She spent the money as pleased her best, and now says she "ain't on the marry."

EAST SAGINAW cigar-makers make 125,000 cigars a month.

MORMONISM is being publicly advocated by Latter-Day Saints, in Grand Rapids.

THE dry goods house of Isenaber & Milnday, at Ludington, was damaged by fire, a few days ago. Loss, $40,000.

CHARLES FREDERICK has been sentenced to the State Prison for life for the murder of Jacob Klosen, his grandfather, in Dearborn, on the 22d of last September.

A SAGINAW CITY servant girl has fallen heiress to $200,000.

KALAMAZOO prisoners are cutting upish to their ideas. They don't want to work on the streets, and claim that they cannot legally be compelled to.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Nov. 16 was $362,281.58. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 23 were $30,780.63, payments for same time, $92,787.19; leaving a balance, Nov. 23, 1878, of $300,005.37; increase for the week, $5,973.44.

WILLIAM H. LANGWITCH, who killed his mother in a drunken quarrel at Detroit, some months ago, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

PERRY RUSSELL, a member of the firm of Russell Brothers, Manistee, prominent merchants and lumbermen, was drowned in the Manistee River, near Manton, a few nights ago, by the upsetting of a boat.

AT Lansing, a few days ago, Rollin Church, while hunting, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.

BENJAMIN PECK, of Tawas City, was killed, the other afternoon, while attempting to step a hand-car, on the Tawas & Southwestern Road. His spine was broken. No one was killed, but the palace was badly shattered.

A DRUNKEN man died in the Detroit City Prison, the other night, from a fracture of the skull received from a sidewalk-fall just before his arrest.

THE Rifle River Coal Mines, in Bay County, are developing finely.

DIPHTHERIA and scarlet fever are fast assuming malignant types, in Flint.

A CENSUS, recently taken, shows all the way from Texas to East Saginaw to get competent men to run a shingle mill.

PRESIDENT HAYES has pardoned Richard Dickerson, sent from Grand Rapids to Jackson, for counterfeiting.

LYDIA BALLOU, a Grand Rapids female counterfeiter, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Kalamazoo Jail.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD son of Peter Putnam, living near Laingsburg, Shiawassee County, went to bed, the other night, feeling unusually well, but the family were unable to rouse him next morning, and he died before noon.

A. B. WEBSTER, a prominent lumberman at East Saginaw, has failed. Liabilities, $75,000 Assets, UNKNOWN.

A BARN and contents in Freeland Township, in Saginaw County, belonging to George Baker, was burned the other night. Loss, $1,500.

DUANE CHAPMAN and Scotty Hayes, who broke jail at Flint not long ago, were captured at South Bend, Ind., a few days after.

EAST SAGINAW is a great horse market. The lumbering firms purchase their teams there.

EUGENE DUGAS, a Muskegon merchant, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

THREE students, named James Hoyt, Wm. J. Arnold and Vasard Burgess, were recently expelled from the Battle Creek Adventist College, for larceny. They were subsequently arrested and lodged in the County Jail.

SAGINAW and Bay City have shipped 173,000,000 shingles this year.

THERE is enough snow at Gaylord and Otsego Lakes to drag logs on, and good sleighing at Marquette.

THE Michigan State Pomological Society will hold its annual session, at Paw Paw, beginning with an afternoon session, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, and closing on the evening of the 3d of January.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER, for the past fifteen years a hotel proprietor at Midland, died the other night within five minutes after taking a dose of chloral.

A CLARE man recently thrashed the school teacher for thrashing his boy.

THE Germans in several parts of the State have begun to circulate petitions asking the Legislature to repeal the present State Liquor law, or modify it so that it will be acceptable to them.

THERE have been 5,000 law and chancery suits begun in the Detroit Superior Court during the five and a half years of its existence.

HUGO KEYSER, a Grand Rapids saloon-keeper, has been arrested upon the charge of circulating obscene literature.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for grazing staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.35@1.75; Butter, ₱ lb, 20@25c; Cheese, ₱ lb, 9@10c; Corn, ₱ bu, 26@30c; Flour, White Winter, $4.40@4.75; Amber, $4.25@4.35; Rye, $3.00@3.30; Cattle, ₱ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.15@2.40; Sheep, $3.50@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₱ bu, 22@26c; White, 24@28c; Pork, Mess, ₱ bri, $8.50@9.50; Rye, ₱ bu, 45@46c; Wheat, White, 91@95c; Amber, 86@90c.

The Mariner's Cautionary Signal.

The cautionary signals for shipping are upon the coast, seaboard, or lake, and in view of the mariner. Each is under the charge of a Sergeant and assistant, whose duty may be described as picked of morning on the fringe of the country. The observations from the observing stations having converged upon Washington, and the general and special predictions arrived at, the announcements radiate from the central office—the brain—along the wires, or across, to the remotest digits upon the signal halyards.

When, as is sometimes the case, the signal station is placed in the Life-Saving Service Station, a further advantage is gained, as the two work well together, and the Life-Saving Service has the benefit of the wires of the sister enterprise.

The cautionary signal of the United States Signal Service is a square red flag with a black square in the center by day; a red light is used by night. The flags are of two sizes—10x15 feet and 8x6 feet, the black square being one-ninth of the area of the flag. The larger flag is used for important stations, about ten in number, and the smaller flag for the other stations.

The stations on the Atlantic are from Atlanta, Texas, and on the lakes from Oswego to Duluth. The number of stations on the Atlantic proper is twenty-four, counting Key West; and on the Gulf of Mexico, six, omitting Key West, already enumerated. The lakes have fifteen stations. Warning notices are sent by telegraph to the Canadian Meteorological Service when any disturbance occurs which is likely to affect them, and is distributed to the points interested.

The purport of the signal is this: "A wind having a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour may shortly be expected at this place."

That is all that the flag professes to say; the probable excess over twenty-five miles an hour, and the direction of the wind, are not given by the flag. The time may shortly arrive when, by an extension of the system, the additional data, such as "severe storm expected," may be embodied in the signal; but at present the notice is just what it is called and professes to be—"cautionary." It is then the duty of the mariner, shipper or whoever else is interested, to consult the weather report for further information, and to make frequent examinations of local barometers and other instruments, and study the local signs of the weather.—*E. H. Knight, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Relationships of Birds and Reptiles.

We have now passed in review various remarkable forms—living birds and living reptiles, incorporated by an innumerable distance from each other, and forms which have so mingled the characters of both as to present great difficulties to their being included among the members of either group. Starting from the crocodile of morning-glory vines, where the locusts were singing, and the pink and purple cups swung to and fro in the morning wind.

And Polly, with crimsoned cheeks and heart beating with vague resentful, hurried look into the great sunshiny kitchen, where Lisbeth was swaying nervously to and fro in the splint-bottomed rocker, with a week-old newspaper in her hand, her yellow hair catching the sunbeams like a coronal of gold as she rocked.

"Lisbeth," said the elder sister, austerely, "are the wild grapes ready for preserving?"

"Wild grapes?" repeated Lisbeth, flinging the newspaper into the window-seat; "I haven't thought of them since you went away. Oh, Polly, how I wish we were rich!"

Polly advanced soberly to a fine wicker tray of clustered grapes, full of sunlit perfume, and dusted over with pale purple bloom, and began to separate them from their stems with deft, quick fingers.

"Why?" said she.

"I would go to New York and see this new play," said Lisbeth, still swaying back and forth in the splint-bottomed rocker. "Olivia was a country parson's daughter, and so are we. I should like to see my own counterfeit presentment on the stage."

"Nonsense," said Polly. You had a deal better come here and help with these grapes."

"It's such wretched business to be poor!" said Lisbeth. She was a sparkling little creature, after the humming-bird type of damsel, with yellow hair curling from her forehead, intense hazel-brown eyes, and a small red mouth with dimples hovering shyly in its unlighted corners. "Just look at us, Polly, you and me, two girls of nineteen and seventeen, that ought to be enjoying ourselves and having a good time, and here we are, washing and scrubbing, and turning wretched rags of dyed silk, and cleaning faded ribbons, and counting every pound of rice and every potato! Even these wild grapes, Polly, that you and I gathered down in the edge of the swamp, we shouldn't venture on the extravagance of preserving them, if Mrs. Deacon Blodgett hadn't offered to supply the sugar and spice. Oh, I do so hate this life! Even Brisket the butcher thinks he can insult us with impunity."

"Yes," said Polly, thoughtfully, "we mustn't order any more meat at present."

"But we must live," flashed out Lisbeth.

"There is salt mackerel," said Polly, "and eggs, and vegetable soups, and Mrs. Hall always sends us a nice cut of pork and some fresh sausages when they kill their pig. Oh, we shall get along somehow, Lisbeth; anything is better than to repine."

Lisbeth looked up with sparkling eyes.

"Polly," cried she, "why don't they increase papa's salary? Six hundred dollars a year is a shameful pittance for such a man as he."

Polly shook her head over the grapes.

"Papa isn't a young man any longer, Lisbeth," said she, "and he isn't as modern in ideas as Mr. Crocus."

"But he's such a learned man," cried out Lisbeth, shaking the yellow mane out of her eyes. "And his sermons, Polly, they make me cry, sometimes, so deep and so solemn, and go down into one's heart so! Six hundred dollars a year, Polly, for such work and study as that!"

"There is no doubt," said Polly, soberly, "that clergymen are, as a general rule, very much underpaid in this country."

"I do wonder," cried Lisbeth, impetuously, "if there is any other race of men imposed upon as country ministers are! Stale, ugly words, Polly. I never, never, will marry a—"

"But, papa!" Lisbeth had caught at his coat-cuff to reclaim him, temporarily, from the abysses of theological argument.

"Yes, my dear," looking absently at her.

"Do you think he'll stay to dinner?"

"I shall invite him, my dear, most assuredly."

Lisbeth's countenance fell. "But, papa," faltered she, "there's nothing but barley-soup."

"We will serve it with the good old-fashioned sauce of welcome, my dear," said the Reverend Mr. Fenn, with a grave, sweet smile, "and I doubt not it will suffice."

Lisbeth flounced out of the room with heightened color and quick, impatient breath. "Papa's an angel," said she, herself; "but angels never were adapted to get along in this works-a-day world." She put her golden head into the parlor-door for an instant. "Papa is very busy with his 'Thirdly,'" said she, with a roguish twinkle in the eyes that were dancing and laughing, "so there's your new hat; and there," as she laid down a packet of groceries, "are your gloves; and here," rattling out the potatoes, "is my last chance for a new blue neck-tie! And I *do* hope, Polly, that they'll give the missionary the worst kind of a dyspepsia."

"Lisbeth!"

"Well, but I do," saucily retorted the girl, as she turned to put away her hat. "And— Oh, *Polly!*"

Polly turned around with a start, at the changed tenor of her sister's voice.

"What is it, Lisbeth? You're not ill?"

Lisbeth, with a glowing face, pointed to the little wooden cupboard in the wall, which, extending through from parlor to kitchen, in butler's pantry fashion, was used as a general repository for books and papers. And then, for the first time, Polly perceived that both doors were slightly ajar.

"Polly," muttered the girl, hoarsely, "he has heard every word! He couldn't help it." And flinging her hat in one direction, and her scarf in another, Lisbeth fled up the narrow wooden stairs to her own room, and threw herself, sobbing hysterically, upon the bed.

"It's my tongue," sobbed Lisbeth, "my wretched, chattering tongue. Papa always warned me against giving loose to it; Polly always told me it would get me into trouble. Oh, dear, dear, what must *he* think? how can I ever look him in the face?" And with this doleful *resume*, Lisbeth buried her hot face in the pillows, and cried harder than ever.

It seemed an age to her, but it was in reality little more than half an hour, before Polly came flattering up the stairs like a sweet-browed guardian angel.

"Lisbeth," said she, "dearest, don't fret—you meant no harm. Get up and braid your hair and come down-stairs. Dinner will be on the table directly, and papa is asking for you."

Lisbeth sat up and plashed the damp fringe of yellow hair out of her eyes. "I shall not come down, Polly."

"But you *must*, dear; papa would be very much vexed."

"Never!" cried Lisbeth, with a fresh burst of tears; "*never!*"

But the country parson himself presently came to the rescue, with mild eyes and a firm, gentle voice.

"No member of my family must be lacking in courtesy to a guest," said he, taking Lisbeth gently by the hand; and the poor child was led shame-faced by into the kitchen, where the table was spread, and Polly stood smiling at its head.

"Mr. Vincent," said the parson to the tall stranger, "this is my youngest child."

"I am the black sheep of the family," said Lisbeth, hanging her head, "and I'm very sorry, sir, and I beg your pardon."

"I pray don't mention it," said Mr. Vincent, in genuine distress at the sight of the mortification of this yellow-haired lassie with the deep hazel eyes and the red, sensitive mouth.

And what a dinner was ever—and here let us mention that Mr. Vincent ate with a frank will an excellent appetite, as if no lurking shadow of the threatened dyspepsia disturbed his digestion; the country parson had taken his guest into the study, Polly put her arm around Lisbeth's waist, and drew her out under the morning-glory vines, where, by this time, the blue and rose-tinted cups had all folded themselves into tight little parallelettes, and hidden behind the leaves.

"Lisbeth," said she, "I've got good news for you."

"Nothing can be good news any more," said Lisbeth, with a fresh burst of tears.

"Oh, but listen," soothed Polly. "Do you know who this Mr. Vincent is?"

"A—missionary, I suppose." And poor Lisbeth spoke the word as it was a dose of quinine.

"No, dear, he's the Bishop's secretary. And he has heard of papa's learning ways (and we talent, and he has come to offer him a parish near New York, with twelve hundred dollars—only think of it, Lisbeth—twelve hun-dred dollars a year, and an assistant. We shall be rich, darling, and dear, dear papa will have a little rest and ease in his old age.

"It can't be true," said Lisbeth, vaguely.

"But it is," cried Polly; and then the two sisters began to cry and sob, with happy incoherence, in each other's arms.

"Is it possible," cried Polly Fenn, "that it is a whole year since we came to Morehan Rectory?"

It was a year. Once more the with grapes were scenting all the woods, once more the golden-rod held up its torches of flame along the course of babbling brooks, and Polly shaded her eyes with one hand, as she stood in the doorway and watched Lisbeth come lightly along the garden path, with the yellow sunshine tangled in her hair, and an unwonted moisture in her deep eyes.

"What have you done with Mr. Vincent?" asked Polly, demurely.

"He is walking down by the falls, with papa," said Lisbeth, coming up to her sister's side, and slipping one arm through Polly's. "And, Polly—"

"Well, dearest?"

"I—I have something to tell you."

"Couldn't I guess it?" said Polly, laughing. "No, Lisbeth, don't turn your face away—I know it all, darling. Believe you, and you have promised to be his wife."

Polly said Lisbeth, "I think you must be a fortune-teller. But, oh! I am so happy! I can hardly believe that it isn't all a dream."

"But, Lisbeth—"

"Well?"

"I thought you were never, *never*, going to marry a—"

Polly, but Lisbeth's soft little hand pressed over her sister's mouth, and her pleadingly uttered, "*Please*, Polly, don't," stopped the sentence ere it was finished.

And Polly was merciful, and *didn't*.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A PANAMA newspaper tells the following story of the sagacity of a dog: "When the dog wishes to cross the river where alligators abound, he goes up the stream a great way off and barks with all his might. The alligators go there and wait for his getting in to go across. The dog knows what he is about. When he sees from the number of snouts above the water that his enemies have all gathered to the feast, he runs down the bank as fast as he can and swims across before the alligators are aware of the trick that has been played upon them."

THE Rev. Dr. John Hall said in a timely way yesterday that no right-thinking man or woman would be ashamed of cheap or worn clothes, provided nothing better could be afforded. He might have added, with equal truth, that any person ought to be ashamed of putting more money into his clothes than he can afford. Nearly the silliest way of wasting money is to employ it in dressing solely for the sake of appearance or for what other people will think.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Two little Georgia negroes burned their mother's cabin down because she would not let them go coon or robbing.

Ten men of business stood with gaping eyes
And viewed the ruin. He didn't advertise.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—Another lunatic has been bolled alive, this time at Toronto. The attendant left him in a bath-tub for a few minutes, and he naturally turned on the hot water.

—A little girl at Healey Falls, Ont., while straying around her father's farm, came across a young bear, and, mistaking it for a dog, tied a string around its neck and lugged it home.

—In a gambling room in Nevada the janitor, on opening the place in the morning, found a man sitting dead at a table, with cards still in his hands. He had been shot at poker by his adversary, who had fled.

—Mr. James Snavely, at Mount Airy, Va., was recently shot and instantly killed by her son-in-law, Col. Ballard Lauder, because she opposed the return of his wife who had left her husband because of his ill-treatment.

—A man was crushed by a heavy wagon in Aurora, Nev., and left writhing in agony. His companion, reasoning that he could not recover and that it would be merciful to end his suffering, deliberately shot him through the heart.

—But a few nights ago, Harry, a son of Col. Younger, of San Jose, only aged fifteen years, was shot by Elton Moody, about the same age, and died next morning. The shooting was done from Younger ordering Moody off his father's premises, where Moody was hunting.

—A student of the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., named E. G. Nelson, recently shot and killed John Bowman as the latter stood in the class. The provocation was that the deceased refused to yield the sidewalk to the student. A controversy ensued, and Nelson drew a pistol and shot his adversary, with the result given.

—A fellow walked into a house at Eureka, Nev., and calling for the lady of the mansion unbottled a centipede and a tarantula, remarking that he would make them fight for the pleasure of the family. It is unnecessary to say that the woman retired quickly, and when the room was looked into again the man and his menagerie were gone, as was also the jewelry of the household.

—Frank Lane, who ended a quarrel with his sweetheart on a recent Sunday night, at Bridgeport Conn., by kneeling at her feet and shooting himself through the head, died a few nights after. He never rallied from the unconscious condition which immediately followed the infliction of the wound. Miss Martin, the maiden to whom he was engaged, was constantly at his bedside.

—A poor Irishman at Rochester owed a rich man some money and was unable to pay. The rich man obtained a judgment and an execution, but there was nothing on which the Sheriff could levy. The Irishman had two large pigs, but the law allows a man two, and the Sheriff could not take them. The rich man then bought two little pigs, had them presented to the Irishman, and thereupon took his two large ones.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Canary Taught to Produce the Music of a Waltz.

Swinging in a gilded cage in the cozy parlor of Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, whose husband is the proprietor of the Continental Hotel in Newark, is a handsome yellow canary bird. While it looks like an ordinary bird, behaves like an ordinary bird; but listen to it for a second, and you will hear a tune, occasionally varied by genuine bird warblings. "Dick is about four years old," Mrs. Carpenter said yesterday, "and, when he feels like it, will sing the German waltz, a few notes of which you just heard, through correctly. He has a mate down stairs that sings nearly as well as does Dick; but he is mouting ugw, and don't sing. Dick has also been moulting, and isn't in good condition. When he is, he will sing that waltz by the hour, but, whenever he makes a mistake, he will break into a most comical warble, and then begin again. I wish he would sing now. Perhaps we can get him to." Thereupon Mrs. Carpenter played the waltz on an organ, using a stop that gave a tone much like a bird's. She played the waltz through, and as she ceased the bird began and sang the waltz nearly through; but it made a false note, and then warbled sweetly. The organ sounded again, and the bird sang again. This time Dick sang the waltz correctly, and at the end of his song gave himself great airs, evidently proud of his skill. "How did we teach him?" said Mr. Carpenter, in answer to the question of the reporter. "Mrs. Carpenter took Dick when he was just off the nest, and put him into a dark room, where he saw no light and heard no sound. Then daily she played the waltz to him, two or three times a day, for fifteen or twenty minutes every time. At the end of a month or two the bird began to sound a note of the waltz, then another. Soon it combined them, and after a time he whistled an entire strain. It was nearly a year, however, before his education was complete. It requires considerable patience to teach a bird. These birds are a cross between a linnet and a canary, and are a heartier bird than a thoroughbred canary. I would not like to part with either of my birds. When the Kellogg opera troupe was here, Miss Kellogg was delighted with Dick's performances. She said if she owned him she wouldn't take $1,000 for him."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"IDIOT FRINGE," a vigorous Western editor calls banged hair.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., denies that tomatoes produce cancer.

—The present Mrs. Ole Bull is the second lady that has borne that name, and is an American.

—Mr. Arnold Hague, a son of the Rev. Dr. Hague, of Boston, has been engaged by a Chinese Viceroy to look for minerals in the mountains of Northern China.

—Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, has presented the State of Louisiana with an historical painting of the Battle of New Orleans, by a celebrated French artist, and costing $20,000.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer says that the story of the Yorkshire *Post*, about his meeting with an old fellow-laborer in England and leaving a rich host to go home to dinner with him, is only a piece of imagination.

—Mr. Lewis Swift, the Rochester astronomer, who is a hardware merchant in that city, was standing in his shop the other day when several pillars with shelves attached, loaded with iron bars and other pieces of hardware, fell over. A blade of a grain cradle struck his head, but he says that though painful the wound is not dangerous. He was standing so that he could see the falling timber and forward him or he must have been killed.

—"A few years ago," says the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, "Mr. W. J. Hoyt, American Consul at Greece, married the daughter of the Greek Minister at London. She was a woman of the rarest beauty and accomplishments, and the wealth and rank of her father made her a belle in London society. Her marriage with the American diplomat was regarded by her family a *mesalliance*, and she was discarded by her father."

—A fourth operation has been performed on the Rev. Dr. W. I. Budington, the pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, to remove the cancerous trouble which first began to annoy him last spring. A cancer was cut from the inside of his lower lip first, and then it made its appearance on the outside of the face, and a second time cut out. It assumed, at first, the shape of a smoker's cancer, but, as Dr. Budington did not smoke, it was decided that it was an ordinary cancer. At first it seemed to have no malignant tendencies; but when Dr. Budington was in London it reappeared, and skilled physicians operated on it again, and a third time it was thought that it would not reappear. Since his return, however, it has again developed on his lip, and has also presented itself in a malignant pustule on the side of the neck. The operations are attended with some pain, but the presence of the cancer is more painful than the operation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, by which families are well at less cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. S. Journal, Rochester, N. Y.*

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." Such women purchased and fifty other feminine sexisms in the form of ribbons, laces, stockles, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and lifeless, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system, that the most thorough, and oftimes a long and tedious, course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pale-pern, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat that human could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

PIANOS AND ORGANS! Read Daniel F. Beatty's great Holiday offer. Greatest offer ever made.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1878.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7.00	@ $9.90
Sheep	3.30	@ 5.00
Hogs	2.90	@ 3.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.15	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.99	@ 1.00
CORN—Western Mixed	.30	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27½	@ .28
RYE—Western	.57½	@ .58
PORK—Mess	7.85	@ 7.90
LARD—Steam	5.05	@ 5.10
BUTTER—Dairies	.22	@ .26
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.32	@ .36

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Extra	$4.50	@ $4.90
Choice	4.00	@ 4.45
Fair to Good	3.50	@ 3.90
Medium	3.10	@ 3.40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.00	@ 3.25
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.65	@ 3.75
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30	@ .32
Good to Choice	.25	@ .29
FORK—Prime	4.50	@ 4.60
FLOUR—White Winters	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair to Good do	4.00	@ 4.50
Low Spring	4.00	@ 4.75
Spring	4.00	@ 4.50
Patent do	4.75	@ 5.00
Patent do	5.00	@ 5.50
GRAIN—No. 2 Spring	.80½	@ .80½
Corn, No. 2	.26½	@ .26½
Oats, No. 2	.19½	@ .19½
Rye, No. 2	.39½	@ .40
Barley, No. 2	.57½	@ .58
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.06½	@ .06½
Self-Working Hurl	.06½	@ .06½
Carpet Brush	.03	@ .03½
Inferior	.02½	@ .03
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.05
LARD—Steam	5.00	@ 5.05
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	32.00	@ 39.00
3d Clear	26.00	@ 28.00
Clear Dressed Siding	24.00	@ 26.00
Common Siding	16.00	@ 17.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.00
Joists, Scantling	12.00	@ 13.00
A Shingles	2.50	@ 3.00

CATTLE—Best	$4.70	@ $4.75
Medium	3.50	@ 3.75
HOGS—Good	3.20	@ 4.12½
BARLEY—Good	1.00	@ 1.25

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	$4.25	@ $4.90
Medium	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Yorkers	3.75	@ 3.80
Philadelphias	3.80	@ 3.90
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.10
Common	3.00	@ 3.25

& A. M., held on Tuesday evening, each officer and member present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. M.—Edward H. Green.
S. W.—Frederick J. Dixon.
J. W.—A. B. Upright.
Treasurer—J. Milo Eaton.
Secretary—M. E. Ferry.

Jim Worthington Must Leave the Country.

Jim Worthington, the well known gambler, who has been in this county for several years, and will BE up on a charge of [illegible] at the present term.

—The following are the new officers of Petoskey Lodge:

W. M.—James Hosier.
S. W.—James C. Wesson.
J. W.—A. S. Hobson.
Treasurer—Rom. O. Ross.
Secretary—Abner S. Low.
S. D.—J. E. Coffman.
J. D.—Edward H. Kinney.
Stewards—Thomas A. McKay, Thos. Lawton Thomas.

The Traverse Bay Eagle has three weather proofs and predicts one hundred days of sailing between now and May 1st. The Jackson Citizen has a prophet who says that we will have the warmest winter ever known.

The old, old story: A Vermontville man sees a fine watch and the person from whom he is about to purchase of powder in a knotty stock, and the two mutually make store is soon sadly shattered.

The geographical center of the lower peninsula of this State is upon section 24 in the township of Coe, in Kosco county about 15 miles almost respectively from the villages of St. Ida and Adam, in Gratiot county.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that a combination of capitalists had succeeded in obtain control of the lines of the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad by following out the scheme allowed to the railroad, and thus secure the return of the land grant to the State and to the market.

Political and General.

Cincinnati paper gives Grant 188 Southern votes in the National Republican Convention.

Even in Canada a greenback is as good as local coin.

U. S. Grant received one vote for Congress in the Ohio Seventh District, Turkey Dunell, but will not contest the seat.

The *Troy Times* is glad to know that the Republican candidate will not need the vote of any Southern State two years hence in order to be elected.

Angell, the defaulting Pullman, the family had to lodge [illegible] of his pickpocketing which were mortifying through the world.

Governor Thayer of Wyoming, having resigned the West, prophesies Grant's nomination in 1880, he being the first choice everywhere.

There have been but few changes in the personal or political complexion of the Forty-fifth Congress since its adjournment last summer.

The House now stands Republican 135, Democrats 157, National 1. The Senate is unchanged, remaining Republicans 39, Democrats 26, Independent 1.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is sure that Mr. Tilden would be whipped by Gen. Grant just as easy!

The Democratic weeklies of the State are commencing to count the Greenback faucet with the view to an early shutting.

It is said that the high-toned gentlemen of the South will undertake to clean the country into allotting for a number of Representatives in Congress to which she will not be entitled, by fraudulent registration.

Monday, Senators Voorhees and Beck introduced propositions to make the trade dollars a legal tender and receive them into overland dollars. Tuesday, Senator Paddock offset this by introducing a bill to make the trade dollars legal tender, and receive the standard dollars and trade dollars.

The trade balance in favor of the United States for the last ten months is over two hundred and eighty millions of dollars. We have sold abroad so much more than we have bought abroad.

The Democratic Philadelphia *Times* speaks of Grant as "one of the most honored private citizens of the country whose greatest garlands he justly wears

LOOK HERE!
Don't Say "I Won't."
For $2 you can buy a COW-MILKER, that will do the business. Call and see it, or send for circular. Township rights for sale. Address, Box 1, Boyne City, Mich.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ONE COPY FREE!
For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Wild and improved lands for sale on reasonable terms.
Accident and Fire Insurance effected in the best Companies at the lowest rates.
Unusual facilities for Making Collections
Office opposite Cronkrite's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
1615

MRS. R. E.
—Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.
Prices Always Reasonable.

REMEMBER
The
SENTINEL
JOB
Printing
OFFICE,

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!
DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Rose Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
62 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Custom or fine boots made to order and
Repairing
Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
All kinds of
Light and Heavy HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.
REPAIRING
Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reason able rates.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Hattars store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix Junes, 1876.

New Cash Store.
Crone & Dorman,
Charlevoix,
Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts
We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the
BEST.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and
Inquire Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.
RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Cheboygan, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the Straits, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in Secon Districts and delineated on good roads.
For terms and descriptions apply to or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.
1161y

FOR SALE.
That well known farm of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, including large dwelling house, good house barn, and other appurtenances, situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mr. C. Pearl. For terms apply to E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.
DETROIT
Post & Tribune.
The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.
The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune publish the record of [illegible] in the [illegible] of its existence, and in our [illegible] year of the existence of the consolidated paper we look forward to the [illegible] of the past year as the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

Plunging Over the Falls.

An illustration of the fact that the resistless rapids and mighty waterfalls do not destroy all life drawn into their terrible power was witnessed by the Sun correspondent on Saturday last, in company with Mr. Joseph S. Vick and wife, of Rochester, and two ladies from Brooklyn. Luckily, the rapacious guardians of Nature's great water works were not aware of the extra exhibition, or doubtless a heavy fee would have been demanded.

After viewing the Canada Fall from the point near which Terrapin Tower once stood, we were about to ascend the bank on Goat Island, when one of the ladies discovered what she called three large birds close to the water's edge, under the shadow of the bank, about 500 feet above the brink of the fall. An examination through a field glass showed the birds to be three large geese. Two were white, and the other was gray. They stood quietly gazing into the turbulent rapids, occasionally stretching their necks and dropping their heads.

On the attention of our hack driver being called to the geese, he said that they had fallen asleep on the river above the rapids, and, floating down, had been awakened by the increasing of the water and roaring of the falls, in time to effect a landing. "They are so terrified," he continued, "that anyone could catch them by hand."

"Why not try and capture one for your Sunday dinner?" suggested the correspondent.

"Guess I will," replied the hackman, as he started off up the bank.

He had crept up to within about six feet of the geese when first a white one walked slowly into the stream. The hackman stood still a second or so before taking another step through the bushes, as he raised his right foot, which was nearest the river, to proceed, the gray goose craned his neck and followed the white one. At once the hackman could take three more steps, the last was a gone goose. Slowly it paddled its way after the others out into the fatal rapids.

One of the Brooklyn ladies, placing her hands over her eyes, exclaimed, "Oh! the poor things; they will be drawn over the falls and killed. I can't look at them."

But the fascination could not be resisted. The lady, like the rest of us, watched the geese with intense interest on their perilous voyage.

At first the geese stemmed the current with apparently little difficulty; but as the man stepped to the edge of the river they worked farther out into the rapids. They were soon caught in hillocks of water and spray, and turned helplessly around. Then, getting their strength over, they endeavored in vain to stay their downward course. The geese made no effort to fly, the water frequently sending them down until only their long necks were visible above the surface.

At the point where we stood, a narrow bridge had been thrown out into the stream, a few feet from the edge of the fall. The end over the river rested on a large, flat rock. We stood on this rock, watching the apparently doomed geese. From the rock a long, gradual curve in the river, the outer end being caught under another rock which projected out of the water. The water swept the under part of the log its entire distance. The torrent has stripped the bark off, and worn its surface as smooth as the mast of a ship.

As the first white goose reached this log it struggled bravely to keep from being drawn under and over into the thundering abyss. It was a frantic effort. The broad, web feet of the goose, as it turned its head up stream, were straightened out, offering no resistance to the remorseless current. The goose was tucked under sideways. Swinging partly around, the goose took the awful plunge with head turned in a straight line over the fall.

Next came the gray goose. Like the first, it made a brave fight at the log. Going under backward, it stretched its long neck in agony toward us on the rock. Its throat showed a long line of flaming red. It looked as though the crimson blood were bursting up through the bill. The goose toppled over the fall backward, with neck and head erect, without emitting a sound. In fact, all three went down the rapids and over the falls in silent terror.

The last goose also struggled bravely to keep on the upper side of the log, but was soon drawn under, and followed its companions over the cataract. It went over head first, the same as the other white one. As our eyes followed the goose in its descent, we were surprised to see it dart out from the water and spray and fly safely down into the dark green water, hundreds of feet below the white foam that covers the river for some distance under the falls. The other white goose was then observed flying further out over the river. It soon settled down and swam toward his companion. Watching them through the glass, we saw them rubbing their heads together. Nothing whatever was seen of the gray goose after he went backward over the fall.

Mr Joseph T Cox, in his planing-mill, on the edge of Genesee Falls, said that he once saw from his mill windows a small drove of cattle go over Genesee Falls. All that went over backward and sideways were killed, and those that plunged over head first got out alive. He also saw an old lady fall from the railroad bridge while a train was crossing. The old lady went over the falls near where Sam Patch took his fatal leap. She was found alive on the island a short distance below the falls, but she soon died.—*Niagara Falls Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

Civilizing the Red Men.

An interesting document was yesterday received at military headquarters from Gen. Miles in reference to the condition of the Cheyenne Indians at Fort Keogh, M. T. Gen. Miles states that about a year ago he was allowed to retain thirty Indian scouts and their families, but that since then this number has been reduced to twenty; these included twenty-nine men, forty-four women and thirty-nine children. To these he calls special attention. The General states that twenty-seven months ago these Indians were leaders in the Battle of the Little Big Horn. They were fought by the troops in the winter of 1876-77. On March 23, 1877, seven of them surrendered at Fort Keogh as hostages. Then followed the surrender of 300 on April 22, and the remainder (of "Crazy Horse's" band) moved south and surrendered at their agencies. Their war ponies were sold for $2,459.20. With half this money Capt. Ewers purchased a very fine herd of eighty-five young cows and heifers at about $10 a head, and $400 worth of seeds for planting. The cattle were branded and distributed among the families. The ground for the garden was broken up late in the season, yet they have raised 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 400 of turnips, 30 of corn, 15 of onions, 18 of parsnips, 10 of carrots, 1,000 melons, 1,000 head of cabbage, 4,000 summer squash, 500 Hubbard, 300 pumpkins and 300 dozen of cucumbers. Beside these, they raised a large quantity of beans, peas, radishes and tomatoes. Their winter crop has been stored in two large root-houses, built by the Indians themselves. The General says that the head-warriors of the Ogallalah-Sioux and Cheyenne could have been seen gathering their crops, and lifting logs with which to secure them for the winter. This work has been done under the supervision of one soldier, George Yonkum, a plain, honest Illinois farmer-boy, who came out as a recruit last spring.

These Indians have solved three problems: First, that the wildest of them can be made peaceable and loyal. Second, that they can be made self-sustaining, as these men received nothing from the Government that they have not earned, and have supported themselves by their own industry. Third, that the representations that have been made about our "barren lands," and which have done so much harm, have been made without foundation; and that, in addition to the pastoral and mineral wealth of this country, it is rich in agricultural resources.

Gen. Miles adds that what can be done with these Indians can be done with all the Indians of the Northwest, and at one-tenth what it is now costing the Government, and without any additional legislation on the subject. The only money these Indians have received from the Government was a small amount they had been paid as enlisted scouts. In this connection, the General says that he wishes to speak of the Indians' services. One of them was killed while conveying dispatches, four were bodily wounded in the engagements with the Sioux and Nez Perces. They have discovered and guided the command to two hostile camps, they have carried dispatches in every direction, and at great distances, and, as guides, have been invaluable, as their knowledge of the country, timber, water and old Indian routes of travel, etc., has aided the troops in establishing direct freight, mail and telegraph lines of communication. Gen. Miles recommends that the $1,224 he holds, received from the sales of ponies of Indians who were sent south, be sent to some officer who will make a judicious use of it for their benefit.

Gen. Terry forwarded this report to Gen. Sheridan, and called especial attention to the report as being a valuable one, and added that "the remarkable success which is reported indicates not only an unexpected capacity for improvement on the part of these Indians, but very wise and skillful administration on the part of Col. Miles." And Gen. Sheridan's indorsement is that "this is in confirmation of the belief, as expressed in my annual report, that with kind treatment, administered with steadiness and justice, the Indian can be redeemed and made self-supporting, and in an incredibly short period of time as compared with the opinions usually entertained by the general public."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

—For some time an enmity had existed between Joseph Fulton and George Hurston, two prominent young men of Stokes County, N. C. The parties met at Walnut Covo, a few mornings ago, when the quarrel was renewed. Fulton suggested to Hurston to retire to a grove near by, and have a settlement of their difficulties. This plan was adopted, and the two men, procuring pistols, went to the place agreed upon. The distance of thirty paces was stepped off, and the men took their places. No seconds were present. Two rounds were fired. The ball from Hurston's weapon struck his opponent in the face, inflicting a fatal wound.

—A sad case of destitution, recalling the "Song of the Shirt," is reported from Norfolk, Va., where, a few days since, a Mrs. Elliott dropped dead from weakness while running a sewing machine, in her desperate effort to support a sick husband and several children. All the furniture had been pawned, except a mattress and the sewing machine.

The Turkish Slave Code.

The Turkish slave code recognizes no fewer than six gradations of slavery, which differ wholly and importantly from each other, and form so many steps from absolute bondage to freedom. Of these the first is that of *kenleki* or unconditional servitude, in which the slave is the mere chattel of the master, with no legal rights of any kind except to protection from personal abuse. But the condition even of this class has little or nothing in common with that of the North American or American negro. The law absolutely protects their life, and, as I have said, forbids undue severity or punishment; beside which, they are as a rule kindly treated, and except in the case of slaves born such or purchased in infancy, are entitled to their liberty after nine years' service. The second category is that of the *mazzoum*, which consists of slaves who are permitted by their masters to work or trade on their own account. These may acquire property, and even themselves own slaves, and at their death may devise their estate as they please, their children, too, being *mazzoum*, like themselves. The third class consists of *mukiatche*, or slaves who have received a contract (*kitabe*) for purchasing the their freedom shall take place in the event of some specified condition being fulfilled, such as the payment of an agreed sum of money or the performance of a particular service. During the term over which these contracts extend the holders of them can be sold nor hired out, and may also purchase slaves of their own, to whom they may grant similar privileges to those enjoyed by themselves. But if the condition be not fulfilled within the term the slave lapses into the state of *kenleki*. The fourth grade is that of *mudebirre*, or slaves who have received a deed (*debbir*) which confers on them deferred freedom, to take effect on some stipulated contingency, such as the death of the master, his return from a pilgrimage or some future event. The slave thus gifted may be sold, but his sale carries with it the irrevocable condition, and in no way bars his right to liberty the moment the specified event happens. The fifth class, called *mutebberiumukiatch*, combines the double advantages of the third and fourth. The sixth—*umm-i veled*, "mothers of children"—consists entirely of female slaves whose children have either been acknowledged or adopted by their owner, and thus become free; they pass at once into the class of *mazoum*, and while they may not in the meantime be sold, attain their full liberty on the master's death, if not enfranchised before it. The fact that a large proportion of the female slave population belongs to this class may argue more for Ottoman benevolence than a savage opinion of the female conclusive as to the many privileges and the general kindliness of the treatment which Turkish—as contrasted with Cuban and Brazilian—bondswomen enjoy.—*Traders' Magazine.*

An Afghan Superstition.

The English soldiers just now camping near the frontiers of the Ameer, about to overrun his dominions, may this week have the opportunity of witnessing a remarkable festival that occurs in those regions once in the full moon of November. Dr. Leitner, who acted as interpreter for the British officers during the Crimean War, and afterward explored Northern India, gave me an account of this festival, which consists in the people scattering lighted torches in the direction of a place called Gilghit. They thus celebrate a legend that a Cannibal King once ruled over that region, who kept his kitchen supplied with the children of his subjects. This King bore a charmed life, and all attempts to destroy him failed until heavenly beings took pity on them, and one of their number became incarnate on earth for the purpose of delivering them. This incarnate deity was assisted by the daughter of the tyrant, who discovered the secret of his charmed life, which was that he had not a heart of flesh. The tyrant's heart was made of snow. Consequently the incarnate armed the people with torches; with no other weapons, they surrounded the castle and the icy heart perished amid that circle of warmth. The incarnate and the fair maid who found out these secret of the tyrant's heart—she is now a Madonna—feigned together over the realm they had made happy for a long time, and their story is now told in torches. What I have seen of British officers and soldiers does not lead me to hope that there will pay much heed to this Oriental torch gospel. Yet they might well do so.—*London Cor. Baltimore Gazette.*

Terrible Contest with a Lunatic.

The details of the suicide of William Rawson, son of Horace Rawson, of Craftsbury, show that there was a narrow escape from a far bloodier tragedy. William came home at his usual night, and, with abusive and profane language, said to his father, "One of us has got to die." He then sprang upon his father and mother, and a sister, who was in her chamber overhead, and heard his language, came to the room and found them in a struggle upon the floor. They both did all they could to assist the father to gain advantage over his infuriated son, and this done, the sister ran out for help from neighbors. Mr. Rawson could not hold his son down, but got away from him and stepped into his room and Mrs. Rawson into the front hall. Then William went to another room and returned with a gun, which he had previously loaded with a heavy charge of shot, and called for his sister. Then came a fearful struggle between him and his mother, while he tried to open the hall door, but she held the door with desperate strength until he wrenched off the door-knob on his side, when he went up the back stairs to his mother's room and burst open the door. Not finding his mother, he came down the front stairs. Meanwhile Mrs. Rawson sought refuge in a closet, where she thought she could secure the door against him. Mr. Rawson started out for help, and the son, seeing him, called to know where he was going, but received no reply, when William, thinking all had gone, placed the gun to his ear and discharged the contents through his head, the shot coming out of the top of his head and lodging in the floor above. He lived several hours, but remained wholly unconscious to the last. There had been nothing but good feeling between father and son. He had been home that day, and after supper assisted his father evenly the milking and other work about the barn, and seemed as usual, except he laughed a great deal. He was thirty-one years of age, and had never been profane or rough, but had for years had times of being gloomy, and was occasionally insane.—*Burton (Vt.) Monitor.*

A Hint to United States Judge on the Jury System.

It requires all the veneration which age inspires for this mode [trial by jury] of dispensing justice, and all that eminent men have said of its value in practice, to prevent our natural reason from revolting against the system, and especially some of its incidents. If a cultivated Oriental were told for the first time that a Nation, which claims to lie in advance of all others in its love of justice and its methods of enforcing it, required as one of its fundamental principles of jurisprudence that every controversy between individuals, and every charge of crime against an offender, should be tried by a mass of the most unlearned learning in the law, often without any other learning, and that neither party to the contest could protest until all the twelve men were of one opinion in his favor, he would certainly be amazed at the proposition. Before long the European Nations inferred much with him in their estimate of trial by jury. It has been well understood and received the careful consideration of the Continental Powers for great many years, without being adopted by any of them, in the form that we have it. Russia, England, Italy and Spain have been made to introduce it in some modified shape, but I think it safe to say that it has not in its essential Anglo-Saxon form received the approval of any people except those of that race. In the days when Kings exercised arbitrary power, they was much more cautiously, liberty-loving Englishmen, a valuable barrier against oppression by the Crown. But in this country, where the people are sovereign, the jury is but too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the firmness of the Judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still, it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twelve fair-minded men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases my experience as a Judge has been much more favorable to jury trials than it was as a Counsellor. And I am bound to say that an intelligent and unprejudiced jury, when such can be obtained, who are instructed in the law with such clearness, precision and brevity as will present their duty in bold, are rarely mistaken in regard to facts which they are called upon to find.—*Justice Miller, before the New York State Bar Association.*

A Race With the Flames.

THE Yankton *Press* tells of a lively race the General and L. A. Carney had with the recent prairie fire. Traveling upon an unfrequented trail, they came close to the line of the fire, which extended miles northwest and southwest, and was edging slowly northeastward. When there were within twenty rods of this line the wind suddenly increased and shifted some 20 deg. toward the east and from the west, sweeping the flames directly upon them. What was five minutes before a harmless fire, to be reviewed with perfect ease, was now a mass of continuous flame, often ten or fifteen feet high, and sometimes twenty feet across. It roared like half a dozen passenger trains at full speed. They sprang from the wagon and fired the grass, but it made very slow progress, and in turn burned ten feet ahead when a whirlwind came down the line with a high gale. Their only chance was flight, and they sprang into the wagon and whipped up their Texas horses for a race northward to some higher stony ground. The ponies understood that game and went readily. It was all done in less time than the telling. The very cause of danger was at last the means of safety. The whirlwind, which was twenty rods wide, passed by. It had changed all the adjacent currents of wind. This laid flat/stood the wind ahead and prevented the fire from spreading, and now that it had passed it gave a chance to stand in its rear upon the ground where the grass was thin, and within ten minutes of the first apprehension of danger they were among the smoking cinders on burned ground. The whirlwind went over the bluff and down the river bottom, filling it with fire in places above the level of the bluffs, and sending up a column of black smoke which must have been over half a mile in length.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—An English journalist died recently from the effects of slipping on a bit of peel, and falling on the pavement. He hurt his knee and erysipelas set in.

—Fifteen years ago the wife of Dr. Chapel, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., got a divorce from him. With alimony of £30 a year. Rather than pay this he went to jail, and there remained till his death, a few days ago.

—Mr. Guy Carlton, a robust farmer, seventy-five years old, living near the Village of Wyoming, N. Y., has bought his coffin and has it ready for use. He also has ready for erection a solid marble block, chiselled in the shape of a dwelling, with doors and windows. The block will be put over his grave to symbolize by its form and solidity the last long dwelling of man.

—A drunkard in Sacramento, warned by a touch of delirium tremens that he had carried his drinking altogether too far, resolved to reform or die. He decided this purpose in several friends, locked himself in his room, seated himself in an easy chair and put a loaded pistol on the table within reach. The blood will be put over his grave to symbolize by its form and solidity the last long dwelling of man.

—A drunkard in Sacramento, warned by a touch of delirium tremens that he had carried his drinking altogether too far, resolved to reform or die. He decided this purpose in several friends, locked himself in his room, seated himself in an easy chair and put a loaded pistol on the table within reach. The blood will be put over his grave to symbolize by its form and solidity the last long dwelling of man.

—Mrs. Smith, of this city, found a fishhook among her husband's papers and determined to destroy it. So she resolved to burn the fishhook up, and for this purpose cast it into the stove. The next morning Mr. Smith in digging out the "clinkers" found the fishhook in the ball of his thumb. After the surgeon had removed it, he put it into his vest pocket, with an idea of showing it to his acquaintances. He sauntered down street, when an expeditious colored woman swept by him and was soon seen bringing to with "a round turn." The hook had worked its way partly out of the pocket, and its point caught in the bodice of her dress. The situation grew momentarily interesting to the bad boys who infest the thoroughfare, and they hailed Smith's efforts to liberate himself from Liberian custody with hoots of delight. Finally the dusky female swung clear and went dashing down the street. A policeman showed her arrest, but was arrested himself by a fishhook in the hollow of his hand. The hook is now in the station-house, waiting to have something done with it. Any person desiring a permanent situation to take care of a fishhook should make early application to the proper authorities. —*New London (Conn.) Telegram.*

Watching a Millionaire's Grave.

Beginning last night (the day of the funeral), a watch will be kept on the grave of Mr. Thomas H. Powers, to thwart any attempts that may be made by grave-robbers. The watch will watch by night and two by day, the orders of Mrs. Powers being that their vigil shall not cease for two years. To the tombstone will be attached a key to a watch, locked in a case that the men will carry. The watch must be wound every day, so that the key can be used. Mr. Powers was a millionaire, especially if the hives are surrounded by straw in which they can harbor. The best preventive is to have the hives so tight that they can gain no admittance. For the sake of ventilation it is not well, however, to have the entrance closed air tight. Therefore, place a piece of wire gauze over the entrance of the hives that may be in the cellar, or that may be buried in the ground; this will exclude mice and sparrows. Put over the top of the hives that are covered with boxes, as mentioned above, fasten a piece of wire gauze over a hole in the above the bottom board, so that the bees can just pass under the edge of it, while the mice are excluded.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, which may often drawn away to the woods to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass on it and sprinkle it over with quicklime, covering over immediately with sod or mold sufficient to make, with that already beneath, twenty good-sized wagon-loads, and you have from twenty-five dollars' worth of the best of fertilizers in less than a year, and no trouble in preparing and applying the crop. One beauty of this plan is, the animals need not be moved far away, there being no smell to that stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way and be made to go a great ways toward paying for the manure. Small animals, such as sheep, calves, dogs and cats can be treated in the same manner as the above, an average amount of soil or muck proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be but little more than for one, but it is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however small or large. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A PARAGRAPH in Staunton, Va., possesses a valuable breed of ducks which can fly a distance of fifteen miles and sold and will next morning be found at home.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, are caused by that terrible drain that is daily and hourly sapping your life energy, destroying your womanly health, and rendering existence a burden. Dragging pains, sinking sensations, internal fevers, rendering you irritable and nervous to excess, are but symptoms of what is to follow. That menstrual derangement, if not actually turned to account for cold. Manure is usually thrown out of the stables into irregular heaps, which are exposed to the rain and snow, and are trampled upon by cattle. Thus it becomes either a sodden mass or is frozen solid, and it so remains until spring, when it is needed for use. This is the worst possible method of using it. The soluble portions are washed out of it, or are locked up in it in a condition in which they cannot be brought into a state of usefulness. The best method of keeping it is, on the contrary, one by which it may be kept in a sufficient condition of moisture for the most rapid decomposition, but no more than that, and in such a shape or position that it cannot be trampled upon or disturbed so as to disturb the process of fermentation. The chief trouble is to prevent the manure from freezing; if it is kept in a state of constant heat, the water which will fall upon it will never exceed the amount which will be required to make up the loss from evaporation, and to prevent too much dryness, and consequent "fire fanging," or dry rot, by which the quality will be seriously impaired. The method followed by the best farmers is as follows: At this time, when the contents of the yards are in a good condition, moist enough from the rains, and partly rotted, they are gathered into a square heap, built up evenly at the sides and slightly hollowing at the top. One end, or each end, as additions may call for it, is left broken down and not built up. Then the fresh manure as it is taken from the stables is thrown on the ends of the heap, and in a few hours begins to ferment and heat from contact with the already fermenting mass of the heap itself. Or if the cold is severe, and the ends of the heap are frozen on the surface, this is broken up, the frozen portions are thrown into the body of the heap and the fresh manure is thrown directly against the warm interior part of the heap. The manure from cow-stables, pig-pens, horse-stables and poultry-houses should be mixed together as new additions are made; and with the quicker fermentation thus secured help to bring the colder portions into a state of decomposition more easily and more rapidly than if kept by themselves.

When the heap becomes too large for convenient handling in the yard, it may be drawn to the field where it is to be used. It may be a question if it would not be best to spread it directly upon the surface of the land, rather than a second heap of it. In our own practice we have done both, and incline to the belief that the former is the better way.—*N. Y. Times.*

COLIC is one of the most fatal diseases horse flesh is heir to. The symptoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his forefeet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, lows around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. Until there is a ready and safe means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land—a means and remedy that's been brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmers' Club, by Mr. Frederic Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When a horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once, says Mr. Street, a horse cloth, or woolen rug wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and up the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths to retain the heat. As they cool renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally good, if they can retain the heat longer.—*Western Agriculturist.*

ANY person, man or woman, can float without any difficulty. If a man finds himself suddenly immersed, not knowing how to swim, he will escape drowning provided he has the presence of mind to lie at full length flat on his back, clasp his hands across his chest or behind his back, or they may be placed on his hips, his face turned toward the zenith, his head well back in the water, his feet together and under water, except his toes, and keep perpetually looking at the sky right over him. In this position he may float for hours at ease and in perfect safety; but stir or thrust up one of his hands, and down he goes.—*Scientific Exchange.*

EVERY farmer may not be able to reach the maximum of production, yet he can make his land produce what he needs and what an accommodating market will pay him well for, when he has it in excess of home wants. No farmer in the land, however poor his soil may be at the outset, has any excuse for not making every acre contribute to his own and the general good. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Pulverized charcoal has a wonderful effect upon bloated animals.

DR. BELL'S COUGH SYRUP is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough. Is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm. Price, 25 cents.

Management of Manure.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—An equal quantity of fresh spirits of nitrol and lemon juice will take stains out of marble. Put in a bottle and shake up well; wet the spots with the mixture, and in a few minutes rub with a soft linen cloth till they disappear.

—In performing housework the hands are frequently put into both hot and cold water. To prevent unpleasant effects upon the skin, use a few drops of glycerine frequently in wiping the hands, and it will restore the soft natural texture of the skin.

—Brass cooking pans should be cleansed inside with brick and vinegar, then rinsed thoroughly, dried at the fire and wiped with a clean cloth. White enameled pans require only a little soda and warm water to keep them clean and free from grease.

—During the winter mice are sometimes troublesome guests in the apiary, especially if the hives are surrounded by straw in which they can harbor. The best preventive is to have the hives so tight that they can gain no admittance. For the sake of ventilation it is not well, however, to have the entrance closed air tight. Therefore, place a piece of wire gauze over the entrance of the hives that may be in the cellar, or that may be buried in the ground; this will exclude mice and sparrows. Put over the top of the hives that are covered with boxes, as mentioned above, fasten a piece of wire gauze over a hole in the above the bottom board, so that the bees can just pass under the edge of it, while the mice are excluded.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, which may often drawn away to the woods to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass on it and sprinkle it over with quicklime, covering over immediately with sod or mold sufficient to make, with that already beneath, twenty good-sized wagon-loads, and you have from twenty-five dollars' worth of the best of fertilizers in less than a year, and no trouble in preparing and applying the crop. One beauty of this plan is, the animals need not be moved far away, there being no smell to that stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way and be made to go a great ways toward paying for the manure. Small animals, such as sheep, calves, dogs and cats can be treated in the same manner as the above, an average amount of soil or muck proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be but little more than for one, but it is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however small or large. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Music Books For Presents.

Gems of English Song. (New Enlarged Edition.)
Sunshine of Song.
Cluster of Gems.
Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.

Price of each in Cloth, $3.00. Fine Gilt, $4.00. Boards, $2.50.

These are samples of 50 or more fine collections of bound music, each containing 250 to 300 large pages of the best music in each piece. The "Gems" is filled with rather difficult Piano Music, and "Clarke's" with the best arranged Reed Organ Music extant.

Elegant Books of Musical Literature, full of choice, interesting, are the Lives of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Weber, Handel, Haydn, Chopin, Wagner, Gottschalk, Thalberg, Liszt, Rubinstein, Meyerbeer, Schumann, Bach, Raff, Gluck, Rossini, Verdi, and Famous Musicians. BUTTERWORTH'S HISTORY OF MUSIC (Classic and Modern), 12mo, cloth, $1.50; and Perkins' Musical Dictionary, $1.75. Also, many attractive collections of Songs, Duets, Quartets, the splendid Songlight of Song (illustrated), the Wreathes Gems (illustrated), that will throw the little ones into ecstacies, and many others.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms, 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. A magnificent, illustrated Musical Encyclopedia of great permanent value.

☞ Any book named, post-free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

50,000 Shares at $10.00 Each
Selling at $2.00 Cash.

Spring Valley Silver Mining Co.,
White Pine Co., Nevada.

PAYS 10c. on a SHARE EVERY SIXTY DAYS!

THE COMPANY OWN TEN MINES IN THE CELEBRATED SPRING VALLEY DISTRICT, ADJOINING THE FAMOUS HAMILTON MINES, WHICH HAVE PAID OVER $1,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS. THE COMPANY HAS A GOOD WATER POWER; 5 acres of a mill site, 4x6 acres of timber land, 2 miles of R. R. track, 2 engines, 1 boiler, 1 hoisting works, 1 air compressor, 1 Rock Drill, 1 Blacksmith Shop, 1 Boarding House, 2 Dwelling Houses, 1 Store House, with windlass and ladders in place; 250 tons of ore on the dump, and 1,000 tons of ore in sight. The Company has a contract from the Hamilton Mining Co. to mine and haul the ore from the mines to the mill, and have hauling on the dump 1,200 tons per month. The Company pays 10 per cent. royalty. The celebrated DAY MANTEI MINE, owned by the Mineral White Mining Co., shows ore from 6 to 12 feet wide. Stamp-mill in operation. The Eureka and Richmond Mines, owned by the Company, are now shipping ore. The Company has a large force of men at work in the mines, and expect to pay dividends of 10 per cent. every sixty days. Mr. Wm. Wright, our Superintendent, is one of the best practical miners in the State. Mr. Wright has had charge of the Eureka and Richmond Mines for the past two years. Mr. Wright is also a practical assayer. Mr. Wright's reputation for honesty and integrity is unquestioned. Address, for prospectus, maps, etc., GEORGE H. HORLICK, Civil and Mining Engineer and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, examined, reported on, and purchased mining property. 15,000 shares of this Company for sale at 10 cents per share. In order to secure a block of shares at this price, you must send in your subscription before the 1st of January, 1880, as on and after that date the price will be 25 cents per share. This is a very safe investment, and will pay large dividends. Remember, the money paid for stock in this Company is invested in mining property, and not in stock speculations, and you can never expect to make money unless you invest in mining property. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, 1 Nassau street, New York, or any of its agents throughout the country. Money can be sent by registered letter or express at our risk. Certificates will be issued as soon as the money is received. All letters should be addressed to the Company, Box 1,000, New York City. Agents wanted. Liberal terms will be given to reliable parties. Address, SPRING VALLEY SILVER MINING CO., 1 Nassau street, New York City.

For stock, address
A. F. K. SHINNER, Treasurer.
Room 10 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Send for reference given when required.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAS, being a blacksmith by trade, has often felt the want of some means whereby I could before shoeing a horse, find out what was the best for my advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different remedies, which failed to give the prospect of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon and immediately purchased it.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent inwards, so as to be useless as a means of prehension. By the action of the Electro Silicon, that I always have with me, the sinews of those fingers were made supple, and I can now use them as well as ever. I have worked for all it is worth, and I can say, positively, that I never knew Electro Silicon to fail in any case. Especially do I find it good for the horse, and it has proved itself one of the very best remedies for all kinds of lameness, whether in man or beast. I have also used it in my family with great success.

Electro Silicon Liniment Co., Elmira, N.Y.
Price, 50 cents and $1 per Large Bottle.
Sold Wholesale.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. D. PARK & SONS, Cincinnati, O.
FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Agts. Chicago

The Hershey School of Musical Art,
Hershey Music Hall, Chicago.
For Amateurs and Professionals. Artist and Specialties in VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Diploma, Degree, Teachers' Certificate. Normal, Oratorio, Opera Classes, etc. FREE TO ALL PUPILS. Send for Circular.

PENSION CLAIMANTS
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., of Detroit, Mich., charge a fee of $10 if successful, otherwise no fee is charged.

A GOOD PLAN
is to insure profitable crops for spreading broadcast 60 to 80 millions pounds of various sorts of concentrated or prepared manures, fertilizers and animal bones, dissolved by Sulphuric Acid, which is done so successfully by Messrs. Bradley, Fertilizing Co., of Boston, 25 Exchange Place, N. Y. City, by their cooperative system each investor is placed on an equal footing with the largest manufacturer, and can have one day's work or the product of one ton of phosphate invested under a ton or a per cent. on the stock during the season. Full returns to the first per cent., $100 pays $1,000 or 10 per cent., and so on according to the market. The firm's new circular contains many interesting facts concerning rates for use on stock specialties, or manures, and is mailed free. Liberal terms to agents. Bradley's Superphosphates, Bradley's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates, Bradley's Potash Mixtures, Bradley's Ammoniated Bones and Bradley's Ammoniated Dissolved Bones. BRADLEY FERTILIZING CO., Boston, Mass. Offices and Works: Newport, R. I.; Jersey City, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Columbus, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Augusta, Ga.; Milledgeville, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Salisbury, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Milton, N. C.; Danville, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Columbia, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Sioux City, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Peoria, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Shreveport, La.; Galveston, Texas; Houston, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Atlanta, Texas; Waco, Texas; Austin, Texas; Denison, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Sherman, Texas; Paris, Texas; Jefferson, Texas; Marshall, Texas; Tyler, Texas; Longview, Texas; Corsicana, Texas; Hillsboro, Texas; Waxahachie, Texas; Cleburne, Texas; Brenham, Texas; Bryan, Texas; Hempstead, Texas; Navasota, Texas; Calvert, Texas; Franklin, Texas; Bremond, Texas; Groesbeck, Texas; Mexia, Texas; Corsicana, Texas; Ennis, Texas; Palestine, Texas; Rusk, Texas; Jacksonville, Texas; Tyler, Texas; Longview, Texas; Marshall, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Meridian, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Columbus, Miss.; Selma, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Eufaula, Ala.; Columbus, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta, Ga.; Milledgeville, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; Danville, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Milton, N. C.; Newport, R. I.; Boston, Mass.

500 LOTS IN THE TOWN OF BEGONIA, South Florida, for sale, if taken this month, at $15.00 each. Terms, $5.00 cash, $5.00 in 30 days, $5.00 in 60 days. Deed, Abstract and Satisfactory Title guaranteed. Begonia is on the line of the Florida Railway, and Gulf Coast Steamboat Co.'s route, and is the finest shipping point on the Indian River. Circulars free. Address, for full particulars, ELBERT & ELBERT, Real Estate Agents, Jacksonville, Fla.

STERLING CHEMICAL LAMP-WICK.
No Trimming! No Odor! Brilliant Light!
For circulars containing full particulars, address, with stamp, STERLING CHEMICAL LAMP-WICK CO., 203 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRO VOLTAIC Belts and Chains, for Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Lame Back, etc. Try one of other Belts and equally as cheap. Send for illustrations. WM. SICKLER, Aurora, Ill.

Chicago Weekly Telegraph—All the News. Full Market Reports. Literary Notes. Spectacular Press. The Telegraph, Chicago.

$3000 a Year. Our Agents make it. Book, COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Management of Manure.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms, 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. A magnificent, illustrated Musical Encyclopedia of great permanent value.

☞ Any book named, post-free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

50,000 Shares at $10.00 Each
Selling at $2.00 Cash.

Spring Valley Silver Mining Co.,
White Pine Co., Nevada.

PAYS 10c. on a SHARE EVERY SIXTY DAYS!

THE COMPANY OWN TEN MINES IN THE CELEBRATED SPRING VALLEY DISTRICT, ADJOINING THE FAMOUS HAMILTON MINES, WHICH HAVE PAID OVER $1,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS. THE COMPANY HAS A GOOD WATER POWER; 5 acres of a mill site, 4x6 acres of timber land, 2 miles of R. R. track, 2 engines, 1 boiler, 1 hoisting works, 1 air compressor, 1 Rock Drill, 1 Blacksmith Shop, 1 Boarding House, 2 Dwelling Houses, 1 Store House, with windlass and ladders in place; 250 tons of ore on the dump, and 1,000 tons of ore in sight. The Company has a contract from the Hamilton Mining Co. to mine and haul the ore

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17, - - 1878

THE PRESIDENT IN 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec 12, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The recent experience of this illstarred section of country over which the weather clerk seems to have turned on the celestial faucet, and then gone off on a ten day vacation, suggests to me a few remarks on the subject of that institution whose doctrines are swayed by the weather clerk's vicar general in Another, Gen. Myers, and which is commonly known as the Weather Bureau.

An Englishman on his native heath is never without an umbrella. "You never know, you know," what trick an innocent looking sky will play you there in its dankness. But an American reluctant at the thought of being chained to an umbrella. In the rush with which he always conducts his business, this wagon nuisance interferably in the way of arms or legs, while the mental anxiety generated by the attempt to remember where the article had been left, as he appears empty handed at home, is enough to drive his religious training into a corner where it will not interfere with a few left-handed remarks. If it really rains, he accepts his umbrella as an uncomfortable accompaniment to his overshoes, for no Yankee has yet got ahead of nature to the extent of inventing a patent cloud turnover to make it rain the other way. It is only the carrying of the wobbling apparatus all day with no signs of moisture after the first half hour in the morning, that brings about the lamentable state of profanity hinted up.

Nowadays the several morning papers publish "probabilities" as to the state of the weather, and umbrella carrying has been reduced to a system. For this thanks are due to our Signal Service. The practical working of this organization is under government control, and is familiar to few outside of those immediately interested. With a central office at Washington, there are about two hundred branch stations scattered over the country. At all these stations three observations are taken daily, the results of which are telegraphed to Washington. Upon the arrival of each set of dispatches a chart is made out, and forwarded to the principal cities. The tridaily reports to headquarters include the state of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer (showing the moisture in the atmosphere,) direction of the wind, velocity of the latter in miles and pounds of pressure, the kind and amount of upper and lower clouds, rain, hail, snow or sleet, as the case may be, and such other information as may carefully describe the atmospheric surroundings of the locality whence the reports come.

In New York City the office is situated on top of the Equitable Insurance building. I paid a visit to the superintendant in his sky parlor, the other day and was particularly interested in the little machine which indicates the rate at which the wind may be blowing at any time. On an elevated place where the breeze is unobstructed, are four hollow hemispheres, cups so arranged as to catch the wind. The cups are at either end of two rods which are crossed at their centers, and rest at that point on a registering rod connected with a disc which in its turn is connected by electricity with a registering drum in the office of the superintendent. The disc on the rod is so arranged that it makes one revolution as each mile of wind passes. The electric current is broken by points coming in contact with each other during a revolution of the disc, causing a pencil in the registering machine to indicate the fact upon a drum covered with paper and kept revolving by means of clock-work. The paper over this drum is divided by lines with spaces representing hours and fractions thereof. The pencil follows a straight line until the magnet is released, when the lead point makes a mark to the left, and immediately flies back again. The spaces between these marks indicate, of course, the velocity of the wind per hour. The large stations are supplied with presses and type, and early in the morning (three or four o'clock) bulletins are printed and mailed to postmasters in the vicinity. These are called "Farmer's Bulletins," and are posted where they can be readily examined. The New York office sends out over seven hundred of these each morning. The apparently difficult problem of determining a storm centre, and the direction in which the storm is travelling, readily solves itself when a few points are understood.

As reports are received at the Washington office, red lines are drawn upon a chart connecting places having the same atmospheric depression. High pressure always moves towards low pressure. The storm centre is at the locality where the pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is at its lowest point. The wind is created by the denser air surrounding the centre rushing in to fill the space, the wind becoming weaker and weaker as the distance back from the storm centre increases. The signal stations having been informed by telegraph of the centre, the approach of wind is foretold, and by knowing the temperatures, the amounts of moisture and cloudiness at the different localities the state of the weather accompanying this wind can readily be ascertained. Several storm centres often occur at the same time in different sections of the country, and then there's the whirl's his name to pay. Sea-faring folks consider winds as storms, whether accompanied by rain or not. The single weak point in the service is the absence of means for recording the state of the weather on the Atlantic.

But even this fault might be remedied, and I believe a plan has, I believe, already been proposed, by which a vessel kept in mid-ocean could tap the Atlantic cable and forewarn both Europe and America of approaching disturbances. That something of the kind will eventually be perfected there can be no doubt, and when this is done it cannot be very long before the whole subject of weather knowledge will be reduced to an exact science.

I presume your readers have by this heard rumors at least of the great sugar controversy which has been set on foot here and in Washington, through the persistent attacks upon the New York sugar refiners, which for months past have been through a portion of the press, and through various other channels ostensibly by some American importing houses, but really by an association of Cuban sugar planters and dealers, who are working from "behind the scenes." The charges made against the refiner that they increase the government and adulterate their sugars. Both of these charges are utterly baseless, and as to the latter, its absurdity is so evident that it hardly seems possible that it should gain credence anywhere: and yet I learn from the largest wholesale grocery houses in the city that the story of adulteration has in some quarters acted their customers into refusing to buy American refined sugars. Truth, they say, lies at the bottom of a well; but in this case it is bound to come to the surface. And when the truth is known the animus as well as the falsity of these rumors will be plainly seen. If the agitation continues I shall devote a letter to the subject including a description of the processes of sugar refining. RADIX.

Not long since the President and Secretaries Evarts and Thompson offered General Grant the courtesies of the steamer Richmond which sails in December for a tour of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. A dispatch has been received from Gen. Grant accepting the courtesy. The Richmond will visit Ceylon, Cangkok, Manilla, Hong Kong and the principle ports of China and Japan, and will be gone at least a year. Gen. Grant will take passage at Ville Franche. This ship is to go through the Suez canal, and spend nearly a year in explorations in a commercial and scientific exploring tour along the coasts of Asia and among the islands of the Pacific ocean, including British India and China and Japan and the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, Australia, Van Diemen, New Guinea, New Zealand, etc. Gen. Grant has been formally invited by the secretaries of State and of the Navy to take the trip, and has replied that he will probably accept the invitation. And, as there will probably be Democratic journals news and ignorant enough to set up the cry that this will be traveling at the expense of the United States, I say at once that Gen. Grant is appropriating to cover such expenses, but let us explain in advance that all the United States offers him. Grant is the use of state-rooms on the ship. The expense to the United States will be nothing. Gen. Grant and his family will fare with the officers of the ship, who provide their own messibles. He will pay for everything he has except the use of so much room in the ship. And his presence on the ship may be of much service to the expedition in procuring for it international courtesies and privileges from the various countries visited, and enabling the important objects of the expedition to be more speedily and successfully accomplished.

Political.

The Democrats are afraid Mr. Blaine will stir up Ben Hill to making another speech.

The Democratic Memphis *Avalanche* facetiously observes that "the lawyer of the Democratic party ought to be a combination of the cypher dispatch and the three-paper ballot, with the Inside Reform if necessary."

The Columbia, S. C. *Register* says that if Grant is elected in 1880, "the mightiest civil war in all the tide of time will break out." If it did, Grant would soon break it in again.

John A. Logan seems to be the man for the Senate from Illinois.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that if the South will mind its own business and let the South mind theirs there will be no trouble. That is a resumption of the ratchious chorus "Let us Alone," of 1861.

The Baltimore *Gazette* wants the cypher business pretty well to the bottom, as in 1880 the Democracy can carry no dead weights, political cripples, or statesmen with reputations out of repair.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports interviews with leading men of both political parties throughout the entire South, showing the first choice among the Democrats for the Presidency to be between Thurman and Hendricks. Among the Republican candidates Grant fairly leads: next Blaine; while Conkling follows at some distance.

There would be one mighty good thing for General Grant if he would accept the throne of Bulgaria. His Majesty couldn't understand a word his subjects said when they came around the palace and waited for collectorships and postoffices.

The Utica *Republican* says that the way to remember was to resolve, and that the way to stop the Southern outrages is to stop them.

The report that Tilden is trying to get control of the Democracy of New York, is confirmed by his taking possession of one of the Democratic strongholds, the Auburn State Prison.

"Let us pray" reverently said a California Methodist clergyman, who had been warned that his auditors in a remote settlement were profane and rough, and as he said so he laid two revolvers on the desk which served him as a pulpit. Never had he preached to so attentive and silent a congregation.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered Liver. The result of these diseases upon the minds of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only obtain some proper medical advice, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheuvront, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine has been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 bottles were sold last year without one complaint of consumptive (by just one name). Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheuvront.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F. R. & B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicnity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found in the extensive stock of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market; Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Clothis for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruchies, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the fine shores of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

Theatre with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn.

Charlevoix, June 18th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times at large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JNO. NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber.
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues.
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RUESSER,
Commission Merchants,
Room 10 Marine Block,
Milwaukee, - Wis.,

Refer by permission to Messrs. Buhl, Sloan & Co., Detroit; Peters, Tobey & Co., Chicago; Wm. Pitt Fenno, Telegraph Point, La S. Tim Hazlewood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 3-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Supply from the

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be had Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc. Orders left at the store of Gregg & Hosmer, or sent through the post-office, will receive prompt attention. 1yr

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, }
Big Rapid City Mich., Nov. 20, 1878. }
Complaint having been entered at this office by Lewis L. Bailey, against purchaser R. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 4044, dated April 11, 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 27, North of R. 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
R. Stevenson, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 5th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Ellen Bailey, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Mary J. Rockhaye, Administratrix of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described.
Thereupon it is ordered, that the Tuesday of December next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.
Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs. Jeremiah Butler, Defendant.
Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeremiah Butler, Defendant in the above entitled cause resides in this County, is a resident of this state, that a subpœna has been duly issued in the cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Wm. K. Cull, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and to be published three months in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.
Dated this 28th day of Oct. 1878.
MICHAEL HATCH,
Circuit Judge.
A true copy.
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix.
At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.
Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John Tappenden, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Thurman Tappenden praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday the 20th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Thurman Tappenden, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., October 1, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 25, 1874 upon eq of sec 3 Twp 30 N. North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
R. Stevenson, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glines against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6442, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W½ of said section 35, Township 32 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

In the Senate, on the 3d, the standing and other committees existing at the close of the last session were reëlected. A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for United States notes a coin certificate of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, or any multiple thereof not exceeding $500, bearing 3.65 interest, and convertible into 4-per-cent. bonds. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the amount, denomination and kind of silver coin which has been received in payment of customs dues since the beginning of the current fiscal year. Mr. Matthews spoke in favor of the Texas Pacific railroad bill. A resolution was agreed to for a Commission to investigate into the economy of the present use of the enrollment, from the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill, passed at the last session, of the clause relating to the Hot Springs Commission. . . . Bills were introduced in the House: For restoring the silver trade dollars into standard silver dollars; repealing the Resumption act, to punish executive frauds to make void the Judge's legal tender; to stop the further coinage of such dollars; in relation to the excursions from Germany of a subsidized American citizen—Julius Bauner; for the admission and register of foreign-built ships. The Military Academy and Fortification Appropriation bills were passed.

In the Senate, Messrs. Ferry, Davis and Randolph were, on the 4th, appointed as the committee to inquire into the expediency of issuing Hot Springs cleans from the enrolled Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at the last session. Bills were introduced—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in redeeming legal-tender notes, to pay 75 per cent. in gold coin and 25 per cent. in standard silver dollars; appropriating $5,000,000 for improvements on the Mississippi River. A resolution to take up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was rejected—yeas 19, nays 22—on the ground that it would lead to a long discussion. In the House, resolutions were adopted—calling on the President, for information relative to communications with the United States Minister in Mexico on the subject of commercial relations between the United States and that country; calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the cost of Government money in any National State or Territory since the 30th of September and November, 1878, other than deposits made by Disbursing Agents. A bill was passed, with an amendment, correcting the error in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in relation to the Hot Springs reservation.

In the Senate, on the 5th, the Special Committee on the Yellow-Fever Investigation was announced as follows: Messrs. Burnside, Matthews, Lamar, Paddock, Conover, Garland and Jonas. A resolution was adopted calling for information relative to the deposits in the Treasury to the credit of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Changes were made, by unanimous consent, in the Standing Committees as follows: Mr. Wallace on Committee of Appropriations in place of Mr. Eaton; Mr. Eaton to take Mr. Morgan's place on the Committee on Patents, and Mr. Morgan to be on Committee on Foreign Relations in place of Mr. Wallace. Mr. Ferry was excused from service on Mr. Hot Springs Commission Committee. Adjourned to the 9th. In the House, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee on Appropriations and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for the 15th. An investigation was ordered into the charges affecting the character of certain employés in connection with the vote to replace $5,000 bonds of the District of Columbia. Resolutions adopted—for the appointment of a Yellow-Fever Commission; calling on the President for information relative to the relations of the United States and the German Empire relative to the expulsion of Julius Bauner, a citizen of Chicago, from that Empire. . . . Adjourned to the 8th.

A PREAMBLE and resolution were submitted in the Senate, on the 9th, by Mr. Windom, setting forth that the United States Patent Office "has become an institution of oppression" and directing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of some other mode of compensating inventors in place of the present system. A resolution was agreed to requesting the President to furnish the Senate with copies of the reports of United States Marshals and other officers, and such other correspondence as he might have relative to the recent elections in Louisiana. . . . Bills were introduced—by Mr. Edmunds, in favor of the bill to amend the Enrolled Statutes relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions relating thereto. Resolutions were agreed to—instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the revision of existing laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory; requesting the President to transmit to the Senate copies of correspondence respecting the immunity of the diplomatic agents of foreign Governments from judicial proceedings against them while received, entered and residing in the United States. Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: To compel National banks to receive the standard silver dollars as gold coin is value to the gold coin of the United States; to make minor or subsidiary coin legal-tender for all debts due the Government, repealing the Silver Remonetization act; to restore the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution; to make silver standard dollars interchangeable with gold. A resolution was offered and referred for a holiday recess from the 21st of December to the 6th of January. A message was made and debated—yeas, 130; nays, 69 (less than two-thirds in the affirmative)—to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollar shall be maintained and preserved, and that any discrimination against them by any National Bank refusing to receive them and treat them as legal tenders shall be deemed a defiance of the laws. The Committee on Appropriations for the Army was directed to investigate the method of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

DOMESTIC.

ON the 3d, Gen. Sherman submitted to the Joint Commission on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department a number of official documents verifying his previous statements regarding the advisability of the transfer. The General described the suffering of the Indians, and said "the army should either be transferred to the Interior Department, or the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Under the existing management, the Government is very heavily taxed and the poor Indian driven to the wall."

DELEGATES from seventeen States were present at the Commercial Convention which met at New Orleans on the 4th. Resolutions were almost unanimously adopted—urging upon Congress to take immediate favorable action upon the Texas Pacific Railroad bill; declaring that the aid already granted by the General Government to the Northern Pacific Company should not be withdrawn, and that the Union and Central Pacific Companies should be held to the strictest compliance with their charters and the laws regulating them.

THE large boiler in Hayden's rolling-mills, at Columbus, Ohio, exploded, on the afternoon of the 5th. Two persons were killed and several others more or less seriously injured. The mill was destroyed.

A MASS-MEETING was held in New Orleans, on the night of the 5th, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the deepest sense of gratitude to the people of the entire country for the spontaneous and generous aid extended to the residents of that city during the recent epidemic. They declare that never before has any people been the recipients of so grand a charity, and never can its impressive lesson of humanity be forgotten: that "no difference of political creed can weaken, and no effort of designing politicians sever, the which bind us by the most tender and sacred memories in bonds of a National brotherhood, one and indissoluble."

A NEW counterfeit of the standard silver dollar is said to have recently made its appearance in Chicago. A lady drawing some money from the Sub-Treasury in the city, on a pension, received one of the pieces, and it was not detected until offered at one of the Chicago stores. It is described as being an exact imitation of the genuine dollar, the only difference being that it weighs seven-tenths of a grain less. The piece is made of composition heavily plated with silver.

DURING the eleven months of the present year, ending on the 30th ult., the number of immigrants arriving at the Port of New York was 75,147, against 52,566 for the same period last year, and 65,320 for the same period the year before.

A YOUNG lady named Hotham, daughter of a well-known resident of Illiliah, Pa., was left at home, on the evening of the 7th, with two younger sisters, aged nine and twelve respectively. About half-past eight o'clock her brother Joseph returned home from a spelling-bee, and undertook to frighten his sisters by passing himself off for a tramp, and succeeded so well that his eldest sister shot him dead as he stood on the porch in front of the door. She was quite prostrated after receiving the fatal shot were "My dear sister."

THE Post-House in Washington County, Iowa, was burned on the afternoon of the 8th, and five of the twenty-six tenements perished in the flames.

FIFTY houses in the business portion of the Town of Adams, Mass., were destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $160,000.

IT is reported that there are now nearly, if not quite, fifty cases of leprosy in Lafourche, La., all originating from one person suffering from the disease, who, some twenty years ago, settled on Bayou Lafourche.

SEC'Y SHERMAN made his seventy-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, consols of 1865, on the 9th. The amount is $10,000,000—interest and principal payable March 9, 1879.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Central Executive Committee of the National party, lately in session in Washington, issued an address to the people of the United States, reviewing the rise and progress of the party, and expressing confidence that the National candidate for the Presidency in 1880 will be elected. The address announces the late action of the New York Clearing-House, and says the contest is to be determined by the supremacy and the people, between bank-bills based on untaxed bonds and a Government legal tender. An appeal is made for organization in the interest of the National party, in every school district, city, town and ward in the country.

THE Republican candidate, Hobart B. Bigelow, has been chosen Mayor of New Haven, Conn., and the Greenback candidate (Mr. Whitman) has been elected Mayor of Gloucester, Mass., by a majority of 478 over the Republican nominee.

AT the recent city elections in Los Angeles, Cal., the workingmen elected their entire ticket—a short-term Council.

THE Executive Committee of the National party effected a permanent organization, on the 4th, and elected Hon. Frank O. Darwin, President, and Thomas J. Durant, Secretary and Treasurer. Headquarters have been established in Washington.

ON the 4th, as Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was ascending the stone steps leading to the National House of Representatives, on crutches, he slipped and fell, giving his knee a painful wrench, which is likely to confine him to his bed for some time.

DR. A. C. BARSTOW, of Providence, R. I., Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and representing the Congregational Church in behalf of the education and conversion of the Indian race, tendered before the Joint Commission on the Transfer of Indian Affairs to the War Department, on the 4th, and said that, in his judgment, the proposed transfer was unwise, and if effected, would certainly work adversely to the Christian operations now in progress. E. M. Kingsley, of New York, a member of the same Board, and representing the Presbyterian denomination, said we could not run bayonets and spades for the Indians, rather than an army with swords and rifles.

SUPERVISING-ARCHITECT HILL has been suspended, by order of the President, until his trial upon the indictment recently found against him by a Chicago Grand Jury. A Mr. Frazier has been appointed his successor *ad interim*.

OVER one hundred delegates, claiming to represent Trade-Unions in all parts of the country, met in Philadelphia, on the night of the 5th, to form a National political organization. They decided to call a National Convention, to meet about the middle of January next, either in St. Louis or Chicago.

SEC'Y SCHURZ made a statement before the Joint Commission relative to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, on the 6th. He said he disclaimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian service under the Interior Department. He then gave in detail his reasons why he thought the proposed transfer unwise and impolitic. He thought the Indians were entitled to humane treatment, and that could only be rendered through the processes of civilization, education and kind treatment; this the military were not fitted to promote. He denied very emphatically the red-tape system of reporting Indian outbreaks, which it had been asserted was required under the present administration of Indian affairs.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 6th, that Orville Grant had been, the day before, released from the State Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., and was accompanied to his home at Elizabeth by his son.

THE United States Grand Jury at Yankton, D. T., have found twelve indictments against Dr. Livingston, *et al.*, of the Crow Creek Indian Agency. There are said to be over 100 false vouchers by Livingston that are outlawed, and the Government will begin civil suits to recover the money thus embezzled.

ON the 9th, ex-Senator Morrill appeared before the Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and vigorously opposed the change. He thought the present law governing Indian affairs should be amended, and said the Indians should be localized and property educated. Mr. Young, the Agent of the Black-feet Indians, said they were unanimously opposed to the transfer.

FOREIGN.

M. KINDT, the Manager, and M. Fortamps, the President of the Banque de Belgique, who defrauded the bank out of $4,000,000, have been convicted and sentenced, the former to fifteen years solitary confinement, and the latter to one year's imprisonment and topay a fine of $1,300.

A VIENNA telegram of the 3d says the return of Austrian troops from Bosnia and Herzegovina has been countermanded.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 3d, intelligence had just been received that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians had defeated and put down the insurgents in the Illinic District of Macedonia, and had committed atrocities. Of all the inhabitants only 1,000 escaped massacre.

LONDON telegrams of the 4th announce that O'Connor, another Fenian convict, had been released, and placed upon the steamer City of Chester for shipment to the United States.

THE Caledonian Bank of Glasgow has gone into liquidation in consequence of its lending stock in the City of Glasgow Bank. Its capital of $750,000 has been set aside to meet its assessment on that stock.

THE Turkish Cabinet has been dissolved and a new one formed, of which Khedin Pasha is Minister of War and Ghazi Osman Pasha Minister of War.

A BORDEAUX (France) dispatch of the 4th says the Director of the Mint at that place had been arrested upon the charge of abstracting 1,300,000 francs' worth of silver bars belonging to the Rothschilds, and substituting therefor gilded copper bars.

ON the 5th, the Emperor of Germany promulgated a decree announcing his resumption of the reins of government, and thanking the Crown Prince for his performance of the imperial duties during his illness.

A PARIS dispatch of the 5th says Turkey had ceded Alexandretta, a port on the northern coast of Syria, to Great Britain.

THE British Parliament met, on the 5th. The speech of the Queen, read by the Prime Minister, was devoted mainly to the Afghan War, and congratulated the country on the successful operations of the forces. Both houses adopted an address in reply to the Royal speech began in both Houses immediately, and the reply of the Government was sharply criticised. The addresses were adopted.

THE Bishop of Durham, Eng., has resigned his Diocese in consequence of his bodily infirmities.

DEFINITE intelligence from Gen. Roberts' column in the Peiwar Pass was received in London, on the morning of the 5th. The advantage was with the Afghans at first, but Gen. Roberts at last succeeded in flanking their position, and attacked them in the rear. After a hard-fought engagement, they were defeated and compelled to abandon the position. The Afghan artillery and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. The British loss was about eighty killed and wounded.

ACCORDING to a Lahore dispatch of the 6th, Gen. Roberts would go into winter quarters on the heights east of the Peiwar Pass.

LONDON dispatches of the 6th say it was reported in influential quarters that an arrangement with Russia was on the tapis, and that it was taking the shape of a partition of Afghanistan.

THE West of England and South of Wales District Bank suspended on the 6th. Liabilities, $8,000,000. The bank has forty-nine branches and agencies, and a paid-up capital of $1,750,000.

RUSSIA has claimed from the International Commission that Turkey shall pay her $5,000,000 francs for the expenses of the Bulgarian occupation.

THE Sultan has declared that the recent Cabinet change in Turkey meant a strict compliance with the terms of the Berlin treaty.

MINISTERIAL changes in Italy and Russia were reported, on the 8th.

AN American was arrested, on the 7th, in Constantinople, for conspiring against the Sultan. The American Minister made an energetic demand for his release.

A LAHORE dispatch of the 8th says an advance had been ordered on Jeadulai, and that information had been received that Shere Ali had fled from Cabul in consequence of a revolution at that place. Gen. Biddulph had telegraphed that he had found an open road to Candahar.

ON the 8th, a reply from the Ameer to the British ultimatum was received. The letter is said to be as unfriendly as his former one. The messenger who brought it explained that it was delayed because he reached Ali Musjid during the fighting and returned to Cabul. The Ameer was incensed at his return, and ordered him to proceed at once.

RESOLUTIONS censuring the Cabinet for inaugurating war with Afghanistan without the advice and consent of Parliament were introduced in the British House of Commons, on the 9th. An exciting debate followed, in which Forster said the leading Liberals participated.

A DARMSTADT telegram of the 9th says that the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, was dangerously ill of diphtheria.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Nov. 30, 1878:

Balance on hand, Oct. 31	$272,442 78
Receipts for the month	253,154 18
Total	$525,596 97
Disbursements during the month	280,012 96
Balance on hand, Nov. 30	$230,184 04

JOHN WECHESER committed suicide at Detroit, lately, by hanging himself to a beam in his wood house.

RING ELY, aged eighteen, recently dropped dead while at work on a farm near Bay City.

ALBERT HOMMEL and Louis Hommel formed a quarrel with a couple of strangers in a Detroit saloon, the other night, when the latter drew a revolver and shot Albert Hommel. He was fatally wounded.

WILLIAM DUNATHY, while carelessly handling a revolver at his house, in East Saginaw, a few days ago, fatally shot his sister-in-law, Mrs. Alexander Dunathy.

THREE men tried to enter a house at Wood Lake, the other night, where their presence was discovered. Persisting, after being refused admittance, those inside fired, and Cal Peasley and John Miller were fatally, and Collins Pearson seriously, wounded.

CHARLES LAWSON was killed, at Grand Rapids, the other day. While driving down Water street his horses took fright from the breaking of a tug, and ran about ten rods, when, striking a fence, he was thrown over his horses' head, breaking his skull, which caused his death in a few hours.

SAMUEL MCCLOSKY, Peter McGinnis, of Presque Isle, was told that he must die unless he consented to have his leg amputated, the main bone of which was decaying. He refused and took to his bed. After weeks of patient suffering, one day Peter sat up in bed, and, with a sharp knife, made an incision in his leg nearly six inches long, and with a pair of pincers removed a piece of the bone over four inches long. Since the removal a new bone has formed, and he is now able to be about.

CHARLES CORNSTOCK'S big saw-mill, near Grand Rapids, was burned, the other morning. Loss, $70,000. The fire was set by an incendiary.

DR. VON OLNET, from Flint, attempted suicide, at Grand Rapids, a few nights ago, by taking laudanum. His condition was extremely critical at last accounts.

THE branch railroad line from East Saginaw to Vassar, to connect with the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, was completed on the 5th.

A. P. BREWER, John G. Green, D. F. Rust & Co., the Lathrop estate and others, in East Saginaw, suffered from the burning of extensive sitting surveyors, on the morning of the 4th. Loss, $82,088, of which A. P. Brewer loses $53,088, John G. Green, $22,500; D. F. Rust & Co., $1,500; the Lathrop estate, $5,000.

JAMES GALLUP has been appointed Postmaster of Grand Rapids.

KIRK GAGE, a Fennville fruit-grower, was drowned, at Saugatuck, a few days ago. He fell from the railroad bridge there.

THE report of the State Salt Inspector shows the amount of salt inspected in the State during the month of November as 157,446 barrels; decrease, 3,022 barrels over the period of November, 1877; total product for the year ending Dec. 1, 1878, 1,846,031 barrels; increase over the product of 1877, 213,130 barrels.

SEXTUS N. WILCOX, a prominent lumberman of Chicago, was robbed in a sleeping-car on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, the other night, of $1,500, which was taken from under his pillow while *en route* to Grand Rapids.

STEPHEN GRIFFITH was killed, the other night, by a falling tree, while chopping in the woods near Flint.

THE Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association held its annual meeting at Grand Rapids, on the 5th. The society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, the Hon. A. B. Chaney, of Sparta Center; Vice-Presidents, Geo. E. Stark, of Elk Rapids, W. B. Sourland, of Kalamazoo, and James Heddon, of Dowagiac; Secretary, T. F. Bingham, of Abronia; Treasurer, G. F. Harrington, of East Saginaw. The next meeting will be held at Jackson the second Wednesday of December next.

THERE are fifty life convicts in the State Prison at Jackson.

A MONROE COUNTY girl has husked 300 bushels of corn this fall.

ONE of the members of the State University Medical Class has been dismissed for drunkenness.

CERTAIN Bay and Saginaw County farmers propose to import some Holstein cattle for crossing with the native herds now owned by them.

THE Kalamazoo *Telegraph* mentions a swindle which is likely to bother farmers: "We wish to attract the attention of farmers to a class of swindlers operating in this county by means of what is called the Pawley shell game. The shawls which they offer for sale are the lowest imitations, and are made for the express purpose of deception, costing at wholesale four shillars each. They sell them for genuine Paisleys at from $30 to $75, representing them as bankrupt stock, taking farmers' notes in payment. These notes they dispose of to third persons and the maker must pay them. We know that the shawls are not worth five dollars, as anyone buying them will soon find out. While there seems to be no law to punish such swindlers, we could wish that a jury composed of farmers might have the fixing of a punishment for them."

OVER 1,000 acres of railroad lands were sold in Oscoda County last month, mostly in small parcels to settlers.

THE Governor has pardoned Cornelius Gnerin, sentenced to Jackson from Muskegon fifteen months ago to three years, for larceny, his innocence being established.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per cental, $1.00@1.75; Butter, ₩ lb, 80@34c; Cheese, ₩ lb, 9@11c; Corn, ₩ bu, 38@40c; Flour, White Winter, $4.40@4.75; Amber, $4.25@4.35; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, ₩ cental, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $3.00@3.75; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats, Mixed, ₩ bu, 26@28c; White, 30@32c; Pork, Mess, ₩ brl, $8.50@8.75; Rye, ₩ bu, 45@48c; Wheat, White, 1@97c; Amber, 85@94c.

The Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

The text of the Resumption act is as follows:

SECTION 1. Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to purchase, at the mint of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal value and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations or, at his discretion, he may issue them all silver coin through the mint, the Sub-Treasuries, Public Depositaries and Postoffices of the United States, and upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of Sec. 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as prohibits for a change of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That Sec. 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of National Banking Associations to, and by, thereby repealed, and such existing banking associations may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of National Bank circulating notes to associations in States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes of any such National Banking Association, or increase its capital or circulating notes, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and certificates issued therefor in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centum of the excess of such deposits, no tax shall be assessed or collected upon the circulating notes so issued to any such banking associations in excess of the amount of such deposit as said circulating notes are issued and redeemed. And so much of section of $300,000,000 of such legal tender notes shall be held in the Treasury. And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on the presentation of the same at the Treasury or at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States in the City of New York, in sums not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the redemption of the notes herein provided for in the manner required by this act sufficient coin or bullion may be purchased from time to time, by the Secretary, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, at his discretion, for the purpose, any of the bonds of the United States authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," approved January 20, 1871, or the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of certain bonds," approved May 14, 1872, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved, Jan. 14, 1875.

This act provided that the legal-tender circulation should not be contracted below $300,000,000. On the 31st of May, 1878, a bill was approved, which has had the effect of fixing the legal-tender circulation at $346,681,016. The text of this bill is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or any officer under him, to reduce the outstanding notes of the United States legal-tender notes and National Bank notes below the sum now outstanding, nor to retire any of the legal-tender notes of the United States; they shall neither be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the exchange and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of new notes in place thereof, as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

—A good joke is told at the expense of Mr. Silas G. Pratt, a Chicago pianist. He some time ago wrote a grand symphony with three parts. A grand symphony has three parts, and this principle of musical composition the composer seems to have forgotten. The grave mistake was discovered by several well-known Chicago musicians, and was the occasion of some merriment. "Hey," said one of them, Mr. Pratt, for he may write the fourth part!"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—D. C. Sattler, of the clothing firm of Sattler Bros., of St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide at a late hour, the other night, by climbing outside the railing on the wagon bridge over the Mississippi, shooting himself with a pistol and dropping into the river, ninety-five feet below. After striking the water he remained conscious for help, and was heard moaning and struggling some minutes after, as he floated past the Sioux City Railway's transfer-house. A short distance below the bridge.

The Instructor in German at Harvard College, who was suspected of selling examination papers, has been dismissed from the faculty.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1878.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2.90@5.00
Sheep	3.00@4.75
Hogs	3.75 @4.30
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.15 @5.30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03 @1.03½
CORN—Western Mixed	.49 @ .49½
OATS—Mixed Western	.29½@ .31½
RYE—Western	.46 @ .47
PORK—Mess	7.60 @7.62½
LARD	.05 @ .05½
CHEESE	.08 @ .09
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.32 @ .36
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$4.20 @ $4.75
Choice	3.90 @ 4.15
Good	3.40 @ 3.80
Medium	2.90 @ 3.30
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	2.50 @ 2.85
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3.00 @ 3.80
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.30 @ .31
Good to Choice	.25 @ .28
EGGS—Fresh	.25 @ .26
FLOUR—White Winter	4.60 @ 5.00
Fair to Good do	3.75 @ 4.25
Red Winters	4.00 @ 4.25
Spring	3.50 @ 4.00
Choice	4.00 @ 4.25
Patents do	4.60 @ 5.00
GRAIN—Spring Wheat, No. 2	.87 @ .87½
Spring Wheat, No. 3	.70 @ .70½
Spring Wheat, No. 4	.60 @ .61
Rye, No. 2	.44½@ .44½
Barley, No. 2	.60 @ .61
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03½@ .04
Red-Tipped Hurl	.03½@ .04
Fine Green	.02½@ .03½
Choice Carpet Brush	.03½@ .04
Inferior	.02½@ .03
PORK—Mess	7.50 @ 8.25
LARD	4.55 @ 4.57½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$2.60 @ $3.00
3d Clear	2.00 @ 2.60
Clear Siding	2.00 @ 2.60
Common Siding	14.00 @ 16.00
Common and Fencing	10.00 @ 11.50
Lath	1.50 @ 1.75
Shingles	2.50 @ 3.00
BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.25@4.50 @5.00
Medium	3.12½@3.75 @4.50
HOGS—Good	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP—Good	3.50 @ 4.00
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4.50 @ $4.80
Medium	4.00 @ 4.30
HOGS—Yorkers	3.65 @ 3.75
Philadelphias	3.60 @ 3.70
SHEEP—Best	4.20 @ 4.40
Common	3.00 @ 3.20

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The stockings were hung in the corner,
Three of them, all in a row;
Tall Paul's and dear little Mabel's,
And Will's, with its scarlet toe.
The good-night kisses were given,
The evening prayers were said;
And the quiet that reigned in the parlor, told
That the children had gone to bed.

Upstairs, from the quiet nursery,
Where the lamp burned soft and low,
I could hear the prattle of voices
Come floating down below.
And I knew bright eyes were trying
A longer and watch to keep;
Lest Santa Claus pass by them,
And they be left asleep.

But "said the voice of Mabel,
"Perhaps he won't come, because
Lucy Gray says there's no such person
As good old Santa Claus.
And if there isn't truly,
Why then he won't come, you know;
And our stockings will all be empty,
Even the toe dear down in the toe."

Then up rose Will, indignant
At such a supposition as that;
Such a sudden piece of fancies,
And visions of Christmas blue
Of a rocking-horse saddled and bridled,
Of stockings stuffed full to the toe,
Of picture and games and candies,
And a wonderful trumpet to blow—

And with eyes all aglow with excitement
As I took through the doorway I peep,
Said: "She don't know anything 'bout it;
I'm better, and older, and stronger,
I wish you would stop your talking,
For our stockings are both there."—*Youth's Companion.*

TWO DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

"One two-dollar bill, two one-dollars, and a fifty-cent piece, and two twenty-fives. That's five dollars. And I want to get a present for mamma and papa and Molly and Ned and Tom and the two maid-girls."

Ella Lindsay, otherwise Trot Lindsay, was sitting at the nursery window, with the contents of a tin "bank" piled in her lap, and a forest of silver paper, fancifully cut and perforated card, on the floor around her. Outside the snow was falling slowly, drifting into odd corners of city streets, piling itself on roofs, and lodging on tops of lamp-posts and house-fronts. But up above, between the high roofs, a little glimpse of sunny sky was visible.

"It's a perfect shame! It always storms when I want to do anything!" Trot went on, soliloquizing. "I ain't going to make any presents, and this principle of musical composition the composer seems to have forgotten. The grave mistake was discovered by several well-known Chicago musicians, and was the occasion of some merriment. "Hey," said one of them, Mr. Pratt, for he may write the fourth part!"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Here Trot suddenly jumped down from her chair, and went over to the other window, where her sixteen-year-old sister Molly was sewing.

"Molly, the sun is coming out!"

Molly precipitately pulled up a piece of cotton cloth, to hide a doll's scarlet silk shoe that she had been stealthily lacing together, and began to hem busily.

"Is it?"

"Molly, wouldn't you go out with me to some stores? I want to get Christmas things."

"O, my dear! Go out in this slush and snow? Mamma and I are going out to-morrow, and you shall go, too."

"But I want to go to-day. It'll storm to-morrow, maybe, or you'll have a headache, or something."

"No, I shan't. Why don't you finish what you're doing?"

"Nobody'll care for old silver crosses," said Trot, hopelessly, "and they're awful bothersome. I've got to get seven presents."

"O, you needn't mind getting presents, Trot. Don't trouble your little head about it."

"Why, everybody's going to give me something, am I sure?"

"Maybe. But—"

Here a call from the next room interrupted Molly, and she hurried away, leaving Trot standing by her rocking-chair with a cloudy brow. A gleam of sunshine at this moment shone into the room, and glistened on the heap of silver paper under the window. Trot took a sudden resolution. Putting the money in her pocket, she ran into her own room, pulled off her apron, and put on her cloak.

"I'll go alone, I'm big enough," she thought, and, trembling with excitement, she hunted for her hat. But here came a difficulty. Molly had taken her "common hat" to fix over, and she could not wear her best blue velvet cap with white plumes, cut into a snow-storm. She stood a moment at a loss what to do, then ran into her sister's room, and, after rummaging in the closet, produced Molly's "second best" hat, a black felt trimmed with pink roses.

"There! it won't hurt this to get snowed on," Trot said, surveying herself in the glass, with a satisfied air. A funny small figure she was, too, with the dressy hat tied down over her short golden-brown curls, and a wrinkle of care in the middle of her fair little forehead.

She knew there was an umbrella in the hall. As for gloves and rubbers, she entirely forgot those in her eagerness to be gone. Holding her breath, and momentarily in terror of some one's stopping her, she tiptoed down stairs and through the hall. Seizing her father's big umbrella, which was about as long as she was tall, she hastened out, shut the door with a slam, feeling very important as she heard the night-latch click, and was fairly on the street.

She knew the way down town, and having tried in vain to open the umbrella went off, dragging it by the tassel, pondering deeply about what she should get.

"I guess I'll find something for mamma, first," thought Trot, splashing through the watery snow with thin kid boots, and a good deal worried by the necessity of keeping the umbrella out of people's way. So, when she finally arrived in the vicinity of Winter street, she first directed her attention to dry-goods stores. Seeing an attractive display of silks and laces in window, she entered, and, walking past a row of tills dollars and forty cents, handed over that amount with a sigh of relief.

"That's just right. You needn't send it. I'll carry it."

"Come, now, you can't do that. You're not as large as your maid-servant, you know. Where do you live?"

"Columbus avenue. I'm Ella Lindsay."

"All right. What number?"

"I don't know, but I can findit. You do up the bundle."

Despite her resolution, Trot was so appalled at the size and weight of the package returned, that she gave up all idea of getting another calico dress for Ann, and lavished heavily out into the street, with her basket, pouch, bundle and umbrella. Her little feet were soaked and very tired indeed, and the persistent storm almost blinded her; but there were Ned and Tom and Molly to be thought of.

"I wonder," she mused, shifting the heavy bundle, as the string cut her fingers, "if I couldn't buy a mustache for Ned. I heard him asking he had one, and people sell hair. I'll try!" And walking into a gentleman's furnishing store, she astonished a smart-looking boy behind the counter:

"Do you have mustaches?"

"Have *what?*"

"Mustaches, please."

The boy surveyed Trot a moment, and then was overcome by the "ridiculous side of the thing," as he said to a fellow-clerk, when he had finished laughing.

"Here's a young one wants a mustache. *Did* you ever?"

"Maybe she wants a false one for theatricals or something."

"I don't. I want it for my brother Ned," said Trot, stamping her ground. "He ain't got one, and I heard him say he wanted one. *Have* you got 'em or not?" she inquired, sitting down in the face as the boy disappeared behind the counter with a yell of laughter.

Trot certainly was a funny sight standing there, with the bedraggled big hat and flaming cheeks. The senior clerk, with a wink to the proprietor, remarked:

"I shouldn't think your brother could be old enough to have a mustache. Tell him to wait till it comes."

Now if Trot had one failing it was temper. Stamping her little foot on the ground she exclaimed, with flashing eyes:

"I shan't either! He's old enough now, and if he hasn't got a mustache on his upper lip like you, he's got a dear little one on his ear, so there!"

A perfect shriek of laughter followed this speech, in the midst of which Trot rushed out of the store and hurried back along the stormy street with tears rolling down her hot cheeks.

"Oh dear! oh dear! Those hateful people! I wish I hadn't come at all. Everybody laughs at me, and I can't go home with presents for only half of 'em."

One dollar and fifty-five cents, and three presents to get beside Ann's. Oh! I'd better go back to the man that sold things so cheap!"

What a long way it was back, struggling against the wind and storm! And how Trot's arm ached! But there was the store at last. She dragged herself in and asked, with what strength she had left, for the man that sold her the basket.

"He has gone to dinner," said the lady behind the counter.

Poor Trot sat down on her bundle of calico and burst into tears of such despair that the lady hurried round the counter and took her in her arms.

"Why, my child, how wet you are, and how cold! How far have you to go?"

"I can't go at all till I get my presents," sobbed persistent Trot; and then she told her story, still sitting on the calico, and ended with a sudden question:

"What time is it?"

"About half-past three."

"Oh! ever so long past lunch. What *will* they think is the matter?"

"Where is your house?" asked the lady, who had carried Trot into a rear room, and, having set her down by a stove, was trying to draw off her sodden shoes.

"Columbus avenue."

"But what number?"

"I don't know, but I know the house because there is a dead oleander in the balcony next door."

Trot chatted away while the lady proceeded to hang up her stockings, dry her drenched feet, and remove her wet clothing.

"I must find some things for you to wear home, and then I think I will take you there in a car. Jamie will take my place for a while," she said, looking toward a boy in the store.

"But I haven't got my presents."

"Oh! I forgot. You want to get four, and have about a dollar and a half, haven't you? Suppose you get some candy for your brothers?"

"You don't keep it, do you?"

"No, but Jamie can go and get you some. Two pounds, at thirty cents a pound, would leave you ninety-five cents."

"Only ninety-five cents for Molly and Ann?"

"You can get a little ivory tablet, that I think your sister would like, for half a dollar. And for Ann—"

The lady thought a moment.

"Wouldn't she like some bright ribbon? Jamie can get that, too. Three yards of scarlet ribbon, enough for bows for neck and hair, will be very pretty."

Poor Trot was too much tired out to care what was done. When Jamie returned with his purchases she was half asleep, done up in a shawl. The multiplicity of her bundles decided the lady to call a cab, in which Trot was presently placed, her wet clothes in a separate parcel, and her feet encased in a pair of number four socks, that had to be tied on. Very thankful was she to come in sight of the aforesaid dead oleander

Advertisement Local.

THAT NEW ... One ... Paris ... Hanson ... a ... Will ... Paris ... Hanson ... Paris ... Hanson ... Paris ... Hanson

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 10th, to authorize the exchange of subsidiary coin for trade dollars. A bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Jaimie Powell as an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, in explanation. It was stated that the doctor had already rendered services as Assistant Surgeon, but could not be regularly appointed because he had served in the Confederate army when a minor; the bill was then passed. Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution directing the House to transmit to the Senate a copy of the testimony of James E. Anderson relating to Senator Stanley Matthews, taken before the House Committee. The bill relating to Presidential elections was further discussed by Messrs. Morgan and Edmunds supporting, and Mr. Jones (Florida) opposing, the measure. In the House, the Speaker announced the members of the Yellow Fever Inquiry Committee, as follows: Gibson, Hooper, Herndon, Morse, Axtell, Harmer and Chittenden. The Consular and Diplomatic and the Naval Appropriation bills (the latter appropriating $1,000,000 for new vessels) were further discussed. The Senate bill to regulate Presidential elections was referred to a committee on the 11th.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 13th. The Consular and Diplomatic and the Naval Appropriation bills were reported, with amendments. A motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 32. The resolution of Mr. Blaine in regard to statements to be sent to any country or persons engaged in the transportation of property by railroad from one State to another, or from any foreign country, to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from any person than another for like service, and prohibits the pooling of freights, etc.

THE Fortification Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, on the 12th, with amendments increasing the appropriation for the armament of sea-coast fortifications from $125,000 to $250,000, and for the armament and repair of fortifications from $100,000 to $200,000. The House bill to correct the error in the amendment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last year was passed. A resolution to fix, reduce and organize the Army of the United States, and to make rules for its government and regulation, were submitted from the Joint Select Committee to prepare a bill for the reorganization of the Army; the bill provides that the Army shall consist of not more than 25,000 enlisted men, and was made the special order for Jan. 3. The House bill making an appropriation for the support of the West Point Military Academy was amended, and passed. A resolution was offered in the House directing inquiry into the conduct of Chief Supervisor of Elections Davenport at the last election in New York. A resolution was adopted ordering a recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6. Speeches were made on the de jure Tweed bill. Bills were introduced—repealing so much of the Sundry Civil bill as appropriates $2,000 for the payment of the claims of C. F. Durkirk, late Indian Agent of the Ponca Agency; a substitute for the Pension Appropriation bill; removing the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chesnut, of South Carolina. A bill was introduced and referred to repeal the duty on quinine.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 13th, to provide for the temporary increase of the army in emergency; to amend the law relating to pensions; to secure a more efficient collection of the revenue from cigars. A bill was passed to authorize the payment of the registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution of New York. The bill in regard to the count of the Electoral vote was further debated, and, finally, passed by a vote of 35 to 23. Adjourned to the 16th. . . . In the House the bill looking to the investigation of the conduct of J. Dascomb, Supervisor of Elections at New York, was amended so as to make the investigation extend to his conduct on the days of registration, and was then adopted without debate. A bill was introduced and referred to make the trade-dollar a legal tender.

SENATE not in session on the 14th. . . . In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the issue of duplicate bonds in lieu of bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution, of New York, was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for the 18th. The Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were finally disagreed to. A resolution was adopted relating the late Indian raids in Kansas and Nebraska and the capture of marauders, and calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information on the same; he is also requested to give speedy and responsible protection to settlers in the vicinity of the outbreaks in Kansas and Nebraska. The Geneva Award bill was further discussed. The Senate bill to regulate Presidential elections was referred to a committee on the 15th.

A NUMBER of bills were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 15th. The Consular and Diplomatic and the Naval Appropriation bills were reported, with amendments. A motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 32. The resolution of Mr. Blaine in regard to statements to be sent to any country or persons engaged in the transportation of property by railroad from one State to another, or from any foreign country, to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from any person than another for like service, and prohibits the pooling of freights, etc.

THE Fortification Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, on the 12th, with amendments increasing the appropriation for the armament of sea-coast fortifications from $125,000 to $250,000, and for the armament and repair of fortifications from $100,000 to $200,000. The House bill to correct the error in the amendment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last year was passed. A resolution to fix, reduce and organize the Army of the United States, and to make rules for its government and regulation, were submitted from the Joint Select Committee to prepare a bill for the reorganization of the Army; the bill provides that the Army shall consist of not more than 25,000 enlisted men, and was made the special order for Jan. 3. The House bill making an appropriation for the support of the West Point Military Academy was amended, and passed. A resolution was offered in the House directing inquiry into the conduct of Chief Supervisor of Elections Davenport at the last election in New York. A resolution was adopted ordering a recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6. Speeches were made on the de jure Tweed bill. Bills were introduced—repealing so much of the Sundry Civil bill as appropriates $2,000 for the payment of the claims of C. F. Durkirk, late Indian Agent of the Ponca Agency; a substitute for the Pension Appropriation bill; removing the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chesnut, of South Carolina. A bill was introduced and referred to repeal the duty on quinine.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 13th, to provide for the temporary increase of the army in emergency; to amend the law relating to pensions; to secure a more efficient collection of the revenue from cigars. A bill was passed to authorize the payment of the registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution of New York. The bill in regard to the count of the Electoral vote was further debated

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24, - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 19, 1878

EDITOR SENTINEL.

I suppose every one knows Dr. Mary Walker, but for the benefit of any of your readers who may not have the pleasure, I will explain that he—no, she—well then, it is a wholly unprecedented compound of feminine name with masculine habiliments. To say that it is a strong minded creature would be putting the matter too mildly. She-Mary is a tourer. It is always stared at and hooted when it appears on the street, and not without reason, for it wears a Derby hat, a coat with a sort of brief petticoat attachment, a pair of unmistakable pantaloons, and a gold headed cane. Once in a while it has even more unpleasant experiences than being hooted and stared at. For example, it arrived in town the other day from Washington, which unhappy capital forms its usual haunt, and going to a hotel demanded lodging. Now a hotel clerk is commonly supposed to be equal to any ordinary emergency, but this was a staggerer. The young man gasped and stammered, but eventually managed to inquire after the sex of his would be guest. This rash question drew down on his devoted head a storm of indignant abuse from the irascible "Dr.," which threatened to overwhelm him, but he finally rallied and succeeded in scoring his nondescript out of the building. Before it could get to another hotel, it was gently collared by a policeman, who probably thought he had captured the original "What is it?" and led into a neighboring police station, whence it was shortly afterward liberated, and immediately sought the Windsor, followed by an enthusiastic crowd of ragmuffins. Here again it was gently but firmly "bounced" and finding all its efforts to be recognized as a man and brother futile, gave it up for the moment and disappeard.

The next morning, however it reappeared to public view under the escort of a policeman, who, this time, conducted his mysterious prize to Superintendent Wallings office to get its status officially defined, and learn his own duty in the premises. The Superintendent, who is the most gallant of men, listened patiently to the voluble indignation of his erratic prisoner, and then shrewdly guessing, from the length of its tongue, that it must be a woman, said "Madam, I think you have not committed any offence against the laws. The wearing of clothes is a matter of taste, so long as they are not used for purposes of disguise. No policeman has a right to investigate your trousers, or your petticoats." And then triumphant, at last, Dr. Mary Walker walked.

'Little Phil," Sheridan would rather I have no doubt, be attacked with sabre and cannon than with red tape and law books, but he meets the latter as bravely as the former. A very important suit is now pending against him in the Circuit Court here, growing out of a claim made on him for something like half a million of dollars for seizing somebody's cotton plantation down in Louisiana during the war. I dropped into the court-room the other afternoon and found it crowded with notabilities. The gallant General was present in person, looking cool enough, but a little as though he would liked a chance to ride at the head of his own cavalrymen into the ranks of the other side, which is marshaled in this instance by his old companion in arms, General Ben. Butler, who was the cynosure of all eyes. I am afraid Benjamin never was very pretty, and he certainly don't seem to improve in looks very rapidly. He has grown enormously corpulent, so that he waddles most absurdly, and has lost all signs of a neck; and as he pranced heavily about before the bar, keeping one of those terrible optics on the jury, while the other steadily intimidated the witness he was examining, he looked more like a great big turtle than any thing else I can think of. The trial promises to be a long one.

Col. Mapleson, the celebrated London impresario, at present giving Italian Opera here, with "Her Majesty's" opera troupe, will, I fear, soon be ready to shake off the dust of this "blurated" country and exit our shores forever. First, he has enrolled himself with the directors of the Academy of Music, and got that august body not only down on him, but into a row among themselves. Then he has sought to compel the fair and melodious Minnie Hauk to sing at his "sacred" concerts on Sunday evening, threatening fines and imprisonment as the penalty of her refusal, but has only succeeded in getting himself thoroughly snubbed by the press and public for his pains. Several other little unpleasantnesses have also arisen in connection with his alleged partnership with ticket speculators; and, to crown all, he has been arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children, for introducing a ballet danced by little girls. This last straw has pretty nearly broken the camel's back. The noble Briton, almost exploding with indignation, denounces the proceeding as "a most high handed outrage, you know," and would like to have the Earl of Beaconsfield declare war with the Yankees at once. However, the Colonel has got a good troupe, and is making money so fast out of these same Yankees, that he will perhaps swallow his rage and continue to favor us.

And apropos of the S. F. P. C. C., that somewhat officious organization has again distinguished itself this week by interfering to stop the exhibition, by its parents, of a baby eight months old, weighing just one pound. This exhibition has attracted crowds for several weeks, and don't seem to have damaged the microscopic infant; but the feelings of the Society were outraged, so it arrested the parents and ruthlessly cut off the yield of their business, with about as much reason as that other busybody, Mr. Anthony Comstock of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice," lately forced a picture owner to take out of his window a copy of Hans Makart's magnificent historical painting, "Charles the Fifth's Entry into Antwerp," on account of some partially nude figures which it contains. Such "Jacks-in office" are an annoying nuisance.

A cheerful state of things in a court of justice is now being uncovered in the impeachment trial of Justice Walter S. Pinckney, of one of the City Police Courts. The evidence clearly establishes the fact, well known to all frequenters of his court room, that Justice Pinkney has for a couple of years or more been an habitual drunkard. Frequently absenting himself from his post for weeks together, and very often holding court when too drunk to stand, or to comprehend what was going on. It has also been testified, that he has frequently rendered openly corrupt judgments, taken bribes, buncksmatted subordinates, and, in short, done about everything which a man in his position could do to lay himself open to impeachment and imprisonment. He has even been arrested on the street for disorderly conduct, and locked up over night. This sort of thing has been going on for many months, and yet this incompetent drunkard has been permitted to keep on his disgraceful way, hindering justice and drawing a salary almost as large as that of a United States Supreme Court Judge. Even now during his trial he continues to hold court after his usual style. If any one asks why this is thus, I shall be obliged to give it up. Perhaps we shall find out before Pinckney's trial is ended. RADIX.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "One course only remains. Let there be a united North. Let there be an exhibition of power. The South respects power, and it will respect nothing else. Kindness is wasted upon it.

An effort is being made to remove the county seat of Iowa county to Portland. The citizens of Portland offer to build $40,000 worth of county buildings if the change can be made.

Events at the opening of the present session of Congress indicate that the Republican party was never better united and equipped for agressive action than it is now.

Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, had his leg amputated, and was elected United States Senator in one day last week.

MarkTwain has received $100,000 play-royalty on "The Gilded Age."

Political.

As a Christian Republican, General Grant declined to be knighted by the king of Portugal, the other day.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Senator Conkling announces himself as irreversibly for Grant for President in 1880.

The Democratic Vicsburg *Herald* claims that Hayes is always tangled up by his endeavor to be a friend of the South and a good Radical at the same time.

The line of Republican Governors of Pennsylvania has been unbroken for 20 years.

Wade Hampton, ex rebel, is believed to have got control of the South Carolina Legislature, and to have made himself Governor when he was not elected, by the bribery of Republican members. He will reap his reward by going to the Senate, when Sumtis, the ex slave, for taking a bribe, goes to the penitentiary.

Senator Bruce says Grant would be the choice of nine tenths of the Republicans of the South.

A Washington letter to the Cleveland *Herald* says President Hayes is one of the best Grant men in the country, and would like to see him his successor as well as his predecessor.

The Democrats at Washington begin to put forth the doctrine that Sam Tilden is a private individual and, that if he sent and received cipher dispatches it's nobody's business.

Three happy candidates for the Senate from Wisconsin, Howe, Carpenter and Keyes, all certain of election.

"The longest way round is the shortest way home" is the title of a cartoon in the *Graphic* representing General Grant traveling around the globe on his way to the White House.

Col. Scott, President of the United States Senate, is duly recorded in the Parisian papers, as having arrived in Paris.

The Boston *Post* says the entire Democratic party is in favor of Grant as King of Bulgaria. This desire to do him honor by promoting him to high places in other lands, has been the leading desire of the Democratic party ever since the affair at Fort Donelson. His operations then and subsequently during the war led them to regard him as as a flourishing boil that they were anxious to see come to flaming maturity on another man's nose.

South Carolina now has two one-legged Senators. Butler got his shot off while fighting for the rebellion, while Hampton's was kicked off by a mule. History must decide which is the most honorable wound.

The Canucks gave the Marquis of Lorn and his wife a tolerably showy reception; but just wait till General Grant returns to "his own native land," if you want to see a big time.

Christine Nilsson is to be made Grand Mistress of the Evening Star, a ladies masonic lodge to which only the distinguished ladies ladies of Europe are admitted.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Beaconsfield plays whist." There was a suspicion at the Berlin Congress that he also took a hand at bluff occasionally.

The receipts of hogs at Chicago during last week were 211 107 head—the largest on record.

Boots are made on the Pacific coast with pockets in the tops for pistols.

Edward Stokes, the man who shot Jim Fiske, is a Nevada miner.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheorem, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Fox, Rose & Buttars's Columns.

1877. **F.R.&B.** 1878.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Special Announcement

OF

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS

TO

The People of Charlevoix County and Vicnity.

We desire to call your attention to an unquestioned fact: That we offer this year as fine and as varied an assortment of goods as has ever been offered in Charlevoix. We intend that our customers shall find in our store every article legitimately pertaining to our trade. SPECIAL BARGAINS may be always found at the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS, in their large stock of Dress Goods for ladies, misses and children's wear, it all the latest and most desirable styles and colors to be found in the market: Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Cashimere, Black and Colored Trimming Silks, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

WHAT YOUR EYES SEE

Let Your Minds be Convinced of,

In times like these, when everybody is advertising goods very cheap, we would say, go to the extensive store of FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS. Look through their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and then judge for yourselves if they have not the

LARGEST

and most desirable stock of goods ever brought to Charlevoix, and where prices suit all, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all.

Woolen Blankets, White and Scarlet Flannels, Canton Flannels, Navy Blue and Gray Shirting Flannels, Black Beaver for ladies and children's Cloaks and Sacks, Cloths for misses' and boys' wear, Shawls in great variety, both for ladies and misses' wear. Hosiery and Underwear for gents, ladies and misses.

White Goods.

Toweling and Linen in great variety, all kinds of Domestic Goods in great variety at extremely low prices. Laces, Ruches, Ties and Bows; also an extensive assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered low.

AS IN YEARS PAST, our store will be headquarters for a complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Furniture, and everything pertaining to a General Store. Goods always shown with the greatest of pleasure.

FOX, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's Ad.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew.

1878.

WE ARE SELLING GOODS AT

BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY PAY, AND READY PAY ONLY. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

ALL CLOSE BUYERS

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

FARM PRODUCE.

SOUTH END OF BRIDGE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BYTHE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sort of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J.E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list SENT on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues,
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSELL & RAESSER,
Commission Merchants,
Room 10 Marine Block,
Milwaukee, - Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12, 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $10,000. Time, two to five years: Interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE U.S. Land Office,
Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Ridgie, against Barzilla H. Page for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 5041, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 25th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dyllis Hoeks, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Morris J. Stockman, Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 20th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jessea Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessea Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Guy M. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1878

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. B. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tayparkeyah of Charlevoix Co. deceased, the reading and filing the petition duly verified of Theresa Tayparkeyah praying for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate,

Therefore It is ordered, that Wednesday the 25th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Theresa Tayparkeyah, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE— U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallop, against Charles Bettmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6262, dated October 16, 1876, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 19, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich. October, 1878
Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6002, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sef section 3, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Girgn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6417, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sef section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

The Senate Electoral Count Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds and passed by the Senate, on the 14th, making legal provisions for regulating the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President:

A BILL to amend certain provisions of Chap. 3, Title 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections, and to provide and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, In Congress assembled, That every elector of President and Vice-President shall give his vote or cast his ballot for President and Vice-President on the first Tuesday in October in every fourth year succeeding the election of a President and Vice-President, and on the same day in each State shall be appointed by each State the electors of President and Vice-President.

SEC. 2. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President occurring more than four months next preceding the first Wednesday of any month in any year other than that next preceding the expiration of the term of office for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected, the Secretary of State shall forthwith send by mail to the executive of each State, the votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President by the electors of such State, and the executive of each State shall cause the same to be delivered to the Senators, Representatives and Delegates of such State on the first day of the session of Congress next following the election, or if such session shall not be held within sixty days after such election, then within sixty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

SEC. 3. That the Senators and Representatives of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in the preceding section, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Sea next to that on the left of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, members of the House of Representatives according to the alphabetical order of the names of the States, the first on the right of the presiding officer; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary's desk; for the officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of Electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such vote or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately from the other, to direct a recess not exceeding five days, or if such house shall so direct, a recess beyond the said five days, not exceeding ten days, may be had; and in case a recess shall be had in either house, the other may proceed with its business.

SEC. 6. That the Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates, and papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and read upon the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter next following that of the State from which the votes last counted and declared were received, and reading through the list of the States in such alphabetical order. The votes shall be read in the presence and hearing of the two houses, and a list of the votes as they shall be thus read shall be made by the tellers, who shall also note the time when each certificate or paper was received by the President of the Senate, and the name of the person, if any, who delivered the same. Any certificate or paper purporting to be a return from a State which shall have been received by the President of the Senate, three hours and more before the time prescribed by this act for the assembling of the two houses, shall be opened by the President of the Senate at such time as he shall think proper between the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and the hour of 12 o'clock noon of the day appointed for the meeting of the two houses, and shall be immediately delivered to the tellers, who shall forthwith proceed to read the same, and the same shall be then disposed of and considered as if it had been received and read at the time and place at which it is by this act required to be received and read; and any certificate or paper which shall not be received by the tellers at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day appointed for the meeting of the two houses shall be disposed of and considered as if it had been received at that hour.

SEC. 7. That when the votes of the States shall have been thus read by the tellers, the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state and the persons elected as President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, cause the same to be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper the presiding officer of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the consideration of the two houses, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in the manner usual in such cases submit such objections to the House of Representatives for decision; and no Electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of both houses. If more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the Electors whose appointment is certified by the return first received, if it has been appointed; but in case the whole or any part of two or more returns or papers from the same State shall be identical, a vote or votes from only one of such returns or papers shall be counted; but if two returns or papers from the same State shall not be identical in the whole or in part, and no determination of the two houses, acting separately, shall be had as to which is the regular, valid and effective return or paper from such State, the votes of such State shall not be counted.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President occurring more than four months next preceding the first Wednesday of any month in any year other than that next preceding the expiration of the term of office for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected, the Secretary of State shall forthwith send by mail to the executive of each State, the votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President by the electors of such State, and the executive of each State shall cause the same to be delivered to the Senators, Representatives and Delegates of such State on the first day of the session of Congress next following the election, or if such session shall not be held within sixty days after such election, then within sixty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

SEC. 9. That if any State shall have provided by law for the determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of electors or the election of any electoral vote or votes from such State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, such decision or question five minutes, and not oftener; and after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 10. That the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in the preceding section, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 11. That in the event of the meeting or organization of the Electors of any State failing to take the votes on the day prescribed by law, the Electors may meet and give their votes on the following day in the manner prescribed by this act.

SEC. 12. That during the sessions of the two houses for the purpose of counting the Electoral votes, and during the time they are counting the votes, no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 13. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 14. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 15. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 16. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 17. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 18. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 19. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 20. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 21. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 22. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 23. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 24. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 25. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 26. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 27. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 28. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 29. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 30. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 31. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 32. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 33. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 34. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 35. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 36. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 37. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 38. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 39. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 40. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 41. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 42. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 43. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 44. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 45. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 46. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 47. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 48. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 49. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 50. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 51. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 52. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 53. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 54. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 55. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 56. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 57. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 58. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 59. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 60. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 61. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 62. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 63. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 64. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 65. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 66. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 67. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 68. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 69. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 70. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 71. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 72. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 73. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 74. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 75. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 76. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 77. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 78. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 79. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 80. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 81. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 82. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 83. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 84. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 85. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 86. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 87. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 88. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 89. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 90. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 91. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 92. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 93. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 94. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 95. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 96. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 97. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 98. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 99. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 100. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 101. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 102. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 103. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 104. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 105. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 106. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 107. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 108. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 109. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 110. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 111. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 112. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 113. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 114. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 115. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 116. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 117. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 118. That while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 119. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter of such a vote or votes as provided for in this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to put the question on the objection or other question or questions pending, and take the vote thereon without further debate.

SEC. 120. That while the two houses shall

The Senate Electoral Count Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds and passed by the Senate, on the 14th, making legal provisions for regulating the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President:

A BILL to amend sundry provisions of Chap. 1 Title 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the first Tuesday in October in every year in which proceedings for the election of a President and Vice President shall be had, or on such other day in each State as may be now by law established for the appointment of Electors or Presidential Electors in such State, and the same day in the whole United States.

SEC. 2. Whenever any State shall by a tribunal or in any manner provided by the laws thereof finally decide and determine any controversy or question which may arise in such State concerning the appointment of Electors or Presidential Electors, such decision and determination shall be conclusive, and the Electors appointed in pursuance thereof shall be received and their votes counted as such Electors, unless the two Houses of Congress shall concurrently decide that such appointment was not made in accordance with the laws of such State as provided for by it, before the time fixed by law for the meeting of Electors.

SEC. 3. That if any State shall have appointed Electors at any election held for the purpose of appointing Electors, and shall fail to appoint Electors on the day prescribed by law for the appointment of Electors, the Electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the Legislature of such State may direct.

SEC. 4. That if any State shall provide, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the Electors, for the final determination of any controversy or question arising touching the appointment of Electors or Presidential Electors, by judicial or other tribunal, or otherwise, and such determination shall have been made in accordance with such laws so provided prior to the day fixed for the appointment of Electors, such determination shall be conclusive, and the Electors appointed in pursuance thereof shall be received and their votes counted as such Electors, unless the two Houses of Congress shall concurrently decide that such appointment was not made in accordance with the laws of such State as provided for by it, before the time fixed by law for the meeting of Electors.

SEC. 5. That the Electors of President and Vice President of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 6. That if any State shall not provide, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the Electors, for the final determination of any controversy or question arising as aforesaid, or for the decision of such controversy or question by such tribunal or in such manner as aforesaid, or having provided for such determination, shall fail to make such determination before the time fixed for the meeting of Electors, any two Electors appointed in such State may meet and make such determination, but such determination shall be made before the time fixed for the meeting of the Electors, and shall be final and conclusive, and the votes of Electors appointed in accordance therewith shall be received and counted, and no others.

SEC. 7. That the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the said second Monday in January in the City of Washington, at such place as may be provided by law for the meeting of the Electors of the State of which they shall be Electors, and the Executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the Electors of such State to be made and certified, and delivered to the Electors on or before the day on which they are required by this act to meet.

SEC. 8. Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates, and papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and read aloud in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this section provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the name or names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall withdraw from the House, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for the decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in the manner submit such objections to the House for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been rejected shall be received except by the affirmative vote of both Houses as provided in this act. No other objection shall be made to the vote of any elector than that he is not eligible to the office of President or Vice President of the United States, or that he is not the person he is alleged to be, or that he is not duly appointed according to the laws of the State from which he is returned, or that he has been appointed, elected, or returned in a manner not authorized by the Constitution and laws of such State.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of the Electors in such State by the final ascertainment, under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, of the controversy and questions, if any, therein, to communicate by and under the seal of such State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such final ascertainment, specifying the Electors appointed and the manner of their appointment, which certificate shall be received by the Secretary of State, and preserved by him for one year, and shall be produced at any meeting of the Electors when any question shall arise as to the appointment of the Electors of such State, and shall be conclusive evidence, except as hereinafter provided, of the appointment of the Electors therein mentioned; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to keep safely and preserve all certificates which may be received by him under the provisions of this act for the period of one year after the same shall have been received by him, and to deliver the same to the succeeding Secretary of State; and such certificates shall be open to public inspection under such reasonable regulations as may be established by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 10. That if any State shall fail to make, with reference to any election at which Electors for President and Vice President are to be appointed, the ascertainment which by the foregoing provisions of this act is to be made as a final ascertainment of the appointment of Electors, or if any Electors shall meet and give their votes after the time fixed by this act for the meeting of Electors, the two Houses of Congress shall proceed to count the votes of the Electors appointed in such State notwithstanding such failure or refusal.

SEC. 11. That the Senate and House of Representatives shall not proceed to any other business than is necessary for the counting of the votes and declaration of the result of the vote for President and Vice President, until the same shall be completed and the result declared, except that they may proceed at any time after the hour of twelve meridian has arrived to take such recess as may be necessary for refreshment; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under the Constitution and this act, or in regard to the decision of such question, and except that the two Houses may take recesses from day to day, not extending beyond the hour of four o'clock post meridian of each day, in order to dispose of such questions as may have arisen in regard to the counting of such votes or the decision of such questions.

SEC. 12. That when the two Houses assemble as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall not entertain any motion or proceeding touching the count of any Electoral vote or votes from any State unless some motion or proceeding in writing shall be made that concerns the vote or votes of that State, and has been submitted to the Senate and House before they proceed to count the vote or votes of that State, and no debate in the Senate or joint meeting shall be allowed on any motion or proceeding touching the vote or votes of any State from which but one return has been received, or from which but one return of its Electors appears to have been regularly issued by the State authority mentioned in Sec. 4 of this act, except that which relates to the counting of votes from a State from which two or more returns or certificates purporting to be returns have been received, and which are mentioned in Sec. 4 of this act, and in such case the debate shall be limited to the question of counting the votes of such State, and to that question only, and each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives may speak to such question once, and for a period not exceeding five minutes, but after such debate shall have been had for the period of two hours, or after such earlier time as a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives shall by concurrent vote direct, the two Houses shall separate and proceed forthwith to vote upon the questions or questions on which debate has been had, and no other question shall be in order, and no question shall be decided affirmatively except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses; but after such debate shall have been had and such vote taken upon any such question arising in the matter of the vote of any State, any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may speak to such question once, and for a period not exceeding five minutes, and may present any motion or proposition relevant to the question, but not before decided, which shall be decided without debate, and no other motion or proposition shall be received or entertained or considered by the Senate or House of Representatives, or any joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives, or any separate meeting of the Senate or House of Representatives, during the pendency of the question of counting the votes of any State, or of any motion or proposition relating thereto, or during the consideration of any question arising thereon, or during the recess allowed for the purpose of enabling the Senate and House of Representatives to meet and proceed with the count of the votes of any State

The steamer Ivy is frozen over, as at also streams in Southern Michigan, yet people come to Charlevoix from up the lake Saturday, in sail boats, to do their trading. Don't say it is cold up north.

Fox, Rose & Buttars have just received a fine line of ladies', misses and children's buttoned shoes. Call and see them.

A quack doctor is traveling in Ohio, accompanied by a remarkably beautiful young woman. Her complexion especially is perfect. He tells the people, in free lectures, that this fair creature was once rather ugly, but has been improved by the use of his elixir, which he offers for sale at $3 a bottle. Nobody buys any at the conclusion of the lecture, but on the following day, when his agent goes from house to house, the sale is large.

A boy named Reuben Hale, of Ingham county, was sent to the Detroit House of Correction, some three years ago, for stealing $35 from a man living near by. The boy having served out his time some year, and been at liberty two years, that man has just found the $35 in the lining of his vest pocket.

We can sell you a good overcoat for $3. Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE New York *Herald* says we don't want to spare General Grant for the Bulgarian throne—it is handy to have him in the house.

Private advices from Washington are to the effect that the feeling in Congress is favorable to a quiet, careful and business-like session. In the language of an old observer at Washington: "Lobby movements and currency schemes are as plenty as usual, but Congressmen are attuned to touch them. The November elections have had this good effect.

The Telegraphic reports say that Gen. Wade Hampton, whose leg was amputated a few days ago, is slowly sinking, and it is feared will not recover. He suffers intensely, and is constantly under the influence of opiates.

Our tea cannot be beat in Northern Michigan for quality and price. Call and see them. See A. Washburn's.

No ex President ever succeeded as has General Grant in keeping green the memory of his greatness.

Bayard Taylor, the eminent poet, and the United States Minister at Berlin, is dead.

Mr. Custer, of Monroe, father of the lamented General Custer, arrived at Washington lately. He is receiving much attention from the Michigan delegation and others, at the Capital.

The slow going metropolis of Michigan is again being agitated over the bridge question. The general opinion is that Detroit has missed its golden opportunity and will soon hereafter become only a side station off the line of the great through traffic between the east and west.

A general drop in men's hats at See & Washburn's.

General Grant writes that it is still his purpose to travel eastward through India and China, and thence home by way of Pacific and San Francisco in about a year. This will change the programme of the proposed municipal receptions of the East, but it will give those Californian chaps an opportunity to show their appreciation of the greatest American now living.

Oysters and oranges expected to arrive at See & Washburn's this week.

The second daughter of Queen Victoria—the Grand Duchess Alice, the wife of Prince Frederick William Ludwig, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany—died at Darmstadt last Saturday morning, of diphtheria. She was born in 1843, and was married in 1862. has four daughters and one son, and has lost a son—Frederick William—who was killed by an accidental fall in 1873.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* explains that Blaine only snapped his little gun to see if it was loaded, and every Democrat in Congress thought himself shot.

Gen. Williams, Representative in Congress from the First District of Michigan was stricken down with a stroke of Apoplexy on Monday last, and at the last advice we have (Wednesday noon) it was agreed by the medical fraternity in attendance that his case was hopeless and only a question of time how long he may linger.

Senator Conkling declares that he will not be a Republican Presidential candidate in 1880. He is in favor of Grant. This leaves the field, at present, with only Grant and Blaine conspicuously mentioned for the race, but with several other good men who may be brought forward hereafter, who have received more or less mention. It is clear that the current of Republican opinion, throughout the party, at the present time, is strong and unmistakable in favor of selecting for President in 1880 a nominee who is conspicuous for the great qualities of political and physical courage, or backbone, and who is noted as a man of strong and decided character and political convictions.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining,
Graining, Glazing,
Paper-Hanging,
Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nichols, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. -1yr.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
RESTAURANT and
MEAT MARKET.
Just opened by the Sea building, Charlevoix.
Look at These Prices:
Sirloin, Porter House, and Round Steaks only 8 cts. per pound.
Rolling grease and steak, 5 and 6 cts per lb.
Soups, 4 and 7 cts. per pound.
Fresh Fish, whole, 5 cents per pound.
Dressed ready to fry or broil, 10 cts per pound.
Oysters, 20 cts. per can; stewed, 15 cents per dish; Fried, 20 cents; raw 10 cents.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
34-tf] D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons, whom predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Chest-affections, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emery B. Newman, of Wilson, Emmet co., Michigan, to Julius Pratt, of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Julius Pratt to William B. Sargent, on the 26 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 58, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.
Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.
WILLIAM B. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1341

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and
Counsellor at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission
Will and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.
Accident and Fire Insurance
Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.
Abstracts of Titles furnished.
Unusual facilities for Making Collections.
Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
1yr

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keeps the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.
Prices Always Reasonable.

ONE COPY
FREE!
For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS
Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.
Call and see me.
42 DR. L. LEWIS.

S. J. FARMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Has moved in his new building on Bridge street, in Charlevoix, and solicits the patronage of this locality. Coarse or fine boots made to order and
Repairing
Done on short notice.

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
All kinds of
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.
REPAIRING
Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.
Upholstering a Specialty
Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.
JAS. E. WOOD.
Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.
Crone & Dorman,
Charlevoix,
Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.
We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the
BEST.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and
Inquire Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.
RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collections a Speciality
Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.
Ponthousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts, and situated on good roads.
For terms and description apply to, or address
E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich.
1101y

FOR SALE.
One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large framed house, good house barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $450.
E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.
DETROIT
Post & Tribune.
The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political sagacity made in the last year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of the claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and rational financial and fiscal policy, and of State development.
In the near future, its ample facilities in news-gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state enable its publishers to assign no idle promise by further improvement, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.
The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and nowhere specially correspondents at all important points in Michigan and at the chief centers of news the world over.
Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fairness and reliability.
Its editorial page discusses current issues sanely, and from the standpoint of accurate information, and of an adherence to correct political and economic principles. All signs of special public interest will receive from it the same thorough and painstaking investigation which it has given for years the important phases of the currency question.
Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, essays, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.
The page of the Post and Tribune devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, etc., etc., etc.
New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a
First-Class Family Paper.
Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.
TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 40.
All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by ordinary Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.
$500 in Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for cash or commission. Send for Agent's circular, specimen copies, &c. Address *POST AND TRIBUNE,*
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Browne, dated April 24th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 202, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-three Dollars and fifty-two cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.
Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot Five (5) of Block Eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix.
GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1295-13

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manitou—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878. Present, C. B. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 36. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Dec. 31, 1878. Whole No., 467

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
published every Tuesday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Rates for advertising columns made known on application.
Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Cards in fine nonpareil type, five lines or under, $5 00 per year.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the
MEDICINE LINE,
CALL ON
Geo. W. Crouter.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. C. MOFFATT, Attorney at law, Traverse City, Michigan.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVEL H. GAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich
A regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.
Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

PAULTHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 **Charlevoix, Mich.**

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY.
Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!
Don't Say "I Won't."
For $2 you can buy a *COW-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Peninsula City House, or of any one in the village, for *B. F. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

The largest, and best assortment of
STOVES
Hardware & Tinware
To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of
M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.
TIME TABLE.
A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible
H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.
Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.
GEO. W. CROUTER, N. G.
R. J. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.
Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
E. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. L.
Purple Hill Lodge No. 1044, O. L. meet at Detroit Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at one o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.
BERNA DUNHAM, W. M.
GEO. LAWSON, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.
SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.
SOUTH AM mail leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

New Advertisements.

WALTER MANNAY,
CARPENTER and
BUILDER.
Shop in the old B. ex-house near the bridge.
Door & Window Frames,
And other Inside Work.
Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [26-1y

Will Fit You
Or No Pay!
Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.
Repairing done promptly.
S. J. FARMER,
36] Bridgest., Charlevoix.

LOST.
Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one promissory note for $100, against Geo. F. Beardsley, and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.
Boyne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

The Sentinel.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.
Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	18
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	$1 40 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4 @ 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	2 to 6

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SNOW is three feet deep in the woods.

BRING in your blackwood on subscription for the SENTINEL.

D. C. NETTLETON and family returned home from Wisconsin Sunday.

DIED.—Mrs. Phine French, of Bear Lake Township, this county, died lately

S. J. FARMER has a new advertisement in this issue. He knows how to make a good boot.

FRESH oranges are a variety at this season of the year, but See & Washburn keep them.

NOW is about the time to "make resolves" for 1879 in the matter of tobacco and swearing.

THE owners of the schooner W. A. Smith contemplate lengthing that vessel ten feet this winter.

SEE the new advertisement of Walter Mannay on this page. Mr. Manney is a master workman in his trade.

OUR old friend Richard O'Neil furnished the editor with his Christmas goose, for which thanks.

MR. LEISSING'S singing class in this village is well attended and is making good progress.

FOX, Rose & Buttars have erected horse sheds on their premises for the use of their customers.

TEN degrees above zero is the coldest weather we've had here. In Chicago it has been ten degrees below zero.

W. S. Baker who some time ago sold his farm in Marion, has bought Sam Owens place in Hayes Township.

THE M. E. Society of this place hold a Watch Meeting this (Tuesday) evening. Sermons by Rev. Messrs. Blake and Whitman.

IT would not be surprising if the Charlevoix Cornet Band should give a musical entertainment some time this winter. It is talked of.

KAGE CHE MAN, the oldest man in Emmet county, died at Middle Village a few days ago. He was about one hundred years old.

MONEY to LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blenzly, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

THE band, encouraged by the success of their last venture, under the energetic and efficient management of their "baton," E. Carpenter, propose to give another masquerade ball the 22d.

THE report is that the City of Traverse is to be fitted up as a first class passenger steamer and ran between Chicago, Traverse City and Mackinac the coming season.

THE M. E. Church concert at Petoskey was repeated Friday evening for the benefit of Rev. W. L. Tilden and N. P. Stanton, the musical director. The concert was an eminent success.

THE ORANGE SOMER.—The weather seriously affected the Orange soiree at Barnard on Thursday evening last but it passed off pleasantly, and was enjoyed by all present.

J. M. EATON, of this place, has recently purchased the right of Charlevoix county for a new patent Abstract of Titles, which he expects to have finished soon after holidays.

THE Frankfort people are rejoicing over a rumor that the iron furnace at that place is to be sold and started in blast. It has been idle for some years.

SAMUEL WILSON, Sr., died at Northport on the 14th, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Wilson was a pensioner of the war of 1812. He had been a resident of Northport since 1855.

"GRANT for 1880" has become a chronic disease with Smith, of the Charlevoix *Sentinel.—Traverse Bay Eagle.*

We can say for the *Eagle* that we never knew it to have a chronic disease of over two years' standing.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes three columns of Capt. Clifford's journal embodying a history of the transfer of his regiment from Montana to Minnesota. It is well written and very interesting.

"WHEN will this snow business end?" is the oft-repeated query heard on our streets. Drifts fence high and abandoned sidewalks unite in disgusting everybody, and still the "upper deep" is filled with the feathery element any moment you choose to look out of your window.

AT Roscommon Station, from the 7th to the 14th of December, the carcasses of three hundred and seventy deer were shipped to market by freight and express. Allowing a proportion for home consumption, this shows a slaughter of over four hundred deer within probably not much over one week. At this rate the deer of Michigan must soon become extinct. The Legislature will do well to take our game laws still more stringent, if this noblest of game is to be long preserved in our forests.

The Grand Rapids Board of Education has ordered that the *Nursery*, a juvenile magazine, be used as a textbook in the primary schools of that city. The design is to furnish fresh reading matter for the children, and the idea is a good one.

DON'T forget those fresh oysters at W. C Newman's. Plenty of nice candies for New Year's eleven.

DURING one day of Mr. Nettleton's visit to Wisconsin, the thermometer stood 22 degrees below zero. The same day here it was 18 degrees above zero.

'Nother Campmeeting ground has been located. This one is on the north shore of Higgin's lake, Kalkaska county, and is owned by the Protestant Methodists.

THE MASQUERADE.—The Masquerade party held on Wednesday evening last under the auspices of the Charlevoix Cornet Band was in all respects one of the most successful affairs ever held in this place. The costumes were many and varied. Upon the floor engaged in the "mazes" could be seen the *Deutch Gaulten*, and the Carmelite Nun; the Chinaman and the dusky African; the white surpliced clergyman and the striped and spangled circus clown; the Catholic priest and his protestant brother; the feathered knight and the Spanish Don. There were several expensive costumes on the floor.

THE growing importance of Charlevoix as a trading center is attributable more to the business character of its merchants than to any other cause. Charlevoix has a business firm whose remarkable success is due solely to its merits as an enterprising and square dealing business house. Carpenter & Bartholomew have built up a trade here of broad proportions, and are still extending it. They deserve their success. See their new advertisement.

BADLY USED INDIAN.—On Tuesday morning last, at a very early hour, and during the severe storm that prevailed an Indian with pony and "pung" drove down the hill and onto the bridge with the traditional nonchalance of his race. As he occupied the "Canada" end of the bridge the fastenings become loose and the wind swung the bridge upon its pivots holding the discomfited aborigine a lonely captive for a space of two or three hours, exposed to the extreme cold, and the searching wind. His entreries for help finally brought Henry Aldrich to the spot, who managed to get the bridge closed, after considerable exposure to his own person. The Indian after being rescued was found to be badly chilled, and scarcely able to help himself to a house.

TEN years ago this coming spring the firm of A. Buttars & Co., opened the mercantile establishment in this place which bears the firm name of Fox, Rose & Buttars. Mr. Buttars has, during the entire period, been the managing man of the institution, and his business tact and popularity have been a tower of strength to the institution. They carry a large stock of general merchandize and and their large trade increases annually. They have a new advertisement in this issue.

GEN. ALPHEUS L. WILLIAMS, Representative in Congress from the Detroit District in this State, died in Washington Saturday the 21st. Gen. Williams was born in Connecticut, Sept 20th, 1810; graduated from Yale College in 1831; studied law, and removed to Detroit in 1836, where he has since resided. He was Lieut. Col. of the 1st Regt Mich. Vols. in the Mexican war, and was made a Brigadier General by President Lincoln soon after the breaking out of the late rebellion. He was elected to Congress by the Democrats in 1874, and again in 1876. He was a candidate again last fall, but was defeated by John S. Newberry, Republican.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "One course only remains Let there be a united North. Let there be an exhibition of power. The South represents power and it will represent nothing else. Kindness is wasted upon it."

It is rumored that Hale and Frye, of Maine, and our own Hubbell, are working hard with President Hayes to secure the appointment of old granny Christianey to the German mission. This is to make a place for the election of Zach. Chandler to the Senatorship of Michigan, and we say Amen.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

The sexton of Dagenham Parish, Essex, in England, was buried alive while digging a grave.

A carrier of Lisdoonvarna, County Clare, Ireland, has just met his death in a curious manner. He was riding on a bicycle and was upset. He fell on a chisel and was so badly wounded that he died by the roadside.

An exchange says: "Kind words are better than gold." Well, they may be for some purposes, but, when you want to choke off a bill collector with a heavy under jaw, gold's the best. Such men don't run to sentiment much. —*Bridgeport Standard.*

A brakeman, the other day, "for the fun of the thing," threw a lump of coal at an Italian image vender's reflection as the train rushed through the Springfield (Mass.) depot, and almost ruined the poor man's stock in trade. The Italian was sharp enough to take the number of the car on which the brakeman was riding, and he reported his grievance to the railroad officers. The matter was investigated, and the brakeman was abruptly discharged.

An eager and unknown young man called upon a clergyman in Warren, R. I., a few days ago, and said he wished him to marry him to a young lady later in the day, and had set his heart upon five dollars as the fee that he should pay for the important service; but, unfortunately, he had but three dollars, and would like to borrow two dollars of the clergyman to put in the envelope with it. The clergyman was worldly wise, and the youth went away without the two dollars. And he did not come back to be married.

Ernest H. Swarz, of West Kansas, died last evening. On Wednesday last he was bitten by a carrion fly on the left corner of the mouth. His blood was poisoned, and a disease known as "charbon" ensued. The theory of the case is that the fly had been sucking the juice of some diseased animal or carrion, and inoculated him with the poison. His face and head swelled to an enormous size, and his face became discolored—black and purple. On Thursday night he became insensible, and last night he died.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

Not long since, a widow living in Virginia received $5,500. She took it to a prominent stock broker and asked his opinion as to the best investment for the money. She was told to buy Sierra Nevada, then selling at $950, and Mexican at $80, and still so. Dazzling the decline which followed immediately thereafter she was called upon for more money, but was unable to response. She had, however, some rare diamonds, which she had saved from a high estate maintained by her husband and herself in an early day in prosperity on the Comstock, and these she gave in keeping to the broker, and felt easy. During the last week she was again called on for more margins, and being still unable to comply with the request, was sold out. She had lost her $8,500 and her diamonds, which are now worn by the broker's wife. There is no romance in the foregoing, but rather an instructive story, and but one of many such now existing on the Comstock. —*Gold Hill (Nev.) News*

Don't Fret or Worry Your Pupils.

Many years ago I left Lake George for Saratoga Springs. There were three heavily-loaded Concord coaches, each drawn by four horses, and the distance to the nearest station on the railroad was about twelve miles. It was my good fortune to secure a seat beside the driver of the leading coach, the other men immediately following us. The coaches were sufficiently near each other to enable me to observe something of the habits of the different drivers. He by whose side I sat was a quiet, kind and gentlemanly man. He used no boisterous words, uttered no oaths, had no slashing of the whip. If any horse was not doing his proper share of the work, he managed to touch him with the whip in such a manner that the other horses of the team neither heard nor felt the blow. So the entire distance was passed over without any shouting, swearing, or whipslashing.

With the other two drivers it was different. They whipped, and shouted, and swore, and their teams were kept constantly annoyed and fretted. The three coaches arrived at the same destination within five minutes of the same time. The horses of the leading coach appeared as fresh and quiet as though they had not traveled a mile. But not so with the others. They came to the end of their route pulling and foaming. The difference was entirely owing to the fact that the leading team was kindly driven, and in no way worried, while the others were whipped, excited and fretted at almost every step.

It occurred to me that there was the same difference in teachers that there was in these drivers. The tasks to be performed may be all the same, but some teachers will secure their performances in that quiet and kindly manner which makes it seem pleasant; while others, by their harshness and rigid exactions and severe words, will continually annoy and worry their pupils, and so make all exercises irksome and unpleasant. The quiet and pleasant way need not be dull and lifeless, but may be equally energetic and effective with the noisy and harsh way, and far more satisfactory to all concerned. The teacher should not be merely a commander and driver, but he should be a kind leader and director, causing his pupils to feel that he is their friend, and making all requirements known in that gentle and winning way which it will be a pleasure to regard and fulfill. And if it shall be necessary to administer reproof or correction, that may be done in that gentle, private and kindly manner which will secure the desired results without awakening unkind or bitter feelings.—*National Journal of Education.*

Astronomical—1879.

As the coming year will be one of much interest to the amateur, as well as to the professional astronomer, a few words on the principal astronomical events of 1879 may not be uninteresting to many of your readers.

In eclipses, it must be admitted that the year could not well be more devoid of interest. There will be two eclipses of the sun, one on the 22d of January, and the other on the 19th of July, both of which are annular, and neither of which is visible to this country. There will also be a slight eclipse of the moon Dec. 28, a part of which may be seen by the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast.

Vulcan—Too little is known as yet of this planet to hazard any conjectures concerning it. Doubts, indeed, have arisen in some quarters of the correctness of Prof. Watson's observation, as it has been shown that, according to his calculations, the planet should be seen on the face of the sun several times a year. Little doubt, however, is now felt as to the existence of one or more planets within the orbit of Mercury.

Mercury—At the beginning of the year will be in the morning sky, but, owing to its great southern declination, will not be easily seen. It will be visible for a few evenings toward the end of March, somewhat to the north of Venus and lower down. It may also be seen in the morning sky about the 9th of September, but cannot well be seen at any other of its periods of elongation.

Venus—Having passed its superior conjunction with the sun on Dec. 8, 1878, will become visible in the evening sky about the middle of January, and will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 23d of that month, being about 1 deg. south of the latter at the time of setting, on that evening. The beauty of the scene will be enhanced by the presence of the new moon, which will be in conjunction with both planets on that day. Passing Saturn March 2, Venus will remain in the evening sky until Sept. 23, the date of inferior conjunction with the sun, but will scarcely be seen throughout September, owing to its southern declination, but will be bright in the morning sky during the remainder of the year.

Mars—Will be visible only as a morning star for the first half of the year. It will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 8th of May and with Saturn on the 30th of June, being within eighty seconds of a degree of that planet. As the conjunction will occur in the afternoon, the two bodies, which would appear to the naked eye as one, will not be seen. Mars will arrive at opposition on the 12th of November, and though not so brilliant as in 1877, will blaze brightly in the evening sky during the latter part of the year, approaching sufficiently near the earth to render its satellites visible—a pamphlet on the motions of which may be obtained on application to the National Observatory.

Jupiter—Will come to opposition on the 21st of August in the constellation of Aquarius, being at its farthest point east nearly in line with the western side of the Square of Pegasus, and about equidistant from Mark α of that constellation and Formalhaut. Being in a region devoid of bright stars, the great splendor of this planet will attract unusual attention.

Saturn—With the exception of the first month, this planet will be in Pisces throughout the year, coming to opposition on the 5th of October, being about two hours east of Jupiter. During the month of March this planet will pass into the Northern Hemisphere, where it has not shone for almost fifteen years, and will be near the equinoctial during the year. The rings of Saturn will not be very "open" this year, and can not well be seen without a good telescope.

Uranus—Will be in Leo, 4 or 5 deg. east of Regulus, during the year. It may be seen without a glass during February, if its exact position is known.

Neptune—Is in Aries, being in opposition on the 3d of November, and in conjunction with Mars, on the 14th of August, being near that planet during the latter part of the year. Neptune shines as a star of the eighth magnitude, and consequently is never seen without the telescope.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

One of the very best preparations for repairing roots that leak is to procure coal tar at the gas works, and mix finely-sifted coal-ashes or road-dust with it till about as thick as mortar. Plaster with this carefully around leaky roof valleys or gutters, or about chimney flashings. It will soon set as hard as stone, and apparently as indestructible. This preparation is very cheap, and would probably answer equally well spread all over a roof previously laid with felt or roofing paper. Once put on properly, it would seem to be there for all time.—*Prairie Farmer.*

When Johnny was questioned as to why his engagement with Miss H. had been broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, and groaned, "Oh! she turned out a deceiver." But he forgot to mention that he was the deceiver whom she had turned out.—*Puck.*

PUNCTUALITY begets confidence, and is the sure path to honor and respect.

A Good Father.

Dr. Graham having passed a very creditable examination before the Army Medical Board, was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army in 18—, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort McKavett, Texas. There were no railroads in the Western country at that time, and the usual way of getting to Texas was by the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and then crossing the Gulf to stage it up through the State. Dr. Graham was very desirous of examining the Western country mineralogically, so applied and received permission from the War Department to go by way of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, if to his pain.

On his arrival at St. Louis he shipped the greater part of his baggage by way of the river, and taking only what he could carry on horseback, started on his journey. While in St. Louis, at the Planters' Hotel, he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman, who, hearing where he was going, gave him a letter of introduction to his brother, who was a farmer living on his route in Arkansas. It is not necessary for us to follow him on his road, or tell what discoveries he made in the interest of science; sufficient it is that one day, toward dusk, he reached the house of the gentleman to whom he had the letter, and, dismounting, knocked at the door and presented his letter to the Judge (even in those days every one was a Judge in Arkansas), who would not have needed the letter recommending the open-handed welcome he received and pressed on him. Supper was also ready, and news was as much sought after then as now. After a short visit, he proposed to go on to the next town, about four miles off, where he intended to put up for the night. The Judge would not listen to his leaving, and was so cordial in his desire for him to stay that he would have been rude not to have done so. The Judge, after directing one of the servants to attend to his horses, invited him, as the dinner room, where he was introduced to the wife and daughter of his host, and also to a substantial Western supper, to which he did ample justice.

After supper they adjourned to the parlor, and he entertained his newmade friends with the latest news from the outside world. The Judge brewed some said whisky punch, which Graham, socially inclined, imbibed quite freely. The old couple retired, and left their daughter to entertain him; and whether it was the punch or what, at all events he made but love to her, and finally asked her to be his wife and go to Texas with him, to which she consented. She, being very much attached and innocent, took everything he said in downright earnest, and with it, was a case of "love at first sight."

But I am anticipating. During the evening the Judge had come up, and remembered what he had said, and it worried him; but he said to himself, after emptying his water pitcher, "Never mind, I'll make it all right in the morning. I must have made a fool of myself. She's lively, but what are a-moving as show as 'lasses in winter-time."

Things were arranged as the old Judge said. The marriage took place, and the army received its addition to its ladies in the person of the Arkansas Judge's daughter, and Dr. Graham has never regretted the obduracy of his father-in-law, or the unsophisticatedness of his wife.—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

Reticence.

In the high and difficult art of speaking the truth, silence is to speech what shadow is to light. So to place one's silence as to increase the amount of truth conveyed is as important a part of sincerity as chiaroscuro is of painting. It is not only that silence in many cases bears so obvious an interpretation that it is just as easy and just as dishonest to deny the truth by silence as by words. The importance of discretion in alstaining from words lies in this, that truth requires not merely that what we say or imply shall not be inconsistent with facts. It requires (in its perfection) that the impressions we convey shall correspond with its subject; that the proportions shall be preserved, and the relations with surrounding objects truly indicated. We need not go into thinking of the truth of history. A writer who gives undue prominence to one set of actors, or to one motive in managing, distorts and misleads as surely as he could do by definite inaccuracies of statement, and often in a much more important sense. And so in that conventional presentation of the affairs of a daily life in which we are all engaged, were free from danger and full of duty, were still keeping up the barbarous wake, although the corpse had been placed upon its burial platform in some secluded spot on the prairie, where it is to be hoped the wild flowers and birds will watch over it evermore. Riding out from the dozen or so spaces that comprised the village, Mr. Hoyt and myself made a short cut across a curve in the trail and discovered a dead Indian on a platform of stakes, about ten feet above the prairie. At first, like all whites and here, we set out with the determination, to take what trophies might be on the rack, but upon reading the prayer of his friends, written in English and pinned to one of the stakes that he might not be disturbed, as Yellowface, the dead man, had always helped the white man and was a friend of all who passed that way, we left the grave undisturbed. The Indian had only been there since April, and had his gun, tomahawk, knife and beaded ornaments all upon his person. —*Montana Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

THE latest statistics of the Registrar-General in England prove that there are in that country nearly a million more females than males. Up to the age of ten years the difference in the number of the two sexes is not marked.

A CAIRO (Greene County, N. Y.,) man has made 50,000 gallons of cider this year.

A Gull Story.

A STRANGE incident occurred on board of the lightship off Leying Pan Shoals. During the prevalence of the severe storm of the 12th of September last, after the darkness of night had set in, rendered doubly gloomy and forbidding by the cawling tempest that thundered through the rigging, broke with furious violence over the staunch vessel and sent the salt spray in phosphorescent clouds over the very mastheads, one of the seamen was hauling his allotted spell at the wheel, and was intently watching the storm as it raged in all its grandeur and sublimity, when a large black bird dashed through the blinding mist and lit upon the railing near where he was standing. He took the bird, which proved to be an ordinary sea-gull, all wet and drabbled by the storm, and warmed and dried it in his bosom, after which he placed it in a little bed improvised for the occasion, after first feeding it, as if it had been a little child. The next morning, the storm having subsided, our seaman turned the bird loose, of course with no expectation of ever seeing it again. Very much to his surprise, however, on the very next night at about the same hour of its previous visit, the gull again put in its appearance, alighting upon the starboard rail as before, when it was fed, caressed and cared for as on the occasion of its first call, and from that time on, for nearly two months, nearly two months, when the latest information was received from the ship, the bird had continued its nightly visits and had become regularly fed and consigned to its "little bed," where it would remain quiet and released the next morning. This is no fancy sketch or draft upon the imagination, but is an "every true tale" from a source entirely reliable and trustworthy.—*Wilmington (Del.) Star*

A Wedding Mystery Solved.

AN American recently solved a mystery which had confused and amazed a wedding party in Rome. The bride was the daughter of one of the most noble Marquises of old or modern Rome, and the groom was the son of another noble house. When the wedding contract had been signed, the groom took the hand of his young wife in his own and kissed its fingers. She smiled at this, and allowed her hand to rest where he had placed it. But in a moment, in the hearing of the company, a voice was heard, as from her lips, saying: "Impertinent! how dare you touch my hand? Be off, sir!" She then smiled as before, and her lover gazed upon her face in dismay. Suddenly another voice laugh, and it was a dry and ironical laugh that startled more than the words they had heard before. "Has the girl gone mad?" said the groom. The fainting and her friends gathered closely around the sofa on which she had fallen. At this moment a young American described as "of great wealth" came forward, very taciturn and almost timid in manner," offered to examine into the cause of the strange occurrence. See that it is kept in a dry place from the rain and storms.

Good Milkers.

The above caption we purpose to use in two senses—first as applied to cows. The breeder who blesses the lucky stars, and was just about to make an apology, when she said:

"I told mamma, and she said it was all right, at the same time giving him a kiss which nearly took his breath away. "Papa is going to town this morning, dear, and you ride in to the depot with him, and he will put you on the train."

"No, indeed; you were all right."

"Well, I will go to my post, and return for you, for mamma gave it once."

"No; I can go with you."

"Oh, no! I will. Papawill fix that. It would be such an expense for you to come back all the way here."

"But I have no way of taking you."

"I have thought of that; that does not make any difference. Father will give us a team."

With merry tears in his eyes he went in to breakfast, to which at that moment they were both summoned; but, alas! appetite he had none. It was on that she was not pretty and nice; but he thought what a confounded fool she must be not to see that he wanted to get out of it. But it was no use. When the Judge started for town, Dr. Graham was sitting beside him. The Judge saved him the trouble of broaching the subject by starting it himself:

"I always, young man, give Nell her own way; so it is all right; you need not say a word."

"But I've got to go on to-day."

The old Judge turned his eyes toward him. He had an Arkansas knife in each, and one of those double-barrel shot-gun locks, as he said, "You ain't starving to get out of it, are you?"

The doctor, taking in the situation, said, promptly, all hope being gone, "No, sir."

"That's right. I will fix everything for you; give you that black team of mine, and a light wagon to carry your wife's things" (here the doctor shuddered), "and a thousand as starter. You can be married to-night, and leave early in the morning. That'll suit, won't it?"

"Yes, sir," answered Graham, faintly. But on the Judge turning toward him, he said, "Yes, sir, certainly."

"After you get fixed at your post I will come down and pay you a visit. I have been thinking about selling out and moving to Texas for some time. It's getting crowded here, and things

Relicence.

In the high and difficult art of speaking the truth, silence is to speech what shadow is to light. So to place one's silence as to increase the amount of truth conveyed is as important a part of sincerity as chiaroscuro is of painting. It is not only that silence in many cases bears so obvious an interpretation that it is just as easy and just as dishonest to deny the truth by silence as by words. The importance of discretion in abstaining from words lies in this, that truth requires not merely that what we say or imply shall not be inconsistent with facts. It requires (in its perfection) that the impressions we convey shall correspond with its subject; that the proportions shall be preserved, and the relations with surrounding objects truly indicated. We need not go into thinking of the truth of history. A writer who gives undue prominence to one set of actors, or to one motive in managing, distorts and misleads as surely as he could do by definite inaccuracies of statement, and often in a much more important sense. And so in that conventional presentation of the affairs of a daily life in which we are all engaged, were free from danger and full of duty, were still keeping up the barbarous wake, although the corpse had been placed upon its burial platform in some secluded spot on the prairie, where it is to be hoped the wild flowers and birds will watch over it evermore. Riding out from the dozen or so spaces that comprised the village, Mr. Hoyt and myself made a short cut across a curve in the trail and discovered a dead Indian on a platform of stakes, about ten feet above the prairie. At first, like all whites and here, we set out with the determination, to take what trophies might be on the rack, but upon reading the prayer of his friends, written in English and pinned to one of the stakes that he might not be disturbed, as Yellowface, the dead man, had always helped the white man and was a friend of all who passed that way, we left the grave undisturbed. The Indian had only been there since April, and had his gun, tomahawk, knife and beaded ornaments all upon his person. —*Montana Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

THE latest statistics of the Registrar-General in England prove that there are in that country nearly a million more females than males. Up to the age of ten years the difference in the number of the two sexes is not marked.

A CAIRO (Greene County, N. Y.,) man has made 50,000 gallons of cider this year.

The Indians and Their Dead.

A GUN, about twelve years old had died, and her relatives had appointed that evening as the beginning of her funeral. After death takes place in an Indian village the weeping and wailing takes place immediately, and continues among the relatives in the wildest and most demonstrative manner for many days. The dress has to be forced and rushed in its highest gloss, the family of the dead girl had given away everything they had possessed, and even dancers engaged in pulling down the very lodge that sheltered them, and cutting the buffalo robes that composed its sides into small pieces, while the mother of the girl had chopped off some of her fingers with a butchers-knife and was being pounded by sympathizing friends to keep from fainting. Everybody had their faces painted black and were moaning as only a grief-stricken Indian can. The wooly and fantastic lodges and weird faces of the Indians, lit up as they were by the flickering glare of a large campfire, formed a picture at once grotesque and startling. When our party visited the camp in the morning, the girl's family were fresh beneath and free of sleep, were still keeping up the barbarous wake, although the corpse had been placed upon its burial platform in some secluded spot on the prairie, where it is to be hoped the wild flowers and birds will watch over it evermore. Riding out from the dozen or so spaces that comprised the village, Mr. Hoyt and myself made a short cut across a curve in the trail and discovered a dead Indian on a platform of stakes, about ten feet above the prairie. At first, like all whites and here, we set out with the determination, to take what trophies might be on the rack, but upon reading the prayer of his friends, written in English and pinned to one of the stakes that he might not be disturbed, as Yellowface, the dead man, had always helped the white man and was a friend of all who passed that way, we left the grave undisturbed. The Indian had only been there since April, and had his gun, tomahawk, knife and beaded ornaments all upon his person. —*Montana Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

THE latest statistics of the Registrar-General in England prove that there are in that country nearly a million more females than males. Up to the age of ten years the difference in the number of the two sexes is not marked.

A CAIRO (Greene County, N. Y.,) man has made 50,000 gallons of cider this year.

Some Old-Fashioned Scotch Funerals.

Talking of funerals, in the good old times, and in the mansions of the lairds, these used to be ten days' enjoyable of parochial festivities. The kith and kin came from great distances to be entertained in a style befitting the occasion. There were great faces at the gathering when the guests assembled round the coffin to listen to a suitable prayer. Then glasses of wine were handed round once, twice or oftener—the poorest people would procure wine for the occasion—and "the funeral of the deceased" was toasted, in silence. Then the long procession moved off to the kirkyard, and the body was laid silently in the grave. That duty being solemnly discharged, a load was visibly lifted from the assistants. Acquaintances came together in the carriages and mourning coaches, and there was plenty of animated conversation. When the guests took their seats at the tables in the dining-room all were in excellent spirits and appetite. The near relations might be red at heart, but they felt hospitably bound to stifle their sorrow, and there were ample appliances for drowning it. When the old fashion of drinking healths and "taking wine" prevailed, mourners were apt to get merry in spite of themselves, while, as may be supposed, the more sanguinary acres of the deceased gave themselves over easily to boisterous jovinity. It was a churlish thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till convivial example spurr his decorum.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SOME men are like pop-guns. So long as they keep cool they can can conceal what's in them, but whenever they get right hot they turn wrung side out.—*Bingham (Me.) Times.*

NEW ORLEANS will continue to be the capital of Louisiana, the proposition to remove the seat of government to Baton Rouge having been defeated by some 5,000 votes.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

The following heavities are mostly taken from the agricultural columns of the *Iowa State Register:*

It is wholesome to go into farming gradually—not to jump into it.

Attention to stock, like good shelter, saves feed and adds flesh.

No smoking should be allowed about barns—nor any other place.

A lump of rock salt should always be where the cows can have access to it.

The farmer tells the secret of his success thus: "Though a farmer, I could never feel it was right for me to be unmanly."

A good pile of dry wood, cut right for the stove, and piled in some dry place, is a good thing to preserve the peace of the family. Now is the time.

Scaly legs in fowls are caused by a parasitic mite which burrows under the skin of the shank and feet. They may be destroyed by applying a mixture of lard and kerosene oil.

It is said that a small quantity of kassafras bark mixed with dried fruit will keep it free from worms for years. The bark is easily obtainable, and the experiment worth trying.

Mix lightly one pound of Graham flour with a pint of thick, sweet cream; add salt, roll thin and bake as other pastry, and you will have a fine Graham pastry.

Spread out on our wide prairies, barried in business from spring to fall, if the farmer can get a chance to meet the social affections by associations, he loses nearly all there is in life worth living for.

Winter is the time for the limbs and muscles to rest, and for the activity of the brain and intellectual energies. If the farmer neglects these, he is forfeiting his best opportunities and interests.

When seed has been dropped on any article of clothing, apply kerosene to kill the seed; then apply chloroform to restore the color. This process will remove all stains.

Rats and mice will go into a trap much more readily if a small piece of looking-glass be put in any part of the trap where they can see themselves reflected. They mistake the reflection for another rat, and where others go they follow.

Potatoes stored in cellars are in some cases rotting. To check, or prevent this, keep the cellar as cool as possible without freezing. Then scatter quicklime over them. This is of threefold benefit. It keeps them from rotting, makes the cellar sweet and healthy, and disinfects the atmosphere, preserving the family from malarial fevers.

H. W. Ely, of Iowa City, gives this prescription: Take one pack of ashes, four pounds of salt, one pound of black antimony, seven pounds of brimstone, one pound of sulphur, a quart (or one-eighth pound) of saltpeter, pound the ingredients fine and mix well together, and keep them constantly in a trough by it-self. Each hog will eat what he needs of the medicine from day to day. See that it is kept in a dry place from the rain and storms.

Good Milkers.

The above caption we purpose to use in two senses—first as applied to cows. The breeder who blesses the lucky stars, and was just about to make an apology, when she said:

"I told mamma, and she said it was all right, at the same time giving him a kiss which nearly took his breath away. "Papa is going to town this morning, dear, and you ride in to the depot with him, and he will put you on the train."

"No, indeed; you were all right."

"Well, I will go to my post, and return for you, for mamma gave it once."

"No; I can go with you."

"Oh, no! I will. Papawill fix that. It would be such an expense for you to come back all the way here."

"But I have no way of taking you."

"I have thought of that; that does not make any difference. Father will give us a team."

With merry tears in his eyes he went in to breakfast, to which at that moment they were both summoned; but, alas! appetite he had none. It was on that she was not pretty and nice; but he thought what a confounded fool she must be not to see that he wanted to get out of it. But it was no use. When the Judge started for town, Dr. Graham was sitting beside him. The Judge saved him the trouble of broaching the subject by starting it himself:

"I always, young man, give Nell her own way; so it is all right; you need not say a word."

"But I've got to go on to-day."

The old Judge turned his eyes toward him. He had an Arkansas knife in each, and one of those double-barrel shot-gun locks, as he said, "You ain't starving to get out of it, are you?"

The doctor, taking in the situation, said, promptly, all hope being gone, "No, sir."

"That's right. I will fix everything for you; give you that black team of mine, and a light wagon to carry your wife's things" (here the doctor shuddered), "and a thousand as starter. You can be married to-night, and leave early in the morning. That'll suit, won't it?"

"Yes, sir," answered Graham, faintly. But on the Judge turning toward him, he said, "Yes, sir, certainly."

"After you get fixed at your post I will come down and pay you a visit. I have been thinking about selling out and moving to Texas for some time. It's getting crowded here, and things

Some Old-Fashioned Scotch Funerals.

Talking of funerals, in the good old times, and in the mansions of the lairds, these used to be ten days' enjoyable of parochial festivities. The kith and kin came from great distances to be entertained in a style befitting the occasion. There were great faces at the gathering when the guests assembled round the coffin to listen to a suitable prayer. Then glasses of wine were handed round once, twice or oftener—the poorest people would procure wine for the occasion—and "the funeral of the deceased" was toasted, in silence. Then the long procession moved off to the kirkyard, and the body was laid silently in the grave. That duty being solemnly discharged, a load was visibly lifted from the assistants. Acquaintances came together in the carriages and mourning coaches, and there was plenty of animated conversation. When the guests took their seats at the tables in the dining-room all were in excellent spirits and appetite. The near relations might be red at heart, but they felt hospitably bound to stifle their sorrow, and there were ample appliances for drowning it. When the old fashion of drinking healths and "taking wine" prevailed, mourners were apt to get merry in spite of themselves, while, as may be supposed, the more sanguinary acres of the deceased gave themselves over easily to boisterous jovinity. It was a churlish thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till convivial example spurr his decorum.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SOME men are like pop-guns. So long as they keep cool they can can conceal what's in them, but whenever they get right hot they turn wrung side out.—*Bingham (Me.) Times.*

NEW ORLEANS will continue to be the capital of Louisiana, the proposition to remove the seat of government to Baton Rouge having been defeated by some 5,000 votes.

Aerial Locomotion.

A citizen of Indianapolis, who has for years made the subject of aerial navigation his special study, has at last perfected a method which he believes, when fully developed, will supply a safe, enjoyable and practicable apparatus for traveling in the air. The model of his invention was shown to a *Journal* reporter on Saturday and its details explained. The plan is not that of a flying-machine or a balloon with a steerage apparatus, or similar in any respect to the thousand and one experiments that have hitherto been tried and failed. But its leading idea has undoubtedly been suggested by the experiments made during the Franco-Prussian War, and more recently in Paris and London with the captive balloon. A favorite amusement with many persons in those cities who desired to experience the sensation of a balloon voyage without subjecting themselves to its accompanying risks and dangers has been to take an excursion beaneward in the aerial slippers for as the rope would allow and then have it lowered to renew their acquaintanceship with things mundane. But a voyage of that kind was of no practical use, and the project feared.

It only afforded an opportunity for a good bird's-eye view over a vast stretch of country. The idea of the Indianapolis citizen has been to arrange for the use of a balloon, but also, to a certain extent, the means of self-propulsion. It is constructed all the time with the ground over which it travels. His working model shows quite clearly the mechanical apparatus by which he proposes to accomplish this difficult and hitherto impossible task, and he has in preparation a larger model which he expects to have ready for exhibition within a few days, when a detailed description can more properly be given. Meanwhile, he has under the necessary application for a patent, and expects to ask the City Council at an early day for permission to make the necessary preparations for exhibiting an experimental aerial line between the city and the stockyards. He anticipates that the aerial car is to be launched well up from seventy-five to one hundred feet in length and capable of holding more people than an ordinary railroad car. And he sees no reason why the invention may not be made applicable for traversing long distances as well as short routes. In fact, the anticipation is that, sooner or later, the idea he has partially developed will be utilized to the extent of providing aerial transfer across the Continent. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

Useful If Not New.

The following simple rules for preserving health and promoting comfort, if not new to some of our readers, are none the less important to every one.

The object of brushing the teeth is to remove the decomposing particles of food which, by their decomposition, generate acids, the strongest of these acid resulting from this chemical change is the object of dentifrice. A stiff brush should be used after every meal, and a thread of silk floss or India rubber passed through between the teeth to remove particles of food. Rinse the mouth in lime water neutralize the acid.

Living and sleeping in a room in which fire is kept never rises to a state of suicide. A sun bath is the most refreshing and hie-giving bath that can possibly be taken.

Sleep in loose, but warm and thin woolen cloth. To this end never sit in damp shoes or wear foot coverings so long and pressing closely.

The best time to eat fruit is half an hour before breakfast.

A cold bath should not be taken less than three hours after a meal. Never drink cold water before bathing. Do not take a cold bath when tired.

Sleep in bed of pure hard starch on the washboard; and, after washing, rub a pinch over the hands. It will prevent chapping.

If feeling cold before going to bed, exercise; do not roast over a fire.—*Scientific American.*

RUN on the banks—sliding down hill. —*Bradford Breeze.*

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real estate sales we go to Denver, Colo., to secure health, never return to the East or Europe as a rule. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. The excessive mortality may be overrated and paradoxical and could only be cured by a residence there, but the facts will but use the Bitters in time. This we know. See other columns.

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually, but surely and irresistible forces of Nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be established and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet the science proves our "Storm Guide" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Were it not for certainties and doubts now confided to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Hartes and Parker have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Inflient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently, yield to the healing, invigorating properties of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

Sheep Husbandry in Western Texas

has grown at a marvelous rate. In 1866 San Antonio received but 500,000 pounds of wool, while in 1877 she received 2,000,000. In 1866 there were shipped from Corpus Christi 500,000; this year there will be shipped 6,500,000.

"I'LL lay for you!" as the hen said to the farmer.—*Exchange.*

DR. BELL'S COUGH SYRUP is fast taking the place of the old-fashioned cough remedies. It is safe to rely upon in all violent colds, coughs, and throat troubles. Price only 25 cents.

THE tobacco manufacturers of Durham, N. C., bought $28,000 worth of stamps in one week.

PARTY Lines regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pacific Electric Co., Cincinnati.

"JUST AS GOOD."

One of my friends who has been using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for Consumption, was induced by one of our druggists to take another preparation of Hypophosphites, which he said was "just as good, if not better." The one of his friends "just as good" is now sleeping with the fishes. GEO. C. FOLT.

No organ of thoughtful action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and accordingly can be supplied safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercise organs necessarily developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin is the result of Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"The model wife, mother, sister or child is she who uses the purest and best, Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and nearly to the post use Hop Bitters and not one step further."

"Thousands of gilded pills and nauseous mixtures of Drugs, Beware!"

"Health is wealth and 50c—Hop Bitters gives both for one dollar."

"Those who make pills made with Hop Bitters fill all the jails."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves wearying, the muscles weak, use the Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.

For Sale by All Druggists

Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, LEN HANNAS, being a Hermaphrodite by trade, and a woman of the town by profession, do hereby give notice to the public that I could work 22 hrs a day at my profession. This includes 6 to 8 male companions per day. I am also prepared to do any kind of work in my profession at reasonable prices. It was on one of these occasions that I contracted the wonderful effects of Hop Bitters, as the thousands do daily.

I had a defect in one of my fingers, which were bent of usual size in my hand in such a manner, by the constant use of the cunt, that they were very much in the way in my daily avocations. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I used everything that offered, any hope of relief, but all to no avail, until, as I was working with Hop Bitters in the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day, wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my hand of its own accord, straight, and I had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I thought I was dreaming. I used Hop Bitters internally and have been appointed by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Inflient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently, yield to the healing, invigorating properties of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

RUN on the banks—sliding down hill. —*Bradford Breeze.*

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real estate sales we go to Denver, Colo., to secure health, never return to the East or Europe as a rule. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. The excessive mortality may be overrated and paradoxical and could only be cured by a residence there, but the facts will but use the Bitters in time. This we know. See other columns.

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually, but surely and irresistible forces of Nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be established and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet the science proves our "Storm Guide" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Were it not for certainties and doubts now confided to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Hartes and Parker have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Inflient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently, yield to the healing, invigorating properties of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

Christmas and New Year's
MUSICAL GIFTS.

GEMS New and Enlarged Edition! "The Gems of Strauss" (Waltzes, etc.) 2 vols., $2.50 each. "The Gems of the Operas" (Airs, Choruses, etc.) 2 vols., $2.50 each. "The Gems of Sacred Song" (Solos, Duets, etc.) 2 vols., $2.50 each. Any book sent by mail, post-paid, for retail price. Send for lists.

OF THE ENGLISH SONG

Novello's Musical Presents
Elegant London Gift Books.

MESSIAH OF SONG. HOLY CHRIST. MAN CHOSEN OF. MOTHER GOOSE MELODIES. All profusely illustrated in the best style of art

H. M. S. PINAFORE. Comic Opera. Words and Music complete. Very Highly Comic. Full of Fun and Drollery. Most Unique Book and Game. Just the thing for social entertainment. Price, $1.00.

Any book or music sent by mail, post-paid, for retail price. Send for lists. Liberal terms for introduction. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co.,
843 Broadway, N. Y. 922 Chestnut st., Phila.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

60,000 Shares at $10.00 Each
Par Value, $2.00 Each.

Spring Valley Silver Mining Co.,
White Pine Co., Nevada.

PAYS 10, 20 & SHARE EVERY TWO DAYS.

Dr. Cogswell says the Mines the DIVA were worth $1,000,000 in a week. BULLION shipments 1878, 1,000 tons; 1879, 2,000 tons. D

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31, - - 1878

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 26, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The year just drawing to a close will be memorable, even if for no other reason on account of the remarkable agitation of the sugar question which has been in progress for many months, and is now at its height. Through recent developments the subject has been forced upon the whole public, and has become of such immediate personal interest to every consumer of the article named, that I propose to devote this letter to its consideration. This whole agitation has grown out of what I may call a blow in the dark at the sugar refining interest of this country, an industry the magnitude and importance of which will probably surprise most of your readers when I give, a little further on, some of the statistics regarding it. For months past successive articles have appeared in several of the city newspapers about refined sugars. They were mysterious productions. Nobody wrote them, and they mentioned no names, but they were all of one drift. They hinted darkly at a horrible state of things among the refiners; at gigantic and systematic frauds on the revenue, and a terrible conspiracy to destroy the American nation by means of insidious poisons introduced as adulterations into almost all the sugar sold in this market. At first these oracular utterances produced little effect. Those who understood the subject smiled as they read them, and the rest of the town paid them only a momentary attention. But they were continued, and at length, as they were copied more or less through the country, the result sought by the ambushed Unknown began to show itself in scattering expressions of public alarm. The ball thus set rolling has gone on, as such balls are apt to do, growing in size and momentum until, as I am credibly informed, the consumption of refined sugar has fallen off nearly one-half.

The sugar refining houses in this country are not very numerous, perhaps fifteen or twenty in number, but they employ a capital aggregation some *fifty millions of dollars*, refine about *one billion six hundred million pounds* of sugar a year, and furnish the means of subsistence, directly and indirectly, to at least *one hundred and fifty thousand people*. They buy and use in a year thirty million pounds of bone-back, three hundred thousand tons of coal, thirty thousand car loads of barrel staves, eighteen thousand kegs of nails, and other materials in proportionate quantities. They have in the last ten years introduced improvements into the processes amounting almost to a revolution of the business, and have made American refined sugars cheaper and better, grade for grade, than any others in the world. The question then naturally arises, who can desire the ruin of such an American industry, and what is their object in seeking it? An interesting column might be written in answering that query, but I must confine myself to a much briefer reply.

Most of the raw sugar used in our refineries comes from Cuba. The duties in the present tariff, although large, (amounting to $35,000,000 a year,) are practically *ad valorem*, and under them the refiner is able to import and work up the lower grades which furnish the various moist yellow sugars—seven to eight cents a pound—which from the bulk of our domestic consumption in these economical times. A change in the tariff, substituting for the flexible *ad valorem* scale a uniform specific duty on all these low grades of raw sugar, would instantly stop their importation, reduce our refinery interest to the condition of the stranded hulk of a noble vessel, and transfer nearly the whole of its business to Cuban hands. Does not this fact furnish motive enough for the attack? But who is there who would make such an attack and for such a purpose? In view of what I have just said, who indeed, unless it be the Cuban, themselves? But again, how could a Cuban or any number of Cubans have the effrontery to hope for success in asking the Congress of the United States to practically crush out and industry standing sixth in importance in the American list, and to put up the price of one of the common necessaries of life, all for the benefit of a Spanish colony? Of course they could not, were they to appear in person and avow their object. Then how can their agency in this serious agitation be shown? That might have been a difficult question months ago, but it is not so much so now.

About the time of the first appearance of the newspaper articles above referred to, the same doleful tale of fraud and adulteration was poured into the ear of Congress, together with an application for just the change of tariff which I above described. The whole matter was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, a sub-committee of investigation from which sat in this city in September, and heard considerable testimony, including that of the Appraiser of the Port, several refiners and others. Out of all the witnesses examined, just *three* stated upon the truth of the charges. Two of these, Messrs. Fuller and Hewett, were particularly bitter and emphatic in their denunciation of the sugar refiners, and the former sought to give extra weight to his invective by stating his own business to be refining. In the course of the examination, however, it came out that Mr. Fuller had been entirely out of that branch of the business for nearly two years, and that he and his ally are junior partners in the large Cuban sugar-houses of Aldama & Fuller and Ceballos & Co., respectively. The third of the accusing trio, a gentleman for many years generally respected in New York City, had, indeed, been a sugar refiner, but had made a disastrous failure only a few months previous, and his virulent and incoherent speech before the committee was so wild as to indicate an intellect unsettled by misfortune. It is more than probable that the gentlemen named have been among the most prominent in causing this present state of things. The application to Congress and the testimony just referred to, point plainly to that conclusion, and when, some little time ago, I asked an acquaintance, who is on the editorial staff of an influential daily in which several articles against the refiners appeared, how his paper came to publish such stuff, he replied that he didn't know much about it himself, but believed the information was furnished *by a man named Fuller*. The whole movement is simply an attempt to use an American cat's-paw to pull Cuban chestnuts out of the fire. If further proof of this assertion is desired, it may be found in the following extract from an address recently delivered by a member of the largest wholesale grocery house in America:

"I might mention in this connection that when I was in Liverpool recently a friend of mine in the sugar trade there mentioned to me that he understood from Cuban sources that our tariff would undoubted be altered to a specific tariff on sugar this winter, which would give great advantage to refiners of sugar in Cuba; that he had been solicited to take an interest in sugar manufacture there on that ground. At that time I paid little attention to the subject. I had not heard of the violent agitations of the matter on this side of the water. On my arrival home, however, I put the two things together, and the result to me is somewhat significant."

I have devoted so much of my letter to exposing the sources and motives of the stories which have so alarmed the people, believing this to be the shortest and surest method of breaking their force, and reassuring any of your readers who may have been affected by them. The charges as I mentioned at the outset, are fraud on the Government, and adulteration, but it is the latter only of which I intended to speak particularly. It is my firm belief that both are practically groundless. There may be some spark of fire under this great volume of smoke in regard to undervaluations in importing, in which the fraud is alleged to consist; but the charge of adulteration is simply false—a story trumped up for the purpose of setting public opinion against the refiners, and thus facilitating the passage of the Cuban job through Congress. The only substances, so far as I know, which the refiners are accused of putting into their sugars are plaster of Paris, grape sugar, and some mineral containing tin, though the writers of the mysterious article usually prefer more dangerous sounding names, and call the plaster "gypsum," the grape sugar "glucose," and speak of the "chloride" or "muriate" of tin as frequently as possible. Some one has lately said that the public is so like a great baby, in the case with which it can be frightened, that were some one to come forward and proclaim in a solemn voice that the bakers were putting carbonic acid in their bread, many people would be almost scared to death; and without intending the slightest disrespect to that portion of the public which forms your constituency, I must say that I endorse his remark. If anybody fears that his sugar contains plaster, he can very easily settle the question by dissolving a spoonful of it in a glass of water, and seeing if a white sediment remains undissolved. No less an authority than Prof. Chandler, president of the Board of Health of this city, states that he has tested samples of refined sugar bought at a number of retail groceries without finding a particle of this mineral, or of any other adulteration. The "glucose" scare is simply absurd. This substance occurs naturally in all cane-juice, and in boiling down the latter great care has to be taken not to produce it in large quantities. It is perfectly harmless, and is eaten or drunk by all of us almost every day of our lives. It is, however, less sweet than cane sugar, and every difficult to crystallize. A refiner would be very foolish to use it, not because it is hurtful, but because it render his sugars inferior, in appearance and flavor. As to the use of tin in this connection, one fact is sufficient to send that fable into the dust-heap along with the others, and this is that any form of the mineral which has been alluded to by the alarmists, costs nearly twice as much per pound as the best sugar.

When I add that all the reputable refiners in the city have given the most unequivocal denial in general and in particular to these charges of adulteration, I think I have said enough to convince any reasonable man that he may continue to enjoy the sweets of life without fear of being turned into a plaster image, acquiring a tin-lined stomach, or falling a victim to the fell destroyer—glucose.

RADIX.

Personal and Political.

P. T. Barnum is working for the next Senatorship from Connecticut, and claims, as always, to have a better show than anybody else.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpariel* says the Blaine movement is booming in Iowa, and that the Republicans of that State thoroughly endorse his speech.

Victoria objected to Louise's coming to Canada with Lorne, but the good woman insisted that her place was with her husband.

Vice President Wheeler is commended for the quiet, firm, courteous and dignified manner in which he enforces the rules of the Senate.

A former tutor of the Marquis of Lorne says there is not a more industrious woman in England than the Princess Louise.

Col. Bob Ingersoll and Postmaster Key had a significant political interview the other day. According to the Memphis *Herald*, they were discussing whether a hog that grunts and squeals will fatten as rapidly as one that feeds in quiet.

Five editors will decorate the next Illinois legislature.

The Washington *Post* says "Blaine and Edmunds have to count noses now before they start a political debate in the Senate." The inference is, that if red noses predominate the debate is postponed.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheuter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

Miscellaneous.

FARMING LAND.

700,000 ACRES

—OF—

Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE

—BY THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 140,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,

Commissioner,

Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

—OF—

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, - Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. —1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 20, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tags ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which stream myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

H. ATHEARN & SON,

Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents. 17

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Hemsh will receive prompt attention. (2m)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reighy, against Iacrilla R. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6644, dated April 11 1877, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22 Town 31 N., R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

L. WARNAMAN, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 26th day of Nov., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Morris J. Stockman, Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Guy E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 28th day of Dec., 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,

Circuit Judge.

A true copy

A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 15, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Claflin, against Charles Dellmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6646, dated October 22, 1877, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, Township 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, [at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. October 8, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6067, dated April 23, 1874, upon ne ¼ of ne ¼ section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6417, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. SEPH C. STEVENS, Register.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

THE Senate, on the 17th, insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Senator and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed. A favorable report was made on the bill to count the bills of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa. Mr. Blaine's resolution regarding the Constitutional rights of citizens who have taken up, and, after debate, the amendment authorizing the committee to visit any portion of the country where such visit may in their judgment facilitate the object of the inquiry, was agreed to. Senator Wilson's motion to reconsider the amendment was laid on the table, and the Deficiency bill was then passed. Among the bills introduced were: By Senator Thurman, to provide for the payment of the claims of Ohio for keeping United States military prisoners. A similar motion was received and referred from Secy Sherman, in answer to a resolution of enquiry, stating that there were no balances on hand on accounts standing to the credit of the United States in any of the National Banks from March, 1876, to Jan. 1878. Adjourned to Jan. 7.

IN the House, bills were passed: Removing the political disabilities of certain persons. Senate bill authorizing the payment of the bills of Pensioners for keeping United States military prisoners. A similar motion was received and referred from Secy Sherman, in answer to a resolution of enquiry, stating that there were no balances on hand on accounts standing to the credit of the United States in any of the National Banks from March, 1876, to Jan. 1878. Adjourned to Jan. 7.

DOMESTIC.

A FIRE in the business center of St. Louis, Mo., on the night of the 17th, destroyed property valued at $250,000. Among the sufferers were Jaward & Co., jewelers, Powell & Co., carpet dealers, and Alexander, druggist.

ON being informed, on the 18th, that gold had grain opened at par with greenbacks in New York, Secy Sherman remarked to a newspaper correspondent that this was as he expected, and said he did not believe gold would again be above par with the amount of gold on hand and the near approach of the time for paying it out, and he thought it impossible for a premium, however small, to exist. He thought that within a short time greenbacks would be at a very slight premium above gold, owing to their greater convenience.

THE banking-house of C. F. Adae & Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended, on the 18th. Liabilities, $750,000. The depositors were principally Germans.

SEC'Y SHERMAN has issued a call for $10,000,000, being the rest and residue of the bonds outstanding under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, not included in former calls.

PATRICK ROURKE and his family of five children were burned to death in the City of Cohoes, N. Y., on the night of the 18th.

ON the 18th, Sec'y Sherman authorized the payment of coupon interest on the gunboat-debt, falling due Jan. 1, 1879, without rebate, and in coin or currency at the holder's option.

ON the 20th, the St. Louis bridge was sold at auction for $2,000,000, to a gentleman representing the English bondholders.

THE Indianapolis Savings Bank was forced into liquidation, on the 20th, by the Auditor of State. The usual promise to pay in full is made.

GEORGE W. DEMBER, State Printer of Louisiana, and proprietor of the New Orleans *Democrat*, was indicted for fraud, on the 20th. He is charged with having overcharged the State $19,000.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st, issued a circular to customs officers authorizing them to, on receipt, after Jan. 1, United States notes, as well as gold coin and standard silver dollars, in payment of duties on imports.

A NEW YORK special of a recent date says Manchester papers declared that the New Hampshire Temperance law had proved a great success. A year ago the counties towns were at the mercy of a horde of marauding vagrants, who destroyed property, threatened lives and spread terror in households. Now life and property are secure, women and children come and go in safety, and the oil curse is almost entirely removed, without injury to any deserving party.

AT Zanesville, Ohio, on the 21st, Dr. Heyl, convicted of grave robbing, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000. Fines, his accomplice, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE yeas and nays on the passage, on the 18th, of the resolution of Senator Blaine providing for an investigation as to whether, at the recent elections, the Constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bailey, Barnum, Blaine, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Carpenter, Christiancy, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hill, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kellogg, Kernan, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Mayard, Morrison, Morrill, Merrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Pierce, Plumb, Ransom, Rollins, Saunders, Sargent, Teller, Vorhees, Wadleigh, Windom, Whyte and Withers—37.

NAYS—Eaton, Hill, St. Creery, Morgan, Walker, Whitthorne.

Messrs. Oliver and Saulsbury said they were paired with Finnis and Conover upon political questions, but did not say how they would have voted on the resolution. Mr. Davis (all) announced that if the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) were present, he would vote aye.

In the House, the Senate amendment extending the time from June 30 to Jan. 1, was concurred in. The bill appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Yellowstone Park Expedition of 1877, was passed. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were non-concurred in. The bill to regulate the practice of proctors in the Supreme Court was considered as in the House of Committee of the Whole, and a substitute was reported authorizing the Supreme Court to make rules for the regulation of practice in admiralty causes. The Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Centennial Celebration of Yorktown was passed. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were non-concurred in. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a joint resolution was passed extending until the 28th of February the time within which the Joint Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau may report. It was introduced during the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and provides for the payment of the Indian Peace Commissioners. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were concurred in, and the bill was passed. The Senate amendment to the bill appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Yellowstone Park Expedition of 1877, was concurred in, and the bill was passed. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were all disposed of. The bill to regulate the practice of proctors in admiralty causes was passed. Adjourned to the 18th.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 14th, to reimburse several States for interest on the war loans, and for other purposes. The House bill appropriating $50,000 for the transportation of mails by railroads was passed. The bills to amend the Patent laws and for the protection of trade-marks were taken up and considered. The House amendment extending the time for the Joint Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to report was passed. The Select Committee to inquire whether the Constitutional rights of citizens were violated in the recent elections, in accordance with the Blaine resolution, was announced as follows: Messrs. Teller, Cameron (West Kirkwood, Mitchell, Plumb, Bayard, Wallace, Bailey and Garland. Messrs. Wallace and Plumb asked to be, and were, excused, and Messrs. Hoar and McMillan were appointed in their stead. A message was received from the President relative to the postal and commercial intercourse between the United States and South America, in the House. Mr. Young took the seat made vacant by the death of J. J. Leonard, of the Third Louisiana District. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed. A report was made and unanimously adopted, that an investigation into charges made against certain members of the House, has been received ready for adding in the passage of the bill providing for the payment of interest on the 5-20 Bonds, which has shown that there was not a particle of testimony to sustain the charges, and that the publication of the same in the Washington *Post* was a wanton and deadly outrage which struck at members of the House.

In the Senate, on the 20th, the bill providing for the transportation of mails by railroads was passed. The Senator and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed. A favorable report was made on the bill to count the bills of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa. Mr. Blaine's resolution regarding the Constitutional rights of citizens who have taken up, and, after debate, the amendment authorizing the committee to visit any portion of the country where such visit may in their judgment facilitate the object of the inquiry, was agreed to. Senator Wilson's motion to reconsider the amendment was laid on the table, and the Deficiency bill was then passed. Among the bills introduced were: By Senator Thurman, to provide for the payment of the claims of Ohio for keeping United States military prisoners. A similar motion was received and referred from Secy Sherman, in answer to a resolution of enquiry, stating that there were no balances on hand on accounts standing to the credit of the United States in any of the National Banks from March, 1876, to Jan. 1878. Adjourned to Jan. 7.

In the House, bills were passed: Removing the political disabilities of certain persons. Senate bill authorizing the payment of the bills of Pensioners for keeping United States military prisoners. A similar motion was received and referred from Secy Sherman, in answer to a resolution of enquiry, stating that there were no balances on hand on accounts standing to the credit of the United States in any of the National Banks from March, 1876, to Jan. 1878. Adjourned to Jan. 7.

DOMESTIC.

A FIRE in the business center of St. Louis, Mo., on the night of the 17th, destroyed property valued at $250,000. Among the sufferers were Jaward & Co., jewelers, Powell & Co., carpet dealers, and Alexander, druggist.

ON being informed, on the 18th, that gold had grain opened at par with greenbacks in New York, Sec'y Sherman remarked to a newspaper correspondent that this was as he expected, and said he did not believe gold would again be above par with the amount of gold on hand and the near approach of the time for paying it out, and he thought it impossible for a premium, however small, to exist. He thought that within a short time greenbacks would be at a very slight premium above gold, owing to their greater convenience.

THE banking-house of C. F. Adae & Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended, on the 18th. Liabilities, $750,000. The depositors were principally Germans.

SEC'Y SHERMAN has issued a call for $10,000,000, being the rest and residue of the bonds outstanding under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, not included in former calls.

PATRICK ROURKE and his family of five children were burned to death in the City of Cohoes, N. Y., on the night of the 18th.

ON the 18th, Sec'y Sherman authorized the payment of coupon interest on the gunboat-debt, falling due Jan. 1, 1879, without rebate, and in coin or currency at the holder's option.

ON the 20th, the St. Louis bridge was sold at auction for $2,000,000, to a gentleman representing the English bondholders.

THE Indianapolis Savings Bank was forced into liquidation, on the 20th, by the Auditor of State. The usual promise to pay in full is made.

GEORGE W. DEMBER, State Printer of Louisiana, and proprietor of the New Orleans *Democrat*, was indicted for fraud, on the 20th. He is charged with having overcharged the State $19,000.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st, issued a circular to customs officers authorizing them to, on receipt, after Jan. 1, United States notes, as well as gold coin and standard silver dollars, in payment of duties on imports.

A NEW YORK special of a recent date says Manchester papers declared that the New Hampshire Temperance law had proved a great success. A year ago the counties towns were at the mercy of a horde of marauding vagrants, who destroyed property, threatened lives and spread terror in households. Now life and property are secure, women and children come and go in safety, and the oil curse is almost entirely removed, without injury to any deserving party.

AT Zanesville, Ohio, on the 21st, Dr. Heyl, convicted of grave robbing, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000. Fines, his accomplice, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE yeas and nays on the passage, on the 18th, of the resolution of Senator Blaine providing for an investigation as to whether, at the recent elections, the Constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bailey, Barnum, Blaine, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Carpenter, Christiancy, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hill, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kellogg, Kernan, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Morrison, Morrill, Merrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Pierce, Plumb, Ransom, Rollins, Saunders, Sargent, Teller, Vorhees, Wadleigh, Windom, Whyte and Withers—37.

NAYS—Eaton, Hill, St. Creery, Morgan, Walker, Whitthorne.

Messrs. Oliver and Saulsbury said they were paired with Finnis and Conover upon political questions, but did not say how they would have voted on the resolution. Mr. Davis (all) announced that if the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) were present, he would vote aye.

EX-PRESIDENT MORTON, of the Philadelphia Market Street Railway, and Sam K. Hubs, Secretary, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary, having pleaded guilty to the charge of over-issuing the stock of the corporation.

JACK KEHOE, the "King of the Molly Maguires," was hung at Pottsville, Pa., on the 19th, for the murder, in 1862, of a colliery-boss named Langdon. At that time Kehoe belonged to a murderous organization known as the "Buckshots." Kehoe died of strangulation, and his death struggles were horrible.

A CALL has been issued for a conference of the Representatives of the National party, in New England, at Boston, on the 30th of January.

THE United States Senate Select Committee, appointed in pursuance of the Blaine resolution, relating for an inquiry as to whether the Constitutional rights of citizens in any States of the Union had been violated at the recent election, held a meeting in Washington, on the 20th. Present: Teller, Cameron (Wis.), Kirkwood, Bayard, Bailey and Garland. A resolution requesting of the President copies of documents and names of witnesses upon which he based his reference to the alleged election frauds mentioned in his annual message, was lost by a strict party vote—3 to 5. A resolution was then adopted calling on Mr. Blaine to furnish specifications upon which the committee might base its inquiry and carry out the instructions embraced in the resolution offered by that gentleman.

IN the United States District Court, at New York City, on the 20th, the jury, before whom was tried the case of James E. Whalen *vs.* Gen. Sheridan, brought in a verdict for the defendant. The suit was for the recovery of over $400,000, for the seizure of the Kilona Plantation, St. Charles Parish, La., in August, 1867, and the ejectment of Whalen, by the military order of Gen. Sheridan, who was then Military Governor. A motion would be made for a new trial.

DISPATCHES were received in New Orleans, on the 21st, to the effect that Diggs, the United States Marshall, who had been subpœnaing witnesses in prosecutions for the murders of the Federal election here, had started from Caddo Parish with two colored witnesses named Clark and White, and that when at Caledonia, on the way to New Orleans, a Constable presented a warrant for the arrest of the two men, took possession of them, and started in the direction of Shreveport. On the way a mob took the prisoners, and, it is supposed, murdered them.

TWO DEMOCRATIC members of Congress died in Washington, on the 21st—Gen. Archibald McNeal, from the First Michigan District, and Beverly B. Douglas, from the First Virginia District. Gen. Williams' funeral took place on the morning of the 23d, when his remains were taken to the depot to be forwarded to Detroit.

FOREIGN.

THE House of Commons, on the 17th adopted, without division, a resolution, declaring that the expenses of the Afghan War should be paid out of the Indian revenues, and Parliament adjourned until Feb. 13, 1878.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company, was recently murdered at Candia, in Crete.

A DESPATCH dispatch, received in London, on the 17th, says information had been received the Gen. MacPherson's brigade had occupied Jelalabad.

DESPATCHES from many portions of England and Scotland, received on the 18th, say the distress and suffering caused by the labor depression was appalling. Thousands were receiving aid, and daily meetings were being held all over the Kingdom to raise funds for the relief of destitute workmen and their families.

SEVERAL heavy failures were announced at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 18th. It was thought a bank panic impended.

THE Bank of England advanced its rate for discounts, on the 19th, to 7 per cent.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 18th, Rumar, the American charged with conspiracy against the Turkish Government, was executed at Trebizond, and that Mr. Bartlett, the American Consul, had been, or would shortly be, expelled from Turkey.

AN unprecedented gale of wind prevailed in Constantinople and vicinity, on the 19th. Many buildings were prostrated, and numerous lives lost.

ON the afternoon of the 19th, the steamer Byzantine, from Marseilles for Constantinople, collided near Galata with another craft, and over 150 persons perished.

U. S. MINISTER BAYARD TAYLOR died at Berlin on the 19th. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. Mr. Taylor had been indisposed for several days, but was out of doors, and was transacting business with the officials of the American Legation, on the 19th. His death was peaceful and painless.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 20th, the steamer Rimbie, which ran down the Bosphorus, succeeded in saving ninety of the latter's passengers.

A JAMBOREE (India) dispatch of the 20th reports the imprisonment for eight of Sheer, Ali and states that Yoosh Khan, his son, had been placed in power.

TWELVE Turkish battalions have been sent to Pid-orica to prevent the Albanian crossing the mountains of Black Dress to Montenegro.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 20th, elementary reforms demonstrations had been made in the streets of that city and Moscow by students attached to the various educational institutions. The police, it is said, ordered them to disperse, and, the disorderly continuing, numbers of students were brought up, and from 150 to 250 of them were arrested and lodged in the Main Prison.

THE German Tobacco Inquiry Commission has rejected the Government proposals to make the trade in tobacco a State monopoly.

A DESPATCH received in London, on the 22d, from Allahabad says that the Ameer had handed at Balkh with the retiring Russian mission, and that there was utter anarchy in all the country between Jelalabad and Cabul.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 22d the Government apprehended a Nihilist outbreak, and contemplated the closing of all the Universities in the Empire as a precautionary measure.

THE Princess Thyra, daughter of the King of Denmark, was married to the Duke of Cumberland, hereditary King of Hanover, on the 21st, at Berlin.

LONDON telegrams of the 22d say the reduction proposed of 10% per cent. in wages at the collieries in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire would affect 10,000 men. A plan to strike en masse was being considered.

ON the 22d, an express train on the Rostov & Vladikoukas Railway, in Russia, ran off an embankment. Twenty persons were killed outright, and thirty-eight more or less severely injured. Among the killed were Gen. Bluitz and several officers of the Army of the Caucasus.

THE funeral obsequies of the late Bayard Taylor, United States Minister at Berlin, took place in that city, on the 23d. All the members of the Legation, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, and the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury, Dec. 1, was $222,146.60. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 8 were $12,328.56; payments for same time, $10,312.17, leaving a balance, Dec. 14, 1878, of $224,162.99, increase for the week, $1,982.82.

A STRIKE of 1,000 miners at Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, struck a cutter driven by John McIntire, and resulting himself, wife, and three children at Hunt's Crossing, three miles north of Plainwell, killing McIntire instantly and fatally injuring his wife and one child.

THE bale of Cornelius Bassford was found in the road, near Benton Harbor, the other day. It was examined, found to be full of cotton, and sent to Chicago. The owner's jury (mule) is mourned deaf from apoplexy, and so I am.

ON the 19th, the interior of Beehive Hall, in Ida City, was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $25,000, of which the *Daily Tribune* lost 1,500.

THE Michigan Agricultural Societies have their annual meetings at Lansing, Jan. 15.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading articles: Barley, State, per cental, $1.60@1.75; wheat, No. 2 R. S. White, Chicago, $1.05, No. 1 Red, $1.04; Toledo, $1.05; Detroit, White, $1.05@1.06; Red, $1.04@1.05; Corn, 37@38c; Oats, 28@30c; Rye, 53@54c; Cattle, by cental, $2.00@2.75; Hogs, $2.00@2.85; Sheep, $2.00@3.10

General and Political.

Uncle Sam's promise to pay is again as good as gold.

To day the workingman's dollar is just as good as anybody else's dollar.

Do you want gold for your green backs? Walk right up and get it.

Senator Blaine is the only man who ever kicked a hornet's nest and did not get a sting. *Inter Ocean.*

The Queen's henchman, John Brown, is an invalid and is not expected to live long

Lorne gets pretty good wages, but he is bound to earn the money if four hours work a week will do it.

The largest flour mill in the world is being built at Niagara Falls. Its capacity will be about 1,200 barrels a day.

American street cars are now running in nearly every city in the world, and horses continued to exported from this country to Europe.

Some of the apples sent out from Pelham, Mass., this season, went to Russia, as it were sold in St. Petersburg for $7 and $8 per barrel.

The recent election returns from five Eastern and four Western states, show that the Greenbackers cast 650,000 votes the Democrats 1,570,000 and the Republicans 1,791,900.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is howling in the Democratic graveyard of Ohio, endeavoring to awaken Old Bill Allen to glory again, and asking why the Democracy does not dig him out for the campaign of 1879

The "Old Catholics" in Europe have decided that priests may marry, provided they consult the bishop as to the fitness of the women selected for wives. After consulting the bishop, the priest who is about to marry must consult the members of his congregation, a majority of whom must approve his choice.

A monster meeting was held in one of the theatres in New Orleans one evening last week, to publicly thank the North for its generous aid during the late yellow fever epidemic. Jeff Davis was in the city, and was invited to attend the meeting, but he peremptorily refused. If the object had been to "cuss" the North, he would have been on hand.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, after giving the subject careful consideration, concludes that "the point of the turning of President Hayes toward Grant for's third term is that he regards Grant as a good man to carry out his Southern policy and he would prefer the mildest one of an easy going military chieftain to the fiery ol a stalwart civilian fatally bent on sensations."

According to the *Northwestern Lumberman*, it will be cheaper to build houses next year, so far as lumber is concerned, than to live outdoors. It says:

The whole country may just as well thoroughly understand the lumber situation one time as another. Consumers will have a jollification next year. Building may to day be erected for fully fifty per cent. less than four years ago, and still the owners of fine stumpage are not satisfied. It is priority plain that they will not be satisfied either, so long as there is Dunstal breath left in them.

Col. McLaughlin, the champion wrestler, is "on his muscle." After winning the recent match with McMahen, he promptly challenged James E. Owens, of St. Albans, Vermont, or any man in the world, for $2,500 or $10,000 a side. The challenge has been conditionally accepted by the Vermont champion, who agrees to wrestle McLaughlin, collar and elbow, for $10,000 a side and the championship, which he (Owens) claims. The match is to take place in New York or Boston in January. There will be some juggling for that ten thousand dollars.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that a gentlemen in Washington writing a private letter to a friend in that city says of the recent debate in the Senate: "Blaine hit them as usual between the eyes, and made them bellow. They say he was prepared. I guess Thurman and Lamar wish they had been. Both have gone into the dry dock for repairs. I stood near Bayne's seat during the delivery of his speech. There were some good things and *auto rose* which did not reach the reporters. Before Edmunds spoke Blaine said: 'Yes; that's so. If we claim our constitution rights, they will claim that *unconstitutional ones.*"

Gen. Grant's house in Washington which cost $25,000, was recently sold by his agent for $18,000 to an Ohio lady, who now occupies it.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayjeckerah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben White Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it be ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

JAMES REMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nichols, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 35-1yr

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Collect toe pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.
35-1yr D. S. SMITH.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the See Building, Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Sausage, Oyster House, and Round Steak only 8 cts. per pound.
Rolling pieces and steaks, 5 and 6 cts per lb.
Roast, 6 and 7 cts. per pound.
Fresh Fish, whole, 3 cents per pound.
" dressed ready to fry or broil, 10 cts per pound.
Oysters, 20 cts. per can; stewed, 15 cents per dish; Stew, 20 cts.; raw, 10 cts. per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
34-tf

D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are 2nd thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boerier's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 sh-2en were sold last year without one complaint Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma H. Newman, Delos Pratt, of the 2nd and county aforesaid, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Delos Pratt to William B. Sage on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for the said county on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1878, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 25, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (the building in which the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, [to-wit]: The southwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-one, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SAGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgagee,
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [24]

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.
10 1yr.

MRS. R. E. —Carpenter,— Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!
Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Bates' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I will keep fresh meat of all kinds and I promise to please. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. J. Bee Hey.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS CASH.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the Lower Peninsula and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are located in School districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.
1101y

FOR SALE.

One and three-quarter acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs C. Pearl. Price, $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT
Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political usefulness made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and economical administration, and a stable development of the material resources of the State.

The large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state enable its publishers to supply the people by perfect means, and to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, social and local, and maintains special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

Its complete loss of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and from the standpoint of practical information, and of an unswerving fidelity to sound political and economic principles. All matters of special public interest will receive it for considering and prompt action, and its political policy will be such as has given to it the important places of the currency quoted.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, stories, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevating in tone.

One part of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest to practical agriculture, fullest on the most home topics, reports, etc.

Zion Tribune will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose closest interests it has been so long and honorably identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 40.

All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by order on Detroit banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Send in Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for canvassing. Send for circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address

POST AND TRIBUNE,
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to Henry Schoene, dated April 24th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 291, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Two Dollars and Seventy-seven cents, and no attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken or instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, as known and described as follows: Lot Number Block Eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix

GEORGE BETHUNE,
J. MILO EATON, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee. 193-51t

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manitou—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, on the 24th day of November, A. D., 1878. Present, C. H. Wright, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagh'r, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 37. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 7, 1879. Whole No., 468

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER OR HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

as made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices inserted per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory, five lines or under, $5 00 per year.

Business Directory.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Notary Public Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. MCLEOD, Sheriff of Charlevoix Co Charlevoix, Michigan.

BYRON SEE, County Treasurer, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. E. MOFFATT, Attorney at Law, Antrim Co. Michigan.

E. S. DORNSIN, Deputy Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

LOVELL H. HAGE, Attorney at Law, Traverse City, Mich.

DR. L. LEWIS, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, Charlevoix, Mich. Regular term of Court will be held on the first Monday of each month. Court will be open for the transaction of business at all times.

A. R. UPRIGHT, County Clerk and Register of Deeds, Charlevoix, Mich.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Charlevoix, Mich. Prosecuting Attorney Charlevoix Co.

ROBERT MILLER, Custom Blacksmith Charlevoix, Mich. Particular Attention paid to horse shoeing.

FAIRCHILD & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

LOOK HERE!
Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a *COB-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *E. P. BISBEE*, who is agent for them; and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce if the terms buying suits. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE,
CALL ON
Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Visiting brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 288 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

L. H. HAGE, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

I. O. F.

Porter Hill Lodge No. 311 I. O. F. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BEARS, W. M.

GEO. LWSON Secy.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mails are at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Corn, per bushel	25
Oats, per bushel	25
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	20
Beans, per bushel	1 50
Eggs, per dozen	20
Butter, per pound	18
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Hams, per pound	8 to 10
Hay, per ton	$4 to $4 75
Hides, per pound	5
Lard, per pound	4 to 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	3 to 5

NEWAYGO BEET 7670 here yet.

ROUND and Pine Lakes are frozen over.

SHERIFF Cooper has taken the oath of office.

Good fresh fat venison at Fox, Rose & Butters.

B. W. MILLER has been appointed Under Sheriff

ASA Archie Bintars if he has been to Norwood lately, and then run.

WANTED—Hemp, oats, and all kind of grain at Fox, Rose & Butters.

THE late appearance of the SENTINEL this week, is one of the results of the late severe storm.

"GRANT for 1880" has become a chronic disease with Smith, of the Charlevoix SENTINEL.—*Eagle.*

The disease is spreading and there is a probability of its becoming epidemic.—*Herald.*

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bisbee, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

School books, slates &c., a full stock at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

THE M. E. Society wants about 15 cords of four foot wood for the use of the church Donations of the same will be thankfully received.

PERSONAL—Dr. Perrin, of this place, has been making a visit to Cheboygan.

—Frank Wood went to Traverse City yesterday.

—The wife of Supervisor, Robinson of Boyne Falls, has been seriously ill.

NETTLETON'S wagon shop is turning out work that will compare favorably with city work, in style and quality, and at the same prices.

THAT TURKEY.—Our good friend A. S. Lee, of Petoskey, sent us fine turkey for New Years. Mr. Lee well knows what will quickest bring joy to the editor's heart. Lee, we shall remember you with gratitude.

LATE NAVIGATION.—John Evanson, assisted by A. J. Cameron, started on Monday the 30th for Boyne with a boat load of lumber for Mr. Cameron's building. They were unable to reach the head, and landed the lumber at Advance. They narrowly escaped capsizing during the passage

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have not said much about it lately, but they still keep the best teas for the least money.

W. S BAKER, who lately purchased 200 acres of land in Hayes, six miles from this village, has commenced with energy to improve his property. He has contracted for the chopping of 15 acres, and is getting out logs for lumber with which to erect farm buildings.

MORE SNOW—Yes, and more blow. Old Boreas commenced his capers again New Year's day and kept them up for three days. The roads in all directions were blockaded. No mail arrived from the north on Friday, and none from the south Thursday or Saturday. It was the most severe storm of the season thus far.

MASONIC.—The following is the completed list of newly elected Masonic officers:

W. M.—E. H. Green,
S. W.—F. J. Meech,
J. W.—A. R. Upright,
Sec.—J. Milo Eaton,
Treas.—E. Carpenter,
S. D.—H. Cooper,
J. D.—Joseph Clark,
Chaplain—R. H. Whitman,
Tiler—A. F. Myers.
Stewards—Geo. W. Miller, A. G. Aldrich.

CRYSTAL WEDDING.—Much to our regret, a previous engagement prevented its from participating in the crystal wedding of Mr. and Mrs Jackson Ingalls, at Petoskey, on Wednesday evening last. For fifteen years Mrs. Ingalls has made Jack "toe the scratch" and twelve of those years they have lived in Charlevoix. The occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding was attended by a number of their Charlevoix friends, and many from Petoskey. The crystal gifts were many. May Jack and his lady live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Oranges, and fresh oysters at See & Washburn's.

I. O. O. F.—The following officers of Round Lake Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F. were installed last Wednesday evening:

N. G.—J. Milo Eaton,
V. G.—Orlando Bisbee,
Sec.—O. S. Smith,
Treas.—John Bell,
Chap.—H. H. Whitman,
Con.—C. A. Perrin,
W.—Solomon Hancock,
O. G.—James E. Wood,
I. G.—Geo. W. Cook,
R. S. N. G.—L. D. Bartholomew,
L. S. N. G.—S. J. Palmer,
R. S. V. G.—P. S. Dorman,
L. S. V. G.—Asa Smith,
R. S. S.—A. R. Upright,
L. S. S.—R. S. Shapton,
Representative to Grand Lodge—L. D. Bartholomew.

A PLEASANT CAPTIVITY.—That good and ill sometimes travel in the same vehicle, and eat with the same spoon, we can testify with uplifted hand. The editor and his wife, and Archie Buttars and his sister were on New Year's day the guests of F. J. Meech and lady, of Norwood. New Year's day however, to our party, lasted from Wednesday morning until Saturday morning. The elements, in connection with the snow drifts, held us prisoners; but were ever prisoners so happy situated, or so humanely treated. Our host and hostess, and family consisting of Miss Avery, Miss Meech, the venerable Dr. Chamberlain and his lady, are the best combination of the elements of joyousness that we were ever thrown among. Every cloud that settled down over the heads of the prisoners was promptly punctured and dispelled by some one of these friends. We actually caught ourself hoping for a snow storm every time we should visit Norwood. The party returned home Saturday, the coldest possible moment, experiencing great difficulty in reaching Charlevoix even as soon as that.

It is a sin to neglect that cough when you can buy Allen's Lung Balsam, Blackmans Healing Balsam, Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Jaynes Expectorant, Hall's Bronchitine, Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, McLean' slung Healing Globules Pierce's Discovery and Bodine's German Syrup, at G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.

We shall not take home with the dread of Supervisors on any section of that body, on any of the matters of contention. But rather we commend their good traits and personal virtues. We some time ago dubbed one of the county registrars the "orator of the Board." We meant it. His flights of eloquence were sublimely grand. His logic was profound; his gestures Websterian. His arrival in town was always heralded as an auspicious event. As he walked down the street admiring citizens would say, "There goes the orator." At each successive meeting of the Board the speeches of the "orator" were increased in number and intensified in pertinency. At the session just closed, the "orator" rose to the zenith of his fame. The words which fell from his lips were like shrapnels from the muzzle of a thirty-two pounder. That he was the *facile princeps* of the Board was as certain as that the devil was once an angel. Milton says Satan made a fool of himself, and so did our friend. All orators must have something to talk about, and so Charlevoix and her virtuous denizens was the lofty mark at which he aimed his pop gun. The SENTINEL, with an unfeigned desire to help along an aspiring genius, called him an oyster. It was a mistake. We had the wrong mule by the ears. Our readers have heard of the Hindoo of tradition, who, having lost his donkey, went out in the dusk to search for him. Discerning the form of an animal, he seized it and lest it captive to his enclosure. The light revealed a lion, which from sheer astonishment had suffered himself to be captured. By reversing the order of beasts, our position is illustrated. We went out to capture a lion, and instead of the mane we found the ears. We shall be more careful in the future.

Call and examine our stock of dry goods before buying elsewhere, as we are selling very cheap. See & Washburn.

IMPORTANT TRANSACTION.—To-day, Orvis D. Wood, of Norwood, formally closed a bargain with W. C. Newman, of this place, for fifteen acres of land and five lots on the terrace on the south side of Charlevoix harbor. The price paid was $500. Mr. Wood bought this property with a view of making a home in Charlevoix, and will, at an early day erect a residence overlooking the village, at a cost from $3,500 to $5,000. Mr. Wood has long been looking about for a suitable location upon which to settle down in Charlevoix. He has thoroughly weighed the advantages of other points, and their future prospects, and with the clear prophetic vision for which he is noted, he selected Charlevoix as the most desirable and the most promising point in the region. We have interviewed Mr. Wood, and find that he makes this investment in full confidence in all that is claimed for Charlevoix, its present or future. We are sure Mr. Wood will make a valuable acquisition to our thriving and progressive town. May many more like him follow.

MOOR of those facts, goods this week, at See & Washburn.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS organized Wednesday, but have lengthened their session until Monday waiting for members who were unable to get here owing to the storm.

Very little business was transacted. The salaries of county officers were reduced twenty five per cent.

A resolution was introduced to submit to the people at the next spring election, the matter of the removal of the county seat to the head of Pine Lake, and, not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote was lost. The following was the vote:

Ayes—Weeden, Robinson, Ackerson, Haney, Hicks, Darrah, Niles—7.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wood, Kent—6.

The official proceedings will appear next week.

Gloves, mittens and winter caps at a cost, to close at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Two residents of Hillsville, Va., recently disputed about a young lady's age—one holding that she was twenty, the other that she was eighteen—and fought about it, one being killed.

At Murphy, N. C., the other day, Wesley Thompson and Henry Palmer got into a dispute over a game of drawpoker. Thompson charged his antagonist with cheating. He denied it, and Thompson shot and killed him.

Charles Roble died at Franklin, N. C., a few days ago, and while his body lay unburied in the house, Charles Bourman, a step-son of the deceased, without the slightest provocation, shot and killed his step-brother in the adjoining room to that in which the body of Roble was laid out.

A cat that kills rattlesnakes is owned by Charles Baker, a Granger, who is reclaiming desert land on Dry Gila, opposite Mohawk. The cat watches them until they uncoil and start to glide off; then jumps and catches them by the back of the neck, chewing the vertebræ till the snakes are dead, and with his claws tearing loose any coils that may be thrown around his body. He has already killed several.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

A curious Connecticut accident: Mrs. Gilbert Cravens, of South Killingly, fell down her cellar stairs with a kettle of hot water in her hand, a step giving way, and was badly bruised and scalded. S. W. Frantzius, a neighbor, heard her cries, and, going to her assistance, tumbled through the break and was scalded. Mr. Frantzius, hearing, to cap the climax, Mrs. Graves' son, aged eleven, came to the rescue, and was soon lamenting with the others on the cellar bottom.

Pat Shannou, a Pittsburgh engineer, was at work at his engine in one of the mills in that city a few days ago. A belt in the gearing over his head was loose, and while putting it on a pulley he was caught by the coat-sleeve. The pulley was making 240 revolutions per minute, and in a twinkling his body was wrapped around the shaft. The sawy beam work above the shafting caught the body and mangled it frightfully. The machinery had to be reversed to get out the head and trunk. The shoes and one foot were thrown 400 feet from where the accident occurred.

At Paterson, N. J., the other afternoon, a man and boy attempted to drive a wagon along the Little Falls turnpike, which was submerged by the freshet. They missed the road and drove into the channel of the river, above Passaic Falls. The wagon-body, with the man and boy, floated off. The swift current bore them toward the rapids and the plunge of seventy feet beyond. Some gentlemen who were on the bridge that spans the river just above the boiling rapids, hastily tore the reins from some horse standing there and made lines, which the man and boy caught as they passed under, and were saved. The wagon-body plunged over the falls.

A few mornings ago, in Grammar school No. 10, in New York City, containing 1,310 children, a dance of fire shot up through the heating register in one of the rooms. The teacher, with great presence of mind, closed the register to keep out the blaze, sent hastily word to the Principal, and quieted the children by telling them a story. The bell was instantly struck which called all the pupils into line in each room. A second stroke brought the classes separately marshalled into the main room, and a third stroke started them all into the street, where, ignorant, and inclined to be jolly as the prospect of an unexpected holiday, the rooms were cleared without any sign of hurry or confusion within two minutes of the first alarm. The children gave three cheers as they emerged into the area, and did not guess the cause of their sudden dismissal until, upon reaching the street, they saw the firemen's helmets.

A Sioux Wedding.

The Hon. G. F. Blanchard, who recently exchanged the care and worry of calling the Nebraska State Senate to order for the less prominent but more lucrative position of Indian Trader, was sitting in the office of his store, an afternoon or so ago, when Ben Terbille, the agency butcher, entered, and after a few preliminaries told Mr. Blanchard that a wedding was to take place at his tepee that evening, and that the happy couple would consider it a great favor if, following the ceremony, they might use that room for a reception and dance.

"Certainly," said the rather astonished merchant, "but who are to be married, and who is there out in the country to dance waltzes and such things?"

"Well," responded Ben, "the bride's Weah-wash-tay, or The Pretty Woman, a grand-daughter of Smoke, who was King of the whole Dakota Nation fifteen years or so ago, and the groom's one of the white employes here. As for the dancing that'll be all right."

"But," queried Mr. Blanchard, "are these folks to be married in Indian fashion?"

"Oh, no. Dr. Irwin's going to hitch them in first-class double harness according to the statute in that case made and provided, and by the authority vested in me and all that sort of thing, you know. Oh, you bet it's all solid clear through."

Very well. You may tell your friend that the office is at his disposal."

At seven that evening the ceremony took place, and White-wash-tay, who once was figured white women's clothes, demeaned herself as modestly and appropriately as any of her fairer sisters under like conditions. Her hair was done in a French twist and neatly banded with a crimson ribbon, which contrasted well with her ringlets of glossy black. Her features were purely Indian, but of a type which warranted her name, and her great dark eyes glanced about on the assembled guests with just enough of trustfulness to them to suggest a measure of maidenly hesitation. Her dress and shawl were not only neat but in good style, and the little feet which peeped out beneath were encased in bootees that might have vied in size with the glass slipper of Cinderella. As for the groom, he was in the ordinary dress an American citizen wears when got up for a special event. After the ceremony, Mashpeah Leutah, known to the whites as Red Cloud, Chief of the Ogalallas, who was present as representative of the bride's family and Nation, arose, and with a native grace and solemnity which impressed all present, raised his hands toward the still and starry heavens and prayed the Great Spirit that he would look down upon the Indian girl and her husband in kindness and not in anger; that he would help them to follow the good way in this world, and after life was over bring them to a place of rest and peace in the eternal hereafter. He then enjoined upon the pair the duty of being good to each other, kind to their friends and helpful to the poor.

In the meantime the mirth had begun in the low log room "up town," on an unrefined platform against the wall sat the musicians, Curtis, Dr. Irwin's colored cook, with the guitar; a wandering bull-whacker with the violin and one of O'Beirne's mechanics with a piccolo. The fun ceased for a moment when the bridal party entered, and then went on with greater zest than ever. Not a white woman was present, the female dancers being half or full-blood Ogalallas. Yet the pulsing rhythm of music never met with better response from flying feet, and the daughters of the prairie endowed the poetry of motion with an accuracy and zest often foreign to it.

As the music rose and fell to the good old strains of the Virginia reel, Dr. Irwin turned to the *Times* Commissioner and said:

"Do you know I regard this scene as a flattering comment on my administration. Three years back and you couldn't have found one of these women in white costume, and, as for pianos or music, they knew none outside those of the scalp-dance and that of the tom-tom. Now, you see them as self-possessed as though they were paler skins, and had known the ways of civilization all their lives long."

At this moment there came a fall, the couples on the floor took seats, and Gen. Hammond, turning to Mr. Jordan, the chief clerk, remarked:

"I wish, Charley, as those fellows play so well, you'd see if they can't give us a march between dances."

The request was conveyed to the motley orchestra, and after a whispered consultation they began. As the weird, beautiful, perfect harmony filled every nook of this far-off spot the General stared, and then turning to the writer whispered:

"In the name of enchantment, don't you recognize that music?"

"Yes, it's the grand march from *Norma*, isn't it?"

"Of course; but who would ever have dreamed of hearing it here?"

The air reached and charmed the ears of the Indians clustered about like siren strains, and they drew sensibly nearer to catch every note, until with a flash that was wonderful in its melody, the sound ceased and wandered off through the night to woo the distant pines.—*Ogalalla (I. T.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Elephant Herds.

Herds of elephants usually consist of from thirty to fifty individuals, but much larger numbers, even one hundred, are by no means uncommon. When large herds are in localities where fodder is not very plentiful, they divide into parties of from ten to twenty; these remain separate, though within two or three miles of each other. But they all take part in any common movement, such as a march in another district of forest. The different parties keep themselves informed at all times of each other's whereabouts, chiefly by their fine sense of smell. I have observed that tame elephants can scent wild ones at a distance of three miles when the wind is favorable. Each herd of elephants is a family in which the animals are nearly allied to each other. Though the different herds do not intermix, escaped tame female elephants, or young males, appear to find no difficulty in obtaining admittance to herds.

In a herd of elephants the females with their calves form the advanced guard, while the tuskers follow leisurely behind, as the unencumbered tusks are have no one to see to but themselves. I have never known a case of a tusker undertaking to cover the retreat of a herd. A herd is invariably led by a female—never a male—and the females with young ones are at all times dangerous if intruded upon. The necessity for the convenience of the mothers of the herd regulating its movement is evident, as they must accommodate the length and time of their marches, and the localities in which they rest or feed at different hours, to the requirements of their young ones; consequently the guidance of a tusker would not suit them.

Elephant make use of a great variety of sounds in communicating with each other, and in expressing their wants and feelings. Some are uttered by the trunk, some by the throat. The conjunctures in which either means of expression is employed cannot be strictly classified—as fear, pleasure, want and other emotions are sometimes indicated by the trunk, sometimes by the throat. An elephant rushing upon an assailant trumpets shrilly with fury; but if enraged by wounds or other causes, and brooding by itself, it expresses its anger by a continued hoarse grunbling from the throat. Fear is similarly expressed by a shrill, brassy trumpet, or by a roar from the lungs; pleasure by a continued low squashing through the trunk, or an almost inaudible purring sound from the throat. Want—as a calf calling its mother—is chiefly expressed by the throat. A peculiar sound is made use of by elephants to express dislike or apprehension, and at the same time to intimidate, as when the cause of alarm has not been clearly ascertained, and the animals wish to deter an intruder. It is produced by rapping the end of the trunk smartly on the ground, a current of air, hitherto retained, being sharply emitted through the trunk, as from a valve, at the moment of impact. The sound made resembles that of a large sheet of tin rapidly doubled.

While in open country the herds move about a good deal during the day in cloudy, showery weather. In hot, stormy and inclement days they keep to shadow cover, which is close and warm. During breaks when the sun shines for a few hours, they come out eagerly to warm their huge bodies. They often stand for hours together in sheet-rock so common in the Mysore country above hill ranges. The young calves stand between mothers, in small groups, half dozing as they bask; from tranquil family pictures at such times. Elephants are partial to rocky places at all seasons.

While marching from one track of forest to another, elephants travel in strict Indian file. They seldom run more than one or two days at the same resting-place, as the fodder becomes exhausted. They rest during the middle hours of the night, as well as during the day. Somelie down, and they usually dispose themselves in small, distinct parties, of animals which seem to have an affection for each other. (Tame elephants frequently display a particular liking for one or other of their fellows.) About three o'clock they rise to feed or march, and by ten o'clock in the day they are again collected, and rest till afternoon; a clearing at night they again rest. In showery and weather elephants are frequently on the move all day long.

When a calf is born, the herd remains with its mother two days; the calf is then capable of marching, and at this tender age calves are no encumbrance to the herd's movement; the young animals and cows, assisted by their dams. In swimming rivers calves are supported by their mothers' trunks, and held in front of them. When they are a few months old they scramble onto their mother's shoulders, helping themselves by holding on with their legs; they soon learn to swim by themselves if necessary.

Full-grown elephants swim perhaps better than any other land animals. A batch of seventy-nine that I dispatched from Bengal to Barrackpur, near Calcutta, in November, 1875, had the barges and several of its large tidal branches to cross. In the longest swim they were six hours without touching the bottom; after a rest in a sand-bank they completed the swim in three more; none was lost. I have heard of more remarkable swims than this.—*G. P. Sanderson's "Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India."*

Judicial Decision of Bets.

A Colorado Court, in the case of Eldred against Malloy, decided that a promise to pay a sum of money, upon the condition that a railroad should be built to a place named on or before a specified day, is void as a wager. The Court says: "The courts of this Territory have enough to do without devoting their time to the solution of questions arising out of idle bets made on dog and cock fights, horse races, the speed of ox trains, the construction of railroads, the number on a dice or the character of a card that may be turned up. If we enter upon the work of settling bets made by gamblers in one case, especially on the time when the Colorado Central Railroad reaches Golden, or when it will reach George's town, we may well despair of ever finding time for the despatch of those weightier matters which affect the personal and property rights of the respectable people in this Territory. If the gate is once opened for this kind of litigation, it is more than probable that we may be overrun with questions arising out of bets. The spirit of our laws discountenances gambling. Penalties are prescribed against gaming, and I can see no difference in principle in the bet that the faro dealer will turn up a jack the next turn and the bet that the railroad will be built to Treble Mountain in so many days."

"FATHER," said an inquisitive boy, "what is meant by close relations?" "Close relations, my son," replied the father, "are relations that never give you a cent." The boy said the old man, then, was the "closest" relation he'd got.

RHEUMATISM is frequently the result of an overdose of moisture; in other words, to be caught out in a pouring rain often insures a roaring pain.—*Rangers Seattle.*

Religious Reading.

MORE LIGHT.

THE crisp leaves, wetted by the rain,
Are loosened easily,
And with a breath they seem full fain
To drop off from the tree;
Thus in the wind's soft arms they lie,
As if they were well pleased to die.

And as I gaze up through the trees
That shed my coloring in,
Whose foliage thins, with each light breeze,
Lets every hour more thin,
Fresh light, from sky unseen till now,
Falls like a blessing on my brow.

And in the forest, o'er the field,
Gray bowlders, mossy green,
And wrestling weed-paths are revealed
Which were before unseen,
With upland slopes and carved glades,
Once hid by summer's leafy shades.

Those comfort me with promises sweet,
That say my life, perhaps,
As fall youth's warm hopes all my fleet,
And chilling years advance—
The storm-made gaps the bear-washed space,
Will only bower right give place.

Light to discern what lay hid veiled
With leaves of rose and gold,
That glad fruitfulness for which I've pailed
And despised in fleshly cold—
More of the Spirit, eternal Rock,
That stedfast stands earth's rudest shock.

More of the ways, unseen before,
By which God leads on all
To walk with Him, and incomplete o'er
Earth's pleasures dead and gone;
And see, with heaven-illumined eyes,
The glorious sides of Paradise.
—*Caroline May, in N. Y. Observer.*

Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER, 1879.

Jan. 12	The Dedication	Ezra	6:14-22
Jan. 19	The Ministers of Nehemiah	Neh.	2: 1-8
Jan. 26	The Builders Hindered	Neh.	4: 7-23
Feb. 2	The Reading of the Law	Neh.	8: 1-8
Feb. 9	The Keeping of the Sabbath	Neh.	13: 15-22
Feb. 16	The Way of the Righteous	Psa.	1: 1-6
Feb. 23	The King of Zion	Psa.	2: 1-12
Mar. 2	The Triumph of the Penitent	Psa.	32: 1-11
Mar. 9	The Joy of Forgiveness	Psa.	32: 1-11
Mar. 16	The Lord in His House	Psa.	84: 1-12
Mar. 23	The All Seeing God	Psa.	139: 1-12
Mar. 30	Review of Lessons Selected by the Scholars		

Iron-Shod.

THE safety of a mountain climber depends upon being well shod. Therefore the swing-guides were heavy shoes with sharp spikes in the soles.

On a bright July morning a famous scientific party, consisting with two gentlemen to ascend the Piz Mortertasch, a steep and lofty snow mountain in Switzerland.

Though experienced mountaineers, they took with them Jenni, the boldest guide in that district. After reaching the summit of the Mortertasch, they started back, and soon arrived at a steep slope covered with thin snow. They were accustomed to snow-and-ice rope, which was tied to each man's waist.

"Keep carefully in my steps, gentlemen," said Jenni, "for a false step here might start the snow and send us down in a avalanche."

He had scarcely spoken when the whole field of snow began to slide down the icy-mountain side, carrying with it unfortunate climbers in a terrible pace. A steeper slope was before them, and at the end of it a precipice! The three gentlemen were almost hurled in the whirling snow. Below them were the jaws of death. Everything depended upon getting a foothold.

Jenni shouted loudly. "Halt, halt!" and with desperate energy drove his iron-nailed boots into the firm ice beneath the moving snow.

Within a few rods of the precipice, Jenni got a hold with his feet, and was able to bring the party up all standing, but two precipices more would have swept them into the chasm.

This hairbreadth escape shows the value of being well shod. In dangerous places, especially the young. No boy is prepared for rough climbing, unless he is well-shod with Christian principles. Sometimes temptation lies the track under him, and then he must plant his foot down with an iron heel, or he is gone.

A poor boy of my acquaintance signed a pledge never to taste liquor. One day his rich employer invited him to dinner. There was wine on the table, but the lad was not ashamed to say:

"No, I thank you, sir. I never touch it!"

Then came on a rich pudding, which the boy tasted, and found that there was brandy in it; so he quietly laid the tasted morsel back on his plate. The employer discovered that the boy had "pluck" enough to stand by his convictions, and he will never be ashamed to trust him. He is a sure-footed boy. God knows what steep places he before us. He has provided the "shoes of iron and brass" for us to put on. They are truth, and honesty, and faith, and courage, and prayer.

A clear conscience will keep the head cool. And up along the hard road there is a sign-board on which is written in large, bright letters, "He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Of Avoiding Rash Judgment.

TURN thine eyes unto thyself, and beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth faithfully.

We often judge of things according as we fancy them; for private affection bereaves us easily of a right judgment.

If God were always the pure object of our desire, we should not be so easily troubled, through the repugnance of our carnal mind.

But oftentimes something lurketh within, or else occurreth from without, which draweth us after it.

Many secretly seek themselves in what they do, and know it not.

They seem also to live in good peace of mind, when things are done according to the will and opinion; but if things happen otherwise than they desire, they are straightway moved and much vexed.

An old custom is hardly broken, and no man is willing to be led further than himself can see.

If thou dost more rely upon thine own reason or industry, than upon that power which brings thee under the obedience of Jesus Christ, it will be long before thou becomest illuminated; for God will have us perfectly subject unto Him, that, being inflamed with His love, we may transcend the narrow limits of human reason.—*Thomas a' Kempis.*

Conscience Void of Offense.

"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always conscience void of offense toward God and to wardmen."—*Acts xxiv. 16.*

WHAT is conscience? The Indicator of our doings; the tablet on which are writ all our deeds, good and bad. We find a good conscience spoken of seven or eight times in the New Testament. In this portion of the Acts Paul speaks of "a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men." Let us see if we can understand what the apostle means.

The conscience that God has given us is the guide of our lives when it is "void of offense." Paul meant that he always acted so that his conscience approved of what he did. "Void of offense"—that which is offensive, or that might cause another to stumble. He kept his conscience so pure and enlightened in regard to duty, that he acted in accordance to its dictates, and his conduct was not displeasing to God nor injurious to men. "Toward God" can be endeavored to discharge all the duties of public and private worship, did constantly what God required, believing all He use said, and doing all that He approves.

Let me try and show you what I mean by acting so that the conscience approves.

There was a lad in Ireland who worked at a linen manufactory, and one day a piece of cloth was wanted to be cut out that was to be four yards shorter than it ought to be. The master thought it might be made the proper length by a little stretching. He unrolled the cloth, and, taking one end himself, told the boy to take the other. "Pull, Adam, pull," said the master. The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. "Pull, Adam, pull," said his master again. "I can't," said the boy. "Why not?" said the master, "Because it's wrong," said the boy, and he refused to pull. His master disregarded him. That boy became Dr. Adam Clarke. His conscience approved of what he did. It was the purity of his conscience that enabled him so to act.

Could we, in as simple a thing as that, act as he did?

Paul says, "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." But how toward men? What does it matter to our fellow-creatures whether we have a conscience void of offense or not? Having it toward men is endeavoring to meet all the demands of justice and love; to promote their happiness, knowledge and salvation so that we may look back on our lives with the reflection that we have done our duty, so that we may have nothing to reproach ourselves for, nothing of this kind to make a death-bed miserable.

Now how had Paul come to speak with such certainty about this matter? Because, in his own life, he had found, through constant study and practice, that he could, trusting in God, so act as not to have an accusing conscience.—*Cor. Israel New Yorker.*

What "Bosh" Means.

In a lecture on Jerusalem at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney street, last evening, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Newman, ex-pastor to ex-President Grant, traced the history of that city from the date of the earliest Biblical records to the present time, and told how his appearance when he visited it a few years ago compared with what he might have expected from his Scriptural reading. He said that many of the old landmarks still remained and some of the old customs are still in vogue. One evening, while strolling about, he met a strange-looking procession, headed by a band of unschooled musicians. At the end of the line a group of men were carrying on their shoulders a rude bower, in which a maiden of thirteen, deeply veiled, reclined. "What is this?" he asked of his guide. "It is half of a marriage procession," was the response, "and if you come here at midnight you will see the bridegroom." And sure enough—"Lo, at midnight, the bridegroom cometh"—no cause, a youth of fourteen. The bride was waiting for him, still veiled, at his father's house. He had never seen her face, the marriage having been arranged by a mutual friend. He raised the veil and exclaimed, "Yes, thank God," and his friends went home rejoicing. Had he meant "no" he would have said "Bosh!" and his friends would have gone home sad. The future of Jerusalem thrilled Dr. Newman to think of, for he had no doubt the Jews would become united there as the grandest commonwealth that the world ever saw. Already a Jew—Rothschild—owned the Holy Land.—*N. Y. World.*

IT must have been after a Thanksgiving dinner that Macbeth exclaimed, "Hens, horrible shadow, Hens!"—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

Schoolroom Headaches.

MANY people who have public school teachers among their acquaintance are firmly of the opinion that the schoolroom has a headache system all its own, and their impression would be strengthened if they were to interview boys and girls. There is nothing strange about the complaint; the only wonder is that it is not continuous and that anybody escapes it. With systems of heating and ventilation that are almost uniformly defective, and, worse yet, under the control of janitors who have no knowledge whatever of these departments of their business, and who are as apt as any other men to neglect or despise whatever they do not understand, many of our schoolrooms are boxes almost hermetically sealed, into which hot air is being driven and compressed. The heat is frequently intolerable, the expired breath and other physical emanations of the children pollute the air to a degree extremely dangerous to health, so teachers and children, who, at nine o'clock entered the room in fair health and spirits, emerge at noon with listless step, aching head and deranged vital organs. Should a janitor's nature protest against breathing in a pure and sweltering air, he goes a window, and straightway all the ventilation in the immediate vicinity are chilled and impoverished by the draught. Authorities are largely referred from one danger only to submit to another. The condition of the air of schoolrooms is no secret to Boards of Education; it has been the subject of some statistics, by experts, which forcibly suggest the Black Hole of Calcutta; but what is or has been done to remedy it? How many teachers are compelled to use such ventilating facilities as their rooms possess? Their own frequent headaches and those of the helpless children show that the number is very great, and the direful effects indicate that but few janitors need fear to compare their records with that of the late lamented King Herod. —*N. Y. Herald.*

The Oldest Obelisk.

NEXT after the greatest, it may be in order to notice the oldest of the existing obelisks. This is the one cleared by the modern Village of Matareah, or the site of Heliopolis, in the land of Goshen, near Cairo. A single perpendicular line of hieroglyphics ornament each side, and records its erection by Osirtasen I., probably about B. C. 3,000. The inscription, with one slight exception, is the same on all sides. A myriad of wasps' nests now completely obscure the carvings on two of the surfaces. Authorities differ regarding its height, but sixty-eight feet two inches is given as the latest measurement by Mariette Bey. Nearly six feet of the length is buried in the accumulation of centuries, which has raised the stone, even at the surface of the ground, presents sad evidences of the lamentable haste or reprehensible visits of the water. The opposite sides are equal, the measurements at the base being six feet one inch and six feet three inches. Piocche gives six feet and six feet four inches as his finding in the same connection. The southern side of the shaft is the best preserved, while the western is in the worst condition on account of having sealed to a height of about fifteen feet. The obelisk is supposed to have stood at the entrance to the great Temple of the Sun, where Moses studied theology. Remnants of the temenos, or inclosure, in 1875, are all that remain.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Winter Feeding of Cows.

DURING summer, when the herbage is fresh and abundant, cows make their own milk. All that is required then is to see that their grass is abundant and their water is sure. In the winter season it is the owner's skill, more than anything else, that makes the milk. To keep a cow in full flow through the winter is a matter of difficulty to the most skillful dairyman. But it can be done if the means are at hand and the methods followed. The first requisite is a warm stable, in which there is abundant ventilation, and where perfect cleanliness can be observed, for comfort is as necessary to cattle as feed or water. The skin of the cow should also be kept clean, and well carded or brushed, for the healthful action of the skin is necessary for health and healthful secretions. Then the feed should be nutritious, easily digestible, and abundant. Hay is the principal winter fodder for cows, and early-cut clover mixed with "meadow-grass," chiefly what is known as June grass, or Kentucky blue grass, with some red-top, is the best for product of milk. Timothy and orchard grass cut if cut young and from good stiff sticky sown and well manured, will make good hay for milch cows. Well-cured corn-fodder is but little inferior to the best hays; and the writer has found that sweet-corn fodder, sown in drills three feet apart, and with stalks six inches apart, grown to maturity, and carefully cured, will make more milk than an equal weight of fairclover and timothy hay. The concentrated food supplied is of more importance than the coarse fodder, and it is here that mistakes are often made. Corn-meal alone is too rich in carbonaceous matters to produce milk; food that is richer in albumens than this is necessary. Corn, oats and rye bran, in equal weights, ground together, furnish a perfect food that is rich in phosphates, albumen and fat-forming substances, and thus produce a good flow of milk rich in cream. Buckwheat bran stimulates the secretion of milk greatly, but this food, being deficient in fat and starch, produces a poor quality of thin milk. Wheat middlings and bran, also, have a tendency to reduce the yield of milk, at least that is the result of a continuous trial of this food for a whole month. Brewers' grains are a nutritious food that helps greatly to increase the flow of milk, and if cornmeal is added the quality of the milk is also improved. The oil-cakes are rich in both albumen and oil, but few dairymen care to use these, because of the peculiar flavor which they impart to the milk. Potatoes, when chopped and mixed with meat, add to the yield of milk, and the quality produced by them is good, as might be expected from the large proportion of starch they contain. Turnips should be avoided as food for milking cows, as the cautious use of them required interference greatly with the routine of the feeding, and makes much trouble. Pumpkins are a rich food and impart a good color to the cream; but the seed should be removed before they are fed to the cows, because of their diuretic effects. Apples are justly esteemed by dairymen, excepting in very small quantities of the sweet varieties, and even then it is a question if it would not be better to cart them to the manure heap or to the cider mill rather than give them to cows. The best-cleaned roots should be fed in moderate quantities, and at four separate feeds. If a large quantity of food is crowded into the stomach, the digestive organs become unnaturally taxed, and the ease and comfort of the cow is interfered with. Two meals of cut feed, with hay, suffice for a moderately well-filled stomach, and although the cow's paunch is capacious, it will not do to stuff it by fodder, or half a bushel of moist feed or roots, at once, as it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing upon snow, ice, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

"AH, by George!" groaned young Mr. Lethered, sinking wearily into an office-chair, "ah, by George! my head aches fearfully." "Possible?" asked his employer, old Mr. Hardfax, with a look of curious interest and sympathy. "Possible? Something must have got into it." And then for a long time nobody said anything, and the room seemed to grow about fifteen degrees colder.—*Buck-Eye.*

SLEIGHT of hand—Refusing a marriage proposal.

"THE LITTLE NEWSBOY" is the title of a new song and refrain, issued in aid of the newsboys of Chicago, written by Mrs. V. J. Keat, and music by J. Martin Towne. It has a most attractive and characteristic title-page, which, with the genuine merit of the words and music, ought to bring a large return in aid of the little "Arabs." To the charitably-disposed, it will doubly repay the investment. Price, 35 cents, postpaid. Address, Newsboys' Home, 146 and 148 Quincy st., Chicago.

1879.

JANUARY.							JULY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4							
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31		27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1						1	2
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28		24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MARCH.							SEPTEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1		1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30				
30	31												

APRIL.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5				1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30				26	27	28	29	30	31	

MAY.							NOVEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						

JUNE.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30						28	29	30	31			

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Every farm should own a good farmer.

—Oranges and lemons keep best when wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer.

—Recollect that unskilled treatment of dumb animals is as likely to kill as to save their lives.

—Boiled onions are prescribed in England for a cold in the chest, and raw onions, either cooked or raw, for chronic rheumatism.

—Celery Salt.—Save the root of the celery plant, dry and grate it, mixing it with one-third as much salt. Keep in a bottle well corked, and it is delicious for soups, oysters, gravies, or hashes.

—Intelligent farming is learning to adapt methods to conditions and circumstances. There are fixed principles that apply to each condition. The farmer who masters principles can become a master in practice. Modify all principles according to location and surroundings.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Quite a number of horses have been poisoned in Kansas by being fed raw castor beans, as they are ten times more poisonous than the oil, because by pressing out the latter most of the acrid substances contained in the seed remain in the oil-cake. A few ounces of raw beans, or castor-bean oil cake will produce a fatal diarrhœa in an animal.—*Drovers' Journal.*

—In some of the foreign exchanges we find the following recipe for preservaing rats: It consists of a mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon made into a stiff mass with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes; these are put down for the rats to eat, and are said to effect their complete extirpation.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The following cure for a felon has been tested by wide experience among my friends, and is worthy of circulation: Roast or bake thoroughly a large onion; mix the soft, inner pulp with two heaping tablespoonfuls of table salt, and apply the mixture to the affected part as a poultice, keeping the parts well covered. Make fresh applications at least twice a day, morning and evening, and a cure will follow in at least a week.—*Cor. Chicago Evening Journal.*

Winter Ruhs.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold air.

Keep the back—especially between the shoulder-blades—well covered; also the chest well protected.

In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet; always change them by a fire ten or fifteen minutes before going to bed.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in an active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

After exercise of any kind, never ride in an open carriage and bear the window of a car, for a moment. It is dangerous to health, and even to life.

When insane, speak as little as possible mill it is reserved from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a colder one, keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose, ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing upon snow, ice, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

Bushmen.

Their speech is a series of clicks, interspersed here and there by a harsh-sounding and utterly unintelligible guttural. In default of better food, the Bushmen will eat snakes and other reptiles, and they make a kind of bread of dried locusts, pounding them between stones, and kneading into cakes the mealy substance thus produced. Although these diminutive savages present one of the lowest forms of humanity—the South American Brotocods being, perhaps, yet a degree nearer to the animal type—they are possessed of a good deal of cunning, and even bravery of a certain sort. Thus, they will not only stalk game of the smaller kinds, but even the lion itself, keeping carefully to leeward, so that their scent shall be unperceived, and, creeping upon their bellies to within a few yards of him, when they will let fly one of their tiny poisoned arrows, and the doom of the king of beasts is sealed! In hunting the ostrich, they contrive to get sufficiently near it under cover of a screen made of the skin and feathers of the same bird, which they advance by degrees, moving the head or neck cleverly, in imitation of one of them feeding. The Bushmen are a very revengeful little people, and think nothing of ham-stringing a whole herd of cattle in retaliation for a real or imaginary grievance, and on account of their deadly, although insignificant-looking weapons, the Boers are much afraid of them, and shoot them down like dogs when they get the opportunity. And yet it seems as if it ought not to be an absolutely impossible to civilize these strange creatures, who are clearly not devoid of intelligence, their cave dwellings being constantly found adorned with spirited drawings of the animals of the veld, traced with some kinds of colored clays and red pigments that seem to defy the effects of time.—*Spectator.*

"When woolens are worn threadbare, as is often the case in the elbows, cuffs, sleeves, etc., of men's coats, the coats must be soaked in cold water for half an hour; then take out of the water and put on a board, and the threadbare parts of the cloth rubbed with a half-worn butter's-tread," filled with flocks, or with a prickly thistle, until a sufficient nap is raised. When this is done, hang the coat up to dry, and with a hard brush lay the nap the right way.—*N. Y. Paper.*

It a good man dies a natural death he is not likely to be remembered as a hero. Let him be murdered by Indians and the conditions are changed.—*N. O. Picayune.*

"You Don't Know Their Value."

"They cured me of Acne, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as previously stated. I had a half bottle left, which I used for my wife's little girls, who had been troubled with boils, etc., for a long time, and can confidently recomm

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

This is holiday week; not only the calendar, but by a thousand other and equally convincing tokens. The world is involved in a different atmosphere, for these few closing days of the year, from that which ordinarily encompasses it; and a wonderful atmosphere it is it may be cold, or wet, or bright, or dark, but as it still quivering with the pulsations of the wings of a host unnumbered as the heavenly host" and with the echoes of their first and matchless Christmas song. Frosty as it is, what strange and penetrating vitality is in it! It throws great, glorious Christmas trees into more than summer bloom, its jovial blasts force upon the doors of churches, houses, and hearts. It may freeze water, but thaws the blood. More wonderful than all, it can work itself down into the most tightly-buttoned pockets, and heat the coin so hot that it burns its way out. It is the very reverse of the ill wind that blows nobody good; for it bears up Santa Claus—that jolly old almoner—in his aerial flights, drops fuel and food on to the hovel's door-step, coolly drinks down the mansion's chimney, and good cheer all along the route. It is so full of moral oxygen that it sets people a-bowing, smiling, shaking hands, and slapping each other on the back, like so much laughing gas. It—it well, I wish you and your readers a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year.

Gold has given it up at last, and comes down to earth again. For half a generation it has been a proud mineral, disdaining to associate with anybody outside a small coterie of bankers, or to do any harder work than lying in state in safes and vaults. It has, so to speak, been ballooning so long that it hated to give up the aristocratic recreation and come down to biz. But the balloon sprung a small leak even before the war ended, and, in spite of all effort, has been slowly sinking ever since. It touched ground some days ago, and thought it has bounded feebly several times since, after the manner of balloons, it is now being made fast, and the sybarite gold, reluctant to leave his long vacation, is rolling up his sleeves preparatory to going to work

And speaking of resumption reminds me to relieve you and your readers from anxiety you must have felt as to how you should be able to carry around your wealth when metallic money is again current. The Government has just finished the plates of the new $5,000 and $10,000 notes, which will be at once put with the otherwise necessary wheelbarrow, and be able to carry all the pocket-money we need in a little roll of these bills, hardly bigger than your fist?

Another preparation for resumption has just been discovered in this city by the police, who traced a young man named Tyce to a tenement-house in Thirteenth Street, and forcing their way into his room, found him busily employed in quietly and unostentatiously "making money." He had plaster molds and a kettle of melted white metal, and was grinding out quarters, dimes, and half-dimes at the rate of about $50 per day. It seemed cruel to interrupt these vigorous preparations for resumption, but the officers took him, and Mr. Tyce will turn his talents to serving the State for some years to come.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death," according to the old poem, and for a sickle he uses a great variety of instrumentalities. Of all these weapons, Disease is his favorite; but when this fails to accomplish his purpose, the fell destroyer has recourse to fire arms, paving stones, boiler explosions, and even bakers' wagons. It was this latter agency which enabled him of the skull and cross bones to gain to victory, an old colored woman who for four years more than a century had defied his every effort. Mrs. Thompson was born on Long Island two years before the Declaration of Independence. New York and even Massachusetts were slaveholding States at that time, so that she was born a slave and remained such until a knight errant appeared to burst her bonds in the person of a young negro who, having fallen in love with her, labored patiently till he had saved money enough to purchase her freedom and his own, when he married her.

For more than half a century Mrs Thompson lived in this city, a humble, but worthy member of the community, and at the time of the accident which resulted in her death, was possessed of a degree of health and strength that entitled her to at least a dozen years more of active life. Curiously enough, on the day of this centenarian's funeral, the death was reported of another one, a woman just one hundred years old

Paul Boyton, the adventurous swimmer, whose exploits are known to the world, arrived here the other night, after an absence of three years in Europe. During that time comparatively little has been heard from Captain Boyton, but he has been by no means idle. He has made many exciting and perilous voyages, among them being trips down the Danube, the Po, the Arno, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Loire, the Tagus, the Garonne, and the Seine. The voyage down the Tagus extended over eight hundred miles, through a wild and practically unexplored country. Besides these feats, he has crossed the Straits of Messina, the Straits of Gibraltar and other comparatively wide arms of the sea. As might be expected, he has in these voyages met some exciting and thrilling adventures. The narrative of these and of the receptions given to the fearless swimmer by various crowned heads, forms a highly interesting narrative.

The pedestrian mania is our sporting disease just now. O'Leary and Campana are taking in an unprecedentedly large amount of gate money at the Hippodrome where they are completing a six days' march; and a "Madame" Anderson is doing a proportionately driving business over in Brooklyn, where she is attempting to do some unreasonable number of quarter-miles in an equally absurd number of quarter-hours. The newspaper offices gravely hang out bulletins at various times during the day to satisfy an impatient public as to the condition of these human kittens who, with equal gravity, continue the long and profitable chase of their own tails.

With the holidays come the oranges, and as this season has been an exceptional one, it is estimated that in the month ending with New Years' 50,000 000 oranges will be sold in this city. Already the fruit departments of Fulton and Washington markets are glutted, and by one steamer due in port today 300,000 oranges, by another 3,000 barrels, or 1,000,000 oranges, and by another 850,000 in bulk are expected. The barrel stock, nearly all of which comes from the West Indies, and the case and box stock, mainly from Mediterranean ports, are consigned to shipping and commission houses, by whom they will be distributed among the trade. The stock in bulk, however, partly from the West Indies and partly Florida, is sold in quantities from one barrel to 1,000 barrels at the docks.

The importation of this fruit is a terrible precarious business. To say that the fruit is perishable, as the term is usually understood, is an inadequate expression of the extent of that risk, there is no product so perishable. Of about two hundred million oranges received here last season—from September until March—nearly eighty-three millions perished.

RADIX.

To the Four Winds.

Five weeping children were left orphans the other day by the death of their mother, a widow who lived on Prospect street, says the *Detroit Free Press*. The father was killed at one of the depots apout two years ago, and since then the mother has kept the family together by hard day's work. Lack of food, exposure and worry brought on an illness which terminated fatally, and the children huddled together in a corner of a room feeling awed and frightened, but yet unable to realize that death had made them waifs. When her remains had been sent away to the Potter's field a dozen women gathered and held a whispered conversation.

"I'll take one of the poor things, though I've four children of my own," said one of the women.

"And I'll take another."

"And so will I!"

Then there was the baby—a toddling boy, who had been rocked to sleep every night of his life, and whose big blue eyes were full of tears as he shrank behind his sister to escape observation. As none of the poor women seemed prepared to take so young a child, a girl not over 10 years old, dressed a little better than other children there, crept into the group, reached out for the baby, patted his white head, kissed him, and said:

"I will take this one! I have no brother, and ma and pa will let me keep him. He can sleep in my trundle-bed, play with my doll, and they may put all the Christmas presents into his stocking!" and the girl ran around the corner and returned with her mother, who assented all she had said. "Come, bubby —you're mine now!" called the girl, and he laughed as she put her arms around him and tried to lift him up.

By and by a woman said: "Children, you have neither father, mother nor home. You must be divided up or go to the Poor House. Kiss each other, and remember that you are brother and sister!"

They put their arms around him, and hugged and kissed him, and they went out from the old house to go in different directions and perhaps never again to meet all together

Personal and Political.

People who think Kentucky is some on the kill don't read the Texas papers. We absolutely get ashamed of ourselves when we read the bloody specials to the Galveston *News*.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia and disordered liver The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence and depriving it of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Cheuren, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line.

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

FIRES.

Kindred to the subject of insurance is the great destruction of property annually by fire. Some idea of this may be obtained from the fact that the fire insurance companies alone have paid out over $(SIXMILLION) for losses in Michigan within the last eight years.

According to the most reliable data accessible, there were during the year 1877 in this country and Canada, 10,400 fires, or about twenty every fifty minutes The value of property destroyed by these fires amounted to nearly one hundred millions of dollars Of that sum $48,500,000 was paid by the insurance companies, and the remainder of the loss was sustained by property owners. The entire sum, however, was a total loss to the wealth of the country. The State of Michigan suffered losses by fire in 1877 of over $3,000 000 about one half of which fell upon the insurance companies.

The balance, $1,500,000 may fairly be considered as the net loss to this State each year by fire. Many of these fires may attributed indirectly to the entire absence or non enforcement of building laws, and directly to defective construction All of avoidable incendiary causes are eliminated, the criminal records affirm that a vast number are annually spent in the burning of property. This class of fire may be set down as the work of the pyromaniac, or in force a sale to insurance companies of overinsured property. The prejudice against arson as a crime in view of the desirability of saving the wealth of the State and suppressing fires.

Within the last eight years, it appears, from the official records of several States, that 1,000 persons have been convicted of arson in this State, for the commission of which crime only seventy-two were sentenced to the State prison. Of these, still more charged with the crime of arson, but only twenty-two were convicted and punished. It would seem that the laws are inadequate for the punishment of this crime, or that they are not apparent that there is any lack of zeal on the part of prosecuting officers. Some more stringent measures are made suggest whether the requirement of unanimity in juries and the power to compel local officers, under the cause of the fire, extent of the loss and probable origin, would be found to tend to constitute a more effective remedy against this.

LIBRARY.

The bound and unbound books on the shelves of the Library number about 31,000 volumes, of those some 3,000 have been obtained within the past two years through legislative grants and donation. The law department of the Library contains the largest and best collection of law books in the State, having the statutes of every State complete and the English books are The Librarian points out the appropriation of $5,000 for the next two years for the purchases in books.

I think an appropriation almost as large should be made for the purchase of books, and that provision should be made for additional help, as the present facilities will not suffice. I would also suggest the propriety of having the Librarian keep an account of loss or damaged books, as well as having the pecuniary taken yearly.

QUARANTINE AND HEALTH BOARDS.

The board for the supervision of charitable institutions has steadily pursued the work, and I refer you to its report for many excellent suggestions in regard to our system of charities and corrections.

The reports of the board of health have attracted attention and rendered valuable service in regard to the prevention of disease. It is to be regretted that a law defining the powers, duties and publication of the vital statistics. It would be much better than now, much shorter where brief enough even after they are taken.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE AND THE MILITARY.

In July, 1877, a spirit of violence and disorder was manifested in some portions of the country which resulted in serious disturbance, with the destruction of many lives and millions of property. Combinations were formed, railroads and passenger trains compelled to stop their trains, and a large part of the carrying business of the country for the time being suspended.

Having reliable information to the effect that a mob was threatening the peace and good order of this State, I deemed it my duty to take such energetic measures to meet such emergency should it arise. I accordingly ordered a large force of the militia to be prepared for service, and with them provided for the disbursement of such sums as might be necessary to support the same. The establishing peace and the supremacy of the laws. The force was to be composed of companies organized in the several counties by the commanding officers, and consisting of such number as in view of the desirability of saving the wealth of the State and suppressing fires.

Within the last eight years, it appears, from the official records of several States, that 1,000 persons have been convicted of arson in this State, for the commission of which crime only seventy-two were sentenced to the State prison. Of these, still more charged with the crime of arson, but only twenty-two were convicted and punished. It would seem that the laws are inadequate for the punishment of this crime, or that they are not apparent that there is any lack of zeal on the part of prosecuting officers. Some more stringent measures are made suggest whether the requirement of unanimity in juries and the power to compel local officers, under the cause of the fire, extent of the loss and probable origin, would be found to tend to constitute a more effective remedy against this.

LIBRARY.

The bound and unbound books on the shelves of the Library number about 31,000 volumes, of those some 3,000 have been obtained within the past two years through legislative grants and donation. The law department of the Library contains the largest and best collection of law books in the State, having the statutes of every State complete and the English books are The Librarian points out the appropriation of $5,000 for the next two years for the purchases in books.

I think an appropriation almost as large should be made for the purchase of books, and that provision should be made for additional help, as the present facilities will not suffice. I would also suggest the propriety of having the Librarian keep an account of loss or damaged books, as well as having the pecuniary taken yearly.

CHARITABLE AND HEALTH BOARDS.

The board for the supervision of charitable institutions has steadily pursued the work, and I refer you to its report for many excellent suggestions in regard to our system of charities and corrections.

The reports of the board of health have attracted attention and rendered valuable service in regard to the prevention of disease. It is to be regretted that a law defining the powers, duties and publication of the vital statistics. It would be much better than now, much shorter where brief enough even after they are taken.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE AND THE MILITARY.

In July, 1877, a spirit of violence and disorder was manifested in some portions of the country which resulted in serious disturbance, with the destruction of many lives and millions of property. Combinations were formed, railroads and passenger trains compelled to stop their trains, and a large part of the carrying business of the country for the time being suspended.

Having reliable information to the effect that a mob was threatening the peace and good order of this State, I deemed it my duty to take such energetic measures to meet such emergency should it arise. I accordingly ordered a large force of the militia to be prepared for service, and with them provided for the disbursement of such sums as might be necessary to support the same. The establishing peace and the supremacy of the laws. The force was to be composed of companies organized in the several counties by the commanding officers, and consisting of such number as in view of the desirability of saving the wealth of the State and suppressing fires.

Within the last eight years, it appears, from the official records of several States, that 1,000 persons have been convicted of arson in this State, for the commission of which crime only seventy-two were sentenced to the State prison. Of these, still more charged with the crime of arson, but only twenty-two were convicted and punished. It would seem that the laws are inadequate for the punishment of this crime, or that they are not apparent that there is any lack of zeal on the part of prosecuting officers. Some more stringent measures are made suggest whether the requirement of unanimity in juries and the power to compel local officers, under the cause of the fire, extent of the loss and probable origin, would be found to tend to constitute a more effective remedy against this.

LIBRARY.

The bound and unbound books on the shelves of the Library number about 31,000 volumes, of those some 3,000 have been obtained within the past two years through legislative grants and donation. The law department of the Library contains the largest and best collection of law books in the State, having the statutes of every State complete and the English books are The Librarian points out the appropriation of $5,000 for the next two years for the purchases in books.

I think an appropriation almost as large should be made for the purchase of books, and that provision should be made for additional help, as the present facilities will not suffice. I would also suggest the propriety of having the Librarian keep an account of loss or damaged books, as well as having the pecuniary taken yearly.

QUARANTIN

SUPPLEMENT.

MICHIGAN.

Gov. Croswell's Message to the Legislature.

Satisfactory Condition of the State Finances.

A Good Word for the Marquette & Mackinac Railway.

Interesting and Valuable Statistical Information.

Both houses being in joint session, on the 2d, Gov. Croswell read the following message:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution I have the first legislature to meet with, and to address, the people of the State since the completion of this building for their use and enjoyment. It marks the transformation which has been wrought in the material and political condition. It bespeaks the growth of population, the increase of wealth, the advancement of science and art from the time of the establishment of the territorial government of this important country, costing, all furnished, one and a half millions of dollars. As we assemble in the room for which it was constructed, let us hope that the counsels and legislation to be held here may contribute to the general welfare, and be instrumental in promoting and perpetuating the blessings of liberty and peace.

In the blessings vouchsafed just passed, general health has prevailed throughout our borders. The earth has produced bountifully, and the harvests have been abundant. We have grown in the State, within the past year, more than 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, and other cereals and fruits in proportion. In the same time we have produced 1,500,000 barrels of salt, 1,125,000 tons of iron ore, and copper, gold, silver and slate in very large amounts, of which I have not full statistics before me. The production of lake copper, in 1877, was 19,286 tons.

FINANCES.

The Treasury presents a satisfactory condition. The cash on hand Sept. 30, 1876, was $1,004,-166.30. The receipts from all sources for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1878, aggregate $4,191,-239.21. The total expenditures for the same period amount to $4,188,404.10. The balance in the Treasury on the 30th inst. was $1,007,001.35. No part of this balance belongs to the general fund, which has been overdrawn to the sum of $173,011 11.

The bonded debt of the State on Sept. 30, 1876, was $1,392,143.07. The policy of extinguishing this debt as rapidly as possible has been steadily pursued and I am gratified to inform you that in the two years ending on the 30th inst. there was paid in the sum of $451,000, leaving the total amount of bonds now outstanding against the State $650,143.07. Of the bonds this paid $50,000 were issued in aid of railroads, and a portion of $14,143.07 was for saving to the State in interest the sum of $1,000, leaving the net reduction of principal $435,000.

It will be a cheering to know that the bonded debt of the State is rapidly decreasing, and although the rate of the sinking fund was somewhat increased by the last legislature, I would recommend an increase to the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, believing that the indebtedness to the trust fund has been for years past unduly neglected.

It should also be remembered that the present financial prosperity does not merely rest upon large accumulations of the public moneys. The sum of $1,007,001.35 is available and applicable to the payment in cash of existing liabilities, and will remain so after the payment of the liabilities which we cannot well have at present time thereafter, except in the ordinary expenses of the administration.

The next consideration arises in connection with the fact that many of our municipalities are carrying a heavy burden of debt. What policy, if any, should institute to avoid such schemes for additional taxation and debt hereafter?

REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE AND ENCAMPMENTS.

It is a question for you to decide whether, through the State officers or in any other manner results of value can be secured to the local bodies of the counties, cities, towns, villages and districts of the State, for the large sum of money annual each year to such localities for the maintenance of local and regimental organizations. The encampments of the past have been productive of good results, but I am not satisfied that the expenditure of the same sum with the same amount of time imposed thereon, would not accomplish more for the benefit of the service than now is or is soon to be realized. I would suggest that the encampments be discontinued for the present, and that the money thus saved be turned into the military fund, to be expended by the several organizations for the purchase of arms, uniforms, and such other equipments as they may require, and for the payment of the expenses of the officers and men in attending the meetings of their respective boards of inspection. I would also recommend that the inspection of arms, uniforms and equipments be made by the commanding officers of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and that the inspection be made annually, and at the time of the annual meeting of the

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE snow was four feet deep on a level in the vicinity of Oswego, N. Y., on the 26th, and all trains on local railroads had been abandoned. The news from other localities was that a general blockade of trains existed on the New York Central and Erie Roads west of Rochester, the snowdrifts being from six to eight feet deep.

THE Assistant Treasurers of the United States were instructed, on the 26th, to make no distinction between coin and legal tenders after the 4th of January.

PETER MCNAMARA, a well-known resident of Washington, D. C., died in that city, on the 25th, from the effects of a bite inflicted by another man with whom he had an altercation over two months before.

THE Indian Bureau, at Washington, received a telegram, on the 26th, from Yakima, W. T., to the effect that the Indian Chief Moses and ten of his principal men had been captured, and that the other Indians were getting on to the reservation as fast as possible. Not a gun had been fired. This news was regarded with great satisfaction by the Bureau as indicating that the recent imminent danger of an Indian war in Washington Territory had been averted by action of the authorities of the Interior Department and other civil authorities.

AT Knoxville, Wis., on the 26th, Mrs. Malinda Mack was convicted of the murder of her husband, a farmer, residing near that city, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. A hired man, named Dickerson, indicted with her, as an accomplice in the crime, testified that she gave the sibling, and that, he assisted her to carry the body of the victim into the stable, where it was placed, as found, at the heads of a horse, to give the appearance of having been kicked and trampled to death. Dickerson's trial will follow.

ON the 27th, Wall street (N. Y.) banks were paying out to their depositors whatever gold was wanted by them, at par.

MRS. ALVIRO CLARK and Joe St. Petrie, on trial, in Chicago, for the murder of Mr. Clark, at Lagrange a few months ago, were, on the 27th, declared by the jury to be "not guilty."

BY an explosion which occurred in the glycerine works at Upper Treadness, five miles from Paterson, N. J., on the 28th ult., three were torn into fragments and blown in every direction. The building and an adjoining house were completely demolished, and houses in Paterson were shaken as if by an earthquake.

A RECENT report places the total number enrolled in the Grand Army for relief of sufferers in the South during the late yellow-fever epidemic at $69,770.98, exclusive of the independent contributions of the Catholic Church.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ON Christmas night, ex-Congressman Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, went to visit a neighbor. He was found lying in the road-side and frozen to death three or four hours later.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, a distinguished New England theologian and author, and formerly President of Bowdoin College, in Maine, died on the 26th.

THE President is said to have recently stated that he was giving no attention to the contents of official reports showing intimidation and fraud in the recent elections in the Southern States, for the use of the Potter Committee, as he had learned that the committee formally refused to call upon him for such information.

A WASHINGTON telegraph of the 17th says: "Elkins will be one of the first witnesses called before the Potter Committee, when the House instructs it to investigate the cipher dispatches.

GEN. SHERMAN received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, on the 26th ult., stating that he had mailed his reply to Secty Schurz with regard to the specifications called for by that officer, in support of the charges of mismanagement of Indian affairs in the West.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN dispatches of the 24th say that the exiled Socialists are being urged with renewed vigor. In Leipsic alone seventeen publications had recently been prohibited.

THE Empress of Germany has sent an autograph letter of condolence to the widow of the late Bayard Taylor.

AN Austro-Italian treaty of commerce has been signed.

A COPENHAGEN (Denmark) hotelkeeper has been arrested for sending letters to the King, threatening his assassination.

THE result of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer Pomerania, as a conclusion that the Captain and officers did all that was possible to be done to avoid the collision and loss of life.

THE Great Council of Geneva has accepted the principle of the separation of Church and State, and appointed a committee to embody that principle in a law.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta (India) telegram, received in London on the 26th, an Afghan soldier in the British service had been hanged for firing his gun to warn his countrymen of the advance on Peiwar Pass. Eighteen others had been sentenced to terms of penal servitude, ranging from seven to fourteen years, for desertion.

THE steamer State of Louisiana, from Glasgow for New York, ran on a rock in Lame Lough, on the Scottish Coast, on the 26th. It was thought she could not be got off. No lives were lost.

SULEIMAN PASHA, the Turkish General who was sentenced to confinement in a Turkish stronghold for attempt miscarried during the war with Russia, has been pardoned by the Sultan.

YAKOOB KHAN, the hopeful son of Shere Ali, who was left in supreme command of the Afghan forces when the Ameer fled his Kurdoon, had, according to a London telegram of the 27th, gone to the British quarters at Jelalabad and made his submission.

AFIUN PALACE, the winter residence of the Khedive of Egypt, at Cairo was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 26th.

ON the 8th of December, the steamer Emily B. Souder left New York for Turks Plata, and when two days out foundered with all on board. She carried nine passengers and twenty-nine officers and seamen. Of these only two were known to have been saved up to the morning of the 27th.

A DUKE DE PAIN (Hayti) telegram, received in New York on the 27th, says the river there had changed its course and cut a pathway through the town, destroying many houses and drowning a great many of the inhabitants. The town of St. Louis del Nord had also been entirely destroyed.

ACCORDING to a Vienna telegram to the London *Times* of the 28th ult., the Tartar inhabitants of the Russian district of Kesan had revolted. The troops first sent against the insurgents were repulsed with heavy loss.

DURING the late encounter between the Russian militia and the students at Kieff, eight persons were killed or wounded.

A PERSIAN telegram of the 29th ult. says Gen. Roberts had converted the principal inhabitants of the Kuram Valley, and the former had promised that the reign of the Ameer in Afghanistan was ended, and that thenceforth they must look to the Empress of India as their ruler.

A CALCUTTA dispatch of the 29th ult. says Shere Ali took with him thirty-two of his race, and would go to St. Petersburg to appeal to Europe.

GREAT distress is said to prevail in Switzerland.

GREECE has announced that she intends to settle the boundary question with Turkey without the mediation of the European Powers.

THE plague has disappeared at Morocco.

THE Marquis of Tweeddale died at London, on the 29th ult.

Fashionable Furs.

The choice of furs becomes, from winter to winter, a more difficult matter. Almost every kind of fur is now imitated, seal-skin even not excepted. Furriers now dye many real furs, to make them blacker and more glossy; so it is by no means easy to distinguish the real articles from the imitation. The length of the hair is a very good indication of the quality of the fur, the long-haired fur being the best. In Paris, but most fashionable furs this year are black and dark shades. Among the ordinary kinds of black fur are the "chinchilette" and "Siberienne," and when these come beaver and skunk. After the black furs is the mountain-rat, which is not dyed, but, being a common skin, is only used for ordinary dresses and travelling suits. Gilded, silver and blue fox are much in favor as ever. These furs are only suitable for velvet and satin garments. They are also much used for lining evening garments and opera-cloaks. White hare, swan and ermine, which are not much used for lining purposes, are reserved exclusively for children's suits and garments. Chinchilla, though not fashionable, is always worn. "Grebe" is a kind of feather trimming, although it is classed among furs. It is principally used for young girls' suits. "Thibet" fur, in its natural color, has a silvery shade, and is dyed to great advantage for bonnets. Seal-skin, this winter, is so much, if not more, worn than ever. It is considered the most stylish of all furs, and is worn by gentlemen as well as ladies. Coats, vests, caps and trimmings are made of this fur. Ladies' seal-skin garments are very long. Young ladies wear half tight-fitting seal-skin paletots, with the Persian cap to match. Confections trimmed with bands of seal-skin are very handsome, especially when the material is satin or "gros de Suez" in the same shade as the fur.

A new suit for a royal wedding, just made in this combination, is as follows: The body is of seal-colored satin. The front of the skirt is rather short, showing the shoe. It is bordered, rather than trimmed, with ruching, which falls over the foot. Under the ruching is a close kilt pleating, and under this is the balayeuse. Above the ruching are three rows of inserted ivory of seal-colored faille pullings. The seat vest has a long basque buttoning to the side which reaches to the pullings on the skirt. The colored enameled buttons are square. The satin habit has seal-skin revers, cut very open, over the breast. It is not buttoned, but is fastened down at the seams by a metal "chainette." The revers on the shirt are fastened below the hips under a rosette. Satin plaits are on either side of the revers. The combination of seal-skin and satin forms in the back a long habit-basque.

A novelty in the fur line is Russian cat's skin. The hair is very long and glossy, shading off brown and fawn colors. It is very soft to the touch, and its only defect is that it is very expensive.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE steamer State of Louisiana, from Glasgow for New York, ran on a rock in Lame Lough, on the Scottish Coast, on the 26th. It was thought she could not be got off. No lives were lost.

SULEIMAN PASHA, the Turkish General who was sentenced to confinement in a Turkish stronghold for attempt miscarried during the war with Russia, has been pardoned by the Sultan.

YAKOOB KHAN, the hopeful son of Shere Ali, who was left in supreme command of the Afghan forces when the Ameer fled his Kurdoon, had, according to a London telegram of the 27th, gone to the British quarters at Jelalabad and made his submission.

AFIUN PALACE, the winter residence of the Khedive of Egypt, at Cairo was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 26th.

ON the 8th of December, the steamer Emily B. Souder left New York for Turks Plata, and when two days out foundered with all on board. She carried nine passengers and twenty-nine officers and seamen. Of these only two were known to have been saved up to the morning of the 27th.

A DUKE DE PAIN (Hayti) telegram, received in New York on the 27th, says the river there had changed its course and cut a pathway through the town, destroying many houses and drowning a great many of the inhabitants. The town of St. Louis del Nord had also been entirely destroyed.

ACCORDING to a Vienna telegram to the London *Times* of the 28th ult., the Tartar inhabitants of the Russian district of Kesan had revolted. The troops first sent against the insurgents were repulsed with heavy loss.

DURING the late encounter between the Russian militia and the students at Kieff, eight persons were killed or wounded.

A PERSIAN telegram of the 29th ult. says Gen. Roberts had converted the principal inhabitants of the Kuram Valley, and the former had promised that the reign of the Ameer in Afghanistan was ended, and that thenceforth they must look to the Empress of India as their ruler.

A CALCUTTA dispatch of the 29th ult. says Shere Ali took with him thirty-two of his race, and would go to St. Petersburg to appeal to Europe.

GREAT distress is said to prevail in Switzerland.

GREECE has announced that she intends to settle the boundary question with Turkey without the mediation of the European Powers.

THE plague has disappeared at Morocco.

THE Marquis of Tweeddale died at London, on the 29th ult.

Fashionable Furs.

The choice of furs becomes, from winter to winter, a more difficult matter. Almost every kind of fur is now imitated, seal-skin even not excepted. Furriers now dye many real furs, to make them blacker and more glossy; so it is by no means easy to distinguish the real articles from the imitation. The length of the hair is a very good indication of the quality of the fur, the long-haired fur being the best. In Paris, but most fashionable furs this year are black and dark shades. Among the ordinary kinds of black fur are the "chinchilette" and "Siberienne," and when these come beaver and skunk. After the black furs is the mountain-rat, which is not dyed, but, being a common skin, is only used for ordinary dresses and travelling suits. Gilded, silver and blue fox are much in favor as ever. These furs are only suitable for velvet and satin garments. They are also much used for lining evening garments and opera-cloaks. White hare, swan and ermine, which are not much used for lining purposes, are reserved exclusively for children's suits and garments. Chinchilla, though not fashionable, is always worn. "Grebe" is a kind of feather trimming, although it is classed among furs. It is principally used for young girls' suits. "Thibet" fur, in its natural color, has a silvery shade, and is dyed to great advantage for bonnets. Seal-skin, this winter, is so much, if not more, worn than ever. It is considered the most stylish of all furs, and is worn by gentlemen as well as ladies. Coats, vests, caps and trimmings are made of this fur. Ladies' seal-skin garments are very long. Young ladies wear half tight-fitting seal-skin paletots, with the Persian cap to match. Confections trimmed with bands of seal-skin are very handsome, especially when the material is satin or "gros de Suez" in the same shade as the fur.

A new suit for a royal wedding, just made in this combination, is as follows: The body is of seal-colored satin. The front of the skirt is rather short, showing the shoe. It is bordered, rather than trimmed, with ruching, which falls over the foot. Under the ruching is a close kilt pleating, and under this is the balayeuse. Above the ruching are three rows of inserted ivory of seal-colored faille pullings. The seat vest has a long basque buttoning to the side which reaches to the pullings on the skirt. The colored enameled buttons are square. The satin habit has seal-skin revers, cut very open, over the breast. It is not buttoned, but is fastened down at the seams by a metal "chainette." The revers on the shirt are fastened below the hips under a rosette. Satin plaits are on either side of the revers. The combination of seal-skin and satin forms in the back a long habit-basque.

A novelty in the fur line is Russian cat's skin. The hair is very long and glossy, shading off brown and fawn colors. It is very soft to the touch, and its only defect is that it is very expensive.—*N. Y. Times.*

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THOMAS KERNAN, a Flint laborer, was found in a shed in the outskirts of that city, the other day, nearly frozen to death and very weak from the loss of blood. A horrible gash on the left temple had severed the temporal artery, a violent blow on the side of his head opening the skull, with bruises about the mouth, and his clothing was saturated with blood. He was brought to Flint, and his wounds dressed. He had been drinking the night before with two ruffians, who settled him near the spot where he was found, when he was knocked down and robbed of a quantity of money and left for dead.

SIX buildings were destroyed by fire at Ludington, on the morning of the 20th. Loss about $10,000.

PRESIDENT HAYES has pardoned from the Jackson State Prison Edward D. Curtis, a resident of Grand Haven, who was sentenced one year ago to two years in the State Prison for robbing the mail, while employed as sorter mail agent on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

THE foreman of a Grand Rapids Fire Engine Company has resigned to enter the Michigan University.

THE Secretary of State Hosmer Lansing came near burning, on the morning of the 20th. About two o'clock in the morning the watchman noticed a very strong smell of smoke in the vicinity of the Representatives' Hall. After much delay, occasioned by the doors being locked and the keys not to be found, an entrance to the hall and found the wainscoting and carpet on the south side on fire. The flames were extinguished, considerable damage being done to the wainscoting, carpet, floor and electrical apparatus. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 14 was $224,384.67. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 21 were $17,139.67; payments for same time, $10,252.73; leaving a balance Dec. 21, 1878, of $231,266.99; increase for the week, $886.94.

THE following are the estimates presented by the United States Chief of Engineers of the amounts that can profitably be expended on Michigan harbors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880: St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, $100,000; Port Huron Harbor, $250,000; Detroit River, $100,000; Ontonagon Harbor, $50,000; Dead River, Marquette, $100,000; Harbor, $75,000; Manistee Harbor, $80,000; Pentwater Harbor, $20,000; White River Harbor, $5,000; Muskegon Harbor, $9,500; Grand Haven Harbor, $20,000; Black Lake Harbor, $25,000; Saugatuck Harbor, $10,000; Macatawa Harbor, $5,000; Frankfort Harbor, $18,350; South Haven Harbor, $25,000; St. Joseph Harbor, $19,250. Total, $1,105,450.

THE funeral of the late Isaac Williams took place at Detroit with imposing ceremonies, on the afternoon of the 24th, the United States troops, local military organizations and members of the city government attending. The whole city was in mourning, and, despite the inclement cold, a great concourse of people followed the body to Elmwood Cemetery on the conclusion of the impressive services at St. Paul's Church.

JAMES O'GRADY, ex-Judge of the Lake Superior Circuit Court of Michigan, died at his late residence in Houghton, on the 24th.

MANY lumbermen express fears that this winter's operations in the pineries will again lead to a glut in the lumber market.

WHILE Miss Lizzie Hall, of Kalamazoo, was trying to give her son a flogging she accidentally slid upon him in such a manner as to break his leg.

THE Board of Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Michigan Conference has fixed upon Ionia as the place for holding the next session of the Conference.

COLON LEROY CRITTENDEN has met with another misfortune in Muskegon. The little seven-year-old son of Mrs. A. J. Cross, of Grand Haven, having been detected in playing truant, was severely punished. The neighbors at last turned out to hunt him, when, after having been missing from Friday morning until Monday, he was discovered under a shed at home, "almost insensible, nearly starved, and with hands and feet terribly frozen." Give the little fellow a pitiless attack and generous and it will rise off from compulsory education.

THE printers of Saginaw will try to celebrate Ben Franklin's birthday anniversary, January 17.

FRANCIS de Zeltsaken, on the Saginaw River, thinks that a man was mired and lost in the swamp near that place, a few days ago.

THE dedication of the mammoth Advent Tabernacle, at Battle Creek, which was to have been set May on account of the absence of Elder James White,

A GRAND audience is full of one of Hamilton's bankrupt merchants, who has just succeeded in settling up his affairs. At the final meeting of the party it was found that the total debts included just $77.73 of paying 7 cents per cent due to the creditors. The bankrupt merchant proudly walked up with a well-filled pocket-book to the Commissioner, and said he would pay the amount out of his own pocket, and he did.

IN an altercation at the Village of Free Islands, in Cheboygan County, the other night, between Charles Gordon and Bradley Irving, the latter bit Jordan's ear off close to his head. A dance was in progress at the time.

LIEUT. Hazeltine, a sailor, was run over by a car backing in the Central Depot at Kalamazoo, the other morning, and instantly killed.

LIMAN M. BEERS committed suicide at Grand Rapids, a few afternoons ago, by shooting himself.

AT Detroit, on the 24th, Israel Weigestin recovered a judgment of $5,000 against Edward Wade, Publisher of the *Free Press*, defendant's son, when the latter interfered, kicking his son's opponent and rupturing him, as plaintiff charged.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@1.20; Butter, P lb, 26@28c; Cheese, P lb, 9@10c; Corn, P bu, 21½@22c; Flour, White Winter, $4.00@5.50; Amber, $4.25@4.35; Rye, $3.00@3.20; Cattle, P central, $3.00@4.75; Hogs, $2.00@2.85; Sheep, $3.00@3.10; Oats, Mixed, P bu, 24@25c; Red or No. 2 White, 26@26½c; Pork, Mess, P bbl, $8.25@8.50; Rye, P bu, 63@64c; Wheat, White, 103½@104c; Amber, 102@104c.

It was an awful poor rawboned looking beast, and no wonder the other man didn't appear greatly inclined to trade. "That's a fine horse," said the proprietor of the animal, to encourage him, "a royal horse, and"—"Yes" quietly interrupted the other, "there's the points of whales on his back now."

The meeting adjourned.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

Schliemann's Further Excavations at Troy.

Dr. Schliemann, after an interruption of five years and a half, resumed, Sept. 20 last, his search for the buried Troy. He is obliged to give the Imperial Museum at Constantinople two-thirds of the discoveries, and to bear all the expenses, now amounting to $2,000 a month. A delegate of the Turkish Government is on the spot, and a guard of ten gendarmes is furnished. At Hissarlik, where all the excavations have been made, Dr. S. traces the remains of no fewer than four pre-historic cities which had been built on the same site, and the second of these is, he emmitaius, the Homeric Troy. He expects, before the season of operation closes, to bring to light the whole western and northern part of the circuit wall, the construction of which Homer ascribes to Poseidon and Apollo (Iliad vii:453), as well as all that remains of the prehistoric mansion immediately in the southern and west of the great gate, which he attributes to the ancient town's King, because it is the largest and best built house in the city. It is were found hundreds of remarkable objects, and close to it the treasure-room exhibiting the fourth conflagration of the scene. The walls of this mansion are at a depth of about twenty-eight feet below the surface of the hill, and lie deeply like the cyclopean walls of the Royal Palace at Mycenæ, and the cyclopean houses at Tiryns. They are remarkable for their symmetry, to a great extent, and very elevated wooden building, for otherwise there is no way of explaining the finding of so many black and yellow wood ashes, latter mixed with charcoal, by which they are covered to a depth of about 20 feet. Among these ashes the doctor has recently found a red hand-made vase, containing, among other things, twenty gold earrings, four gold hairpins, a large number of gold beads, a bracelet of electrum, fragments of necklaces.

Most remarkable among the new discoveries is a wall of fortification, built of wood, eleven feet long, with the throat charred black as coal. At this depth of twenty-eight feet, other objects of various kinds are constantly being unearthed. Three gates before the prehistoric mansion have been found, each varying in breadth respectively from ten to seventeen and one-fourth feet. Unfortunately, the approach of winter, which is severe in that region, will suspend further excavations until spring. The serious antiquarian is sure that, eventually, he will be able to prove to the most skeptical that he has struck the site of the City of Priam, and to more fully identify the ruins with the localities described by Homer.

THE Pope has published a letter of vague signification. Although the date of the Trojan War can be fixed with some approach to accuracy, there is a vast period of time deeper in the womb of ages, beyond the reach of chronology. It is only of late years that we have begun to form some idea of the immense lapse of time from the creation to the present day. The Egyptian manuscript has man annals back into ages that we take no account of. The Egyptian priests restored the time from the reign of Helius to Alexander at about 23,000 years. Cicero speaks of the memorials of the Babylonians as embracing a period of 470,000 years, and Pliny cites Ephesus as saying that they were in possession of astronomical observations inscribed on baked bricks, extending 720,000 years. The Chinese and Hindoo cosmogonists claim a fabulous antiquity almost beyond calculation. It is obvious that the ancient National bid no belief or tradition that they were living in the world's youth.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Railroad-Car Incident.

An amusing incident happened on a New York and New Haven train, the other day. When the train arrived at the depot in New Haven an old gentleman got up and started for the rear end of the car. He had gone but a few steps before the old lady who had been sitting with him in the seat behind him full of knitting work and followed him down the aisle, her hands extended. It was noticed by the passengers that her ball of yarn was in his pocket. When he got up he turned around several times before starting, and in so doing had wound the yarn around him so that the old lady had no choice except to follow him. Drop her knitting or unwind her yarn broken. She said not a word but a passenger, noticing what was going on, reached up and gently taking the unconscious old gentleman by the arm, turned him around so he saw what he was doing, and the yarn was unwound. By this time the rest of the passengers were roaring with laughter.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

A Fatherly Man.

Griswold street, from Fort to Congress, offers such superior facilities for falling down in the winter that it would be a boon to the public to have it worn the bright and cheerful side of life long enough that section a great deal longer to the north from the climax occurs. Seven of them stood in a row yesterday morning as a fatherly, unwieldy citizen turned the corner of the Moffatt Block.

"Select your spot!" they yelled, as he reached the descent, and in about a minute he reached the conclusion that they had gathered there to see him fall. Some men would have jumped aside into the street, but this fatherly man continued on. He resolved to himself:

"Now, these boys are poor, forlorn boys. They seldom have any fun. They are hungry, ragged, and do not look forward to Christmas. They wish me to fall. If, by falling, I can add to their happiness, it is my duty to do so."

Those boys may never know that that good man fell on purpose to please them. He suddenly made a slip to the left, stretching out his leg until it looked to be ten feet long—then a slip to the right, and as he recovered he struck his heels toward the South Pole, clawed out like a million eagles wings fastened together, and the answers here he down three sixteen feet. He didn't get up and tell the boys that it was a put-up job to lighten their burdened cares and sorrow for a moment, but he knows and the reader knows that it was.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Silver Plank.

A few days ago, the express brought to this city a large quantity of silver coin, supposed to be $30,000. It was consigned to the Fourth National Bank, corner of Third and Walnut streets. There would have been nothing strange about this incident if it had not been known that the coin was of an extraordinary kind, and was enveloped in a mysterious history. It was of the half-dollar denomination, and every piece bore the date of the American Flag, showing that it was coined prior to 1834. The strangest feature of all remains, however, to be recited. Not one of the coin has ever been in circulation, and are as bright and rough as when they dropped from the mint, nearly half a century ago. Where has this money been all these years? It is now known that the $30,000 received in Cincinnati is only part of the whole amount of $75,000 of this coin which has been shipped from Pittsburgh to various points of the country. One theory is that it is a thief's "plant," just discovered and dug up by some lucky fellow. Another theory is the result of a speculatory light—Jack knows that, shortly after the date of this money's coinage, under Gen. Jackson's Administration, silver was debased. Might it not be, then, that some one investing largely, had the debased coin and hoarded it away on a speculation? Whatever the history of the strange money be, it is a curiosity. It has become almost of National importance to know that $75,000 of this ancient silver is being poured into the current of trade.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

What it Costs to Die in Cincinnati.

When a corpse becomes a corpse, the first thing to do is to notify the undertaker. He comes at once, and takes complete control of the whole matter, and does not surrender his full charge until he receipts the bill. Of course, he furnishes everything, and the bill of undertaker's is a first-class funeral will read about as follows:

Coffin	$30
Hearse	20
Crape	
Gloves	
Flowers	50
Total	

A cheaper funeral than this, of course, is procurable, and the majority of funerals are cheaper than this. A very respectable pageant may be gotten up for from $50 to $75, and a poor man can have his funeralized on, and that without outlay, to go to his grave followed by three or four carriages, in addition to those of his friends who may be in attendance.

These are only medium funerals, and if we should quote prices at the high notch, it would not be less than $1,000 more, or about $1,500 to die stylishly. And about $500 to lade away in snarcidinarily respectable quiet manner. This is in painful contrast with the burial of the poorer of the families in the neighborhood, and consequently were left to themselves. That, apparently, was what they desired, and why they came to Punkapag. For after its black bass, and wild duck, and teal, solitude is the chief charm of Punkapag. Perhaps its perfect rural loveliness should be included. Lying high up under the wing of the Blue Hills, and in the odorous breath of pines and cedars, it chances to be the most enchanting bit of genuine country within fifty miles of Boston, which, moreover, can be reached in half an hour's ride by railway. But the nearest railway station (Deerfoot) is pretty nearly two miles distant, and the seclusion is without a flaw. Punkapag has one mail a day; two mails a day would reader the place uninhabitable.

The village—it looks like a compact village at a distance, but narrows and disappears the moment you drive into it—has quite a large floating population. It is a favorite resort of lovers and pickerel. Along the Old Bay Road, a highway even in the Colonial days, there are a number of attractive cottages straggling off toward Milton, which are occupied for the summer by people from the city. These birds of passage are a distinct class from the permanent inhabitants, and the two seldom closely assimilate unless there has been some previous connection. It seemed to me that our new neighbors were to come under the head of permanent inhabitants; they had built their own house, and had the air of intending to live in it all the year round.

"Are you not going to call on them?" I asked my wife, one morning.

"When they call on us," she replied, tightly.

"But it is our place to call first, they being strangers."

This was said as seriously as the circumstance demanded; but my wife turned it off with a laugh, and I said no more, always trusting to her intuitions in these matters.

She was right. She would not have been received, and a cool "not a home" would have been a bitter social pill to us if we had gone out of our way to be courteous.

I saw a great deal of our neighbors, nevertheless. Their cottage lay between us and the Postoffice—where he was never to be met with by any chance—and I caught frequent glimpses of the two working in the garden. Floriculture did not appear as much an object as exercise. Possibly it was neither; maybe they were engaged in digging for specimens of those arrowheads and flint hatchets which are continually coming to the surface hereabouts. There is scarcely an acre in which the plowshare has not turned up some primitive stone weapon or domestic utensil, doubtfully left to us by the red men who once held this domain—an ancient tribe called the Punkypoags, a forlorn descendant of which, one Polly Crowd, figures in the annual Blue Book, down to the close of the Southern war, as State pauperee. I quote from the local historiographer.

Whether they were developing a kitchen-garden or ennobling Prof. Schliemann at Mycenæ, the newcomers were evidently persons of refined musical taste. The lady had a voice of remarkable sweetness, although of no great compass, and I used often to linger of a morning by the high gate and listen to her executing an operatic air, conjecturally at some window upstairs, for the house was not visible from the public road. The husband, somewhere about the grounds, would occasionally respond with tenor or three bars. It was all quite an ideal Arcadian business. They seemed very happy together, these two persons, who asked no odds whatever of the community in which they had settled themselves.

There was a queerness, a sort of mystery, about the couple which I admit, piqued my curiosity, though, as a rule, I have no morbid interest in the affairs of my neighbors. They behaved like a pair of lovers who had run off and got married clandestinely. I willingly acquitted them, the one and the other, of having no legal right to do so; for, to change a word in the lines of the poet,

"It is a joy to *cheat* the best
Of human kind."

Admitting the hypothesis of elopement, there was no mystery in their bother sending nor receiving letters. But where did they get their groceries? I do not mean the money to pay for them—that is an enigma apart—but the groceries themselves. No express wagon, no baker's cart, no vehicle of any description was ever observed to stop at their domicile. Yet they did not order family stores at the side establishment in the village—an inexhaustible little bottle of a shop which sold (I should think for cash) almost anything in the way of groceries, from a handsaw to a pocket-handkerchief. I think that I allowed this unimportant detail of their housekeeping to occupy more of my speculation than was creditable to me.

In several respects our neighbors reminded me of those inexplicable persons who contrive to maintain genteel cities, though seldom or never in suburban places, where the field may be considered restricted for their operations—persons who have no perceptible means of subsistence, and manage to live royally on nothing a year. They hold no Government bonds, they possess no real estate (our neighbors did own their house), they toil not, neither do they spin, yet they reap many of the numerous advantages that usually result from honest toil and well-spinning. How do they do it? But this is a digression, and I am quite of the opinion of the old lady in "David Copperfield" who says, "Let us have no meandering!"

Though my wife declined to risk a correspondence on our respective lines of family, I saw no reason why I should not speak to the husband as an individual, when I happened to encounter him by the wayside. I made several approaches to do so, when it occurred to me that perhaps he was not aware of the existence of my family, and had the air of trying to avoid me. I resolved to put the suspicion to the test, and one forenoon, when he was sauntering along on the opposite side of the road, in the vicinity of Fisher's saw-mill, I deliberately crossed over to accost him. The brusque manner in which he hurried away was not to be misunderstood. Of course, I was not going to force myself upon him.

It was at this time that I began to form uncharitable suppositions touching our neighbors, and would have been as well pleased if some of my choicest fruit trees had not overhung their wall. I determined to keep my eyes open later in the season, when the fruit should be ripe to place, in some folds, a sense of the delicate shades of difference between *meum et tuum* does not seem to be very strongly developed in the moon of cherries, to use the old Indian phrase.

I was sufficiently magnanimous not to impart any of these sinister impressions to the families with whom we were on visiting terms; for I despise a gossip. I would say nothing against the persons up the road until I had my own house, and had the air of intending to live in it all the year round.

"Are you not going to call on them?" I asked my wife, one morning.

"When they call on us," she replied, tightly.

"But it is our place to call first, they being strangers."

This was said as seriously as the circumstance demanded; but my wife turned it off with a laugh, and I said no more, always trusting to her intuitions in these matters.

She was right. She would not have been received, and a cool "not a home" would have been a bitter social pill to

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DO WE WELL TO MOURN?

Yes, grieve! It can be no offense to Him
Who up so is sensitive our love to know
The hand that takes the cup filled to the brim
May well with trembling make it overflow.

Who sends us sorrow means it should be felt:
Who pays on tears would surely have them
And "Jesus" that the "furnace" cloth not melt,
May yet be hardened all the more instead.

Where love abounded will the grief abound!
To close our grief is but to elude our hurt
With withered leaves the more bestrewed the
ground.
The fuller that the rose hath bloomed above!

Yes, grieve! 'tis Nature's—that is, God's—behest.
If what is Nature called is will divine;
Who fain would grieve not cannot know how
blest.
It is to sorrow, and yet not repine.

—*Spectator.*

THE OLD STONE BASIN.

In the heart of the busy city,
In the searching noon-tide heat,
A cool and tranquil spot is,
And on the tin dot of the street.

It falls in a gray stone basin,
And over the cool wet brink
The heads of thirsty horses
Each noontide are stricken to drink.

And peeping between the crowding heads
As the horses come and go,
The tiff of a lone little lady's
Is read on the stone below.

Ah, heads are not taught letters,
They know no alphabet;
And never a horse in all those years
Has read the words, and yet

I think that each full-worn creature
Who stops at the brink, by the way,
Its thanks, in his own dumb fashion,
To the sisters small must pay.

Tops large gray by since they bands
Wrought at the basin's stone;
The kindly little sisters
Are all to women grown.

I do not know their home or fame
Or the name they bear to men,
But the sweetness of their gracious deed
Is just as fresh as then.

And all life long, and after life,
They must the happier be,
For this "Cup of Water given by them
When they were children three.
Sarah Doudney, in St. Nicholas for January.

OUR NEW NEIGHBORS AT PONKAPOG.

When I saw the little house building, an eighth of a mile beyond my own, on the Old Bay Road, I wondered who were to be the tenants. The modest structure was set well back from the road, among the trees, as if the inmates were to care nothing whatever for a view of the stylish equipages which sweep by during the summer season. For my part, I like to see people passing, in town or country; but each has his own taste. The proprietor, who seemed to be also the architect, had a new house, superintended the various details of the work with an assiduity that gave me a high opinion of his intelligence and executive ability, and I congratulated myself on the prospect of having some very agreeable neighbors.

It was quite early in the spring, if I remember, when they moved into the cottage—a newly-married couple evidently; the wife very young, pretty, and with the air of a lady; the husband somewhat older, but still in the first flush of manhood. It was understood in the village that they came from Baltimore; but no one knew them personally, and they brought no letters of introduction. (For obvious reasons I refrain from mentioning names.) It was clear that, for the present at least, their own company was entirely sufficient for them. They made no advances toward the acquaintance of any of the families in the neighborhood, and consequently were left to themselves. That, apparently, was what they desired, and why they came to Punkapag. For after its black bass, and wild duck, and teal, solitude is the chief charm of Punkapag. Perhaps its perfect rural loveliness should be included. Lying high up under the wing of the Blue Hills, and in the odorous breath of pines and cedars, it chances to be the most enchanting bit of genuine country within fifty miles of Boston, which, moreover, can be reached in half an hour's ride by railway. But the nearest railway station (Deerfoot) is pretty nearly two miles distant, and the seclusion is without a flaw. Punkapag has one mail a day; two mails a day would reader the place uninhabitable.

The village—it looks like a compact village at a distance, but narrows and disappears the moment you drive into it—has quite a large floating population. It is a favorite resort of lovers and pickerel. Along the Old Bay Road, a highway even in the Colonial days, there are a number of attractive cottages straggling off toward Milton, which are occupied for the summer by people from the city. These birds of passage are a distinct class from the permanent inhabitants, and the two seldom closely assimilate unless there has been some previous connection. It seemed to me that our new neighbors were to come under the head of permanent inhabitants; they had built their own house, and had the air of intending to live in it all the year round.

"Are you not going to call on them?" I asked my wife, one morning.

"When they call on us," she replied, tightly.

"But it is our place to call first, they being strangers."

This was said as seriously as the circumstance demanded; but my wife turned it off with a laugh, and I said no more, always trusting to her intuitions in these matters.

She was right. She would not have been received, and a cool "not a home" would have been a bitter social pill to us if we had gone out of our way to be courteous.

I saw a great deal of our neighbors, nevertheless. Their cottage lay between us and the Postoffice—where he was never to be met with by any chance—and I caught frequent glimpses of the two working in the garden. Floriculture did not appear as much an object as exercise. Possibly it was neither; maybe they were engaged in digging for specimens of those arrowheads and flint hatchets which are continually coming to the surface hereabouts. There is scarcely an acre in which the plowshare has not turned up some primitive stone weapon or domestic utensil, doubtfully left to us by the red men who once held this domain—an ancient tribe called the Punkypoags, a forlorn descendant of which, one Polly Crowd, figures in the annual Blue Book, down to the close of the Southern war, as State pauperee. I quote from the local historiographer.

Whether they were developing a kitchen-garden or ennobling Prof. Schliemann at Mycenæ, the newcomers were evidently persons of refined musical taste. The lady had a voice of remarkable sweetness, although of no great compass, and I used often to linger of a morning by the high gate and listen to her executing an operatic air, conjecturally at some window upstairs, for the house was not visible from the public road. The husband, somewhere about the grounds, would occasionally respond with tenor or three bars. It was all quite an ideal Arcadian business. They seemed very happy together, these two persons, who asked no odds whatever of the community in which they had settled themselves.

There was a queerness, a sort of mystery, about the couple which I admit, piqued my curiosity, though, as a rule, I have no morbid interest in the affairs of my neighbors. They behaved like a pair of lovers who had run off and got married clandestinely. I willingly acquitted them, the one and the other, of having no legal right to do so; for, to change a word in the lines of the poet,

"It is a joy to *cheat* the best
Of human kind."

Admitting the hypothesis of elopement, there was no mystery in their bother sending nor receiving letters. But where did they get their groceries? I do not mean the money to pay for them—that is an enigma apart—but the groceries themselves. No express wagon, no baker's cart, no vehicle of any description was ever observed to stop at their domicile. Yet they did not order family stores at the side establishment in the village—an inexhaustible little bottle of a shop which sold (I should think for cash) almost anything in the way of groceries, from a handsaw to a pocket-handkerchief. I think that I allowed this unimportant detail of their housekeeping to occupy more of my speculation than was creditable to me.

In several respects our neighbors reminded me of those inexplicable persons who contrive to maintain genteel cities, though seldom or never in suburban places, where the field may be considered restricted for their operations—persons who have no perceptible means of subsistence, and manage to live royally on nothing a year. They hold no Government bonds, they possess no real estate (our neighbors did own their house), they toil not, neither do they spin, yet they reap many of the numerous advantages that usually result from honest toil and well-spinning. How do they do it? But this is a digression, and I am quite of the opinion of the old lady in "David

Jas. Ivey, of this place, is prepared to rent, on the opening of spring, a tenement 30x40 feet in size. It will be erected after the most approved plans, and will be used principally for the cultivation of grapes and peaches.

Some of the eastern Townships of this county, have retained Hon. G. J. Bellinger for legal advice on all matters relating to their interests.

Taxpayers and Harbormen—Congress adjourned for the holidays without the Committee on Commerce preparing an appropriation bill. They were to have appointed a subcommittee to prepare a bill during the recess, but failed to do so. The Southern members have removed their opposition to any bill, and it is doubtful whether any appropriations will be passed during this session. The South proposes to fight the bill unless the money herein are appropriated for the improvement of numerous rivulets in their creek a be expended.

Take your grain to Carpenter & Bartholomew's, get your cash for it and pay your taxes.

A Brannan pilot says the world is coming to an end July 11th, 1879.—Just our comment back.

Catch Cushing is dead.

As between his brother and Gen Grant, Gen. Sherman goes in for Grant.

To-day the triumphant Greenback is on its mettle.

Gen Grant wouldn't mind it Mr. Edmunds here aloft the banner in the coming year

Theodore Tilton occupied a box in the Indianapolis theater the other evening, when Bessie Turner was playing in the "Celebrated Case."

Not only is Mr. Conkling a Grant man, but Mr. Blaine says he will not stand in Grant's way next year.

A close personal friend of Grant's says he is in favor of Conkling for 1880. Conkling is also in favor of Grant for 1884. This is fair play all around.

The Princess Louise, who is fond of shopping, bought a 25 cent-tee pot at a little tin store in Ottawa, the other day, and the Dominion, from the Detroit ferry dock to the farther eastern point of Newfoundland, is vocal with the bird like notes of Canadian praise.

The Argentine Republic has an army: It is composed of twelve generals, forty-two colonels, seven hundred minor officers, and two thousand men, or whom at least one thousand can report at any time as fit for duty. With a few more generals and colonels, a field marshal or two, a commander-in chief, and a brass band, the Argentine hosts would be a terror to the surrounding nations. Let us be thankful that Argentine is a long way off, and that none of our near dour neighbors are armed to the teeth in this way.

The *Detroit Post and Tribune* says: "Miss Emma Lattimer is to be Auditor General Lattimer's private secretary, not the deputy. H. R. Pratt, will be retained as deputy.

According to the report of the Postmaster General, Michigan is one of only eight States whose postal revenue last year exceeded the expenses. Her receipts were $968,000; expenses, $901, 000. The other states showing a surplus are in the East.

The Petoskey *Record* gives an account of the wanderings in the woods of Mr. A. G. A Hornham, of Bear Lake, Emmet county, who started on the 19th inst, from his home to go to Gaylord, Otsego county. He took the train at Petoskey on the morning of the 11th, leaving the train at Almira, from whence a wagon-road runs east to Gaylord. He arrived at Gaylord in safety, and started out to look up the land. He soon became confused and lost. He was without provisions of any kind and but for his gun and supply of ammunition must have soon starved to death. As it was he was able to secure enough game for food, but his sufferings from exposure and cold were terrible. For eight long, weary days and nights he struggled on. The *Record* closes a somewhat lengthy account of his wanderings as follows:

At night seeking together a few leaves, and ensconcing himself under the lee of a fallen tree, he stretched his limbs for repose, only to resume his weary tramp in the morning. One eventful night, he spent in clinging to the overhanging branches of a tree

which he was obliged to climb to escape a pack of wolves, following on his trail, whose horrid jaws, with their gleaming rows of teeth, perpetually met his vision through the slowly receiving hours of terrible agony, as they prowled about. At last, on the eighth day, with feet frozen, having been entirely without protection for them during the last day, he dragged his weary limbs into Alpena, a distance of about sixty miles from where he commenced his terrible march. He traveled almost incessantly during the hours of daylight, and frequently doubled on his track. After a short rest, he started from Alpena for home, arriving at Petoskey Monday night. On Tuesday morning, soon, he hied him Bear Lakeward, where he expresses himself as entirely willing to stay, having no desire to repeat his thrilling experience of the past two weeks.

Will Myers and a few other roughs disturbed a prayer meeting at Stone Ledge Lake, seven miles south of Cadillac, Saturday, Dec. 27th. After services they were asked for an explanation of their conduct by Jack Wand and Charley Crand. After some words a fight followed, in which long hunting knives were used. Crang was cut in the bowels, and Wand received five cuts in the shoulder and one in the lungs. Both are in a critical condition. It was cool inspiring prayer meeting, full of grace, peace, good will to men, and muscular Christianity.

Money to Loan, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one promissory note for $300, signed Geo. F. Reardsley, and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without consulting me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

G. V. MONROE.

Boyne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fair or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop to the old R ers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames.

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county.

JAMES HEMMINGS.

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, at my house, will receive prompt attention. 1-6m1y

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

25 1yr O. S. SMITH.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the See Building Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Salmon, Boston Roast, and Round Steaks 8 cts. per pound.

Boiling pieces and stews, 5 and 6 cts per lb.

Roasts, 6 and 7 cts. per pound.

Fresh Fish, whole, 5 cents per pound.

Dressed ready to fry or broil, 10 cts per pound.

Oysters, 30 cts. per can; stewed 25 cents.

Bread, 3 cents, 20 cents for 10 cents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

2-6m] D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, It is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents Sold by your Druggist, Geo W Crouter.

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND *Solicitor in Chancery.*

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Will land and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance.

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstracts of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr

MRS. R. E. —Carpenter,— Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and all kinds Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma H. Newman, of Petoskey, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Betsey Platt, of the same place, bearing date October 14th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the Register's office of the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1875, in Liber Record of Mortgages, on page 369, which mortgage was assigned on the 22 day of November, A. D. 1875, and the assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1875, in Liber Record of Mortgages, on page 370, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-one Dollars and fifty-three cents, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for in said mortgage, and no attorney's fee having been agreed to, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight (8) in township thirty-one, (31) North, of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgagee,

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Assignee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec, 1878. [24]

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

32 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the custom meat market, of Smith Bullard' stand, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep first - meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

33-tf W. J. Bradley.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Hutton's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles thoroughly Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Pine land in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South arm of Pine lake and Pine River—and are included in school districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply in person or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1161y

FOR SALE.

One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with all large frame house, good barn, and other out buildings. Also one acre of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by Mrs. E. Pearl. Price, $450

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.

DETROIT Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point to the record of journalistic enterprise and general success made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of the claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the concise, vigorous and able advocate of the Republican political doctrines, of an honest and rational financial and public policy, and of State development.

In large measure, its unique facilities in all newsgathering, new in every Era, and its superiority as the metropolitan organ of the State, will gain for its state reading a publication to supplement, promote to perfection, and to long meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper has critical of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and manifold special correspondents of all important points in Michigan, and at the basin centers of commerce.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current topics concisely, and from the standpoint of progress, conservatism, and of an active zeal for sound political and economic principles. All readers of special public interest will receive from it the same thorough and judicious investigation which it has given to the important phases of the existing question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, containing already, pleasant and instructive from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and wholesome in tone.

The Post and Tribune is designed to be a welcome visitor to the family circle, containing a department of special interest to every member of the household.

In politics it is independent, ready to give and take hard hits, but never indulging in personal rancor. Believing in fighting the enemy in front, it has no use for bushwhacking.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 75	1 50
Weekly,	2 00	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10 $1 50

All postmasters receive specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk in bank drafts on Detroit banks, money orders or in registered letters.

Liberal terms to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for clubbers. Address all correspondence relating to the paper, Address

POST AND TRIBUNE CO.,
Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James Emerson to George Bowman, dated April 24th A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 340, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and fifty-three cents, and no attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, or any part thereof, having been agreed to by the parties, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars covenanted for in said mortgage, and no attorney's fee having been agreed to, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lot Five (5) of Block Eight (8) of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix.

GEORGE BOWMAN,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 122-13t

Dated this 15th day of Dec 1878.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manistee, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, C. D. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) C. D. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 38. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 14, 1879. Whole No., 469

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and stands for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat flour.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory five lines or under $5 00 per year.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE, CALL ON Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Secy.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 272 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the Moon in each month.

E. H. GREEN, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

I. O. G. T.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 164, I. O. G. T. meets at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

HERMAN BURNS, W. M.

GEO. PYSON, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart at 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, EDITOR

Local News.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	30
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	$1 50 to $1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4 to 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Marion, on Dec. 25th, 1878, by Rev. H. R. Williams, Mr. Elisha N. Hawley, of Charlevoix, to Miss Bertha A. Skinner, of Marion.

There is almost an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria in New York City

A. G. Aldrich has sold 40 acres of land near Bear Lake, to J. Stauffer, of Petoskey, for $250.

A 2 year old daughter of William Congdon, of Maple Range, Otsego county, came to her death inhaling hot steam from a tea-kettle a few days ago.

The Upper Peninsula people talk of asking the new Legislature for a mining school, a normal school and a penitentiary, especially insisting on a mining school.

Carpenter & Bartholomew, have a good stable for customers teams with mangers for feeding, and meantime will sell them standard goods at bottom prices.

The cost of lighting our new State capitol on the night of the Governor's reception (every burner being used) was $75. The cost of the fuel for heating is about $40 per day.

Five of Michigan's surviving ex-Governors were present at the dedication of the State Capitol, of New Year's.

There are 102 lumber camps now in operation from Bay City, north of Gaylord, the terminus of the J. L. & S. Railroad. These camps expect to turn out the enormous quantity of 675,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

Religious.—The week of prayer has been observed at the M. E. Church, and will be continued during the present week. Rev. B. P. Blake will be present and assist in the service during the a portion week.

Large Elk Horns.—Some time ago Capt. W. Clifford, U. S. Army, who was stationed at Camp Baker, Montana, sent as a gift to Hon. E. H. Green, of this place, a magnificent pair of elk-horns. Major Green has recently had them mounted and hung in his office. They measure three feet and six inches between the horns. They are mounted upon a shield of ash, with the names of the donor and recipient affixed in cut black walnut letters. O. S. Smith, of this place, did the mounting, and it speaks well for his skill.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

More Favorable News Regarding Appropriations.

The reports that no harbor and river bill would be likely to pass this winter seem to have had no foundation. Mr. Congressman Dunnel, of the Committee on Commerce, does not credit the reports that there will be no river and harbor appropriation bill this year. He says there is a feeling among some Southern members that the Secretary of War has not expended the money appropriated for the public works in the South as freely as in the North, but this will not be used to prevent the passage of the regular bill. The committee will, he thinks, report one next week. Mr. Reagan, the chairman of the committee, is in favor of having the bill as usual.

A circumstance that seems most favorable for Charlevoix, and, in fact, all harbors in the 9th District, is that Congressman Hubbell is one of a sub-committee of three which were on Wednesday last ordered to prepare a bill.

Money to Loan on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleakley, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

Marine Matters at Grand Haven.

A Grand Haven gentleman writing on New Year's Day says:

The steamer Amazon, Minneapolis and Forest City are lethargic full cargoes of eastward bound freight to Grand Haven as often as the weather permits. The D. G. H. & M. R. R. find it different to furnish cars for so large an amount of freight, but there has been no blockades as yet. The steamers have been delayed but little by ice. The Amazon was stopped a few hours by slush ice here on Christmas. She started for Milwaukee Monday night, but a westerly wind had jammed the ice against this shore and prevented her from getting out. The Minneapolis arrived outside form Milwaukee on Tuesday, and being likewise unable to break through the ice which had accumulated, was unable to enter the harbor, and lay just outside the pier. She was still lying there Wednesday morning. However, the wind is now blowing from the southeast, and if it continues, will drift the ice into the lake and free the steamer.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have a good supply of flour, meal and ground feed.

As will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, the time for the collection of taxes in all the Townships of this county has been extended until April 1st.

The Masonic Fraternity of this place have abandoned the plan of fitting up Fox's Hall for a lodge room, and a project is on foot to purchase a lot on Bridge street, and erect a building the coming Spring.

Carpenter & Bartholomew, pay the highest market price for raw furs.

A January thaw seems to be lurking in the atmosphere.

Rozelle Rose, of the Petoskey *Democrat*, gave us a friendly call yesterday.

Wm. Nelson, of Boyne Falls, was in town yesterday.

The G. R & I. R. R Lands.—In the eastern portion of this county, and in fact all along the line of their road north of Grand Rapids, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company have large quantities of lands which are being sold at from five to twelve dollars per acre. They embrace some of the best farming lands in Michigan, and are rapidly being rapidly settled up. Persons looking for homes in Michigan will miss one of the grandest opportunities of their lives if they fail to correspond with this company before purchasing. Send for their pamphlet.

The masquerade dance will be on Friday, the 21st of February.

The building occupied by the Chicago Postoffice and also as Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and for various other purposes, was destroyed by fire on the 5th. The total loss is estimated at $175,000. The mail matter was all saved. The building was owned by the Connecticut Mutual Insurance company.

OUR BOARD.

"Tax-Payer" Relieves his Mind Regarding of the last Session of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Editor—

The first day of January, 1879, will be a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Michigan. It was on that day that the Legislature met at the new capitol building at Lansing, and the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix county met at Charlevoix.

Now Mr. Editor, don't tell me that I am mistaken, and that the Supervisors met on the *second*, at one o'clock P. M., per adjournment, for I can produce written evidence that they met on the *first*.

Our first witness is Mr. Supervisor Wooden who presents a bill to the Board for one half day on the first, and one day on the second, when he did not get to the meeting until after adjournment on the second. He also draws his twenty five miles traveling fees.

Our next is J. E. Dalish, who charges for one half day on the first, and a day on the second, and mileage. His name does not appear on the records of that day.

Next, Gen. W Bailey gets half a day on the second His name is not found on the record of that day.

J. H. Ackerson, one day on the first, all day on the second; not present to answer to his name on the record.

W. C Niles, is quite modest in presenting his bill for two dollars per day, for Dec 31, 1878, and Jan. 1, 79, for committee work, and for a full day's attendance on the 2d.

Kent, Smith, Ward, Weaver and Hicks all made out a full day on the second.

So you see there must be some mistake about the Board, at their N-v. session, adjourning to meet Jan. 2d, at one o'clock. If that were so, there could be no full attendance on that day as there seems to have been. Certainly no member of that Board would charge for a day's attendance when they were not present a full day, and no honorable body like our Board of Supervisors would allow it if they did.

Messrs. Robinson and Wood were not so fortunate as some of their fellows in their division of favors, but they did very well. Robinson charged for a half day on the fifth, one day on the sixth, and mileage, while Wood came in for a full day and mileage, while he was present but half a day.

Now, Mr. Editor, all this proves one of two things: Either that the Board met on the first, or that a majority of that Board are guilty of misdemeanor. [See Sec. 30, page 241, Compiled Laws of 1871.]

What did that honorable body do during their four day's session? They approved certain county officers bonds, which could have been done by the Judge of Probate. Yes, they reduced the county officers salaries twenty five per cent. Grand saving; but it was more than swallowed up by the expense of the two useless extra sessions.

And they did other valuable services, such as the adoption of the report of the Committee on Public Buildings in that report it was recommended that there be an inside door for the jail, "of flat iron, one inch and a half by half inch, with a hole in same one foot square, the hole to be made of half inch iron." Amendment by Mr. Niles, that it "be hung with leather hinges." Ayes and nays called.

Ayes—Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Kent, Niles.

Nays—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden.

That they got ashamed of this and voted to have it stricken from the record does not disprove the fact they were spending their time in foolishness, and charging the tax-payers three dollars per day for it.

They voted to collect a certain note against J. Ingalls forgetting that a majority of themselves were taking more compensation then the law allowed them.

Yours truly,

TAX PAYER.

Repairs on the hull and machinery o the steamer Nellie Booth are rapidly transforming her into a new boat.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

DOMESTIC.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 24, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $34,811,760), $2,362,144,138. Cash in Treasury, $377,938,027 Debt, less cash in Treasury, $1,026,646,111. Increase during December, $1,233,785.

THE ecrinage at the United States Mint during 1878 was: Gold, $12,328,802; silver, $11,788,836; copper, $57,960.55. Total, $25,074,599.50.

THE outstanding currency, on the 1st, aggregated $303,598,584.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in interest was paid at the Treasury in Washington, on the 24, all of which was paid in legal-tender notes, except $2,800, for which the holders of coupons asked and received coldchecks on New York. The holders of coupons had previously received coin for them; but on the 24, for the first time, they had to take legal-tender or coin checks on New York. Many accepted legal tender, though not without some growling, and others demanded the coin checks. Secty Sherman is represented as being in excellent spirits, because of the smooth working of affairs under the Resumption act. A number of telegrams received by him from different parts of the country were sent over to the President, among them one from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, in New York, received early in the day, to the effect that the amount of gold demanded for United States notes was insignificant, and before the close of the office another dispatch from Hillhouse, giving the amount withdrawn as $150,000, and the receipts $830,000, was received and read with much gratification. Orders for 32,000 standard silver dollars were received at the Treasury Department on the 24.

THERE were 217 failures reported in New York City during the past year, with liabilities of $63,004,402, and assets of $42,093,501. This exceeds the record of any former year, but the large number is mainly due to the repeal of the Bankrupt act.

THE resumption of specie payment at Eastern cities, on the 2d, seemed to cause but little excitement. In New York, a large proportion of the gold checks presented at the Sub-Treasury were paid in United States notes, at the request of holders.

A TORNADO visited Santa Barbara, Cal., on the night of the 23d. A battery through the town was cut, and houses, fences and trees prostrated. Several lives were lost.

THE Union Cotton Press Company's warehouse, at Charleston, S. C., was burned on the morning of the 1st. About 10,120 bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss, $375,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s annual statement of the production of precious metals on the Pacific Coast during 1878 shows yield as follows: Gold, $38,556,231; silver, $28,746,391; lead, $1,625,000. Total, $81,150,622, which is $17,267,180 less than the yield for 1877.

EXTREMELY cold weather prevailed generally throughout the East on the 31. The thermometer ranged in different localities at from 7 deg. above to 5 and 20 below zero. At Cairo, Ill., it was 4 deg. below zero; at St. Louis, 5 below; at Richmond, Va., 7 above, and the James River was frozen over; at Baltimore, 0 T.; the mercury indicated 33 deg. below zero, and a correspondingly low temperature prevailed throughout the West and South. Many cases of death by freezing were reported.

THE Second Baptist Church, the finest church edifice in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st. Loss, $125,000; on the night preceding the new Presbyterian Church at Quincy, Ill., was also burned. Loss, $50,000

SEC'Y SHERMAN, on the 4th, issued the seventy-seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000 ($6,000,000 coupons and $4,000,000 registered), principal and interest to be paid on and after the 4th of April next.

THE Postoffice Department, at Washington, on the 1st, reduced the prices of stamped envelopes, on an average, 20 per cent. throughout the entire schedule, and a telegram of the 5th says the result was seen in largely-increased requisitions then being received.

A FIRE in Chicago, on the afternoon of the 4th, badly damaged the Honore Block. The Tremaine occupied a portion of the building, and was, with other occupants, hastily driven out, though all mail matter and other valuables were saved. Several narrow escapes from the upper stories of the building are reported. The damage sustained is something more than $100,000. The Postoffice has been temporarily located in the Singer Building, corner Washington and State streets.

SNOW fell at Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., on the 5th. The weather was unusually severe throughout almost the entire South. One man was frozen to death near New Orleans. The sidewalks in that city were covered with ice and the streets were frozen hard. Ice lasting out in the Potomac River, at Washington, D. C., was from eight to twelve inches thick. In Florida it was feared that ice and frost had done considerable damage to the orange and other fruit trees.

THE total subscriptions for the 4 per-cent. Government bonds, on the 6th, amounted to over $11,000,000, the largest quantity ever subscribed for in one day. Another call was issued for $10,000,000 5-20's ($6,000,000 coupon and $4,000,000 registered), interest to cease on the 6th of April.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Potter Sub-Committee held a session in New Orleans, on the 1st. Mr. John Ray, counsel for Secty Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the elections of 1876. After the examination of a few witnesses relative to matters previously before the committee, an adjournment was had, the next meeting to be in Washington, on the 7th. Chairman Potter announced that Mr. John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, and another gentleman to be selected by the Chairman, would remain in New Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in rebuttal of the evidence already taken by the committee.

ALONZO GARCELON WEB, on the 3d, elected Governor by the Maine Legislature. He was the Democratic candidate at the late election in the State, but received Republican support in the Legislature in preference to J. L. Smith, the Greenback candidate.

HON. CALEB CUSHING died at his home, at Newburyport, Mass., on the night of the 2d. He was born in January, 1880, and was, consequently, seventy-nine years of age.

ABOUT twenty persons, sent by Commissioner Lane before the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans, charged with frauds in the recent election, were, on the 3d, held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Fifteen persons, arrested in Natchitoches Parish by a Deputy United States Marshal, had been brought to New Orleans. They are parties against whom one Hornsby gave evidence, as he alleged, running him out of the parish during the late campaign.

A NUMBER of delegates of the Greenback party from the several New England States, met at Boston, Mass., on the 3d. Wendell Phillips made an address, in which he said he had endeavored to form a Labor party, but it could not be done, and he was glad of it. A plan of organization was agreed upon under the name of the Greenback Labor party of New England. A resolution was adopted declaring that the paramount issue of the Greenback-Labor movement is the immediate substitution of greenbacks for National Bank currency.

THE Louisiana Legislature organized the 6th. J. C. Monroe was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate re-elected the old officers.

THE Legislature of Tennessee, on the 6th, elected John R. Neal, Speaker of the Senate, and H. P. Fowlkes, Speaker of the House.

THE Nevada Legislature effected a permanent organization, on the 6th, by electing the Republican caucus nominees in both houses.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a Lahore (India) dispatch of the 31st ult., a strong force of mountaineers had stopped all traffic through the Khyber Pass, and cut all telegraph wires. Five Afghans had been hung for murdering a camp follower, and others fogged for plundering.

ON the night of the 31st ult., another conspiracy against the Sultan was discovered, and numerous arrests of persons of considerable note were made.

LONDON dispatches of the 1st say that the intrenchments had occasioned disturbances throughout England and Scotland. Great damage was caused by the water at Berwick, in England, and Aberdeen, in Scotland.

THE strike among the cotton operatives in the Oldham District has ended, by the accession of the latter to the terms of the masters.

AN International Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Moscow, in Russia, in 1880, to begin on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne.

THE Directors' Credit Company of London suspended on the 23. Capital, £250,000; liabilities, £1,250,000.

AT Ismid, near Constantinople, on the 24, a thirty-eight-ton gunboat burst, during practice, on the British iron-clad Thunderer. The steamer's crew of 300 mutinied, and seven men were killed and forty wounded.

A BERLIN telegram of the 2d says the German Government had notified all other Governments that all treaties of commerce would be abrogated by the end of the year 1879.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 31, Shere Ali wrote to the Viceroy of India, before he left Cabul, stating that he should return to Afghanistan as soon as he had laid his case before a Congress at St. Petersburg. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent among the British troops, and several regiments had been sent home in consequence.

DURING 1878, the business failures in Great Britain numbered 13,059—an increase of 4,047 over those of the preceding year.

ACCORDING to Vienna telegrams of the 30, the leading inhabitants of Podgoritza had notified the Sultan that they were determined not to assent to that cession of the Berlin Treaty which provides for the cession of the Province to Montenegro.

THE Turkish Government has advised the Bey of Tunis to come to an amicable understanding with France.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from the Quetah column, published on the 31, the Afghans had flooded the country round about Candahar, and all non-combatants had left the city.

THE plague has appeared among the Cossacks at Astrachan. Of 195 persons attacked between Jan. 1 and 3, 143 died.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT, accompanied by U. S. Minister Noyes, reached Dublin, Ireland, on the morning of the 3d. During the day the freedom of the city was presented to him, inclosed in an ancient carved box-oak casket, and in the evening a grand banquet was given him, at which Gen. Grant, Gen. Noyes, Dr. Butt and others spoke.

A STRIKE was inaugurated among the freight-train guards of the Midland (Eng.) Railway on the 3d. The particular grievance alleged by the strikers was an anticipated prolongation of working hours.

THE Cornish Bank at Truro, in Cornwall, Eng., closed its doors on the morning of the 4th. Liabilities, £1,000,000. The bank was 110 years old, and had several branches. Its business was a large one, and confined mainly to mining and other securities.

THE Town Council of Cork (Ireland) has voted not to give Gen. Grant a public reception "because of his alleged anti-Catholic convictions."

JUAN MONCASI, who attempted the assassination of King Alfonso, of Spain, on the 25th of October last, was executed at Madrid, on the morning of the 4th.

LONDON dispatches of the 5th say reports had been received from Gen. Roberts, stating that his column was within eight miles of the residence of the Governor of Khost, and that the latter had sent in his submission to the British authority. A detailed dispatch of the same date states that Yakoub Khan had left Candahar and Cabul for Herat.

THE French Senatorial elections, which occurred on the 5th, resulted in the defeat of most of the Conservative candidates.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 6th, Russia had promised to evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia on the 1st of April.

THE French Government has given notice that it will abrogate all commercial treaties on the 1st of January, 1880.

A DISPATCH received from Gen. Kaufman, in Tashkend, on the 6th, states that the British commanders were distributing large sums of money among the people of the districts in Afghanistan already occupied. Each man, woman and child is given to each man, woman and child.

THE Pope has decided to be considering the project of calling a new Ecumenical Council.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 6th, the distress throughout the country was rapidly increasing. At Manchester, on the 3d, there were 9,000 applications from heads of families, representing 19,500 persons, to the Relief Committee, and on the 5th, 4,000 fresh applications During the week 1,200 families had been relieved at Wolverhampton, and many at Sheffield.

THE strikers on the Midland Railway numbered 1,500 persons on the 6th. Over 500 coal-builders struck in Liverpool, on the same date, and 500 shipwrights at Middlesboro.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT was received, banqueted and had the freedom of the city conferred on him at Londonderry, Ireland, on the 8th.

How She Won Him.

Two beautiful young girls, though of different temperaments and style of beauty, were in love with the same young gentleman in a northern suburb, or—which comes to the same thing in effect—desired to become so. One was a plump, rubust and vivacious brunette; the other an ethereal and sentimental blonde, of whom one admirer—a Boston young man—said that "fastidious critics might describe her as blanched and etiolated." The young man was rather taken by the latter, who had a bewitching sigh and a far-away dreamy look, and, when refreshments were passed around, contented herself with pecking timidly at a macaroon, like a dyspeptic canary, and the brunette felt that she must deliver a nasty-sweet stroke over the holidays, or else the young man was lost, and, in the pressure of stringency of the matrimonial market, such a catastrophe was not to be contemplated with calmness. Accordingly, a week ago last night, she invited the young man to "come and see us" from church, and on the way said: "Won't mother girl Lucy let?" "She is, indeed," warmly answered the young man, pleased to hear the woman in question was almost engaged to so warmly espoused, "and shiny and delicate!" "Yes, indeed," resumed the apparently guileless girl; "and she would make a very nice wife for anyone who could afford it." "Why?" said the young man, quite interested, "I wouldn't cost much to board her—she doesn't eat any more than Molly Fangbone." "Perhaps not," replied the temptress; "but even if she didn't the money wouldn't go into her husband's pocket, for the woman that keeps the boarding-house would always have the same anyhow, and, in point of fact, it would be her husband more, for the Bologna sausage, pimento, fat hams, sandwiches, plum-cake, and so on that one would eat between meals would have to be furnished by herself. In fact like when you have your own pantry to go to." "Bologna sausage!" said the young man, somewhat nervously; "do you mean to say that an ethereal angel like Lucy has designs on Bologna sausage between meals?" "They all do it," responded the companion, "and in that manner ruin their stomachs and lose their appetites, so that they look delicate." But it would be different if she had a home of her own, where she could do her own housework, and have a sufficiency of plain food, which—" "But if she had a home of her own she couldn't do her own housework; she'd be too delicate for that, and her husband'd have to hire a servant girl that would eat as much as three." And the girl came very near for her sister tried it, and overtaxed her strength, and for nine years she has been an invalid, and has to be fed on liver, wings of chickens and dry champagne, three pints a day. Poor creature! I pity them. I knew I seem vulgarly coarse and unpoetical to many young men, because I eat so heartily, but since I was seven years and eighteen months old I haven't cost mamma and papa a dollar for doctor's bills, I can carry a scuttle of coal in each hand heaping full, and I always get up before the servant-girl in cold weather to light the fires—the sensation is so delightful; just like electricity and champagne." This last touch settled the young man; he cried in raptures, "Be mine!" and it was 2:30 a. m. on Monday before she let him out of the front door. On Monday afternoon he was seen at a well-known jeweler's getting a set of pearls and sapphires changed for something more becoming to a lady of dark complexion. Alas, poor Lucy!

—Chicago Tribune.

The venerable Olive Logan says Nellie Grant Sartoris is growing old.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ON the 28th, the body of a man was found frozen in the ice on the river near the Pere Marquette Depot, in Flint, and identified, by papers thereon, as H. W. Clark, of Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio.

AN effort is being made among the lawyers at Battle Creek to have a Superior Court established there.

A MAN in Grand Rapids, who refused to give a chew of tobacco, was knocked down therefore. Beggars shouldn't be choosers.

ONE of the incidents of the collision near Niles, the other day, was the frantic conduct of a lady in one of the wrecked cars, who yelled repeatedly, "I am worth $50,000, and I will give half of it to the person who will get me out of this car."

THE lumber mill, at Comstock, in Kalamazoo County, burned the afternoon of the 26th. Loss, $8,000; partially insured. How the fire caught is unknown.

AFTER a considerable period of depression, the iron business in Marquette County begins to feel better.

J. E. PERRY'S house, in Jackson, was burned on the 1st. Loss, $5,000.

THE saw and grist-mill, owned by Charles Smith, at Hendon Station, Genesee County, was totally destroyed by fire the other night Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 31 was $224,660.36. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 28 were $24,181.90; payments for same time, $91,822.81; leaving a balance Dec. 28, 1878, of $157,299.45; decrease for the week, $21,760.49.

JOHN MACK'S house, at Jackson, was burned a few mornings ago. Loss, $2,000.

THE other afternoon, at Jackson, the boiler in Dennison's rendering establishment exploded. John Lucks, engineer, was thrown a considerable distance, and so injured that his life is despaired of. The damage to the building is not great.

AT Lansingburgh, the other night, Burt's dry-goods and Bennington's boot and shoe stores, and Smith's saloon were burned. Loss, $6,000.

MRS. MARY A. JACKSON, of Oakfield, in Kent County, was fatally burned on the night of the 1st, by her clothing taking fire as she was sitting near the fire-place.

THE editor of the Northport *Tribune*, Leelanau County, saw several Indian children picking berries in the woods, the other day, at Peshawbestown Village.

JOHN H. FAUL, a miner in the Altoona Mine, Keweenaw County, was so badly injured by a falling timber, on Monday last, the other day, that he lived but a short time.

THE Houghton County says the Lapeer has completely set at defiance its decision in Keweenaw County. There is no pretense of chartering cars on Sunday or after eleven o'clock at night.

A MAN has arrived in Michigan who has traveled from Northern Oregon with a train.

THE demand for horses to go to the woods is said to be greater than the supply.

BAY COUNTY has a resident population of 35,000, and a population at this season of 5,000 additional.

A BAY CITY man caught twenty-five barrels of fish in one net recently.

A DETROIT woman has had a grocer in the city arrested for slander. He accused her of stealing three pennies.

CHARLES SMITH, a small Detroit boy, applied to a Police Court Judge to be sent to the Reform School to get out of the way of a beating at home.

THE Bay City *News* thinks that 250 people will be engaged in the fisheries at the "city on the bar" of Saginaw Bay this winter.

EIGHT 10-SPEED Zephyrs took wings at the Jackson State Prison on the first day of the new year.

A BAY CITY lady who wished to be friendly, out at the same time temperate, set out the wine for her New Year's callers, but husband's position of fully failing by lying a red ribbon on each bottle.

A FIRE at Reese, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, a few nights ago, destroyed the stores of John Nowlin, A. L. Root & Co., J. J. Glee, and the post and express offices. The total loss is estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000; no insurance. The fire originated in Newberry's store. The cause was a defective stovepipe.

PERSONS looking for the State at the Jackson Prison now work on the nine hour system.

THE Bay County Agricultural Society is making ample preparations for the Farmers' Institute, to be held at Bay City, Feb. 4 and 5.

GRAND RAPIDS Aldermen have heard that many women in that city who receive aid from the Poor Fund are better dressed than are the wives of the said Aldermen, and therefore, a committee has been appointed to look into the matter.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, State, per central, $1.00@1.75; Butter, Ex. Mich. Creamery, @ 28; Cheese, Mich. Dairy, @ 10; Corn, @ bu, 30@35c; Flour, White Winter, $4.00@5.50; Amber, $4.25@4.35; Rye, $3.00@3.25; Lard, @ pound, $1.00@1.75; Hogs, $2.00@2.95; Sheep, $3.00@4.20; Oats, @ bush, 25c; Potatoes, White, 25@28c; Pork, Mess, @ bbl, $8.50@9.00; Rye, @ bu 42@45c; Wheat, White, 92@95c; Amber, 86@88c.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—Hiram Lee, the son of the Sheriff of the county, was shot through the head, by Wm. Natt, at Shoe Heel, N. C., the other day, and killed. The difficulty grew out of some misunderstanding about a young lady in the neighborhood. Both of the lives had been paying the lady marked attention. Natt sent word to the deceased that he must cease his visits to the girl. An insulting answer was returned to this demand. The men met on a public road, next morning, with the result given.

—South Boston was recently the scene of a dastardly murder. James H. Fox, a young man, a teamster, was sitting in his tenement punishing his nancy three-year-old girl by slapping her face, when his brother-in-law, Edward Donovan, an overgrown schoolboy, seventeen years of age, took umbrage and struck Fox. Fox returned the blow, whereupon Donovan left with a challenge to Fox to come on the street and he would fix him. Fox, however, remained in the house. In ten minutes Donovan returned, armed with an ugly two-edged knife made from an old file, and Fox was cut to death, which occurred in less than a minute by his burying the knife in Fox's bowels.

—A bloody tragedy is reported near Keokuk, Iowa. The family of Shreveport, La. Wiley Holmes, married to a sister of Ben Talbert, had some family misunderstanding with the brother-in-law. Both happened out hunting one day, and met on the road. Talbert ordered Holmes to halt, and aimed his gun at him. Holmes raised his gun, and both fired simultaneously, each shot taking effect. They then dismounted and fired again. Talbert fell in the road and Holmes walked to a house near by, falling exhausted on the doorstep. Talbert came up and stepped over Holmes, into the house, asking for a gun to finish him. He, too, fell on the floor, and both expired in a few minutes' time. Holmes was twenty-three and Talbert nineteen.

—A most unfortunate accident recently occurred on the railroad between Sheridan and Wheatland. John Dusel procured a license in this city to marry Miss Ellie O'Brien, of Sheridan. Mr. Dusel went to Sheridan to consummate his marriage. After arriving there he found that a marriage-license issued in Yuba County would be void in Placer, and they resolved to return to Wheatland that evening. A hand-car was procured, and the parties started on their return. Unfortunately, another party started from Wheatland about the same time to go to Sheridan on another hand-car on the same wedding. Neither car carried a light, and somewhere between the two places the cars came together, and the intended bride received injuries to her lower limbs while sitting on the edge of the car which rendered the amputation of both limbs necessary.—*Marysville (Cal.) Advertiser.*

—A few evenings ago, a young man started from Columbia, in this city on horseback. He thought that it would be more pleasant to ride on the railroad track, and striking the track just out of Columbia spurred his horse into a gallop. Adams says that he thought his familiarity with the track would keep him out of danger, but all at once the horse came to a bridge which was without flooring. Adams was blown over the bridge on his head as the poor animal's legs went through. When he recovered consciousness he found himself hanging head down under the bridge, one foot being fast in the stirrup. He was so badly hurt that he could not lift himself, and there he remained in the greatest agony. There was a whistle and a roar, and he knew that a train was coming. As the wheels crashed over the bridge he felt a shock. The cowcatcher had thrown the horse off, but the saddle was wedged in between sills. He hung until sunrise and was then rescued, almost dead.—*Houston (Tex.) Telegram.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1879.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4.00	@ $5.20
Hogs	3.00	@ 3.50
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.97	@ .99
No. 2 Red	.98	@ 1.00
OATS—Western Mixed	.29½	@ .30
White	.29½	@ .30
RYE—Western	.50	@ .51
BARLEY—Canada	.70	@ .75
CHEESE	.08	@ .09½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.32	@ .38
Pulled	.25	@ .35
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.00	@ $4.20
Choice	4.00	@ 4.35
Good	3.40	@ 3.90
Medium	3.00	@ 3.30
HOGS—Live Weight	2.40	@ 2.60
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.75	@ 4.25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	.33	@ .35
Good to Choice	.15	@ .30
EGGS—Fresh	.27	@ .28
FLOUR—White Winters	4.20	@ 5.00
Fair to Good do	3.60	@ 4.00
Red Winter	4.00	@ 4.50
Spring	3.60	@ 4.00
Custom do	4.50	@ 5.00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	.85	@ .86
No. 3 do	.82½	@ .83
Corn, No. 2	.23½	@ .24
Rye, No. 2	.49½	@ .50
Barley, No. 2	.70	@ .72
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	.03½	@ .04
Self-Working Hurl	.03½	@ .04
Carpet Brush	.03½	@ .04
Inferior	.02	@ .03
PORK—Mess	8.10	@ 8.20
Clear	8.40	@ 8.50
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	32.00	@ 34.00
3d Clear	28.00	@ 30.00
Clear Dressed Siding	24.00	@ 26.00
Common Siding	16.00	@ 18.00
Common and Fencing	14.00	@ 14.50
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
Shingles	3.50	@ 3.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.00	@ $4.25
Medium	3.50	@ 3.75
Good	3.25	@ 3.50
Stockers	2.50	@ 3.00
Common	2.00	@ 2.25
HOGS—Good	2.75	@ 2.90
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 3.75
Common	2.50	@ 3.00
TOLEDO.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.25
Medium	4.25	@ 4.75
Fat Cattle	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS—Packers	2.90	@ 3.10
SHEEP—Good	4.12	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 3.40

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE DEAD FEAST OF THE KOL-FOLK.

[SIBERIA Advocate.]

We have opened the door
Three times, three;
We have sweet the floor,
We have boiled the rice,
Seven times hither, seven hence
Down from the far lands,
Come from the star lands,
Come as before.
We lift a long laugh,
We invite our ancestors,
Come back to our life.
Come Father, come mother,
Come sisters, come brother,
Come, come, come home!
Behold, husband, wife,
Do you see me smiling,
Come take your old places
Come look on our faces,
The dead on the dying,
Come home!

We have opened the door
Three times, three!
We have sweet the floor,
We have boiled the rice,
For the feast of welcome
And we hold the open door
To us who are dead.
Come, come, come!
Come little, come little,
From out the void of nether,
Be young children playing,
The peepul is sighing,
Come in from the rain,
Come father, come mother,
Come sister and brother,
Come husband and wife,
Beneath our feet come,
Look on us again,
The dead on the dying
Come home!

We have opened the door!
For the feast of welcome
We have kindled the coals
We have sweet the floor!
Shame, honor and famine
The curse of the Brahmin
The sin and the shame
They burn in the fire-place,
They waste in and smoke on;
Our debts are paid!
In strange lands for yonder
To earth and to water
We leave to you.

Last then of the fighting
While you are feasting,
Your souls hear hearing,
We send without hearing
We feel you draw near,
Of the dead the dying
Come home!

John Greenleaf Whittier, on Atlantic Monthly.

THE WIDOW WINTERPIPPIN'S WONDERFUL DREAM.

This is just how affairs stood in the house in which Mr. Mercy Chilly and Nathaniel and I—it was a tenement—do not what they call a "first-class" one: but a very nice one—on the Christmas Eve before *that* Christmas which is now in the basement the three little children of Mrs. Rose, the janitor's wife, were quietly playing with their dolls for the first time in several weeks, having been sick ough into death, and their poor, tired mother was hovering about them, her thin, pale face lighted up with thankfulness and joy, albeit a cloud *did* flit across it, every now and then, as she thought of the debts contracted during their sickness—debts which at the present moment—Mr. Rose having been out of work for three long months—she had but the faintest hope of ever being able to pay.

On the first floor Mrs. McChilly—old, obstinate and—well, to speak plainly—*stingy* Mrs. McChilly—spectacles on nose and head held close to the lamp, was looking over her the fifth—the fifth—the bonds, willed her by her brother, who had lately died in San Francisco, and received by her a few days before, making her—already in comfortable, very comfortable circumstances—what in our sphere of life would be considered rich. Her girlish-looking grandchild, daughter, by marriage, was darning the old lady's stockings, and thinking from the long, lovingly-lingering manner, banished from his home half a year ago, by some home which had never been so unsalubrious as the one which he dared to fall in love without his grandmother's consent, and the boyish-looking husband of the grandchild, her, by marriage, was writing a cheerful, affectionate letter to the banished one, under cover of the daily account-book.

On the second floor pretty, gray-eyed, brown-haired Mrs. Skinner was blushing the baby to sleep, and dropping tears on its little, golden head whenever, which was very often, she glanced at her husband who lay snoring on the lounge, having left a convivial party late that afternoon to stagger home, as he had done many times during the last unhappy year, with nothing lured and empty pockets.

On the third floor jolly, plump, black-eyed, rosy-cheeked, generous (out of her income of a thousand a year she gave away at least one-eighth) Widow Winterpippin was cunningly peeping in her bed, thoroughly tired out by a hard day's work and Nannie, her little maid, with the cat in her lap, was dozing in a spasmodic manner in a rocking-chair by the kitchen fire.

And on the fourth floor Brother Nathaniel and I were taking a late supper—because I had been obliged to remain longer than usual at the store where I was clerk, it being the custom of our employer to exact extra service all holiday week (without, however, thinking it necessary to remunerate us for the extra pay), and dear Nat—than whom there never could be a kinder brother

—would not, though he might be ever so hungry, eat supper until I was there to make and pour out the tea. "It tastes so much better from your hand, Sis," he used to say.

Nathaniel was a printer, and had been a time, sidewalk-singing, whistling fellow until that dreadful day in September when he met with the terrible accident which resulted in the loss of his right arm.

Since then he had been on the invalid list, and sang, and whistled, and joked no more. We had, fortunately, some money saved when the misfortune came upon us, but it was now almost exhausted. And Nat began to worry about that, among other things; but I never *would* hear. Why should I? I had youth, health and strength and two fairly-well hands. And we could manage not to starve or freeze on twelve dollars a week. And we could contrive to keep a cheerful countenance, and I was determined that Nat should make their final curtseys to their partners.

After the dance we had a lovely ballad from Mr. Summer, who had a fine tenor voice, and a comic song from Mr. Rose, who had a voice suited to it. The comic song had a silly, rollicking chorus, in which the company all joined with as much earnestness as though their lives depended upon their doing so.

"Tra-la-la-la-la-la-la
Tra-la-la!" and that will do."

And then supper. Such a supper! Roast turkey, cranberry sauce, delicate, crisp celery, home-made bread, pickles, tongue, stewed oysters, candies and nuts (the latter for the delight of the children's plates). And when we were all through and back to the parlor again—lounging in a half-circle around the grate-fire, a cup of fragrant tea or coffee in every hand, Widow Winterpippin, who sat in the center of the half-circle, said: "I am sure nobody has any objection, I would like to tell you a wonderful dream I had last night."

"Any objection!" "No, indeed!" "Delighted to hear it!" from all sides. And, while the Summer baby crowed itself to sleep in its mother's arms, and the Rosebuds, on the floor at their father's feet—encircled with her new doll clasped to her breast—grouped their shining heads until they sank upon the pillows, Sannie had thoughtfully placed near them, the chairs in a half-circle were drawn closer and all eyes were fastened on the Widow Winterpippin's sunny face.

"I went to bed last night," began the widow, in a low voice, "very tired," "as I intended I think so," said every woman as listener.

"And I began to dream directly. And everybody in this house was in that dream." the widow went on. "Yes, children and all. I thought it was Christmas night, just as it is now, and Nannie and I were sitting, just as we did to-night, for the company to arrive. And they began to arrive as the clock struck seven. First came Mr. and Mrs. Rose and the Rosebuds, looking, smiling and happy that I said at once, 'I'm glad you've come to tell me.'

"'Mrs. McChilly—Mrs. and Mrs. McChilly—(Mrs. McChilly sat bolt upright in her chair and closed her lips firmly as she always did when mentioned), has paid the doctor's bill,' Mrs. Rose began. 'And promised, she having to be deaf, as she sometimes is, to look out for a situation for me,' said Mr. Rose. 'And she says to-day is the birthday of the Savior and He dearly loved little children, and she is going to love me for His sake and be our friend and keep us long as we are good,' said the children, beginning to sing the Sweet By-and-By so loudly that we did not hear Mr. Aubrey come in; but there he was, looking and smiling and his eyes sparkling (Mr. Aubrey was the grandson with whom Mrs. McChilly had quarreled) and he cried out, 'God bless her! say mother's brother. I knew she couldn't stay mad long. She's forgiven me and kissed Alice.' (Alice was the young girl with whom he had fallen in love without the old lady's permission.)

"And all of a sudden there was Mrs. McChilly among them, being welcomed with loving words, and hugs and kisses—the eldest Rosebud and a glass of lemonade ready for her when she came. 'Dear, dear, what is a little money to gratitude and affection like this?'

"'Nothing, answered Mr. Summer, who was there all of a sudden, too, looking his wife and the baby, looking as handsome as he did the first time I saw him, nearly two years ago, and as for Mrs. Summer, her eyes were like stars and her cheeks like roses, and she stole softly to my side, while he was tossing the baby and singing a merry song to it, and whispered: 'A promise has been *my* Christmas gift, a promise worth all the gold and jewels in the world.' And then Susie Bracket danced in and slyly held out a letter from somebody far away, that I might see and rejoice with her. And Nathaniel—what a ridiculous part of the dream that about Nathaniel Bracket was. Really, I don't think I can tell it."

"Oh, but you must!" I cried.

"Indeed you must!" and all cried.

"Well, if I must, I must," said the widow, with a sweet, little, nervous laugh. "Then Nathaniel followed me into the dining-room, where I had gone to take a last look at the supper table—oh, it's too ridiculous!"

"Nothing of the sort," said Mrs. Summer. "I don't believe it. I've no doubt it was the most sensible thing Nathaniel ever did—in a dream."

"And *please* go on," begged his wife.

"And he took my hand," the widow went on, "and said—oh, I can't tell you all I dreamed he said, but he ended by saying, 'And so, of course, I never think of you no longer—a poor, crippled fellow like me.' And I said——"

"Why did you say?" cried Nathaniel, springing to his feet and looking eagerly toward her, totally forgetful of the rest of the company.

"Nathaniel Bracket, you're an idiot!"

"Just as I expected," murmured poor Nat, sinking into his chair again.

"'If you *have* lost your arm—your *right* arm,'" the widow calmly proceeded, "'you haven't lost your head, and that head, as I happen to know, contains the usual, perhaps a little more than the usual, amount of brains, and if, as I hear, a thousand or two will give you an interest in Tom Allen's business, why what is to prevent me, having a little money at my command and no one to take care of but myself, lending it to you—for the sake of your sister, of whom I am very fond? Or, if you won't look at it in that way, why can't *I* become a partner, a *very* silent one, and you manage for me, taking a fair equivalent for your services?' And that's the end——"

"Never!" shouted Nat, springing from his chair once more and taking a few steps toward her. "The dream never ended in that way. Nathaniel spoke some further remark, I'm sure he did."

"I believe he did," said the widow, knitting her pretty brows, as though in thought, while a rosy blush overspread her face, "but dreams grow so shadowy at the last and this became so very indistinct after I had spoken of going into the printing business myself that I can scarcely remember——"

"That Nat Bracket said," prompted Nathaniel, "'God bless you for a darling! and I'll accept the offered loan on condition that you'll add to it a Christmas *gift*—a gift above all price—your precious self.'"

"Well, well, how did you ever know?" exclaimed the widow in pretended surprise.

"Can't imagine," said Nat, his eyes sparkling with fun for a moment, and then, as she rose from her seat, he came and stood before her and said entreatingly, "But I *don't* know what answer you dreamed you made."

"Nor I," laughed the widow.

"But I do," said Mrs. McChilly, with an emphatic rap of her cane; "I do—Mrs. Nathaniel Bracket."

And we all shouted and clapped our hands like a parcel of children, and then we all (but one of us, I'm sure, could have told why) cried a little and were quietly feeling for our handkerchiefs to wipe away the tears, when the old lady spoke again, looking down upon the Rosebuds, who were still sleeping. "I *will* be a friend to those little ones and their parents," she said, "a good friend. That part of the dream shall come true. As for my grandson Alfred——"

"Here he is," screamed Nannie, with a hysteric ring in her voice, as she flung open the door that led into the dining-room.

And there he was, to be sure, with his sweetheart on his arm, and in an instant they were both kneeling before their grandmother, with one of her wrinkled hands in blessing on each bowed, young head.

Mr. Summer turned from the pretty tableau and bent and kissed his wife, and softly whispered something to her that made her eyes like stars" indeed, as she said in a voice trembling with joy, "My dream and the superintendent's office. It is a modest request for the renewal of a season pass on the Alton Road."

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13, 1856. R. P. MORGAN, Superintendent, C. A. & R. R.—*Dear Sir:* Send pass to John." "Here it is, Alfred," said the superintendent. "Use it as much as you will. I will you would take it and send it to me. I shall want to borrow it this afternoon." Acting on this as a precedent, the young man mailed his "I will" the next day, and sent me a new one, case I shall want to use it the first of March. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Senator Jones' Diamonds.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, having replenished his depleted exchequer by a fortunate rise in Sierra Nevada stock, comes back with his beautiful young wife and maiden sister to occupy his half of the Butler Block, on Capitol Hill. He left here five months ago with his home as Gold Hill, "dead broke," in vulgar parlance, or "busted," as the miners term it. Foreseeing the rise in mining stocks, he invested all he could raise or borrow in Sierra Nevada, and reaped a rich return. Still he had not enough to fill the measure of his ambitions. His wife longed for a splendid diamond necklace, for which he had paid in opulent days the sum of $85,000, and while she, being a retiring little body, not given to display, had never worn but once.

"My dear," said he to her one day, "if you will let me invest your diamonds in Sierra Nevada you shall have the proceeds for pin-money."

"As you please," said the dutiful little woman. "You know I never wear them."

Senator Jones is not the man to go hawking his wife's jewels about the streets, so he offered them to the first Jew he met, and received $12,000 for them, which he invested on margin in her name, and to-day she is worth $110,000 in registered bonds. He paid his debts, canceled the mortgage on his $100,000 worth of furniture, which Butler held as collateral for three years' rent, and in less than half a year returns with several millions to spare. And

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN., 14, - - - 1879.

Marquette and Mackinac.

Ever since the completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to the Iron regions of the Upper Peninsula the feeling has been increased that railroad connection ought to be made between the same region and the lower peninsula. By the completion of that road Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming and other places of importance were brought into closer connection with Milwaukee and Chicago than with the principal cities of the States in which they are themselves situated; the farmers of Wisconsin received the benefits of a market which belongs properly to the farmers of Michigan; and the members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula found their most convenient route to their own State Capital, during the winter season, through three other States. The desire of a more intimate connections between the Upper and Lower Peninsulas led to the introduction, in 1873, of a resolution by Representative Buell, of Menominee, asking for a grant of Government land for the construction of a Railroad from Marquette to Mackinac. But the State conventions of both parties in Michigan had but a few months previously declared against further grants of Government lands in aid of railroads; the shape arises from former grants and subsidies were fresh in the minds of the people; the feeling against further Congressional legislation of that character was general and pronounced, and Mr. Buell's resolution was defeated in the House when it came to a vote on the 19 h of January.

A more direct and unobjectionable method of aiding in the construction of the desired railroad soon suggested itself. The so called swamp lands in the possession of the State had been granted by the general Government to be used for the opening of roads and for the drainage of the country. In the Lower Peninsula a large proportion of these lands had been appropriated to aid in the construction of swamp land roads and ditches, and it must be said, in in many cases, without results that afforded any fair return for the appropriations. The swamp lands in the Upper Peninsula were mostly intact. It was held that also the original grant did not contemplate railroad construction, yet in the peculiar region between Marquette and Mackinac the development of the country and the drainage of the land would be better accomplished by the building of a railroad, with with the necessary ditches on each side, than by any number of swamp land roads. Accordingly a bill was introduced granting these lands for that purpose. After very thorough discussion it passed the House, March 12, 1873, by the very decisive vote of 73 to 13. It was amended in some particulars in the Senate, and passed that body, March 20, by a vote of 23 to 5, and the same afternoon the House concurred in the Senate amendment by a vote of 74 to 6.

The bill as amended provided that to secure the construction of the road, the Board of Control should be authorized to appropriate not to exceed ten sections of State swamp lands per mile to any railroad company that should construct and complete such railroad on or before December 31, 1875. It was also provided that the lands should be selected from the unreserved swamp lands in the counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, and not to exceed 100 sections in Marquette county, and that they should become taxable as fast as they were earned by the company contructing the road. It was made the duty of the Board of Control to give 30 days' public notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of the road, and to let it to the responsible company which should give bonds for the completion of the road for the least number of acres of said lands.

The time which followed were not favorable to railroad building, and although several different parties took some preliminary steps, no contract was made under this act.

As the special session of 1874, an act was passed by more than a two third vote of both houses extending the time for the completion of the road two years; but still no responsible parties could be found to undertake the construction.

In 1875 an amendatory bill was introduced which passed the Senate March 4 by vote of 22 to 9, and the House April 1, vote of 87 to 7. It increased the tie grant to 16 sections per mile, gave the Board of Control power to extend for one year the time for completion, if, from the financial condition of the country and the existing discredit of all railroad investments, difficulties should occur in raising money for the construction of the road; allowed the board to award and convey the number of acres earned upon the road, and exempted the unsold lands from taxation for 16 years.

In 1877 the act was further amended by extending the time for completing the rod 1 to December 31, 1879, and providing that the road should be of the ordinary Michigan gauge of track, furnished with the iron or steel rail of at least the ordinary weight on first class railroads.

Under the latter acts there was at one time a fair prospect that the road would be built. A company was formed in the Upper Peninsula and over $10,000 expended in surveys, but on account of the depression in the iron and other local interests this company could not well raise the necessary funds, but offers to give to any other company that should be organized the reports of its surveys and any other aid that it could furnish. A contract was at last let to Dr. Lamb of New York, who convinced the Board of Control that he could raise the necessary funds. But the hopes arising from this contract have proved delusive, and the Board of Control, seeing no prospect of its fulfillment, have taken steps to formally declare it forfeited.

The project is therefore in nearly the same condition as it was six years ago. But the history of the case shows that the people of the State desire the construction of the road. Three successive Legislatures have, by a vote of more than two thirds of their whole membership, declared in favor of liberal terms to any responsible company that would undertake the work. The same urgent reasons exist now that have existed before to make the construction of the road a matter of importance to the people of the State. The opening of a market for the products of the Lower Peninsula, the development of the wilderness country between the Sault and Marquette, now much of it inaccessible, and the bringing of the two sections closer relations, are as desirable now as ever. The existing financial conditions are better now than they have been since the first act was passed: money is more easily obtained; the value of the lands is better understood, and labor and materials are cheaper than before. A little encouragement from the Legislature, in the way of another extension of the time, if nothing else, would probably now bring about the most desirable result, which the unfortunate condition of financial affairs has hindered for five years past.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Personal and Political.

Victoria and Eugenie are great friend and inter-visit frequently.

'Sh! Tell it not in Asksium? A pimple pimps on the royal nose of Princess Louise!

One of the funny Ohio papers thinks that all this talk about Grant in 1880 is the work of his foes.

Those who have seen Mrs. Grant in Europe say she is homesick and wants to get back to God's country.

Col. Fred Grant has been granted leave of absence and will join his father and accompany him in his Asiatic tour.

The monument to commemorate the treason of Robert E. Lee calls loudly on the South for funds, but the South does not respond.

Another lady who is making a reputation for tearing the wind out of a cornet is Miss Jennie Robinson, of Green Bay, Wis.

Canada is getting one feature of a great nation, and that is a great debt. She owes about $150,000,000, and has just arranged for a new loan of $15,000,000.

The Lowell *Courier* admits that damming the waters of the Nile with bulrushes would be feasibility itself to preventing the American people from honoring Ulysses S. Grant.

Jeff. Davis' book of memoirs is to be published in the Spring, and we shall now have an authentic description of the waist and petticoats into which the Head of a great Nation retired for shelter in the spring of 1865.

Beecher says he is going on no more long lecturing tours, but will stay around home and try to make his prayer meetings what they used.

A son of the Czarowitch put in an appearance last month, and when he was one week old, the Emperor reviewed the Keiff Artillery, and notified the grizzly veterans that this few punk pounds of humanity was commander-in-chief of the regiment.

On the 30th of last month three hundred and six thousand dollars in greenbacks were paid out at the United States Treasury to persons who were entitled to receive gold, but asked for greenbacks in preference. Only one man of all who visited the Treasury that day wanted gold.

The Washington *Post*, asks, "will the country, by 1880, have sufficiently recuperated from Grant to endure another attack?" To that part of the country which showed its heels at Donaldson, at Vicksburg, and all through Virginia until it fell exhausted at Appomattox, this is probably a serious question.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says "the Republicans still regard Grant as the coming man, and we hardly know whether to laugh or cry." Possibly; but the *Constitution* will remember, perhaps, that when it and its fellow rebels, a few years ago, heard that Grant was the coming man they knew mighty quick whether to laugh or cry; and they didn't laugh, either.

Some of the investigators of the House last session, were red hot to have ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson indicted for alleged malfeasance during his term of office; but they think better of it now; and a consultation of the committee, the other day, disclosed that nearly the whole committee are satisfied that he could not be indicted. If the attempt was made, even the Democrats conceding that the charges have not been proved.

The first cargo of American wheat ever sold in Barcelona Spain, reached there a few days ago. It was Minnesota wheat, 72,000 bushels, carried by an English steamer, whose freight was $18,000. The Spanish flours which examined it were so well pleased that they immediately ordered three more full cargoes, and chartered steamers to carry them. It is thought that thirty-five cargoes will be taken within a month or six weeks. Barcelona is the great wheat port of Spain, and fifteen cargoes of wheat from Southern Russia were on the way there the day the American cargo arrived.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Chester, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great agricultural section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
36] Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-17

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps
and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 13th, 1877.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues,
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Takes ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be seen myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $300 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (39)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Beigle, against Bercillis R. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6041, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N., R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day o. Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 9th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Haypa-he-yah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Wills Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, is the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 24th day of Oct 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. R. URQUHART, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee, praying, among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate,

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 12, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gallup, against Charles Bestman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6346, dated October 12, 1876, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, T wenty-six North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 8, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Preece against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6502, dated April 23, 1874, upon the E ½ of sec tion 2, Township 28, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4193, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sec tion 10, Township 32 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

The Swedish Polar Expedition.

Two weeks ago we called attention to the promise of success awaiting Prof. Nordenskjold's Polar Expedition, which was to demonstrate that there was a northern navigable route from Norway to Japan, or, in other words, a northern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A later dispatch, based on information furnished by whalers coming from the Arctic Ocean into the Pacific, reports the advance vessel in the ice at the culminating point of the voyage, and an expedition is to be started from Japan waters to the relief of the ice-bound vessel. After all there is promise of success, to be measured or modified, of course, by the conditions under which the latter part of the voyage has been accomplished.

Americans are more familiar with the attempts to penetrate the Arctic Ocean from Baffin's Bay, under the impulse to discover a northwest passage, or an open Polar Sea, than with those on the line on which the Swedish explorer has been operating. But there were early experiments in this direction as well as in the other. It was the ambition of the old Dutch navigators to discover a northward passage to India, so as to come near the influence of Spain on the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and as early as 1594 Barentz had made a successful voyage along the northern coast of Asia, passing to the north of Nova Zembla. In 1596 he penetrated to Icy Cape, in Alaska. He had traveled the whole course, but his voyage did not afford much encouragement to commercial interests. In 1607 he sailed for the "open Polar Sea," going between Spitzbergen and Greenland. The next year, searching for a northeast passage, he made another voyage, passing between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. Before reaching the Yenisei of North Cape, in Asia, he turned back, and devoted his efforts to the discovery of a northwest passage.

Since that date there has been a revolution in commercial affairs, lessening the importance of a northeast passage to India. But three great rivers of Northern Asia pour into the Arctic Ocean, and the development of the trade of these rivers—the Obi, the Yenisei and the Lena, in connection with the commercial interests of Norway and Sweden, has given in recent years a new impulse to exploration along the Siberian coast. In 1875 Prof. Nordenskjold, of Sweden, advanced the theory that the practicable route to the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei was to the south of Nova Zembla, through the Kara Sea, as this was kept comparatively clear of ice during certain seasons of the year by the river currents. He sailed from Hammerfest, near North Cape, in Europe, June 8, 1875, reached Nova Zembla in six days, crossed the Sea of Kara, and reached the mouth of the Yenisei Aug. 15. This unlocked the basins of the Obi, Irtisch and Yenisei to trade, and caused great excitement in Northern Europe.

Russian explorers, who had been endeavoring to reach the same points from Behring's Strait, took a new tack, and the Russian Government encouraged the Swedish explorer to continue his explorations along the Siberian coast. In 1876 Nordenskjold made a voyage in a steamer to the Yenisei, disposed of his cargo, and returned to Hammerfest, making the whole voyage in less than seven weeks. This was the beginning of a new era in Siberian trade, and Nordenskjold was ambitious to carry his explorations further, to open up trade with the Lena district as he had with the others, and to penetrate, if possible, to Behring's Strait, and thus open a new route to Japan and China.

The third expedition, under the auspices of the Swedish and Russian Governments, sailed from the Norwegian coast July 25, 1878, and reached the mouth of the Yenisei Aug. 3, and three days later two vessels, the Vega and Lena, sailed eastward.

On the 11th of October the world was startled by a dispatch from Yakutsk, a town of Siberia, nearly a thousand miles up the Lena River, announcing the arrival of the ship Lena at that point. A few days later the arrival of the Vega at the mouth of the Lena was announced by Prof. Nordenskjold himself, and one great object of the expedition had been accomplished. A practical route from the Atlantic Ocean to the basins of all the great Siberian Rivers had been discovered, and the coast from the Yenisei to the Lena explored for the first time. But in a few days the Vega sailed for Behring's Strait, and the next information comes from a whaling vessel arrived at San Francisco, to the effect that the Vega is ice-bound above East Cape, or almost in sight of the Pacific.

This is gross news in part, as it is only surmised that the vessel is the Vega. But the relief ship sailing from the Pacific can reach the vicinity of East Cape with comparatively little difficulty, and Prof. Nordenskjold may yet accomplish all the objects of his expedition, and sail out into the Pacific to be hailed as the discoverer of the northwest passage.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Dying in Paris.

I have, and indeed many others have, pictured something about the expense of living in Paris. Few of us say anything about the expense of dying here. I would earnestly commend to all visitors here to postpone their dying until they get further on in the world. A man is "ruined for life" if he dies here. It is the most expensive place in Europe to shuffle off this mortal coil. Don't do it. Live in spite of the doctor, and his side-de-camp, the *enfanticeurs des dieux*, the funeral furnishers, the cemetery vampires, and the endless accessories that demand endless francs. The expenses to bury one dead man in Paris in a day would comfortably support a whole family of four persons in America for six months "alive and kicking." The red tape the black cloth, the fuss and the feathers in the most modest style will absorb nearly $500. From the hour that Death comes in the house until he goes out again Monsieur is actively dancing attendance upon him. I am not surprised people dream to die. I begin to feel that way myself the longer I live here. The details of these expenses, however serious the subject may be in every aspect, present nevertheless some amusing traits. For example: When in the bill of items you see "tears, fifteen francs," "weepers, ten francs," and "sobs, twenty-five francs," you are inclined to laugh. When you see a sliding scale of grief represented by social classes and pomp and show, empty carriages and unmerited sham, you are forced to a smile. When you get those big sheets of letter paper, *folio de papier*, with solemn black borders and the polite sentence of invitation done in splendid flourishes of lively lithographic letters; and when you see a long list of names of family relatives and friends, also beautifully flourished, you are amazed with this document being so strictly exclusive, humorous and jokishly inclined, for frequently some of the possessors of these names are thousands of miles away and perfectly ignorant of the death of the mourned ones. I could fill a couple of columns of the *Sun* with details of "Les Pompes Funebres," a wholesale and ready-made burying and burial-furnishing establishment at La Villette. But has a monopoly of doing "the dead business." It does "a roaring trade," and divides handsome annual profits to the shareholders, in sums of millions of francs. It is an excellent institution, combining system and promptness to a marvelous degree, and employing thousands of professional "mourners"—tearful personages ready-made or to order. The building since at La Villette is larger than any public edifice in Baltimore, and has every appliance, from nearly one thousand sable-clad black horses to millions of funeral bells, that may be required for every grade of funeral. The men are trained by periodical lessons in the various expressions of "the depths of grief" suitable for funerals of high and low degree, although they are proverbial jokers among themselves, a smile or cheerful expression of face while on duty would involve immediate dismissal. The master of ceremonies, or *ordonnateur*, is a dramatic personage, dressed like the Speaker of the British House of Commons, or a superb flunkey in black, with a massive steel chain and round cape, in addition to his black silk stockings, patent leather shoes and bright steel buckles, cutaway coat and general court costume. He moves about with

"The Truth, The Whole Truth, And—"

The other day it was necessary for Mr. Pinder to go into court as a witness. Mr. Pinder knows the nature of an oath, and knows, as a man, who would perjure himself for the biggest wad yet farm in Michigan. Mr. Pinder was ordered to stand up, raise his right hand, and swear that he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Then he sat down and a lawyer began:

"Mr. Pinder, you saw this affair, did you?"

"I did."

"Well, state to the jury what took place."

"Well, I was sitting in the house, and my wife suddenly called——"

"Never mind your wife, Mr. Pinder," interrupted the lawyer.

"Why, sir, my wife called to——"

"Never mind your wife, I say! I want to know what you know."

Mr. Pinder had been sworn to tell the truth, and the whole truth, but right at the outset the lawyer wouldn't let him do either one. Then he began:

"I was sitting in my house, when——"

"I don't want to know what happened in your house. A fight took place in the street, and if you were on the spot I want to know it."

"Well, I heard loud talking, and——"

"I want to know if you saw the defendant strike the plaintiff," interrupted the lawyer.

Mr. Pinder had sworn to tell all about it in a truthful manner, but he was now ordered to leave out more than half of "the whole truth" and begin where it suited the lawyer.

"When I crossed the street a woman said——"

"I don't care what a woman said, sir!" shouted the lawyer.

What that woman said should have been told, according to the oath taken, but the lawyer wouldn't have it.

"Well, I saw two men fighting—the plaintiff and defendant here," observed Mr. Pinder.

"Do you swear that these were the men?"

Mr. Pinder had sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and the lawyer turned right about and hinted that he might not have seen the men he had sworn he saw!

"These were the two men," he answered.

"And you saw blows struck?"

"I did."

"Now, we claim that not a single blow passed!" shouted the lawyer.

He was defending a man with a black eye and a busted nose, who had been arrested while fighting, and Mr. Pinder had seen the fight, and yet he claimed that Pinder didn't see a blow struck.

"I heard——"

"No matter what you heard."

Mr. Pinder had heard plaintiff dare defendant to strike him; and he had sworn to tell the truth, and yet the lawyer forced him into perjury. He wouldn't let him tell the whole truth—nor even half of it.

"Did you see blows passed?" resumed the lawyer.

"I did."

"And you saw the plaintiff strike the defendant first?"

"No, sir; the defendant struck first."

"What! Do you know what you are swearing to? Didn't you just take an oath to tell the truth in this case?"

"I did."

"And now are you trying to mislead the jury by suppressing part of the truth—by telling what you wish to and suppressing what you don't?"

"No, sir. Just as I heard——"

"You heard! We don't want to know what you heard!"

Mr. Pinder didn't want to suppress anything, but he was forced to; he wanted to tell all about it, but they wouldn't let him; he wanted to tell the whole truth, but they wouldn't have it. They made a big perjure himself while swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Strousberg.

A cable dispatch stated the other day that the famous Dr. Strousberg had offered his creditors three cents on the dollar, and that it was likely to be accepted. Many of our readers will not have forgotten the career of this most extraordinary man. Born in 1823, a Prussian Jew, he came to London in 1855, and in his boyhood joined the Church of England. While a mere youth he dabbled in London journalism, and at twenty-five came to the United States, where he gave lessons in German. It might have been supposed that this country would have proved especially adapted to his peculiar genius; but it was far less so than fifteen years later, and Strousberg, having realized funds by buying some damaged goods and selling them at a heavy profit, returned to London, where he invested his money in a newspaper, and then went to Berlin as agent for an insurance company. A chance acquaintance with some English capitalists led to his becoming a contractor. He went from one work to another, and within a few years was employing over one hundred thousand men, had purchased nearly an entire county in Poland, had an immense mansion in London and another (now the British Embassy) in Berlin, not surpassed by any in the capital. His magnificence was on a corresponding scale. When the famine broke out in East Prussia, he sent whole trains full of provisions at his own cost to the famishing countrymen, and during one winter caused ten thousand portions of soup to be served out daily in Berlin. There is no saying how matters might have prospered with him but for the breaking out of the Franco-German War, which found him by no means in enterprises at once imperilled by that event. Had he declared a failure then he would have merely been delivered a victim of fate, and might have soon made a prosperous fresh start; but he acted, in the hope of completing his railroads, and in the hope of completing his Rothenian iron-works, which it was thought his profits really promised to be colossal. The final collapse came very shortly. He had borrowed money from the Bank of Moscow, and when unable to pay was prosecuted on a charge, not actionable in most countries, of borrowing money from a joint-stock bank on security subsequently deemed inadequate by the public prosecutor, and subjected to long detention, and subsequently—no very great misfortune, one would suppose—bankruptcy. Since then the ex-millionaire has been managing his whilom property in the interests of creditors, of whom he, and his wife also, were considered everything. He is now fifty-eight, and may pick up again, but times are against him. There is no question that his talents and acquirements fit him far out of the crowd of vulgar adventurers. What he lacked is moderation.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Whole Truth, And—

The other day it was necessary for Mr. Pinder to go into court as a witness. Mr. Pinder knows the nature of an oath, and knows, as a man, who would perjure himself for the biggest wad yet farm in Michigan. Mr. Pinder was ordered to stand up, raise his right hand, and swear that he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Then he sat down and a lawyer began:

"Mr. Pinder, you saw this affair, did you?"

"I did."

"Well, state to the jury what took place."

"Well, I was sitting in the house, and my wife suddenly called——"

"Never mind your wife, Mr. Pinder," interrupted the lawyer.

"Why, sir, my wife called to——"

"Never mind your wife, I say! I want to know what you know."

Mr. Pinder had been sworn to tell the truth, and the whole truth, but right at the outset the lawyer wouldn't let him do either one. Then he began:

"I was sitting in my house, when——"

"I don't want to know what happened in your house. A fight took place in the street, and if you were on the spot I want to know it."

"Well, I heard loud talking, and——"

"I want to know if you saw the defendant strike the plaintiff," interrupted the lawyer.

Mr. Pinder had sworn to tell all about it in a truthful manner, but he was now ordered to leave out more than half of "the whole truth" and begin where it suited the lawyer.

"When I crossed the street a woman said——"

"I don't care what a woman said, sir!" shouted the lawyer.

What that woman said should have been told, according to the oath taken, but the lawyer wouldn't have it.

"Well, I saw two men fighting—the plaintiff and defendant here," observed Mr. Pinder.

"Do you swear that these were the men?"

Mr. Pinder had sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and the lawyer turned right about and hinted that he might not have seen the men he had sworn he saw!

"These were the two men," he answered.

"And you saw blows struck?"

"I did."

"Now, we claim that not a single blow passed!" shouted the lawyer.

He was defending a man with a black eye and a busted nose, who had been arrested while fighting, and Mr. Pinder had seen the fight, and yet he claimed that Pinder didn't see a blow struck.

"I heard——"

"No matter what you heard."

Mr. Pinder had heard plaintiff dare defendant to strike him; and he had sworn to tell the truth, and yet the lawyer forced him into perjury. He wouldn't let him tell the whole truth—nor even half of it.

"Did you see blows passed?" resumed the lawyer.

"I did."

"And you saw the plaintiff strike the defendant first?"

"No, sir; the defendant struck first."

"What! Do you know what you are swearing to? Didn't you just take an oath to tell the truth in this case?"

"I did."

"And now are you trying to mislead the jury by suppressing part of the truth—by telling what you wish to and suppressing what you don't?"

"No, sir. Just as I heard——"

"You heard! We don't want to know what you heard!"

Mr. Pinder didn't want to suppress anything, but he was forced to; he wanted to tell all about it, but they wouldn't let him; he wanted to tell the whole truth, but they wouldn't have it. They made a big perjure himself while swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Sympathetic Inks.

UNDER the name of sympathetic inks, the ingenuity of mankind has, while being used for writing, leave no visible trace on the paper, but which, through the agency of heat, or by the action of chemicals, are made to appear in various colors. The use of such means for secret correspondence is very ancient, and Pliny and other Roman writers speak of ink of this kind, which, however, was nothing more than fresh milk. Homely sufficed to that powdered charcoal over the surface of the paper upon which characters had been traced with the colorless fluid, when the powder adhered only to those places where the fatty matter of the milk had spread. Such a process, however, was merely mechanical, and the results very crude.

A great number of sympathetic inks may be obtained by means of reactions known to chemistry. For instance, write on paper with a colorless solution of sugar of lead; if the water that is used for the dilution be pure, no trace of the writing will remain when it becomes dry. Now hold the paper over a jet of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the characters will immediately appear on the paper, of an intense black color. The following recipes for inks of this kind are more simple. If writing be executed with a dilute solution of sulphate of iron, the invisible characters will appear of a beautiful blue, if the dry paper be brushed over with a pencil full of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash; or they will be black, if a solution of tannin be substituted for the prussiate. If the characters be written with a solution of sulphate of copper, they will appear brown on exposing to the vapors of ammonia. Another sympathetic ink is afforded by a chloride of gold, which leaves the paper dark purple when acted upon by a salt of tin. A red sympathetic ink may be made in the following manner: Write with a very dilute solution of perchloride of iron—so dilute, indeed, that the writing will be invisible when dry. By holding the paper at the vapor arising from a long-necked glass flask containing sulphuric acid and a few drops of a solution of sulphocyanide of potassium, the characters will appear of a bloodred color, which will again disappear on admitting them to the vapors of caustic ammonia. This experiment can be repeated *ad infinitum*.

During the war in India, some years ago, important correspondence was carried on by the English by means of the use of rice water as a writing fluid. On the application of iodine, the hieroglyphics immediately appeared in blue characters.

Sympathetic inks which are developed under the influence of heat only are much easier to use than the foregoing. The liquids which possess such a property are very numerous. Almost everyone, perhaps, knows that if writing be executed on paper with a clean quill pen dipped in ordinary fly-blue juice, it becomes absolutely invisible when dry; and that when the paper is heated the writing at once makes its appearance in characters of a brown color. All albuminoid, mucilaginous and saccharine vegetable juices make excellent sympathetic inks. Starch, gelatine, as among the best, the juices of lemon, orange, apple and pear. A dilute solution of chloride of cobalt used for writing is invisible until the paper is heated, when the letters are seen of a beautiful yellow, disappearing again when the paper has cooled down. The salts of cobalt, as the acetate, nitrate, sulphate and chloride, possess a like property. When a dilute solution of these salts is used as an ink, the writing, although invisible when dry, becomes blue when exposed to heat. The addition of chloride of iron, or of a salt of nickel, renders them green, and this opens the way for a very pretty experiment: If a winter landscape be drawn in India ink, and the sky be painted with a wash of cobalt alone, and the branches of the trees be clothed with leaves executed with a wash of cobalt and nickel, and the snow-clad earth be washed over with the same mixture, a magic transformation at once takes place on the application of heat, the winter landscape changing into a summer scene.—*Scientific American.*

The Birth of a Lake.

John Muir writes, in *Scribner* for January, of "The Mountain Lakes of California." We quote:

The Merced River, as a whole, is remarkably like an enormous, and it remains but little effort on the part of the imagination to picture it standing upright, with all its lakes hanging upon its spreading branches, the topmost eighty miles in height. Now add all the other lake-bearing rivers of the Sierra, each in its place, and you will have a truly glorious spectacle—an avenue the length and width of the range; the long, slender, gray shafts, the milky-way of arching branches, and the moonlike lakes all clearly defined and shining on the blue sky. How exquisitely such an addition to astronomy would be grand at! Yet these lakeful rivers are still more exceedingly beautiful and impressive in their natural positions to those who have the eyes to see them as they lie imbedded in their meadows and forests and glacier-sculptured rocks.

When a mountain-lake is born—when, like a young eye, it first opens to the light—it is shy enough, comparatively few of the streams that approach the banks of rock and ice flow directly into it. They usually sink in the lower side, the rugged snout of a glacier on the upper. But this condition it remains for many a year, until at length, toward the end of some auspicious cluster of seasons, the glacier recedes beyond the upper inner barrier, giving it open free access to the sky for the first time, thousands of years after its basin-shaped floor was first scooped its basin. The landscape, cold and bare, is reflected in its pure depths; the winds ruffle its glassy surface, and the sun fills it with throbbing sparkles, while its waves begin to lap and murmur around its beautiful shores—sun-sparkles and stars in lonely flowers, the winds and the snow its only visitors. Meanwhile the glacier continues to recede, and numerous rills, still younger than the lake itself, bring down glacier-mud, small gravels and pebbles, giving rise to margin-rings and plats of soil. To these fresh soil-beds come many a bird and beast, first, hardy ones, with arching leaves and a few dull brown flowers; then, as the seasons grow warmer, and the soil-beds deeper and richer, other flowers, the more pointed places, and these are joined by blue gentians, daisies, dodecatheons, violets, honeyworts and many a lowly moss. Shrubs also hasten in time to the new gardens—kalmia, with its glossy leaves and purple flowers, the Arctic willow, making warm carpets, together with the healthy bryanthus and cassiope—the fairest and dearest of them all. Insects now enrich the air, frogs pipe cheerily in the shallows, and soon the mirror-lake, as the sedge is the first of plants.

So the young lake grows in beauty, becoming more and more insanely lovable from century to century. Groves of aspen spring up, and hardy pines, and the Williamson spruce, until at length every meadow and rock-bench, every drainage-hollow and moraine-ridge, is covered with a rich growth of trees, and the lake-basin is full to the brim. Then the forests press more closely around the lake, and the trees that can endure the cold best climb the highest mountains, and the lake is left to the sun and the winds, and the birds that sing and fly above its waters.

Sunstroke.

A writer in the London *Times* roughly estimates the capital of England in 1875 as follows: Invested in foreign loans, £1,000,000,000; invested in British railroads, £400,000,000; invested in the public funds, £800,000,000; invested in British industries, manufactures, mines, ships, etc., £2,000,000,000; land, £3,000,000,000—giving a total of £6,600,000,000; and the income of the working classes was estimated at £1,000,000,000. During the last five years the "shrinkage" has been considerable; in some cases the loss is actual, and will never be repaid; in others the shrinkage may diminish or it may increase. If the land it is only partial, but a fall in rents from 15 to 20 per cent. is to all reasonable appearances an absolute certainty. How, then, does the capital account stand in 1878? Loss (actual) on foreign loans, Peruvian, Honduras, Turkish, Egyptian, etc., £200,000,000; shrinkage in value of railway stock, 5 per cent., £250,000,000; shrinkage in value of British industries, from 25 to 50 per cent., from £750,000,000 to £750,000,000; in land from 15 to 20 per cent. from £400,000,000 to £600,000,000. Total loss or shrinkage in five years from £1,700,000,000 to £2,500,000,000. And in the meantime the earnings of the working classes have fallen off 25 per cent., or £200,000,000 annually. These figures are alarming.

—A mother, in Newark, N. J., left her infant child with its aunt for a few hours. The child went to sleep in the cradle. The aunt tied a cent to the door-knob and threw it over the child's neck, so that it could play with the string when it waked up. The child did play with it, and lifted itself out of the cradle, where it was found dead, having been strangled by the cord.

The making of horse-hair rings and chains by the convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary has been prohibited, because of the manner in which they levied assessments on the tails of horses driven into the yard, sometimes seriously disfiguring the animals.

In furnishing a house the most attractive furniture should be placed in the hall.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC BREVITIES.

—The following are mostly taken from the *Iowa State Register:*

The market can never be overstocked with good butter and cheese.

Theory without practice is of little avail. They must go hand in hand.

Oiled sawdust exposed to the sun will ignite by spontaneous combustion.

He is a good farmer who increases the aggregate of his crop each year.

To make farming pay, strive to get a little profit from every acre.

Hens like dark nests best; they avoid the light when selecting.

Let a man run five miles, then stop still in the cold zero wind for three hours, and he will appreciate the condition of a horse in the same situation.

Fresh wood ashes thrown into the dry nest of pigs will effectually rid it of vermin. If too much ashes, and the nests and pigs are wet, it will rid them of their hair also.

With the farmer, in his dealings with his domestic animals, as well as with his hired hands, there is one thing he should be placed as that he can always find it when needed—that is patience.

Earnestness of purpose can only spring from strong conviction, and if a farmer has not confidence in himself and his business, vacillation and doubt characterize his every action, and he is the sport of circumstances.

Never get into debt. A man who owes nothing can never fail.

Let every man who can do is able to buy a farm upon which to bring up his sons, do so. It is on the farm that the best men, morally and intellectually, are turned out.

Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advantages equally with your customers. An all-turkey, all-buzzard system of business can never succeed in the long run. Each party to a transaction must be mutually benefitted if the trade is kept up.

Exercise your judgment and a scrimping policy with employes is not the most profitable for the employer. Live and let live is the better theory.

Never get your business so much extended that you are driven to take in a partner. If you engage in a partnership at all, let it not be forced upon you.

Large and Small Farms.

A fault of the Americans is to attempt to accomplish too much. Wealth or ambition leads us to make the effort to arrive at the end without the trouble of reaching it by carefully traversing the ground lying between it and the beginning. And yet there is only one way to accomplish a journey, whatever may be its nature, and that is to walk or ride the entire distance, and never skip a single foot of the way. This principle lies at the foundation of all real success. If duty in any particular be neglected, or if details are slighted, anything that may be thought success will only be a sham, and I will not be unlikely that complete and disastrous failure will result. A farmer who neglects a thousand acres will not be as successful as the one who thoroughly cultivates a hundred. He may, and no doubt will, have more grain when the harvest shall ripen, but when he attempts to calculate his profits, he must calculate them as per acre, and if the yield of his thousand acres is less per acre than the owner of the hundred acres has realized, his success, other things being equal, has not been as great as his neighbor's.

There has been an unfortunate tendency, in this country, to aspire to the possession of large plantations, or large farms. Especially is this true in the West, in many sections of which land is cheap, and the small cropping of which it is fertile. The ability of the soil to produce heavily, with even a limited cultivation, has stimulated the desire to plant and sow immense tracts. The results need not be told here. If the farms have been very large, failure has often been noted, and in many cases bankruptcy has been the final end. Of the number of large farmers that we have personally known dead, is those who cultivated extraordinarily large farms—we have not known a single successful one. In the majority of instances, the waste arising from neglected fruit and bad tillage convey it to the swamp.—*H. D. Conoxy, in Cincinnati Commercial.*

CAPT. JOHN, Chief of the Big Meadow Pintos, has a stock of a civilized person. Instead of spending his days in hunting at the Sink of Humboldt, which is literally alive with ducks, geese, swans and pelicans, Capt. John, according to the Winnemucca *Silver State*, employs a dozen Indians to shoot for him and coins money by selling the fowls at a dollar a head in Reveia.

THE Independent and Baptist ministers of Sheffield, Eng., have unanimously condemned the Afghan war as unrighteous, unpolitic and unchristian.

MITE makes write for a journal which devotes itself to the cheese trade.—*Fond du Lac Reporter.*

Milk, Butter, Cheese.

As in any other pursuit, the farmer desires to make the most money with the least labor and risk—at least to undergo as little labor and risk as possible. Sometimes he will abandon a mixed husbandry, in which he has been all his life profitably engaged, and convert his farm to dairy purposes alone; that is, producing milk for the city market or a cheese factory. This relieves the family of a great deal of labor and the farmer himself from much hard work and looking after. It is true he has his responsibilities with his cattle and the pastures and soiling crops; still it is a release from at least one-half of his labors. But in many cases—we think we can say in a majority of cases—he does not find it to pay nearly so well as the old system; that it becomes irksome from its sheer monotony; and that he does not *feel* that his position of a *farmer* is quite up to the mark. He becomes uneasy, and longs for the past life; and some day, after selecting from his stock of cattle a portion of the best of them, sells the rest off, and returns to the old farming and the good old way in which, though working harder, and requiring more patience and perseverance, he found his true position, his true happiness, as well as greater gains.

We know one farmer who have relinquished the mere routine profession of milk, and have resumed the old and more satisfying system of raising wheat and corn, rye and oats, a little buckwheat, an acre or two of potatoes, from ten to twenty acres of timothy if within reach of a market, clover for the cattle; a field of turnips and another of rutabagas; a half-dozen milkcows for the dairy, a half-dozen head of good cows from which to make butter; a dozen to fifty sheep for sale and for home consumption; a good span or two of working together with the usual other little matters and things making up the real business of a farmer who lives within reach of a ready market. Even in relation to the matter of butter alone, there are few who know how to make a first-class article, but who will admit that it is more profitable than to sell the milk.

As to cheese factories, these will be established only by men of capital, who are frequently not farmers at all, and, if well conducted, they will make a great deal of money; but unless they own the land and the cattle as a part of their business capital, the heavy profits will come from the farmer, who seeks to reduce the labor of his income at the same time, by what we regard only as an unfortunate change in the system of husbandry.—*German-town Telegraph.*

A COUNTRY negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he "regretted that circumstances repugnant to the acquaintance would prevent his acceptance of the invite."

A POLICEMAN searched the boys in the West Chester, Pa., schools the other day and found several revolvers on the neskest looking ones.

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and the people most heartily approve the awards, for we know they deserve it. There are now on exhibition at the Paris Fair, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

Why, Verily!

Why be an animated bellows when Allcock's Ant-i-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for obesity, or corpulence, and will reduce the most disproportioned form to a graceful one, in a few weeks. It contains no injurious drugs, but can confidently prove deleterious to the system. A well known physician, after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation, gives it his unqualified indorsement as a remedy that "cannot but act favorably upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

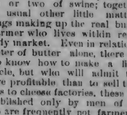
BALTIMORE, Md., July 17th, 1876.

PROF. S. ALLCOCK'S ANTI-FAT, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs—I have taken two bottles of Allcock's Anti-Fat and it has reduced me eight pounds. Very respectfully,

MRS. J. R. COMBS.

REDUCED PRICE.—Twenty-five cents will now buy a fifty-cent bottle of *Peck's Cure for Consumption*. This the best Cough Medicine is within the reach of everybody. For sale by all druggists.



Drair Exhaustion.

The following letter mention I have been troubled with Dyspepsia, Liver and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, for many years, and have tried many remedies but found no relief, being advised by a friend to try Brown's Iron Bitters, I did so, and after using a few bottles I found myself entirely cured. I have since been in the enjoyment of the powers of the health and strength. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Yours truly, ALVIN CRAIG, M. D.

Pigeonville, N. B., January 7th, 1878.

Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and having found it a most valuable remedy, do cheerfully bear testimony to the beneficial results which it effects when taken according to the directions which accompany the bottle.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Pres. of Conference.
ROBERT EVANS, Secretary of Conference.
RICHARD WEDDALL, Alex. W. NICHOLSON, etc., etc.

HOMES IN THE WEST.

NEAR

A choice from over 1,000,000 acres IOWA LANDS, the most productive in the West, $5 to $8 per acre; 10 years credit, low rates of interest. Pamphlets and maps free. Send to or call on the Iowa Immigration Land Agent, 104 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or Des Moines, Iowa. For Maps, Pamphlets and further information address

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or 62 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOWLES'
PILE OF HUMOR CURE
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Fever or Running Sores, sore Breasts, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO CURE ALL CASES OF PILES. FROM ONE TO SIX BOTTLES CURE ANY CASE OF BLOOD OR SKIN DISEASE. If your druggist has not got it, ask him to send for it. Price, $1 per bottle.

Be sure and call for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you are troubled with a bad cough or cold. It will give you relief. For sale by every respectable Druggist. One bottle, 25 cents; five bottles for $1.00.

New Opera! Cantatas!

H. M. S. PINAFORE,

Comic Opera, by Arthur Sullivan,

is the most popular libretto of the kind ever performed in this country. Music excellent and easy, and words entertaining. Making it very desirable for amateurs performing in town or village. Elegant copy, with words, music and libretto complete, mailed anywhere for $0.75.

TRIAL BY JURY is a laughable Operetta by the same author. **50 cts.**

JOSEPH'S BONDAGE. By CHADWICK, $1.00
BELSHAZZAR. By BUTTERFIELD, 1.00
ESTHER. By BRADBURY, .50

These Cantatas which are remarkably attractive when given with full choral and scenic accessories. The last one is very fine.

"Pauline" (42.—**"Prometheus"** (92.—**"Bridegroom and Bride"** (91.—**"Gideon"** (64.—**"Lesson in Charity"** (67.—**"Stand Facing"** (66.—An operetta requiring but a few singers, and not capital for Parlor Performance. The last three are Juveniles.

In Press **"THE SORCERER,"** by SULLIVAN

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 & 843 Broadway, N.Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irrefutable cure for

DRUNK-

ards, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Snuff, Chewing, Smoking, Morphine, Cocaine, Quinine, Laudanum, and all other habits of like nature, rendering the taste so distasteful to any of these hurtful poisons and dispensing with the desire, everyone perfect and immediate control of the appetite of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that nervousness, sickness and prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 ordinary case, $5; or as your druggist's, $1.50. Temperance and other publications should send for circulars.

It is harmless and never failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The Hop Cough Cure

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in relieving a fit of coughing. Every bottle warranted. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Try it once and you will find it so.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

American Mining Agency

—AND—

STOCK BOARD

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

WANT AGENTS

IN EVERY TOWN,

To sell Mining Shares, etc., also to procure in every Town, County and other locality that are for sale and eligible and AUTHORIZED AGENTS, who will place their Stock on the market for the purpose of realizing or establishing Exchanges for quotations.

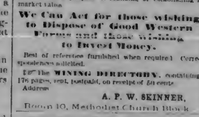
We Can Act for those wishing to Dispose of Good Western Farms and those wishing to Invest Money.

Best of references furnished when required. Correspondence solicited.

Address

P. W. SKINNER,

Room 10, Methodist Church Block



This SAW MACHINE is a wonderful invention. The weight of the man who is sawing does one-half of the work. It saws logs of any size, and will saw off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. Circulars free. Address J. A. JONES & CO., Box 538, Cincinnati, O.

WAR. 2-ton Hay Scales, $40; 4-ton, $60. Warehouse Scales, Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I JOHN HANNAS, being a blacksmith by trade, but now confined to my house by reason of rheumatism, I could suffer from at the forge, so that I could work at a better advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospect of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful properties of Electro Silicon as the finest Spavin.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent or shut up in my hand to such a manner, by the contraction of the muscles, that they were very much in the way in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I have used everything that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day, wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked fingers straighten out, and I had as sound use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I shewed my hands to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result.

I am a resident living about a mile from my shop who had a horse knee, caused by the shoeb being contracted and drawing the knee out of shape. Electro Silicon was procured, and had him in use in three weeks' time, and at the end of three months he was able to go and ride his rate and walk to my shop apparently as well as ever. It had worked just as did in my case—producing a perfect cure. I gave it to many of my neighbors and friends (for miles around), who were suffering from Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sprains, Swellings, Stiffness, Lameness, and all kinds of horse troubles. Finding that the Electro Silicon Liniment would penetrate the skin of man further than any other substance, it occurred to me that it must be good for the human flesh, and I have used it in my family for all afflictions to all external diseases occurring to the human flesh. Prepared by me

Electro Silicon Liniment Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Price, 50 cents per large Bottle.

Sold Wholesale by

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. P. PARK & SON, Cincinnati, O.
FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Agts., Chicago

This SAW MACHINE is a wonderful invention. The weight of the man who is sawing does one-half of the work. It saws logs of any size, and will saw off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. Circulars free. Address J. A. JONES & CO., Box 538, Cincinnati, O.

WAR. 2-ton Hay Scales, $40; 4-ton, $60. Warehouse Scales, Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS

Are self-applicable to any part of the body, for the speedy and effectual cure of

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Dyspepsia,
Nervous Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Kidney Disease,
Female Complaints,
Nervousness,
Urinary Diseases,
General Ill-Health,
Wasting Decay,
Spermatorrhœa,
Epilepsy,
Paralysis,
Sexual Exhaustion,
Spinal Diseases,
Indigestion,

And other chronic ailments

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY.

[Extract from the Bulletin, "Jamestown," December 27, 1878.]

"The Pulvermacher Electric Belt is recommended in general use for the following reasons: First, for its wonderful properties in the cure of diseases of the kidneys, stomach, liver and blood; secondly, for its extreme simplicity, and the fact of its being applied outside, precludes all possibility of any injury being done to the patient, as an external remedy is universally acknowledged to be saf

The Swedish Polar Expedition.

Two weeks ago we called attention to the promise of success awaiting Prof. Nordenskjold's Polar Expedition, which was to demonstrate that there was a northern navigable route from Norway to Japan, or, in other words, a northern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A later dispatch, based on information furnished by whalers coming from the Arctic Ocean into the Pacific, reports the advance vessel in the ice at the culminating point of the voyage, and an expedition is to be started from Japan waters to the relief of the ice-bound vessel. After all there is promise of success, to be measured or modified, of course, by the conditions under which the latter part of the voyage has been accomplished.

Americans are more familiar with the attempts to penetrate the Arctic Ocean from Baffin's Bay, under the impulse to discover a northwest passage, or an open Polar Sea, than with those on the line on which the Swedish explorer has been operating. But there were early experiments in this direction as well as in the other. It was the ambition of the old Dutch navigators to discover a northwest passage to India, so as to counteract the influence of Spain on the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and as early as 1594 Barentz had made a successful voyage along the northern coast of Asia, passing to the north of Nova Zembla. In 1596 he penetrated to Icy Cape, in Alaska. He had traveled the whole course, but his voyage did not afford much encouragement to commercial interests. In 1667 he sailed for the "open Polar Sea," going between Spitzbergen and Greenland. The next year, searching for a northeast passage, he made another voyage, passing between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. Before reaching the Trinity of North Cape, in Asia, he turned back, and devoted his efforts to the discovery of a northwest passage.

Since that date there has been a revolution in commercial affairs, lessening the importance of a northeast passage to India. But three great rivers of Northern Asia pour into the Arctic Ocean, and the development of the trade of these rivers—the Obi, the Yenisei and Lena, in connection with the commercial interests of Norway and Sweden, has given in recent years a new impulse to exploration along the Siberian coast. In 1875 Prof. Nordenskjold, of Sweden, advanced the theory that the practicable route to the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei was to the south of Nova Zembla, through the Kara Sea, as this was kept comparatively clear of ice during certain seasons of the year, by the river currents. He sailed from Hammerfest, near North Cape, in Europe, June 8, 1875, reached Nova Zembla in six days, crossed the Sea of Karn, and reached the mouth of the Yenisei Aug. 15. This unlocked the basins of the Obi, Irtisch and Yenisei to trade, and caused great excitement in Northern Europe.

Russian explorers, who had been endeavoring to reach the same points from Behring's Strait, took a new tack, and the Russian Government encouraged the Siberian explorer to continue his explorations along the Siberian coast. In 1876 Nordenskjold made a voyage in a steamer to the Yenisei, disposed of his cargo, and returned to Hammerfest, making the whole voyage in less than seven weeks. This was the beginning of a new era in Siberian trade, and Nordenskjold was ambitious to carry his explorations further, to open up trade with the Lena district as he had with the others, and to penetrate, if possible, to Behring's Strait, and thus open a new route to Japan and China.

The third expedition, under the auspices of the Swedish and Russian Governments, sailed from the Atlantic Ocean from Dudin's Bay, under the impulse to discover a northwest passage, or an open Polar Sea, thus

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

The Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County met at the Court House in Charlevoix, on Thursday, Jan. 2d, at one o'clock p. m, pursant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Niles, Mr. Ward was elected temporary chairman.

Roll called; present: Niles, Smith, Ward, and Weaver.

There not being a quorum present, the Board adjourned till to morrow at 8 o'clock a m.

FRIDAY, 3d.

The Board met pursant to adjournment; Mr. Green in the chair. Present, Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Green, Hicks, Keat, Niles, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Wooden.

Minutes of last meeting rend and approved.

The bonds of the several county officers were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Weaver that all the Townships in the county be allowed to extend their time for the collection of taxes to the 1st day of April.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Green, Ward, Niles, Weaver, Wooden —8

Nays—Hicks, Keat, Smith.

Not having received a two thirds majority of all the Supervisors, it was declared lost.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the foregoing vote was reconsidered.

Moved by Mr. Keat that the time for the collection of taxes be extended 30 days. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles, that the note held by this county against Jackson Ingalls be placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney, to be sued immediately.

Amended by Mr. Keat that the Prosecuting Attorney be instructed to commence action at once against Jackson Ingalls for the collection of the note given by said Jackson Ingalls to the County of Charlevoix.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the amendment be laid upon the table until one o'clock p.m., at which time the note shall be brought forward for inspection.

Mr. Niles read a circular from the Board of Supervisors of Barry county in reference to petitioning the Legislature in regard to taxing certain property. A motion by Mr. Niles that it be concurred in was carried.

On motion of Mr. Weaver the Board adjourned until one o'clock p m

AFTERNOON SESSION

Board called to order by the chairman. All present except Messrs. Wood and Robinson.

The amendment of Mr. Keat, which was laid upon the table was taken up.

Ayes—Keat, Smith, Ward—3.

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Weaver, Wooden—7.

Lost.

The original motion was then called.

Ayes— Ackerson, Bailey, Niles, Smith, Wooden—5.

Nays—Darrah, Hicks, Keat, Ward, Weaver—5.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the Ingalls note be placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney for collection.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Weaver that this Board give security for the costs in the collection of the Ingalls note. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Keat the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for fixing the salaries of the County officers for the ensuing year.

The committee, through their chairman reported as follows: That they recommend that the salaries of county officers remain the same for the ensuing year as they were last year.

Mr. Niles moved to amend by reducing the salaries 20 per cent. from what they were last year.

Ayes—Ackerson, Darrah, Niles, Ward, Wooden—5.

Nays—Bailey, Hicks, Keat, Smith, Weaver—5.

Lost.

Mr. Weaver moved to adopt the report of the committee. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the salaries be reduced 15 per cent. from what they were last year. Lost.

Moved by Mr Weaver that the salaries of county officers be reduced 25 per cent. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward that the Board adjourn *sine die*. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Niles the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Green in the chair; all present except Messrs. Wood and Robinson.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Ward the resolution lying on the table relative to the extension of time for the collection of taxes was taken up.

The original motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward that the Board adjourn *sine die*.

Ayes—Green, Smith, Ward, Weaver.

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Keat, Niles, Wooden.

Lost.

[Concluded next week]

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Roswell Hodge, and Margaret Hodge, his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Coster, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 19, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 341, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Coster to Eliza J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as a filial certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FRENCH,
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee. 33-13yr

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one promissory note for $100, against Niles, Bourdeau and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

O. V. MONROE.

Boyne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Micholls, at 25 cents each, will receive prompt attention. 34-13yr

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35-1yr O. S. SMITH.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
RESTAURANT and MEAT MARKET.

Just opened in the Ice Building, Charlevoix.

Look at These Prices:

Sarisin, Porter House, and Round Steaks only *8 cts.* per pound.

Boiling meat and stew, *5* and *6* cts per lb.

Roasts, *6* and *7* cts. per pound.

Fresh fish, whole, *3* cents per pound.

" dressed ready to fry or broil, *10* cts per pound.

Oysters, *20* cts. per can; stewed, *15* cents per dish; Fried, *20* cts.; raw, *10* cents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m

34-tf D. S. WAY.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Hoechler's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

J. Milo Eaton,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC and
Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Witeland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10-1yr

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.
Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ithmia H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Delos Pratt, of the state and county aforesaid, dated October 19th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Delos Pratt to William R. Sargent, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 30, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the Circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eighteen (18) in Township Thirty-three, (33) North, of Range Eight, (8) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM R. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. (34)

LOW PRICES IN
DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!
Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the "collins meat market," opposite Bullard's store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf *W. J. Bradley.*

CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Bullard's store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Drmoan,
Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: Where you want to buy low

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

1161yr

FOR SALE.

One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good house barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $450. E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

1879. THE 1879.
DETROIT
Post & Tribune.

The Metropolitan Republican Journal of Michigan.

The publishers of the Detroit Post and Tribune point with pride to the journalistic enterprise and political meritorious name in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of the Republican political doctrine, of an honest and reformed financial financial policy, and of state development.

In letter receipts, in staple facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its value as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state each of these publishers to supplement promise to perform, and still to fully meet the expectations of its patrons.

The news department of the Post and Tribune will be kept fresh, accurate and complete; the paper will be under the control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintains special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly, and puts the flashpoints of accurate information, and of an adherence to Republican political and economic principles. All matters of special public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking consideration which it has given this year the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.

One page of the Post and Tribune is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping the Post and Tribune a

First-Class Family Paper.

Strong in all its departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been as long and closely identified.

TERMS:

	Per annum.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily,	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50
Tri-Weekly,	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly,	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10, $1 40.

All postage prepaid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by Drafts on Detroit Banks, money orders, or in registered letters.

Soon in Premiums to Agents, in addition to liberal terms for canvassers. Send for Agent's circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address *POST AND TRIBUNE,* Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Dameron to George Bethune, dated April 26th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 226, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars and fifty-three cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot Five (5) of Block Eight (8) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat of the said village of Charlevoix.

GEORGE BETHUNE,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [32-13t]
Dated this 17th day of Dec. 1878.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manistee—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1878.

Present, D. B. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ifer, Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. R. WILLIS, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 39. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 21, 1879. Whole No., 470

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the cleanest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,
published every Tuesday by
W. A. SMITH,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory five lines or under, $5 00 per year.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

PAULTHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, at 25 cents each, will receive prompt attention. 34-13yr

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and a full latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.
Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

LOOK HERE!
Don't Say "I Won't,"

For $2 you can buy a *COW-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire of the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *R. P. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell on the following terms, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

LEAVE PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

LEAVE CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible.

B. C. SMITH, Prop.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Tarpakoyah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for leave to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Pegnol is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are defendants, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township Thirty-three (33) North of Range Seven (7) West containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!
A. McCABE & Co.
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
IN SELLING
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.
Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	50
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	18
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	$1 30 @ $1 75
Rye, per bushel	40
Beef hides, per pound	4 @ 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 8

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

NOTARIES.—The following appointments of Notaries Public for Charlevoix county were confirmed by the Senate on the 16th: E. H. Green, W. A. Smith, J. M. Eaton, H. R. Miller, A. Bultars, James, A. Keat.

THE carpenters of Charlevoix are anticipating lively times in building next season. Several of our citizens are figuring on new residences, numerous cottages at the resort will be erected, and one or more business buildings are contemplated.

THE *Advocate* has resumed.

THE Prosecuting Attorney of Wexford county gets a salary of $450 a year, and the Treasurer $600.

DEXTER & NOBLE, of Elk Rapids, are preparing to build a new dock larger than their present one.

THE Catholics, of Petoskey, are preparing to build a 35x65 feet church with a 28x28 feet addition.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

THE Township Board are purchasing quite an extensive additions to the Township Library.

THE Intermediate Department has been opened in the Charlevoix school, with Miss Annie Cooper as teacher.

THE steamers on the route between Grand Haven and Milwaukee have stopped running on account of ice. They can come up here and run until it thaws out down there.

PERSONAL.—L. D. Bartholomew of this village leaves soon for the outside world. He will visit Chicago, Spring Lake, and other points, and will attend the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. before he returns.

—Geo. W. Crouter, druggist, of this place, left yesterday to attend a two month's course in a dental college.

—B. F. Ingalls, and C. B. Hennike, of Petoskey, were in town Wednesday last.

—H. O. Rose, of Petoskey, paid Charlevoix a visit Friday.

—C. J. Wooden, Supervisor of Bear Lake Township, was in town yesterday.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Blonzby, Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16-1yr

CONGRESSMAN HUBBELL was reported lately to have been compelled by illness, to go home, but Washington advices say he is there and hard at work in framing the harbor and river bill.

THE discount on Canada money is partly attributable to the fact that our American banks cannot pay them out without incurring a tax of 10 per cent. under the United States revenue laws.

NILES was twice at one end of a "one-horse telegraph line." We shall write to the President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and tell him about that. Niles must apologize.

THE ice harvest has commenced here. The ice is not so thick as is desirable, but the experience of last winter has taught Charlevoix people to "make hay while the sun shines." Ice six inches thick is better than none at all.

SENATOR BELL, of this District, is chairman of the committee on "Immigration," and is a member of the "Judicial Committee," of the committee on "Canals and River and Harbor Improvements," and the committee on "Expiring Laws." Representative Paulthorp is a member of the committees on "Judiciary," and "Public Lands."

COLD? Why, bless you, no. All the cold weather we experience here is in reading the weather reports from the frigid latitudes south of us. From all directions come tidings of extreme cold, the thermometer ranging as low as 20 and 40 degrees below zero. Even in Southern Kansas, that sunny land, they have had it 12 degrees below zero. In Charlevoix and the Pine Lake region at no time this winter has the mercury been below *nine degrees above zero!* Sell out down there and come up north into a milder climate!

A Justice of the Peace of Norwood Township has been invited by the Highway Commissioner of this Township to waltz up and settle his little bill of $15 for trotting his horses across the bridge. A lively time is anticipated. Some one must be made an example of. We note the considerable carelessness lately in driving across the bridge. Either have the law enforced, or take down the sign-boards.

The Sentinel vs. "The Courier."

From the Petoskey Record.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Niles, Supervisor of Springvale, relative to an article which appeared in the last number of the Charlevoix *Sentinel*:

The Charlevoix *Sentinel*, in a half-column article devoted to me, abounding in lungs and personalities, dubs me "The Orator." While I do not propose to retort by the same mode of warfare, which is neither gentlemanly, nor altogether in keeping with the legitimate province of a high-toned, moral editor, such as the *Sentinel* claims to be, I should be heartily glad to discuss the merits of any live question pertaining to the real interest of Charlevoix county, such as the removal of the county seat, the bridge question, or the reduction of the salaries of Charlevoix county officials, either publicly, or through the columns of the *Sentinel*. Mr. Smith, and the learned gentleman whose joint prominence in the "Orator" is, both take different views of these questions from myself, and exasperated by the efforts I make to honestly and faithfully represent the wishes of my constituent, resort to the tactics of the coward, blackguard, and pettifogger, to squelch me, not daring, from the weakness of their cause, to engage in a full, frank, and good natured discussion of those questions on their merits. W. C. NILES.

From the Petoskey Democrat.

As the thing that sits at one end of a one horse telegraph wire, distributes mail to the people of Charlevoix, and edits the largest lumbing in Michigan, swells up like a big blow snake, and scatters his low dirty slang broadcast for the express purpose of injuring any and every one who dares to speak in defense of right, I ask the privilege of saying through your columns that hereafter I don't propose to take any notice of his dirt throwing. But if the editor of the *Sentinel* or any other person of Charlevoix wishes to come to the front, and discuss the questions that interest the taxpayers of Charlevoix county, in a gentlemanly way, we are ready to meet him in public face to face, or through the press, otherwise we shall leave him to dig the death of those who use slang for argument.

Ed of *Sentinel* please copy.

W. C. NILES.

One newspaper not being deemed sufficient to contain the brain-work of the great agitator, the columns of *two* are secured. As a double-barreled air-gun Niles is a success. Now, we never censured Mr. Niles, nor any of his colleagues for voting as they thought the interests of their respective sections demanded, neither shall we. We only retorted when Mr. Niles heaped abuse upon Charlevoix alone, when five or six other Townships were equally as deserving of his diatribes. And that which he considered blameworthy was the exercise of the same privileges that he claimed for himself and his followers. He wishes to have a fair, frank, good-natured discussion of the questions at issue!!! Shades of Moses! If fairness, frankness or good nature characterized his conduct on those matters this controversy would not have occurred. The opposite of these traits has marked his course on the Board since he became a member of it. "The biggest humbug in Michigan." Yes. About the time we called Mr. Niles an orator the SENTINEL was the oldest and best journal in the two counties, and its editor a gentleman and a scholar. We had Mr. Niles' word for this. As for the discussion to which he challenges us, there is only one question which we care to discuss with Mr. Niles, and that is a little matter of debit and credit on our ledger which has his name at the head of the page.

FIVE degree below zero at Petoskey on the 15th. Five degrees *above* zero at Charlevoix the same day.

MR PAULTHORP recently gave notice in the House of Representatives that he would introduce a bill for the incorporation of the village of Petoskey.

THE Traverse Bay *Eagle* has flopped again. It puts itself on record in the Michigan Almanac for 1879 as "Independent." The Nationals of Grand Traverse now have no organ.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to compel non residents to procure a license for using nets for fishing.

THE schooners Evening Star and Charlotte Rush went from Chicago to Sheboygan, Wis, on the 18th of this month.

Han Sanscript Recalled Recollections of Fifty Years Ago.

The boys were coasting down Sycamore-street Hill, last evening, when John Sanscript and his wife came along. They had been up on Bolt-more street visiting, and were on their way home.

"Just see them boys," said John, as he braced up at the intersection of Mulberry street. "It really reminds me of the days when I was a lad. Do you know, Jane, that I used to coast down hill on a sled then a-way?"

"Did you, John?"

"Why, yes; but that's fifty years ago."

Sanscript scratched his head contemplatively, and then muttered, *sotto voce*:

"Durn my grand-daddy's buttons, if I don't try it!"

"Try what, dear?" anxiously asked Mrs. S.

"I'm going to coast just once, to revive recollections of fifty years ago."

"Now, John, if I warn you——"

"But you are not me, an don't interfere. Here, sonny (to a lad just puffed up the hill with his sled); here, sonny, I'll give you a quarter to let me slide down on your sled once."

The bargain was eagerly nailed and clinched.

"Be keerful, old man," urged the boy, as Sanscript squatted rather awkwardly on the sled; "be keerful, I say, and don't let that ere feller run over you."

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, - - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL

New York has discovered a trio of young heroes, under the leadership of a lad known as "Nan, the Newsboy." They have made it their business to save the lives of those who, willingly or unwillingly, have found themselves in the waters about our docks. Like Topsy, Nan seems to have "growed." He appears to have burst upon the community at a bound, as a full blown hero, and to have constituted himself and his two companions a life-saving service. After the work of the day is over they devote their time to his human and entirely self imposed task. With rubber boots, cork belts, life-lines, and lanterns, they patrol the dangerous and unprotected portions of the wharves, guarding drunken sailors from tumbling over the low springpiece, or plunging into the water when too late to prevent a fall.

This homely devotion to the good of humanity has not been permitted to go unnoticed. The newspapers have taken the matter up, and it looks now as though the boys would have a substantial recognition of their services in the shape of funds with which to carry out "Nan's" pet idea—the establishment of a service in good and regular standing. Captain Paul Boynton, the inventor of the life-saving armor suit, has taken a great fancy to Nan and his comrades, and gave them an invitation to dine with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It must have been a hunter thing for the brave young fellows to face the grotesqueness of the fashionable hotel, than to have leaped into the icy waters of the bay; but with oysters, soups, fish, entrees, roasts, game, and dessert, twenty-year-old hunger got the better of shyness, as well as of the viands. "Now, lads, sit down anywhere and make yourselves at home," said their host. "Gentlemen," said Nan, "this here is Gilbert Long, and that's Edward Kelly," and then the deatruction began. "Have a little light wine Nan?" "No it would raise me head; we're all temperance." As the dinner proceeded, vests were unbuttoned, and collars gave way under the strain. Nan told a story about a woman who was determined to jump off one of the piers. "I ketched her by the back hair just as she was throwing herself over the stringpiece. Then she tried to scratch me 'I've lost all my money and all my tidings,' said she, 'and I don't want to live any longer.' I see she was as full as a tick, and says I, 'You've kept away from the water up to now, and I guess you can keep away awhile longer.'" "When I'm grabbled aroond the neck by a man in the water, I helps him over the ear, and if that don't make him let go, then I belt him in the nug. That always fetches him." With a man's heart in the right place the relative positions of subjects and predicates, and the somewhat shaky use of the English language in general, fall to the background as matters of no importance.

The cost of organizing the corps contemplated by Nan, together with the furnishing of three stations at different points along the river front, will be about $800, and the cost of keeping up the service about $2,000 a year. Already the open handed brokers of Wall Street have subscribed enough to ensure the success of the scheme. The boys have received little or no reward for their unselfish devotion. It is a well-known fact that a rescued person expresses little gratitude for his deliverance. Captain Boynton says that if you want a man to scold you ever after, lend him $10 or save his life.

Since June last, Nan has saved fifteen lives; Long, six; and Kelly, two, and as their labors are among those from whom no reward could be expected, the work is the result of a conscientious desire to serve the cause of humanity; and if a little romantic excitement come in as one cause of keeping up his service, no one will think the less of it, or hold back his hearty plaudits for the good work done, or his best wishes and assistance for the future of Nan, the Newsboy's life saving corps.

New York policemen, with all their faults, have one strong point. They regally uphold the dignity and majesty of the law as embodied in themselves. A couple of these noble creatures are now up before the Police Commissioners, to whom it has been clearly shown, on the testimony of a score of witnesses that they nearly clubbed to death a man who ventured to remonstrate against his unexpected and causeless arrest. During their examination, one of the offending peelers admitted that he didn't know what they arrested the man for, and that he only clubbed him as a matter of form. On the same evening, and just before the exploit mentioned, the same worthy pair had collared an old man "on suspicion," and told him they would let him go if he would stand treat, which he accordingly did. It is rather more than possible that these two valuable clubs will be lost to the force hereafter, and that these over-vigilant guardians of the peace will be retained to pursue lice, when they can club their fellow-men only on equal terms and at the risk of serving their country in the penitentiary.

The sugar agitation still continues likely hereabouts. The emeutes of the refiners finding themselves beginning to lose ground in the public estimation, are making the most strenuous exertions to obtain credence for their stories of fraud and adulteration. Last Monday night there was a mass meeting at Chickering Hall, which they had previously called, and at which their ringleader, "the man named Fuller," whom I mentioned in a recent letter on this subject, made a violent speech denouncing the refiners, and urging the same old charges, which have been repeatedly discredited. It was here's labor lost for the Cubans, however, for not only did the audience openly resent the absurd harangue, but Hon. David A. Wells, who was present, and who had been especially abused by Mr. Fuller, came forward and made a speech setting forth the real facts in the case, and refuting the slanders against himself and against the refiners, in such a way that the antagonists of the latter were placed in a worse shape than ever.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, which has for years been the leading theatre in New York in the production of society dramas, has been unceremoniously closed on account of dissensions in its management and lack of funds with which to pay its company and orchestra; and a receiver has been appointed to close out its affairs. The catastrophe occurred one evening during Jeo Jefferson's engagement. The eminent Rip Van Winkle was dressed for his part, and a good-sized audience was assembled in the house, when the actors and actresses unanimously struck for their back pay, and as they obstinately declined to take soft words and fair promises in lieu thereof, the impatient audience had to be told that there would be no performance, but that they could get their money back at the door. Thus closed in disgrace, for a time, at any rate, the career of one of the most brilliant and apparently successful places of amusement in the country. It remains to be seen how soon a manager will be found courageous enough to attempt to coax back its former prestige.

In the theatrical line there is nothing else particularly startling, unless it be the attack which is just commencing on the so-called "sacred" concerts, which have recently so multiplied, especially at low resorts, as to make Sunday even in New York about the most disorderly and immoral time of the week. A movement to suppress the annoyance is now getting under way. In the way of other amusements there is the continuance of Madame Anderson's attempt to walk 2,700 quarter miles in the same number of quarter hours. She is now nearing the end of her task, and at this writing seems sure of success. She thought perhaps not as much as the $24,000 of gate-money which the O'Leary-Campana match attracted to the Hippodrome. She seems to be a versatile little woman, stopping her walk now and then to make a speech to her audience, or to sit down at a piano which she has near the track to sing and play for their delectation. At Gilmore's Garden, Captain Bogardus, of shot-gun fame, has done some good shooting this week, breaking 6,000 glass balls with only thirteen misses. The shooting occupied two days, during the first of which he broke his 3,000 without a single miss. Bogardus and Dr Carver are expected to shoot an exciting match here before long.

RADIX.

Perhaps by this time, Fitz John Porter wishes he hadn't called for further investigation.

Caleb Cushing told Edwin M. Stanton that the heart of Charles A. Dana was a bag of gall.

"Rather than touch another drop of liquor," said a zealous convert at a temperance meeting at Alton, Ill., the other night, "I would take a razor and blow out my brains."

An experienced Muskegon lumberman predicts that common lumber will sell as low as $6 per thousand feet next year, if the present indications of an unusual large crop are realized.

Stanley Matthews, who has been to Memphis, comes back laden with the report that the renomination of President Hayes is the only thing the people thereaway could hear to.

At Capt. Louttet's shipyard, in Grand Haven, there are three new crafts to be built this winter, a tug and a vessel and a propeller. He has declined to undertake the building of still another propeller.

The Louisville *Journal* says Gen. Grant should be placed on the retired list where Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan were placed. This is a feeble echo of the rebel yell which Grant smothered in 1865.

The floundering and flopping of the Democratic suckers, in endeavoring to explain in their papers how resumption happens to be successful in spite of their opposition, is regarded as one of the affecting spectacles of the hour.

Probably one of the most remarkable suicides on record was that of Mrs. Corbin, of Leroy, Osceola county. She took an apron string, placed it about her neck, took an end in each hand, and deliberately pulled in opposite directions, choking herself to death, falling on her face in the snow.

The Legislature in New York, which will meet at Albany next Tuesday, to take possession of the new fifteen million dollar State capitol building—and it isn't quite finished yet—will be the 1024 legislature of that State. Its first principal business will be the reelection of Mr. Conkling to the United States Senate.

The Governor of Wisconsin, in his annual message, estimates that the tramps, by their contributions levied upon individuals and communities, cost the people of Wisconsin nearly as much as all their State taxes. If this estimate is approximately correct, it is no wonder he recommends vigorous legislation to rid Wisconsin of the tramp nuisance.

During the burning of the Chicago postoffice Saturday Gen. Sheridan entered the building despite proclamations, and while the firebrands were falling about him, placed such documents as he could reach into vaults, and dashed into fresh air just in time to avoid the falling plastering and scantlings. It is believe that all the papers bearing on the Schurz controversy were saved.

While some men were at work in the woods near Flint a few days since felling trees, their curiosity was excited by the rattle of chains as the tree struck mother earth. Upon examining the tree a large iron trap with a heavy chain was found about thirty feet from the butt, and the chain running almost exactly through the center of the trunk, firmly imbedded in the solid wood. The tree, which is one of good size in proportion to its height, was sawed off on either side of the chain, and will be preserved as a relic.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Gen. *W.* Chester, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best markets.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The sort of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls! and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. ROBINET, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

I Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work,

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Did you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

ClOthing,

Hats, Caps

and Crockery.

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Which we propopose to sell very low for CASH or its equivilent.

Remember the Place,

Thestore with the BROWN FRONT, on the eastside of Bridgestreet.

See & Washburn,

Charlevoix, June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manfacturers of, and dealers in Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Uniting and trimming done on short notice. 6-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which Swan myriads of Speckled Trouts Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years: Interest, ten per cent, with reasonable commission for services.

HAKSHA & BROWNE,

Real Estate Agents,

Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painte and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Cook & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (20)

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 19, 1878. Complaints having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Hezekiah H. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 5014, dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., there to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Taylor deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Sara Butler, Complainant, vs Jenett Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jenett Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause residing in this County, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 25th day of Oct 1878

REUBEN BATCH,

Circuit Judge.

A true copy

A. B. WRIGHT, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Friday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1878. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Martha A. Lee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles Lee praying, among other things, for the appointment of an Administrator of said estate,

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Charles Lee, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Clark, against Charles Dellmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6346, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, T. westip 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. Octobers, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Crose against John Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6092, dated April 23, 1874 upon eq of sec section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Green against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6447, dated Dec. 2, 1874, upon the W½ of sec section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 7th, many from women, asking that effect be given to the Anthony amendment of 1867, and others protesting against the so-called "Patent Law" bill, and against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Bills were introduced for the interchange of exchange coin and United States notes, to authorize the taxation of unsterling legal tenders; to authorize local taxation of United States notes. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that, on the part assigned to the Senate in the fifteenth Fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the Constitution have been legally ratified, and are as valid as the other parts of the Constitution. Also as to the right and duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the Executive to respect legislation, and the duty of the Executive to respect to battlefields and impartially execute such laws, and the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that end; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions thereof. The pension bill was laid on the table, at the request of Mr. Edmunds, to be called up hereafter. In the House, bills were introduced—to include newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets in mail matter of the third class; for the admission of Dakota as a State, extending the time in preemption on public lands who have suffered by punishment. By the House, to transfer the charges of gross misconduct and corruption against Judge Hodgson, of the District Court for Northern Illinois, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges. Official conduct was adopted. The deaths of Messrs. Hooper, of Virginia, and Williams, of Michigan, were announced and the House, in respect to their memory, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Grover, rising to a personal explanation, denied the charges made against him relative to the misappropriation of the public funds of Oregon while Governor of that State. The business of the session was interrupted for a message from the House announcing the death of Representative Hooper, of Virginia. Other Senators were appointed to accompany the body of the deceased to the train. The Senate then adjourned. In the House, official notice of the death of Kerr was received. Harrison was taken as a mark of esteem was appended to accompany the remains to Detroit. The House then adjourned.

A LARGE number of petitions were presented in the Senate, on the 9th, many of them being in favor of the Bell coasting arrears of expenses. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported back from committee with amendments, and, on motion of Mr. Saulsbury, the amendments were agreed to. Adjourned from the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Harrington. Mr. Hooper, of the House, a resolution was adopted that the remains of the late Mr. Harrington should lie in state in the rotunda, and inviting Senators to attend. Several resolutions were presented. A large number was present during the funeral ceremonies.

A BILL was introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 10th, to provide for additional relief to the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. The Indian Appropriation bill was amended and passed. Adjourned to the 13th. In the House, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, an existing statute concerned on the Wilson and Bare College bill, and which appears to the House, the bill was rejected—yeas, 87, nays, 127 (a number of Democrats voting against opposed, and also Republicans). On the negative. The bill appropriated $60,000 as a contingent fund for the designation, during the war, of the Military and Navy College in Virginia, and has been pending in Congress for a number of years.

THE Senate was not in session on the 11th. After the reading of the journal in the House the death of Representative Hooper, of Texas, was announced, and a committee of seven appointed to accompany the remains to Texas. The House then adjourned as a further mark of respect.

BUT little business was transacted in the Senate, on the 13th. An invitation from the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Schleicher was accepted. A committee was appointed to accompany the remains to Texas. In the House, the galleries were filled with people, and at the appointed time the Diplomatic Corps, Cabinet officers, and Supreme Court Judges entered the hall, and the Funeral services over the body of the late Mr. Hooper were read by the Chaplains of the House and Senate, after which the remains of the deceased were removed to the depot, whence they would be sent to Sid Antonio, Texas.

DOMESTIC.

IN Washington, on the 9th, Charles Thompson, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and several delegates from that tribe, and also from the Creek and Chickasaw, called on President Hayes. Chief Thompson and P. Porter, of the Creeks, made brief speeches, stating that their people were in a prosperous condition, and were opposed to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In the reply the President said the points presented by the delegations were being considered by the Government, and that, so far as he was concerned, he would do all he could to have the views and wishes of the Indians carried out. Above all, he would see that the treaties with the Indians should be faithfully observed by the Government. Secy. Schurz, Commissioner Hunt and Inspector Hammond were present during the interview.

A MAN named Clark Hubbard, his wife and two children, *en route* west from Bertram, Texas, were frozen to death near Pilot Point, in that State, a few nights ago.

SPECIAL telegrams from Camden, N. J., giving an account of the baseball there, on the 10th, of Benjamin Hunter, for the murder of John M. Armstrong, report the conviction to have been a fearfully-prolonged affair. The victim died a most horrible death. One account says: "Surrounded by many drinking whisky from flasks, and smoking the most tobacco, he was actually strangled to death by two herculean brutes, who seized the man (the weight: hardly proved insufficient to suspend the body), and swayed the body back and forth as if taking delight in their work. The place was turned into a holiday parade, and there was no solemnity about the scene."

DURING the night of the 9th, the Cheyennes murdered Capt. Stephenson, Lieb., reveled, shot down the guard and made their escape into the surrounding darkness. Troops immediately followed in pursuit, and of the fleeing savages thirty-five were recaptured, thirty killed and as many more or less wounded. About thirty were missing on the evening of the 10th. One soldier was killed and four wounded.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 11th, issued another call for bonds to the amount of $10,000,000—40,000,000 coupon and 10,000,000 registered—interest to cease on the 1st of April next.

TWO INDIAN CHIEFS—White Owl and Quick Troops—were hanged at Pendleton, Ore., on the 10th. They were dressed in full Indian costume, and professed themselves at the sickness of their race, both dying with the death-chant on their lips.

JAMES MCMANUS, of Davenport, Iowa, while handling a revolver, supposed to be empty, on the morning of the 12th, shot and killed his sister Mary, sixteen years of age.

MRS. ANDERSON completed the task dwelling 2,700 miles in 2,500 quarters, at New York on the evening of the 11th. She realized about $25,000 by the undertaking.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was felt at Jacksonville and other points in Florida, on the night of the 12th. It lasted about half a minute, and buildings were violently shaken, and doors thrown open.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on the 2th, and perfected its organization by the choice of Thomas B. Cochran as Clerk of the Senate, and H. M. Long (both Republicans), as Speaker of the House.

THE State Legislature of Minnesota was organized, on the 7th, by the election of the Republican caucus nominees for officers of the House. In the Senate the Republican caucus nominee for Secretary and his assistant were elected, but the Democrats and Greenbackers united and elected the other officers.

THE Nebraska Legislature was organized, on the 7th, by the election of U. H. Matthewson as Speaker of the House, and Sherwood Blair as Secretary of the Senate.

AT Washington, on the morning of the 8th, Hon. Judson Harbridge, Democratic Representative from the First Georgia District, died, of consumption.

THE Wisconsin Legislature met at noon, on the 8th. The organization of the Senate was effected by the election of Senator Price as President *pro tem.*, and Charles E. Buss as Secretary. In the House, H. M. Kelly was elected Speaker, and John Eldred, Chief Clerk. The Republican caucus nominees for the minor offices in both houses were elected.

ON the 9th, the Legislature of Illinois perfected its organization. In the Senate, Mr. Hamilton was elected President *pro tem.*, and J. B. Paddock, Secretary. In the House, Col. William A. James was elected Speaker, and W. B. Taylor, Clerk. The Republican caucus nominees for the minor offices, in both houses, were elected.

IN Joint Convention, on the 9th, the Democratic Legislature elected the Republican State ticket voted for at the late election. In his inaugural message, Gov. Andrews favors allowing groups property-holders to vote on questions affecting property.

THE Legislature of Missouri was organized, on the 9th, by the election of the Democratic caucus nominees, the Republicans voting with the Democrats.

THE Legislature of Indiana was organized, on the 9th, by the election of D. D. Pole as Secretary of the Senate, and H. U. Guthrie, Speaker, and W. Ingle, Clerk, of the House.

ON the 10th, the Potter Committee, on motion of Mr. Morrison, adopted a resolution ordering an investigation of the "night letter" telegrams," and requesting the House to grant an additional appropriation for expenses.

HON. GUSTAV SCHLEICHER, Representative in Congress from the South Texas District, died at Washington, on the night of the 10th. His disease was originally malarial fever, which was followed by erysipelas and then paralysis. This makes the seventh Representative in Congress during the present Congress, and the fourth since the present session began.

THE Arkansas Legislature was fully organized, on the 12th. M. M. Dalton was elected President of the Senate, and K. B. Brandon, Speaker of the House.

THE Military Court of inquiry in the case of Maj. M. A. Reno held its first session in Chicago, on the 13th. The investigation into the accusations of cowardice against Maj. Reno, in connection with the "Custer Massacre" was instituted at the urgent request of the accused.

FOREIGN.

ON the evening of the 7th, the King of Holland was married with great ceremony to the Princess Emma, of Waldeck-Pyrmont. This golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany occurs on the 11th of June. On the 8th, they gave notice that they did not desire personal gifts on that occasion, but they would be gratified if the amount of such gifts would cost be devoted to charitable purposes.

THERE is a lively agitation throughout Germany upon the tariff question, Bismarck having become an avowed protectionist.

THE Kharkoff Veterinary School and the Kieff University, in Russia, have been closed, in consequence of the riotous demonstrations of the students.

THE Consett Iron Works Company, the largest makers of slab-plates in England, employing 6,000 hands, and owning nine collieries, has been forced to suspend operations, in consequence of the prevailing business depression.

ON the 9th, the Pope published an encyclical letter, calling upon all Bishops to combat Socialism, Communism and Internationalism by vigorously preaching the principles of the Church.

DON ESPARTERO, Duke of Victoria, the celebrated Spanish statesman, died at Madrid, on the 9th.

ANOTHER great snow-storm prevailed throughout Scotland, on the 9th and 10th, destroying telegraphic communication and seriously interrupting railroad travel. In Ireland it assumed the proportions of a hurricane and did great damage to shipping and buildings.

THE Sub-Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the acts of the Broglie-Fourtou Ministry, of the 16th of May last, have decided upon impeachment.

THE new French Cable Company proposes to lay two cables, one from Cape Breed to Cape Ded, and the other from Land's End to Nova Scotia, both by way of St. Pierre.

ACCORDING to Berlin telegrams of the 10th, the negotiations relative to the preventions of collisions at sea had resulted in the formulation of a code of regulations which had received the assent of a majority of the Powers interested, and which would shortly be incorporated into international law, by ratification.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 12th, information had been received of the safe passion of Landaker in Tibet. Stewart it was also stated that Yarkand Khan had been officially informed of the regency were oppressive in the case, the regency were in their quarters, and the Chinese colony was freed from danger, so all the Chinese were wounded, don't think any.

PADRE MIGUEL (colored) testified that he lived in Indian town Wednesday and saw some of the prisoners. Sheriff Hart passed through town on his way to Fort Davis. Heard that Indians had been killed by Mexicans. Has seen Mexicans and Indians together frequently.

A. M. Lewis (colored), of Natchitoches, testified: After the adjournment of the meeting on Sept. 21, he went home and found a number of men armed with rifles and revolvers, for fear he would be taken away in the night. Had been greatly threatened to kill. But if they could find him, they could not kill him. Had been told that Republicans had stolen all he has a mass of property in the parish, and a million dollars would be lost. Informed that the colored race an influence he had among colored people in the Democratic party. He was told by the Democrats in his parish was due solely to politics, as he respectable people were not to vote.

Wood and D. Mattill, Lucien Bond and J. M. Wood, of Texas Parish, testified that they lived in the neighborhood of Logansport. It is an organized to prevent the election of the Republican ticket. Had been threatened with violence if he continued to support the latter ticket. Will not be allowed to vote. Witness heard the threats made in the meeting. Was told that if they could find him, they would kill him. Left home on account of threats. Knows that he has a mass of property in the parish, and a million dollars would be lost. Informed that the colored race an influence he had among colored people in the Democratic party. He was told by the Democrats in his parish was due solely to politics, as the respectable people were not to vote.

Ben Williams and William Harper, of Caddo, testified that they lived in the neighborhood of Logansport. Witness is a colored man. Was told that if he did not vote the Democratic ticket he would be killed. Was told that if he did not vote the Democratic ticket he would be killed. Was told that if he did not vote the Democratic ticket he would be killed

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

[Concluded.]

Moved by Mr. Weaver that the county buildings remain as they are without any repairs. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Keat that the sum of $15 be appropriated for the purpose of cleaning the jail and making a door for the same, to be expended at the discretion of the Sheriff.

Ayes—Green, Keat, Ward, Weaver—4

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Smith, Wooden—7.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that this Board adjourn until one o'clock p. m. Lost

Moved by Mr. Weaver, that the sum of $25 be appropriated for the purpose of making a jail door, cleaning the jail, and other necessary expenses about the same, and that the Sheriff be authorized to attend to the work.

Ayes—Green, Keat, Smith, Weaver, Ward—5.

Nays — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles Woolen—6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Weaver, that the Sheriff see that the jail is cleaned, and that the chairman and clerk draw an order for the same.

Mr. Niles claimed that the motion was not in order, and appealed from the decision of the chair, who entertained the motion.

The appeal not sustained by the Board. Ayes and nays on question called.

Ayes— Bailey, Green, Keat, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Woolen—7.

Nays — Ackerson, Darrah, Hicks, Niles—4.

Carried.

Mr. Niles appealed from the decision of the Chair. Appeal not sustained.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; all present except Wood and Robinson. [Minutes of forenoon session read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Niles that a committee of one be appointed to secure the services of a telegraph operator to send word to Messrs. Robinson and Wood in regard to coming or sending word in reference to matters pertaining to this Board

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Woolen—6.

Nays — Green, Keat, Smith, Ward, Weaver—5.

Lost.

Mr. Keat offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That at the coming spring election, a proposition be submitted to the people of this county to remove the County Seat to the Township of South Arm; and be it further resolved, that the same be located upon Lot six of section twenty-three, Town thirty-two, North of Range seven West. Those in favor of such removal to have written or printed upon their ballots, "For the removal of the County Seat;" those opposed to have written or printed upon their ballots, "Against the removal of the County Seat."

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the resolution was laid on the table until Monday at one o'clock p. m.

Moved by Mr. Ackerson that the Board adjourn until Monday morning at eight o'clock.

Mr. Weaver moved to amend by striking out eight o'clock and inserting one o'clock p. m. Amendment lost.

Original motion carried.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All present except O. D. Wood.

Journal from the beginning of the session read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported on the claim of John Nicholls for two loads of saw dust at forty cents per load, and recommended its allowance.

On motion the bill was allowed.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Report of the Committee on Public Buildings and the amendments thereto be stricken from the minutes.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Wooden the Clerk was instructed to procure the necessary record books for the Register's office.

The Committee on Public Buildings made a report recommending that there be an opening one foot square made in the present outer door of the jail, and lattice work of iron sufficiently strong to protect it be inserted therein. Also that a wooden door be placed on the outside to protect it from the cold. Also that the Sheriff have the jail cleaned out, and the chairman and clerk be authorized to draw an order to pay for the same.

On the adoption of the report—

Ayes—Ackerson, Darrah, Hicks, Keat, Robinson—5.

Nays—Bailey, Green, Niles, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Woolen—7.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Bailey that the Sheriff be instructed to cause an iron lattice work door be made for the jail, said door to be made of ⅝ inch by 1½ inch bar iron, said bars to be placed three inches apart and riveted firmly together, said door to be fastened by strong iron hinges and suitable lock, that the said door be hung on the inside casing of the present door, so as to swing into the jail, that the Sheriff bring in an itemized bill for the same, and the clerk and chairman be authorized to draw an order for the same.

Ayes—Bailey, Smith, Ward, Woolen.

Nays — Ackerson, Darrah, Green, Hicks, Keat, Niles, Robinson, Weaver.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Ward that it is the sense of this Board that the Prosecuting Attorney shall give legal advice to all officers in the county without further compensation than his salary.

Ayes - Ackerson, Hicks, Robinson, Smith, Ward, Woolen—6.

Nays—Bailey, Darrah, Keat, Weaver Niles—5.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that the Sheriff be instructed to make and insert in the present jail door an iron lattice-work door, and the chairman and clerk draw an order for the same.

Ayes—Darrah, Green, Hicks, Keat, Niles, Robinson—6.

Nays—Ackerson, Bailey, Smith, Ward, Weaver, Woolen—6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles, that in submitting the bridge appropriation to a vote of the people the Sheriff be instructed to give the notice and furnish the Township Boards of said county with suitable ballots. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Weaver that the Sheriff be authorized to expend $5 in repairs on jail if necessary.

Mr Weaver moved to amend by striking out $5 and inserting $25.

Motion and amendment lost.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll called; full Board present.

Mr. Keat withdrew his motion in reference to the removal of the county seat to the head of South Arm.

The standing committee on the removal of the county seat reported through their chairman as follows:

Your committee appointed to investigate and submit terms and proposals to this Board with regard to the removal of the county seat, submit the following report: At a meeting of said committee held at Boyne Dec. 31st, 1878, the following proposals were received: George F. Beardsley will give three acres of land on the north side of Boyne River, east of the present village plat, on the south-east quarter of the north west fractional quarter of section 35, in Township 33 North of Range six west. John Nicholls will give a suitable piece of land for county buildings, on the north half of the south west fractional quarter of section 35, Town 33 North, of Range six west, as follows: Jansing surveyed lots located on the south side of Main street, as surveyed, and on the east side of the extension of Lake street, of the present village plat of Boyne village, which he promises to have platted in a square, surrounded by a street, with a street directly in front open to the lake, and in consideration of the site being established on section 35 in township 33 North of Range six West in said County and State, we have received subscriptions to the amount of $1,675 for the improvement of said grounds and the section of county buildings, and your committee respectfully recommended that the proposition of Mr. Nicholls be accepted, all of which is respectfully submitted.

ESCOU K. ROBISON,
W. G. MILES,
J. E. DARRAH,
Committee.

On motion of Mr Smith the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Robinson presented the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, It is deemed to be for the best interest of the people of the county of Charlevoix, that the county seat be removed to some point near the center of said county, therefore.

Resolved, That the county seat be removed from its present location in the village of Charlevoix to the North half of the South West fractional quarter of section 35 in Township number 33 North of Range number six West, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and we hereby designate the North half of the South West fractional quarter of section 35 in Township number 33 North of Range number six West in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan as the place to which it is proposed to remove the county seat, of said county.

Resolved, That the question of removing the county seat from its present location in the village of Charlevoix, to the North half of the South West fractional quarter of section 35 in Township number 33 North of Range number six West, in said county be submitted to a vote of the electors of said county at the next annual Township meeting, to be held in said county on Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1878. That Peter Long, be and hereby is instructed by this Board to cause a notice to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel a newspaper published in said county for at least four successive weeks previous to the 6th day of April, A. D. 1879, and that the post notices in at least three public places in each Township in said county, at least thirty days previous to the 7th day of April, A. D. 1879, which notice shall set forth the place from which such proposed removal is to be made naming the place which has been decided upon by the Board of Supervisors, and the day when such proposed removal will be submitted to the electors of said county, in the several Townships thereof.

Ayes — Ackerson, Bailey, Darrah, Hicks, Niles, Robinson, Woolen—7

Nays—Green, Keat, Smith, Wood, Ward, Weaver—6.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Niles that each Supervisor be instructed to notify their respective Town Treasurer to return to the covers for Rolls to the Co., Treasurer, and the Co., Treasurer to return them to the parties of whom he purchased them.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Keat, the Board reconsidered the vote in reference to returning the covers of the Rolls.

Mr. Darrah moved to amend, that the covers which are the right size be returned, and the balance returned within twenty days.

Amendment accepted by Mr. Niles. Carried.

The following bills were then audited

		Claim	Allowed
A. E. Upright, insurance, etc.,		$141 21	$141 21
S. E. Wood, repairs on site,		6 75	6 75
Richmond, Backus & Co., blanks,		3 85	3 85
W. C. Newman, sund. of Post,		6 20	6 20
Wm. Black,	"	4 68	4 68
A. A. Ackerson, Supervisor,	"	19 20	19 20
Geo. W. Bailey,	"	16 50	16 50
J. E. Darrah,	"	16 80	16 80
E. H. Green,	"	9 80	9 80
S. L. Hicks,	"	13 68	13 68
C. A. Keat,	"	14 04	14 04
W. G. Niles,	" and rom	9 32	20 32
L. S. Robinson,	"	8 14	8 14
Ave Smith,	"	13 68	13 68
Joel Weaver,	"	12 74	14 72
John Ward,	"	12 60	12 60
O. D. Wood,	"	4 14	4 14
C. A. Woodon,	"	16 50	16 50

On motion of Mr. Weaver the Board adjourned, *sine die*.

A. E. UPRIGHT, Clerk.
E. H. GREEN, Chairman.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and improved farms for sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance.

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstract of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections.

Office opposite Crouter's Drug Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Simon H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Delos Pratt, of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 15th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Delos Pratt to William B. Sargent on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignments thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 28, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, viz: known and described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight (8) in Township Thirty-two, (32) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

33tf *W. J. Bradley.*

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of one A Dorman and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35 1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOST.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Boyne or Boyne Falls, one promissory note for $160, signed Geo. F. Beardsley, and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.

O. V. MONROE.

Boyne, Mich., Dec. 23, 1878.

FOR SALE.

One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Richland, with a large frame house, good house barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. C. Pearl. Price, $450.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Rosaet Mudge, his wife, of Marion, Osceola county, Michigan, to W. H. Cosier, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 511, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Cosier to Eliza J. Fiden, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 176, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, viz: known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (22) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FIDEN II.
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cameron to George Bellaire, dated April 27th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of May A. D. 1875, in Liber Deed of Mortgages, on page 291, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and fifty cents, and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of fifty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (22) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FIDEN II.
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Simon H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Delos Pratt, of the State and county aforesaid, dated October 15th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Delos Pratt to William B. Sargent on the 30 day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignments thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 28, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, viz: known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-five, (35) in Township thirty-three (33) North, of Range Six (6) West, containing eighty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGEANT,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [34]

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Manitou—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the Village of St. James, on the 20th day of November, A. D., 1878.

Present, C. R. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Gallagher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Peter Gallagher, praying for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a *COB-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *B. F. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest living rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 40. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Jan. 28, 1879. Whole No., 471

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices fifteen cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix county, Mich.

PALTHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cheboygan, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS.
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.
Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 7-6m-y

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a *COB-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain City House, or of any one in the village, for *B. F. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell for ready money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest living rates. Orders can be left at the Postoffice.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE, CALL ON Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines *JUST RECEIVED.*

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave PETOSKEY—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave CHARLEVOIX 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, ray freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible. H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 303 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.
O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

E. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. G.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 140 I. O. G. T. meet at Central Lake, Mich., on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

RICHARD BURNS, W. M.
BEN EWING, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., departs on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mail arrive daily at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturday; arrives p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Buying prices—corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	20
Corn, per bushel	50
Barley, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel—to sell	20
Buckwheat, per bushel	60
Peas, per bushel	50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	18
Chickens, dressed, per pound	8
Beans, per bushel	1 50 to 1 75
Rye, per bushel	50
Beef hides, per pound	4 to 5
Beef, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 7

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

JANUARY thaw.

THUNDER storm Sunday night.

WE want that blockwood about now.

ECHO postoffice, Antrim county, has been discontinued.

TIMBER is out for the lengthening of the schooner Fleetwing.

THERE is every prospect that lumber will be cheap the coming season.

MR. Bartholomew, while out, will purchase a new tubular boiler for the steamer Nellie Booth.

REMOVAL this fall but the log W. C. Tilson will be towed by Charlevoix parties next season.

REAL estate matters are beginning to look up, and the prospects for a busy immigration this spring are good.

D. C. NEFFLETON will next Spring add a blacksmith shop to his wagon manufactory in this village.

AN unknown gentleman was in town last week making inquiries after an accessible business location on Bridge street.

REPORTS are being made by some of the citizens of Emmet county to secure the organization of another township in that county.

MR. HEMMINGS is doing some very fine graining on the interior of Mr. Batters' new residence. Mr Hemmings has fow if any superiors in his profession.

REPRESENTATIVE Hubbell writes that he is one of the sub committee which is preparing the River and Harbor Bill, and that "of course he shall not consent to leaving Charlevoix out."

THE new steamer Allen Bailey has been purchased by Buffalo parties, and will be used hereafter as a lighter. No longer will her symetrical form shove the waters of Little Traverse Bay. Good bye, dear old relic.

LOST—In South Arm Township, between the place of Geo. Close and my place, about October, 1878, one promissory note, in favor myself against Joshua Morgan. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said note without corresponding with me.

GEORGE BURTON.
South Arm, Jan. 27, 1879.

GEO. W. BAILEY, Supervisor of Wilson Township, has been appointed deputy Sheriff.

THE *Journal* claims that Missaukee county has a woman who can cut and pile her two cords of wood a day.

THERE seems to be considerable probability that the blast furnace at Frankfort will go into blast again in the spring.

MONEY to loan on good real estate security, by A. A. Bleadly, Attorney at law, Kalkaska, Mich. 15-1yr

THE lumber vessel owners are attempting to form an organization to control the price of carrying lumber the coming season. A meeting was held in Chicago lately to take steps in that direction.

THE Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad reports 40,000 acres of land sold during the past year, mostly to actual settlers, which is double the amount sold in 1877.

PERSONAL.—Hon. E. H. Green left town Saturday for Jackson to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. He will visit Detroit before he returns.

— L. D. Bartholomew, left town Thursday for Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., to be held at Jackson soon after the Masonic Grand Lodge.

THE proprietor of the SENTINEL has purchased of A. Fox & Co., the lot on Bridge street now occupied by the postoffice and Sentinel office. It is his intention to dispose of the buildings now occupied, and erect a new building at the earliest possible date. The old buildings will be disposed of at a bargain.

There will be a grand dance at W. F. Empey's Hall, at the Head of South Arm, on Friday Eve., Feb. 21, 1879. A lively time is expected, and a cordial invitation given to all. Music by Professor's White and Richardson. Bill for music 50cts. Supper can be had if desired.

W. F. EMPY, Prop.

MONEY to LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. E. Upright, Charlevoix, Mich. 16 1yr.

PROSPECTS for the growth of Charlevoix the coming summer are very promising. Several building schemes are being worked up which have good prospects of success, and which will constitute a giant stride in the development of Charlevoix

THE Rev. Wm. Carleton Irish, a traveling Missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Mormon,) held forth at the school house on Thursday and Friday evening of last week. He is a preacher of considerable ability, and of excessive zeal in more directions than one. His audiences were good, and he was listened to with respectful attention. He is an unmarried man, is opposed to polygamy, but a very moderate amount of coaxing would induce him to enter a condition of monogamy.

LEADING farmers of the northern portion of Antrim county, who live at a distance of twelve and fourteen miles from Charlevoix, say that this place is an nothing almost the entire trade of that section. The reasons for this are obvious. It is the most natural outlet for all the surplus products of that comparatively well developed section. The same may be said of all the farming country which is tributary to Charlevoix. Our harbor, and our location upon the main thoroughfare of navigation, furnish our merchants excellent facilities for cheap transit from Chicago, Milwaukee and lower lake markets, and, on the other hand makes this the most natural point of transfer for all the surplus products of the country. As these products increase in quantity, facilities for handling them must be increased accordingly, and will be. Where farmers can dispose of their products to the best advantage, and buy goods the cheapest, there will they establish their market, both for sale and purchase. All things point to Charlevoix as the principal base of distribution for this region, as plainly as the dial indicates the time of day.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

Talk About Extending the Lake Shore Road Up This Way:

It is rumored that an effort will soon be made to extend the Lake Shore Railroad from its present terminus northward to little Traverse. In fact the subject is being talked up enthusiastically down in Muskegon county, from what we learned the other day from a gentleman from Grand Rapids. It is well known that the shipping interests all along the shore are enormous. It would seem that Manistee alone would keep a railroad pretty busy transporting lumber from our large mills, especially in winter. This would, of course, make a long line of road, and a very pleasant one, too, before. Now then, we should like to hear what the people of Manistee, Traverse, City, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and other towns on the route have to say. Speak out.—*Little Traverse Republican.*

We have always considered the extension of the Lake Shore Railroad as only a matter of a few years. The many thriving towns along the shore north of its present terminus, with their rapidly increasing commerce, must inevitably call that road this way. With its splendid harbor and inland navigation, Charlevoix would be the most advantageous terminus.

ESCAPED AND CAPTURED.—Henry Mouse, who was in durance vile at Cheboygan, for "irregular conduct" was released by a party of his friends one night last week, and left for parts unknown. He was well advertised, however, and was recaptured at Clam Lake and returned to his imprisonment at Cheboygan.

THE Bears property, to this village, which has been so long in probate, will soon be cut up into suitable business lots and disposed of to the highest bidder. Several of our business men are watching this property with a jealous eye, and it will no doubt soon after its sale be covered with business establishments. The location is one of the best in the village.

TUNNEL TRAVEL.—Mr. Bartholomew, while outside, will visit the President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rail road Company, and endeavor to effect an arrangement whereby passengers on their road can be ticketed through to Charlevoix via Boyne Falls and Pine Lake. If the Railroad Company concluded to enter into the project, a daily stage will be placed on the route between Boyne Falls and Boyne, and by this means a through line of travel established.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.—The Traverse City papers are full of news regarding another scheme of that wide awake firm, Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City This firm proposes, in a word to bring their unbounded resources and great energy into the work of making Traverse City a leading Northern Michigan resort. They have leased the Campbell House for a term of five years, and will, in the spring erect a number of cottages near that house, for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers. They are overhauling their large steamer City of Traverse, and will make her in all respects second to none that floats Lake Michigan. She will make weekly trips between Traverse City and Chicago, and after July 1st, will make weekly excursions to Mackinaw remaining there one day, affording tourists an opportunity to "do" the island in an inexpensive sort of a manner.

We have already spoken in these columns of the new steamer being built by Hannah, Lay & Co., for the Traverse City and Petoskey route. This steamer together with their other two, will afford a means of travel at once convenient and inexpensive. Of course it will be successful.

THE River and Harbor bill is nearly completed. The committee are working at it daily. The amounted is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. The amount asked for by the Chief of Engineers for Charlevoix Harbor is $50,000.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A resident of Washington, Ky., took a vow that if ever he got drunk again he would whip himself all the way home from the tavern. He got drunk, and fulfilled his vow with such vigor that he could not stir out of bed for two weeks.

—Three tourists undertook to walk behind Niagara Falls a few days ago. The danger is great in winter, owing to the ice. One of the trio, in picking his way over the slippery path, ran against a huge icicle, which broke off and fell on him. He was badly cut, and has since been insane, but whether from a blow on the head or from fright is not settled.

—Miss Annie L. Elliott, a young lady of Marlboro, Mass., having died very suddenly re cently, three of the resident physicians held a *post mortem* examination on her body, and found a large piece of lemon peel lodged in the esophagus. A number of large pieces of the same substance were found in the stomach, having been swallowed at different times during the week, and not been digested. The nervous prostration and congestion caused by these substances brought about her death.

—The following painful story is reported from the Village of St. Antoine de Tilly, in Canada. A middle-aged bachelor of the place, named Moise La Borte, who lived alone and led an exemplary life, not having been seen about for a few days, the neighbors broke in the door of his house, a terrible spectacle meeting their gaze. La Borte sat in his chair, life having evidently left him several days before. The flesh of his face and other portions of his body had been almost entirely gnawed off by rats, which, as the intelligent compositor could have twisted into "Bloody Bull-dozer of Calvary Church," we exceedingly regret, etc., etc. "In our editorial last week on the Ann Arbor University," explains the Ingopolis *True Banner*, "the intention was to allude to the 'internal dissensions' and not to the 'infernal dissections,' as the proofreader imagined." "I want you to understand," writes an awfully mad correspondent of the Badgertown *Argus*, "that I quoted the beautiful Sanscrit line, '*Swat oggerd ei*,' and not 'Root hog or die,' as your paper printed it. Why don't you hire some one who can read proof?" And thus it goes, without anyone giving very much thought to the horrible aggregation of pestrokes that make up the mass of printers' copy. Writing of every conceivable design, from the neat copy of the first manuscript to the hieroglyphic scrawl of the old stager in journalism, all dumped on the unfortunate shoulders of the "comp." or proofreader. And yet mistakes in a good newspaper are very rare. Still a man has never been known to come to a newspaper office and say: "that letter of mine was admirably printed, not a mistake in the whole column;" but it is quite a common thing to have a man with red face and angry shout: "Heavens and earth, what kind of a paper do you print, anyhow, I wrote '59' and it came out 'the this morning,'" and then he mops his heated brow in agony. Column and column of correct matter are forgotten, and the one mistake stands out in gigantic proportions. The *Free Press* has a compositor who frequently mutters his thoughts aloud as he works at the case. Last week a peculiarly detestable piece of "copy" fell to his share, and, after he had settled in his own mind which was the top, he growled: "Sometimes I think we must have lived another life before, and that this life must be perdition, and this copy the hottest corner of it." There are two sides or this "intelligent compositor" business.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fashion Notes.

Black satin opera cloaks are now fashionable.

Buttons for suits are of wood with small paintings on them. Each button has a different design on it.

The lucky horseshoe has become a wedding favor, appearing in wedding invitations the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe.

Delicate shades of pale pink and light green come in the gauzes which are used for evening dresses, and are much favored for dinner dresses for young ladies.

Alsatian bows for the hair or bonnet are now made of plain velvet or velveteen, instead of ribbon; the edges are rolled, and a thin wire is sometimes inserted to give stiffness.

Square-cut waists cut low and trimmed with standing ruches of lace, somewhat in the Marie de Medicis shape, are used for young girls' dresses; nearly all are low neck with short sleeves.

Silvered flowers interspersed with colored bows are worn on white dresses. Narrow ribbons with silver embroidered among the brightest flowers are also used in many-looped bows on the sides of thin dresses.

Flowers are worn in the shape of "cache-peignes," or else a band of pearls or of gilt encircles the head just in front of the chignon, and small bunches of flowers are worn at the side and at the top of the narrow octagon braids or curls.

For winter hat trimmings the cachenirer ribbons with gold thread embroidered in them are more used than almost any other ribbons. "Multicolored" gauze, called "mosaique," is also employed, and ribbons and gauzes with Scotch plaids are popular.

The newest walking-boots for ladies are made of "shagreen;" it is the fashion with short directoria dresses to wear thick-soled boots with the uppers made of some very heavy material.

Very young girls of twelve or fourteen years of age wear the hair in two long Swiss braids tied with ribbons to match the dress; for full dress a little bunch of flibs-of-the-valley or roses and forget-me-nots are worn on one side of the head. Older girls wear the hair in rolled curls turned up at the back, thus forming a low chignon, at the side of which is worn a bunch of flowers.

When Chambory and other gauzes are used for evening dresses, or crepe tissues, it will be found a pretty variety to make them up with diagonal plaitings on the apron front and the sides. The plaits should only be pressed in, not sewed; and then held in place by groups of ruffles or ruches set on also diagonally across the front of the dress. Ruffles in these materials should not be hemmed but doubled. Thus many plaits are made and how fine either of of the same piece of material. White satin loops are laid between the ruffles.

Owing to the fashion of using ruches as trimmings, tartlan is used again for the dresses of very young ladies; it is always used with silk slips. A dress of blue silk can be freshened by having a finely-plaited apron draped at the sides under full ruches made in the chicoree style, very thickly plaited; these are mingled with puffings of tartlan. The train is trimmed up for some distance with finely-plaited double ruffles, set in groups bound by the chicoree ruches; above this is the drapery of tartlan, held in place by bands of marguerites.

Young girls of twelve or thirteen years of age wear evening dresses of white India cachemire, trimmed with blue silk and white lace. The waist is low and square, and is cut in the shape of a blouse which buttons in the back; the front is plaited in a full shape. The skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce, headed by a bias band of silk and a ruffle of lace. A dress of light-colored cashmere or delaine is made to simulate a polonaise by having plaited lace set on it. Where the two meets down the front bows of ribbon are put on. The waist is low and is edged all round with plaited lace; on the shoulders just above the short sleeves are bows.

Many pretty styles of hats are made for skating or street wear of velvet, edged with chenille or fur, and in some are made entirely of the best feathers of the peacock. The several shapes worn however all vary, but one is the "bonnet de poltee," and is meant for a very young face; another is the Parisian hat, and another the Russian toque. The last two are copies of National headgear. The Henri II toque in velvet or plush, or made of the same material as the costume, and a soft crown with one or two plaits; it has no brim, but there is a long plume and one end passes under the other and is caught in the wool, or steel pins, in stripes of red and white. Lace over silk is very pretty for a counterpane.

Here, again, is an opportunity for the juvenile furnishers to exercise a little neat needlework.

A capital wardrobe can be made of another such box, without the lid. It should be lined inside with pink or white glazed calico, and covered outside with paper. Imitation oak panelling looks best. Stand this on one end, pit a row of brat pins at the back, inside, for the dolls to hang their dresses on, and clue the entrance by a piece of some soft material (crimson flannel or morning dress well).

The curtain should be made to draw to and fro; this is easily managed by running a wire through a row of loops at the back of the curtain, and shoving it across the door. If made in a soft material (silk is too harsh), it will draw easily.

Tables and chairs can be made in cardboard, but they are hardly durable enough to be suitable for the doll's house. In the family contains a fortune with any taste for carpentry, he had better be applied to. Tables and chairs are easily made, even by amateur carpenters. If done neatly, it will be sufficient to paint the legs and back to imitate whatever wood is desired—varnishing it as a sticky and smelly operation, and hardly one to be recommended to young folks who have any regard for their own frocks or their parents carpets.

Extremely pretty chairs can be made by covering the wood with strong gum, and then laying cut straw regularly side by side upon it till the chair is covered. Sofas without arms can be made out of an empty book-and-eyes box; turn the box bottom upward to form the seat, sew a piece of card against one side to form the back, and cover the back and seat first with a thin layer of wadding, then with silk, velvet or chintz.

A doll's house, such as described, is a toy in which all the children can take an interest, even the boys being useful in making it. Where such a toy is known to exist, friends and relatives who wish to make presents to the little ones generally let their gifts take the shape of some addition to the doll's house, which often grows surprisingly rich in the course of years. Glass and crockery, which cannot be made at home like the furniture, are frequently supplied in this manner. I omitted to mention a wash-stand among the bedroom furniture; a table does well for this, the top covered with a thin white oilcloth or marble paper. A toilet table should be covered with pink calico and draped white muslin, to match the bed.

Ingenious children will invent many other additions to the furniture. Of course it may be said that toy furniture is to be bought so cheaply that it is hardly worth the trouble of manufacturing at home; but the object of this paper is rather to find occupation for restless little fingers than to give instructions how to make articles which shall eclipse the gorgeous doll's furniture at my first-class toy shop. Doubtless prettier tables and chairs can be bought, but the hand-made ones gives amusement for many a wet afternoon, and their manufacture fills up many an idle hour.

Our Young Readers.

"HOLD FAST ALL I GIVE YOU."

We were all in our cosy parlor,
On a chill, rainy day;
And the few little folks were playing
At sports an odd play?
I think I saw "hide-the-thimble,"
Though to me it was new;
But this they said, over and over—
"Hold fast all I give you!"

It sounded to me like the twitter
Of a merry flock of birds,
When makes a continuous chatter
Like the sound of soft words,
And though I appeared to be writing,
Yet I watched it all through;
Each one taking turn with this whisper—
"Hold fast all I give you!"

They were quiet as mice in a cupboard—
So eager, intent,
From the little one, then another,
Round the small circle went;
Palms clasped, as if 'twas a treasure
They were hiding from view,
As for each one the order was given—
"Hold fast all I give you!"

Since then, when I'm teaching the children,
I, too, think it best
Seems dull, or the lesson before them
Is tiresome or grim,
And I have a trouble to make things
Look very pale,
I say to the little ones sharply
"Hold fast all I give you!"

Then I show them how trying will help them.
To find the right way
And the spirit to work so easy
And pleasant so play.
They are willing and bright; for at lessons
They need but a clew;
So they know what I mean, when I tell them
"Hold fast all I give you."

—*Hannah Larrabee, in Nursery.*

HOME-MADE DOLLS' HOUSE.

AS MANY young readers are not in a position to expend any very large amount for toys, the following suggestions, which are gathered from the Philadelphia *Times*, may be of service, and help to make the long winter evenings pass pleasantly.

A large packing case, divided into four compartments by two shelves placed crossways inside, makes an excellent dolls' house. Any carpenter would fix these shelves and put on a door in front at a very small charge. The four compartments make a dining-room, drawing-room, kitchen and bedroom. The ceilings should be covered with white glazed calico, pasted on; this can be had in imitation of white wash. Pale yellow calico pasted on the kitchen walls answers for the usual "distempering" of a real kitchen; this is less troublesome than painting or applying real whitewash, and looks quite as well. The calico must be stretched as tightly as possible. The walls of the other rooms should be covered with paper. Carpets can be made out of pieces of velvet, or, better still, worked on canvas in a small pattern suitable to the room. This is a capital piece of easy work for a little girl. One great advantage is, the dolls' house as a toy is that, like a doll, it induces children to practice needle-work. Red carpet looks well on the floor of the dining-room, but dragget does not look amiss. Small pictures, cut out of papers or taken off bonbons, look well on the walls if surrounded by a narrow strip of gilt paper to imitate a frame.

Much of the furniture can be made at home. Beds are easily manufactured. Take an old note-paper or spool-box, and place the lid upright against one end, the box being turned bottom upward. This forms a bed, with a bed and tester. Sew the lid firmly in its place, and paste pink glazed calico within and without, also along the sides; the cover with white muslin edged with lace, arranged like the curtains of a four-poster, and valance of a real bed. A mattress, stuffed with any scraps of wool or wadding, sheets (handkerchiefs of flannel), counterpane and bed clothes can be added. Silk patchwork is effective for the counterpane, or one can be knitted in fine wool, or even pina, in stripes of red and white. Lace over silk is very pretty for a counterpane.

Here, again, is an opportunity for the juvenile furnishers to exercise a little neat needlework.

A capital wardrobe can be made of another such box, without the lid. It should be lined inside with pink or white glazed calico, and covered outside with paper. Imitation oak panelling looks best. Stand this on one end, pit a row of brat pins at the back, inside, for the dolls to hang their dresses on, and clue the entrance by a piece of some soft material (crimson flannel or morning dress well).

The curtain should be made to draw to and fro; this is easily managed by running a wire through a row of loops at the back of the curtain, and shoving it across the door. If made in a soft material (silk is too harsh), it will draw easily.

Tables and chairs can be made in cardboard, but they are hardly durable enough to be suitable for the doll's house. If the family contains a fortune with any taste for carpentry, he had better be applied to. Tables and chairs are easily made, even by amateur carpenters. If done neatly, it will be sufficient to paint the legs and back to imitate whatever wood is desired—varnishing it as a sticky and smelly operation, and hardly one to be recommended to young folks who have any regard for their own frocks or their parents carpets.

Extremely pretty chairs can be made by covering the wood with strong gum, and then laying cut straw regularly side by side upon it till the chair is covered. Sofas without arms can be made out of an empty book-and-eyes box; turn the box bottom upward to form the seat, sew a piece of card against one side to form the back, and cover the back and seat first with a thin layer of waddiug, then with silk, velvet or chintz.

A doll's house, such as described, is a toy in which all the children can take

Why New Yorkers Wear Out Early.

Several of our leading doctors give it as their opinion that no man who takes his own life is in his right mind. It is also agreed that the style of living in New York and the style of doing business predisposes a man to that morbid condition that induces him to take his life. The rush, the drive and excitement are almost continuous. Men who are good for anything leave their hands full and their heads full. The brain is like a hot-box on a railroad train—only you hold up on the train, and they don't on the street. There's hardly a prominent man doing business in the Stock Exchange who has not work enough on hand for half a dozen men. As an illustration: The President of one of our leading banks has been under the doctor's care for over a year. He comes down to the bank every morning, and remains till five p. m. Beside the immense business of his own institution, at eleven o'clock he goes down to Wall street, where he is a silent partner in a stock house. At one he is back again at the bank. His private office is crowded with prominent business men of New York. He has at least six institutions in which he is a Manager, a Director or President. These institutions represent every variety of investment. Beside this, he is at the head of an immense denomination, financially, and gave, last year, $60,000 to help the educational interests of his church out of a tight place. The different societies he represents keep him without a moment's leisure through the day, and his evenings are all consumed in business. I heard him say last week that he never slept after three o'clock in the morning. How such a man lives with such a pressure upon him is marvelous. He, of course, won't live out half his days. He's a specimen of New York business life. Our city is full of premature old men—older at thirty than their fathers are at sixty; prematurely gray, prematurely bald, limping around with canes, with their underpinning knocked out; unable to relish their food unless it is covered with the most pungent spices, or washed down with a deluge of liquor. One of the most eminent physicians said the other day: "Nine-tenths of our citizens who go to the insane asylum go there for want of sleep and want of nutritious food." Considering the style of our living and of our business, it's not at all a marvel that we have so many suicides.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.*

The Other Side of the "Intelligent Compositor" Question.

NEXT to the "intelligent compositor," the proofreader is the best-abused man in a newspaper establishment. Indeed, some philosophers have thought that the latter is entitled to the first rank. "We distinctly wrote," remarks the editor of the Blueville *Bugle*, "Brother Bolivar of Calvary Church, and only the fiendish ingenuity of the intelligent compositor could have twisted it into 'Bloody Bull-dozer of Calvary Church;' we exceedingly regret, etc., etc." "In our editorial last week on the Ann Arbor University," explains the Ingopolis *True Banner*, "the intention was to allude to the 'internal dissensions' and not to the 'infernal dissections,' as the proofreader imagined." "I want you to understand," writes an awfully mad correspondent of the Badgertown *Argus*, "that I quoted the beautiful Sanscrit line, '*Swat oggerd ei*,' and not 'Root hog or die,' as your paper printed it. Why don't you hire some one who can read proof?" And thus it goes, without anyone giving very much thought to the horrible aggregation of pestrokes that make up the mass of printers' copy. Writing of every conceivable design, from the neat copy of the first manuscript to the hieroglyphic scrawl of the old stager in journalism, all dumped on the unfortunate shoulders of the "comp." or proofreader. And yet mistakes in a good newspaper are very rare. Still a man has never been known to come to a newspaper office and say "that letter of mine was admirably printed, not a mistake in the whole column;" but it is quite a common thing to have a man with red face and angry shout: "Heavens and earth, what kind of a paper do you print, anyhow, I wrote '59' and it came out 'the this morning,'" and then he mops his heated brow in agony. Column and column of correct matter are forgotten, and the one mistake stands out in gigantic proportions. The *Free Press* has a compositor who frequently mutters his thoughts aloud as he works at the case. Last week a peculiarly detestable piece of "copy" fell to his share, and, after he had settled in his own mind which was the top, he growled: "Sometimes I think we must have lived another life before, and that this life must be perdition, and this copy the hottest corner of it." There are two sides or this "intelligent compositor" business.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Woodyard Treatment of Tramps.

The success of the authorities of Providence, in Rhode Island, in overcoming the tramp nuisance by charitable supervision has not been lost on the attention again by the annual message of Mayor Doyle of that city, who tells the story and gives the results of the establishment of the city woodyard, which has rapidly expanded to large dimensions, now giving employment in sawing wood to about eighty persons at fifty cents a day. Since last May, when the yard was first established, the city has had lodged at the station-house nearly 1,568 tramps, while during the corresponding months of 1877 it lodged 5,191. Outside of its office in this suppressing the tramp directly, the yard has given employment to many honest workers among the poor and relieved them and their families from serious fall. few sentences from the Mayor's report will show how well the scheme has been carried out.

"The imposition of labor has almost wholly kept away the thoroughly vagrant, desultory class, who used to congregate the city, begging from house to house. There is an immunity from these pests which the city has not before enjoyed for a great many years. On the opening of the yard I suggested in a notice to the public that the citizens refrain from their indiscriminate almsgiving to the vagrant class, and send them to my office with one of my cards or a note, indicating that the bearer desired a meal, when on the production of two hours of labor he should receive it. This was done, I think, quite generally, and of those who were thus put in the way of obtaining a meal not one in ten came. They preferred to go hungry rather than labor. Only fifty-seven have been furnished with meals, and most of these came in May and June. Contrast this with the fact that within three years 1,568 persons were fed, a meal to each, at the Dexter Asylum during the winter months."

The tramps who were driven away, some one will say, went to other cities or into the country and only transferred a nuisance without ornullcating it. But suppose that every man in the city and country who is confronted by a stalwart beggar could say to him, "Go to such and such a place and you will find work." how long would it be before the benefits enjoyed by Providence would be shared by almost every town and city in the land, and the tramp become a curiosity?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Arkansas gentleman shot a man, "just to see him kick." It would be a good idea to hang that gentleman, just to see him wriggle at the end of a line.—*N. O. Picayune.*

How the Alps Were Formed.

Prof. Judd, of the Royal School of Mines, London, gave recently an interesting explanation of the formation of the Swiss Alps. The results of geological observations he said show that four stages can be recognized in the history of those Alps. First, the existence of a line of weakness in the earth's crust nearly coincident with the line of the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this huge "trough" of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones and clays by various forms of water agencies, and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, these followed the consolidation of these soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the more weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But this was not all. Under this vast covering heat had led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing from the sides of the trough. This was illustrated by a model of the late Sir H. de la Beche, where lateral pressure was employed on layers of different colored cloth, showing how crumpling resulted, with splitting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there followed the subsidence of all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the resulting peaks, even 15,000 feet high, were composed entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of the waters either as ice in glaciers or rain and streams. The amount of material removed in this way was so stupendous it was almost staggering to try to realize the facts. The sculpturing of the contours is still going on. This fourth stage was of quite recent date, speaking geologically; but the whole history involved a lapse of time which at the beginning of this century philosophers would not have been prepared to grant, even if this since-acquired knowledge of facts had been presented them.

A New Flower.

The Italian *Fanfulla* records the discovery of a new gigantic flower, which is of such an amazing splendor as well as size that the Victoria *Regia* and the *Rafflesia Arnoldi* appear mere dwarfs by its side. The fortunate finder of this remarkable plant is the renowned traveler and naturalist, Odoardo Beccari, who has chiefly made his home by his exhaustive researches in the East Indian Archipelago. This hitherto unknown flower unfolded its mighty chalice bud in the forests of Sumatra. The discoverer attributes it to the family of *Amorphophallus*, and gives it the specific name of *Titanum*. The diameter of the flower, when full blown, averages thirty-three inches. A botanical curiosity has happened to the roots of the "Titan" which Signor Beccari has dispatched to Europe. Six chests of bulb root arrived at Genoa on board a French steamer, addressed to the Marquis Corsi-Salviati, of Florence, who is a famous horticulturist, and who had acquired special culture houses for the cultivation of the Victoria *Regia*. The customs officers of Genoa, however, out of terror of the dreaded phylloxera, have been prohibited from admitting any living plants into this port. The rule pre vails at present throughout the Italian Kingdom, and the terrible little foe of the vineyards should be housing himself in the immigrant plants, and the gathering bulbs of the "Titan" were excluded in obedience to the strict letter of the law. Notwithstanding this law, the *Fanfulla* declares that vineshoots from Bordeaux are being constantly landed in Genoa. The importer declares that his bundles are wanted for walking-sticks and umbrella-handles, and under this *alibi* they escape the scrutiny of the customs officers, who never think that the "vine-louse" may be secreting himself in the innocent-looking bundles. What has become of Signor Beccari's important cargo the Italian journal does not yet know.—*London Globe.*

Oythe tramp—The flea. —*Meriden Recorder.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—This is about the time for peddlers of new and marvelous kinds of fruits to exhibit their prices. Those who have to pay only bit a few times can try again, until they are satisfied.—*Exchange.*

—Fattening beef animals pays; but trying to fatten inferior animals is a waste of energy, time and labor. The animals should be selected with special reference to the quickness with which they will fatten; to the quality of the beef, fineness of bone, compactness of body, and small amount of offal which the carcass will yield.—*American Agriculturist.*

—Don't buy any patent "drinking fountains" for your fowls. I bought two and invented one, and I would sell the whole lot for one good three-cent postage stamp. Common wooden buckets are the best things for fowls to drink from that I can find; they are high enough to keep the hens from scratching into the drinking dish, and not too high for the fowl's convenience, and, beside, they are easily kept clean; an old broom and some hot water will make them as "clean as a whistle" in a few minutes.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

—A contemporary says: "There is no reason why farming toast can not be made to pay much oftener than it does. Very few have learned to regard it as a business. It is a sort of chance work all round. Most men look upon it as a sort of real estate transaction. They hope one day to sell out at a big figure, hence are afraid to improve their farms with a view to agricultural operations, for fear that whoever buys the land will not care for these little things. We have often heard some improving farmer ridiculed for his expenditures by some knowing one, who were very sure would-be wealthy men put no more fertilizers in the earth's crust nearly coincident with the line of the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this huge "trough" of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones and clays by various forms of water agencies, and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, these followed the consolidation of these soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the more weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But this was not all. Under this vast covering heat had led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing from the sides of the trough. This was illustrated by a model of the late Sir H. de la Beche, where lateral pressure was employed on layers of different colored cloth, showing how crumpling resulted, with splitting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there followed the subsidence of all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the resulting peaks, even 15,000 feet high, were composed entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of the water, either as ice in glaciers or rain and streams. The amount of material removed in this way was so stupendous it was almost staggering to try to realize the facts. The sculpturing of the contours is still going on. This fourth stage was of quite recent date, speaking geologically; but the whole history involved a lapse of time which at the beginning of this century philosophers would not have been prepared to grant, even if this since-acquired knowledge of facts had been presented them.

Winter Butter.

The most serious difficulties of the dairy begin with the cold weather. In the winter season cows have usually passed their period of freshness any several months, the food is dry, and the temperature is very low; all these circumstances tend to change the condition of the milk and cream, and affect the character of the butter, so that with the advent of winter the complaints of trouble with the churning become constant, and the dairy people become disgusted and despairing. The butter refuses to come in many instances, and after many hours of patient churning there is a foamy mass of sour cream without any sign of butter in it. Or the butter, after hours of churning, comes in shape like grains of sand, without any coherence, and white, and of disagreeable appearance. The least disagreeable result is the appearance of white curdy specks, which disfigure the butter and render it unsatisfactory alike to the exacting customer and the ambitious producer.

The happy dairyman is he who has all his plans laid for winter business. His cows are fresh; he has a stock of beets, mangels or carrots on hand; his hay is green and odorous, having been cut in June, and cured while it was yet young, with all its juices sweet and abundant; his barn is warm; his yards are well sheltered; his dairy is warmed to a summer temperature, and his product is of even quality, and comes from the churn without trouble or disappointment. He enjoys the knowledge that his butter is selling at double the rates of the summer markets, and he is never disturbed by the souring of his milk or the softness or early spoiling of his product. It is not the winter dairyman who complains of the difficulties which have been referred to, because by his method of business they cannot possibly occur. But for many of those who are not so fortunate, and who are compelled by circumstances to make butter in the winter season, there is hope and comfort in the knowledge that by good management their troubles may be either prevented or greatly eased. In some cases it will be impossible to remove or prevent the difficulties not with, as, for instance, when there is one cow only, and she is either constitutionally a poor butter cow, or is in such a condition that good butter cannot be expected from her.

The most frequent difficulty experienced at this season is the impossibility of procuring butter after long-continued churning. This may be caused by the condition of the cow, constitutionally or otherwise. When it is constitutional there is no remedy, obviously; otherwise, the cow may have been milking for a long-continued period, and the quality of the milk may have become changed. In all cases it will be found that the mixture of the milk of a fresh cow with the other milk will remove the difficulty; so that where several cows are kept, it should be so arranged that some of the cows should come in early in the winter. This trouble may also be caused by keeping the milk too long before churning, or by churning the cream at too low a temperature. In the former case, the milk may have undergone the first process of decomposition, which is the production of alcohol from the fermentation of the milk sugar, and this forms an emulsion with the fat-globules, which forms in the churn, and from which butter never can be made. In the latter case the fat-globules are too solid and hard to adhere together, and they either fail to gather into butter or they form a loose sand or gravel-like mass, which is difficult to work together. Most persons are careful in confectionery or to use the yelks of eggs of other coloring matter in cooking. The eye may justly be pleased as well as the palate, and if the coloring is innocent, as is annatto, it is unobjectionable.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE *Republique Francoise* summarizes as follows the military establishment of France, as fixed by the budget of war: The total credits amount to about 562,936,000 francs. They provide for the maintenance of an effective force of 496,442 men and 124,279 horses. But, from those figures must be deducted 27,132 of the former and 13,480 of the latter, belonging to the *gendarmerie*, so that the remainder will only be 469,310 men and 110,799 horses for the troops properly so-called. Of those last numbers, 416,886 and 95,043 are in France, and 52,424 and 15,756 in Algeria.

THE death of Princess Alice of Hesse conveys a warning which should not be forgotten. The physicians who have investigated the cause of the peculiar virulence of the diphtheria which attacked her family with such fatal results have agreed that the rapid spread of the infection was entirely due to imprudent kissing. A child with a sore throat ought not to be permitted to kiss any of its companions.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THERE is nothing like a shorthand reporter to take a man down.

THERE is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it will cure you. Price, 25 cts.

How to Cure Frozen Feet.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

About twenty years ago, when Browning & Sloan kept drug-store on the north side of West Washington street, I happened in as Dr. Newcomer was ordering a fly-blister for the foot of a female patient which had been badly frozen. Some unmasked the philosophy of the prescription, to which he replied that the cause of the itching and other disagreeable pains of frozen feet was the dead cuticle, which obstructed healthy action of the pores. The blister removed that, and the new cuticle would allow proper perspiration, and itching would cease. The philosophy struck me as sound, but the fly-blister was objectionable, both as a matter of convenience and expense. Having two feet that had been itching of winters for twenty years, I resolved to try the experiment of removing the cuticle by a cheaper and more convenient method. I got some lumps of fresh lime and placed them in a bowl of strong white-wash mixture, as warm as I could comfortably bear my feet in. At night, just as they began their nocturnal fleshing, I seated them in the bowl for my whitewash. The relief was instantaneous. It felt really comfortable. At the end of thirty minutes I took them out, all shriveled up, but free from pain. Then began a brisk rubbing, and there came off great rolls of dead cuticle; then I greased my feet with a little mutton-tallow, put on some cotton socks to preserve the lard from the bed-clothes, and went to bed. I repeated the application two or three times, and have never suffered from frozen feet since longer than it would take to get the whitewash ready on each recurrence of frost-bite. As I took out no patent, Dr. Newcomer and all other doctors are at liberty to use the prescription. It is cheaper than Spanish flies and a great deal better.

—N. PERDUE.

A Sad Case.

The following heartrending tale was brought under my notice, the other day: A strong man, in the prime of life, with a young wife and two merry, bright-eyed children, a boy and girl, had a responsible position in a large office in Glasgow. The honest earnings, his all, had disappeared, with the exception of his salary, which was barely sufficient to meet the wants of himself and family. It preys upon his mind; he is becoming gloomy; his wife strives to cheer him; she places their boy upon his knee; he presses him to his heart with the bitter cry, "Will they take you away, too?" On Sabbath day comes round—his wife thinks the rest of the Holy Sabbath will do him good—she watches him closely and anxiously. His eye rests upon his boy. He lifts him tenderly and lovingly in his arms. Large tears roll down his cheeks, as he strains him to his bosom. He looks at his wife and says, "Don't let them take the boy—here, take care of him while I go and pay my accounts." "Oh, not to-day!" exclaims his wife; "not today, my husband—this is the Sabbath day." She flings her arms about his neck, her very heart bursting with grief as the dreadful truth flashes across her mind. She looks into those eyes that were wont to beam upon her with the most loving intelligence—now they are dull, vacant, expressionless—a wreck of humanity—and she—she—the mind behind them was deranged. The poor wife alone, worse than alone, stands before him tranquil with horror and grief intolerable. What a change! A few days ago, and that family were joyous, happy and contented. Now, worse than death has overtaken them. He who was their light, the joy of their hearts, their stay, remains in sad confinement—walking about and incessantly muttering, and looking as if searching for some one, and saying, "They have taken all—all, and here have they taken him to? I want my boy—my God, where is my boy?" etc. But thereafter there are no words for a picture of a maniac.—*Letter from Scotland.*

LARGE seale maps of Afghanistan, printed on calico, pocket-size kerchiefs, have been distributed among the officers and men who are taking part in the campaign against the Ameer. The British Army doesn't mean to be entrapped in the wilds of Afghanistan, not if it once itself.

A MAN will sit still in the theater for three hours and think the play the shortest one he ever saw, but let him go easily in his pew on Sunday as though he were being used for a pincushion, and think the twenty-minute sermon the longest he ever heard.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that gives pure, rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me, as you observe."

B. BROWNE, of Monroe City, Ind., writes under date of Dec. 31, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonderful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The same similar letters positively admitting that the Favorite Prescription had cured the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies need no longer submit to useless and painful local treatment, as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. Illustrated books who had been bedridden for years have been restored to perfect health by its use.

REDUCED PRICE.—Twenty-five cents will now buy a Sixpenny sonata of *Fish's Cure for Consumption*. Thus the best Cough Medicine is within the reach of everybody. For sale by all druggists.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE WHITE RUSSIAN
SPRING WHEAT
Has been recommended by all parts of the U. S.
2,000 FARMERS
at the last visit sent specimens of the variety now for sale. The following parties have written us that their Russian Wheat produced to the acre much per acre as other kinds: Mr. Wm. Hall, Hall's Station, Pa., 40 bus.; Gallup, Tracy, Tama Co., Ia., 40 bus.; Fuller, Yates Co., N. Y., 45 bus.; Shields, Ill., Chas. Ewen, Brockway, Mich., 42 bushels, Mecanicville, Minn., and hundreds of others as valuable publish here.
Price, 1 lb., 40 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.00; 1 bushel size of bushel of true White Russian Spring Wheat, $3.00. Orders are of land and harvested to produce. My fall wheat produced but 14 bushels per acre, and was no better land than for Spring wheat. I will do all that is favorable in the way of encouraging it. Your respectfully, Francis Wilson.
Price, 1 lb., 40 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.00; 1 bushel size of bushel of true White Russian Spring Wheat, $3.00. Orders are of land and harvested to produce. My fall wheat produced but 14 bushels per acre, and was no better land than for Spring wheat. I will do all that is favorable in the way of encouraging it. Your respectfully, Francis Wilson.
Farm and Home, Chanute, Oct. 16, 1878.
Farm and Home, I purchased of you, last spring, two bushels of the Russian Wheat, which I sowed on one acre for fifty cents. The result was a yield of 38½ bushels, which is about as any other wheat ever sown, either fall or spring. I am well satisfied with the Russian, and intend to sow a considerable quantity next year.
The above are samples of hundreds of letters received, and parties ordering the genuine from our customers of last year. We send a sample of the genuine with every order, and with circulars containing prices, etc., to all who write for them.
W. G. STITT, 228 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR 1879. MUSIC FOR 1879.
Mason's Pianoforte Technics!
By WM MASON and W. S. B. MATHEWS. Price $2.50. The most distinguished American book for a number of years among books containing material for practice. Contains four Technical Exercises that can be applied to many Instances. Also elementary exercises in Arpeggios, Octaves, Scales, Trills, Phrasing, etc. Should read it to see what a good book it is. Can be used either as a companion to any instruction book or by itself. Sent for examination. Liberal terms for introduction.
BIRDSEYE'S NEW PIECE FOR PIANO, "MASON & MATHEWS' WALTZ." Price 40 cts. Sent free. Published at the NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD OFFICE.
MUSICAL RECORD, Popular Weekly Paper. 32 p. mo.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ.
1879.00 : By WM H CLARKE. A wonderfully original and good Method for learning both to Play and accompany Instrumental Solos and Voice Parts. Also Harmony, Composition, Transposition, Figured Bass, Pedal Phrasing, Pedal Organ, Pedal Studies, Pedal Fingering, Pedal Scales, Pedal Arpeggios, Pedal Octaves, Pedal Trills

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Whenever there is a commotion in the city, at which a riot is imminent, the United States authorities feel the utmost anxiety concerning the immense amount of valuables stored in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in this city, the largest exchequer of public money in the country. During the late bitter riots the employes of the Government in that institution were fully armed and equipped to resist any insurrection s mob might make on the Government deposits, but happily their preparations were not put to a test. In order to guard against contingencies of a similar nature, especially since the monster vaults for the reception of bullion was erected a year or two ago, the Secretary of the Treasury has had the building inspected, and a report made as to the best method of strengthening as well as properly defending it in case of an attack. In the course of time he made his report, which was adopted. Within a few days past a contract was signed by the Treasury Department for steel grating, bars, and shutters to be attached to the building. Besides this three steel turrets are to be erected on the roof, pierced for musketry, so as to guard against and repel an attack from the tops of adjoining houses. The center turret is to be of octagonal shape. At the same time the Assay Office, adjoining the Sub-Treasury, on Wall Street, will be protected. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of Repairs and Government Buildings in this city, made the plans for this work and will superintend the construction. The alterations will be commenced in a very few days, and pushed to completion in the shortest possible period. When this is done, we will have at least one citadel in our midst which will defy all communistic efforts.

Broadway, despite its publicity, its wealth, and the care with which it is watched, is about the worst street for large fires in all New York. On last Tuesday night came another of these heavy visitations, at the corner of Broadway and Grand Street, where, early in the evening, the fire broke out in a masonry sort of way, and despite the efforts of the whole fire department was up properly to the value of nearly two millions of dollars. The evening was mild and quiet. Had there been a high wind we might of had another Chicago experience. Several large firms were burned out, all carrying immense stocks of goods, most of which were covered by insurance. It took nearly two days to fully extinguish the flames in the burning *debris*, during which time Broadway was almost impassable at that point, and the tide of its travel checked the adjacent streets.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt would doubtless endorse, if requested, the old saying, to the effect that it never rains but it pours. No sooner do the snow-drifts bury the New York Central Railroad out of sight, and bring upon it a loss of something like a million—most of which, of course, comes out of his pocket—than that will contest breaks out fresh in more threatening shape than ever, and then, when the unhappy multimaire seeks to forget his woes by taking the road with his spanking chestnuts, after the manner of his illustrious parent, those spirited animals run away with him and into a slough of people, scattering them like a whirlwind, and bringing upon him executions galore and a large bill for damages.

Poor William feel inclined to succumb under this complication of misfortunes, were it not that their depressing influence is partially counterbalanced by the success of his latest transportation scheme, which is the establishment of a new steamship freight line to Europe, to run under his control in connection with the new York Central Road. The announcement of this new line is received here with great satisfaction, as tending to decrease the talk about the declining commercial supremacy of New York.

Speaking of the oft-repeated statement about the coming census of New York as the metropolis, I happened across some figures the other day which have been compiled by the Building Department, showing the material increase of this city for ten years past. During this period nearly 20,000 new buildings have been erected in New York at a cost of about $200,000,000. The best year for this business was 1871, when $42,000,000 were expended on 2,800 structures. Last year the number was about 1,700 at a cost of $15,000,000. I have no general figures of the doings in this line of other cities which claim the dignity of rivalship with New York but learn that in 1878 the cost of new buildings erected in Boston was less than $3,500,000. This may be taken, I suppose, as some indication of the comparative growth of New York and other cities. I trust the figures furnish satisfactory encouragement to each of the provincial cities on years to wrest the crown of supremacy from Manhattan Island.

The Brooklyn Bridge Company have won the old trick in the legal game which has been playing for months between them and Comptroller Kelly, of this city. The latter, as is well known, brought proceedings to a standstill awile ago by refusing to issue bonds to provide for meeting New York's share of the further cost of the structure, on the ground that the limitation on the total cost of the bridge fixed by law had been already overpassed, and that this city had the right to refuse to bleed further for what he intimated is nothing more than a corrupt job. In the lower Court Mr. Kelly's position was sustained, but the Bridge Company went to the Supreme Court, and have this week obtained a reversal of the previous decision and a *mandamus* ordering the Comptroller to issue $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and pay over their proceeds to the Bridge Trustees without delay. Secretary of State Evarts argued the case for the latter.

Madame Anderson, the plucky little English pedestrienne, finished her long tramp in Brooklyn, this week, with great *eclat*, after 2,700 consecutive quarter hours of work. The scene at the close of this task is described as being one of the wildest enthusiasm. The building became so packed with people that the police had to shut the sale of tickets, and as the fair walkist made her closing turn of the circle, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, the popular excitement found vent in frantic cheers $32,000 gate money was taken during the four weeks, and the muscular lady has since been given a banquet and a silver service worth $600.

I am now seriously considering the plan of quitting the newspaper business and hanging out my shingle as a "walkist."

RADIX.

Don't Like Grant.

From the Okolona (Miss.) Southern States.

Yankeedom is beginning to make stand that our people are still in favor of State's rights and the rule of white men.

That is why she threatens to fall back on Grant, and give him a third term of power.

Well? we have this to say: If Grant is elected and attempts to reinaugurate the reign of damnation and devility that characterized his previous administrations he will find himself checkmated after the first move.

The South has recovered the right of home-rule, and she proposes to keep it henceforth and forever—Grant or no Grant—and the sooner the hell beasts of Puritania learn this little lesson by heart the better it will be for their temporal welfare.

The South was helpless and hopeless at the close of our magnificent struggle for liberty, and the Heaven ordained system of human labor; but the hour of our prostration is past, we have the upper hand again, thank God! and Grant, with all his sandbill minions, has no terrors for us.

Let him try his old role of dictator again, and see how it will work.

He will find his mandates as powerless as those of King Canute, who tried to command the motions of the multitudinous waves.

Let Yankeedom elect Grant if she wants to; let her proclaim him emperor if she wants to. He and she will find that his power ends where that of our old common-wealths begins.

The South defies Grant: she defies the vicious vulgarians who prop him up; she defies all potentates and powers outside of the original Constitution of the Union.

A Hillside Supervisor is the author of an ingenious plan to increase the crime of perjury in the State by compelling every Supervisor in this State to commit flat perjury. This he proposes to accomplish by having the legislature pass a law, which he has petitioned for, to require every Supervisor to swear to the correctness of assessments made by him. The passage of such a law would prevent any man from accepting the office of Supervisor unless he was willing to commit perjury, and intended to do so. This, it will be seen upon a moment's reflection, is a nefarious plot to declare by law that none but Democrats shall be eligible to the office of Supervisor. It is well known to be the universal belief that any Supervisor, especially in the rural district, who should dare make a "really and truly honest to John hop-my-thumb" assessment roll would be unceremoniously torn in pieces by the indignant populace. The most that is expected of a Supervisor is that he shall make an assessment roll that isn't any worse than the assessment rolls of the other Supervisors. If it is the least trifle more honestly impartial than the average he is worthy to be crowned with barrels—say a good sized barrel alohol for his superior virtue. And now we have this extraordinary petition to compel Supervisors, by law, to take oath to the correctness of their assessments!

Although it is not the precise language of the decalogue, nevertheless its spirit is that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor, any more than against thy neighbor, but the Supervisor who should make oath that his assessment were correct would, it is the common opinion, bear false witness against both himself and his neighbors. He would accuse himself of the offense of not having fulfilled honorably the expectations which induced some of his constituents to vote for him, and put on airs as being more honest than the taxpayers who elected him; and he would accuse his neighbors of being really as poor as they pretended to be about assessment time. If he could forgive himself, his neighbors could never forgive a Supervisor who should do this. Many a worthy citizen is worth only a certain small amount for the purposes of taxation, but in any such should publicly accuse him, at any other time of the year, of being really the poverty stricken, there would be an immediate violent disturbance of the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Michigan in that vicinity. Moreover, this new device is utterly useless. The efficacy of oaths in this matter—that is, their perfect inefficacy—is fully tested by the official oath of each Supervisor to support the constitution, which especially requires "actual cash value" assessments, and is systematically disobeyed.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an estimated fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50 000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Geo. W. Cochran.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Fox, Rose & Butlers.

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Butlers.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

- BY THE -

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, also with other wood, and are situated in a healthy locality.

WATER AND RAIL

And as the great body of our State unexplored for wealth, well watered, and contiguous to the great Eastern mining section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the great

The new of Michigan in which these lands are situated

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of over seven and one-half thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the countries in the soil and now is the time to secure a share of such wealth as these lands afford cheap.

Send for Map list of German pamphlets.

Address W. O. HIGHLET, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Stop and Consider!

Will you ever know that we sell Goods

Very Cheap,

If not we will tell you that we do. We have on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps

and Crockery,

Also a fine assortment of

GROCERIES PROVISIONS,

Bought for Cash

BOTTOM PRICES.

Which we purpose to sell very low for CASH or its equivalent.

Remember the Place,

The store with the BROWN FRONT, on the east side of Bridge street.

See & Washburn.

Charlevoix June 12th, 1877.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY.

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions. Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

I Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Course: Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Boers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work,

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-ly

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And Bills Filled to Order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CANFIELD & RAISNER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Marine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

Will buy on Sale of Wool, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Basswood Lumber, etc., etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

CLOTHING neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 3-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Butlers' store, and will keep constantly on the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. CULLINS.

Charlevoix July 26, 1875.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Elk Rapids at 7 o'clock A. M. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Especially Convenient to Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which Steam navigation of Specified Trout Haggage moved from boats.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $500 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

HASKELL & BROWNE,
Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents. 17

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House Paint — Calcimining, Paper Hanging, also all Orders left at the office of the Charlevoix Sentinel will receive prompt attention. 1-ly

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich. Nov. 25, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles L. Hogan, against Joseph E. Fagan, for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 5044, dated April 11, 1877, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 34 N., R. 8 W., (Charlevoix county, Mich.), with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of Feb., 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SWARTWOUT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 23rd day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tatpaskat, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Jackson Wilcox Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday the 24th day of January, inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix said show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, to the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Emma Fowler, complainant, vs Jessie Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessie Butler, Defendant, is the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence and on motion of Clay L. Coell, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within six months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken pro confesso. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. K. PARMET, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Dupuis is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section 12, Township 34 North of Range seven (7) West containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD B. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant.
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 23, 1879. 29

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 13, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Cullins against Charles Brittain for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6016, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, T 33 N., R. 8 W., (Charlevoix county, Michigan, and as to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of January, 1879, at one o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SWARTWOUT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 1, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Foster against Wm. Chapman for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 26, 1874, upon the east half of section 2, Township 33 North, Range 7 West, (Charlevoix county, Michigan, and as to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SWARTWOUT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Dec. 4, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Green against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6412, dated Dec. 8, 1877, upon H. E. 1/2 of section 10, Township 33 N., Range 6 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SWARTWOUT, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE

SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, a resolution was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire and report what railroad company, individual or individuals are building a railroad across the public domain in Arizona, and by what authority the road is being constructed. The bill to amend the Patent laws was taken up, and a substitute was agreed to. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for the payment of pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and other wars, was considered and amended. The Speaker announced appointments to fill vacancies in committees, as follows: Judiciary, Forney (Ala.); District of Columbia, Townshend (Ill.); Foreign Affairs, Arnkin (Ga.); Rollins, Young (Ga.).

A RESOLUTION was agreed to in the Senate, on the 15th, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent massacre of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, and their slaughter by United States forces. The Conference report on the Military Appropriation bill was agreed to. A communication was received in the House from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the aggregate amount of balances on hand to the credit of the Government, in the National Bank depositaries, on the 1st of January, was $18,300,865. After a lengthy debate, a tariff bill was passed—117 to 72—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for fractional money, United States certificates of deposit of denominations of no dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent., and redeemable at any time, with accrued interest, on five days' notice, authorized to be issued and directing that the moneys so received be applied only to the payment of 5-20 bonds. A bill was also passed—194 to 49—making United States bonds receivable for duties on imports. A bill was reported to facilitate the refunding of the National debt.

IN the Senate, on the 16th, Mr. Windom introduced a resolution that, with a view to a peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, etc., a committee of seven Senators be appointed, to inquire into the practicability of encouraging and promoting, by all just and proper methods, a partial migration of colored persons from these States and Congress, to such Territories as they are not allowed to freely and peacefully enjoy and exercise their Constitutional rights as American citizens. Under which States as may desire to receive and will protect them in the enjoyment of such rights, or to such Territory or Territories of the United States as may be provided for their reception and settlement, and that the plan be reported to the Senate at the present session. The House bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions to disabled soldiers, etc., was passed. In the House a bill was passed to facilitate the refunding of the National debt. The bill organizing the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and providing for the improvement of that river and the protection of its alluvial lands, was considered and the report of the Whole. A bill was passed to authorize local taxation of legal-tender notes. In the evening, numerous services were held in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry, in the presence of a vast audience. The President and his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and members of various societies with which Prof. Henry had been associated, occupied seats on the floor.

THE credentials of Senator Honston, of Alabama, were presented in the Senate, on the 17th. The bill to amend the Patent laws was further considered and amended. At the request of Mr. Windom, he and Senator Bayard were excused from further service on the Teller Special Committee to investigate the recent elections, and the Vice-President appointed Messrs. McDonald and Saulsbury to fill the vacancies. Adjourned to the 20th. In the House, the Senate bill defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located by actual settlers, was passed. In Committee of the Whole, the bill for the payment of $240,000 to the Trustees of Bull Poland Baptist Seminary and High School in Virginia, for rent of buildings during the war, was debated at length, its opponents asserting it to be a war claim, and its friends claiming it to be a just bill for rent of property.

THE Senate was not in session on the 18th. The Geneva Award bill was taken up in the House, and a substitute was adopted as an amendment, carrying and continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims during the number of judges at three; requiring the Court to convene and organize as soon as practicable, in Washington, and limiting its existence to eighteen months; the claims now filed only to three grades; the bill, as amended, was passed—116 to 45. The Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were concurred in.

IN the Senate, on the 20th, a bill was introduced to provide a uniform National currency; to retire the notes of National Banks, and prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes, to utilize silver and silver coin, etc. Mr. Morgan submitted a substitute, agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, for Mr. Edmunds' resolutions concerning suffrage and the later Constitutional amendments, the resolutions and the substitute declare the late amendments to the Constitution to be as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution, and that it is the right and duty of the United States, so far as the power has been delegated to them, to enforce said amendments, and to prohibit any discrimination in the exercise of all rights there secured; that the Government of the United States and that of the several States are each within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, and whose rights within its jurisdiction it will protect; that the Government of the United States is not one of delegated powers alone, but that the United States have also the right and power of creation in the States, but the Fifteenth Amendment has invested citizens of the United States with a new Constitutional right, and under the amendment Congress may, by appropriate legislation, prevent the denial or abridgment of such right by any citizen of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; that when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by authority and obedience to the laws of a State, the penalty upon such person for such conduct is in the State Government and not in the Government of the United States. The bill to amend the Patent laws was further considered, and several amendments were disposed of, and a communication was received from the Attorney-General, in which he suggests the appointment of a commission to examine into and ascertain and report whether the canal connecting the navigation of the Wabash and Miami Rivers and Lake Erie, in Indiana, has been abandoned, and if the public lands through which the canal was granted to the State by the General Government, have been forfeited to the United States, and what action is necessary to enable the Government to obtain possession thereof. Bills were introduced in the House to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drink; to regulate the charges on Pullman palace and other sleeping cars; making trade-dollars legal tenders to pay debts; to establish a uniform measure of time; to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation. Mr. Potter asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing an investigation of the cipher dispatches, and to have it adopted under a suspension of the rules, but it was objected to by Mr. Clark, Speaker refused to entertain the resolution, and it was agreed that Mr. Potter should report it on the 21st.

DOMESTIC.

IN New York City, on the night of the 11th, a fire destroyed the entire block of buildings extending from Crosby street to Broadway, on Grand street, and on Broadway on Crosby 100 feet. Large stocks of clothing, fancy goods and notions were consumed, the total loss aggregating about $2,500,000.

THE Giant Powder Works, in San Francisco, located near the Golden Gate Park, blew up, on the afternoon of the 14th. Four white men were killed and an unknown number of Chinamen. The factory and adjoining structures were leveled to the ground.

CHARLES SHAHER and James McDonnell, "Mollie Maguires," convicted of the murder of George K. Smith, at Auttendried, Nov. 5, 1875, were hanged at Mauch Chunk, Pa., on the 14th. A few seconds after the Sheriff pulled the rope, and while the men were struggling in their death agonies, the Prison bell was violently rung. On sending to investigate the cause of the disturbance, the door was opened, and in rushed Shaffer's and McDonnell's brothers. Both of them hastened forward to the scaffold, when the brother of McDonnell, a middle-haired old man, screamed at the top of his voice: "Oh, you murderers! You have murdered my brother! They bore a reprieve from the Governor, but it reached the Prison a few seconds too late to be of any avail.

AT the Crosby-street fire, in New York City, on the night of the 14th, a fireman, named Reilly, was killed by a falling wall. When his body was taken home next morning, his wife gazed at it a moment and then fell dead upon the floor.

ACCORDING to Fort Robinson (Neb.) dispatches of the 15th, the troops there had abandoned the pursuit of the fugacious Cheyennes and returned to camp. As soon as they reached their quarters they were met with orders from Gen. Crook directing that pursuit be resumed, and they would start early next day with six days' rations. The escaped body numbers fifty Indians who are led by the Chief Dull Knife.

AN alleged "Mollie Maguire," named Martin Bergen, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 16th, for a murder committed eight years ago. Bergen met his fate bravely. He was the nineteenth "Mollie" hanged.

IT is stated in the annual circular of Dun & Co. that the total number of failures in the United States during 1876 was 10,478, with liabilities aggregating $234,005,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,571 in number and $4,000,000 in amount.

ANOTHER very destructive fire occurred in New York City, on the night of the 17th, beginning at No. 62 Worth street. Several business firms were burned out, the loss aggregating about $2,000,000.

ACCORDING to a special in the Indianapolis *Journal*, Leonidas Grover, residing near Newtown, in Scottish County, Ind., was recently instantly killed by a sudden gust of wind which struck the roof of his residence and cut its way to the cellar. Mr. Grover was sleeping directly under the roof, and the cut-loose missile struck him square in the breast, with the result stated. It was found imbedded five feet in the ground, and recovered next day.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) dispatches of the 17th say the yellow-fever experts were in session in that city preparing their report. It was respected that the medical members of the commission were unanimous in the opinion that the fever was imported into New Orleans from Cuba, through the very lax quarantine of that city, and the members emphatically favor a National Quarantine act. At the present time, they say, notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the season, there was a very severe case of yellow fever at New Orleans which directly controverted the accepted theory that the germs were destroyed by a temperature of 32 deg. Fah.

SEC'Y SHERMAN, on the 18th, issued another call for redemption of $20,000,000 5-20 bonds—$10,000,000 coupon and $10,000,000 registered—interest to cease on the 18th of April.

AT Norwich, Conn., on the 17th, Mrs. Kate M. Cobb, who had been on trial for many days before, for the murder of her husband, and whom the jury, the night previous, declared unable to agree, the guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Weatherfield. She subsequently, through her counsel, published a statement to the public, in which she said she was innocent of the crime of which she had been found guilty. She said she did not question the honesty of the verdict, but it had been secured by perjured testimony. She believed its injustice would some day be made manifest.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE United States Supreme Court has recently decided that polygamy is a crime against the laws of the United States, and that the statute prohibiting it and bigamy are Constitutional. Mr. Cannon, the Utah Delegate, it is said, hopes to secure from the present Congress the passage of a bill declaring that this decision shall not be retroactive, and says the Mormons will abandon the practice.

IN Washington, a few days ago, the Nevada Annual Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association was held. Addresses were made, papers read, and a committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that there were 30,000,000 women in the United States, and that, although he made no mention of them in his late message, it would be wise for him not to ignore them in future messages.

THE New Jersey Legislature effected an organization, on the 14th, by electing Republican officials in both branches. The Governor, in his message, says the State debt has decreased $600,000 during the past year.

THE Nevada Legislature, on the 14th, re-elected John P. Jones United States Senator, the joint vote being: Jones, 60; Hillyer (Dem.), 14. The Colorado Legislature, on the same day, elected N. P. Hill (Rep.) to the United States Senate.

THE Texas Legislature organized on the 14th. John H. Cochrane was elected Speaker of the House. On the same day the Kansas House organized by electing Sidney Clark Speaker.

THE Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature, on the 15th, nominated ex-Gov. Vance for United States Senator.

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun* of the 16th, there was good and reliable authority for the statement that Mrs. A. T. Stewart had told at least two persons that the results of her husband had been recovered. Fifty thousand dollars is the amount said to have been paid for the return of the body.

THE Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature, on the 15th, nominated Gen. James Shields for United States Senator, for the short term, and, on the 16th, George G. Vest, for the term beginning on the 4th of March next.

THE Republican members of the Illinois Legislature, in caucus on the evening of the 17th, nominated Gen. John A. Logan for United States Senator. The vote on the first ballot was: Logan, 86; Oglesby, 38.

THE Louisiana House of Representatives, on the 18th, repealed the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, by a vote of 63 to 30.

FOREIGN.

A LONDON telegram of the 14th says an explosion had occurred the night before at the Dinas Colliery, in Wales. There were thirty miners in the pit, of whom twelve had not one of them could be saved, as the flames prevented any measures of relief being taken.

A LONDON telegram of the 15th says a dispatch had just been received from Philippopolis which stated that, on the 11th, an entire railroad train had fallen into the Arda, in consequence of the breaking of a bridge, and that a Russian General, with several other officers and 300 men, had been drowned.

A LONDON telegram of the 15th states that several yards of the shaft of the Dinas Mine, in Wales, had fallen since the explosion, and that ventilation being thus cut off, there was no hope that the sixty men entombed could be rescued.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has signed a decree pardoning 1,380 Communists.

BY the late snow-storm, the sheep farmers of Scotland lost over 100,000 head of sheep.

THE German Government, in consequence of the refusal of the Samoan Government to comply with its demands, has ordered two men-of-war to proceed to Samoan ports and exact compliance by force if necessary.

A COLLISION recently occurred on the Warsaw Railroad, near St. Petersburg, by which twenty persons were killed and thirty-two injured, twenty-one dangerously.

LONDON dispatches of the 16th say that the Russians were still pushing forward great numbers of troops toward Merv, under the pretense that they are needed to punish the rebellious Turcomans. The British authorities had again notified Russia that any hostile movement on the Merv would be opposed by British troops.

GEN. STEWART has telegraphed to the British War Office, including the information has been received at Candahar of the flight of Yacoob Khan from Cabul.

A YOUNG LADY named Miss Walker, residing at Brecon Mills, Pa., suddenly expired, a few days ago. Her betrothed, Edwin Cousins, hearing of her death, cut his throat, and the young lady's mother, on seeing the corpse of her daughter, dropped dead.

THOMAS W. ROOKER & Co., of Gibraltar, in Wales, failed on the 17th, for a large amount. They were iron-masters, and owe the Bristol and West-of-England Bank, which lately suspended, over $3,000,000 alone.

ON the 17th, the United States man-of-war Constitution ran ashore at Holland Point, near Newport, Eng. She was pulled off by the Admiralty tugs, and suffered little damage.

AT ROME (Italy) telegram of the 17th says the Vatican was about to consolidate several new Bishoprics in the United States and institute a new hierarchy.

A DISPATCH from Gen. Stewart, at Candahar, was published in London on the 17th. He had caused the route from Candahar to Cabul to be reconnoitered, and found that, although scarcely expected, complete preparations had been made for vigorous defense. He was awaiting supplies and reinforcements, and would then advance upon the Afghan capital until they arrived. Forbes, the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, had been sent to the rear for publishing contraband intelligence.

A WORDY dispute about cab-fare in front of the London and County Banking Company's building in London, on the 17th, caused a great crowd to gather. Seeing the gathering and thinking the bank was in trouble, depositors began to withdraw their funds, and by the time the bank closed in the afternoon, a very excited and persistent run was in progress. It was feared the bank might not be able to stand it.

ON the 19th, the Spanish steamer Ysrase Bat, from Baltimore, reached Corrunas, Spain, and brought news that she had collided with the British ship Lancashire Witch, and that she sank with all on board. The steamer was badly shattered about the bows.

ACCORDING to a Lahore (India) dispatch of the 19th, information had been received at Cabul, at military headquarters, that Shere Ali was returning to Cabul.

THE North Wales Miners' Union has resolved to appropriate thirty-five dollars each member emigrating to America, and seventy dollars to emigrants to Australia.

SOME statements from an English newspaper do not bear out the stories of the Jews flocking to Palestine. A new synagogue, said to be one of the handsomest of its kind in Europe, has just been opened at Warsaw. It cost $220,000, exclusive of the cost of the ground on which it is built. It is said that hundreds of Jews are leaving Palestine for Russia and other countries, and that the streets of Odessa are full of Jews.

DURING a dense fog a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveler anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog; can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Democratic members complained, on the 14th, that, owing to indictments against certain witnesses, the taking of testimony for their side would have to be postponed.

Irwin Craighead, of the New Orleans *Times*, and Simon T. Gross, Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, both said regarding the stuffing on November 7th, the destruction of election returns, the testimony for constantially goes to prove that the object of the destruction of the returns was to cover up the frauds of the appointing power by the Nicholls Democracy.

T. S. Sheffler, of St. Joseph, was recalled, and testified to the killing of an Irish laborer by a negro Constable, and to the burning and shooting of the Constable by a band of armed whites; no names were given.

Eugene Cair, of Pointe Coupe, a member of the Legislature, testified that he heard several negroes were whipped and hung by whites; understood it was because the negroes had organized revolutionary bands, endangering the lives and property of the whites.

Charles Berende, of Caddo Parish, testified, had seen dead negroes at Caledonia, the day after election; saw many others in the pits, and heard about 300; witness believed, at the Greenwood pit, none of the negroes were killed, the reason given was that the votes were in the wrong box.

Clement L. Walker, an attorney, of New Orleans, testified that, on the 15th, concerning the decision to that city, that he believed the negroes generally were not intimidated at the time of the results, the voter polled for the Conservatives being counted for the Democratic; he had not personally that the negroes were left-out in the cold in the conduct of the election, and said he had heard Democratic leaders say that they had got rid of the votes of the party having a prejudice to with the Democratic party; the Democratic party was the party representing the property and the intelligence for which reason all persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before they which the question was originally granted.

Lafayette Guillot, Secretary of Pointeca la Bosche Parish, testified that the election in Bossier was conducted and returned to adopt such action as the Democratic party should deem proper; that witness knew by the Democratic party a tax collector of Bossier Parish, who stated that he had received a letter from Packard and Kellogg, who had been in the habit of sending commissions to parties, to take the negroes to the polls and vote for them; he never heard that any one was excluded from the polls; understood Judge Cordell had told that the Judge did not consider himself entitled to the office, although he did not consider himself entitled to the office, although he did not consider himself entitled to the office, although he

The Indianapolis *Journal* is mad at the 12 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

* * It would be a good time to read Old Zach to Washington sojourners.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Miami Herald declares its Harrison will be a success, or bust Grant.—But it isn't necessary to bust Grant.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Princess Louise has taken to snowshoes, and now her tracks look more like the natural footprint of a native Canadian.

Reports from Nebraska and Western Kansas, full of deep snow, cold weather, much suffering, and considerable loss of cattle, owing to the scarcity of hay and a lack of shelter.

The Atlanta *Constitution* hates the Shermans with a hatred that can never die. We told Gen. Sherman at the time he marched through Georgia that he had better go around.—*Buffalo Express.*

The U. S. Supreme Court Bench is occupied by nine gentlemen. One was appointed by the late James Buchanan, three by the late Abraham Lincoln, four by U. S. Grant, and one by President Hayes.

The *Graphic* says there is an intention in Congress to create an honorary title for Grant, with an attendant salary to which his great public services fairly entitle him, for life, and that men of both parties favor the project.

Many Michigan newspapers are arguing the abolition of the township school superintendent system. For our part, we think it should never have been adopted, and that the sooner it is dropped, and the county system revived, the better.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling was re-elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature last Tuesday, for the full term of six years commencing the 5th of March next. He received 115 votes, and his opponents combined only 37. Good for Conkling.

The New York *Sun* says Grant offered Conkling the Chief Justiceship and a first class mission, and that Conkling declined both. How different the case of the editor of the *Sun* and the New York collectorship, in which it was Grant who declined.

The rattlesnake sometimes give itself a fatal bite, directed originally at another party. The Potter investigation committee lacks itself under the necessity of investigating itself. The hearing but this lobservation, says Bunsby, then *him* the happlication hof it.

The Missouri Legislature has elected Gen. James Shields for United States Senator for the short term (the late Senator Bogy's unexpired term) which insures his election. Gen Shields will be remembered as having represented Illinois and Minnesota in the United States Senate

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in speaking of Gen Grant's visit to Ireland, says, "Gone to tick the blarney stone." It is altogether safe to say that if he went to lick it he'll do it. As lies licked everybody he ever tried to yet, including a large number of the *Enquirer's* rebellious friends down in Dixie.—*Huntington Herald.*

A strange case is reported from Indiana. Leandas Grover, a farmer living near Newton, in Fountain County, was killed by a meteoric stone one night last week. The stone weighed twenty pounds, and penetrating the roof, struck Mr Grover, while asleep passed through the bed and the floor, and buried itself in the earth to the depth of five feet. The cause is the only one of the kind on record

The *National Republican*, of Washington, announces the discovery of the fact that the names of seven Electors in Arkansas in 1876 are all signed on the back of the envelope containing the Electoral certificates of that State in the handwriting of the same person. This certificate is one sent back to Arkansas by Vice President Ferry because the signatures of the Electors were not upon the envelope. It was afterward returned to him, thus "corrected," and the vote of that State was counted for Tilden and Hendricks. More work for the Potter committee.

From the *Tribune* we learn that South Manitou Island has a Congregational Church, with a membership of twenty-three.

Work is going on the Petoskey health factory. The next alternate will be another whiskey factory.

Little Traverse Bay is frozen over and teams are crossing.

The introduction of a bill in the Legislature to prevent the netting of pigeons has created quite a furore among pigeon catchers

The Graeco-Roman wrestling match between Major J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and Andre Crystal, a French athlete from San Francisco, which took place in Detroit on Saturday the 18th, resulted in a victory for the former in one bout, which lasted only three minutes. McLaughlin not only threw the Frenchman, but threw him so hard that the right collar bone of the latter was broken, disabling him so that he could not respond when "time" was called for the second bout.

The Legislature of Wisconsin on Wednesday, elected Matt H. Carpenter once more to the United States Senate, the Republican caucus having ended its long struggle by nominating him by acclamation. By this election Wisconsin will again take a front rank in the Senate, and be represented by a man of commanding ability and brilliant eloquence. If the choice of Senator had been left to a direct vote of the people it would be the same, as Mr. Carpenter is a popular favorite all over Wisconsin.

Major General John A. Logan was elected United States Senator by the Illinois Legislature last Tuesday for the full term, commencing with the 5th of March next. He received the vote of every Republican member in both Houses. He was defeated two years ago by precisely the same tactics that beat Zach. Chandler in this State four years ago, and his election at this time is peculiarly gratifying to all stalwart Republicans, not only in Illinois, but all over the Great Northwest. What the North wants in the Senate is more Chandlers and Logans, and fewer "all and all" ciphers. The South sends such men as Hill, Gordon, Lamar, and others of that radical stamp, and to checkmate them, the North should send such stalwarts as Ferry, Chandler, Logan Conkling and Blaine.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At the session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1878. Present, Orlando J. Alger, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayaseksych deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Tayaseksych praying that administration of said estate be granted to himself or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 2nd day of February A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At the session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1878. Present, Orlando J. Alger, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Bennett deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Mary Ann Bennett praying that administration of said estate be granted to herself or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 2nd day of February A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

LOW PRICES IN DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR L. LEWIS.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of loaded stomach upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence, as it ought and might and should be, as nought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. Crouter, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the butcher stand and Give me a call.

3541f B. J. Bentley.

J. Milo Eaton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC and

Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

Wildland and Improved farmsior sale on reasonable terms.

Accident and Fire Insurance,

Risks taken for good Companies at the lowest rates.

Abstract of Titles furnished.

Unusual facilities for Making Collections

Office opposite Courier ridge Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

10 1yr.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1878. Present, Orlando J. Alger, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Thompson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Phillip, the 2nd heir of Petitioner A. H. Bishop, of Detroit, and Andre Crystal, a French athlete from San Francisco, which took place in Detroit on Saturday the 16th, resulted in a victory for the former in one bout, which lasted only three minutes. McLaughlin not only threw the Frenchman, but threw him so hard that the right collar bone of the latter was broken, disabling him so that he could not respond when "time" was called for the second bout.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Fannie B. Newton, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Dexter Dodd of the same and county, dated, dated October 15th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Dexter Dodd to Orlando J. Sargent, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1877, by an assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 30, which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen in Township thirty-two, (32) North, of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM R. SERGEANT, Assignee of Mortgage

J. MILO EATON, Attorney.

Dated this 24th day of Dec. 1877. [34]

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Fannie B. Newton, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Dexter Dodd of the same and county, dated, dated October 15th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 222, which mortgage was assigned by the said Dexter Dodd to Orlando J. Sargent, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1877, by an assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 30, which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen in Township thirty-two, (32) North, of Range six (6) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM R. SERGEANT, Assignee of Mortgage

J. MILO EATON, Attorney.

Dated this 24th day of Dec. 1877. [34]

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Built Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable prices

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Box, Beer Brewery.

JAS R WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Winter sts

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST

FAMILY GROCERIES

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

before purchasing elsewhere. Terms cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Point Rouse and acres of the choicest Farm Big Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low rates. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes and are included in School Districts and situated on good roads

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,

Real Estate Agent,

Charlevoix, Mich.

1fdly

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

3513y O. S. SMITH.

LOST.

Something in the vicinity of Boyne or Round Lake one promissory note for $100, signed by Geo. F. Bigelow and in favor of the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned against buying said note, without its coming into my possession as I have stopped payment on the same. Whoever will bring the said note to me or leave it with Boyne & Co. shall receive the above reward.

O. V. MONROE.

Boyne City, Dec. 25, 1878.

FOR SALE.

One and three-quarter acres of land in the village of Norwood, Michigan, with a large frame house, good house barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Formerly owned by Mrs. E. Pearl. Price $1400.

C. H. GILES, Norwood Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage and executed by Boswell Medler and Margaret Medler, his wife, of Ironton, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Dudley, of Battlecreek, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber Two of Mortgages, on page 91, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Dudley to Floyd Novels, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 23rd of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents, and at Attorney Fee of thirty dollars, provided in said mortgages, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court house in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west and Block one (1) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands are situate in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN, Administrator.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1878.

ELIZA J. FREER, Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew A. Anderson to George Bellaire, dated April 23rd, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1877, in Liber Three of Mortgages, on page 350, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty dollars and Eighty cents, and at Attorney Fee of Fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of Fifty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Also, No. three (3) of section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west and Block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands are situate in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN, Administrator.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1878.

ELIZA J. FREER, Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew A. Anderson to George Bellaire, dated April 23rd, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1877, in Liber Three of Mortgages, on page 350, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty dollars and Eighty cents, and at Attorney Fee of Fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of Fifty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Also, No. three (3) of section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west and Block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands are situate in the Township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN, Administrator.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1878.

ELIZA J. FREER, Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 41 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb. 4, 1879. Whole No., 472

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prices low as poorer grades made from spring wheat *alone*

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Is made from winter, spring and patent flours, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for three lines or less will be made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory five lines or less, $5.00 per year.

E. E. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

FAULTHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in all of the Courts.
8 Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at the residence of Dr. Perrin at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,
Shop Opposite the Courier Office with John Nichols, at his house, will receive prompt attention. 3481yr

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and a latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

LOOK HERE!

Don't Say "I Won't."

For $2 you can buy a *COIN-MILKER*, that will do the business, and give satisfaction to all parties. Inquire at the Fountain Cow House, or adress one in the village, for *B. E. BISBEE*, who is agent for them, and will sell for cash, money, or will take a limited quantity of country produce at the lowest buying rates. Orders can be left at the Fountain.

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE, CALL ON Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVEs

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered at as low rates as possible

H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 344, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y. J. MILO EATON, N. G.

F. AND A.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 205 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the second Saturday on or before the full of the moon in each month.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y. H. C. GILES, W. M.

L. O. L.

Perpetual Lodge No. 344 L. O. L. meets at Central Lake Hall, on the Sunday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 3 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.

BENJAMIN ESSEX, W. M.

GEO. EATON Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; departs on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M.; departs at 1 P. M.

THE FARM mail leaves at 4 p. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays, arrives at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

Charlevoix Market Report.

Reported corrected weekly.

Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	25
Beans, per bushel	1 50
Potatoes, per bushel	20
Potatoes, per bushel, seconds	15
Peas, per bushel	60
Eggs, per dozen	15
Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, dressed, per pound	06
Ducks, per pound	10 to 12
Hides (as we quote)	07 to 08
Pork, per pound, by the quarter	5 to 6

J. MILO EATON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

ABOUT this time look out for ice.

PETOSKEY is to have a fire company

ROUND LAKE is a glittering sheet of ice.

Cash paid for oats, at Fox, Rose & Bullard.

SAY, didn't that Petoskey *Democrat* fellow stop?

Dry goods as cheap as ever, at See & Washburn's.

Fresh butter and eggs, at Carpenter & Bartholomew's

The Bill incorporating Petoskey has passed both Houses.

The best assortment of candy in town at See & Washburn's

The new Postmaster at Boyne Falls will be Joseph Powers.

The Mormon preacher still lingers in this region, hair and all.

SAM HOLLAND, of Bridge, has killed a dozen foxes this winter.

NAVIGATION was open on Lake Superior for nine months in 1878.

SHERIFF Cooper and Fred Schrant went to Little Traverse Sunday.

J. M. ACKERT has the timber on the ground for an addition to his house.

SNOW is so deep in the Upper Peninsula that lumbering is entirely suspended.

REGULAR Communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening

DIED—John O. Moffatt, died at the residence of his brother, Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, in Traverse City, one day last week.

THE Charlevoix Summer Resort Association are forming a stock company at Kalamazoo for the erection of a hotel on their grounds at this place next spring.

THAT Norwood Justices, who let his horses fly across the bridge some time ago, walked up like a little man and paid the $10 one day last week.

For Oranges, go to See & Washburn's

REMEMBER the public meeting next Saturday evening to discuss the incorporation question.

COL. LEWIS, a brother of Frank Lewis, of Torch Lake, has been reelected Mayor of London, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Bisbee, Attorney at law, Kalkaska, Mich 16-1yr

REPRESENTATIVE Pattimore, on the 31st, gave notice of a bill to incorporate the village of Charlevoix.

A Lodge of Knights of Honor has been instituted at Elk Rapids with A. K. Dougherty as Dictator.

THE owners of the steamer Nellie Booth have contracted with H. D. Watson, of Grand Rapids, for a new boiler

LEO SMALLEY.—Will A. Mason, of Marion, had his leg badly smashed by a sled-load of logs running over it, in the Cheboygan lumber woods, last week. His wife has been sent for.

JAMES A. MOORE, for the past nine years book keeper for Baxter & Noble, at Elk Rapids, has removed to Traverse City, and entered the employ of Hannay, Lay & Co.

Remember the masquerade dance the 21st of this month, at Fox's Hall, Eckerson's 50 cents. Carpenter & Bartholomew have received an assortment of masks.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Marion, Dec. 18th, 1878, by the Rev. P. S. Zorn, Wm. Collins, of Charlevoix, to Miss Mary Graham, of Marion.

CAPT. ALVIN DENNIE, whom everybody knows in this region, was in town Sunday. Our reporter could get no information from him concerning the future movements of the steamer Yale Keeler.

Miss Mollie Inwood, who has been spending several months with her uncle James Inwood, of this place, left for her home in South Bend, Ind., yesterday, called hence by telegram, owing to the sickness of her father.

HARD SWEARING.—Suit has been commenced in the U. S. Court against C. H. Scribner, on lots 2 and 4, of Section 6, Town 33-5, in Springvale Township, this county, for fraudulent evidence improving up on his homestead

TOURIST TRAVEL.—Advices from L. D. Bartholomew are to the effect that he has effected definite arrangements with the General Passenger Agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. to ticket passengers through to Charlevoix on their road.

THE *Progress* says Timothy Pearl, whom a year or two ago traded his farm in Banks for land in Arkansas, has made arrangements with the parties with whom he traded, whereby he has got possession of the Leon farm, adjoining the one he sold

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Angus J. Cameron, of Boyne, is accused of cutting timber on U. S. lands. He was arrested and held an examination before U. S. Commissioner Call, at Petoskey, and was held for trial at the May term of the U. S. Court at Grand Rapids. He gave bail for his appearance.

Messrs. Nicholls, Buttars and Inwood, our three jolly Englishmen, with their families, ate "roast beef and plum-pudding" in Bridge, on Friday, at the table of Richard Knight, another "old-country" man, undoubtedly an occasion of "gladness and heartacy;" and, O Lor' how the beef must have suffered.

CHARLEVOIX is fast becoming known as the most desirable summer resort of the North. Its cool breezes, facilities for healthful recreation, good society, and beautiful scenery, justly entitle it to its renown. Why should it not be entitled to just as great renown as a *winter* resort, where the mercury does not reach a point below nine degrees above zero. They should come here from Southern Kansas, where the thermometer has marked fifteen degrees below zero the present winter.

INCORPORATION.

Shall Charlevoix Advance a Step and Incorporate?

Contemplating occasions which follow in the track of growth and accumulation of wealth and population, our law makers have framed acts which are calculated to meet these necessities.

Laws are given which are calculated to equilize benefits, by equalizing the expense of obtaining them and which regulate evils which are inevitable to all towns of any size.

The law authorizing the incorporation of villages and cities was made with these objects in view, and inasmuch as are without number where it has been tried and proven lucrative and profitable.

It is generally conceded that Charlevoix has reached a size and importance when incorporation is called for. We have a town renowned for its beauty and of prospects most flattering. Our leading tax citizens, with few exceptions, can see that the time has arrived for the town to take this step. The benefits to be derived are many and obvious.

At present, many of our most central and desirable village lots are owned by non residents, who, foreseeing the future importance of the town, hold their property with a tenacity which, under other circumstances would be admirable. They refuse to provide walks along their fronts, and the result is, residents consider a short patch of side walk on their front of little benefit, while those and both remain for them to walk through. Incorporation will give us a net work of side walks, which, while of general benefit, will enchance the value of every man's property at least equal to the expense incurred. This will not, as has been stated by some, compel the building of side walks to remote and comparatively unsettled points, any more than it will compel the paving of streets. We must bear in mind that the *people* are the regulators in an incorporated village, as much as they are in a township, and more, for their representation is greater.

Another benefit is this: While we have been remarkably free from fires let us not overlook the fact that our village is steadily becoming more compact, and consequently more liable to conflagrations. Incorporation will place us in a position to more effectually guard against carelessness in the instruction of buildings, chimneys, etc.

Incorporation will provide that Jew peddlers and trailing vessels hailing from other ports shall pay license for infringing upon a trade which should belong to our merchants.

Experience has taught us also, that the shipping business of our harbor should have the oversight of some person empowered by law to prevent vessels from coming in the channel, and regulating other evils which are connected with any harbor of the importance of ours.

The "bugaboo" of "expense" and "taxation" is a mistaken idea, and is born of a prejudice which is naturally caused by the burdens imposed by the extravagance of incorporated cities. In a town of this size the matter of expense is in the hands of the people. The officers consist of a President and six trustees, who shall draw no compensation; a Marshal, whose fees come from violators of the law; a Clerk and Assessor, whose duties constitute a portion of what the corresponding officers of the Township now have to do. Substantially, it amounts to a division of the labors and emoluments of the Township Clerk and Treasurer with the Clerk and Assessor of the Incorporated village. We see no excessive burden in this, and we are sure there is none when compared with the benefits derived.

The representation on the County Board remains the same as now,—the Township Supervisor representing the village in that body.

To discuss the question, a public meeting is called to meet at the school house on Saturday evening next. Let every resident of the village attend.

WM E. Parker, of Little Traverse, convicted of cutting timber on Government land, has been fined $240 by the United States Court at Grand Rapids.

BESIEGED BY A RHINOCEROS.

"Baas, baas! spoor groot one-horn skellum!"

Such was the, to me, rather unintelligible announcement with which my friend M——'s bush-boy came rushing in just about sunrise one morning, as we were sitting over our breakfast at the door of the house—out of those regular old Dutch-built farm-houses, that one hardly ever sees nowadays, except in South Africa. But he meant by it was, "Baas, scent the trail of a big rhinoceros rascal!"

"Where?" cried M——, jumping up; for he was a keen sportsman, and never lost an opportunity of "potting" something.

"Jut by Hollow Spring, baas—spoor good!"

"There's a chance for you, my boy," said M—— turning to me. "Now you'll be able to see how these clephantguns of mine do their work; I think you'll find them the right sort."

"Let me try the jolo by myself," cried I, eagerly; for, like all "greenhorns," I was frantic to do some wheard-of feat, and win my laurels at once. "I've never shot a rhinoceros yet, you know."

"Can't, really, my dear boy," said M——, in the most exasperatingly indulgent tone: "when you're a little better used to the African bush, you can do what you like; but I swore to let you go alone now, the least I could expect would be a life-long remorse for having contrived at a suicide. No, we'll make a party of three to visit our friend, and he'll hardly give the slip to us all, I fancy."

Accordingly, we started out that very night, Swart, the bush-boy, making the third of our party, but I suppose the rhinoceros was too modest to face so many visitors at once, for, although we kept watch till sunrise, there was no sign of him. The next night it was just the same; and at last I got mad at the idea of losing my chance—the first I had ever had with the big game—that, in spite of what M—— had said, I made up my mind to try my luck single-handed.

I should have told you that the Hollow Spring frequented by my four-footed friend lay about eight miles from the house, in a deep gully, one side of which went up into a long log-backed ridge, topped by a big knuckle of rock that overlooked the spring at a range of fifty yards—as pretty a "stand" as any sportsman could wish. So, when night came, I stole out of the house with one of M——'s vaunted "elephant-guns,"—a piece carrying a five-ounce "explosive ball," steel-tipped, and holding enough fulminating powder to blow off the spine of a megatherium. To guard against the recoil of such a charge, the stock was fitted with a thick pad; so, with gun and ammunition together, I had quite enough to carry for an eight-mile tramp through the bush.

I dare say there are ugly thickets in South America and Central Asia; but Africa beats them both. Imagine a forest of fish-hooks, relieved by a occasional patch of pen-knives, and you have it exactly. There's one horrid spike thing, called by the Dutch "*Wache-een-betje*," which the English have corrupted into "wait-a-bit," and it does make you wait a bit if once it gets hold of you. I've known a fellow to be laid up for a fortnight with a scratch from one. So you may think that with masses of this incarnate devil round me, I had to pick my way gingerly enough.

When I got to the place, lo! and behold, the pad of my gun had fallen off! To go back and look for it would have been like hunting for a needle in a hay-stack. So I filled my handkerchief with wild grass, and tucked it in under the shoulder of my jacket as a substitute, and then I took my post behind the rock and waited.

The full moon was just rising over the trees (a glorious sight, I can tell you), when I heard a distant tramping, like the tread of an elephant, only quicker; for a full-grown rhinoceros, bulkuary as he looks, can be active enough at times, as you'd soon find it you stood a charge from him when his temper's up. So I had not long to wait before there came a thick snort, and the great brown barrel of a body loomed out in the streak of moonlight, just over the spring. The brute stopped to take aim, before I pulled trigger.

The next few seconds were a blank; and then I awoke to the consciousness that my shoulder was aching as if it were broken, and that something was grunting savagely a few yards off; and then I saw the huge snout and great white tusks coming right at me! I don't think any acrobat could have been quicker than I was in clutching a passjecting bough, and swinging up into the tree overhead; and I'd hardly got there when the brute came to a stand at the trunk almost shaking me off again. For a minute or two, my heart was in my mouth; for he thumped against the tree till I really thought he would have it down; and when he found he couldn't, he stamped the earth in a fury, and tore it up with his horn in a horribly suggestive way that made my flesh creep.

Here I was, then, in the crisis of a regular "adventure," such as I had always longed for; but somehow, now that I was in it, it didn't seem so very delightful. It's one thing to read of adventures in an easy-chair after dinner, and another to act them for yourself all night on a hard bough, with thousands of mosquitoes pitching into you, and a mad rhinoceros galloping about underneath.

The likeness between my situation and some of those recorded by Capt. Mayne Reid set me overhauling my recollections of that voracious author, in the hope of an idea; but the more I thought, the more the Captain failed me. Basil, when followed up a tree by a bear, got his brothers to throw him up a rope, and slid down; but I had no brothers, and no rope. Ben Brace, when "treed" by the lion, lassoed his dropped musket, and blew the king of beasts therewith: but I had no lasso, and couldn't have used it, if I had. Somebody else, blockaded by a "grizzly," waited till Brain fell asleep, and then slipped away; but my rhinoceros seemed distressingly wide-awake, and even if he had dozed, the experiment would not have commended itself to my fancy. In short, the most masterly stratagem I could devise, was to stay where I was, and I did so.

That night was the longest I ever spent, and no mistake. Toward morning, Master Rhino frequently took a brief leave of absence into the bush, as if to tempt me down; but I heard him trampling in the distance, and wasn't to be caught. Day was just dawning, and I was beginning to wonder how much longer I could stand the thirst that was parching me up, when suddenly I heard a shot among the bushes, so close that it made me start. Then the boughs parted, and I saw M——'s jolly face looking up at me, with a grin from ear to ear.

"Fairly treed, eh, my boy? Well, I've raised the siege for you, and yonder lies the enemy. Your bullet's run down his side, under the skin, without exploding, so I suppose you must have hit him slantwise. Better luck next time. Anyhow, I'm glad to find you alive; but I fancy you won't go out alone again in a hurry!"

And, to tell the truth, I didn't for a pretty long while after that day.—*Buried Ker, in St. Nicholas for February.*

How Burdette "Stuffed" the Inquisitive Man.

Do you remember, some weeks since, I was greatly annoyed by an inquisitive man down in Maine, and abruptly closed my letter for the purpose of stuffing the aforesaid man.

Well, I stuffed him.

"Much of a place, your town?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," I said, with the matter-of-course carelessness of a citizen of the great western metropolis, "about forty-five thousand, I guess."

The man eyed me with keen, awakening interest. "So big as that?" he said.

I nodded, and he presently said, "Well, I had no idea there was such a large city in Iowa. State must be pretty well settled up, I reckon?"

I said, "Yes, it was. Some portions of it pretty wild, though."

"Any large game in the State?"

"Herds of it," I said. "I killed dear last winter not two miles from the Burlington Court-House."

I pacified my conscience for this lie by explaining to that rebellious and vociferous monitor that there was no Burlington Court-House, that it was burned down seven years ago, and the county was waiting until it could buy a second-hand Court-House for $1.75, before replacing it. Therefore, I could truthfully say that I killed all the deer that came within two miles of our Court-House.

"I want to know!" the native exclaimed.

"Do you, though?" thought I, "then I'll tell you." And so I went on. "Why, the wolves only two years ago, made a raid right into Burlington and killed all the chickens on South Hill."

Conscience raised a terrible protest at this, but I hushed it up too quick, by stating the well-known case of Meigs Schenck's wolf that got loose and in one single summer night ate up everything on South Hill that wore feathers. The native looked astonished and doubly interested.

"Any Indians?" he said.

"Loads," I said, "I told him, yawning wearily, as one who talks of old, stale things. "Sitting Bull was educated at the Baptist collegiate institute, in Burlington, and was expelled for trying to scalp Prof. Wortman with a horse shoe magnet."

"You don't tell me!" exclaimed the native in wild amazement. By this time I was perfectly reckless, and told the consternated native to keep its mouth shut and give me a chance.

"Oh yes," I said, "Yellow Wolf sold medicine logs is still standing right out on West Hill. The Indians came into the city very frequently, tearing through the streets on their wiry little ponies."

"Ever have my trouble with them?" the man asked.

"Oh, no," I said carelessly, "the citizens seldom do. The Cow Boys, who come up from Texas with cattle, hate them terribly, and occasionally drop one of them in "to stay" sets just for revolver practice. But nobody else interferes in their fights."

"I suppose," the man said, "you all carry revolvers strapped around you, out there?"

"Oh, yes." I replied, "of course. We have to; a man never knows when he is going to have trouble with somebody, and in case of any little misunderstanding, it wouldn't do for a fellow not to be heeled."

I think the man shuddered a little. Then, fearing he might ask to look at my revolver, I casually remarked that I never carried my barkers when I came east.

He said, no, he supposed not. Then he looked out of the window a long time and said nothing. Finally I asked him in what part of Maine he made his home. He looked up at me in surprise.

"Me?" he said. "Bless you, I don't live in this rock patch. I'm only on here visiting some relatives."

In a feeble voice I asked him where he did live then.

The man yawned, and again looked listlessly out of the window.

"Oh," he said, "I live on a farm just out by Leffler's; about six miles out of Burlington. I wish I was back there now."

So did I. So did I. I wished he had never left there.

We didn't talk together any longer. Shortly after that the weather changed, the car grew cold and I went into the smoking car to look for a fire.—*Burdette, in Letter to Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A Romance of the Snow Blockade.

The particulars of the affair have just come to my possession, and, although it is to be presumed that the parties most intimately interested have no particular desire to court notoriety on account of their romantic experience, it will do no harm so long as no names are mentioned. It may be stated, however, that the hero of the affair is a bookkeeper in a prominent manufacturing establishment in this city, and that beloved, both wisely and well, a maiden who resided with her parents in a small village a few miles this side of New York City. That she did not entirely discourage his suit may be inferred from the fact that they had decided to marry and become as one on Christmas Day, and every preparation was made for the consummation of their earthly hopes. The ceremony, of course, was to be performed at the young lady's home, and the day before Christmas the expected groom packed his dress suit in a trunk and started for the scene in which he was to play so important a part. But occasionally the best-laid plans are most effectually blocked, and in this case the snow came down to take a little hand in the game. The drifts grew deeper, conductors commenced to look serious and the result may be readily guessed. The train was stuck fast in a snow-drift, the storm was constantly increasing, and the outlook, to say the least, was indeed dubious. Forty miles had the young man to go, but it might as well have been four hundred. As the hours came and went he became desperate, and at last telegraphed to the to-be father-in-law the situation. The reply came: "Come on; we are waiting for you." But the young man couldn't go, and he so intimated over the telegraph wires. At last it came the hour for the ceremony, and guests and relatives had assembled at the house, while the minister was momentarily expected. Only one thing was wanting, and that was the young man who was tearing out his hair in the snow-bank. Everyone knows the impatience existing against postponed marriages, and the bride wept, but without avail, though her tears were warm enough and copious enough to have thawed the snow for twice the distance. Among the guests was a telegraph operator, and in a happy moment he was struck by a bright thought, and he lost no time in communicating it. Distance should be conquered and the couple should be married by the aid of telegraph. The guests were delighted with the suggestion, the bride sobbing, but at last consented to make the experiment. Fortunately, the telegraph office was not far distant, and the wire was soon stretched to the house while the operator got his instruments in order and made a connection. The young man was satisfied of what had taken place and what was about to take place, and instructed to conduct himself accordingly. He was a little dazed by the scheme, but soon recovered, and, taking his place at the side of the operator in the station, he announced that he was ready for business. The minister made the service as short as possible, but the replies came very readily, and were awaited with breathless interest by the assembled company. It was a curious scene, and when at last the minister announced "What love (he was a Unitarian) and the telegraph have joined together let no man cut asunder," there was an enthusiastic round of applause. The young man was not there, and yet he was married. The girl was not within forty miles of the man she loved, and yet she married him. It was the triumph of science over difficulties.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

A NEWSPAPER office and a theater are in very close contiguity in London. Recently the knights of the quill discovered a pair of pheasants hanging in the manager's window. By the aid of an impressive bishop-set the pheasants passed from the abode of Thespis to the shrine of Minerva. The next move was to send the cards to the manager of the theater, with the request that he would accept a trifling gift of game and an intimation that if he had a private box to spare that evening the donors would be very grateful. The manager promptly responded with a note of thanks and an order for a stage box.

THE King of Sweden averted a financial panic in Stockholm by opening a heavy private account with one of the principal banks. Rumors concerning whose stability disquieting rumors were current. The King's act restored confidence, and probably prevented very disastrous consequences.

A LITTLE six-year-old, upon finding a lone and solitary stick of candy in his stocking on Christmas morning, mournfully exclaimed, "Gracious! If I had been born twins, I'd only got half this much!"—*Norristown Herald.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Prof. Gorini is at the present moment in London, employed in superintending the erection of a funeral pyre upon the site belonging to the Cremation Society, near London. The pyre is upon the system which has been approved in numerous cremations at Milan and other places in Italy.—*British Medical Journal.*

A London writer says: "I have had shown to me a photograph in which the colors of Nature are to some extent reproduced. The process is a dead secret. It is easy enough to see that the painting is not by hand, easy enough, too, to detect the photograph. The shading is exquisite. The form is, of course, that of reality. But it is still not Nature exactly, and I suspect the only certain colors—red and green among them—can be educed by chemical combination."

"In spite of the doubtful existence of some of the crises as quoted in the list," says Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, in *Nature*, "I can entertain no doubt whatever that the principal commercial crises do fall into a series having the average period of 10.46 years. Moreover, the almost perfect coincidence of this period with Brown's estimate of the sun-spot period (10.45) is by itself strong evidence that the planetary connection assumed, and the nature of the connection cannot be established."

—Thus far the borings on the French Coast, in connection with the proposed English Channel Tunnel, confirm the possibility of the execution of the scheme. The geological considerations are all favorable. But there is reason to believe that there will soon be any vigorous and systematic attempt on the part of the English to push forward the enterprise and make its actual accomplishment probable. Lately, influential people in England have grown very apathetic about the great tunnel.

—A very effective glue mixture is said to be employed by Turkish artisans, in the nice work of mounting diamonds and other jewels to their metal settings. In the production of this substance, the method pursued is to dissolve isinglass in a gum mastic, each of the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid, in another vessel as much isinglass—previously softened in water—is dissolved in brandy as will cover it; and a piece of strong glue, and two small lumps of gum ammoniac, this being rubbed until dissolved. The whole is then mixed with heat, and kept in a vial closely stopped when it is to be used, the vial is set in boiling water. This cement resists moisture, and will indissolubly unite two surfaces of polished steel.—*Exchange.*

—A plan is now being discussed by English engineers, by which not only the water of the Nile, but that still—of which the greater portion is now wastefully deposited in the Mediterranean Sea—shall be turned to good account as a fertilizer of the deserts of Nubia, Libya and the Soudan. To this end there is proposed the construction of a system of engineering works by which a portion of the Nile flood water, with its annual burden of soil robbed from the Abyssinian slopes of the Abyssinian plateaux, shall be diverted into these deserts, where it may deposit its rich alluvium on the sands, and set to irrigate them, and thus completely transform the desert. This desideratum, it is thought, may be accomplished by the erection of suitable dams and sluices at different points of the Nile, which structures, it is believed, would also improve the navigation of the river.

—In consequence of the continued cost of boxwood and its rapid decrease in quality, English dealers are now using large quantities of our American cornel and persimmon as substitutes, in the manufacture of shuttles. The wood of the first named, though small in size, is hard, heavy, and finely grained, has been largely-used for the handles of tools as well as for shuttle making, and, when properly seasoned, is much superior to Persian boxwood. The same is true of the persimmon, a black-bark tree of the ebony family, growing to a height of fifty to sixty feet, and a diameter of twelve to eighteen inches, having heartwood being of a dark-brown color and very hard. Its special desideratum in the preparation of those woods for shuttle making is that of a very gradual drying. By artificial means—this being more particularly recommended in respect to the cornel—an undue haste in seasoning which having led to prejudice against the wood.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Beautiful Celestial Phenomena.

A correspondent writing to the New York *Evening Post* from Brookridge, Minn., gives the following account of celestial phenomena which he recently observed there:

"A remarkable phenomenon was observed here at the beginning of the evening, Jan. 3. The mercury at the signal station on the morning of the 1st of January registered 24 deg., on the 2d 32 deg., and on the 3d 28 deg. below zero. The sky was clear and the short daylight was bright with sunshine on those days. In the early evening of the 3d about six o'clock p. m., the cold being still intense, a very bright circle appeared around the moon, estimated to cover about 5 deg. of the canopy, the moon, not yet at the full, giving off a remarkable effulgence of light, and in its position lacking about 10 deg. of the meridian. Another circle much larger and central to the zenith, nearly as bright as a rainbow in colors, cut the former circle in two places of intersection, and included the brilliant moon within its sweep at equal distances from the crossing of the circle upon each other. Outside of these points of intersection distant from them 1 or 2 deg. was splashed at acute angles across the larger and brighter circle sun-dogs (or moon-dogs) very distinctly painted. The sun chained that morning above the level prairie horizon with a broadly based pyramid of gold whose spire, cathedral-like, was projected upward several degrees, and on either side appeared a like sun-dog pattern somewhat less brilliant but without showing the fiery figure of the sun itself, glowing in the base of its own pyramid enlarged to the eye some forty or fifty diameters. The circles at sunset rising as described appeared almost an hour after the sun had gone below the horizon, and lasted in view no more than twenty or thirty minutes. Were both circles cased by the moon or was the larger one painted about the zenith, refracted from the sun so long passed below the horizon?"

A New Dodge.

"You're a reporter, are you?" inquired a broad-shouldered, stumpy-looking man yesterday. "I was realtin' last thing in your paper about the fellows wot's a-swindlin' bar-tenders with that padlock trick. That's only one out of a hundred tricks the rounders are up to. Here's a new wrinkle: There came into my place the other night a sick-lookin' young feller with nice, but poor-lookin' wife, and they dropped to right away. There was several of the boys in there takin' their nips. By and by the talk got on sleight-of-hand tricks. I see the stranger's eyes begin to glisten, a-sort of as though he'd want to show his hand. He asks for a glass of water, and takes it in his hand. Then he outs with a nice white, perfumed handkercher. Then he inquires 'has any gentleman a half dollar?' Of course one was produced, 'cause the boys want to see what's up next. Then he takes the half-dollar between his fingers, put the perfumed handkercher over both and screwin' the glass. Then he gets one of the company to take hold of a handish thing in the handkercher, which anybody would swear was the half-dollar. 'Now, fer luck,' he says, withdrawin' his own hand. And drop she does, and the jingle is heard plain enough, but you can't see anything, 'cause the handkercher covers the glass. Then the nigger in the woodpile comes in—'I'll bet any gentleman here, the genteel feller says, 'that that half-dollar ain't in the glass.' 'O, git out,' half the boys say, 'why, we heard it drop.' 'Well, I'll bet you a dead surer,' he says, 'why don't you put your stamps up that it is in there?' Then a tinst, thinkin' they had a sore thing of it, two of 'em did bet him a dollar, just for the fun of the thing. Then he lifts off the handkercher and 'fore all crowd around him and peep in the umbler, and nary half-dollar is there. 'I'll be gosh blamed,' see each of the fellers who lost their cash, 'if that ain't wonderfull!' Then his nibs pockets his winnins, and empties his glass of water, but not too quick for me to see that he passed between his fingers a roundish piece of glass, just the size of a half-dollar. That's what I call slick. When that rascal pretended to drop the half-dollar in the glass, he let fall that circular thing, which he must have had concealed in his coat-sleeve leforehand, and substituted it for the half-dollar. Of course, when it fell into the tumbler, it just fitted the bottom, it being transparent, when the fellers looked in they couldn't tell it from the bottom of the tumbler. Maybe they wasn't mad when I told 'em, after he'd gone, about that glass thing;"—*Philadelphia Times.*

Dr. Busby.

Perhaps some of the boys who read the *Companion* have heard about the famous old school-master, who lived in England many years ago.

He was what is called a great "disciplinarian." He had the strictest of rules for the government of his school, and woe to the boy who dared to violate them! Why, the very name of "Dr. Busby" will strike terror to the hearts of timid schoolboys in England to this day.

It was a pretty courageous boy who, one day in the doctor's absence from the school-room, found some pipes, and, holding up some in his hand, said, in a loud voice, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this rush and my mouth; if any here present know just cause or impediment why they should not be united, are now to declare it, or ever after hold your peace!" Then he ate them.

The doctor was in an adjoining room, and heard it all, but said nothing until the next morning, when, causing the boy to be "brought up," he grasped the rod and said, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this rod and this boy; if any one here present knows just cause or impediment why they should not be united, let him now declare it, or ever after hold his peace!"

The boy boldly cried out, "I forbid the banns of matrimony in this case!"

"For what cause?" said the doctor.

"Because the parties are not agreed."

The sever but not ill-natured doctor dropped the rod and laughing heartily at the boy's courage and wit, sent him to his seat.—*Youth's Companion.*

WOMEN in England did not acquire the right of choosing husbands for themselves until the tenth century, and in other European countries much later.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—It is said that lice may be kept from poultry by placing pieces of the bark of sassafrass root in their nest.

—Determine by the closest economy, and wisest industry, to decrease the incumbrance of the farm this year.—*State Register.*

—If a farmer or a business man wants to find out how great a spendthrift he is, let him keep an exact memorandum of all the time idly spent.

—A half-ounce pepper pickle stuffed with minted cabbage and a taste of mustard is the hereditary condiment for fresh pork and baked beans.

—A correspondent writes that a simple mixture of equal quantities of rich cream and strong vinegar will make a compound which, if used on the hands after washing them, will cure chapped hands.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The best way to clean clothes is to steep them in warm water for half an hour, then use bar soap, rubbing it freely on the most soiled part, finally washing well with very hot water. Afterward rinse in cold water.—*Exchange.*

—A correspondent wishes to know how to keep milk from becoming bitter in cold weather. If the milk is scalded when strained, it will not become bitter, and it will not injure it for cream nor for any other purpose.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The following remedy is recommended for frost bites: Extract the frost by the application of ice-water, then apply a pliable, avoiding all artificial heat; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hog's lard and gunpowder rubbed together until it forms a paste, and very soon the frozen parts will be well.

—The following is said to make an excellent cement for sealing bottles: Mix three parts of resin, one of caustic soda, and five of water, this composition is then mixed with half its weight of plaster of paris. The composition sets in three-quarters of an hour, adheres strongly, is not permeable like plaster used alone, and is attacked only slightly by warm water.

—To clean glass globes, soak them in tolerably hot water in which a little washing soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of lukewarm water, and with a hard brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappear. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as new.

—Plants packed away in cellars that are quite dark, or nearly so, will require very little water; once a week will be sufficient, and be very careful to give but little. The gas found in the cellars of some houses will be found to injure these plants, and should be guarded against. Our experience with plants, in a sleeping-room, is such as to lead us to say that they will not be of the least discomfort, or in any way injure the person occupying the room.—*American Agriculturist.*

—What is known as French polish is thus described: Take shreds-quarters of an ounce of seed lac, three drachms of gum juniper, two drachms gum mastic, and four ounces of spirits of wine, pulverize the gums, put the ingredients, and mix them with the spirits in a glass bottle that will contain double the quantity, let the gums saturate in a warm place, and shake it twice or thrice a day, taking care to loosen the cork during the shaking. Four or five days will be sufficient for dissolving the resin, when it will be fit for use.

Prices for Potatoes.

At present potatoes are selling in this market for about the same price as wheat, which is some three times the price of corn, and four times the price of oats. In some parts of the country there is a positive famine. It is almost impossible to procure very fine potatoes at any price. The quality of potatoes has fallen off, while the quality of other farm crops has improved during the past few years. The crop most neglected is potatoes. Farmers have apparently lost faith in growing good potatoes. Since the advent of the early rose, no new variety has come into notice of very great promise, and that appears to be running out. The catalogues of seedsmen and nurserymen are full of new varieties of flowers, vegetables, shrubs, vines and trees, but new varieties of potatoes are scarce and of doubtful value. It is certainly high time to have a new potato fever that shall extend all over the country.

The subject of potatoes is rarely mentioned in agricultural papers. No political speaker mention potatoes, though they talk very learnedly about corn and wheat. At many of our agricultural fairs no potatoes are visible except on the table of the eating-houses. The poorest article of food on any table is potatoes. Possibly few farmers raise potatoes that they care to exhibit at fairs. If they have any that they desire to show they would quite likely find that no premium was offered for them—it is certainly astonishing that so little interest is taken in raising fine potatoes, seeing that their quality varies much more than that of any kind of meat, grain or fruit. Good potatoes, dry, mealy, of fine flavor, constitute a luxury. A dish of fair, smooth potatoes is an ornament to any table. Still, while there is improvement in almost everything else that we eat, there is constant deterioration in potatoes. It is time for agricultural societies to give some encouragement to the raisers of potatoes and the originators of new varieties. The country is pretty well stocked with short-horned bulls, and every considerable town supports a rack-track. Prizes for enormous bulls and rapid trotters might give place to premiums for potatoes at least one season. Let there be a string of prizes for potatoes as long as that for pure-bred cattle, and there would be a revival of interest in this neglected tuber that is the delight of every palate. Premiums of considerable amount should be offered for the largest yield and the best quality of distinct varieties, for the greatest number of named varieties, and, above all, for new varieties and varieties brought from other countries. These suggestions are made for the consideration of the managers of agricultural fairs who are now considering the subject of premium lists, with the earnest hope that they will take the matter in hand.—*Chicago Times.*

Care of Stock.

We hear some farmers say that they believe in bedding stock, but they can't afford straw for this purpose when it brings in market almost as much as hay. Good rye straw doubtless makes the best of bedding, as its large hollow stalks will absorb large amounts of liquid; but straw is not the only substance that will make cattle and other stock comfortable. Dry leaves are an admirable substitute for straw. They are not so good an absorbent, but they make a better manure, and every farmer should save up in the fall a large pile of them. A bed of leaves is always selected by a cow when "leaves have their time to fall," and pigs fattening on mast in the forest make themselves as comfortable in a bed of leaves as ever our grandmothers did in feather beds. Leaves are certainly more wholesome than feathers, as they emit an aromatic odor, whereas feathers often give out a very animal effluvia which is neither pleasant nor healthful.

Another substitute for straw is sawdust. This, in many parts of our country, is thrown away as useless, while in others it is eagerly bought at a cent or two per bushel, and utilized for bedding in the cattle stables. Sawdust makes a dry, soft bed. In itself it does not amount to much as a fertilizer, but when saturated with urine it ferments quickly, and serves to make land more porous and open to the influences of light and air. We have found an unleached ash with a thin coating of sawdust a very good one to spread on grass land. The sawdust made from wood is said to make better manure than that of pine, hemlock or other soft woods, and very possibly it does, as it contains more potash; but soft wood sawdust is more aromatic, and keeps the air of the stable pure. The balsam from pine has a great healing virtues, is excellent for diseased lungs, and, indeed, for all diseased viscera, and no bedding can be better for the feet of horses. There is pine sawdust enough made in the country to supply the wants of every farmer in this land, but the trouble is that it is not made where it is wanted. It will, however, pay for transporting large quantities a considerable distance from most farmers suppose, as it is light stuff—100 bushels of fresh dust can be piled into one load—and we expect to see the time when it will be an article of freight on our railroads. We recommend sawdust for bedding with this capacity, but we are often seen in New York and the confines of Scotland to be present at the interment of a nobleman or gentleman, and in this respect he was in no way biased by party or religion; it was the same to him if he was Whig or Tory, out or in; whether a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, a few years ago, a Free Church or a Presbyterian; they equally commanded his respect and attention, provided the funeral was unpretentious. His highest ambition was to obtain one of the little escutcheons which he considered as so many trophies of his glory, and being known to most of the undertakers, and their constant companion in their peregrinations, they seldom or ever refused his request. Being entirely inattentive to his own affairs, he found himself in a state of distress when he did not expect it yet, though reduced to almost the want of the common necessaries of life, his passion for deathhunting still prevailed, and when he could not ride he walked on foot. But whenever the journey was of any length he bribed the hearse-driver to let him have an inside passenger with the corpse. In this doleful state he traveled more than once; but unfortunately fell a martyr to his strange whim. Being an inside passengeron one of these solemn occasions, in very hot weather, and there being no air-hole, as there usually is, in the hearse, when they took out the corpse they found poor Mr. L. dead from suffocation.—*London Times.*

RINDERPEST has made its way over the Russian frontier to the neighborhood of Berlin. The disease never dies out in Russia and Poland, and the indemnity paid to the proprietors of infected herds officially slaughtered by Government officers is so very insufficient in those countries that the moment a single ox is found to be diseased there arises the temptation to smuggle the whole herd across the Prussian frontier.

A SENSITIVE youth of Exeter, Eng., recently hanged himself because one young lady of his acquaintance expressed her disapproval of his purpose to marry another young lady. The distressing alternative presented upset his poor brain.

IT speaks for itself, is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the other day; for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

Results of Aerial Navigation.

Mr. E. C. Stedman, the poet, writes in the February *Scribner* of this subject, which he confesses to be his "hobby." The paper is in a half humorous, half serious tone, but discusses practically the causes of failure heretofore and the desiderata of final success. Mr. Stedman speaks thus buoyantly of some of the ultimate results of aerial navigation:

Not only by these processes of construction, but also by the power and freedom gained through their success, a delightful relief influence will be exerted upon the esthetics of life. Poetry and romance will have fresh material and a new *locale*, and imagination will take flights unknown before. Landscapes painted between earth and heaven must involve novel principles of drawing, color, light and shade. Music, like the songs of Lotiengrin, will be showered from aerial galleys. In every way the resources of social life will be so enlarged that at last it truly may be said, "Existence is itself a joy." Sports and recreations will be strangely multiplied. Rich and poor alike will make of travel an every-day delight, the former in their private aeronaus, the latter in large and uniform structures, corresponding in use to the excursion boats of our rivers and harbors, the "Boating palaces" of the people, and far more numerous and spacious. The ends of the earth, its rarest places, will be visited by all. The sportsman can change at pleasure from the woods and waters of the North, the runways of the deer, the haunts of the salmon, to the pursuit of the tiger in the jungle or the emu in the Australian bush. An entirely new profession—that of airmanship—will be thoroughly organized, employing a countless army of trained officers and "airmen." The adventurous and well-to-do will have their pleasure yachts of the air, and take hazardous and delightful cruises. Their vessels will differ from the cumbrous aerobats intended for freight and emigrant business, will be christened with beautiful and suggestive names—Iris, Aurora, Hebe, Ganymede, Hermes, Ariel and the like—and will vie with one another in grace, readiness and speed.

Bijah and His Boots.

"What on earth ails you this time?" sharply demanded the Court, as Bijah limped across his path to the desk.

"Boots," was the brief reply.

"What boots, you?"

"I want it understood that I've got a new pair of boots, and that they hurt my feet!" answered the justice.

"Where are they now can to me?"

Bijah limped into the corridor and brought out one. He was a little pale around the mouth, and his voice trembled as he said:

"It's plenty big enough, but the heel don't set right."

His Honor looked from the boot to Bijah's foot and back, and a look of horror settled down upon his face as he said:

"Well, I'm now ready to lay down and die! When a man seventy-eight years old, bald-headed, ugly-looking, and with hands as big as wall-baskets, will deliberately try to crowd a No. 13 foot into a No. 7 boot, we might as well go under ground.

"That boot is even too big for me!" persisted Bijah.

"Too big! Too big! Bijah, have you decided in your old age to gain notoriety as a falsifier? Too big! Great guns! but they'll have to have a second story added before you could wear a stocking with 'em!"

Bijah walked away with quivering chin. It hurt right to have anyone abuse another's feet. Feet are something none of us can help, especially big feet. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Ayer Pills. Nothing else will do it. Many other testimonials of remarkable cures by Ayer's Pills are constantly coming to us. Their sugar coating renders them pleasant to take, and they are the best purgative medicine for children.—*The Parents, University-ave., Rochester, N. Y.* See another column.

THEOLOGICAL students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be imitations, there must be true Christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless imitations prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many ghastly alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how loud they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

A Pleasant Remedy.

Wm. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, the manufacturers of Vanity Fair Cigarettes, are making Cigarettes for the cure and relief of Asthma, Catarrh and cold in the head. Many people have used them, and say they are the best and pleasant test remedy yet known. Are purely vegetable, contain no tobacco, and furnish without a doubt, prompt relief. Sold by druggists and drug dealers. Sample package by mail, 25 cents.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free, Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

$50 offer of $30 reward, in another column.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid to any person or persons who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any person fraudulently receiving subscriptions for *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*. We hear of persons starting as bogus agents every week, and Jas. T. Allen, operating in the West, Southwest and Canada, is now collecting subscriptions at less than regular price of three dollars. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., New York.

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irresistable cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all inter desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Gives the most perfect and irresistable control of the will, especially regarding the use of liquor. It positively differs from the little pills (real and imaginary) and powders that follow the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Packing for private use, $10.75 extra. By mail or express, $12.75. Temperance and charitable societies should send for circulars.

It is harmless and never fails. Address,

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The Hop Cough Cure

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in performing a perfect cure; where there is a shadow of hope.

Try it once and you will find it so.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

DOCTOR SHOREY'S

KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR!

The failure of action of the Kidneys is a source of many distressing diseases, as Diabetes, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Pain in the back, Gravel, Dropsy, Female weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous debility, Weakness of vision, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Pain in the back, Nervous prostration, Pain in the side, Irregularities or Pains peculiar to females, etc. All these troubles or Pains, Pale Complexion, etc. All these troubles arise from a disordered condition of the Kidneys, and in order to cure these troubles you must cure the Kidneys. For Female Weakness, Irregularities, Pains, Nervousness, Backache, Pain in the side, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervous prostration, Pale Complexion, etc., DR. SHOREY'S KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR is unequaled. It is a specific for all diseases of the Kidneys. Their healthy action will restore the blood to a healthy condition, and make pure blood. Diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary organs such as Retention, Incontinence, Inflammation, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's disease, Dropsy, Female weakness, Nervousness, Irregularities, Pains

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Last week I chronicled the disastrous fire on Broadway which wiped out almost two millions of property. The embers of that conflagration were still smouldering when another occurred nearly one half more destructive in the heart of the dry goods district. In the latter, as in the former case, the peculiarly favorable condition of the weather alone prevented an unparalled catastrophe. These warning calamities have impressed and alarmed the whole city, by showing to what an extent we are at the mercy of the destroying element. The insurance companies, of whom have thus been swept away within a week more than their possible profits for the year thus inauspiciously begun, are naturally greatly aroused, and have just been investigating, through a Committee, the condition of the lower part of the town.

The report of the Committee, shortly to be published, will give some startling facts as to the belt of peril which surrounds the business section of the island, in the shape of the wooden piers and sheds which line the water's edge.

The report states that on the Hudson River front alone there are sixty-two piers of wood, and of this number fifteen have either stationary boilers upon them or boilers upon wheels; on many there are grist mills and elevators, using stationary power, and on ten there are blacksmiths shops in full operation. From the Battery to the foot of Charles street there are upon these piers four and a half miles of wooden sheds. In a few cases the roofs are of corrugated iron, but the sides, and of course the foundation are of light wood. Eight of these piers have absolutely no protection from fire, not even a hydrant or an extinguisher. Nineteen of the piers have no hose upon them, and only seven of the entire number have watchmen provided with watch clocks. The Committee discovered that on the piers where hydrants are placed there is no water at night, it being the custom to shut off the water for fear of its freezing in the pipes. The keys are locked in the office, and water could not be procured without great delay. Upon these piers they discovered not only the most valuable, but the most inflammable goods in the city stored in immense quantities or awaiting shipment. It seems only a question of time, and perhaps of very short time at that, when most of New York has got to go.

The masses of snow which have fallen in the city recently have been terribly obstructive of travel. Double teams to half loads have been the rule with slow progress at that. Our able and efficient Street-cleaning Department didn't seem to notice anything unusual in the appearance or the streets for a week after the snow fell, but at length some one must have told them about it, for they finally made up their minds to clear the incumbrance from the leading thoroughfares. It is no small job to clear Broadway after such a storm, as may be inferred from the fact that it took 1,000 men and 600 carts from daylight till six o'clock in the evening to accomplish it, during which period they shoveled up, carted away, and dumped into the rivers some nine thousand cartloads, weighing close onto two thousand tons.

"The venerable PeterCooper," as the reporters never tire of calling our aged and amiable philanthropist and Greenbacker, whose white-fringed countenance grace the platform of about every other public meeting that is held in New York, and appears above the fesive board at a still larger proportion of our public dinners, is still hearing from his presidential campaign of two years ago. Suit has been pending against him in the State Courts for some time past, in which the plaintiff, a man named Groom, claims $30,000 damage for libel. Groom seems to have occupied the relation to Cooper during that campaign that Stanley Mathews and Sherman did to Hayes, or Pelton and Marble to Tilden: and when all was over, Mr. Cooper accused Groom of misusing his money. The latter felt greatly aggrieved and brought suit, only, however, to be badly defeated. During the trial Mr. Cooper took the stand (figuratively speaking. In point of fact, he sat upon the inevitable air-cushion,) and as he is very apt to do whenever he speaks on any subject, gave a condensed autobiography, informing the Court, among many other particulars, that if he lived he would finish his eighty-eighth year next month. Before he was twenty-one years old he had learned three trades, those of butter, brower, and carriage maker. It was fifty-one years ago he began to aid the laboring classes. In his sixty years of business he could not remember a time when his workmen had to wait for their money; the reason was he had kept clear of banks. Although a candidate two years ago, he had no expectation of being President of the United States. He had paid out a good deal of money for expenses. He could not say how many men he had paid who said they had watched the polls for him on election day. The court-room would not hold them. They had been coming to him ever since for their pay, and were coming yet.

Some detectives in the U. S. Secret Service have successfully accomplished a difficult and delicate job in tracing and arresting a man named Ulrich, said to be the most skillful engraver of counterfeit money in the country. A few years ago he was imprisoned for executing a bogus $100 bill on a Boston bank, so perfect that $1,000,000 of it were put in circulation. He was pardoned out, however, and soon returned to his old occupation. When the raid was made on his house in the little village whither he had been traced he was found at work engraving by hand the geometrical latheswork of the back of a $100 Treasury note, which is done by the Government with a machine that cost $100,000 and which it had been supposed could not be immitated. Ulrich's work, however, was almost perfect.

See what noble ambition the success of the recent predestrian matches here have been able to awaken in the provincial breast! In Paterson a man has started on an attempt to walk 450 miles in six days, resting only three hours each day. In the same town, another enterprising party is endeavoring to gain wealth and reputation by keeping awake for six days. One Mackey, of Passaic, calls himself "Champion Blow Onion Eater of the World." Michael Burns is going to eat against him for $500 "and gate money." Another man wants to "eat a barrel of raw onions against time," claiming that he can do so in four days. And in a day or so, another hero will charge the public an admission fee to see him try to "eat six pounds of raw codfish in two hours." Who can say that the tendencies of the age are not ennobling and refining.

Church organizations have become famous for their ingenuity in devising means for "raising the wind." I don't remember, however, to have heard of anything more striking and original in this line than the scheme now being executed by a suburban Catholic society, to dispose of their church edifice by a lottery, chances one dollar each. Many of your readers happen to want a nice church for any purpose, here is their opportunity.

RADIX

THE Lectanau county Treasurer gets $350 a year.

Tilden says that if he can fix things up in New York Democracy, he is good for 1880.

The Pennsylvania politicians regard the Cameron victory as an assurance of the State for Grant.

Ex- Senator Boutwell is a candidate for the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States Sub-Treasury of Boston.

Of all personal triumphs of American politicians, the Buffalo *Express* does not know where to point for a parallel to this third election of Mr. Conkling to the Senate.

The Washington *Post*, Tramp, says the election of Logan to the Senate is a blighting disgrace. In the days of the rebellion, John A. Logan was assigned to the command of the legions who went down South to visit the gray back fellows of the Tramp, and these gray backs never liked him!

Lieut Gov. Underwood, of Kentucky, is stumping the State in his own behalf making himself popular with the intellectual Kentuckians by fiddling and dancing.

General Grant has lately written to a friend in Washington "I see they are hammering away at the army again. There is no peace for the army except in time of war." A good joke even if the Sphynx did do it.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the uniform course of sending nobody but whipped rebels to Congress from the South will give the Democrats the liveliest kind of a circus when these graybacks get into power.

A National bank in Oswego, New York, has suspended on account of too high taxes for the low rates of interest. Yet there are still some who foolishly suppose that national banks make enormous profits and pay little or no taxes.

The Ameer of Cabul, in his flight before the British, is preceded by nine elephants and 2,000 horses, carrying his women, baggage and treasure. These trifling incumbrances are certainly not calculated to facilitate rapid transit.

The question of building a new court house and jail is to be submitted to the people of Montcalm county, this State, at the April election. It is proposed that these buildings shall cost $20,000. Of this sum Stanton citizens pledge themselves to furnish $10,000.

Among the candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is General Corse, the hero of Allatoona, who signaled to Sherman, "I am short a cheek and an ear, but can whip all h— yet." Upon the message to which this was an answer "Hold the Fort" was founded.

Asto Mr. Chandler.

From the Ypsilanti Commercial.

Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling, Chandler.

From the Grand Rapids Eagle.

Says the Cincinnati *Times*: "The old Senatorial group will be prepared to receive visitors after the 24th of March. Zach Chandler will be missed." Were this a Senatorial election year in Michigan "Zach" would be there.

From the Stanton Herald.

In case the rumor of Christiancy's resignation is correct, the Legislature of Michigan will be certain to elect Zachariah Chandler to fill the vacancy. This will be done in obedience to the emphatic sentiment of the Republican voters of the State.

From the Allegan Journal.

Just give the Michigan Legislature a chance to elect a Senator to Christiancy's place and you will see them set Zach Chandler down into that seat with an alacrity that will astonish the old veteran himself.

From the Battle Creek Journal (National.)

It is now stated, as if by reliable authority, that Senator Christiancy will resign his seat in the Senate and accept the mission to Peru, on account of his health. Of course, this makes the way open for the return of ex Secretary Chandler of the Senate, as there is no doubt that the present Legislature would elect him, in case of a vacancy. There would be an eminent fitness in the appointment of Judge Christiancy to a judicial position, and many have expected that one would be tendered him. The question of health, however, seems to have determined his choice in another direction.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL THAT ANY Reasonable Person IN THIS REGION Can Desire IS TO BE FOUND AT OUR STORE! WITH An Experience of 10 Years In Charlevoix, WE Know Exactly What the PEOPLE WANT, In Evey Line, And Strive TO KEEP THEIR WANTS Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of Merchandise, Their Prices ARE ROCK BOTTOM FOR Ready Pay!

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us.

1879.

CASH PAID For Grain,

and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN Exchange FOR GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale —BY THE— G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres In Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, cut and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, soil and climate, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are is a

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in S. h. Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all description, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Durstock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER, Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY, CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Shop in the old Ferra house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work,

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Cheese-Box Stuff, Wagon Tongues, Oar-Blades, Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale IN Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & HAESSER, Commission Merchants, Room 16 Cadin e Block, Milwaukee, Wis., For tne sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR, CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 6-ly

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep constantly the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, re-arranged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Trade by from here to Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which Room my lads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN.

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $1,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten per cent., with a reasonable commission for services.

BARSHA & BROWNE, Real Estate Agents, Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH, Painter and Grainer, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (39)

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Beigle, against Barzilla B. Pagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6014, dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 24, Town 33 N. R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. H. CHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Yapa-ke-ga-ah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, In Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jeneta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 24th day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. B. URQUHART, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tognell is complainant, and Robert Allinson and Mary S. Allinson are the defendants, Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for complainant. 39
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 11, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. Gaiby, against Charles Destmann for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6168, dated October 12, 1874, upon the east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, T wnship 33, North, Range 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. CHELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6062, dated April 23, 1874, upon eq of sec section 2, Township 32, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. CHELL, Receiver.

NOTICE. — U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glean against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5417, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sec. section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. CHELL, Receiver

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

THE House bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt was reported, without amendment, from the Committee of Finance, in the Senate, on the 21st. A bill was introduced and referred as prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and amended. A bill was introduced and referred in the House to authorize the coinage of gold multiples of five dollars and fractions of dollars. The Potter resolution directing an investigation into the cipher dispatches, and appropriating $10,000 to carry the expense of such inquiry, was taken up and debated, Messrs. Potter, Hale and Hewitt speaking in favor of, and Mr. Butler in opposition to, the resolution, after which it was adopted, without division. The Post-house bill was reported and passed.

THE House bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt was passed by a unanimous vote, in the Senate, on the 23d. A bill was introduced and referred to prevent and punish counterfeiting, within the United States, of notes, bonds and other securities of foreign Governments. A bill was passed to declare certain lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866, subject to taxation by the States or Territories in which they may be located. The Naval Appropriation bill was further discussed and passed. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in by the House. A bill was introduced and referred, directing the duties imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases. The Army Appropriation bill was reported, and the Indian items were pronounced and resolutions were adopted in memory of the decease of the late Beverly B. Douglas, of Virginia.

A FAVORABLE report was made in the Senate, on the 24th, on the House bill to promote the education of the blind. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, and the bill was passed. Bills were passed to amend the Patent law; House bills with amendments, making appropriations to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of, and for the further regulation in regard to the expenses of transporting coin and bullion and miscellaneous expenses of the House. In the House, the Conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Army and Fortification Appropriation bills and a bill for taking the Federal census were reported. A bill was introduced to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide for reciprocal navigation. The bills providing for proceeds of the sale of public lands to the extinction of the people, was debated at considerable length in Committee of the Whole.

IN the Senate, on the 24th, the memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, was submitted, praying for the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolution, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and after several dilatory motions were made, the motion to consider was agreed to—25 to 22. Adjourned to the 27th. The Senate amendments to the bill appropriating $10,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion, and $40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the Mint, were concurred in by the House. The Senate bill providing a penalty for embezzlement on the part of officers of the International Exchange was passed. Several private bills were also passed. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoag objected to almost all the War Claim bills.

SENATE not in session on the 25th.

The Naval Appropriation bill appropriates $9,129,000, a decrease of about $2,000,000 from the estimates, and an increase of $1,000,000 over the appropriation of last year as reported in the House, in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments increasing the appropriation in certain cases, were agreed to.

DOMESTIC.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has announced that Government interest will henceforth be paid at all Sub-Treasuries in coin or currency, at the option of the payee, and that the custom of paying gold only at New York will be abandoned.

A REPORT was received in Washington, on the 21st, from the Indian Agent at the Cheyenne Agency, to the effect that information had been received at the Agency that Sitting Bull and his people had terrorized the Canadian line into the United States, and that they were exceedingly anxious to return to this country and come under the supervision of the Indian Bureau and be distributed in the Indian country, as the latter tribes. It was reported that some 5,000 lodges, or nearly 25,000 people, were with Sitting Bull.

THE bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt, which was passed by the United States Senate, on the 23d (having previously passed the House), reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denominations of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time after accrued interest, into the 4-per-cent. bonds described in the Refunding act; and the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in the mode prescribed by that act; and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act.

AT Scranton, Pa., on the 22d, a Mrs. Davis and her one-year-old child were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

THE Judson Bank, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., suspended on the 22d. Will be reorganized on the part of the creditors, the bank expected to pay in full.

ON the 22d, the United States troops came up with the Cheyennes who escaped from Fort Robinson, about days before, and attacked them with great vigor. Twenty-three of the Indians were killed, nine were taken prisoners and seventeen escaped. Capt. Wessells was severely wounded.

SECT SHERMAN issued a further call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, on the 24th. The amount is $20,000,000, and interest and principal are payable on the 24th of next April.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of all National Banks at the close of business on the 1st of January, 1879.

PRESIDENT HAYES has signed the new Pension Arrears bill.

THE lately-published thrilling account of the death of a Fountain City (Ind.) man, by a falling scrolltc, is declared to be a miserable canard, on the authority of Prof. Cox, State Geologist of Indiana.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ON the 21st, both houses of the Illinois Legislature balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: Senate—Logan, 26; Black, 24; McAuliffe, 1, and John A. Logan was declared duly elected on the part of the Senate. In the House the vote stood: Logan, 80; Black, 69; Campbell, 10; McAuliffe, 3, and Mr. Logan was declared duly elected on the part of the House.

DAN W. VOORHEES was re-elected United States Senator for the long and short terms, by the Indiana Legislature, on the 21st. The vote was as follows: Short term, Senate: Voorhees, 26; Orth, 24, Buchanan, 1. House: Voorhees, 57; Orth, 37; Buchanan, 2; Shackelford, 1; Long term, Senate: Voorhees, 26; Harrison, 22; Buchanan, 1; House: Voorhees, 57; Harrison, 38; Buchanan, 2.

THE North Carolina Legislature, on the 21st, elected Gov. Z. B. Vance United States Senator. The Florida Legislature, on the same day, elected Hon. Wilkinson Call to succeed CONOVER. The Missouri Legislature elected Col. George G. Vest for the long term and Gen. James Shields for the short term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was re-elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature, on the 21st. The Pennsylvania Legislature re-elected J. Donald Cameron; and the Connecticut Legislature elected Orville H. Platt.

THE Wisconsin Legislature, on the 22d, elected Hon. Matthew Carpenter United States Senator to succeed Senator Howe.

AT JACKSONVILLE, Fla., on the 23d, the Judge of the United States Court sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making a false return of the late election, to terms in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., as follows: Lee, County Clerk, three years; Wright, Sheriff, one year; Johns, Justice, one year.

UP to the morning of the 24th, over 6,000 bills had been introduced in the National House of Representatives since the beginning of the present session.

R. L. T. BEAL (Conservative), elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from the First Virginia District, has the honor to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the death of Representative Douglas.

THE Arkansas Legislature has elected J. D. Walker United States Senator, by a vote of 68 as against 47 for R. W. Johnson, and 5 scattering.

FOREIGN.

THE Commercial Company of Gothenburg, in Sweden, has failed lately. Liabilities over $1,000,000.

BELGRADE telegrams of the 21st say that Col. Gula, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, had been robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Plevna.

M. DE BOUT, the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has tendered his resignation.

ON the 22d, the St. Petersburg *Golos* announced that it had been ascertained that Prof. Nordenskjold's Arctic steamer Vega was ice-bound in Behring's Strait. The Russian Government had sent special expeditions for her relief.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT sailed from Marseilles for Suez, on the 23d, en route for India.

IT was reported from Calcutta, on the 22d, that a Russian steamer had made its way up the OXUS to a point beyond the Afghan frontier.

ACCORDING to a Copenhagen (Sweden) telegram of the 24th, a general conflagration had occurred in that city. Numerous failures had occurred, and more were momentarily expected.

THE St. Petersburg *Gazette* of the 23d has information that utter anarchy prevailed in Kashgar. The rebels were said to largely outnumber the Chinese army of occupation.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 24th, the Spanish Vice-Consul at San Domingo had been dismissed for sanctioning the arrest of two insurgent Generals who had taken refuge on a Spanish steamer, and who were after ward shot. The Spanish Government had demanded satisfaction of San Domingo for the outrage on the flag.

LONDON papers of the 23d say that the sale of the new United States 4 per cents in Great Britain was large and constantly increasing.

THE CZAR has ratified the proposed Bulgarian Constitution.

A VIENNA telegram of the 24th says Austria has notified the Powers that she would not abandon the right to occupy Novi-Bazar, but that she would, in no event, exceed the boundaries permitted by the Berlin Congress.

THE Russian and German medical Journals state that Eastern Europe is in a great state of fear alarm at the rapid progress of the plague toward the north and east of Russia, from the Caspian Sea along the course of the Volga.

REPORTS from South Africa, received on the 25th, were to the effect that the Zulu King had resisted the British ultimatum, and that war had begun.

PARIS was isolated, on the 25th and 26th. A tremendous snow-storm had cut off all communication by railroad and telegraph.

INFORMATION was received in London, on the 26th, that Gen. Stewart was well on the road toward Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and that Gen. Biddulph was headed for Herat. Flunder and murder continued to mark the trail of the invader, but the native offenders were usually caught and always punished. It was reported from Calcutta that Shere Ali's Master of Horse, the great opponent of British influence, was dead.

A BERLIN telegram of the 26th says England had offered Turkey £1,000,000 for the Island of Cyprus, and it was believed the Sultan would accept the offer.

THE alloy for gold is an indelinite proportion of silver and copper; that for silver is always copper.

THE TELLER INVESTIGATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

IN LOUISIANA.

Before the representatives appointed by the committee, N. J. CHAMBERS, a member of the Legislature for Natchitoches, testified. The general issue of the testimony of witnesses on the Republican side is to the effect that there was a conspiracy on the part of the Democrats to break up negro meetings by violence; that, such treatment being unspeakably fatal, there was no organized fraud such as described, acting against Blount; and others was taken for protection, they being threatened to get the negroes together and burn the town; it was reported that Blount had only one or twelve armed men there in his house; that the consultation concluded it would not be safe to attempt to protect Blount, and witness was asking Chief of Police, the affair was quietly managed, no violence or disturbance was contemplated. It was agreed on the purpose of preserving the peace then no orders were issued to any one; that witness was also warned by Blount and wife; witness considered Blount's life in the most fearful danger; then he ever described, acting against Blount; and others was taken for protection, they being threatened to get the negroes together and burn the town; it was reported that Blount had only one or twelve armed men there in his house; that the consultation concluded it would not be safe to attempt to protect Blount, and witness was asking Chief of Police, the affair was quietly managed, no violence or disturbance was contemplated. It was agreed on the purpose of preserving the peace then no orders were issued to any one; that witness was also warned by Blount and wife; witness considered Blount's life in the most fearful danger; then he ever described, acting against Blount; and others would be taken from the Sheriff's hands. The prisoners were taken from the Sheriff's hands. The testimony of witness throughout was contradictory on many points. Witness was a Democrat, a planter, and others being advised to leave the parish, but still remained. He thought the Democratic leaders expressed an opinion as to whether it would be safe for Packard to return; they were of great importance to the white people of the parish.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The committee (consisting of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Johnston, Randolph and McDonald) began an investigation at Charleston on the 24th. All the witnesses examined were from Charleston County.

A. N. Gregg (colored), Republican and United States Supervisor at the late election, testified that the election was quiet, when the polls closed at 4 P. M. Witness then went to the Court House to look at the box, and that there were 15,000 votes in the box. Witness could not say whether the excessive votes were counted or rejected. The Democratic Clerks were at the Court House, and had a majority of those on duty. Witness was present when the votes were counted, as required by law. Witness believed that a majority of those on duty were Democrats. Witness was not present when the votes were counted.

Mr. Hutchinson (colored), Republican, testified that he was at the polls in St. James Goose Creek precinct, at the election, and saw the box opened and the votes counted by the managers. There was a majority of votes for Republican tickets. Witness knew Republican votes; he knew colored men who voted the Democratic ticket; other colored men told him they voted the Democratic ticket; witness counted all colored people who voted the Democratic ticket. [Here the witness was directed to state the names of colored Democrats from other wards voted at the Fairchild Engine House; he colored man had a witness that means must be furnished of voting secretly.] By Senator Johnston—Engine House; witness was present when the votes were counted; he knew the tickets were counted as they were taken out of the box; he knew the tickets were taken out of the box; he knew the tickets were counted; he knew the votes were counted; he knew the votes were counted; he knew the votes

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 42. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb. 11, 1879. Whole No., 473

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the cleanest, white winter wheat, and nothing else, and speaks for itself where introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

is made from winter, spring and patent flour, judiciously combined.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising will be made known on application.

Local notices in reading matter line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business directory $ 1 per line or under, $5.00 per year.

E. E. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Antrim County, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

CULLETHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in all the Courts.
PETOSKEY, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Cronkrite's store, over Cooper's Grocery.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting. Calcimining.
Graining. Glazing.
Paper-Hanging
Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nesbitt, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 3dly

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEWS

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the
MEDICINE LINE,
CALL ON
Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.
Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m. arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.
Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the fare will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered as at low rates as possible
H. C. SMITH, Prop.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 281 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brothers cordially welcome.
O. S. SMITH, Sec'y. J. MILO EATON, N. G.

F. AND A.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. regular Communications on the Second Evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.
E. H. GREEN, W. M.
J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. G.

Pine Lake Lodge No. 311 I. O. G. meets at Central Lake, the Friday on the Second full moon in each month. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.
REUBEN EVANS, W. M.
GEO. TWOMY, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 a. m., departs same days at 1 p. m.
NORTH—Mails arrives daily, at 12 M., departs 1:30 P. M.
SOUTH AND EASTERN—Mails arrives at 12 m. on Tuesday and Saturdays, departs at 6 p. m. on the same days.
W. A. SMITH P. M.

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of H. A. STOCKMAN and get his

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

The new Township library books have arrived.

See what Stockman says about Sap Pans, in this issue.

Trees leave the new dock loaded in the steamer Nellie Heath.

J. Milo Eaton has been to Grand Rapids for several days.

At Empy's dance on the Eve. of Feb. 21, bill for supper 50 cents per couple.

C. A. Mason, of Flint, was here lately attending the funeral of his brother, Wm. A. Nason.

The Harbor and River bill gives Cheboygan $8,000; Frankfort $10,000; Charlevoix $10,000.

Mr. Holley has purchased C. Parkinson's stock of goods at Elk Rapids and will continue the business.

The Regents have reinstated Dr. Rose in the Michigan University at a salary of $1,600 per annum.

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate security, by A. A. Hickey Attorney at Law, Kalkaska, Mich. 16 1yr.

JAMES IVARSON, of this place, was on Tuesday called by telegram to South Bend, Ind., where he has a brother seriously ill.

E. GELSTON, who last summer removed to Covert, Mich., has since leaving here, has lost every child but one—the eldest.

HON. E. H. GREEN of this place, has been making a visit among his relatives and friends in Pennsylvania. The Major is expected home this week.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The dead body of Wm. Na-wa-quim, an Indian of this place, was found near Elk Rapids, last Saturday. He got drunk and froze to death.

DIED.—Mrs. Hahnna Campbell, wife of the late Orrin Campbell, of Eveline Township, this county, died on Thursday. Her funeral took place at the M. E. Church in that village Sunday, and was largely attended.

—Frank Campbell, aged 15, a son of the above, died yesterday.

GEN. T. J. TRUE, well known to Charlevoix people, has been spending the past week in our village. The General always feels at home here, and our citizens enjoy his visits. We hope the time may soon come again when Charlevoix may claim him as a permanent resident.

INCORPORATION.

Our Citizens Express Themselves in Favor of It.

Although the weather was stormy and disagreeable, quite a goodly assemblage of our people was at the school house Saturday evening to talk about the matter of incorporating the village.

Quite a number of leading citizens addressed the meeting on the subject, setting forth the advantages to be derived, and the comparative inexpensiveness of living under the proposed *regime*. The following resolution was voted upon.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Charlevoix should be incorporated the present winter.

There were but two votes against the adoption of this resolution.

A committee, consisting of Messrs Eaton, Bolters and Bell, were appointed to determine the boundary lines of the proposed incorporation.

A petition will go to Lansing to-day, praying for the passage of an act incorporating the village under the general law. Several special clauses will be asked for, which seem to be necessary in our case the most important of which is that highway labor shall be laid out the same as heretofore, under the direction of the Highway Commissioner and Overseer of Highways of the Township.

One thousand tons of ice are being cut at Rome City, Ind., for transportation to the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company's ice house at Cadillac.

Now, it should not be necessary for us to state that we want every dollar that is due us. There are those who owe indebted to us who are better able to pay than we are, to wait, and we want these small amounts handed in.

REMINDER.—Presiding Elder Moore preached at the M. E. Church in this village sunday evening.

—Quarterly Meeting will be held at the Charlevoix M. E. Church next Saturday. The Presiding Elder will be present.

The hull lungs now occupied by us have been sold to Capt. T. D. Smith, who will remove them to his lot on State street. Our office will occupy the floors building opposite our present office, until the new building is completed. We shall move during the present month.

From the Petoskey Record.

DAM SWAMPED.—Suit has been commenced in the U. S. court against C. H. Scribner, on Lots 3 and 4, of Section 6, Town 33-5, in Springvale Township, this county, for fraudulent evidence in proving up on his homestead.—*Charlevoix Sentinel.*

ED. SENTINEL.—Please locate Scribner one town west, and relieve Spring vale.

NILES.

Charlevoix, through her representative, has applied for incorporation. Pain is eminently just and proper, and as we can see many good and valid reasons why Charlevoix, like Petoskey, would be benefitted by incorporation, but the thought has occurred to us that at the present rate of progression, not many years will elapse in this part of the State, ere it will be impossible for a man to swing a cat by the tail, without hitting some president, trustee, or other municipal officer.—*Petoskey Record*

The Little Traverse *Independent* expects soon "to give definite particulars in regard to several new and important enterprises." The same paper has the following: "Two weeks ago Friday three men started from the Island of Mackinac to cross on the ice to Old Mackinac. They have not since been heard from, and as the ice was unsafe at the time it is supposed that all were lost."

I. O. O. F.—Last November the inhabitants of Springvale, Charlevoix county, raised the largest log structure in this country, for the joint purpose of a school house and Odd Fellow's Hall. The building is two full stories in height, and since that time has been finished off in good style, making warm, comfortable, and roomy apartments, provided with all the necessary appliances required for the different purposes to which they are to be assigned. On Thursday of this week they are to dedicate it. A good time is expected.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE.

The Sentinel, Western Union Telegraph, Postoffice, and Masonic Fraternity to go into New Quarters this Spring.

We state some time ago that we had purchased the lot occupied by us, with the ultimate view of erecting thereon new offices for our use.

We are now enabled to state that a definite arrangement has been made whereby the publisher of this paper, in conjunction with the Masonic Fraternity of Charlevoix, are to erect, the coming spring, a fine commercial building, which will be 22x55 feet on the ground, and 24 feet between joists.

The first story will be erected by W. A. Smith, and will be occupied by him as follows: The front part, which will be furnished with a glass front, will be 22x20, and will be occupied as a post office. In this room, also, we shall open a news and stationery establishment, which we shall take great pains to make a source of convenience and pleasure to the public, as well as of profit to ourself. Public access to the Western Union Telegraph office will also be furnished in this room.

The remaining portion of this floor will be occupied by the SENTINEL. A private editorial room 12x12 will be fitted up in this part, and telegraphic instruments placed upon our editorial table. We shall make our part of the building convenient and neat in all respects.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, will occupy the upper story, and occupy it as their permanent Masonic home. The main hall will be 21x39 inside, and will have an arched ceiling, fourteen feet high in the center. Commodious anterooms will occupy the east end of the floor, and the whole will be reached by a flight of stairs inside the building on the west end.

The building will have a square front, and will be substantially and neatly constructed in all respects. It is intended to make it an ornament as well as a convenience to the village. The contracts have been let for putting the foundation timbers on the ground, and for the manufacture of the door and window frames, and the work will be pushed with the utmost expediency as soon as spring opens.

Agents from prominent "Resorters" of Kalamazoo, are to the effect that they will be here earlier the coming season than last, and in stronger force. They will commence early to set out shade trees, and otherwise improve their grounds.

P. W. WILSON, of Kalamazoo, writes us as follows: "Through the SENTINEL I weekly hear from you and our Charlevoix friends. Am surprised that while the mercury has been 17 degrees below zero here, the lowest in Charlevoix has been nine above. We who belong to the 'Resort' are in a hurry for the time to come when we may return to your pleasant town, greet the friends made last year, and enjoy your pure air and fine scenery. Prof. Edward Olney of Michigan University, has joined our Association, and will erect a cottage next summer."

A MELANCHOLY EVENT.—Last week we mentioned that Wm. Mason, of Marion, had been seriously injured in the Cheboygan lumber woods. We little thought that this week we should be compelled to record his death. Such, however, is the solemn fact. Mr Mason was not only seriously injured, but was a great distance from Cheboygan, and was twenty hours without surgical aid. The strain upon his system was too great, and death relieved his sufferings. His wife, who had hastened to his bedside upon information of the accident, arrived too late to see him alive. The mournful cortege passed through here Friday on its way to Marion. The funeral was held in the Barnard school house on Saturday. Rev Mr. Whitman, of this place, preaching the discourse. Mr. Mason was not only well known and respected in his own town, but had many warm friends in Charlevoix. He was an industrious, honest, and agreeable gentleman, the loss of whom all who knew him will mourn.

SHALL THE INDIAN BUREAU BE TRANSFERRED?

The Joint Congressional Committee Equally Divided on the Question—Report of Those Members Favoring the Proposed Change.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Joint Congressional Committee appointed to consider the advisability of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, yesterday morning voted on the subject, with the following result: Against transfer, Senators Saunders and Oglesby, and Representatives Stewart and Voorhees—3. In favor of the transfer, Senator McCreery and Representatives Senles, Hooker and Bonne—4. After the vote, a controversy arose as to which of the two reports should be given precedence in the presentation to Congress. The opponents of the transfer claim that its advocates, failing to obtain a majority, must consider theirs the minority report, as an amendment offered to an existing law fails upon a tie vote. Senator Saunders and others favored authorizing the President at his discretion to turn over to the War Department the control of any tribe or tribes that might be in rebellion, or giving trouble, or such tribes as the President might think best at this time, and that he was in favor of the Sioux being transferred at once, with the proviso that such transfer shall not effect the school or farming interests, etc.

The report of the four members who favor the transfer has just been completed by Representative Boone, and will be submitted to the House the first opportunity. The principal features of the document are as follows:

The history of our management of Indian affairs and our treatment of the Indians is one of shame and mortification to all right-thinking and liberal-minded men. A proper solution of the "Indian problem" is pressing itself more strongly upon the public attention every year, demanding the immediate attention of Congress, and cannot, with either safety to the Indians or honor to the government, be longer deferred. The failure on the part of our Government to discharge its duty to the Indians is not confined to the last few years. Our wrongful treatment dates in a co-equal with our existence, though not to the same extent in the earlier and plainer days as at present. During all the years past complaints have been made of violated pledges, broken treaties, and lack of efficient and responsible management. Indeed, the system of the management of the Indian affairs we have pursued (if we have had a system at all) has been unequal to the demands of our duty. Nor has it met the expectations of its instigators and advocates, and to such an extent have these wrongs been multiplied, and to such extent have frauds and peculations crept into the management of Indian affairs, and so glaring and shameful have these become that honorable indignant public opinion will not longer look on with indifference and unconcern, but demands that these matters be righted here, and the wrongs, so far as possible, be righted, and that a policy be adopted which will conform with the dignity and character of our Government, and secure at the same time full and ample justice to a suffering and outraged people.

That these wrongs and abuses do now exist, and to a fearful extent, we think no one at all acquainted with the facts will deny. If proof upon this point were wanting or demanded, we have but to refer to the statements of all who have investigated the question, and those familiar with our present management, and to those who are to-day strenuous advocates of the present system, and who ask its continuance, and who seem to believe in its ultimate success.

To cut back into the history of this question, it will be found that our system of Indian management has always been, virtually and in effect, the system now in force. Even while it was nominally under the War Department, prior to 1849, the system was never more the same as now. We are aware that the general impression is, that before that time a different system prevailed, and the change to that year, to the Interior Department, was a radical change in the system; but such is not the case, and while it is true that Superintendents and Agents, being few in number, made reports to the War Office, it is also true that neither the Secretary of War nor any officer in the War Department had anything to do with the appointment of these officers, and the War Office charged with the duty of executing them, or controlling them in any manner, prior to 1834. While, in this act of 1834, the Secretary of War was given a sort of general supervisionence of the conduct of Agents and Sub-Agents (appointed by the President), and while by that act the President was authorized to select military men to discharge the duties of Indian Agents, it is further true that a large majority of the Agents selected were taken from civil life, and until the same time no machinery was employed in the conduct of Indian affairs as now.

We claim that the Indian management has ever been substantially at least as at the present time. Therefore, whatever of failure or wrongs have characterized our management in the past are justly chargeable to our present system, and whatever of success has attended this management should be credited to that system. Year after year large amounts of money have been expended with a view to civilizing these people, and yet failure is written upon every page of the past history of our efforts in this direction. The appointment of the peace policy in 1869 by President Grant, in the opinion of the undersigned, was a virtual admission that the Indian Bureau was incapable of the proper conduct of Indian affairs, and was compelled, therefore, to delegate much of its authority to other hands. From the show of progress made in civilizing, educating and Christianizing the Indians, to which your committee has had their attention called while among them last fall, there is no room to doubt that we should try some method of dealing with this question different from that now in vogue. The growing accounts of the rapid strides of the Indians in the way of civilized life, and their rapid march to the standard of civilization, are not borne out by facts. Shameful irregularities and gross frauds have crept into every branch of the Indian Service. No one is to be found with the Indians for a day but the history of such frauds is visible on every page of Indian management for the last score or more of years. Indeed, so flagrant are the frauds and so defiant have been the perpetrators become, that it appears a notorious fact that a ring exists, composed of contractors, employes of the bureau and weak and influential persons outside, whose object is to wrest the said defraud both the Government and the Indians. The opinion entertained by the undersigned is that these frauds will forever exist, even with the most vigilant, scrupulous honesty which can be brought into the management of the Indian bureau, because we believe the method or system of that department is inadequate to prevent fraud, however honest the head of the office may be, and for the reason that the system of accountability in the department is not close enough to detect corruption.

We are asked the very pertinent question whether or not the same abuses and frauds would be practiced if the management should be transferred to the War Department. We think not, for a fair and very plain and obvious reason, to-wit: Whatever else may be said of our army officers, they are, as a class, men of high honor and strict integrity. Their training has impressed these high qualities upon them, and their association requires their constant observance. Every officer in the army is a check upon every other officer, and such is the system of accountability in the army that it is nearly if not quite impossible for an officer to act dishonestly without being detected, and upon being detected, punishment follows swiftly and surely. With civil Agents this is not the case. They are appointed generally as partisans and for a limited time, subject at any time to removal, paid small salaries, and can only hope to hold their position a few years at the most, and hence have not the same inducements to act honestly and fairly that an army officer has. We do not undertake to say that the War Department has such perfect management that abuses will occur in its administration also, but we think it compares favorably with any other department, and that fewer instances of dishonest practices have been fatal to its charge than to almost any other branch of the public service.

Next to the question of absolute justice to the Indians, comes that of the comparative cost of the two systems, and we are decidedly of the opinion that a large amount of money can and will be saved, if the transfer be made. It, the committee say, it be true that army officers can perform the duties of Indian Agents as faithfully, diligently and honestly as civil agents have, and are doing; and if the War Department can purchase as cheaply as the Indian Bureau, and if the means of transportation in the War Department are much superior, and if the systems of inspection are equal; and if army officers are not so apt to become victims of temptation; and if we can secure more faithful and honest administration through such army officers, and thereby avoid some, if not all, the Indian wars—we say, if these, or any number of these, propositions be true, then who can say that we shall not save millions of dollars in our Indian management if this transfer is made, and at the same time secure justice to the Indians, the lack of which has caused so much trouble?

The report concludes:

We believe the interest of the Government and the good of the Indian will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to appoint civil Agents to those agencies which, in his judgment, the interest of all concerned will be best served by such Agents, and officers of the army, where the interests of the service require it.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are two Congregational Churches in St. Petersburg, Russia, and neighborhood, both of which have English Congregational ministers as pastors.

—The dissenting ministers of Rochester and Chatham, Eng., have resolved to officiate at no weddings on Sunday, nor will they conduct funerals on the Lord's-Day unless there is a medical certificate that himself indignant public opinion will not longer look on with indifference and unconcern, but demands that these matters be righted here, and the wrongs, so far as possible, be righted, and that a policy be adopted which will conform with the dignity and character of our Government, and secure at the same time full and ample justice to a suffering and outraged people.

—The Presbyterian Board of Missions complains of a large falling off in its receipts. It began the present financial year with a debt of $47,329, and the receipts of the past eight months are more than $8,000 smaller than for the same period last year. There has been a gradual decline since 1875.

—The forthcoming Baptist "Year Book" for 1879 will show that there are now in the United States 2,102,691 Baptists, an increase of nearly 78,000, with 1,075 associations, 21,926 churches, an increase of about 600, and 14,626 ordained ministers, an increase of 398. The baptisms for the year numbered 162,236.

—President Hurst, of Madison University, thinks that the present interest in scientific subjects in their relation to religious truth is likely to result in the importance of heroic efforts for the conversion of souls to be overlooked, and on this point says: "It takes ten minutes, on some Sunday mornings, to announce mathematic Huxley; ten mere to knock Farrar's 'Eternal Hope' to pieces; ten more to do away with purgatory, and about five to wind up on the 'Second Coming.' What is going to become of the poor unconverted soul who has drifted into the service with his bereavements and broken future and penitent feelings?"

—A liberal friend of the great work of the American Sunday-School Union in the Northwest has supported a missionary of the Union for two years past, and the following is the first result of his investment: Sixty new Sunday-Schools established in new or destitute settlements; 197 men and women enlisted as teachers; 1,620 children and youth brought in as scholars; 901 have professed faith in Christ; 19 churches have been formed; and 517 persons were supplied with the Scriptures. At the outlay of less than $1 per scholar those children have been placed under Bible instructions at the critical time in their lives. Three thousand one hundred and ninety-one such Sunday-Schools have been established by the Union in the Northwest since 1870.

—It has been estimated that there are in the State of New York no fewer than 5,400 ecclesiastical organizations of all denominations, encapsuling nearly as many edifices, which furnish seats for over 2,600,000 persons, and having an enrolled membership of 1,300,000 in round numbers. The aggregate value of these church-edifices and the lots which they occupy is about $101,119,000, to which should be added, say, $16,500,000, the value of the parsonages and other real estate belonging to the various denominations. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the most powerful one in the State, all things considered. It has the largest number of organizations, the largest number of edifices, the largest number of sittings, and pays its clergymen 20 per cent. more money in salaries than any other denomination.

—An Interolligiate Conference has been established, to promote religious work in the colleges. Correspondence has been opened with 350 colleges of the United States and Dominion of Canada, and 1,000 letters have been exchanged by the students in 100 of these institutions. The Secretary of the Conference has visited twenty-five colleges in New England, the Middle States, Virginia and Minnesota, carrying to them the suggestions of the Conference. The Secretary has also not not less than 200 students, in eight different States and Territories of the Young Men's Christian Association, and conferred with them about the interests of the work. An investigation by the Secretary has led to the following estimate, namely: Among the 50,000 students, about 25,000 are professing Christians, and less than 8,000 are engaged even nominally in any kind of active work. As a result of the work done, about 1,000 conversions are reported. During next May, another College Conference will be held in Baltimore. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Electric carriage lamps a French inventor proposes to produce, so that ordinary carriages drawn by horses will be illuminated by electricity supplied by the rotary motion of their wheels, locomotives while in motion will light up the trains they draw, and steamships supply themselves with powerful lights.

—The Indian maxim that the heaviest and finest seeds lead to produce the finest plants has found support in the observations and tests made by Mr. A. S. Wilcox, of Cincinnati. Large seeds gave a product of two pounds seven ounces per seed, against two pounds one and one-fourth ounces in the case of small seeds.

—California cactus is one of the newest articles from which paper is to be made, and a process has been patented in Germany by a Mr. Nordlinger, of Stuttgart, for rendering the fiber of the hog plant sufficiently tractable for the purpose. The leaves and other parts are boiled in water and soap for three-quarters of an hour, thoroughly washed, and then boiled in very much diluted acetic acid. The fibers are then washed, dried and combed, and are then ready for working.

—Several French veterinarians assure us that pulmonary consumption is quite a common disease among cattle, and that it may be communicated from one animal to another by taking the germs with the food. We are also told that the milk of animals thus affected may contain the germs which are readily transmitted to human beings partaking of their milk or flesh; also, that they can be readily got rid of sufficient to destroy these germs. With the trichina in pork and germs of consumption in beef and mutton, it is a marvel that the human race has not long since perished. Still a few do live to a good old age in spite of their numerous parasitic enemies.

—It is estimated by chemists who have carefully investigated the subject, that thousands of barrels of what is known as *terra alba*, or white earth, are every year mixed in various forms and by ingenious methods with commercial sugar and sold in many substances—the use of the article tending, of course, to produce stone, kidney complains and various diseases of the stomach. It is also used in confectionery very extensively, and various substances are also manufactured in addition, for coloring confectionery. Regularly-established mills are now in operation, grinding white stone into a fine powder, and graded, it is said, for use in the preparation of soda, sugar and flour.—*Exchange.*

—The causes of snea frequent failure and leaking in dismal iron thecastnes of tubular steam boilers Prof. Hayes attributes to the deposits found in those tubes, both before and after they have failed. These tubes are cleaned at intervals, when the boilers are in use, with cylindrical wire brushes, and when cold by dirt or a little wood is drawn out by these brushes the tubes may be considered to be in good condition. But there are frequently deposits in the tubes that are pasty in places and roll along under the cleaning brush like pieces of dough, or the quantity of dry powder deposited in the tubes may be quite large; in such cases, says Prof. Hayes, there is danger of rapid corrosion and pitting

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, Jan 31, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The temperance question is, perhaps, the most difficult to deal with of all the social problems. Everything alcoholic, under the generic name of "Rum," appeals, in a greater or less degree, to the cravings of an overwhelming majority of our population; but a respectable minority are its bitter enemies. Hundreds of devoted men have dedicated their lives to warfare upon it. The Francis Murphys plead and declaim against it. The John B. Goughs hurl the myriad shafts of wit, sarcasm, eloquence, and impassioned denunciation against it; the Neal Downs, the Crosbys and the Cotters, legislate and organize against it. But, after all, it must be conceded that, by their results, the struggles of all these would be exterminators of alcohol irresistibly suggest the polemic efforts of the immortal Miss Partington, to "sweep back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom." What is the matter? Intemperance being a freely acknowledge evil, can nothing more direct be done to mitigate it?

The solution of this question is about to be once more attempted here in New York, and in a somewhat novel way. The experimentors on this new line have watched the labors of the enormous promising total abstainers, and seem to have reached the conclusion that total abstinence may come as part of the millennium, but is also not too much to hope for at the present day. The result is that the certificate of incorporation of an association to be known by the title of "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation" has this week been filed in the County Clerk's office. The purposes of the society, as stated in the certificate, are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages; to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles into practical effect. The society intends to prepare and furnish to applicants either of three forms of pledges, to wit: A total abstinence pledge, operative for one year, and renewable by notice at the will of the pledger; a moderation pledge, binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours; and finally, a unique engagement meant to prevent the person taking the pledge from partaking of intoxicating liquors at the expense of another person, and from extending an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense. The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor dealers to provide for teetotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of the society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold. The society will begin operations at once, and its term of existence is fixed at twenty years. The incorporators of the society are well-known citizens, and it seems to me, if its affairs are wisely and vigorously managed, that it may render good practical service to the temperance cause.

Brother Talmadge, the athletic and agile exhorter of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has a lively time of it at present. He preaches widely advertised sermons on the terrible "gilded vice" of New York, and most of the other prominent American cities (Brooklyn always excepted,) draws great crowds to laugh and applaud his variety performance; and then, when he pantingly pauses for echoes of commendation from his clerical brethren, hears only stern rebuke and denunciation, followed up by a rumor, now current, that the Brooklyn Presbytery will be called upon to discipline him for unseemly behavior. He labors frantically to wipe out his church debt, and only a little while after he has held a glorification meeting to celebrate the accomplishment of his task, is made a party to a lawsuit in which the testimony is uncomfortably strong that some of his subscriptions were obtained under false pretenses, and that instead of his Tabernacle being free from debt, it owes from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. Then, to is all the white subject to the merciless lampoons and caricatures of a ribald press, and in every way takes the penalties of greatness in heroic doses. I believe, however, that there is not any truth in the vague report that Bro. Talmadge is going to escape these perscentions by resigning the ministry to accept a flattering star engagement with a combined circus and minstrel troupe.

A recently revived project to lay a street railroad in Broadway, from the Battery to Union Square, elicits from one of our prominent Sunday papers a column of reminiscences regarding the street, which the writer eulogizes after this wise: "There is probably not a more widely-known city road in the world than this. Even the street, which two thousand years ago, and probably a thousand years before that, was "called straight," in Damascus, is at the end of all these centuries, almost unknown in comparison with the way which was called broad only two hundred years ago, at one end of a little island, at the other of which might be found the aboriginal savage; and even of the streets of the great capitals of Europe those is not one the name of which is so familiar to all the dwellers within the bounds of civilization." The scheme of putting cars tracks in so crowded and splendid a thoroughfare, is one that richly deserves defeat, and yet it seems already to have been of some use to the community, for almost immediately upon the renewed discussion of the subject, the stage lines have dropped their rate of fare to five cents, the lowest pernment figure it has ever touched. Before the way, the stages were *the* great public conveyances. The fare was then six cents. When the war began, their tariff shared in the general inflation, going up to ten cents, where it remained unchanged until within a year, when the elevated railroads made such a reduction in their receipts that they commenced to sell seventeen tickets for a dollar. This proved to be hardly reduction enough, and now with the added possibility of such formidable competition as a street road, the price has dropped to hard pan, and in future the great, white, lumbering institutions which were for so many years the pride of aristocratic New York and the terror of timid pedestrians at the street crossings, will drop their exclusive airs and carry the common herd "at prices to suit the times." There are now running some 200 states on Broadway, and since the reduction they are so heavily patronized that more will have to be added immediately. RADIX

GEN. GRANT.

The Ex-President as a Statesman and as a Gentleman.

Ex-secretary Fish to N. Y. Tribune Pump.

"Grant," said his former prime minister, "is underestimated in this country. He is not only a man of ability and firmness in character, and of unwavering patriotism, but I never knew any man more generous in his judgements, more open to conviction, and who loves so little his own opinion when it was shown to conflict with the public interests. There were times that you had to make him see that he was wrong, and do it by argument. But I have known him to change his views, on both personal and political things, when he had entertained them with the greatest stubbornness."

"Were your relations with the President always mild and even?"

"There were some things which the President saw differently from my view. Our intercourse, however, was never ruffled by ill-temper. I found before I went into his Cabinet that he was a man who meant to serve the country and not himself alone, and I addressed myself at times to that latent element in his nature. I have said to him: 'General, you will not think to-morrow on this question as you do to-day.—I don't believe you will.' He never repelled discussion, and listened to every point advanced, even in favor of men he did not like."

"I desire to ask you, Mr. Fish, if the current criticism on Gen. Grant's manners and gentility is founded on anything real?"

The Foreign Secretary looked up as if glad to answer it, and said:

"Grant was innately a gentleman. If you were to place him in a certain circle of society people, such as exist in some of the exclusive parts of this city, it might be said there that he had too little of the manner, and did not dance, nor flatter nor play the elegant creature as well as he might. That is the view some hold of a gentleman. But when you come to the natural graces of the heart, kindness and thoughtfulness, an ingenuous and open spirit, respect for good women and truthful man, there was about him all of that which makes the man. Many of his critics, mere fastidious, might have learned from him that imputation is no part of a gentleman. I repeat that he is underestimated. I have in my mind a range of nearly half a century of public men whom I know; he has as much of my respect as any of them."

CLIPPINGS.

Judah P. Benjamin has found a place as Queen's counsel, in London, worth $150,000 a year. Virtue to its own reward.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says it a great gain to exchange Rome for Carpenter. Glad you like it. We strive to please.

A New York paper says the return of Gen. Logan to the United States Senate has created universal satisfaction among the Republicans of New York.

Counterfeit $4 Canadian bills are said to be now mostly circulating in the States. A pretty safe rule will be to refuse all foreign paper currency.

The Greencastle Terre Haute *Express*, pulling away the veil of futurity, sees Grant and Tilden arrayed against each other in 1880, with Grant the winner.

The election of Matt Carpenter to the Senate convinces the Pittsburg *Dispatch* that the matter of opposition to, or support of the President, does not enter into the elections in Wisconsin.

Frank Moulton they made an address at a Brooklyn church fair, in favor of a fence at private rate, saying that he believed in keeping ministers in. He's a thundering religious chap, that Moulton is.

Gen. Sherman had a grand reception at Atlanta the other day. Thousands of citizens came out to meet him, though the military turnout was nothing like that which greeted him at his visit in 1861.

With the gathering of Logan, Clarkling, Carpenter and Patterson, the Boston *Herald* is bound to convince that all the pretensions of a Grant campaign are not confined to Democratic newspapers.

Col. Dudley Mann, a self-exiled Southern rebel, is living in good style at Chantilly, near Paris. There is room in that vicinity for Jeff Davis, Bob Toombs and 5000 others the same sort if they want to go.

Whist with the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, the rebel war claims, the ironclad oath, the ciphers, Gen. Banks, Ben. Hill, and other elements of disturbance all pressing at once, the Cincinnati *Gazette* regards it as a sadly torn up Democracy.

When Charles M. Brennan and Miss Meta Perch stood before the Rev. Father Pelletier at the altar of Francis Xavier Church in New York, to be married Wednesday night, the priest commenced a congratulatory address, and fell forward, dead of heart disease.

James Freeman, once a leading lawyer of Wisconsin, and important a citizen of Racine that the Common Council has passed a special enactment which prohibits all liquor dealers from giving, selling, lending, or permitting him to have liquor in any way, shape, or manner.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general line stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

Title Indisputable and Warranted. Deeds free. Lands in a good state of cultivation, and for sale on easy terms. Lands are accessible to both markets.

WATER AND RAIL

All are in a part of the State unexcelled for health, well watered, and convenient to the great Pine growing districts of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the grant.

The sort of Soils and the kinds of crops these lands are famed for.

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of over 30,000 souls and forty townships, each one is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and each purchaser has a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. BUSHNELL,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Title perfect.

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,
Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc

Our stock is in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT SIGHT, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASWELL & BALSLEY,

Commission Merchants,

Room adjoining Board of Trade,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

Are buyers of Wool, Hides, Cedar Posts, Shingle Bolts, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 15

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be ever ready to supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tags by from depots.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which he can overlook at Specified Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, two to five years; Interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HARSHA & BROWNE,
Real Estate Agents,
Traverse City, Mich. 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID J. PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Home-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, &c., &c. Orders left at the store of Cronk & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Greene against Henry Cumberland for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6903, dated May 20, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the southwest quarter of section 29, Township 32 North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. H. MCADAMS, Reg'r.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 25, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Hoffman against Henry Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6944, dated April 11, 1876, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 32, town 33 N., R. 8 W., in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. H. H. MCADAMS, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of Jan., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of Inquisition of Lunacy in the case of Thomas Hamilton, an insane person.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Deason White, Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that on the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Batt, Complainant, vs Jessie Bailey, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessie Bailey, Defendant, is not a resident of this State residing in the County, and that his residence has been duly inquired into by the Complainant, and that the same could not be ascertained by reason of his continued absence from his residence, and on motion of Ira B. Cook, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this Order, and that said bill of complaint be taken pro confesso. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from the date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that a copy of this order be personally served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 28th day of October 1878.

REUBEN HATCH,
Circuit Judge.

A true copy.
A. E. Fraser, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegesh is complainant, and Robert Allen and Mary S. Allen are defendants, Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of real estate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GROSS,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant.
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 1, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Greene against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6962, dated April 24, 1876, upon the S. ½ of section 1, Township 32, North, Range 4 W., in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. H. MCADAMS, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 4, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas H. Glenn against John Small, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6417, dated Dec. 2, 1874, upon the W. ½ (west) section 19, Township 34 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of Jan., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. H. MCADAMS, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

On the 27th, the Department of the Interior received information confirmatory of the repeated crossing of the Canadian line by Sitting Bull. The information believed there would soon be a large gathering of hostile Indians in that section, but did not anticipate hostilities hereafter.

NEAR Bradford, Pa., on the evening of the 27th, a locomotive-boiler exploded during a trial trip. One man was killed outright, three others fatally, and four seriously, injured.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred at Marcelle, Mo., a few evenings ago. John McFarland, wife and granddaughter were killed by an insane man named Rowell, who was afterward shot dead by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

THE Town of Lockwood, in Texas, was struck by a tornado, on the evening of the 26th. Forty houses were leveled to the ground, including churches, the Court-House and Masonic Hall. One person was killed and several badly hurt.

IN a recent divorce proceeding, a Chicago judge held that when man and wife separated by consent it was not desertion, as contemplated by the statute, and that a decree of divorce for desertion could not be obtained.

A DISPATCH from Washington, on the 26th, says the excess of exports over imports for December, 1878, were $65,128,000; for the year 1878, $94,542,000.

AT Indianapolis, on the 29th, John H. Achey and William E. Merrick were home, the former for the murder of a fellow-gambler and the latter for the murder of his wife. Up on the scaffold each protested his innocence.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 29th says the Government, in respect to Sitting Bull, has decided to require him and his followers to surrender as prisoners of war or return to Canada.

On the 30th ult., the Secretary of War, at the request of Sec'y Schurz, directed Gen. Sheridan to detail the necessary orders for the release, at Fort Robinson, of the widows and orphans of the Cheyennes, and to deliver them to the care of the Cheyenna Sioux, their relatives, as requested by 33d Cong.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado visited the Town of Iuka, Miss., on the afternoon of the 30th ult. Four houses and one church were blown down, and one colored woman and five children were killed outright, two of the latter being found a quarter of a mile from their home.

THE Board of Experts for investigating the yellow-fever epidemic of last year submitted a long report to the Joint Congressional Committee, on the 30th ult., in which they recommend that the necessary steps be taken by Congress to secure the co-operation of the States and municipalities, in which they recommend that a concerted effort to ascertain the cause of the disease in the West Indies, of how the disease of its importation to the United States or other countries. An outline of a system of quarantine is presented, the efficacy of which they claim, if which conscientiously carried into effect would exclude yellow fever in its importation to the United States or other countries. An outline of a system of quarantine is presented, the efficacy of which they claim, if which conscientiously carried into effect would exclude yellow fever in its importation to the United States or other countries. The report takes the ground that the yellow fever is an imported disease, and that persons landed that the bodies of persons who die of it be promptly buried, and that the assembling of persons at the funerals be discouraged. The report is unanimous, with the exception of Dr. Faingani, who holds the view that malaria may be developed by indigenous, as well as by imported, disease.

DURING the month of January, the calamity that to the 4-per-cent. loan amounted to $189,501,750. Calls during the same period, $159,000,000.

ON the 23d of February, 1878, the savings bank at Dexter, Me., was robbed, and P. W. Barron, the Cashier, murdered, as was supposed, in a shockingly inhuman manner. A large number of detectives have since been investigating the affair, and the conclusion has been reached that Barron was a defaulter to a large amount, and that he undoubtedly committed suicide.

THE Alms-House near Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire, on the 31st ult. Of the 340 persons in the building, four lost their lives, while by jumping from windows twelve while attempting to escape.

A CHEYENNE CHIEF, known as "Old Hog," confined and heartly ironed at Fort Robinson, S. D., attempted suicide, on the 31st ult. He stabbed himself in four places in the region of the heart, and the wounds were pronounced very dangerous if not fatal.

ANOTHER call was issued, on the 1st, by Secty Sherman, for the redemption of $30,000,000 5-20 bonds (registered and coupon), interest to cease on the 1st of May.

THERE was a net increase of coin in the United States Treasury during January to the amount of $200,744.

THE public-debt statement, as published on the 1st, indicates the following: Total debt (including interest of $20,024,660), $2,498,346,825. Cash in Treasury, $282,450,-693. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,025,896,-130. Decrease during January, $6,751,989.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The New York *Tribune* of the 27th says it was stated most positively that the body of A. T. Stewart had not been recovered by Mrs. Stewart, or Judge Hilton, or any agent. The *Tribune*, however, did not say the alleged recovery had been denied by Judge Hilton or Mrs. Stewart.

DR. LEIDERMAN, the Director of the United States Mint, died, at his residence, in Washington, on the 27th.

THE sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives reached Chicago, on the 28th, to investigate the charges against Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 29th, nominated Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, to be Minister to Peru. The latter accepted, and the nomination was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

ON the 30th ult., the Louisiana State Senate passed—19 to 17—the House bill repealing the Charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, with an amendment that it shall go into effect only after March 31, 1879. The Lottery Company, should the bill become a law, will appeal to the courts, on the plea that the repeal violates their contract with the State.

TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS were elected, on the 30th ult.—Joseph Ingalls by the Legislature of Kansas (re-elected), and B. F. Jonas by the Legislature of Louisiana, to succeed Senator Eustis.

PRESIDENT HAYES sent a message to the Senate, on the 31st ult., in which he firmly maintains his position with regard to the New York Custom-House officers, and says it is his purpose to do all in his power to introduce into that important office the reforms which the country desires. He concludes: "Without information of facts in the case, and with a sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, I regarded it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question, and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered."

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 27th, it was estimated that one-seventh of the spindles and looms in the Blackburn district had been stopped, and that 5,000 operatives were out of employment and deathtute.

NEWS was received in Paris, on the 27th, that the rebellious natives of Boier, in Guinea, had defeated the Portuguese troops in a pitched battle. The latter lost 300 men.

THE United States storeship Supply recently collided with the bark Dialeu, off Madeira, and so badly injured her that she had to be abandoned. Her passengers and crew were saved.

THERE is a serious famine in Upper Egypt.

IT was announced from London, on the 28th, that Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer, was preparing for another visit to the Dark Continent.

THE British High Court of Justice decided, on the 29th, to dismiss the motion to attach the United States frigate Constitution for salvage.

THE creditors of the suspended Cowdin Bank have accepted a composition of sixteen shillings on the pound.

A LARGE quarry in the suburbs of Oporto, in Portugal, caved in, recently, and buried several houses. The ruins took fire, and many persons perished.

FRENCHIEN, leaving for the United States, are no longer required to provide themselves with passports.

THE British forces of Afghanistan have occupied Kilati-Ghelzi, the ancient stronghold of the Ghilzis, which cut so important a figure during the last Afghan War.

A BERLIN telegram of the 30th ult. says it was not believed, there, that the new French President would be able to maintain his authority.

THERE were several heavy failures in Great Britain on the 30th ult., the liabilities aggregating £563,000.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 30th ult. says the Inferial Land Loan Bill will abandon Khost because of the incessant hostility of the Afghan tribes.

THE announcement was officially made, on the 30th ult., that Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic had tendered his resignation. Both houses of the French Assembly met in case in joint session and elected M. Grevy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as his successor. There was great excitement throughout France, but no disturbance. During the evening the ex-President called upon President Grevy and tendered his congratulations. The Ministry also called and offered to resign, but the President requested them to remain in office for the present. The French Ambassador at the Court of St. James, the Marquis D'Harcourt, telegraphed his resignation also. On the Bourse there was a slight fall in the price of public securities. To-day the following is the full text of President MacMahon's letter:

"At the opening of this session of the Chambers the Ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Failing souls all personal views, I had given the programme my complete adhesion, for I was convinced, although with entire faithful conscience commanded me to remain faithful to the Constitution. To-day the Ministry, thinking it its duty to respond to the opinion of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, proposes to me to resign to the military commands some general measures, which I consider contrary to the interests of the country, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other ministry taken from the majority would impose on me the same conditions. I consider myself therefore bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the National Assembly confided to me and I therefore tender my resignation.

"In quitting power, I have the consolation of thinking that during the fifty-three years I have devoted to the service of my country, as soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than by absolute devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the Chambers.

"MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta."

ACCORDING to a London special of the 31st ult., a Russian army of 15,000 men had been gathered at Schastopol, with the intention of marching to the Caucasus some time during February. There a junction would be made with the Army of the Caucasus and both armies would start for Herat.

GAMBETTA was, on the 31st ult., elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, receiving 314 votes out of a total of 405.

THE French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Vienna have resigned.

RUSSIA has decided to proceed to extreme measures in dealing with the plague. The Government has ordered the destruction of all buildings in which the disease appears, and the burning of all furniture, bedding and clothing belonging to infected persons. Roumania has also decided to establish a quarantine and a military cordon on the frontier. Great Britain, Prussia, Germany and Austria have been invited to send physicians to watch the progress of the epidemic.

THE City of Glasgow Bank Directors, recently found guilty of theft, fraud and embezzlement, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight to eighteen months.

ACCORDING to the London *Times* of the 31, there were 10,000 dock laborers on a strike at Liverpool.

A DISPATCH from Jelalabad, received in London on the 31, states that Yakoub Kahn had written to the British Commander distinctly declining to accede to the British demands, and declaring that he would hold Cabul at all hazards.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 2d says it was freely believed in Cabul that the Ameer had been poisoned.

DEFAURE, the French Premier, intimates that his resignation be accepted, and M. Waddington has been designated as his successor.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

THE credentials of Senator Chilcote, of Missouri, were presented in the Senate, on the 27th, and he was sworn in. A large number of petitions were referred, relative to the suppression and discipline the militia of the United States. A bill was passed to authorize the volunteer navy of the United States. Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on the Question of Transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and introduced a bill to authorize the President, when he may deem it necessary for the public good, to transfer the custody, control and management of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. In the House, the senate amendments to the bill to repeal the Timber-Culture and Pre-emption laws were non-concurred in. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln was introduced by Mr. Kasson, and referred. In Committee of the Whole, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was considered, its opponents asserting it to be a wise measure until the Constitutional Amendment relative to uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy should be passed. Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to authorize the issue of silver certificates in denominations of not less than $10 nor more than $100, and to provide for the redemption of the same. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hill, in opposing the bill, said he would vote against it because it was a silver measure; he was opposed to the payment of all war claims, whether just or unjust. Mr. Hooper, in reply, said he was in favor of paying all honest claims. Mr. Beck defended the claim of Mitchell. In the House, Mr. Wright's bill to loan $500 to every man who is not worth $500, who desires to take advantage of the homestead laws of the Homestead law, was, after discussion, defeated—Yeas, 97; nays, 127—the following being the names of those voting in the affirmative: Bliss, Bridges, Butler, Collins, Cox (N. Y.), Forrest, Franklin, Harmer, Hiner, Kelley, Killinger, Luttrell, Mackey, Muller, Phelps, Ridgeway, Randolph, Reilly, Sapps, Turney, Wilson, Wright. Among the bills introduced was one providing for a treaty with Mexico. The bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to direct headstones over the graves of Union soldiers marked in private, village or city cemeteries.

IN the Senate, on the 28th, a bill was introduced and referred, authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and for the punishment of murder, robbery and other offenses committed therein. An affirmative report was made on the memorial of the Missouri Legislature, asking for the removal of the National Capital to a more central portion of the Union. A favorable report was made on the bill to extend the time of pre-emption on the public lands in The Dalles land district. Mr. Mitchell was further detailed and the Blair bill, to appropriate $77,000,000 for educational purposes, was taken up. Mr. Morgan continued his argument in favor of his substitute for Mr. Edmunds's resolution declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The House reconsidered, 77 yeas, 112 nays, the action of the Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which bill, Mr. Hewitt stated, appropriated $26,717,300, as against the estimate of $29,981,300, and an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Hot Springs, Arkansas, reservation, was defeated—87 yeas, 109 nays. Mr. Dingley, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to prevent the issue of fractional currency, and to provide for the redemption of the same. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hiscock, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to provide for the erection of a building for the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hiscock also reported a bill to provide for the erection of a building for the Department of Justice

TO THE DELIVERY.

Arrest of Ex-Parties who Broke Jail and Liberated Moore—Escape of them Almost Immediately.

The village was given good deal startled Thursday by the announcement of the arrest of the parties who broke into the jail and released the non Moore. No one made great ado on account of the arrest of the three, of who were the parties previous. Newell Bradley and John Cummings were arrested for the offense upon information which the officers received from Moore, and upon being arrested Cummings revealed the whole plot. The fact, as we learn them from the statements of Moore and Cummings on the examination of the latter Tuesday are somewhat as follows: The plan originated was that Cummings should, during church service on Sunday night, break the lock on the door and thus liberate Moore, who should then be assisted by Bradley in Row, Mr. Bradley's team. When time enough had elapsed to accomplish this Bayrd, who was then confined in jail awaiting examination, should go to Under Sheriff Peppard's house and tell him that Moore had been taken away by two men in a sleigh. This plan was successfully carried out, and the officers thus put on the wrong trail for nearly. Darrell was induced to play the part he did, by the promise that if his examination resulted in bringing bound over to the circuit court, he would be liberated also. Moore remained in St. Ritter's farm from Sunday night until the following Saturday night, when he left for Petoskey, being furnished with provisions by Bradley during his journey in the barn. The examination of Cummings resulted in his being bound over to the Circuit court for trial in the sum of $500. Being unable to secure bail he was committed to jail. Bradley's examination was postponed until Monday, pending which he was bound under the same bond, with Dr. Gross and Mr. Rafer as sureties. Wednesday Dr. Gross, learning that Bradley had said he would not be one Monday, turned him over to the Sheriff and he was lodged in jail. The officers from the first find their suspicions, and strong ones, regarding who were the guilty parties, and it was a source of their desire to bring them to punishment, that they took the trouble they did to secure Moore. The matter has been well conducted on their part, as the result shows.

It is but justice to state that Bradley denies all complicity in the matter, but the full facts in the case will, probably, appear in his examination.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

Money to Loan, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright, Charlevoix Mich. 16-1yr

Only think of it! Little Ann Rogers, of Niles, is about eight years old and is already heiress to half a million.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons will be held at Detroit, the ninth Tuesday in January, 1880.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last Monday, appropriating $5,000 to meet the requirements of the Arrearsed Pension act.

The subject of the extension of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad from the M. E. Camp Grounds to Mackinaw, via Little Traverse, is again being revived.

The bill for extending the time for the construction of the Marquette & Mackinaw railroad, two years, has been passed by the House. The Senate will doubtless concur.

The long fight in the Senate over the New York appointments is ended by their confirmation by a vote of 33 to 24. This is a temporary victory for the President and certainly Sherman and a defeat for Conkling. The Senator from New York can, however, bide his time.

Bishop Mrak, of Marquette, whose resignation was accepted in Rome, will be consecrated by Rev. Edward Jacker, late of Point St. Ignace, as administrator. Bishop Mrak intends to return to the work with the Indians of this state, among whom he was formerly a Catholic missionary for many years.

The land grant for the Marquette and Mackinaw railroad has been extended, and it is said a strong company has been organized in Detroit to push the enterprise to completion. Francis Palms, H. P. Baldwin, J. J. Bagley, Z. Chandler, Alfred Sheldon, M. S. Smith, C. H. Buhl and other "heavy" men are named in connection with it.

The Republican papers of this State, with scarcely an exception, express a decided preference for Michigan's favorite steed "war horse"—Hon. Zachariah Chandler—for Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Judge Christiancy. And in doing so, they honestly reflect the sentiment of the rank and file of the Republican party.

There will be a grand dance at W. F. Chaney's Hall, at the Head of South Arm on Friday Eve., Feb. 21, 1879. A very fine time is expected, and a cordial invitation given to all. Music by Professor's White and Richardson. Hill for supper 50cts. Supper can be had if desired.

W. F. EMPY Prop.

Late—In South Arm Township, between the place of Rev. Crose and my place, about October, 1878, one pumpkin sorry note, in favor of myself against Joshua Morgan. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said note will not agree making with me.

GEORGE BURTON

South Arm, Jan 27, 1879

The Democrats get Governorships of this State are terribly tumbled up and down in their minds as to the prospective return of Zeck. Chandler to the United States Senate. They are willing to do almost anything—to take the bitterest kind of physic—to defeat him, which is of itself a very good reason why "Old Zach" should receive the support of every straight out stalwart Republican.

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Please always serve me a call.

3m4 *B. J. Bradley.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the office in Charlevoix, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1879. Present, Joseph Tepperman, Judge of Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition of an order granting to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Deceased, the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 3rd day of [illegible] A. D. 1879, there will be held at the office in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, on the 3rd day of [illegible] A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why a license should not be granted to the petitioner to sell the real estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts and charges of administration and expenses of said estate.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Charlevoix, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan to Belva Pratt, of the same place, bearing date, dated October 2nd, A. D. 1[illegible], and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Liber" of mortgages, on page 24, which mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Belva Pratt by Wilbur A. Spencer, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Liber" of mortgages, on page 24, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is usually held) the premises described in said mortgage, or such much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, and said sale will be made to satisfy the moneys due on said mortgage and all legal costs, together with said attorney's fee of thirty dollars, the premises described in said mortgage and intended to be sold at said sale are situated in the township of Wilson, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and are described as follows, to wit: The [illegible] quarter of section [illegible] in township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS, Assignee of Mortgage.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the office in Charlevoix, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Bartholomew, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Tepperman, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to himself or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Charlevoix, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan to Belva Pratt, of the same place, bearing date, dated October 2nd, A. D. 1[illegible], and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Liber" of mortgages, on page 24, which mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Belva Pratt by Wilbur A. Spencer, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Liber" of mortgages, on page 24, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is usually held) the premises described in said mortgage, or such much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, and said sale will be made to satisfy the moneys due on said mortgage and all legal costs, together with said attorney's fee of thirty dollars, the premises described in said mortgage and intended to be sold at said sale are situated in the township of Wilson, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and are described as follows, to wit: The [illegible] quarter of section [illegible] in township thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM H. SARIBANT, Assignee of Mortgage

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee. [3m]

Dated this 3rd day of Dec., 1878.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy HARNESS.

Ball Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

in all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox Bros Butters store.

JAS E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1878.

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. Terms Cash.

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

L A W —AND— Real Estate Office —OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich.

Improved Farms AND Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Ten thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated [illegible] Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake and are included in school districts and offered on good terms.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN, Iowa House Arm Charlevoix Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture, LIGHT JOINER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

5[illegible] O. S. SMITH.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

82 DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Rosco I. Mudge, of the township of Charlevoix, county of Antrim, Michigan, to Wm. Mudge, of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1875, in Liber [illegible] of Mortgages, on page 11, which said mortgage was assigned by said Wm. Mudge to Isaac I. Cox of Antrim, Michigan, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1875, in Liber [illegible] of Mortgages, on page 11, which said mortgage was assigned by said Isaac I. Cox

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Argument Against the Transfer to the War Department.

The report, embodying the views of Senators Saunders and Oglesby and Representatives Stewart and Van Vorhes, four of the eight members of the Joint Committee on the Indian Transfer Question, has been completed and presented to Congress. The Associated Press gives the following synopsis:

It is shown that various evils and abuses grew up under the administration of Indian affairs by military officers, and notwithstanding the reformatory legislation of March 3, 1867, they continued to grow up to the last hour in which the War Department had control of the Indian population, and so little had been done toward Indian civilization under the War Department's management that public opinion had acquiesced in the assumption that the Indians were not susceptible to civilization. It is estimated that if all the fighting Indians of the country could be got together the would not number more than 19,000, and the loss of their arms concentrating for warlike purposes is simply preposterous, because it is impossible. Indian wars on a large scale are over, and we may reasonably hope that that question of Indian history is in the past.

In reference to the sentiments of the Indians, on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior made to the committee statements giving the views and votes of the various tribes, which gives an average vote of sixteen to one against transfer, nearly all the tribes being unanimously opposed to the proposition. All the religious denominations in this country are absolutely opposed to the proposed change of management. Their opinions and advice deserve and should receive respectful consideration. They have among the 20,000 Indians some zealous tribes in a favorable fact, and on his visit committee nothing in specifically call the attention of Congress. We are of opinion that in such special cases the difficulty should have temporary control, and that the President have power to place such warlike or hostile tribes under military discipline, the same as he would a city or State surrounded by insolent or rebellion. That the Indians can be Anglo-Saxonized in a day, beyond all cavil in the case of the Winnebagoes and Omahas, who voluntarily emigrations in the State of Nebraska. Here the in comfortable houses, have good barns, cultivate their land and raise as good wheat and potatoes as are produced through the labor of any white man. They have churches and schools, and no more orderly community can be found than on these two reservations. They are continuing to become citizens, a question of such vital importance in their case that it must soon be settled. It is necessary to lead these people under military management? We think not. Whether the management of the Indians remains where it is or is relegated to the War Department, a general system of reform and improvement should continue, and among the most important things contributing immediate attention is to provide that the civil law of the United States be extended over all Indians who still agree to their tribes, with a code of laws applicable to them, defining crime and providing a judicial tribunal, generally to what is known as the Indian Territory.

In the opinion of the committee, such legislation is imperatively needed, and no time ought to be lost in making the necessary provisions therefor. The Indian Agent ought to be the supreme point to which all those opposed to the present policy of the government gave its scorn and derision. They assert that the Indian Agent is overpowered with "rum and corruption." The committee made diligent inquiry into the present system of conducting the agencies, and are of opinion that, as a general rule, the Agent is more sinned against that sinning. There are now seventy-four Agents employed, and at every agency visited by the board, the Department promises to reduce this number by the consolidation of agencies and issuance of reservations where it can be done with justice to the tribes. Men of integrity, who are competent to administer the affairs of an Indian agency successfully, can in most cases, get larger salaries at less sacrifice nearer their homes. The salary should be large enough to enable honorable men of cultivated executive ability, and to enable them to take their families with them to the agencies, and to support them there. The pay ought to be more liberal, and the tenure of office should be secure for four years, provided the Agent should prove worthy.

The laws providing for the punishment of wrongdoers in this branch of service ought to be severely severe. The guilty should be punished with an unmistakable earnestness that will convince all others of the firm purpose of the government. We are assured that this policy has been inaugurated, and that already the good results are felt. As the Commissioner of Indian Affairs testifies that there has not been a shade of vacation under the present Administration.

The committee say they cannot find any good ground for the common statement that the War Department is any more economical and efficient than the Interior Department in the purchase of supplies and the transportation of them. It is found that both Departments have excellent systems, and that both have made great improvements of late years. The improvement in the management of the Indian Bureau is said to be especially marked. Its system of business is pronounced very effective, and the organization of the office is considered complete enough to be a barrier all outside irregularities.

Your committee are of opinion that the reservations should be increased, and that, as rapidly as possible, small tribes or parts of tribes be placed on large reservations, unless they can be located in severalty, so as to avoid tribal relations, and prepare for citizenship. We are of opinion that the Indian Bureau should be a distinct department, with the Chief a member of the President's Cabinet. This will add much in the solution of future complications in Indian affairs. The Indian should be protected in his rights to his land, and a safeguard ought to be thrown around him, so as to prevent designing persons from stirring up homestead, or induce him to sell at for a trifling compensation. He should not have the right to sell his land, without the consent of the Department, under twenty-one years.

Your committee, therefore, are of the good reason why the proposed change should be made. They believe that harm, rather than good, to the red men would result from the change, and that no possible advantage could result to the Government from it.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that it is not expedient to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The report is accompanied by a bill authorizing the President to "transfer the custody, control and management of any Indian tribes from the Interior to the War Department temporarily, whenever, in his judgment, he shall deem it advisable to do so, either on account of actual or apprehended hostilities of Indians against the United States, or in case of difficulties between such Indians and settlers." The bill further proposes to authorize the President to detail any officers of the Army to act as Indian Agents or Inspectors, or in any other capacity in the Indian Service, and exercising the same powers, and subject to the same rules and regulations as civil officers, and an appropriation of $15,000 is recommended to pay the traveling expenses of officers thus detailed during the next fiscal year.

To Claimants for Arrears of Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following circular letter, which is of interest to all claimants for arrears under the recently-enacted Pension-Arrears bill:

SIR: Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the Act granting Arrears, approved Jan. 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears, will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized to such claims.

A letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required —and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

☞The *Pension Certificate* should not be sent to this Office—but it must be exhibited to the magistrate. ☜

The letter should be to the following or equivalent form:

To the Commissioner of Pensions:

I, ..., a pensioner under pension certificate No. ....., hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the Act granting Arrears of Pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My Postoffice address is—[here insert the name of the Postoffice and, if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Name of claimant.

Two Witnesses.

STATE OF ....., COUNTY OF —,—:

Signed in my presence, by [to who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered ....

Magistrate's signature.

Very respectfully, J. A. BENTLEY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

The "Plain-Spoken" Woman.

Plain-speaking is an excellent thing in woman—when she has the harmless habit of talking to herself. When it becomes general, or rather when it becomes specific, the victim if she be a woman "talks back," and if he be a man takes his hat from the hall table and goes out "to list to Nature's teachings." When a woman speaks plainly to a man he feels for a moment that he is the worst specimen of humanity on this footstool that he has got to begin life all over again; that his monitor is too good to live; and then in the immediately following reaction he considers the plain-spoken woman the worst person that ever lived, and himself the worst-abused saint above ground. When his equanimity is over he accepts the criticism right or wrong and avoids the critic to the end of time.

The plain-spoken woman is always ready to be done by as she does to others, and if she selects her subjects from her own sex she is apt—to paraphrase the words of the elder Weller—to learn a good many things that she did not know before. But the plain-spoken woman is always an egotist and treats the criticisms of her friends—no, she has no friends, her subjects—as mere outbursts of temper and takes them as deserved compliments to her honesty. But she nearly always scores men. They need it. Has she not insight? She knows men. They are self-conceited and need "taking down." They are not honest and need "showing up." Then they do not "talk back." They simply take her medicine and their hats and meditate on the stars.

The plain-spoken woman rides a hobby. It is honesty. Courtesy is but another name for dishonesty. If she is glad to see a caller, she says so. If she is not, she says so. She calls a spade a spade, a lie a lie, and she sees nothing but spades and lies along her pathway. Dissertations truth is her god. Upon its shrine she is ready to sacrifice her friends and all the amenities of society. She does not take hidden and unknown motives into account. Not she. Motives? Fiddlesticks! "Fiddlesticks" is her favorite word. It is her expression of disgust with shams. It speaks volumes, that word. It is the summing up of human dishonesty. Why, it is not apparent to the average mind. But it is the name of an instrument that is used to scratch lies out of another instrument. For music and poetry are both lies. Anything pleasant is a lie. "If it be pleasant it must be false." That is her theory. "Talk we about sweet faces? Faces moves the world, does it? Fiddlesticks! Taet is dishonesty. Tact is a subterfuge." So she runs on, forgetful that there is an honesty without discourtesy, a truthfulness without incivility.

But there is a woman of quite a different character in many of our homes, one who sometimes speaks plainly, too, to a mother or a wife, who having our welfare at heart, reproves with tenderness and lovingly leads the way to better things. To such is given our heart's homage and in it she reigns forever, because she "chides our wanderings but relieves our pain."—*Alliance.*

The Black Plague.

The terror which the appearance of the Black Plague has caused in Europe might seem to be excessive, were it not that history records many instances of dreadful ravages wrought by a disease similar to this one. The plague in London, in 1665, carried off about 70,000 souls in less than six months; and, though English readers are most familiar with this event, it is not a solitary case. In the same year with the London plague, 40,000 died in Neapolitan Territory. In the fourteenth century, during the reign of Edward III., there was a plague much more general and destructive than the one of 1665. This plague was supposed to have had its origin in the Far Cathay in 1333, though that region was then so remote that little could have been known about it. But at least it was certain that the plague came by way of Constantinople, Florence, Vienna and Paris to London. It was estimated that 60,000 died in Florence alone, 100,000 in Venice, 50,000 in Paris, 60,000 in Avignon and 100,000 in London. The plague was known still further back. The beginnings of authentic history contain reference to it. One thousand years before Christ 70,000 persons died of it in a single year in Palestine. Rome lost half its population by the plague in 542 B. C., and 10,000 a hundred years later. It is said that the plague spread over the whole known world in the third century, and in the eleventh century one-half the known population was swept away by it. Throughout the Black Plague should once be introduced into this country, it might make ravages in comparison with which our previous experience of yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox would be insignificant; and there would be less excuse for its passage through quarantine since we now for be known, but never appeared here, and is not natural to our soil or climate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Chamber of the Silent Valaries of Chess.

"They come here regularly each day," mostly gray heads, as you perceive, as I sit, bending over the little tables, as intent upon the figures which they move as though they were commanding small armies, and were silently maneuvering to secure a strategic point that leads to victory."

By mounting two flights of stairs the *Record* reporter and his informant found themselves in a spacious room beneath the arched roof of the Mercantile Library.

The light streamed in from two broad casements in the roof, and fell upon the chess-players. Most of them were men of years, and all were silently studying the problems which every move gave birth to.

"Don't they ever speak or get excited and jump the tables, or quarrel over the game?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir," was the emphatic reply of the veteran. "The old players seldom speak. Occasionally an old chap, with an adversary worthy of his steel, gets excited and cries 'check' when he makes a point; but nine times out of ten he simply smiles at the perplexity of his opponent, and resumes his plotting for a second. The young fellows," continued the knowing one, "sometimes forget themselves and squabble; but when they find the eyes of the old stagers fixed on them in amazement, they crawl into themselves, as it were, and remember that chess is a science, and not a game to fight over."

"Check!" quietly broke in a bald-headed player, beaming blandly at his opponent, who was beating a tattoo with his fingers on his leg in a wild effort to extricate himself from a bad position.

An old grizzly fellow, with a face lined with thought, sitting at an adjoining table, shook his snowy head at the exclamation, and glared at the jubilant man who spoke, as though he had committed an unpardonable breach of manners; then relapsed into himself again, and resumed his deep study of the board at which he sat.

Two players about whose table stood a number of mute and interested spectators signified by their looks, and not by words, that a mistake had occurred. No one endeavored to make an explanation.

"The wrong pawn was moved," said one of the principals.

His opponent reached out his arm, and with one sweep of the hand brushed the men from the board.

A boardless youth in one corner of the room indecorously thumped a knight on his board and cried "check!" Every eye was fixed upon him with a withering sarcasm that made him shrink about half his natural size, and then an awful stillness fell upon the room, and the players resumed their thinking.

"Once upon a time," said the *Record's* chaperon, "an American chess-player was desirous of becoming acquainted with a famous French player, and, to accomplish his desires, haunted the club-rooms of Paris, and lived in the chess-parlors, in the hope that some one would fulfill his desires, and open a way for him to sit across a table with the Frenchman as an opponent. After months of fruitless endeavor, the American found himself one day in a select club-room, behind the chair of a friend, who was playing a most excellent game with the French expert. While the game was in progress his friend received a message that necessitated his immediate departure, and, turning to the American chess-player, invited him to finish the game. The Frenchman never removed his eyes from the table, and, therefore, did not notice the pleased expression that diffused itself over the American's face. The game progressed in silence. The American made a master move. In his delight he called 'check.' The Frenchman raised his eyebrows and shoulders simultaneously, and, in a voice not to be mistaken, exclaimed: 'I do not play with chatter-boxes,' and swept the chessmen from the table and sailed out of the door."

"Check!" said a smothered voice, in the dusky quiet of the room. The old players straightened their bent forms, cast dagger-looks at the meek old man, and immediately fell again and silence reigned supreme.

"You see," said the knowing one, "a fellow will give way to his feelings occasionally, but it won't do to give way too often. That's the second time the fellow said 'check' this afternoon, and I'm in favor of ruling him out."

"Check," cried the opponent of the man with a smothered voice, as he vigorously pushed a pawn in its place: "check, be gracious."

This was too much.

"Gentlemen!" said a burly man, in black; "gentlemen—"

"Shish," hissed a dozen tongues, and the players crawled within themselves, and again silence was supreme.—*Philadelphian Record.*

Hungarians and Roumanians.

The Hungarians, as all who have traveled on the Danube know, are dandies in their own fashion. They delight in clean shirts, richly embroidered in red and black, in cotton drawers or trowsers, edged with lace or crochet-work, such as our English ladies affect upon their chemises, and in magnificent Hessian boots, which are brushed to brightness at least once a week. The male Roumanian, on the other hand, is dirty and careless in his attire. A filthy sheepskin jacket, swarming with fleas, is his chief garment; short trowsers, of leather or the coarsest cloth, and the everlasting conical wooden cap, together with some minor articles, among which the pistol or knife stuck in the waistbelt must not be forgotten, completing his attire. But when we turn from the men to the women, we find that the comparison is reversed. Nothing can well be more wretched than the dress of the Hungarian women on the banks of the Lower Danube. At Mohacs, for example, one saw them marching down to the river to get water, clad in a pair of their husband's enormous boots, a short petticoat, scarcely reaching to the knees, and a sheepskin jacket that also was the property of their better half. Again, at the frontier station, just before entering Roumania, my sensibilities were somewhat shocked at seeing a girl of seventeen busily engaged in sweeping the veranda, and in nothing but a linen undergarment, of very moderate dimensions, and this in spite of the fact that at least a dozen soldiers were lounging about close to her. In Hungary, in short, while the man is well dressed, his wife or daughter is dressed like a savage. In Roumania, on the other hand, the dress of the women is decidedly better than that of the men, and offers a most favorable contrast to that worn by their Hungarian sisters. In fact, after crossing the frontier, I saw no dresses which were not at least decent and sufficient, according to the Western standard, which is more than can be said of my experience in some parts of Hungary.—*Fortnightly Review.*

—Maine carries the unenviable record of paying her women teachers less than any other State—the average being only $17.04, against $35.45 paid to male teachers, which is little enough for anybody that has a soul to fit for a pedagogue.

—The First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Mass., whose pulpit is now vacant, is 242 years old, and has had only eight pastors during its entire existence.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The total cost per capita on average attendance in all the Indiana schools is $14.82.

—Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, says that a Congregationalist is simply "a Presbyterian who has left his catechism at home, and forgotten where he laid it down."

—The Wesleyans of England have determined to build, in various parts of the country, 100 chapels per year for the next ten years. The sum of $325,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

—A Methodist minister in Essex County, Mass., was promised a salary of $400. By digging clams and making shoes he earned $200 last year, and his flock withheld that amount from his stipend.

—One-seventh of the population of North Carolina are members of the Baptist Church. About half of the number, 60,000, are colored people, who added to their churches last year 9,000 members.

—The Catholic children in the Pawnee, K. I., public schools refuse to take part in the religious exercises, and the School Committee don't care to undertake a controversy by trying to force them to do so.

—The Ritualist Order of Corporate Reunion has been joined by many English Ritualistic clergymen, and has now appointed a Bishop in the person of a clergyman in the Diocese of Rochester, Eng. Mass in Latin has been privately celebrated by the ladies of this order.

—The Swiss Roman Catholics having received permission from their Superiors to vote at the elections of parish priests, instead of leaving the Old Catholics the monopoly of this privilege, they have just carried, by 446 votes to 25, the nomination of a Roman Catholic priest at Saigelegier, in the Bernese.

—"Sadlier's Catholic Directory" reports for the United States 1 Cardinal, 11 Archbishops, 52 Bishops, 6,736 priests, 5,589 churches, 78 colleges, 577 academies, nearly 2,000 parochial schools, 316 charitable institutions, and 8 Roman Catholic population of 6,375,000. In 1808 there were only 80 churches; in 1850 there were 2,302; in 1860, 454; in 1870, 1,063; in 1880, 2,385; in 1879, 3,295. The *Tablet* says that nineteen churches were dedicated in 1878 than there were in the whole country in 1845, when there were 675.

—President Chadbourne, of Williams College, said to the Massachusetts teachers at their recent meeting: "If all moral and religious education is eliminated from the public schools, followed up by corruption. We want the same deep sense of responsibility and moral honesty that the Puritans possessed, though we want the Puritans to go back to those days. Education does not consist in mastering languages, but in the moral training which education extends beyond the school-room to the play-ground and which teaches that a manner dignity can be done than to fail in a recitation."

Train the Boys for Business.

There is one element in the home instruction of boys to which, so far as our paper, too little attention has been given, and that is the cultivation of habits of punctuality, system, order and responsibility. In too many houses holds boys from twelve to seventeen years are too much administered to by fond mothers or other female members of the family. Boys' lives during those years are the halcyon days of their existence. Up in the morning just in season for breakfast; nothing to do but to start off early enough not to be late; looking upon an errand as taking so much time and memory away from enjoyment; little thought of personal appearances except when reminded by mothers to "spruce up" a little; finding his wardrobe always where mother puts it—in fact, having nothing to do but enjoy himself.

Thus his life goes on until school ends. Then he is ready for business. He goes into an office where everything is system, order, precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly, sometimes kindle fires, file letters, do errands—in short, become a part of a nicely-regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for correctness in his department, and where the place of ministers to his comfort, he finds task-masters, more or less lenient, to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life.

In many instances the change is too great. Errors become numerous; blunders, overlooked at first, got to be a matter of serious moment; then passion is overtasked, and the boy is told his services are no longer wanted. This is his first blow, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise to the parents who too often never know the real cause, nor where they have failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted is for every boy to have something special to do; to have some duty at a definite hour, and to learn to watch for that time to come; to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household; to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and be fortified with habits of energy, accuracy, and application, often of more importance than superficial book learning.—*Scientific American.*

TURKEY is much behind the age. Its Pashas are a set of moss-backs—in fact, the country is decayed and mosqueecovered.—*Boston Transcript.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Lamp-wick dipped in hot vinegar before using is said to prevent offensive smell from lamps.

—Fairy Eggs.—Two eggs, beat cuplight, then mix with little chicken with flour until you can roll out. Divide the quantity into twelve pieces, roll out each piece as thin as possible, then fry in hot fat like doughnuts. Sprinkle white sugar over each and serve.

—A dairyman troubled with cows having sore teats should use plenty of linseed oil before and after milking. He will find just few, if any, sores about his cows' teats if this be done. Many cows that are kickers would delight to be milked if a little linseed oil was used on the teats.—*Exchange.*

The following is a recipe for a superb white cake as made by Mrs. Henry Clay: Five plats of flour, three and one-half pints of powdered sugar, whites of twenty-four eggs, well beaten, one pint of butter; beat the sugar and butter together till like a cream; put in a little at a time of the whites, adding flour till all is thoroughly mixed; bake in a moderate oven.

—Chocolate Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one and one-third cups of milk, four cups of flour, two whole eggs, yolks of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in jelly-tins. This makes two loaves of three layers each. For the whites of four eggs, two cups of powdered sugar, seven large tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, flavor with lemon or vanilla. Put icing between each layer and also on the top.

The following is a good receipt for worms in horses: Spirits of turpentine, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; salt, three ounces; mixed well. Divide this mass into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This will not only remove worms, but also tone up the digestive organs, so that the parasites cannot find a foothold.—*Country Gentleman.*

Three parts wood-ashes and two of salt, a tablespoonful for each head of stock, is a simple and effectual remedy.—*Record.*

—Graham Bread.—Take three good sized potatoes, pare and grate them, one mixing spoonful of salt, one-half cup of sugar, and about two quarts of boiling water; stir all together, let it cool until lukewarm, then put in a cup of good lively yeast, and let it stand in a warm place until very light. Then to about one quart of lukewarm water, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of lard, and Graham to graham to the consistency of griddle cakes, then put in two-thirds cup of yeast, and let it rise over night. In the morning stir in wheat flour enough to make it as stiff as you can stir it, stir thorough, put into your pans, let it rise, and bake.—*Cor. Housekeeper.*

Treatment of Balky Horses.

The bad habit of balking of horses generally arises from an obstinate mind, or, in other words, selfishness, refusing to go or exercised over their position, and resolute to their own way. This is one form of baikiness. The second is the one which refuses to pull from pure laziness, or stops when tired, and refuses to go any further. The third embraces such horses as are timorous, combined with a stubborn disposition, and which frequently refuse to pull from fear as well as stubbornness or want of courage.

These are the different forms of balkiness of horses. But not always is the animal so by nature, but frequently becomes so by ill-training and bad driving. Horses may be made balky very easily, if too many words are spoken to them at one time; such as "Get up, there," "Whoa, back," and so forth, until the animal gets excited and finally loses command. There are many different ways for treating balky horses; but one thing must be borne in mind—to speak kindly to them, and show him that he is in the control and power of man, and has to obey; but do not abuse him. Now, when you undertake to break a balky horse—one that is sufficiently gentle to know what is wanted of him—put on a bridle-bit and line him up to anything you desire, and give him the commanding word to go ahead. If he goes, you have nothing to do or say, but let him go ahead and do the desired work; but if he refuses to go any further, unhitch him immediately, take all the harness off except the bridle, take a rope the size of a wash-line and fasten it to the bit on the right hand side and pull it through the ring of the left under the chop; pull his head round to his left side and slip the rope under his tail like a crupper and fasten it, keeping his head rather close to his side. Now all is ready, so let him go; he will of course travel like a dog after his tail, for he can travel no other way. Take a long whip and make him go if he refuses, but speak kindly to him all the time. Never lose your temper, but govern it. The horse will travel round in a circle until he gets into a sweat and becomes languid and finally falls down; now immediately loosen the rope and let him up; talk kindly to him now and caress him.

Now remember the work is only half done. Reverse the position of the line the same as before, and start him off again, and let him go till he falls down the second time; loosen the line immediately and let him get up; now hitch him up, and my word for it he will pull as he never pulled before. He now is convinced that he is entirely in the control and power of man, and has to obey; his stubborn spirit is converted into a spirit of submission, and he is cleared the space, taking the sleigh with him, and soon after coming to another spot where four planks had been blown out, the horse actually jumped over that opening also, taking with him in safety the sleigh and driver, so that the doctor now claims that he has one of the best jumping horses in the country. It certainly was a very dangerous way of crossing the bridge, for the distance to the creek is far enough to break the neck of any horse should it fall through, and a man would quite likely be treated in the same manner; though the doctor is willing to stake his reputation that the horse knew he could go over the place in safety, or he wouldn't have tried it.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

Beauty and the Birds.

The London fashion journals announce that in Paris, as well as in London, "fashion now draws largely on natural history for her ornaments. A few years ago it was considered doubtful taste to wear a small reptilian or an artificial flower, but such scruples have vanished, and lizards and flies of all descriptions are seen on bonnets and hats; even miniature squirrels and mice are in preparation for ornamenting various accessories of the toilet, and large birds serve as motifs for the decoration of evening dresses. The peacock dress is one of those novelties; the material is white satin, and the panier is made of a large bird, with the handsomest bird in creation; the front is ornamented at regular intervals with plaits alternating with rows of fringe, and the low-pointed bodice is made with embroidered bretelles; the head-dress is a diamond peacock, with outspread tail sparkling with emeralds and rubies. The swan dress is another novelty made of white satin, and made with panniers embroidered with white chenille, and lavishly trimmed with white lace. This toilet was dispatched by Mme. Dubovy for the Copenhagen fêtes. The same dress maker has likewise introduced the butterfly dress in the palest blue Levantine silk with the under of gold silk, and the paniers embroidered with multicolored jet, the design of butterflies being carried out in the most delicate manner, with the smallest beads. If well carried out there is marked originality about such dresses."

All this is very well; but there is another not so pleasing side to the picture, as appears from the following letter published in the London *World*:

"I can hardly believe it! But I have before me a letter, written by a gentleman of good faith and position, to a local paper in the Western country, crying shame on a lady who appeared on the 30th of December last at a fancy ball attired as 'winter'; the emblem of winter being robin skins sewn on to a white dress garnished with fur and holly. Is it possible we have such senseless cruelty or such a want of taste? It is lucky for that lady that she did not attend a juvenile ball in such a costume. Assuming it to be true, the pets of bur children and homes must have been decoyed and brutally butchered to make a coquette's holiday. I suppose the next thing will be an arrangement of kingfishers for Miss Arrye, and sweet cockatoos' skins 'can fire a goun' will be prowling about our rivers' pits and islands. May Birapirie be there! Everybody has seen the frequent appeals of 'The Baroness' for hospitality to our young feathered friends. And yet the incident I quote took place not 20,000 miles away from Her Ladyship's favorite seaside resort! Down with these, what Bentham called, Philhisozoics!"

FEATHERS have entirely replaces flower trimmings.

A MERCHANT down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1879.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8.50	@$10.60
Sheep	4.00	@ 5.75
FLOUR—Best of Choice	6.50	@ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.05	@ 1.05
No. 2 Red, January	1.07	@ 1.07
OATS—Western Mixed	37	@ 38
RYE—Western	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 10.60
LARD—Steam	5.75	@ 5.80
CHEESE	09	@ 12
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	40	@ 48
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5.70	@ $6.50
Good to Choice	4.60	@ 5.40
Common	3.10	@ 4.50
Medium	3.50	@ 3.85
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.45	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.25	@ 4.40
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	30	@ 31
Good to Choice	18	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	25	@ 27
POTATOES—Western	75	@ 85
FLOUR—Extra Good &c.	4.75	@ 5.00
Patents (Local Springs)	6.50	@ 6.70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.00	@ 1.00
No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2	25	@ 25½
OATS—No. 2	21½	@ 21½
RYE—No. 2	34½	@ 35
BARLEY—No. 2	50	@ 50½
BROOM CORN—Green, Hurl	03	@ 03½
Self-Working	02½	@ 03
Hand-Tipped Hurl	02½	@ 03
Crooked	01½	@ 02
Dwarf Brush	02½	@ 03
Inferior	01	@ 02
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.00
LARD	5.60	@ 5.60
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$3.00	@ $3.50
3d Clear	30.00	@ 36.00
Good Dressed Siding	20.00	@ 22.00
Common Siding	14.00	@ 14.00
Common Boards	10.00	@ 11.00
Lath	1.90	@ 1.90
Shingles	2.50	@ 2.50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.50	@ 5.37½
Medium	4.00	@ 4.40
Good	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 5.37½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$6.00	@ $6.25
Medium	5.00	@ 5.75
HOGS—Yorkers	3.90	@ 4.10
Best	4.00	@ 4.10
SHEEP—Best	5.25	@ 6.50
Common	2.50	@ 4.25

A NUMBER of farms around the Vershire, Vt., copper mines have been made valueless by the sulphurous smoke from the furnaces used for smelting ore, and some time ago the Vermont Mining Company was sued for $500,000 damages by property-owners in the vicinity, but the Court decided for the company.

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that, by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy paragraphs in the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless, but very beneficial to the system, while removing the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CONSUMPTION
AND
ALL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
PERMANENTLY CURED.
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM'S GREAT REMEDY,
"PSYCHINE,"
Taken in combination with his Compound Emulsion of
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
A FREE BOTTLE
Of both preparations sent by Express to all sufferers. Write a postal stating name, Post Office and Express Office.
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
183 Pearl Street, New York.

GOLD MINE
"VIBRATOR"
Big Head.
1878.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Making Machine.
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the loss of grain by the old wasteful method of the other machines, when sure proof of the
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses of 1878 were saved by using the
NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator, nothing to wind the Straw around, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Farmers! Send for Illustrated Pamphlet Gratis, Write Us, Long or Short, Mention as Above.
NOT only Yearly Reporter for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Flax Straw, but the owners have testified to the Superiority of the Vibrator over all others.
MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, Wonderful for Durability, Unsurpassed for Perfection of Work.
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 8 to 32 Inches Grain Bin, and Two Styles of Horse Powers.
STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Send for Illustrated Circulars, Mailed Free.
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Vibrator Separators, are Unsurpassed for Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Simplicity of Parts, Durability, Economy of Fuel, and Ease of Management. They are Perfection Personified.
FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers in Agricultural Implements, or address

DOCTOR SHOREY'S
KIDNEY
INVESTIGATOR!
THE fullest of action of the Kidneys is a source of many distressing diseases, and indicates Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Pain in the Back and Loins, etc. The following symptoms indicate weakness arising from a disordered state of the Kidneys—Difficulty in Breathing, Loss of power, or torpidity, difficulty in Breathing, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Pain in the Side, Back, Groins and Limbs, Dimness of Vision, Pimples and Dry Skin, Eruptions on Face, Dull Countenance, Scanty and Highly Colored Urine, Sediment on standing. All of these indications may be present, but the absence of a single symptom does not always prove the Kidneys are not affected. Dr. Shorey's Kidney Investigator is a positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. For female complaints, Leucorrhœa, Ulceration, Falling of the Womb, Suppression, Irregularities, Pain during menstruation, it is unequaled. Prepared only by DR. H. SCHROEDER, Bloomington, Ill.
TEAS —Undoubted in the World—Importers' prices—Largest Company—Best Goods—Latest Style—Trade pay attractive premiums everybody—Trade constantly increasing—Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular. HOP TEA CO., 148 Fulton St., New York. P. O. Box 1287.
The "Little Detective."
$10 Sale for $3. $20 for $5. $30 for $10. $40 for $15. $50 for $20. $60 for $25. $70 for $30. $80 for $35. $90 for $40. $100 for $50. Sent by express for examination. Send for circular. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 79 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
HORSE. Send 3c. stamps for a book of 100 pages, containing information on diseases, the 55 remedies, full of useful home knowledge. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 3c. stamps. Address DR. B. J. KENDALL, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
AWNINGS, TENTS.
Signs, Window Shades, etc. MATHEWS & PARRY, 160 Dearborn st., Chicago. *Send for Price List.*
1 COMPOUND CURES CIGARETTES. 20c. by mail. Address Allen's Rainbow Tobacco Works, Durham, N. C.
$350 a MONTH—Agents Wanted—$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.
$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.
GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.
A. N. K. 86. 704—S. S.
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know when and where their Advertisement are paying best.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
REDUCED PRICE.
Twenty five cents, one dose; fifty cents, two doses; $1 per bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. Throat and Lung Disease. CURE medicine is the CHEAPEST. Sold everywhere.
SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!
ARREARS of PENSION.
NEW LAW.
We will prepare the necessary papers and give full instructions for ONE DOLLAR. Send for questioning blank.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich., or Cleveland, Ohio.
KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
WHO TO BUY THEM with best part of the State. 8,000,000 acres for sale. Send for pamphlet of 100 pages. Address Kansas Pacific Railroad, Lawrence, Kansas.
MEN WANTED at Tampa, Florida, Turpentine Orchard Work on Railroad. Pleasant employment. Steady work. Good wages. Address Tampa Land Co., Tampa, Florida.
THE Greatest appetizer ever made, and blood and liver regulator. Hop Bitters.
"Hop Bitters has restored to health and strength my wife, who was given up by all the doctors. Hop Bitters saved my life, and is worth its weight in gold."
"Hop Bitters has restored to health and strength my daughter, who was given up to die. Hop Bitters is the greatest blessing to women ever discovered."
"I am a minister, and Hop Bitters is the only advertised medicine I can conscientiously recommend."
"Pay while you use them."
"Hop Bitters is the best medicine I ever used in my family."
"Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine in the world."
"Hop Bitters has proved to be a priceless blessing to my household."
"Hop Bitters has done my wife more good than all the doctors and medicine we have had for years."
"Hop Bit

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, - - - 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

New York, Feb. 7, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Every now and then, through jangling with the administration or running afoul of some pet theories of the importers, the New York Custom House is asked to stand up and turn its pockets inside out, like a schoolboy with suspected contraband articles. Knowing winks have darkened one eye of many a jealous politician as he laid down the law in the palm of his hand, and drew pictures of rotteness and corruption supposed to be underlying the placid surface of the life inside the huge stone building on Wall street.

Whatever the past may have discovered, the confirmation of General Merritt must be accepted in a great measure as a public endorsement of his course, and in recognition of the purpose he has steadily advanced of making the Custom House here a business establishment from top to bottom. And from the political interest evolved from the battles fought on this field, a glance at the magnitude of the business carried on at this threshold of the port of New York has been had through the overhanging smoke of the "big guns" of investigating committees. The Custom House here is the source of about one hundred millions of dollars to the Government annually. It employs nearly a thousand men, and the practical working of its human machinery involves so many details of interest, that I shall endeavor a on to devote a letter to the subject. To collect this revenue of one hundred millions costs about two and a half millions, leaving a margin which the supporters of protection love to contemplate.

Out of the slush and mud of the February thaw are greatful New Workers taken by the elevated railroads, but when, as was the case on the Ninth avenue line yesterday, an accident detains hungry residents from getting up town, even a bob-tail surface car becomes a wheeled paradise. The detention referred to occurred at a point on the road where, as train after train came up and was blocked, the passengers were unable to leave the cars. Fair weather christians made the air blue with choice selections from their reserves, and as the line of cars gradually stretched along five blocks, the gamins were joined by homeward bound pedestrians on the street below and booted dersive orders for sandwiches and breakfast for the hungry crowd on high. Workmen worked in vain, and when the delay took to itself a chronic appearance, a bold few let themselves down from the cars to the track, and over the edge down the iron cross-pieces supporting the structure to the ground. Soon there was an avalanche of two bundles falling into the street, followed by half famished owners. When the cars were finally moved to the stations, the passengers who were too timid to attempt the descent to the street, kept up the appearance of pluck by thrashing the gatekeepers in the vicinity of the cars when tickets were demanded. And now at least three hundred New Yorkers are ashamed to look any well regulated horse-car in the face. It is stated on good authority, that the chuckling of the car horses during the elevated blockade could be heard twenty blocks against the wind.

Thos. Nast, the genial, handsome and richly little man who sustains the popularity of *Harper's Weekly*, and whose odd autograph has become as familiar to the world as that of Saturday Night Hancock or ex-treasurer Spinner, was this week made the recipient of a grace and well-merited token of esteem in the shape of a handsome silver vase, presented to him by a committee of the doners, who are some 3,500 officers and enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States. The vase itself, which is sixteen inches high, shaped like a soldier's canteen, and supported by two eagles of exquisite workmanship, is a rich and valuable present, and the circumstances of its presentation and the speeches with which it was accompanied, render it ten-fold more highly to be prized. Mr. Nast has already been a stanch friend of the army and navy, as well as of the general principles of honesty, justice and common sense, and this merited testimonial might with propriety be regarded as coming from the whole nation.

Circumstances of the last two months, which I referred in a late letter, having brought the whole subject of the theory and methods of life insurance again uppermost in the press and in the public mind, the statements of the various companies which January, as usual, brings forth, are once more objects of interested study and comparison. On the whole they show that the leading companies have held their own very encouragingly, and a few of them have even made considerable additions to their surplus. In one case, that of the Ætna of Hartford, this increase amounts to almost a million of dollars net for the year. Of course this is exceptional, but it shows what honesty and persistent conservatism of management will do in even the most unpropitious times. This principle of conservatism, the only true one to govern the management of trust funds, is in the Ætna so far removed from "old fogyism" as it is from imprudence, and has given that company a position which it would be faint praise to call enviable.

In spite of a good many recent losses, fire insurance, too, seems to be in a good condition. A report just published of the present value of shares in city companies, shows that out of fifty-seven companies reported, the stock of only ten is quoted below par, while shares in some of the remaining forty seven is purchasable only at an advance of 800 to 1,000 per cent. upon their face value.

Although there are still in progress quite a number of matches and walking manis which has raged so furiously here this winter seems to be on the wane. Madame Anderson's successful performance was the climax. Since then another young woman entered for another and still more protracted jaunt, which was liberally advertised by full length colored posters and the like, in the expectation of making piles of money for her backers, but she broke down in a few days and the affair fizzled out. Amusement hunters and sporting men have thus been forced to seek other excitement and have found it in the great billiard tournament at the Cooper Union, and in the noble amusement of cock fighting, which is now assiduously pursued wherever the police can be evaded. A more peaceful interest in birds is developed at the Aquarium, where a really fine pigeon show is now in progress. The number and variety of these beautiful fowls displayed is as surprising as it is pleasing. On the last three afternoons of the week crowds were attracted to witness the flight of large flocks of trained carrier pigeons, which were liberated and dispersed to different destinations.

The hugh and cry about sugar adulteration, the curious and rather disgraceful rise and progress of which I have previously chronicled, has finally died away into silence. It was expensively started and expensively sustained for a little while, but lacking the necessary foundation of truth, it could not prevail. The Board of Health has just sent a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, in which it curtly snubs the would-be alarmists, and dismisses the subject in these words: "In the opinion of the Board, there is not at present sufficient cause to justify apprehensions on the part of the public of ill effects from the use of refined sugars, and it does not appear to be necessary to discriminate between raw and refined sugars, for both are wholesome articles of food." RADIX.

Senator Howe, after 18 years service in the Senate, will leave it, next month, without a dollar in the world.

Grevy's salary as President of the French Republic is $100,000 a year, with $50,000 for household expenses.

Rochefort, the Brick Pomeroy of the French press, calls Gambetta a harlequin, buffoon, traitor, fatted satrap, and a vain cross-breed.

The equestrian statue of Victor Emanuel will stand on a triumphal arch, cost $2,000,000, and the whole world may compete for its construction.

A Cleveland paper says "Senator Blaine generally wears a rusty black hat, which he is constantly smoothing the wrong way." The same way, it will be noticed, that he is constantly smoothing the administration.

Democracy and Tyranny.

Written for the Sentinel.

If Northern Democrats, within themselves, would be governed by reason, and not surrender their judgment and understanding to the double tyranny of authority from the South, and blind party fealty within, they would soon discern how fatal to the rights of citizenship are the favors, vindication and support which they extend to Democratic tyranny of the South. But Northern Democracy being the natural slaves to the old masters of the late oligarchy, no wonder that they strive so much to have the Republic conformably governed to the external and internal vicious rule by which they are governed themselves. Northern Democracy is indeed to be pitied; for it stands in the presence of its Southern prince and lawgiver, dumb as an ass at a public axle, and not one of its so-called leaders dare denounce Carolina's last insult to the Federal flag, or pronounce the panegyric so richly deserved by those who have been slain for the only reason that they loved the *Union*, the *Republic*, and the *laws!* Indeed, the Democratic party love neither true liberty nor freedom under law, but the bloody license which never had greater scope or more indulgence than under the present reign of Democratic tyranny of the South. Southern rulers of "National Democracy" permit their Northern servile assistants to select one from their filthy ranks for President, who excels all others in eating Southern dirt, as well as for his sublime emotional sympathy for the "lost cause" of the "patriotic heroes" of the late rebellion, and for the full and complete indemnity of Southern losses during the late civil war, he is to stand unalterably fixed and pledged. Nothing so terrifies and offends the red-shirted brigands of Democracy as to hear honorable mention of the name of that *pre-eminent hero* who *routed* and *quelled* the chivalry of the South, with all their boasted claims to hereditary State prerogatives, and established the hereditary rights of our great *Republic*—the *Union of the States*.

PLOW AND DRAG.

Charlevoix, Feb. 12, 1879.

French duels are not such harmless affairs as they have been described. They take place in the open air and the contestants are extremely liable to take cold.—*Mark Twain.*

"Can a man belong to a brass band and be a Christian?" asks an exchange. We see no impediment in the way. But if he is given to practicing at home, it is an utter impossibility for the man next door to be a Christian.—*Exchange.*

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. *W. Cheuvan*, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL THAT ANY Reasonable Person IN THIS REGION Can Desire IS TO BE FOUND AT OUR STORE!

WITH An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE Know Exactly What the PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive TO KEEP THEIR WANTS Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of Merchandise,

Their Prices ARE ROCK BOTTOM FOR Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN Exchange FOR GOODS

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Cheese-Box Stuff, Wagon Tongues, Oar-Blades, Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale IN Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale —BY THE— G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best markets

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit-raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

I Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Pants or Coats; Sewed or Tegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. PARMER, Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY, CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work,

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yearatruly, J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

CASSWELL & RAESSER, Commission Merchants, Room 6 in 2 Block. Milwaukee, Wis., For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER, TAILOR, CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878. WM. COLLINS.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 13 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tug to ply from here to Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which boats my friends at Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $250 to $10,000. Time, two to five years; interest, ten cents, with a rea on able commission for services

BARNA & BROWNE, Real Estate Agents, Traverse City, Mich. 11

DAVID PARISH, Painter and Grainer, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of A. Dotman will receive prompt attention. (20)

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 27, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ulan Hamlin, against Chas. Holdsman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9999, dated May 27, 1878, upon the N. E. ¼ of the south-east quarter of section 29, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register. W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE U.S. Land Office, Reed City Mich., Nov. 29, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Reigle, against Haraldis H. Fugan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1874, upon the south-west quarter of sec. 23, Town 33 N. R. 4 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day o. Feb., 1879, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register. W. H. MICHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Yappa-ke-yah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Reuben Willis Administrator of said estate, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate, (A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, to the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jaueta Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jeneta Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpoena has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published therein once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 24th day of Dec. 1878

MERRICK HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy A. R. URQUHART, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tegoah is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD D. GREEN, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for complainant. 39

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed ity, Mich. Octob 78

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Freese against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6862, dated April 23, 1874, upon sq of sec section 3, Township 32, North, range 4 W., in Charlevoix county Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register. W. H. C. MITCHELL Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Oct. 2, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Glenn against John Scott, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8412, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W ½ of sec section 10, Township 33 N., Range 4 west in Charlevoix county Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment at. SEFH CORPATT, Register. W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiv

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

It is thought that the Arrears-of-Pensions bill, lately signed by the President, and soon a law, will require the expenditure of a large amount of money. The estimates range from $10,000,000 to $150,000,000—the former being the estimate of Senator Ingalls, and the latter that of Secy. Sherman.

THE NEZ PERCES, through Chief Joseph, have ceded 4,800 square miles of land in Idaho to the United States, receiving therefor six townships in the Indian Territory and $270,000 in cash. This last amount is to be invested in United States 4 per cents. and deposited in the Treasury in trust for the Nez Perces.

G. N. SAYLES, of Danville, and S. L. A. T. Sayles, of Versailles, Conn., are the largest individual wooden manufacturers in the United States, failed on the 3d. Liabilities about $1,000,000.

THE National Bank circulation outstanding, on the 1st, amounted to $322,020,-883. The amount of bonds held as security for circulation is now $305,980,300.

JOHN C. HULBERT, ex-County Judge, and late President of the suspended First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, has been arrested and held to bail to the sum of $10,000 to answer to the charge of embezzlement.

H. A. MCINTYRE, a Lake City (Col.) banker, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., for making false entries in his books. He was tried in the United States Court at Denver.

ADVICES received in Washington, on the 8th, discredit all former reports about cutting Ball having recrossed the Canadian border into this country.

A NUMBER of delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas assembled in St. Louis, on the 6th, and organized the "Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association." John Walker, of Missouri, was chosen President; J. A. Hodges, of St. Louis, Corresponding Secretary; George Longman, Recording Secretary; E. W. Douglass, Treasurer, G. W. Belcher, of St. Louis, Expert. Mr. Belcher examined a sample of sugar made in Minnesota, and pronounced it equal to the best New Orleans sugar, and worth in bulk five cents per pound.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 6th, issued another call for $20,000,000 5-20 bonds, interest and principal payable May 6.

A RECENT circular from the Agricultural Department conveys the following information: The crop of corn for the year 1878 was 1,000,000,377 bushels, an increase over the crop of 1877 of 20,000,000, but worth $44,000,-000 less; the wheat crop was larger in 1878 than in 1877 by 57,000,000 bushels, but its aggregate value was $60,000,000 less.

FOUR Deputy United States Marshals made an attack upon a party of moonshiners in Patrick County, Va., on the 6th. The latter were fortified, and resisted. A fight ensued, which lasted two hours, in which two moonshiners were badly wounded. The remainder threw left their post and commenced a retreat, when four or five mountaineers, led by one Lineburg, came to their aid, and drove off the Government officers, and badly wounded two of them.

THE agricultural report, recently issued at Washington, gives the average prices of the cotton crop for the whole country at 9¾ cents a pound, the value of the crop for 1878 was $194,180,000. The average price of tobacco was 6·10 cents, total crop of 1878, estimated at 360,000,000 pounds, worth $22,-080,000. Horses increased 3 per cent., but the price very materially decreased. Cows show an increase in nearly all the States, and sheep increased nearly 5 per cent. The prices for hogs have been ruinously low, while the increase is about 5 per cent. Mules increased about 2 per cent.

A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT in New York City closed on the 7th, with Jacob Shaefer as champion player of the United States, and winner of the $1,000 prize. In the last game between him and George Slosson, the latter made a run of 464, but the former won the game, the averages being 858-7 and 315-7.

WILLIAM H. HEATH, Auditor of St. Louis County, Mo., from 1866 to 1876, has been convicted of the embezzlement of $143,-000 of the public funds, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE proprietors of a skating rink at Worcester, MASS., have recently been prosecuted for not allowing colored men to skate on their ice.

A NUMBER of Cheyenne Indian prisoners from Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the 8th, under a strong cavalry guard. They would be turned over to the State authorities for trial for raiding, depredating and murdering citizens in Western Kansas last fall.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

On the 3d, the Brooklyn Presbytery voted to investigate Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. The resolutions adopted say Mr. Talmage is charged with falsehood and deceit, and with using improper methods in preaching.

ON the 2d, announcement was made of the death, at his home in Stockton, of Richard Henry Dana, the distinguished poet and essayist. He was ninety-three years old.

IN a case before the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, Md., on the 3d, of a policeman who was called to answer an indictment charging him with ballot-box stuffing at the late Congressional election, a general demurrer was entered and sustained by the Court, alleging that under the statutes of the United States stuffing a ballot-box is not a penal offence.

ON the 3d, in the United States Senate, the nominees of the President for Collector and Naval Officer of the Port of New York were confirmed—the former by a vote of 33 to 24, and the latter by a vote of 31 to 18.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 5th, nominated Algernon S. Badger to be Collector of Customs, at New Orleans, vice L. L. Smith, to be removed, and W. S. McMillan to be Postmaster, vice Badger.

THE following is the full text of the resolutions introduced by Senator Edmunds and adopted by the United States Senate, on the 5th:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid as if the same proceed authority sustained other part of the Constitution, that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State of the Union, and that it is also the right and duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of the rights thereby secured, by law, and, if a general counter-revolt should be passed for that purpose, and for further appropriate legislation, so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured by existing laws, and that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government faithfully, and with diligence, to carry all such laws into impartial execution, and of Congress to appropriate all moneys needful for the end.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the full and impartial protection of all citizens of the United States, duly qualified in the district to vote for Representatives in Congress, and to this end the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to prepare and report, as soon as may be, a bill for the protection of such rights, and punishment of infractions thereof.

THE Boston *Journal* and other influential Eastern newspapers do not accept the conclusion of the detectives that Barron, the late Cashier of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, committed suicide because he was a defaulter to a large amount. Mrs. Barron, the wife of the late Cashier, denounces the conclusion as an outrage upon the memory of her dead husband, and declares she will not rest until the foul imputation be removed.

A UNITED STATES GRAND JURY at New Orleans has found indictments against twenty-five persons in Caddo, Texas, Natchitoches and Orleans Parishes, for violation of the Election laws.

ON the 6th, Hon. N. P. Banks, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, was nominated by the President to be United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

AT New Orleans, on the 6th, Judges Billings and Woods, of the United States Court, rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of the prisoners indicted for violating the Election laws of the United States in the late election. Prisoners claimed that the indictments were not properly drawn, and that Secs. 5508 and 5509 of the Revised Statutes were unconstitutional. The Court decided that the indictments were properly drawn and affirmed the Constitutionality of the sections under which they were found.

EX-GOV. HARTRANFT was, on the 7th, nominated as Postmaster at Philadelphia.

ON the 6th, Messrs. Wells, Kenner and Casanave, of Returning-Board fame, appeared before the Superior Criminal Court, at *compos mentis*, and a dreadful example of Divine chastisement for infidelity.

ON the 6th, ex-President Grant and party left Aden, Arabia, for Bombay.

RUSSIAN newspapers of the 6th bitterly denounce Austria and Germany for adopting precautionary measures to prevent the advent of the plague, and say this action is inspired by a desire to ruin Russian trade.

A DISEASE, closely resembling the plague, has made its appearance near Xanthia, in Thessaly. At Trieste an order has been issued to quarantine all vessels arriving from Turkish Roman ports.

QUCHANSOFF, late former Treasurer of the Russian Mutual Credit Forcier Company, convicted of stealing 4,000,000, has been sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude in Siberia.

ALL English troops in Afghanistan have been ordered to return to Candahar.

QUARANTINE against the plague has been ordered at all Spanish ports.

ON the 7th, it was estimated that from 30,000 to 35,000 sailors and dock laborers were on a strike at liverpool. There had been considerable violence, and the police had been compelled to call for reinforcements.

THE definitive treaty of peace, between Russia and Turkey, was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments on the 8th. Yesterday the Russians began the evacuation of Turkish territory.

THE Montenegrins occupied Podgoritza on the 8th.

ENGLAND has concluded a convention with Turkey for the purchase of the State domains in Cyprus, with the exception of the mineral and forest reserves.

ACCORDING to an Athens telegram of the 9th, Greece has established a rigorous quarantine, on land and on sea, as a precautionary measure against the plague.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 9th says the inhabitants of an Astrakhan village had lately massacred all of the doctors, believing that they poisoned all their patients.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate, on the 3d—to transfer the Office of Indian Affairs to the War Department; to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. Mr. Teller presented a petition of the citizens of the people of Louisiana, complaining that they are not protected either in life or property, and asking for the protection of the Federal Government; referred to the select committee of which Mr. Teller is Chairman. A bill was passed to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona and Utah, and the States of Nevada and Colorado. A joint resolution was introduced and referred providing for economical intercourse with Mexico. A long Executive session was held, devoted to the consideration of the President's nominations for the New York Collector of Customs and Naval Officer, Mr. Beach being in favor of, and Messrs. Edmunds, Voorhees, Howe, Cockrell, Morgan and Garland against, confirmation. Bills were introduced, in the House—appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of arrearages of pensions; annulling the Independent Treasury Act of 1846; amount, of $40,000,000, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be devoted to the payment of arrears of pensions; to establish a National Board of Health; providing for the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Numerous memorials were read and resolutions adopted in respect to the memory of the late Representative Lamar, of Miss.

Adjourned, further, That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the full and impartial protection of all citizens of the United States, duly qualified in the district to vote for Representatives in Congress, and to this end the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to prepare and report, as soon as may be, a bill for the protection of such rights, and punishment of infractions thereof.

THE Boston *Journal* and other influential Eastern newspapers do not accept the conclusion of the detectives that Barron, the late Cashier of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, committed suicide because he was a defaulter to a large amount. Mrs. Barron, the wife of the late Cashier, denounces the conclusion as an outrage upon the memory of her dead husband, and declares she will not rest until the foul imputation be removed.

A UNITED STATES GRAND JURY at New Orleans has found indictments against twenty-five persons in Caddo, Texas, Natchitoches and Orleans Parishes, for violation of the Election laws.

ON the 6th, Hon. N. P. Banks, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, was nominated by the President to be United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

AT New Orleans, on the 6th, Judges Billings and Woods, of the United States Court, rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of the prisoners indicted for violating the Election laws of the United States in the late election. Prisoners claimed that the indictments were not properly drawn, and that Secs. 5508 and 5509 of the Revised Statutes were unconstitutional. The Court decided that the indictments were properly drawn and affirmed the Constitutionality of the sections under which they were found.

EX-GOV. HARTRANFT was, on the 7th, nominated as Postmaster at Philadelphia.

ON the 6th, Messrs. Wells, Kenner and Casanave, of Returning-Board fame, appeared before the Superior Criminal Court, at New Orleans, and filed a demurrer to the information against them, in which they claimed that, under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Anderson case, they were not *res judicata*, and holds good only in that case.

THE Congressional investigation into the charges against Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, was closed in Chicago, on the 7th. The sub-committee was in session nearly two weeks. A report of the evidence would be submitted to the full Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives, which will consider the same and report to the House such action in the matter as may be deemed desirable.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch of the 8th, the President had directed his Cabinet to submit to him the names of all the important offices in the several departments that would be created during the coming thirty days, the object being to send in either new names or reappoint the present incumbents before the Senate adjourns or passes into Democratic control.

AT a caucus of the Democratic members of the National House of Representatives, held on the evening of the 8th, a resolution was adopted to report a bill abolishing the test oath now required to be taken by jurors.

FOREIGN.

ALBERT GRANT, of Emma Mine notoriety, has been declared a bankrupt, with about $4,500,000 liabilities.

THE German Board of Health report that an investigation shows that the plague has existed in Astrakhan since May, 1877. Even paper money in the hands of dealers is believed to be infected.

THE recent cases of the plague at Odessa caused violent demonstrations at Palermo, Italy, on the 4th, but quiet was restored by the announcement that the Government had ordered a quarantine of one week on all arrivals from the Black Sea. A St. Petersburg telegram of the 4th says a military cordon, 1,000 miles long, had been established around the infected districts.

STEELE & CRAIG, extensive grain merchants, of Glasgow, Scotland, failed, on the 5th. Liabilities about $400,000.

THE DERBY LANE THEATER, in London, was closed, on the 5th, in consequence of the actors refusing to accept a reduction in salary.

ENGLAND and Portugal have agreed to joint operations against the slave trade between Mozambique and Madagascar.

ABOVE 30,000 persons in Glasgow are supported by public charity.

THE authorities of Malta have received to impose a quarantine of twenty-one days upon vessels arriving from Russian ports on the Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

ACCORDING to late reports from Afghanistan, Cabul, the capital, was in a condition of utter anarchy. The Cabulese were fighting among themselves.

REPLYING to a letter from Pere Hyacinthe announcing the establishment of a Reformed Catholic Church in Paris, Mgr. Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, wrote, on the 6th, that he regarded his correspondence as now at an end.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE BOY WHO SAILED.

There was a youth named Peter Sanne—
He ain't dead I don't remember,
But he was nuisish in his mind,
And sigh as December.

He didn't like to pick up chips
And didn't like to hoe;
You never caught him chopping wood
When he could swimming go.

His father took him by the ear,
And led him to a grove,
And wanted him to take that weigh.
But Peter's name was Jno. 80?

His little sister with blonde hair,
Asked him to be a pard
But Peter pouted at poets all
And said he couldn't go.

"I'll be a raging sailor boy!
I'll cleave the Spanish main!
I'll see the coast of Africa,
Or I come Louis again."

So Peter said and so he meant,
And it was no cheating,
To talk of spars and jibs and stays,
And learn the ropes by heart.

One night we packed his little duds,
And softly set his mother,
And watched him as he went down
From theme street to corner.

He found a berth aboard a ship,
And soon he sailed away
The ship was bound across the sea
To Port au Prince.

When fairly out upon the wave,
To Peter the Captain said;
"Now you are going to be a sailor,
Or blood will here be shed."

The boy stood on the burning deck—
That's modern so and for he
He beat a pound of flesh per day,
And nothing grew of same.

Then send he got from morn till night,
His back with pain did bend;
He thought the cook would never come,
Though he got lots of end.

When he fell sick they made him broth,
Of vegetables and niche
When he got well they fed him on
Potatoes and ragouche.

Imp," "monkey," "scalawag" and "thief,"
Were names to him applied;
That if he didn't look lively well,
A rope his back would ride.

Thus things went on for weeks or more,
And Peter's heart grew sore,
He thought he'd run and get a grave
Beneath the ocean's roar.

He called for me, but I was in vain—
He was alone for days
In his berth he lay.

He asked for "father" as he died,
He cried for mother dear,
He wept and tears until his cheeks
Were buried in his tear.

He died, the body was enwrapped
In cottonades and sail,
And sent sailor-like to sea
To see the lucky go.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

COME WHEN YOU'RE CALLED.

Clara Bassett to Ruth.

WOODLAND, Sept. 18, 18—.

Dear, darling mummy, I got your nice letter this morning, and I thank you for you scold. It is my fault, my very great fault—no, it isn't, either; I cannot tell a lie, my dear mother. I am a little hatchet like it. W. It is not my fault, really. I have been so busy and so tired that I could not find a minute to write to you. Now don't make up a sweet, sober face at me because I say I am cross, it's very good of me to own it, though you could not decide have found it out in the course of this epistle, so it is a sort of cheap virtue to tell you of it.

Well, to begin at the beginning, when we first went to housekeeping I united a whim to see how like wives in town before I had any company; and I was so glad I did, for I had such queer things happen, it will be quite as if I should never learn how to have parties at all. Now, mummy, you know my ways, you know, so I thought I would be so nice not to have to get a real, proper lunch, but only some tea, and I had one on the stove for there is only one spare room to this house; so I wrote to her, and said I should like to have her and one of the girls come to see me in June. It is pleasant here then, and I was going to ask Kitty Hayes to stay, because she always goes into the country then. So I wrote just as nice a letter as I could, and made all my plans, and engaged strawberries for every day, and ordered cream, and that so much, for I could take it back, but a letter arrived saying she couldn't come in June, but in July. Only I didn't mind that so much, for I could take it back, but a letter arrived saying she couldn't come in July at all, but in August, and come and have company in June herself, but she would come in July. Oh, dear! I had just that very day written to Ella, and I had to go and write her another letter and tell her all about it, and ask her to come in August. I meant to have come in August, mummy, but you know I had to put her off, for she was going down to New York in June to get her summer things. She likes to wait till then, because they are cheaper, so she couldn't come before August anyway; and then I sat down and wrote to Jack's cousin, Sarah Bassett (he has got three Cousin Sarahs), and asked her to come in June; he liked her, and so much, that on one occasion I heard him call her "a duck," at what I thought was foolish.

She accepted at once, and sent a note to Tilden's house, and he and Felton must be telegraphed to return at once; nearer was arranged to send Felton any money, nor did he like to, so Tilden was also surprised at Felton's dispatch. Mr. Cooper then submitted a statement of the expenditures of the National Democratic Committee, on which he was Treasurer, to the total amount expended was $15,360 from the day of the election up to the present. There was also a special fund necessary expenses incurred. Mr. Cooper further testified that on any occasion Gov. Tilden knew where Pelton was going, he seemed angry and insisted that he should not go. Pelton did go to Baltimore, and on hearing of the dispatch and Pelton's departure Mr. Kerr became extremely impression of Pelton's dispatch was the same as was that it was magnificent, to purchase any Electoral votes; never knew of Tilden making any demand to be supplied with money; never knew of any proposition to buy any members of the Legislature; never knew of any money being used for that purpose; never knew of any money being used in Oregon; never knew of any money being used in Wisconsin; never knew of any money being used in Nevada; never knew of any money being used in Florida; never knew of any money being used in South Carolina; never knew of any money being used in Louisiana

BEAVER ISLAND.

A Chapter of News and Gossip From Our Island Neighbors.

Beaver Harbor, Jan. 25, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

No news from outside since mail for nine weeks. A mail left here on the 27th of December for Mackinac, and arrived there the same evening. The mail carriers waited until 11 o'clock 28th for fear wind, when they started for home, but the wind loading ahead they landed on an ice bank near Watson's Gulliance light house, and passed the night there. The next morning, wind still ahead and ice making fast, they started back for St. Helena, where they stayed until January 5th, when they started on the ice with a dog sleigh, leaving their boat. They crossed over to Gronip and started for Poletz, on the north shore, which point they reached. They remained at Poletz until January 11, when they started on the ice to cross to this place. Meeting a large crack in the ice, they cut off a large cake and paddled themselves across the opening. After a few miles travel their dog sleigh broke down, and they were compelled to carry the mail bag, weighing nearly 100 pounds, on their shoulders, together with their blankets and provisions. On the evening of the 14th, when near Hat Island, they saw open water ahead. They camped there that night, and on the morning of the 15th, they piled their bundle and the mail bag on the top of one of the numerous hills of ice, and taking a bag containing provisions and an axe, they started to find some way out. When about a mile away from the mail-bag, the wind blowing fresh, the ice parted and several large fields of ice commenced moving. They were on a field about a mile wide and as far as the eye could reach in length. The mail bag and bundle being on another field, they could see them on the ice-hill in the distance, looking like a couple of men. They were afloat on Lake Michigan, on a field of ice! With ice and snow they built a house in which they spent the night. They drifted day after day, first up, then down the lake, at one time being close to Point Patterson, on the North Shore, then passing south, near Rabbit Island, then east to the northward of Garden Island, passing Hat Island, then back again, and finally striking against the shore ice near Hat and Hog Islands on the evening of Jan 25th. They made a jump and soon reached Hog Island, where they camped for the night. The next forenoon they crossed over on the ice to Garden Island, where they rested three days with friends, arriving here on the evening of the 29th, having spent eleven days and ten nights on the ice, sleeping in ice and snow huts, but having no blankets, although they were well clothed for a trip of that kind. The men, Joseph Smith and Paul LeBlanc, are old citizens, and are known as honest, truthful men.

The mail contractor and our postmaster are getting a boat built, in which Messrs. Miller, Bedford and LeBlanc will start in a day or two in search of the missing boat, and, if possible, bring another mail also. Their boat will be constructed of half inch lumber, with a *train de glisse* attached to it, so that it can be used as a sledge on ice as well. It will be large enough to carry five men, and will weigh less than 100 pounds. It would pay the English government to get some of our paper fenced ice-travelers to find the remains of Sir John Franklin.

On New Year's day, three Indians who were cutting wood near Davis Harbor, High Island, crossed over to place to spend the day, one of them, named Pebs, bringing his squaw with him. Obtaining a supply of whiskey at the only saloon kept here, they indulged freely and started for the west side of the Island. The next morning the men returned and reported the squaw dead. They said she was drunk and got chilled. There are stories of foul play, but whiskey was unanimously at the bottom of it.

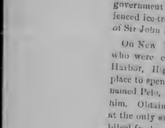
On January 16th, an Indian named Mitchell Ken-wa-ben-ke-sar came over from Garden Island on the ice, and obtaining a supply of the vile stuff that they sell here and call whiskey, he started for home about seven o'clock in the evening, in company with another Indian named Smith. Having a pint of whiskey left, each one took a half pint at one drink, and, breaking the bottle, started on a run, drawing a hand sleigh, each one whooping and yelling as they ran over the ice. They came to a crack in the ice that had opened since they came over, and both got into the water. Smith crawled out, and threw one end of a string to Mitchell, who grasped it, but the string breaking, he sank to rise no more, a victim of the Demon Alcohol and numerous others dried. It is currently reported that they make a mint pay in advance before drinking Beaver Island whiskey, as the landlord is afraid his victims will not live long enough after drinking his vile compound to get their hands in their pockets. One who knows says *aequa fortis* is far safer to take.

Dropping in while the Board of Supervisors were in session last Monday, I could not help smiling. Just imagine the Board of Supervisors of Manitou county, composed of three men, sitting around a table in a shoe shop, the Board in session, and Supervisors with their hats on, the Chairman smoking a short clay pipe, the noisy talk of a crowd of outsiders, and all trying to talk at once. Finally the chairman says: "I have a *proposition* to make for a county highway on Beaver Island." "I second the *proposition*," says his coadjutor. They vote—two Ayes and one No—and the chairman declared the vote carried. Persons to the vote the County Treasurer asked a hearing and explained in an able manner to the Board the different points of law bearing on the case, and showed the illegality of such a proceeding. But the Chairman remarked, "Legal or not legal, the proposition shall pass. I will pass the proposition if I go to State prison two months." The "proposition" referred to is to tax the county for a public highway through two towns in which these worthies live. During the remarks of the County Treasurer he was called a puppy, and other names by the Hon. Chairman of the "Board."

In the evening one of the Justices of the Peace who was favorable to the above "proposition" smoke his cane over the Treasurer's head, and threatened him with dire vengeance. Our Board consists of three members, one of whom would do things to a lawful way, but the other two are a majority and carry any "proposition" they like, without any reference to legality. The "Chairman of the Board" and his partner in the "proposition" business, along with the County Clerk, have issued a large amount in county orders to parties in their towns, who are ostensibly poor, but really are not in want. One is a brother-in-law of the Chairman, who got $20 from the county last winter, and $20 more this winter. He owns a farm and several head of stock. Another, a sister in law of the same Supervisor, got $20, last winter, $20 last winter and $30 more a month or so later. Another got $20 last winter, $20 last winter, $20 last winter, and $30 more a month or so later, making their total in the neighborhood of $100 in less than a year. Still she is a stout, healthy, able-bodied woman, and, it is reported, has a bank account outside. One of our merchants offered her pork and flour for one of her orders and she said she did not need it, but would let him have the order and he could pay her next summer, as she would not need it before that time. The above are only two of numerous cases, and the county is taxed to its utmost, and still in debt. One of our Supervisors says if he held his office in the old country the people would take off their hats to him.

Very truly yours,

X. Y. Z.



[J. E. Wood, Artist.]

The above engraving was sketched by our special artist, on the spot, on the occasion of the recent Odd Fellows' excursion to Spring Lake. It represents a porking resident of that town. Such a physical condition on the part of the hog would have been justifiable after a short contemplation of the effects of the visit of the Charlevoix delegation, and certain ones in the Petoskey crowd whom we might mention, but as they hadn't commenced eating when the sketch was taken, we are inclined to think it is a little overdrawn. But we don't blame a *healthy* hog for getting his back up at such undue encroachments upon his hereditary prerogatives.

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of M. J. STOCKMAN *and see his*

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint! Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, GEO. W. COUTER.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Hatters' store, and

INTEND TO STAY

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35tf W. J. Bradley.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Terpaykeyes, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 14th day of March, A.D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased) therein the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter of section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range seventeen west, containing forty acres more or less.

REUBEN WILLIS,
Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Terpaykeyes, deceased, on reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of sealing.

A true copy.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Emma H. Newman, of Wilson, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Debra Pratt, of the state and county aforesaid, dated October 10th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Two" of Mortgages, on page 224 which Mortgage was assigned by the said Debra Pratt to William B. Sargent, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, and the assignment thereof recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1877, in Liber "Three" of Mortgages, on page 39, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and fifty-eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of said Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south-east quarter of section (32) in Township, (34) North, of Range (8) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT,
Assignee of Mortgagee

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. [34]

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortnotice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable prices.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Butters store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

New Cash Store.

Crone & Dorman,

Charlevoix,

Corner of Bridge and Clinton sts.

We would say to the citizens of Charlevoix and vicinity: When you want to buy the

BEST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to the new store of Crone & Dorman, and

Inquire Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS CASH

RAG CARPETS WOVEN TO ORDER.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low PRICES. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lake schools are situated in School Districts and Land on Good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35 1yr O. S. SMITH.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

47 DR. L. LEWIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mudge, and Margaret Mudge, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. B. Cosier, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 65, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars and eight cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of said Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) West, containing forty acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. TERKEUR,
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by James A. Cosier to George Seabourne, dated April 21st, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1875, in Liber One of Mortgages, on page 247, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-nine Dollars and Sixty-three cents, and no attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Dated this 13th day of Dec., 1878.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Berry, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased) therein the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-three (33) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres more or less.

ELIZA J. TERKEUR,
Administratrix

Society Directory.

I. O. B. F.

Beaver Lake Lodge No. 260 I. O. B. F. meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MACLEOD, N. G.

H. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 171 F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

E. H. GREEN, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Pine River Lodge No. 311 I. O. O. F. at Charlevoix Lake Shore, on the Monday on or before the full of the moon in each month at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

EDGAR CROSS, N. G.

GEO. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. and departs at 12 m.

NORTH—Mail arrives daily, at 12 p. m. and departs at 1 p. m.

SOUTH AND NORTH—Mail arrives daily and departs at 1 p. m.

Office hours—7 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 to 6 p. m. Sundays—One hour after the arrival and departure of the mails.

BYRON SEELY, P. M.

Notice.

A person indebted to the firm of See & Washburn is hereby called upon to make immediate payment and save cost. All accounts not settled by the first of March will be left in the hands of the undersigned for collection.

Charlevoix, Feb. 15, 1879.

BYRON SEELY.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

GEO. Thorp is sojourning at Petoskey.

The days are growing longer after supper.

WILL Severance returned home from Chebogan Friday.

It hasn't thawed much in this vicinity during the past week.

There is a fair prospect for a lighthouse on Little Traverse point.

The masquerade party at Sheldon's Hall on Friday evening was a success.

L. D. Bartholomew returned home Saturday after quite a protracted absence.

Ask Tom Smith how he enjoyed the society of his partner at the Hall Masquerade party.

Every indication points to unprecedented activity in shipping from Pine Lake the coming season.

The Railroad company are getting out the poles for a telegraph line from Petoskey to Little Traverse.

The Committee on Villages have agreed to report favorably on the bill incorporating Charlevoix.

Money to Loan, on good real estate at seven per cent. Inquire of A. B. Upright, Cloth'n'g House, Mich. 16 1yr

The proposed charter of the Village of Charlevoix from the dark of evening of village officers as the second Monday in April.

It is stated on good authority that Alex Campbell and family will remove back to Charlevoix from Chebogan the coming Spring.

The Saw Yards.—Work in the lumber shipyards is progressing rapidly. See & Aldrich have the deck on the steamer Nellie Booth, and are now at work on the cabin and rail. The schooner Fleetwing has been cut in two and stretched out twelve feet, and Captain Smith and his carpenters are filling in the gap.

Mr. Lincoln's Death.—The partners of the sad death of S. S. Lincoln have been received. He was out on lame his horse—one of the Texan kind, vicious and unmanageable. In some manner the rope became twisted around his arm, and the horse dragged him to death. When found the body was pounded to a jelly. Up to this writing the body has not arrived here.

Lathe.—A letter from Jacksonville, Texas, received just as we go to press, states that the remains of Mr. Lincoln were buried there Sunday, the Methodist Minister officiating at the grave.

Schuyler Collins is seriously ill at his home on South Road, Ind.

The *Leader* is the name of the new National organ just started at Grand Rapids.

Chebogan county jail has six inmates awaiting trial on criminal charges at the March term of the Circuit Court.

W. F. Kelley of the firm of Kelley, Hulbert & Co., of Grand Rapids has been fallen heir to $120,000 by the death of an uncle in Ireland.

The time for the introduction of bills in the legislature expired on the 19th. Now all our law makers have got to do is to grind out the grist they have on hand and go home.

From the *Tribune* we learn that Nelson's saw mill at Chebogan was entered a few nights since and nearly everything except the boiler and engine stolen and carried away.

The G. R. & I. R. R. Company are getting out a "Tourist's Guide" in which Charlevoix is to receive at least a portion of the attention to which she is entitled as a summer resort.

The Michigan Legislature voted on Tuesday for U. S Senator with the following result: Chandler, Republican, 59; O. M. Barnes, Democrat, 22; Henry Chamberlain, Greenbacker, 18.

It is reported that a contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway's connecting link between Lake Superior and Red River has been made. The work, it is expected will occupy four years.

Dissolution.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of See & Washburn has been dissolved, and the same business will hereafter be conducted by Byron See. New advertisement will appear next week.

The Harbor Springs mill has shipped 1,000,000 as this probably passed the Straits ere this. The mill passing at an early a date will enable the Engineer in charge to accurate letting of the contracts nearly simultaneous with the opening of navigation.

The *Enterprise* says: "The river contracting from Lake with Lake Michigan is in places literally alive with herring, several hundred of them and having been caught by vessels as persons the past week. They are however very small, being used only as food for poultry."

The postoffice at Charlevoix, for the week ending last Saturday, issued money orders to the amount of $1,011.86, and cashed orders to the amount of nearly $700. As this is a safe way of judging of the business of a place, let us hear from some of your "crack" towns in this region

February 20, 27 persons joined the Methodists Society at Petoskey, and 10 the week previous, while its Sunday school scholars had given their names to be placed in church classes, preparatory to becoming members. Up to that date, about 75 persons had also joined the Presbyterian church. So says the *Record*

The original name of Lansing was Michigan. The first notice of a change occurs in a letter written by Aspinus Fitch, United States Senator at Washington, to John J. Adam, Auditor General. The letter was dated April 27, 1848, and contained the following words: "The name of your postoffice has been changed by the department to Lansing."

Advices from various quarters in citizens here indicate that Charlevoix will be overrun next summer by people who desire to enjoy our healthful climate and beautiful scenery. Our facilities for entertaining pleasure and health seekers have been enlarged and improved in all the essential features of a summer resort. Our two beautiful and rapid steamers will afford a great source of pleasure as well as of convenience to our guests, and the means of access to this point will be increased and improved.

[Communicated.]

The now feature that the *Record* has discovered in the SENTINEL will not be continued in Charlevoix. And if the *Record* man will wait until his time comes we shall spare no efforts to make as good a likeness of him as the one which he recognized so readily. As we commenced with the handsome, his would appear so far there the last that we think we would have all the grace that necessary to do him justice.

"Artist."

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Republican County Committee of Charlevoix County, at the office of E. H. Green, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, March 1, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held at Lansing on March 6, 1879.

E. H. Green, Chairman.

Charlevoix, Feb. 24, 1879.

In summing up the advantages of Northern Michigan the Saginaw *Courier* says: "The winters in Michigan may be cold and long, but in Kansas or Nebraska the farmer may be obliged to lay in a heavier stock of fodder and firewood; but he has this satisfaction—he can raise the fodder and he has the firewood. And he has this further satisfaction of knowing that, taking year in and year out, gets large money for his labor than those who go further to find work. In the social schools and good society for his family, and a comfortable living. What more can he ask?"

Crone & Dorman.—This firm have commenced preparations already for next season's business. They are completing the two upper stories of their new building in excellent style, and with a view to taking a number of boarders during the summer. The Commercial is ideally desirable, situated as they are, overlooking the village, the great lake and the harbor, and here can be no doubt of their prompt engagement. Messrs Crone & Dorman will also, as soon as spring opens, start their factory in operation, and will deliver their goods fresh from the oven to any part of the village or Resort. Mr. Dorman is a practical baker of long experience and an established reputation. Their new advertisement will appear next week

If the loss of all the Chebogan *Tribune* is any evidence, the folks up there are as mad as March hares because Congress cut down the appropriation for their harbor to $3,000 this year. Charlevoix gets $9,000! Only a short time ago the *Tribune* had a good deal to say about the unimportance of Charlevoix harbor, and rebuked our claim for an appropriation. How now? Ten to one the tonnage in clearances from Charlevoix harbor for the season of 1879 will exceed that of Chebogan for the same period. Come now!

THE LEWIS HOUSE.—Mr. F. J. Lewis writes the Traverse City *Eagle* that he is making preparations to enlarge the Lewis House to three times its present size. The main building will be 35x92 feet, three stories high, with a Mansard roof and dormer windows. There is also to be two additions, one on the north and the other on the south end of the building, each 28x30 feet and two stories high. There will be two parlors on the lower floor, one 17x46 feet, the other 20x28 feet. The main hall will be 10x35, the dining room 25x30 feet. The house will be furnished with a baggage elevator 12x12, which will rise above the main building ten feet, and be covered with a Mansard roof. These additions will give large and commodious rooms for the accomodation of one hundred guests. And Frank says that, judging from the past experience and present indications, he will have none too much room for his guests another season. He seems to think the question is not how shall we get people to come here another season? but how shall we take the best care of them when they do come? And he expresses his determination to do his share towards it.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 44 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Feb. 25, 1879. Whole No., 475

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of this

FAMILY, BAKER and HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that these once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Also made by ourselves is made of the choicest white winter wheat, and another choice, and speaks for itself wherever introduced. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix will have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always uniform, and prices as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat alone.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

made from winter, spring and patent flour, is intensely common!

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published Every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] inches, one time $1.00 per inch. Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents per inch. Business notices in local column, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisements [illegible] $1.00 per inch.

J. MILO EATON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PARTRIDGE & HERBERT,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

Will practice in the Courts.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office in Chamberlain's new block, over Cooper's Store.

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich

AMES HEMMINGS,

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging

Signs painting, etc. Orders left with Jess Nichols, at Hotel, will receive prompt attention. 16-1yr

MRS. R. E.

— Carpenter,—

Millinery and

Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, & d latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

SIGN OF THE

Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the

MEDICINE LINE,

CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines

JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

Stage and Mail Line.

TIME TABLE.

A new stage and mail line has been established between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Petoskey—7 a. m. Arrive at Charlevoix at 12 m.

Leave Charlevoix 1:30 p. m., arrive at Petoskey at 6 p. m.

Every necessary arrangement for the comfort of passengers will be made, and the first will be reasonable. Also, any freights or express will be delivered as low rates as possible

C. SMITH, Prop.

The Crops.

The following interesting statistics are taken from a recent report by the Commissioner of Agriculture, on the condition of the crops and the past and present yield and prices of grain, etc., in this country:

The crop of corn in 1877 was the largest ever raised in this country up to that date, having been 1,342,000,000 bushels, valued at $780,000,000. The crop of 1878 exceeded it by bushels, but the over production brought the price much lower, and the crop, which was 1,371,000,000 bushels, is only valued at $448,000,000.

The lowest State averages are in Iowa and Nebraska, both of which States increased their products very largely, too great for home consumption, and too remote from leading markets; the price has fallen to about one-half it was in 1876. The States showing the highest average price are the Gulf States, from Georgia to Texas, where the consumption fully equals the crop, and where the prices are less than those of last year. The rice per bushel, returned December, 1878, was 94.0; in 1877, 85.8 cents.

The average priced wheat for the year 1878 was 91.0; for the year 1877, since adjusted to was to Europe, the increased crop was worth $4.00; but for the year 1878, an increase of upwards of 26,000,000 bushels, the price had fallen to 78 cents per bushel on Dec. 1, 1878.

The crop of 1878, which amounts to 420,000,000 bushels, is worth only $320,000,000, while the crop of 1877, which was 360,000,000 bushels, was worth $450,000,000.

In the case of wheat, the price is greatly influenced by the European demand. For the year ending June 30, 1878, it was found that we exported 149,000,000 bushels of wheat (flour included), about 25 per cent. of our whole crop.

From estimates published by the Board of Trade and the *Mark Lane Express* of England, it is estimated that the supply of England will be short 19,000,000 quarters, equal to 167,000,000 bushels, being that amount to import. Last year the amount imported was 18,000,000 quarters, or 125,000,000 bushels. This supply was mainly drawn from the United States and will be so this year. From estimates in France, published in the *Bulletin des Halles*, the wheat crop of 1878 is placed at 22,583,000 hectolitres, or 280,000,000 bushels, being 30,000,000 hectolitres, or 50,000,000 bushels less than that of 1877, which was a fair crop.

The amount imported into France in 1877-78 was 22,000,000; the amount needed this year must approximate 30,000,000 bushels. The same bulletin, estimating the sources of supply abroad, says: "The utmost surplus from Russia for export will be 50,000,000 bushels; from Hungary, 17,000,000; and the only other source of importance is Roumania, 8,000,000 bushels."

The following statement of prices in some of the prominent wheat-growing States since 1874 will fairly illustrate the range of prices in those years:

States.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Ohio	$1.04	$1.09	$1.14	$1.24	90.8c
Michigan	1.03	1.10	1.13	1.19	91
Indiana	98	97	1.02	1.13	89
Illinois	94	91	1.00	1.08	87
Wisconsin	89	91	1.01	97	79
Minnesota	79	86	92	89	70
Iowa	68	71	86	87	65
Missouri	85	95	99	1.03	82
Kansas	84	87	86	92	69
Nebraska	66	68	75	80	60

From returns made in December, 1878, we find the average price of potatoes to be 58.5 cents per bushel. With a yield almost identical with that of 1876, we have a price much lower per bushel, and a total value of $10,000,000 less than that year. With a crop some 86,000,000 bushels less than last year the total value does not equal that of the excessive yield of 1877. The following is a table of product, price per bushel, and total value for the last four years:

Year.	Product.	Price per bu.	Value.
1875	124,000,000	98.3	$95,000,000
1876	124,000,000	66.8	82,800,000
1877	170,000,000	44.8	76,240,000
1878	124,027,000	58.8	73,000,000

Diamond Stealing.

A few days since a St. Louis reporter spent an entire afternoon in the private office of a well-known Fourth-street diamond-dealer, and listened with rapt attention to reminiscences and traditions of diamond robberies, successful and attempted.

"Beginning here in St. Louis, for instance," said the dealer, "I remember a case that, while not strictly speaking a robbery, had remarkable features. I sold a solitaire ring for five hundred dollars to a lady living in Lucas place. About a year afterward a man walked into my place and throwing down a ring, asked me what it was worth, at once recognized it as the one I had sold, and I questioned the man very closely. He claimed to have come by it honestly. I talked for a long time, and at last told my clerk to get a policeman.

"Before the clerk got out of the store the man let down completely, and told me that he was a plumber; that three months before he had been called to a house in Lucas place to fix a water-pipe which was stopped up. He found the ring in a pipe, said nothing about it, and waited for three months to give the loss time to blow over. Strange that he should come to my place, the only one in the city where the ring would be recognized. He saw that he was found out, made the best of the job, returned the ring, and secured a reward of two hundred dollars."

One day a respectable-looking gentleman with a young lady, to all appearance his wife, came into the diamond-dealer's place and spent several hours looking at diamonds. One cross and earrings, valued at $5,000, secured to strike the young wife's eye. The husband demurred at the price. The wife playfully coaxed him to buy. "Well, well, I will think about it," said he, as they departed without buying.

The next day the woman drove up in a coupe, and said: "My husband desires to see those diamonds again. I think he will buy. He is sick in bed, and will you go to the Southern with me, or send a clerk?"

Warned by a previous bitter experience, involving a loss of $1,000, the dealer did not send a clerk, but went himself. The people had a suite of parlors on the second floor. The young lady was quite engaging. Her husband was asleep. Would the gentleman wait a few moments? He would. The lady was unusually interesting, and, always susceptible to charming women, the time passed agreeably to the diamond-dealer. The young lady got up and entered the inner apartment, but returned immediately with the announcement that her husband was awake. With the sweetest affectation of enthusiasm, she picked up the case containing the jewels, and, with "Let me show them to my husband," disappeared within.

The door seemed accidentally to blow shut. The diamond-merchant jumped up, and as he did so he heard a key turn in the lock. He at once recognized what was up, and sprang to the door opening to the hall. He found it locked. He was a prisoner. The solid door mocked him. He was desperate. In an instant he drew his revolver, placed it to the lock, fired; it was shattered, and the door swung open to his touch. Like a madman he tore along the halls, down the stairs, through the rotunda and servants' to the ladies' entrance, just as a lady in a carriage gave the order, "Relay Depot, East St. Louis."

He leaned into the window of the carriage and said: "Will your husband take the diamonds, madam?"

She gave him one long, searching look, and then quietly said. "The price is too large, and then they are such hard things to keep;" produced the case from the recesses of her muff and handed it to him, saying: "I should have been quicker." Spyer looked at the diamonds, saw that they were all right and bade the young woman good-day. Within the hour she and her confederate had left the hotel.

Since then the dealer has never let a diamond leave his hand for more than two seconds. The idea is just this: Two smart thieves can afford to work a couple of years to make a haul of $10,000. Take, for instance, the traveling diamond-merchants, who carry with them from $20,000 to $60,000 worth of gems. The chances are that no one of them ever leaves New York without he is shadowed by some nimble thief, who lives in the same hotel with him, rides on the same train, sleeps in the same Pullman, rides in the same omnibus from the depot, waiting for a chance to possess himself of the small sachel or case that is the burden of the drummer's life.

New Cotton Dress Goods.

A quaint novelty among cotton goods for spring and summer dresses is called mummy cloth, and resembles in its rough printed surface the mummy cloth upon which tidies and covers are embroidered. The choice designs come in soft faded colors, such as pale blue with olive in stripes, one of which has sprays of flowers upon it. Some have two or three shades of olive foliage forming stripes; others have ivory and moss stripes, or else blue and pink sprays. The merchants test these colors by having them washed—not with great care, but as they say, "washed to fade"—and these washed samples are shown to purchasers to prove that the stylish faded colors are as fadeless as they ever will be. This mummy cloth is a yard wide; fourteen yards are sold for a simple dress.

Coseline is a stiff, half-transparent cotton fabric woven in lengthwise reps or cords that make it very durable. It comes in cool clean patterns of a blue-green or a gray-blue spray on white, or in chintz colors on cream grounds, or in stripes of the favorite serres blue with olive green. The satteens show the new shades in chintz figures and in stripes.

Printed armures are also new cotton goods. The white ground has raised threads like the brilliantines formerly worn, and is strewn with pale-tinted flowers and foliage. The zephyrs are Scotch ginghams made by Glasgow houses in contrasting colors for plaids and stripes, such as pink barred with blue, or blue with green, or red with white and black. The Scotch tartans are also shown in these goods. A great deal of the Russian braid lace is being imported to trim these pretty zephyr ginghams.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Pay as You Go.

The best of all rules for successful housekeeping and making both ends of the year meet is "pay as you go." Beyond all countries in the world, ours is the one in which the credit system is most used and abused. Peas books are the Lane and pest of domestic economy, a perpetual plague, vexation and swindle. Abused by servants at the store and the house, disputed constantly by housekeepers and dealers, they are temptations to both parties to do wrong. "I never did that;" "We neglected to enter this;" "I forgot to bring the book;" "Never mind, we'll make a note of it;" and so it goes. But the worst of it is that housekeepers are tempted to order what they have not the means to pay for, and when the month or quarter comes for settlement they are straitened. A family can live respectably on a very moderate income, if they always take the cash in hand and buy where they can buy to the best advantage. Then they will be careful first to get what is necessary. Extra comforts will be had as they can afford them. But it is bad policy to buy on credit. No wise dealer sells so cheaply on credit as for cash.

The table is the place for economy. Good wholesome food costs little compared with unwholesome luxuries.

The dress of a family is so much a matter of taste that it need hardly be said it is just as easy to be respectable in clothing that cost little, as in that which is expensive. To dress accordingly to one's means is the only respectable style.

One must have a home, and in every place there are dwellings suited to the ability of the tenant or purchaser. When the rent, the food and the clothing are kept within one's income, the margin for benevolence, for luxury and for pleasure may be measured and used. In these as in other matters, "pay as you go."

Having made no debts to shops or stores, and especially having paid servants, workmen and workwomen promptly their dues, it is well also to turn in the lock. He at once recognized what was up, and sprang to the door opening to the hall. He found it locked. He was a prisoner. The solid door mocked him. He was desperate. In an instant he drew his revolver, placed it to the lock, fired; it was shattered, and the door swung open to his touch. Like a madman he tore along the halls, down the stairs, through the rotunda and servants' to the ladies' entrance, just as a lady in a carriage gave the order, "Relay Depot, East St. Louis."

He leaned into the window of the carriage and said: "Will your husband take the diamonds, madam?"

She gave him one long, searching look, and then quietly said. "The price is too large, and then they are such hard things to keep;" produced the case from the recesses of her muff and handed it to him, saying: "I should have been quicker." Spyer looked at the diamonds, saw that they were all right and bade the young woman good-day. Within the hour she and her confederate had left the hotel.

Since then the dealer has never let a diamond leave his hand for more than two seconds. The idea is just this: Two smart thieves can afford to work a couple of years to make a haul of $10,000. Take, for instance, the traveling diamond-merchants, who carry with them from $20,000 to $60,000 worth of gems. The chances are that no one of them ever leaves New York without he is shadowed by some nimble thief, who lives in the same hotel with him, rides on the same train, sleeps in the same Pullman, rides in the same omnibus from the depot, waiting for a chance to possess himself of the small sachel or case that is the burden of the drummer's life.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—One of the most recent hypotheses of the origin of petroleum is that advanced by M. Mendeljeff. Starting with the nebular hypothesis, he regards the interior of the earth as metallic, doubtless composed largely of iron and carbides of iron, through rents made by earthquakes, water gained access to these bodies at a high temperature and under great pressure, and, by their mutual chemical action, metallic oxides and saturated hydrocarbons resulted. It is these latter, according to M. Mendeljeff, which, carried by watery vapor, have spread themselves through the overlying rocks.

—Prof. Lockyer thinks that human life on the planet Mars may be very much like human life on the earth. Although the light cannot be so bright, yet the organs of sight of the inhabitants may be so much more susceptible as to make their vision quite as good as ours. Probably the heat on Mars is less than on the earth, as the polar snows extend further toward the equator; but it is by no means in proportion to the greater power of the solar rays. Several remarkable seas are now discernible in the Southern Hemisphere, where, as in the case of the Southern Hemisphere of the earth, water covers a much larger area than in the Northern Hemisphere. One of the southern seas of Mars is very like the Baltic in outline. Another sea near the equator is one thousand miles in length and almost one-third as broad, as long, straggling body of water, pretty much the shape of the letter S laid on its back, stretching from east to west.

—Mr. E. J. Lowe, the micrometer-in a letter to the London *Times*, mentions a curious instance of the value of small birds in agriculture. "Thirty-five years ago a countryman left here for Australia, taking with him all our small birds in a cage. On his return after this interval he was greatly disappointed at finding that the birds were all gone. But the prince was very soon changed, for the country was found to be overrun with insects, and the crops were being destroyed by them. Had the birds been left there, they would have increased enormously, and the insects would have been kept in check. Now, the birds have been sent out again, and the country is recovering its former prosperity."

—Prof. Thompson, in some remarks before the Glasgow Geological Society on some peculiarities in the rotation of the earth, expressed some interesting opinions of the circumstances according to which the axis of the earth might become changed through geological influences, and the consequences of any such change. The possibility of such change, Prof. Thompson thought, had been adduced to account for the great differences in climate which could be shown to have existed in different geological periods in the same portion of the earth's surface; and the question arose whether the crust on the earth's axis could account for these changes of climate. In the present condition of the earth, it is admitted that any change in the axis of rotation could not be permanent—though in very early geologic ages, supposing the earth to have been plastic, the yielding of the surface might have made the new axis a principal axis; but certain it is that the earth at present is so rigid that no such change is possible. The professor declares emphatically that changes of climate have not been produced by changes of the earth's axis.

The Manufacture of Sewing and Floss Silk.

Twenty years ago the manufacture of silk goods in the United States was confined to so few firms and limited to such small amounts, that it was hardly to be classed among the industries of the country. Since about 1860 we have been brought into closer commercial relations with China and Japan, and other silk-producing countries of the world, which has given silk manufacture a powerful impetus. American manufacturers discovered that their goods could rival those of European production in quality as well as price, and consumers found in their advantage to patronize the home industry. Statistics could be given which would show the immense increase of American silk stuffs and the corresponding decrease of imported silks, but as the purpose of this article is to describe the process of manufacturing, they must be omitted.

The raw silk is imported in bales, each containing twenty bundles or "hanks." These weigh from five to eight pounds each, and are made up of a number of skeins. They are broken open and the skeins assorted according to the fineness of fiber; this is done entirely by touch and very rapidly. Ordinary grades of silk contain three sizes; the finer qualities only two. The fiber is exceedingly fine, translucent, of a white or yellow color, and very tough.

After the skeins are sorted they are soaked for three hours in a tank of soap and hot water, to remove the natural gum and the adulterating substances which are added to increase the weight. This adulteration is sometimes equal to one-fourth of the entire weight. The silk is dried in a centrifugal drier without rinsing, as it is found that the presence of a small quantity of soap facilitates the handling of the material. It now goes to the reeling machine. Each of these contains thirty spools and reels. The skeins are placed upon the latter and rapidly spooled. Each machine has a single attendant who, after long practice, shows wonderful dexterity in untangling and tying the delicate fiber.

To a casual observer, raw silk appears to be regular and to possess a perfectly smooth surface; this is, however, not the case; it is uneven, and contains many scales and projecting lumps, which must be removed before the silk can be twisted. This important process of cleaning consists simply in running the fiber through a pair of sharp and nicely adjusted semicircular knives. It is now ready to be combined to form the "thread." Three or more fibers, the number varying with the size of thread desired, are reeled together on a spool, which, in another machine, is rapidly revolved as the silk is wound off; this process it loosely together. The operation of combining and twisting is repeated, and the thread is now made, though several processes are still necessary to finish it. The first of these is stretching, an operation which elongates and tightens the twist, at the same time squeezing out the soap which had been left till this stage. The stretching machine consists of a frame of large, smooth rolls, placed over a tank of pure water. The silk is wet, and reeled from one to the other.

It now undergoes the most delicate operation of the entire manufacture—that of dyeing. Those who delight in artistically combining the most delicate shades in the handsome embroideries, little think of the wonderful skill and care which is necessary to produce these tints. Primary colors must be combined, the most delicate shades must be perfectly matched, and the faultless gradations of color, which blend so harmoniously in the same skein, must be most carefully chosen with reference to the general effect. The beautiful aniline colors are largely used, and the skeins of silk, hung upon long, wooden rods, are suspended in the dye-bath. A large amount of the liquid is next extracted in the centrifugal drier, and the remainder in the drying-room. The dye contained in the thirsty skeins it still and harsh, and to restore its natural softness and pliability it must be "wrung." A surely operative flings the skein upon a strong, projecting bar of lignumvitæ, inserts a similar bar, and twists the bundle, leaving it until all perils have been subjected to the strain.

After picking out the loose bits it is wound on large spools, and is now ready for the spooling room. The spool, already labeled by a method which will be described hereafter, is placed on a spindle, the thread wound on a few turns, and it is then set in rapid revolution. As the silk runs on the spool it passes through a guide in the end of a sliding arm, which is moved regularly back and forth by a revolving screw; this screw has the same pitch as the tightly wound thread upon the spool, the allowance being made for the difference in speeds, and the silk is consequently run on with beautiful accuracy and smoothness. When filled the spool is stopped and the thread cut and fastened. The entire operation occupies but a few seconds. The spools are now weighed separately, and also in lots of one dozen, in order to detect any inaccuracy in amount. All that remains is to place them in neat paper boxes, and they are ready for shipping.

The large part of the spools used are labeled by stamping directly on their ends, in one or more colors. This, besides causing a large waste in expense over the paper label, insures the preservation of the label. The spools are fed between a pair of inked metal rolls with reversed dies upon them, which print the design a sixty-fourth of an inch below the surface. When four colors are used a second pair of rolls become necessary.—*Scientific American.*

A Lawyer's Fee.

A case was recently pending in one of the courts in Chicago against a lawyer by one of his clients, showing that the plaintiff had placed in the hands of the defendant, the said lawyer, for collection, a demand against a third party for $73. The demand was collected by the lawyer on prosecution. When his client called on him for the amount collected, the lawyer answered that there was nothing coming to him; that the amount collected was barely sufficient to cover his fees in the case. The client thereupon sued the lawyer for the amount, $73. At the trial the latter interposed a set-off of $73.25. Among the items were four "consultations," $20; tying the case, $15; looking up some records, $20; a commission on the amount collected, $17.75; transcript, 50 cents. This made a total of $73.25, or seventy-five cents more than the amount of the original debt. The Court allowed the attorney $15 for collecting the sum. The attorney, it appears, is a young man, and states that the bill on the advice of older practitioners; to whom he probably did not correctly state the facts.—*Legal Adviser.*

—Engineers of steamships have found that the best lubricants are glycerine for the cylinders and castor-oil for the bearings. When castor-oil is used the main bearings seldom become heated. Only the best glycerine can be employed with advantage, but when it is of a high grade the results leave little to be desired.

—In England and Wales there are 6,750,000 sittings in all the churches.

Men Seeking Employment in Kitchens.

Inquiry at several employment offices discloses that frequent applications are received from men for places where they can earn a living by doing such work as is usually done by female domestics, that many have gone out to such service, and that they are, as a rule, giving very good satisfaction. This is not new here, nor on the Pacific Coast, where Chinamen are frequently found doing the work of domestics. On this side of the Continent, the line between the work done by males and females is not very closely drawn in the subterranean regions of hotels, restaurants, and even of boarding-houses; but the employment of men to a considerable extent in private houses to do the work that has hitherto been done almost entirely by "female help" amounts to a sort of new departure. It is not, perhaps, that many of the males who are doing the work of kitchen-girls on this side would acknowledge that they are imbibed to the Chinese for the fiber; they would rather allow that they were driven to seek such service by the prospect of starvation, consequent upon the extremely "hard times." In most cases where they apply for an opportunity to do such work, they are willing to accept an inclination to bargain as to the amount of the duty that will fall to them, and are willing to accept anything that will afford them a living. Those in the kitchen in such a frame of mind, the men value their opportunity to earn a living rather highly, and are independent than the usual run of "female help," and are less unbalances in demanding what may be considered as privileges, but which that class of help has come to regard as their rights. There is a substratum of fact for the ludicrous exaggeration of satirical weeklies upon the tyranny of the basement and kitchen. The growing scarcity in the number of women who are willing to accept service in a household where they will not be treated as "one of the family," the unsatisfactory help, has made it extremely difficult, even for those who are abundantly able to pay, to secure and retain satisfactory domestics in their service; and if the disposition of men to come into the work shall have the effect of weakening the tyranny of the kitchen, a good work will have been done.

There is scarcely any work falling to the domestics of the household which men are not doing. Able-bodied men are to be found in many kitchens washing dishes, scouring silver, lifting pots and kettles and doing what has hitherto been done in this country almost exclusively by female domestics. Down in the cellars men are handling coal in the washboard, wielding the clothes-pounder and laboring at the crank of the wringer. They are also engaged in the difficult art of putting a gloss on a shirt-front or imparting the requisite rigidity to a shirt-collar; but instances of such ambition are not very frequent. Men are shy about professing a knowledge of cookery. The most ignorant cases except in emergencies. They seem to increase the strength, but call it out unnaturally only to waste it. But a bath is an excellent thing as a curative agent when one has taken cold, if used judiciously.

For instance, a boy in this family long out the clothes for his mother one chilly washing day not long ago, and when he came in it appeared that he had been handling the cold, wet clothes bare-handed and bare-headed, and he was thoroughly chilled all over. This happened just after a late hearty dinner, and as the child seemed to improve I was confirmed in my suspicions that he had taken a hard cold. I had him put on his overcoat and sit with his feet to the fire in a warm room until he was thoroughly warmed, and before he went to bed he had a comfortable bath by the fire and a good rubbing; and if there was any "cold" next day, it was so slight that we did not notice it. I have tried the same method of cure for myself when warned by obstinate chilliness that I had taken cold, with excellent success, and I think it much more reasonable than to deranged the stomach by any of the popular doses used for colds. Half our colds would be avoided altogether if we did not allow ourselves to get gradually chilled by going with insufficient clothing, or sitting in chilly places, and allowing ourselves to be the condition of chilliness, because the cold does not actually pinch and sting as it does in winter. It is necessary for the human and animal systems. Stop the supply and blindness would ensue, as well as other physical deficiencies. The death and thrift of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs depend upon a due proportion of salt in their food. This article is written in reply to a query if too much salt is not given to stock. We think frequently too much is given at a time, but it is not given often enough. When taken in right quantities it aids digestion and assimilation, and without it physical development is imperfect and unhealthy.—*Iowa State Register.*

Salt for Stock.

Providence, in His wisdom, made salt (or the chloride of sodium) to pervade almost everything. It is not dependent on the ocean for supply. On the contrary, it is a native in all solid rocks, marls, sandstone, gypsums, as well as all vegetable growths. It is a mineral, and is found in such abundance universally required as an article of food by man and the higher order of the animal kingdom. The elements to create commercial salt are found in per cent. of chlorine and 40 per cent. of sodium. Yet impure salt contains different quantities of lime and other impure salts. The absence of these impurities is why one salt is better than another.

The salt of the ocean depends on the disintegration of rocks and soils and their solution in existence, decomposition and natural decay, and is brought by streams and rivers to the ocean. If by this process more salt is carried to the ocean than the water can hold in solution, it is deposited in deep places and caves of the sea. And this will account for the vast deposits found in rock-salt mines and caves in all lands. There are in our Western Territories immense deposits of the purest rock salt, and so soon as railroads can overcome the almost impassable mountain barriers they will supply a continental demand. We have been the fortune of the writer to see some magnificent specimens of these salt deposits. In the northwest part of Arizona, in the ranges of the Wasatch Mountains, and in canyons of some of the tributaries of the Colorado River, and eight hundred or a thousand miles from the ocean. In any contemplated railroad, there are said to be salt deposits cropping out in unquestionable bluffs from one to three hundred feet in height for hundreds of miles in extent. In Texas, also, there are horizontal beds of rock salt. In St. Domingo there are entire mountains of it. These, in the past history of our globe (the remote period of which makes the mind dizzy to contemplate), were deposited by the oceans. Leviathans and physical revolutions of the earth have transformed them into dry land and mountain ranges. It is not our object, however, to follow these speculations into the dim and misty past.

Salt pervades earth and water. It pervades all animal foods. In many countries it is used as a medium of exchange in grasses and vegetables. In others it is necessary for their health that it should be applied. It is necessary for the human and animal systems. Stop the supply and blindness would ensue, as well as other physical deficiencies. The death and thrift of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs depend upon a due proportion of salt in their food. This article is written in reply to a query if too much salt is not given to stock. We think frequently too much is given at a time, but it is not given often enough. When taken in right quantities it aids digestion and assimilation, and without it physical development is imperfect and unhealthy.—*Iowa State Register.*

Keeping Accounts.

Farmers and stockmen, who keep a daily account of the hours of labor, expenses and receipts, and business generally, will succeed better and make more rapid progress in all useful knowledge than those neighbors who trust entirely to memory and judgment in all their relations to these things.

Men of very limited education will soon form the habit of keeping a reliable record of all their business with their stock, their farm and with all their neighbors.

They should procure for the pocket an ordinary diary, costing from twenty-five to fifty cents. In this they can under the printed day and date, enter all transactions connected with their income and expenditures. There are also pages for special memoranda, cash accounts, etc. These entries should be made on the spot.

At home they will have such books as our stationers furnish for farmers' account, and during rainy days or hours of rest and leisure they will, with pen and ink, post from the diary all things deemed important.

There will be in the ledger, for example, an account opened with the cornfields. He will charge cost of plowing, manure, marking, seed, planting, cultivating, tapping, cutting or gathering, husking, shelling, marketing, etc., or the amount of labor required to bring about these results, and on the opposite page credit the cornfield with its product, in bushels, barrels, etc., and cash, or results obtained in pork, beef, etc.

Accounts should thus be opened and regularly kept with every distinct product; grass, wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, etc., and with the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit, etc., expenditures for agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc. So with every laborer, and with the household expenses.

The advantages of this earn and attention to all the affairs of a farm or plantation, whether devoted to raising stock, grain, grass or roots, will be found more numerous and valuable than, when first suggested, would be deemed possible.

The farmer or stockman, thus carefully keeping before him his expenses and income, will soon have in figures and words clear and ample demonstrations of the more or less profitable parts of his farm, stocks, stocks, etc., and in the future govern himself accordingly.

Such farmers, when sent to the Legislature, would be among its most valuable members, and when the great mass of our professors thus accustom themselves to keeping accurate accounts they will not depend so largely as at present on professional politicians, or even the genuine legal profession, for Legislative bills, or the enactment of State and National laws. Our great farmers will have, after a few years careful study of their own business—trained themselves to clearer estimates of the actual needs not only of their own district, but that of the State and Nation.—*Drovers' Journal.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAS, being a [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24, . 187[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIA LETTER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

"The February days have come, the gayest of the year." The grand Charity ball has come and gone, like a methodical annual comet. So has the famous French Cook's ball, where were music and dancing, and above all mar kets of beauty and skilled handiwork in sugar and pastry and lard in accordance with time-honored custom. So, too, has the waiters' ball, where as in former seasons, the merriment took on a "continental"—and, I fear Brother Talmage would say, so, unorthodox form. The Liederkranz ball, too, perhaps the most famous of periodical revels of the metropolis, transpired on Valentine's Eve at the Academy of Music, amid a blaze of lights, the fleece of two mammoth orchestras, borne upon banks of flowers, a vast whirl of beautiful and grotesque costumes, masks, dominoes, and all other paraphernalia of the reckless but aristocratic rout. St. Valentine himself, moreover, has passed over our heads, dropping upon them in his flight some millions of sentimental missives, not to mention a ton or so of the monstrous caricatures with which this spurtive saint is wont to fire the plebeian heart. Just think what an array! And beside all these gayeties, this little undersized month still holds in reserve for us Washington's Birthday, and the inevitable Martha Washington Reception, which comes in to crown this career of dissipation, and prepare us through sheer exhaustion to welcome the austerities of Lent.

For many years, and especially for the last three years, the exporting of live cattle and meat to Great Britain has been one of the heaviest and most rapidly growing items of our foreign business. Considerable consternation was therefore the natural consequence of a recent cablegram to the effect that strong pressure was being brought on the British Government to compel it to forbid the importation of American cattle. The reason given for this action was the alleged existence of a pestilence among our animals. This report was at first scouted on this side of the water; but still an investigation of the subject was vigorously undertaken, and sure enough, a serious amount of disease has been discovered in this city, and on both sides of Long Island Sound. Stringent measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the pest, which has been decided to be pleuro-pneumonia. On Long Island, where the trouble is most severe, all diseased cattle are to be slaughtered, all infected ones quarantined, and all stables inspected and disinfected. $10,000 has been appropriated by the State Legislature to prosecute the war upon the plague, and there is little cause for alarm that it will spread from this point.

In some respects, the most deplorable of the many fires which have recently afflicted this island, was that which, on Thursday night last, destroyed the "New York Tattersalls," a large uptown boarding stable called after the famous London establishment of that name. Nearly ninety horses were domiciled in the building, less than twenty of which were rescued. Seventy of the noble animals, most of them blooded stock and very valuable, were burned or suffocated. The loss which is perhaps most to be regretted, is that of a pair of Norwegian ponies, owned and recently imported by Mr. Theodore Havemeyer. They were the only specimens of this beautiful breed in the country, and were valued at $4,500.

A number of firemen were more or less injured in the work of extinguishing this conflagration, one or two of whom will probably die. The mortality among these brave fellows during the performance of their duty has been so heavy this winter, that one would think there would be difficulty in keeping the ranks full, especially in view of the late discussions in our noble city government, some members of which are so zealous in the cause of retrenchment that, while they do not think it would be expedient to "cripple the public service" by reducing their own salaries, are inclined to believe that the pay of the policemen and firemen ought to be cut down. *Per contra*, it ought to be some consolation to the survivors of the hall dinner to see the results of a grand benefit performance which is being got up for the widows of two of their number who perished at the Brooklyn fires last week. It is said that the deceased women will receive from this benefit at least $1,000.

The bright, the energetic and—by courtesy—the fair Miss Anna Dickinson has reappeared and is now delivering from time to time her new lecture on "The Stage." She admits herself an enthusiastic lover of the Stage, and at the outset that she is not before her audience to defend a bad cause, but to magnify a good one; whereupon she gives her hearers an hour's impassioned eulogy of the theatre, which she boldly claims is more effective as a moral power than the pulpit of the present day. As usual Miss Dickinson has stirred things up a good deal, and, as might be expected has elicited various replies from the clergymen. Most of the latter combat her position, as in duty bound, but one candid parson told his congregation in the course of his sermon, a couple of Sundays since, that he thought the fearless Anna was about right—that the stage, in cases, was ably administered, while the average pulpit was so much more lobby conducted as to render a comparison of the two disadvantageous to the latter. Miss Dickinson promises us the pleasure of seeing her in a new play of her own, before very long.

The most brilliant billiard tournament ever seen in this country, or in any country so far as I know, came to a close last week. It consisted of fifty six public games, played in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, by eight of the most expert players in America. The audiences were large and enthusiastic, and of exceptionally good quality, including a large proportion of ladies. The prizes distributed amounted to some $2,500 in value. RADIX.

The Senatorship.

Mr Christiancy's resignation of the office of Senator has been announced to the Legislature by Gov. Croswell, and that body will now proceed to elect his successor. Zachariah Chandler is undoubtedly the choice of great majority of the members, as he surely is of the masses of the Republican party in the State. He is fully worthy of that succession. He is a charter in mber of the Republican party and from its organization to this day has been staunch and true, unflinching and unyielding in his adherence to its noble principles; indefatigable and positive in his zealous work in behalf of its righteous policies. His political record is well known, and bears no stain of dishonor. He is well fitted to the extent of being thoroughgoing and positive. There is no half work in his method, nor his aims. He is also a man of undoubted integrity. His bitterest partisan opponents are free to concede that, and to express their admiration of the man for his firmness, even though they count it obstinacy, and for his strict honesty. When he was retired from the Senate four years ago by factious treachery and foul coalition, the opposition press was forced to acknowledge that his record was clear of all taint and all suspicion of corrupt action. Yet against no man in the United States had there been directed a more persistent shower of detraction for 18 years than against him. But their sharpest weapons were turned aside by the impenetrable armor of his unblemished record. Friend and foe alike implicitly trusted him when he said yea or nay; and never was that trust betrayed. Of both Lincoln and Grant he was a warm-hearted personal friend and supporter. During the war of the rebellion it was his unrepining and boldness that was chiefly instrumental in breaking the spell that so long held our gallant army spell-bound, chafing and at times almost discouraged on the Potomac and in the Virginia swamps, and set it free for the vigorous work and the onward march to the complete triumph of the national cause under General Grant. And in war and in peace alike Senator Chandler was ever mindful of the interests of his own state and of the gallant men whom she sent into the field. He was at all times the open foe of corruption and of corrupt combinations and conspiracies, of whatever character, and his intuition and almost absolutely unerring quickness of perception was the occasion of the detection and thwarting of many a scheme of plunder. When the noted diatribe upon the salary grab bill was going on, he was unsparing in inexpressible and well-deserved denunciation of that measure—and all will remember how promptly both Chandler and Ferry washed their hands of all stain of the back salary money by returning the share that the expulsion law gave to them into the United States Treasury. After he retired from the Senate, and while Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chandler made a record for executive ability that any man might be proud of—such as forced from those who had previously been among the most vicious of his critics to speak well of his work and acknowledge the reality of the reforms which he instituted. The detractors and slanders of Mr. Chandler are not many nor conspicuous now. The few that persist him do it in a sneaking, cowardly fashion, avoiding fair and open charges, but secretly hoping that they can honestly make such opposition as that he must expect from a certain puny, envious crew, but should not have a feather's weight against him at Lansing, and it will not with astonish, well informed men Chandler is present and aggressive in politics in behalf—what he conceives to be right and against what he sees to be wrong. Only wrong does he fear, and envious slanderers hate him. Such men as he will be needed more than ever in the next Congress, and he will be there. The Republicans of Michigan are not disposed to yield their choice for the sake of passing either the open or secret enemies of Republicanism; they "have made other arrangements."—*Grand Rapids Eagle*

No President ever went into the chair direct from a seat in the Senate.

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature receive a salary of $750 each per annum.

The Louisiana legislature, just before its adjournment, adopted resolutions protesting against Federal interference by the courts in state elections.

A novel Good Templars lodge has just been organized at Boston, with a membership of 65 women. It is the only lodge of the body in the country which excludes men.

The Southern speeches mean that the South, while pretending to abandon the war clause, will press heavy subsidies for so-called improvement schemes, and will demand Northern Democratic cooperation as the price of Southern Democratic solidity and fidelity.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of ease and quietness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this as you will see if you throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. H. Hazelton, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with astonishing results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general line stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are in immediate vicinity with beach and timber, and are offered at low prices and on easy terms to bona fide settlers

WATER AND RAIL

And are a part of the [illegible] recognized for [illegible] Manistee, and [illegible] to the Straits of Mackinaw, [illegible] Eastshore & Mackinaw Railroad.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the [illegible]

The part of Michigan in which these lands are located is

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of over one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with citizens from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth. Wants to be last gone.

Send for Maples or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HIGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

SEE & WASHBURN

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Orders in hand and at all times large and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

We Will Fit You Or No Pay!

Pipe or Cornice; Spouted or Plain.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER, Bridgeport, Charlevoix

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Boers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames, And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county.

Tf[illegible]

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And Jobbing Filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Clark's Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Rosewood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 3-19

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowes, rates.

Dec. 13 1877. C. POWERS.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travelling public. Tuge ply from Depot.

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

In which can be had at all times large and Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

MONEY to LOAN,

On first-class real estate security, in sums of from $200 to $15,000. Time, five to ten years; interest, ten per cent, with a reasonable commission for services.

HASKELL & BROWNE,

Traverse City, Mich. Real Estate Agents, 17

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Mr. Allaben will receive prompt attention. 20tf

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., June 24, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Oliver Hamlin, against Chas. Hoddinott for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8805, dated May 25, 1875, upon the N. ½ of the southeast quarter of section 2[illegible], Township 31, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SHEPARD, Register.
W. H. C. HOWARD, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 22, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Beagle, against Hartillia H. Fagan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 4044, dated April 11, 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 27, Town 30 N. R. 4 West, Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of Feb., 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SHEPARD, Register.
W. H. C. HOWARD, Receiver.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 30th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Lapeka-gah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Pierson Willis Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that on the 24th day of January, next at the o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Ezra Butler, Complainant, vs Jessita Butler, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Jessita Butler, Defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, is a resident of this State, that a subpœna has been duly issued in this cause for her appearance, and that the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from her place of residence, and on motion of Clay E. Call, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said Bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Charlevoix, and be published once in each week for six successive weeks, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on said defendant personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for her appearance.

Dated this 28th day of Oct. 1878.

REUBEN HATCH, Circuit Judge.

A true copy
A. H. DRAKE, Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Percy Tegealy is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The [illegible] quarter of section twelve (12), in Township Thirty-four (34) North of Range Seven (7) West, containing sixty (60) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON, Solicitor for complainant. 19
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 2, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 7, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. B. Hirst against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6093, dated April 23, 1874, upon the E. ½ of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. SHEPARD, Register.
W. H. C. HOWARD, Receiver.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Dec. 9, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Gilman against John Smith, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6417, dated Dec. 3, 1874, upon the W. ½ of section 10, township 33 N., Range 4 W. in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of Jan., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

SETH U. OFFATT, Register.
W. H. C. HOWARD, Receiver.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

On the 10th, at Troy, N. Y., G. F. Simmons, crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and then cut his own throat.

The officials of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad deny the report that trains were detained at Flora, Ill., on a reconnaissance, on account of the enforcement of the State Sunday laws. They say the dispatch to that effect originated in some misinformed or evilly-disposed person.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Kansas City, Mo., on the 11th. The walls of a cat being made there for the Chicago & Alton Railroad caved in, and four teams and about forty men were buried under 6,000 yards of falling earth. Six persons were killed outright, and several others were wounded.

NELSON SHERMAN, on the 12th, issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds. The sum called for is $50,350,000, interest and principal payable on the 12th of May.

THE Missouri Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of an application for an injunction to restrain the St. Louis School Board from permitting the teaching of foreign languages and the common branches in the public schools of that city, that the whole matter is in the hands of the legislature, and that courts have no power in the premises.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE of colored citizens will be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th of May. The object of the gathering is said to be "to consider the situation of the colored people in the South in respect to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; also, their educational, moral, social and political condition, and the question of emigration."

SECY SHERMAN sent a letter to the National House of Representatives, on the 11th, in which he states that the estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year amounts to $261,262,142. The estimated receipts are: From customs, $133,930,000; internal revenue, $108,000,000; miscellaneous sources, $18,300,000; total receipts, $257,840,000, leaving a deficiency of $37,062,419.

On the evening of the 13th, the New York Tattersalls was entirely destroyed by fire. Of the eighty horses stabled there, over sixty perished.

THE late reports of the reappearance of the yellow fever at various points in the South are reassuringly denied by dispatches from Louisville and New Orleans.

WHILE doing a trapeze act in a Detroit theatre, on the evening of the 10th, Mrs. Dr. Austin lost her grasp on the bar, and fell headlong a distance of thirty feet into the proscenium. The result was a broken collar-bone, three fractured ribs and fatal internal injuries.

A MEETING was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 10th, participated in by Bishop Peck and Huntington, Chancellor Haven and other well-known Methodist clergymen and laymen, at which it was resolved to take measures for the suppression of the Ophelia Commune.

AN eleven-year-old boy, named Willie Zeigler, committed suicide, in Philadelphia, on the 13th, by hanging himself in the cellar. He lived with his grandmother, who was absent from home at the time the deed was committed. The reason assigned for the suicide is a disturbance of mental balance caused by reading religious books.

AT Somerville, Me., a few days ago, Ephraim Baxter and wife left home to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged four years, two and a half years, and eight months, alone in the house. By some means the building caught fire, and, with its contents, was destroyed, the three children perishing in the flames. About a year before another child of the same parents was burned to death.

SINCE the death of L. H. Conklin, late County Treasurer of Dowgas County, N. Y., his accounts have been investigated, and a shortage discovered of over $13,000.

A NEGRO named Sam Hall is lying in the County Jail at Columbus, Ohio, convicted, on circumstantial evidence solely, of the murder of a man named Dunlap, in 1875, and sentenced to be hung therefor. Hall says that he was in the State Penitentiary for horse stealing, from 1872 to 1876, escaping in the latter year, and consequently could not have committed the murder. Investigation has shown this to be true, and it is thought he will soon be released. Had he not been in prison at the time of the murder, he would be hung for a crime he did not commit.

A FIRE broke out in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, near Xenia, Ohio, on the morning of the 10th. There were 600 children in the house at the time, and many narrow escapes are reported. The building was entirely destroyed, the teachers and officials losing all their personal effects. The loss to the State is about $75,000; no insurance.

Personal and Political.

HON. JOSEPH CASEY, formerly Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, died at Washington, on the 10th. He was appointed by President Lincoln.

HON. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, United States Senator from Michigan, placed his resignation in the hands of Gov. Croswell on the 10th.

THE inquiry into the conduct of Maj. Reno, at the Battle of Big Horn River, in the summer of 1876, which had been in progress at Chicago for four weeks previous, was concluded on the morning of the 11th. The decision will not be made public until approved or disapproved by the military authorities at Washington.

ON the evening of the 11th, the Republican United States Senators held a caucus, at which it was agreed to resist, to the utmost limit, the determination of the House to incorporate in the various Appropriation bills anything like political legislation.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK (colored), who failed to secure a seat in the United States Senate, has accepted the position of Revenue Agent in the Louisiana District.

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Lansing, on the 28th of February; the Greenback Convention at the same time and place, and the Republican Convention at the same place, on the 6th of March.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING has been elected to Congress from the First Georgia District, to succeed the late Julian Hartridge.

On the 11th, the President nominated H. G. Birdsall, present Member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, to be Director of United States Mints, in place of Dr. Linderman, resigned.

THE New York Court of Appeals has overruled the ruling of the lower court that convicted Dr. T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, and has ordered a new trial. Dr. Lambert was convicted of perjury in making an alleged fraudulent affidavit to the company's annual statement.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was nominated United States Senator, to succeed Isaac P. Christiancy, by the Republicans of the Michigan Legislature, on the evening of the 13th.

At Baltimore, Md., on the 15th, five Judges of Elections were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for interfering with the United States Supervisor at the recent Congressional election in that city.

THE President has approved the bill allowing women to practice before the Supreme Court.

AT New Orleans, on the 15th, the United States Grand Jury presented thirty-two additional indictments, involving 100 arrests, for violation of the Election law in the Parishes of Caddo, Texas, Bayides and Natchitoches.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to advices from the interior of Russia, received in St. Petersburg on the 10th, general unhealthiness and predisposition to epidemic existed. The small-pox, typhus fever, spotted fever and plague were making sad havoc at Tver, Orel, Kelif, Tambov and Saratov. The cattle plague had also appeared at Ekaterinoslav and twenty-seven adjacent villages. 19,250 head attacked, more than half had perished.

DERVISCHE, the Director of the French Mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 125,000 francs for embezzling 1,400,000 francs in bullion lodged in the mint by the Rothschilds. Delbergue substituted galvanized copper bars for the silver abstracted.

ADVICES from Cape Town, South Africa, received on the 13th, report that a British force, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, a battery of artillery and 600 native auxiliaries, had been surprised and annihilated near the Zugela River, by 20,000 Zulus. The latter captured 12 wagons, 1,000 oxen and an immense quantity of provisions and ammunition. During the battle the Zulus lost 5,000 men. Among the killed were forty British officers. In consequence of the disaster, the British forces had been compelled to retreat into Natal.

THE British Ministry has directed that 10,000 men be sent at once to reinforce the troops operating in South Africa.

ACCORDING to a Liverpool telegram of the 11th, the Privy Council had directed that, on and after March 1, all cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered in the attendants on the docks at Birkenhead and Liverpool within ten days after landing.

ON the 11th, the President of the Italian Board of Health predicted that if the plague penetrated Europe one-third of the population would perish.

IT was the Ameer of Bokhara who recently died, and not Shere Ali, as reported.

THE Emperor opened the German Reichstag, on the 12th, with a speech from the throne, delivered in person.

RUSSIA has notified Roumania that she will not permit the quarantine of soldiers returning from Turkey.

ACCORDING to a Tangier (Morocco) dispatch, published on the 12th, the Governor of Fez had been forced to take refuge in a mosque to escape the violence of the people, who had risen against him. The sultan had suffered an attack of paralysis, and an army was being organized to march on Fez.

AT Liverpool, on the 13th, over 40,000 docklaborers and other workmen held a public meeting to discuss the question of wages. There was great excitement, but no violence.

HENRY GOODYEAR, the well-known American India rubber manufacturer, died in Paris, on the 12th.

A DISPATCH from the Cape of Good Hope, published in the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* on the 15th, states that the native tribes are arming with the British had risen en masse, unasserted their officers and deserted in a body to the Zulus. Up to the evening of the 13th, the British Colonial Office had received no confirmation of the report.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and party reached Bombay, on the 12th.

THE British Parliament reassembled on the afternoon of the 13th.

ACCORDING to advices of the 14th, all Italy appeared to be panic-stricken through fear of the advent of the plague. The line of sanitary cordons to Egyptian ports had been discontinued, and the importation of Egyptian cotton prohibited.

On the 14th, the plague was reported to have appeared in Rosetta.

THE weather in some portions of Canada, on the 14th, was the coldest of the season. At Ottawa, the thermometer indicated 21 deg. below zero, and in several localities the mercury was frozen.

THE favorite Swiss tourists' resorts, Meyringen, Hasnen, Stein and Eisenbolgen, were recently destroyed by fire. Thousands of people were rendered homeless.

THE announcement of the death of the King of Corea was made, on the 14th.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 15th says the Powers had decided that Roumania had an unquestionable right to hold Arabtabia.

THE Cabinet crisis in Vienna has been settled by the appointment of Dr. Stremayer as Premier.

THE spotted typhus fever was said to be increasing in virulence at Saloniea on the 15th.

A SEVERE storm visited the coast of Galicia, on the 14th and 15th. Two vessels were blown ashore and twenty-eight persons drowned.

XLVth Congress—Third Session.

THE credentials of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were placed on file in the Senate, on the 10th. A bill was introduced and referred authorizing the construction of National gold bonds. The House bill authorizing an issue of certificates in deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, in aid of the refunding of the public debt, was passed, with an amendment increasing the interest to 3 per cent. A petition of the Washington Board of Trade against the tax on oleomargarine was presented and referred. A memorial from the Cincinnati Board of Trade was presented and referred protesting against an alleged discrimination in the assignment of Army Chaplains and Indian Agents, wherein Catholic subjects, to the exclusion of others, are deprived of the benefit of their religion and are placed in the charge of missionaries who, they have no interest or confidence. Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the bill to refund the duties levied on the War Department. A resolution was agreed to instructing the Committee on Appropriations to reconsider and can or ought to be done to be made ready for the Centennial Exhibition, meetings and hotel appointments in connection therewith. Mr. Bayard introduced a bill to protect trading privileges as to letters sent by telegraph. Referred. The bill to relieve Ex-Senator Patterson of Members of Congress and to substitute the name of Gen. Hawley was passed. A resolution directing the Committee to inquire into the bill repealing the Bankrupt law was agreed to. Mr. Hamlin spoke in favor of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. Mr. Edmunds opposed the bill. The Senate then went into Executive session, and, after a short time, adjourned.

IN the House, on the 10th, the Committee on Appropriations had a full meeting, and decided to report a bill making appropriations for the deficiencies in the Army Appropriation bill, was further considered. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, then spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, then spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, then spoke in favor of the bill

Big Rapids has voted to issue $50,000 to *Current* bring the road.

A 1 year town meeting was held in Lenawee county, Kansas, last week, and 18 miles wild.

The President has nominated John P. Sanborn collector of customs of the district of Port Huron.

Your advertisements are read after you store is closed and we might just as well be open as to be speaking.

The *Alpena Pioneer* says that a locomotive is soon uncoupled and put into the engine before returning with make butter comb hard and ham and give it a sweet flavor.

The Muskegon Lumber Company, at Point St. Ignace, are cutting seven cargoes this winter and intend employment to 200 men. They have about 10,000,000 feet of logs cut and expect to make the aggregate 16,000,000 before spring opens.

No help for it. Must be endured. All the cares of low degree have turned in malice against it but the most galleys in the Senate now hem Carl Schurz and "I shall be happy when Justice the department to have achieved longest a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won."

According to Congressman Foster, of Ohio, President Hayes wants to see ex-Secretary Chandler in the Senate again and in search pus trains will succeed him in the Presidential chair. It is gratifying to unanimously feel the President in accord with the party that elected him.—*Hawkeye*.

"Have you ever been in prison?" naked a lawyer of a witness, whom he was disposed to badger and bully in a Hudson court. "Yes, sir." "When?" "In 1862." "Where?" "In Andersonville. There was a momentary pause for breath, and then a round of applause that shook the court room.—*Exchange*.

It turns out that the little boy who cut down his father's favorite cherry tree and owned up, when said father organized an anti-corn investigating committee, rather than tell a lie, was Samuel J. Tilden, George Washington is rapidly supposed to have been the youngster, but it is due to Mr. Tilden that the story should be corrected.

Touching the cry of "crank" in the election of 1876, Senator Chandler in his speech to the convention which nominated him at Lansing said: "I never did a thing, write a line, send a dispatch, either cipher or in the English language of its out either way, that I would not be glad to see in print to-morrow morning in all the Democratic papers of these United States."

Gibraltar treats the world for celebrating anniversaries. The Genoa, recently received the British troops at Gibraltar. It captured himself as perfectly pleased with their departure indeed did not see how it could be improved, and then said: "There is something about them not found in any other soldiers—it may be their Anglo-Saxon blood—*They beat the Saracens, they Conquest*." No time was paid as much in so few words as the nine silent soldier statesman.

The selection of Hon. Zachariah Chandler as United States Senator from Michigan is very gratifying to the friends of this and other States. Mr. Chandler's integrity, individuality and vigor is appreciated by the people of his State and the country at large, and the opposition, now that partisan fusion does not bind them, look more kindly on him, and realize how useful Michigan's Statesman is to his country. Surely does the election of a citizen to this exalted station give the general satisfaction that Mr. Chandler's selection does.

A poor, trembling drunkard, wearing an old cast-off sailor's suit, came past a pleasant home on Wabash Av., Chicago, where six little girls were playing. He stopped there, leaning over the fence, and said: "Darlings, will you speak to me." They all shrank back with fear from the tattered drunkard, except one little tot, not two years old. She stretched out her little hands and coaxed her welcome. He took her in his arms, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, repented himself to God. To-day he is a great and successful minister of the Gospel, as he had been before.—Mrs. Addington G. Welsh

The supply and consumption of lumber in the valley of the Detroit River, which empties into Lake St. Clair, from 1850, will be of interest in the progress of our lumber trade. It has been a subject of much discussion in the courts of Michigan, before a court composed of army officers came to a close on the 11th inst. Recorder Lee, on behalf of the Government, submitted his argument against Major Rans, and, the court having heard it, retired itself into secret session. It will remain with closed doors until it makes out its report, which, together with the decision reached by it in the premises, will be forwarded to Washington. That decision will not be reached for public until reversed or approved by the "powers that be" at the Capitol.

There was a curious debate in the House last Friday in which Gen Butler hinted that at no distant day Ex might reconsider that the time had come for pensioning Confederate soldiers out on levity as we pension those of the Union side, and that their paying alike of some of those who lost something to their efforts to destroy the Union, or not paying any Union claims at all. This is not the language in which the General defines his position, but it is the logic of the idea which he presented. Carried to its legitimate conclusion it would be the judgment that loyalty is no virtue and treason is no crime; that the latter it is to be rewarded or the other given cut to 1 seem to. When a Government is not strong enough to punish treason, it is not.

The Adventists of Battle Creek are about to erect a paper mills. They will then be able to manufacture their own paper, stereotype plates, print it, bind it, and publish without assistance from the "world's people." Their growth has been marvelous. From a few wooden barn lodges six or eight years ago, they now occupy the finest part of the city and their numbers have increased from scores to thousands. Their property, consisting of a rickety printing office and a small water-cure, has increased to a magnificent sanitarium, costing $125,000; a college, $40,000; a tabernacle, $30,000; and a large printing office and bindery, $25,000. Their society property is worth about $250,000, all constructed within a few years.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn, of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 14th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All accounts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands against the said firm will be presented to said See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 13, 1879.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Harbor Store and buy a SUGAR MAKING OUTFIT

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

A Remarkable Result.

There is no difference how many diseases you or your neighbors may have tried, it is now an established fact that Green's August Flower will cure you. Over one million bottles have been given away in this country during the past ten years, and the sale is greater at present than ever before. No person who uses the Flower will have any fears of Consumption, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dumbness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dumbness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dumb

Angell's Sentence.

CHARLES W. ANGELL, indicted for the larceny and embezzlement of some $120,000 in bonds and cash from the Pullman Palace-Car Company, appeared before the Criminal Court in Chicago, on the 27th inst., and entered a plea of guilty. Before sentence was passed, Mr. A. S. Weinheimer, Angell's successor to the Secretaryship of the company, was sworn, and testified to the prisoner's taking the bonds and money. The bonds, he said, were in New York, and the cash in the company's safe in Chicago, the combination to which Angell, the prisoner, had in his possession. Of the bonds, $80,000 had been recovered, and of the cash, $4,983. The Court then asked Mr. Angell if he desired to make any statement. He replied, "Not any." Judge Williams then turned to the prisoner, who stood with folded arms, and addressed him as follows:

"In this case, sir, you have not only taken property which was not your own, and improperly committed a criminal act, but you have committed a crime of that of such a character as to shake the confidence of the community very largely in parties who are intrusted with large amounts of money. It is sad such acts as this that astonish and shock a community unfortunately. We regret that men who have been entirely dedicated all their lives of such moral influence, who have had nothing to keep them from evil, and have always been subject to the most disastrous and wicked surroundings, such that these men should sometimes commit crime. We expect to have perfect life. We look upon those as a matter of course. Some of these are perhaps almost excusable on account of the condition in which the latter have been for times past, or the condition in which they were at the time the theft was committed. But this act of yours is an act that cannot be palliated, so far as I know, in any way. You had unlimited confidence bestowed upon you, and to violate that confidence, and in the abuse of it, you converted the money and your employers—not in any little way, through a strong necessity which might have been brought to bear upon you, but you did it in a wholesale way, and when there was no necessity at all for any such action on your part. I could not sit here as a Judge, and hold up my head, and punish the small offenders who are before me from day to day and cease to punish the larger offenders. You have been a man of standing in this community. You are very intelligent. The surroundings which you have had for some time past should have been not from a crime of this kind. It has been accumulated through the whole country, and I must punish you, not only sparingly, because the law does not permit me to do it, but I must punish you to the extent of the law. I am reared in this case that the law does not permit me to punish you more severely—but because I have the least unkindness for you, but because I reconsider the crime of such an aggravating character that, it would indicate a more severe punishment, I find that justice to the community demanded it.

"The sentence of the Court will be that you be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of one year. That is the shortest term of the time I can sentence you."

Angell listened to the severe language of the Judge as if he thought he was only a part of a machine and the Judge another, each one in its province performing its particular duty, and as the Court ceased speaking he turned himself toward the passage leading to the Penitentiary with a barely perceptible smile on his unshaded lip. In a moment he passed out of sight.

The Plague in Moscow in 1770-71.

The appearance of the plague in the Astrakhan Government has revived the memory of the terrible outbreak in Moscow during part of the years 1770 and 1771. The first victims were the soldiers whom shot and steel had spared during the war waged against Turkey. It then made its way into Russia from the southwest, extending as far north as Serpukhof. It first began to declare itself in December, 1770, but it was for some time ignored by denial, the Empress Catherine II. writing to say that if any one said there was a plague in Moscow he lied; nothing but fever was to be feared. But after being kept under by the winter's frost, and officially protested against during the summer, the pest burst forth in the autumn with a fury which even issues could not control. By the middle of September, 1771, the condition of Moscow was terrible. From 800 to 1,000 deaths took place every day. The upper classes fled, and from the plague-stricken town, and the populace took to rioting. On the 16th (27th) of September broke out what is generally known as the "Schumov limit," or plague riot. The populace assembled in crowds before one of the gates of the Kremlin, seeking to avail themselves of the good offices of the Bogolyubof miraculous Madonna. The Archbishop Amvrosi Zertis Kamensky prudently ordered the picture to be removed from its usual locality to a more open spot, in order to avoid the danger likely to arise from the thronging together of so many plague-fearing worshipers. A cry was raised that he was stealing the holy portrait, and that he must be put to death. He fled in disguise from the Kremlin, and took refuge in the Donskoi monastery. Thither, however, he was pursued, and there he was torn from behind the altar. "For two hours," according to the evidence of an eye-witness, he was beaten with a cudgel. Then he was left for dead. But after a time his right hand was seen to move, whereupon the rioters again attacked him, beating him on the head till he died. Only by grape-shot was the riot suppressed. A few days later arrived in Moscow Count Gregory Orlof, sent expressly by the Empress to put down the plague. The city, so long deprived of guidance, received him with rapture. And, in truth, he deserved to be hailed with acclamation; for he attacked the plague with much vigor that he overcame it. Drawing a number of sanitary cordons round Moscow, he maintained so strict a quarantine that even the dogs which ran across his lines and the crows which flew over them were shot. All popular gatherings were prohibited; no burials were allowed within the city; and the faithful were even prevented from entering the churches, being obliged to listen in divine service from without. Before Count Orlof's arrival the common people had showed a decided aversion toward the hospitals, in which they were roughly treated and badly fed by coarse and ignorant medical practitioners. Orlof inspected the buildings set apart for the sufferers, visited them frequently, and soon brought about a change greatly for the better in the treatment of the patients. The number of daily deaths soon fell to 300, and then became smaller and smaller until the plague was stayed. Count Orlof was enabled on Nov. 28 (O. S.) to leave Moscow rejoicing over a clean bill of health. On his return to St. Petersburg the Count was received with many manifestations of joy and triumph. A medal was struck in his honor, bearing on one side his portrait, and on the other a representation of Curtius leaping into the gulf, with an inscription that "Russia, too, possesses such sons." Hereabouts staying the Lernan Hydra would have formed, perhaps, a more appropriate image.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Placer Mining.

The first gold that a country furnishes is generally derived from placer washings. This is the simplest and most inexpensive method of obtaining the precious metal, and therefore best adapted to the use of the pioneer or discoverer whose capital and capacity for labor is limited. Along the banks of streams small water-worn pieces of gold are found; investigation frequently reveals the metal in greater quantities; then placer mining in its simplest form begins. Gold alone, of the precious metals, is found in placers where native silver occurs, it is always in connection with the original auriferous rocks, never separated from them. Nature, however, has furnished us gold both in vein and placer mines.

In placer mines, or more properly "diggings," the gold occurs separated from the rock in which it was primarily contained. The auriferous rocks were decomposed by various natural forces, and the gold, sand and gravel removed by water. The distance by which the particles were carried dependent upon the size and rapidity of the current and the weight of the particles.

The larger and heavier stones, gravel and sand, were deposited first, afterward the finer material. We find the gold in consequence of its specific gravity in the bottom of the stream mixed with gravel and sand. The nearer we approach the bed-rock the more abundant is the metal.

Placers are of two kinds—shallow and deep diggings. The deposits which are near the surface, and have been left by recent streams, are called shallow diggings. They usually occur in the beds of ravines and on the bars or flats in a river. In the deep diggings, the gold sometimes lies at great depths, the stream having been filled up with earth, rocks and debris. At Tuolumne, Cal., the bed of the stream in which the precious metal is found is 150 feet below the present surface and is covered with basalt and volcanic ashes. Great labor is here necessary to procure the gold.

Shallow placers are most primitive in their nature, and require for their working easily obtained and inexpensive implements. Natural forces have broken up the rock which contained the gold; therefore, unlike vein mining, only a sm ple washing is needful, in order to obtain the pure metal; while in vein-mining and deep placers complicated processes are necessary. The washing is accomplished in pans, rockers or sluices. The pan is usually made of cast iron, as it resists the action of mercury. The sides are sloping and its diameter is about fourteen inches. The rich earth is placed in the pan, which is dipped in water and shaken; the lighter particles float over the edge, and the stones and gravel collect on top; these are scraped off with the hand and thrown away. This operation is continued until the earth is washed out and the metal remains; or a little mercury is added to amalgamate the gold in order to prevent the loss of any fine particles. On a larger scale this washing is accomplished by means of a rocker, which is like an old-fashioned cradle, to one end of which a screen is attached to receive the rich earth. Water flows over the screen, while a rocking motion is continued.

Sluices are long, narrow troughs across the bottom of which bars are nailed, called "riffle bars." The "pay" dirt is shoveled in and water allowed to flow over the mass. The lighter particles are carried away by the current; while the gold, on account of its weight, sinks to the bottom and is amalgamated, either on copper plates or with mercury placed behind the riffle bars. Four-fifths of the gold from the California placers have been extracted by sluices, and this is the method employed where large quantities of earth are to be treated. Deep placers are generally worked by hydraulic mining.—*Mining Stock Journal.*

MEXICANS subdue fractious horses by having a hood so arranged as to be pulled down over the eyes of the horse as soon as he manifests uneasiness. Several applications subdue the horses permanently.

IN Europe steel and iron rails are now nearly the same price.

EXCELLENT wash for the face—Water.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Near the site of Jacob's Well, in the City of Samaria, Palestine, there is a Baptist Church with a congregation numbering 100.

—In Calcutta there are 199 Hindoo temples, 117 Mohammedan mosques, thirty-one Christian churches and two Jewish synagogues.

—There were 133 South Carolinians attending colleges outside the State last year. The number attending colleges within the State was 334.

—The per capita cost of instruction in Milwaukee schools, based upon the average daily attendance, is $66.60. Based upon the whole number enrolled, it is $47.36.

—A bogus nun, who was collecting from the Catholics of Vermont funds in aid of a supposititious convent at Montreal, decamped from Vergennes when her imposture was detected and exposed by a priest.

—The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular forbidding ladies to belong to church choirs after the 1st of June next. Many of the churches have antedpated the order by dismissing lady singers.

—The average daily attendance in the San Francisco schools for the calendar year ending Dec. 31 was 26,427.8 The receipts for the support of the schools were $857,856.09; the expenditures were $861,425.75.

—As the result of eleven years' work in Texas, Northern Methodism now counts 15,097 members, 2,467 probationers, 308 local and 221 traveling preachers, 174 churches and 177 Sunday-Schools, with 15,822 scholars.

—A terrible condition of affairs, the age to come, has been started at Boston, composed of enthusiasts, who hope some time to join in rescuing Palestine from Moslem rule. Jonathan Cummings, formerly a Methodist minister, one of the leaders and editor of the *Age to Come Herald*, hopes to remove his paper to Jerusalem for publication as soon as he can raise the funds.

—Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, who recently celebrated his golden jubilee, has addressed a circular letter to all priests in his Diocese, conveying an imperative order to desist from writing communications to the secular press, discussing the question of the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop. All letters or communications bearing upon the subject, instead of being sent to the political press for publication, should, he says, either be addressed to him or forwarded to Rome.

—A clergyman sent postal-cards to all the Congregational Churches of Kansas, to find out the population of the towns and villages, and the number of churches and the organized order in each. Result—he ascertained that the average attendance at each church was 60-84-six persons, and that there are 132 churches in a district which needs only fifty, or, as the *Alliance* puts it, "the poor and struggling Christians of Kansas have built eighty churches more than was demanded by the Gospel—eighty churches that were asked for not by public appeal, but by missionarians."

—The principal of the Northern Indiana Normal School has recently made a judicious experiment with his students. He placed each week fifty copies of a good daily and of several papers and magazines in the reading-room. At first the students seemed indifferent, but gradually they began to read, and in a short time they showed great interest in the leading topics of the day, and conversation at the table and elsewhere changed very much for the better. His experience leads the principal to strongly recommend the use of newspapers in general exercises and in reading classes.—*Exchange.*

—The amount and kind of punishment inflicted at school is one of the best tests of a teacher's capacity and fitness for the station he occupies. No subject connected with school management is more delicate, none more important, and none requires more judgment, discretion or wisdom. As a general rule, the best teachers are those who punish the least; and the wisest, those who make the best excuse when punishment must be inflicted. Whatever savors of ill-temper or brutality, whatever tends to the injury of the body, mind, or sensibilities of the child, is to be unsparingly condemned.—*Educational Weekly.*

A Curious Question.

A very curious question growing out of the election in Callaway County has been brought up before the Supreme Court of the State. At the election referred to there were two Democratic tickets in the field—the regular ticket, nominated by a formally-called Convention, and an independent or low-salary one, nominated by those who were dissatisfied with the first. At the Independent Convention an appeal was made to the people in behalf of the low-salary movement and ticket, and the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, There are plenty of good men, competent and honest, who are willing to perform the services of the respective offices of the county for the following compensation, viz:

Collector, per year	
Probate Judge, per year	$1,500
County Clerk, per year	1,200
Circuit Clerk, per year	1,200

"Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we will support no man for the offices mentioned, who will not agree to perform the services at the rate fixed in these resolutions."

The independent ticket nominated on this platform was elected—Samuel B. Collier, for Probate Judge, among other candidates. But Collier's defeated opponent, M. G. Singleton, claims that the election was illegal, and that Collier is an usurper of and intruder on an office which he has no right to hold. The grounds of this assertion are that the offer to serve as Probate Judge for $1,200 a year, when the lawful fees of the office amounted to $2,600 a year, was, in its nature, a direct bribe to voters; "that said respondent, in order to obtain votes for said office, publicly declared to said voters, on divers occasions during said canvass, that said fees amounted to $2,600 per annum, but that he would perform the duties of said office if elected for the sum of $1,200; that by electing himself as Probate Judge, and others for other places named as candidates on the aforesaid platform, they would save to the county $5,600 per annum;" that respondent "caused tickets to be printed with the following heading thereon: 'Low-Salary Democratic County Ticket,' and caused said tickets to be placed in the hands of said voters at said election, and by said words did further publish and proclaim to said voters his said corrupt offers, with the view of inducing said voters to believe that in voting for him for said office they would reduce the expenses of said county." The action is brought by Att'y-Gen. Smith as relator, who, for the reasons set forth, asks for a judgment of ouster against Collier. If the Court should decide that the election virtually would apply to all the present officers of the county chosen last fall, and to the governor, the Representative, who was chosen on the Low-Salary ticket.—*Missouri Republican.*

The Distress in England.

The general distress throughout the country is daily becoming more and more apparent, and affecting all classes of society. Occasional incidents show more vividly than long histories what a condition we are getting into. Since the collapse of the Glasgow Bank, several of the oldest banking houses in the country have gone down, carrying with them numerous manufacturers who depended on them for their current resources, and the closing of their manufactories has thrown thousands of families into instant poverty and distress. Even merchant commerce are so bad everywhere that the most established houses are driven to reduce their rate of wages, and this leads to strikes in almost every branch of industry. The very docks at Liverpool are comparatively deserted, and the ship-owners, whose reduction of wages has led to the strike there, threaten to remove their ships to Bristol and Cardiff, and especially to Antwerp, where labor is cheaper. Yesterday it was announced that the celebrated ship-building firm of Penn & Co., and another almost as large, at Greenock, are compelled upon a reduction of 7½ per cent., and the result is that their 2,000 workmen go out on a strike next Monday. The same thing is going on everywhere.

Some of the minor incidents of the general distress are extremely heartrending. At a recent meeting of the shareholders of one of the exploded financial concerns, a lady—I mean a real English lady, by title and descent—declared that in six months the company had stripped her of £70,000 (which means $350,000), and that she was now supporting herself and family, and her mother, nearly 100 years old, by keeping a coffee shop in an obscure London street. The brother of one of the Glasgow Bank Directors, on hearing that they had been sentenced to imprisonment, literally took to his bed and died of a broken heart. But the saddest case of all is that of a well-known Liverpool merchant, eighty years old, who, after forty years of successful business, during which period he had been respected and honored, finding himself in a strait, succumbed to temptation, forged a bill of exchange for £1,000, and was this week sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—*London Cor. Chicago Journal.*

Dr. Schliemann.

Dr. Schliemann resumed last October the exhumation of the four prehistoric cities which he found lying one above another at Hissarlik, near the Dardanelles. He has now reached the lowermost but one of what he has identified with King Priam's Troy. After carrying on his operations for a couple of months they were cut short by winter, and in December he paid a flying visit to London to add to the collection bearing his name at the South Kensington Museum his third share of the fresh finds. Among them may be named a pig in ivory, to match those in terra-cotta, and above all a dagger of meteoric steel, found in the Royal Trojan house, the very first iron turned up by him in any prehistoric city either in the Troad or the Peloponnesus. According to the last letters received by the archæologist's friends in London since his return to his home at Athens, he will resume his work at Hissarlik on the 1st of March, and continue it until the 1st of June. He has obtained from the Turkish Government permission to sink shafts to the large conical tombs scattered over the Plain of Troy, and known to local tradition as those of the Homeric heroes, as well as to the Village of Koum-Kale. "It is true," he says, "that the six heroic tumuli hitherto excavated have given no result whatever; but I attribute the failure merely to the inexperience of the excavators, and I feel confident that, if not more, I shall at least find in each tomb the key to its chronology; nay, I venture to promise this even for those tumuli which have already been excavated." As to Koum-Kale, it is his firm belief that it covers the ruins of the ancient City Aehilleion, mentioned by Herodotus, Strabo and Pliny.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—If a person has smooth brows and crow's feet about the eyes, the latter do not denote old age, as many suppose, but they are the result of sleeping on the side. This a German physician of great renown has discovered. The pressure upon the temple and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes.

—It appears that filtered raw petroleum has lately been employed as a lubricant on some of the Austrian railways, the volatile parts having been previously evaporated at 212 boiling point of water, and a small percentage of vegetable and animal oils added. The first experiments made in this line were not attended with very promising results, the oil being too thin and the journals heating too frequently. By degrees, however, these difficulties have been surmounted—that is, the oil was improved and special boxes made to meet its requirements, petroleum being thus rendered a reliable lubricant.

—The remarkable metal known as wootz, or Indian steel, is now imitated with considerable success in some of the workshops of Europe, the process being as follows: Small pieces of very good forged iron or steel are put in a crucible and covered with charcoal. Air is carefully excluded, and the mass exposed to heat until it passes a pasty state—carburet of iron; this is easily pulverized, and in this state it is mixed with pure ammonia and subjected for a long time to a white heat in a crucible, when it becomes white and brittle. If one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of this white mixture be added to pure cast steel, a very close imitation of Indian steel is said to be the result. Commercially speaking, genuine raw steel or wootz comes in three forms, namely—in bullet-shaped pieces of a certain weight as they come in the pots, and which come from Calcutta; in cakes of about two pounds and a half, from Bombay, and in cylindrical rods of about the same weight from Golconda.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A writer in the London *Journal* asserts that the "thing" called "writing," exhibited in the fracture of good iron, is only the effect of the light reflected from the inner surfaces of the myriads of minute cells formed by the fracture, the form of which cells, in their normal state, is spherical, or nearly so, but becomes flattened in the process of rolling. That the mechanical properties of tenacity, ductility, etc., are greatly dependent upon the perfection of this cell system, is argued from the fact that a crystallized, malleable iron does not show prisms in its fracture, but a number of facets or planes crossing the cells at right angles, cutting them off short. The process of rolling into plates or sheets does not obliterate these cells, but merely modifies them, as they widen out under pressure, the thin partitions become laminated, and on the regularity of this lamination the quality of the plate very much depends. The cell system of copper and silver is the reverse of iron, a result of the pouring of the copper into molds, but the cells are afterward altered by pressure in rolling, etc., but never destroyed.

Animals Sensitive to Ridicule.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, in one of his amusing papers on animals in the *Journal World* for February, says that dogs and horses are, so far as he knows, the only animals sensitive to ridicule, while cats and birds are known to manifest that they are being laughed at. He tells of a pony of his own which gets very cross when disparaging remarks are made upon him, and "becomes furious and shamps about his stall, putting back his ears and attempting to bite," if he is openly laughed at, while praise greatly pleases him. The truth is, that it is only those creatures which can feel sympathy with men which can also appreciate ridicule. The horse sympathizes evidently with many of his rider's feelings and amusements, while the dog can enter into no small proportion of his feelings. But birds and cats, though often exceedingly affectionate, and full of attachment to persons, hardly ever attempt to enter into human feelings—as Cowper's dog "Beau," for instance, entered into the poet's desire to possess himself of the water-lily. The hatred of ridicule always accompanies a capacity for sympathy. Certainly dogs, and probably horses, know the difference between being laughed at in derision, as we laugh at a fool, and being laughed at in admiration, as we laugh at a good rectic actor, and enjoy the latter as much as they resent the former. It is questionable, however, whether some parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their human acquaintances—do not appreciate the art of duping, and take pleasure in it.—*Spectator.*

The recent explosion on board the British man-of-war Thunderer was attended by some terrifying incidents. The gas from the explosion descended into the deepest recesses of the iron monster, and extinguished all the lights. The men between decks therefore found themselves suddenly plunged into Cimmerian darkness, without having the least idea of what had happened, the machinery meanwhile going full speed ahead. It speaks well for the discipline on board that no panic ensued. Some of the men in the turret at the time of the explosion held their hands before their eyes and thus preserved their sights, although the exposed parts of their faces were terribly burned.

FISHES grow spawn-tuously.—*Boston Transcript.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—If you want eggs in winter never keep old hens. When a hen is three years old the best use she can be put to is to be turned into the soup pot. No matter how well they are fed and attended to old fowls will not give eggs in winter. Give fresh water, and so prevent them from drinking snow water, which is very injurious to poultry.—*Poultry Journal.*

—A correspondent of an exchange writes that he has milked cows for thirty years, and has found many that were lively with their feet. The most effectual method of preventing kicking, he says, is the strap buckled tight around the body just forward of the hip bones and close to the forward teats. They may dance a little on first trial, but soon give it up and remain quiet. After using it for a time it can be dispensed with, as they stand quiet without it.

—How to Plant Potatoes.—The number of bushels to the acre must of course depend upon the size of the potatoes and the way they are cut. If planted in hills they should be about three feet and ten inches apart each way, and if in drills from fifteen to twenty inches apart, and there is a single eye in the piece it is sufficient, although some people plant them whole and others cut to two eyes in the pieces. We have cut them in halves and also in small pieces with one eye each, and no perceptible difference in the crop, and therefore we think it is often combined with cream and butter. The bonnets with flaring brims have no face trimming, but are lined with satin of a becoming color. A wreath of foliage or of grasses in the new roseau or reed-green shades passes around the crown, and satin ribbon of the same green shade is passed plainly over the crown, tying down the sides, and is knotted under the chin for strings. Sometimes this reed-green satin ribbon is pale pink on the opposite side, or else faience blue, or it may be the new cream tint called Sazonna. Pink with blue in Pompadour combinations is also seen in the new ribbons, and there is also much brocaded satin. The satins for millinery are the soft qualities spoken of in Mme. Raymond's article, and in Garland-finished satins. India muslin edged with Breton lace trims some of the finest French chips. The brim has a wide shirred bindings of India muslin, and above it at least an inch in breadth both inside and out, while beyond this, inside the brim, is a puffing of velvet either of black or bottled green. The top of the crown has a soft crimped white ostrich feather held by some veined leaves of dark green velvet. The strings of doubled Indian muslin, edged with plaited Breton lace, cross the crown, are carried in the back and are fastened under the chin. In direct contrast to this is the dress bonnet of black Spanish lace, the sides of which are turned up a fourth of a yard wide, which is tied in a large Alsacian bow on top, passes beneath the sides and is tied under the chin; some green foliage made of transparent crape in roseau shades is placed on the sides, and a chased arabesque ring of gold holds the Alsacian bow in place. On plain chip bonnets are many very small pipings of satin of the same shade as the chip, while others have silk with cords stitched in on the outside.

The round hats for dressy wear at summer resorts are very picturesque. Some of these are made of white China crape, with the broad brim turned up directly at eye line, the forehead, and filled in with crushed roses or marechal-niels in pale ecru and pink shades; two large white ostrich plumes cover the crown. Broad-brimmed Leghorn hats have each side caught down with square bows of cream-colored satin ribbon, and a bouquet of field flowers. Gray chip round hats have high brigand crowns, and the brim is turned up on the left side. Persian damask silk is tied like a handkerchief around the crown. The black chip round hats for city use are of English shapes, and in the style known last year as Equestrienne. Some of these are trimmed with brocaded gauze in colors, and others with black satin-striped gauze.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—In Paris, recently, a young woman went into one of the great drapery houses to shop with her maid. One of the watchers of the establishment presently tapped her on the shoulder and asked her to follow him to the searching-room. "You have just put a pair of new gloves into your pocket, mademoiselle; don't deny it." "I know I have," said the young lady, quietly; "and if you will be good enough to look inside them you will see that, as they were bought at another house, they could hardly have been stolen from this." This proved to be the case. The watcher had made a mistake, and was profuse with excuses. "Now," said the girl, turning to her maid, "go to the nearest Commissary of Police and tell him that the daughter of Prince Orloff requires his protection." Her father was the Russian Ambassador.

THE mortality in the Village of Vetlianka, in Astrakhan, where the plague made its first appearance, appears to have been frightful. Two people, says a correspondent, died like flies, and the corpses lay unburied in the streets.

A COUNTRY blacksmith out West put up a notice: "No hosses shodded Sunday except sickness and death."

NEVER give up the chip. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

Spring Boards.

The first importations of French bonnets show the large Clarissa Harlowe shapes, with brims that flare above the forehead, and are tied down closely at the sides, and also small bonnets with close brims like those popularly worn during the winter. The soft crowns now worn in rags and turbans of velvet or satin are so much liked that they have been reproduced in chip and straw bonnets. These have close fronts, and are apt to be trimmed in Alsatian style with a large bow on top. There are also soft crowns of satin, either plain or striped, or else of damasse silk in Persian patterns, used with chip brims. Faucheux, or three-cornered half handkerchiefs of white satin, embroidered in colors, and edged with Breton lace, are also used on the crowns of chip bonnets. A peculiar novelty sent over from the best French millinery is the "Snow-Ball," for the entire bonnet, or else braids of white-color alternating with white chip on the entire bonnet. A great deal of wine-colored satin ribbon is used for trimming the cera chips that will be worn early next year. The new spring, and this is often combined with cream and butter. The bonnets with flaring brims have no face trimming, but are lined with satin of a becoming color. A wreath of foliage or of grasses in the new roseau or reed-green shades passes around the crown, and satin ribbon of the same green shade is passed plainly over the crown, tying down the sides, and is knotted under the chin for strings. Sometimes this reed-green satin ribbon is pale pink on the opposite side, or else faience blue, or it may be the new cream tint called Sazonna. Pink with blue in Pompadour combinations is also seen in the new ribbons, and there is also much brocaded satin. The satins for millinery are the soft qualities spoken of in Mme. Raymond's article, and in Garland-finished satins. India muslin edged with Breton lace trims some of the finest French chips. The brim has a wide shirred bindings of India muslin, and above it at least an inch in breadth both inside and out, while beyond this, inside the brim, is a puffing of velvet either of black or bottled green. The top of the crown has a soft crimped white ostrich feather held by some veined leaves of dark green velvet. The strings of doubled Indian muslin, edged with plaited Breton lace, cross the crown, are carried in the back and are fastened under the chin. In direct contrast to this is the dress bonnet of black Spanish lace, the sides of which are turned up a fourth of a yard wide, which is tied in a large Alsacian bow on top, passes beneath the sides and is tied under the chin; some green foliage made of transparent crape in roseau shades is placed on the sides, and a chased arabesque ring of gold holds the Alsacian bow in place. On plain chip bonnets are many very small pipings of satin of the same shade as the chip, while others have silk with cords stitched in on the outside.

Good Farm Hands.

THERE are many young men seeking employment on farms who do not seem to comprehend what the term "good farm hand" means. It is not merely an ability and willingness to work. Nor is it enough that he is acquainted with the routine of farm labor. Laborers come in contact with the family and especially the sons of the farmer, and as a matter of conscience and duty the employer wants help of good moral character, who not only keep sober and are always at the place of business, but who will not be leading his sons—the pride and hope of his life—all the foul lessons with which too many laborers are familiar. When an affectionate and kind mother first hears her son swearing, or learns of his smoking cigars, she is generally informed that such things come from the example and teachings of the hired help. A farmer not only wants his help kind to his stock, but it is of far more importance that they should be careful of the morals of his children. In hiring hands, those who use liquor or smoke should be taken only when strictly temperate and moral ones cannot be had. The practice of smoking is a serious one on a farm. It is probable that half the fires in the country which destroy barns are caused by careless smokers. It is a beastly and dirty practice at best, but when it endangers so seriously a man's property, he should discriminate against smoking. We acknowledge the legal right of any man to smoke, but the right to smoke implies them is equally as just. Profanity, obscenity, intemperance, disregard of the law of God and the State, etc., should debar any and all from the farm and from a free intercourse with the farmer's family, and we trust in employing help farmers will look more to the moral health of their rising sons, as well as the security of their property. It is due to the future character of our country that the farmers should bear faithful testimony against intemperance, vice, immorality and obscenity in all their forms. And young men who are loose on all these questions should be taught that on the farm, with the innocent children, is no place for anything which is unclean in thought, word or action.—*Iowa State Register.*

Snow-Raised Bread.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* writes "that snow, when incorporated with flour, performs the same office as baking powder or yeast. I have this morning for breakfast partaken of a delicious bread-cake, made last evening and which was made as follows: The cake when baked weighed about three-quarters of a pound. A cup of sweet unskimmed, fine, dry, clean snow was intimately stirred with a spoon into the dry flour, and to this was added a teaspoonful of caraways and a little butter and salt. Then sufficient cold water was added with the dough of the proper usual consistency (simply stirred in with the spoon, not kneaded by the warm hands), and then immediately put into a quick oven and baked three-quarters of an hour. It turned out very light and palatable. I have understood, but have yet to test it, that boiled or steam puddings, dumplings, sailors' 'duff' and the like can be made light by the same process.—*The Athenæum.*

The above is a paradox to many that frozen water in any form should produce an expansive effect, as it is already by condensation reduced to its utmost capability. But that snow actually has this property is well known to every housewife in connection with the manufacturing effects on the hardened clods of its field. The true reason appears to be—that frozen water in the interlaced snow crystals hold imprisoned a large quantity of condensed atmospheric air, which, when the snow is warmed by thawing among the clods and very rapidly in the dough, expands enormously and acts the part of the carbonic acid gas in either baking powder or yeast. I take the precise action to be then, not due in any way to the snow itself, but simply to the expansive power of the air lodged between the interstices of the snow crystals by application of heat. This theory, if carefully followed out, might perchance give a clue to find a simple and perfectly innocuous method of raising bread and pastry."

THE sober Scots have been infected by the lottery mania. The success of the French scheme has induced them to try a similar method of raising money wherewith to pay the debts of the unfortunate shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank, and a large meeting has been held to settle the preliminaries. Six million tickets at five dollars each are to be issued.

AT a recent conference meeting in New York a man got up and said he had long wished to speak, but his wife wouldn't let him. His wife had died, however, and having his liberty at last he proposed to exercise it. In about two minutes the entire conference wept over the death of the lady as over the loss of a personal friend.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it. See other column.

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "pioneer" of this pinnacle age are surpassed in grandeur of conception, by the discovery of Allen's Anti-Fat, the great and well known remedy for obesity, or corpulence. It prostures no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and prevents the undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

Kansas, Kan., July 13th, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Allen's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. TAYLOR.

CREW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1879.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7.00	@$10.50
Hogs	4.30	@ 4.40
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.90	@ 6.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.02	@ 1.04
CORN—Western Mixed	46½	@ 46¾
OATS—Western Mixed	31½	@ 33
RYE—Western	57	@ 58
PORK—New	9.75	@ 10.00
LARD—Western	6.05	@ 6.10
CHEESE	7½	@ 8
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	39	@ 40
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$4.80	@ $5.00
Choice	4.60	@ 4.80
Good	4.30	@ 4.40
Medium	3.90	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3.30	@ 3.45
SHEEP—Live—Fair to Choice	3.75	@ 4.00
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	31	@ 32
Good to Choice	29	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 19
FLOUR—Choice Winters	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair to Good do	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair to Good Springs	4.75	@ 5.00
Extents	6.00	@ 6.50
Patent Spring	6.00	@ 6.50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2, Spring	94½	@ 94¾
Corn, No. 2	37½	@ 37¾
Oats, No. 2	27½	@ 27¾
Rye, No. 2	46	@ 46½
Barley, No. 2	75½	@ 76
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	2.00	@ 2.50
Red-Tipped Hurl	2.00	@ 2.50
Brush	2.00	@ 2.50
Inferior	1.75	@ 2.00
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.62½
LARD	6.00	@ 6.02½
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	37.00	@ 38.00
3d Clear	32.00	@ 33.00
Clear Dressed Siding	15.00	@ 15.50
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.00
Common and Fencing	10.00	@ 11.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.30
A Shingles	4.00	@ 4.50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4.75	@ $5.00
Medium	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Good	4.00	@ 6.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5.00	@ $5.25
Medium	4.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Good	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Good	4.50	@ 5.00

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters.

"Study Hop Bitters' books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Arue, Biliousness, drowsiness, Jaundice, Hop Bitters remove easily."

"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure."

"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Best.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

PERMANENTLY CURED.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM'S GREAT REMEDY,

"PSYCHINE,"

(also in combination with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

A FREE BOTTLE

Of both preparations sent by Express to all sufferers sending their name, Post Office and Express Address.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
183 Pearl Street, New York.

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN KANSAS

HOW TO BUY THEM in the best part of the only 6,000,000 acres of State Land subject to Actual Settlers' Preemption, situated in the Southern Belt of Kansas, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Address P. B. SHELDON, Land Com'r, Topeka, Kansas.

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—20 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAH, being a STOCKHOLDER, by trade, for 3 years, after first the want of some means whereby I could better keep at the bar, so that I could work it as a set, for advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best promises of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Florida Silicon as the thinning fashion.

I had a dye in mine of my fingers which were bent or shut up in my hand in a manner, by the contraction of the cords. But they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and upon thought I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I have used everything that offered any hope of relief, but all in vain. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect

THE SENTINEL
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TUESDAY, MAR. 11, - - 1879

The President in 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York Mar. 1, 1879.

DEAR SENTINEL:

In modern business where tangible hard cash plays a comparatively small part in effecting the vast daily exchanges of property, the use of credits is of paramount importance to the business world. It is only enough to say that the thing is to get the pay for them, may almost be said to have passed into a commercial proverb. And well may it be so regarded, for statistics show that more than 80 per cent of all legitimate balances in trade result from bad debts. A man cannot know everybody, and yet, in most cases, he has got to be ready to deal with everybody if he would not fall hopelessly behind in the commercial race. In view of these facts, it is hardly necessary to emerge on the subject of anything which tends to aid the merchant or manufacturer in this so-nearly complicated matter of granting credit.

The one great instrumentality to this end, and the only one that is both comprehensive and effective, is the Mercantile Agency system, one of the latest developments of universal necessity which grew with the growth of the country, and which has in this country reached a development of which I very much to say not one in ten of the Home readers who avail themselves of it have any adequate idea. I confess that I myself was most ignorant on the subject when I supposed until a few days ago, when I improved an opportunity which presented itself to look through the New York office of the Bradstreet Company, and witness the workings of its vast machinery. Bradstreet's, which I believe is now the foremost Mercantile Agency in the world, was founded just thirty years ago, by J. M. Bradstreet, who, with his son, conducted it for many years. In 1876, the founder died and his successor about retiring, the business was incorporated under the name of the Bradstreet Company, with the presidency of Mr. Chas. F. Clark, who has been for more than twenty years associated with the concern. With regard to the improvements which in this establishment has gradually introduced into its system, I shall say something further on, but by-and-by. I think it may interest your readers to give a brief general outline of the institution.

To begin with, Bradstreet's differs from all other Agencies in being a single, wide-spreading organization, instead of an association of more or less independent concerns in various cities. It maintains thirty-five completely equipped offices on this continent, and one main office in London, England, besides keeping a great number of salaried agents in the smaller cities and towns of the Union, and several correspondents in Continental Europe. All this great network is under the undivided control of the home office in New York. All its employees from Dan to San Francisco, and from Montreal to New Orleans, some twelve hundred in number, receive salaries directly from the company, and are subject to its strict discipline. And right here I will call attention to the fact that this number of employees is something remarkable. There are, indeed, many establishments in the country—factories, business shops, and the like—where more individuals find work, but how many private corporations are there which require the service of a thousand brain workers?

As your readers are of course aware, the labor of this large force in the gathering, collation, revision and distribution of reports on the means and credit of each member of the American and Canadian business community. To give anything like a full account of the methods by which this great work is accomplished, to speak of the tact, skill, perseverance and judgement which the reporters must exercise, the untiring care and watchfulness which must be displayed in noting the changes in each merchant's condition, the overwhelming amount of detail involved in the writing out, registering, mouldifying and transmitting these reports and changes all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE ninetieth call for the redemption of 5-30 bonds was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 24th. Amount, $20,000,000—interest and principal payable on the 24th of May.

THE failure of the Peru Steel & Iron Company at Chittenville, N. Y., is announced. Liabilities, $250,000.

ON the afternoon of the 24th, while the mail train south was being shifted at Chambersburg, Va., one car somehow left the track and ran down an embankment eight feet high and overturned. Of the twenty-five passengers on board, fifteen were seriously injured.

ACCORDING to a Portland (Oregon) dispatch of the 25th, a party of settlers on the Lower Weiner had lately followed a party of Indians, engaged in depredating on their ranches in that section and killing stock and stockmen, into the mountains between Payette and the South Fork of the Salmon River. Here the savages were drawn into an ambuscade, and the entire party, numbering thirty-six, destroyed.

THE man, who some time ago, in broad daylight, tore the diamonds from the ears of Mrs. Bellary, on Fifth avenue, in New York City, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says iron has advanced in price $1.50 per ton since the 1st of January, 1879.

ON the night of the 26th ult., the schooner David H. Tolex was blown ashore at Harnegat, N. J., and the Captain, his wife and three seamen were drowned.

THE East St. Louis Rail Mill was recently entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $150,000.

AT Baltimore, Md., a few evenings ago, a coal-oil lamp exploded in a house occupied by Mrs. Sharp (colored.) Clara Sharp and her son were burned to death, and a colored man and Mrs. Sharp were severely injured. The house was destroyed.

ON the night of the 27th ult., a sad and fearful disaster occurred at Carbon Hill, Ohio, a small place in the Hocking Valley. J. M. Lunsford, who kept a small store attached to his house, was awakened by fire and smoke at midnight, and at once set about removing his family. His wife and a baby, aged two years, were placed out of danger, and he then went up stairs to rescue the rest of the family, but he was overcome by smoke and suffocated. Within five minutes of the discovery of the fire, the building was completely enveloped in flames, and the shouts and cries of the poor victims (seven in number) remaining in the building were heard by the neighbors who had assembled at the fire, but they could not be reached, and the father and three daughters, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, and three sons, aged sixteen, twelve and seven, perished in the flames. It was feared the wife and mother would become a raving maniac.

THE public-debt statement, issued on the 1st, shows the following: Total debt (including certificates) $51,488,475,676.65. Cash in Treasury, $447,392,498. Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,020,307,541. Increase during February, $311,411.

Personal and Political.

ON the 24th, the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Bishop Foley took place at Baltimore. The attendance of clergy and laity was large, and the exercises imposing.

ON the evening of the 23d, ex-Congressman Hasbrouck died at his residence in London, N. Y. He was eighty-eight years old.

AT a meeting held on the evening of the 21st, the German Republican Central Committee of New York adopted a resolution requesting the President to veto the Chinese immigration bill passed by Congress. The New York *Tribune* of the 24th contained a lengthy letter from Senator Blaine in reply to reflections cast by William Lloyd Garrison upon the Senators who voted for the bill. Mr. Blaine justifies the adoption of the measure on commercial, sanitary and religious grounds, and advocates the protection of labor from the alleged evil influences of Chinese immigration.

A LARGE number of citizens, who had assembled in a public hall, in San Francisco, for worship, on the evening of the 23d, adopted a resolution, to be telegraphed to the President, petitioning him to sign the Chinese-Immigration bill, "as a measure vital to our civil peace, our business prosperity and our Christian civilization."

ON the morning of the 25th, at Chicago, Mme. Lachapelle concluded her task of walking 3,000 quarter miles—2,000 as many quarter hours, and 300 in as many ten minutes, her last quarter mile was made in 1 minute 59½ seconds.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON has undertaken to float down the Mississippi from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans in his life-saving suit. The start was made on the morning of the 24th.

THE Rhode Island Prohibitory State Convention, which met at Providence, on the 25th, placed in nomination as candidates for State officers the present Republican incumbents.

THE people of Dexter, Me., decline to accept the bequest left to them by Mr. Barron, the Cashier of the Savings Bank, of that place, committed suicide and, recently held a memorial service in honor of the man who was "faithful unto death."

C. W. ANGELL, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, appeared before the Criminal Court, in Chicago, on the 27th ult., pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and was immediately sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary at Joliet.

F. P. DEWEES, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Greenback party, has addressed a letter to Thomas M. Nicholls, secretary of the Honest-Money League, offering to refer into the proposed public discussion of the Greenback question unless the Honest-Money League "can show that it is authorized to speak for one or both of the regularly-organized political parties."

ON the 27th ult., the New York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions requesting the President to withhold his signature from the anti-Chinese bill.

IN a letter, published on the 27th ult., William Lloyd Garrison replies to Mr. Hisloe, and attempts to show that the prosecution of the Chinese is akin to the persecution of the negroes in the days of slavery. He denies that the treaty has been violated in the past by China, and denounces the whole anti-Chinese agitation as a development of the spirit of caste, against which, he says, antislavery sentiment has made it the work of their lives to struggle.

ON the morning of the 27th ult., the New Orleans *Times* announced the contemplated resignation of Gov. Nicholls.

GOV. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, resigned, on the 27th ult., and was immediately thereafter commissioned United States Senator.

THE Ohio State Republican Convention will be held at Cincinnati on the 28th of May.

AT a mass meeting of the people of San Francisco, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., strong resolutions were adopted requesting the President to sign the bill restricting Chinese Immigration. Republican, Democratic and Workingmen speakers addressed the meeting, and great unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

THE Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan held their State Conventions at Lansing, on the 28th, and agreed upon the following nominations: For Supreme Judge, John R. Sharpe. For Regents, Orange H. Sanford and Henry Whiting. The financial plank of the joint platform was as follows: "That money should be issued in sufficient volume to meet the requisites of business; that the Government should regulate the value of money by preserving a uniform ratio between supply and demand, and that this delicate and important power should never be delegated to banks, corporations or individuals."

AN indictment has been found in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, sitting at Danville, against five County Judges in Virginia, on the alleged charge of withholding from negroes the right of serving on juries. On the 28th ult., both houses of the Virginia Legislature adopted resolutions directing the Attorney-General to take proper steps to bring such proceedings before the United States Supreme Court for review and final adjudication. The action of the Federal Court was roundly condemned in the resolutions which were adopted.

ON the night of the 1st, the President sent to the House, where the measure originated, his veto of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. A motion to pass the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, was defeated by a vote of 99 yeas to 95 nays—not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 26th, the cattle plague had made its appearance at Manchester and other places in England. The authorities have directed the immediate slaughter of the infected animals and all others adjacent.

A HEAVY storm prevailed throughout Italy, on the 26th. Venice was inundated by the sea, the water in St. Mark's Place standing thirty inches deep, and the coast from Genoa to Naples was strewn with wrecks. The British steamer Silistria was wrecked at Salerno, and eighteen persons were drowned.

EVANS, DAVIES & CO., proprietors of the Llydale Collieries, at Hanley, Eng., failed, on the 27th ult.

WORK has been commenced, at Madrid, on the buildings for the International Exhibition of 1890.

THE steamer Adriatic was recently wrecked near Dunkirk, Scotland. Of the forty-nine persons on board, forty-two perished.

A VIENNA telegram of the 27th ult. reports a tremendous avalanche near Marburg, resulting in the death of twenty-one persons and the destruction of nine houses.

BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, the distinguished German publicist, died on the 28th ult.

XLVIth Congress—Third Session.

IN the SENATE, on the 24th, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, for a corps of exploration by way of Behring's Strait, the ship-rigged barque, owned by J. B. Bennett, was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered and a lengthy debate ensued on the clause in regard to allowing railroads to use their telegraph lines for commercial purposes, several proposed amendments being proposed and one adopted, the clause as amended in the bill reads: "And telegraphs are hereby declared to be subject to all the duties and obligations imposed upon telegraph companies by Title XVII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the general public use is concerned." The bill, with an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was considered and amended. The Deficiency Civil Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments. Speaker Randall made a personal explanation, in the House, in regard to charges made against him in a letter, written by Benjamin Wade, in 1876. Mr. Randall said Williams, to the effect that he (Randall) was largely interested in the manufacture of fiber paper for the Government, and, after an examination of the matter, he was convinced that the matter be submitted to a special committee for investigation; the committee was ordered, and the Speaker *pro tem.*, (Mr. Carlisle) appointed Messrs. Chandler, Hoskins and Ingalls. Tellers on the part of the House were subsequently appointed on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and the Civil Appropriation bill ($16,986,760) was agreed to—21 to 27.

AFTER securing the attendance of a quorum, on the morning of the 25th, the Senate passed the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. After adjournment, the Senate was engaged in considering the Army Appropriation bill when a Conference Committee was appointed on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, which was submitted, and its reception objected to. Mr. Conkling introduced a Constitutional amendment blacking Congress for the triumphant passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 28—less than the two-thirds necessary to carry the proposition. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered, and the question of the appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers was discussed. The bill was laid on the table—34 to 19. The President's Message vetoing the Chinese Immigration bill was read, and the question as to the passage of the bill, the objections to the veto, was put, and resulted in yeas, 199; nays, 76—less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the bill was rejected. The Senate bill to amend the Act providing for the Electoral Commission, and for other purposes, was passed; yeas, 27; nays, 25. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered, and the Senate adjourned.

IN the HOUSE, on the 24th, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, for a corps of exploration by way of Behring's Strait, the ship-rigged barque, owned by J. B. Bennett, was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered and a lengthy debate ensued on the clause in regard to allowing railroads to use their telegraph lines for commercial purposes, several proposed amendments being proposed and one adopted, the clause as amended in the bill reads: "And telegraphs are hereby declared to be subject to all the duties and obligations imposed upon telegraph companies by Title XVII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the general public use is concerned." The bill, with an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was considered and amended. The Deficiency Civil Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments. Speaker Randall made a personal explanation, in the House, in regard to charges made against him in a letter, written by Benjamin Wade, in 1876. Mr. Randall said Williams, to the effect that he (Randall) was largely interested in the manufacture of fiber paper for the Government, and, after an examination of the matter, he was convinced that the matter be submitted to a special committee for investigation; the committee was ordered, and the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Carlisle) appointed Messrs. Chandler, Hoskins and Ingalls. Tellers on the part of the House were subsequently appointed on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and the Civil Appropriation bill ($16,986,760) was agreed to—21 to 27.

AFTER securing the attendance of a quorum, on the morning of the 25th, the Senate passed the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. After adjournment, the Senate was engaged in considering the Army Appropriation bill when a Conference Committee was appointed on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, which was submitted, and its reception objected to. Mr. Conkling introduced a Constitutional amendment blacking Congress for the triumphant passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 28—less than the two-thirds necessary to carry the proposition. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered, and the question of the appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers was discussed. The bill was laid on the table—34 to 19. The President's Message vetoing the Chinese Immigration bill was read, and the question as to the passage of the bill, the objections to the veto, was put, and resulted in yeas, 199; nays, 76—less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the bill was rejected. The Senate bill to amend the Act providing for the Electoral Commission, and for other purposes, was passed; yeas, 142; nays, 128. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered also most of the members from New York; the bill reported the adoption of Cloture rule, and the bill was laid on the table—134 to 100. The President's Message vetoing the Chinese Immigration bill was read, and the question as to the passage of the bill, the objections to the veto, was put, and resulted in yeas, 199; nays, 76—less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the bill was rejected. The Senate bill to amend the Act providing for the Electoral Commission, and for other purposes, was passed; yeas, 142; nays, 128. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered, and the Senate adjourned.

IN the SENATE, on the 27th ult., Mr. Teller, from the special committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections, submitted the report of the majority, and said the minority reserved the right to submit a report. Mr. Teller also submitted a resolution continuing the committee until next session, and authorizing it to sit during the recess. It was objected to and laid aside. The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was considered and amended. The Army Civil Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments. Speaker Randall made a personal explanation, in the House, in regard to charges made against him in a letter, written by Benjamin Wade, in 1876. Mr. Randall said Williams, to the effect that he (Randall) was largely interested in the manufacture of fiber paper for the Government, and, after an examination of the matter, he was convinced that the matter be submitted to a special committee for investigation; the committee was ordered, and the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Carlisle) appointed Messrs. Chandler, Hoskins and Ingalls. Tellers on the part of the House were subsequently appointed on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and the Civil Appropriation bill ($16,986,760) was agreed to—21 to 27.

AFTER securing the attendance of a quorum, on the morning of the 25th, the Senate passed the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. After adjournment, the Senate was engaged in considering the Army Appropriation bill when a Conference Committee was appointed on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, which was submitted, and its reception objected to. Mr. Conkling introduced a Constitutional amendment blacking Congress for the triumphant passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 28—less than the two-thirds necessary to carry the proposition. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered, and the question of the appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers was discussed. The bill was laid on the table—34 to 19. The President's Message vetoing the Chinese Immigration bill was read, and the question as to the passage of the bill, the objections to the veto, was put, and resulted in yeas, 199; nays, 76—less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the bill was rejected. The Senate bill to amend the Act providing for the Electoral Commission, and for other purposes, was passed; yeas, 142; nays, 128. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered, and the Senate adjourned.

IN the HOUSE, on the 24th, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, for a corps of exploration by way of Behring's Strait, the ship-rigged barque, owned by J. B. Bennett, was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered and a lengthy debate ensued on the clause in regard to allowing railroads to use their telegraph lines for commercial purposes, several proposed amendments being proposed and one adopted, the clause as amended in the bill reads: "And telegraphs are hereby declared to be subject to all the duties and obligations imposed upon telegraph companies by Title XVII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the general public use is concerned." The bill, with an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was considered and amended. The Deficiency

Tuesday last.

Greeting and welcome could sum up at Fox, Rose & Battens.

Indiana's supreme court has decided that a party can not be elected justice of the peace.

The Cadillac Headlight says Wexford engines could not beat that old Zeb Cushman, of Muskegon, was in town.

The Democratic caucus of Kent county, to elect delegates to the State convention, was largely attended.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Lansing on the 27th. It is expected to be a very large one.

The Democratic State Convention held at Lansing on the 6th, was a harmonious and earnest gathering. They nominated the following ticket: Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Campbell, Ingham; R. O. Grosvenor, of Jackson county, and James Scherer, of Ingham county.

The Democratic State Convention,

THE VETO MESSAGE.

President Hayes, in a Message to the House, Gives His Reasons for Disapproving of the Chinese Immigration Bill.

The following is the full text of the President's Veto Message delivered to the National House of Representatives, on the evening of the 1st:

To the House of Representatives: After very careful consideration of [illegible] Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to the United States,' approved August 3, 1882," which originated in the House of Representatives, on which both Houses of Congress have been in session for more than two months, and which was presented to me on the 29th ultimo, I am compelled to withhold my approval from it, and to return it to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

The first section of the bill proposes to abrogate a treaty between the United States and China, which was concluded in the year 1880, after full and friendly negotiations conducted on both sides in a spirit of frankness and mutual confidence. The object of the negotiations was to adapt the provisions of the existing treaty between the two countries to the then altered circumstances of the Chinese immigration into the United States. The results of the negotiations are embodied in the treaty of November 17, 1880, which was duly ratified by the two Governments and the ratifications exchanged at Washington on the 5th day of October, 1881. By the first article of this treaty it is declared that "Whenever in the opinion of the Government of China the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States or their residence therein affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country or to endanger the good order of the said country or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to such Chinese laborers as may go to the United States as laborers other than those engaged in the following classes, viz: officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but shall not apply to Chinese laborers who are now in the United States."

Article II declares that "Chinese laborers who are now or who may hereafter become subjects of China shall have full liberty to go at their own pleasure to and from the United States, either for the purpose of trade or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties also agree to extend all rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions in regard to travel or residence which may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of China in the United States nor upon citizens of the United States in China, nor shall it be held to supersede the power of either country to make such regulations and to enact such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the person and property of foreigners residing within its territory, subject to the provisions of Article I of this treaty."

Article III provides that "The Government of China may appoint consuls at such ports of the United States as trade may require, and the Government of the United States may appoint consuls at such ports in China as trade may require, subject in each case to the laws governing consuls in the country to which they are sent."

The first section of the bill now before me suspends the immigration of Chinese laborers for the period of twenty years, and makes the performance of this treaty stipulation impossible during that time. It is therefore in direct contravention of the express terms of the treaty. How can the Government of China be asked to enter into new treaty stipulations with us when the present treaty is broken by the action of the Congress of the United States? How can the Government of China be asked to negotiate in regard to the particular classes of Chinese laborers to which objection is made, when the present treaty forbids the imposition of any restriction which shall not be reasonable, and which shall not operate to prevent entirely the coming of such laborers to the United States? How can the Government of China be asked to negotiate in regard to the police regulations of the treaty, when the present treaty forbids the imposition of any regulation

THE SENTINEL
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

Who Were the Patriots.

An Astonishing Fact.

ONE COPY
FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE
Old Reliable!
Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL
THAT
ANY
Reasonable Person
IN THIS REGION
Can Desire
IS TO BE FOUND AT
OUR STORE!
WITH
An Experience of
10 Years
In Charlevoix,
WE
Know Exactly
What the
PEOPLE WANT,
In Evey Line,
And Strive
TO KEEP THEIR WANTS
Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams
On the Premises.
Located Near the Bridge.

1879.
CASH PAID
For Grain,
and all kinds of
COUNTRY
PRODUCE
TAKEN IN
Exchange
FOR
GOODS
They carry a general line stock of Merchandise,
Their Prices
ALL
ROCK BOTTOM
FOR
Ready Pay!
South End of Bridge Street.
Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Miscellaneous.
Farming Land!
500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale
BY THE
G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

Miscellaneous.
CHARLEVOIX
Harness Shop
Light and Heavy
HARNESS,
REPAIRING
Upholstering a Specialty
JAS. E WOOD.

SASH
AND
DOOR
FACTORY.
J. E. Grielick & Co.,
Traverse City, - Mich.

Will Fit You
Or No Pay!
S. J. FARMER.

WALTER MANNAY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER.
Door & Window Frames,
And other Inside Work.

JOHN NICHOLS
Charlevoix, Mich.
Hardwood and Pine
Lumber,
AND
Dressed Lumber,
Cheese-Box Stuff,
Wagon Tongues,
Oar-Blades,
Shingles,
WAGONS,
Furniture, Etc.
LUMBER SAWED
Lands for Sale
IN
Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.
Commission Merchants,
Milwaukee, Wis.
J. SCHAEFER,
TAILOR.
Meat Market.
WM. COLLINS.
Old Stage Line
C. POWERS.
MEAT! MEAT!
Fresh Meat!
INTEND TO TAY.

DAVID PATTON,
Painter and Grainer,

Notice of Dissolution.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind
CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.
PRICES LOW and the WORK WARRANTED.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

A FIRE broke out in Reno, Nev., on the morning of the 2d, which entirely consumed the business portion of the town, the flames crossing to spread because there was nothing left for them to feed upon. Every public building was destroyed, including churches, banks, hotels, and the Postoffice, the only entire ones remaining being the Masonic Hall and John Larcomb's house. Five persons are known to have perished in the flames, and many others were severely burned and otherwise injured. Loss, $1,000,000; insurance, $150,000.

A FEW nights ago, at St. Louis, Lizzie Heed used kerosene oil to feed the embers of a relic in her kitchen fire. The usual explosion followed, and the careless woman was set on fire herself. In the same evening, while Mary Ann Jordan was reading by the kitchen table, the lamp standing thereon exploded, and the poor creature was fatally burned.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 1st, issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after dated. The calls for $7,000,000 coupon and $4,000,000 registered—a total of $11,000,000. The Secretary has also issued a circular, giving notice that upon the outstanding 5-20 bonds presented and called for redemption there will be 1 per cent. on the latter will be allowed from the date of purchase, and will bear date April 1, 1879. Purchasers are allowed a commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on all purchases from $1 to $1,000,000.

A FEW days ago, the body of a murdered woman was found packed in a trunk in the river at Lynn, Mass. The body was subsequently identified as that of Sarah Gibson. Miss Gibson, who was in Boston, put in an appearance in person and denied that the corpse was hers. Two women from Boston then identified the remains as those of a Miss Fanny McConologue, who was supposed to have gone West. Miss McConologue was subsequently heard from in San Francisco, and of course the corpse could not be hers, and the mystery remained as great as ever.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, is greatly excited over the subject of incendiary fire, of which not less than eight were started simultaneously on the morning of the 8th. Over 800 armed men were sworn in as patrols.

A FLOOD in the region round about Humboldt Bay, Cal., the other day, was very destructive of railroad and telegraph lines, fences, outbuildings and dwellings. Two persons lost their lives, several others were injured and a great deal of stock was drowned.

Personal and Political.

JUDGE WHITAKER, of the Superior District Court of Louisiana, has ruled that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Anderson case is binding also in the case of Wells, Cazanave and Kenner, members of the old Returning Board, and has discharged the accused from arrest under the recently-found indictment.

AT a mass meeting in Hollister, Cal., flags were hoisted at half mast on the recognition of the intelligence that the Chinese bill had been vetoed, and President Hayes was burned in effigy.

THE Workingmen of San Francisco, to the number of 7,000, met on the Sand Lots, on the afternoon of the 2d, to consider the Chinese question. The President was roundly denounced by the speakers, and resolutions adopted to the effect that the bill vetoed by him was a piece of political claptrap which the workingmen would have accepted for what it was worth and asked for more, but they did not consider the veto of sufficient importance to mourn over it, or strike a blow for it.

THE Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives have prepared a report declaring that the charges against H. W. Blodgett, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, are unfounded, but that the inquiry was warranted under the circumstances.

E. P. DOWELL, Chairman of the National committee of the National party, issued an address to the people of the country, on the 6th, in which he declares that the separation from the old parties had inspired the National workers with confidence and zeal, and the poor creature was fatally burned.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 1st, issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after dated. The calls for $7,000,000 coupon and $4,000,000 registered—a total of $11,000,000. The Secretary has also issued a circular, giving notice that upon the outstanding 5-20 bonds presented and called for redemption there will be allowed from the date of purchase

I can supply it we will write a Bond, Free & Bottom.

Sentinel Law.—If you find an item in the Editor smiles, that offends you, it is proper to call at the office and settle the matter with the Editor and Publisher, the printed word of the Editor and Publisher is conclusive evidence. In the absence of Editor and Publisher, the testimony of the boss pressman is conclusive. Upon receiving by the Editor of his own counsel, in his discretion, he will be permitted to print either version in support or apology.

The popular Editor will read between the lines and although like Jesse The popular Editor of State, was base, he plies in the Lake Superior Turnpike. The Devil if the Lake Superior Line will be offered to the owners but you.

W. S. Gregory, one of the leading farmers of northern Michigan, died on the 15th, the stock on hand on this year will consist that of 1878. He also pre- duce a large amount to market the year than just has to market a large number.

Mr. Clark of Detroit township, Livingston county, has a horse that take to going Charlevoix and every morning, the first goes back to its stable at least a mile. In the afternoon he is not disposed to bring the children back to school. Evening News.

The Excursion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, from Petoskey to Charlevoix, Tuesday, is being extensively advertised, with low rates. The Excursion- ists will have time to visit Charlevoix and Petoskey, and the Indians of the Reservation, and the Indians will have time to visit Grand Rapids. Evening News.

Hereafter, the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lansing, Michigan, following a precedent set by the glorious cause of temperance, highly appreciated and commended every good act by the upbraiding of the cause and when they have a meeting to endorse their differing customs are promptly heard, therefore

Resolved, That we severely and heartily condemn the backs to the Hon Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator elect, for his influence in procuring the closing of the Lansing House bar during his senatorial banquet; and we also in hope our next jobs that he may continue his influence at the capitol in the Republic and succeed in closing the keg on our national saloons, and find speed Lansing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the [illegible] for publication.

Teach Your Boys.

From the Independent.

Teach them that a true lady may be found in as quite a Republican as in a Queen.

Teach them that a common school education, with common sense, is far better than a college education without it.

Teach them that one good, honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen haggardly speculations.

Teach them that frequently it is better being poor than to get on the quickly or crooked- ness, and that honest poverty is no disgrace, and that the poorest of us are the equal of those who are very rich.

Teach them to respect their elders and superiors.

Teach them that, as they expect to be waited on kindly, they cannot too soon learn to wait upon the wants and helpless.

Teach them to wear their own clothes without trying to make them bought the means of others who cannot pay for them.

Teach them that debts are dishonorable, and that they should be shunned as they would the plague.

Teach them that a spotless character is worth more than untold gold, and to wear it as a priceless gem.

Teach them that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and that loving favor is rather than silver and gold.

Teach them that to be honest and truthful in all things and words and actions is the highest evidence of a noble manhood and womanhood.

Teach them that the Bible is the best of all books, and that a knowledge of its precepts and obedience to its divine commands is the best education to enable them to succeed in life, and to become the happiest and best of God's children.

Teach them that a strict observance of the Sabbath is the best possible preparation for the duties of the week, and that the Sabbath was made for man, and that he who remembers it not, and keeps it not holy, has broken one of the ten commandments, and has no promise that his days shall be long in the land.

Teach them that to be a Christian is the best wisdom a man can possess, and that to be one in deed and in truth is the only sure way to be happy in this life and in the life to come.

AGENTS WANTED For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

About 1000 large octavo pages and 500 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

COMFORTABLE

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

A. J. MUDGE,

Sugar Time is Coming!

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

McCABE & CO., STATE STREET.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

GROCERIES

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

L A W

Real Estate Office

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Jordan and Bayne Rivers,

Notice.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

ELECTION NOTICE!

RICHARD COOPER, Sheriff.

Notice of Dissolution.

L O W PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEVIS

Election Notice.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 48. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Mar. 25, 1879. Whole No., 479

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT ENTIRELY, proves itself to be MOST DESIRABLE in its component parts and qualities, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER & HOTEL

Its reputation is now so well established that those once using it INSIST upon having it ONLY.

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

Is usually by outsiders to be of the choicest white winter wheat, and nothing else, and as do for this I where furnished. All the principal dealers in Charlevoix as I have both kinds in stock. Remember the quality is always kept the same and price as low as poorer grades made from spring wheat flour and is the cheapest flour in the market.

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

made from winter, spring and patent flour, just as only you need.

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by,

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SIGN OF THE Golden Mortar!

If you need anything in the MEDICINE LINE,

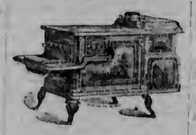
CALL ON

Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines JUST RECEIVED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

LOOK!



The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region to at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; we will make them good as new.

O. S. SMITH.

MRS. R. E. — Carpenter,— Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, & a latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

Society Directory

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Pearkey, Mich.

The Sentinel.

Local News.

Teacher and readers of Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

—Examination of Nels Mackay, of Peaine, [illegible]

—Mr. Fred Cook, under Mass., of South Arm has become a citizen of Charlevoix.

—Wm. Wilson is repairing the house on the corner of Bridge and Lewis streets, and will occupy it when completed.

—A. Fox, Esq., of this village, has this week [illegible] the foundation on the north side a spacious [illegible]

—We will say to those who have postal cards unsigned that an answer can be returned on the same card, but the cost will be two cents.

—E. W. Perkins' commissary known as the fishing mill now, has taken on the permanent feature in Charlevoix. We welcome Mr. Perkins.

—A Walleye—Clerk Reagan, of Elk Rapids, challenges any man in the United States in a walking match for any reasonable sum of money.

—Dr. Barker, of Petoskey, was indicted last week by the Grand Jury for sending obscene postal cards through the mail. Will Hartless and Edmund, of Traverse City, were indicted for same offending in [illegible]

—The race between Fox, Rose & Bullock will take spring as soon as the [illegible] repairs. To commence with, it will be [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] store room the [illegible] of the village. Now and then a [illegible] and the counters and [illegible] repaired and [illegible] They are now having [illegible] an expensive [illegible]

—Mr. Jackson Ingalls, of Petoskey, is visiting friends in town.

—During the last month of A. J. Strout for the [illegible] John A. Horton Clerk, Ed. H. Green, Treasurer.

—Marion has [illegible] Judge Ward for Supervisor, and [illegible] Gen. [illegible] for Treasurer.

—O. D. Wood has retired from the position of [illegible] Norwood, and will not again be Supervisor.

—Buy your garden seeds while you can get a good assortment to choose from, [illegible] & Bartholomew have a full assortment.

—Mr. Perkins informs us that the Charlevoix incorporation bill will probably pass both Houses of the Legislature this week.

—Charlevoix—South Arm Township held a caucus on Saturday, and nominated James A. Rose for Supervisor, Mr. [illegible] Bradell for Clerk, and S. G. [illegible] for Treasurer. Hiram H. Hipp was chosen himself as an independent candidate for Treasurer.

—O. D. Wood, of Norwood, has been [illegible] as witness in the case [illegible] Charlevoix, at Grand Rapids, against the Baker for sending obscene postal cards to C. J. Fairbanks. Mr. Wood says the Court will probably inform him what he (Wood) knows about the case, when he gets there.

—E. Carrenbrink is getting ready for another enlargement of his buildings on Bridge street. He intends to raise the building used as a Millinery store, to the height of the adjoining store building, and extend it back the same length. In this he will fit up rooms for his residence and vacate the rooms in which he is now living, to accommodate the increasing trade of the house of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

That New Residence.—The lot up on which Dr. Lewis is to erect his new residence is upon the north side, just east of Hon. John Nichols' residence. It was purchased of Mr. Nichols for the consideration of $250. The Doctor's new residence will be in the form of a cross, will have eight bay windows on east, west and south wings, and will be surmounted by a central balustrade and observatory. Work has already been commenced.

Three and Escape.

An Arrested Horse-Thief Escapes From a Third-Story Window of the Dominion City House.

[illegible], last, one J. D. Cameron [illegible] of High Constable, of Emerson, Manitoba, [illegible] Dominion City House.

[illegible] last, Sheriff J. R. Jones, of Bailey County, Minnesota, [illegible] and Stanley, landed at Emerson, of the former, arrested him and charged him [illegible] village. He was [illegible] to the street, and [illegible] to yield himself upon writing visions of outraged law. Sunday night Sheriff Jones [illegible] and [illegible] the Dominion City House, [illegible] in the extreme northeast corner of the Dominion City House, [illegible] Stanley that he would [illegible] in the morning. Stanley [illegible] by attempting to escape by the window. Yesterday morning Sheriff Cooper impanelled the stone to bring the prisoner to breakfast, and the latter had disappeared.

[illegible] Stanley [illegible] the following items from the corner of the cupboard about six feet from the window, [illegible] to [illegible] The shape of [illegible] Stanley [illegible] Sheriff Jones [illegible] Sheriff Cooper

THE XLVI. CONGRESS.

The new (Forty-sixth) Congress is composed, in Senate and House, as follows:

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
1881	J. T. Morgan, D.	1883	A. H. Garland, D.
1883	G. S. Houston, D.	1883	Jas. D. Walker, D.
CALIFORNIA.		COLORADO.	
1881	Newton Booth, R.	1883	H. M. Teller, R.
1885	Jas. T. Farley, D.	1885	N. P. Hill, R.
CONNECTICUT.		DELAWARE.	
1881	Wm. W. Eaton, D.	1881	T. F. Bayard, D.
1885	O. H. Platt, R.	1885	Eli Saulsbury, D.
FLORIDA.		GEORGIA.	
1885	Wilkins Call, D.	1883	J. B. Gordon, D.
		1885	J. E. Brown, D.
IDAHO.		ILLINOIS.	
1883	Dav. P. Lee, D.	1883	J. W. McDonald, D.
1885	J. Hay Evans, D.	1885	D. W. Voorhees, D.
INDIANA.		IOWA.	
1883	B. J. Kirkwood, R.	1883	P. B. Plumb, R.
1885	Wm. Allison, R.	1885	Jas. J. Jogalls, R.
KANSAS.		LOUISIANA.	
1883	Eric Ryle, R.	1883	W. P. Kellogg, R.
1885	J. S. Williams, R.	1885	B. F. Jonas, R.
MAINE.		MARYLAND.	
1881	H. Hamlin, R.	1881	Wm. P. Whyte, D.
1883	Jas. G. Blaine, R.	1885	A. P. Gorman, D.
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
1881	H. L. Dawes, R.	1883	Z. Chandler, R.
1883	Geo. F. Hoar, R.	1883	T. W. Ferry, R.
MINNESOTA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
1881	S. J. R. McMillan, R.	1881	L. K. Bruce, R.
1883	Dwight M. Sabin, R.	1883	J. Z. George, D.
MISSOURI.		NEBRASKA.	
1881	Geo. G. Vest, D.	1883	A. Saunders, R.
1885	Lewis V. Bogy, D.	1885	Phineas W. Hitchcock, R.
NEVADA.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1881	Wm. Sharon, R.	1883	H. H. Rollins, R.
1885	John P. Jones, R.	1885	Jas. W. Patterson, R.
NEW JERSEY.		NEW YORK.	
1881	T. F. Randolph, R.	1881	Roscoe Conkling, R.
1883	J. R. McPherson, D.	1885	R. Conkling, R.
NORTH CAROLINA.		OHIO.	
1883	M. W. Ransom, D.	1881	A. G. Thurman, D.
1885	Zeb. B. Vance, D.	1881	H. B. Payne, D.
OREGON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1883	J. H. Mitchell, R.	1881	W. A. Wallace, D.
1885	Jas. H. Slater, D.	1885	J. D. Cameron, R.
RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1881	A. P. Burnside, R.	1881	M. C. Butler, D.
1883	J. R. Dawis, R.	1885	Wade Hampton, D.
TENNESSEE.		TEXAS.	
1881	H. Bate, D.	1881	S. B. Maxey, D.
1883	T. Bailey, D.	1881	Richard Coke, D.
VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.	
1881	H. Edmunds, R.	1881	R. E. Withers, D.
1885	G. F. Edmunds, R.	1883	J. W. Johnston, D.
WEST VIRGINIA.		WISCONSIN.	
1881	Jno. E. Kenna, D.	1881	Carl Schurz, R.
1883	H. G. Davis, D.	1885	M. H. Carpenter, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	42
Democrats	36
Independents	1
Vacancy	1

HOUSE.

ALABAMA.			
1	Thomas Herndon, D.	5	Thomas Williams, D.
2	Jere. Haralson, R.	6	Jno. H. Caldwell, D.
3	W. J. Samford, D.	7	William H. Forney, D.
4	Charles M. Shelley, D.	8	W. W. Garner, D.
ARKANSAS.			
1	Poindexter Dunn, R.	3	Jordan E. Cravens, R.
2	Wm. F. [illegible], D.	4	Thomas M. Gunter, D.
CALIFORNIA.			
Elects one Congressman in 1879.			
COLORADO.			
1	James B. Belford, R.		
CONNECTICUT.			
1	Joseph R. Hawley, R.	3	John T. Wait, R.
2	James Phelps, D.	4	Frederick Miles, R.
DELAWARE.			
1	Edward L. Martin, D.		
FLORIDA.			
1	R. H. M. Davis, D.	2	Noble A. Hull, D.
GEORGIA.			
1	John C. Nicholls, D.	9	James H. Blount, D.
2	W. H. Felton, D.	10	Alex. H. Stephens, D.
3	Philip Cook, D.	11	Alex. H. Stephens, H.
4	Hugh Buchanan, D.	12	Emory Speer, D.
5	Henry R. Harris, D.		
6	Thomas M. Norwood, D.		
7	Richard H. Clark, D.		
8	Thomas Turner, D.		
ILLINOIS.			
1	William Aldrich, R.	11	J. W. Singleton, D.
2	Benoni Wentworth, D.	12	Wm. M. Springer, D.
3	Hiram Barber, R.	13	A. E. Stevenson, D.
4	John C. Sherwin, D.	14	Joseph G. Cannon, R.
5	R. M. A. Hawk, R.	15	A. P. Forsythe, R.
6	Thos. J. Henderson, R.	16	Wm. A. Sparks, D.
7	Philip C. Hayes, R.	17	Wm. R. Morrison, D.
8	Greenbury L. Fort, R.	18	John R. Thomas, R.
9	Thomas A. Boyd, R.	19	R. W. Townshend, D.
10	Burt C. Marsh, R.		
INDIANA.			
1	William Heilman, R.	7	J. Hostetler, R.
2	Thomas R. Cobb, R.	8	Godlove S. Orth, R.
3	Geo. H. Dunham, R.	9	Thos. D. Lamison, D.
4	Jeptha D. New, D.	10	Calvin Cowgill, R.
5	Thos. Swanson, R.	11	W. G. Colerick, R.
6	Wm. H. Morris, R.	12	John H. Baker, R.
7	De La Matyr, R.		
IOWA.			
1	Moses A. McCoid, R.	7	J. B. Weaver, R.
2	Hiram Price, R.	8	E. H. Gillette, N.
3	Wm. Loughridge, R.	9	W. F. Sapp, D.
4	N. C. Deering, R.	10	C. C. Carpenter, R.
5	Isaac Cary, R.		
KANSAS.			
1	John A. Anderson, R.	3	Thomas Ryan, R.
2	D. C. Haskell, R.		
KENTUCKY.			
1	Oscar Turner, D.	9	John G. Carlisle, D.
2	J. A. McKenzie, D.	7	J. C. S. Blackburn, D.
3	John L. Scott, D.	8	P. P. Johnston, D.
4	J. Proctor Knott, D.	9	Thomas Turner, D.
5	Albert S. Willis, D.	10	Milton J. Durham, D.
LOUISIANA.			
1	Randall L. Gibson, D.	4	J. R. Hunt, D.
2	E. John Ellis, D.	5	J. Floyd King, D.
3	Joseph E. Jackson, D.	6	E. W. Robertson, D.
MAINE.			
1	Thomas B. Reed, R.	4	George W. Ladd, N.
2	William P. Frye, R.	5	Thos. H. Murch, N.
3	Eben F. Stanley, R.		
MARYLAND.			
1	Daniel M. Henry, D.	4	Robert M. McLane, D.
2	J. Frank Stone, D.	5	Wm. J. Hendrick, D.
3	William Kimmel, D.	6	Milton G. Urner, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1	William W. Crapo, R.	7	W. A. Russell, R.
2	Henry L. Pierce, R.	8	William Claflin, R.
3	W. A. Field, R.	9	Wm. S. Rice, R.
4	Leopold Morse, D.	10	Amasa Norcross, R.
5	S. F. Hoar, R.	11	Geo. D. Robinson, R.
6	Benjamin W. Harris, D.		
MICHIGAN.			
1	John S. Schoonover, R.	5	Mark S. Brewer, R.
2	Edwin Willits, R.	7	Omar D. Conger, R.
3	Julius C. Burrows, R.	8	Jay A. Hubbell, R.
4	J. C. Patterson, R.	9	Jay A. Hubbell, R.
5	John W. Stone, R.		
MINNESOTA.			
1	M. H. Dunnell, R.	3	W. D. Washburn, R.
2	Horace Purdjer, D.		
MISSISSIPPI.			
1	H. L. Muldrow, D.	4	Otho R. Singleton, D.
2	Van H. Manning, D.	5	Chas. E. Hooker, D.
3	H. D. Money, D.	6	J. R. Chalmers, D.
MISSOURI.			
1	Martin L. Clardy, D.	8	Samuel L. Sawyer, D.
2	Erastus Wells, D.	9	Nicholas Ford, N.
3	R. Graham Frost, D.	10	G. F. Rothwell, R.
4	Lowndes H. Davis, D.	11	R. Chris. Ball, D.
5	Richard P. Bland, D.	12	W. H. Hatch, D.
6	John H. Hamilton, D.	13	R. A. C. Barbour, D.
7	Aaron H. Jay, R.		
NEBRASKA.			
1	Edward K. Valentine, R.		
NEVADA.			
1	Rollin M. Daggett, R.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1	Jeshua G. Hall, R.	2	Louis W. Farr, R.
2	James F. Briggs, R.		
NEW JERSEY.			
1	Geo. V. Robeson, R.	5	Chas. H. Voorhis, R.
2	Henry S. Smith, D.	6	John L. Blake, R.
3	Miles Ross, D.	7	Lewis A. Brigham, R.
4	John D. Cox, D.		
NEW YORK.			
1	Jas. W. Covert, D.	18	J. H. Hammond, R.
2	Daniel G. Kelly, D.	19	Amasiah B. Jamison, R.
3	S. B. H. Cheritree, R.	20	John H. Starin, R.
4	Arch. M. Bliss, D.	21	David Wilber, R.
5	Nicholas Muller, D.	22	Warner Miller, R.
6	S. S. Cox, D.	23	Cyrus D. Prescott, R.
7	Edwin Lindsley, D.	24	Joseph Mason, R.
8	Anson G. McCook, R.	25	Frank Hiscock, R.
9	Fernando Wood, D.	26	John B. Camp, R.
10	James O'Brien, D.	27	Rice G. Lapham, R.
11	Levi P. Morton, R.	28	Geo. W. Dwight, R.
12	Clarkson N. Potter, D.	29	D. P. Richardson, R.
13	John Cochrane, D.	30	John Van Voorhis, R.
14	John H. Prince, R.	31	Richard Crowley, R.
15	Wm. Lounsbery, R.	32	Ray V. Pierce, R.
16	John M. Bailey, D.	33	H. H. VanAernam, R.
17	Walter A. Wood, R.		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1	John J. Martin, D.	5	Alfred M. Scales, D.
2	W. H. Kitchin, D.	6	Walter L. Steele, D.
3	Daniel L. Russell, R.	7	Robt. F. Armfield, D.
4	Joseph J. Davis, D.	8	Robt. R. B. Vance, D.
OHIO.			
1	Benj. Butterworth, R.	11	H. L. Dickey, D.
2	Thos. L. Young, R.	12	Hugh S. Neal, R.
3	J. A. McMahon, D.	13	A. J. Warner, R.
4	J. Warren Keifer, R.	14	Gilbert Atherton, D.
5	Benj. Le Fevre, D.	15	Gen. W. Grosbeck, D.
6	W. H. Hill, D.	16	S. McKinley, Jr., R.
7	Frank Hurd, D.	17	James Monroe, R.
8	J. F. R. Finley, D.	18	J. T. Updegraff, R.
9	Gen. L. Converse, D.	19	James A. Garfield, R.
10	Thomas Ewing, R.	20	Amos Townsend, R.
OREGON.			
1	John Whiteaker, D.		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1	H. H. Bingham, R.	15	Edward Overton, R.
2	Charles O'Neill, R.	16	Aaron Mitchell, R.
3	Samuel J. Randall, D.	17	J. Dimmick, D.
4	Wm. D. Kelley, R.	18	H. B. Swope, D.
5	A. A. Hawley, R.	19	S. E. Reinoehl, D.
6	Wm. Ward, R.	20	Seth H. Yocum, R.
7	Wm. Godshalk, R.	21	Morgan R. Wise, D.
8	Robert Peebles, D.	22	Russell Errett, R.
9	A. Herr Smith, R.	23	Thos. M. Fayne, R.
10	J. L. Barlow, D.	24	W. S. Shallenberger, D.
11	Robert Klotz, R.		
12	H. B. Wright, D.		
13	John W. Ryon, D.		
14	John W. Killinger, R.		
RHODE ISLAND.			
1	Nelson W. Aldrich, R.	2	C. W. Ballou, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1	J. S. Richardson, D.	4	John H. Evins, D.
2	M. P. O'Connor, D.	5	G. D. Tillman, D.
3	Wyatt Aiken, D.		
TENNESSEE.			
1	Robert L. Taylor, D.	6	John F. House, D.
2	Leon. Houk, R.	7	W. C. Whitthorne, D.
3	Geo. C. Dibbrell, D.	8	S. J. D. Atkin, D.
4	Benton McMillin, D.	9	H. Casey Young, D.
5	John N. Bright, D.		
TEXAS.			
1	John H. Reagan, D.	4	Roger Q. Mills, D.
2	D. B. Culberson, D.	5	George W. Jones, D.
3	Olin Wellborn, D.	6	(Vacancy.)
VERMONT.			
1	Charles H. Joyce, R.	3	Bradley Barlow, R.
2	James M. Tyler, R.		
VIRGINIA.			
1	R. L. T. Beale, D.	6	J. R. Tucker, D.
2	John Goode, Jr., D.	7	John T. Harris, D.
3	Jno. E. Johnston, D.	8	Eppa Hunton, D.
4	Joseph Jorgensen, R.	9	J. B. Richmond, D.
5	George C. Cabell, D.		
WEST VIRGINIA.			
1	Benjamin Wilson, D.	3	John E. Kenna, D.
2	Beuj. F. Martin, D.		
WISCONSIN.			
1	Chas. G. Williams, R.	5	E. S. Bragg, D.
2	Charles Darlese, Dem.	6	Jeremiah Rusk, D.
3	Geo. C. Hazleton, R.	7	H. L. Humphrey, R.
4	C. V. Pruner, D.	8	Thad. C. Pound, R.

Democrats	148
Republicans	128
Nationals	10
Readers	1

There are six vacancies in the House—four from California, one from Texas, caused by the death of Schleicher; and one in New York, caused also by a death.—Washington Paper.

The United States Four-Per-Cent. Certificates.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the 4-per-cent. refunding certificates of the United States to be issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt." A Washington dispatch gives the following particulars:

Each certificate will be of the denomination of $10, will be made nearly of the form and size of the United States note, and will bear on its face and back the conditions of its issue. Such certificates will be sold for lawful money at par and accruing interest to date of purchase, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington and by the Assistant-Treasurers at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Treasurer of the United States at Washington and Assistant-Treasurer at New York will also receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves, respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned to the depositors.

The Secretary of the Treasury will also accept in payment certain certificates of deposit of National Banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but the refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by a Treasury draft or by deposit of a like amount with the Treasurer or some Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of an equal amount are substituted in their stead.

All National Banks, upon complying with Sec. 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States, are invited to become financial agents of the Government and depositories of public moneys accruing from such certificates. Money received by depository banks for such certificates will remain on deposit with said banks, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and calls for redemption of bonds will issue from time to time, as the Secretary may direct. All banks, bankers, Postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons are invited to aid in placing these certificates. They can make their arrangements through the National Banks for the deposit of the purchase money. Commissions will be allowed on the purchase of these certificates as follows: On the aggregate of $1,000 and not exceeding $100,000 in any one calendar month, one-eighth of 1 per cent., and any amount exceeding $100,000 in like period a commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the excess, and parties purchasing at one time $1,000 or more of certificates will be entitled to receive them free of charge for transportation.

The certificates will be ready for delivery April 1, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates into 4-per-cent. bonds.

The Secretary also announces that as soon as practicable 210 certificates will be issued under this law similar in form and upon like similar conditions to those above described, to be registered on the books of the Treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate.

The form of the certificate is to be as follows:

UNITED STATES REFUNDING CERTIFICATE. $10. April 1, 1879.

This certifies that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the act of Jan. 20, 1870.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States.

Register of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C.

Convertible, with accrued interest at 4 per cent. per annum, for 4-per-cent bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

On the back:

Interest on this note will cease as follows: For each nine days, or $1[illegible] part of a month; 1 cent; for each quarter year, 10 cents; for each entire year, 40 cents.

In the Northern oil field of Pennsylvania fuel is scarce. Patent oil-burners have been invented, and in several factories and refineries oil is entirely used for fuel, and coal and wood are abolished.

The Colorado Central Railroad will be supplied with steel rails through the canyons during the summer.

Sketch of the Life of "The Learned Blacksmith."

On the night of the 6th day of March Elihu Burritt, familiarly known as the "Learned Blacksmith," died at New Britain, Conn., about half a mile from the place of his birth. Having come to the light of this world in that humble, rural place, and having gone out from it in the vigor of manhood to make his influence felt in many Nations, it was very fitting that he should come back at old age, like the tired child to his mother, lay down his life, where, more than sixty-eight years ago, he took it up.

Elihu Burritt is, perhaps, more widely known as the "Learned Blacksmith" than by any other appellation, a term descriptive of his vocation and attainments. But the title of Universal Philanthropist would better describe the whole man. The popular mind dwells upon him as poring over grammars and dictionaries, and deciphering strange words in hieroglyphical characters. But few even now among his own countrymen think of him as leading the best minds and the largest-hearted people of the civilized countries into a Congress of Nations to devise means to settle National disputes, and forever end the barbarous practice of international wars.

Elihu Burritt was born in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1810. He was the youngest son in a family of five sons and five daughters—one sister now resides in Chicago, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer. We may know he is of a Puritan family from the Bible name which his parents gave him. The Elihu of the Bible was one of Job's friends, a true friend, because he rebuked him, and against his self-righteousness, did "speak in God's behalf." The Burritt family came from South Wales to Connecticut in 1631, and in the time of the Revolution, which tried the souls of men, were a divided family; some remaining loyalists removed to Canada; but the branch of Elihu took active with the rebels, and his father and grandfather carried their muskets into the War of Independence.

In the olden time of the Republic, before manufacture became a part of the American system, it was the practice of all heads of families to secure a homestead upon the soil, a little farm or a larger one, as suited their calling; the tailor, the hatter, the blacksmith and the shoemaker having their little farms, on which they labored such days as they could not follow their trades. Elihu Burritt's father was a shoemaker of the olden style, having a small farm, which he tilled, and his shoemaker's shop by the side of his broad kitchen fire-place. Elihu's brother was a blacksmith, and when he is a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics' Institute; Burritt was dubbed the "Learned Blacksmith"—and his letter was seized hold of by some primitive reporter, and published in full in a Boston paper. He went to bed very quietly one night in his humble bedroom, after delving very hard in that old antiquarian library, and awoke next morning to find himself famous. It was all found out at last, like any crime; and the young man was very much chagrined and ashamed, and he said he meditated running away and hiding himself from the world under an assumed name, in some obscure village.

He was now a public man, though continuing to work as a journeyman blacksmith.

In 1844 Mr. Burritt established the *Christian Citizen*. He also began preaching lay sermons to convicts, and took an active part in church revivals. This he found time to do while pursuing his labors as a blacksmith. It was about this time that the writer, a brother editor, first formed an acquaintance with Elihu Burritt. The latter received him with the "kindest cordiality, welcomed him to his sanctum, and made him at home. He had with him, in connection with the newspaper, a young printer by the name of Thomas Drew. He became his factotum. When he went out to lecture he addressed letters to his substitute, whom he knighted Ezekiel. Thomas Drew was the Ezekiel of the *Christian Citizen*, and became one of the central objects of attraction. Burritt wrote many charming articles to Ezekiel on all public subjects, and what he says in his travels both at home and abroad.

Many of the latter letters were written during Mr. Burritt's travels in England, where he went speaking in the interest of international comity and peace. When he returned he made a tour of the West, and paid his first visit to Chicago. He had some years before addressed an eloquent letter to the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. He was now preparing for the representation of the West in the World's Peace Congress. Charles Durkee, then a Member of Congress from Wisconsin, was the delegate of that State in the Congress held in Paris in 1850, and Mr. Eastman was the delegate to the Congress at Frankfort from Illinois in 1851—Burritt being the only delegates for those years from the Northwest.

It was on his first visit to England that he wrote the "Pledge of the League of Universal Brotherhood"—a bond of love signed by more people of different Nations than perhaps any other bond of peace.

At the breaking out of the Crimean War Mr. Burritt, feeling that his occupation was gone for the present, returned to this country and took up a work to which he thought he had a special mission. This was the endeavor to heal the bitter strife growing up between North and South on the slavery question, and he issued a publication of "Olive Leaves" to promote "peace and amnesty which he called "North and South," proposing the doctrine of "compensated emancipation."

After this publication Mr. Burritt returned quietly to England, avoiding there, as here, public life. He gave his attention to literary labors, and completing his labors in good words for future reading. Then he made his journeys on foot, commencing with his books on "Walks from Land's End to John O'Groat's." In 1865 he was appointed United States Consular Agent at Birmingham, for the time a lucrative position.

For some years he has been residing at New Britain, with his sister's family, where last week he died. He was engaged in preparing his last works for publication and in writing grammars and lexicons of some of the old languages, and found new relish in the study of hagiography, and carried it daily use a Greek grammar in his hat.

After a while he began work in a brass foundry, casting cow-bells and conjugating Latin and Greek verbs. Then he went upon the road as a commercial traveler, to sell cow-bells, padlocks, etc., and kept the books while him, studying by the way, having a horse very favorable to such exercise, one that could make its own way through the devious woods of New England. He next went into commercial business, doing processes, probably neglecting his books, and was financially ruined in 1836. He now turned to his books again.

He was pretty well acquainted with the Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and also with most of the modern languages of Europe, which he had obtained by the forge, and in the foundry, and in the shop, and tavern, and wayside. And now he had a desire to delve into some quaint old Oriental languages, and, lacking text-books, he conceived that it would be necessary for him to make a trip to Europe for the purpose. With that object in view he started on foot from Worcester with very little money in his pocket, hoping to get passage on a sail vessel as a green sailor before the mast. At Boston he heard of the antiquarian Library at Worcester, where it was supposed he could find the requisite rare old books; and accordingly he retraced his steps to Worcester. Here he first engaged himself as a journeyman blacksmith at a dollar and a half a day, and then sought the privileges of the library, and there, between the hours of work and sleep, he delved in ancient lore, but not in the language he sought, but in the Icelandic Sagas, and the Celtoo-Breton, obsolete lingo. He wrote a letter in the latter language which brought him into notoriety in France.

Wanting some employment by which he could earn something to aid him in his studies, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of Worcester, asking for a work in German to translate, in which he modestly spoke of his acquirements in the languages. This letter fell into the hands of Gov. Everett, and, having found out something more about the writer, he ventilated the whole matter in a lecture before the Boston Mechanics' Institute; Burritt was dubbed the "Learned Blacksmith"—and his letter was seized hold of by some primitive reporter, and published in full in a Boston paper. He went to bed very quietly one night in his humble bedroom, after delving very hard in that old antiquarian library, and awoke next morning to find himself famous. It was all found out at last, like any crime; and the young man was very much chagrined and ashamed, and he said he meditated running away and hiding himself from the world under an assumed name, in some obscure village.

He was now a public man, though continuing to work as a journeyman blacksmith.

In 1844 Mr. Burritt established the *Christian Citizen*. He also began preaching lay sermons to convicts, and took an active part in church revivals. This he found time to do while pursuing his labors as a blacksmith. It was about this time that the writer, a brother editor, first formed an acquaintance with Elihu Burritt. The latter received him with the "kindest cordiality, welcomed him to his sanctum, and made him at home. He had with him, in connection with the newspaper, a young printer by the name of Thomas Drew. He became his factotum. When he went out to lecture he addressed letters to his substitute, whom he knighted Ezekiel. Thomas Drew was the Ezekiel of the *Christian Citizen*, and became one of the central objects of attraction. Burritt wrote many charming articles to Ezekiel on all public subjects, and what he says in his travels both at home and abroad.

Many of the latter letters were written during Mr. Burritt's travels in England, where he went speaking in the interest of international comity and peace. When he returned he made a tour of the West, and paid his first visit to Chicago. He had some years before addressed an eloquent letter to the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. He was now preparing for the representation of the West in the World's Peace Congress. Charles Durkee, then a Member of Congress from Wisconsin, was the delegate of that State in the Congress held in Paris in 1850, and Mr. Eastman was the delegate to the Congress at Frankfort from Illinois in 1851—Burritt being the only delegates for those years from the Northwest.

It was on his first visit to England that he wrote the "Pledge of the League of Universal Brotherhood"—a bond of love signed by more people of different Nations than perhaps any other bond of peace.

At the breaking out of the Crimean War Mr. Burritt, feeling that his occupation was gone for the present, returned to this country and took up a work to which he thought he had a special mission. This was the endeavor to heal the bitter strife growing up between North and South on the slavery question, and he issued a publication of "Olive Leaves" to promote "peace and amnesty which he called "North and South," proposing the doctrine of "compensated emancipation."

After this publication Mr. Burritt returned quietly to England, avoiding there, as here, public life. He gave his attention to literary labors, and completing his labors in good words for future reading. Then he made his journeys on foot, commencing with his books on "Walks from Land's End to John O'Groat's." In 1865 he was appointed United States Consular Agent at Birmingham, for the time a lucrative position.

For some years he has been residing at New Britain, with his sister's family, where last week he died. He was engaged in preparing his last works for publication and in writing grammars and lexicons of some of the old languages, and found new relish in the study of hagiography, and carried it daily use a Greek grammar in his hat.

After a while he began work in a brass foundry, casting cow-bells and conjugating Latin and Greek verbs. Then he went upon the road as a commercial traveler, to sell cow-bells, padlocks, etc., and kept the books while him, studying by the way, having a horse very favorable to such exercise, one that could make its own way through the devious woods of New England. He next went into commercial business, doing processes, probably neglecting his books, and was financially ruined in 1836. He now turned to his books again.

He was pretty well acquainted with the Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and also with most of the modern languages of Europe, which he had obtained by the forge, and in the foundry, and in the shop, and tavern, and wayside. And now he had a desire to delve into some quaint old Oriental languages, and, lacking text-books, he conceived that it would be necessary for him to make a trip to Europe for the purpose. With that object in view he started on foot from Worcester with very little money in his pocket, hoping to get passage on a sail vessel as a green sailor before the mast. At Boston he heard of the antiquarian Library at Worcester, where it was supposed he could find the requisite rare old books; and accordingly he retraced his steps to Worcester. Here he first engaged himself as a journeyman blacksmith at a dollar and a half a day, and then sought the privileges of the library, and there, between the hours of work and sleep, he delved in ancient lore, but not in the language he sought, but in the Icelandic Sagas, and the Celtoo-Breton, obsolete lingo. He wrote a letter in the latter language which brought him into notoriety in France.

Wanting some employment by which he could earn something to aid him in his studies, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of Worcester, asking for a work in German to translate, in which he modestly spoke of his acquirements in the languages. This letter fell into the hands of Gov. Everett, and, having found out something more about the writer, he ventilated the whole matter in a lecture before the Boston Mechanics' Institute; Burritt was dubbed the "Learned Blacksmith"—and his letter was seized hold of by some primitive reporter, and published in full in a Boston paper. He went to bed very quietly one night in his humble bedroom, after delving very hard in that old antiquarian library, and awoke next morning to find himself famous. It was all found out at last, like any crime; and the young man was very much chagrined and ashamed, and he

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Russian dissenters from the Greek Church are now computed at 15,000,000.

—There are now fifteen graduates of the Bangor Theological Seminary doing missionary work in foreign countries.

—The average monthly wages of male teachers in Illinois amount to $54.07; of female teachers, to $30.89.

—"Congregational Methodism" is one of the important sects in Georgia. The organization supports its own newspaper.

—The educational system of New York State annually costs $11,000,000. There are 1,500,000 pupils in the schools, taught by 30,000 teachers.

—A pastoral has been issued by the Episcopalian Bishop of Western Michigan condemning worldly devices for the purpose of raising money for church objects.

—In reducing salaries of teachers and officeholders, there is one good thing about it. If they do not want the position when salaries are reduced, they can resign.

—There are now four Catholic Dioceses vacant in the United States—Chicago, Hartford, Marquette and Columbus. And if the resignation of Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, is accepted, it will make the fifth.

—A movement is understood to be on foot in New York to establish here a university for women, and large figure work would be directed toward the elevation of their race in the South. It is reported that $250,000 have already been pledged for its support.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The Council of the Evangelical Alliance announces that it is now definitely settled that the next, which will be the seventh, General Conference of Christians of all Nations will be held during the present year at Basle, Switzerland, beginning on Aug. 31, and continuing until Sept. 7.

—Dr. Samuel Eliot, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston, says: "Physical pain, or the fear of it, nothing, in fact, that is itself no motive, can be made to seem to many a necessity in school. Only duty, only the love of duty, only a motive, and one leading to other motives, can be called a necessary part of education. Here, positive, not negative, forces are essential."

—A gentleman who has recently visited London tells of the remarkable influence of the Christian life in that country from the popular singing of the Moody and Sankey hymns. The same story comes from other countries in Europe and elsewhere. This modern American Sunday-School music, so much criticised and sneered at, has already taken hold on the popular heart of the masses, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Sweden, China, India, and the Islands of the Sea, such as no other music has had since the days of Jubal.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Spring Poetry—A Word of Advice.

There need be no doubt in the mind of any reader of the *Free Press* that it is eager to secure odes to spring, idyls on April, poems on May and blank verse on green grass and budding vines. In fact, we keep a traveling man out all the year 'round looking after such things, and paying cash down in every case. The trouble is to get enough of such poetry to supply the demands of our readers. Having said this much in explanation, we call the attention of the public to the following solemn facts:

In December, 1860, a lady in Kansas forwarded us a poem on spring, to be laid away under a brick until the 20th of March, she died within fourteen days after mailing the poetry. Comment is needless.

In March, 1867, a student at Ann Arbor forwarded a poem of forty lines on the return of the robin. Before his robin had uttered three squawks, or the poem could be printed, the student was called home to see his sister die. Does any explanation seem necessary?

In 1873 a lady in Elmira, N. Y., sent on eight verses of beautiful poetry on "April Showers." About the time the letter-carrier was saying that there was six cents postage due on her letter she was falling on a bridge near her home. She never spoke after being pulled ashore and wrung out. Truly, the ways of Providence are mysterious.

Last year a lawyer in Cleveland sent us a pound and a half of blank verse on the voice of the blue bird and the starting grass. His verses reached us one rainy Thursday evening, when all Nature seemed bent on having a good old cry, and the voices of ward politicians came up from the Sixth Ward with hollow moan, and next morning the lawyer was found dead in his bed. The terrible look on his face showed that he must have suffered for hours and hours. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the *Free Press* must be held blameless.

One short week ago a young lady of Western Michigan mailed us a beautiful ode to dying winter. The old man who buys all the waste-paper from this office had scarcely made an offer of a cent and a half per pound for the beautiful ode when a dirty-handed, arrived saying that the poor girl had been tossed on the horns of a cow and had gone to join the angels.

As stated at first, the *Free Press* is eagerly searching for spring poetry, and offering more pay than any other publication in this country, but it must be explicitly understood that we cannot be held responsible for the sudden death of the writers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How Careless Men Can Be With Money.

My friend was paymaster of a large railroad company, and one day he went out with $30,000 to pay the men. The money was wrapped up in an old newspaper, and he carried it under his arm. He stopped at a wayside hostelry for dinner, and left the money on a chair when he went out. He had not gone many miles from the place when he missed it. He flew back and asked the woman if she had seen a parcel. "There's a bit of newspaper on the chair beyond," said she: "perhaps that's it." which it proved to be, and my friend rejoined a happier and a wiser man. Another circumstance: a man I know of lost a roll of bills amounting to $10,000. They, also, were tied up in a newspaper. He told a friend, and the two talked over the loss and the probability of finding the money. The friend made him tell all the ground he had been over since he had the money. The last place he was at was the Postoffice. The night was wet overhead and slushy under foot. They stopped at the Postoffice, and, going to the place where the mail had been, found two or three torn bits of newspaper. It was the same. They searched further, and found the rest of the treasure. It had been kicked in turn by every one who came into the office, and when found was all mired and completely soaked in slush. They seized it eagerly and returned to their hotel, where they spent several hours in cleaning it. It was all there, and, at last they got it dried. The grateful man took his friend out and bought him the handsomest gold watch-chain he could find.—*Cor. Boston Gazette.*

—The *Churchman* condemns the practice of allowing and encouraging children to appear in tableaux, etc., upon a public stage, late at night, at entertainments for religious and benevolent objects. It says that the physical injury thus done to the children is great and inexcusable, but that the moral wrong is deeper and graver.

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAR. 25, - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

CLIPPINGS.

Jefferson Davis is believed by the Rochester *Herald* to be the peer of Washington—George Washington, of Louisville, who was hanged last week.

The best church choir in Washington is the colored one of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Byron Johns, Selkirk, is the rector.

The presents made to General Grant in his approach have been intended to encourage friends in Pennsylvania, and on a visit to a loan exhibition closing in Pittsburg.

Railroad building has been almost at a standstill since the panic, but from all indications there will be not less than 20,000 miles laid in the south and west during the coming season.

A school teacher in Fond du Lac, Wis., was fined $25 the other day by a justice of the peace for cruelly chastising a bright yearold pupil who failed to work a problem in fractions.

If there is a man in the bounds of the Confederacy who has ever served a higher office and come down a flatter score than Jefferson Davis," the Memphis *Avalanche* wants to know it.

Queen Victoria is really anxious to see Cleveland and the United States, and the Prince of Wales, remembering what a high time he had here some twenty years ago, is urging here to come.

The newly married Duke of Connaught was allowed $75,000 a year, expects a marriage allowance of $50,000, and when he becomes Viceroy of Ireland, will have $10,000 a year additional.

Judge—"Your client had better make a confession, ask for what she will take." Old Woman—"I'm obliged to his lord-ship (courtesy,) as he's so kind forever; I'll just take a glass o' wather."

Washington dispatches say that Senator Chandler's Speech on Jeff. Davis is most in demand of any speech of the last session of Congress. One hundred thousand copies have already been ordered.

Senator Chandler is a brave, faithful statesman, and would make a magnificent President. Here is this for 1880? For President, Zach Chandler of Michigan; for Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.—*Concord, N. H. Monitor.*

The tendency of the Republican party is always in the return of Gladiator, Logan Chandler, Carpenter, and others like them to the Senate. The tendency of the Democratic party is shown in the fact that its leaders and representatives men appear as the eulogists of Jeff. Davis.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Wendell Phillips Club of Boston has resolved, that it is "encouraged with new hope for the cause of human rights and the liberties of our brethren in the south, by the manly and outspoken remarks of the Hon. Z. Chandler lately made in the Senate of the United States."

Tax passage by the House at Lansing of the bill reducing the oil test to 150 degrees still evidently meets the demand of public opinion. The increased safety of the high test oil is not regarded by the people as an offset for its increased costs, and the preponderance of the argument is unquestionably on the side of reduction.

Pope Leo XIII. has ordered a general jubilee of the Catholic church, to celebrate the anniversary of his elevation to the Papacy. The jubilee season began last Sunday, March 2, and will continue until Pentecost Sunday, June 1. This proclamation is in accordance with an old established custom, each succeeding pope waiting for one year after his election, when, if some time has elapsed since a previous general jubilee, he declares a season of indulgences through out the entire Catholic world. The present is what is known as a special jubilee, the regular grand jubilee taking place every 25 years, and the last having occurred in 1875.

That Speech.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Extra—Iowa.

Senator Chandler's great speech continues to be the topic of conversation in all circles here. Happening to have around the people as nothing else has to do the fact that the old rebel element represented by Jefferson Davis are rapidly regaining control of the Government, and, unless arrested, will soon exercise the power and supremacy which they lost by going into the rebellion. For years certain papers have endeavored to convey the impression that Mr. Chandler was a rough specimen of humanity, who represented the worst element of the Republican party. The sentiment was in the Republican party who have been deserving such brave men as Senator Chandler will now have to go to the rear, where they have always belonged. They and the men whom they endeavored to make leaders have given the evidence of what the Republican party and the country would experience under their management.

The following article from the Okolona Mississippi, *Southern States* of Wednesday, March 12, 1879, we copy verbatim, headings and all, as a particularly candid specimen of Southern Democratic temper

YES, THANK GOD!

We Have Captured the Capitol.

After a struggle of eighteen years in war and politics, the Confederates have at last captured the Capitol.—*Washington Republican.*

Yes, thank God! we have captured the Capitol, and in 1880 our man will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the Presidential chair.

Then will our glorious triumph be complete.

Then will we proceed to tear your Amendments from the Constitution and trample them in the mire.

Then will we break the shackly yoke we have forged for the Free Sovereign and Independent Commonwealths of the Union.

Then will we recognize the right of secession—a right that is not dead but sleeping.

Then will we decorate the Capitol with the pictures of Davis, and Lee, and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a Cause that is not lost but living still.

Yes, thank God! we HAVE cap-tured the Capitol, and from that eagle of vantage we propose to rule the Republic in a way that will make your Radical ears and your Radical leaders forever odious in America.

The Washington *Post* (Democratic organ,) of Wednesday morning last, also used the following as the Democratic program for the extra session.

The popular plan among the Democrats of the House, as expressed by those in the city, is the old one of keeping appropriations alive. The Legislative, executive and judicial bills will be rejected and disposed of promptly, just as it passed the House. As a very prominent member expressed it yesterday, "not an amendment will be dotted or a t crossed." It would go to the Senate and be passed there with as little delay as possible. Meantime the House will do nothing—not even the army appropriation bill will be touched until it is seen what Hayes proposes to do. If he sees fit to approve the legislative bill, then the army bill will be passed as quick as possible, and Congress will immediately adjourn. Should Hayes veto the legislative bill, then the Democrats of Congress will consider that no time need be wasted in fooling with him, and they will adjourn at once. If Hayes sees fit to call another extra session, it will convene, and enact the same programme over again, and even again, if necessary. The Democrats will not yield an inch, and are willing for Hayes to try the experiment of running the government without money if he wants to.

It will be difficult to get the House and Senate to adhere to any such plan. If five or six Democratic Senators should vote against adjournment, the plan would break down. Or if a few Democrats in the House should vote with the Republicans against adjourning without passing the necessary appropriation bills, the plan would break down. In short, this plan will not work unless every Democratic vote can be relied upon to back it at all hazards, which is not probable.

"A Classic in Its Way."

From Truth For The People.

That little speech of Zach Chandler's, in the Senate, the other day, on the proposition to punish Jeff. Davis, will go into the declamation books, and boys will be spouting it for a century to come. It is quite a classic in its way. As a consequence of the speech, they are talking about Mr. Chandler for President, and the talk is becoming serious.

Michigan Gold and Silver.

It is needless for seekers after gold to pack their carpet sacks and hie away to the mines of California, Colorado or the inland silvers from the copper Peninsula announce the discovery of important deposits in the Marquette range, about 35 miles west of Escanaba. The *Iron Port* says that last summer Dr. Boutet from mine, owned by Judge E. S. Ingalls, Thomas A. Bailey Brown, was opened. The ore is a rich hematite of all shades of color. Some time ago the ores became contorted that there were other minerals mixed with the iron, and had experimented on it a little themselves but without obtaining any satisfactory results. Analysis of the ore had been made by different experts, and in each case a large percentage of residue was left without ascertaining what its constituents were. Last week Thomas Breen took three samples of the ores—one of the yellow, one of the iron, and one of the ledge—at Chicago, and had assays made of each sample at the works of the Cut ago Refining Company and was astonished to find that the yellow ore assayed $6.19 in gold and $2.75 in silver to the ton, the hard brown ore $4.12 gold and $10.50 silver to the ton; and the blue ore $9.35 gold and $19.05 silver to the ton. The excitement on account of this discovery is very great in the Escanaba region. A like town started in the *Peninsula*. Mr. J. J. Hegeman, of Milwaukee, thinks that the quality of precious metals in the ore will not pay, but others believe it will, and progress to test it. They hope, too, to find richer veins of the precious metals in their vicinity. *Grand Rapids Eagle.*

Mrs. Carpenter is quoted as saying that "if the extra session lasts thirty days it will prove the ruin of the Democratic party." The Peoria *Transcript* appears to agree with Senator Carpenter on that point, for it remarks, with great force: "Gentlemen! the doom of the Democracy is seated in this extra session. Mark what we say."

The Ann Arbor *Democrat* has a blood curdling story of the new courthouse in Ann Arbor, which represents that new and costly office in the light of a horrible castle, with all its exercises of torture, while inland phantoms, evil fays, ghosts, supernatural whispers, and mysterious lessons. A little town like Ann Arbor, of 8,000 or over 12,000 students, is thought to be well provided with ghosts.

The Lansing *Republican* says: "When the Democratic party chose its Senators in joint convention on the 18th inst. but two together—Stockbridge and Lone man who has always been a Republican to a Democrat will pitch the lady directly in with all Democrats into the Democratic movement, and when the platform is announced to maintain it of intelligent and influential Democrats, the hope of success must be faint for the enlightenment."

An Astonishing Fact.

Alarge proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant experience of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will once throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of your Druggist, Geo. W. CARTER, and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Multitudes of bottles of this medicine have been given away in its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively used by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

ONE COPY FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Evey Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises,

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a General fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange FOR GOODS

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And kiln dried to order

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 Arcade Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wool, Hides, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, Etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Cleaning neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutt igand trimming done on short notice.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will keep a full supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 30 1878

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call

B. Bradley.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

BY THE

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

80,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

WATER AND RAIL

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

Light and Heavy HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shortest notice.

REPAIRING

Upholstering a Specialty

Persons give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix June 6, 1876.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public. In regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with despatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Not a Wilderness Luxury Merely

It Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Soaked or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER.

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

A Shop in the old Rogers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 16-ly

Title Perfect.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

Grand Rapids Real Estate Agency,

W. G. HOWARD, Commissioner.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH,

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Gross & Durham will receive prompt attention. (37)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 21, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Otto Rausch, against Chas. Holdsworth for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5005, dated May 25, 1876, upon the N. E. ¼ of the south-east quarter of sect. 2, 29, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. H. MCDONELL, Rec'r.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Nov. 21, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Jeager, against Emphilia B. Pegan for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 6044, dated April 11 1876, upon the south-east quarter of sect. 22, Town 33 N. R. 8 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Feb. 1879, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. H. MCDONELL, Rec'r.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix on the 20th day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayplain-jah deceased On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Wm. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix. } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tayplain-jah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Wm. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Teguah is complainant, and Robert Allen and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, the State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The South half of the south-east quarter of section twelve (12), in township Thirty-four (34) North of Range seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. GREEN,

Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. MILO EATON,

Solicitor for complainant. 39

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1879.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., October 5, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Pierce against Alex. Campbell, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6082, dated April 23, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of section 2, Township 33 North, Range 4 West in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.

W. H. H. MCDONELL, Rec'r.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich. under the firm name of See & Washburn was dissolved on the 18th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said co-partnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,

Orange S. Washburn.

Dated Charlevoix, January 18, 1879.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE floor of Mechanics' Hall, North Berwick, Me., where a town meeting was being held, on the forenoon of the 10th, suddenly gave way, and fifty persons was precipitated to the floor below. No one was killed, but many were fearfully and probably fatally hurt.

A MARRIAGE ceremony was performed by telegraph at Xenia, Ohio, a few days ago, between Edin A. Smith, at Wichita, Kan., and Miss V. B. Longfellow, at Xenia.

AS PAUL BOYTON, the man who has undertaken to float from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans, in his life-saving suit, was approaching Gallipolis, Ohio, the other day, a man took him for a rare water animal, and leveled his musket at him. Boyton's critic saved his life.

A FIRE in East St. Louis, early on the morning of the 9th, caused the burning of ten buildings. The charred bodies of four persons were found in the ruins. The fire was incendiary in its origin, and a mortgageholder and his watchman have been arrested for the crime.

WARM weather and heavy rains caused severe floods in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 10th. Bridges over the Cassenovia Creek were carried away. A family of four persons, living on the flats in South Buffalo, had their house carried away, and were forced to take refuge in trees until relieved by boats.

THE Fall River (Mass.) Gas Manufacturers' Company have failed in consequence of irregular paper issued by Charles S. Sidney, late Treasurer, amounting to about $150,000.

RECENT letters from Leadville, the Colorado Klondyke, strongly advise intending emigrants to stay at home. Business is largely overdone, and thousands are without employment and suffering from the lack of food.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 11th, that the Treasury Department, in Washington, will be prepared to issue, on April 1, in addition to the ten-dollar certificates, receivable from the bearer and convertible into 4-per-cent bonds, like certificates to be registered in the name of the owner and receivable only by order or transfer properly attested.

A TORNADO 100 yards wide swept over the southern portion of Macoupin County, Ill., on the 11th, causing the destruction of a great deal of property and the loss of several lives.

A BOSTON dispatch of the 11th says that, of the fifty vessels belonging to the Gloucester fishing fleet, exposed to the tempest which swept the Atlantic Coast on the 29th of February, fourteen foundered, and 146 persons lost their lives. These left forty-one widows and over one hundred orphans. The vessels lost were valued at $75,000.

THE Manhattan Savings Bank of New York, which was robbed, some months ago, of $30,000, one of its securities, resumed business on the morning of the 12th.

ON the 12th, during the progress of the great pedestrian contest in New York, which began on the night of the 9th, between O'Leary (the champion), Rowell of England, Harriman of Boston, and Ennis of Chicago, O'Leary utterly collapsed and broke down and was ordered from the track by his physicians, and was immediately removed. So completely was he used up that it was thought very doubtful whether he would ever walk again in a pedestrian match. The score stood as follows a short time before O'Leary's withdrawal: Rowell, 246 miles; Harriman, 234; Ennis, 221; O'Leary, 214. Rumors that O'Leary had been drinking, that he had been poisoned, etc., were denied by his physicians, who say that his failure to keep the track was simply because he was used up. Some accounts say his withdrawal was evidently the result of drinking and a general disregard of training rules. On the night of the 12th, a portion of the gallery in the building in which the contest was going on gave way and suddenly sank with a mass of struggling persons who had crowded into it. A panic ensued, and the scene that followed was a frightful one. Many persons were injured, some seriously. The pedestrians continued their walking as soon as the debris was cleared from the track.

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the 12th, issued another call for 5-20 bonds to the aggregate amount of $10,000,000—$7,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered. The principal and interest will be paid on and after June 12.

IN the Postal Appropriation bill, which passed the Forty-fifth Congress, authority was given the Postmaster-General to introduce and furnish for public use double letter-sheet envelopes and postal cards, on which postal stamps of the denominations at present used are to be placed, so constructed as to allow an answer to a letter or card to be returned in the same envelope or on the same card—the former to bear two three-cent stamps and the latter two one-cent stamps.

AN amended circular was issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, on the 13th, authorizing all Collectors of Customs, Surveyors of Customs acting as Collectors, Receivers of Public Moneys, Postmasters of money order offices, and all other public officers of whatsoever character, to become agents for the sale of the ten-dollar certificates authorized to be issued by the act of February last, commission to be allowed and bond required.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the Mahoning Powder Works, near Danville, Pa., on the 13th, by which the building was completely destroyed, and Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, A. J. Evans and J. C. Mowrer were instantly killed, their mangled remains being scattered in every direction.

SEVEN men were hanged in this country, on the 14th—John Q. Dunham at Concord, N. H., for the murder of Mrs. Berry, in January, 1877; William H. Devlin, at Lowell, Mass., for the murder of his wife and infant child, in January, 1877; Henry Graveline, at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Herbert O. White, in 1876; a Chinaman, at Marysville, Cal., for a murder committed last November; a Mexican, at Pueblo, Col., for murder also committed last fall, and two men named Eugene Avery and Archie Brown, at Portland, Ore., for the murder of Louis Johns last August.

THE great pedestrian match for the championship of the world in, Gilmore's Garden, New York, was concluded on the evening of the 15th, and resulted in the victory of Rowell, the Englishman. He covered 500 miles; Ennis, 475 miles, and Harriman, 450 miles. The total receipts of the match are stated to have been $51,000.

A MAN named Peter Klein, charged with the perpetration of a horrible outrage near Newport, Ky., a few days ago, was arrested in Cincinnati, on the night of the 15th, and taken across the river into Newport. On the evening of the 16th, a large crowd of indignant citizens took possession of the prisoner by force and hung him to a tree until he was dead.

A GREAT number of negroes from Vicksburg and other portions of Mississippi have recently come to St. Louis, Mo., being persuaded thereto by the promise of receiving subsistence there and transportation to Kansas, where they were to receive Government land, etc. The promises were not fulfilled, and there was great destitution and suffering in consequence.

Personal and Political.

THE Indiana Legislature adjourned sine die, on the 11th, in accordance with the Constitutional provision. The Governor immediately issued his proclamation convening a special session to meet on the 12th.

AT the recent election in Bangor, Me., the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor by 146 majority. At Biddeford the nominees of the Greenbackers and Democrats was elected Mayor by a majority of seven.

ON the evening of the 10th, Cyrus W. Field gave a brilliant reception at his residence in New York City, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the completion of the enterprise by which Europe and America were united by the Atlantic cable. Over 1,000 guests were present.

AT a meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery, on the 12th, it was decided to try Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage on the following charges, presented by the committee appointed at a previous session: Deceit and falsehood in statements regarding his withdrawal from the editorship of the *Christian at Work*; in stating that sittings in the Tabernacle were free; in accusing J. W. Bathasay of dishonest practices, and then denying it; of falsehood in collecting contributions for the payment of the church debt; of deceit in the difficulty concerning the organist of the Tabernacle, and of stating that he was to be arraigned for heterodoxy, when he knew such was not the case.

ON the 10th, at a meeting of the Baptist ministers in San Francisco, a resolution was adopted asking the name of Rev. H. W. Reed from the roll of the Baptist Ministers' Meeting of San Francisco and vicinity for misrepresenting before the Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York, the Legislature and the sentiments of the Baptist and Christian people of the Pacific Coast touching the Chinese question.

THE new Constitution of California, which is to be submitted to the judgment of the people in May next, contains articles empowering the Legislature to enact laws protecting the State from the evils and burdens arising from the presence of alien vagrants detrimental to the peace and well-being of the State; forbidding the employment of Chinese laborers by corporations or on any public work, and directing by suitable penalties the enforcement of laws to be passed forbidding the introduction of Chinese after the adoption of the Constitution, and providing for the removal of those already in the State.

IN Sacramento City, Cal., on the 11th, the Republicans elected their ticket for municipal officers. A large Republican mass meeting was held in San Francisco, on the evening of the same day, at which the sentiment was indorsed that, while crediting the President with honesty in vetoing the Chinese bill, he acting did not represent the views of the Republican party in California, and the party declined all responsibility therefor.

DURING an affray in the State Treasurer's office at Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th, between Col. R. A. Alston, member of the Legislature, a prominent politician, and E. D. Cox, one of the largest planters in the State, both parties used pistols with deadly effect, and both were fatally shot.

THE Board of Inquiry (consisting of Gens. Schofield, Terry and Getty) in the Fitz-John Porter case held their final session in New York, on the 12th. Their report would be made up and sent to the President in a few days, and the result of the investigation, so far as the board is concerned, will be known from Washington.

CHARLES H. BELL has been appointed by the Governor Senator from New Hampshire for the extra session, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Wallace D. Bell has accepted.

IMPRESSIVE ceremonies over the remains of the late Bayard Taylor took place in New York, on the afternoon of the 13th, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The body, on its arrival, was taken on board a revenue cutter at Hoboken, and conveyed to Barclay street, from which point the procession started. Many distinguished persons were present.

DR. JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, died at his residence in Washington, on the 14th, of prostration caused by overwork. Dr. Woodworth was once a Chicago practitioner.

A BILL has been introduced in the lower House of the Illinois Legislature to abolish the practice of "treating."

THE remains of the late Bayard Taylor were buried in Longwood Cemetery, Kennett Square, Pa., on the 15th. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, and by Gov. Hoyt and a joint committee of both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

SMITH, NICHOLS & ROGERS, of Providence, R. I., failed, on the 15th, with aggregate liabilities of from $500,000 to $700,000.

MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS W. SHERMAN died at Newport, R. I., on the afternoon of the 16th, four days after the death of his wife. He was a native of Rhode Island, served during the Mexican and late Civil wars, and was put on the retired list some time ago, after having been appointed Brevet Major-General for brave and gallant service.

THE trustees appointed to ascertain the indebtedness of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, reported that he owes an aggregate of $3,377,371.57.

Foreign.

LONDON dispatches of the 10th says say Lord Northcote had authorized the announcement that negotiations were in progress with Yakoob Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan.

A LETTER from a high Indian official was published in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which it was stated that the people of Cashmere were dying off like flies from famine, and that, at the present death rate, the country would be nearly depopulated by the end of the year.

A RESOLUTION favoring local option in licensed matters was voted down in the British House of Commons, on the 11th—164 to 252.

TWO fatal cases of Siberian plague are reported as at Petersburg.

SULINA, at one of the mouths of the Danube, has been proclaimed a free port.

THE anticipated breaking of the banks of the River Theiss, at the City of Szegedin, in Hungary, occurred on the morning of the 12th. The waters swept in from volume through the center of the city, causing terrible devastation. Several hundred buildings, including the Greek and Catholic churches, were destroyed and their inmates borne along to destruction. The smaller structures were lifted bodily and crushed to atoms. Over 30,000 people are reported to be homeless, and it is believed that thousands of lives have been or will be lost. Up to midnight of the 12th, two-thirds of the city was under water, and 200 square miles in the immediate vicinity were also flooded.

ON the 13th, the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, was married to Princess Louisa Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia.

A PARIS dispatch of the 13th says the French Chamber of Deputies had, after an animated debate, rejected that clause in the committee's report recommending the impeachment of the Ministry of the 16th of May, by a vote of 317 to 159.

DAN REDDEN, one of the lately pardoned Fenian prisoners, died at Kingstown, Ireland, on the 13th, from paralysis, induced by the hardships he endured while in prison.

TELEGRAMS were received in London from Sofia, on the 14th, announcing the outbreak of another insurrection in Macedonia, headed by the Bishop of Melnik and Cehobia.

THE French cotton mills in the Department of the Nord have stopped running on account of trade depression.

GEN. KAUFMAN, the Commander of the Russian forces in Central Asia, has resigned in consequence of the failure of his Afghan policy.

ACCORDING to Szegedin dispatches of the 14th, the River Naros was rising rapidly, and new buildings were threatened. On the night of that day, the dykes protecting Csanad gave way, and the town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, was partially inundated. Szentes, a town of about 26,000 inhabitants, was engaged in a similar struggle with the waters. Over 400 corpses had been recovered in Szegedin, on the preceding day.

DENNEHY & CO., distillers, of Dublin, failed, on the 14th, for $250,000.

ACCORDING to Vienna dispatches of the 15th, of the 9,000 houses in Szegedin, all except 261 had been destroyed. It was believed that from 2,000 to 6,000 persons had been drowned. The bodies of 400 had already been recovered. Over 18,000 horses and cattle and 80,000 sheep had perished.

A CAPE TOWN dispatch, published on the 16th, says that the Portuguese African explorer, Paiva, had reached Pretoria, South Africa, with eight followers, all that remained of the 400 with which he set out on his expedition.

The Lamentable End of a Fox Chase.

Some frivolous people at Allentown, Pa., the other day, undertook to make the amusing sport of fox-chasing odious. Profiting by the unfortunate experience of some of the New York sportsmen who turned their foxes loose and were never able to find them again, the Allentown sportsmen led the animal over a trail and then secured him for future use. The hounds were then turned out and for some time followed the trail beautifully, but at the very moment when the chase seemed to promise a most successful conclusion the pack became confused and went off in the most unaccountable directions, as if twenty foxes had divided at that point and gone twenty different ways. When this remarkable thing had been investigated it was found that somebody, not understanding the sublime character of the fox-chase, had dragged an odorous and detestable muskrat over the trail and at the critical point had broken into a whole lot of trails, so that each hound could have one all to himself. The muskrat trail is not a new idea, but its successful introduction on this occasion suggests a new and economical thing for sportsmen. The muskrat is considerably cheaper than the fox, and not by any means as likely to get away when turned loose. Let our gallant sportsmen try a muskrat chase. —*Philadelphia Times.*

—The water used in mixing bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot the loaf will be full of great holes.

Closing Day of the Great Pedestrian Contest.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The last night of the great pedestrian contest squaled, indeed exceeded, the opening night in point of both numbers and enthusiasm. At seven o'clock fully 7,000 people were present, as the pedestrians were encouraged by the most hearty applause. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and threw several bouquets at the contestants as they passed along, and men threw their hats in the air, and yelled themselves hoarse. The excitement was something tremendous. Early in the afternoon it was conceded that Rowell would take the belt. Interest was then centered upon Harriman making the 450 miles necessary to secure a share of the gate money. Harriman walked very lame, and appeared to suffer great pain, but he struggled along, gamely and steadily, toward the goal. Ennis was in fine form during the evening, and made some very quick miles. He was quite fresh, and entirely free from lameness. He made spurt after spurt, both running and walking, and the applause that greeted him was immense. About 6:30 this afternoon Rowell, Harriman and Ennis were all on the track together, and Rowell, overtaking Harriman, linked his arm in that walked around, talking with him. The cheering was loud when Ennis came along and linked with Harriman on the other side, applause burst forth in a deafening roar. They marched around arm in arm, and dozens of bouquets were hurled at them. The judges declared that two laps were taken from the score of each man for having received support while going around on the track. Ennis completed his 450th mile at 4:23:26, his 460th mile at 5:38:45, and his 465th at 5:52:15. He then let the track at 5:39:20 and returned at 6:23:55, and left again at 7:33 for a short rest. Harriman finished his 435th mile at 3:52:40, and his 440th mile at 4:47:55, and his 445th mile at 7:31:22. It then became certain that he would turn his 450 miles and earn his share of the gate money. He left the track at 4:48:30, took a good rest until 6:44, when he again appeared. He had evidently more friends in the building than any other two. Rowell finished his 435th mile at 4:12:17, and kept on walking and running alternately, finishing his 485th mile at 5:13:44. He had completed his 500th mile, and had completed the task allotted him. As Harriman neared his 450th mile, and Rowell was closing up to his 500th, the spectators became quite wild with excitement, and, as Harriman turned his 450th mile, and great white figures on the blackboard announced the result, a storm of applause rolling from board burst forth, and lasted fully ten minutes. He completed his 455 miles at 8:42, and a man had to run in front of him before him several immense bouquets, presented by his lady friends. He carried a small package in his hand over his shoulder, and this incident increased, if it were possible, the enthusiasm.

When the figures 500 went up opposite Rowell's name on the blackboard the excitement can scarcely be described. This was three minutes to nine o'clock. He then left on his mister and carrying the American flag over his right shoulder and an immense bouquet in his left hand, he marched around the track twice, a Captain of police on one side and his trainer on the other. The band played "God Save the Queen." The enthusiasm ran high. Rowell then left the track at 9:03, and with a spurt of 880 miles. He went at once to the Ashland House, was bathed and rubbed down, and went to bed for four hours, when he is to be waked up. He was received at the hotel by some twenty ladies and congratulated. He seemed to be a pretty well used-up man.

Harriman completed 450 miles and 3 laps at 8:45:40, and then he retired from the track for good. He was surrounded by a host of friends, who brought him out of the garden by the fourth avenue entrance and placed him in a carriage, and he was driven to the St. James Hotel. He was accompanied by his doctor. Various floral gifts given to Rowell and Harriman were taken to their hotels after the contest. Ennis alone remained on the track, and he was walking in a bet of $1,500. He had backed himself to win it. He was cheered lustily. The crowd remaining notwithstanding it was generally known that both Rowell and Harriman had left the garden. Ennis continued at a good pace and turned his 470th mile at 8:53:25 and completed 475 miles at 10:57. The applause was tremendous. Ennis running his 475th mile in 6 minutes and 55 seconds, the fastest of the contest.

This concluded the great walking match, and the vast crowd slowly dispersed. The official score for the match at ten o'clock, when it closed, was: Rowell, 500 miles and 180 yards; Ennis, 475 miles; Harriman, 450 miles 3 laps and 140 yards. The men were off the track during the whole six days as follows: Rowell, 38 hours 42 minutes and 50 seconds; Ennis, 36 hours 21 minutes and 33 seconds; Harriman, 34 hours 1 minute and 21 seconds. The total receipts during the contest were $51,000. At the beginning of the match it was decided that $1,000 should be set apart out of the receipts for the man or men who failed to cover 460 miles. O'Leary thus will receive $1,000.

At half-past ten the lights in the main building of the garden were turned out, and the great international pedestrian contest for the championship of the world was settled for the present.

The total number of miles made by each man on each day of the match was as follows:

	Rowell.	Ennis.	Harriman.
First day	110	93	100
Second day	80	73	70
Third day	81	73	70
Fourth day	80	73	70
Fifth day	66	69	65
Sixth day	73	69	65
Total	500	475	450

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Soaking timber in lime-water has been recommended for preserving it from dry rot and the effects of the weather.

—A German chemist says frozen cabbages or plants lose none of their nutritive qualities, because the frost transforms the starch in the vegetable into sugar.

—Prof. Nichols, of Boston, found eight grains of arsenic to each square foot of a green dress submitted to his examination! Here is the fact of poisons freely used. Is there no remedy?

—Sir John Lubbock has made out that ants do not recognize ants of the same nest by any sign or pass-word, though he thinks it impossible that in the case of nests containing 100,000 each all the ants know each other individually.

—In a recent series of demonstrations at La Salpetriere, Paris, Prof. Charcot has shown, inter alia, that it is possible to produce in one subject a state of catalepsy on one side of the body and a simultaneous state of lethargy on the other. The patient is first thrown into catalepsy by looking at the electric light (in this state the pupils are supple, and will retain any position one chooses to give them). To produce the state of lethargy or somnambulism on one side, it is sufficient to close the corresponding eye, or shut off the light with a screen; the two states are then coexistent on the two sides of the body.

—It is now proposed, by means of an invention recently brought forward, as described in the *American Manufacturer*, to drill oil wells without a derrick, to pump the sand out without removing the drill, and to test and pump the well, after it is completed, without removing the tubing. The drill employed is a hollow pipe, and is studded with diamonds, these latter obviating the necessity of removing the drill to sharpen the tools, as is the case with steel drills. It works with a rotary movement, instead of with the jarring motion of the drills now in use, and this is considered a decided improvement. The pipe being filled with the sand pipe runs inside of it, and, when the well is completed, the pipe is used for tubing, the oil being pumped through it.

—According to the most recent submarine investigations, the average depth of the ocean is 12,000 fathoms, and it nowhere exceeds 5,000; within 200 or 400 miles of the shore formations are being formed over the bottom, derived mainly from the disintegration of shore rocks, but in the abyssal regions the sounding instruments bring up an extremely fine reddish clay, in great part amorphous, but containing, when examined under the microscope, a quantity of distinctly recognizable particles, both mineral and organic. The organic particles are chiefly siliceous; the inorganic are minute flakes of disintegrated pumice, and small crystalline fragments of volcanic minerals; and the amorphous residue is thought to be due, principally to the decomposition of volcanic products, and partly to the ultimate inorganic residue of decomposed organisms. There is ample evidence that this abyssal deposit is taking place with extreme slowness, and, so far as is known, the deposit thus being formed at extreme depths in the ocean does not correspond, either in structure or chemical composition, with any known geological formation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.			March 17, 1879.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$7 75	@	$10 25	
Sheep	4 75	@	6 75	
Hogs	3 80	@	4 00	
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 80	@	4 00	
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 07	@	1 07½	
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@	41½	
OATS—Western Mixed	30	@	31	
RYE—Western	54	@	54½	
PORK—Mess	8 25	@	8 37½	
LARD—Steam	5 25	@	5 30	
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	46	@	49	
	CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra	$4 40	@	$5 25	
Choice	3 90	@	4 30	
Medium	3 50	@	3 80	
Stockers	2 75	@	3 40	
Butchers' Stock	3 25	@	3 40	
Canners	2 00	@	2 75	
HOGS—Live Good to Choice	3 60	@	3 65	
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 50	@	4 25	
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	28	@	29	
Good to Choice	25	@	27	
EGGS—Fresh	11	@	11½	
FLOUR—Choice Winters	5 40	@	5 50	
Fair to Good Spring	4 50	@	5 00	
Fair to Good Spring	4 25	@	4 50	
Patents	5 50	@	6 00	
GRAIN—Wheat No 2	1 01	@	1 01½	
Corn, No 2	35½	@	36	
Oats, No 2	28½	@	28¾	
Rye, No 2	45	@	45½	
Barley, No 2	63½	@	64	
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	8 25	@	8 30	
Lard	5 20	@	5 22½	
Dry Salted Shoulders	4 62½	@	4 68¾	
Short Ribs	5 62½	@	5 68¾	
Short Clear	5 87½	@	5 93¾	
WHISKY—Finished Goods	1 04	@	1 04	
WOOL—Medium	38	@	40	
Fine Merino	30	@	32	
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	4	@	5	
Red Tipped Hurl	3½	@	4	
Tow Corn	2½	@	3	
Inside Carpet Brush	3½	@	4	
Crooked Carpet Brush	2½	@	3	
TOBACCO—Lugs	3	@	4	
Leaf	5	@	6	
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	$30 00	@	$35 00	
Third Clear	26 00	@	28 00	
Clear Dressed Siding	25 00	@	28 00	
Common Boards	13 00	@	15 00	
Common Boards	11 00	@	13 00	
Fencing	9 00	@	10 00	
Lath	1 80	@	2 00	
A Shingles	1 90	@	2 00	
	BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best	$4 75	@	$5 00	
Medium	4 12½	@	4 62½	
HOGS—Good	3 75	@	3 90	
SHEEP—Good	4 50	@	5 00	
	EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	$5 00	@	$5 25	
Medium	4 50	@	4 75	
HOGS—Yorkers	3 75	@	3 80	
Philadelphias	4 20	@	4 25	
SHEEP—Best	5 00	@	5 20	
Common	3 50	@	4 25	

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

WHICH WAY?

Children, stop your play,
And tell me which way
I shall take to reach the city on the hill.
First baby said, with a smile,
With a smile:
"This way."
Through the woods, across the stile,
By a brook where wild roses grow,
Where the birds sing sweet and low:
Then you forget it was so far,
And how tired are you are,
For the rain rests you, makes you still,
You take this way to the city on the hill."

Then the lad,
With a frown,
This way."
By the mill and through the town—
You will see the soldiers there,
Hear the drums and pass the fair;
Then you forget the way is long
While you walk in the throng,
For the music wakes you, makes you thrill,
When you go this way to the city on the hill."
—*San Francisco Alta.*

LET IT PASS.

He not swift to take offense;
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Hether sing this cheery song:
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind;
As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar words that live
May embitter a friend forever;
To the noble who forgive,
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Rouse not anger to depart,
Let it pass!
Lay the "law" with words to heart,
Let it pass!
Follow not the guilty throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing the cheery song:
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

—*All the Year Round.*

THE SEVERED HAND.

About the end of January, more than twenty years since, Dr. Lisfranc, a celebrated surgeon, of whom I was a pupil, to his house at eleven o'clock at night. He had reached his door, and had raised the knocker, when he heard a voice, ing to the maid in attendance of his arrival, when a vigorous arm stopped his own half way, and at the same time three masked figures surrounded him astonished doctor. The street was deserted, the door had no arms by him, and, wisely judging that resistance would prove unavailing, he sought to escape from the hands of the banditti by the sacrifice of his purse, when the man who held his arm addressed him in a very politely, saying:

"I believe you are Dr. Lisfranc?"

"You seem to be acquainted with my person," replied the doctor. "Take, then, my purse and watch—trouble me not longer, but get you gone to more honest work."

"Sir," said the man, haughtily, "we are no thieves, but only come to ask from you a favor."

"You have chosen a strange way and an unusual hour for such a purpose," said the doctor, mistrustfully.

"Every hour is good for so clever a surgeon as yourself to perform an operation."

"Eh?" said the doctor, who, a little reassured, was examining his three clients more closely, and perceived that they were dressed more like gentlemen going to a ball than like highway robbers.

"We request, doctor, that you follow us immediately."

"Permit me at least to warn my lady of my absence."

"No—there is no need for it. You have your implements with you, that will do. You must submit, however, to having your eyes bandaged."

"But, sir—"

"Come, come, by George," said one of the men, "if you have so many words about it, we shall never proceed." He then sounded a shrill whistle, and a carriage coming from a narrow street in the neighborhood made its appearance. The three men led the doctor to it, helped him up, and then got in after him. The horses galloped away at a rapid pace.

Dr. Lisfranc did not even think of offering a resistance, which must prove useless, but examined with a good grace to the mysterious violence exercised upon his person.

For two hours' time not a word was exchanged between him and his traveling companions, who spoke among themselves in a language he could not understand.

At length the carriage rolled beneath a portico—the noise of an opening gate was heard, crushing on its hinges—the carriage stopped.

The door was opened and the steps let down.

"Well?" inquired an anxious voice.

"He is here," replied one of the men in the carriage, and, taking the doctor by the hand, assisted him to alight. They then caused him to ascend several steps.

By the cold air that struck upon his face the doctor perceived that he was on the steps of an outer portico. A door was opened, and the doctor fancied they made him cross a large hall; he was then led through a suite of apartments covered with soft carpeting. At last the doctor's guide paused and said:

"We have reached our destination, doctor—remove your bandage."

The doctor, whose terror had changed to an uneasy curiosity and a vague apprehension, obeyed the stranger's voice and found himself in a small room, luxuriously furnished, and but half lit by an alabaster lamp which hung in the middle of the room. The window curtains were closely shut, as well as those of the alcove, which occupied the further end of the apartment. In this room the doctor found himself along with one of the three individuals who had made him an unwilling captive.

The stranger was tall and of imposing mien. He was dressed with a truly aristocratical precision; his black eyes glittered through the half mask that covered his upper features, while a nervous twitch agitated his uncovered lips and the thick beard that surrounded the lower part of his face.

"Doctor," said the stranger, in a dry and broken voice, "prepare your implements—you have to perform an amputation."

"Where is the patient?" inquired Lisfranc, saying which he turned toward the alcove, and moved a step forward. The curtains waved gently, and a sighing was heard coming from that direction.

"Prepare for the operation, sir," repeated the stranger, convulsively.

"But," said the doctor, "it is important that I should see the patient."

"You can see only the hand which you are required to cut off."

The doctor then crossed his arms, and, looking earnestly at his interlocutor, replied:

"Sir, there has been violence used in bringing me here: if it be true, however, that some one stands in need of my services, without looking into your secrets—mumindful of the way I have been brought here—I shall willingly do my duty as a surgeon; but if a crime is meditated a crime, you may have obliged me to follow you, but you cannot force me to become your accomplice."

"Be easy, sir," replied the stranger, bitterly; "your services are useless all this." And taking the doctor by the arm, he walked up to the alcove; then pointing to a hand that hung from behind the curtains, he said: "That is the hand you are to cut off."

The doctor took within his own the extended hand; he felt its delicate fingers shudder at the contact. It was a woman's hand, small and beautifully shaped, with the nails as rosy and as whiteness appear still more remarkable.

"Nothing here," exclaimed the doctor; "no, nothing demands an amputation."

"And I tell you," cried the stranger, with a thundering voice, "that, if the surgeon refuses, I shall fulfill his office myself," and, seizing an ax that lay at the foot of the bed, he laid the hand on the night table and prepared to sever it.

The doctor held him back.

"Then do it yourself," said the man. "But this is an atrocious deed!" cried poor Lisfranc.

"This is nothing to you. It must be done; I will it so. The lady wishes it like that. If she wish not, I am sure she will do it. Come, madam, request the doctor to do you the favor."

Poor Lisfranc, pale and trembling, felt ready to faint on the floor. A feeble voice came from the alcove, and said, in a tone of unutterable despair and resignation:

"Since you are a surgeon, sir—yes, I entreat you—do it be yourself—and do not fear. Monsieur, you are sure of my secrecy's sake!"

"Come, doctor," said the unknown; "either you or I."

So fierce and terrible was the aspect of the stranger, and so implacable and relentless his determination—the prayer of the poor lady, so poignant and despairing, that the doctor felt impelled by humanity itself to obey the command.

He took his implements, implored with a last look that he feared the stranger, who uncivilly replied by pointing significantly to the ax.

With a broken spirit, and a cold perspiration bathing his noble brow, the doctor recalled all his energy and presence of mind. Twice his arm trembled and he paused. At length the blood spouted forth—a shriek burst from the alcove, and to that cry of agony succeeded a dead silence.

The stranger stood by, apparently unmoved. Nothing was heard but the noise of the horrible work. Soon the hand and the instrument fell together. The doctor, livid and exhausted, gazed upon the stranger with haggard eyes. The latter stooped, picked up the severed hand, and, drawing the ruby ring from off one of the fingers, presented it to the doctor.

"Take it, doctor," said he; "it is a souvenir no one will claim it from you." He then added in a low voice, "It is over!"

Immediately the other two masked men came in, and, bandaging his eyes, again led him away. The same carriage that had brought him there set him down again at his own door. Dr. Lisfranc snatched the bandage from his eyes in time to see the carriage rolling away and disappearing in the darkness. It was five o'clock in the morning.

It was in vain that day after day the doctor exhausted every means he could imagine for penetrating the mystery of this terrible adventure. Had it not been for the ring (indisputable proof of the reality of his recollections), he would have thought himself a prey to an hallucination.

Hoping, however, that the ruby ring would sooner or later lead to some revelations of this mysterious affair, he was in the habit of wearing it suspended to his watch-chain.

About two months after the events just recorded, Dr. Lisfranc received an invitation for a ball given by the Countess de P——, in her magnificent mansion in the Rue de Varennes, Paris. He accordingly went.

All the fashion and elite of the French nobility, as well as the most illustrious personages of German diplomacy, thronged the saloons, which were radiant with light and beauty.

A young man, with a pale face and melancholy eye, had been, during the evening, the object of particular remark by many of the guests. He walked, from time to time, through the suites of apartments, with an anxious look, and then, with a sorrowful demeanor, separated from the crowd.

It so happened that the young man found himself, for an instant, opposite to Dr. Lisfranc. His eyes mechanically falling upon the doctor, soon assumed an earnest stare, then glittered with a tearful expression on the ring that glistened on his finger. With a sudden and rapid movement the young man passed through a group that separated him from the doctor, walking up to him, elbowed him rudely and intentionally. The doctor politely remonstrated; but, instead of answering, the young man struck him repeatedly in the face.

It may be easily conceived what excitement and consternation this scene produced.

The next day was appointed for a meeting, at the same company soon after dispersed in confusion.

The young Matilda de —— (the names are too illustrious and too well known for us to point them out, even by initials), the young Matilda de —— was the daughter of one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Empire. Her father had acquired an elevated rank, great glory and a high station in the army; but he was one of the few Generals whom the Emperor had not enriched. Matilda was, therefore, no fortune to bestow upon the one who should call her his.

Matilda was—was the grandson of the noble Duchess de ——. The Duchess had a great name, an empty title, but no fortune.

Notwithstanding this, the Duchess and the General, long bound together by the ties of friendship, had mutually agreed to unite the two children in marriage.

Of this determination, however, they soon apprised Matilda and Napoleon gave themselves up to the fascinating charm of their mutual affection, the General, General, alarmed for the interest of their children, and a little, also, for their own, played a scene of high comedy.

"If my daughter," says the General, "marries that poor devil, Napoleon, adieu to luxury and pleasure."

"If my son," interrupted the Duchess, "should wed a girl and not a fortune, how could we ever restore the lustre of the noble house of ——?"

The General, therefore, sought to wean Matilda from her lover, and the Duchess exerted herself to divert Napoleon from thinking of Matilda. But neither could succeed. Napoleon and Matilda loved too sincerely, too devotedly, to fail an easy prey to the snares spread out to trap their youth and inexperience.

Unable to dissuade them, the General and the Duchess insisted upon the departure of Napoleon, and on his absenting himself for a while from Paris. He told him that the happiness of their fortune demanded it. It was indispensable for him to acquire a position in the world. The Minister had just offered to provide him with a place as Secretary to some foreign Embassy. Should he refuse to go he would shut out himself from a brilliant career. He must accomplish this sacrifice, were it but for Matilda's sake; as her future welfare depended upon his, and he was to become responsible for her happiness. Napoleon at length unwillingly consented.

He saw Matilda for a last time; he told her of his departure. A cry of agony burst from the young girl's bosom. In vain did Napoleon endeavor to console her by pointing out, in a speedy return, a whole life of love, happiness and wealth. Matilda still remained unconsolable. A dark foreboding prevented her from believing the false promises of an uncertain futurity. What could she gain in exchange for happiness which, at present, was theirs, and which they were about to sacrifice to their duty? She felt that her golden dream was over—that it was fading away from her sight.

Napoleon took her hand in his, and covered it with tears and kisses. "Remember," said he, "remember that then art my betrothed, and that this hand is mine, forever mine."

Saying which he put a ruby ring on her finger.

"It is my mother's," murmured he. Matilda could only answer by pressing the ring to her lips, then fell fainting and desolate upon a couch.

Napoleon departed. His absence facilitated the projects of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to Matilda's devoted heart; he exaggerated his poverty—he invented a tale about debts and engagements which he would not be able to meet; he pointed out to her the horrors which would surround his miserable old age, beggared and dishonored; he even hinted to her that it would be far better to cut short his troubled life. She alone had power to save him—she must forget Napoleon and wed the Count de ——, whose handsome and manly face, whose noble soul she well must know how to appreciate.

A little selfishness and Matilda would have been saved; but it is the weakness of elevated minds not to shrink from sacrifices. Matilda, in despair, threw herself in her father's arms and promised all. He blessed and thanked her for her dev

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,
THE ILLUSTRATED
History of the United States
Health and Comfort
SPRING BED,
COMFORTABLE
DURABLE
Any Vat Extended.
A. J. MUNSE.
Sugar Time is Coming!
SAP PANS,
Spouting—off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.
McCABE & CO.,
STAMPERS.

An Impos
F. McCA
Don't Take a Back Seat Much
GRO. LEES AND

ELECTION NOTICE!

MEAT MARKET.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

GROCERIES

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix Mich
Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands
Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.
Collecting a Specialty
Title Investigations, Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

FORSTER CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Jordan and Boyne Rivers.

Notice.

Notice of Dissolution.

NEW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Election Notice

Notice.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. X. No. 49 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Apr. 1, 1879. Whole No., 480

Boardman River Flour

Made of GRAND TRAVERSE WHEAT EXCLUSIVELY proves itself to be the MOST DESIRABLE in its combined purity and quality, and especially adapted to the requirements of the

FAMILY, BAKER AND HOTEL

THE GRAND TRAVERSE

OUR BOARDMAN RIVER

Hannah, Lay & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published Every Thursday

W. A. SMITH.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne, Antrim County, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH

PRITCHARD & STARBUCK,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Washington City, D. C.
Office on Capitol Hill, Opposite the Patent Office.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Residence on Court Street.

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Seavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES REDMOND,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,
Shop on Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.
Orders left at Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter, —
Millinery and
Fancy Goods,
NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S
Keeps the Latest Styles of Millinery, and Something in Fancy Goods.
Prices Always Reasonable.
Orders for Any Thing in Fancy Goods Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SIGN OF THE
Golden Mortar!

I now Sell Anything in the
MEDICINE LINE,
At the Lowest Prices.
Geo. W. Crouter.

Homeopathic Medicines
JUST RECEIVED.
Pond's Extract Received First Prize

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman
Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

Have opened a Shop on Main Street, by the Methodist Church, and keep on hand a good assortment of

The Better Classes of Furniture,
LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING

Prices and work will compare favorably with any in the market. Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same.

O. S. SMITH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 288 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Hall Building, Round Lake.

J. Milo Eaton, N. G.

O. S. Smith, Sec'y.

F. & A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 244 F. & A. M. meets on or before the full moon of each month.

L. D. Lewis, W. M.

J. Milo Eaton, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Mails Close at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A. SMITH, P. M.

The Sentinel.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Local News.

Look out for Fool's Day. E. K. Robinson.

Dr. Lewis now receives his mail at the Postoffice.

Boyne City has a Band. Who'll be the next?

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

W. S. Patterson, well known to our people, has purchased the Old Reliable.

Another lawyer has opened an office in Charlevoix.

E. H. Bishop has been appointed Notary Public.

The Hotel at Boyne City is now being fitted out in Pinckney, where we had lunch and supper the other day.

The Michigan University will turn out seventy-two hundred new lawyers this spring.

John Batt has commenced excavating for the foundation of his new building on Mason street.

Rev. A. P. Mountjoy, of Chebaygan, will for W. L. Tilden, of Petoskey, exchange with Rev. Mr. Loucks.

Money to Loan, on good real estate, by A. Ingram or A. B. Pringle, Charlevoix.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the Charlevoix Township Board at the Township room in Charlevoix on Tuesday, April 8th, at one o'clock.

Donation.—A donation party was held at the home of Geo. Lay, on the evening of the 26th, in the interest of Rev. Lee, the M. E. Pastor, who is stated Friday.

We learn from the Eagle that Chapin, Emery & Hall will soon commence the drilling at Traverse City, for Salt, and if not successful in finding it, will go to Saginaw to continue the search.

The Petoskey Journal thinks that it contains as much real news as a copy of a New York daily. The Petoskey Democrat should be grateful for its good advice. Twice about seven weeks from the date of publication it has a column of "Local News."

Geo. Lee & Son have a number of the improved sewer pipe on the Waukazoo, in Charlevoix, in use. Those who have used it pronounce it the best thing for the purpose of conducting cesspools. The corporation officers for the current year.

Bill Tried Unsuccessful.

The Charlevoix Sentinel is to be a weekly visitor to our town. Mosey and get your name on the list, and you will receive it regularly. Sentinel.

Another lawyer has opened an office in Charlevoix, on the upper floor of the new building on Main street, April 7th.

E. H. Bishop has been appointed Notary Public and will be found at his office

Fashionable Colors—New Styles in Trimmings—Buttons.

Colors quite new and strange are the Canaque, or cannibal, a succession of copper shades, the name being given from the resemblance to the copper complexion of a tribe of cannibals. Blue is largely brought forward, and appears in many different shades; but, with the exception of the dark marine blues or the palest tints, mixtures of green are often more or less apparent. The most pronounced blue of the season is called sapphire, and this, for an overcasting of green, would be a revival of that positive blue which for a long time has been consigned to oblivion. Gendarme is a dark shade of military blue, and other blues of milder type are Japonais and bleu de Sevres. Haitic blue is almost gray, and the clear pale blues are too attractive to be relinquished. Yellow finds good representation in the new spring colors, but the shade most in favor is old gold. Pale yellows are by no means ignored, and in new flowers excellent results are produced by shadings from pale yellow into reddish tints. The beige shades also appear frequently. Garnet and wine shades have also taken a new lease of life, and are brought forward every where and in all shades, from such as are so deep as to run almost into black up to others resembling the pale red of lighter wines. Pivoine (peony) is a combination of garnet and plum color. Vieux rouge is a new bright red. Dark plum is not extensively employed, yet serves as a fashionable color. The lighter shades of prune are not much seen. This place seems to have been usurped by the wine colors, but it is in the paon (peacock) colors of the day, that the greatest mixtures and changeable hues appear.

Prominent in the list of choice trimmings are the finely-twisted passementeries, which reproduce some of the designs already familiar, while the more expensive grades are composed of patterns of various forms, with perfectly-executed tufts or fuciisis depending from the center of the bow. Some of the passementeries are relieved and brightened by a delicate tracer, of gold or silver threads, interspersed so as to form arabesque or Grecian designs throughout the pattern. The effect is rich, but by no means gaudy, and the styles and prices are such as to render these goods rather exclusive, for a time at least. These cost from $5 to $12 per yard. Plaited bands for dresses are seen of exquisite design and artistic beauty. These are painted by hand on velvet, satin and silk. Flowers in all their richest tints, birds of brilliant plumage, jewels, shells and musical instruments are painted with skill and fidelity to nature on these beautiful and artistic trimmings. Fringes have by no means lost their prestige, and may be had in as great a diversity of design as there is a diversity of taste. The average depth of fringe is from four to six inches, including the heading. An entirely new fringe is formed of a hand-crocheted heading, composed of twist, front of crimped tape and bands of narrow passementerie, interspersed with strands of crochet; the depth of the passementerie bands finished with a tiny satin or crocheted ball. This elaborate fringe may be had at $6 per yard. Many plain silk fringes are still sewed underneath the edge of the goods, and no heading whatever is used. Woolen fringes are no longer considered fashionable, although very neat patterns are still sparingly used on all wool garments where there are no ends of drapery to be trimmed. Plain hems and rows of machine stitching are the most stylish finish on all other parts of all wool costumes. Fancy ribbons are largely used for loops, and in some designs form a complete cascade down the front of a dress. These vary in width from a half-inch to ten inches and a half, and are in all colors and shades of satin, with lizards, flowers, fern leaves and other devices composed of gilt and silver bullion, and fine silk floss woven into the ribbon. The prices range from twenty-five cents per yard up.

For trimming evening dresses, crystal, pearl and white satin beaded and bugled laces are showy and effective, and cost from $2 per yard up. Spanish blond is a kind of lace largely employed, and the beads follow the pattern of the lace, either covering it entirely or only defining the outline. Embroidered silk muslin is much used for the garniture of dress toilets, and comes in new and striking designs. Price, $2 to $25 per yard. "Self" trimmings follow upholstering designs, and are often put on without fulness, but cut out either in round, square or pointed designs on the lower side, and faced or bound with a contrasting color or finished with a fringe. Tassels in upholstering effects are then placed to fall in the opening made by the cutting out. Pekin, a striped material of satin and silk or satin and velvet, is much used for trimming, and is cut out so that the stripes are either horizontal or perpendicular rather than bias, this being used as a garniture for the bottom of the skirt, for cuffs, collars, vest or any accessory trimming desired.

Olive and barrel-shaped hand-crocheted buttons, either all silk or combined with jet, will be much used on garments trimmed with passementerie. Wood buttons, hand-painted in gold and colors, are very choice, light and effective, and cost from thirty-five cents per dozen up. French horn, both in the natural color and dyed, are inlaid with gold and pearl in raised designs, representing stars, flowers, birds, beasts, reptiles, fishes and fowls. Crystal glass buttons, sometimes called "Rhine pebbles," are introduced. These are cut in facets and set in plaits, and have a most brilliant effect at night; the prices vary from seventy-five cents per dozen up. Medium sizes only, in any kind of button, are fashionable, and the quantity used is totally dependent upon the style of the garment, some requiring only what will fasten the vest, and others a sufficient number to outline the cuffs, pockets, etc.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Wretch of a Husband.

The other evening a resident of Benton avenue (whose name, out of respect to himself, is omitted) took a friend home to dinner, having filled the mind of his intention with his wife, who, in consequence, had, as it were, spread herself. Woman-like, however, she insisted on disparaging everything that was brought to table in the large ratio of the square of its excellence. "I'm so sorry," she said with ill-concealed triumph, "that this mayonnaise and cheese should be so wretchedly cooked." "So wretchedly cooked?" echoed the visitor, with genuine surprise: "why, I do not remember where I ever tasted anything one-half so delicious." "It's very slightly burned, and there is not quite cheese enough in it," she said, sadly; "but if you had only been here last Sunday—don't you think so, Robert? You remember that which we had last Sunday, don't you?" she said, appealing to her husband. Instead of saying that he did, and that it was unto to that on the table as Hyperion to a satyr, the wretched man answered, "O, yes, but I thought this was twice as good—indeed, I was going to say that I never knew you to hit it up so high." She cast upon him a look that would have soured a sugar-factory, and when the dessert was brought in attacked the pie, on the ground that there was not enough butter in the crust and that the apples were too sweet. "Perhaps, though," she said, "it was the fault of the oven, for really there was no doing anything with the stove; it burns so badly." "I never tasted *so* perfect a pie in the whole course of my existence," said the guest, warmly. "You are very kind to say so," said the lady of the house, "but I am afraid that you only say so to please me, for it is not nearly as nice as I usually make them when I have any sort of luck; but everything seems to have gone wrong to-day with me in the kitchen, and I'm positively ashamed of having had to give you such a dinner. But you must come again, and then I hope I'll be able to entertain you better. Now, on Tuesday last, when my sister and her husband were here to tea, the pie we had then was as different—wasn't it, Robert?" "Why, I don't think it was half as good," the civilian replied, passing his plate for another piece; "indeed, I was going to say that I thought this was the best pie you ever made—reminded me more of the pies we had another used to make." The dispassionated woman bent her head over her tea-cup into which she shed bitter tears of the first magnitude, and when the guests had departed she seized the broom-handle, and shrieking, "I'll teach you another time, you spotted wretch——" Over the scene which followed we must draw a veil. Suffice it to say that this is why the inflicted husband wears sticking-plaister all over his head, and declares that if the city can't keep its sidewalks in better repair, so that a man walking home at night may be reasonably sure of not breaking his neck, it had better go and get annexed to St. Louis.—*Chicago Tribune.*

What Our Presidents Cost.

A correspondent sends to the Boston *Herald* the following curious calculation: "I have been calculating the difference between the expense of supporting a President of the United States at the salaries they have received since the first inauguration at Washington with the sum of $10,000 per year to each President during his life, the same to commence upon his inauguration day, he receiving no other pay for his services. The result is as follows: Salaries from 1789 to 1870, at $25,000 per year, $2,100,000; from 1870 to 1873 at $50,000 per year, $300,000; total, $2,400,000. The combined lives of all the Presidents to this date, dating from their first inauguration, amount to 280 years, and at $10,000 per year it amounts to $2,800,000. There being so little difference in the sums total, while for most of the time the salary has been but half what it now is, would it not be better for the country, financially and morally, and for the Presidents also, if they each received $10,000 per year during their lives, dating from their inauguration? The present expense to the Government would be $20,000 per year instead of $50,000; and it is not probable that we should have, on an average, more than two ex-Presidents living at one time, and four would not increase the present expense. The object of the large salary was clearly for the purpose of giving the outgoing President a respectable competence to retire upon, and not be driven to mental labor for his support. Would not the above plan be an improvement?"

THE silver ore about Leadville is deposited in a layer about sixty miles long and four or five miles wide. The depth at which the ore is reached varies. In some mines it is only four or five feet, under the surface, in others it is 250 feet.

—A little cheese taken at meals helps other food to digest. Cheese taken in large quantities is very indigestible.

Class Relations in England.

Charles L. Eastlake writes as follows in *Scribner* for March:

The relation in which men of unequal birth stand to each other involves a question of taste which is not easily settled. English moralists have, of late, cried the upon toadyism to such an extent that one is almost ashamed to confess acquaintance with a Lord. And yet there is no country in the world where a titled name commands such respect as in England. It is easy to explain this by saying that the aristocracy of this country is not a cheap aristocracy—that it represents an illustrious descent or an intellectual worth which is deserving of public esteem. But this was not always the case. Even in our own day men have been raised from the ranks with unscrupulous. Yet we know the mere prefix of a "Sir" before a name goes far to this day as a committee meeting or in a bath-room. Whether it be a fault or a virtue this is a National peculiarity. The lines of social demarcation are nowhere more emphatically indicated than in our own country. They do not, indeed, preclude inter-marriages, nor are they attended by the absurdities of etiquette which the Hindoo or Brahman faith must impose, but they separate, by a stern law of artificial life, class from class in a manner which is unknown elsewhere in modern Europe. They are drawn through all grades of society down, from the most polished *coterie* down to the humble offices of domestic life. A French or an English nursemaid would not presume to address her mistress in the familiar language which the French *bonne* will use toward madame. She could not be trusted with the license; not, heaven knows, because the English character has less diffidence in the composition than the French, but because she would never forget her station. A German gentleman sees nothing *infra dig.* in shaking hands with his tailor, but an Englishman knows that if he were to admit the tradesman to the same privilege, they would probably first undervalue it, and then presume upon it. It is a painful fact, that if you wish to command civility and attention in an ordinary London shop where you are not in the way of dealing, it is necessary to assume an air of calm superiority to the gentleman across the counter. If you approach him with a humble manner, he will treat you with an air of suspicion. But, if you are polite to him, he will often treat you with absolute contempt. How many times we have heard this from young lips, when some pleasure party or picnic was on the tapis. As if an old maid could not enjoy sailing or riding or rolling over the clover-blown hills, or eating cold-corned beef and pickles and gingerbread on the grass, as well as the free zephyrs roam at will, and the spiders and grandfather longlegs frolic about in a picnic table, where the free zephyrs roam at will, and the spiders and grandfather longlegs frolic about in a picnic table, where the free zephyrs roam at will, and the romantic notions of British freedom formed by Roman peasants and Venetian gondoliers might find realization in a sort of bondage from which they would gladly escape. What are commonly known as the "lower orders" here have much more political but far less social liberty than they enjoy under the rule of some foreign States. The origin of this state of things with us, nay, in a great measure, is attributed to the gross ignorance which has for many centuries characterized our English poor. The mental condition of the union laborer or small tradesman was many years ago, perhaps in some instances still is, far inferior to the average capacity of similar classes on the Continent. In Germany, where education has long been compulsory and undertaken by the State, the humblest errand boy is better informed on most subjects than those who occupy in the position of his employers here. It would, therefore, be most undesirable to allow familiarity from those who have never learned the dangers of its abuse.

Extraordinary Celebration at Pompeii.

A celebration of a unique character is to take place in Pompeii in November next. The Rev. J. C. Fletcher has just received from Naples information that the close of the eighteenth century of Pompeii's destruction (and preservation) is to be celebrated with great circumstance by the literary, scientific and artistic societies of all Italy in the forum of what Sir Walter Scott so appropriately termed the "City of the Dead." This extraordinary centennial will be in November; and this will surprise most persons who always read in the accounts of the destruction of the Campanian cities that Retook place in the first year of the reign of Titus (79 A. D.) on the 24th of August. Mr. Fletcher informs us that the translation of the letter of Pliny the Younger to Tacitus, giving the account of that first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and which letter is usually known to us through Melmoth's translation, is from a manuscript that contains the Roman calendar for the 24th of August; but other manuscripts of Pliny's letter have been found which place the date three months later—*i. e.*, the 24th of November. Signor Fivreili, the most learned archeologist on Pompeii, in his Giornale degli Scavi di Pompei, made the first to call wide attention to the proper date (November). Beside, Dion Cassius, one of the earliest writers after the second century, who wrote on the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii by Vesuvius, says distinctly it took place in "the autumn." Mr. Fletcher says that he made a special study of fruits and nuts preserved by the ashes, which came down in a mud paste after the pumice-stone, at Pompeii, and he observed in almost every case that they were nuts and fruits (as chestnuts, etc.) which cannot be preserved from one year to year, and which are not in season until after the middle of September.

The day in November next is to be celebrated by excavations of houses, by addresses, and by a banquet in the daytime, and at night by an illumination of the old Greco-Roman city, whose fate was sealed eighteen hundred years ago.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Question of Damages.

Some lawyers take very practical views of cases in which they are retained. In a certain town in Missouri Squire G—— was defending a charge of malpractice. A colored man was suing for damages, his wife having died shortly after an operation for the removal of cancer. When it came Squire G—— s turn to cross-examine the plaintiff, he asked: "Mr. Wilson, how old was your wife when she died?"

"About forty-five, sir."

"Been in feeble health a long time, had she not, Mr. Wilson, and cost you a great deal for medicine and help?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have married again, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"How old is your present wife?"

"About thirty-five, sir."

"Is she stout and healthy, Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, Mr. Wilson, will you please state to this jury how you are *damaged* in this case?"

Mr. Wilson had evidently never taken this view of the matter, and could make no answer. The good and true men thought he had taste rather a good thing by his bereavement, and brought in a verdict for the defendant. —*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

Old Maids.

We think very likely we have written something about old maids before this, for every scribbler has had his fling at them, and every newspaper editor has published jokes about them, and every would-be witty man has sneeringly spoken of some one of the fraternity as "only an old maid."

Why not say only an old married woman? To be an old maid is not to lack respectability, though many people would convey that impression by their treatment of single women.

"Don't invite her—she's an old maid!" How many times we have heard this from young lips, when some pleasure party or picnic was on the tapis. As if an old maid could not enjoy sailing or riding or rolling over the clover-blown hills, or eating cold-corned beef and pickles and gingerbread on the grass, as well as the free zephyrs roam at will, and the spiders and grandfather longlegs frolic about in a picnic table, where the free zephyrs roam at will, and the romantic notions of British freedom formed by Roman peasants and Venetian gondoliers might find realization in a sort of bondage from which they would gladly escape. What are commonly known as the "lower orders" here have much more political but far less social liberty than they enjoy under the rule of some foreign States. The origin of this state of things with us, nay, in a great measure, is attributed to the gross ignorance which has for many centuries characterized our English poor. The mental condition of the union laborer or small tradesman was many years ago, perhaps in some instances still is, far inferior to the average capacity of similar classes on the Continent. In Germany, where education has long been compulsory and undertaken by the State, the humblest errand boy is better informed on most subjects than those who occupy in the position of his employers here. It would, therefore, be most undesirable to allow familiarity from those who have never learned the dangers of its abuse.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Mr. G. A. Sala, writing in the *Illustrated London News* of the "higher education of women," holds that if clever girls were "taught to paint on porcelain, to model in clay and wax, to turn, to carve, and especially to draw on wood, they would be a hundred times better employed and fifty times nearer the possibility of earning from three to ten pounds sterling a week than in 'spanking' the piano."

—Mr. Muller, of the Bristol Orphanages, says, in his thirty-ninth annual report: "Since founding the institution we have received, simply through prayer and the exercise of faith, more than $3,920,050. Sixty-six thousand six hundred children or grown-up persons have been brought up in the various schools, entirely supported by the funds of the institution. Ten thousand five hundred children now attend the schools."

—Corporal punishment is still permitted in the public schools of Boston, subject to the rule that it shall always consist of blows on the hand with a rattan. Superintendent Eliot advocates further restriction, so that whipping shall never be inflicted while the teacher is in a passion. "There should be," he says, "an interval between the offense and the punishment at least as long as that between two sessions." But imagine the torturing suspense in which the pupil would be placed.

—Mr. Spurgeon regards his Pastors' College as his favorite work. It began with one pupil, and now numbers nearly a hundred. The first requirement for admission is that a man shall have preached two years; no special standard of literary excellence or social position is enforced. Mr. Spurgeon says the policy has been to "imitate the florist by planting a large number of slips in the hope that some of them would strike." From an article in the London *News* it appears that the teaching, are excellent when combined with sour-krout. As an anti-scorbutic, as a vegetable preparation easily digested, this preparation of cabbage is among the very best.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Potato Croquet. — One pound mashed potatoes, one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and salt, a few spoonfuls of bread crumbs and cracker dust. Potatoes must be mashed when thoroughly cold; then mashed throw in a small quantity of salt, a tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and the yelk of the egg. Stir the yelk with the potatoes over the fire till thoroughly dry. Flour the board well; take a little of the mashed potato and roll lightly in the flour; shape them into any shape. When the croquet is well formed, beat up the whites of one egg, roll the croquets in the egg over all a little bread-crumb or cracker-dust.

—Fillets of Beef and Bouche Sauce.—One and a quarter pound fillet of beef sliced about one inch thick, grease slightly with broiler, place the beef on it and place the broiler under the flame, allowing beef to broil for about seven minutes, turning it once. For Dutch sauce take one tablespoonful cream, half a tablespoonful of water, the yelks of two eggs, a little pepper and salt, a chancre of butter, and the juice of half a lemon. Put the water in a small saucepan, and with it the yelks of eggs. After mixing add the lemon juice, cream, butter, pepper and salt; place it over a very hot fire till it thickens, but don't allow it to boil. Having taken the fillets of beef from the broiler, after broiling several minutes, place them in a dish and pour the Dutch sauce around ready for use.

—Amber Pudding.—Two pounds of raw apples, three ounces of sugar, one gill of cold water, a teaspoonful of lemon juice yelks and whites of four eggs, six ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, half teaspoonful of yeast powder, a piece of salt. Peel and core ounces of the sugar in a small saucepan, with half a gill of water; place in the apples, pared and cored; squeeze over them the lemon juice; put the flour in a basin with two ounces of butter; rub the butter carefully in the flour; then add the yeast-powder, salt and remaining half gill of water; place the whole on a board and knead lightly together; roll the dough a trifle more than an inch in thickness; wet the edges of a small pie-dish with cold water, and line the edges with some of the dough; wet the dough with water or milk; the dough on the board roll thin, and with a small cutter cut out rounds of the dough and place them on the edge of the pie-dish, upon the dough already covering the dish. When the apples, which have been put in the saucepan with the sugar, water and lemon juice, have become soft, rub them through a wire sieve; then drop into the sauce, one at a time, the yelks of four eggs; mix the eggs and the apples together without beating the yelks, and pour them into the pie-dish, in the hollow formed by the dough cakes; place the dish in the oven for ten minutes.

Green Pease for the Garden.

This is one of the vegetables which market gardeners saw early in the spring. We have for several years urged upon farmers the desirability of having a considerable quantity of pease for family use. They precede green corn, and certainly of the early vegetables there is none so delightful as the green pea. Children, who are sometimes averse to green vegetable food, seldom refuse tender green pease, especially when they are cooked "thin," or in plenty of juice, with just a dash of sugar. There are varieties in plenty which are so sweet of themselves that sugar is superfluous; but children have a "sweet tooth" and sometimes the elders can stand a little extra sweetening. Many of us remember that in our childhood days the strong, nauseous and sometimes bitter marrowfat pea was cooked "to death," cooked until it was a sort of mash or mush. Our housewives are learning that nothing is lost in nutriment, while much is gained in delicousness by cooking pease, as the children say, "thin." Indeed, one of the most delightful, though perhaps for hard-workers not very substantial or "filling," of soups is one made from green pease. The finest varieties are the wrinkled sorts. Epicures seldom nowadays fancy the plump, solid varieties, like the marrowfats, which, we confess, are very productive and sizable. It is best to plant early, for the early plantings produce the greatest crops. The pea is hardy. The soil should be warm and light, and the authorities tell us that if the ground has been manured the year previous results are best. Indeed, we cannot too strongly recommend fall manuring. Nevertheless, we have seen a good result from clover sod, spring plowed, with the addition of barnyard manure and superphates. The objection to manuring in the spring is that the pease run too much to straw. A chemist told us last year that his crops at once was that pease got their best flavor from soil which contained strong manures yet we tried phosphates and had the most delicious pease we ever tasted. The ground should be finely worked, while another plot, badly worked and lumpy, produced nothing but weak blossoms. On the successful plot we planted pease which had been started in strata in old boxes. In boxes of strong loam, with just a little artificial fertilizer, plant two inches of soil to a fair sprinkling of pease, moistening each layer, and then put the boxes near the stove, occasionally sprinkling with tepid water. In two or three days the pease had sprouted a quarter of an inch. The soil in the garden was ready, and the boxes set out-side were given a shake against the ground, the pease were loosened with their soil, and the sort of gelatine screening between the fingers, so as not to break the sprouts, the pease were tenderly planted in the soil and solemnly covered and slightly patted with the list of the hoe. They were above ground in thirty-six hours, and produced a fine crop. Market gardeners usually soak their seed for five or six hours before planting in dry weather, and usually the drills are watered. Old celery land is good for pease. Harris recommends that it is best to print pease as soon as the ground is thawed out enough to cover them, say three or four inches. He also recommends artificial manures, and says that a tablespoonful to three tablespoonfuls to the foot in the drill. Two, in our opinion, is the right quantity. Some drills should be about two and one-half to three inches deep, and two or three feet apart. For the tall varieties we find better success with double rows, so that the brush can be placed between them. These double rows should be six to eight inches apart. And do not forget that pease need hoeing. The hoeing should be done when they have grown about six inches high. As soon as the pease are picked the straw should be pulled, as it exhausts the soil. It is a mistake to put off the planting of late pease. If planted with the early ones they will ripen later any way; but they may be counted late for successon. —*N. Y. Herald.*

A Sure Remedy.

A King of Prussia found a remedy for the prima donna nuisance. The King was in the Opera House in Berlin, and wanted to hear the opera. He was in no mood to be disappointed. The reigning prima donna had a habit of getting a sore throat and being hoarse when anything ruffled her temper. On a night when His Majesty was in his box eager for opera, the management announced that the diva had a sore throat and could not sing. The audience were about to make a row, when the King arose and commanded them to remain. They kept their places. Behind the scenes an officer and four dragoons entered the lady's room. The officer said: "The King inquires after your health." "The King is very good; I have a sore throat." "His Majesty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the Military Hospital to be cured." She soon found herself in a coach with the four dragoons. "I am a little better now; I will try to sing." "Back to the theater," said the officer to the coachman. "If you will not be able to sing my best." "I think you will." "And pray why?" "Because we have orders to remain behind the scenes and carry you off to the Military Hospital at the least hesitation." The lady never sang better in her life, and was effectually cured of hoarseness while she remained in Berlin. But we have no King or convenient military hospital to cure our sick birds.—*Missouri Republican.*

THE total crop of ice gathered from the Hudson River the past winter is estimated at 3,000,000 tons, taking no account of what is stacked outside the houses.

NEGRO squatters are encroaching upon the levee and river front at New Orleans with their cabins, much to the disgust of property-owners.

DOMESTIC AND CULINARY.

—Yelk of eggs is as nourishing as white, though a little heavier.

—In making an Irish stew the suet should be chopped finely and the dough kneaded as lightly as possible. The less it is kneaded the lighter the crust will be.

—Excellent Doughnuts.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sour milk or buttermilk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or cream, and one scant teaspoonful of soda.

—Fish and other dishes often come upon the table very greasy. The way to prevent this is to place brown or white paper over them, letting it touch the greasy surface. Paper absorbs fat.

—Of any one who keeps shoemakers' supplies, you can get for fifteen cents a whetstone, which is coarse and soft, and which will put on a knife with a few strokes an edge that excels everything but the grindstone. Those who have used this convenience, could never keep house again without one. But take care never to heat it wet or greasy.

—In frying anything the fat should never be allowed to boil. Its proper heat for frying may be known by observation. When it reaches 375 degrees of heat a faint blue smoke rises which tells that it is ready for use. If, however, it begins to smoke before it reaches this point it is unfit for use, and should be thrown away.—*Exchange.*

—Corporal punishment is still permitted in the public schools of Boston, subject to the rule that it shall always consist of blows on the hand with a rattan. Superintendent Eliot advocates further restriction, so that whipping shall never be inflicted while the teacher is in a passion. "There should be," he says, "an interval between the offense and the punishment at least as long as that between two sessions." But imagine the torturing suspense in which the pupil would be placed.

—Mr. Spurgeon regards his Pastors' College as his favorite work. It began with one pupil, and now numbers nearly a hundred. The first requirement for admission is that a man shall have preached two years; no special standard of literary excellence or social position is enforced. Mr. Spurgeon says the policy has been to "imitate the florist by planting a large number of slips in the hope that some of them would strike." From an article in the London *News* it appears that the teaching, are excellent when combined with sour-krout. As an anti-scorbutic, as a vegetable preparation easily digested, this preparation of cabbage is among the very best.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Potato Croquet. — One pound mashed potatoes, one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and salt, a few spoonfuls of bread crumbs and cracker dust. Potatoes must be mashed when thoroughly cold; then mashed throw in a small quantity of salt, a tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and the yelk of the egg. Stir the yelk with the potatoes over the fire till thoroughly dry. Flour the board well; take a little of the mashed potato and roll lightly in the flour; shape them into any shape. When the croquet is well formed, beat up the whites of one egg, roll the croquets in the egg over all a little bread-crumb or cracker-dust.

—Fillets of Beef and Bouche Sauce.—One and a quarter pound fillet of beef sliced about one inch thick, grease slightly with broiler, place the beef on it and place the broiler under the flame, allowing beef to broil for about seven minutes, turning it once. For Dutch sauce take one tablespoonful cream, half a tablespoonful of water, the yelks of two eggs, a little pepper and salt, a chancre of butter, and the juice of half a lemon. Put the water in a small saucepan, and with it the yelks of eggs. After mixing add the lemon juice, cream, butter, pepper and salt; place it over a very hot fire till it thickens, but don't allow it to boil. Having taken the fillets of beef from the broiler, after broiling several minutes, place them in a dish and pour the Dutch sauce around ready for use.

—Amber Pudding.—Two pounds of raw apples, three ounces of sugar, one gill of cold water, a teaspoonful of lemon juice yelks and whites of four eggs, six ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, half teaspoonful of yeast powder, a piece of salt. Peel and core ounces of the sugar in a small saucepan, with half a gill of water; place in the apples, pared and cored; squeeze over them the lemon juice; put the flour in a basin with two ounces of butter; rub the butter carefully in the flour; then add the yeast-powder, salt and remaining half gill of water; place the whole on a board and knead lightly together; roll the dough a trifle more than an inch in thickness; wet the edges of a small pie-dish with cold water, and line the edges with some of the dough; wet the dough with water or milk; the dough on the board roll thin, and with a small cutter cut out rounds of the dough and place them on the edge of the pie-dish, upon the dough already covering the dish. When the apples, which have been put in the saucepan with the sugar, water and lemon juice, have become soft, rub them through a wire sieve; then drop into the sauce, one at a time, the yelks of four eggs; mix the eggs and the apples together without beating the yelks, and pour them into the pie-dish, in the hollow formed by the dough cakes; place the dish in the oven for ten minutes.

Green Pease for the Garden.

This is one of the vegetables which market gardeners saw early in the spring. We have for several years urged upon farmers the desirability of having a considerable quantity of pease for family use. They precede green corn, and certainly of the early vegetables there is none so delightful as the green pea. Children, who are sometimes averse to green vegetable food, seldom refuse tender green pease, especially when they are cooked "thin," or in plenty of juice, with just a dash of sugar. There are varieties in plenty which are so sweet of themselves that sugar is superfluous; but children have a "sweet tooth" and sometimes the elders can stand a little extra sweetening. Many of us remember that in our childhood days the strong, nauseous and sometimes bitter marrowfat pea was cooked "to death," cooked until it was a sort of mash or mush. Our housewives are learning that nothing is lost in nutriment, while much is gained in delicousness by cooking pease, as the children say, "thin." Indeed, one of the most delightful, though perhaps for hard-workers not very substantial or "filling," of soups is one made from green pease. The finest varieties are the wrinkled sorts. Epicures seldom nowadays fancy the plump, solid varieties, like the marrowfats, which, we confess, are very productive and sizable. It is best to plant early, for the early plantings produce the greatest crops. The pea is hardy. The soil should be warm and light, and the authorities tell us that if the ground has been manured the year previous results are best. Indeed, we cannot too strongly recommend fall manuring. Nevertheless, we have seen a good result from clover sod, spring plowed, with the addition of barnyard manure and superphates. The objection to manuring in the spring is that the pease run too much to straw. A chemist told us last year that his crops at once was that pease got their best flavor from soil which contained strong manures yet we tried phosphates and had the most delicious pease we ever tasted. The ground should be finely worked, while another plot, badly worked and lumpy, produced nothing but weak blossoms. On the successful plot we planted pease which had been started in strata in old boxes. In boxes of strong loam, with just a little artificial fertilizer, plant two inches of soil to a fair sprinkling of pease, moistening each layer, and then put the boxes near the stove, occasionally sprinkling with tepid water. In two or three days the pease had sprouted a quarter of an inch. The soil in the garden was ready, and the boxes set out-side were given a shake against the ground, the pease were loosened with their soil, and the sort of gelatine screening between the fingers, so as not to break the sprouts, the pease were tenderly planted in the soil and solemnly covered and slightly patted with the list of the hoe. They were above ground in thirty-six hours, and produced a fine crop. Market gardeners usually soak their seed for five or six hours before planting in dry weather, and usually the drills are watered. Old celery land is good for pease. Harris recommends that it is best to print pease as soon as the ground is thawed out enough to cover them, say three or four inches. He also recommends artificial manures, and says that a tablespoonful to three tablespoonfuls to the foot in the drill. Two, in our opinion, is the right quantity. Some drills should be about two and one-half to three inches deep, and two or three feet apart. For the tall varieties we find better success with double rows, so that the brush can be placed between them. These double rows should be six to eight inches apart. And do not forget that pease need hoeing. The hoeing should be done when they have grown about six inches high. As soon as the pease are picked the straw should be pulled, as it exhausts the soil. It is a mistake to put off the planting of late pease. If planted with the early ones they will ripen later any way; but they may be counted late for succession. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Silent Forces.

Workmen in the stone-quarries sometimes find a very hard kind of rock; they pick little grooves for the iron wedges, and then, with great sledge-hammers, drive the wedges into the flinty rock. And yet, once in a while, was in no mood to be disappointed. The reigning prima donna had a habit of getting a sore throat and being hoarse when anything ruffled her temper. On a night when His Majesty was in his box eager for opera, the management announced that the diva had a sore throat and could not sing. The audience were about to make a row, when the King arose and commanded them to remain. They kept their places. Behind the scenes an officer and four dragoons entered the lady's room. The officer said: "The King inquires after your health." "The King is very good; I have a sore throat." "His Majesty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the Military Hospital to be cured." She soon found herself in a coach with the four dragoons. "I am a little better now; I will try to sing." "Back to the theater," said the officer to the coachman. "If you will not be able to sing my best." "I think you will." "And pray why?" "Because we have orders to remain behind the scenes and carry you off to the Military Hospital at the least hesitation." The lady never sang better in her life, and was effectually cured of hoarseness while she remained in Berlin. But we have no King or convenient military hospital to cure our sick birds.—*Missouri Republican.*

THE total crop of ice gathered from the Hudson River the past winter is estimated at 3,000,000 tons, taking no account of what is stacked outside the houses.

NEGRO squatters are encroaching upon the levee and river front at New Orleans with their cabins, much to the disgust of property-owners.

An Indian Funeral.

"Ned," a Digger Indian, was found dead alongside the railroad track near Auburn, last Wednesday, having apparently fallen from the platform of a car and fractured his skull. His friends being notified, they placed the remains upon a horse and conveyed them to Clipper Gap, where they were duly cremated in the manner customary with the red men of that section. The funeral pile, which is built of wood to the height of about four feet, is kept burning about five hours, during which time relatives and friends place upon it such articles as they desire to contribute to aid the deceased when he shall have arrived at the happy hunting grounds—one gives a blanket, another a bow and arrow, another a saddle, etc. When the flesh has all been consumed but only the bones remain, these are raked together and a fire kept burning about them until they also become ashes. When the fire finally dies out the ashes are all collected, taken to the burial ground and interred, a little sugar loaf sinaped mound being erected over them. The female relatives of the deceased, as evidence of mourning, smear their faces and heads with tar—the extent of the superstitious indicating the closeness of their relationship.

—And this is left until it naturally wears off. There was a large attendance at "Ned's" funeral, every train arriving at the Gap bringing a number of Indians and squaws. As they were allowed to ride free on the trains many simply press the bucks into service when it is necessary to wood up, but on such occasions they are distinctly informed, on repaying, "No work; funeral to-day."—*Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.*

A DETROIT citizen will begin March 1 the attempt to walk from his house to his office, a distance of six squares, four times per day for one month—a feat never before attempted by any human being in the West. He has already gone into the hands of a trainer, and even in three days he has made such progress that he can stand a fifty-pound sack of flour on end without looking red in the face. His friends are confident that he will succeed in this great undertaking, and are willing to make him money at 25-per-cent. interest. If the feat is accomplished, the citizen will be on exhibition in front of the City Hall for three days in admission free, children not permitted to approach nearer than ten feet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Feels Young Again.

"My mother suffered a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was a sufferer for years. Physicians or medicines did her any good. Three bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Female Remedy, the first regulating medicine she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again. Is seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—Lady, Providence, R. I.

The Only Way.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the nostrils and upper nasal membrane. Snuffs and fumigators, while affording temporary relief, dissipate the affected parts and excite a more extended inflammation. Beside, no outward application can cure catarrh. The disease originates in a vitiated state of the blood, and a thorough alterative course of treatment is necessary to remove it from the system. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has long been known as an efficient standard remedy for this disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in connection with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. The Discovery cleanses the blood, while Sage's Catarrh Remedy allays the inflammation and heals the diseased tissue.

CREW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1879.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6 00 @	$8 10 50
Sheep	4 75 @	6 00
Hogs	4 50 @	4 75
FLOUR—Extra to Choice	4 50 @	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 01 @	1 02
CORN—Western Mixed	34½ @	35
OATS—Western Mixed	31½ @	32
RYE—Western	57 @	58
PORK—Mess	9 50 @	10 02½
LARD—Steam	6 55 @	6 67½
BUTTER—Ohio	20 @	23
Western Reserve	22 @	26
Creamery	28 @	30
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	47 @	49
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5 00 @	$5 35
Choice	4 60 @	4 90
Fair	4 00 @	4 50
Medium	3 75 @	4 15
Butchers' Stock	3 25 @	3 60
Stock Cattle	2 50 @	3 00
HOGS—Live	3 40 @	3 60
SHEEP—Common to Choice	4 00 @	5 75
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	30 @	31
Good to Choice	27 @	29
Dairy—Fresh	22 @	25
FLOUR—Choice Winters	5 25 @	5 50
Fair to Good	4 75 @	5 00
Spring Extras	4 50 @	4 75
Spring Superfine	3 75 @	4 00
Buckwheat	4 00 @	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spr'g	94¾ @	95
Corn, No. 2	31¾ @	32¼
Oats, No. 2	24¼ @	24¾
Barley, No. 2	44¼ @	45
HIDES—Green Buenos Ayres	10½ @	11
Red Texas Steer	10½ @	11
Dry Salted	12½ @	13
Choice Carpet Brush	03½ @	04
Damaged	02½ @	03
PORK—Mess	9 00 @	9 12½
LARD—Steam	6 30 @	6 35
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	30 00 @	32 00
Clear Flooring	30 00 @	32 00
Clear Dressed Siding	27 00 @	28 00
Common Siding	15 00 @	16 00
Common Boards	12 00 @	13 00
Fencing	11 00 @	12 00

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APR. 1, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

NEW YORK MAR 21, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL

Why Saint Patrick, who, as as proud nent and pious a saint, ought at least to have the gift of prophecy, should have selected such a day as the 17th of March for his own particular anniversary, is a puzzle. It is always wet and miserable. It looks as though the weather bureau were attempting to accumplish 1,000 storms in 1,000 consecutive 17ths of March. The oldest inhabitant can't name a recurrence of this anniversary when the weather was hot to some extent laid, both over head and under foot. And yet the invariable programme continues to be carried out. Paddy puts on a shocking bad hat and paradise, and Biddy stands on the sidewalk and applauds, both more or less heavily draped with green and mud, and toward night especially more or less heavily charged with the national beverage. It is a great and a glorious day, and was duly observed in the metropolis last week, the traditional wetness, procession and whiskey being all present.

Apart from the occurrence of St. Patrick's Day, the calendar week just ess celebrated itself in various small ways, a few of which I will notice briefer. In the first place the three successful walkers in the late melee at Gilmore's have had their final business meeting, audited their accounts, received their respective checks, been mildly feted, and at last dispersed, leaving Gotham only partially convalescent from her pedestrian lunacy. I thought that when this big match was over, the population would calm down and resume their senses; but that result has not yet arrived.

Not only are every available public hall and enclosure in town still filled with pedestrians bent on fame and gate money, but three fourths of the people one meets in the street plainly show the symptoms of the general mania. When walking abroad and watching the passing throng I have even found myself unconsciously affected by the pedestrian atmosphere, and caught myself wondering whether my gait was the regulation "toe and heel," whether my elbows had just the proper "play," and if my "knee action" was exactly what it ought to be. It's awful, but we can comfort ourselves with the old Latin's motto, that "This too shall finally pass away."

Some of those who govern us are living a pas sably breezy time of it just now. After a hard fight on the part of our Tammany County Clerk to keep his pecuniations and his place at the same time, he has had his official head taken off by Governor Robinson with such a clean and sudden stroke that he was out on the street and his successor in his place before he had coy opportunity to make the forcible resistance to his ejectment which he had threatened. There was raring in Tammany for a little while, with threats of suits and arrest and troubles of all sorts; but the raging Sachems have finally settled down into a sullen quiet. In the City Hall also there is war. Mayor Cooper having fully aware of the disgraceful demoralizing which has of late come to be the distinguishing characteristic of the New York Police department and all its subordinate bureaus, has written to each of our three Police Commissioners a brief but pithy letter, charging them with both inefficiency and malfeasance, in terms which must have made their ears tingle, and ending with a request for them to come before him and show cause why they should not be removed. The same official has also, been similarly summoned during the incumbency of Mr. Cooper's predecessor, engaged sharp lawyers to conduct their case, which the latter did with so much cunning, that not only was Mayor Ely unable to remove the city worthies, but the city was forced to pay their lawyers' bills.

Naturally enough the Commissioners were so well pleased with that experience that they wanted to repeat it in the present instance; and so when they came before the Mayor in response to his citation, each one was attended by a [illegible] "counsel learned in the law." But Mr. Cooper was not to be caught in the same way and positively declining to recognize the claims of the law directed all his questions to the accused parties. The latter refused to answer except through counsel and a high old time ensued. The lawyers got up to talk and the Mayor ordered them to stop, to which order no attention was paid. Then the Mayor got excited and sent for an officer with the directed to stop the attorney's harangue, but when the latter approached with the uplifted purpose of taking away the paper from which the latter was reading it was handed over to another lawyer who took up the thread of the discourse. Then the Mayor got furious and ordered them put out of his office, but the poor policeman, who didn't know whether the Commissioners or the Mayor would come out ahead and was precisely destroyed of keeping his own head but ered side up in any case, hesitated between the two fires and did nothing. Shortly after the session ended without anything very definite having been accomplished, and now the city breathlessly awaits further developments.

Meanwhile the commissioners, perhaps by way of compensation for being so persecuted by the Mayor, have taken up and are now trying the case of police captain Williams, one of the most corrupt and brutal subordinates, a man whose proper place would be in the State Prison, and whose dismissal from the force would be a wholesome warning to all such evil-doers as he, and could everybody who gets in their way except criminals.

The most grateful occurrence of the whole week was the publication of the Surrogate's decision ousting the unsavory Vanderbilt will case The evidence upon which it was sought to break the will was of the flimsiest character; it convinced nobody but the contestants and their lawyers, even of it convinced them. It consisted of the oldest rubbish and the most disgusting scandalous accusations ever uttered by a judicial tribunal. The reason why the case of the contestants so suddenly and utterly broke down was the introduction of several wills of the Commodore, executed when he was in the fullness of his strength and the best state of his faculties, making precisely the same discriminations and against precisely the same heirs as his last will and testament, which has been the subject of this protracted contest. These precious wills made when his mind was at its best, prove most conclusively that the final distribution of his property by his last will was in pursuance of a deliberate and long settled purpose formed many years in advance of that state of his health and of his mind, which was alleged as the ground for setting aside the will presented to the Surrogate. There was never a more disgraceful collapse of an utterly scandalous case.

Something which the cynical reader might interpret as an attempt by the Long Branch hotel men to get a little gratuitous advance advertising for that once favorite resort appears in the press pretty regularly at this time of year. It comes in the shape of sensational reports of incendiarism, and an alleged conspiracy to destroy the whole town We have just been favored with the third or fourth annual edition of these yarns, with additions and variations. Singularly enough the ruthless firebugs have done very little damage (the hotel men are careful to have that understood,) and "everything is being placed in readiness for the brilliant season which, &c., &c."

RAMA.

Jimmie's Jokes.

From the Post & Tribune.

—Go west, young man; but steer clear of Leadville.

—None then verb. had grammar is found in modern literature.

—Buckhorn was blackballed. The other man Rudall ahead of him.

—A good memory is a blessing to the good and a curse to the bad.

—Washington not only ever told a lie but he also never had a monument.

—Could a monkey talk he would a tail onfolt—and enter the lecture field.

—A man that can hate ever thing that's lovely would be in hell in heaven.

—Marry in haste and repent at leisure. Told you so.—*H. Money Democrat.*

—The coalitionists are working quietly and under cover, like the carpet moth.

—I Wilkes Booth is lively, we there's no use in recommending him for a clerkship.

—A baby always knows its mother first, provided the mother gives it half a chance.

—Any college that goes back on rowing now will get knocked down by a boat eleh.

—Explorers are generally a lively lot of fellows. Vespucius, especially, was A1.

—Col Ingersoll has been at it so long that he about begins to believe what he says himself.

—As intended by Southern Democrat—"calling treason by its right name is serious."

—When did Arabian days.—*Exchange.* Nothing makes us Mother than such foolish questions.

—George Francis Train is editing a greenback paper and showing other evidences of insanity.

—Tilden looks at that cold barrel of 76 and says he's got to just more than keep it up in 1880.

—"I see you belong to the upper tens," said the shoemaker as he measured a customer's foot.

—If Dennis Kearney's Sunday school teacher is among the living he is probably in Canada before this.

—The greenback hen will come off in about two weeks and be surprised to find a large number of eggs unincubated.

The Chicago *Tribune* takes this view of Michigan politics:

The embarrassments of an alliance between the Democrats and Fusionists have already become so deep out in Michigan where such a combination has been made. The sound money Democrats in that State are interesting in vigorous terms against the prostitution of the party organization to the will and perfidious schemes of Patton, and, at the same time, the honest Greenbackers who sympathize with the Republican party in other National issues declare outright that they will not be used to further the cause of State sovereignty, nor to support the scheme for dishonest currency, nor to restore the "Solid South" to undisputed control of National affairs thru the Public Treasury.

MASONRY IN MICHIGAN.—Michigan has about 300 Masons who have reached the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry in the Scottish rite or branch. The thirty-second degree is the next to the last step in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the thirty-third being the highest pinnacle of the mystic brotherhood. This degree is styled the Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and it is limited as to numbers, each Consistory having the power to nominate a man whenever a vacancy occurs. There are eighteen S. G. I. G.'s in Michigan.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so easily attained. *Hoxsie's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Hoxsie's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained to administering it to the youngest child as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. For sale and be convinced. Sold by Geo. W. Cobb & Co.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises,

Located Near the Bridge,

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

JOHN NICHOLLS

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. All ground trimming done on short notice. 5-14

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat mar ket opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and quarters.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 13 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meats of all kinds and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

W. Bradley.

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

BY THE

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are a part of the 3,000,000 acres granted by Congress, which connects you to the great Peninsula of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. road runs through the center of the

The center of Michigan and these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share in such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUBBARD,

Commissioner,

Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rorrs house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Den est factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E WOOD.

Charlevoix August, 1876.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City. - Mich.

Manufacturers and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc.

Our stock is in hand for at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

FOR JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE

SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging &c., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (59)

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 24, 1879. Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. Hamlin, against Chas. Holdman for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6993, dated May 27, 1875, upon the N. E. ¼ of the southwest quarter of section 20, Township 34, North, Range 7 West, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of March, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Recr.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE, Reed City Mich., Nov. 22, 1878. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob L. Bolger, against Barzillia R. Evans for abandoning Homestead Entry No. 4044, dated April 11 1874, upon the southwest quarter of sec. 22, Town 33 N. R. 6 West, in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said Entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of Feb. 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. MITCHELL, Receiver

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 3rd day of Dec., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Tayakwayah deceased. On reading and filing petition duly verified of Hudson White Administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for leave to sell certain real estate, therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of January, inst at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Charlevoix ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the Co. of Charlevoix, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1879. Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Tayakwayah deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Geo. W. Miller, administrator of said estate, praying for license to sell certain real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Charlevoix, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner Geo. W. Miller, give notice to the persons interested in said Estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper circulated in said county, of Charlevoix, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)
J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, in Chancery, made and entered on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1878, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Tetzlaff is complainant, and Robert Allison and Mary S. Allison are the defendants. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in Township Thirty-four 34, North of Range Seven (7) West, containing eighty (80) acres, according to the United States survey.

EDWARD H. KITCHEL,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
J. MILO EATON,
Solicitor for complainant. 10
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 28, 1879.

NOTICE U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., Jan. 20th, 1879. Complaint having been entered at this office by Wm. H. Brose against Alex. Campbell for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 6065, dated April 23, 1874, upon the N. E. ¼ of section 2, Township 33, North, Range 6 W. in Charlevoix county, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of Dec., 1878, at one o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Byron See and Orange S. Washburn of Charlevoix, Mich., under the firm name of See & Washburn, was dissolved on the 15th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said co-partnership are to be received by said Byron See, and all demands on the said firm are assumed by said Byron See, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

Byron See,
Orange S. Washburn,
Dated Charlevoix, Feb. 19, 1879.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

AT a Baptist Church, in Baltimore, Md., a few nights ago, Miss Louise Donaldson, while assisting to baptize a lady, suddenly expired. It was thought death was caused by heart disease.

THE distribution of the net proceeds of the late pedestrian contest, in New York, is as follows, according to a dispatch of the 11th: Howell, $21,500; Ennis, $12,300; Hazlett, $8,500; O'Leary, $4,000. Weston, once an American pedestrian of some note, has, it is reported, challenged Howell for the possession of the belt, the match to occur in London, England, on the 5th of May, and continuing six days.

A SCIENTIFIC examination of the "sulking" which fell in the shower over the Lehigh Valley, Pa., the other day, proves it to be the pollen from a species of pine, brought by the wind from the Jersey forests.

A HOUSE near Ponca, Dakota, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago, and Mrs. Rigney, misery years old, was burned to death.

THE finishing is the full text of the President's Message to Congress, sent in on the 19th:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several Executive Departments of the Government, and for the support of the army, has rendered it necessary to call a session of the Forty-sixth Congress before the commencement of the regular session, which would otherwise be convened by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of last session of the present; and as no benefit has resulted to both the Senate and House of Representatives, beginning the public business of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these facts to your immediate and your considerate attention.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1879.

ON the 18th, two men were instantly killed and four seriously injured by the premature explosion of dynamite in the Pottsville (Pa.) Colliery.

A THREE-CORNERED shooting affray occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., on the evening of the 18th, which resulted in the instant death of Capt. W. H. Andrews and Wm. H. Greene and the fatal wounding of Capt. W. F. Feingerald. The difficulty arose over an election of officers of the Hibernian Society.

THE Southern Bank of New Orleans, the oldest bank in the city, failed a few days ago, was placed in the hands of receivers. The deficiency is stated to be $700,000. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank followed suit, and as soon as the news got abroad a panic ensued, and a run was precipitated directed mainly against the Canal, Louisiana State, Germania, Union and People's Banks. On the 20th, the Clearing House, as a measure tending to allay the excitement, adopted a resolution declaring that until March 29 no depositor should check out more than $200 in one day, and that all other drafts should be paid in certificate checks. The following is a list of banks whose temporary suspension was announced, on the 20th: Germania, Hibernia, Louisiana, Mutual, New Orleans, State and Union National Banks, Bank of Lafayette, Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, Citizens' Savings Bank, Louisiana Savings Bank, Metropolitan Bank, New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, People's and Workingmen's Banks.

NOTICE was given, on the 20th, that the United States Treasury Department would at once redeem the called bonds embraced in the seven-eighths to eighteen calls, inclusive, paying interest to date of redemption, or it would redeem at once the bonds included in said calls, with interest to date of maturity, and apply the proceeds to the payment of and subscription for 4-per-cent. consols.

BARTHOLOMEW O'DONNELL, eighty years of age, finished an eighty-mile walk in twenty-six hours, at Brooklyn, N. Y., a few evenings ago.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) Cotton and Woolen Mills were struck by lightning, on the morning of the 20th, and entirely destroyed. Loss, $90,000. By this disaster 150 persons are thrown out of employment.

A MAN caught robbing a store at Jamestown, N.Y., a few nights ago, was shot dead by the proprietor, who had been aroused by the noise made by the robber. Fifteen buckshot penetrated the body of the burglar.

A. HUARD, the paving-feller of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, on the morning of the 21st. The money in the vaults of the bank was about being counted by a civil officer, and Huard, being a defaulter in a large amount, it is thought the committed self-destruction to avoid the consequence of detection.

INFORMATION received in Washington, on the 21st, from Col. Walsh, who is in command of the mounted police on the Dakota Frontier, reports that Sitting Bull and his warriors are showing a very ugly and insubordinate disposition. They had, as yet, made no movement toward the boundary-line, but serious trouble was apprehended as soon as spring should open. Col. Walsh estimates the strength of Sitting Bull's band at 7,000, all told, of whom 2,000 were warriors, well armed and equipped. Gen. Sherman decided to take active measures, by the forwarding of troops, etc., to guard against the apprehended attack upon Forts Stephenson, Buford and Totten.

Personal and Political.

In the case of the widow Mary S. Oliver against ex-Senator Simon Cameron, for $50,000 damages, for breach of promise of marriage, which came up in the Circuit Court in Washington, on the 17th, the plaintiff testified that, in 1875, Mr. Cameron proposed marriage to her and she accepted. Three letters from him were submitted, one of them closing with the sentence: "You will be my wife." Defendant did not come to the house where she lived, as he said the people there did not like it. She saw him quite often in Washington.

JAMES M. SUTHERLAND, a professional minstrel, better known as "ex-Senator Bob Hart," was baptized in the New York Berean Baptist Church, on the 16th. He has renounced the stage and proposes to devote himself hereafter to the Gospel ministry.

IN the caucus of the House Republicans that resulted in the nomination of Mr. Banfield for Speaker, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that no legislation shall be entered upon during this session of Congress other than that for which the session was specially called.

THE National House of Representatives was organized, on the 18th, by the re-election of Mr. Randall as Speaker; Mr. Adams as Clerk; Mr. Thompson as Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Field as Doorkeeper; Mr. Stewart as Postmaster, and Rev. Mr. Harrison as Chaplain. Mr. Randall received 141 votes, the exact number required to elect.

SERGEANT COLVIN, of New York City, on the 19th, rendered a decision affirming the validity of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. It was believed that the contestant would appeal.

REV. DR. DEKOVEN, of Racine, Wis., a distinguished Episcopal divine, died, on the 19th, from apoplexy of the heart. Dr. DeKoven was once elected Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois by the Diocesan Convention, but the Standing Committee refused to confirm the choice.

THE Republicans and Democrats of Rhode Island held their State Conventions at Providence, on the 20th. The former renominated the present State officers, and the latter nominated Thomas W. Segar for Governor; J. D. Batley for Lieutenant-Governor; David S. Baker for Secretary of State; Charles H. Pace for Attorney-General.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered for the trial of Col. D. S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and Col. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry.

THE appearance of pleuro-pneumonia in a herd of cattle shipped from Chicago to Liverpool is denied in a London dispatch of the 22nd. The report was instigated, it is said, by Canadian operators.

ON the 21st, the German Reichstag adopted, without debate, a motion to suspend proceedings against the Socialist Deputy Fritzsche during the Parliamentary session.

THE French floating battery Arrogante recently launched off Hyeres, has the 122 persons on board, forty-seven were drowned.

QUESNEL BROS., of Havre, failed, on the 21st, for 2,000,000 francs.

A PARIS telegram of the 22d says the expenses of the International Exposition will be 50,000,000 francs, and the receipts 50,000,000 francs.

A CAPE TOWN (South Africa) dispatch, received on the 25th, says the Matiosats tribe had rebelled against the British authority.

A LATE arrival from Yokohama reports the continued depreciation of the currency of the Empire. Japan had threatened to make the Loo Choo Islands a dependency of the Empire.

ACCORDING to Madrid dispatches of the 23d, Senor Castelar and 193 former Deputies of the Cortes have issued a manifesto to the Democratic party in Spain, announcing as their programme the election of members to the Constitution of 1837; universal suffrage; the inviolability of Spanish territory; payment of debts; the union of the provinces; the separation of Church and State; religious and religious liberty; freedom of the press, etc.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, received on the 23d, reports that complete anarchy prevailed in Maidday.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

THE Forty-sixth Congress assembled in special session, on the 18th. Soon the Vice-President called the Senate to order, and after making the proclamation concerning the extra session was read. The Secretary then read the names of Senators whose credentials of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, whose appointment to fill the vacancy, were satisfactory, Mr. Walker moved that the oath be administered to the new Senators, but withdrew the motion temporarily to allow a modification further contemplates the appointment of one officer from each party who shall have no authority, but who shall be allowed to inspect and scrutinize the voting-lists, challenge voters, etc., and to have polls of inspection and observation. It was also decided to repeal Sec. 5522, which prescribes penalties for interfering with Supervisors, etc. A motion also prevailed to send to the President these measures attached to the various Appropriation bills, as during the last Congress. No decision was reached in respect to general legislation.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois House of Representatives to annex the City of St. Louis to the State of Illinois.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 17th, it was not true that Col. Pearson had defeated the Zulus at Ekowe, with great slaughter, as had been previously reported. The Zulus spread the report themselves to prevent the sending of reinforcements. The Orange Free State Government had refused to aid, or permit its citizens to aid, the British against the Zulus.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 17th, the Russians were transporting 30,000 soldiers across the Caspian Sea, and their destination was undoubtedly Herat.

IT was reported in Berlin, on the 17th, that the Government contemplated proclaiming a state of siege in Berlin in consequence of the Socialistic agitation. The Reichstag took cognizance of the report, and there was great agitation and violent debate. Count von Eulenburg and the Emperor had lately received letters threatening assassination, and infernal machines had been discovered in Berlin.

THE Village of Vernet, near Vichy, France, containing 100 houses, was wholly destroyed by fire, on the 17th.

ON the 18th, the French Minister of Finance paid to the Bank of France 65,000,000 francs, the last installment of the militard borrowed during the Franco-German War.

A BILL has been introduced in the French Assembly, whose avowed aim is the exclusion of the Jesuits from the right of teaching.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 18th says that Russia has notified Turkey that she proposes to leave troops south of the Balkans, until she was guaranteed that the payment of the war indemnity would not be prejudiced by the terms of the projected Turkish loan.

WAUTHIER, the Belgian explorer, died some time ago, in Central Africa, of dysentery.

DISPATCHES from Vienna, on the 19th, say many avalanches had recently occurred in the Austrian Tyrol. At Bielberg ten houses had been crushed, forty persons killed, eighteen seriously hurt and fifteen missing.

A HAVANA (Cuba) telegram of the 19th reports that, during her last trip to the West Indies, the British steamer Bolivar ran down and sank the Hayden steamer Michael. Sixty persons on board the latter perished.

DURING the negotiations of the 20th say that Schmidt, the Financial Director of Austrian Hounslia, withdrew a recent loan through a syndicate, was insulted by the Roumelians, and forced to call upon the Russian troops for protection. This incident has revived the opposition for a mixed occupation of the country after the departure of the Russian forces.

THE Wigan Rolling Mills, the largest manufacturing concern in Lancashire, has suspended.

THE Spanish Government has proclaimed a state of siege in the Basque Provinces during the elections.

PINTO, the Portuguese explorer, who crossed Africa, telegraphs that he has saved all his papers, charts and field notes and a diary of his explorations of the Upper Zambesi, with the seventy-two cataracts.

THE appearance of pleuro-pneumonia in a herd of cattle shipped from Chicago to Liverpool is denied in a London dispatch of the 22nd. The report was instigated, it is said, by Canadian operators.

ON the 21st, the German Reichstag adopted, without debate, a motion to suspend proceedings against the Socialist Deputy Fritzsche during the Parliamentary session.

THE French floating battery Arrogante recently launched off Hyeres, has the 122 persons on board, forty-seven were drowned.

QUESNEL BROS., of Havre, failed, on the 21st, for 2,000,000 francs.

A PARIS telegram of the 22d says the expenses of the International Exposition will be 50,000,000 francs, and the receipts 50,000,000 francs.

A CAPE TOWN (South Africa) dispatch, received on the 25th, says the Matiosats tribe had rebelled against the British authority.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, received on the 23d, reports that complete anarchy prevailed in Maidday.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

THE Forty-sixth Congress assembled in special session, on the 18th. Soon the Vice-President called the Senate to order, and after making the proclamation concerning the extra session was read. The Secretary then read the names of Senators whose credentials of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, whose appointment to fill the vacancy, were satisfactory, Mr. Walker moved that the oath be administered to the new Senators, but withdrew the motion temporarily to allow a modification further contemplates the appointment of one officer from each party who shall have no authority, but who shall be allowed to inspect and scrutinize the voting-lists, challenge voters, etc., and to have polls of inspection and observation. It was also decided to repeal Sec. 5522, which prescribes penalties for interfering with Supervisors, etc. A motion also prevailed to send to the President these measures attached to the various Appropriation bills, as during the last Congress. No decision was reached in respect to general legislation.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois House of Representatives to annex the City of St. Louis to the State of Illinois.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to London dispatches of the 17th, it was not true that Col. Pearson had defeated the Zulus at Ekowe, with great slaughter, as had been previously reported. The Zulus spread the report themselves to prevent the sending of reinforcements. The Orange Free State Government had refused to aid, or permit its citizens to aid, the British against the Zulus.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 17th, the Russians were transporting 30,000 soldiers across the Caspian Sea, and their destination was undoubtedly Herat.

IT was reported in Berlin, on the 17th, that the Government contemplated proclaiming a state of siege in Berlin in consequence of the Socialistic agitation. The Reichstag took cognizance of the report, and there was great agitation and violent debate. Count von Eulenburg and the Emperor had lately received letters threatening assassination, and infernal machines had been discovered in Berlin.

THE Village of Vernet, near Vichy, France, containing 100 houses, was wholly destroyed by fire, on the 17th.

Messrs. Stephens, Blackburn, Garfield and Eppa Hunton, the President's Message was read and referred.

AFTER prayer and reading of the journal, on the 20th, the Senate adjourned until the 21st. In the House, the petition of citizens of Cincinnati in relation to the election of Messrs. Butterworth and Young was called up, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee was also called up, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, with leave to sit during the recess; the same committee was also authorized to investigate into the expenses of the Supervisors' law in Cincinnati, at the last election. Messrs. Butterworth and Young declined themselves heartily in favor of this action.

A LARGE number of bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 21st, among which were the following: To repeal so much of the Revised Statutes as prohibits the appointment to the army of any person engaged in the late Rebellion; providing for the organization of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission; to provide for the improvement of the river, and the construction of alluvial lands; to provide for the coinage of the trade-dollar of the United States; providing for settling the silver question by the remonetization of silver; to restore to certain soldiers the standard silver dollar to examine lands in forest reservations; to provide for the examination of pensioners; to provide for the examination of pensioners; to provide for the examination of pensioners

The Confederate congress has been removed from Richmond to Washington.

It is now quite probable that the extra session of congress will be prolonged until June. The House stands to get into general legislation, while the Senate does not wish to do.

The St. Louis *Republican* warns its readers that in exporting cotton at the present time, because the North has not yet begun to feel seriously its scarcity, foreign consumers have come forward too aggressively, both as to time and price.

In the last speech of his life, Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of the West, said: "There can be but two questions—Union and Disunion." One thinks what Zach Chandler thinks—and rejoices when all hearing the adversary mumbles as Jeff. Davis.

The straw from California: At the recent city election in Sacramento, the straight ticket is worn in the field, and the Republicans elected their municipal by a larger vote than the united votes cast for the Workingmen's and Democratic candidates.

Seventy-five Confederate soldiers, mostly Generals, sit in the House of Representatives in Congress to-day. The only Union soldier who was a candidate for office in the Senate was defeated, and there is not one Union soldier among the officers chosen by the Democratic caucus.

Upwards of three hundred thousand copies of Zach. Chandler's speech against secession, delivered in the Senate, and ordered printed at Washington for general circulation among the people. Two old war horses says he's sorry the rebels didn't come back at him; that he only fired a third load, but was loaded for bear for the next shot.

The grow University still has room for another stage to its new progress. A Professorship was endowed last week at Ann Arbor, and in favor of the University. The notice at first figured gave the Regents $81. Designs objected to the manner in which interest was figured, and finally after a good deal of figuring on both sides it stood $16.46 in favor of Douglas. It may be carried to the Supreme Court now.

Vanderbilt has proceeded to dig a tunnel under the Detroit river at Grosse Isle, 15 miles below Detroit, for his Canada Southern road. It will be begun at once and will cost $1,000,000, and will be 2,500 feet long. Distinguished building circles are trying to widen and deepen, to new building ground around them. They bet every chance slip by and get mad when it is too late. Ten years ago when a trifling investment might have secured them the business of Northwestern Michigan they waited as usual and the G. P. & I. and steamers had secured it. Eastern Roads and Chicago. The business as it consistently reserving business of this portion of the State, which might have secured to Detroit has been lost to the city that will never have a section by its mistakes.

The organization of the new Congress presents some curious features. So many who fought to save the Union in the ranks of loyal, patriotic but ancient men assembled in Washington but seven years ago would have looked forward a decade and a half, it is likely they would have been somewhat astonished, to see disunionists. Granting as the Rebels would have themselves the seats filled by rebel Regulars while an army of ex-Confederate soldiers swarmed in the public places. Looking over the Senate, they would have seen eighteen prominent rebel Generals receiving in the high-backed chairs, a Confederate editor at the Secretary's desk, and the oil-lamp of the Union minister in chief of the rebel army in the confidential position of Executive Clerk of the Senate. At first sight the situation would lend them to suppose that taxators had triumphed, and that the rebel army, which had been so near striving to capture the Capitol, had at last succeeded. But listen to the proceedings for a few hours, and it would seem as if the Confederates had been victorious, and the remains of the Union army, which only a few years ago had driven them from the field, were now the prisoners of war.

Davis, passages revealing the fact that the rebellion had failed, that loyalty had triumphed, that the Union had been restored, and then, bewildered and doubting, the world gaze would look around at these relics of a Dream and Delusion, and ask themselves if nightmare were possible. Houston, whose brief flag gave threatened destruction to Washington, sits in the house as a humble member of Congress. Mississippi sends to the Senate Jefferson Davis, who had commanded over a half million organized soldiers, and who exercised more than regal power. Alexander H. Stephens, who had been the head of the Confederate Congress, is in the House of Representatives, and Toombs, who had been Secretary of State, sits in the Senate. Wigfall, who had been a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, is in the Senate. Hill, who had been a Major General in the Confederate army, is in the Senate. Gordon, who had been a Major General in the Confederate army, is in the Senate. Lamar, who had been Commissioner to Russia, is in the Senate. Hampton, who had been a Lieutenant General in the Confederate army, is in the Senate. Ransom, who had been a Major General in the Confederate army, is in the Senate. Brown, who had been Governor of Georgia, is in the Senate. Vance, who had been Governor of North Carolina, is in the Senate. Gilmer, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Clark, who had been Governor of Missouri, is in the Senate. Jones, who had been Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, is in the Senate. Lubbock, who had been Governor of Texas, is in the House. Reagan, who had been Postmaster General of the Confederacy, is in the House. Hemphill, who had been a Confederate Senator, is in the House. Bocock, who had been Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives, is in the House. Boyce, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Crisp, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Conrad, who had been Secretary of State of the Confederacy, is in the House. Hilton, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Kenner, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Marshall, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Stovall, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Swan, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Wilson, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Young, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Wright, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Wright, who had been a member of the Confederate Congress, is in the House. Wright

The Confederate Congress has been removed from Richmond to Washington.

It is now quite probable that the extra session of Congress will be prolonged until June. The House wants to get into general legislation, which the Senate does not wish to do.

The St. Louis *Republican* warns the South that it is getting to be a literary nuisance, because the North does not like to find so much literature of Confederate origin forced upon it for reading, free of charge.

The Chicago *Times* asks Mr. Zach. Chandler to please remember that ex-President Davis has suffered enough at the hands of Michigan. It was Michigan soldiers that deserted his cause to death his training days.

In the last speech of his life, Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of the West, said: "There can be but two questions—treason and loyalty." Ever thirty-eight Zach Chandler chokes and talks when addressing that unhearing friend of his, Jeff. Davis.

The straw from California. At the recent city election in Sacramento, three straight tickets were in the field, and the Republicans elected their nominees by a larger vote than the united votes cast for the Workingmen's and Democratic candidates.

Seventy three Confederate soldiers, mostly Generals, sit in the House of Representatives in Congress today. The only Union soldiers who were candidates for office in the South were Lafayette Head, and there I find one Union soldier among the officers chosen by the Democratic caucus.

Upwards of three hundred thousand copies of Zach. Chandler's speech against pensioning Jeff Davis have been ordered printed at Washington for general circulation among the people. The old war horse says he's sorry the rebels didn't come back at him—that he only fired a first load, but was loaded for bear for the next shot.

The great Democratic soldiers' reunion at Chicago is to be held next September. A decision was rendered last week against Daniel Sickles in favor of the Park Society. The matter as first figured gave the figures $81. Brokers objected to the manner in which interest was figured, and finally after a good deal of figuring on both sides it stood $16 16 in favor of Douglas. It may be carried to the Supreme Court now.

Vanderbilt has consented to run a tunnel under the Detroit river at Windsor, Ont., 17 miles below Detroit, for the Canada Southern road. It will be a gigantic piece, and cost $1 500,000, all told. $750 has been offered by Detroiters for building their crossing trying to weaken stuff mostly to see what is going around them. They let every chance slip by and get mad when it is too late. Ten years ago when a trifling investment might have secured them the business of Northwestern Michigan they wanted as much now the G. R. & I. at its own expense to be extended to the straits and thereby secured a direct line to Grand Rapids and Chicago. The business and extensively increasing business of this portion of the state, which might have been carried to Detroit, has been lost to the city that will never face it written in its mistakes.

The organization of the new Congress presents some curious features. Both men who fought to save the Union and the friends of loyal, patriotic but ancient men who assembled in Washington fifteen years ago would scarce have looked for a change and a limit, it is likely they would have been somewhat astonished, if not downright frightened at the House they would have discovered the seats filled by rebel brigadiers, while an army of ex-Confederate soldiers swarmed in the public places. Looking over the States, they would have seen eighteen prominent rebel Generals receiving a liberal salary each, without any fear of the cause. Some of the leading spirits from the secession movement are in this session of the new Congress, and could be easily accommodating that to the declaration every day the war should last. Look the longest after long and well offered Southerners, Jeff. Davis, Alex. Stephens, Toombs, Benj. Hill, Wade Hampton, Gordon, Lamar, Forrest, Hood, Longstreet, Early, Gilmer, Ewell,

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

On the 24th, Nathan P. Pratt, Treasurer of the Reading (Mass.) Savings Bank, was arrested for the embezzlement of the greater part of the securities belonging to the institution. The sum taken is variously estimated at from $60,000 to $100,000.

A COLLISION occurred, on the 25th, between two trains on the New York Elevated Railroad. Both engines were totally wrecked, and sixteen persons were more or less injured —none fatally.

IT was stated, on the 25th, that the financial troubles in New Orleans were over, and that the banks were paying currency on demand, without restriction.

THE Convent of the Sisters of Loretto, at Cates, Ill., was struck by lightning, early on the morning of the 26th, and entirely consumed. All the inmates escaped.

A NEGRO named Bill Howard, who had perpetrated a horrible outrage near Fort Scott, Kan., was captured, on the 28th, and lodged in jail. On the next evening a crowd of infuriated citizens, to the number of about 1,500, took the prisoner from the Jail and hanged him to a lamp-post near the public square. They afterward took the body and burned it in a fire made of dry goods boxes and coal oil.

A SIX DAYS' walking contest, engaged in by eighteen female pedestrians, was begun in Gilmore's Garden, New York City, on the night of the 26th. One of the contestants withdrew soon after the walk began. It was stated that the women were subjected to all manner of jesting and taunting remarks from the crowd of men who were present.

A NEW invention in telegraphy has been recently made by which it is alleged messages can be sent with wonderful rapidity, by simply turning a crank, and at a rate not exceeding a hundred words per thirty words from New York to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. A company has been formed, and it is stated that three will be in operation between the West and the seaboard by September.

THE Secretary of the Treasury reports that of the 21,601,324 silver dollars coined, only 6,405,076 remain in circulation.

SEC'Y SHERMAN issued a call on the 29th for the redemption of $40,000,000 coupon bonds of 1867, interest and principal payable July 1, 1879.

THE Tremont House at Claremont, N. H., was destroyed by fire, on the 30th ult., and five persons—four women and one man—were burned to death. Two men and one woman were severely injured by leaping from the windows.

A DEADWOOD (D. T.) telegram of the 29th says that Little Wolf and his band of Cheyennes, numbering thirty-five lodges, with forty-seven men, are still at large. They are said to be committing depredations in the vicinity of Fort Keogh, Mont. Ter., and Gen. Miles is reported to be in pursuit of them.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty women voted at the polls in Concord, N. H., a few days ago, for members of the Board of Education. A recent State law gave them this privilege. There were nine tickets in the field, and the election resulted in no choice being made.

THE Governor of Louisiana has signed a bill passed by the Legislature, repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Association.

THE proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the Fitz-John Porter case reached President Hayes, on the 27th. A Washington telegram stated that it could be asserted with good authority that the findings were in every way in favor of Gen. Porter.

THE Republican members of the National House of Representatives held a caucus on the 27th, at which a unanimous sentiment was manifested in opposition to the political measures which the majority had determined to incorporate in the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills, and it was agreed that every endeavor should be made by the minority to prevent the passage of the bills named unless they should be relieved of such political provisions. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that, until the Appropriation bills were disposed of, no pairs by Republicans should be made under any circumstances.

A CAUCUS composed of about thirty members of the National House of Representatives, including Messrs. Reagan and Jones (of Texas), Springer, Stevenson, Ewing, Murch, Lamb, Bailey, De LaMatyr, Weaver, Warner, Wright and Wise, was held on the 28th, and resulted in favor of endeavoring to pass, at the present session of Congress, measures to increase the coinage of silver to the capacity of the mints, and to issue certificates, receivable for all public dues and the purchase of silver bullion at market rates. To discuss the greenbacks now held for the redemption of fractional currency, or hereafter retired, for the payment of arrears of pensions and in the extinguishment of the bonded debt; to provide for the substitution of legal-tender notes for National Bank notes; to stop all further increase of the National debt; to provide for a tax on incomes of over $2,000. A committee was appointed to prepare a Silver bill.

THE social circles of Hartford, Conn., have recently been considerably excited by the announcement of the clandestine marriage of the youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Hubbard to her father's coachman. The man's name is Frederick Shepard, a rather fine appearing young man of twenty-five, of American parentage and of fair reputation. It seems the young lady formed a romantic attachment for the coachman while engaged in assisting him to acquire an education. He had been in the employ of Gov. Hubbard for about a year. It was stated that the interference would positively refuse all advances toward a reconciliation with his daughter.

THE fund for the family of Judge Elliott, the victim of Col. Buford's rescue, took place at Frankfort, Ky., on the 27th. In compliance with a request of Gov. McCreary, all the public offices were closed at noon on that day.

THE Woman-Suffrage measure was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 28th, by a vote of 80 to 97.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 29th says the Honest-Money League had made arrangements for a canvass of the States of Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa.

A RECENT Union Greenback Labor State Convention in Rhode Island nominated Samuel Bill for Governor, David A. McKay for Lieutenant-Governor, J. E. Smith for Secretary of State, H. B. Wood for Attorney-General and A. B. Moore for Treasurer.

THE Ohio State Democratic Central Committee has issued a call for a Democratic State Convention, to be held at Columbus, on the 4th of June. The Greenback State Convention has also been called to meet on the same day and at the same place.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RIDDLE, of Loudoun, Tenn., committed suicide, on the 29th, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Ill-health and financial embarrassment were the impelling causes.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to Berlin dispatches of the 24th, Russia was strenuously endeavoring to secure the modification of the Berlin Treaty in respect to Eastern Roumelia. She had proposed its occupation by a mixed contingent, but the Powers were disinclined to agree to the proposition.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was recently felt in Persia. Three villages were entirely destroyed and 1,000 persons perished.

THE French Chamber of Deputies is discussing the removal of the Assembly from Versailles to Paris.

AN attempt was made, on the afternoon of the 25th, to assassinate Gen. Von Dreckleu, the St. Petersburg Chief of Police. The latter was not badly hurt, and the would-be assassin escaped. Upward of 100 arrests have been made at Moscow in consequence of the assassination of a Government spy.

A LONDON telegram of the 25th says the Government had decided to lay a submarine cable to South Africa, connecting with the whole system of Eastern telegraphy.

THE Queen of Great Britain started on a Continental tour on the 25th.

THE British House of Lords defeated, on the evening of the 26th, a resolution censuring the Government for its conduct of the Zulu war, by a vote of 136 to 61. In the course of the debate, it was stated that Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor, would be recalled, and Lord Chelmsford, the Commander of the British forces, court-martialled.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 24th says the Porte had sent several men-of-war into Grecian waters, and was fortifying Epirus and Thessaly. Other warlike preparations were making.

IT was stated at Vienna, on the 26th, that negotiations were making most satisfactory progress between Russia and England relative to measures to be adopted in Roumelia after the departure of the Russians, but the project of military occupation by neutral powers had been abandoned.

ADVICES of the 26th state that the famine in Upper Egypt was causing terrible suffering. In some villages the people, naked like wild beasts, dig for roots. In one town women and children fought over scraps of bread. The biscuit villagers were sold to the field, and the election resulted in no choice being made.

THE Governor of Louisiana has signed a bill passed by the Legislature, repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Association.

THE proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the Fitz-John Porter case reached President Hayes, on the 27th. A Washington telegram stated that it could be asserted with good authority that the findings were in every way in favor of Gen. Porter.

THE Commandant of Alessio "and sixty leading Albanians have been arrested for instigating war on the Porte.

PRINCE WALDEMAR, third son of the Crown Prince of Germany, died, on the 27th of heart disease. He was eleven years old.

ACCORDING to Calcutta dispatches of the 27th, all hope of a peaceful termination with Yakoob Khan had been abandoned and an immediate advance upon Cabul ordered.

A DESPATCH from Berlin of the 28th says that Bismarck had been received in audience by the Porte was determinedly opposed to the scheme for the mixed occupation of Roumelia, and that the project would, therefore, have to be abandoned.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 28th says the Roumelia European Commission had formally notified the Powers that it was unable to execute Article 19 of the Berlin Treaty, because of the difficulties created by certain Russian authorities and the excitement among the Roumelians.

AN autograph letter has been received by Gen. Grant from the King of Siam, inviting him to pay him a visit at Bangkok.

THE plague has subsided on the Lower Volga, but inflammation of the lungs and small-pox prevail, and the rate of mortality is still very high.

JOSEPH FRANCE & Co., metal-workers, of Newcastle, Eng., one of the most important manufacturing firms in Great Britain, failed, on the 29th ult., for $500,000.

THE Socialist Deputies in the German Reichstag made formal complaint, on the 29th ult., that the Imperial authorities were violating the sanctity of the mails in their search after Socialistic literature.

On the 29th ult., the United States Minister to France handed to President Grevy an autograph letter from President Hayes, congratulating him upon his accession to the Presidency.

The final appeal of Passanante, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, has been rejected. The King has signed a decree commuting his sentence to life-imprisonment.

On the 30th ult., the Indian Viceroy telegraphed to the Government that the British forces had defeated an Afghan force near Jumrood, 2,000, near Beam.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 30th ult., there was considerable skirmishing between the Montenegrin insurgents and the Turkish troops, and several heavy engagements had been fought.

THE Italian Agent in Albania informs the Government that the Albanians had determined forcibly to resist the proposed annexation of Albania to Greece.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

COMMUNICATIONS were received in the Senate, on the 24th, asking for additional appropriations for mail-route carriers and for an appropriation of $25,660 for payment of clerks for the Bureau of Education. A bill was introduced to prevent the sale, gift or exchange of spread of infectious diseases in the United States.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a statement of the amount of money drawn and paid for the Special Elections, general and special, in 1878 and 1879, in preparation for the cases of contests already in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and also for future cases. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill repealing the statutes allowing the military to preside at the polls, and to keep the peace, and Mr. Hoar charged the vote of October last with fraud and intimidation. The question was debated at considerable length.

The Senate was not in session on the 26th. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered in the House, in Committee of the Whole, the question being as to the employment of troops at the polls. Mr. Hiscock made a speech in favor of, and Mr. Garfield one against, the proviso, the latter avowing his use of the military at elections.

Investigation.

The Senate Committee inquiring into the alleged frauds in the late elections, Senator Wallace, Chairman, met in Washington, on the 26th, and notified the Powers that it was unable to execute Article 19 of the Berlin Treaty, because of the difficulties created by certain Russian authorities and the excitement among the Roumelians.

An autograph letter has been received by Gen. Grant from the King of Siam, inviting him to pay him a visit at Bangkok.

The plague has subsided on the Lower Volga, but inflammation of the lungs and small-pox prevail, and the rate of mortality is still very high.

Joseph France & Co., metal-workers, of Newcastle, Eng., one of the most important manufacturing firms in Great Britain, failed, on the 29th ult., for $500,000.

The Socialist Deputies in the German Reichstag made formal complaint, on the 29th ult., that the Imperial authorities were violating the sanctity of the mails in their search after Socialistic literature.

On the 29th ult., the United States Minister to France handed to President Grevy an autograph letter from President Hayes, congratulating him upon his accession to the Presidency.

The final appeal of Passananta, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, has been rejected. The King has signed a decree commuting his sentence to life-imprisonment.

On the 30th ult., the Indian Viceroy telegraphed to the Government that the British forces had defeated an Afghan force near Jumrood, 2,000, near Beam.

According to Constantinople dispatches of the 30th ult., there was considerable skirmishing between the Montenegrin insurgents and the Turkish troops, and several heavy engagements had been fought.

The Italian Agent in Albania informs the Government that the Albanians had determined forcibly to resist the proposed annexation of Albania to Greece.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

Communications were received in the Senate, on the 24th, asking for additional appropriations for mail-route carriers and for an appropriation of $25,660 for payment of clerks for the Bureau of Education. A bill was introduced to prevent the sale, gift or exchange of spread of infectious diseases in the United States.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill repealing the statutes allowing the military to preside at the polls, and to keep the peace, and Mr. Hoar charged the vote of October last with fraud and intimidation. The question was debated at considerable length.

The Senate was not in session on the 26th. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered in the House, in Committee of the Whole, the question being as to the employment of troops at the polls. Mr. Hiscock made a speech in favor of, and Mr. Garfield one against, the proviso, the latter avowing his use of the military at elections.

Investigation.

The Senate Committee inquiring into the alleged frauds in the late elections, Senator Wallace, Chairman, met in Washington, on the 26th, and notified the Powers that it was unable to execute Article 19 of the Berlin Treaty, because of the difficulties created by certain Russian authorities and the excitement among the Roumelians.

Depositions were received by the Committee on the 27th, from Democratic witnesses in Virginia, to the effect that Democratic voters were driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation. Depositions were also received from Democratic witnesses in Maryland, to the effect that Democratic voters were driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation.

The Committee, on the 27th, resumed its inquiry into election matters at Baltimore.

Mr. Burnham was further examined, and produced the books of subscriptions in the Department and the list of many of the names of the States. The National Committee aided Democratic Congressional Districts with an average of $663, and fifty-eight Northern Districts with an average of $1,250, and also gave to 222 districts. The contributions of the Federal officers in Wyoming went to the State Committee. The subscriptions in the book used in the Treasury Department are headed by the name of Hon. Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the Agricultural Department, and the Superintendent of the Bath Institute's office, by the Sixth Auditor's office, and sent to the States was sent in the hand of Mr. Barr, with the written recommendation as to the value of the services of the person to whom it was to be given. In the Congressional nine districts; about nine districts in Ohio were contributed to. The Johnson of the Senate Committee refused to compile a sort of Republican campaign textbook, and was paid $500, the work not interfering with his official duties; no deduction was made in his salary as Auditor on account of the working for the committee. The witness thought the subscription in the Treasury Department might amount to $12,000 or $13,000, instead of $7,000 as stated. Of the $7,000 in gold, $2,850 was subscribed in the Post Office Department; very little was got from the Interior Department.

James M. Ketna, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, testified that he thought, as far as called from many years and Marshals were concerned, Philadelphia could do without them very well. The expenses of United States supervisors amounted to $7,400. Separation was paid in Kendall's district, because it was in a bad part of the city, where riots frequently occur.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Sub-Committee of the Wallace-Teller Investigating Committee, consisting of Senators Wallace (Chairman), Garland (Ark.), McDonald (Ind.), Hoar (Mass.), and Carpenter (Wis.), met in Philadelphia, on the 28th, and commenced its examination of witnesses.

The first was Col. O. G. Parvell, of the Second Division of the Twentieth Ward. He testified that Col. Thomas Dolphert was drunk at his election-day, and that he used every Democratic means to drive away Democratic voters.

James Warner, of the Twenty-ninth Ward (colored) that Thomas Herr, the United States Marshal in his ward, had a load of deputies, and arrested a man for trying to vote, notwithstanding that gentleman were ready to vouch for him. Arthur Vance, of the Fifteenth Ward, a United States Marshal, was charged with intimidating voters.

Lewis Smith, John Hughes and John Brown swore that Deputy-Marshal Bonno was drunk all day. Nine ten persons not on the list voted, but they did not know personally if they were legal voters. Seventy-forty or fifty Democrats were challenged. The Democratic ward officials refused to challenge.

Patrick Shirley and Henry Thomlinson testified that Deputy-Marshal Grimes Brown was arrested in 1872 for illegal voting.

The Clerk of the United States Court produced his record and showed that Brown was convicted and sentenced as stated.

A number of witnesses testified as to intimidation and bias after the election by Marshals and the return of their poll-tax receipts without stamps.

Detective Charles Hiller, of the District Attorney's office, swore that he was Secretary of Republican Seventeenth Division of the Nineteenth Ward, and that Brown was brought up by Democratic officers in office and personated Mr. Mutts. Brown was arrested. Mutts did not appear. The witness knew Philip Madden, Deputy Marshal. He was one of the worst men in Philadelphia. Madden and Conaghan. He has been out of Prison but a short time. Conaghan was in the employ of Mr. Dolphin, Justice. Dan Redding is a bad and dangerous character and has been tried for murder. George Corrieus is of bad reputation. Michael Conaghan, Deputy-Marshal, and Mike Conaghan keeps a gambling place. He is colored, and has been arrested. Henry Scott, colored, has a bad reputation. Rodney F. Springfield was tried for murder and acquitted. Edward Conaghan is a Deputy Marshals to the knowledge of the detective. He also mentioned several other parties of bad reputation.

The 29th ult., the United States Minister to France handed to President Grevy an autograph letter from President Hayes, congratulating him upon his accession to the Presidency.

The final appeal of Passananta, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, has been rejected. The King has signed a decree commuting his sentence to life-imprisonment.

On the 30th ult., the Indian Viceroy telegraphed to the Government that the British forces had defeated an Afghan force near Jumrood, 2,000, near Beam.

According to Constantinople dispatches of the 30th ult., there was considerable skirmishing between the Montenegrin insurgents and the Turkish troops, and several heavy engagements had been fought.

The Italian Agent in Albania informs the Government that the Albanians had determined forcibly to resist the proposed annexation of Albania to Greece.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

Communications were received in the Senate, on the 24th, asking for additional appropriations for mail-route carriers and for an appropriation of $25,660 for payment of clerks for the Bureau of Education. A bill was introduced to prevent the sale, gift or exchange of spread of infectious diseases in the United States.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill repealing the statutes allowing the military to preside at the polls, and to keep the peace, and Mr. Hoar charged the vote of October last with fraud and intimidation. The question was debated at considerable length.

The Senate was not in session on the 26th. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered in the House, in Committee of the Whole, the question being as to the employment of troops at the polls. Mr. Hiscock made a speech in favor of, and Mr. Garfield one against, the proviso, the latter avowing his use of the military at elections.

Investigation.

The Senate Committee inquiring into the alleged frauds in the late elections, Senator Wallace, Chairman, met in Washington, on the 26th, and notified the Powers that it was unable to execute Article 19 of the Berlin Treaty, because of the difficulties created by certain Russian authorities and the excitement among the Roumelians.

Depositions were received by the Committee on the 27th, from Democratic witnesses in Virginia, to the effect that Democratic voters were driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation. Depositions were also received from Democratic witnesses in Maryland, to the effect that Democratic voters were driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation.

The Committee, on the 27th, resumed its inquiry into election matters at Baltimore.

Mr. Burnham was further examined, and produced the books of subscriptions in the Departments and the list of many of the names of the States. The National Committee aided Democratic Congressional Districts with an average of $663, and fifty-eight Northern Districts with an average of $1,250, and also gave to 222 districts. The contributions of the Federal officers in Wyoming went to the State Committee. The subscriptions in the book used in the Treasury Department are headed by the name of Hon. Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the Agricultural Department, and the Superintendent of the Bath Institute's office, by the Sixth Auditor's office, and sent to the States was sent in the hand of Mr. Barr, with the written recommendation as to the value of the services of the person to whom it was to be given. In the Congressional nine districts; about nine districts in Ohio were contributed to. The Johnson of the Senate Committee refused to compile a sort of Republican campaign textbook, and was paid $500, the work not interfering with his official duties; no deduction was made in his salary as Auditor on account of the working for the committee. The witness thought the subscription in the Treasury Department might amount to $12,000 or $13,000, instead of $7,000 as stated. Of the $7,000 in gold, $2,850 was subscribed in the Post Office Department; very little was got from the Interior Department.

James M. Ketna, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, testified that he thought, as far as called from many years and Marshals were concerned, Philadelphia could do without them very well. The expenses of United States supervisors amounted to $7,400. Separation was paid in Kendall's district, because it was in a bad part of the city, where riots frequently occur.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Sub-Committee of the Wallace-Teller Investigating Committee, consisting of Senators Wallace (Chairman), Garland (Ark.), McDonald (Ind.), Hoar (Mass.), and Carpenter (Wis.), met in Philadelphia, on the 28th, and commenced its examination of witnesses.

The first was Col. O. G. Parvell, of the Second Division of the Twentieth Ward. He testified that Col. Thomas Dolphert was drunk at his election-day, and that he used every Democratic means to drive away Democratic voters.

James Warner, of the Twenty-ninth Ward (colored) that Thomas Herr, the United States Marshal in his ward, had a load of deputies, and arrested a man for trying to vote, notwithstanding that gentleman were ready to vouch for him. Arthur Vance, of the Fifteenth Ward, a United States Marshal, was charged with intimidating voters.

Lewis Smith, John Hughes and John Brown swore that Deputy-Marshal Bonno was drunk all day. Nine ten persons not on the list voted, but they did not know personally if they were legal voters. Seventy-forty or fifty Democrats were challenged. The Democratic ward officials refused to challenge.

Patrick Shirley and Henry Thomlinson testified that Deputy-Marshal Grimes Brown was arrested in 1872 for illegal voting.

The Clerk of the United States Court produced his record and showed that Brown was convicted and sentenced as stated.

A number of witnesses testified as to intimidation and bias after the election by Marshals and the return of their poll-tax receipts without stamps.

Detective Charles Hiller, of the District Attorney's office, swore that he was Secretary of Republican Seventeenth Division of the Nineteenth Ward, and that Brown was brought up by Democratic officers in office and personated Mr. Mutts. Brown was arrested. Mutts did not appear. The witness knew Philip Madden, Deputy Marshal. He was one of the worst men in Philadelphia. Madden and Conaghan. He has been out of Prison but a short time. Conaghan was in the employ of Mr. Dolphin, Justice. Dan Redding is a bad and dangerous character and has been tried for murder. George Corrieus is of bad reputation. Michael Conaghan, Deputy-Marshal, and Mike Conaghan keeps a gambling place. He is colored, and has been arrested. Henry Scott, colored, has a bad reputation. Rodney F. Springfield was tried for murder and acquitted. Edward Conaghan is a Deputy Marshals to the knowledge of the detective. He also mentioned several other parties of bad reputation.

AN "educated" Chinaman writes to the Boston *Advertiser*: "In your Declaration of Independence it is asserted that all men are born free and equal." He repeats a very common error. The correct reading is: "All men are created equal."

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—It is stated that in one small river, not far from Nancy, France, there are annually collected some 25,000 kilograms of the "ablette," a small white fish, from which is obtained a substance called the essence of d'orient, and is employed in the manufacture of artificial pearls. This substance accompanies the scales of the ablette, and is detached when the scales are rubbed up for a considerable time and thrown into a vase of water; to collect it, the water is poured off from the vase upon a fine hair sieve, which retains the scales and allows the water and the product sought to pass through it. The latter sinks to the bottom, and is obtained pure by decanting the water, a little ammonia being added to prevent its decomposition.

—Many a man eight years ago the city authorities of London offered a prize for any invention which would enable them to get rid of snow in the streets. Seventeen schemes were submitted. The successful apparatus was at once erected, and has been in operation every year since. It consists simply of an inclined plate of iron, fixed below a man-hole leading to the main sewer. Under this plate are arranged gas-burners. The snow carted from the adjoining thoroughfares is shoveled by the man-hole grating, falls on the heated plate, is reduced to water and passes away down the sewer. The consumption of gas is 2,000 cubic feet, and the cost is said to be much less than that incurred by clearing away the snow on the pavement. The apparatus, says the *Engineer*, has proved extremely successful, and the invention deserves to be widely adopted.

—The opinion has become quite prevalent among engineers, in respect to ventilation of sewers and drains, that the poisonous and mephitic vapors which are produced in sewers must be removed, so that the sewers be purified—thus contaminating the atmosphere and transposing the pure air into the sewers where it is not needed, and from the sewers bringing the poisonous emanations up into the houses. But this theory is that the liberated gases are heavier than atmospheric air, and, consequently, remain in the sewers, mugging the surface of the earth, so as to provide invigorating air. A better way, it is thought, to give the sewers plenty of water, which carries the matter contained in them to the sea, impedes decomposition as long as the solid matter is sufficiently immersed, and is a powerful absorbent of sewer gases, especially the ammoniacal, which it takes up to the extent of one hundred its weight, or some four hundred times its own bulk.

—An ingenious contrivance for awakening a sleeper at any required hour is announced among the recent minor inventions. The apparatus is to be fixed on an ordinary clock, and is so adjusted that when the hour hand of the clock touches a button, an electric circuit is completed, the minute-hand passing over the button without effect. There are a series of holes for the different hours, into any one of which the button can be pushed, according to the time selected for awakening. The completion of the electric circuit may ring a bell or sound any other of the ordinary methods of alarm. But this contrivance has a yet more effective method for arousing a dead sleeper, and one which the thieves in laying hold of what they wanted.

On the night of the 7th of May the poor lady had put on the wrist at the time of retiring; to this flexible wires are attached and the electric discharge will be sent through it at the appointed hour, accomplishing the purpose.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage. This is why one occasionally see a cross dog with a brass band around his neck.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1879.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8 50	@$11 00
Hogs	4 25	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 50	@ 5 50
Lambs	5 25	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 02	@ 1 05
No 2 Red Winter	1 07	@ 1 07½
OATS—Western Mixed	37	@ 45½
RYE	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	9 50	@ 10 00
LARD—Steam	6 05	@ 6 10
CHEESE	07	@ 08½
EGGS	11	@ 12

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Extra	$4 10	@ $5 25
Choice	3 75	@ 4 05
Good	3 40	@ 3 65
Medium	2 85	@ 3 30
Stockers—Stock	2 25	@ 2 60
Stock Cattle	2 00	@ 2 60
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 90	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 00	@ 4 25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	27	@ 28
Good to Choice	22	@ 24
Dairy	20	@ 22
EGGS—Choice	11	@ 11½
FLOUR—Choice Winters	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair to Good	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair to Good Springs	4 50	@ 4 75
Patents	5 50	@ 6 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No 2 Spring	87	@ 87½
Corn, No 2	21½	@ 21½
Oats, No 2	21½	@ 24½
Rye, No 2	40	@ 40½
Barley, No 2	60	@ 60½
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	03½	@ 04
Red-Tipped Hurl	03½	@ 04
Fine Green	03½	@ 04
Choice Carpet Brush	04	@ 04½
Hurl	04	@ 04½
PORK—Mess	10 10	@ 10 12½
LARD	6 02½	@ 6 05
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	30 00	@ 32 00
Third Clear	28 00	@ 29 00
Clear Dressed Siding	15 00	@ 15 50
Common Siding	11 00	@ 11 50
Common Boards	10 00	@ 11 00
Fencing	8 50	@ 9 50
Lath	1 80	@ 1 85
Shingles	2 60	@ 2 75

BALTIMORE

CATTLE—Best	$3 12½	@ $4 00
Medium	2 87½	@ 3 12½
HOGS—Good	4 12½	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 5 75

EAST LIBERTY

CATTLE—Best	$5 25	@ $5 50
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Yorkers	3 90	@ 4 10
Philadelphias	4 00	@ 4 20
SHEEP—Best	4 60	@ 4 70
Common	4 00	@ 4 80

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A PERFECTLY, AWFULLY LOVELY STORY.

There was once a perfectly modern girl,
With perfectly modern ways,
Who saw perfection in everything
That happened to meet her gaze.

Such perfectly lovely things she saw,
And perfectly awful, too,
That none would have dared to doubt her word
So perfectly, perfectly true.

The weather, she said, in summer time,
Was perfectly, awfully warm;
The winter was perfect, too, when there came
Some perfectly terrible storm.

She went to a perfectly horrid school,
In a perfectly horrid town;
And the perfectly hateful teachers there
Did things on perfectly blown.

Her lessons were perfectly, fearfully long,
But never were perfectly said,
And when she failed, as often she did,
Her face grew perfectly red.

The church she attended is perfectly mag—
With a perfectly heavenly spire,
And perfect crowds go there to hear
A perfectly stunning choir.

The latest style is perfectly sweet—
The last for perfection—and
The books she reads are perfectly good,
Good here, or else a demand.

A ride she took was perfectly grand,
In a perfectly gorgeous day,
With a perfectly lovely pair of bays,
Who behaved to pass that way.

The perfectly elegant falls she'd seen,
When on her way to the lakes,
And the graphic description she gave us all
Was simply a thing to make

The perfectly splendid foam dashed up,
In a perfectly killing way,
And the perfectly terrible waves came down
In a perfectly lovely pay.

I might go on with this "perfectly" poem
And write to the end of time,
But fearing to weary your patience out
Will bring to an end my rhyme.

Chicago Saturday Herald.

THE WOUNDED HAND.

From a German Detective's Note-Book.

On the 23d of May, 1875, I stood in our office behind my desk, when our Chief entered the room with a letter in his hand and addressed me with an invitation to undertake the unraveling of a mystery which had baffled the local police at T. I consented, and departed for the scene of the crime which had been committed, much limited, however, as to the time I was allowed for spending on the case.

Two hundred and fifty thousand marks had been stolen from the widow of a well-connected man named Friedow. Her villa stood outside the gates of a small town, and the loss properly consisted chiefly in coupons and such valins, together with a little coin. Her habit was to keep all papers of importance, as well as money, in a chest of drawers beside her bed. Her sleeping-room was situated on the first floor, and faced the window which I looked out upon the yard. Her confidential friends had often advised Frau Friedow to keep her money at least in some safer place, but she had always resisted such counsel, and put no faith in banks or bankers. As a safe she had averred that if robbers did ever molest her, unless her trusty dog and her faithful Frederike, who was her factotum and the only man-servant on her property, could protect her, an iron box would avail little beyond, perhaps, detaining the thieves in laying hold of what they wanted.

On the night of the 7th of May the poor lady had put on the wrist at the time of retiring; to this flexible wires are attached and the electric discharge will be sent through it at the appointed hour, accomplishing the purpose.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage. This is why we occasionally see a cross dog with a brass band around his neck.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1879.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8 50	@$11 00
Hogs	4 25	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 50	@ 5 50
Lambs	5 25	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 02	@ 1 05
No 2 Red Winter	1 07	@ 1 07½
OATS—Western Mixed	37	@ 45½
RYE	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	9 50	@ 10 00
LARD—Steam	6 05	@ 6 10
CHEESE	07	@ 08½
EGGS	11	@ 12

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Extra	$4 10	@ $5 25
Choice	3 75	@ 4 05
Good	3 40	@ 3 65
Medium	2 85	@ 3 30
Stockers—Stock	2 25	@ 2 60
Stock Cattle	2 00	@ 2 60
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 90	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 00	@ 4 25
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	27	@ 28
Good to Choice	22	@ 24
Dairy	20	@ 22
EGGS—Choice	11	@ 11½
FLOUR—Choice Winters	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair to Good	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair to Good Springs	4 50	@ 4 75
Patents	5 50	@ 6 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No 2 Spring	87	@ 87½
Corn, No 2	21½	@ 21½
Oats, No 2	21½	@ 24½
Rye, No 2	40	@ 40½
Barley, No 2	60	@ 60½
BROOM CORN—Green Hurl	03½	@ 04
Red-Tipped Hurl	03½	@ 04
Fine Green	03½	@ 04
Choice Carpet Brush	04	@ 04½
Hurl	04	@ 04½
PORK—Mess	10 10	@ 10 12½
LARD	6 02½	@ 6 05
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	30 00	@ 32 00
Third Clear	28 00	@ 29 00
Clear Dressed Siding	15 00	@ 15 50
Common Siding	11 00	@ 11 50
Common Boards	10 00	@ 11 00
Fencing	8 50	@ 9 50
Lath	1 80	@ 1 85
Shingles	2 60	@ 2 75

BALTIMORE

CATTLE—Best	$3 12½	@ $4 00
Medium	2 87½	@ 3 12½
HOGS—Good	4 12½	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good	4 00	@ 5 75

EAST LIBERTY

CATTLE—Best	$5 25	@ $5 50
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Yorkers	3 90	@ 4 10
Philadelphias	4 00	@ 4 20
SHEEP—Best	4 60	@ 4 70
Common	4 00	@ 4 80

"He wore a blue blouse and black hose?"

"Maybe; but it seems to me he had others with him or of its party."

"Very probably. Two others, I suppose?"

"This was how it was. One man came to me in the early dawning. I put him across. An hour or so later there came a second, and asked anxiously about the first. When I told him he was beyond he seemed content enough, and followed. The third, your friend with the blouse, asked if he were the first who wanted me that day. He asked me particularly about the two I had already rowed over, and then seemed right gay and jumped into the boat himself."

"Ah! One of the three carried a tin box?" I said, slipping a coin into my new acquaintance's palm.

"I never noticed," answered the girl. "But I saw that the third man carried a round bundle or parcel wrapped in a red handkerchief under his arm."

"Did he give you a good reward for taking him over.

"Nothing more than all the world—pfennings."

"With his right hand?"

"Why not?"

"Was it his right hand tied up?"

"Not that I saw. I only know he kept one hand in his pocket, whether his right or left I can't say now; but, alas! the result was simply nothing, nothing, nothing. I never before had been so utterly and completely taken in. Ordinarily I can tell by my father's face, however, seemed to me of great worth. Herr Bottcher thrives sleeping, sadly and was wont to rise often by night and pace up and down through the garden.

I lay lurking for two entire nights under bushes in this same plot, but during all those weary hours whoever did come to the place Herr Bottcher unfortunately did not, and in the garden I could find no trace of any hidden treasure, or likelihood of such. I fell into a deep sleep before. What could I do? Upon one side my absolute certainty of having tracked my man. On the other no earthly means of bringing home his guilt. If I only had even sufficient ground to demand a search through the rascal's house! but I had none. One afternoon I was walking up and down my room considering, when the post brought me a brief but concise and decisive dispatch from my Chief. "Return immediately, unless all matters are in train. Give up. Your presence here is necessary."

This order was like a thunderclap in my ears. My commanding officer was plainly displeased at my long delay. Should I simply throw the cards down or venture all on one trick this same evening, so as to be ready to depart to-morrow at furthest? I decided for the last alternative.

Twelve gent

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLIARD A. SMITH.

TUESDAY, APR. 8, 1879

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RAPID LETTER.

New York, May 7, 1878.

Editor Sentinel:

Telegraph has been long commercial in throughout continental, and is extending and multiplying so much as to defy estimate that probably before a decade passes the whole face of the country will be covered by a network of wires. Recent experiments are said to have proved that practicable to dispense with the services of operators in the transmission of messages, and it is even claimed that a great deal has already been practically accomplished. A company has just been formed here with a large capital to establish lines in competition with those existing between the great cities and to undertake at cost prices all that the existing but improvements could justly accomplish. The managers of the new company that they can carry messages for less than half the rates now charged by the old companies, while the speed will be increased many fold.

Another recent event in the same direction is the recent establishment of a new ocean cables company which proposes to lay, during the summer, a new system to flash two thousand words a minute along the bed of the sea, over Europe to America or vice versa. All the promoters of these new enterprises are very positive and sanguine in their assurance, and even taking off the usual discounts from their figures, it seems probable that we are upon the eve of what may fairly be called a new telegraphic era.

A little more than a week ago, the new and very important branch of the East Side Elevated Railroad, running from City Hall Square to Chatham Square, was opened for travel, and only a day or two after this event, there occurred on this road the first really serious accident in the history of the elevated system. Two trains collided fortunately at a low rate of speed, but the engines were thrown off the track, and a number of persons were seriously injured. Every thing about the accident, except the occurrence itself, was extraordinary. For instance, no one was killed outright. It is said that no one would be injured so much as the engineer in the event of the two trains coming together, and yet he escaped almost without a scratch. Below with many cases of the accident was described as [illegible] and has created so much excitement that the company have determined to [illegible] switches altogether, and running trains at such times as a measure of safety.

That was a unique entertainment which was given by a prominent member of the Roosevelt family the other evening, and christened by the host "pot luck picnic." The distinguishing characteristic of the affair was that all its details were supposed to have been prepared by the ladies and gentlemen present. The invitation stated that "any guest failing within the scope or himself the divine confidence of cookery, is requested to supply the dish on which he or she excels. In several cases the recipient of the invitation was informed of the nature of the eatable which he was supposed to prepare. The result was a tremendous success. The company was large, well-appointed and hungry, and on a scene was naturally the object of the liveliest interest.

Mr. Roosevelt himself contributed a fine fish chowder, Mrs. J. C. Green ("Jennie June"), President of Sorosis, a noble plumb pudding, Gen. Meredith a ravishing peach cobbler, Joaquin Miller a delicious coffee, ex-Mayor Ely, oil cured as a sort of chief cook, and various other lesser notabilities had posthumous offerings upon the gastronomic altar. The whole affair was such a novelty and such a success that it is likely to set a very pleasant and enjoyable fashion.

One of the many queer incidents daily coming to the surface of New York life, occurred on Wall street a few days ago. A young woman stood on one of the corners of the street, lugging along one of the passers-by, and attracting much attention from the fact that she wore a veil over her face, and her every appearance of being a lady. After a while some one suspected her of being insane and caused her to be arrested and taken to a Police Court, where it came out that she was in fact a well known gentleman in good circumstances living in Harlem, who [illegible] dressed in her clothes and [illegible] her husband and children. He [illegible] that he was [illegible] and had [illegible] and [illegible] before without [illegible] and [illegible] out, and at other times [illegible] a point of it, she [illegible] and [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] and took [illegible] and [illegible]

After [illegible] preliminary relief over the [illegible] Presbytery has gone [illegible] to work on Brother Talmage [illegible] and we now [illegible] the old liberal [illegible] [illegible] with as much gay [illegible] and vigor as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

French Costumes.

The first large importation of Parisian dresses consists entirely of short costumes for the street. These are made up principally of basques of most varied designs, with trimmed skirts representing an over-skirt drapery that is fastened permanently on the lower skirt. Other suits consist of but one piece, a la the back—whether a basque or princesse—is sewed to the back of the skirt, and the entire dress is put on at once. What constitutes the chief difference between the costumes of last season and those of the spring is the more elaborate draping in the way of shirred and folded fronts and softly puffed backs and hips that give the coquettish effect of panniers. The lower skirt remains narrow, has the same shaped gores, and is still simply trimmed with a narrow border flounce, unless on the front or side a deeper trimming is needed to meet the over-skirt. Box-pleated flounces, plain regular pleatings, clustered pleatings, and those with spaces between are all used. These are invariably made straight across the goods (the side and gathered flounces have for the moment disappeared); two to five rows of small knife-pleatings are also used, especially in satin and in striped goods.

The marked features in the new over-skirts are the shirred fronts and the soft bouffant back drapery. The shirring will extend in a broad cluster down the middle of the front of the apron, and also down each side of it. Sometimes the shirring gathers all the fullness of the apron near the top, and the ends then slope away like curtains, and are edged with fringe, or it may be they have a three-cornered revers added below on each side. In other cases the upper part of the front breadth is covered only by the basque, and the shirring gathers all the apron fullness very low down on the lower skirt. In still other models the shirring extends diagonally across the front, and the apron is very short, and is edged with a broad retrousse band of the striped or else brocaded trimming. These three-cornered mantle are seen on variations of the favorite washer-woman over-skirt, and are made more effective by being made of a fabric in strong contrast to the dress material. For instance, in the useful wool costumes called the Fair Maid of Perth suits, the soft sheer wool fabric of the dress is of a single color, such as cream, claret, olive, gendarme blue, black, or rifle green, while the basque, the pannier, and the retrousse bands are of gay plaids in the quaintest new combinations of colors. The apron of the over-skirt has soft folds across it, the broad plaid band is low down, and a panel on one side is set of the plaid in three length-wise pleats. The back is made bouffant by softly draped breadths caught up from the lower edge high on the sides and bordered with the plaid. The wool stuff used in these suits is as sheer as bunting, but is not wiry and harsh.

The basques are in endless variety, comprising the Pompadour basque with square front, the vest basque, either single or double-breasted, the pleated fronts, the postilion, the coat basque, the plastron, the fan back, the fichu front, and so on throughout the list. They are ugly uniform in being shorter than the plain reefers, which is not in harmony with the short bouffant skirts. The novelty in vests is a sort of ovals-shaped opening of the basque upon them, but every variety of the vest basque as now worn is seen in the newly-imported dresses. That which seems most popular dispenses with a separate vest, and has the vest material laid directly upon the lining with the fabric of the outside dress sloped away to show the vest beneath; and these are mostly stylish when lapped, as if double-breasted, and fastened by two rows of buttons, having three or four in each row. Shirred or pleated plastrons fill up the square Pompadour openings at the neck of other basques; in some cases these are sewed in with revers on each side, in others they are made separately like bibs. A great many kerchief collars like shirred fichus, or else merely folds, are made of the soft silk or satin trimming edged with fringe or lace as a finish for the neck of basques. The short side forms of the basque are almost universal. Postilion pleats and fans are quite flat in the back, and begin below the waist line usually. Plain or piped edges still prevail. Sleeves have very small neat cuffs, and sometimes a fan is set in the outer seam near the wrist.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Earth's Independence of the Sun.

Prof. Pierce, of Harvard College, in a recent lecture in Boston, set forth some facts of interest in regard to the earth's independence of the sun's heat, which may be consoling to persons who accept the theory that the center of our solar system may lose its warmth. Could the organisms upon the earth withstand any great decrease of the sun's heat? To reply to this question, he said, we must remember that the earth's surface depends for its temperature not merely upon the heat which it receives, but also upon that which it is constantly radiating. With a small reduction of actual temperature vegetable organisms become less active, less carbonic acid is removed from the atmosphere, and it is wonderful how a small addition to the carbonic acid of the atmosphere increases the power of obstructing the passage of low forms of heat, and so diminishes the planet's radiation. Six per centum of carbonic acid nearly doubles the resistance of the atmosphere to radiation. If, then, the supply of heat from the sun were reduced one-half, the small increase of carbonic acid which would occur in the course of Nature would furnish the complete remedy for the loss, and restore the temperature needed for life. It is easy to see that this phenomenon would be accompanied by a more even and spring-like distribution of temperature over the earth's surface, which seems to accord with arctic geology. It may be, then, that a diminished sun is not an event to be dreaded. It is more probable, however, that the heat of the sun is still on the increase. After a time, it may be ages and ages, the sun will have cooled again, and will grow dim. But even then we shall have as much heat from it as have today the dwellers upon the outer planet of our system; as much light as the animals now have at the bottom of the ocean. We shall still have souls within our bodies and a Father in Heaven. Still further on the ideal history terminates in a total disappearance of all the material light of the present solar ring, chaos returns, ripe for a new nebular history and a new series of evolutions. But the veil of spiritual ideality can never be effaced.

Out-Door Exercise for Men and Women.

At the present time there are probably twenty men and more than double that number of women footing it around sawdust rings in different parts of the country. Every village has its walking club. College boys meet you with the precise gait of an aristocratic deer elbows out jerking along from the hips down; pretty girls no longer "skim with light haste and tread the daisied plain," but set down their boots scientifically on the bricks heel and toe, good for so many miles an hour.

All this, we are told, is physical culture. Perhaps it is. Any transient whim which will drag young people out of furnace-heated houses into the open air must benefit them physically to a certain degree. A young lad or girl, however, who would take the same amount of exercise while looking for stones, beetles, or weeds, or while playing a game, would reap double the advantage from it, as every tyro in physiology knows. The brain must be interested and amused while the limbs are at work, or the nerves suffer just in proportion as the muscles are strengthened. We need not flatter ourselves that we are becoming, as a people, anxious for physical culture. Amateurs are footing it just now, ticking off their miles and boasting of them, because it is the fashion of the hour, just as they sing Pinafore. As for the professional walkers, especially the poor women, who are advertising themselves in half the towns of the country, they are doing it simply to keep body and soul together. God help them! Nothing of late years gives a more pitiful insight into the condition of the laboring classes than the rush of women into every employment which promises to give them a living. We know of no more miserable or repugnant way for a modest woman to earn money than that of making herself a raree-show for days to a multitude of gaping and often half-drunken men, whose sole interest in her lies in watching the strength and endurance of her body, while she drags it around the ring through the foul air of breaths laden with tobacco and whisky, in a condition of nervous exhaustion so extreme that death is imminent at any moment. A week or two ago, as our readers know, a stroag man was driven mad by the strain, and attempted murder, and last Sunday a poor girl in Newark fell in epileptic fits, and barely escaped with life. If these poor creatures are driven to strain so hard to earn their living, let us pity them and help them if we choose, but in the name of common sense let us not talk of physical culture in the matter.

It is quite true that our women need more out-door exercise. They are, as a rule, bilious, neuralgic and thin-blooded. But it is not their muscles, but their nerves and digestion, which need repair. What they want, therefore, is fresh air, amusement, interest in out-door things, and gentle exercise —not the overwork of long, objectless tramps. Precisely the same rule applies to American men. Their brains need rest and recreation quite as much as their bodies do work. It is true they may gain a good many hints as to the value of orderly, self-control in eating, fresh air and clean bodies from these professional trainers. Whisky and tobacco-smoke had much to do with the defeats at Gilmore's Garden. But the advantage of walking does not lie in making so many miles an hour, except to men who mean to earn their living by it. If the college boys whose souls are wrung with envy of Rowell would spend the coming vacation in making pedestrian tours through the mountains, leaving their whisky flasks at home, sleeping on the ground, cooking for themselves, finding new fun and adventures every day, they would come back sounder in general health, and certainly more vigorous in mind and morals than if they had walked for the Astley belt and won it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PACIFIC coast whalers set forth from their winter quarters early in the spring, provisioned for a cruise of at least six months. The crews number about thirty-five men, a force sufficient to man four or five boats. The number of boats carried depends on the locality of the hunting ground and the nature of the whales to be captured. In the extreme north whales never attack a boat, but in the south they do so frequently. The best of the weapons carried is the patent harpoon-gun, which is darted from the hand, and explodes after striking the whale, causing instant death when it enters a vital part.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Do Opossums "Play 'Possum?"

In order to test this supposed habit of the opossum, I have sought out their hiding-places in several instances, and endeavored to make them "show off" in this manner. In one instance a large male opossum was captured in an ordinary box-trap set for rabbits. On killing the lid the animal was found to be curled up into nearly as globular a form as it was possible to assume. Being disturbed, it slowly raised its head, opened its mouth widely, but did not offer to bite, and in this position quietly awaited coming events. After some five minutes of mutual staring, the opossum closed its mouth and slowly restored its head to a more easy position, and even closed one eye, as though the other was all that was necessary to note what might occur. On being roughly handled, and given several pushes with a stick, it opened its mouth widely and protested against disturbance by a low, hissing sound, but did not uncoil its body. If the animal, at this time, realized all the circumstances of its being a prisoner, it certainly did not fear death, for it made no effort to escape, which the fear of death would cause it to do, since it was in no way disabled. After waiting long and seeing no sign of feigning unconsciousness, I turned to a provoking indifference, I walked off some distance, where I could see the dog, which I left open, but to which I was unnoticed by the opossum. Fully five minutes elapsed before I saw any movement on the part of the animal, and then it was a very gradual uncoiling of the body, a protracted yawn, a stretching of the limbs, and then standing up, he looked about and very deliberately walked off. I ran toward him, when he quickened his pace, but was soon overtaken. On seizing him by the tail he crouched down, partially coiled his body and spread his jaws to their utmost. When struck with severe blows about his head (although careful not to strike him), the animal's head drooped, sank down, and his eyes closed, but this was not a feigned act. The breathing was affected, but not suppressed, the entire temperature of the body perceptibly lowered, I judged, and it was, as I believe, a fainting, not feigning act, a temporary paralyzation of the whole body. Other trials, and for the time being absolute unconsciousness. Furthermore, as in fainting, a touch of cold water has the power of readily restoring the animal. I have made scores of experiments with opossums in this supposed way, and in no instance have the results varied from the above. As to the position usually assumed when an opossum is supposed to be feigning death, it is that which the animal always assumes when sleeping, and, further, is that best calculated to prevent injury from blows, as the head and breast are partially protected. The opossum is superlatively lazy and passive, but is not at all intelligent, when compared with the raccoon, otter, muskrat or marmot, and I believe the supposed habit of feigning death when captured by man to be attributable to fear and not cunning. Surely, it is a merciful provision that destroys, without pain, all sensation in animals about to be torn in pieces.—*Science News.*

Poets Laureate.

The poets laureate of England make up a motley and curious literary history. A volume has just been published in London which relates with minuteness and accuracy the history of this office, which for 250 years it has pleased the Kings of England to fill with some duly-appointed poets. Of these laureates there have been fourteen, and the chronicler points out that three of them have been chosen from the first rank of genius, each the most illustrious poet of his age; that three others were learned and dignified writers of great distinction, while one was a man of some genius, but of low instincts and degraded manners. During the careers of Addison, Pope and Dryden the representative of English poetry, for a period of twenty-three years, was one Nahum Tate, who "Travestied the Psalms, adapted Shakespeare, stole from Milton, wrote verses for Purcell," and who, in spite of his association with illustrious men, did not rise, even for a moment his inherent vulgarity of mind," or "polish his uncouth and debased style." During another twenty-three years, in which Byron, Coleridge, Scott, Moore, Campbell, Wordsworth and Cowper were enriching literature with their master works, the nominal head of English literature was one Henry James Pye. Henry James Pye was a Captain in the Berks Militia, and a Justice of the Peace Magistrate, but "incapable of stringing four rhymes together without an unpardonable fault of style." There was ridicule heaped upon him from many quarters, but in spite of it he went on "patiently fabricating his New Year odes, and his birthday odes, a pitiful series of forty-six, unheeded and apparently unconscious of the chorus of laughter." Early in the eighteenth century the laureateship fell to the lot of the libertine Lawrence Rusden, than whom the history of poetry does not present a "figure more piteously mean, more ridiculously obscure." There was not even in his own day a vision to credit "this drunken parson and fool of the laurel." Finally, in 1730, he resigned the entagled laurel and his life "in a bout of drunkenness," and was succeeded by Colley Cibber. William Davenant, who was laureate after Ben Jonson, went into exile during the civil wars, and in 1650 was captured by Parliamentary cruisers at the head of a flotilla bound for Virginia. His life was, however, spared, and he owed it to no less ogalnogt a Republican and poet than Milton. The greatest name with which the office has been identified in England is John Dryden, and his is the only case of the abdication, voluntary or enforced, of an English laureate. Since the time of Pye the office has regained its lost dignity, for Wordsworth, Southey and Tennyson have filled it in succession. It was Shadwell, the successor of Dryden, who inaugurated the anniversary ode on the birthday of the King—a production which was always tedious, and a complete collection of which would prove "the most baffling series of works that one ever presented to a patient reader." Of the fourteen laureates, only five rest in Westminster Abbey, and they are Jonson, Davenant, Dryden, Rowe and Cibber.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Age of the World.

Geologists, astronomers and physicists alike have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer which will approximately measure geological time, and has given some clew to the antiquity of our globe. It is therefore worth noting that Mr. Mellard Reade, of Liverpool, has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he endeavors to grapple with the question by employing the limestone beds of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest known geological periods, but it would appear that the later-formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a practically progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of the ocean-bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of the Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In seeking the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granitic or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of limestone in waters which daily and hourly made up of granites and basalts is found, by a comparison of analyses, to be on an average about 20 parts in 100,000 parts of water. It is then assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will bear to the exposures of sedimentary rocks a ratio of about one to nine. From these and other data Mr. Reade concludes that the elimination of the calcareous matter now found in all the sedimentary strata must have occupied at least 600,000,000 of years. This, therefore, represents the minimum age of the world. The author infers that the formation of the Laurentian, Cambrian and Silurian strata must have occupied about 200,000,000 of years; the old red sandstone, the carboniferous, and the poikilitic systems another 200,000,000; and all the other strata, the remaining 200,000,000. Mr. Reade is, therefore, led to believe that geological time has been enormously in excess of the limits urged by certain physicists, and that it has been ample to allow for all the changes which, on the hypothesis of the evolution, have occurred in the organic world.—*Acadamy.*

Distress in Berlin.

Probably in no city in Europe is there so much financial and social distress to-day as in Berlin. The militarism which Germany exacted from France after the war and its becoming the Imperial Capital with it, was thought greatly benefit the city; but just the contrary has happened.

In the last eight years, steadily to have grown from bad to worse. Apart from the number of unemployed persons registered by the limestone beds of the and hundreds of new ones have been made by speculation, and there is more or less suffering among all classes. Well-educated citizens who before the war had incomes of 80,000 to 90,000 marks, who fared sumptuously and were among the envied of society, are now impoverished and compelled to earn a pittance by acting as legal copyists. Price of living have rapidly increased, and Berlin is now one of the most expensive and least satisfactory of the world's capitals. This is partly owing to the great increase of population and the difficulty of getting houses at anything like reasonable rates. There are now, it is reported, more than 1,000,000 souls in the city—an augmentation since 1871 of 200,000, and since 1861 of 350,000. The most excessive of the enormous rents vast numbers have been driven to abide under ground, fully one-tenth of the entire population, or 100,000, being crowded together in cellars in a way that is most hurtful to them physically and morally. The condition of things, judging from private letters, is very painful, and deteriorating rather than improving, and the political troubles add materially to the prevalent distress. Frenchmen who want their revenge should study the present social status of Berlin.—*N. Y. Times.*

THERE have been many startling cases of abduction in Paris. Many children of respectable parents have been stolen, and several young women have disappeared under mysterious circumstances. The police for once seem to be utterly at fault.

The Battle of Bells Isle.

The chieftainship was first held by Keys, but when he went outside he appointed Sergt. A. R. Hill, of the One Hundredth O. V. I.—now a resident of Wauseon, O.—his successor. Hill was one of the notables of that immense throng. A great broad-shouldered giant, in the prime of his manhood—the beginning of his thirtieth year—he was as good-natured as big, and as mild-mannered as brave. He spoke slowly, softly, and with a slightly rustic twang, that was very tempting to a class of sharps to take him up for a "lubberly greeny." The man who did so usually repented his error in sackcloth and ashes.

Hill first came into prominence as the victor in the most stubbornly-contested fight in the prison history of Belle Isle. When the squad of the One Hundredth Ohio (captured at Limestone Station, East Tennessee, in September, 1863), arrived on Belle Isle, a certain Jack Oliver, of the Nineteenth Indiana, was the undisputed Emperor of the island. He did not bear his blushing honors modestly; few kings of muscle can or do. The possession of a right arm capable of knocking an ordinary man into the indefinite locality known as "the middle of next week" is something the possessor can as little resist showing as can a girl her first solitaire ring. To know that one can certainly strike a disagreeable fellow out of time is pretty sure to breed a desire to do that thing whenever occasion serves. Jack Oliver, who did not feel let his biceps rust in inaction, but thrashed everybody on the island whom he thought needed it, and then he rose up to those who should be included in this class widened daily, until it began to appear that he would soon feel it his duty to let no unwhipped man escape, but pound everybody on the island.

Hill's military genius led him to abuse a rather elderly man belonging to Hill's mess. As he fired off his tirade of customedly, Hill said, with more than the usual "sot" ruralityy—

"Mister—I—don't—think—it—jus—right—for—a—young—man—to—call—an—old—one—such—bad—names."

Jack Oliver turned on him savagely.

"Well! maybo you want to take it up?"

The grin on Hill's face looked still more confident, as he answered with gentle deliberation:

"Well,—mister,—I—don't—go—around—a—hunting—fightings,—but—I—don't—take—care—of—all—that's—sent—me?"

Jack foamed; but his fiercest blusher could not give him the courage to withdraw from Hill's face, nor provoke a change in the calm slowness of his speech.

It was evident that nothing would do but a battle-royal, and Jack had sense enough to see that the imperturbable rustic was likely to give him a job of some difficulty. He went off and came back with his whole Hill's comrades of the One Hundredth gathered around to insure him fair play. Hill, without removing a garment, said, as he surveyed him with a mocking smile:

"Mister—you—seem—to—be—one—of—them—that—do—keep—their—word."

Jack roared out with an oath:

"I'll make you *particklee* before I get through with you. Now how shall we settle this? Regular standup-and-knock, or rough and tumble?"

If anything, Hill's face was more vacantly serene, and his tones blander than ever, as he answered:

"Stand—as—any—gait—that—suits—you,—mister;—I—guess—I—will—be—able—to—keep—up—with—you."

They closed. Hill feinted with his left, and, as Jack unscrewed to guard, he caught him fairly on the lower left ribs, by a blow from his mighty right fist, that sounded—as one of the bystanders expressed it—"like striking a hollow log with a maul."

The color in Jack's face paled. He did not seem to understood how he had laid himself open to such a blow, and repeated the same mistake, receiving again a sounding blow in the short ribs. This taught him nothing either, for again he opened his guard in response to a feint, and again taught a blow on his luckless left ribs that drove the blood from his face and the breath from his body. He reeled back among his supporters for an instant to breathe. Recovering his wind, he dashed at Hill, feinted strongly with his right, but delivered a terrible kick in the latter's abdomen. Both closed and fought savagely at half-arms' length for an instant, during which Hill struck Jack so fairly in the mouth as to break out threefront teeth, which he lustily swallowed. Then they clenched and struggled to throw each other. Hill's superior strength and skill crushed his opponent to the ground, and he fell upon him. As they grappled there one of Jack's followers sought to aid his leader by catching Hill by the hair, intending to kick him in the face. In an instant he was knocked down by a stalwart member of the One Hundredth, and then literally lifted out of the ring by kicks.

Jack was soon so badly beaten as to be unable to cry "enough." One of his friends did that service for him, the fight ceased, and thenceforth Mr. Oliver resigned his pugilistic crown and retired to the shades of privatelife. He died of scurvy and diarrhea some months afterward in Andersonville.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT is a Philadelphia journal that laments over "the roar and confusion of vehicular tumults in the streets."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

A few drops of ammonia added to a gallon of water and applied once a week to all pots of flowers will do much good and keep the pots and earth from souring.—*DesMoines (Ia.) Register.*

TO renovate black greendine, take strong cold coffee, strain it, and wring the greendine out of it quite tight, dip or which shake out and fold up. Then iron it with a moderately hot iron over a piece of any old black material.

About half the weight of bones is mineral matter—lime combined with phosphoric acid, forming phosphate of lime, a substance which abounds in the ash of grain and of wood, and is no doubt the reason why a portion of wood ashes is beneficial for swine.—*Iowa State Register.*

PUFF PASTE.—A quarter pound of flour; quarter pound of butter; yolk of one egg; a pinch of salt; a few drops of lemon juice; a gill of cold water. Place the flour on a board; put the yolk in a basin and add to it the salt and lemon juice; to this add the water; then mix the flour with it all in a firm dough; when the dough is well kneaded roll it thinly out on the board, which must be kept well floured; place the butter in the center of the dough, and fold it seven times, always allowing an interval after rolling for it to cool before folding it; having folded the dough seven times the rounds may be cut out of it; when cut the dough should be half an inch thick, after cutting out the rounds or cakes, smaller rounds may be cut out of the ones already cut by boiling and then stamping up, the dough when the dough is well kneaded with a round cutter and leaving them to be taken out when cooked; place them on a slightly-floured baking tin and put them in the oven for ten minutes.

—Sour Bratzen.—Take eight pounds of dump, not too lean; dry the meat with a cloth; mix a pint of vinegar with the same quantity of water; put the beef in a deep earthenware pan, and pour the vinegar and water over it; leave the meat in the mixture for two hours, turning it from time to time; take it out, and rub it well in with two tablespoonfuls of salt, and a tablespoonful of pepper; cut in strips a half pound of fat smoked bacon; take a baking pan, and cover the bottom with the strips of bacon; cutin slices three large carrots, three onions, a stick of celery, one bay leaf, twelve cloves, and grate a small piece of lemon or orange peel; put the beef in the pan on the strips; sprinkle the herbs, etc., over the vegetables; add two large tablespoonfuls of brown sugar; cover the beet with what remains of the bacon strips; add a pint vinegar and water, and bake slowly for four hours. As it evaporates in baking, pour from time to time some warm water into the pan, not quite all on the beef. May be eaten hot or cold. The sauce may be strained or not.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, during his recent visit to his Orange Grove plantation, has been actively engaged in applying to practice a cherished theory—that every country possesses sufficient material for its own fences. He set to work to prove it by erecting for each side of his fence bushes three feet in width, divided into five layers at an angle of seventy-five degrees. The soil from beneath the sod exactly fills the space between the erected sods, leaving a three-foot ditch on each side. On the top of this sod-and-soil fence, which is four and one-half feet at the base, and three feet high, he plants cuttings of the Macartney rose, which are protected by a panel of boards. This fence, while within the reach of any man who will shoulder his spade and work, possesses the advantages of an impassable barrier, of permanence, of not needing repair, of drainage, and of being a most beautiful ornament. Mr. Jefferson will soon have inclosed a section of his plantation containing 2,600 acres, and at one-half the cost of a snake fence. Without being oversanguine as to its rapid adoption, we feel safe in saying that it is the most economical and beautiful fence in the Southern States, and destined to come into general use.—*New Iberia (La.) Sugar Bowl.*

When and Where to Apply Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes, among the best of saline manures, and also among the most economical, are coming to be more and more appreciated every year. Farmers now, as a rule, husband every pound made on the farm, and buy them wherever they can be procured at a reasonable rate. The time has gone by for changing ashes from good hard wood for a few pounds of soap.

Leached ashes, while less valuable, contain all the elements of the unreached, having been deprived only of a part of their potash and lime. Almost any benefit all soils not already rich in the principles they contain, and may be drilled in with roots and grain, sown broadcast on meadows or pastures, or mixed with the muck-heap.

The quantity of ashes to be applied to the acre depends, as does that of all fertilizers, on the character of the soil and crop cultivated. Crops which exhaust the salts, as potatoes, turnips and all roots, clover, lucern, peas, beans and the grasses, are benefited by such. The crops named will do well under an application of ashes with bone-dust, and their effects are also strengthened when mixed with gypsum. Light soils call for light dressings, say from ten to fourteen bushels of unleached and twice that quantity of leached ashes per acre. Rich lands or clays bear heavier dressings. Repeated dressings of ashes like repeated dressings of lime or gypsum, without a corresponding addition of vegetable or barnyard manures, are not admissible, for they will evidently exhaust lands when applied alone. Where the entire surface of the soil is covered with vegetable growth, either of the three materials mentioned acts with great effect. For this reason ashes may be applied unmixed with other fertilizers to meadow lands for a longer time than to any other crop.

In reply to questions asked at the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club in regard to the value of leached ashes and the best manner of applying them to general crops, as corn, wheat and oats, the following information was gained: Leached ashes vary so much in their character that no precise estimate of their value can be made. Heavy clay is liable to be injuriously compacted by liberal dressings of ashes, leached or unleached, unless the land is soil, in which case the ashes act on the surface tend to increase the crop of grass. The safest and best use of leached ashes on most kinds of soil is spreading them on the meadow or pasture. Working them into land on which potatoes are to be planted in the same season is also a good way to use them. Good wood ashes make a valuable dressing for wheat land and for corn, but the leached ashes are uncertain in their character to recommend for such use.

Coal ashes are inferior in quality to those from wood or vegetables, but are nevertheless of value and are to be applied to the soil in a similar manner, at the rate of half an inch thick, after cutting out the rounds or cakes, smaller rounds may be cut out of the ones already cut by boiling and then stamping up, the dough when the dough is well kneaded with a round cutter and leaving them to be taken out when cooked; place them on a slightly-floured baking tin and put them in the oven for ten minutes.

—Sour Bratzen.—Take eight pounds of dump, not too lean; dry the meat with a cloth; mix a pint of vinegar with the same quantity of water; put the beef in a deep earthenware pan, and pour the vinegar and water over it; leave the meat in the mixture for two hours, turning it from time to time; take it out, and rub it well in with two tablespoonfuls of salt, and a tablespoonful of pepper; cut in strips a half pound of fat smoked bacon; take a baking pan, and cover the bottom with the strips of bacon; cutin slices three large carrots, three onions, a stick of celery, one bay leaf, twelve cloves, and grate a small piece of lemon or orange peel; put the beef in the pan on the strips; sprinkle the herbs, etc., over the vegetables; add two large tablespoonfuls of brown sugar; cover the beet with what remains of the bacon strips; add a pint vinegar and water, and bake slowly for four hours. As it evaporates in baking, pour from time to time some warm water into the pan, not quite all on the beef. May be eaten hot or cold. The sauce may be strained or not.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, during his recent visit to his Orange Grove plantation, has been actively engaged in applying to practice a cherished theory—that every country possesses sufficient material for its own fences. He set to work to prove it by erecting for each side of his fence bushes three feet in width, divided into five layers at an angle of seventy-five degrees. The soil from beneath the sod exactly fills the space between the erected sods, leaving a three-foot ditch on each side. On the top of this sod-and-soil fence, which is four and one-half feet at the base, and three feet high, he plants cuttings of the Macartney rose, which are protected by a panel of boards. This fence, while within the reach of any man who will shoulder his spade and work, possesses the advantages of an impassable barrier, of permanence, of not needing repair, of drainage, and of being a most beautiful ornament. Mr. Jefferson will soon have inclosed a section of his plantation containing 2,600 acres, and at one-half the cost of a snake fence. Without being oversanguine as to its rapid adoption, we feel safe in saying that it is the most economical and beautiful fence in the Southern States, and destined to come into general use.—*New Iberia (La.) Sugar Bowl.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Lutherans in Pennsylvania are collecting funds on what they call the "Peter's Pence plan," an imitation of that pursued in the Roman Catholic Church.

—Tennessee has a school population of 448,917; of this number 112,109 are colored children. There are 2,346 schools in the State; 1,441 of these are for colored pupils. The average attendance last year was 172,198. Of the 5,592 teachers employed, 1,135 are colored. The school expenditures last year were $813,321.27.

—A member of the Baltimore School Board advocates the ventilation of school-rooms by means of boards from twelve to fifteen inches wide, and fastened on the inside to the window frame, the window to be raised from four to six inches. The pure air will be forced out by means of fan ventilators placed in the roof, and having proper connections therewith.

—A colored preacher in Kentucky called on a tobacco dealer for a subscription in aid of the church over which he presided, and when the dealer said he ought to go to work and earn something for the church instead of begging, offered to work if the dealer would employ him. The dealer agreed; the negro preacher laid aside his clerical coat and labored assiduously in the factory all day, and at sunset received a $50 check in payment.

—A convention to excite an interest in the proper observance of Sunday, to be held in Springfield, Mass., on the 6th and 7th of May, will, it is expected, be addressed by Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. William M. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and William E. Dodge, of this city; the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the Rev. Joseph Cook and Prof. L. T. Townsend of Boston, Gen. J. R. Hawley of Hartford, the Rev. L. W. Bacon of New Haven, and the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Williamstown.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The Statistics of the Union Presbyterian Church of Japan, which consists of three missions, namely, those of the American Presbyterian, the American Reformed and the Scotch United Presbyterian Churches, are as follows: There are in all 15 ordained missionaries, 4 lay missionaries, 12 teachers, 4 ordained native preachers, 15 licentiates, 18 theological students. The total of the foreign staff is 39. Of the native staff, 37. There are 18 organized churches, 41 preaching places, 3 mission stations, and 394 scholars in the schools. The number of members is 970. More than 200 were admitted on profession in 1878, and 55 infants were baptized.

Important to Farmers.

In these days when almost any man, be he merchant, farmer, or sagbutter, sits down and deliberately counts the cost of running his business or farm, insurance is a very important item in his calculation, and naturally he asks himself, Is it best? Will I find a company offering the best inducements, combined with perfect security?

Amongst the many annual reports made to insurance departments, in compliance with law, by the various insurance companies of our country, we would notice the twentieth annual statement of the Aetna Insurance Company of Chicago, which shows a degree of success and solidity of management highly gratifying and satisfactory. In the States of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, its cash receipts for premiums during the year 1878 are in excess of any other company doing business in said States.

Of the twelve companies reporting to the Illinois department whose premium receipts exceed $75,000 for 1878, the following is the list of their profits:

American,	of Chicago,	yield	$201,822 65
Aetna,	of New York,	"	184,152 39
Ætna,	of Hartford,	"	184,020 49
Hartford,	of Hartford,	"	167,781 97
Home,	of New York,	"	165,000 00
Phœnix,	of New York,	"	126,924 29
Phœnix,	of Chicago,	"	97,983 16
Phœnix,	of Hartford,	"	97,983 16
Continental,	of New York,	"	91,675 00
Fire Association,	of Philadelphia,	"	91,478 99
Germania,	of New York,	"	87,000 00
Imperial,	of London,	"	75,000 00

In consideration of the above facts, cannot be too strongly encouraged to follow the practice of collecting and reducing to ashes all the rubbish of the farm not otherwise available, such as brush, old wood, everything which will burn, and which encumbers the place as useless matter. Burnt earth is not only manure in itself, but is most useful to mix with artificial fertilizers which commonly be easily distributed alone or too strong to sow among seed unmixed with other material.—*N. Y. World.*

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a Week in England.

Mr. Thurstone, a son of William Thurstone, the Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, arrived from England yesterday with his bride, a blooming English girl. He reports "awful" poverty in Liverpool.

"A good farm laborer," he says, "can earn only two dollars and fifty cents a week, and out of this he has to pay house rent and support a family."

"What can be feed his family on?" I inquired.

"Oh, they eat American cheese, coarse bread, a very little American bacon (once a day), turnips, and mangel wurzels, a vegetable like a beet, formerly fed to horses."

"What do the farmers raise?" I asked.

"They have stopped raising wheat. They can't raise wheat and compete with American wheat, which is put down in Liverpool at one dollar and ten cents per bushel. They can't raise bacon and compete with American bacon, and they can't raise cheese.'

"Then what do they raise?"

"Well, they can raise coarse, bulky vegetables like beets, carrots and cabbages—things which cannot be transported across the ocean, and which do not come in competition with the American products mentioned. Then they make fine cheese, worth fifteen cents per pound, and fine butter, worth thirty-five cents. Pork and wheat, the two staples, cannot be profitably raised now by the English farmer. And if the Americans go to making fine cream cheese and sending it to England, they will stop the English farmer from making that article. The fact is, with freights seventy-five cents per hundred from Chicago to Liverpool, the English farmer will be ruined. They cannot farm on their lands, worth from two to three hundred dollars per acre, and compete with the Western farmer, whose land is worth from ten dollars to fifty dollars per acre."

"Do the people see anything ahead?"

"No. Their only hope is to emigrate to America. America is ruining England. Now, take the question of straw. The farmers stopped raising wheat. This cut off the straw supply, and now there is a straw famine there, and compressed straw and hay are actually being shipped from the Continent. Everything coming from America is cheap. American oysters are cheaper than English oysters."

"Did you see American beef there?"

"Yes, everywhere. It is a common joke for an Englishman to say:

"'This is some of our best English beef, sir—from Illinois,' and 'How do you like our good old Irish bacon—from Ohio?'"—*N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE Batavia (N. Y.) *Advocate* says a printer in that village has invented an apparatus for hatching chickens, and has brought it to such perfection that "the enormous saving of 75 per cent. is effected in the cost of hatching chickens—the absolute cost being but one-fourth of one cent per chick."

IT is said that a Russian officer has invented a dynamite shell capable of destroying a man-of-war at two hundred paces, and rendering the use of torpedoes unnecessary.

THE American Consul at Florence informs Mr. Evarts that American manufacturers could successfully furnish steel wheels to the Italian railways.

A SINGULAR meteorological phenomenon was observable in January in many parts of Switzerland. While the temperature in the valleys and plains was low, the waters covered with ice and snow resting on the ground, a warm south wind prevailed in the uplands and among the higher Alps, where the streams remained unfrozen and the snow almost disappeared.

THE Mennonites who emigrated to Brazil are returning to Russia.

NATIONAL YEAST contains no alum or other injurious chemical, but is perfectly healthful. It is the best Yeast in the world.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters.

"Starve Hop Bitters sick, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drag, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Acne, Biliousness, drowsiness, Jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."

"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cures."

"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Best.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DANA'S PATENT STOCK LABELS.

We desire to make it known, far and wide, that our Pat. Wire Metallic for Labels and Registers are used by noted Stock-Growers and their enthusiastic praise from us is a most unprejudiced story—the best method of marking and registering Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

We send 100 Labels, stamped with your name and address, by mail, for $1.00. Sample Label and circular free. Agents wanted in every town and county. Florida, showing that well until the Company advance the price against. Loss of postage. Wire and Paper dollars each.

Address, Dana Manufg. at Clear Water $1,450
16 acres on Tampa Bay 1,200
10 acres Orange Grove 1,000
10 acres Orange Grove (new) 1,000
5 and 10 acres Orange Tract, 1 mile County, $30 per acre.
Land, from $2.50 to $1,000 per acre. Apply to
WM. CAN FLEET, North Florida Land and Emigration Office, 149 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Agents Wanted.

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN KANSAS.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state, 4,000,000 acres of choice lands, for sale at low prices and on long credit, address A. J. CLOUGH, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

FITS CURED!! FREE!!

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, warranted to effect a speedy and permanent cure in every case. Sufferers from the worst species and of long standing are requested to address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

CANCER

AURORA INSTITUTE.

Without resort to the knife or loss of blood and little p

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Cheviot and varied stock Scotch Suitings. All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring.

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED

SPECIALTIES-

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,

CHARLEVOIX.

TOWN MEETING.—At the Town Meeting Monday, the following business was transacted.

The Township was divided into two road districts, to be divided by Pine River. No 1 being on the south side, and No 2 on the north side. A Chamberlain and H. H. Stevens were appointed overseers of Highways of their respective districts.

John Bell was re-appointed pound master.

Sheep and swine are prohibited from running at large any portion of the year, and horses and cattle from December first to April first.

$300 of the two mill tax was ordered to be transferred to the school fund.

$15 was appropriated for the construction of a pound.

One half of one per cent of valuation was voted for highway purposes, and one per cent for contingent expenses.

$475 was ordered to be placed at the disposal of the Highway Commissioner for the purpose of tending and lighting the bridge the coming season.

A Plucky Little Indian Boy.

From the Cheboygan Observer.

A house belonging to Capt. Bonnell, of Mackinac, situated on the north shore, near the Scammans, was burned last week Wednesday night. The house was used during the summer in Capt. Bonnell's extensive fish business, and his "plant" was largely stored there during the winter. To guard against fire and thieves an Indian was employed to live in the house. In the early part of the week the Indian went to Mackinac, leaving his family at home. He started back Wednesday, going as far as his father in law's, which is about 5 miles from the wareroom. Here he found his wife. She had locked her three children, the oldest a boy of 8 years, in the house. The Indian and his wife remained at her father's all night, and during the next day. The horses got on fire Wednesday night. The interior not being able to get out of the doors, and the windows being nearly covered, was only able to escape by jumping on ice, which fortunately had been left in the house, and chopping his way out at a window. He then took the young children out. They remained about the house until morning, when they put their feet up in bonnets to keep from freezing. They waited until noon the next day for their parents to come, but doing so the little fellow put the two smaller ones out a hind shed and hauled them down to their grandfather's. Capt. Bennett's loss on building and contents will aggregate about $5000.

The business of Cameron breach of promise suit, recently tried in Washington, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Degrees were conferred by President Angell at the University last week upon 70 Law yers, 105 Doctors, and 15 Dental Surgeons.

When the Democrats need a few more votes in Congress, they assist Republicans and call Democrats without the slightest regard for law or equity.

The name of Rev. Marcus Lane, of Flint, is mentioned in connection with the Bishopric made vacant by the resignation of Bishop McIlvaine.

A bill has passed the senate at Lansing requiring a dispenser of drugs to be a graduate pharmacist and a good note of a school of pharmacy.

Hon. Thad. Lynch *Journal* believes that the Democrats and Greenbackers will fuse the same both tickets in 1880 for they have already agreed on 7 to 5 chew each other's cud.

Ex-Congressman Beach, of New York, is dying for want of room. Sleeping room is his obsession. He owns whole rows of houses, as he says, but refuses long sleep rent use to him as yet.

The Washington special of the Chicago *Times*, of March 23, says, it every time the Senate Democrats in power attempts to make a move it finds in the way such a big figure and pugnacious minority as was displayed this afternoon, the tendency will be to prolong discussions. The Senate Republicans are in the majority so far as numbers are concerned, and that will be very apt to give the more numerous side the say as much as the majority can.

The Boardwalks of

Our country is getting in its forties, containing the average of little boys, measured every year, a trifle any person side cases. Boils mending generally from the most unique finish engine. At this season of the year especially it is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending a neglected sore, the tendency will be to produce disarrangement. The Seven Expansive cures are in the majority of the cases are concerned, and that will be very apt to give the more numerous side the say as much as the majority can.

AGENTS WANTED For our GREAT WORK.

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Brings a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

Almost 1000 large octavo pages and 500 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'g Co., Norwich, Conn.

N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

Most

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Bed

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Bristol, Mich

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Herbivorous Store of M. J. STOCKMAN and see his

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

McCABE & CO.,

STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IS SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

ELECTION NOTICE!

TAILOR MEDICAL Co.
County of Charlevoix, ss.
State of Michigan, Court of Common Pleas, Feb. 22, 1879.

[illegible]

[illegible]

RICHARD COOPER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Lavigne, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the county of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, on Friday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, on Monday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, (subject to the dower right of the widow of said deceased therein) all the right, title and interest which the said deceased had at the time of his decease, and all that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of said deceased at the time of his decease, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, to wit: The south half of the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) West, containing forty acres more or less.

WILLIAM H. SERRIANT,
Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Dated this 24th day of March, A. D. 1879.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Administrator.

Dated this 24th day of Dec., 1878. 541

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will keep in connection with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

MAY 1, 1878

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Continued on [illegible] Page Farm Implements Carriages Sawing machines [illegible] Agent for three kinds of threshers and separators. Like the Smith Vim, Independent and Pitts Jackson and are good ones.

For terms and description apply to or address

E. H. SHEPS

Box Factory Agent,

Charlevoix, Mich

Hide

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Having rebuilt, elegant and arranged with every convenience for the travelling public, I respectfully recommend the

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

to public as worthy of liberal [illegible] Barrage moved to order.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting my wife Mary on my account, as I will pay no debts after this date.

Charlevoix, Jan. 15, 1879. BYRON SEE.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership lately existing between Aurelius Chaddock and H. B. Willard, under the firm name of Chaddock & Willard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm, except those for drugs and medicines, are to be paid to the said Aurelius Chaddock. All claims against said firm are to be presented to either of the undersigned for payment.

Dated, South Ann, March 1st, 1879.

AURELIUS CHADDOCK.
H. B. WILLARD.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheap than any house north of Petoskey.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date executed by Joseph Madge, and Margaret Madge his wife, of Marion, Cheboygan county, Michigan, to W. H. Cooley, of Charlevoix, State and county aforesaid, dated August 12, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 111, which said Mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Cooley to Hiram J. Friends, of Antrim, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County and State aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of assignments of Mortgages on page 111, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs and attorney fee as therein provided, and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty dollars, contained for the sum, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain parcel or piece of land situate in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, [illegible] the south half of the north east quarter of section thirty-four (34) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range eight (8) West, containing eighty acres more or less.

Dated this 19th day of December, A. D. 1878.

HIRAM J. FRIENDS,
Assignee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Berry, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted by the undersigned, Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the County Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The Northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range eight west, containing forty acres more or less.

And the West three quarters of the Northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

And the West three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-three (33) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

And Lot Nine (9)

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Readers of Darwin's "The Descent of Man" may remember that he asserts the probability of the posterior or wisdom teeth tending to become rudimentary in the more civilized races of man. Prof. Mantegazza, from the study of 1,249 skulls, of which 841 represented highly civilized races and 277 modern inferior races, and the remaining 128 being Roman, Etruscan, Phœnician and other Nations of antiquity, reaches conclusions which strongly confirm the above-quoted remark of Darwin.

—According to the London *Artisan*, engineers and users of steam-power do not sufficiently realize the importance of supplying the cylinder with unreduced elastic steam, or so many badly-protected pipes would not be in use—many of them actually inclined toward the cylinder, as though to get as little power, instead of as much, as possible from a given quantity of water and fuel. Another cause of much waste of steam is in the unclothed cylinder; for every 1,000 cubic feet of steam, 300 are consumed in keeping the cylinder warm, and heating the water which is the result of condensation in the cylinder.

—The operation of giving a smooth surface to shot and shell by the use of the lathe has been practically abandoned at the Government works, England. The method of casting these projectiles of exact size and smooth exterior was first carried out on account of the expense which would be saved by the abolition of turning, but a still greater advantage has been found in the superior hardness of the unturned shells—the one-tenth of an inch of the outer skin which it has been usual to turn off the Palliser projectiles, for example, being equal in strength to one-third of the interior surface. By reducing the thickness of the walls, the shell is thus enabled to contain a much larger bursting charge without any diminution of penetrative power, and the whole mass proves more cohesive and serviceable in what may be regarded as its natural skin, that is the case after the material and chemical changes which are wrought in its constitution by the friction of the lathe.

—A correspondent of the London *Times*, at St. Petersburg, states that in preparing the famous Russian leather for book-binding, the hides to be tanned are first laid to soak for three days and nights in a solution of potash to which some quicklime has been added. The potash used is made of the tree called in Russ lim, the elm: it is not purified, so that it is of a brown color and earthy appearance—about twelve poods of this, each pood being equal to thirty-six English pounds, and two poods of lime, serving for 100 skins. By means of their tongues, when the causticity of the alkali is found weak, a longer solution is allowed. When the skins are taken out, they are taken to the river and left under water for a day and a night. Next a vedro of dog's dung is boiled in as much water as will soak fifty skins, the latter being put into this solution when it is at the heat which the skins can bear, and in this they remain one day and night. The skins are then scored up water-tight, about one-third of what the skins will contain is then filled up with leaves and small twigs, chopped together, of the plant called tolokuanka, or bearberry, and the skin filled with water; they are now laid one on the other in a large trough, with heavy stones upon them so as to press the infusion through the pores of the skin in about four hours. After this, the skins are taken to the river and washed, and are ready for the dyeing, the whitest skins being laid aside for the red and yellow leather.

Jaded Heads.

The school of popular morality which ruled a generation ago is responsible for no little mischief; and its teachings have not yet quite gone out of fashion. It knew but one virtue—unceasing application to work or study; but one sin—the neglect of business for recreation. For a man to stop work to rest himself or to play was a symptom of inherent laziness, or, worse, an inclination toward moral, mental or physical dissipation. Untiring industry, even unnecessary, was raised to the topmost pinnacle of social virtue; and to say that a man "died in the harness" was to pronounce the highest eulogium.

A reaction has taken place; yet the fashion of overdoing still compels many a man to toil on unnecessarily after the physical and mental strain has become all but intolerable; and too often, by the time a man has trained a young family to life conditions which only a large income can sustain, he breaks down and leaves his children to bear the brunt of a poverty made tenfold more severe than it otherwise would be by the daintiness of their previous living. And even when the hybrid-known merchant or professional man leaves his family a competence, they are very apt to inherit an ill-bred aneed and ill-nourished nervous system, which makes a possession and sustained enjoyment of life an impossibility.

In a recent lecture in this city, Dr. C. R. Agnew said that if there is more nervous disease in this country than elsewhere, it is because the average American constitution is unequal to be able to do anything. Men should know on what points they are ignorant, and so escape many damaging strains. Mental application does not weaken the brain. It strengthens it, if not carried to the length at which wholesome food and plenty of sleep fail to refresh it. Never in any age, said Dr. Agnew in another connection, have man's faculties been so taxed as now; and the great problem is for each man to do his share of the world's work and keep well. The civilization of today does not call for any faculties that a man does not possess; but it calls upon him to use in the best manner the faculties he has and learn how to bear the strain of living.

One of the first and most imperative symptoms that the strain of living is becoming too great is the jaded head, which Dr. Agnew described as one that cannot be depended upon for a long stretch of work, that grows weary prematurely, that has to be coaxed from the pillow in the morning, and that does not force the work of the day cheerfully. "There are more of such heads than might be supposed. They are found in every rank of life; but chiefly among persons of sedentary pursuits, and among both sexes, and almost all ages above fourteen. Generally the early symptoms of the malady is discomfort during headwork in the back of the head and in the upper part of the spinal region. He is a happy man who meets this symptom with rest, and seeks in sunlight and fresh air some fresh investments for his nervous system, and drops every habit that does not do him positive good. If he takes to artificial stimulants for relief, he will begin a career which, soon or later, will place him among the incurables, or bring him to an untimely end. Alcohol and all sleep-producing drugs are dangerous in the highest degree; for they mask the malady, without curing it. No organ in the human body is so abused as the brain, and no organ is so well fitted for daily use. Still, the brain is not so susceptible to disease as some suppose. It was probable there was not a man present who had not during the day abused his brain by overwork, anger, chicanery, alcohol, fuss, hurry, too little sleep, too much sleep, by indolence, by not studying to be quiet, by not doing his own business, by attempting to do something beyond his reach, by attempting to do something for which he had not been sufficiently educated, by carrying an evil conscience, or by the unmanly strain of trying to outdo his neighbor. The remedy of the jaded head is the giving up of all habits which cannot be defended by the highest kind of reasoning; the careful differentiating of each man of his ability to stand work; the avoidance of doing anything for which a man has no adequate education; rest, recreation, and the keeping up of the tissue-building powers by wholesome food."—*Scientific American.*

How He Got Back His Presents.

A London dressmaker recently had her lover arrested for taking from her certain presents which he had made to her. She stated in court that she had been engaged to the prisoner for several months, and on the previous Saturday evening had met him by appointment. He took her into a jeweler's shop, saying he would buy her a chain, and selected one for £5 15s. He asked her to see how it would look on her watch, and she detached the latter from her own chain, and he tried it on the counter. He then asked to see some wedding-rings, and at his request she took a gold keeper from her finger, and tried on three or four weddling-rings, one of which fitted her. Remarking that it looked very nice on her finger, he put the keeper in his pocket, and purchased a pin for himself for 5s 6d, saying that would satisfy the jeweler for his trouble. The dressmaker asked the prisoner for the watch and keeper, but he refused to give them to her, remarking that they were his property, and taking her into the jeweler's as he had done was the only means he had of getting them. She gave him into custody. She did not know whether she could call herself engaged to the prisoner still. He had given her the watch and the ring, but had never asked for them back. She had a little quarrel with him a month previously, but that was made up. The Magistrate observed that he did not think any jury would convict the prisoner of stealing the things, and therefore the man must be discharged. The dressmaker left the court, remarking that it was a disgraceful thing.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

A Senile Son.

There was buried from St. Rose Church, yesterday, a young man named Peter Happ, a street-car driver. He was the only support of an aged father and mother, and the privation and suffering which he endured that they might have a home, with such necessaries of life as his scanty wages would provide, were doubtless the cause of his death. The family, consisting of the two old people and Peter, who was twenty-six years of age, lived in Washington street, near Front. His father is crippled and infirm. The mother was only able to perform such light labor as was necessary in the care of their little household. All the money that came into their home was provided by the son from his small earnings. He paid their house-rent, supplied them with food, clothing, fuel—everything. During the past winter, and up to a short time ago, when he was prostrated by the disease—quick consumption—which terminated his life, he was in the employ of the Eighth-street car line in the capacity of a driver. Those who know him speak of him as a hero who died that his father and mother might live. His wages were not sufficient to provide all with the necessaries of life, and he chose that he himself should be the one to suffer most. During some of the severest weather of the past winter he wore neither overcoat nor underclothing, and thus contracted the cold that soon resulted in his death. It is a rule of the company that a driver must be ready to go out with his car at twenty minutes before six o'clock each morning or receive no car that day. Although young Happ had to walk from his home in Fulton to Price's Hill, a distance of four miles and a half, for sixty consecutive mornings during the cold weather of last winter, he never missed a car. It is another rule of the company that, when not on duty, a driver shall not ride on a car without paying regular fare. This rule and his poverty necessitated young Happ walking home every night after leaving his car. This made him a daily walk of nine miles, and this in addition to the fifteen hours that car-drivers are required to work each day. Standing on a car platform for fifteen hours a day, usually clothed, perhaps hungry, walking to and from his work through the bitter weather, the suffering of this young man must have been intense. Through it all the comfort of his father and mother was uppermost in his mind, and for two months he never spent a single cent of his wages for himself. Car-drivers receive their pay every evening, and every night or later, will place him among the incurables, or bring him to an untimely end. Alcohol and all sleep-producing drugs are dangerous in the highest degree; for they mask the malady, without curing it. No organ in the human body is so abused as the brain, and no organ is so well fitted for daily use. Still, the brain is not so susceptible to disease as some suppose. It was probable there was not a man present who had not during the day abused his brain by overwork, anger, chicanery, alcohol, fuss, hurry, too little sleep, too much sleep, by indolence, by not studying to be quiet, by not doing his own business, by attempting to do something beyond his reach, by attempting to do something for which he had not been sufficiently educated, by carrying an evil conscience, or by the unmanly strain of trying to outdo his neighbor. The remedy of the jaded head is the giving up of all habits which cannot be defended by the highest kind of reasoning; the careful differentiating of each man of his ability to stand work; the avoidance of doing anything for which a man has no adequate education; rest, recreation, and the keeping up of the tissue-building powers by wholesome food."—*Scientific American.*

The Appropriate Way of Indicating the Death in Any Trade or Calling.

Collections of quaint epitaphs very often find their way into print; but how appallingly rich our language is in aphorisms on death, of all styles—serious, sinagy and ghastly humorous. Indeed, every deceased person may be suited with an appropriate one, indicative of his profession, character and manner of death. Thus the public man bids farewell to the world; the merchant closes his early accounts; the little child is received among the angels; the lamp-lighter has had his lamp of life extinguished; the wearied go to rest; the night watchman's hour of relief strikes; the sailor runs into harbor; the ferryman pays his fare to Charon; the reaper bites the grass; the gossip goes to his silent tomb; the grave digger sinks into the pit; the tippler's last draught is drawn; the watchmaker runs down; the unhappy breathe out their last sighs; the wanderer has gone to his home; the conveyer's line-thread is cut by the fates; the bootblack goes to the shining land; the musician's wind has given out or his string has snapped; the dentist is filled in; the flutist pipes on his last note; the Jew rests in Abraham's lap; the sucker's pipe is put out; the stage-goer goes to the land that knows no waking; the commission merchant is consigned to the dust, the nobleman is gathered to his fathers; the cover of the inquisitive are closed by death; the scene-shifter "shoves clouds," the learned give up the ghost; the penman has run his last race; the washerwoman has wrung out her spirit; the atheist has had to believe it; the corner-man has been transferred to the great army; the servant goes to meet his master; the Indian brave goes to the happy hunting grounds; the hero has fought his last battle; the soldier has stacked his arms; the glutton must eat the grass; the lecturer go the way of all flesh; the ticket agent passes in his checks; the Postoffice employe goes to the dead-letter office; the bloated bondholder is called in; the banker is drawn on by death, and without recourse endorses it; the jig dancer shuffles off his mortal coil; the linguist is translated to a better land; the distiller goes to the land of spirits; the tragedian makes his exit from the stage of life; the body-snatcher awaits the resurrection; the gallant yields to the charms of death; the worm is the sexton; the gutter;" the florist goes where the woodbine twineth; the ice man stiffens up; the crockery man's vase is shattered; the clothier non-suited at last; the insurance man pays his last premium; the hod-carrier goes to the highest round; the printer's form is locked; the engineer's throttle is closed; the policeman is pulled to his narrow cell; the base ballist makes a home run; the Mormons go up to the Celestial Salt creek; the farmer is "planted;" the lynched border man "walks off a barrel, climbs a sapling, dances a jig, becomes cottonwood fruit, or is left kicking at the United States," and lastly the confidence operator.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Eight Methodist Churches in Detroit have resolved to pool their debts and raise a common fund to pay them.

—The *Congregationalist* says that a layman with a talent for analyzing book-accounts has discovered a deficiency of $50,000 in the finances of the Massachusetts Home Society. He calls on the Executive Committee to make an explanation.

—The thirty-seventh annual report of the New York Board of Education shows that the city has 276 schools and 3,275 teachers. The total cost of these for the fiscal year, ending last December has been $3,288,874.93. The number of pupils taught during the year was 264,170.

—A Presbyterian, writing to the *Interior*, concerning the inferior class of men received by theological seminaries in the West, says that "the rivalry among the theological seminaries (of his church) and the ambition to outshine one another in 'numbers' is so great that 'almost anything with two legs is welcomed as a student.'"

—The conversion of a European to Buddhism is a rare event. One such conversion is now reported from Siam. The convert is a young Swede native in Austria. This gentleman obtained from the King of Siam permission to pass his novitiate in the magnificent temple attached to the royal palace. The reception gave rise to a most imposing ceremony. He will have to spend four years completely isolated from the world.

—The Presbytery of New York certainly have done a timely thing in condemning the habit of buying and reading Sunday newspapers. The practice is by no means limited to Presbyterians, but is on the increase among them. And the objection to reading the Sunday papers is, not that they are printed on Sunday merely—which also holds good against the daily papers of Monday—but that for one day in the week at least, man ought to be content to put the busy world with its excitements away, and turn his thoughts in another direction. It is well every way not to read on Sunday the record of the world's news, so closely connected with business affairs, and serving to turn the mind in the channels of business, with the accompanying perplexities and worryings. And it is every extra moment of physical or mental labor that serves to impair vitality and kills more men than the severest toil does. Put that Sunday newspaper away, then, and let the tired brain find rest in turning to other and quieter themes.—*Christian at Work.*

—The San Francisco Board of Education has been overhauling the teachers of that city as to their educational qualifications, and finds that some of the young men who had been nominated for positions are decidedly unfitted for their work. The teachers were asked to write the following words, with their definitions: Vacillation, hieroglyphics, antediluvian, aphorism, hiccough, tactile, hallucination, bovine, vehicle, periphery. One of the young ladies spelled and defined them as follows: "Vossilation—the act of being vasell; kyeroglyphics [correct definition]; antediluvian—the art of loosening down before, as it were; alaphorism—a rising beforehand; bivouac (was unable to define); codicel—relating to a code, law or rule; hollusenation—a big fool; hiccough or soparea. [sic] were; invegle—somewhat strange, unnatural." Several others who were examined spelled and defined some of the words as follows: "Superanuated—the state of being over-exerted; bivious—excitement, galety, coloidic [couldn't define]; perrifery—[couldn't define]; hallucination—act of rejoicing or blessing; bivouac—American bush-fighting." One of the young ladies who received 72½ per cent. defined hallucination as "the condition of being made clear."

The Appropriate Way of Indicating the Death in Any Trade or Calling.

Collections of quaint epitaphs very often find their way into print; but how appallingly rich our language is in aphorisms on death, of all styles—serious, sinagy and ghastly humorous. Indeed, every deceased person may be suited with an appropriate one, indicative of his profession, character and manner of death. Thus the public man bids farewell to the world; the merchant closes his early accounts; the little child is received among the angels; the lamp-lighter has had his lamp of life extinguished; the wearied go to rest; the night watchman's hour of relief strikes; the sailor runs into harbor; the ferryman pays his fare to Charon; the reaper bites the grass; the gossip goes to his silent tomb; the grave digger sinks into the pit; the tippler's last draught is drawn; the watchmaker runs down; the unhappy breathe out their last sighs; the wanderer has gone to his home; the conveyer's line-thread is cut by the fates; the bootblack goes to the shining land; the musician's wind has given out or his string has snapped; the dentist is filled in; the flutist pipes on his last note; the Jew rests in Abraham's lap; the sucker's pipe is put out; the stage-goer goes to the land that knows no waking; the commission merchant is consigned to the dust, the nobleman is gathered to his fathers; the cover of the inquisitive are closed by death; the scene-shifter "shoves clouds," the learned give up the ghost; the penman has run his last race; the washerwoman has wrung out her spirit; the atheist has had to believe it; the corner-man has been transferred to the great army; the servant goes to meet his master; the Indian brave goes to the happy hunting grounds; the hero has fought his last battle; the soldier has stacked his arms; the glutton must eat the grass; the lecturer go the way of all flesh; the ticket agent passes in his checks; the Postoffice employe goes to the dead-letter office; the bloated bondholder is called in; the banker is drawn on by death, and without recourse endorses it; the jig dancer shuffles off his mortal coil; the linguist is translated to a better land; the distiller goes to the land of spirits; the tragedian makes his exit from the stage of life; the body-snatcher awaits the resurrection; the gallant yields to the charms of death; the worm is the sexton; the gutter;" the florist goes where the woodbine twineth; the ice man stiffens up; the crockery man's vase is shattered; the clothier non-suited at last; the insurance man pays his last premium; the hod-carrier goes to the highest round; the printer's form is locked; the engineer's throttle is closed; the policeman is pulled to his narrow cell; the base ballist makes a home run; the Mormons go up to the Celestial Salt creek; the farmer is "planted;" the lynched border man "walks off a barrel, climbs a sapling, dances a jig, becomes cottonwood fruit, or is left kicking at the United States," and lastly the confidence operator.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Standing Committees of the House.

The standing committees of the National House of Representatives were announced by the Speaker, on the 11th, as follows:

Elections—Springer, Maynard, Simmons, Speer, Caldwell, Updegraff, Bittlebower, Sawyer, Pelsler, Klotz, Cheney, Hiester, Field, Overton, Weaver, Wade and Mason—Fernando Wood, Tucker, Hewitt, Hodges, Martinez, Mills, Cabell, Felton, Gaswell, Kelley, Conger, Ryan, Donnell.

Ways and Means—Morrison, Randall, Singleton (Miss.), Hiester, Blackburn, Wells, Cobb, Turner, McMahon, Baker, Skinner, Hawley, Hubbell, Calkins, Reed and Carter—Buckner Ewing, Davis, Young, Lowe, Lounsbury, Ladd, Chittenden, Dorsey, Crapo.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Cook, Young, Clark, Hickey, Kline, Field, Overton, Weaver, Wade and Mason—Fernando Wood, Tucker, Hewitt, Hodges, Martinez, Mills, Cabell, Felton, Gaswell, Kelley, Conger, Ryan, Donnell.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Singleton (Miss.), Oates, Blackburn, Wells, Cobb, Turner, McMahon, Baker, Skinner, Hawley, Hubbell, Calkins and Horr—Buckner Ewing, Davis, Young, Lowe, Lounsbury, Ladd, Chittenden, Dorsey, Crapo.

Banking and Currency—Buckner Ewing, Davis, Young, Lowe, Lounsbury, Ladd, Chittenden, Dorsey, Crapo.

Public Lands—Converse, Wright, Steele, McKee, Williams (Ohio), Kennedy, Ingle, Scott, Washburn, Bennett.

Private Land Claims—Reed, Comer, Clark (Ala.), Ellis, Singleton (Ill.), Shelly, Jones, Ketcham, Sowden, Bingham.

District of Columbia—Hendee, Brake, Bouck, Hammond, Hiester, Hutchins, Robertson.

Mines and Mining—Belmont, Hiester, Hammond, Hiester, Hutchins, Butterworth, Robertson.

On the State of the Republic—Conger, Caldwell, Carlisle, McMahon, Stone, Kelley, Robeson.

Library—Hiester, Hammond, Hiester, Hutchins, Robertson.

On the Library of Hon. Stephen Pleasonton—Hiester, Hammond, Hiester, Hutchins, Robertson.

On the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill—Hammond, Hiester, Hutchins, Robertson.

On the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Yorktown—Hammond, Hiester, Hutchins, Robertson.

On Epidemic and Contagious Diseases—Young, Gibson, Booker, Goode, Morse, Smith, Updegraff (Ohio), Van Aernam, Bragg.

Printing—Singleton (Miss.), Wilson, Hayes, Enrolled Bills—Kenna, Cofroth, Ward, Aldrich, Willcox.

Library—Godden, Richmond, Claflin.

Revolutionary Claims—Darling, Colerick, Thompson, Rothwell, Loring, Pierce, Daggett, Sherwin.

—French druggists run some risk in recommending remedies. One of them lately aided a few sous' worth of "white water," Goulard's lotion, for the treatment of a burn. The patient was seized with tetanus and died, and the druggist was prosecuted for illegally practicing medicine, and fined 625 francs.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—French Pancakes.—Take half a pint of milk, one egg, pinch of salt, small half teaspoonful soda, flour to make thin batter; bake in large cakes, spread with butter and currant jelly, and roll them up neatly to serve; sprinkle sugar over if you choose.

—House plants that look drooping and starved should have the surface soil removed from the pots and replaced with a top dressing from the compost heap, prepared by mixing it with sufficient sandy loam to make it light and porous, after which it should be sifted.

—There is no woman in America who can afford to grow up in ignorance of household management. The comfort of some home in the future is endangered whenever instruction is withheld which would enable a woman to plan wisely all arrangements necessary for the well-ordering of the spot which is to be her home, whether that home be one of wealth or of her purchase, and the reverse may come even after prospective wealth makes such knowledge seem unnecessary.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

—According to an experiment made with potatoes and corn last season, by Mr. S. B. Wood, of Cuyahoga county, and reported in the *Ohio Farmer* by William H. Yeomans, the butt-ends of potatoes, and the kernels of corn from the butt-ends of the ears, yielded a larger crop that were materially better than where the opposite course was pursued. In the case of the potatoes, the stalks from the butt-ends were much the larger and more forward at the first hoeing. The increase in the crop was some 20 per cent. in favor of the butt-end kernels. Of course, repeated experiments are necessary to settle a question of this character.

—Sprouting the white potato will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each piece, and these should be planted in hot-beds, with very thin covering of soil, or it is better to plant in boxes and set these in a hot-bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can be at once carried to the place of planting. If the weather should be anyway cold, protect with a thin covering of straw when the plants make their appearance above ground. Some persons, who want a large quantity sprouted, cut the potatoes as described and sprout them on boards, boxes or crates, in a dark place, and when sprouted, say from an inch to an inch and a half, expose them to the air by moistening two or three times a week with tepid water. They should be planted out so that there is not more than two inches of soil over the top of the sprouts.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—The affection of the scalp known as dandruff is exceedingly irritating, and it occurs in some cases where there is no good reason to suspect a blood impurity. Generally, however, it will be found that something of a scrofulous taint produces it. In all such cases there is but one remedy required, and that such medicine as will gradually change the character of the blood. In ordinary cases it is said by a writer, whose opinion is of value in the *Cleaning World*, a preparation of one ounce of the flour of sulphur, and one quart of water will prove efficacious if applied. The two are put together, repeatedly agitated at intervals of a few hours, and then the water is drained off. The sulphur not being soluble in water, the latter has neither color nor smell. The head can then be moistly saturated with it every morning without inconvenience. This writer says that in a few weeks every trace of dandruff will disappear, and that the hair will become soft and glossy.—*Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Beginning of the Dairy Season.

The dairy season proper opens this spring as much later than the average as last season did earlier. It will be remembered that last spring the snow went off unusually early, and that a good early start, thus beginning two or three weeks earlier a season of unprecedented productiveness, which extended two or three weeks further than usual into the fall—even up to the beginning of the last month—ensuring to last year the dairymen had too much of a good thing. They will have nothing of the kind to complain of this spring; and should the season prove unfavorable for production, and shorten up as much at the last end as it has in the beginning, it cannot fail to have a marked influence on prices. The question to be solved will then be as to whether the smaller yield will bring enough more per pound to make up for the decrease in the amount of the product.

It is not unlikely that the low prices last year, the overstocked market and the unpromising outlook for the future may induce some to go out of dairying and turn their attention to other branches of agriculture. If so, not every one that can afford to do a losing business, year after year; and we are sure that many dairymen actually lost money last year, if they did not the year before. Another losing year must prove disastrous to some of them.

One of the effects of the later opening of the season, while reducing the manufacture of cheese, will be to throw upon the market an increased amount of hay-made butter. This, while deficient in flavor, is too often dirty as well as so full of caseine as to be poor keeping, and soon becomes unfit for human food. We see no way of avoiding this flood of inferior hay-made butter. We can only suggest that especial pains should be taken by dairymen to make it as clean and nice as possible—care being had in securing cleanly milking; a proper, even temperature in setting, and churning before the cream gets too old—and that the butter be sent to market as early as possible, that it may reach the consumer in its best condition. There is an increasing demand for fresh-flavored goods, and it is hard to sell anything that is little off flavor. This is a fact which dairymen will do well to bear in mind in the future. They must either sell their butter as soon as it is made, or else put it up in brine, in air-tight packages, so that it will retain the fresh flavor that it has when it first comes from the churn.—*American Dairyman.*

Flower-Garden Hints.

Many people say that their flowers, which ones did well, do not thrive any more, and the reason is incomprehensible to them. In many cases the trouble is from worm-rot soil; and if a little manure or a little fresh earth be added occasionally it is wonderful what an effect it will have on the renewed growth of half-worming root-stocks. Some kinds of flowers, especially, soon grow surly and bad-tempered unless they have a complete change of earth once in a while. The verbena is of this character. In perfectly fresh soil—that is, earth which has never grown a verbena before—it grows like a weed; but the next year it is not quite so well, and in a few years it absolutely refuses to grow at all. Many people are even forced to confess that the verbena won't do for us as it used to years ago.

Other flowers are not quite so stubbornly faithless as the verbena, but still all more or less like to feel replenished by an addition of some kind occasionally to the earth-blessings they have already been treated to.

Almost all our best hardy flowers are natives of woods or low, undisturbed lands, where the decaying leaves from the trees or the washings of higher surface-lands make a new annual nourishment for them; and it has been found by experiment that nothing is so good for these pretty little flowers as well-decayed leaf-mould from the woods, spread round the root-stocks, just above the ground. But, where this cannot be had, any other well-decayed vegetable refuse that may "be laying around loose" will do very nearly as well. Strong, rich barn-yard manure that has not been found very good for garden-flowers. It makes the herbage too strong and the flowers less in proportion. But, if nothing more natural can be got at to help the flowers along, but the soil seems exhausted and poor, this will be found much better than leaving the plants to struggle along as best they can.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

An Asparagus Bed.

He who lives in the country and has no asparagus bed has at least one heavy sin of omission on his conscience for which he never can give an adequate excuse. The man who says he "provide for his own house is worse than an infidel," he thinks will not "bother" with an asparagus bed

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APR. 22, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Grant and Tilden the Leading Candidates.

THE New York *Times* of Thursday publishes reports from 170 of its correspondents, in every state of the Union, showing the condition of the public feeling in each relative to candidates for President in 1880. Its correspondents were some time ago instructed to carefully investigate the feeling in each party; and report the results. The returns thus gathered show that the Republicans of the Union are at present overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, and believe that, if he is nominated, his election will surely follow. The Democrats are hardly anywhere in *favor* of Tilden, but almost everywhere they expect him to be the nominee, and will vote for his nomination. Out of 157 points heard from, Gen. Grant is the favorite in 130, Blaine in ten, and the rest divided. The Democrats in 98 of the 157 places prefer Tilden. Thurman has 23 districts, Bayard 11, and Hendricks and Hancock the rest. These reports, presented with unusual care and wholly devoid of sensationalism as they are, indicate that, if the Democratic convention were to be held to-day, Tilden would receive the solid votes of twenty-one of the thirty-eight states; and that, if the Republican nomination was made to day, Gen. Grant would receive the votes of all the states except four or possibly five; and Blaine would receive the votes of four.

Gen. Grant is the first and the enthusiastic choice of *all* the southern states. He is the strongest in all the northern states, according to these reports, except Maine, California, Nevada, and Oregon. If Grant is not nominated, however, Blaine is the second choice in most of the northern states. In the southern states no second choice is mentioned. The following quotations from the *Times'* summary show the preponderance of Republican sentiment in the northern states:

Maine—"A majority of the Republicans favor of the nomination of Blaine."

New Hampshire—"The Republican leaders and masses are almost unanimous for Grant."

Vermont—"Gen. Grant, beyond question, is the first choice of the Vermont Republicans."

Massachusetts—"Amid all uncertainty, the names of Grant and Tilden stand forth most conspicuously."

Rhode Island—"Grant is the first choice of the Republicans of the little state, and Blaine is the second."

Connecticut—"Grant is mentioned first."

New York—"In no state is the sentiment of the Republicans more clear, pronounced, and unmistakable for Grant."

New Jersey—"The weight of Republican opinion is in favor of Grant."

Pennsylvania—"Grant stands easily first.

Ohio—"Each party feels, after all that it has but one name to conjure with—Grant for the Republicans and Tilden for the Democrats."

Michigan—"The local liking for Senator Chandler has been greatly strengthened by his outspoken condemnation of the southern schemes, but among all classes there are found ardent supporters of Grant, and his hold upon the people of the state is growing."

Indiana—"Gen. Grant is undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans of every part of state."

Illinois—"Gen. Grant is uppermost in the minds of the Republicans of Illinois."

Iowa—"A strong feeling that the country needs a third term of Grant has been at work upon the minds of the Iowa Republicans. Blaine is very popular out there, but the drift of the party preference is for Grant."

Wisconsin—"The Republicans of the State put their trust in Grant."

Kansas—"It is clear that any full expression of opinion would be in favor of Grant."

Nebraska—"The Republicans are everywhere undoubtedly for Grant."

Minnesota—"Among the Republicans there is no room for doubt that if the choice were to be made at once Gen. Grant's name would be the only one mentioned."

Colorado—"Three-fourths of the Republicans are for Grant—the rest are for Blaine."

California—"Blaine's position on the anti-Chinese bill endeared him to the Californian heart, and his name is now the highest in favor with Republicans; but Gen. Grant is so nearly even with him that circumstances may turn the scale."

Oregon—"A large majority of the party would prefer Blaine."

Of course we are not in any way or degree responsible for the estimate of the *Times*, and cannot vouch for their correctness; though we presume them to be generally correct, inasmuch as they substantially agree with the information obtained from other sources. We think it therefore safe to conclude that Gen. Grant is at present the unmistakable first choice of the Republican party for President in 1880; and that Tilden is at present the most confident expectation of the Democratic party for President in 1880, though Tilden never was, and is not now, the choice of anybody. With the Republicans, at present, Blaine is the second choice of the majority: and Thurman the second choice of the Democrats. Who will be first and second choice next year time will tell. The first choice and successful man in each party next year may or may not be livin present first. *Post and Tribune.*

Notes and Nudges.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

BY DIMCHAY.

—Your candidate I cannot be—if I want to—*B. Butler.*

—Wonder if Congressman Hurd's Hurd from Cincinnati?

—When a man is in a peck of trouble he likes to have it come to pint as soon as possible.

—An exchange speaks of them as ex rebel soldiers. They are rebel ex soldiers, permit us to observe.

—Cato says the first virtue is to restrain the tongue. Well, now, that's so —while you're talking.

—We'll wager a suit of clothes that the time will come when no decent loyal northern man will sneeringly allude to the "bloody shirt."

—The pen is mightier than the sword; but a pair of good legs on a sawdust walking course will make more sawdust than the mightiest pen.

—A Republican that isn't a "stalwart" Republican to-day must have an awful weakness in his back; and several vacant rooms to rent in his upper story.

—More than half of the inhabitants of Italy, can neither read or write. What overwhelming Democratic majorities they must have in that country!

—Chapin says that impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow. True, perhaps, but look at Tilden, surviving and by impatience and age and sorrow.

—The Republican Greenbacker begins to pull the cotton out of his ear. Just as soon as he gets it out there will be a fuss put in that ear. And it will be labeled "1880."

—Congressman Hurd is said to be a long-headed chap. Judging from his recent speech in Congress we'll bet his ears will come together on top, no matter how long his head is.

—Sending a milk and-water man to Congress now-a-days is too much like putting a piece of white chalk in the hammer of a flint-lock musket, or knocking down a mad bull with a wet rag.

—Next time I catch a rattlesnake in my door yard I'll jerk his fangs out and then let him rattle, if he wants to. Ought to have done it before—blast the old serpent.—*Uncle Sam.* Yes, that's so, uncle.

—It was a philosopher that said "the that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy." But this don't hit me, I *did* want it, or I shouldn't have offered what I did for it. —*N. J. Tilden.*

—If Mrs. Brooks wants to make a better scalp of Samson she can find plenty of suitable material. Mr. Samson was a very strong man, but Mrs. Brooks can do the subject justice, if she will set herself about it.

—A Mississippi paper says the "d— d Yanks have found out by this time that we were not put down to *stay* down." If you had received all of the "thanks" you deserved you would have been *put up* to *stay up* years ago.

—There are upwards of 10,000,000 cows in the United States. Allowing ten minutes for milking one of them it would take over 190 years for one hired man to milk all of them. But, then, when a man has a good stool to sit on and nothing else to do don't mind it.

—In 1880 every Union soldier will be called upon to do one of two things. He will either cast his ballot in the same direction that he sent his bullet or vote against the side on which he fought. It is well enough to begin to gaze these baldheaded facts right square in the face now.

On the 14th, while the Czar of Russia was taking his morning walk, an assassin fired at him five times with a revolver; but, fortunately, none of the shots took effect. The assassin was promptly arrested, and his trial will doubtless develop the motive of his crime. It is probable that it will prove to be inspired by politics—perhaps by the Nihilists. Within the last year or two, there have been a number of attempts to regicide by members of factions or parties allied to the German Socialists. The Nihilists of Russia have been guilty recently of a number of political assassinations and attempted assassinations of government officials; but the Czar has been so unversally and so well beloved by the people that his life was not considered particularly threatened. The Emperor of Germany however, is also greatly and deservedly loved by his people; yet twice have Socialist assassins attempted his life within a short time.

The Louisville *Journal* says "no Republican was ever known to desire a Northern State to be represented by a negro. That is one of the many peculiarties of Republican philanthropy." But, it is say Northern State the negroes were in a majority, as they are in some of the Southern, they would be likely to have a representation. That is a Northern peculiarity.—*Boston Harbor.*

Two darkies were vaunting their courage. "I isn't 'feared o' nothin, I isn't," said one. "Den, Sam, I reckon you isn't 'feared to loan me a dollar?" "No Julus, I isn't 'feared to loan you a dollah, but I does hate to part wid an ole fren' forebber."

Americans travelling abroad complain that the only news from the United States which finds its way into the columns of the press of foreign countries is of a criminal nature. And, as a consequence, foreigners, except the more intelligent class, have a very erroneous idea of the civilization of the new world. In European countries scandels and crimes are mentioned only in the court calendar, and then very briefly. In America the meanest tramp that is choked to death by a legal halter has a column telegraphed all over the country—just how often he kicked, and the words he uttered, and the crazy acts of the mob which gathered upon such occasions. There is good reason to believe that the publicity given to crime by American newspapers has done much to foster it.

Ex Secretary Belknap is in Washington as agent for a letter stamp.

In France, Queen Victoria was the Duchess of Kent. In Italy, she is the Countess of Balmoral. Isn't a party with so many aliases generally found in be carrying jimmies and skeleton keys?

One thousand Bonapartists dined in honor of the recent 23d birthday of the Prince Imperial, and the speeches expressed confidence of his ultimate reign in France.

The Republican revival is booming at such a rate that even the Cincinnati *Gazette*, right on the ground, cannot tell whether the Republican majority of Ohio is to be 50,000 or 100,000 next fall.

When the Confederates turned out the Senate officials who had served faithfully and efficiently for years to make room for raw Democrats, and ex-rebels at that, who never had any experience in the offices to which they were appointed, the people were made acquainted with the kind of civil-service reform the Democratic party believes in.

The day is coming when the Southerners will regret that they persecuted the negroes and drove them from the south to till the soil and increase the wealth of other States.

It is said that Paris contains but a fraction less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, and 200,000 less men than women. French wars have thinned the former out very considerably.

The Second Adventists have fixed upon the 11th day of July next as the day on which terrestrial affairs will be permanently wound up. Let us be grateful for one more Fourth of July.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, a young lady was tripped by some mischievous boys, who had strung a wire athwart the sidewalk, and has since died from the effects of the "accident."

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other woods, are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the state unsurpassed for health, well watered, and unsurpassed in the great Fruit raising section of the land shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The north of Michigan on which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness! In any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of that wealth which it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured shorthotice.

REPAIRING

Overall kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoi, June6, 1878.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Tale railing, etc

Our stock is handled at all times large and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regard to size. ATTENCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rivers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 crine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood lumber, etc

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutt igand trimming done on short notice.

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoi, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

C. POWERS.

Dec. 12 1877.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

W. Bradley

35-tf

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crane & Dorman will receive prompt attention. [22]

Established 1875,

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

AGENTS WANTED

For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'ng Co., Norwich, Ct.

N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Barnard, Mich.

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

The Echo, the Weekly edition of The Evening News, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. The Farmer is well known as a standard Agricultural journal, and was never better than it is to-day.

$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included. Just the cost of the white paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. Five copies to one address, $5. Direct all orders to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

ACCORDING to a New York dispatch of the 7th, the New York *World* had instructed its reporter to prosecute the shyster who procured what purported to be a decree from a Wisconsin Court, divorcing him from a supposititious wife, under that provision of the law of New York, which makes the procuring of a legal paper of the character and in the manner described forgery in the third degree, and punishes the offender by sentence to the State Prison for from one to five years. It was also stated that Judge Wentworth has offered to go to New York at any time as a witness to establish the forgery.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that the lands of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., are properly exempt from taxation.

NEWS, thought to be reliable, was received at Wichita, Kan., on the 5th, that the Cheyenne Indians were on the war-path. They had broken away from camp and started in the direction of Western Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer, who went to reinstrate, were ordered to leave.

ON the 9th, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 10-20 bonds of 1864, principal and interest payable on the 10th of June.

THE business failures in Chicago during the month of March numbered thirteen, with liabilities aggregating $171,040, and assets amounting to $84,650.

A DISPATCH was received at San Francisco, on the 9th, from the white inhabitants of Utah, praying the President for protection against an anticipated attack by the Indians.

JOHN P. PHAIR, who had been three times convicted since the murder was committed, four years ago, was hung at the State Penitentiary at Windsor, Vt., on the 10th.

THE Fidelity Savings Bank building, the Fidelity Safe Deposit Vaults and Hooley's Theater, property in Chicago belonging to the estate of the defunct Fidelity Savings Institution of that city, were sold at auction by the Receiver, on the 10th, for $182,620.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 10th says the authorities there had resolved to quarantine for twenty days all vessels arriving from West Indian ports, the Gulf of Mexico south of Texas, and South America, after May 1, to prevent the introduction of yellow fever.

ON the 10th, at the Cleveland (Ohio) Rolling Mills, a bar of iron being run through the rollers caught a small boy standing near in its fiery embrace, and literally burned his body in two.

NEAR Mizpah, D. T., on the 10th, seven Indians attacked Sergt's Kennedy and his escort. The latter was killed and Sergt's Kennedy was badly wounded. The scene of the killing was about 200 miles south from Fort Keogh. Sergt's K. was lately in the regular observer at Bradwood.

DURING a recent thunder-storm at Chicago a minister of large size exploded with a loud report. Two bushels of fragments were secured.

THE National Executive Committee of the Colored Emigration Society have recently adopted resolutions asking Congress to amend, through the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, for the destitute colored emigrants arriving at St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi River.

PROF. KING, the aeronaut, says he will make an attempt, within a few months, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

THE Providence Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Providence, Pa., suspended, on the 12th, being unable to meet the obligations after having taken advantage of the sixty-days' law. Liabilities, $75,000; nominal assets, $100,000.

ON the 12th, at St. Louis, Mo., E. H. Brown, the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refused to produce certain telegrams before the Grand Jury, and was ordered into the custody of the City Marshall, for contempt.

PETER SNELL, a sailor, who was hitten, some weeks before, by a mongrel cur, died, at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 13th, from hydrophobia.

THE recent prairie fires in Dakota cause very near destroying Forts Stevenson and Lincoln. In each case the garrison turned out and worked vigorously to turn the flames.

Personal and Political.

MUNICIPAL elections were held in Ohio on the 7th. In Cincinnati, Jacob, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority. Columbus also elected a Republican Mayor by 1,700 majority. Sandusky elected a Democratic Mayor by over 600 majority, and Cleveland went Republican by about 1,500 majority. The entire National ticket, with the possible exception of Police Judge, was elected in Toledo, by about 400 to 500 majority.

THE returns from the election in Michigan, received on the morning of the 8th, indicated the election of the Republican State ticket, headed by Cambell for Judge of the Supreme Court, by about 10,000 majority.

ON the 7th, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Chicago fleecing of Wharf-Rings. The defendants testified against themselves—and their accomplices, and then claimed release from fines and penalties assessed for smoked practices, as well as immunity from criminal punishment; pleading that they were promised such immunity and release by the District Attorney. The Court sat down upon this plea, holding that the District Attorney had no authority to make such promise, thus reversing the decree in the Court below, which it was held that he had.

THE Iowa State Central National Greenback Committee have called a State Convention to meet in Des Moines, on the 28th of May.

IN Albany, N. Y., on the 8th, the Democrats elected ten, the Democrats and Nationals twenty-one, and the Republicans four, Supervisors. John Guttman (Dem.) was re-elected Justice of the Justices' Court, by 3,000 majority.

A CINCINNATI dispatch of the 8th states that out of twenty-seven towns in Ohio from which returns had been received, the Republicans had carried seventeen, the Democrats seven and the Independents three.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) has elected G. M. Kesley (Greenback) Mayor. The Republicans elected the Treasurer and four out of six Aldermen.

THE Democratic Members of the National House of Representatives met in caucus, on the afternoon of the 8th, and adopted a resolution that the House will hereafter meet on Mondays, so as to allow the introduction of general legislation.

THE New Jersey municipal elections occurred, on the 9th. New Brunswick and Princeton went Republican; Rahway elected a Democratic Mayor over the present incumbent; Hoboken elected a Republican Mayor and Democratic Water Commissioner. The vote in Jersey City shows gains from the Republicans in all the boards of local government.

THE Mormon Conference at Salt Lake closed on the 6th. John Taylor was re-elected President of the Twelve Apostles, but no successor to Brigham Young as President of the Church was chosen.

THE United States Senate decided, on the 10th, by a vote of 35 to 28, that Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire, was entitled to a seat in that body by virtue of appointment of the Governor. Mr. Bell was consequently sworn in to fill the vacancy from that state.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected a bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. A bill to give women the right to vote for members of School Committees was passed.

THE Kentucky State Republican Convention was held, in Louisville, on the 10th. The following nominations were made: Governor, Walter Evans; Lieutenant-Governor, C. S. Deming; Attorney-General, W. O. Bradley; Treasurer, Richard P. Stall; Auditor, John A. Williamson; Register, M. O'Hooghenty; Superintendent, M. McIntyre. Thereresolutions affirm the platform adopted in Cincinnati, in 1876; favor the education of the people of the State; advise the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution; condemn the Democratic misunagement of State affairs, etc., etc.

THE Republican Senators met in caucus at Washington, on the afternoon of the 12th, and, after a full discussion, agreed to make every possible effort to defeat the passage of the Army Appropriation bill as it came from the House, for the reason mainly that the enactment of the sixth section would prevent the use of the *posse comitatus* on election days for the execution of civil processes of any and all descriptions issued by the authority of the United States. This was the position taken by ex-Secty Robeson in his recent speech in the House. The caucus also unanimously agreed to disregard the position taken by Mr. Garfield, that the legislation would be acceptable if presented as a separate measure.

SENATOR WINDOM has been chosen President; E. M. McPherson, Treasurer, and Prof. Richard Greener, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Emigrant Aid Society. Arrangements will be completed for perfecting local organizations. The Princeton went Republican; Railway elected a Democratic Mayor over the present incumbent; Hoboken elected a Republican Mayor and Democratic Water Commissioner. The vote in Jersey City shows gains from the Republicans in all the boards of local government.

THE Mormon Conference at Salt Lake closed on the 6th. John Taylor was re-elected President of the Twelve Apostles, but no successor to Brigham Young as President of the Church was chosen.

THE United States Senate decided, on the 10th, by a vote of 35 to 28, that Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire, was entitled to a seat in that body by virtue of appointment of the Governor. Mr. Bell was consequently sworn in to fill the vacancy from that state.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected a bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. A bill to give women the right to vote for members of School Committees was passed.

THE Kentucky State Republican Convention was held, in Louisville, on the 10th. The following nominations were made: Governor, Walter Evans; Lieutenant-Governor, C. S. Deming; Attorney-General, W. O. Bradley; Treasurer, Richard P. Stall; Auditor, John A. Williamson; Register, M. O'Hooghenty; Superintendent, M. McIntyre. Thereresolutions affirm the platform adopted in Cincinnati, in 1876; favor the education of the people of the State; advise the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution; condemn the Democratic misunagement of State affairs, etc., etc.

THE Republican Senators met in caucus at Washington, on the afternoon of the 12th, and, after a full discussion, agreed to make every possible effort to defeat the passage of the Army Appropriation bill as it came from the House, for the reason mainly that the enactment of the sixth section would prevent the use of the *posse comitatus* on election days for the execution of civil processes of any and all descriptions issued by the authority of the United States. This was the position taken by ex-Secty Robeson in his recent speech in the House. The caucus also unanimously agreed to disregard the position taken by Mr. Garfield, that the legislation would be acceptable if presented as a separate measure.

SENATOR WINDOM has been chosen President; E. M. McPherson, Treasurer, and Prof. Richard Greener, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Emigrant Aid Society. Arrangements will be completed for perfecting local organizations. The Democratic Senate has confirmed, on the 12th, their appeals for aid had met with favorable responses from philanthropic persons of North and South, irrespective of party.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR, a son of the late President Taylor, and a Confederate General of renown, died in the City of New York, on the 12th.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM, a former Member of Congress from Connecticut, died at his residence, in Hartford, on the 12th.

Foreign.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 7th, information had been received that the Khedive of Egypt had announced that he had tired of Franco-Anglo financial schemes, and would hereafter manage his finances to suit himself. Wilson, the English Minister, and DeBlignieres, the French Minister, had been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed under the Presidency of Cherif Pasha, composed exclusively of natives.

EDWARD CLARK, a distinguished London civil engineer and contractor, failed, on the 7th, for $3,000,000.

THE rinderpest has made its appearance among the cattle with the British army in Afghanistan, and threatens to seriously embarrass the commissariat.

THE Cardinal Vicar of the Pope has lately written a letter for publication, in which he complains bitterly of the establishment of foreign Protestant schools almost under the shadow of the Vatican, and asks for liberal contributions for the increase and improvement of Catholic schools.

FURTHER advices were received from Cape Town, on the evening of the 8th, which announced another disaster suffered by the British forces in South Africa. About 4,000 Zulus had attacked a company of the Eighteenth Regiment, which was convoying a wagon train intended for the relief of Col. Pearson, and killed all but five men of the lot of which it was composed.

THE steamer Surbiton left New York for Hamburg on the 15th of February. She has not arrived at her destination, and nothing has been heard of her. She is believed to have foundered.

ENGLAND and France have each dispatched squadrons to Egyptian waters to demand of the Khedive an explanation of recent events.

A DEADLY sporadic fever prevails at Casa Blanca, Morocco, and is attacking natives and Europeans alike.

NEWS was received in London, on the 8th, of another disaster to British arms in South Africa. It appears that Col. Pearson, who for some time had been beleaguered at Eksowe, and had to choose between death by starvation and an attempt to cut his way through the surrounding Zulus, adopted the latter alternative and made a sortie. The result was that the entire party was captured, and that nearly all the participating troops were killed. The situation of Col. Pearson was considered extremely critical, and it was believed that King Cetewayo would attack and destroy his command, and then destroy the reinforcing regiments in detail.

THERE were numerous labor riots in the Durham colliery districts, on the 8th, and many of the iron works closed, the managers having left, because of fear of bodily hurt. An extra police force was sent to the different collieries to protect the non-strikers.

ON the 9th, the Pope *Pio Nono* announced the betrothal of King Alfonso, of Spain, to the Archduchess Maria, of Austria. It was stated that the marriage would take place in July.

THE Russian Resolutionary Committee has sent letters to all the Imperial dignitaries at St. Petersburg, saying that, while they do not intend to attack the Czar, they will kill his officer, especially the heads of the Police Department, so long as the conditions and treatment of the political prisoners remains unameliorated.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 10th, 1,000 Nihilists had been already arrested in Charkof. The police there had received a letter announcing that the murderer of Gen. Kropotkin had arrived in New York.

THE points a dispute between Turkey and Austria are now reported, by generally permission to the latter to occupy three points on the River Lom, in the outskirts of Novi Bazar, and connecting the three only practicable crossing places.

A REPORT prevailed in London, on the 10th, that England and France had decided to depose and banish the 16th and the deposition of the Khedive of Egypt.

ON the 10th, the German Government authorized the official denial of the report that it intended to increase the volume of silver currency.

CARL BECK, the German poet, died on the 11th.

AN attempt was made, on the 11th, to assassinate the Governor of Kieff.

THE corpse of a student was recently found near the Cathedral, in Kazan, labeled "Sentenced to death, as a traitor, by the Socialists' Revolutionary Committee."

NINE persons were killed and twenty-five injured, on the 11th, through an accident to the Moscow mail train.

A SERVIAN dispatch of the 11th says the loss of life by the late Montenegrin raid has been found to be seventy-seven, instead of 2,000 as first reported.

A PARIS dispatch of the 12th says the Metzeony affair had been arranged, and that the French military force in possession had been ordered to be withdrawn.

J. H. CARTER and M. VILLEMESANT, for many years director of the Paris *Figaro*, is dead.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of the 13th gives a general account of the recent slaughter of student prisoners at Kazan. It seems the prisoners had arranged to gain their liberty by forcing their way over the walls of the prison. A confederate betrayed the scheme to the authorities, who allowed them to enter the corridors, and then ordered the guard to fire upon both ends and nearly all killed.

ACCORDING to a Cairo (Egypt) telegram of the 13th, the Khedive had sent a special envoy to the Sultan of Turkey bearing a large sum of money to be presented to the latter. It was reported that the Sultan had promised the Khedive to restore the English and French Ministry under penalty of the deposition of his dynasty.

A FEW days ago, while Prince Milan of Servia was walking at Nisch, a shell exploded in the gun-factory, killing several of his Aide-de-Camps. It is thought an attempt was made to assassinate the Prince.

INNOCENT, Metropolitan Bishop of Moscow, and formerly Missionary Bishop of Alaska, died, on the 13th.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

IN the Senate, on the 7th, the Army Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A bill was introduced for the benefit of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad grant, except so much thereof as shall be completed by the 4th of July next and for the restoration to the market of all lands along the line of the incomplete road, to be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands. A bill was also introduced for the relief of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Bell appointed Senator by the Governor of New Hampshire was further sworn in. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration all matters relating to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The House was not in session.

THE Army Appropriation bill was reported, with amendment, in the Senate, on the 8th. Mr. Blaine gave notice of his intention of moving as a penal offense, punishable with a fine of any sum not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for any term not exceeding five years, for any officer, soldier, or civil officer, or any other person except for the purposes named in the bill, to bring into or with a deadly weapon of any description within a mile of any polling place where a general or special election for Representatives to Congress is being held. Mr. Bayard's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of Judge Advocate General's Department of Justice at New York, since 1870, was adopted. Mr. Bayard introduced a bill to repeal the act passed in 1862 providing that the Treasury, and to authorize the issuance in lieu thereof of fractional currency. The bill was referred. In the House, quite a debate was started upon the propriety of instructing the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole when the House should be in committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill to award the floor in accordance with the rules of the House, and not be bound by any list of speakers which might be formed. The appropriation bill was then formally referred to the Committee on Rules. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and several pages of unimportant amendments were adopted, of order.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the Senate, on the 9th, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to sums paid Federal Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals in the State of Florida, from 1870 to the present time, including amounts paid to District Attorneys, etc. A Bill was introduced to authorize the Consolidated Great Southern Railway Company to construct a railroad in the State of Georgia. The New Hampshire Senatorial case was further debated. In the House the Committee on Appropriations made a report, which, after being modified, was agreed to. As adopted, the new rules provide for the appointment of Select Committees on the Law inspecting the Civil Service, Regulation of the Presidential Election, the Prevention of Contagious Diseases, Labor, the Mississippi Levees, Expenditures in the Treasury Department, Expenditures in the Navy Department, Expenditures in the War Department, Expenditures in the Interior Department, Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Expenditures in the State Department, Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, Elections, Claims, Census and Appropriations to fill vacancies. The Committee on Commerce shall have the privilege to report bills making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It is assigned to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in regard to all bills, forbidding the reprinting of the bills in the Congress when introduced in another Congress; giving to the Committees on Banking and Currency, Coinage and Ways and Means power to report at any time, and authorizing the majority of a day for the consideration of any public bill reported by one of these committees. Providing that the morning hour shall not be dispensed with on any day, for any purpose except by a two-thirds vote of the House; requiring the swearing of the floor in the House and the Committee of the Whole; providing for the practice of making lists of those members desiring to speak in order; requiring the presiding officer to remember the wishes of members, and that in recognizing members he shall not be bound absolutely by his list, but shall alternate between the two sides.

THE New Hampshire Senatorial case was further considered in the Senate, on the 10th, and a resolution was finally passed—50 to 16—declaring that Mr. Bell was entitled to the seat by virtue of appointment by the Governor. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Beach, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Conkling, Davis, Dawes, Ferry, Gordon, Groome, Hamlin, Hill (Col.), Hill (N. Y.), Howe, Kirkwood, Lamar, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Plumb, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sharon, Sherman, Voorhees, Walker, White, Whyte, Williams—36. Nays—Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Eaton, Gibson, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kellogg, Kernan, Lamar, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Rollins, Saunders, Vance, Vest, Wallace, Withers—20. Absent—Jones (Nev.), Matthews, Windom and Hoar, who would have voted in favor of Mr. Bell's admission, were paired with Messrs. Bruce, Kirkwood and Logan (W. Va.) and Saulsbury, who would have voted against admission, were paired with Messrs. Jones and Kernan. Mr. Bell was then sworn in. A resolution was adopted until the 14th inst. by the yeas, 27, nays, 24. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up by the House, in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was agreed to repealing the sections providing for the biennial examination of pensioners, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions, to issue immediately, in payment of the ten millions of legal-tender currency now in the Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, and providing that fractional currency may be redeemed by any clerk of money in the Treasury.

IN the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Hereford made a speech against Mr. Hoar's resolution declaring the Democratic programme for the passage of appropriation bills to be unconstitutional and revolutionary. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Withers explained its provisions. An amendment was adopted, the Committee on Appropriations having agreed to resist all amendments except those of the Senate proposing them accordingly, the reason assigned by Mr. Hill was for one of honor being that amendments would delay the passage of the bill. Adjourned. In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and amendments were agreed to striking out the clause providing for the purchase and distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department from the $50,000 appropriated. The Standing Committees were announced.

THE Senate was not in session on the 12th. In the House, the consideration was resumed, in Committee of the Whole, of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being one to increase the $50,000 appropriation for contesting and for conducting contagious diseases among domestic animals. After a long debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions to report promptly. Other amendments were disposed of, when the committee rose, and a motion was made to adjourn to the 13th, it being understood that the object of the motion was to prevent the introduction of financial and other questions. Pending the motion the House refused, by yeas, 108—all the Republicans voting in the affirmative, and all the Greenbackers in the negative, as did all the Democrats except the following: Bisbee, Bland, Clymer, Cox, Forney, Forster, Kenzer, Hammond (Ga.), Hurd, Johnston, Lowe and Talbott. The Speaker was paired with a Republican; Mr. Kelley voted with the Greenbackers.

Mesalliances.

The recent marriage of a young lady in this city to a handsome young car-conductor, recalls an event of the same complexion which occurred in England some years ago. A young lady, while longing to "an ancient and honorable stock" in Cheshire, a hob-bed of old Tudor families, was in the habit of going into Chester to shop, and generally took the omnibus, to proceed from the railroad station to the heart of the city. In the course of these excursions she contrived to become interested in the "seat of the 'bus," as it would be expressed in England. One morning she was missing, and, on her return home, announced that she had been married in her hood ago. The most singular part of the business was that she did not remain with her husband five minutes after the marriage ceremony, and it must be presumed that she married him under the influence of ploque. The family determined to try to get the marriage set aside on the ground of fraud. She had married under the name of Bevan, and they contended that had she given her name as Lee-Bevan the clergyman would have recognized it, and refused to have performed the ceremony; in fact, their plea was that the suppression of Lee was a *suppressio veri*, tantamount to a fraud. The Courts, however, decided that the marriage held good. In another case, which occurred more recently, the daughter of the then Chief Registrar of the Court of Chancery eloped with the butler. Her father had received a letter warning him of the attachment, and at first rejected the imputation as absurd; but, on speaking to his daughter, she frankly admitted that it was true. Astounded, he dismissed the butler. A few days later his daughter disappeared. Within a year she died. Her favorite brother was with her in her last hours, and she told him that, while grieving deeply at bringing mortification on her family, she could not repent doing otherwise. Her husband had treated her with the tenderest kindness, and she was devoted to him. Early in the present century the Countess of Rothes, a peeress in her own right, married a gardener, and the present Countess is his granddaughter. It will thus be seen that mesalliances have oftentimes occurred in the case of persons of very high social position. Nor have they by any means invariably proved unhappy.—*N. Y. Times.*

California's Strong Man.

The death of Charles Bennett, formerly Superintendent of the San Francisco Olympic Club, appears destined to reopen the discussion concerning the effects of muscular training upon vitality. In order to reach any intelligent conclusions, however, it is necessary to state the case correctly in the beginning. The facts are briefly these: Several years ago Mr. Bennett found himself affected by symptoms of pulmonary disease. At that time he had never practiced gymnastics, and was a slender and weakly. Acting upon the advice of friends, he joined the Olympic Club, and went into something like a regular training. In a few months all the alarming symptoms had disappeared, and, under the new regime, he rapidly developed great muscular power. He became eventually a remarkable athlete and active gymnast. His strength was so great that he could put up a 250-pound dumb-bell with one hand, and 150 pounds with the other. He was an expert boxer, and a daring acrobat. On one occasion, when the Olympic Club gave an exhibition at the old Metropolitan Theater, a member named Ward, a very daring gymnast, and a well-known compositor, was performing what is known as the Olympic Leap, and fell from the trapeze, some twenty-five or thirty feet above the stage. Bennett was standing directly underneath, and as the falling man approached he clasped him in his arms, and by the exertion of his great strength saved his life. But the shock strained him severely. When Mace, the pugilist, came to California, Bennett put on the gloves with him, and the champion was astonished to find an antagonist who could knock him clear off his feet at every blow. We believe that Mr. Bennett practically relinquished gymnastics five or six years ago. Whether his death, of consumption, can be attributed to overexertion, is a question which certainly cannot be answered either way confidently until much more careful examination of all the circumstances has been had.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.*

The Heart-Broken Merchant.

The shrewdness and business capacity that have made the Yankee first-rate traders, and promote to turn this country into the workshop of the world, received a striking and happy illustration the other day in the tents of the peddlers; the characters, a rising young merchant and a pretty woman. He had a customer in the latter, looking for him, so they became betrothed. After a time she found out that she didn't love him well enough to marry him, and the match was broken off. It was a severe blow, and he staggered under it; but he fought well for himself, protested that his life was ruined, asked if she could not learn to love him, and in all ways did the proper thing. She was inexorable, however, and he sadly and reluctantly took his leave. While his eyes were full of gathering tears he bade his fair-being farewells, then closed the door upon his hopes. A moment later he opened it, stepped back into the room, and with tears in his eyes, brokenly murmured, "I hope this will make no difference about your coming to the store, Miss ——; and that your mother will continue to trade with us. I shall be happy to give the usual discount. Our stock is large and varied; our aim to please." And the door shut finally, leaving him alone with his grief.—*Portland Press.*

In street-car. Lady in shabby dress to animated tailor's model standing in front of her: "Will you please ring the bell?" "Pardon, madam, I'm not the conductaw—sh." "Indeed? What are you?" He gives it up.—*Puck.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1879.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 00 @	$6 60
Sheep	4 25 @	6 00
Hogs	4 75 @	5 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 60 @	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 01 @	1 01½
CORN—Western Mixed	41 @	41½
OATS—Western Mixed	31 @	32½
RYE—Western	71 @	72
BARLEY—State	70 @	80
LARD—Steam	7 41 @	10 70
CHEESE	6 @	10
WOOL—Domestic	32 @	48

CHICAGO		
BEEVES—Extra	$5 00 @	$5 25
Choice	4 65 @	4 90
Good	4 30 @	4 60
Medium	3 90 @	4 25
Stockers—Stock	2 75 @	3 40
Feeders—Stock	2 75 @	3 80
COWS—Fair to Good for Cows	2 25 @	3 00
BOLOGNA—Common to Choice	2 50 @	3 75
BUTTER—Fancy Creamery	28 @	30
Good to Choice	17 @	24
Packing Stock	14 @	21
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5 25 @	5 60
Fair to Good Spring	4 75 @	5 00
Fancy Spring	5 50 @	5 80
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 00 @	1 00
Corn, No. 2	37 @	37½
Oats, No. 2	27 @	27½
Rye, No. 2	47 @	47½
Barley, No. 2	67 @	68
BROOMCORN—Green Hurl	3 @	5½
Self-Working Hurl	3½ @	4½
Fine Hurl	3½ @	4
Carpet Hurl	2½ @	3
Crooked	2 @	2½
PORK—Mess	9 01 @	9 02½
LARD	6 20 @	6 30
SHORT RIBS—1st and 2d Clear	5 90 @	6 00
Third Clear	5 60 @	5 70
Clear Dressed Sides	6 20 @	6 30
Common Sides	5 40 @	5 50
Cumberland Rounds	5 10 @	5 20
Rumps	5 60 @	5 70
Boxed Hams	7 @	7½
A Shoulders	4 50 @	4 60

BALTIMORE		
CATTLE—Best	$5 12½ @	$5 87½
Medium	3 62½ @	4 87½
HOGS—Good	4 75 @	5 00
SHEEP—Good	4 00 @	4 00

EAST LIBERTY		
CATTLE—Best	$5 00 @	$5 25
Medium	4 50 @	4 80
HOGS—Yorkers	4 50 @	4 80
Philadelphia	4 70 @	4 80
SHEEP—Best	4 25 @	4 40
Common	3 50 @	4 75

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

SPRING IN FIELD AND WOOD.

I.

The earth awakes as from a dreamless sleep;
And softly pitches dainties garments on:
She hands around her graceful gifts, a store
Of tender green, with blue embroidered deep.

Over that budding sun-tipped hedgerow peep
Rich vivid emeralds as we've glanced in stone,
Or in the cumin of mighty Cæsars shone;
And violets star in yonder wayside heap.

The fretting beauty of the wood is full
Of cosier, varied softly in their hue:
The Bible Dusk, and birds begin to sing.

The air is pure—most sweetly clear and cool,
And Heaven seems opened through the distant blue;
The starling screams, and doves are light on wing.

II.

See, through yon field the plowman drives his team,
And the pert crow close follows at his heel;
And o'er the furrow, slowly-winding, steal
Thin waves of mist that wave into air.

The upland lea is dotted here and there
With sentinel sheep—all but, like to pearls, reveal
A glistening whiteness; and the cattle kneel
In full contentment with the spring's fresh fare.

The crested wren is busy in the hedge;
The blackbird runs, then, cutting, whistles clear;
And the sweet lark goes carolling up the sky.

A blinish tinge is on the fir-wood's edge,
That pleases, yet a little tries the eye;
The squirrel, now waked, peeps out unmoved by fear.

III.

The children from the neighboring village school
Come forth to play with many a merry peal,
And shorten thus the hour for mid-day meal;
And answer slowly to maternal rule.

They dance and group themselves in circle full;
Then join their hands, and lose, and sudden wheel;
Their movements such unconscious grace reveal;
Recalling dainty Watteau, fresh and cool.

The babe laid down upon the grass crows fain,
And, creeping on, would make to join their play;
The meadow rings and now young voices sing.

How clear the notes! they echo back again;
Of innocence and joy most true report—
These voices are the voices of the spring.

—*Good Words.*

HER BLUE-EYED BOY.

"My boy, my boy, my blue-eyed boy,
For thee I sigh, for thee I pray;
When others greet the rosy dawn,
Or smile in happy dreams and sleep,
Turn from those loving arms away,
By those who reckon not tear or prayer,
Ere thou could speak thy mother's name,
My tiny bud, my babelet fair.

"My boy, my boy, my blue-eyed boy,
Could I within thy height e'en guess,
Or have an hour to kiss thee in,
Or hold thee in my weary days,
But thou art far away from me;
Between us ocean's billows beat,
And I can but the picture kiss,
My fancy paints in thee.

As Miss Isabella Spooner finished reading these verses and proceeded to cut them out of their page in the most graceful, with a pair of scissors that in company with a bunch of keys hung from her generous girdle, a murmur of admiration and applause broke from her audience. This audience consisted of Mrs. Spooner, Isabella's mother, a tall, thin, pale woman with a great deal of forehead—that is, in regard to height—and very white, well-shaped hands, which looked as though they had been moulded out of lard; Mrs. Dusenberry, a lady who looked about five-and-forty, but who, according to her own calculations, grew young so fast that her friends confidently expected that in a few years she would be a girl again, with lips so thin that they came near being no lips at all, bumpy brow, small, black, uneven eyes, a nondescript nose, and a figure remarkable for its unobtrusiveness; Capt. Hottop, Miss Spooner's uncle, a hale, hearty, rather handsome man, who had spent most of his life in a sailing vessel; Mr. Wellington Cotoper, a young pork-merchant, called "Devilish" by those of his fellow-beings who had been to the Aquarium, "because it came so near being Octopus, you know" with which compliment his ruddy complexion, and no forehead to speak of; Miss Eugenia Ann Octoper, sister of the pork-merchant, a pretty, port young girl, who came down to breakfast in diamonds ear-rings, and talked a great deal about "style;" and two or three elderly men and three or four young men, who, being mere nobodies, can, of course, only expect mention by name.

As Miss Isabella Spooner finished reading these verses and proceeded to cut them out of their page in the most graceful, with a pair of scissors that in company with a bunch of keys hung from her generous girdle, a murmur of admiration and applause broke from her audience. This audience consisted of Mrs. Spooner, Isabella's mother, a tall, thin, pale woman with a great deal of forehead—that is, in regard to height—and very white, well-shaped hands, which looked as though they had been moulded out of lard; Mrs. Dusenberry, a lady who looked about five-and-forty, but who, according to her own calculations, grew young so fast that her friends confidently expected that in a few years she would be a girl again, with lips so thin that they came near being no lips at all, bumpy brow, small, black, uneven eyes, a nondescript nose, and a figure remarkable for its unobtrusiveness; Capt. Hottop, Miss Spooner's uncle, a hale, hearty, rather handsome man, who had spent most of his life in a sailing vessel; Mr. Wellington Cotoper, a young pork-merchant, called "Devilish" by those of his fellow-beings who had been to the Aquarium, "because it came so near being Octopus, you know" with which compliment his ruddy complexion, and no forehead to speak of; Miss Eugenia Ann Octoper, sister of the pork-merchant, a pretty, port young girl, who came down to breakfast in diamonds ear-rings, and talked a great deal about "style;" and two or three elderly men and three or four young men, who, being mere nobodies, can, of course, only expect mention by name.

It was a lovely day in the last week of July, and these people were gathered together on the broad veranda of the Spooner homestead (Mrs. Spooner took a few summer boarders in for company), and, truth to tell, they could not have been in a pleasanter place. The house, substantially built of gray stone and draped with beautiful wistarias that climbed to the very roof, faced the Delaware River, and the gleam of the water through the branches of the catalpa-trees that stood just outside the garden gate, laden with showy flowers, among which the bees were having rare riot, was a pleasant sight to see.

Miss Isabella Spooner, the real mistress of the homestead—her mother's extreme lassitude rendering her only the nominal one—was a comfortable, sentimental old maid, with an obtrusive figure (to which respect she formed a great contrast to her friend Mrs. Dusenberry), light, very light blue eyes, and a snub-nose. She wore her hair brushed back from her forehead—a forehead much like her mamma's—and falling in a curly crop in the back of her neck. In evening dress those curls were always tied with a bit of bright ribbon, which imparted to them quite a juvenile appearance and charm.

Miss Isabella doted on poetry, and looked upon all rhymers as "heaven-born." In fact, she had an intense respect for and adulation of all persons connected with literature, and was wont to say, "Could I have been gifted I would have ranked no other boun."

"How very sweet!" said Mrs. Dusenberry, in a soft, *too* soft voice, as Miss Spooner, after reading the verses quoted above, took her scissors in hand. "They remind me of some lines I introduced in my first letter to Prof. Ganz at the time I became so interested in the lambs of the birds of North America. He said afterward, by-the-bye, that the brightness of that letter absolutely dazzled him." Mrs. Dusenberry prided herself on her letter-writing, and, anxious that her talent should not be "hid under a bushel," wrote on the subject which she thought would be most interesting to him, with a hint as to the impression he had made on her susceptible heart, to every man with whom she came in contact, as soon as possible after forming his acquaintance.

"And when do you expect her, Isabella?" asked Mrs. Spooner, lifting her hands, of which she was very proud, from her lap, where they were more closely, and then listlessly dropping them again.

"This afternoon, toward evening," answered Miss Spooner, taking a letter from her pocket and referring to it. "She writes: 'I hope to arrive just as the sun is beginning to throw over beautiful river, and the evening star peeps forth as bright—as bright, alas! as the eyes of my future husband.'"

"How very sweet!" said Mrs. Dusenberry. "It reminds me of a note I received the other day from Dr. Drake, in answer to one I sent him inclosing a fee for a copy of his lecture on the 'Human Skeleton.'"

"Well, I should say she was right smart. Yes-s," said the young pork-merchant, in a nasal voice. "Them verses sounded very pretty. I don't read anything in the newspapers but the lard quotations and hog-market reports myself, but I know good poetry when I hear it. And you read first-rate, Miss Spooner, you do. Yes-s."

"It was nice," said his sister; "but no letter could ever be quite as much to me as one with pomes by the hour, but she don't print none. She don't need to, 'cause her pa's rich. She only does it for fun."

"Well, I'm blessed," here broke in Capt. Hottop, dropping his feet with a bang from the railing on which they had been elevated, "if I wouldn't like to know what this is all about. Who is she? And who're the blue-eyed boy?"

"Why, bless me! you've just come, and you don't know, do you, uncle?" said Miss Spooner, putting the "pome" away in her pocket-book, and leaning back in her chair the better to meet the eyes of her friend, on which the gawky youth at her side dropped the fan, and burst into a loud guffaw.

"Hush!" cried Miss Isabella. "Here she is."

And up the garden walk tripped a slight girlish-looking woman, dressed in a blue-gray silk, with a Gainsborough hat, from which floated a long black ostrich plume, coquettishly set on the back of her head. Her pale yellow hair hung in babyish curls about her snow-white brow, and she raised a pair of lovely yellow-brown eyes to the group on the veranda.

Miss Spooner, with astonishing

E. S. PIERCE'S
Great Wardrobe,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings. All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring.

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SPECIALTIES:

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,
CHARLEVOIX.

That Bridge Tax.

Smith, of the Charlevoix *Sentinel*, sends up his little yell of victory, and with the characteristic modesty for which he is noted, takes unto himself much credit for the result of the vote on the bridge question in Charlevoix county. He has assumed from the outset that the bridge bonds were legal, and *must be paid*, but dishonestly ignoring his duty as a county journalist, he has studiously avoided any reference to the methods used to fasten the payment of these illegal bonds upon the people. Every communication relative to the origin of this iniquitous scheme which might affect the vote thereon, has been suppressed, and if the result is at all attributable to Smith and the *Sentinel*, it has been accomplished only by the most persistent misrepresentation, and because parties familiar with the true inwardness of the scheme have been denied a hearing through the columns of of their county paper. With a view of bringing the matter before the people, notwithstanding Smith assumes the question as forever settled, we ask permission to occupy a small space in your paper in behalf of the almost unanimous vote against this project in the eastern part of this county.

First, The resolution as presented to the Board was for an appropriation of $1,500, and the vote stood SIX, to five against—not a two-thirds majority as required by law, and consequently illegal.

Second, The bonds were issued calling for $1,541.66, principal and interest.

Third, E. H. Green, the present Chairman of the Board, in every instance involving a money appropriation by the county, be it ever so small, has never hesitated to declare it lost unless sustained by a two thirds majority. This same Hon E. H. Green and other "virtuous dentizens of Charlevoix" issued and negotiated these bonds knowing them to be illegal, and have persistently labored to make the people believe that since they have been issued and sold, that we *must pay them*, using their clapsaddle, the *Sentinel*, as a mouth-piece.

The editor of said *Sentinel* has been a faithful servant, and closed his columns against those who desired that the people might know the facts in the matter of the bridge tax, and constantly held before the voters that it was boy's play, dishonorable, repudiation, &c., to vote against said tax, as the bonds were issued and must be paid, but forgot to tell them who might possibly pay them in the end. After the vote was taken under these circumstances, and a majority found to be in favor of paying said bonds, in his usual *ungentlemanly* and *cowardly* manner, he devotes a column of his *invaluable* paper to abusing us.

Smith, please look that column over, and in your next issue be a man for once in your life, and tell your readers just how many false statements you did make in that one column of editorial abuse. In regard to the ring, its existence and workings will be demonstrated in due time, for the end is not not yet. More anon.

W. C. NILES.
J. E. DARRAH.

Editor *Sentinel* please copy.—*Record*

The above joint-stock production is a marvel of effrontery and falsehood. In regard to the legality of the bridge bonds, our opinion from the first has run parallel with those of Messrs. Niles and Darrah. We believed, and so did they, that the action of the Board in issuing the bonds was legal. Orvis D. Wood, the Supervisor from Norwood, was as uncompromising an enemy of the bridge scheme as either Messrs. Niles or Darrah, and he, as Chairman of the Board, declared the vote on the bridge question *carried*, by a majority vote. Why did not Mr. Niles arise and appeal, or raise the point of a two-thirds vote being necessary? He did not but yielded to the decision. There was not a member of the Board that raised the point of illegality until after the *bonds were issued!*

The point raised that the amount authorized was $3,500 instead of $4,541.66 is weak. The Board authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of $3,500 *bearing interest*. Does Mr. Niles suppose for a moment that bonds bearing no interest could be negotiated?

The bonds were issued by authority of the Board of Supervisors, without protest by any member thereof—(because of any alleged illegality,) and then we said they must be paid, and the people at the polls expressed the same sentiment.

These two persons, one puffed up by the mightiness of his egotism, and the other by the possession of a magnificent constituency of nineteen voters, say that we have denied them a hearing, and suppressed communications from that side. This statement is a good square, unalloyed LIE! Neither Mr. Niles, Mr. Darrah, nor any other person representing that side of the bridge question, have ever addressed a communication to the SENTINEL or its editor upon that subject, nor have they ever verbally asked for space in our columns.

We have *not* misrepresented the question. The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors were published from the records, and of their legality the people are as capable of judging as we. We only held that, the bonds having been issued and negotiated, it was "boys play" to submit it to a popular vote, and so it was.

These two petty Jacobins, buried up in the belief of their eminent superiority over the balance of God's creatures, have attempted to carry Charlevoix county by storm, and being thwarted at every turn, cry out in the intensity of their anger and chagrin. Remember gentlemen that the sun does not set within the narrow scope of your vision, and that outside of Springvale and Melrose humanity exists, and the world moves.

Instead of going to England to borrow money, the Canadians have recently been turning their attention to the United States. A 5 per cent. loan for the province of Quebec has been successfully negotiated in New York.

The Legislature has fixed the legal rate of interest in this State at six per cent, but leaves the rate on contracts unlimited, repeals the usury penalties, and re-enacts the section relating to interest computed upon over-due interests.

New Jersey responds to Ohio and Michigan. The municipal elections in that State, on the 9th, put the Republicans in possession of nearly all the leading towns, and gave them handsome gains over previous elections.

The Legislative correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, at Lansing, thinks that the progress in disposing of legislation is not such as to give any hope of a speedy adjournment. He says: "No one looks for the closing of the session much before the 1st of June."

FOR SALE.—One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Charlevoix Co, Mich, with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon.—Known as the Pearl property, will be sold for $400.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

The Death-Rate.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands loose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted and a large bill a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of the kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

To Rent.

The County Poor Farm, with twenty-six acres improvement. Apply to
WM. BLACK,
W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, April 22, 1879.

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-fourths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good horse-barn, and other appurtenances thereon. Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to
E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

Village Property for Sale.

I will sell one of the best business sites in the village corporation of Charlevoix on reasonable terms.

NELSON AINSLIE.

April 22, 1879.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Location desirable. Terms easy.

WALTER MANNAY.

April 22, 1879.

DAVID PARISH
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crone & Dorman will receive prompt attention. 129

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a full [illegible] of Rheumatic Medicines. Toilet Articles and Confectionery which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

42 DR. L. LEWIS

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of M. J. STOCKMAN and see his

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

Mar 4, 1878.

LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Edw. H. Green,
Charlevoix, Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low Prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in School Districts, and situated on good roads.

For terms and descriptions apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent.
1101y Charlevoix Mich

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop,

Has been re-built, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the travel ing public. Tugs ply from hereto

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

in which abound myriads of Speckled Trout. Baggage moved free of charge.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of See & Washburn will please call and settle, as I am closing up the business of the firm.

Charlevoix Feb. 18, 1879. **Byron See.**

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership lately existing between Aurulius Chaddock, and E. W. Willard, under the firm name of Chaddock & Willard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm, except those for drugs and medical attendance, are to be paid to the said Aurulius Chaddock. All other debts may be paid to either of the retiring partners.

Dated, Forth Ave, March 10, 1879.

AURULIUS CHADDOCK.
H. W. WILLARD.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Roswell Mudge, and Margaret Mudge his wife, of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to W. H. Cosbar, of Charlestown, State and County the said dated August 12, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 511, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said W. H. Cosbar to Ezra J. French, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, aforesaid, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1876, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, and an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1879 at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an Attorney's fee of Thirty dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as "That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Marion, county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty six, (26) in Township Thirty-three (33) North, of Range Eight (8) West, containing eighty acres according to the United States Survey."

Dated this 10th day of January, 1879.

ELIZA J. FRENCH,
Assignee

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 22d, 1879, at one o'clock p. m.

ELIZA J. FRENCH, Mortgagee.
J. MILO EATON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Beers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Saturday, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of death of said deceased, or at the time of sale) the following described real estate, to wit: The North-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres more or less. The North east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, more or less.

Lot No. three (3) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township thirty-four (34) North of Range eight (8) west, also Block two (2) of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. All the above lands are situated in the Township of Charlevoix county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan.

MORRIS J. STOCKMAN
Administrator

Dated this 18th day of March, 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 10th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Campbell, Sabina Campbell, May Campbell and Adelaide Larow, Minors. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Benjamin W. Rice, praying for the appointment of a guardian of said Minors. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 16th day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the said minors and all other persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-bay-aw-no-quot, Minor.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said John Ogaw-bay-aw-no-quot, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by morigage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the north east quarter of twenty Section four (24) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

Marlboro
Journal
April 20, 1879
to
April 20, 1880

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. XI. No. 1. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Apr. 29, 1879. Whole No., 484

Now is the Time!

The Place,

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S,

Traverse City, Mich.

To Save Money!
To Save Time!
To Save Patience!

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that we buy and sell in very large quantities strictly on the PAY AS YOU GO SYSTEM—

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

And are specially careful to keep our assortments in every line complete, and prices down to the lowest possible figures at which goods of the excellent qualities which we handle can be sold. Therefore, there is no discounting the fact that it will pay you to go and see, or send orders to

HANNAH, LAY & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.
Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Cards in Business Directory five lines or under, $5.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

J. MILO EATON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

FAILTHORP & NEWBERRY.

Attorneys and Solicitors,

Will practice in any of the Courts
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich.

JAMES HEMMANS,

Painting, Calcimining,
Graining, Glazing,
Paper-Hanging,

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my home, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

MRS. R. E.

— Carpenter,—

Millinery and

Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

DR. G. W.

CROUTER,

SURGEON DENTIST

—AND—

DRUGGIST.

A full and complete stock of

Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles,
Chemicals, Fancy Goods,
Medicines, Trusses.

Stationery, Confectionery

And Garden Seeds,

Sold as low as good goods can be sold.

All work in Dentistry

WARRANTED

LOOK!

The largest and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35-1yr O. S. SMYTH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

O. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

E. H. GREEN, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 927, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. An earnest welcome always awaits our fellow workers in the noble cause of Temperance.

CHESTER SEE, W. C. T.

ALBERT E. MASON, W. S.

L. O. L.

Purple Hill Lodge No. 144 L. O. L. meet at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethern will receive a hearty welcome.

BERNARD BURNS, W. M.

GEO. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart 2:30 P. M.

SOUTHEAST mail leaves at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

VOLUME XI.

THE tug Kittle Garlord made a trip to Beaver Island last week.

DIED.—A young son of Geo. Anderson of Harbaugh, died last Tuesday night.

THE steamer Gazelle is making regular trips on Pine Lake and South Arm.

DOCK DAMAGED.—About thirty feet of J. A. Conklin's dock, at Wayne, was carried out by the ice last week.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Dwright Charlevoix Mich. 16 1yr

PARTIES at South Arm have purchased the small steamer Little Western, and propose to run her between there and Charlevoix, for 25 cents for the round trip.

D. C. NETTLETON, of this place, has a very convincing letter in the Petoskey *Record*, on the Charlevoix side of the bridge question. We shall publish it next week.

THE Charlevoix *Sentinel* is just beginning its eleventh volume and the Lake City *Journal* its third. Both are doing excellent work for their respective counties.—*G. T. Herald.*

THE schooner Emma and scow Gray Eagle arrived from Traverse City Sunday with cargoes of finishing lumber for the new buildings being erected. Work will now go rapidly forward.

W. A. Smith, editor and proprietor of the Charlevoix *Sentinel*, made us a pleasant call this week. He is in town a few days to obtain material to complete the new addition he is building to his office.—*Eagle.*

We received editorial calls this week from W. A. Smith, of the Charlevoix *Sentinel* and A. H. Johnson, of the Leelanau *Tribune*. Mr. Smith is here to procure the finishing lumber for his new office.—*Herald.*

LEG BROKEN.—Freddy, a young son of A. F. Myers, of this place, had his leg broken Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Myers, with the child, were taking a buggy ride into the country, where the vehicle capsized with the above result.

AT THE MEETING of the Board of Health on the 23d inst. Dr. Levi Lewis was re-appointed Health Officer for the Township of Charlevoix.

A resolution was passed instructing the Health Officer to cause the removal of the slaughter house on the margin of the river, in case the same became offensive, in the judgment of the Health Officer.

The Detroit *Evening News* publishes a rather improbable story that Gen. W. W. Duffield, now State Senator, is likely to raise a body of 5,000 soldiers of the late war for service in Her Majesty's Army to fight the Czar of Russia.

THE Clara Belle is being repainted and fitted up in nice shape for her summer's work, and will begin regular trips on Monday next. Her route will be from Northport via west shore to Traverse City, returning by Bower's Harbor and west shore to Northport.

WE are pained to learn that our excellent old friend Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, of Marion, had a leg broken one day last week. She was in the field, and a team which was dragging a load of rails, suddenly turned and the rails were drawn over her limb. She is said to be in a critical condition.

ORDER IS.—The Postmaster General has issued the following order: "Owing to the rapid increase in mails and the establishment of many new post offices throughout the country, this department finds it necessary, in order to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request the public that in all cases the name of the county, as well as the post-office and the State, be subscribed upon the letters, newspapers and other matter forwarded by mail."

Rev. T. S. Parmalee, Baptist, of Little Traverse, and Elder Wm. Carlton Irish of the church of Latter Day Saints, will hold a series of joint discussions at the school house, in the place, which will occupy several evenings, about the middle of May, due notice of which will be given when the arrangements are perfected. Mr. Irish will be remembered as the Mormon missionary who lectured here last winter. He is temporarily sojourning at the head of Pine Lake, Charlevoix county, where he has several adherents. He has labored in the missionary field for the last eight years. The discussions will be in regard to the divine origin of the Book of Mormon.—*Petoskey Record.*

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Charlevoix Township Board was held on April 23, 1879. Full Board present.

The Bonds of Druggists and liquor sellers were each fixed at two thousand dollars.

A Petition was presented to the Board signed by 57 tax payers of Charlevoix Township requesting the appointment of James S. Martin as Bridge tender. The petition was referred to the Commissioner of Highways with a recommendation that said James S. Martin be appointed on the terms specified in the petition.

Bills were passed and allowed as follows:

A. Bullars,	services as Register	$1.50
J. M. Clark,	" " Member of Bond,	3 00
W. A. Smith,	" " Clerk of Election,	2.25
E. R. Green,	" " Member of Board etc.	4.50
L. D. Bartholomew,	" " "	1.50
O. S. Washburn,	" " "	75

Adjourned.

C. E. SEE, Clerk.

A BANNE ITEM.—I notice in the *Sentinel* that, "If any of our (Charlevoix) denizens want a good square drunk they go forthwith to Petoskey, where the atmosphere and surroundings are more congenial to their "tastes" &c. Now see here? As the ice is nearly out of the lake, why should not these "denizens" turn their attention to the head of Pine Lake; the distance is shorter, and the getting rid of extra oralum can be done as cheaply, and on as short order, and with as much "double refined damnation," in the recipe as at Petoskey. It will help to build up the place, too, as the argument for its existence has it. Besides the *soiled doves*, as a matter of course and consequence, will soon be on hand; they follow the saloon business, you know, as naturally as a blacksmith shop and post office follows a grist mill. Yes sir, nice place. It will soon be so built up that the county seat business will come and sit right down amongst us. Can't help it. Wont the proprietor extend a branch of his saloon the coming summer to the "Baptist Resort" near Charlevoix. Wouldn't it be a great accommodation?

CURIOUS.

R. S. SHARPE will be on the road with his horse "Frenchman Wallace" this week.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The meeting for consultation held at the close of the service on Sunday evening last, resulted in the establishment of a Congregational service in this village. Rev. N. L. Otis of Montcalm Co., and a member of Grand River Conference of Congregational Churches, who has been spending a few weeks in our place was heartily invited to remain as pastor of the new Congregation. An executive and advisory committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. John Nichols, Hon. John S. Dixon, W. A. Smith, A. R. Dwright and E. F. Bisbee.

By invitation of Rev. Mr. Whitman, Mr. Otis will preach at the Methodist Church next Sabbath morning at the usual hour of service, when the Committee will be prepared to announce permanent arrangements.

The Charlevoix *Sentinel* has just closed its 10th year, and seems to be good for at least 10 more under its present management.—*Petoskey Record.*

GRAND HAVEN, April 19, 1879.

The new propeller built here by Duncan Robertson for Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City, was successfuly launched at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This propeller is an addition to the fleet of Hannah, Lay & Co. and is to run between Traverse City and Petoskey. It is a very fine craft, 135 feet on deck, 26½ feet beam, and 10 feet deep, mean draught of water 7 feet 6 inches, with a displacement of 300 tons. The timbers are very solid, and great care has been taken with the work from the beginning.

The engine was made at the Ottawa Iron Works, Ferrysburg, is a condensing engine 30x30 having double expansion valves, with all modern improvements. The boiler was made by J. W. Johnston, Ferrysburg, 8 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, of the famous Stigo Iron, and calculated to stand any amount of pressure that may be put upon it. The cabin is made in Chicago, all ready to put in place while the iron Works are being completed. David Budd superintends the work all through for Hannah, Lay & Co.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 18.—The speech of Representative Burrows, of Michigan, to day, on the political amendments took the House by surprise. His collation of the incendiary portions of the speeches of the Democrats, to show by their own words that they were committed to revolution, struck them with consternation. His quotation from Blackburn's speech, that the gage of battle is thrown down, and his answer, that it is our our supreme pleasure to take it up, was greeted with rounds of applause from the Republican side and the galleries. His answer to the threat of the Democrats that they would starve the Government into submission was one of the most touching and effective pieces of oratory heard in the House for years, especially when he said that the loyal people who came forward with their lives in war will come again with their treasure in place, and pour it out to the Government; that the people will succor the Government till the end of the Congress, by which time they will have swept the Democratic party from the face of the earth. At this juncture the feeling was intense and the applause beyond control. The feeling on the Democratic side reached such a height, as the orator dealt his crushing blows, that Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, who had been shaking his long arm and brawny fist, shouted, "You're a d—d liar." Other expressions of abuse were uttered, which could hardly be distinguished in the confusion which prevailed on the Democratic side. After his speech Mr. Burrows was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner. He has secured the official notes of the debate, including the interjectory oaths and abuse of the Democrats as far as they could be heard, rather than to trust to the official publication, garbled to disguise the utterances of the infuriated Democrats on the other side of the chamber.

E. R. GREEN has erected another new house on his premises.

AN OLD MAN'S DIVE.

By the wide world's life we sat together,
Hand in hand in the golden days,
Of the beautiful early summer weather,
When leaves were rustling, and speech was
joined.
When the birds sweet tune to the chorus of notes,
And the brook sang time to the songs that ran
Through its waves of flow'rs on grassy swards
And trees were waving Boleon.

By the river's side we walked together,
And sat on one log seatless,
And lighter time than a bird's feather
Is the fondly fleeting days as we spent.
Any boy's wild sketches of all things
Mazings of our endearing times
Are up the river, fishing, given
A world that seemed like a heritage oblaze.

In the autumn of life we roam'd together,
And the golden apples were ripe and red,
And the lingering lilac and honeysuckle bother
Summer's ripe fragrance when they shed.
And quite the trees the angels walked,
And again on us a sense of wings
Awe as serenely o'er us talked
Softly in their communings.

In the meadows of life we strayed together,
Watching the waving harvest grow,
And sweet the incense of the Father,
Our hearts in the lands skipped to and fro;
And the crops we reaping our new reptiles,
Reckoned us a special favor,
And the gain more dear to the donors' eyes,
And the hallowed vows glistened thanks.

Who was with us and what was round us,
Neither myself, nor my darling guessed.
Only we knew that somewhere about us
Girt from the mornings with crowns of rest;
Only we knew the unseeing fingers
Lingered fervidly where we stood,
Chained with our contentment links
Of something bigger than binding steel.

Oh, the riches one doth inherit!
Oh the magic which doth the mirage
Drive of bad the things of spirit
Into margins rare and strange,
My flesh is tender, and dry, and old,
My sighing breathed hair gray;
But our cries not poems good
Taught at the feet of days.

Harms of the world have come upon us,
Cups of sorrows we yet shall drain;
But we have secret which doth show us
Wonderful rainbows through the rain;
And we feed upon the bread of the years,
And by and resetting bring in the bliss,
But our life as hers not her babe
And I am happy in what God wills.

So we sit by our household fires together,
Dreaming the dreams of long ago;
Then it was being summer weather,
And now the rains are heard in snow;
Birdes hugs from the slippery eaves.
The wind blows, but it is growing late.
Well, well, we are entangled all our sources,
I and my darling—and we wait.

—*Richard Kemp.*

LOVE AND A LANTERN.

Barstow's Siding is a small station on the Texas & Western Railway, and located out on the prairie at the edge of a bit of scrubby woods. The little Village of Barstow is about a mile from the station, and to reach it one has to take a rough road through the woods. The line at this point is perfectly straight, and reaches to the horizon in both directions. These facts are essential to a right understanding of the events that took place at the station one night about a year ago.

Old Sam Britton, station-master, sat by the stove in the middle of the switch-house. By looking out of the telegraph apparatus near the window that looked out down the line, by the aid of a lantern she was reading a stray newspaper, the *Iron Trade Review*—a strange paper for a girl to read, but it belonged to a dear friend, and some singular pictures had interested her greatly. She was doing more. She read and listened. Not a thing stirred in the dull, bare room save the restless shoulder on her table. The incessant clatter of the machine fell on her ear, and yet she heard it not. Elm City was talking to Centerville, forty miles through the night, and every word was spelled on her sounder. Yet she heard it not, for her mind was alert to catch another sound. Her father had let fall the paper he was reading. He could not read, for a bitter disappointment kept his mind harassed and troubled. How long was this default of payment to the employes of the railway company to continue? The last month's wages had not been paid, and another month had nearly passed. The line needed repairing. There were two and one on this section and one of the signals was broken. The track-men had complained that very day that now and better tools were needed, and that more ballast was wanting.

Suddenly, far-away on the edge of the sea-like horizon, arose a star. The young girls eyes were on the paper, and yet she saw its rising. She looked out the curtainless window and watched the star grow bright. It did not seem to rise, but to grow big with brightness. It is not for love to sit and gaze. It must act. She rose, and in silence went to one of the great iron switch l'ers and stood with both hands clasped about the handle, her eyes down the line, where the star had become a flame.

Then came a far-away sound through the night. Without hesitation she pulled the lar forward. Far down the track the switch moved in the dark, and a great green eye turned out on the line, in the opposite direction, another green star suddenly turned to a warning red.

Samson Gilder sat on his high seat with one hand on the throttle-valve, gazing steadily ahead. A constellation of green and yellow stars had sprung up on his horizon. Jack Cinder, his fireman, on the other side of the engine, had given voice to the monster as it panted along the rails. And one star had flashed red. The engineer blushed and smiled in the dark and pulled the throttle-valve. Then came a push and jar as the heavy freight train rumbling behind pushed against the engine. And as motive power had ceased, and the immense momentum of the train drove the idle engine swiftly forward. The whistle spoke to the men behind, and they gladly pulled at the brakes, and the train entered the siding. The headlight threw a lurid glare on the switch-house, and by the light Samson saw a young girl standing by his track. She was dressed for rough weather, and wore a red hood that was not lovely. Samson thought it was beautiful in the dark, as if the great lamp and against the winter night. It may have been the peculiar effect of the light. It may have been love, for love has finer eyes than unloving mortals.

They came into the switch-house together, she smiling and happy, he pleased and gratified, yet with a shade of care upon his face. In his hand he held a new track-layer's bar, as useful as may be used to draw spikes from ties.

He spoke to Sam Britton pleasantly about the weather, and then said, "There's a bar for the section-master. I bought it myself. The company seems to be too poor to give its men proper tools—"

"To say nothing of our wages," added the old man, roughly.

"Oh, father, why do you harp on that? The company has a great deal of property. It will surely pay us our dues."

The engineer placed the bar against the wall by the door, and then turned to Mary. She had risen now to her little desk by the window, and there they sat down together. Presently Jack Cinder and one or two of the train men came and sat down by the dull red stove. The conversation among the men for the first few moments had a local tone, and needs no mention. Then it branched to a more important theme—the overdue wages. Even the lovers discussed the matter, and after a few words they stopped abruptly. Tears brimmed the girl's eyes, and she turned away and gazed out the window at the glowing headlight.

Then one of the brakemen said: "And I—" President is raising round the country in a drawing-room car. He's coming up the road to-night on a special, and everything has to give way to his train."

"I wish he might get tumbled into the ditch," said a deep voice that startled them all.

"Oh, Samson, how could you say that?"

"Because I'm mad. Here we can't—" Hestopped, and the girl blushed scarlet. "The President can make excursions over the line, and disarrange all the time tables, and yet we are two months waiting for our pay. I think——"

He stopped and looked toward the door; a human creature, half man, half beast, stood unbidden before them all. A tramp, foot-sore, homeless and hungry, he had found the door unlatched, and he wandered in looking for shelter. The station-master permitted the man to come in and stand behind the stove to warm himself, and he was nigh perishing with the cold, and then the conversation lapsed into whispers.

Suddenly there came the sound of a distant whistle. The station-master looked at the switch bars to see that the line was clear, and Samson Gilder rose and said: "That's William's train. I'll go out and wave him a friendly light as he passes."

The sound of the approaching freight-train came nearer, and the engineer took the lantern from the desk and went out. The others fell into silence as the rumbling train crept past the door. The young girl stared at the great headlight as it *sprouted* silvery, thinking, wishing and hoping.

Taking advantage of the noise, the tramp shuffled away toward the door. Just as he reached it he looked hastily around the room, and then slyly picked up the track-layer's bar and disappeared. His presence had been a burden, he had happily taken himself off, and they paid no heed to his departure. A moment after the door opened, and Samson Gilder entered. "The special is in sight, boys. We must be off."

The men reluctantly went out to their train, and the lovers met to part at the door. Her eyes were bright with disappressed tears.

"I'll *seem* so long to wait—and all for a little money."

"I know it, dear; yet, when the company do pay up, we shall have all the more."

Nearer and nearer came the great yellow star that had sprung up on the horizon. From far came the long, wailing sound of the express whistle. The lovers heard it, and held each a tighter clasp. The tracks before the door began to "sing." The monster came on in frightful fury. Sparks shot up in fountains from its stack. The ground quivered, the windows shook with its trend.

Ah! a despairing scream from the whistle.

An earthquake.

Some one rushed past the girl. She clasped the door for support, not knowing what had happened. She looked out into the night, stunned and terrified.

There was nothing—nothing, save a vast cloud of dust, white and ghostly in the night. Ah! a gleam, a flare of light. It shone through the curtain of dust as it drifted away before the wind. There were hurrying footsteps, shouts, cries for help, and groans. The dust disappeared, and the end of a overturned carload out in the right. The flames shot up higher. The wreck grew in horrid proportions. Ah! it was on fire.

It is a peculiar feature of American life that new and unexpected circumstances are always met and controlled by a spirit of organization that creates out of the men and materials at hand the mastery of events. In half an hour after the first crash, as the train left the metals, the frightened passengers were comfortably housed in the empty cars of the freight-train. A car-load of lumber had been despatched to make seats for the whole and beds for the injured. The freight-engine on the siding was used to drag the wreck away from the up line, and its tank-water and steam had been used to put out the fire. In an hour the freight-engine, in charge of the express people, started away with its dreary load, the well in the forward cars, the injured, on beds of hay robbed from the freight, in the next cars, the dead behind.

Darkness and silence fell on the lonely section, and save where the black wreck lifted its mangled bones against the sky, there was nothing to mark the disaster except the pale faces of the men who gathered round the stove in the switch-house. For a long time nothing was said. There are times when speaking seems impertinent. Events become too big for words. Then one of the men spoke, and said:

"They did say it were the President who were killed in the forward sleeper."

Mary Britton glanced at Samson Gilder. He was silent and self-absorbed, and his face gave no indication that he heeded this remark. At that moment the door opened and Jack Cinder came in, bringing in his hand a new track-layer's bar. He brought it to the light and held it before them all.

"Do you see that, boys? I found it under the smashed sleeper. It's a new bar, and—" The men looked at the bar for a moment in apparent indifference, and said nothing. The keener feminine mind sprang to intuitive conclusions. Her thoughts leaped from terror to a defense.

"It was the tramp. He stole the bar and wrecked the train."

"Mebbe he did, and mebbe he didn't. This I do know; Samson Gilder was a-wishing the President into the ditch. This is his bar, and he was out on the line just before it happened."

The Coroner's jury called to consider the case, Samson Gilder himself and others, killed at Barstow's Siding on the night of the 25th of February, and at the switch-house and heard the evidence of the persons who were known to have been present at the time of the disaster. Even the tramp had been captured. He was seen prowling in the woods near the line, and had been caught by the section-master and his men. Every one at once said, "The tramp did it." But the tramp had in his hand another bar just like the bar found under the train. He admitted having found the bar by the railroad company. He had seen the dis-ter from the woods, and had then crept up very low to be caught. After some time he had come back to find the bar he had dropped in the darkness in his flight. He had the bar with him when caught. He could prove nothing else in his defense, the bar was rusty from lying in the snow.

The reporters of the Centerville papers, who were present, called Mary Britton to the telegraph that a message was being dispatched. One of them placed a paper before her. "A tramp has been found who admits having stolen the bar, but it is plain that he did not use it. All the evidence goes to show that the engineer wrecked the train out of spite against the President."

These words Mary Britton sent off by wire to the whole United States, while her lover was arrested and held in shadow of advancing calamity. The operators who read off these words in their homes heard every word distinctly, little knowing the tragedy under which they were dispatched. Never in after-life did she forget that message.

"Gentlemen," said the Coroner, "this case seems to warrant me in referring the whole matter to the Grand Jury for further examination."

Weeks passed, and then the trial came on at the Court-House at Centerville. Samson Gilder had been committed to answer a charge of willfully wrecking a railroad train.

Mary Britton lived years in these few weeks. She could not believe Samson had committed so great a wrong. Yet everything was against him. Track-layers' bars were abundant enough. He could easily have found one about the place, and with it have drawn the spikes from a rail. Her mind went backward and forward over all this a hundred times in search of something to prove him innocent. She still attended to her duties at the station, daily sending and receiving messages. One morning, as she sat think-ing, the history of the sorrow that had invaded her life, her eyes fell on an old newspaper fallen under her desk. She picked it up and opened it. The *Iron Trade Review*. She eagerly turned to the second page. Ah! why had she forgotten these pictures? Strange black figures, etchings of iron. Patents printed. Given this slight clew, her mind leaped to a brave resolve. She would bring silence to love's rescue. How, she could not tell. She had a vague idea of what might be done, and, asking her father to attend to the telegraph, she ran hastily out on the line and down the road toward the village. Stopping at a certain house, she found a young girl who was a good operator, and at once hired her to take her place at the station.

Before night she had taken every dollar she had in the world from the savings bank, and was on her way to the city. The moving cars seemed to drag too slowly. Why had she lingered so long idle, and Samson in danger?

The day of the trial came on. At the trial all the testimony that we already know, and much more of less importance, had been offered by the prosecution. The defense set up the previous good character of the prisoner, and that seemed about all that could be said.

Mary Britton had given her testimony early in the trial, and it had seemed the all that she could do. She had more to say, but was not yet ready to speak. All the morning she had sat in the crowded court-room, watching the the well in the forward cars, the injured, on beds of hay robbed from the freight, in the next cars, the dead behind.

Darkness and silence fell on the lonely section, and save where the black wreck lifted its mangled bones against the sky, there was nothing to mark the disaster except the pale faces of the men who gathered round the stove in the switch-house. For a long time nothing was said. There are times when speaking seems impertinent. Events become too big for words. Then one of the men spoke, and said:

"They did say it were the President who were killed in the forward sleeper."

Mary Britton glanced at Samson Gilder. He was silent and self-absorbed, and his face gave no indication that he heeded this remark. At that moment the door opened and Jack Cinder came in, bringing in his hand a new track-layer's bar. He brought it to the light and held it before them all.

"Do you see that, boys? I found it under the smashed sleeper. It's a new bar, and—" The men looked at the bar for a moment in apparent indifference, and said nothing. The keener feminine mind sprang to intuitive conclusions. Her thoughts leaped from terror to a defense.

"It was the tramp. He stole the bar and wrecked the train."

"Mebbe he did, and mebbe he didn't. This I do know; Samson Gilder was a-wishing the President into the ditch. This is his bar, and he was out on the line just before it happened."

The Coroner's jury called to consider the case, Samson Gilder himself and others, killed at Barstow's Siding on the night of the 25th of February, and at the switch-house and heard the evidence of the persons who were known to have been present at the time of the disaster. Even the tramp had been captured. He was seen prowling in the woods near the line, and had been caught by the section-master and his men. Every one at once said, "The tramp did it." But the tramp had in his hand another bar just like the bar found under the train. He admitted having found the bar by the railroad company. He had seen the dis-ter from the woods, and had then crept up very low to be caught. After some time he had come back to find the bar he had dropped in the darkness in his flight. He had the bar with him when caught. He could prove nothing else in his defense, the bar was rusty from lying in the snow.

The reporters of the Centerville papers, who were present, called Mary Britton to the telegraph that a message was being dispatched. One of them placed a paper before her. "A tramp has been found who admits having stolen the bar, but it is plain that he did not use it. All the evidence goes to show that the engineer wrecked the train out of spite against the President."

These words Mary Britton sent off by wire to the whole United States, while her lover was arrested and held in shadow of advancing calamity. The operators who read off these words in their homes heard every word distinctly, little knowing the tragedy under which they were dispatched. Never in after-life did she forget that message.

"Gentlemen," said the Coroner, "this case seems to warrant me in referring the whole matter to the Grand Jury for further examination."

Weeks passed, and then the trial came on at the Court-House at Centerville. Samson Gilder had been committed to answer a charge of willfully wrecking a railroad train.

Mary Britton lived years in these few weeks. She could not believe Samson had committed so great a wrong. Yet everything was against him. Track-layers' bars were abundant enough. He could easily have found one about the place, and with it have drawn the spikes from a rail. Her mind went backward and forward over all this a hundred times in search of something to prove him innocent. She still attended to her duties at the station, daily sending and receiving messages. One morning, as she sat think-ing, the history of the sorrow that had invaded her life, her eyes fell on an old newspaper fallen under her desk. She picked it up and opened it. The *Iron Trade Review*. She eagerly turned to the second page. Ah! why had she forgotten these pictures? Strange black figures, etchings of iron. Patents printed. Given this slight clew, her mind leaped to a brave resolve. She would bring silence to love's rescue. How, she could not tell. She had a vague idea of what might be done, and, asking her father to attend to the telegraph, she ran hastily out on the line and down the road toward the village. Stopping at a certain house, she found a young girl who was a good operator, and at once hired her to take her place at the station.

Before night she had taken every dollar she had in the world from the savings bank, and was on her way to the city. The moving cars seemed to drag too slowly. Why had she lingered so long idle, and Samson in danger?

The day of the trial came on. At the trial all the testimony that we already know, and much more of less importance, had been offered by the prosecution. The defense set up the previous good character of the prisoner, and that seemed about all that could be said.

Mary Britton had given her testimony early in the trial, and it had seemed the all that she could do. She had more to say, but was not yet ready to speak. All the morning she had sat in the crowded court-room, watching the clock, and waiting and looking for some one, a strong and brave helper, to come to her assistance. At the last moment she spoke to the Coroner, and asked for a slight delay. There might be yet other witnesses. The session began to talk against time, and a messenger was sent to hasten the lagging aid.

The knight arrived. A pale, thin-faced young man in glasses appeared, and demanded to give his testimony. Behind him came a marvelous array—men with strange tools, lanterns of singular construction, bars and tools of iron, and a number of gentlemen who seemed to be prosperous merchants and manufacturers. There came also an old German Jew and a farmer from Barstow. The young man spoke to Mary Britton with the utmost deference, and she consulted with him for a moment, and then presented him to Samson's counsel.

There was a slight murmur of surprise at this demonstration, and then Samuel Mayer was duly sworn. He testified that he was an expert in metals. He had examined the bar found under the wrecked car, and was prepared to prove by experiments he could use

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APR. 29, - - - 1879

THE PRESIDENT IN 1880.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 21, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

There are always plenty of men standing on the brink of possible financial success, ready to tumble in when ever the opportunity occurs. When sporting men made the important discovery that New York was able and willing to pay $50,000 for the blessed privilege of gazing at four hobblers around a sawdust track, these enterprising gentlemen laid their heads together, and with the remnants of a long eared sidewalk edu cation, went into a committee of calculation and figured to the effect that, as for was to 50,000 so was an unlimited number of hobblers to an unlimited number of dollars. One sportsman made out the notice for the printer, while the rest rubbed their hands in anticipatory glee, and the world waked last Monday morning to find forty men upon the track at Gilmore's Garden, all breathlessly going for now here. By Thursday, fifty per cent of the legs had given out, and as we write a majority of the noble crazy has gone home to look up the shortest road to bed. Again, via plasters and liniment, with the notice over the door to the effect that no sawdust need apply.

It looks as though one or two of the walkers will come out with a pretty fair record. They seem to have the ability to supply their legs with plank as fast at the strength oozes out. But the poor fellows who have fallen by the way with paltry records of miles must feel that, in the long run, a pick axe is better than a long walk.

Men who know nothing about the wear and tare of a six day's walk, imagine that they set themselves an easy task when they enter for such a contest; but those who expect to shirk work by so doing will find themselves a good deal worse off than the Irishman who wrote to a friend in the old country that America was a fine easy place for a man, for all he had to do was to take brick up to the top of a five story building all day, while the man on top did all the work.

But I must confess that we are somewhat in excitement over a sporting in cidentin England. While rowell is receiving the congratulations of the crowned heads for walking America out of her knee, a plucky little American horse, "Parole," is beating John Bull at his own special game. My memory isn't especially charged with turf matters, but I believe the victory won Wednesday by "Parole" was the first instance on record of an American bred horse defeating an Englishman on his native health.

A bill has just passed the Senate, in which the great grand children of the present generation may feel an interest. The statute gives permission to cut a tunnel under the Hudson river between the point at which the principal railroads terminate at Jersey City, and a suitable place on the opposite New York shore.

New Jersey feels that something must be done to offset the elevated railroad attractions in favor of upper New York, and the one great thing is to abolish the ferry between shore and shore. The project seems to have started more in the freight than the passenger interest, but if men find that they can take seats in the cars at New York without the tedious transfer made necessary by the ferry, they will not wink long over the danger of a sub river passage.

Barnum has come up smiling and happy again.

I forget the count of the years through which that broad smile has beamed. Lions have decimated the human frame of too confiding trainers and are no more; tigers are lying in unforgotten graves, giraffes have perished through many feet of sore throat, and confiding ostriches have succumbed to too many parasol handles and spectacles, but Barnum still moves on. He did it last Saturday, and the small boy of domestic and imported parentage beheld and worshipped. There were the carts and chariots blazing in the brightest paint emphasized by the shiniest of varnish; there the animals in all the glory of holiday ferocioustess, while the far away backs of the elephants and the low down backs of the ponies were occupied by the Mons. and the Mme. (to say nothing of the Mlle.), who come so near breaking their necks that twenty five cents admission is nothing to a boy who thinks of the delightful possibility of their doing so. In the excitement of writing about it I forgot to mention the steam musical instrument with a very long name, which occupied one of the wagons. It's a desperately unkind thing for me to do to mention one feature of this steam blower (shades of Orpheus forgive me for calling it that!) as this letter may come under the eye of some one unable to leave all and start at once for this city, but duty to my correspondents compels me to give publicity to the fact that this new feature of the procession is capable of turning out a noise equal to that made by one hundred brass bands! Not one need question these figures, for I have them straight from Barnum's own posters.

A season or two ago, Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer thought that it would be an excellent idea to run their boat "Plymouth Rock" direct to the beach at Long Branch. There being no pier in the surf, excursionists have often been obliged to make the latter end of the journey by rail. The proprietors of "Plymouth Rock" made preparations to build a wharf at the principal spot, speaking from a hotel point of view, and had the structure pretty well under way, when a big wave or two quietly rolled in and took the whole thing with them when they went back to sea. This year the attempt has been renewed by a company of capitalists, but it seems they need more than a Sanscrit bottom to make a success of the scheme, as the iron shafts already sunk will not stop sinking, and China is hereby cautioned to stand from under. Engineers have been invited to propose remedies, and I believe things are looking brighter. A flat plate is to be attached to the lower end of each of the iron piles, and after driving down these supports till they cannot well be driven farther, it is thought that the surface presented by the plates will prevent the sinking of the shafts, even after the necessary weight of the upper structure is added. The success of this scheme will guarantee increased prosperity to one of our most delightful and fit reading Summer resorts.

Pasture still rages. One of our principal morning papers devoted over a column to the subject one day this week, going into the secrets of the extraordinary success of the opera. At the Broadway Theatre it is sailing on a prosperous voyage, manned by the famous "church choir" charms, and of Barred by revolists whose success must keep the "purser" loaded down with the substantial evidences of a prosperous voyage. The stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre is also occupied by the same good ship, although next week Suppe's great comic opera "Patintza" will take its place.

RADIX.

WILLARD R SMITH, a young religious enthusiast at Hartford, started out to fast 40 days and 40 nights recently, but after going without food and water for about a week, he was sent to the insane asylum, and is now recovering.

A Hardin county, Iowa, man and his wife got to that point where they agreed to disagree, and each go their own way. The assets of the partnership were partitioned and set off to each, until only the baby was left, when the father said, "If you will leave the baby with me I will give you a good cow." The mother considered a moment and decided that a good cow was worth $25, and a baby—well, pretty poor property. She took the cow.

A Par Story.

From the Lowell Journal.

The Detroit *Free Press* struggles hard to show that the result of the state election this spring is encouraging to the Democrats for 1880. The *Free Press* editor must have been the boy that went into partnership with another boy once in the marble business. One of the boys had 1 marble and the other had 0, so the *Free Press* boy (if he was the boy) said they would put their entire stock together and then they would have 10 marbles. The other boy didn't exactly see how that could be, but the *F. P.* boy kept pounding away at him until he got the other boy to admit that it did look that way on paper, but he'd be darned if they could produce the marbles.

Notes and Nudges.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

BY JIMCRAY.

—Moses how do you Field, anyway?

—The excitement at Leadville is all ore.

—Mr. Shipman, this is Judge Campbell.

—The Republican party isn't dead enetized yet.

—For mission of the National party is N. dead

—Lord Lorne will be a born Lord if he isn't careful.

—You generally find a sandy whisker ed man full of grit.

—I begin to think that I'm not what I'm *cooked up* to be.—*Old Liberty Bell.*

—After all their crow caring 'twas hard to give it up. They mourn 'the lost cause"

—If the south had been given more rope in 1865 it would have a good deal less of it now

—Our Legislature would have us take less interest in our money transactions, hereafter

—No great idea can take root in a shallow mind But the "Thurman Idea" can, it seems.

—Until we stand—not a ghost of a chance in 1880, divided we fall—sure as preachin'.—*Greenbacker*

—Says the disgusted Greenbacker "I never saw a worse fall in my life than we've had this spring"

—Mrs. Jefferson Davis believes in future punishment. They have been married a great many years

—No sooner did they take that crow at Lansing than some of them began to hawk and spit it out, you see.

—Gen. Chalmers wants to be investigated right off. Probably thinks there was nobody left to tell the tale.

—Democrats, you ought to put a weather cock on your Barnes, and see which way the thing is going next.

—The hen is wiser than the coalitionist, for she counteth not her chickens until the process of incubation is completed.

—A Detroit firm advertises second-hand machinery for sale. This is a mean thing at the managers of the coalition.

—A fellow who fell in love with a school ma'am called her "Experience" because to him she was a "dear teacher."

—Congressman Ladd, of Maine, is not a very promising Ladd; and yet he promises Much more than he can perform.

—The Thurman "idea" may be the goose egg of Ohio but probably not. It certainly is repudiated by the Michigan-ders.

—Senator Beck Kentucky's speech under his own and implicity trust his constituents to send their congratulations by first mail.

—Spring's work now fairly commenced. Got the Demonstionals planted. Don't expect more than half a crop though, at next dig.

—Mr. Shipman ought not to feel hurt. No body said anything against him. The voters of Michigan did not even "Judge" him.

—"Will a Southern man steal?" asks a Washington correspondent. Well, he has an awful mean way of borrowing, sometimes.

—Now is the time for the Nationals to ask Congress to grant an appropriation for the construction of a light house at the head of Salt River.

—The discussion in Congress over the riders on the appropriation bills is long, and will last a good while longer; but it is the most important debate, for many reasons, which has occurred in a long time, and the country will listen with patience until it is concluded. Some of the speeches may be dull; but, as they say in the Netherlands, where windmills are common, "If needs much wind to grind a big grist," and the grist which will be ground out of this discussion is the issue for the next Presidential election and affects the future of the two great political parties.

Henry Phillips, of the township of Colfax, Wexford county, and formerly of Ohio, was, on the 17th, convicted of infringing upon the game laws of this state through the act of shooting deer, and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail. This prosecution was made by the Forester Club of this place, which was formed principally for the purpose of protecting the game and fish laws.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

AHTT

ANY

Reasonable Person

N THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years'

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

-BY THE-

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and insert wood; are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State acquired for health, well watered, and commences to the great Fruit raising belt on the east shore of lake Michigan

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs thro ugh the center of the grant.

For sale of Michigan Central and these lands are found in

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of one HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from nearly every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of it's wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HEWART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER.

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Rees house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 1361y

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All Kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS.

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix June 5, 1876.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing etc.

Our turn in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSWELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arins Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

Dealers in all kinds of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will hereafter supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meats of all kinds and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

Shaf W. Bradley

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Clarke & Norman will receive prompt attention. (29)

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'g Co., Norwich, Ct.

N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Barnard, Mich.

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

The Echo, the Weekly edition of The Evening News, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. The Farmer is well known as a standard Agricultural journal, and was never better than it is to-day.

$1,000 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included—upon the cost of which paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. *Offer open for 60 days only.* Direct all letters to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

R. G. DUN & Co. place the failures in the States and Territories during the quarter ending March 31, 1878, at 2,321, with liabilities of $41,146,266. During the same last year the failures numbered 3,35, and the liabilities amounted to $82,678,839.

ON the afternoon of the 14th, a cyclone visited the Town of Coffeeville, in Madison county, Ill., entering in the main street of the village. Fifty houses and business structures were leveled to the ground, three persons were killed and several others came to less hurt. The cemetery, just outside the town, was laid waste and every tombstone in it destroyed.

ABOUT noon, on the 15th, some daring thieves entered the State Treasurer's office, at Springfield, Ill., and, while the attention of the clerk in charge was directed elsewhere, reached over the railing and stole a small package of currency. Up to last accounts, none had been realized by the thief, or thieves, although two persons had been arrested on suspicion.

"CRESCENT" (Miss.) dispatches of the 15th say the negro exodus continued, every St. Louis packet taking great numbers. At every landing between Vicksburg and Memphis were negroes on the levee awaiting transportation.

THE Refugee Relief Committee of St. Louis, on the 16th, made an additional appeal for aid, stating that the tide of refugee emigration from the South had again set in, and the committee were out only out of money, but were several hundred dollars in debt. So far over 6,000 emigrants had arrived there, of whom about 2,000 were able to pay their way to Kansas. The remainder were sheltered, fed and partially clothed while in St. Louis, and their passage was paid to Wyandotte, Kan. Aid in money or clothing may be sent to Rev. John Turner, 1912 Morgan street, or Rev. Moses Dickson, 1211 Morgan street.

AN application was recently made by the Mayor of Wyandott, Kan., to the Secretary of War to the issue of rations to feed the colored people who have lately found there from the South in a destitute condition. The Secretary replied that he had no authority to issue rations, and referred the petitioners to Congress. The Citizens' Relief Committee of that city have issued an appeal to the public for contributions to aid the suffering immigrants.

A DECISION has been rendered by the Attorney-General of the United States affirming the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the case of Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department that a regular publication designed principally for advertising purposes, and circulated through the mails at rates charged legitimate newspapers.

A NEW YORK telegram of the 17th states that a bundle of Secretary of Sunday's mail, containing one hundred dollars in fractional currency, $150; twenty 4-per-cent. government bonds, and $40 in gold, had been found in the street. The bag of letters had also been opened and rifled, the currency taken and everything else left. The subscription was made according to the terms published by Secty Sherman in his circular of the 16th.

A WIFE-MURDERER, named Hezekiah Shaffer, was hanged at Chamberlain, S. D., on the 12th. He was carried to the scaffold in a blanket, the loss of blood consequent upon his attempt at suicide a few nights before rendering him unable to walk.

THE jury in the Olive murder trial, at Hastings, Neb., brought in a verdict, on the 17th, of murder in the second degree against J. P. Olive and Frederick Fiske, and the judge sentenced both the prisoners to the Penitentiary for life. The crime for which they were tried was that of murdering Luther Mitchell, by shooting and burning, in Custer County, in December last. Four other parties were to be tried for the same crime.

A TERRIBLE wind-storm passed over the lower portion of South Carolina on the night of the 16th, causing great destruction of life and property. In the village of Walterboro, more than one hundred dwellings and all the churches were swept away. Three persons were killed and many others wounded.

A BURGLAR, who was attempting to escape from the police, was shot dead, on Lasalle street, in Chicago, on the night of the 17th.

ON the 17th, James Carroll (colored), accused of an outrageous assault upon a white woman, at Haverville, Mo., was taken from a railroad train, at Washington Junction, by a band of masked men, forced across a field to the nearest tree and hanged.

THE entire lot of 4-per-cents having been subscribed by the New York Syndicate, Secty Sherman, on the 18th, withdrew his late circular calling in for redemption the 1046 bonds. The Secretary further announces that "the $10 refunding certificates will hereafter be exchanged for lawful money, in sums not to exceed $100 at one time, by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and by all public officers bonded for that purpose. They will not be issued hereafter upon the certificate of any National Bank depository. Commissions on such exchange heretofore or hereafter made will be allowed at the rate of ¼ of 1 per cent. on any aggregate of $1,000, without regard to the period in which such exchanges are made. Department circulars of March 18 and 26, 1878, are modified accordingly."

IT is authoritatively stated that the President has set aside a very large reservation in Washington Territory for Chief Moses and his people, with such other tribes as may affiliate and the Secretary of the Interior may send.

PRESIDENT HAYES had an interview with Chief Moses and other Indians at the Executive Mansion, on the 19th, at which he said he was glad to see them and that he hoped they and Schurz would make a settlement with them which would be satisfactory. The President expressed a desire to deal gently with them, and he hoped the Indians would always be the friends of the Government, as the Government was their friend. Some of the Umatilla Indians, while at the office of the Secretary of the Interior, expressed their dissatisfaction with the terms agreed upon on the 18th, but Chief Moses stood to the compact.

SECTY SHERMAN, on the 18th, issued the ninety-eighth call for the redemption of bonds, the call being for $10,000,000 1040 bonds of 1881—$7,175,000 being coupon and $2,825,000 registered. The principal and accrued interest will be paid on and after July 15, interest to cease on that day.

ON the 19th, $10,000,000 of 4-per-cents, were shipped to Europe.

THE Secretary of War addressed a letter to Gen. Sherman, on the 18th, directing that, in case Sitting Bull or any of his followers crossed the border, they be treated as deserters of war until further orders from the President.

ON the night of the 18th, a train on the Harnibal & St. Joe railroad struck the bridge over Fishing Creek, near Kearney, Mo., just after it had been set on fire by a passing locomotive. When the train reached the hill the whole structure gave way, and the engine and eight box cars were precipitated into the stream twenty feet below. The man was burned to death, and all his possessions, except the woman who saved himself by leaping overboard as the engine went over, were more or less injured.

Personal and Political.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR, a son of the late President Taylor, and a Confederate General, died in Gotham, Madison County, Ill., on the 12th.

ON the 15th, Vice-President Wheeler was called away from Washington by sickness in his family, and the Senate elected Senator Thurman, of Ohio, as President *pro tem.* The Republicans voted for Senator Ferry, of Michigan.

MISS JULIE E. SMITH, the surviving sister of the celebrated tax-fighting sisters of Glastonbury, Conn., was married, a few days ago, to Mr. Amos G. Parker, of New Hampshire, both bride and groom are eighty-six years old.

JOHN P. PHAIR, who was recently banished at Whitehall, left behind him a statement, in which he insists that he was unjustly condemned, and declares that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer.

AT the Talmage trial before the New York Presbytery, on the 14th, one of the members moved to dismiss the charges. The defense strenuously objected, claiming the right to show their utter groundlessness, and the motion was withdrawn.

AT Charleston, S. C., on the 14th, Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, denied the motion of defendants in the election cases to set aside the juries as illegally constituted; also a motion to continue the cases, and a motion to prevent the jurors from being challenged to the jurors. His associate, Judge Bryan, concured, and Judge Bond announced that, pending appeal to the Supreme Court on these questions, the accused, if convicted, would be allowed to bail.

THE Iowa State Republican Convention has been called to meet at Des Moines, on Wednesday, June 11, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers.

THE full returns of the late election in Wisconsin show that Judge Cole, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, received a majority of 8,181.

A SPECIAL election was lately held in the Sixth Texas District to elect a Member of Congress in place of Hon. Gustav Schleicher, deceased. Four other parties were to be voted for the same crime.

Foreign.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to take the life of the Czar of Russia, on the morning of the 14th. While he was walking near the palace in St. Petersburg, four shots were fired at him, but he was unhurt. The would-be assassin was arrested by a crowd which assembled on hearing the noise of the firing. The city was immediately decorated in thankfulness for the Czar's escape.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 14th announces the discovery of a very productive petroleum spring near Pechelbronn, in Alsace.

OFFICIAL announcement has been made that the Russians will begin the evacuation of Roumelia and Bulgaria on the 1st of May.

GEN. GARIBALDI has written a letter strongly advocating universal suffrage throughout Italy.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 15th, the feeling in official circles, in consequence of the recent attempt upon the life of the Czar, was one of mingled terror, rage and mutual distrust. The report prevailed that the heads of the secret police force had tendered their resignations because they had learned that threatenets of their subordinates were Nihilists. The name of the Czar's assailant had been ascertained to be Solowieff.

LONDON dispatches of the 15th say that many of the striking miners were emigrating to the United States and the Colonies.

BERLIN dispatches of the 16th say that Solowieff, the would-be assassin of the Czar, had confessed that he was appointed, by lot, to assassinate the Czar.

A CAIRO (Egypt) telegram of the 15th says the Khedive had recalled all fire-hooghed officers and disbanded soldiers.

THE striking miners in the Durham district numbered 40,000 on the 16th. It was believed, however, that the trouble would be speedily settled.

ACCORDING to Cape Town dispatches, received in London on the 16th, King Cetewayo had sent some messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures of peace. The Zulu war-feel-column was started on the 5th of March. On the 28th, a fight with 20,000 Zulus, the column lost seventy-seven men.

THE fire-works factory at Angouleme, France, exploded, on the 16th. Seven persons were killed outright and many more were missing.

DISPATCHES from St. Petersburg, received on the 15th, say the Chief of Police of the City of Archangel had been assassinated. The Chief of Police of the Town of Yelets, in the Crimea, had been arrested as a revolutionist. The Czar had appointed a special Commissioner to devise repressive measures against the Nihilists.

BERLIN papers of the 17th say that Russia had demanded the extradition of certain Nihilists domiciled in London, and that England had refused to honor the demand.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 15th says great distress prevailed there and throughout Turkey. The currency was greatly depreciated, 40 in paper selling for 10 in gold.

ON the 17th, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Agrappa Coal Mine, near Mons, in Belgium. There were 240 men in the pit.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram of the 18th, the Sultan, in receiving the Egyptian Envoy, had expressed his disapprobation of the Khedive's conduct, but said he did not intend to dethrone him.

SEVERAL of the German prelates have offered to resign their Sees to facilitate negotiations between Germany and the Vatican.

THE rivers forming the Theiss have again overflowed their banks and submerged hundreds of square miles of territory, especially in and several other important Hungarian towns were again threatened.

THE Russian newspapers have been forbidden to make further allusions of the late attempt on the life of the Czar.

LONDON dispatches of the 18th say England's trade with China would have to be abandoned, for the present, on account of opium and enterprise had killed British rivalry in that portion of the world.

AN American horse, Parole, won the stakes in the Newmarket (Eng.) races, a few days ago.

THE Turks are fortifying the coast of Epirus, and Turkish men-of-war are cruising in different waters, to ward off an anticipated Italian and Albanian attack.

A REVOLUTION recently broke out in Panama. There was fighting in the streets of Aspinwall for fourteen hours, and many were killed. All was quiet at last accounts.

ON the evening of the 18th, eighty-nine persons had been rescued from the burning Belgian coal mine.

THE Czar issued a ukase at St. Petersburg, on the 18th, directing the appointment of a Governor-General for each of the most populous districts in Russia, with dictatorial powers, exceeding those even of Generals in time of war.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 19th, a riot recently occurred at ROSTAY, on the Don, which was only suppressed after the military had been called out. The fighting continued during one entire night, and the residences of the Chief of Police and Town Overseer and the police station and police records were destroyed. Several policemen were killed.

THE publisher of a Paris newspaper was fined 6,000 francs and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment lately, for printing a scurrilous attack on Catholicism.

A BELGRADE dispatch of the 18th says an Albanian force had taken possession of Karshumbinli and massacred all the Christian inhabitants.

ACCORDING to a Paris telegram of the 20th, the epidemic of glanders prevailed to an alarming extent in the cavalry stables at Lyons. Already, over 400,000 francs' worth of horses had been slaughtered because of the malady.

THE Sultan has finally ratified the Anglo-Zazar Convention with Austria.

BOMBAY (India) dispatches, received in London on the 20th, say intelligence had been received from Mandalay that the King of Burmah had declared to his Councellors that besseforth he would neither listen to or speak of proposals for an accommodation with Great Britain.

A GAS explosion recently occurred in the coal mine at Departure Bay, on Vancouver's Island. Eleven men were killed outright, and fifteen or twenty more seriously injured.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

VARIOUS memorials and bills were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 13th, among the latter being one to amend the Constitution in regard to appropriations, and one to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to the election of United States Senators, the design being to remedy a defect in the existing law which was brought into public view in the New Hampshire case. Consideration was resumed of the Army Appropriation bill the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine prohibiting the appearance within a mile of a posting place of any person armed with a deadly weapon of any kind, and Mr. Blaine addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed repeal of the clause containing on the Gener. al Government to use the authority to keep the peace of the public. Messrs. Wilson and Whyte, followed in reply. Mr. Lamar explained the Bear, when an Executive session was held in the House, when the Speaker called on the States for bills for reference. Mr. Todd, of Maine, introduced a bill to prohibit the coinage of gold and silver on the same footing, when Mr. Conger raised a point of order, which was overruled by the Speaker, and an appeal taken, which was sustained by a vote of the House—yeas 126, the majority motions being made for the purpose of preventing the consideration of the bill relating to the business of the country, the committee rose, when Mr. Sawford, after whom Mr. Kelley obtained the floor, but he yielded to a motion that the committee rise, which motion was adopted.

THE discussion of the Army Appropriation bill was continued in the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Voorhees addressing and Mr. Ferry opposing the proposed political legislation contained in the bill as passed by the House, a motion to refer to the Committee on Banking and Currency the bill, rejected on the 16th, providing for the exchange of subsidiary silver coin for legal tenders in sums not exceeding ten dollars, was rejected—28 to 27—thus bringing the bill before the Senate. A motion was agreed to—21 to 21—that the debate on the bill be confined to the Senate Chamber, and in Committee of the Whole, the Legislative Appropriation bill was debated by Messrs. Kelley and Carlisle.

A RESOLUTION, offered by Mr. Wallace, to alter the mode of the removal and appointment of officers of the Senate, was debated by the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, respectively, with Messrs. Wallace and Bayard of the Senate, was considered in the Senate on the 18th. The first victim was Postmaster Bristol, Messrs. Randolph and Grooms speaking in favor of the proposed legislation proposing the law authorizing the use of the army at elections. Adjourned to the 21st. On the morning hour was dispensed with in the House, and the Subsidiary Coin bill was not taken up. The Legislative Appropriation bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made by Messrs. McKinley, Blackburn, House, Burnam, Hiscock, Colfroth and Dickey. Mr. Price obtaining the floor just before the adjournment.

THE Senate was not in session on the 19th. The Standard Silver Coin bill came up as unfinished business in the House, and a substitute was offered by Mr. Mills, providing for a silver dollar of 412½ grains, and that all of coins should be legal tender for any sum whatever; an amendment, offered by Mr. Hartield, was agreed to, substituting the words "lawful money of the United States" for "legal-tender money;" an amendment was also agreed to increasing the legal-tender quality of the subsidiary silver coin to twenty dollars; several other amendments were offered, and the bill, with the pending amendments and Mr. Mills' substitute, will come up for consideration on the Monday following. It was then postponed until the first Monday in May, when it will be the unfinished business. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, and speeches were made by Messrs. Hewitt, Blackburn, Cox, Hiscock and Dickey. Mr. Price obtaining the floor just before the adjournment.

A FIRE at Port Huron, Mich., on the 19th, destroyed the Grand Trunk railroad depot, the Michigan Central railroad depot, the Port Huron & Lake Michigan railroad depot, the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad depot, the Port Huron & Detroit railroad depot, the Port Huron & Milwaukee railroad depot, the Port Huron & Chicago railroad depot, the Port Huron & Duluth railroad depot, the Port Huron & Toledo railroad depot, the Port Huron & Saginaw railroad depot, the Port Huron & Bay City railroad depot, the Port Huron & Flint railroad depot, the Port Huron & Grand Rapids railroad depot, the Port Huron & Kalamazoo railroad depot, the Port Huron & Battle Creek railroad depot, the Port Huron & Jackson railroad depot, the Port Huron & Ann Arbor railroad depot, the Port Huron & Ypsilanti railroad depot, the Port Huron & Detroit railroad depot, the Port Huron & Windsor railroad depot, the Port Huron & Sarnia railroad depot, the Port Huron & Goderich railroad depot, the Port Huron & Stratford railroad depot, the Port Huron & London railroad depot, the Port Huron & Hamilton railroad depot, the Port Huron & Toronto railroad depot, the Port Huron & Kingston railroad depot, the Port Huron & Ottawa railroad depot, the Port Huron & Montreal railroad depot, the Port Huron & Quebec railroad depot, the Port Huron & Portland railroad depot, the Port Huron & Boston railroad depot, the Port Huron & New York railroad depot, the Port Huron & Philadelphia railroad depot, the Port Huron & Baltimore railroad depot, the Port Huron & Washington railroad depot, the Port Huron & Richmond railroad depot, the Port Huron & Norfolk railroad depot, the Port Huron & Charleston railroad depot, the Port Huron & Savannah railroad depot, the Port Huron & Jacksonville railroad depot, the Port Huron & Tampa railroad depot, the Port Huron & Key West railroad depot, the Port Huron & Havana railroad depot, the Port Huron & Mexico railroad depot, the Port Huron & Panama railroad depot, the Port Huron & Valparaiso railroad depot, the Port Huron & Lima railroad depot, the Port Huron & Rio de Janeiro railroad depot, the Port Huron & Buenos Ayres railroad depot, the Port Huron & Montevideo railroad depot, the Port Huron & Asuncion railroad depot, the Port Huron & Santiago

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock of Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SPECIALTIES:

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Full and varied assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent.

CHARLEVOIX.

Northern Michigan.

From the Montcalm Herald.

CHARLEVOIX, April 10, 1879

One week ago yesterday I left my home in Crystal to visit this locality in the interest of the American Home Missionary Society. The first night from home was spent in Greenville with Mr. H. Densmore, the indefatigable Sunday school missionary. Thursday morning, April 3d, at 7½ o'clock, I took the train for Howard City, where we waited about half an hour for the train going to Petoskey. We encountered a blinding snow storm all day so that it was impossible to see the country along the route at any advantage. At Cadillac (formerly Clam Lake) we stopped about two hours for through train. Cadillac, though only five years old, is an incorporated city. The through train was well supplied with passengers until we arrived at Walton, Grand Traverse county, when about half of them took the branch road for Traverse City. At Kalkaska, county-seat of Kalkaska county, our train became snow bound, and all hands had to get out and shovel snow for about an hour. Arriving at Petoskey at about 10 o'clock in the evening your correspondent found comfortable quarters at the Cushman House. We had not time to visit the Methodist State Camp Ground, or any other places of interest in the region of Petoskey, but expect to as soon as navigation opens. The next morning we took stage for this place, 18 miles distant from Petoskey. We found good sleighing all the way except in a few places where the snow had been blown off. Since our arrival at Charlevoix, however, it has thawed so rapidly that the sleighing is now spoiled.

We find Charlevoix a place of about six hundred inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Charlevoix river, which is the outlet of Pine Lake, a charming inland lake about 15 miles long. From the foot of the lake to Lake Michigan it is only about a quarter of a mile, so that the famous Charlevoix River is only one fourth of a mile long. The government is dredging the river and building piers at an expense of $150,000, so that by fall it is expected that the largest sized propellers will come up the river into Round Lake, thus which a finer harbor cannot be found on Lake Michigan. Charlevoix is the county-seat of Charlevoix county, and is the place selected by the Baptists of Michigan as a summer resort. The citizens of the place bought the grounds at at an expense of $500 and presented them to the association. It is now designed to be exclusively a Baptist summer resort, but it is for all persons of good moral character of whatever name or order,—of course that would include all republican editors. Lots are sold at the moderate sum of $10 each and the money is used to improve and beauty the grounds. Last season a number of fine cottages were built and this season twenty or thirty more are to be erected. The water in Lake Michigan opposite Charlevoix is very deep and consequently the lake breezes are always cool. When the wind is in the opposite direction it comes off from Pine Lake and is never uncomfortably warm. Being between two lakes the air is always in motion. As a health resort this place is unexcelled. Such a thing as ague is not known. There has not been a death within four miles of here for about two years. This is the fan ous trout region of Michigan. The numerous brooks are literally alive with speckled trout, and the lakes and rivers abound with fish of all kinds. Beaver Island, the rendezvous of the Mormons, at an early day, is plainly in sight and there are said to be a few Mormon families in this locality. Yesterday we had an interview with a Mormon divine. He wears his hair as long as a woman's and is very zealous in the advocacy of the Mormon faith. He told us it was not a matter of conjecture with him, but that he knew the Mormons were right, and everybody else wrong. He claims to be a single man and wants to marry, and therefore proposes marriage to ladies on the first introduction, so we learn. More anon.

N. I. OTIS.

FOR SALE.—One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon—Known as the Pearl property. Will be sold for $150.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich

A RAW AMONG THE WOMEN.—Lovely woman at Washington is having a very unlovely contest all to herself. The custom has been to admit the wives of members of the House to the reserved galleries of the Senate upon a member's card, but the Senate ladies began to object to the crowd, finding that it didn't allow their new spring toilettes to show off to the proper advantage. They finally got things fixed to suit them, an order having been issued on the Senate side not to recognize the cards of members of the House. Probably such confusing as this could never have happened in any but a Confederate Congress.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Solid Southern Sentiment.

The following choice morsels of Confederate Democratic sentiment are from the Oktibbeha, Mississippi, *Southern Statist*, of Wednesday April, 16:

Let the speeches of Phillips, and Summer, and Linkburn, and all that stamp and brand of traitors be expurgated from the school books of the country, and let the political words of Calhoun again form a part of the curriculum of our colleges.

The men who unleashed the hounds of war upon our people in the name of "Union" were traitors, and they must be branded as traitors before the world, and damned to the depths with the Benedict Arnolds who opposed secession and accessionists in the days of the revolution.

We have captured the capitol, and he continues, p'l the rest.

Finally the state governments by putting the militia in proper trim, "Grant ab.d 'em" is a political war cry that means more than it seems.

Down with the devil born amendments!

Down with centralism and its hints of crown and sceptre!

Down with the pictures of Lincoln and the scoundrels who surrounded him in the battle days of '61-'65.

Down with every anti Democratic idea and life!

These be the watch words for '80.

The Indianapolis Journal

is of the opinion that there are ten GRANT men in the country to-day to one that could be found a year ago, which is probably putting it a little stronger than the case warrants; but that the GRANT movement is more popular than it was twelve months ago, there is no denying. And the reason is quite obvious to every observing person who can properly discern the signs of the times. It is mainly because of the reactionary and revolutionary conduct of the Democratic majority in Congress, which has made the country realize, and longer at the threat going aspirit of national affairs at a time when it needs rest, and cash hence. The people of this country want liberty and order both together; but, if they cannot have the full measure of each library, they will insist on having *order*, or as the old soldier said, "they will have peace if they have to fight for it." Consequently there is great confidence felt in the will and ability of the man who once met and vanquished the Solid South, and, if there are signs of a troublesome future—and the clouds are already bigger than a man's hand in the political horizon—the people may instinctively turn to Gen. GRANT. The action of the Akron Confederate Brigadiers in Congress, aided and abetted by their cowardly doughface associates in the North, is helping to make the GRANT movement "boom" more than anything else, or all things else combined.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Death-Rate[illegible].

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of little being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted and a large bill a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

To Rent.

The County Poor Farm with twenty-six acres improvement. Apply to

WM. P. LOCK,
W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, April 22, 1879.

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon—Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

Village Property for Sale.

I will sell one of the best business sites in the village corporation of Charlevoix on reasonable terms.

NELSON AINSLIE.

April 22, 1879.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Location desirable Terms easy.

WALTER MANSAY.

April 22, 1879.

DAVID PARISH
Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc. Orders left at the store of Cushe &Thorman will receive prompt attention. (39)

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Sugar Time is Coming!

Call at the Hardware Store of M. J. STOCKMAN and see his

SAP PANS,

Sugaring-off Pans, Kettles, and Sap-Spiles.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Fel. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

Mar. 4, 1878.

L A W
—AND—
Real Estate Office
—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix, Mich

Improved Farms
AND
Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For the house and dozen of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are favorably situated to School Districts and schools on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN
Real Estate Agent.
Charlevoix Mich

1tf1y

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE.

Charlevoix, Michigan

RICHARD COOPER, Prop.

Has been rebuilt, enlarged, and arranged with a view to the comfort of the traveling public. Tugs ply from here to

Jordan and Boyne Rivers,

to which he has myriads of Speckled Trout Baggage moved free of charge.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of See & Washburn will please call and settle, as I am closing up the business of the firm.

Charlevoix Feb 15, 1879. Byron See.

McCABE & CO.,
STATE STREET.

An Important Fact!

A. McCABE & Co.

Don't Take a Back Seat Much

IN SELLING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MEAT MARKET,

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership lately existing between Arnulius Chaddock and D. W. Willard, under the firm name of Chaddock & Willard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm, except those for diary and medical attendance, are to be paid to the said Arnulius Chaddock. All other debts may be paid to either of the retiring partners.

Dated, South Arm, March 10, 1879.

ARNULIUS CHADDOCK.
D. W. WILLARD.

Legal.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Philo Beery, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the north west quarter of twenty (section) four (24) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS SEABAWAY,
Guardian.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

Present, A. Miles Easton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Emma Campbell, Bahama Campbell, May Campbell and Frank Lavon Munro, minors, the missing and the petition duly verified of Benjamin W. Hice, praying for the appointment of a guardian of said Minors. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday the 16th day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, at the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A. MILES EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Ogee-kay-aw-no-quo, Minor.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said John Ogee-kay-aw-no-quo, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the north west quarter of twenty (section) four (24) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS SEABAWAY,
Guardian.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. XI. No. 2. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 6, 1879. Whole No., 485

Now is the Time!

The Place,

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S,

Traverse City, Mich.

To Save Money!
To Save Time!
To Save Patience!

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that we buy and sell in very large quantities strictly on the PAY AS YOU GO SYSTEM—

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

And are specially careful to keep our assortments in every line complete, and prices down to the lowest possible figures at which goods of the excellent qualities which we handle can be sold. Therefore, there is no discounting the fact that it will pay you to go and see, or send orders to

HANNAH, LAY & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards a Business Directory, not exceeding one inch space, $6.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne City, Mich., Antrim County, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

FAULTHORP & NEWBERRY,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

Will practice in any of the Courts.

Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crosier's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

48 Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY,

Elk Rapids, - Mich.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1y

MRS. R. E.

— Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and the latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agents for the New American Sewing Machine.

DR. G. W.
CROUTER,

SURGEON DENTIST

—AND—

DRUGGIST.

A full and complete stock of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars &c.

Stationery, Confectionery

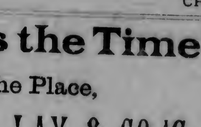
And Garden Seeds,

Sold as low as good goods can be sold.

All work in Dentistry

WARRANTED

LOOK!



The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them to; will make them good as new.

15-1yr O. S. SMITH.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

LATH and shingles at the mill yard.

SEE new advertisements in this issue.

SEE advertisement of Bird & Elwood in this issue.

J. H. HENNINGTON is building a house on Clinton street.

WOOD is selling at from $3.50 to $3.80 in Milwaukee.

MR. MCLEOD is building a barn on his premises on Mason street.

THE new SENTINEL building will be ready for the plasterers next week.

NOTRE DAME University, at South Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire lately.

MRS. Carpenter has received a stock Millinery goods suitable for the spring trade.

JOHN KILPATRICK has purchased of E H Green, lot 20, block 10 in this village. Consideration, $100.

SCOW Supply has just arrived with a good supply of merchandise for Carpenter and Bartholomew.

THE good people of Boyne are about to erect a new school house, which will be 26 x40, and two stories high.

REV. MR. MONNISON, of Cheboygan contemplates delivering another lecture here soon. Charlevoix people will welcome Mr. Morrison.

ROBERT MILLER of this place, recently cut from a pear tree in his garden, a branch of one year's growth, which measured six feet eight inches in length.

THE bridge has commenced its circular gyrations under the skillful engineering of J. S. Martin, who takes a commendable pride in keeping that structure in good condition.

SHERIFF CROSIER is getting ready to raise the west wing of the Putnam City House to a height sufficient to make another story. He has the stone on the ground for the underpinning.

THE twenty acre lot on the county road, just outside the village corporation known as the Stoddard property has been purchased of the latter gentleman by Carpenter & Bartholomew. Consideration $500

DR. LEWIS has his fine new residence on the bluff nearly ready for the plasterers. The Doctor besides having a beautiful residence, has one of the most sightly locations in town. From his observatory the view is surpassingly grand.

ANOTHER BUILDING.—A. J. McLeod will next week commence the erection on his lot purchased of the Beers estate. It will be 18x36 and two stories high, and will be used as a meat market and vegetable store. It will be a neat and substantial building with square front.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, who last week had a limb broken, is the great grandmother of little Freddy Myers, whose leg was broken while on a visit with his parents at the home of his aged and afflicted relative, soon after her accident. Both ones are doing well under the treatment of Dr. Perrin.

WE are ready for business now. We have got through painting, and have got lots of pork, smoked hams, smoked shoulders, dried beef, plate beef, beans and butter. We are ready for a great rush. for we expect that the look at a piece of pork will make you all smile.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

REV. N. L. OTIS, of this place, has associated himself with the SENTINEL, in the capacity of Editorial Correspondent, and any courtesies extended to him, the SENTINEL will duly acknowledge. Elder Otis has had large experience as a newspaper correspondent, and our readers will no doubt enjoy his writings.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.—The following have been duly elected and qualified as officers of the village of Charlevoix:

President—Hon. John S. Dixon.
Trustees—*two years*—J. Milo Eaton, A. Buttars, W. A. Smith. *One year*—J. M. Clark, Robert Miller, D. C. Nettleton.
Clerk—M. J. Stockman.
Treasurer—John Bell.
Assessor—E. H. Green.
Street Commissioner—A. E. Mason.

The Marshal has not yet been appointed.

MARINE.—The tug Com. Nutt, which is receiving a thorough remodel, will be launched about June 1st.

—See steamer time tables elsewhere.

—The schooner Emma arrived from Traverse City Sunday with lumber.

—The scow Contest arrived in port Sunday, and will load at South Arm.

—The scow Supply is in port from Milwaukee, with a miscellaneous cargo of freight.

—The scow Gray Eagle arrived from Petoskey Sunday with a cargo of lime for Fox, Rose & Buttars.

—The new wheel of the propeller Nellie Booth was put on yesterday. She will be in the water to day.

—The schooner Asthabula arrived from Milwaukee Sunday after wood and bark for Newton of Advance.

—The schooner Fleetwing cleared Friday for Milwaukee with a cargo of hardwood lumber for John Nicholls.

—The propeller Van Raalte has arrived on her route. She was unable to land here yesterday and passed on to Traverse City.

—The scow Moses Gage was in the harbor Friday, but left Saturday for East Bay to load with lumber for Mitchell.

—The schooner W. A. Smith was in port Sunday from Old Mission with 400 bushels of potatoes. She will proceed to Mackinac.

—The tug Cyclone, owned by Cass Well & Bremig, of Ludington, arrived here Saturday, and her captain announces his intention to stay. She will do general towing.

THE BEERS ESTATE SALE.—Saturday afternoon was the time fixed for the Administrator's sale of the Beers estate, which for seven years has lain dormant, and the court house was filled with those desirous of purchasing. Mr. Stockman, the administrator, conducted the sale in a wise and masterly manner, and it is generally conceded that the heirs have reason to be satisfied with the result.

The property located near the bridge in this village, was disposed of as follows: A lot adjoining O. S. Washburn, fronting 66 feet on Maple street, and running to the river, was sold to Amos Fox, for $145. Another lot adjoining the above, the same size, and bounded on the east by an alley running to the river, was knocked down to Carpenter & Bartholomew for $250. This purchase takes the entire Beers house. The remaining part of the acre was divided into seven lots, commencing with the corner and running to the river, and measure each 33x71 feet. They were sold as follows: No. 1, (corner) Byron See, $162; No 2, A. J. McLeod, $90; No. 3, A. E. Mason, $102; No. 4, Henry Cooper, $81; Nos. 6 and 7, Dr. Lewis, $103.

The record is a gratifying one for Charlevoix, that this acre of ground, which twelve years ago was bought by Mr. Beers for $100, has now brought at forced sale the sum of $1,032. It is a substantial and lasting evidence of the stability and importance of our village.

Lot 3 and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section 28, was sold to Orlando Bliss for $146.00. The north west quarter of the south east quarter of the same section, fell to A. R. Upright, for $45. The above described land is well known as the contested tract. On Friday a Bill in Chancery was filed with the County Clerk by E. H. Green, Attorney for Fox & Rose, based upon a claim of a two-thirds interest in these descriptions.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have received a new stock of furniture, mattresses and spring beds.

THE HARBOR.

The Work on Charlevoix Harbor to be Commenced About July 1st.

A shade of sadness passed over Charlevoix last week, when the daily papers contained Washington dispatches to the effect that the Executive had decided, in view of the low condition of the Treasury, to withhold the harbor appropriations from expenditure for the present.

But, as our readers are aware, a petition had gone forward from Charlevoix, setting forth the bad condition of the harbor here, and asking for the expenditure of at least the amount left over from last years appropriation. Soon after its receipt at Washington, advices were received from Representative Hubbell, stating that he had succeeded in securing the release of our last appropriation.

Nearly simultaneous with this, Col. Mansfield advised Mr. Nettleton to the same effect, and notified him that he should proceed at once to advertise for the construction of three cribs, and the dredging of 30,000 cubic yards in the channel, and it is expected that the work will be fully commenced by July 1st, if not sooner. This will, it is estimated give us a uniform depth of twelve feet from Lake Michigan to Round Lake, which, with the extension of the piers, can be kept with little difficulty.

Col. Mansfield writes that he saw contractor Dale in Washington lately, and that gentleman proposes to complete his unfinished contract on the piers early in the summer.

CONFLAGRATION.—The residence and shop of Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, residing near the head of the lake, were entirely consumed by fire on the 21st inst. Nothing of value was saved. The fire originated from a defective stove-pipe. the building being of logs were not insurable. Mr. Morgan is a poor man and well advanced in years. He carred his livelihood by manufacturing chairs, but as his shop and all his tools were burned with his house, he is left without the means of support. Parties will remember him if we add that he is a colored man, and local preacher of the Methodist persuasion, and is well and favorably known in these parts. We are authorized to say that any assistance in the way of money, goods, provisions or tools will be thankfully received. Those willing to contribute, can leave their donations at this office, and we will promptly forward the same to him. We bespeak for Mr. Morgan the sympathy and charity of the benevolent in village and county, and sincerely hope he may be liberally aided. [illegible] giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

THE Detroit *Post and Tribune*, the leading Michigan paper, says:

The Charlevoix *Sentinel* has just closed its tenth volume. Publishe quite at the top of the Lower Peninsula and originally established in the woods it has shared the fortune and the progress of that rapidly developing region of the state. Each year has seen prosperity none strangers assured, it is a pleasure to note that its prospects were never more flattering than now.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.—On Tuesday evening last the several village officers were sworn in at Town Hall.

Trustee Eaton was unanimously elected President *pro tem*.

The bonds of the several officers were fixed as follows: Treasurer, $600; Clerk $300; Constable, 300; Street Commissioner, $200.

The bonds of saloon-keepers were fixed at $500.

Trustee Smith tendered the position of Village Ordinances free of charge for one year

It was voted that no general property assessment should be made for the present year.

It was ordered that the Council should meet on Monday evening of each week at Town Hall

The election of Village Marshal was postponed until next meeting

White lead at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep lime, plaster and cement.

Carpenter & Bartholomew keep hair and plastering hair

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—Mr. Francis Galton is not inclined to consider consciousness as capable of much useful service in intellectual labor. "The more," he says, "I have examined the workings of my own mind, the less respect I had for the part played by consciousness. I begin, with others, to doubt its use altogether as a helpful supervisor, and to think that any best brain work is wholly independent of it. Its position appears to be that of a helpless spectator, of but a minute fraction of a huge amount of automatic brain-work."

—I have a friend who brought up a young lark by hand in his office in this city this summer. Now it is full-grown and so tame that it will come at call from any part of the house, in which it has entire freedom. It goes around striking its closed bill into the earth and then opening it, thus prying apart a hole into which it looks, first with one eye and then with the other, cocking its head in a very amusing way. If a paper is put near it, in goes the bill, and then it is opened, tearing a hole large enough for observation. The rents in the carpet and table-cloth also attest this inexhaustively inquisitive trait.—*Science News.*

—In the basin of the Teplitz Stadtbad, the recent stoppage of which has caused so much alarm in the charming Austrian watering-place, Roman coins and antiquities have been found. On one of the coins a female bust is represented with the circumscription "Sabina Augusta," (wife of the Emperor Hadrian, A. D. 117-138). The science must, therefore, have been well known to the Romans, and it is quite possible that even before the year 762, when it is first mentioned in Bohemian history, it may have temporarily ceased to flow. Besides the Roman coins, Bohemian and German coins (up to the year 1740) were discovered. —*Nature.*

—In *Le Progres Medical*, M. Galippe has called attention to the medico-legal value of the color of the human hair, and has given some new facts. He asserts that from the simple smell of a lock of hair he can tell whether the lock has been cut from the living subject or whether it has been composed of hair that has fallen out. Hairdressers have acquired this art, which is said never to fail them. Hair which has fallen out has a dull appearance, attributable to disease, and is not easily made up; it has no peculiar smell. The hair of the Chinese has a characteristic odor of musk, which is so persistent that it cannot be destroyed by washing with potash. The hair of the Chinese has also a reddish tinge, and is polycladral in section. Hair of hysterical patients has a peculiar and distinguishing odor which is most perceptible at the approach of a crisis. Certain hair is electrical, the electricity being developed more readily after rubbing. M. Bert states that hair which is turned white from fear begins to change color rather at the apex than at the base.

—The St. Louis Academy of Sciences has been throwing light upon the lightning-rod, concerning which, said Prof. Nipher, there are many popular delusions. One is, that if one or two rods outside an open box or cornice of metal be hollowed out, thus giving it greater expanse, its conductive power would be greater than that of the other. The truth is that they would be equally as good conductors. Another erroneous impression which the professor proceeded to dispel was that a current of electricity runs along the surface of a wire. In reality, it extends through the entire wire when the circuit is made, Mr. Nipher said, but when the circuit is closed it accumulates upon the surface of the conductor. A strong point made was that lightning-rods do not attract lightning. They are splendid conductors, much better than wood or air, and lightning strikes them because they offer the least resistance to the passage of the electric current. It makes no difference whether a point be on a lightning-rod or not, so far as the protection of buildings is concerned. The positive electricity in the earth will flow up into the wire and accumulate at the point, if there be one, making the tension and the conducting power greater, and enhancing the probability of lightning striking that rod in preference to another which has no point, but has the positive current disseminated through it equally.

How a Clever Attempt at Smuggling Was Detected.

A new and somewhat novel mode of smuggling has been discovered. On the arrival of the steamer Silesia from Hamburg, at her dock, she was boarded by the usual number of Custom-House Inspectors under Deputy-Surveyor Kilbee, who at once proceeded to take the luggage declarations of the cabin passengers. While thus engaged a richly-attired lady presented her card to Mr. Kilbee, one of the inspectors, and asked permission to go on board. She stated that her brother, Alfred A. Sohn, was among the passenger. Suspecting nothing wrong, the official granted the lady's request, and she quickly disappeared into the cabin. After a stay of about half an hour the lady reappeared. She wore a long, fur-lined, silk circular, which she did not bring on board with her. The inspectors accosted her and invited her to be searched. She was indignant. A thorough search of her person was made. Upon her were found twenty-three yards of black silk, three and a half dozen pairs of kid gloves, one roll of light silk, thirty napkins, four pieces of silk hose, forty-five pairs of merino hose, and five valuable highly-ornamented meerschaum pipes, and one cigar-holder. The lady reluctantly gave her name as Mrs. M. Lauterbach, of No. 167 East Sixty-fifth street. Deputy-Surveyor Kilbee then gave his attention to her brother, and was well rewarded. In trunks which Mr. Sohn claimed as his property the following articles were found: Five table-cloths, one dozen handkerchiefs, five table-covers, 500 cigars, and a quantity of miscellaneous articles of first-class manufacture.—*N. Y. Star.*

Queen Victoria's Lessons in Economy.

Queen Victoria has brought all her children up with ideas of strict economy. An illustration of one of the results is given in a Paris letter to the Boston *Advertiser*: "Her daughter who married the Crown Prince of Prussia is in this respect a child after her mother's own heart. On the occasion of a large dinner given not long ago, Her Royal Highness was seated at the table with her back turned to the *buffet* upon which carving took place, but on the other side of the room, directly opposite to her, a long mirror reflected faithfully what she was supposed to ignore, and thereby she saw—oh, horror of dishonesty—a head waiter take a chicken upon the fork, and instead of carving it for her guests, stick it, fork and all, into the wood under the table. After dinner Her Royal Highness went as usual to the kitchen to see what became of underworked food (for servants were not allowed to touch that) and there she counted five whole chickens. 'Where,' said this excellent housekeeper, 'is the sixth?' From the cook to the last waiterall declared that it must have been eaten. 'No,' said Her Royal Highness, 'there were twelve chickens; six were carved, here are five; where is the twelfth?' After listening to culpable protestations she singled out the delinquent as chief executioner, and, followed by all the others, marched into the dining-room, where, raising the cloth from the carving table, she brought the missing chicken to light, and the astonished thief was forthwith dismissed."

Biographical Sketch of the Late Gen. Dix.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Gen. John A. Dix died at 11:30 to-night, after lying in a profound and nearly unbroken coma for seventy-two hours. The last days of his illness were a long and painful attack of inflammation of the bladder, convalescence after four weeks of suffering, and, an accident a week ago Saturday that brought on the fatal relapse. Last Friday morning Gen. Dix was convinced that his end was near at hand, and took final leave of the few intimate friends who called at his house, among them Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Sargent. He also received the Rev. Morgan Dix, and his last was his adjutant-general, Mr. Walsh, now residing in Japan. He then spent a few hours in more conversation with his wife, his son, the Rev. J. Morgan Dix, and Trinity, and his daughter, Mrs. Blake, who has constantly attended him. He was unusually lost conscious-ness, and at length slipped from a state of recoil, from which he did not once recover until the moment of his death. The attending physicians in attendance who predicted his speedy death on Friday night were astonished at the tenacity with which he clung to life. All last night he was reported visibly sinking, and to-night his extraordinary reserve of energy gave out. During the day the condition of the dying man underwent no perceptible alteration, until about four o'clock, when his failing respiration sensibly gave way, and the death gray crept gradually over his features. At 11:30 Dr. Oliver hastily summoned the members of the family, and they had scarcely arrived when the heart of the old man ceased to beat.

Gen. Dix leaves a large fortune, but no self-reliant and reserved was he that only the nearest partisans of it are known to his only son, Dr. Morgan Dix. The disposition of his real estate and other property will not be known to his own family until the will be offered for probate.

The deceased was the son of Lieut.-Col. Timothy Dix, of the Revolutionary Army, and was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798. True to the Revolutionary antecedents, he entered the army when a mere lad, serving in the war of 1812-15, first as an Ensign, and afterward as Adjutant of a regiment. Later he was Aide to three Brevet Commander-in-Chief of the army. In 1828, having resigned his rank in the army, he settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., as a lawyer, and soon entered politics, espousing the principles of the Democratic party, and was made Adjutant-General of the State, and in 1833 was chosen Secretary of State. He became a member of the General Assembly in 1842, and in 1845 was elected United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Silas Wright, serving in that capacity four years. During that time he bore a part in the discussions on the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the Oregon dispute and the question of slavery in the Territories, espousing the views of the Free-Soil Democrats, whose successful candidate for Governor he was in 1848. He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and a leading member of that on Military Affairs.

Being an active supporter of Gen. Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, he was at first neglected by that gentleman for his Secretary of State, but subsequently, Gen. Dix declining in favor of Gov. Marcy. In 1853 he accepted, temporarily, the post of Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, at New York City. He was Postmaster of New York City in 1859, and in December, 1860, was appointed by President Buchanan Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Howell Cobb, serving in that capacity till the incoming of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. While Secretary of the Treasury, he issued the memorable order: "If any man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Immediately on the inception of civil war Gen. Dix took strong and decided ground in favor of the Government and the Union. He was appointed Major-General of the New York National troops in the opening of the war, and was confirmed Major-General of the United States Volunteers May 16, 1861, subsequently receiving the same rank in the regular army. In 1862 he had charge of the Department of Maryland, and, during the anti-draft riots in New York in 1863, he was in command there, and quelled them. After the close of the war he was sent to Paris as Minister to the Tuileries in 1866. In 1872 he was elected Governor of New York, being defeated for re-election in 1874 by Samuel J. Tilden. Since then Gen. Dix has lived in retirement, spending much time in literary work, to which he had always devoted a large portion of his leisure time. For several years Gen. Dix has had charge of the finances of Trinity Church, New York City, of which his son is Rector.

COOKING-SCHOOLS are said to have been remarkably successful in Philadelphia.

The Attempted Assassination of Edwin Booth.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 24th gives the following account of the attempt, the night before, upon the life of the tragedian, Booth:

Shakespeare's historical drama of Richard III. came within an ace last evening of ending in a tragedy in real life. Edwin Booth, who personated the King, was shot at while on the stage of McVicker's Theatre by Mark Gray, a dry-goods clerk from St. Louis. The double-barreled gun was fobbed by a resident of Keokuk, but subsequently moved to St. Louis, from where he now hails. In an interview with a *Tribune* reporter he claimed that some years ago Mr. Booth inflicted one of his friends—whether man or woman he declined to state—and that for two years and a half he had made up his mind to kill him. Although he talks quite rationally, the indications are that he is deranged to a certain extent, how far none but experts can determine. A letter written by him to a young lady in Keokuk, found on his person, reads as if he had been at one time stage-struck, and had given some little attention to dramatic criticism.

THE EVENTFUL SCENE.

The bell rang, the lights had been turned down, and the curtain rose to palative noise upon the third scene of the fifth act. Before unsealing the dungeon of Pomfret Castle, where Richard was imprisoned in royalty and in bed, in the manner of his death is exhibited. Those familiar with the play of "Richard III." remember the setting of the scene. The stage is darkened. In the flat there is a small grated window through which shine the moonbeams. To the right stands a rough table and stool, at which Richard is discovered. Mr. Booth, dressed in a somber costume, seated there, began his reverie:

"I have been studying how I may compare this prison where I live unto the world."

The audience were attentive and the actor, of course, completely engrossed by his soliloquy, had reached the line—

"For no thought is contented—"

when the would-be assassin, who was seated in the pit, at the discordant moment, left his seat, stood up and deliberately fired a pistol-shot at Mr. Booth, which missed its mark, fortunately. When the shot was fired, neither the audience nor Mr. Booth realized what the matter was. The former thought it was part of the business of the scene, and the actor surmised that a pistol belonging to some of the audience had gone off by mistake. They all remained perfectly still until the fellow again leveled his weapon at Booth, and again fired, the shot making a hole in the fat about three feet from where the actor sat. Then at this second discharge the audience became alive to the situation, and a yell of horror went up which was heard half a block away. Women screamed and men rushed for the aisle, the villain, some shouting to throw him over the gallery, while others wanted a lynching. Meanwhile John, the officer of the theater, had rushed him and prevented the discharge of another shot. Mr. Booth, to the midst of the consternation and excitement, very gracefully undertook to step forward to the footlights to assure his audience of his safety, and, addressing the house, he said his captors. Fortunately the scene was a long one, and Booth, by the time he got from the villain, some shouting to throw him over the gallery, while others wanted a lynching. Meanwhile John, the officer of the theater, had rushed him and prevented the discharge of another shot. Mr. Booth, to the midst of the consternation and excitement, very gracefully undertook to step forward to the footlights to assure his audience of his safety, and, addressing the house, he said his captors. Fortunately the scene was a long one, and Booth, by the time he got from being a hero of the setting, I came to Chicago to see Booth. But I was sadly mistaken. I would take Booth one year of constant acting in comparison with Lawrence Barrett. Barrett one night he plays Richard II., Essie, if I go to-night he will kill me or I kill. So all Shakespeare works I find but one man to compete with Booth and that is Barrett. So I determined to kill one that since I call Booth 'Jags,' he could no more play 'Richelieu' than the devil could be an angel. I don't no what the devil you will write I guess the fleer as I bought a few rings in the market. I am sorry I came here, for I think the slanging a rage for me. Remember me to your mother and sister. Yours truly,

MARK GRAY."

The above was written in a fair hand, bold and strong at first, but hesitating and nervous toward the end. It was written in pencil, and addressed to Miss Katie Davern, Keokuk, Iowa.

After a short tarry at the Central he was led off to the Armory. *En route* he talked in a rational and yet careless and indifferent way. He again said that he had come to Chicago purposely to kill Booth, and he was sorry that he had not done it. Reaching the Armory, he walked boldly, and yet not defiantly, up to the rail, and in reply to the questions of the station-keeper said that his name was Mark Gray, age twenty-three, single, and a dry-goods salesman by profession. He was conducted to a cell below.

"Please Let Her Go Home."

"Please, sir, to let mamma go home with us. If you send her away there'll be no one to take care of little Alice; and then she's so good to all of us. We won't let her go away again; and—and get drunk; and she won't want to, we love her so. Please to let her go."

"But doesn't your mother spend her money for drink which ought to buy you bread and butter?"

"Only once in a while, sir; then never was a better mamma than ours, and we'll take such good care of her and be so good that she won't want any more whisky, 'cause it's that, sir, which makes her bad ones in a while."

"What have you to say, madam? You have been let off so many times on good promises that I am losing faith in you."

"Your Honor, I know I don't deserve any mercy at your hands, but for the sake of these dear little children let me try once more to be the good mother they think I am. God only knows why I can't help drinking, and why I should degrade myself by getting drunk and then abusing these innocent little children. I thought this would be the last time, and that they would be so much better off without me, that I said I would drown myself, and I was angry when a policeman pulled me out of the lake and saved my miserable life. I don't do anything to feel and clothe them; why do they love and pity me so? I only spend their hard-earned money for drink. How much better for them if I could be dead! More than all remained perfectly still until the fellow again leveled his weapon at Booth, and again fired, the shot making a hole in the fat about three feet from where the actor sat. Then at this second discharge the audience became alive to the situation, and a yell of horror went up which was heard half a block away. Women screamed and men rushed for the aisle, the villain, some shouting to throw him over the gallery, while others wanted a lynching. Meanwhile John, the officer of the theater, had rushed him and prevented the discharge of another shot. Mr. Booth, to the midst of the consternation and excitement, very gracefully undertook to step forward to the footlights to assure his audience of his safety, and, addressing the house, he said his captors. Fortunately the scene was a long one, and Booth, by the time he got from being a hero of the setting, I came to Chicago to see Booth. But I was sadly mistaken. I would take Booth one year of constant acting in comparison with Lawrence Barrett. Barrett one night he plays Richard II., Essie, if I go to-night he will kill me or I kill. So all Shakespeare works I find but one man to compete with Booth and that is Barrett. So I determined to kill one that since I call Booth 'Jags,' he could no more play 'Richelieu' than the devil could be an angel. I don't no what the devil you will write I guess the fleer as I bought a few rings in the market. I am sorry I came here, for I think the slanging a rage for me. Remember me to your mother and sister. Yours truly,

MARK GRAY."

The above was written in a fair hand, bold and strong at first, but hesitating and nervous toward the end. It was written in pencil, and addressed to Miss Katie Davern, Keokuk, Iowa.

After a short tarry at the Central he was led off to the Armory. *En route* he talked in a

—An excellent method for starting cuttings, is to partly sever the desired portion, leaving it sufficiently in connection with the main plant to preserve thrifty growth; when a callus is formed on the end of the cutting it may be transferred to its own pot and will root without difficulty.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Hiumel und Erde.—Take six large potatoes and six mellow apples; peel them and boil them separate in different vessels; drain both and put the apples in the potatoes; mash thoroughly and add butter and salt. (This is a simple Westphalian dish, and, though peculiar to our taste, is in common use among the German peasants.)

—Camping and fishing parties can obtain a good light by soaking a brick in kerosene oil for ten minutes. The brick absorbs the oil, and, being suspended with wires and ignited, a brilliant light, lasting half an hour, is obtained. This is said by those who have experimented with it, to be greatly superior to the torch in general use. It is rather early to talk of camping out, but the time is coming, and then this recipe will be appreciated. It is a "spree" of several days. Their enormities have always been in vain, and at length had nationally submitted to this affliction in their otherwise happy life, and tried to keep her from drink.

The children are all honest and industrious, and have made the most of their narrow resources for improvement mentally. They are highly respected by the neighbors and deserve encomiums for their filial affection much as for other virtues deserve. The eldest have accepted themselves in earning money; the younger in staying faithfully at home and caring for the six-year-old helpless little sister. The family consists of eight children, and, when it is considered that but two of them succeed in teaching in any degree for the support of the whole, the circumstances approach nearer to the pitiful.—*Chicago Times.*

How Argus Went Sliding.

I was sitting beside my window, a few days ago, sewing, and watching the boys across the street. They had made a long slide along the icy pavement, and were having great sport, running with all speed toward the slide, and leaping their feet firm while they shot over it toward the snow-bank on the other side.

A large Newfoundland dog was with the children, racing after them and barking joyfully at the fun.

For some time Argus contented himself with frolicking along the edge of the slide, but I suppose at last his dogship grew tired of *watching* the merry sport and had decided to try for himself the fun of it.

I dropped my sewing for a moment to enjoy the sight of those rosy-cheeked, happy children, amongst whom were my own boys, when, to my surprise and amusement, I saw the dog seamper to the farther end of the slide, and take position with the boys for a run.

Presently, when the last boy had gone on, Mr. Argus followed suit with a quick bark, and, lowering his head, then planting his four feet firmly together, he also slid over it as the boys had done, and, when he reached the snow-bank, the poor fellow, unable to stop himself, plunged into it and rolled over and over.

When he emerged to view, covered with snow, and shaking his shaggy coat, I fancied that he actually laughed in dog-fashion at his mishap as the boys, and *they*—such a roar of laughter never was heard before, I'll warrant, from a like number of children in this country of farming, says, among other things, than he has long since come to the conclusion that not one among ten corn-growers deserves the name of "a good corn-grower." Men could be pointed out who have been farming thirty or forty years, and are to-day no better in this respect. He then goes on to say that they don't know that they have been half farming all their lives. A thirty-five or thirty-eight bushel crop, he says, is a mean crop, and there are many crops that will not yield over twenty bushels to the acre. Some of the crops that break up both tenant and landlord. The writer then says that most of the good land is now in good condition, and the population, which was barely 300 eighty years ago, amounted in 1876 to 13,500 in the city alone. A rich Jew in Venice has founded and endowed a school of agriculture with several thousand pounds, so that the country seems in a fair way to recover some of its old fertility.

—Humm

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLIAM D. A. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, April 29, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The increasing success of the rapid transit lines in New York proportionately increases the apprehensions of the denizens to whose alarm lest they should lose the best class of their pop ulation, I referred in a previous letter. A conference was held in Newark this week, presided over by the Mayor of that industrial burgh, and attended by representatives of the many railroads interested in the carrying of New York's suburban population, at which the threatening danger was frankly recognized and a proposition discussed to make a sweeping reduction in fares over all lines lines to stem the dreaded exodus to Manhattan Island. Some such step as this will doubtless be taken, and it will be a piece of poetic justice as magnificent as it is rare for the avaricious corporations to do the means of securing substantial results to a large and long suffering public.

The new accessibility of the upper part of this island, which these elevated roads have brought about, and which they will ultimately perfect, carries a marvel interest to attach to a large area about Central Park, which in spite of the fact that it lies almost at our very doors is as thoroughly *terra incognita* to nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand New Yorkers as Kamschatka or Patagonia. West of the Park where it needs no prophet to foretell the growth of serried ranks of brown stone fronts within the life of the present generation, is at present a tract of land hundreds of acres in extent which has for years been given over to the occupancies of a squatter sovereignty. I speak of this section as "vacant" by courtesy only. In point of fact it is one lunar waste of barren and frozen rocks which only here and there a mass of metal big enough for a modest potato patch. No decent structure is anywhere visible, nothing but cemetery shanties built of refuse boards, ticketty sheds perched up on the builders with roofs only about half covered with bits of waste tin and refuse felt roofing. Paint is a stranger to this neighborhood, and whitewashglass exists for the most part only in a shattered condition. These shanties contain one, two or three rooms, and each shelters a family more or less numerous—usually more—together with its proper feudal appendages in the way of pigs, goats, chickens and less useful domestic animals.

Many of the residents of this queer locality live in voluntary or involuntary idleness, while others are hard working people who have some trade by which they earn a scanty subsistence. Ash collectors, bone pickers, junk dealers, oil peddlers, garbage men and street scavengers are among the number. For the most parts the squatters are Germans and Irish, and only occasionally is one of another nationality or a negro family found. Here and there is a little plot of garden vegetables, which somehow seem to be preserved from the vandalism one would naturally expect in such a place. The community is complete in itself, having its tailors, shoemakers, grocery stores and saloons all within its own confines. As may be imagined, the cost of living in this region is not extravagant. I should judge, from my own rather cursory observation, that the average income of one of these squatters families will not exceed three or four dollars a week, but I venture to say they are full as happy as some other Gothamites whose outer condition offers a striking contrast to their own.

Such, for instance, as those who inhabit our very "swellest" apartment houses, and who, by reason of their wranglings and scandals are frequently brought into unpleasant prominence, a result possibly of the unnatural glitter and flash amidst which they live. The tendency toward increasing gorgeousness in these rapidly multiplying tenements has at last brought the most expensive among them to an absurd pitch of gaudy luxury. There is one such house on Fifth avenue, the proprietor of which testified in a recent lawsuit that it cleared him $16,000 during two of the least profitable months of 1878. A few months ago I saw a full description of this luxurious establishment, from which I cut out a few particulars to preserve as a curiosity.

From this account it appears that the furniture and pictures in the general parlor of the house cost $40,000. Throughout the building satin is the favorite material for upholstery, while the floors are marble mosaic, covered with thick Turkish rugs, and the ceilings deeply paneled, and covered with gold and frescoing in every nook and corner. The following is the description given of the elevator of this structure: "Of course there is an elevator, for the building is nine stories high. And the elevator is a bit of a thing out of fairy land. Its four delicate walls are covered with shining mirrors, the joints concealed with narrow strips of pink velvet. From the roof hangs a chandelier composed of a thousand pieces of sparking glass, tinkling with the motion, and sending their bright reflections everywhere. The young gentlemen who operates this gorgeous machine is dressed in a swallow tail coat, white tie, hair parted in the middle, lace shoes and black kid gloves. He looks nice enough for a Grand Duke's ball, but he smells of lard oil."

Your readers will hardly need to be told that it costs something to live in this place. One suite of four rooms costs its occupant $240 per week, while another somewhat larger though higher up was leased for ten months by a gentleman presumably more richly endowed with money than brains, for $10,000. In each of these cases the price named was for room rent only, and did not include board, either for the gentleman, his family or his servants. All that was extra. He might eat as the restaurant in the house if he chose, or he could go wherever he pleased; but whatever he or his ate he must pay extra for. He paid $240 a week merely for the four rooms. Either gentleman's expenses for board and lodging for himself and wife, two children and three servants would exceed $400 a week, and very likely reach $500. How is that for republican simplicity?

I shall have given so much space to the two extremes of the metropolitan tumult that I have little room for the news of the week. There is no lunar done, however, for news is rather a scarce article at this moment. All the occurrences which I now recall as in any way worthy of mention are the death and funeral of the valuable John A. Dix, a severe accident to August Belmont—he was thrown from his carriage by a street collision—which caused a momentary flurry among the financiers, the somewhat lame conclusion of the Talmage trial, and ludicrous episode at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen arising out of the Mayor's failing to address them in some official communication as "Honorable," whereby their dignity was severely damaged, the opening of the hydrophobia season by two deaths from bites of the same dog, and the farewell concert of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, at which she received quite an ovation, on the eve of her departure for Europe, and was presented with an elegant diamond star by a number of admirers.

Have you seen "Scribner's" for May? What a rich number it is, and what a proof it affords of the progress of this generation in magazine making. That one article on Brazil must have cost a sum that would have published a whole magazine of twenty years ago. It necessitated a special expedition, hired, equipped and sent forth by the publishers, and forms the first of a series of papers which will furnish the most practical, accurate and entertaining information regarding this great country, with which our commercial relations are destined to be so intimate, ever placed before North American readers. The edition of this issue reached 95,000 copies, and was distributed all over the English speaking globe. Some idea of the immense bulk of such an edition may by gathered from the fact that, supposing each copy to be 3-8 of an inch thick, the 95,000, piled up, would make a tower of paper and printing ink nearly 9,000 feet high, or about twenty times as high as Niagara Falls.

RADIX.

High Lowe, Jack, and the Game.

Awhile ago Gen. Logan, familiarly called "Jack" "in Egypt," made a speech in the Senate, in which he said some rasping things of the Confederate brigadiers. This made the Confederate brigadiers mad, particularly Confederate Brigadier Lowe, of Alabama, member of the House. Being angry, in his temper Lowe repeated to a Democratic newspaper reporter the old slander, long ago exploded, that Jack Logan in 1861 raised three regiments in southern Illinois for the Confederate service. This always was an inexcusable lie, without one particle of fact for a bottom; and, as was said above, the slander was long ago completely exploded. Gen. Logan has, however, been looking out for any responsible man to repeat it, so that he might give it a little personal attention. As soon, therefore, as the reporter had published Lowe's remarks, Gen. Logan, in a card which he published in the *National Republican*, showed how the slander arose, how it was completely refuted by the testimony of the very Confederate officer who commanded the only regiments ever raised for the rebels in Illinois, and then Gen. Logan wound up his card as follows:

The statement I brand as false and slanderous, and Col. Lowe and the reporter can settle the question between themselves as to which one has been guilty of perpetrating this villainous falsehood.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

This public hauling us a liar really hurt the tender feelings of the southern Confederate Lowe. It seemed to rasp his "honah," as it were. True, he should have thought of that before he tackled up Gen. Logan, who is a bad customer to provoke. Col. Lowe, seeing no other way to heal his injured "honah," sent Gen. Pelham, of Alabama, to Gen. Logan with a letter in the nature of a challenge. Gen. Logan contemptuously refused to receive any letter or message from Col. Lowe, unless the letter or message contained an apology to him (Logan) from Lowe for his villainous falsehood about him (Logan). When Lowe's messenger returned with this report, Lowe was mad. He held a consultation with Colonels Withers and Pelham, of Alabama, and sent another challenge which Gen. Logan declined to receive on notice, and told Col. Pelham, the bearer, that Lowe was a liar, and he could go back to Lowe and tell him that he (Logan) would receive no communication from such a liar, unless it was a square apology. Then there were more consultations of five-eaters; and finally Lowe, not venturing to assault Logan, concluded to publish a card in the newspapers, in which he denounced Gen. Logan rather mildly. He prudently says in his card that he will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States." The real meaning of this is probably that he will not brand John A. Logan as a liar because, if he did, he feels confident that John A. Logan would smash him just as quickly as he could hunt him down. He adds that he will not post John A. Logan as a "scoundrel and poltroon," for that would violate the law, and subject himself to jail. Besides, the whole country would laugh at such a ridiculous charge against a man of Logan's often proved courage. And it wouldn't be safe. But Lowe concludes that he will publish Logan "as one who knows how to insult but not how to satisfy a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgment of honorable men of the community." This is weak, because no gentleman would repeat the lying slander by repeating which Lowe got himself into this scrape. Gen. Logan has not insulted "a gentleman," and the judgment of all "honorable men" will agree to . They are already laughing over the ridiculous fix in which Lowe has involved himself. What will be the conclusion of the game remains to be seen. Gen. Logan laughs at the whole affair. It will probably ruin Lowe in Alabama, unless he manages to get even with Logan in some way. Logan will not fight a duel; but everybody knows that he is a fighting man all over and clear through. He has taken exactly the right course so far.—*Post and Tribune.*

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by GEO. W. CROTTER.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are covered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best markets.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the state unequaled for health, well watered and soil prime to the great Pine region, situated on the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the centre of the land.

The price of these lands are low, and terms to suit purchasers.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of HUNDREDS and every year increasing, rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Title Perfect.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly, in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars' store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair-railing, etc.

Our stock in hands at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in our line of trade. ATONCE, while order for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

Will Fit You

Or No Pay!

Fine or Coarse; Sewed or Pegged.

Repairing done promptly.

S. J. FARMER,

Bridge st., Charlevoix.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. [36-1y

JOHN NICHOLLS.

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bill, filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

CASSELL & RAESSER,

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Call and furnishing done on short notice. 6-1y

Meat Market.

The undersigned has opened a meat market opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars' store, and will be constantly supply the Charlevoix market with fresh meats. Cash paid for fat cattle hogs sheep and poultry.

WM. COLLINS.

Charlevoix, July 30, 1878.

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. Bradley

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging &c. &c. Orders left at the store of Cross & Bowman will receive prompt attention. (29)

Established 1875,

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club

AGENTS WANTED For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'g Co., Norwich, Ct.

N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Barnard, Mich.

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

THE ECHO, the Weekly edition of THE EVENING NEWS, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. THE FARMER is well known as a standard Agricultural Journal, and was never better than it is to-day.

$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included—just the cost of the white paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. Offer open for 30 days only. Direct all orders to THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

ABOUT one-half of the business portion of the Town of Kinsley, Kan., was destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 21st. Loss, $75,000.

SHE'T SHERMAN, on the 21st, issued the ninety-ninth call for the redemption of bonds—this call being for $25,500,300 of 10-40 bonds of 1864. Principal and interest will be paid on and after July 21, interest to cease on that day.

THE Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., has set aside the recent sale of the building property of the suspended Fidelity Savings Bank, on the ground that it was sold too cheaply.

SHE'T SHERMAN has ordered a revenue steamer to proceed to Alaska for the protection of the Government interests in that Territory.

On the 22d, the first Treasury warrant for the payment of arrears of pensions was signed in Washington. It was thought that $100,000 could be paid as rapidly as the accounts could be made up, or at the rate of $1,500,000 a month, unless unexpected appropriations are hereafter made by Congress.

A FIRE in Eureka, Nev., while a heavy wind was prevailing, early on the morning of the 22d, burned over a space of one-half mile in length, on Spring, Burl and Main streets. The fire commenced at about $1,000,000, on which there was not over $250,000 insurance. Cold weather, accompanied by a fall of snow, succeeded the fire, causing much suffering among the homeless people. There was no lack of food or provisions, the people escaping the flames.

AT Pennsdorff, Pa., on the night of the 23d, three children were burned to death by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp in their sleeping room.

On the morning of the 23d, the roof of a mine belonging to the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., fell in, imprisoning five miners who were at work in the chambers at the bottom of the shaft, and also crushing two boys who were sent to the mine to warn the men of the danger. It was thought the men could not be reached before life would be extinct.

THE Notre Dame University, near South Bend, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 24th. No loss of life was reported. The total loss was estimated at $250,000, insurance, $60,000. Among the most remarkable is the fact that the watch on the note is counted with a pen and ink. All the interior fixtures, all the furniture, all the beds, the seal, the fine engraving work, and even the files in the press are almost perfect. It is counterfeit in the pen and ink. The signature of John Allison, formerly Register of the Treasury, is almost exact, while that of John C. New, formerly Treasurer, is perfect. The whole bill, back and face, is pronounced a wonderful piece of pen work. It was detected at the Sub-Treasury in New Orleans.

CHARLES H. HASTINGS, conductor on the Old Colony Railroad, charged with manslaughter in causing the accident at Weymouth, Mass., some time ago, was found guilty, on the 24th.

SIX men, named Charles Drews, Frank Stebbler, Henry Wise, Josiah Hemard, Israel Brandt and George Zeebman, on trial at Lebanon, Pa., for murdering an old man named Joseph Raber, in order to obtain the insurance on his life, have been found guilty, the jury rendering their verdict after five hours' deliberation. The amount of insurance held by the murderers on the life of their victim was $10,000, divided among six companies.

On the evening of the 24th, burglars broke open the safe of the Laconia (N. H.) National Bank, secured about $6,000 in cash and a quantity of securities.

JESSE POMEROY, the Boston boy-murderer, made an unsuccessful attempt, on the 26th, to escape from the Massachusetts State Prison, by sawing through the bars of his cell.

E. B. RICHARDS, the Kansas murderer, who, before his death, confessed to having murdered from twelve to twenty persons during his career, was hung at Minden, Kearney County, Kan., on the 25th.

THE trial, in Chicago, of Peter E. Sievens, for the murder of his girl-wife, last year, ended, on the 25th, in a verdict of manslaughter, the jury fixing the penalty at fourteen years in the Penitentiary. The trial lasted three weeks. After the rendering of the verdict, Mrs. Young, the mother of the murdered woman, attempted to shoot the prisoner as he was being taken from the court-room, but a handkerchief she held in her hand accidently caught under the hammer of the pistol and prevented its discharge. She was immediately unarmed and taken to her home, where she was prostrated with a severe sickness, insanity and brain fever being threatened.

IT was reported from New Orleans, on the 26th, that the Migration Relief Association (colored) had formally organized, and was prepared for correspondence with similar associations West, North and East. The Rev. C. H. Thompson is Chairman. A telegram from Vidalia, Concordia Parish, reported that 2,000 negroes were there on the river bank, awaiting transportation Kaiserward. A Manhattan (Kan.) dispatch of the same date says the arrival there of 300 colored refugees had the effect of setting the people to work providing for them. They were well sheltered and cared for, and arrangements were being made to procure them work on farms and in families. A committee had been appointed to solicit aid.

On the evening of the 27th, in Chicago, Joe Tiona, thirteen years old, snapped what he thought was an empty pistol at the head of Roger Caddell, sixteen years old. The empty pistol proved to be a loaded one, and Caddell dropped dead. Tiona only wanted "to scare him," he said.

PRESIDENT HAYES has issued a proclamation warning all persons contemplating a forcible settlement upon lands in the Indian Territory, that all unlawful possession of such lands, without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, will be at once removed therefrom, according to the laws, and with military force if necessary.

Personal and Political.

THERE were nearly 1,400 new bills introduced in the National House of Representatives, on the 21st, many of them relating to financial matters.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX died in New York, on the night of the 21st. He was eighty-one years of age, and had been in failing health for some time.

THE Louisiana State Constitutional Convention met, on the 21st, and organized by the election of Gov. L. A. Wiltz as Permanent Chairman, and A. C. Harris as Secretary.

AT Charleston, S. C., on the 22d, Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, instructed the jury to find for the defendants in the Bartwell County election case, because of a defect in the information. The remaining criminal cases were continued until the November term of the court.

EX-TREASURER CARDOZA and ex-Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, were pardoned by Gov. Simpson, on the 23d.

WILLIE Edwin Booth was playing Richard III. at Wicker's Theater, in Chicago, on the night of the 23d, an attempt was made, by a man named Gray, to assassinate him, two pistol shots being fired by the would-be murderer. Intense excitement followed the dastardly act, and the perpetrator was rescued before he could fire the third time. Mr. Booth was unharmed. It was thought to cause that Gray was insane, but he stated in a report that he had been trying for two years to assassinate Booth. He is from St. Louis, and twenty-three years of age. He positively refused to give the motive which led to the attempt on Booth's life. The police-force says it was supposed that some morbid feeling regarding the assassination of President Lincoln by Wilkes Booth, or the participation of a near connection of the latter in the assassination, was the cause of the crime.

SENDA telegrams of the 23d say that Persian troops were marching from Meshed toward the Afghan frontier.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 24th, Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., of Chicago, had been appointed to the Chair of Apologetical Theology in the Presbyterian College of London.

THE recent inundation at Moscow, Russia, and vicinity caused the destruction of thirty-four railroad bridges.

THE announcement is made that an international Congress, under the Presidency of M. de Lesseps, will meet in Paris, on the 15th of May, to consider the various schemes for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

ACCORDING to the estimate of the Turkish Government, 200,000 men will be required for the occupation of Roumelia.

ACCORDING to Victoria (British Columbia) dispatches of the evening of the 24th, the local Parliament had that day passed a stringent resolution, and directed that it be called to London, asking that the Province be allowed to secede from the Canadian Confederation on the 1st of May. It was believed that the commission of Canada on the Pacific was seriously threatened.

ON the 25th, several of the heartiest iron establishments in England were forced to close their doors, because they were unable to obtain fuel. This was one result of the Durham strike.

THE widow of Walter Savage Landor, the poet, died at Florence, Italy, recently.

A BELGRADE telegram of the 25th says Turkish regulars had surrounded the Albanian rebels in Servia, and forced them to surrender their plunder, which would be returned to the Servian owners.

SIXTEEN Professors in the Russian Universities have tendered their resignations, because of the spread of Nihilism among their students.

THE Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has requested permission to open all letters leaving that city for Russia.

AT 9:30 p. m., on the evening of the 30th, the six days' pedestrian match, in London, was finished, the score standing: Brown, 552 miles; Corkey, 492; Hazael, 473; Weston, 450. Brown beats the fastest previous record (that of O'Leary) by twenty-one miles. Over 14,000 persons witnessed the finish.

THE mother sits meditatively in her cage, holding the little one tight to her bosom. Presently she rises, and glancing around with quick suspicious glances at everything and everybody. Part of the time she will sit next to the partition that separates her apartment from the main cage, and call a levee of her friends, and as if to hold a circle of admiration. One large female mandrill will sit for hours at the partition watching the little one, and, with its puffed-up purple-hued cheeks, looking as if it were mourning in solitary widowhood and envying the happy mother. Whenever she can reach little Buttercup the mandrill pokes its fingers through the wires of the cage, as if it were a luxury to touch the baby even, and gives some shrill notes of satisfaction in doing so.

At one time the keeper, to show the affection of the mother relative to the use of the baby as a plaything, gave the child with her husband and certain members of the police through scores and scores of curious and odd capers in the black heart of the city. Only one of them all, though, she remembered in particular. It had made her shudder so; there was an old crone with a sinister laugh, smoking the stump of a pipe in a huddle of rags. Beside the old hags and shaken them, one and all, but they were none of hers. The place was an underground, filthy and squalid, more loathsome to the senses and more oppressive to the soul, than others she had seen. It seemed to make her heart stand still as she entered, and she had not spoken a dozen words with the old hag before she fainted. And after that her husband was reluctant to have her continue such visits.

But the visit made, perhaps, no more impression on her than it did on the dwellers of that den. One day "the pretty lady came with the cop" was a bar charge, worrying the cat, feeding the birds, varnishing the chairs with the smudges, decorating the wall with the fingers dipped in the ink bottle, breaking the precious flowers from the stem for some unwelcome guest, knowing no difference between servants and masters, and having kisses for all, always serious and always loving in the midst of his preoccupations and mischief, the little fellow was the idol of home and of the region round about. One night as they all sat in the playroom by a fire (it being rainy outside), when the games had failed any longer to amuse, each one recited some verse already learned; and while thus engaged, it was found that Cyrus had been printing on the bit of a blackboard, in uncouth but very recognizable characters, the letters of the alphabet; and when the others had said their say, he came and stood by his mother's knee, and repeated the "Better Land," in his sweet, serious voice and baby pistols.

As Mrs. Dean went through the playroom, later, with a candle in her hand, those characters on the blackboard flared up like the handwriting on the wall, and made her shiver, as she afterward remembered, she knew not why. She passed through into the nurseries, and saw her little people all gently sleeping there; but somehow her heart seemed to linger the longest round Cyrus, as he lay with the coverings tossed to the winds, and his yellow curls streaming round his face in its rosy slumber like a nimbus.

The next night that little bed was vacant, and bands of men were searching the country far and wide for Cyrus; the father rode, half frantic, from one place to another; the mother, after the first, staid at home and wrung her hands, the other children clinging dumb and awe-struck to her skirts. The boy had been stolen.

Only those that clasp their own babies, and think what might befall the darlings in some such dreadful unknown, can realize the agony that night and day brought to those parents for weeks and months. A life to tell of that grief, of the efforts that were made, of the fortune that was spent, of the sleepless days and nights, of the picture of the little head on the pillow that last night hung constantly before the mother's eyes, all his charming little sayings were in her mind; and could see him tearing up bits of paper as he leaned out of the window, and, as each one softly floated away, repeating the lines about the death-song of the swan—"Floating down by he'set to die;" she remembered the absorbed way in which he would look up, declaring, "I bushy now!" the unconscious way in which he also pronounced his naughtiness, he made her to "take it eazhy;" his "volorble papers;" in short, all the things in which he had been just one little man among millions—all the things that altogether made up that night little Sam began his career of house-breaking.

But all of little Sam's share in the transaction was a mystery. Inchoate terror of what would happen to him if he did not do as he was told. And as for what the men did after he let them in, Mr. Dean had agents everywhere throughout the country, and was constantly on the alert himself, up and down, and his little son. Yet anything that could be done was done; he should be growing up in the hands of those who enough to abduct him. No reason for the stealing was ever appeared; no message or messenger from the robbers had ever made any overture to the father for a ransom. They began to hope that the dear child had died. Sometimes his mother feared that she could no longer control her reason; her head throbbed, throbbed, and she could hardly allow the other children out of her sight. She knew well that it would be better for her if she could go about among people; if the poor; if she could lose herself in trying to assuage those of others. But it seemed to her that slight of the trouble of others would but aggravate her own trouble. Nor had she anything to give in charity; she felt that every dollar must be saved for spending in the search for her little boy. She was ready and eager to sell her great white diamonds—each one of which was a small fortune, and all of generations, that had descended to the children with its great ringing vibrations before the butler put it away after any state dinner—to pay the ransom demanded by the robbers. But it was plainly impossible to get it, as it were, a bribe to break the growing practice of convicts themselves to escape work.—*Columbus (Ohio) Cor. Cleveland Plaindealer.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK	April 28, 1879.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 10 @ $5 25
Sheep	4 00 @ 5 50
Hogs	5 00 @ 5 35
FLOUR—Superfine	3 60 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05 @ 1 06
CORN—Western Mixed	51 @ 52
OATS—Mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—Western	61 @ 62
PORK—Mess	9 75 @ 9 87½
LARD—Steam	6 10 @ 6 12½
BUTTER—Ohio	12 @ 18
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	42 @ 48

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$4 10 @ $5 25
Choice	4 00 @ 4 40
Fair	3 75 @ 4 00
Mixed	3 35 @ 3 60
Stock Cattle	2 75 @ 3 40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 75 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Spring Choice	5 00 @ 5 25
Winter	4 75 @ 5 00
EGGS—Fresh	11 @ 12
FLOUR—Choice Winter	5 25 @ 5 50
Choice Spring	5 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88 @ 89
No. 2 Spring	88 @ 89
No. 3	77 @ 78
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 37½
No. 3	34 @ 34½
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27½
No. 3	25 @ 25½
BROOM CORN—Hurl	6 @ 7
Brush	4 @ 5
Crooked	3 @ 4
Hurl Self-Working	6 @ 7
Hurl Crooked	4 @ 5
POTATOES	90 @ 95
LARD	6 05 @ 6 50
LUMBER—10 and 26 Clear	39 00 @ 42 00
Third Clear	30 00 @ 32 00
Cedar Fencing	13 00 @ 14 00
Common Boards	12 00 @ 13 00
Fencing	10 00 @ 11 00
Siding	16 00 @ 18 00
Lath	3 00 @ 3 50
A Shingles	4 50 @ 5 00

BALTIMORE	
CATTLE—Best	$5 00 @ $5 75
Medium	4 25 @ 4 75
HOGS—Packing	3 75 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Good	4 00 @ 5 00

EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$5 00 @ $5 50
Medium	4 75 @ 5 00
HOGS—Yorkers	4 40 @ 4 65
Philadelphia	4 40 @ 4 65
SHEEP—Best	4 10 @ 4 80
Common	3 25 @ 4 20

Foreign.

THE Japanese Government has officially notified the United States Charge d'Affaires of its desire that ex-President Grant shall be the guest of the Nation on his approaching visit to Japan. A palace was being fitted up for the occupation of the distinguished American.

SERVIA has requested the Porte to send troops to the frontier, to prevent any further incursions of Albanians.

A LAHORE (India) telegram of the 23d says heavy snow-storms had prevented hostile operations in Afghanistan.

BY a vote of 22,633 to 224, the Durham (Eng.) miners have declared to continue the strike. About 7,500 colliers in Belgium have also quit work, on account of reduction in wages.

ACCORDING to Cape Town dispatches, received in London and published on the 22d, Lord Chelmsford had, on the 4th, succeeded in relieving Col. Pearson at Ekowe, after a desperate engagement, in which over 1,200 Zulus were killed. On the 28th and 29th of March, Col. Wood, who was sent out with a column as a diversion in favor of Lord Chelmsford, fought two desperate battles, in the first of which he was badly worsted. Next day he recovered his lost ground and initiated signal operations upon the Zulus, whose losses exceeded 2,500 men. The British lost 23 men.

A PRIZE FIGHT, between Tom Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., and Jack Stevens, of Scotland, for the championship of the world (so called), came off in London on the 23d. Twenty-four rounds were fought, during which neither received a scratch, and the referee declared the fight a draw and all bets off.

ACCORDING to Belgrade dispatches of the 23d, there had been continual fighting for three days between the Servians and Albanians. During that time the former had lost 700 men, and had not been able to dislodge the latter.

ACCORDING to the late census of Spain and the adjacent insular dependencies, the population numbers 16,625,060, an increase of 2,000,000 since 1860.

ON the 23d, at Epsom, Eng., Parole, the American 3yr, won the Metropolitan stakes, making the fifth race won, within a week, by the American sterling. The race was two miles, Lorillard, his owner, to cover $20,000 stake.

THE Shakespeare Memorial Theater, at Stratford-on-Avon, was formally opened on the 23d, the 315th anniversary of the great bard's birth, by the performance of the comedy "Much Ado About Nothing." A brilliant audience was present.

ACCORDING to an Athens (Greece) dispatch of the 24th, the Cretans had again revolted against Turkish rule.

THE Czar's chief of criminal justice has been organized, under the Presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor, to try Solovieff, the Czar's would-be assassin.

ON the 25th, German newspapers published a report that the Tartar inhabitants of the Russian Town of Orsk, fearing forcible baptism, had revolted, burned the town and murdered the town officials.

OVER 2,000 persons were arrested in St. Petersburg, for political offenses, during the week ending April 24.

THE British squadron in the Pacific has been ordered to cruise in Peruvian waters.

On the 26th, England and France addressed identical notes to the Khedive of Egypt demanding the appointment of English and French Ministers in the Egyptian Cabinet. They also demanded that three should not be removed except with the consent of these Powers.

ACCORDING to a letter, received in Paris on the 27th, from Mazeiba, in Morocco, more than 10,000 persons had died in that town from hunger.

THE Public Prosecutor at Warsaw, in Poland, has issued an order to the Kindl

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER, 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SPECIALTIES-

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent, CHARLEVOIX.

From the Petoskey Record.

THE CHARLEVOIX BRIDGE TAX.

The Other Side of the Question as Seen by Mr. Nettleton.

We have received the following communication relating to the bridge tax, in which the other side of the question is presented by a citizen of Charlevoix:

Will you permit a few words on the other side of the bridge question? When the first settlers came to Charlevoix county, they found the rivers between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake quite shallow, being navigable only for canoes and Mackinaw boats, and so an expensive bridge sufficed for all necessary crossing, but as the settlements clustered around the shores of Pine Lake, there came to be a growing demand for the widening and deepening of the channel, so as to admit vessels. To this end, the people contributed generally, to the extent of their ability, whilst the inhabitants from all around the lake came down to help dig the river wider and deeper, and thus for the annual benefit make an expensive bridge necessary. They had a chance to observe and decide intelligently as to their claims for aid in the bridge matter, as there the vote fully shows. The village of Charlevoix expended about $2,000 in the work directly, besides individual efforts and contributions, too numerous to mention.

This was only the commencement; the grand purpose to dig a ship channel through the bar, that vessels might pass by to interior points. Even now, the expense of operating the bridge is no trifling matter, in view of the fact that not one vessel in ten loads fully at Charlevoix. It is safe to assume that the cause must be a righteous one, wherein people vote to pay for a thing after they have accomplished their purpose and have the thing in their possession, and this one fact should forever silence the absurd croaking of the minority.

Now, having the possession, they will walk serenely over their beautiful bridge with the justified consciousness that for every dollar they have received in aid from the county at large, they have paid the debt an hundred fold.

I write these simple facts for your information, trusting that when you come to know that the bridge law was in accordance with laws passed by a resolution of the representatives of the people, justified by the Attorney General, and sanctioned by the voice of all concerned, you may recognize the fact that there is another side to the Charlevoix bridge question.

D. C. NETTLETON.

STOVES.—M. J. Stockman has a new lot of stoves and new prices low.

FOR SALE.—One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich., with a large frame house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon.—Known as the Pearl property, will be sold for $400.

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

Seed corn at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

TOWNSHIP FINANCES.

Report of the Treasurer of Charlevoix Township.

CASH ACCOUNTS.

1878.		Cr.	
Nov. 26	To cash on hand		$1,870 18
apr. 4	" W. Clayton tax collected		50
apr. 4	" Cash for bridge fund, 1 & 2		100 00
12	" due bridge fund, Miller		2 50
22	" cash to clear note J. Nichols		1 75
	" " P. H. P.		27 60
24	" cash paid for bridge bonds 3 & 4		160 00
June 13	" primary fund money 1878		16 00
	" same money from Co. Treasurer		6 60
25	" cash for bridge fund 9 and		180 00
July 15	" " from Co. Treasurer		15 00
15	" " for bridge bond nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8		400 00
aug. 28	" cash for shoe license		3 00
oct. 5	" " from H. See, Co. Treas., tax of A. J. McLeod		26 00
nov. 16	" cash from H. See bal. of A. J. McLeod's tax		80 00
dec. 25	" " from Co. Treas.		113 02
1879.			
feb. 26	" cash from Silver Troups license		1 50
28	" cash from Silver Troupe license		1 50
mch 29	" cash from tax roll		1,889 02
	" from W. C. Newman		21 70
1878.	CNOTRA		$4,653 46
		cr.	
mch 26	By balance on hand		$4,653 46

1878.			
mch 26	By balance on hand		233 50
	" personal tax of W. Costar roll		50
aug. 26	" due money		3 00
oct. 5	" A. J. McLeod in gr tax		26 00
nov. 16	" balance of A. J. McLeod figures tax		80 00
dec. 2	" tax of 1878		331 45
1879.			
feb. 26	" license money Silver lamily		1 50
28	" "		1 50
	" do interest on County accts.		5 53
	" do do order		50
			$1,000 48
1878.	CONTRA		cr.
mch 26	To uncollected personal tax		50
	" double assessment charged back		5 01
	" P. J. Town Clk order no. 187		1 50
	" " 188		25 00
	" " 195		25 00
	" " 191		3 75
	" " 196		5 00
	" " 193		75
	" " 189		5 85
	" " 147		9 20
	" Int on same		27
	" " 195		9 00
	" Int on same		60
	" " 182		25 00
	" Int on same		76
	" " 194		25 00
	" " 192		4 80
	" " 186		2 25
	" " 187		25 00
	" " 199		1 50
	" " 200		1 50
	" " 201		75
	" " 202		11 25
nov. 16	" repeal Clax of 1876		14 21
	" 1877		14 77
dec. 16	" Poll Town Clerk order no 203		36 50
1879.			
mch 31	" Highway Com. " 8		30 00
	" Int on same		1 65
	" Highway Com. " 8		11 00
	" Int on same		48
	" " 9		16 84
	" Int on same		84
	" " 10		21 96
	" Int on same		1 56
	" " 13		15 00
	" Int on same		60
	" " 11		13 50
	" Int on same		48
	" " 16		10 80
	" Int on same		48
	" " 18		11 00
	" Int on same		40
	" " 24		10 00
	" Int on same		40
	" " 24		12 00
	" " 27		11 00
	" Int on same		25
	" " 29		11 00
	" Int on same		25
	" " 31		11 00
	" " 30		5 00
	" " 37		5 00
	" " 38		10 00
	" Int on same		12
	" " 39		2 50
	" " 41		5 00
	" " 42		10 00
	" " 43		2 00
	" " 46		74 05
	" bridge bonds no. 1		80 00
	" Int on same		3 70
	" " 2		60 00
	" Int on same		3 30
	" Interest coupon 1 of bridge bond	5	5 00
	" "	4	5 00
	" "	3	7 50
	" "	2	7 50
	" "	1	7 50
	" "	8	7 50
	" "	9	5 00
	" Town Clerk order	204	2 40
	" "	205	3 75
	" "	206	2 25
	" "	207	6 25
	" "	208	72 75
	" "	209	5 00
	" "	210	25 00
	" "	211	6 00
	" "	212	22 41
	" "	213	72 75
	" "	215	7 00
	" "	216	8 10
	" "	217	5 00
	" paid Co. Treasurer	47	1 80
	Balance		132 58
			1,500 07
	Total,		$4,653 46

CONTINGENT FUND.

1878.			
mch 26	By balance on hand		233 50
27	" personal tax of W. Costar roll		50
aug. 26	" due money		3 00
oct. 5	" A. J. McLeod in gr tax		26 00
nov. 16	" balance of A. J. McLeod figures tax		80 00
dec. 2	" tax of 1878		331 45
1879.			
feb. 26	" license money Silver lamily		1 50
28	" "		1 50
	" do interest on County accts.		5 53
	" do do order		50
			$1,000 48

1878.	CONTRA		cr.
mch 26	To uncollected personal tax		50
	" double assessment charged back		5 01
	" P. J. Town Clk order no. 187		1 50
	" " 188		25 00
	" " 195		25 00
	" " 191		3 75
	" " 196		5 00
	" " 193		75
	" " 189		5 85
	" " 147		9 20
	" Int on same		27
	" " 195		9 00
	" Int on same		60
	" " 182		25 00
	" Int on same		76
	" " 194		25 00
	" " 192		4 80
	" " 186		2 25
	" " 187		25 00
	" " 199		1 50
	" " 200		1 50
	" " 201		75
	" " 202		11 25
nov. 16	" repeal Clax of 1876		14 21
	" 1877		14 77
dec. 16	" Poll Town Clerk order no 203		36 50
1879.			
mch 31	" Highway Com. " 8		30 00
	" Int on same		1 65
	" Highway Com. " 8		11 00
	" Int on same		48
	" " 9		16 84
	" Int on same		84
	" " 10		21 96
	" Int on same		1 56
	" " 13		15 00
	" Int on same		60
	" " 11		13 50
	" Int on same		48
	" " 16		10 80
	" Int on same		48
	" " 18		11 00
	" Int on same		40
	" " 24		10 00
	" Int on same		40
	" " 24		12 00
	" " 27		11 00
	" Int on same		25
	" " 29		11 00
	" Int on same		25
	" " 31		11 00
	" " 30		5 00
	" " 37		5 00
	" " 38		10 00
	" Int on same		12
	" " 39		2 50
	" " 41		5 00
	" " 42		10 00
	" " 43		2 00
	" " 46		74 05
	" bridge bonds no. 1		80 00
	" Int on same		3 70
	" " 2		60 00
	" Int on same		3 30
	" Interest coupon 1 of bridge bond	5	5 00
	" "	4	5 00
	" "	3	7 50
	" "	2	7 50
	" "	1	7 50
	" "	8	7 50
	" "	9	5 00
	" Town Clerk order	204	2 40
	" "	205	3 75
	" "	206	2 25
	" "	207	6 25
	" "	208	72 75
	" "	209	5 00
	" "	210	25 00
	" "	211	6 00
	" "	212	22 41
	" "	213	72 75
	" "	215	7 00
	" "	216	8 10
	" "	217	5 00
	" paid Co. Treasurer	47	1 80
	Balance		132 58
			1,500 07
	Total,		$4,653 46

	Balance		$ 20

(Continued next week.)

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia. Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Geo. W. Casman.

Farm for Slae.

One of the best in Charlevoix county; situated in Eveline; 160 acres; 80 acres under improvement; six miles from Charlevoix; on mail route to South Arm; Terms made known on application.

A. O. D. MCCABE.

Charlevoix, May 5.

MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.

Clinton Street, six doors West of Bridge St.

Straw Work and Hair-Dressing

Done to Order.

Miss Sara A. Bird
Miss Jantha Ellwood.

Charlevoix, May 5.

THE POPULAR STEAMER.

GAZELLE.

Capt. John Almond.

Will run during the Season of 1879 *On PINE LAKE and SOUTH ARM*

As follows: Leaving CHARLEVOIX, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 o'clock a. m., for the head of SOUTH ARM; returning, arrive at CHARLEVOIX at 11 o'clock a. m. Leaving CHARLEVOIX again at 2 o'clock, for the same point, will arrive back at CHARLEVOIX at 6 p. m.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Gazelle will run to the head of Pine Lake, (Hayne) on the same time as above, making connections with Stage for Ironwood.

Will stop at light intermediate points on both Pine Lake and South Arm.

PROPELLER

CLARA BELLE

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH

Will be run upon the following route: Leaving Northport every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock for Traverse City, stopping for passengers and freight at New Mission, (Omena,) Suttons Bay, and Leland harbor, arriving at Traverse City at 11 o'clock.

Returning will leave Traverse City at 2 o'clock p. m. and run back over the same route making the same trips, and arriving at Northport in the evening.

This new and popular little steamer has been put in the best possible condition throughout, and every effort will be made to give our patrons perfect satisfaction.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

PROPELLER

City of Traverse.

CAPT. GEO. BALDWIN.

For the Season of 1879

Will run as follows between Chicago and Traverse City, stopping at Frankfort both ways for passengers and freight, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, will arrive at Frankfort Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Traverse City Sunday night, returning leave Traverse City every Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock; arrive at Frankfort Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock and at Chicago early Friday mornings.

Arrangements have been made to have a tug meet the propeller at Frankfort free of expense to passengers.

After JULY 1st

This boat will extend her trips to Mackinaw, leaving Traverse City Monday evening at 5 o'clock, arriving at Mackinaw Tuesday morning early. Will remain at the latter ISLAND all day. Leaving Mackinaw on return trips Tuesday evenings, and arriving at Traverse City Wednesday evenings in good time for all trains going South.

This arrangement will afford travelers for either business or pleasure, one of the most delightful trips in the world, also at a comparatively small expense.

The CITY OF TRAVERSE.

One of the largest and in every respect best steamer on the lakes, has been newly fitted up, and refurnished with special reference to the comfort and pleasure of passengers, and as she will be run on time. It is confidently believed that this route will offer to both tourists and business men unequalled advantages.

For passage or freight rates and all further particulars enquire apply to

HANNAH, LAY & CO.
76 Lumber St., Chicago, or
Traverse City, Mich., or to
N. WOODWARD & SON,
Frankfort, Mich.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

Mar. 4, 1878.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE.

To Rent.

The County Poor Farm, with twenty-six acres improvement. Apply to

WM. BLACK,
W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, April 22, 1879.

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood, Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good horse barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

Village Property for Sale.

I will sell one of the best business sites in the village corporation of Charlevoix on reasonable terms.

NELSON AINSLIE.

April 22, 1879.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Inquire of location desirable. Terms easy.

WALTER MANNAY.

April 22, 1879.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than ever before sold at Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Legal.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix on the 10th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, Hiram Bates, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Campbell, Barry Campbell, Miles Campbell and Adelaide Lavina, Minors. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Benjamin W. Riley, praying for the appointment of a guardian of said Minors. Thereupon it is ordered, Friday, the 16th day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Court rolls, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to interested and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM BATES, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Gordon, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said John Hgordon-yarnoquod, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the south east quarter of twenty Section Four (20) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS MICHAWBAY,
Guardian.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. XI. No. 3. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., May 20, 1879. Whole No., 487

Now is the Time!

The Place,

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S,

Traverse City, Mich.

To Save Money!
To Save Time!
To Save Patience!

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that we buy and sell in very large quantities strictly on the PAY AS YOU GO SYSTEM—

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

And are specially careful to keep our assortments in every line complete, and prices down to the lowest possible figures at which goods of the excellent qualities which we handle can be sold. Therefore, there is no discounting the fact that it will pay you to go and see, or send orders to

HANNAH, LAY & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising columns made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Business Directory not more or under, $5.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix county, Mich.

SETH C. O'CATT
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PAITHORP & NEWBERRY,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Crouter's residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Lenvitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 24-1yr

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter, —
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the Latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

DR. G. W.
CROUTER,
SURGEON
DENTIST
—AND—
DRUGGIST.

A full and complete stock of

Pure Drugs,	Toilet Articles,
Chemicals,	Fancy Goods,
Medicines,	Trusses,

Stationery, Confectionery

And Garden Seeds,

Sold as low as good goods can be sold.

All work in Dentistry

WARRANTED

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

35 1yr O. S. SMITH.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 297, F. & A. M. Regular communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

J. H. GORDON, W. M.

J. BEN EVANS, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 227, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. All earnest workers always welcome to fellowship.

CHESTER SEE, W. C. T.

ALBERT E. MASON, W. S.

I. O. F.

Portsch Hill Lodge No. 141, I. O. F. meet at Central Lake, Mich. on the Monday preceding the full of the moon in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome.

BENJAMIN BURNS, W. M.

GEO. INGOLD, Sec'y.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m., departs on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mails arrive daily at 12 M., depart at 1 P. M.

SOUTH AND MILLERSBURG at 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

VILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

J. H. PIKEMAN, of Torch Lake was in town Saturday.

FRANK WOOD returned home from Traverse City Sunday.

M. ZIMMAN has commenced the erection of a house on Mason street.

HON. ORRIN SHEPARD is expected home in the present week.

THE CHARLEVOIX Foundry Co. are busy on orders and work to the amount of $4,270.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Harry Newman in this issue.

PARE English Dairy White and white glue chemically, at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store.

HORACE SPENCER formerly engineer on the tug Gelson, is now engineer on the Minnie Warren.

THE President has checked the advances of the Confederate forces, by vetoing the Military Interference bill.

DR. BAKER who was recently convicted on making obscene postal cards to Hon. C. J. Ballentine, has been fined $100.

R. CARPENTER has commenced laying the stone foundation for the extension of his building adjoining the store of Carpenter & Bartholomew.

MARRIED—In Charlevoix the 15th inst., by L. D. Hutchinson Esq., Mr. Arthur M. Hamlin to Jennie VanDusen both of this village.

CROUTER & DORMAN have commenced supplying our people with good old fashioned bakery bread. Mr. Dorman will deliver it at your house if required.

PERSONAL.—Rev. N. L. Otis starts today for Grand Rapids to attend the Congregational State Association which begins its session there to morrow evening.

POMRAT & Co. is the name of a new firm who are about to open a store at the head of South Arm. They are two Traverse City young men—Pomrat and Perry—and we doubt not will do well. They have certainly selected a good location.

MILL ON THE JORDAN.—John Monroe, of Canada, but formerly of South Arm, has purchased 80 acres of land on either side of the Jordan, at the bridge, and proposed to dam the river at that point, and erect a saw and grist mill. He is expected there this month to commence the work.

Boots and shoes very cheap at H. See's.

Choice table butter at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

CARPENTER & Bartholomew have commenced the enlargement and improvement of their store building, by extending their sales-room back about twenty feet. Their increasing business has demanded this extension.

The first white child born in what is now Charlevoix county, is Mrs. Smisman now residing at the head of Pine Lake. She is a daughter of I. P. May, of Boyne Valley, and was born May 24th, 1855, at Advance, Charlevoix county.—*Record.*

Lot 10 in Blk. 5, Village of Charlevoix, adjoining Carpenter & Bartholomew, is now for sale. This is the best business location to be had in the village. Terms one third down, the balance on long time.

For particulars apply to E. H. GREEN.

We ask our readers to pardon any shortcomings they may notice in the SENTINEL. We have been absorbed in the duty of superintending the construction and arrangement of our new rooms. We expect soon to be in shape to add new life and vigor to our paper, and we assure our readers that in the new, bright and beautiful rooms into which we shall soon move, we shall endeavor to make all things correspond.

THE LECTURE.—Rev. A. P. Morrison, of Cheboygan, delivered his lecture "Christianity in the Second Century," at the M. C. Church on Monday evening last. Back to the average audience would be appreciation of this lecture, but as a historical essay, woven together with threads from the writings of eminent historians, and burnished with gems of original thought, it was a success. It denoted study and research, and to a class of the logical students would have been a feast.

ANOTHER MEMBER IN ANTRIM COUNTY.—The octogenarian historian Bargy, of Torch Lake, Antrim County, met a violent death on Saturday morning last. He had shut up the cattle of Wallace Clow, and Clow went to Bargy's premises demanding their release. Bargy refused, threatening to shoot Clow if he did not leave, at the same time sending his boy to the house after his gun. Words increased when Bargy struck at Clow, who stepped back, cocked his gun and shot Bargy dead. The affair has created little feeling in the county where both parties were known, and the popular expressions are rather of relief at Bargy's taking off than otherwise. The deceased has always borne a very bad reputation, and it is strongly suspected that he poisoned his wife last fall. On the other hand, Clow bears a good reputation, a prominent citizen of Antrim County expressed the belief here Saturday that a jury could not be found in the county that would convict Clow. He gave himself up immediately after the shooting.

MARINE.—The steamer Nellie Booth is in Elk Rapids having her machinery fitted.

—The scow Dan Hayes is loaded with ties for A Fox.

—The barge Leland, owned by Dexter & Noble, of Elk Rapids went ashore near the Manitous, one day last week, but was released by a tug.

—The small steamer Little Western was brought here Friday and delivered to her purchaser, Aurelius Chadlock. Mr. Chadlock is to run this steamer between "the bridge" of the Jordan and Charlevoix, making one trip every day. The fare will be 75 cents for the round trip from the bridge, or 50 cents from the head.

We are ready now to sell you every thing you want, for we have just received as nice a stock of dry goods as ever came to Charlevoix. We have got a nice assortment of ladies clokes, linen dusters, ladies suit for 1.50, and nice line of summer shawls. Call and see for yourself, we will be too glad to show you our goods. POST, ROSE & BUTTARS.

Plenty of that good 50 cent tea at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Letter from Banks.

ATWOOD, Mich., May 16, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

Your paper is quite extensively read in this community, and as we are so near Charlevoix, may be a few local items from this place now and then would be acceptable. This is a quiet farming community, and there can be nothing startling from such a vicinity. Births and marriages are such a common occurrences that they have ceased to awaken any surprise. Even the marriage of Capt. Strong, of the sailing vessel Union, to Miss Hellen Thompson, of Torch Lake, passed off so quietly that nobody's equilibrium was lost, (unless their own—Ed.) The only contemporaneous event was "the first run of suckers." Success to the happy pair. Esq Knight, who's riding recently, Jehu like, had what might have been a serious fall, stepping on a stone his horse came down upon his knees, and the Squire came down over his horse's head with such force as to stun him for a few moments, blackened both his eyes, and wrenched his corporosity generally. We are happy to say that he was not telescoped; the small clearing on the top of his head has not been perceptibly enlarged. We congratulate the Squire and his highly esteemed family on his escape from serious injury.

The farmers of Banks are rushing things with their characteristic energy, most of the wheat is up and looking well. The usual amount of wheat, oats, barley and peas, will be sown this spring, the latter crop is extensively raised for Philadelphia seedmen. Mr. H. Knight is sowing some 30 acres. Mr. Will Flanagin, our enterprising young merchant is filling up his store with new goods, which in price and quality will compare favorably with any assortment in the Bay. More anon.

BANKS.

NOTICE.—A Lodge of I. O. of G. T., will be instituted, to be organized Friday evening of this week, by Rev. H. P. Blake special D. D. G. W. C. T. This will meet a long felt want and be the means, we hope, of enlisting our young people in the cause of temperance.

—P. J. Mueh has already sent one schooner loaded with ties to Chicago, and leads another this week.

We notice our pastor, Rev. H. P. Blake, is again moving around and hope he will be ready for duty soon.

—Mr. Upthegrove, of Eastport, is understood to be quite low with heart disease. He has the earnest wishes of a large circle of acquaintances for his recovery.

—Burnard Burns, of Marion Is, we hear, quite sick, also Mrs. Geo. Anderson of the same place. X X.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—A State Teachers' Institute for the counties of Emmet and Charlevoix will commence at Petoskey Monday, May 26, and continue up to and including the Friday following. It is expected that educators from various parts of the State will be present to give instructions during the day sessions, and several evening lectures will be delivered. An excellent opportunity thus occurs for our young teachers to improve themselves in the art of teaching, and no teacher who has a desire to make teaching a success can well afford to remain at home during the session of this institute. We hope that a large delegation of Charlevoix county teachers will attend.

To the people of Charlevoix and vicinity—I am still doing business at the old place, and it you are in need of any thing in the line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery or provisions. Call and see me. Byron See.

Great excitement! Young men in Charlevoix can't find the gate; but Dr. Crouter has just received a large stock of patent medicines, druggist sundries and chemicals.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have just received a nice assortment of day goods, boots and shoes, clothing &c. Call and see them.

Why send out for kerosine oil, when you can buy it so cheap at at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

The Murder of Little Edith Freeman by Her Fanatical Father.

Freeman's family consisted of his wife—a tall, slender, blue-eyed woman of thirty, whom he married ten years ago—and his two daughters, Bessie, born in 1872, and Edith, two years later. It is admitted that he has been a kind husband and a loving father, and he has appeared almost to idolize little Edith; yet he tells his wife that a revelation calls upon him to sacrifice some member of his family. They pray together; they ask in their petition that so great a test of their faith may not be required of them. They seem to have talked it over as they would any matter of mutual concern. He even hinted something of it to his fellow-believers, and now says that he prayed that if any life were required his own might be that one; but as it is unquestionable that he intended to become an itinerant preacher, or, as he prefers to call it, a prophet, there is some doubt expressed as to the fervency of such a prayer, if it was made.

Freeman says that he knew that the further revelation would come that would indicate the member of his family whose death was required, and that he and his wife waited patiently to receive it. It came (to continue his story, wholly corroborated by his wife,) in the dead of night of Wednesday, or perhaps just after midnight on Thursday morning. Then he suddenly awakened, and the revelation that he received was that his baby-pet, Edith, a blue-eyed, fair, and brown-haired girl, must be offered up as a sacrifice. He at once awoke his wife, and told her of his commission. The maternal instinct for a time was the stronger. She had been able to talk vaguely about the loss of her children; but when she was brought face to face with it, she at first protested. Freeman says that she begged him not to do it. She pleaded—so he told Mr. Orr, who subsequently had a talk with him—with the tears streaming down her cheeks, for the life of her darling Edith. "But I talked with her," says Freeman. "I told her that we could not risk the displeasure of God; and when I persuaded her that Edith would either be restored to us after three days or else would be translated, then she assented. She saw it was a Divine command." Freeman also says that he knelt by the bedside and prayed, and that a great drop of sweat stood upon his forehead, that the test of his faith might not be required. Then, as he expressed it, his soul was filled with peace, and he prepared with his wife to make the sacrifice.

"I had hopes," he said to one gentleman on the cars on Friday, "when I went to the shed to get the knife that God would stay my hand, as He did Abraham's as he was about to offer up Isaac, but I determined if my hand was not stayed to make the sacrifice as gently as possible, so that my little one would pass away without suffering." Mrs. Freeman, who now recalls the event without the slightest appearance of suffering, lighted a lamp and placed it on a chair by the bedside where the two daughters were sleeping. Then she leaned over Edith, who was sleeping on the outside of the bed, and, lifting Bessie in her arms, took her away to her own chamber. Freeman then, turning down the bedclothes, and raising little Edith's arm, so that nothing might interfere with the blow, raised the knife. "I held it a minute or two," he said, "hoping that I should receive the call to stay my hand, but I did not." The blade penetrated the heart, passing between the fifth and sixth ribs. The little girl opened her eyes and fixed them on her father. He says she murmured "Papa!" and that he seized her and held her to his heart until she was dead. Dr. Smith, who was made an examination to-day of the wound, says that she could not have lived a minute. The hemorrhage was mostly internal. Then Freeman put her back upon the pillow, offered up another prayer, and, lying down beside her, went peacefully to sleep. His wife was already asleep in the adjoining chamber, with Bessie in her arms.

The discovery of the crime was accidental. A Miss Davis was receiving a call in the evening from the Village Constable, Mr. Reddy, and, upon his growing late to explain the cause of her very sorrowful mood, she told him briefly what had happened. He could not believe it, and neither could the Selectman to whom he at once went; but, happening to meet Farmer Howard, who Reddy knew was at a meeting at Freeman's, Reddy asked him about it, and Howard, without the least excitement, said that Freeman had obeyed the Divine command. The Deputy Sheriff was at once sent for, and arrested Freeman and his wife, and locked them up in the Jail at Harrisonville. Freeman said that he was perfectly ready to go to Jail, and his wife, who seemed almost to be under a mesmeric influence from her husband, cheerfully went with him and the Sheriff.—*Boston Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

Cancelling Postage Stamps.

Every now and then a paragraph goes the rounds to the effect that some scientific individual will give so many hundred dollars for a million cancelled postage stamps. Several persons have succeeded in collecting the million, and in some instances $50.0 or $800 were paid for their collection. Those who innocently aid in making these collections little think that in most cases they are helping to defraud the Government. Advanced as scientific knowledge is at the present day, there has as yet been discovered no preparation for cancelling postage stamps that will not wash off. It is estimated that the Government loses $1,000,000 every year by the use of washed stamps in the Postoffice alone. The loss through washed revenue stamps is also great. A million cancelled three-cent stamps when washed are worth $30,000. This being the case, it is easy seen that the man who invents an uncancellable ink will make his fortune. Hundreds of inks and devices have been tried, but it is curious to note that the most complete cancelling apparatus yet known is the one in a country Postmaster with his pen and ink. Some time ago a man traveled from St. Louis to Washington with a bottle of his ink, being unwilling to risk his secret by all-owing the stuff to go out of his hands and perhaps be analyzed. He reached the Department, and proudly cancelled a stamp in the presence of the authorities, who took it and quickly washed it clean with soapy water. His ingenuity in trying different "antidotes" for his ink had not led him to the use of the simplest means procurable. Hundreds of chemical combinations have been tried by the different inventors. Acids of all kinds have been combined with the inks in common use, and for all of them some other combination has been found that will remove all traces and leave the stamp clean as it was. Inks have been offered which eat away the paper it is put on, so strong are the acids, but while there is no doubt of their efficiency the objections to their use are obvious. The chemist of the Patent Office for a long time found chemical means of washing out everybody else's ink, and then presented an invention of his own which he could not wash out. It was given to a Smithsonian Institution chemist and he shortly found out how to wash it clean. After this the Department ceased to expect that an indelible ink would be found.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Quakers, or Friends, are said to have been diminishing slowly though steadily during the last twenty years, in consequence of the secularization of many of the younger people born in the society.

—Protestant Churches continue to make headway among the Mormons of Utah. The Presbytery of Utah now has ten ministers, in place of two less than four years ago, and eight churches. In its day schools there are 300 and in its Sundny-Schools 900 scholars.

—There are 356 Protestant Sunday-Schools in the city, with 88,257 scholars on their rolls. There are likewise of Roman Catholics, Jews and so forth, 62 Sunday-Schools, having 27,580 scholars on their rolls, making a total of 418 schools, with an enrollment of 115,826 scholars.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Bishop Fitzgerald (Roman Catholic), who has charge of the Diocese of Little Rock, Ark., has been appointed to succeed the late Bishop Rosecrans at Columbus, Ohio, but he is so attached to his people at Little Rock and they are so attached to him that he will ask the Pope to reconsider the appointment.

—The Evangelization Society of Spain, which began its work in 1855, has now seven central stations, with as many congregations; eight missionary agents, thirty-one minor missions and preaching places, six Bible day schools; also seven Sunday-Schools, and five night schools for adults. The annual cost of the work is less than $11,000.

—The cost of elementary instruction in Prussia amounts to $8,100,000 annually; the sum being covered by clerical and a half millions of marks from property and legacies, five and a third millions from State subventions, and the balance from communal grants. Gratuitous instruction is given in seven-tenths of the schools in Prussia in which count over 20,000 inhabitants.

—The Boston correspondent of the London *Guardian*, a Church-of-England organ, writes: "The number of unemployed clergy is becoming a public scandal. Many of them, with their families, are reduced to the greatest distress. They are forced to give up one place, and go almost hat in hand begging for some other—degraded in the sight of the community, in that of the Church, and, most of all, in their own eyes. Clergy in the East are writing to the West to try to find something to do there; clergy from the West are coming back to the East to postage-worried and worn-out and helpless Bishops for vacant parishes here. And clergy both at East and West are beginning to talk seriously of the necessity of giving up the ministry and returning to secular work for the support of their families."

—The programme for the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Basle, Switzerland, has been issued. The Conference will open Aug. 31 and close Sept. 7, and the proceedings will be in French, though English meetings, for British and American delegates, will be held. Sept. 1 there will be reports on the condition of Protestantism in the various countries represented. Dr. Schaff reporting for the United States. Evangelization will be the chief subject for the second day, Christian education for the third, Protestantism and society for the fourth, Missions for the fifth, and Christian union for the sixth. Among the names on the programme are those of Van Oosterzee, Schaff, Schneele, Cremer, Godet, Lelievre, Stoughton, Fliselnor, De Pressense, Christlieb, Arthur (London), Hurst and Stockmeyer.

THE Canadian lumbermen say the past winter has been one of the most favorable on record for getting out timber and saw-logs.

Begging as a Fine Art.

Mr. J. H. Gregg, of Hong Kong, has recently written to a London paper a very interesting letter on Chinese beggars. Certainly some of the accounts of these mendicants are horrible in the extreme, and would hardly be credited if the authority was not so good. He says that he has actually seen one beggar bearing on his back a leper so much affected by the disease that his ears and hands and feet were apparently sloughing off. With this loathsome burden, Mr. Gregg says, the beggar threatened to enter each shop he passed, unless the shopkeeper at once administered to his wants. Alms were promptly thrown into the street, and quickly picked up. Others, according to this account, go about carrying sharp Chinese razors, with which they cut themselves to show their misery, and to extort alms. Mr. Gregg has seen mendicants with the upper part of their bodies covered with blood. In the Consular Prison, in the Province of Canton, he saw a beggar literally bathed in his own blood, which also sprinkled over the floor of the shop in which he was praying in such an apparently obdurate heart of the shopkeeper. He also relates horrible stories of beggars who vary the above fashion by knocking their heads against the walls of shops, and of others who beat their bodies with large stones for the edification of passers-by. Not contented with these pleasant and entertaining exhibitions, some of the more emaciated have an agreeable habit of apparently appearing in a dying condition on the threshold of a shop or dwelling house, and announcing, in dramatic tones, their purpose of remaining there to die. Here is Mr. Gregg's account of one instance: "In May, 1874, I saw one, apparently perishing from hunger, throw himself down at the doorway of a dwelling house, saying that he would die of starvation if he were not immediately relieved. The householder, who was in a great state of trepidation, at once offered the starving man a small sum of money, which was indignantly refused. A friend who was with me expressed his readiness to relieve the wants of the sufferer. He held out a half-dollar, and the pensious householder at once rushed toward him, and eagerly grasped the coin, which he at once gave to the sufferer."

This letter goes to show that the mendicants of European countries and the United States have not begun to master the art of begging, and that they are as yet but in their infancy when compared with the almond-eyed children of the Flowery Land. It would not be a bad idea for some of our beggars and tramps to try knocking their heads against the walls of stores, and cutting themselves into mince-meat with sharp razors. It would take a good deal of that sort of work to melt some people, and it might increase the mentality of tramps.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Nihilist Proclamation to the Czar.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* publishes the following proclamation, addressed to the Czar of Russia by the Revolutionary Committee just before the recent attack on his life:

"To His Accursed Majesty:

"The warning and threatening letters, as well as the sentences which we, the invisible delegates of the murderously oppressed Russian people, have sent to the various dignitaries of the present despotic government in Russia, belong, as a rule, to the preparative work, and for that reason neither yourself nor any member of your family appears in the slightest degree menaced by our executive organs. In the first instance, we wish to clean out in its lowest and filthiest corners the Augean stables of despotism; to free the people from administrative persecution which throws them guiltless into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then sends them as insurgents to the gallows, or sends them to the polar regions to work in the mines. We sit in judgment, and shall be compassionless in the exercise of our office, and shall recoil from the use of no means which may lead us to our object, which is the eradication of the hellish tendency of despotism through fire and sword. The victims say not to their executioners, "*mortiurs te salutant,*" and if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice, to put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end. Your system in Russia is rotten to the core. Our almost boundless resources are ruined. Your army of functionaries is a gang of cruel and unsatiable thieves. Your Judges are a shame to justice. Your Coroners, Police Masters and Generals are so many satraps worthy of Xerxes or Darius. Wherever we turn our eyes we see naught but stupidity, mingled with cruelty, wanton waste combined with the most scrupulous spoliation of the people. For the army alone you reserve your fatherly care. You are getting into dangerously deep water, Alexander Nicolaievitch. Therefore we warn you, but spare your life.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Ten-Dollar Certificates.

As some of the persons who think of investing in the United States refunding certificates are anxious for information as to everything relating to them, and especially as to the method of converting them into 4-per-centum bonds, a reporter of the *Evening Post* to-day made inquiries of officers of the Government who were likely to be best informed on the subject. In reply, the following statements were made: The ten-dollar certificates, bearing 4 per centum interest from the 1st of April, 1879, and purchasable at the designated United States depositories, in sums not exceeding $100, for their face value and accrued interest, will be convertible into United States 4-per-centum bonds, in sums of fifty dollars, at any time after the 1st of next July. The words "any time" in the act authorizing their conversion are construed to mean any time before 1907, when the 4-per-centum bonds will be redeemable. The certificates themselves are not redeemable at all, but are transferable without endorsement like United States or National Bank notes. The interest upon them cannot be collected in money, the act authorizing their issue providing that they shall be convertible, "with accrued interest," into the 4-per-centum bonds. "Suppose," said one of the Government officers questioned, "that a year from the date of issue I wish to convert one hundred dollars of the certificates into bonds. The interest upon them will be four dollars, but the Treasury cannot give me a bond for one hundred and four dollars, as there are none of that denomination. Probably, therefore, I should be given a bond for one hundred dollars and a certificate for four dollars. There would be a great many other persons who would receive small certificates in the same way, and I should either sell my certificate to one of them, or would buy enough from them to get fifty dollars' worth, which would be convertible into a bond for that amount."

"I don't know," he continued, "exactly how the details of the conversion will be regulated, but the Secretary of the Treasury will probably issue a circular before the 1st of July giving full information on the subject. It is very likely that the certificates will be made convertible at the different Sub-Treasuries as well as at Washington. No agent or broker will be necessary in the matter. If a person having fifty dollars' worth of the certificates sends them by mail to the United States Treasurer at Washington, after the 1st of July, with a request for their conversion, I have no doubt that the required bond and a certificate for the accrued interest will be forwarded to the owner by mail or express, as may be requested."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Betting on a Sure Thing.

A tough-looking citizen walked into one of the Justice's Courts yesterday afternoon very much intoxicated, and requested that he be allowed to sweep off drinking for a year. His Honor obligingly put him through the solemn ceremonies, and the convert, with a confused remembrance of well-meaning but finely expressed resolutions, stumbled out of the court-room.

"But he don't keep it an hour," said one of the grinning lawyers.

"Bet he sticks to it a week, anyhow," observed the Court with confidence.

"Nonsense!" cried everybody.

"What'll you bet?" asked the Judge.

"Twenty to ten," exclaimed an eager attorney, producing the money.

"Done!" cried His Honor, and the stakes were turned over to a *Chronicle* reporter.

"Constable," said the Court quietly, "go out and fetch that man back."

In a few minutes the reformed one was dragged in, and the Judge ascended his dais, rapped for order, and looked severe.

"Charged with being drunk," said the Court. "What's your plea?"

"Guess I'm full," admitted the prisoner, with an idiotic smile.

"Ten days in the County Jail. Constable, lock up your prisoner. Mr. Reporter, hand this Court that wealth. Court's adjourned.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Zulu Weapon.

There are two principal kinds of assagais, the throwing and the stabbing, the latter with a long and straight blade. To a Kaffir this weapon is literally the staff of life. With it he kills his enemy and his game, slaughters and cuts up his cattle, trains their horns, shaves his own or his neighbor's head, does his carpentry and furriery, and countless other jobs of various sorts. In its original form, the assagai was essentially a missile, but the renowned Clarke, among other military reforms, converted it into a shorter and heavier stabbing spear, unfit for throwing, and only to be used at close quarters. To the shaft, with an average length of nearly five feet, and a diameter equal to a man's little finger, is cut from the assagai tree (*Curtisia faginea*), which is not unlike mahogany. The wood is brittle, yet elastic, the latter quality giving the spear that peculiar vibratory motion on which its accuracy of flight so much depends. On account of the brittleness, a novice will break many shafts before he learns the knack. The

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 15, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The most noteworthy of recent developments in spiritualistic matters is now agitating this city. Mr. Henry Kiddle, at present and for a number of years past Superintendent of Public Schools in New York, an educated and able man, and a highly respected citizen has published a book on "Spiritual Communications," mainly filled with alleged messages from the spirit world, halted through the mediumship of Mr Kiddle's own children. Among the number of the illustrious departed who, according to the work mentioned, have taken means of communicating with a world which they have forever annihilated, and Moses, Pius IX., Archbishop Hughes, Sir Isaac Newton, Byron, Shelley, Edgar A. Poe, A. T. Stewart, the first Napoleon, George Washington, and a small host of other celebrities, ancient and modern. The language used by all the contributors to this extraordinary eye psalm is suspiciously similar in style and oracular silliness, and is the coarsest rubbish from begining to end. The book would have attracted no attention without the endorsement of so prominent a man; but as it is the papers have devoted columns to the publication of extracts and reviews. The episode is uniformly regretted as indicating so complete a hallucination of Mr. Kiddle that it will probably end in his resignation from a post which he has filled with great ability and acceptance.

In addition to this serious outbreak we have another and different subject of wonderment and conversation in the shape of the most brilliant jail-breaking exploit known to recent history. One Leary, more familiarly known by the sanguinary soubriquet of "Red" Leary, has been for some time an inmate of Ludlow street jail, which will be remembered was the last residence of Wm. M. Tweed, the reason being his alleged complicity in the great Northampton bank robbery of a few years ago. On Wednesday night a messenger from the jail rushed breathless into the Central Police Office, and startled its occupants by announcing the escape of the notorious prisoner. Since that time the "finest police in the world" have been rushing wildly about, trying to recover the lost sheep, but up to this writing they have only "great expectation" of success.

After the discovery of the escape, investigation of its methods were at once undertaken and the mystery was quickly solved. In a closet at the end of one of the prison corridors was found a jagged opening in the solid wall of the building, which being followed up, was seen to lead to a fireplace in a room on the fifth floor of an adjoining tenement house, and and then the secret was out. It seems that Leary's friends had hired the room in the tenement house and slowly and by dint of enormous labor succeeded in piercing their way through four and one half feet of solid brick work to the closet before referred to. The work must have occupied many days and nights, and had of course to be conducted with the greatest silence and caution. Leary was daily visited by his wife, and was thus kept appriscd of the progress of his deliverers. He knew just when to expect the completion of their task, and at the appointed hour sauntered down the corridor, as he was free to do, and into the closet. All but one layer of bricks having been removed, a preconcerted signal was given, and Leary putting his powerful shoulder to the thin sheet of wall, shoved it inward, making a jagged opening about fifteen by twenty five in size. Through this opening the confederates dropped a stout rope, and the burglar was speedily dragged from durance vile into freedom

Leary, whose sinister sounding nickname was bestowed on account of the fiery hue of his hair and beard, is a tall, hearty man, weighing 260 pounds and it seemed almost incredible that he should have been able to get through so small a hole; but when a man has the penitentiary on one side of him and liberty on the other, he will usually stand a little crowding to reach the latter. It is stated that the probabilities are good for his early recapture.

Our third sensation this week, or rather end of a sensation, is the acquittal of Mr. Talmage by the Brooklyn Presbytery after seven weeks of a bitter and rather undignified trial. Brother Talmage's vindication can hardly be called triumphant, 25 of the members voting for his acquittal, and 30 voting for a more or less complete conviction. After the announcement of the final verdict, Mr. Talmage stood up and delivered one of his most startling and characteristic speeches, thanking his friends in the most extravagant terms that made them fairly wriggle with wrath. Of those latter gentlemen, Mr. T said, "I feel as though I would like to meet them all in heaven, although I am not anxious to meet them *the first two or three days!* It is only through the help of God that I have not lost my temper" His tirade finished, Mr. Talmage left the room and thus escaped the storm which his invective aroused among his baffled and indignant accusers. Finally, the "Court of Jesus Christ" as they call themselves, adjourned in a frame of mind which, to say the least, would have eminently befitted a court of Beelzebub.

A strange case has just been disposed of by the Grand Jury, which has excited much attention and comment on account of its mysterious character and the high standing of one of the parties involved. Some two weeks ago a young colored boy applied at the office of one of the sailing boats for change, laying down a bill he alleges, a five-dollar bill. The clerk, who is a nephew of Collector Merritt of this port, returned change for one dollar. The boy raised a disturbance, and was put out. He caused the arrest of the clerk, and a large amount of strangely contradictory testimony was taken. The whole matter was referred to the Grand Jury, which declined to indict Merritt. The affair has created much unpleasant feeling. RADIX.

Politic and Impolitic

Every man on the Kentucky Democratic ticket served in the rebel army.

If Davis and Stephens become the Democratic ticket, the Kansas City *Times* will support it through thick and thin.

Senator Blaine is among those who will pour turpentine into the Democratic wounds of Ohio, in the coming campaign.

The average of the pension arrearage claims made out so far is $85.1, which is four times the average as reported in Congress.

The Utica *Herald* says the President has robbed the Democratic Congress of its issue. It will die without issue, then thank Heaven.

The cattle show season being yet in the six-months distance, Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, is working up a renomination by visiting the Sunday-schools

When the country comes to elect a President next year, it will look to this hour and be warned against putting a Democrat in the White House.—*Albany Journal*.

The rush of rebels for office at Washington is so great that existing accommodations are insufficient, and a new bridge is to be built across the Potomac at the capital.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the Democrats at Washington are so securely corraled that they don't know whether to back out, break out or jump out.

An Eastern paper says that Stanley Matthews, who has just been in Washington, is currently talked of in banking circles in New York as John Sherman's successor in the treasury department.

New York is already in line for a rousing Republican victory in November. The *Tribune*, with its left hand spread above its beating heart, and its right pointing to the starry flag, proclaims it.

Lorne took a hand at cricket the other day at Ottawa, and though he was a regular muff, he was rapturously applauded.

A penny subscription for the purchase of a $1,200 golden laurel wreath for Disraeli is in progress in Great Britain and Ireland.

John D. Chapman, a prominent lawyer of Terre Haute, was drowned, Wednesday, in three feet of water, into which he fell while drunk.

Brave Old Zach Makes Another Speech:

Special Dispatch to The Post and Tribune.

Washington, May 8.—Senator Chandler made another speech to day, his second during his present Senatorial term, and the Democratic caucus will have to take measures for expelling him from the Senate if he makes many more, as they have been very destructive to Democratic interests He never prepares a speech, and nobody, not even himself, knows when he is going to make one, until something is done or said to arouse him when he gets up and fires away. He said to night that he had been brooding over the events of the last 15 years since the war for several weeks, in fact, ever since he heard Jeff Davis called a patriot during the closing nights of the last session, and he had been gradually getting very mad to-day, this afternoon, when Mr. Blaine said something to recall to his mind the reminiscences of those years, he rose with an impulse and gave the Senate the benefit of the lesson his glance at the past had taught him. The speech was as sudden, as short and as destructive as the explosion of a Columbiad. Senator Chandler's manner of speaking as is well known in Michigan, is not graceful, but makes up in force what it lacks in polish He talks as if he meant what he says. His long arms did not move to-day according to the rules of art, but his gestures were eloquent. His voice rose and fell in a way to give vigor to his utterances, and his lips quivered with emotion as he passed between his sentences. There was no studied posturing, no embroidered phrases, but sound sense and undisputed facts, uttered in plain blunt English Senator Eaton, the Mr. Pumblechook of the Senate, called him to order for saying that 12 Senators from the south, had got their seats by violence, intimidation and murder, because it was a disagreeable thing to hear. But there was no men on the Democratic side who dared stand up and dispute the fact. Eaton was the only man who interrupted him, but the whole Democratic side squirmed in their seats as he lashed them. Eaton was so mad he could not sit still. No reply was made because reply was impossible. Several Democrats intended to speak and Ben Hill had been preparing for a week. When Mr Chandler finished, the Democrats looked at each other as much as to say, "What had we better do about it?" If one had attempted to reply, there would have been such a scene as has not been witnessed in Congress since the war, because the Democrats were so enraged that none of them could have spoken temperately, and the southern men were in a dangerous mood. Senator Eaton, who had charge of the bill, did not play with danger, but, as soon as he could collect his own scattered nerves, called for a vote on the bill, and, in the confusion that followed the speech, the roll call commenced. It is a rule of the Senate that there can be no debate after the roll call has begun, and the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 29, the Senate being divided on strictly party lines. The Senate adjourned at once. The speech is the topic of the town to night, and creates even more sensation than Chandler's Jeff Davis speech.

Mrs. Charles Dickens is very sick and her recovery is not expected.

The Empress of Germany, a lively old lady of 70, is about to visit Queen Victoria at Windsor.

Queen Victoria and King Humbert "greeted each other on both cheeks" at their meeting in Italy.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are distributed with beech and maple, also and have a wood, and are accessible to good market

WATER AND RAIL

And are on a part of the State unsurpassed for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The price of these lands is such that those of small means can buy and become independent.

Not a Wilderness by any Means

It contains a population of over SEVENTEEN THOUSAND SOULS, and is rapidly filling up with settlers from the most every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

☞ Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. G. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

WALTER MANNAY.

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Beers house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work.

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 1361y

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.

Clothing neatly and promptly cleaned and repaired. Cutting and trimming done on short notice. 5-1y

Miscellaneous.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

—

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose Buttars's store.

JAS. H. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Scroll saw Work, etc.

Our stock is kept at all times large and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with despatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRIELICK & CO.

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Lindsay meat market, opposite Buttars' store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds, and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf W. Bradley

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very low rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

CASSWELL & RAESSER.

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arcade Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

Will use sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good horse-barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to

E. B. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Location desirable Terms easy.

April 22, 1879. WALTER MANNAY.

Farm for Sale.

One of the best in Charlevoix county; situated in Section ; 160 acres; 80 a res under improvement, six miles from Charlevoix, on mail route to South Arm; Terms made known on application.

A. C. & D. McCABE.

Charlevoix, May 5.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

To Rent.

The County Poor Farm, with twenty-six acres improvement. Apply to

WM. BLACK,
W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, April 22, 1879.

DAVID PARISH

Painter and Grainer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crow & Norman will receive prompt attention. (27)

AGENTS WANTED

For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'ng Co., Norwich, Ct.

N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Barnard, Mich.

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER.

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Four thousand acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are furnished in School Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. B. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
1164y Charlevoix, Mich

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

THE ECHO, the Weekly edition of THE EVENING NEWS, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. THE FARMER is well known as a standard Agricultural journal, and was never better than it is to-day.

$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included—just the cost of the white paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. *Offer open for 30 days only.* Direct all orders to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

AT New Preston Hill, Conn., on the 5th, Robert Cogswell, white drunk, killed his wife and then himself.

AT Galveston, Tex., on the 5th, J. T. Young and John Riley attempted to escape from Jail by cutting it on fire. The flames spread, and they were burned to death.

A NOTORIOUS bank robber named John Dobbs, alias Kerrigan, offered for sale, on the 5th, at a Philadelphia Bank, some of the bonds which were stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank, of New York, some months ago. They were recognized, and Kerrigan was arrested and taken to New York on the following day.

AT Salt Lake, Utah, on the 6th, the jury in the Polygamy case found a verdict of guilty against Stites. Defendant appealed, and was held to bail in the sum of $2,500.

ON the 6th, in Philadelphia, Edward Fay, a graduate of the Illinois State Penitentiary, killed his daughter, Mrs. Susan Erwin, by stabbing herein times in his breast with a butcher-knife.

ALEX. COHEN, the Milwaukee (Wis.) instrument agent and forger, was arrested in Richmond, Va., on the 6th.

IT was reported from St. Louis, on the 6th, that about 140 Southern refugees—men, women and children—arrived there that day and left on a steamer for their former homes in Warren County, Mississippi. The dispatch says they gave an unfavorable account of their reception and treatment in Kansas, and expressed much pleasure in being able to return to the South. They were abundantly supplied, by parties in St. Louis, with all necessaries for their trip down the river.

ON the the 6th, the National Colored Conference assembled at Nashville, Tenn., and effected a permanent organization, by the choice of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, as Chairman; Robert Nichols, of Indiana, as Vice-Chairman; and three Secretaries.

ON the 8th, Mississippi Valley Lumber Convention, composed of planters, building contractors and others, was held at Vicksburg, Miss. A series of resolutions was adopted, to the effect that the interests of planters, laborers, landlords and tenants are identical; that the colored race are by the Constitution and laws of the land, placed on an absolute legal equality with the whites, and shall be accorded the practical enjoyment of their civil and political rights; that it is the Constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate when and to what State they please, but that the Convention urges them to present in their movement toward emigration a reasonable human integer, provided in advance with the necessary means for the successful carrying out of their purpose to secure homes elsewhere, etc., etc. Only the white members of the Convention voted on the adoption of the resolutions, the colored members for instructions from their leaders, refraining from giving an expression either pro or con.

WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO., wooden and dry-goods commission merchants, of New York, one of the largest firms in the trade, failed, on the 7th, with liabilities estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000.

ON the 7th, the Secretary of War notified Gen. Sherman to cause the removal of the trespassers in the Indian Territory by force if required. The necessary instructions were sent Gen. Sheridan.

ON the night of the 6th, an explosion of gas occurred in the Stanton shaft at Williamsburg, Pa., which caused the fatal burning of from six to eight men.

THE annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in New York on the 7th. The available resources during 1878 were $410,000, and the appropriations during the same time were $467,000. On the same day, in the same city, the American Home Missionary Society held its annual meeting. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to have been $673,000, and the expenditures $800,000, with $95,000 still due to missionaries.

ALFRED H. ALSBERGH, sixteen years of age, who was bitten by a savage dog a few weeks ago, died in DesMoines town on the morning of the 10th in great agony, and with every symptom of hydrophobia.

THE latest news, received at the Indian Bureau, in Washington, on the 8th, indicated that the threatened raid into the Indian Territory had come nearly to an end.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 11,601 arrived at the port of New York during the month of April of this year; during the same month last year, 8,226. During the year ending on the 30th ult. there were 86,905 immigrants landed at said port; during the previous year the number was 78,992.

THE American Sunday-School Union celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary in New York City, a few evenings ago. The annual report shows that there has been 1,400 schools organized, in 1878, 1,062 new schools, with 4,093 teachers and 39,700 scholars, and there had been 3,865 Bibles and Testaments distributed, and 14,140 families visited.

THE house of Dr. Delos W. Southworth, at Argola, N. Y., was burned on the morning of the 8th. The daughter perished in the flames and his wife was fatally burned.

ON the evening of the 8th, in New York City, the sixty-third anniversary of the organization of the American Bible Society was observed. The annual report shows receipts for the year amounting to $462,274—an excess of $15,339 over those of the year preceding. During the year there were issued 1,000,000 copies of the Bible, of which 600,000 were for use at home and 388,000 copies for the foreign market.

HENRY MCKEE, a white man, was hung at Appling, Ga., on the 9th, for murdering his son, and Tom Jones, colored, for murdering his wife. At Fayetteville, N. C., also, Richard Henry Lee, colored, was hung for burglary.

A PARTY of six men undertook to cross the Mississippi River from Illinois to St. Louis in a skiff, on the 11th. When near the Missouri shore, the boat was drawn under the bow of a steamer and four of them were drowned.

A METEOR fell and exploded near Washington, Minn., on the afternoon of the 11th, with a report equal to the discharge of a 32-pounder. The concussion shook the town. The meteor was plainly noticeable during its passage through the air, and was apparently about the size of an ordinary foot-ball.

A FEW days ago, at Sidney, Neb., a citizen named Henry Loomis was mortally wounded by Charles Reed. Loomis died in the afternoon, and Reed escaped in the bluffs north of the town, where he was captured by a posse of officers and put in Jail. About eleven o'clock at night a crowd of about 400 people surrounded the Jail, overpowered the guards and compelled the Sheriff to give up the keys. Reed was then taken out, and hanged to a telegraph pole. The lynching is said to have been generally commended by the citizens of Sidney. Reed having been guilty of a former murder in Texas.

A FIRE in Chicago, a few evenings ago, destroyed the drying kilns of Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s planing mills and several adjacent dwellings. About three acres of territory were burned over. Loss about $150,000.

Personal and Political.

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has been fully organized by the election of Wm. B. Chandler, of New Hampshire, as Secretary.

THE National Woman's Suffrage Association met in St. Louis, on the 7th, and organized by the election of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton as President, Mrs. S. A. Spencer as Secretary, and Mrs. J. C. Spofford as Treasurer.

IN the Cox-Alston murder case at Atlanta, Ga., on the 7th, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Cox, and fixed his sentence at life imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania is to be held on the 26th of June.

THE Brooklyn Presbytery, on the 8th, took a final vote in the charges against Dr. Talmage, and he was acquitted. The Secretary announced that forty-five votes had been cast, twenty-five of which were against the charges and specifications, and sixteen in favor of sustaining them as they stood, and four for sustaining them in part. The last eighty voted alike by four for conviction. After the announcement of the result, Mr. Talmage made some characteristic remarks, reflecting severely upon the action of his prosecutors. In Van Dyke presented a motion of appeal to the Synod of Long Island, signed by eight members of the minority.

THE State Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 8th, by a party vote, adopted the House resolution to appoint a committee to receive ex-President Grant at San Francisco, upon his return home.

THE National Colored Convention at Nashville, on the 8th, adopted a resolution declaring that the migration of colored people to those States and Territories where they can all enjoy all the rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, should be encouraged, and asking Congress for an appropriation of $500,000 to aid in the removal of colored people from the South.

RETURNS, received up to the morning of the 9th, indicated the adoption of the new California Constitution by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority.

THE Pope has appointed Rev. L. S. McMahon, Vicar-General of Providence, R. I., to be Bishop of Hartford, Conn., and Rev. John Veritis, of Negaunee, Mich., to be Bishop of Marquette.

IN the National Senate, on the 9th, the House bill prohibiting military interference at elections was passed by a vote of thirty-three yeas to twenty-three nays. Nine pairs were announced, and two Senators were absent. The full text of the bill is as follows:

WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our Institutions and the traditions of our people and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring by or from any place where a general or special election is being held in the United States any part of the Army or Navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Sec. 4, Art. 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as are inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

AT the session, in St. Louis, on the 9th, of the National Woman's Suffrage Association a platform was adopted which declares, among other things, that it is the duty of Congress to adopt the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote, and that all State Legislatures should request Congress to submit such an amendment to them; that the lower House of Congress should pass a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee on the Rights of Women Citizens; that it is the duty of every woman to demand registration as a voter, and present her ballot at elections, and to use every official who refuses them the citizen's right to vote; that white women are not permitted to vote, the legislation of the country is defrauded of one-half of the intelligence, virtue and practical wisdom of the Nation; requests Congress to provide for the appointment of a fair proportion of intelligent women to gather vital statistics concerning women and children for the next census, etc., etc.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN ROGERS, of New York, died at his home in Morean, on the 11th.

MARK GRAY, the young man who recently attempted to shoot the tragedian, Edwin Booth, while the latter was acting "Hamlet," on the stage of McVicker's Theater, Chicago, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Asylum at Elgin.

Foreign.

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred in a freight depot at Stratford, Ont., on the morning of the 5th, which caused the loss of several lives and the destruction of 150 railroad cars and a large amount of other property.

ON the 5th, the rowing match, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, between Hanlan and Hawdon, resulted in victory for Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman.

DR. ISAAC BUTT, Member of the British Parliament and the leading Home Ruler in that body, died in Dublin, Ireland, on the 5th.

STOUR & SONS' cotton mills, near Paisley, Scotland, one of the largest establishments in the United Kingdom, was destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss, $300,000.

A PARIS dispatch of the 5th says France was about to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico.

RUSSIA has agreed to surrender Khidja to China, in return for a revision of the treaties relative to the frontier and other concessions.

THE German Government caused announcement to be made on the 6th that a Congress of representatives of the various revolutionary organizations of Europe had been called to meet in London during June.

THE Prince of Wales caused a sensation in the British House of Lords, on the 6th, by presenting a petition favoring the passage of a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

LIEUT. COOTE, of the Royal Navy, the author of threats about the pirate ship Fastnett Light, which appeared on the 16th of January last, has been convicted of the offense and dismissed the service.

A CABLE dispatch of the 7th says the Czar Grant had returned to Singapore, from whence he would embark for the United States.

THE Emissary of the Khedive of Egypt at Constantinople announced, on the 8th, that the difficulties between the Khedive and England and France had been compromised.

A CALCUTTA dispatch of the 8th says further murders of native Princes had been reported from Mandalay.

A NIHILIST printing press was discovered, on the 8th, in the office of the Bureau of Public Communications at St. Petersburg. Eight officials were arrested.

LEUTLBARG'S PAROLE, the American flyer, won the Newgate Cheshire handicap, on the 8th.

THE long-established and well known banking house of Sears, Clough & Co., at Cork, Ireland, suspended payment, on the 8th. The failure is a bad one.

IT was announced in the British House of Commons, on the evening of the 8th, that Sir Percy Cuspell had ordered all American swine to be slaughtered at the place of landing.

THE committees of the French Chamber have unanimously decided that the late pastoral of the Archbishop of Aix, attacking Jules Ferry's Educational bill, is a violation of the French laws.

THE Czar has issued a proclamation to the Bulgarians, advising a strict compliance with the terms of the Berlin Treaty.

THE authorities of the City of Madrid, Spain, have abolished the octroi duties on grain and flour, in consequence of the scarcity of those commodities. They have also established twenty depots for the sale of bread below bakers' prices.

ON the 11th, anonymous letters were sent to the Czarowitch of Russia, the heir-apparent, advising him to go abroad if he wished to maintain a position in the impending revolution.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 11th, the Sultan had promised autonomy to the Albanians. The Mohammedans of Adrianople were suffering from hunger, and many of the shops there had been plundered for food.

A PARIS dispatch of the 11th says the French Minister of the Interior had authorized a lottery to raise a fund for the completion of the statue of "Liberty" to be presented to the United States.

ON the Credit Valley (Can.) Railroad, on the afternoon of the 10th, a special train containing the Directors of the road met with a terrible accident. The engine was standing on a side-track at Carlton Station, was run into by an engine under rapid headway, and the tender of the engine was driven deeply into the body of the passenger coach. Seven or eight occupants were more or less seriously injured. The engineer says he was proceeding over the road under orders when the switch, being open, he ran into the train. The switchman says the engineer gave the signal for him to open the switch, and, thinking the engine to be intended for the waiting cars, he did so.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

IN the Senate, on the 5th, the bill to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States was recommitted for amendment. A bill was introduced and referred similar to one introduced in the House) to prohibit military interference at elections. A bill extending the time for special postal service was passed. . . A large number of bills were introduced in the House, among them the following: To prohibit military interference at elections; to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics; regulating the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President; for funding municipal indebtedness in the State of Louisiana; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extinguish all city indebtedness by the issue of green backs, which greenbacks are to be immediately used in payment of such debts; providing for a greenback currency to the extent of $1,000,000,000, and for the relief of the financial distress by granting aid to certain companies incorporated by State authorities for works of internal improvement.

THE bill making it unlawful to use any part of the army or navy at the polls, etc., was reported from the Judiciary Committee, in the Senate, on the 6th. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was also reported with amendments. A lengthy debate was had on the resolution declaring the last days of legislation in relation to the claims of Mr. Sheffield to a seat of Senator Kellogg. . . Among the bills introduced in the House was one for the admission of Utah as a State. A preamble and joint resolution were introduced requesting the President to insist on the immediate cessation of duties in Cuba, and to take such measures, in cooperation with other Governments, as will most speedily and humanely terminate the existing war. The bill to prohibit military interference at elections was reported back without amendment, and a substitute, offered by Mr. Hobson, making it unlawful for any officer, civil or military, any place where a general or special election is being held in any State save only the militia, unless such employment shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, or to prevent a forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws, made in pursuance thereof, and making any violation of this act a penal offense, was defeated—97 to 121—only one Republican (Ford) voting aye, and eight voting nay. After some Filibustering on the part of the Republicans, the bill was passed—yeas, 124; nays, 90; eleven Greenbackers voted with the Democrats and Ford, and not voted.

THE resolution asking for authority to take testimony in the contested case of Stafford vs. Kellogg was further considered in the Senate, on the 7th, and numerous amendments were offered by Republican Senators, and, after debate, were rejected. One amendment offered by Mr. Boar further instructed the committee to inquire and report whether bribery or other corruption had been practiced in the case. Mr. Brewster (Kellogg) argued against the resolution, as it was accepted by the committee, the majority of which had reported it favorably, and finally adopted—29 to 17. Mr. Blaine introduced a joint resolution authorizing the issue of a medal of honor to Admiral Farragut, and a motion made by Mr. Edmunds to refer it to the Committee on Naval Affairs was defeated—28 to 31. Mr. Blaine then submitted an amendment providing for the issue of a medal to each officer and enlisted man who was present at the battle of Mobile Bay, and a motion made by Mr. Edmunds to refer it to the Committee on Naval Affairs was defeated—28 to 31. Mr. Blaine then submitted an amendment providing for the issue of a medal to each officer and enlisted man who was present at any place, or within a mile of any place where a general or special election for Representatives to Congress is being held, and the bill ingrossed, as amended, and passed with a vote of not less than 4500 nor more than 80 . . . In the House, Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill to provide for a period of not less than six months nor more than five years, in which the right of impeachment, at the discretion of the Court . . . In the House, Mr. Hiscock offered the following resolution, offered by him, calling for an investigation into his conduct at Fort Phil Kearney, etc.; which, after some discussion and remarks by other members, the whole subject was laid on the table. The bill relating to coinage and bullion certificates was taken up and debated.

IN the Senate, on the 8th, the House bill to authorize the annual enlistment of 725 boys in the navy was passed. At his own request, Mr. Hoar was excused from service on the Committee to Investigate Election Frauds, and Mr. Dawes was appointed in his place. The bill prohibiting every interference at elections was further considered. Mr. Morgan advocating its passage. In the House the bill to enforce the Eight-Hour law was taken up, and, after considerable debate, was laid on the table by a vote of 126 to 82. The Silver bill was then taken up, and an amendment was offered providing for the coinage of silver dollar at 60 grains of 412½ grains, a lengthy debate followed, but no action was had on the bill.

THE bill to prohibit military interference at elections was further considered in the Senate, on the 9th, by Messrs. Edmunds, Blair and Chandler, after which it was passed, in the precise form in which it came from the House, by a vote of 39 yeas to 21 nays, as follows: Yeas—Bayard, Beck, Bailey, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, W. Va., Eaton, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Ingalls, Jonas, Jones, Fla., Jones, Nev., Kernan, Lamar, McDonald, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Randolph, Saulsbury, Southworth, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Whyte, Wilson—39. Nays—Allison, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Conkling, Davis, Ill., Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill, Conn., Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Lapham, Logan, Matthews, Morrill, Oglesby, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom—23. Messrs. Carpenter, Hawes, Jones (Nev.), Paddock, Hill (Me.), Sharon, Blaine and Kirkwood and Elliott were paired. The bill to amend Bailey Gordon, Williams, McPherson, Walker and Wright, to provide for the appointment of a Commission of the Warner Super boil was reserved in the House, and Mr. Weaver addressed the passage in a lengthy speech, and sustained the bill. Mr. Conger obtained the floor next on the 20th. Mr. Herbison spoke against the bill. Mr. Conger obtained the floor just before adjournment.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate, on the 9th, relating to interstate commerce, and to prevent undue discrimination between the United States and foreign countries. The Legislative bill was further considered and speeches were made by Messrs. Hill, Chandler and Windom. In the House, a resolution was referred and referred to the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the measures as ought best to promote the agricultural interests of the country. Several bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Relating to public lands, for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission; for the reduction and reorganization of the Army. The Warner bill was further debated. Messrs. Kelley, Reed Randall and Bowman taking part in the discussion. The bill prohibiting the presence of the military at places of election was passed by a vote of 154 to 130, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the President pro tem.

How Dresses are Trimmed.

There are many new and pretty skirt trimmings, many of which may be easily made at house. Newest of these is the shirred plaiting. For this a straight piece of flounce is cut twelve inches deep and three times the length of the skirt's breadth. It is laid in inch-wide kilt plaits, and each plait is stitched (like a tuck, indeed, more than a plait) to within a finger's length at the bottom, when they are pressed flatly. Then, about three inches above this are shirred on the edge by a single row of fine hand gathering, and this draws the flounce up into a succession of scantily puffed plaits. The flounce is then stitched on an inch from the top, and again at the head of the plain plaiting at the bottom. Shirred plaitings are also made in clusters, three in a cluster, and a space between. Another fancy is to finish the fan plaiting. This is cut straight also in the deep depth required and then plaited in clusters of five plaits, plied one on another. The plaits are pressed and stitched across near the top, and again a few inches from the bottom, so that the lower part spreads out in a succession of open fans. Very much liked but scarcely new, is the Vandyked flounce with only fullness enough to allow it to set smoothly around the skirt over a fan plaiting, the fans of which comein the open spaces between the Vandykes. Another popular heading for flounces is a shell trimming formed of a strip of the dress material piped on both edges and box-plaited into triple plaits. Between the box-plaits the edges of the band are caught together to form the shells. Scarf draperies are much worn both on short and long dresses. For walking dresses they are still folded in upturned plaits across the front and knotted behind. Some tunics are slit straight up through the middle of the front breadth for from six inches to half a yard. The sides of the opening are then faced and turned back in revers. A bow is placed at the apex of the triangular opening thus formed and the plaiting in front extends high enough to cover all that part of the lower skirt disclosed by the opening.

Perpendicular trimmings are very fashionable. Long revers, extending from the bust to the edge of the overskirt, or where the dress is in one to the trimming at the foot, appear on many suits. A great deal of fine shirring is used, especially on thin dresses. Shirred plastrons of silk for cloth are favorite trimmings for black grenadines. The shirring is usually done in clusters—inch wide bands of horizontal shirring twelve inches apart, from the top to the bottom, drawing the plastron into long, flat pulls. A great deal of Pekin is used. All material in alternate raised and flat stripes is known as Pekin, whether it be velvet, satin, silk, wool, or cotton; or, as is often the case, a mixed fabric. This forms bands, revers, yokes, vests, etc., upon solid-colored materials. Usually the Pekin matches the dress in tint—violent contrasts being too fatal for favor. The fancy just now is to use it in crescent-like pieces from three to eight inches deep—a fashion which affords an easy method of lengthening any bodice left over and unfashionably short. A stylish suit noticed recently had two folds, one of plain satin, the other of satin Pekin edging the bottom of the skirt as the back side-seams; then they were let loose and extended to form a knot with long ends and loops in front. Above this the back of the basque was thinished with loops of satin, forming a double fringe. Festioned flounces are much used on the front and sides of trained skirts. They form from three to five curves, are cut on the bias and edged top and bottom with lace, knife-plaiting, or a fold of silk or satin. Brocade is much used for trimming fashionable silks, and is put on in the same way as the Pekin.—*Philadelphia Times.*

He Wouldn't Have It.

Some men can't appreciate true friendship, and they seem to delight in holding at arm's length those who wish to think kindly of them. Such a one lives on Jefferson avenue, Detroit. A number of his acquaintances were the other day canvassing his many good qualities, and it was decided to make him a present and deliver a speech. A shake purse of forty cents was made up, the cash invested in a large bottle of the real stuff, eight friends proceeded in a body to the "consignee's" office. He was in. One of the gentlemen held up the sponge and began:

"When men desire to show their friendship for a fellow-man they present him with something useful or ornamental or something typical or emblematical of his daily life. Now, we——"

The speech ended right there. The sponge was left behind, but the crowd took a cool scuttle, four or five clubs and two empty boxes down-stairs with them, and they were over the sidewalk in quick time. Now, we——

Ghost Stories Unveiled.

What are termed "supernatural occurrences" are, in nearly all cases, capable of being solved by the exercise of a little common sense. We are indebted to the contributors for the following examples, all of which are guaranteed to be strictly true, and may be enjoyed by even the most timid reader:

The locality where the following occurrence took place is near a small village south of Dublin, on the road from the City of Armagh. On negray December night, now almost sixteen years ago, a middle-aged bachelor was returning from a Christmas party at which he had been invited by some of his village friends. Our hero, whose name was Charlie Coburn, occupied the position of land-steward to a country gentleman resident near the village. Charlie lodged at my father's, and found himself on his way home about the hour of twelve—not an unreasonable hour for a bachelor, certainly; but then Charlie was a model to his race, and his word was law to the parish. From his way home to our house, he required to pass through the village; and as there was a strapping, full-blooded party upon whom rumor attirmed Charlie "had his eye," we can suppose his temptation to have been complied with meditating on the fair Mary whose company he had just quitted, as he passed the cottages with three lights in each waisteoat pocket—his favorite attitude when in a musing mood.

It was only a week or two before that the introduction of gas-lamps in the village streets took place; and when our hero reached the end of the street, he was enabled, by the light of the last lamp, to perceive some person only a short distance in front of him, and proceeding in the same direction as himself. As the road to my father's was rather dreary and deserted, Charlie felt glad of the unexpected company he was about to come up with. Consequently, he withdrew his fingers from his waistcoat pockets, and striking the a swinging pace, so as to overtake the traveler as soon as possible. The latter gentleman, however, evinced not the slightest desire for Charlie's society. On the contrary, he kept moving ahead faster and faster, in proportion as his pursuer's pace increased. The two were during this time keeping their way along the footpath which ran outside a high wall, inclosing the demesne of a nobleman who resided in the neighborhood. In this wall, and just about a furlong or so past the last of the gas-lamps, was a narrow round which the lamp could not throw its rays, and it happened that at this very spot a gate leading into a graveyard was placed. Here the unsociable traveler suddenly and unaccountably disappeared from view.

It was impossible he could have jumped the wall, on account of its height; neither could he have crossed the road nor gone onward, as in either case Coburn must have seen him. Then where had he gone? Not having passed the gate, he must have gone through it. But on examining the gate it was found to be locked; and as the bars were too close to admit the passage of any human body, the only reasonable conclusion that Coburn could arrive at was that he had been pursuing a ghost! Having settled this point satisfactorily (though suddenly) in his own mind, he thought it might be as well if he gave the ghost a chance of pursuing *him*. Coburn was neither superstitious nor cowardly; but this being the first time he had ever seen a real ghost, he felt rather unnerved. Not knowing what terrible consequences his temerity might bring upon him, and believing discretion in this instance to be the better part of valor, he divested himself of his coat as quickly as possible, and throwing it over his shoulder, fled homeward, determined that if the ghost did give chase it should not catch him without having at least a run for its victim.

We had not gone to bed on Coburn's arrival. He came—or rather rushed—in, pale as a corpse, the perspiration pouring down his cheeks. His strange and unusual appearance seemed to put us all in such a state that none appeared to know the proper questions to put under the circumstances. However, Charlie, who, on entering, had thrown himself into a chair and his coat upon the floor, was the first to break the silence by grasping for "a drink of spring water." He gulped it down, and my father, who had run to the door on hearing Charlie's voice, found that there were no highwaymen lurking in the vicinity, came in and grasped Coburn by the wrist—to feel his pulse, I suppose—asked what had happened.

"Oh! pants Coburn, with horror depicted in every feature, "—I've seen a ghost!"

I shivered. But my father, who was not a believer in ghosts, laughed outright. This seemed to nettle our lodger considerably, as he always prided himself on his veracity, and could not bear to have it impugned, especially on so serious a subject. After he had calmed down a little, my father endeavored to reason him out of his belief. But it was useless. "He had seen a ghost, though he never believed in them before, and there was an end of it."

"Well," said my father, "I have never seen a ghost; but I should much like to have it to say that I had seen one; and if you think there is any chance of your ghost favoring us with a second appearance, I propose that we both set off to the graveyard at once."

Coburn seemed very reluctant to make the experiment; but as my father began to throw some light aspersions on his courage, he at last consented and they both set off. They examined the gate and found it locked; peered through the bars, but saw no signs of a ghost. Then a policeman might have gone a second time for a friend onward the village, they proceeded a short distance in that direction; but imagine their feelings when, on looking back, they saw behind them not one ghost, but two! Both ghosts went through the gate, but proved to be nothing earlier than the shadows of the two men, thrown by the newly-erected gas-lamps, the bend in the wall causing the figures to appear as if they had vanished into the graveyard.

One evening some weeks ago I was in my father's house preparing for bed, when I suddenly heard what sounded like four steps coming along the passage leading to my room; then some one appeared to be feeling in the dark for the handle of the door, which was slightly shaken, and a low knock was heard. Of course I knew concluded that some one of the family was outside; and my first being locked, I called out who was there, but received no answer. Thinking this was very odd, I went to the door and opened it; but, to my amazement, no one was outside, and yet I could hear no footsteps retreating. I must explain that my room is at the end of a long passage, to which you descend by five steps, my door forming the end of the passage and my room being at the end of one wing of the house); therefore, on opening my door, I should have commanded the whole of the corridor, and it seemed impossible for any one to have escaped in a hurry; and I knew that the two rooms on the same passage were locked up so that no one could have got out of sight in that way.

Very much puzzled, I closed and locked my door; and after a brief interval the same thing was repeated. Cautiously approaching my door and approaching then, as if some one were feeling for the handle of the door in the dark, and shaking the door slightly by so doing; and then again a low knock. A second time did I open my door, but with the same result. No one was there. I frankly confess that now I began to feel somewhat uncomfortable, on account of ghosts, but visions of thieves which had loaded scenes in my mind (very irrationally, of course), and I felt persuaded that some one must be moving about the house; and yet I knew that every one else had gone to bed long ago, and I own I did not feel inclined to risk an encounter with this mysterious visitor while trying to arouse some one else, my rough ideas of ghosts having gone from the rest of the family.

Determined, however, if possible to find out what it was, I crouched down with my ear to the door, listening for a repetition of the noise, which was ringing to my closeness to the door, I discovered the disturber of my peace in a mouse! It appeared this mouse, which had very evidently lost its way, had got down into the passage, and, finding retreat rather difficult (owing, I suppose, to the steps), was rushing up and down the passage at full speed, thereby producing the sound of footsteps on the carpet, and on finding its egress barred by my door, trying to escape by running up the door; but the varnished paint affording it no foothold, the imitation of its run only sufficed to carry it up a short way (thus shaking the door and slightly moving the handle), and it then fell down with a flop, thus producing the knock.

I could not resist a hearty laugh when I found out the real cause of the disturbance; but yet it shows that stories of strange nocturnal noises should be received with great caution, for certainly I should always have declared that some one had been trying my door that night, had I not found out the real cause.

The following are related in the conversational style in which they were told to our contributor:

"I am sure none of you were ever so terrified by a ghost as I was," said my Aunt Mabel. "It was an American ghost, which perhaps accounts for its having been more wild and weird and altogether electrifying than anything ever met with in the old country. You know that I went to America when I was young, and that I spent many of my early years in a lonely farmhouse in the backwoods."

"And without servants, Aunt Mabel?"

"Quite true, dear. Servants would not stay with such an out-of-the-way place without higher wages than we could give them, and, indeed, the 'helps' we had were more a hinderance. But we were all young and strong, and we never had happier days than when we all kept house together, and did the work with our own hands. Capital training it was, though at first of course we made many mistakes, everything was so strange and new to us.

"It was soon after our arrival at this lonely place that I met with a terrible fright. My sister Isabel and I shared the same room, and one night I was awakened by hearing her crying by my side.

"'What is the matter, Isabel?'

"'Oh, a toothache, a most dreadful toothache; and I have nothing to relieve it. If I could only get some brandy; a little burnt brandy would cure it in a moment.'

"'My dear,' I said, jumping out of bed, 'I will get you some directly. I know where it is—in the parlor cupboard, and I have got the key.'

"But you have no light.'

"'Oh, I can grope my way to the room, and then I can easily light my candle at the grate.'

"No sooner said than done. I wrapped a shawl around me, went swiftly and quietly down stairs, felt my way through the dark and deserted room, and succeeded in lighting my candle at the stove. But no sooner did I hold up the lighted candle to make my way to the cupboard, than the most unearthly shriek ran through the room. At the same moment the light was suddenly extinguished. I was left in total darkness, and all was still and silent as before. Chilled with horror, and trembling in every limb, I groped my way back as well as I could, and told my story to Isabel; but she was in such pain that it did not make the impression on her that I expected. I got but little sympathy.

"It must have been the wind, or a wild-cat outside that screamed,' she said; 'and as to the light being put out, that, of course, was sheer accident. Of course you have heard the noises of the ghosts.'

"This rather put me on my mettle, and, moved beside by her moans of pain, I at last braced myself up to a second attempt. I went with great determination, resolved that nothing should now hinder me from bringing the remedy to my sister. Proceeding down-stairs again, all went well till I turned from the stove with the lighted candle in my hand. Instantly the same yell resounded in my ears, while something, I could not tell what, swept past me, and dashed out the light! How I reached my room I never knew, but I crawled into bed more dead than alive; and, as soon as I could speak, I told Isabel that, no matter what happened, nothing would induce me to make the venture again.

"Morning came at last, and with it the solution of the mystery. My brothers had come home late, bringing with them a screech-owl which they had put under the parlor for safety till the morning. The light had, of course, disturbed it, and it had flown against the candle and extinguished it while in the act of uttering its most singularly hideous cry. My terror at the midnight ghost was a joke at my expense long after."

"I think you were very brave to go into the room a second time, Aunt Mabel."

"Well, I think I was, I must admit. But I would have braved almost anything for Isabel, and I was a strong, courageous girl, who hardly knew what fear was. Still, I can assure you that even to this day, when I recall the scene, I seem still to feel the thrill of terror that shook me at the sound of that queerly shrill shriek. Heard for the first time in the dead of night, and now close to my ear, it was a truly startling and dreadful. It was a great relief when the mystery was so simply explained. But only imagine if it had been explained! If the owl had got in unperceived, and had escaped by the chimney or an open window! how dreary! But see! at the touch of the little wand of truth the ghost vanishes, and only a poor screech-owl remains!"

"Now let me tell the story of our 'family ghost,'" said Miss B——. "Such a useful, faithful, devoted spirit it was! An Irish ghost; but not a banshee, more like a 'delicate Ariel' or household fairy. I only fear its race is extinct now, as well as that of the invaluable servants who used to identify themselves with their master's family. Our ghost was before my time; but often have I heard my grandmother talk about it, and what a mystery it was.

"The household was large and varied, consisting of the old couple, some grown-up ones, one of them married, an orphan niece, and two or three young children in the nursery. There were no railways in those days, and when any of the family intended going to the county town, they had to be up at dawn of day, take a solitary breakfast and set out on what was then a formidable expedition. Of course the affair used to be discussed in the family the evening before, commissions given and the time of starting fixed on. And now comes the strange part of my story. Whether the servants were up in good time or not, the fire was always lighted, the kettle boiling, and breakfast ready at the appointed time! The clothes which came from the wash were carefully sorted out and appropriated to their respective owners, none could tell by whom. If a fire was required in the nursery, it was kept up by invisible hands. Nurse was a heavy sleeper, but no matter; her delicacies were supplied by the obliging and indefatigable ghost. Nurse used to find us bright a fire in the morning as she had left at night, the turf-basket replenished, and all as neat and orderly as hands could make it. To get out the breakfast things my grandmother's keys must have been taken from her room, but by whom no one could tell.

"'Leave the key-basket in my room,' said a visitor the night before he left. 'I am a light sleeper, and if the ghost comes to get my breakfast, I shall know it!'

"Toward daybreak he heard the keys tinkle, and instantly threw a dagger, which he had hidden under his pillow, to the spot where the sound proceeded. In the morning the dagger was found stuck into the door, but no clue to the mysterious visitor could be found.

"At last my grandmother determined that the mystery should be solved, whatever it might be, and she prepared to sit up in her room all night, listening for the faintest sound. For a long time all was still; and my grandmother was beginning to fear that her long watch through the winter's night was only wasting her strength in vain, when at last, somewhere in the small hours, she heard a slight thud upon the stairs. Instantly seizing her candle, she rushed out, just in time to see a slender figure in white, carrying a basket of coals in his arm. The fall of a sod from the fuel-basket was the sound she had heard. My grandmother was a brave woman, and swiftly as the white figure flitted away, swiftly did she follow after, up stairs and along passages, till just as it reached the nursery door, she overtook it, and discovered her niece walking in her sleep!

"It seems the poor girl was so anxious about the household arrangements that she used to rise in her sleep to accomplish all that she knew ought to be done. How long she might have kept her life through the foolish rashness of a young visitor, I have already told you. She was never again permitted to sleep alone. My grandmother took her to her own bed; and clasped in her loving arms, the poor girl learned to forget her fears, and take a full benefit of

"'Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.'

"Had not my grandmother possessed good sense, courage and resolution, the story might have had a very different ending." — *Chambers' Journal.*

Consent to Grow Old.

Age cannot be repelled, and should not be concealed, denied or disguised. It cannot, in these middle years of life, apprehend its peculiar peace and joy. Spring blossoms with flowers, and summer blooms with ripening fruits, but neither possesses the joy and pride of harvest. So, early life gives little token of happiness of age, yet reason assures us it must have a happiness of its own in store for those who are in it in harmony with its conditions. Remember! when we were children the labors, the studies, even the pleasures of grown men and women were repellent, or incomprehensible; we could not feel the robust, vigorous happiness with which adult life assumes its responsibilities, performs its labors and bears its burdens. But when, in due growth, we came to these, we took the same joy in them which puzzled as children so much in the lives of our fathers and mothers. So we can demonstrate (as surely as an astronomer computes an eclipse) that age is not less happy than youth, if it is met and borne aright. And observation confirms what reason alleges; for who does not know some among the old appearing happier than the young? But age must be met somewhat cheerfully. To shrink from it, to contrive evasions and disguises of its approach, to conceal it to ourselves and deny it to others, is no way to enter happily within its restful shade. It must come. It is coming. Away, then, with the devices and disguises, the fictions and pretenses, which falsify advancing years. Let the white hairs bloom, accept the glasses or the cane, yield up willingly whatever of faculty or power age withdraws, and look for the compensation which it brings, for some such assuredly there are. Consent to grow old.—*Christian Union.*

THE Modoc (Cal.) *Independent* says that the sage-brush lands of that county are to be thoroughly tested this year as to their agricultural purposes.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

JOSEPH CONNEY, of Bay City, asks for civil damages and a criminal prosecution against a policeman named Henestreet, whom he claims choked him until the blood ran from his ears.

MANY of the Michigan lumbermen are in a bad fix at present. Millions on millions of feet of logs are "hung up" high and dry, and will not reach the mill booms this season.

A PARTY for the name of Twombley claims to own the land on which Bay City is built, and has put

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLELD.

SPECIALTIES-

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unlimited assortment of BOYS SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,

CHARLEVOIX.

SENATOR CHANDLER.

What the Newspapers Say of His Speech.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Confederates will find out in time that Zach Chandler is not a safe man to deal with. He never spanks unless the provocation is strong. Then he calls things by their right names. In his remarks in reply to Ben. Hill saturday, bounding in on past and present, he spoke the mind of the loyal North as well. The prejudice in this section in favor of the Government of the United States is rather increasing of late.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Senator Chandler has enriched the Republican vocabulary with a phrase which will not be forgotten very soon. He says that when the North put upon the South the robe of citizenship and killed the fatted calf, and invited the prodigal sons to the feast, the south came in reard with the calm remark: "We have always owned that calf, and we are not grateful for the feast."

Mr. Chandler is mistaken in one thing when he says that on the brow of Dem ocrats is written the warning phrase, "Blame, mine, Nickel, Imperial." The average Democratic brow is not of a size to accommodate the whole of that inscription.

From the New York Times.

After Senator Blaine had finished his speech and received applause from the galleries, the President protem. who was just on the point of casting for a vote on the fall, when, much to the surprise of every one in the Senate Chamber, Zachariah Chandler, pale tremendous and very much excited, rose to make a speech. At once there was utmost silence in the chamber. The Democrats hurried in from the cloak-rooms, evidently expecting what was to come, and in a few moments the galleries were well filled by fillers about the capitol who are always on the lackout for an interesting speech and ever on hand expecting a sensation. Upon this occasion, at least, they were not disappointed. Senator Chandler made a most remarkable speech, and, evidently without much previously conceived intention, succeeded in creating more excitement than has been witnessed in the Senate during the present session.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

When Zack. Chandler loads his gun for bear he puts in a four finger charge, and fetches his game with a report that is execrations from Maine to California.

There was another whine in the Senate yesterday about Zack Chandler's bloodletting letter, and Zach. explained He expressed the letter very much, and to feel very unpleasantly about treason and things.

Shaking to sow music with a drill core-knife would have been genuine comfort to the northern Democratic Senators in comparison with Senator Chandler's process of operating upon them.

"You have undertaken a very large job for piety of your size, "was one of the ugliest and hardest slugs fired into the brigadiers by old Zach. Chandlers.

From the Chicago Journal.

Z ch. Chandler's Jeff Davis speech enraged the Democrats, and it is announced that they are indignant because he told them yesterday that a dozen of their Senators were elected by fraud and violence. The truth is sometimes exceedingly unpleasant to hear.

From the Chicago Tribune.

During the exciting debate that followed, some of Hill's allusions to the events that preceded the Rebellion seemed to refresh the memory of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who departed from his customary reticence and indulged in some reminiscences of 1861, and the complicity of the Democratic party with the aiders and abettors of treason that made a refreshing episode in the chronic dullness of the Congressional debate. He told more truth in 20 minutes than his Confederate opponent did in four hours; but it cannot be ensured that it was palatable to the southern Brigadiers and their daughters.

The Conflagration Beat August known as the Fire Fiend—insinuated himself into the great building occupied by the *Post & Tribune*, in Detroit, on Sunday evening, at a time when the most available portion of the fire department was at work on a fire at Delray, but returned a very threatening looking, but by a skillful and desperate conflict on the part of such of the fire department as could be summoned, the destroying monster was after many hours met, cut, leaving the beautiful and imposing mass a scene of thoroughly charcoaled sensational desolation.

On the 15th of August came upon us nearly best rousing a repetition of the fire of 1871 by which the greater portion of the city was destroyed. While the southeast wind was blowing flames were discovered in the dry house of a large lumber manufacturing establishment, and in a few minutes the entire premises were ablaze. Situated in what is known as the "Lumber District," the fire found plenty of food, and for a time it looked as though its progress would not be checked until a considerable territory had been burned over. By ordinary out the entire fire department—something that has not been done since 1871. Marshal Benner was called to duty, as in story over the flames.

Why Will You

Allow a cold or cough to wear a system and thus encourage the germs of consumption, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Long troubles when an immediate relief can be readily attained *Hardy's Wild Cherry Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the worst Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Hardy's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no test need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. For sale of this medicine is unprecedented Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced Sold by the G. W Crouter.

BUSINESS

-IS-

FLOURISHING

AT THE

Old Bakery

Lunches or Ice Cream served up at any time. Good Bread kept on hand, but no one forced to buy.

H NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, May 23, 1879.

Boat For Sale.

Good strong boat, about 25 feet long. Suitable for fishing purposes. Will be sold cheap.

HUGH MILLER.

Charlevoix, May 13, 1879.

F. DUVAL,

BOOT & SHOE

Maker,

At the Old Farmer Stand.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done promptly.

Charlevoix, May 12, 1879.

MANNAY & KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

Architects

AND

Builders,

Charlevoix.

DESIGNS

AND

Specifications

For Private Residences, Stores, School Houses, and Churches.

Buildings Erected in any part of the County.

Turning, Stair-Making & Ornamental Work a Specialty.

Village Items.

Boat for sale. Inquire of Hugh Miller.

Mr. Bennett has built a new boat house.

Mr. Hugh Miller has a new boat on the stocks.

Mr. Hugh Miller has a new boat on the stocks.

Mr. Hugh Miller has a new boat on the stocks

PRESIDENTIAL VETO MESSAGE.

The Bill to Prohibit the Presence of the Military at Places of Election Disapproved of by the President. His Reasons Therefor.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "An Act to Prohibit Military Interference at Elections":

To the House of Representatives:

After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Military Interference at Elections," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In a communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 26th of last month, relating to the House resolution of inquiry of the 17th of that month, relating to appropriations for the Army, I stated that the Act of the 15th of June, 1878, [Posse Comitatus Act] was passed in the form it was in consequence of the belief on the part of many members of Congress that the provision in relation to the use of the Army at elections was unconstitutional, and that the Army could not be used for the purpose of preventing violence at the polls, and that the purpose of the provision was to prevent the use of the Army at elections for the purpose of keeping the peace and preventing violence, and that the provision was not intended to prevent the use of the Army for the purpose of enforcing the laws and protecting the officers charged with the duty of executing them. I also stated that at the time of the passage of the Act I was of the opinion that the provision in relation to the use of the Army at elections was unconstitutional, and that the Army could be used

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Proprietor and Publisher.

TUESDAY, May 27, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, May 21, 1879

EDITOR SENTINEL.

New York, as the real center of the national financial operations, has lately witnessed some extraordinary transactions. The enormous subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loans made by our bankers, who, contrary to all precedent, actually had the Treasury by ink for the benefit of the hundred millions, were events as memorable as they were gratifying; and the present rush for the new ten dollar certificates is no less noteworthy. This loan is located entirely without pushing, of the intervention of the banks and even public instruction intended to regulate absorption; but the rush for them here is tremendous. The Sub-Treasury on Wall street and the Post Office are the points of supply, and every day, long before the opening of the doors for selling, the waiting crowd of applicants would give a strange or the idea that each of the great stone buildings was some popular place of amusement at which the supply of tickets was limited. On the two the Post Office sells by far the larger proportion. At twelve o'clock to-day there were probably about three hundred women, men, girls and boys in line at the Post office, waiting their turn to buy. Perhaps one hundred were women. The line extended from near the north east corner of the building way around past the cashier's window, and thence to the Broadway side. One male and one female, are alternately allowed to visit the cashier's window. The sales do not begin until ten o'clock, and yet the line begins to form at about seven o'clock, so eager is the rush for a good place. The supply of certificates is frequently exhausted by one o'clock, and then there is a line of the disappointed ones.

Each applicant is allowed only $100 worth. In order to obtain larger quantities "repeating," is very frequent. Nearly a hundred people have been turned out of the Post Office for this offense in one day. Some sharp boys are making quite a respectable living by taking places in the line, and then they get near the window selling out their positions to impatient and bona fide purchasers. The clerks have to work like beavers during the hours of sale, and sell on an average $30 worth of certificates per minute. All sorts of people are the customers of the generous in this transaction, though the lower and middle classes of course predominate. Some of the investors are professional beggars. For several days the number of blind men in the line was noticeable, and afterward a there seemed to be a special visitation of cripples, so numerous were the one-legged, one armed and deformed persons in the waiting throng. Thus far, the sales of these certificates in New York have amounted to nearly three millions of dollars, of which amount the Post office has probably disposed of three-fourths, and the Sub Treasury of the remainder. It is reported that the printing facilities of the government are to be increased at once to meet this unexpected demand. Who says we are a poor people?

The Mayor of this city has this week been the recipient of a petition the like of which, I am firmly convinced, no mayor ever received before—being nothing more or less than the prayer of twenty six milliners to have their trade protected from the competitive vicissitudes of their neighbors. From many years Division street, between Catherine and Market, has been a resort for the millinery trade of the cheaper sort. On the west side of this street there were, not long ago, no fewer than fifty-one milliners' shops all in a row. As may be imagined, "competition is the life of trade" in this neighborhood. Keenly convinced that the world owed her a living, the proprietress of each of the fifty one establishments racked her brains and her resources to keep commercially ahead of the other fifty. Of course it was quite impossible for every one of them to succeed in this laudable ambition. Natural selection and the survival of the fittest did as usual their unconscious work, and eventually the infinitesimal minority of the 51 turned themselves slowly but surely approaching the wall. Up to this point, we may suppose history being silent on the subject, that the contestants confined themselves within the bounds of tolerable business fair play. That is, number 1 for instance would doubtless tell a customer that muslins at 2 to 5¢ each give were artful hussies who never paid their bills and kept nothing but last year's stock, but would perhaps hesitate to go further than that. But at last forbearance ceased to be a virtue with the aforesaid minority as it became necessaries were resorted to, to prop up their tottering fortunes. Each hired one or more stalwart damsels to stand in front of their establishment and gather in unwary passers of the feminine denomination. Their instructions were, practically if possible, but always to bring them in.

The practical working of this new system may be inferred from [illegible] which I have already referred. [illegible] ordinary business on Division street has been lively and is still carried on in a most disgraceful manner—so much that a respectable lady is unable to walk through the street without being insulted by some of the girls who are hired for the purpose of luring males in to purchase hats against their will. It was but lately that a shawl was torn off a woman's shoulders by one of these fair creatures who "wanted to sell her something." The other day a lady passed through the throng with a baby in her arms and one at the gloves at the store, trying to pull her in, almost dragged the baby out of her arms, and [illegible] whether she would "like to buy or only to look around."

Notes and Nudges.

From the Post and Tribune.

BY JASPER A.

—The President's horses are warranted. Needn't worry.

—More gems found than Tom Kearney. Get back again.

—There are too many law [illegible]

—No orchester has been found that can remove a streak of bad luck.

—Absent time for the "tall sycamore of the Wabash" to branch out again.

—If a man wants to have a long time let him be a pound master about one term.

—Already the Fourth of July orator is preparing to hunt the Spirit of Patrick Henry.

—Everything is in bloom now. Even the brass bands all over the state are blowing out.

—Senator Davis's stock of soothing syrup was quickly exhausted. As a nurse he is a g.

—Editors are now acknowledging the receipt of that beautiful bouquet, Which is onquet.

—Congressman Laird's army bill ran its head against a sharp veto and was fatally wounded.

—When the thermometer [illegible] about 75 deg. in the shade the [illegible] thinks it's [illegible]

—An exchange asks "Will we do with our ministers?" Yes, throw their keys to their callers (phonetic).

—Man is a peculiar being. Just as soon as the weather begins to get hot and [illegible] goes and gets his head shingled.

—Capt. Paul Boynton would make a good Democratic Congressman. He ain't contented unless he's afloat somewhere.

—A dressed calf ought not to be allowed to live with his wife. If he don't he gets what's the matter when drunk.

—Some of the Democrats were almost mad enough, when the President vetoed the army bill, to introduce a new revolver.

—It is said that to-morrow never comes. To-day would be a good time to do more than promise to pay your debts.

—The Hell Gate wreck-ing [illegible] is a failure. If Lieut. Schley hasn't been [illegible] Wilkes Booth might be alive [illegible]

—When a railroad has no relatives [illegible] well to have a select [illegible] only get him where he can't get out.

—Kentucky is to pass a bill prohibiting military interference at the Next time it the Dem-ocrats are [illegible] about this thing.

—The man who says that it was the south that started must take a good deal of pains to skip the Democratic speeches in Congress.

—Every boy [illegible] a school toy, springing it in his seat and picking up the scene of the disturbance. "Just seen that Pinafore."

—Jere Black has returned to the South [illegible] to the record of which he [illegible] the educational condition that the war was forced upon the South by the radical Republicans of the North. Sour Chandler replied in a rigorous speech, giving Bill and his brother bridgeclers a few unpleasant scraps of history. Among other things he cited the fact that just before the war actually broke out, a Texas Senator announced from his seat on that floor that they would not remain in the Union under any circumstances, and even though a majority of paper was given them [illegible] Lincoln to their own terms they would secede. [illegible] Democrats [illegible] the war, and they will not fail to do it now.

Many of the [illegible] on the 13th of the vote, were in favor of refusing to pass the army appropriation [illegible] "Let the army go," they said, "if it costs nothing to disband and [illegible] the country can get along without an army." The real secret of this was their [illegible] completely loosen the United States, and then, if a new army should be brought created, they expected to officer it with ex-Confederates. One of the members of the Confederate Democratic joint caucus committee openly said that it was part of the programme of many of the Democratic leaders to get rid of the army at any rate, by refusing any appropriation so as to compel it to be disbanded, and leave the national government defenseless, and [illegible] to oppose any movement of [illegible] the Democratic [illegible] Republican government of all power to coerce by to suppress [illegible] or abuse of the Confederate Democratic peoples, and the Union will be indeed only a rope of sand, which any state or states can break at will.

The Death-Rate of.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming the average of little babies [illegible] every year, without any reason [illegible] death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold [illegible] a common thing for in the best [illegible] every day we are [illegible] the dangers of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] sale, that a [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

A STATEMENT was issued from the Treasury Department, on the 12th, showing the banking operations of the Government since March 1, 1877. There have been sold, since that time, $8,49?,?50 4-per-cents, for refunding purposes, and the annual interest saved is stated to be $10,688,051.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the 5-20 registered and coupon bonds embraced in the minor fourth, ninety-fifth and minor sixth calls will be redeemed at the Treasury Department on the 1st of July next, with interest to the date of maturity.

COUNTERFEIT fives on the National Bank of Pawling, N. Y., are in circulation in New York city.

A FIRE in Lexington, Ky., on the 14th, destroyed the Phenix Hotel and other property to the total value of about $?50,000. Gen. Leslie Combs' residence was among the buildings burned.

SEC'Y SHERMAN stated, on the 15th, that it was necessary to send dispatches to the Department by the ten-dollar refunding certificates, as they would be sent in the prepaid ten to all the different offices and would be sold them as soon as they could be printed, and the supply would soon reach $2,000,000 a day.

AT Chicago, on the 15th, in a game of billiards between Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago, and George F. Slosson, of New York, for $1,000 and the Brunswick-Balke championship of the world cushion, at the threshold game, Schaefer made the unprecedented run of ten points. He won the game in three runs, his average being 333⅓. Slosson made only 61 points in the entire game, or an average of 7 4-5.

THE report of the Department of Agriculture, issued on the 16th, estimates the average of growing winter wheat at about 2 per cent. greater than last year. The condition of the country, taken as a whole, promises a product of at least 2 per cent. below the average. The rye crop was 4 per cent. below the average. The condition of sheep throughout the country was very good.

FIVE public executions by hanging and one by shooting occurred on the 16th—three in North Carolina, one in Missouri, one in Louisiana and one that by shooting in Utah. The rope of twice the culprits, at Hillsboro, N. C., were too long, and had to be lengthened after the trap was sprung. At Moorsville, Mo., the rope broke, and a second hanging was necessitated.

AN Omaha dispatch of the 17th says that the Government of the United States has denied the truth of the statement, made by a Socialist member of the German Parliament, that German Pandolfo authorities had broken open or tampered with American correspondence.

THE International Congress to discuss the various projects for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien met in Paris, on the 15th. M. de Lesseps was chosen President and Rear-Admiral Blanc, of the United States Navy, one of the Vice-Presidents.

THE cattle-plague has broken out in the vicinity of St. Petersburg.

THE Czar has issued a ukase forbidding Roumanian Jews to enter Russia.

SEVENTY arrests have been made at Orenburg, Russia, on charges of lucendiarism.

THE Spanish Duke of Medina-Celli was killed, on the 14th, while hunting on his estate with his wife, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

JACOB STAEMPFLI, ex-President of the Swiss Republic, died at Berne, on the 15th.

ACCORDING to St. Petersburg dispatches of the 16th, the city of Lublin, in Russian Poland, containing 30,000 inhabitants, had been almost wholly destroyed by fire, previously scarred by Nihilist incendiaries.

A LETTER was received in St. Petersburg, on the 16th, from Prof. Nordenskjold, of the Swedish Polar Expedition. It was dated Sept. 25, 1878, and came by way of Eastern Siberia. The professor wrote that all connected with the expedition were well and confident of fully accomplishing its object.

GARIBALDI has announced his intention of hereafter permanently residing in Rome.

A FIRMAN of the Porte was recently sent to Prizdna and Novi-Bazar, threatening with death those who attack the Austrian troops.

GARCIA, the famous gambler, who so often broke the banks at Homburg and Baden, died in Paris on the 18th.

AT a meeting of the colliers representing forty mines, in Consett, Eng., on the 18th, it was resolved to resume work on the following day.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 18th, there were 30,000 petitioners waiting at Novgorod, to be sent to Siberia as soon as the Volga became navigable.

ON the 16th and 17th, another conflagration prevailed at Orenburg, which destroyed the larger portion of the city spared by the previous fire.

THE Emperor of Austria prorogued the Reichsrath in person, on the 17th.

ACCORDING to Constantinople dispatches of the 17th, the Porte had abandoned all negotiations for a new loan, and was considering the project of refunding and unifying its public debt under the auspices of a French syndicate.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 18th says the Sultan had issued an irade sanctioning the Eastern Roumelian Constitution.

XLVI. Congress—Extra Session.

CONSIDERATION was resumed, in the Senate, on the 13th, of the Legislative bill, and Mr. Windom spoke against the political legislation contained therein, and Mr. Coke replied.... In the House, Mr. Cox called attention to a petition presented on the 10th, and printed in the *Record*, to the effect that "the longer continuance of the session is fraught with danger to peace, and with disaster to the financial, commercial and other interests of the country; that the measures inaugurated by Congress threaten a revolution and to strike down all the principles on which a free and unmutilated ballot and just this moment this session should be speedily closed." Mr. Cox said the petition was sent to him by mail, and should not have been received, but rejected it at the time. It was, however, presented. After debate, the Speaker announced the question as to whether the *Record* should be corrected by the insertion of the objectionable and consequent withdrawal of the petition, and it was carried unanimously. Bills were introduced and referred, providing for issuing the silver dollar and fractional silver coin; authorizing the coinage of a silver dollar and fractional silver coin; full standard silver dollars, following the silver dollar; making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; providing for the issue of legal-tender notes in place of the present of National Bank notes; and for the exaction of the tax on State and National Banks; and the re-submission of the rights of property and industry, proposing a Constitutional amendment fixing the President's term of office at six years, making the law providing for compensation of the President. The President's Message vetoing the Military Interference bill was read. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the following appropriations for the support of the army was defeated: 121 to 139—all members voting with the Republicans in the affirmative and one with the Democrats in the negative.

THE House bill for the exchange of subsidiary coin for legal-tender money was reported in the Senate, from the Committee on Finance on the 14th. In the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and after debate, a motion to strike out the clause directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay arrearages of pensions with the $10,000,000 legal-tender money kept in the Treasury as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency was defeated: yeas, 25; nays, 30.... In the House, personal explanations were made by several members, after which the previous question was moved on the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. Numerous dilatory motions and parliamentary interferences full over the President's veto, and the bill was passed over the veto: yeas, 149; less than the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative, two of the affirmatives being from the Democrats in the affirmative and three Nays, Butler, Ferdinando Wood and Wright, of Pa. The bill restores to the Congress laws and customs and Indian civil service, abolished, and an amendment was offered that after January 1, 1880, and be deprived of the right to appoint officers of the Courts. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered, and a general debate ensued on the various provisions of the bill. Mr. Conger, of Mich., offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating $?0,000 for the payment of the expenses of the President to meet commissioners appointed by the Republic of Mexico to negotiate a treaty of commerce between that country and the United States. The House resumed consideration of the bill to amend the existing laws relating to gold and silver coinage and coin and bullion certificates, and to restore to silver bullion the privilege of free coinage to silver bullion in the United States was finally rejected—97 to 125. Adjourned to the 20th.

THE plan is favorably spoken of, in a mechanical journal, of drilling triangular holes for blasting—that is, when boring for blasting purposes, to make the holes of a triangular section, instead of circular, as by the ordinary method, and to effect this the boring bar or jumper is partly turned on each side of its cutting alternately. No difficulty is experienced in boring the holes to this shape, and they are found more effective than round holes—the corners forming points at which the material operated on appears to commence, the line of fracture usually forming a prolongation of the triangle. Holes averaging three feet six inches in depth are easily made, in this way, in from thirty to forty minutes. The powder charges vary from one to two pounds, according to circumstances.—*Exchange.*

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

A Beautiful and Accomplished Young Lady of Beaver, Pa., Wedded to a Colored Coal-Shiner.

A social sensation of an unusual character has come to light in Beaver County, Pa., only a few miles from Pittsburgh. Annie Moore, or Jones, as she must now be called, is the only daughter and youngest child of a well-to-do gentleman, a United States Government Storekeeper in Indiana County, but a resident of Beaver. Her three brothers occupy positions of public esteem, two of them being talented members of the Beaver County Bar, and one an accomplished Philadelphia physician. The family is highly connected, ex-Chief-Justice Agnew being her uncle and Judge Hice (Judge of Beaver County) her cousin by marriage. She is a beautiful and highly-educated girl, twenty years of age, but has always been of a headstrong disposition, and, being an only daughter, she was allowed to have pretty much her own way. It is even said that one of her brothers so vexed her a day or two ago for some reason or other, which might seem trivial, but She left home yesterday, which was the last that was seen of her until this morning, from George Jones, a colored coal-miner, walked into the house of the Rev. Robinson (colored) at Rochester, accompanied by one Mr. Mc-Kinnan, Clerk of the Commissioners of Beaver County, passing by, was called in, and, though not recognizing Miss M. at first sight, supposed the marriage ceremony. Miss M. being of rather dark complexion, it is possible that even the clergyman was ignorant of her social standing at the time. The couple quickly returned to Beaver, and made immediate arrangements for housekeeping. They went to what is known as the Murata place, near the Fair-Ground, a small house of four rooms, which they share in common with several blacks. She then sent home for her piano and trunk.

It is needless to say her strange freak has greatly distressed her family and friends. The community is greatly excited over the remarkable affair, and some of the young men feel like tarring and feathering the negro for taking advantage of the thoughtless girl, but the older and wiser heads counsel forbearance. They think that out of respect to the esteemed family no further notice should be taken of the matter, the wedding of a white lady to a negro the ultimate solution of alum, and then quarrel with a decoction of one part Campeachy wood and eleven parts water. This decoction should be first filtered and slowly boiled down to one-half its volume, when ten to fifteen drops of neutral tincture of indigo should be added for every quart it contains. After the application of this solution the wool should be carefully washed in soft water, and a saturated solution of verdigris in acetic acid until the desired tint is obtained.

—The nail gun, as it is called, is a recent foreign device for nailing down flooring boards, the inventor claiming that it is quicker in its work and insures greater cleanliness than hand-nailing. The apparatus is described as not unlike a gun in shape and of about the same length. It is kept in position with the foot and knee, and the nail is placed—point down—in an aperture at the top of the device. It slides down to the bottom, and then the operator draws up a rod, and, by one downward stroke of this, the nail is clenched driven into the boards beneath. So simple and effective is the contrivance said to be, that, as alleged, it can do the work of as many as half a dozen men. The originator of this curious implement is said to be disparaging the mechanism in various particulars, and expects to render it self-feeding, in which case he has no doubt of its general adoption.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The early burr catcheth the small boy's hair.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 10.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8 10	$10 50
Sheep	4 00	6 25
Hogs	6 00	6 20
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 50	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05	1 05½
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 03	1 03½
OATS—Western Mixed	35	40
RYE—Western	60	61
PORK—Mess		10 25
LARD—Steam	6 40	6 45
CHEESE	07	07
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	37	38
CHICAGO		
BEEVES—Extra	$4 10	$5 15
Choice	3 75	4 00
Good	3 40	3 65
Medium	2 90	3 25
Butchers' Stock	2 40	2 80
Stockers	2 10	2 40
HOGS—Live Weight	3 40	3 70
SHEEP—Live Weight	3 00	3 50
BUTTER—Dairy	10	18
Creamery	18	23
EGGS—Fresh	09	09½
FLOUR—Spring Wheat	5 50	5 75
Winter Extras	4 00	4 50
Patents	5 75	6 00
Patents	6 00	8 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 00	1 00
Corn, No. 2	35½	35½
Oats, No. 2	25½	25½
Rye, No. 2	50½	51
Barley, No. 2	58	58½
PROVISIONS—Green Hams	09½	09½
Sugar-Cured Hams	10½	10½
Pine Grease	11	11½
Breakfast Bacon	08	08½
Dried Beef	08	08½
POTATOES	1 00	1 00
LARD—Kettle	6 25	6 25
LUMBER—1st and 2d Clear	0 00	0 00
Third Clear	0 00	0 00
Fencing, Second Siding	0 00	0 00
Common Siding	0 00	0 00
Common Boards	0 00	0 00
Fencing	0 00	0 00
Lath	0 00	0 00
4 Shingles	2 50	2 75
BALTIMORE		
CATTLE—Best	$5 25	$5 40
Medium	3 75	4 25
HOGS—Good	3 90	4 25
SHEEP—Good	4 00	4 75
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 25	$5 50
Medium	4 00	5 00
HOGS—Yorkers	3 40	3 60
Philadelphia	3 40	3 60
SHEEP—Best	4 10	4 25
Common	3 50	3 85

Whose Pants Were They?

A curious mistake occurred on a train out of New York on the New Haven Road, Thursday, says the New Haven *Register*. It shall have no trouble you to rise," said a farmer making a dive for a package in a seat in which a passenger was sitting. "No you don't," exclaimed the other, seizing the package, "what are you doing?" "They're mine!" said the farmer. "No, you're mistaken." explained the possessor, strengthening his hold on them. "they're mine," said the farmer, trying to take 'em," said the farmer, "they're mine, an' I bought 'em at Blunk's myself." "No you didn't neither!" exclaimed the other excitedly. "I bought 'em at Blank's myself." "Well, I guess you're a sharper!" said the farmer; "don't I know my own pants? I tore the pair of pantaloons in that air bundle, an' I can describe 'em." "So can I, and they ain't yours," shouted the other angrily; "a pair of black pantaloons with a little check of white runnin' over the legs." "Yes that's it! and them's mine!" said the farmer, grabbing them again; "why, I hadn't been out of sight o' 'em a minute." "Let go of them clothes!" said the other savagely; "if you don't I'll make you!" and he seized hold of them, too. "I paid for 'em, and I'm going to have 'em!" declared the farmer, earnestly, "and I'll bet you 'rested by the first Constable in Connecticut." "Not much you won't," replied the owner of the pants in the seat; "I paid three dollars for 'em." "No you didn't. I paid three dollars for 'em, and I've got the receipt right here in my pocket," and he flourished it triumphantly. "So have I!" cried the other, and he produced Blank's receipt, sure, to the bewilderment of both and the great amusement of the passengers. It seems that each, curiously enough, had bought a pair of three-dollar pantaloons at the same store, and one had lost his pair, but neither knew which it was.

Food.

The use of food by different persons should be regulated in quantity or character, or in both, according to their ages, their health and occupation, and the seasons and the climate in which they live.

Milk is the only perfect food for infants. It is the best food for children and youth up to the age of sixteen. Old people are weaker in their digestive powers, partly because their whole systems are weaker, and partly because of their diminished muscular activity. Their food should be less in quantity than that used by younger persons, and of easier digestion.

In summer and in warm climates less food by one-third is needed, the tone of the system being lowered, and persons thus being unable either to digest or to assimilate as much as in winter and in colder latitudes.

So also fat, sugar and starch—the latter includes fine flour—being mainly heat-making elements, should be but little used in summer and in tropical regions, and largely used in winter and in cold climates. Cornbread, which contains a large per cent. of fat, is better adapted for food in winter than in summer.

Shoemakers, tailors, and people of sedentary habits, generally need less food, and food that is more easily digested, than the farmer, and all persons who work hard in the open air. Still, everybody should have enough of active exercise to be able to digest a generous diet.

A thinker needs a good supply of brain food, such as is liberally furnished in oatmeal; but he must keep his brain at the expense of vigorous muscles, for it is muscles that have to work and nourish the stomach, but the lungs and heart.

The sick of course, need food carefully adapted to their particular condition, and those who are not in full health may greatly help themselves by rejecting whatever they find injurious to them.—*Youth's Companion.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—One of the latest applications of vulcanized rubber in England is to renders china, stone and glass noiseless. It is applied in the form of narrow strips inserted in grooves.

—One hundred and sixty-two authentic cases of living burial are put on record by the eminent French physician, Bouat. The period of unconsciousness before burial, in these cases, lasted from two hours to forty-two. The causes of apparent death were these: Syncope, hysteria, apoplexy, mania, concussion of brain, anæsthesia, lightning and drunkenness.

—A German inventor proposes to make boots that will never wear out. He mixes with a water-proof glue a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand, which is spread on the thin leather soles employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost indestructible, while they enable the wearer to walk safely over slippery roads.

—Oak, says *Der Techniker*, may be so dyed as to resemble ebony. Soak it for forty-eight hours in a hot saturated solution of alum, and then paint it with a decoction of one part Campeachy wood and eleven parts water. This decoction should be first filtered and slowly boiled down to one-half its volume, when ten to fifteen drops of neutral tincture of indigo should be added for every quart it contains. After the application of this solution the wood should be carefully washed in soft water, and a saturated solution of verdigris in acetic acid until the desired tint is obtained.

—"Sit down, ma'am," I said; "my mother was a widow. I will help you if I can; let me hear your story."

She took the proffered chair, and the tired expression slowly faded from her face as she proceeded: "My name is Mrs. Coutts. I've kept boarders ever since my husband died—mostly on—for nigh fifteen years. I may have been my bad luck, but it has always been my luck to get a house, trying to please everybody and make one dollar overtake another in hard. What with my heart in my mouth on account of fish-bones and children, and people turning up their noses at my butter, and humming and hawing about the price of board, and high-fliers clearing out and forgetting to pay, and napkins always falling short, and good cooks getting drunk, and bad ones dropping hair in the soup and sending in the mutton raw—I've been so badgered and worried that it would often have been a relief to take away for an hour, if only to have a tooth pulled.

"I seemed as if you were the whole world to your mother, didn't 'ee? but somehow a boy can't be so near as a girl; a girl is always at your apron-strings. At night, when the dishes were washed and everything settled down, there was Myra, sweet and innocent looking. Did you ever see a brown, scaly foot like my sister's that hasn't been in Heaven many a year —where your mother is. When night came it just rested me to look at her. She trotted up and down stairs and along the pavements after me as busy as a bee, but, you'd thought, to see her asleep, she had been playing in Paradise all day and dreaming of Heaven all night. She was the real contented kind. I was willing to work and wear fingers to the bone for Myra. Everybody loved the child when she was little, and she grew more so as she grew bigger. She was tiptop at her lessons; she did her sums beautiful and sang like a bird. Sometimes I used to think I ought to teach her about housework and such like. But girls, if they live long enough, are pretty sure to have a heart-breaking time somewhere, somehow; so I did my pot-walloping myself, and let my bit of sunshine take it easy while she could. I don't say I ought to have put my foot down and say I did. Myra wasn't one to scuffle through the world as I could. So, like the wind from the sea-board, my pet came and went through the house as she pleased, and made everybody glad that looked upon her.

"Well! Mrs. Street lived opposite us. Mr. Street had the biggest store, filled with silks and satins, and he had no end of money in bank. His son Frank used to walk to school with my Myra and carry her books and slate. I can't remember when they were first sweet on each other. I might have known how it would all end; it was but natural that rich folks should want their only son to marry a girl who had not a cent and whose mother kept a boarding-house. I always liked Frank, though, he had such straight-forward eyes. And Mrs. Street used to ask Myra to tea every once and a while—just on account of Frank, you know. Why, I watched those two just as I would children playing jack-straws, they did have such a good time.

"One day, before I began to think of such a thing (Myra had just put on long dresses), Frank came to me, shamefaced as a girl, and real manly-looking, too, and he said, 'Mrs. Coutts, I want Myra for my wife, and I'll try and take good care of her.' What could I say? Mr. Frank, I'll give you an answer to-morrow,' was what I told him. I made up my mind to go to Mrs. Street's, and if Myra was not welcome in the family I'd rather she would break her heart at once than be married and die by inches. She was my child, but she was goodness itself to be the wife of the King of England. My eyes were open wider than a hawk's all that night, and I kept thinking over and over how I would stand up to Mrs. Street and battle for Myra. The next morning, as I had brought my basket home from market, I determined to go. First, I thought I would put on my black silk dress that my husband sold after he had sent me four years before. But I was too proud; she must take me as I was, and I would go in my every-day rig. So I crossed over to Mrs. Street's house. There were blue satin chairs in the parlor, and when I saw two women in brown stuff frocks walk toward me out of the big looking-glasses, I sort of wished I had worn the other dress that was hanging up in the closet at home.

"Mrs. Street was in the room watering some lvies, and she said very friendly like, 'Good morning, Mrs. Coutts; you sit down?' 'No, I thank you, ma'am,' was all I could answer; 'I must soon be home to get dinner; I just came to see you on a little business,' and then I blurted it out all at once: 'It's about Myra. I have never enticed your son Frank, and I would rather that my sister's child's rich fine lady it would suit me just as well.' I trembled so that I had to hold on to a big chair. Mrs. Myra was all I had, you know. Mrs. Street took my rough brown hand in her soft white one, just as if I was sick with fever, and she said, 'Why, Mrs. Coutts, Myra is the dearest girl in the world and I know all about it.'

"I grew right down; I couldn't say a word. If she had pitched into me I could have talked all day like a house afire, primed to fight for Myra; but I hadn't allowed for any such thing. I was such an old fool that, though I was in that grand parlor, I boo-hooed right out. Mrs. Myra was the apple of my eye. I can't tell you how I felt; I believe I could have lain right down and let Mrs. Street walk over my body into one, just as if I was sick with fever, and she said, 'Why, Mrs. Coutts, Myra is the dearest girl in the world and I know all about it.'

"I grew right down; I couldn't say a word. If she had pitched into me I could have talked all day like a house afire, primed to fight for Myra; but I hadn't allowed for any such thing. I was such an old fool that, though I was in that grand parlor, I boo-hooed right out. Mrs. Myra was the apple of my eye. I can't tell you how I felt; I believe I could have lain right down and let Mrs. Street walk over my body into one, just as if I was sick with fever, and she said, 'Why, Mrs. Coutts, Myra is the dearest girl in the world and I know all about it.'

"Sit down, ma'am," I said; "my mother was a widow. I will help you if I can; let me hear your story."

She took the proffered chair, and the tired expression slowly faded from her face as she proceeded: "My name is Mrs. Coutts. I've kept boarders ever since my husband died—mostly on—for nigh fifteen years. I may have been my bad luck, but it has always been my luck to get a house, trying to please everybody and make one dollar overtake another in hard. What with my heart in my mouth on account of fish-bones and children, and people turning up their noses at my butter, and humming and hawing about the price of board, and high-fliers clearing out and forgetting to pay, and napkins always falling short, and good cooks getting drunk, and bad ones dropping hair in the soup and sending in the mutton raw—I've been so badgered and worried that it would often have been a relief to take away for an hour, if only to have a tooth pulled.

"I seemed as if you were the whole world to your mother, didn't 'ee? but somehow a boy can't be so near as a girl; a girl is always at your apron-strings. At night, when the dishes were washed and everything settled down, there was Myra, sweet and innocent looking. Did you ever see a brown, scaly foot like my sister's that hasn't been in Heaven many a year —where your mother is. When night came it just rested me to look at her. She trotted up and down stairs and along the pavements after me as busy as a bee, but, you'd thought, to see her asleep, she had been playing in Paradise all day and dreaming of Heaven all night. She was the real contented kind. I was willing to work and wear fingers to the bone for Myra. Everybody loved the child when she was little, and she grew more so as she grew bigger. She was tiptop at her lessons; she did her sums beautiful and sang like a bird. Sometimes I used to think I ought to teach her about housework and such like. But girls, if they live long enough, are pretty sure to have a heart-breaking time somewhere, somehow; so I did my pot-walloping myself, and let my bit of sunshine take it easy while she could. I don't say I ought to have put my foot down and say I did. Myra wasn't one to scuffle through the world as I could. So, like the wind from the sea-board, my pet came and went through the house as she pleased, and made everybody glad that looked upon her.

"Well! Mrs. Street lived opposite us. Mr. Street had the biggest store, filled with silks and satins, and he had no end of money in bank. His son Frank used to walk to school with my Myra and carry her books and slate. I can't remember when they were first sweet on each other. I might have known how it would all end; it was but natural that rich folks should want their only son to marry a girl who had not a cent and whose mother kept a boarding-house. I always liked Frank, though, he had such straight-forward eyes. And Mrs. Street used to ask Myra to tea every once and a while—just on account of Frank, you know. Why, I watched those two just as I would children playing jack-straws, they did have such a good time.

"One day, before I began to think of such a thing (Myra had just put on long dresses), Frank came to me, as shamefaced as a girl, and real manly-looking, too, and he said, 'Mrs. Coutts, I want Myra for my wife, and I'll try and take good care of her.' What could I say? Mr. Frank, I'll give you an answer to-morrow,' was what I told him. I made up my mind to go to Mrs. Street's, and if Myra was not welcome in the family I'd rather she would break her heart at once than be married and die by inches. She was my child, but she was goodness itself to be the wife of the King of England. My eyes were open wider than a hawk's all that night, and I kept thinking over and over how I would stand up to Mrs. Street and battle for Myra. The next morning, as I had brought my basket home from market, I determined to go. First, I thought I would put on my black silk dress that my husband sold after he had sent me four years before. But I was too proud; she must take me as I was, and I would go in my every-day rig. So I crossed over to Mrs. Street's house. There were blue satin chairs in the parlor, and when I saw two women in brown stuff frocks walk toward me out of the big looking-glasses, I sort of wished I had worn the other dress that was hanging up in the closet at home.

"Mrs. Street was in the room watering some lvies, and she said very friendly like, 'Good morning, Mrs. Coutts; you sit down?' 'No, I thank you, ma'am,' was all I could answer; 'I must soon be home to get dinner; I just came to see you on a little business,' and then I blurted it out all at once: 'It's about Myra. I have never enticed your son Frank, and I would rather that my sister's child's rich fine lady it would suit me just as well.' I trembled so that I had to hold on to a big chair. Mrs. Myra was all I had, you know. Mrs. Street took my rough brown hand in her soft white

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, Germny Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SPECIALTIES:

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing Ever Displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Un rivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent, CHARLEVOIX.

Men's plow hunkle shoes for $1.45 at Fox, Rose & Butlers.

Great excitement at Fox, Rose & Butlers, every body has heard out that they have got the best 50 cent tea in town.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R Upright Charlevoix Mich. 16 1yr

---

REMINGTON.—Rev Isaah Horner, of Irvington, Ind., preached last Sabbath morning and evening at the M. E. Church. Mr Horner is a Clergyman of the Church of the Brethren, commonly known as the Dunkers, or German Baptists. They are tecnically primitive Christians, and believe in repentance, faith and baptism, will not engage in war, accept, or consent to the administering of oaths, tenderer scrutiny, and demonstrate the utmost humility, and simplicity of attire, washing each others' feet at their communion, and other like symbols of meekness. The denomination are said to number about 100,000 in the United States.

The Difference.

From the Cincinnati Inter-Ocean.

David Davis may be a bigger boss than Zach Chandler, but they do not have to go around and bind up the wounded and bury the dead after he goes off, as they do when Russell Merkinder fires "a load for bear."

It has been charged that the Confederate Democrats design to destroy the army, in order to reconstruct it under Confederate officers, as a Democratic machine. The Kenton, Ohio, Democrat proves this charge to be true, by pas sionately exclaiming: "Let the army go to the devil." This, of course, means: Let the army go to the Confederate Democratic party.

In his charge to the grand jurors at the opening of the United States Court at Marquette, on the 4th inst., Judge Withey virtually declared the position taken by the Republicans in Congress to be a sound one, in saying: "The state is supreme in the enactment and the enforcement of its laws and the United States *is equally sovereign in the enactment and enforcement* of its laws."

"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

From the New York Tribune.

The old war horse, Zach Chandler, has given the rebels in the Senate another dose of Hail Columbia and chain lightning. He prophesied to them that they would dig their own sepulchres, and that they would have no politicst power after 1881. He made it hot on this occasion for the Northern dough faces in the Senate, and denounced them as the willing tools of their Southern masters in the caucus of the Rebel Democracy. Zach Chandler's popular style is eloquence itself, and this fiery loyal speech will make more impression upon the loyal North than the most elaborate efforts of an Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter or other statesmen. The old war hero of Michigan understands how to touch the heart and lives of the loyal millions, and we now say that no one will have contributed more towards the coming victory of the Union over the newly resurrected Rebellion in 1880 than Zach Chandler of Michigan.

If you want a nice set of glass ware, Give us a call for we have got the nicest assortment that ever was in this town at Fox, Rose & Butlers.

Republican papers may as well stop jabbing at the Confederate Democrats the old peacock that he laughs best. The Confederate Democrats don't care a straw who laughs best, they aren't in the laughing business now; and they don't care where the laughing championship goes. But if anybody wants to bet on the guessing of teeth championship, they want to be counted right in.

Wade Hampton does fairly as a speaker in his native South Carolina wilds, where for any Republican to attempt a reply to him would be the livite hurt, by the shotguns of the Hampton red shirts; but, in the Senate, where he has to encounter men in free debate, he proved a fizzle failure in his first attempt. Rising to make a personal explanation, Thursday, he denied that he was, or had claimed to be, the author of that plank in the Democratic national platform of 1868 which reads:

We regard the reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress, as unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Mr. Hampton delivered this in his most imposing, that settles it manner. As he concluded, Senator Wind om concluded under his desk and drew out a copy of a Charleston, South Carolina, Democratic paper, which has the credit of being Hampton's own organ, and rising he read from it a report of a speech made by Wade Hampton, in which Hampton said that he was the author of the plank, saying: "That was my plank." This unexpected reply greatly confused Hampton. He offered the lame explanation that he only meant that he indorsed that plank. But Senator Windom also read from another report in South Carolina papers an account of a dinner at which Wade Hampton proposed the following toast:

Our fallen heroes; I do not believe they have fallen in vain. The cause for which Jackson and Stuart fell cannot be in vain, but in some form will yet triumph, I propose. The Lost Cause, for which our heroes fell.

To this Hampton had no reply to make. He has found that it is quite a different thing to face a free debate in the Senate than it is to speak west he pleases in South Carolina, backed by armed red shirts, ready to shoot any Republican who attempts to reply.

NOTICE— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., May 31, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James A. Hamlet against Edward A. Woon, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8655, dated May 29, 1876, upon the W ½ of S W ¼ Section 30 Township 32 North, Range 6 w in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the on the 17 day of of July, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MICHAELS, Receiver

DAVID PARISH
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcimining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crone &Dorman will receive prompt attention. 25-

---

BUSINESS
—IS—
FLOURISHING
AT THE
Old Bakery

Lunches or Ice Cream served up at any times. Good Bread kept on hand, but no one forced to buy.

H NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, May 23 1878.

Boat For Sale.

Good strong boat, about 21 feet long, Sharp rigged. Liberal terms will be given. For particulars apply to

HUGH MILLER.

Charlevoix May 12, 1879.

F. DUVAL,
BOOT & SHOE
Maker,
At the Old Farmer Stand.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done promptly.

Charlevoix, May 12, 1879.

MANNAY &
KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
Architects
AND
Builders,
Charlevoix,

DESIGNS
AND
Specifications

For Private Residences, Stores, School Houses, and Churches.

Bullstrage Erected in any part of the County.

Turning, Stair-Making & Ornamental Work a Specialty.

ONE COPY

FREE!

For a club of Five cash subscribers we will send one copy of the Sentinel free. Get up a club.

MILLINERY
and DRESS MAKING.
Clinton Street, six doors West of Bridge St.

Straw Work and Hats Dressing
Done to Order.
Organs for sale or trade.
Miss Sara A. Bird
Miss Martha Ellwood

Charlevoix, May 5.

THE POPULAR STEAMER.

GAZELLE.

Capt. John Mason.

Will run during the Season of 1879
On PINE LAKE and SOUTH ARM

As follows: Leaving CHARLEVOIX, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock a m., for the head of SOUTH ARM; returning, arrive at CHARLEVOIX at 11 o'clock a m., leaving CHARLEVOIX again at 2 o'clock, for the same point, will arrive back at CHARLEVOIX at 6 p. m.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Gazelle will go to the Head of Pine Lake, (Boyne) on the same time as above, making connections with Stage for Railroad.

Will stop at intermediate points on both Pine Lake and South Arm.

PROPELLER
CLARA BELLE

Capt. A G Albaugh.

Will be run upon the following route: Leaving Northport every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock for Traverse City, stopping for passengers and freight at New Mission, (Omena,) Sutton Bay, and Island harbor, arriving at Traverse City at 10 o'clock a. m.

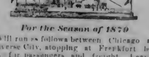
Returning will leave Traverse City at 2 o'clock p. m., and run back over the same route making the same trips, and arriving at Northport in the evening.

This new and popular little steamer has been put in the best possible condition throughout, and every effort will be made to give her patrons perfect satisfaction.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

PROPELLER
City of Traverse.

CAPT. GEO. BALDWIN.



For the Season of 1879

Will run as follows between Chicago and Traverse City, stopping at Frankfort both ways for passengers and freight. Leaving Chicago every Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, arriving at Frankfort sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Traverse City early next morning. Leaving Traverse City every Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock; arrive at Frankfort Thursday morning at 6 o'clock and at Chicago early Friday mornings. Arrangements have been made to have a tug meet the propeller at Frankfort free of expense to passengers.

After JULY 1st

This boat will extend her trips to Mackinaw leaving Traverse City Monday evenings at 9 o'clock, arriving at Mackinaw Tuesday morning early. Will remain at the beautiful ISLAND all day. Leaving Mackinaw on return trips Tuesday evenings, and arriving at Traverse City Wednesday morning in good time for all trains going South.

This arrangement will afford travelers for health, business or pleasure, one of the most delightful trips in the world, and at a comparatively small expense.

THE CITY OF TRAVERSE

One of the largest and in every respect best steamer on the lakes, has been newly fitted up and refurnished with special reference to the comfort and pleasure of passengers, and no pains will be spared to make it in sufficiently different this route will offer to both business and business men unequalled advantages.

For passage or freight rates and all further particulars, address or apply to

HANNAH, LAY & CO.,
78 Lumber St., Chicago, or
Traverse City, Mich., or to
N. WOODWARD & SONS,
Frankfort, Mich.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

May 4, 1878

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and I hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879 BYRON SEE.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Brings Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house south of Detroit.

Call and see me.

52 DR. L. LEWIS.

Village Property for Sale.

I will sell one of the best business sites in the village corporation or charlevoix on reasonable terms.

NELSON AINSLIE.

April 22, 1879.

Legal.

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan, the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant,
vs.
Henry C. Maulden and Agnes A. Maulden, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this court, made in the above entitled cause on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1879, I the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 2 day of July, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in the front door of the Court House of said county of Charlevoix, the lands described in said decree as follows, viz: The following real estate in Charlevoix county in the State of Michigan, to wit: The south half of the north east quarter of section twenty two (22) in township thirty north of Range four (4) west, containing eighty acres more or less.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

Charlevoix County Michigan,
SIMONDS & FLETCHER
Solicitors for Complainant.
Dated May 7, A. D 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Pavware Court in said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 19th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

Present, Alpha Parce, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Fanny Campbell, Balaam Campbell, Max Campbell and Adelaide Lance, Minors. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Benjamin W. Isbell, praying for the appointment of a guardian of said Minors. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday the 16th day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that all the persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-saw-anogem, Minor.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said John Ogaw-saw-anogem, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 19th day of April a. d. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the north east quarter of twenty Section four (24) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) south of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

160 In MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. XI. No. 5 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., JUNE 3, 1879. Whole No., 489

Now is the Time!

The Place,

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S,

Traverse City, Mich.

To Save Money!
To Save Time!
To Save Patience!

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that we buy and sell in very large quantities strictly on the PAY AS YOU GO SYSTEM—

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

And are specially carein to keep our assortments in every line complete, and prices down to the lowest possible figures at which goods of the excellent qualities which we handle can be sold. Therefore, there is no discounting the fact that it will pay you to go and see, or send orders to

HANNAH, LAY & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising choices made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of a business directory 5 lines or under, $5 00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

SEITH C. LOVEJOY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PAULTHORP & NEWBERRY.
Attorneys and Solicitors,
Will practice in any of the Courts.
Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.
Office at Cronin's residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,
LAWYER AND NOTARY,
Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging.

Sign Painting, &c. Orders left with John Nicholls, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 34-1yr

---

MRS. R. E.
— Carpenter,—
Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEWS

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New Home Sewing Machine.

DR. G. W.
CROUTER,
SURGEON DENTIST
—AND.—
DRUGGIST.

A full and complete stock of

Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles,
Chemicals, Fancy Goods,
Medicines. Trusses.

Stationery, Confectionery

And Garden Seeds,

Sold as low as good goods can be sold.

All work in Dentistry

WARRANTED

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE
MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK
AND REPAIRING

Collect the pieces and send them to me will make them good as new.

O. S. SMITH.

STATIONERY and
FISHING TACKLE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren solicited to attend.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 287 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y. E. H. GREEN, W. M.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 307, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. All earnest workers in the noble cause of Temperance, CHESTER SEE, W. C. T.

ALBERT E. MANN, W. S.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m.; depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

SOUTH—Mails arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:00 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mails arrive at 8 a. m. on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

Week way down.

Mr Eaton's new building is enclosed.

SHEET MUSIC at the postoffice news stand.

W. C NEWMAN has a hand-some new billiard table.

CRONE & DORMAN have put in hand some window shades.

THE leading periodicals and Chicago dailies at the postoffice.

MARK a note of it: Smith will not be undersold in stationery !!

JOHN BELL is building a barn on the alley in the rear of his building.

PARK PLACE is the new name the Campbell House will bear.—*Herald.*

NEW BANK brings $3.00 on the dozen and from $3.40 to $3.50 over the rail.

MRS. Carpenter has arrived from Milwaukee and Chicago with new goods.

THE telegraph line between Petoskey and Little Traverse is in working order.

CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW are doing wonders in the improvement of their store.

THE new veranda adorning the store of Crone & Dorman, is an ornament to the street as well as to the building.

THE bill for the construction of a State road from Cross Village to Cheboygan, passed the Senate on the 21st inst.

THE entire business portion of Paris Mecosta county, was destroyed by fire on the 26th, including two hotels. Loss $20,000.

JEWELER—L. W. Herrick, a practical jeweler, has opened up at Dr. Lewis' drug store, and is ready for all kinds of work in his line.

THE Grand Traverse *Herald* continues to improve, and is one of the very best journals in Michigan, and that is saying a good deal.

REV. Amos Dahuff, of Cadillac, is to be stationed at Boyne Falls, as a M. E. circuit preacher, and will have charge of seven congregations.

THE ladies of the M. E. Aid Society return a vote of thanks to Mr. W. A. Smith, for the use of his beautiful and commodious rooms, lights, &c., on the eve of May 27th. Proceeds of the eve $16 50 net

By order of Committee,
E. A. BUTLER Sec'y

It is our watch on deck at Fox, Rose & Butlers.

Nice dressy walking shoes at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

FISHING TACKLE, a large variety, at the postoffice news stand.

THE *Herald* says that Hannah, Lay & Co's. new steamer has been named *The City of Grand Rapids.* That is an intentional insult to Charlevoix.

THE liquor tax bill was defeated in the House, on the 21st inst., which practically leaves the tax as at present, unless further legislation is had.

Why don't some one shut up those hogs that daily run our streets?—*Traverse Bay Eagle.*

Set an example, and don't run the streets.

THE SOCIAL.—The Ladies' Aid Society Social held last Tuesday evening at the new SENTINEL rooms was well attended, and well enjoyed, and resulted well financially for the society.

JOHN HUNT, of Lewisville Wayne Co., Mich., has purchased three lots and a dock privilege of N. Morgan, at Boyne, and 280 acres of land on Deer Lake, and proposes to ship wood to Chicago, and other ports.

THE Detroit conference will convene at Ann Arbor September 10, 1879, and Bishop Bowman will preside. The Michigan conference will meet at Ionia September 10, 1879 and Bishop Foster will preside.

D. C. NETTLETON has been again appointed by Col. Mansfield as Government Inspector on the Charlevoix harbor work Mr. Nettleton's past experience in this position makes the appointment a good one.

NETTLETON'S wagon shop has just completed a stage for the Boyne Falls and Charlevoix route, which can't be excelled in Grand Traverse. It is strongly built, substantially ironed, and is the workmanship of A. Leusing.

SMITH BARNES, Esq., of the firm of Haunstz, Lay & Co., has left Traverse City for a European Trip. He will be accompanied by his wife, and goes armed with letters of introduction to several U. S. Ministers. Grand Traverse will wish Mr. Barnes and his lady God speed.

THE proprietor of the SENTINEL has opened in the postoffice room, a News and Stationery counter, which he proposes to make headquarters for all articles usually kept at an establishment of that kind. Call in and look over the stock and give us a share of your patronage.

THE steamer which we mentioned last week as being built at Cadillac, for this country, will be launched at Traverse City about the 1st of June, where she will also receive her engine of 25 horse power. Her length is 65 feet, and 14 foot beam. She is to be used for excursion parties between Petoskey and Mackinaw, by her owner, J. C Hazelton.—*Record.*

REAL ESTATE.—O. D. Wood has purchased of Mrs. H. L. Clifford, through E. H. Green, her agent, six lots in Newman's addition to the village of Charlevoix, for the sum of $400. These lots adjoin the property already owned by Mr Wood on the south side of the harbor.

—E. H. Green last week sold to Geo. Estell Lot 12 of Block 9 of the village of Charlevoix.

HARBOR CONTRACT.—Everybody will be glad to learn that the contract for improving Charlevoix harbor has been let to Carkin, Stickney & Cram, who had the contract under the first appropriation for this harbor. This firm is one of the best known and most reliable of any in the business, and we consider Charlevoix decidedly in luck in the circumstances of their second successful bid on our work. The dredging is to be done for thirteen cents per cubic yard. The first work will probably be

---

The New Sentinel Building.

Out of the Old House, and Up Into the New.

A Brief Review of the Sentinel's Career.

Early in March 1880 a sleigh load of printing material arrived in Charlevoix, and following it, with all his earthly possessions in a small—very small—valise, and an empty pocket book, owning not one type of the outfit which preceded him, came the stripling whose name now appears in this journal as its editor ad proprietor.

We were installed by the owner, Hon. D. C. Leach, as publisher, and Hon. E. H. Green was clothed with the editorial robe. The first copy of the SENTINEL was printed in the front room of the old Charlevoix House, on the north side. It was issued from these quarters for a few months, when necessity compelled a removal to the upper rear end of the old Kyes building, now occupied by Geo. Bettune. From here it was removed to a bell room in the southeast upper corner of the Chamberlain building on Bridge street.

Less than two years passed with these changes, when the publisher purchased the paper, of its owner, and erected a small office on Main street, on the lot now occupied by his residence. It involved an expense of about $250, and a reference to our files at this moment shows the earnestness with which we appealed to our patrons to pay up, in view of this tremendious outlay. Two years elapsed, and the SENTINEL office was placed upon runners and drawn to Bridge street, where it has since remained, and now reposes, empty and disconsolate, under the shadow of its successor

THE NEW BUILDING.

We have triumpeted the fourthcoming new SENTINEL building so loudly for the past several months, that it seems unnecessary for us to even make the announcement that we are in our new quarters, as snug as "a bug in a rug."

The building fronts on Bridge street, and is 22x35 in size, and 21 feet to the top of the pinnacle. It has a handsome half bathement front, and presents a fine appearance from the street. As we have before stated, the Masonic Fraternity have a permanent lease of the upper story, and will occupy it as a hall.

The lower story is divided into three rooms and are used as follows; The front room is 20 feet deep, and serves as a postoffice, stationery store and news depot. The front is glazed with Double thick glass, and was made by Grielick & Co. of Traverse City.

Just off this room, we enter by one door the printing office, and by another the editorial room. The printing office is large, well arranged, and well lighted.

The editorial room, wherein we pen this article, although the work slap of a modest man, is one which would do honor to the editor in chief of a leading daily. A cheerful carpet covers the floor, and neat ash and walnut furniture adorn the room. In fact we have taken pains to make this room, where the hard work of journalism is done, pleasant as well as comfortable. The ceilings throughout are eleven feet high and facilities for ventilating are ample.

We have thus hastily described the rooms wherein our work is done, not through motives of pride (yet we are a trifle proud) but that our readers and patrons outside of our village may know something of them.

All unite in saying that the building is a credit to Charlevoix. The building and finishing of the lower rooms was under the direction of Mannay & Kirkpatrick, of Charlevoix, and their skill is manifest in every part. The plastering was done by Messrs Myers and Rudy, of this place, and the painting by James Hemmings and D. J. Parisl, We say the building is a credit to these workmen.

We can safely claim that with one exception (*by rights*) we have the best printing and editorial rooms in Grand Traverse, and, *they are not leased.*

This our SENTINEL, after an existence of ten years, has built a home that will be a necessary for us to even make the

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Presbyterian overture on representation has been defeated. The total negative vote is 94 Presbyteries: the affirmative is 43. It is thought that the negative vote will reach twothirds of the whole number of Presbyteries—179.

—The first Arch-Confraternity of the Roman Catholic Church known to have been established in England has just been founded by Pope Leo XIII., who has erected the Confraternity of Servants of the Holy Ghost, attached to the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, into an Arch-Confraternity.

—The Brooklyn Sunday - School Union contains 131 schools, with 46,526 scholars. The Methodists lead in the number of schools, having 28, the Presbyterians come next, with 22; then the Congregationalists, with 21; the Baptists, with 17; the Reformed Church, with 10; the Lutherans, with 5; the other churches making up the total number.

—The English papers are calling attention to the fact that the expense of the American revision of the Bible is borne by private means. One of them says: "Bible revision appears to love Privately patrons in the United States. During the six years in which the revisers have been at work the expenses have been heavy. They spend three half days in each month in the Bible House at New York, and the outlay for traveling and entertainment has to be defrayed. Yet no appeal has been made to the general public. All the expenses have thus far been defrayed quietly by a few munificent and modest friends."

—It is a question which the Methodist General Conference itself will have to settle next year, whether Bishops shall be elected in place of those who have died since 1871, when the last election was held. Since that time, when eight Bishops were chosen, Bishops Morris, Janes and Ames have passed away, leaving only ten to do the episcopal work of a large Church. The General Conference would not probably hold an election for less than three; but as the number of annual Conferences is constantly increasing, and one Bishop is continually away visiting foreign missions, the Conference may decide to increase the number beyond thirteen.

—The pastor of a church in Northeast Baltimore, last week, devised a new way to collect pew rents. Several of his congregation being rentals in their settlements, he ordered the pews of the delinquents to be nailed up, quite a number were thus secured, and the pastor announced that he had adopted this means to secure the prompt payment of the money due him, without which he could not conduct the affairs of the church satisfactorily. He called attention to the fact that the delinquents were nearly all, if not all, able to pay. Their wives and daughters bristled with silks and satins, flounces and furbelows, and the pew rent remained unpaid. The novel expedient has proved a complete success.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

—A careful estimate respecting the circulation of the Bible during the past century places the total at the enormous number of nearly 350,000,000 copies. The British and Foreign Society is in advance of any other institution of the kind as regards the number of copies issued. It was founded in 1804, and has circulated upward of 82,000,000 copies. The American Society, founded thirteen years later, has caused a circulation of 35,000,000. These two organizations are far in advance of all others. Next in respect of copies circulated are the German societies, which together have issued 8,500,000. Then comes the National Society of Scotland, with nearly 4,768,000, then the Hibernian with 4,180,000, the Swiss with nearly 2,000,000 and the French with 1,600,000. The National Society of Scotland has circulated its 4,768,000 copies since 1861, the year in which it was founded.—*Chicago Times.*

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—The Egyptian pen is a marvelous instance of resurrection, or rather of resuscitation. Preserved three or four thousand years, enfolded in the clothes of a mummy, planted in the soil of another Continent, they bloom and produce their kind.

—Dr. Von Hayek, at Vienna, strongly advocates the adoption of the goat as a domestic animal, and, by small farmers, as a dairy animal. He urges that they livemostly on refuse, and cost little to keep; and that their milk makes a highly-prized cheese.

—A striking analogy between animal and plant life has been discovered by Mr. Van der Harri, of Utrecht. When the common garden bean begins to sprout, it is found to contain a ferment very closely resembling pepsin, which can be extracted by means of glycerine. This ferment has the power of changing albuminous into peptonic substances, and starch into glucose. It is found exclusively in the cotyledons. In the case of flesh-eating plants, all the steps of digestion seem to take place in the same manner as in animals.

—According to the *Chemical Journal*, glycerine retards both lactic and alcoholic fermentations. One-fifth of glycerine added to milk at a temperature of 15 to 20 deg. Cent., prevents it from turning sour for eight or ten days; one-half or one-third of glycerine, at the same temperature, retards the fermentation of milk for six or seven weeks. At higher temperatures, larger quantities are needed to produce the same results. The formation of hydrocyanic acid from amygdaline and coniine is also retarded by glycerine, and it thus becomes very serviceable in preventing the spoiling of various lotions—say, the addition of a small quantity to such preparations as the milk of roses, almond paste, etc.

—Dr. Jackson offers the opinion that the refusal to take proper physical rest when tired from labor is one of the most powerful inducements to the consumption of ardent spirits. Men work until they get so tired that they cannot wait to feel sensibly rested by the progress of change which goes on in the system from the suspension of labor. They either want to work more hours than they are able to do, or, when they have done as much as they feel themselves at liberty to do, they are so tired they cannot rest. They therefore get rest in artificial ways, by resorting to eating and drinking. Some drink tea or coffee, others chew or smoke tobacco, but the great majority of tired people in this country—and the larger share of our people are tired—drink ardent spirits in some or other of its forms of preparations. They fall back on stimulants instead of the intrinsic vitalities of their bodies.

—By means of a recent discovery, as is alleged, the negative of a photograph can, through the agency of chemicals, light and electricity, be transferred to copper or brass plates, in such a manner as to give the plate the appearance of having been executed by an expert engraver. Thus, in copying works of art, every line, every brush mark is profined with sterling fidelity, while in landscapes, every leaf and blade of grass can be seen exactly as Nature made and where Nature placed it. In portraiture from life the very texture of the skin and all the minutiæ of expression are, according to the description, given with a faithfulness which would be impossible to the steadiest hand and sharpest eye. In printing from these plates, no chemical ink is employed, plain printers' ink being all that is required. The expense is but slight, as compared with that for work of similar quality by any other process.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Plain and Plaited Skirts, Etc.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of trimmed skirts in the present styles, some of the richest and most elegant costumes worn on Fifth avenue have plain skirts without a single flounce. These skirts are plain and round in shape, consisting of five breadths, viz., a gored front breadth, a side gore on each side, and two gored straight back breadths of single-width goods. They are usually lined throughout, and have stiffer crinoline facing at the bottom than trimmed skirts have, as they need to be kept firmly in place; the edges of the skirt are turned up two inches on the facing instead of being bound with braid. Ladies who are weary of the weight and the expense of flounced skirts welcome the revival of this simple fashion. At present thick, self-supporting fabrics are most used for these walking-skirts, such as corduroys, plain satin, cloth or velvet, but the same simple cut is also seen in striped goods, especially silk, with stripes of satin or of moire. Both very bouffant and very plainly-draped overdresses are seen with such skirts. For instance, a black, plain skirt of silk, half-inch stripes alternately of silk and satin is worn with a black camel's-hair polonaise cut in Marguerite shape behind, while the fronts slope sharply open from the waist-line to disclose the striped skirt front its entire length. A gayer costume has a very dark wine-colored satin skirt entirely without flounces, above which are a very short bouffant panier overskirt and basque of the new tan-colored mousseline de laine. A black brocaded cloth suit of the finest luster has a plain skirt with a short apron overskirt that is held high on the sides by a buttoned loop or strap of the cloth, and has two panier drapings of clustered plaits behind. The edges of this overskirt are simply stitched; the basque is very short all around, and is single-breasted, being sloped open sharply below the waist line. Correspondents who have asked how to make cloth traveling suits and flannel dresses for yachting and for the country will do well to use this trim design. There is an effort to conceal these plain skirts by long overdresses; on the contrary, they are often worn with polonaises that have scarcely any front below the wide belt worn at the waist. Corduroy plain skirts are worn with long straight paletots or redingotes that have no drapery either front or back; these redingotes are of light drab or tan-colored camel's hair or cloth, or else dark seal-brown is chosen. This costume is very handsome for traveling dresses, and is liked for its severe style.

Plaited skirts are the popular and universal fashion, while plain skirts are as yet only worn by leaders of fashion. These are the regular kilts, beginning at the belt, or else attached to a yoke, and the preference is for loose-looking plaits suspended from the yoke, without being mounted on a plain round skirt; tapes at intervals pass around the skirt and hold it in place, and many thin wooden kilts, such as mousseline de laine and bunting, are lined throughout with paper muslin. Large loose-looking kilt plaits are more stylish than small close ones. Sometimes a large plait and a small one alternate, while other skirts are box-plaited all around. In all these skirts a wide box plait is in front from the waist down, and many skirts that are not plaited all around have the front width laid in a great box plait, with side plaits turning back from it. This is a great deal used in the black silk skirts that women of small means use with various over-dresses. The religious plaiting of fine small plaits the whole length of the front is also much used. Woolen kilt skirts—and this fashion is most appropriate for wool goods—have a border of the trimming three inches wide placed near the bottom. Where greater economy is considered, and the weight of a kilt is too great, box plaits of wool goods, of satin, or of silk, are set at wide intervals down the whole length of the front of the skirt, and these are shortened on the sides and back.

The flounces most used are shirred lengthwise, plaited and festooned. There is also a fancy for a pyramid of narrow pinks from the knee down in the middle of the front breadth, while the flat, striped front of an overskirt, or else the curtain fronts, are draped each side of this pyramid. Skirts with three wide-plaited flounces in the back are also very fashionable, especially for black costumes; the overdress is then always confined to the front of the skirt. This is sometimes overcome, and the flounces are in front only, with a long redingote back to the overskirt. There are also peplum polonaises that hang on the sides only, and display the back of the skirt from the belt down; the skirt then owes the agency of deminads, plaits, or else it has three or four widelyplaited flounces, or perhaps a series of small knife-plaitings set on horizontally.

Short basques are again revived on account of the panier drapery of the overskirt, which must be very near the belt. Basques are also much worn with belts that may pass all round, or else be confined merely to the front. The bouffant scarf-like panier draping is usually set on the upper part of the lower skirt, but may be attached to the basque, beginning at the end of the second dart, and forming three or four folds on the hips, or else the basque may be cut longer and draped in folds. Separate vests are now not so much used as those sewed in with the basque, and seen only at top and bottom.

Sashes are suddenly revived in rich brocaded ribbon, satin and watered ribbon. Worth drapes a brocaded sash permanently almost straight around the hips, and fastens it by a very large gilt buckle on the left side. A brown brocaded sash is very handsome on the tan and cream-colored wool costumes. Sometimes wide black watered ribbon is passed around the waist as a belt, and hangs down the front with one very long flat loop and two lunger ends; this is on black silk costumes. With other black dresses gay Watteau and Roman sashes are worn in the careless Oriental style, loose about the hips, and with a large knot and long ends hanging down on one side.

Bands of bunting trimmed with polka-dotted satin of contrasting color are greatly in favor with young ladies and misses. They are made with basque and overskirt and with plaited skirt, like woolen kilt skirts—and this fashion is most appropriate for wool goods—have a border of the trimming three inches wide placed near the bottom. Where greater economy is considered, and the weight of a kilt is too great, box plaits of wool goods, of satin, or of silk, are set at wide intervals down the whole length of the front of the skirt, and these are shortened on the sides and back.

The flounces most used are shirred lengthwise, plaited and festooned. There is also a fancy for a pyramid of narrow pinks from the knee down in the middle of the front breadth, while the flat, striped front of an overskirt, or else the curtain fronts, are draped each side of this pyramid. Skirts with three wide-plaited flounces in the back are also very fashionable, especially for black costumes; the overdress is then always confined to the front of the skirt. This is sometimes overcome, and the flounces are in front only, with a long redingote back to the overskirt. There are also peplum polonaises that hang on the sides only, and display the back of the skirt from the belt down; the skirt then owes the agency of deminads, plaits, or else it has three or four widelyplaited flounces, or perhaps a series of small knife-plaitings set on horizontally.

Short basques are again revived on account of the panier drapery of the overskirt, which must be very near the belt. Basques are also much worn with belts that may pass all round, or else be confined merely to the front. The bouffant scarf-like panier draping is usually set on the upper part of the lower skirt, but may be attached to the basque, beginning at the end of the second dart, and forming three or four folds on the hips, or else the basque may be cut longer and draped in folds. Separate vests are now not so much used as those sewed in with the basque, and seen only at top and bottom.

Sashes are suddenly revived in rich brocaded ribbon, satin and watered ribbon. Worth drapes a brocaded sash permanently almost straight around the hips, and fastens it by a very large gilt buckle on the left side. A brown brocaded sash is very handsome on the tan and cream-colored wool costumes. Sometimes wide black watered ribbon is passed around the waist as a belt, and hangs down the front with one very long flat loop and two lunger ends; this is on black silk costumes. With other black dresses gay Watteau and Roman sashes are worn in the careless Oriental style, loose about the hips, and with a large knot and long ends hanging down on one side.

Bands of bunting trimmed with polka-dotted satin of contrasting color are greatly in favor with young ladies and misses. They are made with basque and overskirt usually and plaited kilt, like woolen kilt plaitings down the front and sides. If the skirt is not a kilt, and is trimmed with a box-plaited flounce that shows the satin between each plait. Blue or brown satin with polka dots is most used on tan, white and cream-colored buntings; the navy blue bunting has lost favor. There are neat suits of American bunting with satin trimming for twenty-five dollars. Others of white bunting have the gay handkerchief pattern for trimming, especially in red and yellow, and bows of old gold and cardinal satin ribbon. The more expensive French buntings have a kilt skirt and a bouffant apron overskirt that is caught up very high on the sides by lengthwise shirring. Others have the apron of the bunting made like a scarf, with the selvedge across the bottom merely turned up and hemmed by blind stitches. Machine stitching is rather heavy for this light wool goods. Watered silk, shirred flounces silk for bonnet drapery, belts and sashes, and much polka-dotted satin are used for trimming these soft graceful fabrics.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Death Penalty.

Capital punishment was abolished in Switzerland four years ago, and since its abolition there has been such an increase in the country in crimes of violence, especially of murder, that petitions, signed by 30,000 persons, for restoration of the death penalty have been presented to the Federal Council. The Council has been seriously considering the question for six months, and has decided that the statistics of four years do not give data sufficient for a definite and satisfactory conclusion. They have looked up the facts and figures of crime in other lands, where murder is punishable and punished with death, and find that violence has increased there not less than in Switzerland. In England there were twenty-two executions in 1877, against four in 1871; in Belgium, ninety-two in 1877, against sixty-two in 1871, and in France thirty-one in both years. In Denmark, Holland, Italy, Germany and Austria, murder has terribly augmented in the same time, and is due, in the opinion of Council, to growth of misery, licentiousness and intemperance. The last four or five years have been specially marked by poverty, wretchedness and suffering throughout civilization, and where these are in usual proportion, crime is to be sin is the direct or indirect result of unhappiness in some form.—*N. Y. Times.*

[The people of Switzerland have recently voted upon the question, and decided by a large majority to reestablish the death penalty.]

A TREMENDOUS JUMP.

Sam Patch's Great Leap Eclipsed—A Man Jumps From the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Into the River Below, a Distance of Nearly 200 Feet.

[Special to Chicago Tribune.]
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS, May 28.

A large number of people visited this place to-day to witness Harmon Peer in the performance of his jump from the new Suspension Bridge to the Falls into the river, according to announcements circulated throughout a large section of the country for some weeks past. Peer made his appearance on the bridge about three p. m. He was dressed in a white Guernsey shirt, drawers and blue trunks, outside of which he wore a sort of rubber coat of mail of a sufficient thickness to protect his person from serious injury in its concussion with the water, yet not so heavy as to impart any appearance of clumsiness.

In the center of the bridge from which point he jumped, or rather let go, was a little windlass hung on a cycling about six inches in diameter, on which was wound about 220 feet of very light copper wire, fastened to his body in such a manner as to keep his body in an upright position during the descent without in any degree impeding his progress. Considerable excitement was manifested by the large crowds assembled along the tops of the banks on either side of the river. Peer climbed over the railing of the bridge from his factory to descending. But this was greatly intensified when he hung only by his hands to the very bottom timbers of the structure, with nothing between him and the river below, a distance of exactly 196 feet. He suddenly loosed his hold amid cries of "Oh! oh!" from the spectators, quickly placed his hands under his arms, in which position they remained during his perilous trip, which lasted but four seconds. He struck the water with a thud and a splash, distinctly audible on the tops of the banks, and disappeared under the water, remaining out of sight for as many ten seconds, after which he reappeared about fifty feet from where he went down, and was quickly taken into a boat in waiting amid loud cheers from the spectators. After a short rubbing down, and before reaching the shore, he stood up in the boat, declaring the jump was not much the worse for his ducking.

Peer is about thirty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, well built, and has a prepossessing appearance. He resides at Teeterville, Colin's Norfolk, Ont.; he got his first idea of jumping when he was a seaman seven years ago, in the Caribbean Sea, accidentally being knocked off a topmast into the sea, being distant 108 feet. After that, in Milwaukee, he was accidentally thrown from a vessel's mast sixty-two feet, not being seriously injured in these falls. He jumped from Watson & Co.'s Elevator, in Milwaukee, a distance of seventy-two feet, turning twice over in his descent, and that was his last jump till he jumped to-day. There is no jump recorded to exceed this. The next best is Sam Patch's jump at Niagara Falls, of 142 feet, in 1829.

Hudson Bay Trading-Posts.

The trading and interior depot posts of the company are strange, out-of-the-looking places, built according to a general type. They stand generally upon the summit or lower back of some navigable river or lake, so as to be easily accessible to the boats which annually visit them with supplies. A trading-post is invariably a square, inclosed by immense trees or pickets, one end sunk deeply in the ground and raised about fourteen feet. A platform, about the height of an ordinary man, is carried along the inner side of the square, so as to enable anyone to peep over without danger from arrow or bullet. At the four corners are bastions, octagonal in shape, pierced with embrasures, to flank the Indians who live in the existence of cannon, and intended to strike terror to any red-skinned rebel bold enough to dispute the supremacy of the company. The entrance to the stockade is closed by two massive gates, an inner and an outer one. In the center of the square stands the residence of the factor or trader in charge, and of the upper class of employés, with about its four sides, ranged to the stockade, are ranged the trading store, the fur-room, the warehouses, servants' quarters, etc. Beside the larger dwelling rises a tall flag-staff, bearing the flag of the Company, with its motto, dervos, "*Pro pelle cutem*"—a skin for skin—and near by a small tower, the tones from which mark the hours of labor and rest. In front of the gate there is usually a half-breed or Indian in tasselled cap and dirty white capote, or tattered blankets. A band of horses graze in a distant meadow, while scarcely a day passes but a canoe, or bark lodges, from the frilled poles of which the smoke curls lazily, indicate the home of the aboriginal hanger-on. At one side of the palisade a few rude crosses or wooden railings, stained by rain and snow-drift, and blown over by the tempest, mark the last resting-places of the dead.

The trading-rooms at all the posts are arranged with strict reference to the wants of the peculiar custom which they attract. From the heavy joists of the low ceiling depend twine, steel-traps, tin-kettles, frying-pans, etc.; on various shelves are piled bales of cloth of all colors, capotes, blankets and caps; and in smaller divisions are placed files, scalping-knives, gun screws, flints, balls of twine, fire steels, canoe awls and glass beads of all colors and sizes. Drawers in the counter contain needles, pins, scissors, fishhooks, thimbles and vermilion for painting canoes and faces. On the floor is strewn a variety of copper kettles, from half a pint to a gallon; and in one corner of the room stand a dozen trading-guns, and beside them a keg of powder and a bag of shot.

In some of the trade-rooms a small space is railed off by the counter near the door, behind which the Indians stand to trade. Sometimes they are confined to a separate apartment, called the Indian-room, adjoining that occupied by the traders, and business is carried on through a loop-hole communicating between the two. In many of the posts in the plain country the trade-room is cleverly contrived so as to prevent a sudden rush of the Indians, the approach from outside the pickets being through a long narrow passage, only of sufficient width to admit of one Indian at a time, and bent at an acute angle near the window at which the trader stands. This precaution is rendered necessary by the frantic desire which sometimes seizes upon the Indian to shoot the clerk, which he might easily do were the passage straight.

At most of the interior posts time moves slowly, and change is almost unknown. To-day is the same as a hundred years ago. The list of goods ordered from England for the year has exactly the same items as that of 1775. Strands, cottons, beads and trading-guns are the staples of the Indians, and are still traded for musquash and beaver.

The system of trade at the company's posts is entirely one of barter. Until recent years money values were unknown; but this medium of exchange has gradually been supplied to the Indians, and the almighty dollar is rapidly asserting its supremacy in savagedom.—*H. M. Robinson, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

The Master Mule.

This morning a couple of miners were seated on a bowlder alongside the road to Sutro, discussing the kicking powers of mules. They had just returned from Sutro, and the other was on the way there, and, having met near the rock, they sat down for a talk.

"Have you quit ever there?" said the one who was eastward bound.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Mules."

"Fraid of 'em?"

"You bet."

"Well, I saw one yesterday alongside an old boiler kickin' off the rivet-heads one by one. Never missed one. Was just going on shift, and, when I saw what he was at, I observed there was more of 'em inside, I weakened and threw up my job. I've got a wife and three children dependin' on me, and I don't take chances."

"The worst mule I ever saw," said the other, "was in Peoche some years ago. It was one I owned. One day it rubbed against some nails sticking out of a post, and it turned square around and put the nails in one by one, using a single blow of the hoof with the left front foot for each nail. It never missed its lick, and always drove 'em just in to the head. Then he saw a few tacks on the post a little lower down, which were only half driven in, and he drove them in, too, with light blows of the hoof, just as gentle and easy as could be. Out days he came along and set out a can of nitro-glycerine and giant powder. He wanted to get the mule to kick it and get killed. I saw him about the corral with the can, and knew what was up. At first I was mighty much afraid for him, but then I thought if my mule was any kind of a mule at all he could take care of himself. So I just watched. Well, the mule saw the can, and walking coy-eyed out of it, and then squared himself for the kick. The man was sneaking off, and, just as the mule was going to kick the can, he caught sight of the feller, and changed his position so as to bring him in range, and let fly his right hoof. The can went flying through the air and hit the man just as he was gettin' over a fence about a hundred feet away. The thing exploded, and I never saw the man again. But next morning Pat Holland came out in the *Record* and said that the town had been visited by a shower of blood."

"Mules are immense when they git roused."

"You bet."—*Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.*

A British cavalryman suggests that the art of swimming on horseback be regularly practiced, whenever possible, by the British cavalry, and urges as a reason the recent loss of an entire squadron of the Tenth Hussars while attempting to ford the River Kabul. He mentions that last summer he saw a French cavalry regiment practice "mounted swimming" in the Seine. If either men or horses exhibited signs of nervousness, the practice was repeated until confidence had been obtained.

—It is now stated on good authority that a Mr. Edward Farrer, of Keene, N. H., in 1851 occupied his leisure moments in trying to transmit sounds over a telegraphic wire, and actually succeeded in telegraphing music. Three years after his first experiments he opened a correspondence with Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, but was far from receiving any encouragement, the reply he received was so disheartening that it led him to regard further attempt as hopeless.

—It is said of Northern Texas by the Dallas *Herald* that the tillers of the soil there make far more provisions than they have use for; always have corn and meat for sale, and their cotton and cattle crops come in as clear profit.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—Wood ashes make an excellent fertilizer for pear trees. Mixed coal and wood ashes may also be applied with advantage. Ground bones are better for fruit trees of all kinds than fermenting manure.—*Gardeners' Journal.*

—Let no time be lost in the use of the harrow in the corn field. So soon as planted start the harrow and keep it going. Corn pays. Weeds do not. The most effectual way to raise good corn is to show the weeds no mercy. Now is the time to head them with the harrow.—*Iowa State Register.*

—An excellent method for starting cuttings is to partly sever the desired portion, leaving it sufficiently in connection with the main plant to preserve thrifty growth; when a callus is formed on the end of the cutting it may be transferred to its own pot and will root without difficulty.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Hot water thrown upon the plants will kill the cabbage worm. Be careful that it is not hot enough to scald the outside leaves. Some have found success by mixing cabbage on a large scale—recommends a mixture of twenty parts of superphosphate of lime, one part of carbolic powder and three parts of fresh air-slaked lime, a small handful of which should be scattered over each head.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—To relieve corns on the sole of the foot, cut a piece of stout card-board to fit the inside of the sole of the shoe. The card-board must be large enough in every way to prevent it shifting under the foot in walking. Cut a round hole in it exactly where the corn rests, and place the board in the shoe. The arrangement relieves the corn from the pressure and allows of its cure, and at the same time gives immediate relief in walking.

—A French pharmacist offers the following discovery for preserving eggs; namely, to use a solution of silicate of soda, which, being of a viscous and adhesive character, is kept in a liquid state by adding a little tepid water. Simply dip the fresh eggs in this and then dry them. When thoroughly dried and completely covered with the silicate solution, which any druggist can furnish, the eggs can then be put away, and will keep, it is stated, for more than a year without injury.

—Having just read the announcement of the death of a man from "oak poison," and knowing a certain cure, will you please publish it? I obtained it from the *Druggists' Circular* many years ago, and have applied it very many times, never having known it to fail. Dilute sweet spirits of nitre with the same quantity of cold water; apply with a white cloth every ten minutes until cured. When the skin is dry and contraction it seldom requires more than one application.—*Cor. Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—There has been much said by good, common-sense people, as well as by physicians, against the use of much soda or saleratus in cooking. There is no doubt that it is of great injury to health when used as constantly as it is by many cooks. Physicians very generally agree that its frequent use debilitates and relaxes muscular strength, and is positively injurious to the digestion, and greatly weakens the tone of the bowels, often ending in acute inflammation. Dr. Alcott has no hesitation in saying that the almost universal habitual use of soda is one great cause of the great mortality, particularly among the young, from bowel complaints. The coats of the stomach and bowels are no weakened by the use of this alkali that they have no power to resist the debilitating effects of the intense hot weather.—*Christian Union.*

Harrowing Land.

Of all the implements used on the farm, there is but one, the plow, that is as necessary to good cultivation as the harrow, and, as a general thing, there is none that there is so little account made of by farmers. Good plowing is of the greatest importance in preparing the soil for any crop, but it is a well-known fact that there is too little good plowing done in the West, and, after a poor job of plowing has been done, a great deal depends on our being thorough with the harrow. Thus, also, we are a little negligent about, especially in preparing the land for corn. Our best planters do good work where the land is smooth and well pulverized, but we cannot expect them to do good work where the ground is in bad condition. In my opinion, the principal points of improvements made in harrows is in the greater number of teeth now used. This, more than any one thing, is essential, as the object is to work the surface.

Most harrows in use have about forty teeth, and that is not enough. My way is to have the frame made of small-sized scantling, and teeth not over three-eighth inches, and not less than sixty of them. We do not expect to work deep, and consequently a heavy frame and few teeth will not pulverize as well as a lighter frame and more teeth, while the draft is about the same. I have been using one made in three sections of two by two and a half inch stuff, four bars in a section, with twenty-seven adjustable steel teeth. By adjustable, I mean that when the draft bar is attached to one end, the teeth stand perpendicular, and, having a greater number of them, it does much better work than the old Scotch harrow. By attaching the draft at the other end, the points of teeth drop back four inches and make it a first-class smoothing harrow. This harrow retails at about twenty dollars. A big price compared with the old-fashioned forty-tooth affair, but cheap when the working value of each is taken into consideration. I speak of this one of mine as an illustration, and knowing that it is a good tool, perhaps other makers have as good, perhaps better ones than this. I think no farmer should be satisfied to use a poor harrow because it is cheap in price. Buy the best, if it costs more, as the difference in price will soon be made up in the extra work it will do.

Another fact is, we do not harrow our ground enough. Who ever heard a farmer say he had got his ground too smooth and fine? And how often do we think that we ought to lay out more work in putting in our crops? I would never buy a harrow that has less than sixty or seventy steel teeth, and one that has a simple and reliable arrangement of draft.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

Hints on Butter-Making.

In the first place, keep your cows healthy; next, insure clean, sweet-tasting milk, and be sure that pails, strainers, etc., are clean and well scalded, for this is the foundation stone of a good butter. Do not set the milk more than two inches deep; for you will obtain almost as much cream from a pan half this size from a full one, and it rises much faster. The cream should be skimmed in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours; sweeter butter can be made from cream skimmed just as the milk is turning than can possibly be made from that which has stood for hours on lobbered milk. It is a great mistake to skim a lot of milk of different ages and churn immediately, for a large per cent. of the butter never comes at all; the cream should stand twelve hours in order to become well mixed and of the same degree of sourness.

It is a good plan to keep a smooth maple paddle in your cream crock and stir well after each skimming. Judgment must be used as to the temperature of the cream when ready to churn. If it is as warm as the air in a room which is comfortable to sit in, there will probably be no trouble about the butter coming. I like to set the cream on the table or a high shelf in the kitchen for some hours before churning (in the winter, of course). Avoid putting hot or cold water with the cream. If it is necessary to change the temperature, do so by placing the churn in hot or cold water, as the case demands. Don't be afraid to strike the bottom of the churn with the dash; a good, firm stroke will bring the butter sooner than the lifting and pressing process. When the butter is gathered, take it up and work thoroughly, pouring off the buttermilk as it works out. When it is pretty clear add salt to suit your taste; work the butter thoroughly, and stand twelve hours, then work till perfectly clear of milk. If you intend to keep the butter long, pack it in a stone crock and with the finger work each piece in, which should be added a tablespoonful of white sugar and as much powdered saltpeter will lay on a dime (if you haven't the latter a teaspoonful of fine salt will do.) The above is no theory, but the result of experience and experiments.

It is far less trouble to work the butter clear than to wash it, beside the fact that the water carries off some of the valuable flavor. Another cause of complaint. The coats of the stomach and bowels are no weakened by the use of this alkali that they have no power to resist the debilitating effects of the intense hot weather.—*Christian Union.*

Harrowing Land.

Of all the implements used on the farm, there is but one, the plow, that is as necessary to good cultivation as the harrow, and, as a general thing, there is none that there is so little account made of by farmers. Good plowing is of the greatest importance in preparing the soil for any crop, but it is a well-known fact that there is too little good plowing done in the West, and, after a poor job of plowing has been done, a great deal depends on our being thorough with the harrow. Thus, also, we are a little negligent about, especially in preparing the land for corn. Our best planters do good work where the land is smooth and well pulverized, but we cannot expect them to do good work where the ground is in bad condition. In my opinion, the principal points of improvements made in harrows is in the greater number of teeth now used. This, more than any one thing, is essential, as the object is to work the surface.

Most harrows in use have about forty teeth, and that is not enough. My way is to have the frame made of small-sized scantling, and teeth not over three-eighth inches, and not less than sixty of them. We do not expect to work deep, and consequently a heavy frame and few teeth will not pulverize as well as a lighter frame and more teeth, while the draft is about the same. I have been using one made in three sections of two by two and a half inch stuff, four bars in a section, with twenty-seven adjustable steel teeth. By adjustable, I mean that when the draft bar is attached to one end, the teeth stand perpendicular, and, having a greater number of them, it does much better work than the old Scotch harrow. By attaching the draft at the other end, the points of

Persons Seldom Buried Alive.

The newspapers contain every once in a while sensational accounts of the exhumation of bodies that give what is called unmistakable evidence of having been buried alive. Change in position of the corpse, often asserted to be proof of premature interment, usually results from chemical changes, especially from gases generated by decomposition. Some of the Pennsylvania journals have lately published a high-colored, horrible narrative of the unquestionable revival of a man who had been entombed three days at a town of that State. Items of his death having been excited, the grave was opened, and it was shown, according to the local chroniclers, that he had fought desperately for his life, imprints of his nails being visible on the lining of the coffin, in some places torn to shreds. This needs confirmation. It has in all probability been much exaggerated, and warmly lined with imagination. While such things have happened, and may still happen, they are of the rarest occurrence. Winslow, the celebrated anatomist, is said to have had two narrow escapes from burial alive, and to have published, in consequence, a treatise on the signs of death. Bouchut, Michel Levy and other physicians have also expressed their views on the subject; but all testimony proveurable establishes the fact that burial alive hardly ever takes place in these times. In corroboration of this, many German cities have in their cemeteries mortuary houses, in which the dead are kept some days before final interment, the bell-pull being so arranged that the slightest motion of the body would sound an alarm. So far these precautions have been superfluous. In more than forty years not one supposed-to-be corpse has proved to be anything else.—*N. Y. Times.*

Undressing Little Ned.

"Where is 'Whisky Bill,' who used to drive that old white horse in front of a twenty-f'ot quart express wagon?" repeated the man in tones of surprise.

"Yes."

"Well, now, it's a curious case," he slowly continued. "we all thought he'd gone to the dogs, for sure, for he was drinking a pint of whisky a day, but a few months ago he braced right up, stopped drinking, and now I hear he's in good business and saving money. It beats all, for the last time I saw him he seemed half underground."

When you go home at night and find that all is well with your own flesh and blood do you go to sleep reasoning that the rest of the world must care for itself? Do you ever shut your eyes and call up the hundreds of faces you have met during the day, and wonder if the paleness of death will cover any of them before the morrow? When you have once been stricken to a face, even if it be a stranger's, do you let it drop from memory with your dreams, or do you call it up again and again as night comes on, and ask if it may not be none of its brightness in the whirling mists of time?

So "Whisky Bill" was hunted down. An inquiry here and there readily traced him to a little brown cottage on a by-street. He sat on the step in the twilight, a burly, bronze shouldered man of fifty, and in the house three or four children gathered around the lamp to look over a picture-book.

"Yes, they used to call me 'Whisky Bill,' down town," he replied as he moved along and made room, "but it is weeks since I heard the name. No wonder they think me dead, for I've not set eyes on the old crowd for months, and I don't want to for months to come."

"They tell me you have quit drinking. One could see that by your face."

I hope so; I haven't touched a drop since February. Before that I was half-drunk day in and day out, and more of a brute than a man. I don't mind saying that my wife's death set me to thinking, but I didn't stop my liquor for good. forgive me, but I was drunk when she died, half-drunk at the grave, and I meant to go on a regular spree that night. It was low-down, but I was no better than a brute those days."

"And so you left your motherless children at home and went out and got drunk?"

"No. I said I meant to, but I didn't. The poor things were crying all day, and after coming home from the burial I thought to get 'em tucked away in bed before I went out. Polly, my oldest girl, never struck one of 'em a blow, and they never ran from me when I staggered home. There's four of 'em in there, and the youngest isn't quite two years yet. I got the older ones in bed all right, and then came Little Ned. He had cried himself to sleep, and he called for mother as soon as I woke him. Until that night I never had that boy on my knee, to say nothing of putting him to bed, and you can guess those big fingers made slow work with the hooks and buttons. Every minute he kept saying mother didn't do that way, and mother done this way, and the big children were telling little Ned how the quilts to throw their sobs. When I had his clothes off and his night-gown on I was ashamed and put down, and when the oldest saw tears in my eyes and jumped out of bed to put her arms around my neck I dropped the name of 'Whisky Bill' right then and forever."

"And Little Ned?"

"Maybe I'd have weakened but for him," replied the man, as he wiped his eyes. "After I got the child's nightgown on, what did he do but kneel right down beside me and wait for me to say the Lord's Prayer to him! Why, sir, you might have knocked me down with a feather! There I was, mother and father to him, and I couldn't say four words of that prayer to save my life. He waited and waited for me to begin, as his mother always had, and the big children were waiting, and when I took him in my arms and kissed him and asked Heaven to witness that my life should change from that hour. And so it did, sir, and I've been trying ever since to serve honest life. God helping me, no one shall call me 'Whisky Bill' again."

The four children, Little Ned in his night-gown, came out for a good-night kiss, and the boy cuddled in his father's arms for a moment and said:

"Good night, pa—good night, everybody in the house—good night, pa, up in Heaven—and don't put out the light till we get to sleep!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Mystery Explained.

Parlor scene. Mrs. Brown, who has spent the summer among the White Mountains in search of health, and who seems to have searched the whole mountain side without being able to find a pair of blooming cheeks or an inch of healthful skin. Mrs. White, who has remained at home because her husband could not afford to go, but whose fresh complexion and bright eyes seem to have caught their bloom and brightness from mountain breezes.

Mrs. Brown. Mrs. White, how well you are looking. If you will not think me impertinent, let me ask how you can keep so healthy in this dreadful city? I have been to the White Mountains, another even summer, in fact, and I can't keep off the doctor's list at that.

Mrs. W. (smiling)—I'll tell you the whole secret, Mrs. Brown. You remember how poorly I was last spring, some days even being confined to my bed. Dr. —— told Mr. White he send me to the mountains, but I knew he couldn't afford it, and I tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its effects were so marvelous that I soon had no further need of the mountains, for, in my opinion, one bottle of the Prescription and the Discovery is better than six weeks of the White Mountains for a sick woman. I have only been out of the city a week during the whole summer, then my husband and I went to Buffalo and stopped at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel. The baths and mechanical appliances for treating patients were alone worth going to see. Besides, our accommodations were better than we had at home. Breakfast, dinner and supper—no cooking, no dishes to wash, and the drives and scenery are superb. Let me advise you to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the Discovery, and if you are not benefited by the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel next summer instead of the White Mountains.

We have long wanted a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Chills and Fever, and now we think we have found it. Ayer's Ague Cure will fill the bill. Now, we see that Messrs. Hostetter & Smith publish the composition of their Bitters, and claim it cures Chills and Fever and Ague from which it is constructed a specific for the cure of Chills and Fever, Bumb Chills and all other diseases produced by malaria. Try it. It can be found in every Drug store.

MANY DISEASES BUT NOT AS FATAL although these are very frequently the result of neglected to this country some long time after they are largely originated, as much satisfaction as the earliest symptoms. Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are universally recommended.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or the sensational medicines, but when a fully meritorious article is made up of common, valuable

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, - 1879

FOR PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Political and General.

Gen. N. P. Banks's eldest daughter is studying for the stage at Boston.

Lorne and Louise are next going to lay a college corner stone at Kingston.

Mrs. Josephine Vonner is the pioneer attorneyess of California, located at Sacramento.

Vice President Wheeler is sobering from a nervous attack which prevents his restful sleep.

Senator Bayard will make the address at the dedication of Washington Valley Village Intelligencer, June 10.

The Paris headsman, Roch, left 568 applicants for the position of successor, of whom 87 are medical men.

The monk Gravaud, whose inner pipe has made him famous, sings only occasionally in the churches of Rome.

Ah Ching, a twenty five year old Chinaman, was ordained a deacon in Trinity church, San Francisco, the other day.

The New York school superintendent Kellie has resigned for September 1, when he will take to preaching spiritualism.

Miss Irish, 20 years of age, conducts the foreign correspondence of the Interior Department, where she is assistant librarian.

The Russian Minister Shiskin and his wife reside in New York, there being no Greek church anywhere else on the Atlantic coast.

Asa Packer's constant regret in life was his lack of education; hence his munificent endowments of a university for the education of poor young men.

Edwin R. Negus and Henriette Monroe's deaf mutes, were married at Hartford Wednesday, and have thus founded a household in which there will be no jawing.

Mrs. Kate Sprague escaped a Washington photographer's bill, the other day, by swearing in court that she was a married woman and had no separate estate.

The nephews of Pope Pius IX have summoned the Cardinals to render an account of the inheritance, in spite of the endeavor of Leo XIII to avert the scandal.

Gen. Grant, it is explained, went to India in advance of the government vessel that intended to take him, in order to escape the sickly period in some portions of the country that he intended to visit.

Louis, the Chevalier de Pouilard whose pedigree goes back to the crusades, fell dead in the streets of Paris, the other day, while exercising his profession as patterer to a troupe of traveling jugglers.

The New York Legislature has reduced the pay of the legislative employes $40,000 per annum.

The Missouri legislators do up their work and go home right away. Their salary is one dollar a day.

Colored ex Congressman Rainey has been commissioned as internal revenue agent, and ordered to New York for duty.

An observant paper declares that Blaine is as bad among a field of Confederate brigadiers as a hornet in the midst of a drove of young horses.

The Hesperian intellect of the Louisville Journal proclaims that the Democrats have caught the Republicans in a trap, and committed them to Grantism a year before their time.

The Missouri Legislature having adjourned, the St. Louis Democrat gives it credit for being the most depraved and worthless body to which the great interests of a state were ever intrusted.

Secretary Sherman says that he could not accept the nomination for Governor of Ohio because so many persons are interested in the continued success of refunding and resumption that it would seem like the desertion of a public duty, and he thinks he would never be forgiven if any hindrance should occur in the way of either.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has been canvassing in that city and finds twelve men for Sherman to one for Grant. By selecting one field of investigation it might have found a dozen for Tilden to one for Sherman.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Representative De La Matyr has "got a bib pinned under the coon of his country and a bowl of gruel ready to feed it with," and will not pair with any member lest he lose the opportunity.

The New York World suggests as an illustration for Democratic torchlight processions a ballot box translated by a bayonet. It would be an effective explanation of the work of the Democratic rifle clubs in the South, but it is doubtful if the Ku Klux will be green enough to parade it before the public eye.

Zach Chandler insists that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. Well, then, he must quit making such pungent speeches, or the Republicans will hardly be able to let him alone in his present position. If he tries to leave the qualities they are looking for just now.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

"What I would aspire to in case public opinion should decide to make me a candidate for President would be to unite in cooperation with the Republican party, all the national elements of the country that contributed their aid in any way in the successful vindication of national authority during the war. I would do this not for the purpose of irritating the South or oppressing them in any way, but to assert and maintain the supremacy of the national authority to the full extent of all the powers conferred by the Constitution.—Secretary Sherman.

There are eight or ten Democratic Senators who would gladly contribute ten dollars apiece toward building a new church if Providence had never permitted Jim Blaine to be born.—*Post and Tribune.*

Notes and Nudges.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

BY JIMLIMAX.

—In a game of croquet there is no rest for the wicked.

—The National party seems to be entirely out of dried apples and warm water.

—I've struck hard pan, said the flint to the musket. At this the musket kicked.

—The clerk of the weather has been obliged to employ another shorthand reporter.

—A Kalamazoo woman has made 100 chair tidies. She must be a very tidy woman.

—Asa an artist Senator Chandler is eminently successful. Democratic cats a specialty.

—In Congress the majority of bodies are on the Democratic side—the majority of brains on the other.

—If Tilden should ever be President he would have a rare collection of old fossils in his Cabinet, very likely.

—Woman's method of warfare with woman used to be hair pulling. Now she grabs a "switch" the first thing.

—The Wabash directors must certainly want to extend their line to Detroit—they loom as though they did.

—Tilden sleeps alone, remarks an exchange. He may *sleep* alone, but he goes to bed with a guilty conscience every night.

—Some men are like peach trees. They do a good deal of blowing, but generally perform less than half what they promise.

—The reason why so many bankrupts visit the sea shore is because their business matters are all at sea, you know. Shore enough.

—After all, the best way is to call things by their right names. If you have cod liver oil to sell, you don't advertise ice cream, do you?

—No decent man should look at the New York Sun except through a smoked glass. He will hold his nose without waiting to be told.

—Mt. Vesuvius and the Democratic party have been in a state of eruption for some time. The former has, and the latter is, a bad crate.

—A friend desiring to visit some popular "watering place" this summer has written to a milkman just outside of the city, inquiring the price of board.

—Ben Butler is reported as still having his eye on the governorship chair of Massachusetts. Well like to know how any body knows.

—Jeff Davis grows modest.—Exchange. Never quite recovered from the shock received when his agile form was stripped of its crinoline.

—A pretty milliner in New York city owns and drives a $1,000 span of bays. Being a milliner she knows how to handle the ribbons very skillfully.

—Ben Hill talks more like sojourning and going right straight home when Zach Chandler gets up to explain than words can express. And when Chandler gets through the Senator from Georgia looks as though he'd Ben Hill, without the H.

—The chairman of the Iowa Democratic Convention said that the Democrats would inaugurate the next President. We can remember back quite a few of years and it strikes us that such a proceeding would be almost entirely without precedent.

—A sick man sent to his family physician that he couldn't come again as he thought he could die without a doctor's assistance." When the widow paid the doctor bill she alluded to her departed husband's thoughtfulness in touching to us.

—These Democratic editors who have so much to say about our retreat at Bull Run may perhaps know by personal observation what they are talking about, but if they do, we are forced to the sad confession that we never knew before that the battle of Bull Run occurred in sight of Canada.

—Chicago thinks of sending detectives to St. Louis to find out what the population of that city is going to be in 1880. The committee on population has not yet met, but it is expected that they will make figures when they do meet that will bother the Chicago detectives to carry away with them.

—"That's a very delicate tint," said he to his alleged sweetheart, minutely examining her necktie. "Do you like it?" she lazily asked; and then she looked at her watch and told him it was after 11 o'clock. "Hm—that's a delicate hint, too," he observed. And again she asked, "Do you like it?" He held a queer way of showing it if he did.

—It would seem, judging from the poetical effusions that have been worked up regardless of expense at the state capital the present session, that the entire legislature, Republicans, Democrats and Nationals, have clamped digits across the yawning chasm and unanimously agreed to clean out Julia A. Moore if it takes all summer. It is difficult to tell where to bestow the most sympathy—upon poor Julia or the suffering public.

—A Kentucky man sat on a rail *a la* circulus pat. Two men were carrying the rail at the time. If the man had not been on the rail when those two men were carrying it, it would have been easier for them to have carried the rail than it was with the man on it. But the two men did not murmur. They told him he needn't get off. They told him he wasn't heavy. Besides, they said they liked the smell of tar and would rather have him stay on than not. So he stayed on. Some of the rail ders were white and some black, they stand on, too. It was a three cornered rail, from a four cornered town. It was the first time it had ever had anybody on its back so long. The men who carried it had a rail nice time. More so than the man who rode. He has moved now.

—Occasionally a faint echo comes from the voice of Horatio Seymour, like a drop of melted snow through a leaky roof, and like a flock of hens that dive to the spot expecting to find a kernel of corn, do the Democratic editors flop their wings and crow, or cackle, as the case may be, and scratch and chuck, and peck away at the faint echo as though they had found something. The great "your candidate I cannot be" hath again spoken and the gentle zephyrs float upon their invisible wings the ominous warning to the Republicans "THE PERSONS WHO UNITE THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC PARTY." Then, like him who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams, doth Horatio take a rest, calmly and patiently awaiting the arrival of the mail which shall bring to him many and many marked copies, of Democratic papers; for the glory of the celestial is one and the glory of the terrestial is another. And so are you Horatio.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

Call and see us

South End of Bridge Street.

J. SCHAEFER,

TAILOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICH

Miscellaneous.

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other woods and are accessible to best market.

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a portion of the State unequaled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Grain raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The north Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two thousand and fifty thousand souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the country is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner.
Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

CASSWELL & RABSSER.

Commission Merchants,

Room 10 arine Block,

Milwaukee, Wis.

For the sale of Wood, Bark, Cedar Posts, Telegraph Poles, R. R. Ties, Hardwood Lumber, etc.

MEAT! MEAT!

Fresh Meat!

I announce to the people of Charlevoix that I have purchased the Collins meat market, opposite Hutton's store, and

INTEND TO STAY.

I intend to keep fresh meat of all kinds and Dressed Poultry. Prices always low. Give me a call.

35-tf B. Bradley

Old Stage Line

Daily between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

CHARLEVOIX

Harness Shop

All kinds of

Light and Heavy

HARNESS,

Both Double and single, manufactured short notice.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds done promptly in good style and at reasonable figures.

Upholstering a Specialty

Please give me a call—opposite Fox, Rose & Buttars store.

JAS. E. WOOD.

Charlevoix, June 6, 1876.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, Stair railing, etc. d

Our stock is handled at all times large, and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while order for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list and compilation Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO

LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished,

Four thousand acres of the choicest farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low prices. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school districts and stated on good roads.

For terms and description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN.

To Rent.

The County Poor Farm with twenty-six acres improvement. Apply to

WM. BLACK
W. C. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, April 22, 1879.

WALTER MANNAY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Shop in the old Ferris house near the bridge.

Door & Window Frames,

And other Inside Work,

Done at factory prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Buildings erected in any part of the county. 1304-1y

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-tenths acres of land in the village of Norwood Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good horse-barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Location desirable Terms easy.

WALTER MANNAY.

April 22, 1879.

Farm for Sale.

One of the best in Charlevoix county: situated in Eveline; 160 acres; 80 acres under improvement; six miles from Charlevoix on mail route to South Arm: Terms made known on application.

A. O. D. McCABE.

Charlevoix, May 5.

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

The Echo, the Weekly edition of The Evening News, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. The Farmer is well known as a standard Agricultural journal, and was never better than at present.

$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included—just the cost of the bare paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. Offer open for 30 days only. Direct all orders to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit.

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-Box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'g Co., Norwich, Ct.
N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich.,
Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Established 1875.

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, Sec'y Sherman reported to the Senate, on the 19th, that there had been redeemed in coin since Jan. 1, 1879, legal-tender notes to the amount of $4,105,943. Under the provisions of the Resumption act, the coin reserve of the Treasury had been increased to $128,000,000, that being about 40 per cent. of the notes outstanding to be redeemed, and believed to be the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudently commenced and successfully maintained. This reserve arose from the sale of $95,500,000 in bonds and from surplus revenue, and it must, under the existing laws, be maintained unimpaired for the purpose for which it was created.

JUDGE DUDLEY stated to a Omaha *Herald* reporter, on the 19th, in reply to certain remarks reported to have been made by Ben Sheridan in regard to the effect of the Judge's decision in the Ponca case, that such decision was based upon the fact that there was no United States law or treaty stipulations setting apart a reservation in the Indian Territory for those Indians, and for removing them thereto, or keeping them thereon, and that they could not, therefore, be removed there by force. It is not claimed, in the opinion, that Congress could not at any future time exercise such power, but as a treaty might modify or make which would justify a recurrence to force. It was also claimed that the decision would apply to those Indian tribes having reservations to which their treaties require them to remove and remain thereon.

CONCERNING the recent shooting at Provo City, Utah, of the murderer Wallace Wilkerson (who choose that manner of death in preference to hanging), a dispatch says the prisoner evinced great nerve, and sat in a chair facing three guns, distant about thirty feet, without either handcuffing or closing his eyes. At a signal from the Marshal, three concealed marksmen fired. He leaped from the chair exclaiming, "Oh, God!" fell forward on his face and continued writhing, breathing a few gasps, for twenty-seven minutes, when the physicians pronounced him dead.

AN Eastern telegram of a recent date says Mrs. Freeman, the wife of the Roxsaet (Mass.) Adventist, who killed his child as a sacrifice, as he claimed, by the command of a vision, had restored fully the enormity of the act, to "2 feb she presented at the time of its commission, and was constantly bemoaning the death of her child. She would be sorry for any food, and was said to be grieving herself to death.

A report from the Board of Home Missions which was read before the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Saratoga, on the 20th, the following interesting facts were shown: Number of missionaries engaged in the work, 1,392, Sunday-Schools organized in 1878 and 1879, 264; number of scholars, 111,881; churches organized during these years, 136; increase of membership, 10,872; total number of communicants in churches under control of the board, 69,415; aggregate of congregations, 107,781; number of Sunday-Schools, 1,157; number of church edifices, 1,057; value of same, $2,340,375; receipts for the year, $262,859.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch of the 21st, the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service had been instructed to transmit to the National Board of Health all papers belonging to the Treasury Department relating to disinfecting ships with yellow fever on board, and to inform the board that the Secretary of the Treasury will give prompt consideration to any suggestions that the Board of Health may make in relation to the subject.

THE Biennial Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States met in Baltimore, on the 21st. Dwight L. Moody was elected President. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for 1878-79 have been $16,870, and the expenditures $16,674, leaving a balance of two dollars. Four hundred and eighty associations report a membership of 65,430.

GLOUCESTER (MASS.) dispatches of the 21st state that the fishing schooner Ida schooner Ida E. Baker with her crew of twelve men.

On the 21st, the business portion of the Town of Washington, Ia., was destroyed by fire. Involving a loss of over $100,000.

GEN. H. P. TEET, on the 21st, leaped from the Suspension Bridge across Niagara into the river 190 feet below. The descent was accomplished in four seconds. The jumper was picked up none the worse for the feat.

THE Broadway Savings Bank, of St. Louis, the largest institution of the kind in that city, suspended on the 21st. Over $400,000 of the money belonging to the public schools was deposited with it. The bank had a heavy line of depositors.

A RESOLUTION was unanimously adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga, on the 22d, requesting Prof. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, not to accept the invitation to a professorship in England, but to remain in the United States. The report on Colored Missions represented the receipts from church sources as $52,921; from State School fund, $4,200. Expenditures on account of missions, $40,360; printing, $677; officers and investment, $9,416. There are forty-eight missionaries, of whom thirty-six are colored, and fifty-eight teachers, of whom thirty-six are colored.

THE will of the late Judge Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., was read on the 23d. It gives $1,500,000 for the permanent endowment of Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa.; $500,000 for a nursery for the same institution; $300,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, and $300,000 to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Mauch Chunk. Several bequests are kept private for the present.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 23d says that, at the rate at which the 4-per-cent. refunding certificates were being disposed of, they would all be sold within the succeeding ten days. They were being disposed of by purchasers to brokers at a premium of 02.25. There is a great rush for them at all Eastern and Western points where the Government agents were employed in putting them on the market.

J. M. FRENCH's menagerie establishment, near Detroit, was burned, on the morning of the 22d: one elephant, five lions, a zebra, leopard and other valuable animals perished in the flames.

THE seventh annual exhibition of the Chicago Inter State Industrial Exposition is announced to open on the 31st of September and close on the 18th of October.

A FIRE began in the buildings upon the Brooklyn (N. Y.) wharfs, a little after midnight, and it was soon on the 24th, before the flames were extinguished, having that time property variously estimated to be worth from 1,500,000 to 1,000,000 was destroyed.

A MAN named Nicholas Altenhofer, living in the Town of Kewaskum, Wis., on the 25th, caused his six-weeks-old child to be locks and beat out his brains on the kitchen wall. He then carried the dead infant two miles to a priest and acknowledged the crime.

THE Cashier of the lately-suspended Broadway Savings Bank, of St. Louis, J. P. Krieger, Jr., has been arrested for embezzlement and criminal conversion of the funds of the institution. Suits and criminal proceedings have also been commenced against the trustees.

A FISHERMAN named Pylus Walker, who lived near Niagara, was swept over the American Falls, on the 26th in the presence of a large crowd of excursionists. It seems Walker was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and had no oar in the skiff current of the stream shoots the Falls while trying to tow to final island in a skiff. He was quite a noted character at the Falls, and had been the center of many lives exposed to danger in the rapids of the river.

Personal and Political.

THE Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, slightly amended, was passed, in the United States Senate, on the 20th, by a vote of thirty-seven yeas to seventy-seven nays. The bill would go to the House for action on the Senate amendments. The vote in the Senate was:

YEAS—Allen, Anthony, Bell, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill (Col.), Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom—27.

NAYS—Bailey, Call, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Groome, Hereford, Hampton, Harris, Harrison, Houston, Johnston, Jones, Jones (Fla.), Iverson, Lamar, McDaniel, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Voorhees, Walker, Wallace, White, Williams, Withers—37.

PAIRED—Allison, Anthony, Bell, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill (Col.), Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom—27.

MESSRS. Hill (Col.), Farley, Trudeller, Butler and Voorhees, who would have voted nay, were paired respectively with Messrs. Dawes, Jones (Nev.), Hamlin, Plumb and Carpenter, who would have voted yea.

THE State Colored Convention which met at Richmond, Va., on the 20th, adopted resolutions recommending the nomination of ex-President Grant for President in 1880.

GEN. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, published a letter from Secty Sherman, on the 21st, in which the latter asked that he be not nominated for Governor, and stated that if nominated he should be compelled to decline.

A PROHIBITION Convention was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 21st, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. Byland T. Brown was nominated for Governor; Rev. J. V. R. Miller for Lieutenant-Governor; Abraham Spahnaver for Secretary of State; William B. Hubbard for Treasurer, and Jeremiah Leiter for Auditor. An address to the people of the State was adopted, stating the necessity of independent political action if temperance were ever expected to accomplish anything. Resolutions were adopted to make a complete canvass of the State for Prohibition, and to demand a Prohibitory law of the next and all succeeding Legislatures, but in the meantime to accept the best Constitutional measures that can be obtained for abridging the liquor traffic.

ON the 21st, the Iowa State Democratic Convention met in Council Bluffs, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. D. Yeomans; Supreme Judge, Reuben E. Noble; State Superintendent, Irwin Baker. The platform adopted demands the strict construction and observance of the Constitution and its amendments; declares that the State and General Governments should be strictly restrained to their respective spheres, and allowed to receive only their Constitutional powers; condemns the policy and purposes of the Republican party; commends the attitude of the Democratic members of Congress; favors the substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes; advocates unlimited coinage of silver dollars, etc., etc.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 21st, that Supt Kiddle, the head of the New York City public school system for the last ten years, had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted. It seems Kiddle was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and had no car in Hewitt current of the stream shoots the Falls while trying to tow to final island in a skiff. He was quite a noted character at the Falls, and had been the center of many lives exposed to danger in the rapids of the river.

Political and Political.

THE Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, slightly amended, was passed, in the United States Senate, on the 20th, by a vote of thirty-seven yeas to seventy-seven nays. The bill would go to the House for action on the Senate amendments. The vote in the Senate was:

YEAS—Allen, Anthony, Bell, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill (Col.), Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom—27.

NAYS—Bailey, Call, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Groome, Hereford, Hampton, Harris, Harrison, Houston, Johnston, Jones, Jones (Fla.), Iverson, Lamar, McDaniel, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Voorhees, Walker, Wallace, White, Williams, Withers—37.

PAIRED—Allison, Anthony, Bell, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill (Col.), Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom—27.

MESSRS. Hill (Col.), Farley, Trudeller, Butler and Voorhees, who would have voted nay, were paired respectively with Messrs. Dawes, Jones (Nev.), Hamlin, Plumb and Carpenter, who would have voted yea.

THE State Colored Convention which met at Richmond, Va., on the 20th, adopted resolutions recommending the nomination of ex-President Grant for President in 1880.

GEN. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, published a letter from Secty Sherman, on the 21st, in which the latter asked that he be not nominated for Governor, and stated that if nominated he should be compelled to decline.

A PROHIBITION Convention was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 21st, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. Byland T. Brown was nominated for Governor; Rev. J. V. R. Miller for Lieutenant-Governor; Abraham Spahnaver for Secretary of State; William B. Hubbard for Treasurer, and Jeremiah Leiter for Auditor. An address to the people of the State was adopted, stating the necessity of independent political action if temperance were ever expected to accomplish anything. Resolutions were adopted to make a complete canvass of the State for Prohibition, and to demand a Prohibitory law of the next and all succeeding Legislatures, but in the meantime to accept the best Constitutional measures that can be obtained for abridging the liquor traffic.

ON the 21st, the Iowa State Democratic Convention met in Council Bluffs, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. D. Yeomans; Supreme Judge, Reuben E. Noble; State Superintendent, Irwin Baker. The platform adopted demands the strict construction and observance of the Constitution and its amendments; declares that the State and General Governments should be strictly restrained to their respective spheres, and allowed to receive only their Constitutional powers; condemns the policy and purposes of the Republican party; commends the attitude of the Democratic members of Congress; favors the substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes; advocates unlimited coinage of silver dollars, etc., etc.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made, on the 21st, that Supt Kiddle, the head of the New York City public school system for the last ten years, had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted. It seems Kiddle was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and had no car in Hewitt current of the stream shoots the Falls while trying to tow to final island in a skiff. He was quite a noted character at the Falls, and had been the center of many lives exposed to danger in the rapids of the river.

Personal

E. S. PIERCE'S

Great Wardrobe,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings. All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SPECIALTIES:

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES

G. W. MILLER, Agent,

CHARLEVOIX.

A new assortment of clocks at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Clothing of all sizes, prices and quality at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

The best assortment of fishing tackle in Charlevoix at Dr. Crouter's.

At the postoffice can be found the best assortment of stationery in Charlevoix.

THE President has sent his third veto message to the House. This time it is the Executive Appropriation Bill.

French cambrics, chenille dress buttons, shawls, white goods, and all novelties of the season at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A correspondent of the Carson City (Mich.) *Commercial* says:

We find as intelligent and enterprising a people at Charlevoix as we have found anywhere in Michigan. We have not seen a drunken man in the place, and profanity and Sabbath-breaking are not so fashionable as in most parts of the state. Our boarding place is at the "Fountain City House," Sheriff Cooper proprietor, and is as quiet and pleasant a home as a stranger can desire.

THE following bills making changes in the laws effecting schools have passed both branches of the legislature. A building committee in a school district can perform only such duties in superintending the work of building the school house as the district by vote may direct. Any woman of or above the age of 21 years, who has resided in this state three months, and in the township ten days next preceding any election, shall be eligible to the office of school inspector or of superintendent of schools.

SUBDIVISION NOTES of Springvale Township, in this county, has been giving the Petoskey *Record* some statistics and here they are:

No. of acres chopped, 735. No. of acres cleared, 345. Acres of wheat last year, 94. No. of bushels raised, 897. Acres of wheat now on ground, 117. Acres of corn last year, 37; No. of bushels raised, 3,147. Acres of oats, 95; No. of bushels raised, 425. Acres of peas, 1; No. of bushels raised, 12. Acres of potatoes, 23½; No. of bushels raised, 2,251. Acres of hay, 145; No. of tons, 305. Milch cows, 29. Horses, 5. Cattle other than milch cows, 39. No. of hogs, 137.

We have before me a copy of the Okolona *Southern States*, from which we take the following:

There ought to have been a hanging spree on the day that Lincoln declared war.

He ought to have been hauled heels tormost out of the White House and swung up to the first tree.

He was the arch traitor of his age, and his memory is more odious and more infamous than that of any other thug in history.

How do loyal Democrats relish this pill? Yet this paper is indorsed by the Democratic papers of the South, and many of the North Democrats can't say this is a humbug, as we clipped the extract from a copy of the identical traitorous sheet, a copy of which is taken in Charlevoix.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have got their store remodeled and newly painted, and what is still better, a nice assortment of new goods. Call and see them.

Good note paper only six cents (6cts) a quire at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store.

PERSONAL.—C. Y. Cook, of Hillsdale, is sojourning at the Fountain City House.

—Capt. John Beatty and wife, of New Orleans, have arrived in town and will spend the summer here.

—Rev. N. L. Otis arrived home from the Congregational Association Saturday and preached here Sunday morning. He was appointed by the Association Chairman of a Committee to locate a Summer resort.

—Hon. A. B. Turner has been fishing on the Jordan and Boyne rivers during the week, and Friday brought down a load of trout which would cause Isaac Walton to jump up and crack his heels together. The editor got a dinner out of them.

Carpenter & Bartholomew still keep that celebrated 50 cent tea.

MARINE.—The schooner Julia Smith cleared Thursday with a dreadnot of the first new bark of the season. L. N. Melosh, of Advance, was the shipper.

—The tug Com. Nutt will be afloat to-day.

—The N. T. Cos. steamer City of Concord, stopped here Saturday morning.

—The schooner Parsons is expected hourly at Norwood to load for F. J. Meech.

—The Fountain City stopped Thursday bound down, and the Idaho Saturday bound up.

—Now in port, Frankie Wilcox, Napoleon, Forest, Smith, W. A. Smith, and Emma.

—Cleared during the week, Supply, Moses Gage, Julia Smith, Silver Cloud, Contest, Evergreen.

—The propeller Nyack, of the Union Line, stopped here on her way down Saturday morning. This steamer is one of the finest passenger boats on the Lakes.

—The schooner Pride, which left here the 24th with wood and bark for Milwaukee, sprung a leak, and was compelled to go into Sheboygan and sell her cargo. She lost part of her deck-load.

—Lightening struck the mizzen mast of the schooner City of Sheboygan, off Racine one day last week, ran into the cabin and seriously injured the captain, mate and two men. Capt. Wilson, late of the tug Tillson, was put in command of her temporarily. She made a trip to Suttons Bay last week, and Captain Wilson visited this village Sunday.

—The steamer Nellie Boots has left Elk Rapids as we go to press, and is expected here hourly. She is said to be in fine condition.

Best sugar in town for eight cents; best tea for 50 cents; best groceries for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay, at Fox, Rose & Buttars

Lot 10 in Blk. 5, Village of Charlevoix, adjoining Carpenter & Bartholomew, is now for sale. This is the best business location to be had in the village. Terms one third down, the balance on [illegible]

For [illegible]

MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.

Clinton Street, six doors West of Bridge St.

Steam Work and Hair-Dressing Done to Order.

Organs for sale or trade.

Miss Sara A. Bird
Miss Imutha Ellwood

Charlevoix, May 6.

THE POPULAR STEAMER.

GAZELLE.

Capt. John Mason.

Will run during the Season of 1879,

On PINE LAKE and SOUTH ARM

As follows: Leaving CHARLEVOIX, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock a. m., for the head of SOUTH ARM; returning, arrive at CHARLEVOIX at 11 o'clock a. m. Leaving CHARLEVOIX again at 2 o'clock, for the same point, will arrive back at CHARLEVOIX at 6 p. m.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Gazelle will run to the Head of Pine Lake, leaving on the same time as above, making connections with stage for Petoskey.

Will stop at intermediate points on both Pine Lake and South Arm.

PROPELLER

CLARA BELLE

Capt. A. G. Aldrich.

Will be run upon the following route:

Leaving Northport every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock for Traverse City, stopping for passengers and freight at New Mission, (Omena,) Suttons Bay, and Island Harbor, arriving at Traverse City at 11 o'clock a. m.

Returning will leave Traverse City at 2 o'clock P. M., and run back over the same route making the same trips, and arriving at Northport in the evening.

This new and popular little steamer has been put in the best possible condition throughout, and every effort will be made to give her patrons perfect satisfaction.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

FOR SALE!

Vogel's Farm,

Fine location, 1 mile from Boyne.

80 acres, one-half in grass, $1500

10 acres adjoining, between road and river $200.

Total 120 acres for $1700, one-half cash down other half on long time.

Address, M. VOGEL,
Bigger, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

BUSINESS
—IS—
FLOURISHING
AT THE
Old Bakery

Lunches or Ice Cream served up at any time. Good Bread kept on hand, but no one forced to buy.

H. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, May 23, 1879.

F. DUVAL,

BOOT & SHOE
Maker,

At the Old Farmer Stand.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done promptly.

Charlevoix, May 12, 1879.

MANNAY & KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

Architects

AND

Builders,

Charlevoix.

DESIGNS

AND

Specifications

For Private Residences, Stores, School Houses, and Churches.

Buildings Erected in any part of the County.

Turning, Stair-Making & Ornamental Work a Specialty.

B. See,

DEALER IN

General

Merchandise,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879. BYRON SEE.

Boat For Sale.

Good strong boat, about 22 feet long, sloop-rigged. Liberal terms will be given. For particulars apply to

HUGH MILLER.

Charlevoix, May 13, 1879.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

DR. L. LEWIS.

Legal.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office, Reed City, Mich., May 21, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James A. Haight against Edward A. Wason, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 5855, dated May 23, 1878, upon the S ½ of S W Section 8 Township 32 North, Range 4 w in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17 day of July, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

EDWIN SEEVERSON, Register.
W. H. G. MITCHELL, Receiver

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant vs.

Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this court made in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1879, I the subscriber a Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 2d day of July, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of said county of Charlevoix, (or such other place as said Court may direct) the following real estate in Charlevoix county in the State of Michigan, to wit: The north half of the south east quarter of section twenty two (22) in Township thirty three (33) north of Range four (4) west, containing eighty acres more or less.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
Charlevoix County, Michigan.

SIMMONS & FLETCHER,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Dated May 7, A. D. 1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Charlevoix on the 19th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, J. Milo Eaton, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Campbell, Rebecca Campbell, Mary Campbell and Adelaide Lasew, Minors, the renting and letting the premises duly verified of Benjamin W. Rice, praying for the appointment of a guardian of said Minors. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday the 16th day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Charlevoix and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix *Sentinel*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. MILO EATON, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Charlevoix ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Ogaw-ba-ysw-no-quot, Minor.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said John Ogaw-ba-ysw-no-quot, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Charlevoix, in said State, on Friday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of the south east quarter of twenty section four (24) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirteen (13) in Township thirty four (34) north of Range eight (8) west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS BUSHAWAY.

CRONE & DORMAN,

CHARLEVOIX,

Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with

GROCERIES

As cheap as ever.

We shall open a first-class

BAKERY

AND

Boarding House

This Spring.

Apr. 4, 1878

THE CHARLEVOIX SENTINEL.

Vol. XI. No. 6 CHARLEVOIX, MICH., JUNE 10, 1879. Whole No. 90

Now is the Time!

The Place,

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S,

Traverse City, Mich.

To Save Money!
To Save Time!
To Save Patience!

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that we buy and sell in very large quantities strictly on the PAY AS YOU GO SYSTEM—

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

And are specially careful to keep our assortments in every line complete, and prices down to the lowest possible figures at which goods of the excellent qualities which we handle can be sold. Therefore, there is no discounting the fact that it will pay you to go and see, or send orders to

HANNAH, LAY & Co.

THE SENTINEL,

Published every Tuesday by

W. A. SMITH,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

One copy, one year, $1.50
One copy, 6 mos., - 75
In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising 8 dozens made known on application.

Local notices 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cards in Business Directory one inch or under, $5.00 per year.

E. K. ROBINSON, County Surveyor, Boyne Falls, Charlevoix County, Mich.

SETH C. MOFFATT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Traverse City, Mich.

J. MILO EATON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PAILTHORP & NEWBERRY.

Attorneys and Solicitors,

Will practice in any of the Courts.

Petoskey, Mich.

DR. C. A. PERRIN,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Office at Crouter's, residence at Cooper's

Joseph M. Clark,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlevoix Mich.

Roswell Leavitt,

LAWYER AND NOTARY.

Elk Rapids, - Mich

JAMES HEMMINGS.

Painting. Calcimining. Graining. Glazing. Paper-Hanging.

Sign-Painting, etc. Orders left with John Nichols, or at my house, will receive prompt attention. 36-1yr

MRS. R. E.

— Carpenter,—

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

NEXT DOOR TO CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Keep the latest styles of Millinery, and latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Agent for the New American Sewing Machine.

DR. G. W.

CROUTER,

SURGEON DENTIST

—AND—

DRUGGIST.

A full and complete stock of

Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Medicines, Trusses.

Stationery, Confectionery

And Garden Seeds,

Sold as low as good goods can be sold.

All work in Dentistry WARRANTED

LOOK!

The largest, and best assortment of

STOVES

Hardware & Tinware

To be found anywhere in this region is at the store of

M. J. Stockman

Charlevoix, Mich.

FURNITURE

MADE and REPAIRED.

I have opened a shop on Main Street for the Manufacture of

The Better Classes of Furniture,

LIGHT JOINER WORK

AND REPAIRING.

Collect the pieces and send them in; will make them good as new.

214yr O. S. SMITH.

STATIONERY and FISHING TACKLE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE.

Society Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:3 o'clock, in their Hall. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome.

J. MILO EATON, N. G.

O. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

F. AND A. M.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 223 F. & A. M. Regular Communications on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

E. H. GREEN, W. M.

J. MILO EATON, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T.

Charlevoix Lodge No. 337, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. An earnest welcome always awaits our fellow workers in the noble cause of Temperance.

ORLENT SEE, W. C. T.

ALBERT E. MASON, W. S.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

SOUTH—Mails arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m. depart on the same days at 1 p. m.

NORTH—Mail arrive daily, at 12 M., depart 1:30 P. M.

SOUTH ARM mail leaves east 7 a. m., on Tuesday and Saturdays; arrive at 6 p. m. on the same days.

W. A. SMITH P. M.

The Sentinel.

WILLARD A. SMITH, EDITOR.

Local News.

HON. C. J. Palthorp, of Petoskey, has a daughter.

ANTOINE SHARON is building a house on Antrim street.

A new paper is talked of for Mancelona, Antrim county.

ANOTHER new house going up on Grant street, by one WATTS.

REV. A. M. Palmiter is building a residence on the Clifford hill.

SUNDAY SCHOOL Concert at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening.

THE new Masonic hall will be completed and dedicated some time in July.

J. MILO EATON has greatly beautified his residence by repainting and new blinds.

The genial face of our old friend Natt Stickney lit up our sanctum on Saturday.

THE sound of the hammer and the smell of the paint still continued in Charlevoix.

WALLACE CLOW, the man who shot John Bargy a week or two ago is in jail at Elk Rapids.

DUVAL has removed his boot and shoe shop to the building lately occupied as a harness shop.

THE Traverse Bay *Eagle* will June 16 commence the publication of a daily for the summer months.

CAPT. BEATTY is to build a house on his lot on the south side of the harbor. O. S. Smith has the contract.

WANTED.—Charlevoix wants a good harness-maker, with some capital, also a barber. Don't all come at once.

C. Y. COOK and wife will spend the summer here, and says it is the only place where he can enjoy good health.

OUR harbor tug-masters watch each other with steam up, Sundays included, and races after vessels are not unfrequent.

HON. F. H. WILLIAMS, of Elk Rapids, has been appointed by the Governor on the board of managers of the Kalamazoo Asylum.

PARTNERSHIP.—A. E. Hayes, of Advance, has associated with him James Headley in the mercantile business at that place.

REAL ESTATE.—John H. McPherson, of Fastport, has purchased of L. D. Bartholomew the lot on the corner of Antrim and State streets, and will build thereon.

CARPENTER & BARTHOLOMEW have the improvements on their store completed, and they now have a fine room.

SMITH, at the postoffice, really has some novelties in the line of stationery. Note paper from six to twenty cents per quire.

DEXTER & NOBLE'S beautiful steamer Queen of the Lakes, has begun her regular trips between Elk Rapids and Torch Lake.

THE Charlevoix Resort Association are negotiating with carpenters for the erection of a large boarding house on the Resort grounds.

A drive up the cemetery road with one of Failer's livery rigs, on one of these beautiful summer evenings, is one of the joys of this life.

CAPT. CLIFFORD, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, so well known to Charlevoix people, has been detailed to conduct 200 new recruits from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Montana.

THE Village Council have enacted ordinances calculated for the peace, good order and sanitary condition of Charlevoix, and we hope our Marshal will enforce them to the letter.

MR. STICKNEY has, with his usual generosity and fairness has so arranged matters pertaining to his contract, that most of the money expended, aside from the dredging, will be left here.

THE Banks people had a concert of vocal and instrumental music at their school house, on Tuesday evening last, consisting entirely of home talent, which report says was a decided success.

PERSONAL.—Miss Honor Nichols, sister of Hon. John Nichols, and Miss Minnie Lewis, returned here from Wisconsin Thursday. Miss Nicholls will undoubtedly remain here for a year or more before she returns home to England.

THE Fountain City House improvements are nearly completed. Mr. Cooper will have the addition of a large and airy dining room, and a veranda along the entire front of the house and will be better prepared than ever to provide for his many summer guests.

NORWOOD ITEMS.—By telegraph we get the following items from Norwood: Dr. Pettitt, of Fredonia, N. Y., has arrived for his annual trip up the Jordan.

—The schooner Monitor left yesterday with a cargo of ties for Meech, to Milwaukee.

TROUT.—W. H. Tefft, President of the Detroit Stove Works, M. J. Mills, a prominent citizen of Detroit, and M. J. Stockman, of this place, formed a fishing party up the Jordan last week. They had the jolliest time imaginable, and bagged about 700 trout, the largest one of of which measured sixteen and one-half inches in length.

The publisher of the Charlevoix *Sentinel* has his new office completed, and seems to think he has about the finest establishment of the kind in this part of the State. We congratulate him upon his success in the publication of the *Sentinel* and in the possession of so fine an establishment, but fear these things have turned his head a little, causing him to forget to be gentlemanly.—*Traverse Bay Eagle.*

Now, Bro. Sprague, we ask pardon.

THE HARBOR WORK.—Natt Stickney, of the firm of Carkin, Stickney & Cram, who have been awarded the contract on Charlevoix harbor, arrived here Saturday, and has taken the first step toward the work by sub-letting the timber work to Hon. John Nichols, who will at once proceed to secure the timber. Mr. Stickney expects to have a dredge at work here the present month. The unfinished contract on last year's work, has not yet been commenced by contractor Dale, who would be received here by an affectionate and admiring public with open arms. We are informed that Dale had the cheek to tender a bid on this year's work, and stood next to Carkin Stickney & Cram, in the list, for which we are devoutly thankful

To Health Seekers.

The invigorating and healthful properties of the climate by the Charlevoix and Pine Lake region are becoming so well known and recognized, as to be proverbial. Instances are on record where persons who were invalids for years have by the sojourn of a summer at Charlevoix entered the rosy hue of health on their pale cheeks, and a firm tread to their weak limbs.

Here nature the combines all the subtle medicines. She has provided diversion for the mind—a primary requisit in the search for health—beauty for the eye to feast upon in our romantic scenery, water as pure and cool as any in the known world, and air such as only the Northern lake region can furnish.

The facilities for pleasure are superior to any in Northern Michigan. We have two fine steamers making semi daily trips to points on each of the lake, and to the best fishing ground in the Northwest. We are situated directly upon the great lake thoroughfare in full view of the broad lake, and receiving the full benefit of its cooling breezes.

Charlevoix is ready of access, and we urge upon all health and pleasure seekers to give Charlevoix a trial.

AN altercation occurred at the Saturday night, between H. H. Blake, clerk of the Occidental, and Jo O'Neill, proprietor of the Lake House, over the possession of a cigar. Draper in reply to some remark from McNeil, applied a harsh epithet to him, whereupon McNeill struck Draper on the head with a billiard cue, which he presented before the bar-keeper. The mule was incarcerated, and the owner of the hog received the usual fee of fifty cents, with which he released his animal. The laugh was on President Rose.

GOOD TEMPLARS AT NORWOOD.—H. P. Blake organized a Lodge of Good Templars at Norwood on Tuesday evening last, with a membership of 18. The following are the officers:

W. C. T.—Rev H. P. Blake.
W. V. T.—Miss Nellie E. Meech.
W. S.—Wm. Harris.
W. A. S.—Mrs. H. P. Blake.
W. T.—Samuel Brown.
W. F. S.—Oscar Wing.
W. M.—John Whitbeck.
W. D. M.—Mrs. H. Wilson.
W. I. G.—C. J. Marshall.
W. O. G.—Olney.
R. W. H. S.—Mrs. Joslin Marshall.
W. L. H. S.—Mrs. H. Stafford.

The Lodge meets in Meech's hall every Tuesday evening.

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

The President Refuses to Sign the Legislative Appropriation Bill Recently Passed by Congress—His Reasons in Detail.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The following message of the President was delivered to the House of Representatives to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

I am constrained by my convictions of the public interest to withhold my approval of the bill (H. R. 3,933) making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the current and other purposes. I herein return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with the following objections to its provisions:

The fifth provision of the bill is to appropriate $5,000 to support, during the incoming year, the usual contingencies of the commission to investigate and report the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration. The money is needed to pay the usual and unavoidable incidental expenses of the commission. Legislation is not required.

I am entitled to no other provisions now in the bill. I am opposed to the policy of attaching a number of clauses relating to subjects of general legislation to appropriation bills. I am opposed to the application which is sometimes made to appropriations for the purpose of securing votes for measures which could not otherwise be passed. I am opposed to the practice of tacking to appropriation bills new provisions limiting the rights of the Executive in the exercise of his constitutional functions. I am opposed to the practice of including in appropriation bills provisions which are not germane to the subject matter of the bill. I am opposed to the practice of including in appropriation bills provisions which are not germane to the subject matter of the bill. I am opposed to the practice of including in appropriation bills provisions which are not germane to the subject matter of the bill. I am opposed to the practice of including in appropriation bills provisions which are not germane to the subject matter of the bill.

The practice of tacking to appropriation bills provisions which are not germane to the subject matter of the bill is subversive of the constitutional powers of the Executive and of the House of Representatives. It is subversive of the constitutional powers of the Executive because it prevents him from exercising his constitutional right to the veto. It is subversive of the constitutional powers of the House of Representatives because it prevents them from exercising their constitutional right to vote upon the

THE SENTINEL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILLARD A. SMITH.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, - - - 1879

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

New York, June 6, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL.

The past week will be a memorable one in Catholic annals, for the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, which has been many years in building, and is the grandest and most imposing church structure in America. The ceremonies, which occupied the greater part of Sunday, May 25th, had been long pre arranged and pre announced, and attracted a multitude so vast that the thousands who crowded the edifice were but a handful to the multitude that surged about the outside of the cathedral with such an eager pressure that 250 policemen had to form a regular fire line to prevent a delay and overpowering rush. Admission was by tickets, which had to be produced beforehand, and very many instances were roundly paid for. The ceremonies themselves were of the most brilliant and sumptuous character. Seldom outside of Rome or Paris has such an ecclesiastical pageant been witnessed as here celebrated the dedication of this magnificent centre and home of the Roman hierarchy in America. The participants were Cardinal McCloskey and most of the American archbishops, assisted by innumeral priests and acolytes, the whole performing a procession, whose robes and jewels and decorations, with the dazzling white marble and rich stained glass of the interior, presented to the eye a kaleidoscopic series of gorgeously colored pictures.

Of the ceremonies themselves I cannot of course attempt to give an account, as a description of them occupies a full page of fine type in the city papers. They consisted in general of sprinkling the doors and other portions of the building with holy water, marching and counter-marching by the priestly host, the chanting of interminable prayers, the whole liberally interspersed with music of a high order. At night when the cathedral was lighted up for its first evening service, a beautiful effect was produced which an eye-witness thus describes: "No sooner had the electric sparks lighted up the gas jets that encircled the foliated capitals of the massive columns and had darted from pillar to pillar—shedding a flood of radiance on the wide expanse of nave and aisle below, bringing the architectural details of the high altar into bold relief and investing them with an unearthly beauty—than a strange sight presented itself to those who were on the streets immediately adjoining the edifice. There appeared in habiliments of fire, radiant features and dazzling splendor, the saints, the martyrs and the confessors of the Catholic Church on the stained and storied windows. Scenes from Scripture and from the lives of the saints shone amid the darkness of the night, and to lookers-on was revealed an optic traced in fire on each window. Despite the rain that fell with disagreeable persistency at the time, this grand revelation of art attracted the attention of passers-by and lined the streets with groups of interested gazers. Within, the noble proportions of the structure were ethereal ized in the blaze of a thousand lights, and the rich mouldings and beautiful tracery seemed to gain additional charms."

During the week, an auction sale was held at the cathedral for the purpose of realizing as much as possible from the natural desire among rich parishioners for choice pews in their chosen place of worship. First choice was run up to $2,105, at which figure it was obtained by Mrs. Navarro, wife of the vice-president of the Metropolitan Elevated road. Succeeding choices were sold at constantly dwindling figures until some $13,000 had been realized in these bonuses, which, of course, have nothing to do with the regular rent of the pews.

Another somewhat notable event in this general connection was the meeting held by the assembled prelates the day after the grand dedication, to consider, under the leadership of the Cardinal, plans for the cancellation of the enormous debt of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who was on here to attend the opening of the cathedral. The knotty question, which has caused so much public and private dissension since the archbishop's insolvency became known, was handled with the vigor and business capacity which is so singularly characteristic of Catholic administration generally, and a plan for an organized subscription throughout the country was matured, which bids fair to bring a satisfactory settlement of the saintly bankrupt's affairs.

Another notable event of this week was the celebration on the 18th of the centenary of Thomas Moore's birthday. In the afternoon, a colossal bronze bust of the poet was unveiled in Prospect Park, which appropriate ceremonies; and in the evening, the Academy of Music was thronged with a fine audience, whose entertainment consisted in eulogies of the great minstrel, alternating with performances by well-known vocalists of his most celebrated melodies.

Decoration Day was this year observed in about the usual manner, or perhaps indeed a little more generally than common, on account of the exceptionally fine weather, which allured from their occupations many people who, as a rule pay little attention to holidays. Flags and excursions, processions and speeches, all liberally besprinkled with flowers, made up the order of the day.

The Reverend Talmage celebrates his acquittal by taking a three months vacation in Europe. He sailed on Wednesday last, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and the large portion of the congregation that went down the bay in the steamer *Grand Republic* to see him off, kept up an almost continuous cheer for "the Domine." The elders of his church, most of his church members, Arbuckle bearing his cornet, and the majority of the Presbyters who recently voted that Dr. Talmage had not been guilty of falsehood and deceit, were in the steamer. They made a great time over their eccentric pastor, who waved an adieu as long as he could be seen, while the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and Arbuckle gave, as a parting solo, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." Dr. Talmage will deliver a series of lectures in England, under the management of Mr. Pond, of late Henry Ward Beecher's lecture agent. He will return home to preach on the first Sunday of September.

RADIX.

Personal and Impersonal.

Theodore Tilton and his daughter are going to Europe again this summer.

Boston papers call for a statue of Wm. Lloyd Garrison for the public grounds.

Col. Forney proposes a fund for the support of the wife and daughter of Bayard Taylor.

Buick Pomeroy is footing with a last year's bird's nest in the endeavor to resume his Lacrosse Daily Democrat.

Frederic Minor, of Fall River, died Saturday week, aged 102, leaving a widow two years older, to mourn his loss.

A Chicago court his given Miss Eva Yates aged 22, a $1,900 verdict against Eben Stevens, aged 70, for breach of promise.

George Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe, begs to decline the knighthood bestowed upon him on the Queen's birthday.

Edwin Perkins, of the graduating class at Harvard, will marry Bessie, daughter of Secretary Evarts, as soon as he gets out of school.

Chalmers is just the chap to lecture in Virginia on the "Forrest and his Campaigners," of which Campaigners he is himself a shining specimen.

A splendid feature of Judge Ann Packer's will was, that all its provisions and bequests were to be carried out only with the cordial consent of Mrs. Packer.

The Newport geologist, Robert D. Coggeshall, whose researches have been of great value to science, is a blacksmith, who still works 10 hours a day at his trade.

The Bey of Tunis has been reading about the Cameron-Oliver case, and refused to attend the opening ceremony of the Tunis-Algiers railway unless women were excluded.

Omar Kingsley, the man who, 20 years ago, as Elia Zoyara, created a furore in this country and Europe, as the greatest female circus rider living, and whose beauty captivated many admirers, including the King of Italy, died at Bombay recently. He was 39 years old.

Caleb Cushing's million dollar estate which dwindled to one hundred thousand, now promises to disappear altogether as the investments are bad, almost without exception.

Mrs. Gordon Granger has been released from her marriage with the bigamous scoundrel, the Scotch Captain Blair, and will perhaps be more careful, hereafter, in her matrimonial ventures

Myra Clark Gaines notifies those who occupy the property in New Orleans recently awarded her by the courts, that she will make liberal and not oppressive arrangements to give them un clouded titles to their lands.

Freeman, the Potsdam child murderer still holds to the divine direction for his deed, but Mrs. Freeman is actually dying of remorse, even while holding that they acted in accordance with a perfect and absolute faith, and were guilty of no crime.

The Democratic Backdown.

The Democratic joint committee, on the 31st, finally resolved to back down, and selected the particular knot-hole through which the party will retire. After a long and anxious study of the situation, in front of the last veto message, and a vain attempt find some way to dodge it, the committee resolved upon a plain, unmistakable backdown and back out. Senator Thurman was the first man to go through the knot-hole—the leader in the surrender. Having resolved to back down and back out, of course, with the usual perversity of the Confederate Democratic nature, the committee resolved to retire making faces at the President to the last. They will pass the appropriation bills, including the army bill, without the veto of troops used for police purposes to keep the peace at the polls. This does not amount to much. If troops are used at all for such a purpose—which may not be needed—the fact that they will be used according to law will make their subsistence, pay, and transportation a legal claim on the United States, which must be and will be paid from some fund. But suppose—dreadful thought!—the President should veto even this little exhibition of spite? The proposition, if put in the bill, will be examined carefully, and, if it practically is of no account, no objection will be made to the Confederate Democrats making fools of themselves. But if it practically takes from the national government any of the just powers which the President regards it will be devoted; and then will have to be yet another Confederate Democratic backdown.

The committee resolved to pass the Legislature, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill also without the veto of riders, but with a proviso that none of this particular money shall be used to pay supervisors of election, or deputy marshals, at elections, etc. As these are officers established by law, and as the law already on the statute book provides for their pay, this proviso will be merely an exhibition of spite, probably. If there is found any danger in it, on due examination, it will be vetoed.

How great is the Confederate Democratic back down may be judged by the programme announced in the beginning by Beck, of Kentucky, and confirmed afterward by many other leaders. Beck declared that the Democratic party had resolved to repeal the law allowing the use of troops to enforce the laws, and to repeal the national election laws, "and it will be for the President to determine whether he will block the wheels of government rather than allow the representatives of the people to repeal odious laws," etc. The threat was distinct that these laws must be repealed; and, unless the President yielded, the wheels of government would be blocked, by refusing to pass the appropriations. "Whether this course is right or wrong," added Mr. Beck, "it will be adopted, and I have no doubt adhered to, no matter what happens with the appropriation bills." But it isn't adherred to; it is backed down from.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

All of the Nationals in Congress have been interviewed, and their organ, the National View, puts their several declarations in print. They all pronounce squarely against any coalition with the Democrats in any of the states, particularly in Ohio.

Fox, Rose & Buttars Columns.

THE

Old Reliable!

Established 1869!

LARGE SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

ALL

THAT

ANY

Reasonable Person

IN THIS REGION

Can Desire

IS TO BE FOUND AT

OUR STORE!

WITH

An Experience of

10 Years

In Charlevoix,

WE

Know Exactly

What the

PEOPLE WANT,

In Every Line,

And Strive

TO KEEP THEIR WANTS

Fully Supplied!

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Sheds for Teams

On the Premises.

Located Near the Bridge.

Carpenter & Bartholomew's, Advertisement.

Carpenter & Bartholomew.

They carry a general fine stock of

Merchandise,

Their Prices

ARE

ROCK BOTTOM

FOR

Ready Pay!

South End of Bridge Street.

Call and see us

1879.

CASH PAID

For Grain,

and all kinds of

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

TAKEN IN

Exchange

FOR

GOODS

Farming Land!

500,000 Acres of Splendid Michigan Lands For Sale

—BY THE—

G. R. & I. R. R. Co.

50,000 Acres in Charlevoix County

These lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other wood, and are accessible to best market

WATER AND RAIL

And are in a part of the State unequited for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising section of the East shore of Lake Michigan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through the center of the grant.

The best of Michigan in which these lands are found is

Not a Wilderness, by any Means

It contains a population of two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls and is rapidly filling up with settlers from almost every State in the Union.

Over 200,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold.

The wealth of the counties is in the soil and now is the time to own a share of such wealth when it can be had cheap.

Send for English or German pamphlet.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Commissioner,
Grand Rapids Mich.

Title Perfect.

LOW PRICES IN

DRUGS!

DR. L. LEWIS

Has just received a large stock of Drugs Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Confectionery, which he will sell cheaper than any house north of Detroit.

Call and see me.

53 DR. L. LEWIS.

FOR SALE!

Vogel's Farm,

Fine location, 1 mile from Boyne.

80 acres, one-half in grass, $1500
40 acres adjoining, between road and river $500.

Total 120 acres for $2000, one-half cash down other half on long time.

Address, M. VOGEL,
Boyne, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

BUSINESS

—IS—

FLOURISHING

AT THE

Old Bakery

Lunches or Ice Cream served up at any time. Good Bread kept on hand, but no one forced to buy.

H. NEWMAN.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1879.

F. DUVAL,

BOOT & SHOE

Maker,

At the Old Farmer Stand.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done promptly.

Charlevoix, May 12, 1879.

MANNAY &

KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

Architects

AND

Builders,

Charlevoix.

DESIGNS

AND

Specifications

For Private Residences, Stores, School Houses, and Churches.

Buildings Erected in any part of the County.

Turning, Stair-Making & Ornamental Work a Specialty.

Job Printing.

CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

For JOB WORK of Every Kind

PRICES LOW and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Miscellaneous.

Boat For Sale.

Good strong boat, about 28 feet long, Sloop-rigged. Liberal terms will be given. For particulars apply to

HUGH MILLER.

Charlevoix, May 13, 1879.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my house and lot on Clinton street in the Village. Location desirable Terms easy.

WALTER MANNAY.

April 22, 1879.

Farm for Sale.

One of the best in Charlevoix county: situated in Eveline; 160 acres; 80 acres under improvement; six miles from Charlevoix, on mail route to South Arm; Terms made known on application.

A. O. D. McCABE.

Charlevoix, May 5.

A Bargain.

For Sale Cheap. One and three-ten the acres of land in the village of Norwood Charlevoix county, Mich., with a large frame dwelling house, good horse-barn, and other appurtenances situate thereon. Known as the Pearl property. Terms easy. Apply to

E. H. GREEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

Old Stage Line

DAILY between Traverse City and Elk Rapids; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between Elk Rapids and Charlevoix. Passengers carried comfortably, and freight at very lowest rates.

Dec. 12 1877. C. POWERS.

SASH

AND

DOOR

FACTORY,

J. E. Grielick & Co.,

Traverse City, - Mich.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Frames of all descriptions, Brackets, stair railing, etc.

Our stock in hand is at all times large and selected to meet the wants of the building public in regular sizes AT ONCE, while orders for odd sizes will be filled with dispatch.

Our new price-list sent on application. Orders by mail or boat will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,
J. E. GRIELICK & CO

L A W

—AND—

Real Estate Office

—OF—

Edw. H. Green,

Charlevoix Mich

Improved Farms

AND

Wild Lands

Bought and sold on commission.

Taxes Paid and Non-Resident Lands Cared For.

Collections a Speciality

Titles Investigated, & Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

For thousands acres of the choicest Farming Lands in Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties for sale at very low figures. Most of these lands are situated near the South Arm, Intermediate and Pine Lakes—and are included in school Districts and situated on good roads.

For terms and, description apply to, or address

E. H. GREEN,
Real Estate Agent,
Charlevoix Mich.

FOR

FarmerS

THE ECHO

AND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for $1.00.

The Echo, the Weekly edition of Two Evenings News, is a spicy, clever record entirely to itself and Michigan. The Farmer is well known as a standard Agricultural journal, and was never better than it is to-day.

$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next, postage included—just the cost of the white paper. Price can be sent in your dollar at once. Price can be in advance, sending your subscription. Offer open for 30 days only. Direct to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN NICHOLLS,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardwood and Pine

Lumber,

ALSO

Dressed Lumber,

Cheese-box Stuff,

Wagon Tongues,

Oar-Blades,

Shingles,

WAGONS,

Furniture, Etc.

LUMBER SAWED

And bills filled to order.

Lands for Sale

IN

Antrim and Charlevoix Co's.

AGENTS WANTED
For our GREAT WORK,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Comm rcial and other enterprises.

About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings. No work like it ever published.

SECOND EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub'sh'g Co., Norwich, Ct.
N. F. ROGERS, Hubbardston, Mich., Gen'l Agent for Michigan.

Health and Comfort

SPRING BED,

MORE

COMFORTABLE

and

DURABLE

Than

Any Yet Invented.

Address

A. J. MUDGE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Established 1875,

J. S. COFFMAN, Agt.,

Pioneer Jeweler

Petoskey, Mich.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware. Repairing done in best style and lowest prices.

Send all work by MAIL CARRIER

THE SENTINEL.

WILLARD A. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

SEC'Y SHERMAN issued a circular, on the 29th, requesting holders of called bonds which mature before the 1st of July to send them to his Department for payment during the month of June. In this way the holders of such bonds will receive payment for them, with interest to maturity, before the bonds mature. All United States bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

RICHARDS' cotton storage warehouse in New York City was burned by an incendiary fire, on the night of the 24th. Loss on building and contents, $300,000.

The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York closed its doors, on the 27th.

THE announcement was made, on the 27th, that the National Agricultural Congress would meet next fall, in the City of Madison, Wis. The Congress was appointed to be held at Atlanta, Ga., but fears of yellow fever have induced a change of Proceeds.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in the tenth monthly statement of the current fiscal year of imports and exports of the United States, says the value of exports over imports of merchandise was, for the ten months ending April 30, of this year, $241,-448,656; do., 1878, $227,087,987; for the twelve months ending April 30, 1879, $275,-215,779; do., 1878, $231,640,052.

On the 27th, Henry Ackley, an inmate of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, twelve years old, was locked up in a dark cell as a punishment for some trifling offense. He became crazed with fright and killed himself.

On the morning of the 28th, a band of masked men entered the Jail at Bakersfield, Cal., and overpowered the Jailer and Jack Flournas and William Yoakum, two brothers charged with murder, and hung them to the gratings of their cells.

On the morning of the 29th the Washington House in Hagerstown, Md., was burned to the ground. Many of the guests managed to escape by sliding down the rafters of the porch, but eight persons were burned to death, and thirty-five were more or less injured.

DURING the passage of the schooner Mary A. Wilson from Miragoane to New York, recently, three seamen died of yellow fever.

On the afternoon of the 28th, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society was held at Saratoga, N. Y. The total receipts of the Society for the year were stated to be $395,418, and the total issues since 1824 footed up 107,800,000 books, tracts and periodicals.

A BAND was recently made by members of the Shoshonee Indians, on the reservations located on the South Fork of the Salmon River, in Oregon, in which two men, named Hugh Johnson and Parrish Dawson, were killed.

A CYCLONE swept over portions of Ross and Nodaway counties, in Missouri, near Barnard and Hopkins, twenty-five miles north of St. Joseph, on the evening of the 29th ult. The storm moved at a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and left a track of destroying trees and of leaving property in every description. Tradewater on the eastern was unaffected, and only where it crossed several miles east of Barnard, it suddenly disappeared. Its track, covering territory half a mile wide, was a scene of desolation. A number of casualties are reported.

A FOUNTAIN from Island Pond, Vt., on the 30th ult., is said to have had so far been observed for about a month to throw from a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch to a height of 70 feet. Persons in the neighborhood have been in the habit for several years of using the water for drinking purposes, with no bad effects. Dr. Paul Jackson, of Island Pond, and Mr. Paul Jackson, of Island Pond, and Mr. Paul Jackson, of Island Pond, and M

E. S. PIERCE'S
Great Wardrobe,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

New Spring Woolens, Foreign and Domestic Goods, English Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Choice and varied stock Scotch Suitings, All the Novelties for the Fine Merchant Tailoring.

OUR LINE OF CLOTHS and CASSIMERES CANNOT BE EXCELLEED.

SPECIALTIES:

We are now placing on sale the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of

Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing

Ever displayed in Grand Rapids, from the lowest to the highest grades. Unrivaled assortment of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. All goods guaranteed. Call and examine SAMPLES.

G. W. MILLER, Agent,
CHARLEVOIX.

General James Shields is dead.

Fancy paper for pantry shelves at the postoffice.

A. Fox has contracted to get the stone for the harbor cribs.

THE McCabes have the contract for furnishing brush for the government piers.

MANNAY & KIRKPATRICK are erecting a very fine veranda on the front of J. M. Eaton's residence.

Secretary McCrary, who will resign his position on President Hayes' Cabinet some time in September, will be appointed to the vacant U. S. Circuit Judgeship in the eighth district, Iowa, by the resignation of Judge Dillon.

LOT 10 in Blk. 5, Village of Charlevoix, adjoining Carpenter & Bartholomew, is now for sale. This is the best business location to be had in the village Terms one third down, the balance on long time.

For particulars apply to E H GREEN

THE Charlevoix *Sentinel* has settled down comfortably in its new office and justly feels proud of what it has accomplished in ten years' time. Originally an offshoot of the HERALD, the paper having been established by Hon. D. C. Leach, in 1869, and afterwards purchased by W. A. Smith, the present editor and proprietor, we have a legal claim to rejoice over its prosperity. May success attend it at every turn.—*Herald.*

MARINE.—The tug Com. Nutt is afloat as neat and trim as a bran new boat. She is now better than ever, having been strengthened throughout by new timbers, raised fore and aft, and entire new upper works built.

—The Little Western has been tied up because Capt. Keller forgot to get a license.

—The tug Cyclone has contracted to tend the dredge for Carkin, Stickney & Cram on the Charlevoix harbor work.

—The scow Gray Eagle has been sold by her owner, Mrs. Minerva Swails, of Charlevoix, to Mrs. Sarah P. Bunnell, of Petoskey, for the consideration of $200.

—The schooner Denmark arrived in port yesterday morning after a cargo of rock-elm timber got out last winter by Jas. Thompson, of South Arm, for parties in London, Ont.

—Cleared during the week, schooners Flora, Napoleon, scows Forest, Frankie Wilcox, and Gray Eagle. Now in port, schooner Denmark, scows, Evergreen and Supply. The scow Moses Gage is loaded ready to clear.

—We visited the propeller Idaho on Thursday for the first time this season, and were struck with the increased beauty and means of comfort which everywhere present themselves. The Idaho is really a floating palace. Capt. Penny says he feels at home again.

—The steamer Nellie Booth arrived here last Monday evening, and is rapidly being put in shape for business. She will be on her route, alternate with the Gazelle, early this week, if the steamboat inspectors get around to license her engineer and captain. She will be run by Capt. Henry Aldrich, and Engineer Will See.

More of those Shenoil shawls just received at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

THE CROPS, ETC.—J. E. Darrah, Supervisor of Melrose gives the Petoskey *Record* the following statistics relative to crops, &c., during the year 1878: No. of acres chopped 125. No. of acres cleared 179. Acres of wheat last year, 13; bushels raised, 355. Acres of oats, 7; bushels raised, 250. Acres of potatoes, 6½; bushels raised, 560. Acres of hay, 10; tons cut, 21. Milch cows, 5 Horses, 4. Cattle, other than milch cows, 12. Hogs, 6 In the spring of 1877, there were about nine families in the township, and there are now 23, with plenty of room for more, and soil, that denuded of its magnificent forests, needs but a little tickling with a hoe to yield abundantly. It also, like Spring vale, is noted for its general health, the births for the past year being 3, and the deaths, none.

—Supervisor Stroud, of Evangeline, gives us the following concerning his Township: Improved land, 468 acres; unimproved, 5 457; acres of wheat, 82½; bushels wheat in 1878, 1,527; now sown, 77 acres; acres of corn, 91; bushels, 3,389; acres of oats, 84; bushels, 1,355; acres of potatoes, 31; bushels, 1,280; acres of hay, 45; tons of hay, 61. There are in the Township, 23 acres of orchards. There are in the Township 31 cows, 24 horses, 49 oxen, and 65 hogs.

—Supervisor Keat, of South Arm, sends us the following: Population, 643, an increase of two hundred and forty five since the census of 1874; number of births for the year 1878, 28; deaths, 5. Crops were generally very light. Wheat raised, 3,270 bushels, against 3,025 of the year previous, number of acres now in the ground, 282; number last year, 274.

Teas, five lbs. for one dollar at B. See's.

A nice line of parasols at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated Ewing for Governor.

White dress goods from 8 to 15 cents a yard at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

A choice stock of crockery and glass ware at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated Hon. Charles Foster for Governor.

Buy your doors and windows at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

For mens' clothing go to Byron See.

PORTER'S MILL, at Advance, is the place to get your flour, fresh ground, out of good, sound wheat, for only five dollars per barrel.

A good assortment of dry goods very cheap. Call and examine goods and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Byron See.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, is quoted by a correspondent of the Albany Journal as saying of Senator Hill: "When the rest of us were seceding Hill wanted to stay in. He didn't get his fighting blood up till the war was nearly over; then he wanted to keep it up after everybody else was ready to quit. A peace man in war, a war man in peace; that's what Hill is."

MONEY TO LOAN, on good real estate security. Inquire of A. R. Upright Charlevoix, Mich. 16-1yr

Village Ordinances.

The following ordinances for the government of the Village of Charlevoix, were enacted at the last session of the Common Council:

The Village of Charlevoix ordains:

1. That any person or persons who shall make, or shall aid or assist in making any improper noise or disturbance, or who shall collect in bodies or crowds to the annoyance of any inhabitant or stranger within the Village of Charlevoix, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or Village prison not less than three, or more than ten days

2. Any person or persons who shall wilfully or wantonly deface or injure or shall assist in defacing or injuring any house or other building, or any part thereof, or any fence, bridge, tree or other property within the Village of Charlevoix, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or Village prison not exceeding twenty days.

3. Any person who shall remove or injure in any manner, any tree or trees planted or growing in any street or enclosure within the Village of Charlevoix, or shall tie or fasten any horse or other animal to be tied or fastened to or near any such tree or trees, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

4. Every person who shall knowingly and maliciously raise a false alarm of fire within the Village of Charlevoix, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

5. Every person owning or having in charge any horse, wagon, cart, sleigh or other vehicle, who shall allow the same to remain on any sidewalk or cross walk in the Village of Charlevoix, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

6. Every person who shall beat or use any animal in a cruel or inhuman manner within the Village of Charlevoix, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

7. Any person who shall build, make or use, or cause to be made built or used, any slaughter house within the Village of Charlevoix, without permission of the Common Council of said Village, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and costs of prosecution.

8. Any person who shall deposit within the Village of Charlevoix, any dead animal, or fish offal, or other offensive or putrid matter unless it be buried at least two feet under ground, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

9. Any owner or occupant of any lot or tenement within the Village of Charlevoix, who shall place or permit any nuisance to remain in or upon such lot or tenement shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and costs of prosecution.

10. Every person who shall appear in the streets of the Village of Charlevoix in a state of intoxication, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, and costs of prosecution.

11. Any person who shall throw, or deposit, or suffer any person or persons in his employ, to deposit any refuse meat, fish, grain, vegetables, entrails, fish offal, or other obnoxious matter in the streets, alleys, or public grounds of the Village of Charlevoix, or shall deposit such substances, or saw dust in the waters of Round Lake and Pine River within the corporate limits of said Village of Charlevoix, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

12. No sidewalk within the Village of Charlevoix, shall be taken up or altered in its materials, width or grade, without permission of the Common Council of said Village. Any person violating this by-law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Clocks at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Boots and shoes as cheap as ever at Byron See's.

Zinc covered trunks at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Every body says our 50 cent tea can't be beat, Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Still the rush to the postoffice news store for stationery continues.

A good stock of furniture at Carpenter & Bartholomew's.

Just received some nice dress goods for 15 cents a yard at Fox, Rose & Buttars.

Village Property for Sale.

I will sell one of the best business sites in the village corporation or Charlevoix on reasonable terms.

April 22, 1879. NELSON AINSLIE.

DAVID PARISH
Painter and Grainer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

House-Painting, Calcining, Paper Hanging etc., etc. Orders left at the store of Crone & Dorman will receive prompt attention. (29)

Miscellaneous.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Plain and Fancy
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
Fishing Tackle,
And Reading Matter,
IS AT THE
POSTOFFICE.

MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.
Clinton Street, six doors West of Bridge St.
Straw Work and Hair-Dressing
Done to Order.
Organs for sale or trade.
Miss Sara A. Bird
Miss Ianthia Ellwood
Charlevoix, May 5.

THE POPULAR STEAMER.

GAZELLE.
Capt. John Mussen.
Will run during the Season of 1879
On PINE LAKE and SOUTH ARM
As follows: Leaving CHARLEVOIX, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6:30 o'clock a. m., for the head of SOUTH ARM; returning, arrive at CHARLEVOIX at 11 o'clock a. m. Leaving CHARLEVOIX again at 2 o'clock, for the same point, will arrive back at CHARLEVOX at 6 p. m.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Gazelle will run to the Head of Pine Lake, (Boyne) on the same time as above, making connections with Stage for railroad.
Will stop at intermediate points on both Pine Lake and South Arm.

PROPELLER
CLARA BELLE

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.
Will be run upon the following route:
Leaving Northport every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock for Traverse City, stopping for passengers and freight at New Mission, (Omena,) Suttons Bay, and Island harbor, arriving at Traverse City at 11 o'clock a. m.
Returning will leave Traverse City at 2 o'clock p. m., and run back over the same route making the same trips, and arriving at Northport in the evening.
This new and popular little steamer has been put in the best possible condition throughout, and every effort will be made to give her patrons perfect satisfaction.
HANNAH, LAY & CO.

PROPELLER
City of Traverse.
CAPT. GEO. BALDWIN.

For the Season of 1879
Will run as follows between Chicago and Traverse City, stopping at Frankfort both ways for passengers and freight. Leaving Chicago every Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, will arrive at Frankfort Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock, and Traverse City Sunday night. Returning leave Traverse City every Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock; arrive at Frankfort Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, and at Chicago early Friday mornings. Arrangements have been made to have a tug meet the propeller at Frankfort free of expense to passengers.
After JULY 1st
This boat will extend her trips to Mackinaw. Leaving Traverse City Monday evenings at 9 o'clock, arriving at Mackinaw Tuesday morning early. Will remain at the beautiful ISLAND all day. Leaving Mackinaw on return trips Tuesday evenings, and arriving at Traverse City Wednesday mornings in good time for all trains going South.
This arrangement will afford travelers for either business or pleasure, one of the most delightful trips in the world, and at a comparatively small expense.
The CITY OF TRAVERSE
One of the largest and in every respect best steamer on the lakes, has been newly fitted up, and refurnished with special reference to the comfort and pleasure of passengers, and as she will be run on time it is confidently believed that this route will offer to both tourist and business men unequalled advantages.
For passage or freight rates and all further particulars desired apply to
HANNAH, LAY & CO.,
78 Lumber St., Chicago, or
Traverse City, Mich., or to
N. WOODWARD & SON,
Frankfort, Mich.

B. See,
DEALER IN
General
Merchandise,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

To the People of Charlevoix and Vicinity.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Feb. 18, 1879. BYRON SEE.

CRONE & DORMAN,
CHARLEVOIX,
Continue in the Trade, and will furnish the public with
GROCERIES
As cheap as ever.
We shall open a first-class
BAKERY
AND
Boarding House
This Spring.

Mar. 4, 1879.

Legal.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Manitou ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of St. James, Friday the 30th day of May, A. D. 1879.

Present, Charles R. Wright, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Buchan deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Henry Wright administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain Real Estate therein described. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law, and said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of St. James, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Sentinel, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHARLES R. WRIGHT Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) 6-4m.

NOTICE.— U. S. Land Office,
Reed City, Mich., May 21, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James A. Haight against Edward A. Woon, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4555, dated May 25, 1878, upon the W ½ of N W ¼ Section 36 Township 32 North, Range 4 w in Charlevoix county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the on the 17 day of of July, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.
W. H. C. MITCHELL, Receiver

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan, the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

Richmond National Bank, Complainant,
vs.
Henry C. Marden and Agnes A. Marden, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this court made in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1879. I the subscriber a Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 2d day of July, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of said county of Charlevoix, the lands described in said decree as follows, viz: The following real estate in Charlevoix county in the State of Michigan, to wit: The north half of the south east quarter of section twenty two (22) in No. thirty three (33) north of Range four (4) west, containing eighty acres more or less.

EDWARD R. GREEN,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Michigan.
SIMONDS & FLETCHER
Solicitors for Complainant.
Dated May 7, A. D. 1879.

DMB-542
Rev 12-73

END

ROLL BEGINS WITH

Charlevoix Sentinel, May 1, 1877

ROLL ENDS WITH

Charlevoix Sentinel, June 10, 1879

I certify that I have on this day of May 25th 19 77 photographed the documents described on the start target of this roll. These documents are accurate and complete reproductions of the records of the department named on the same start target.

Olaya Villareal
camera operator

State of Michigan
Department of Management and Budget
Office Services Division
Records and Publications Center
Central Microfilm Services